



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, PUTAO DISTRICT

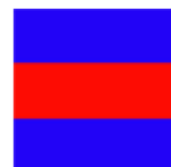
Putao Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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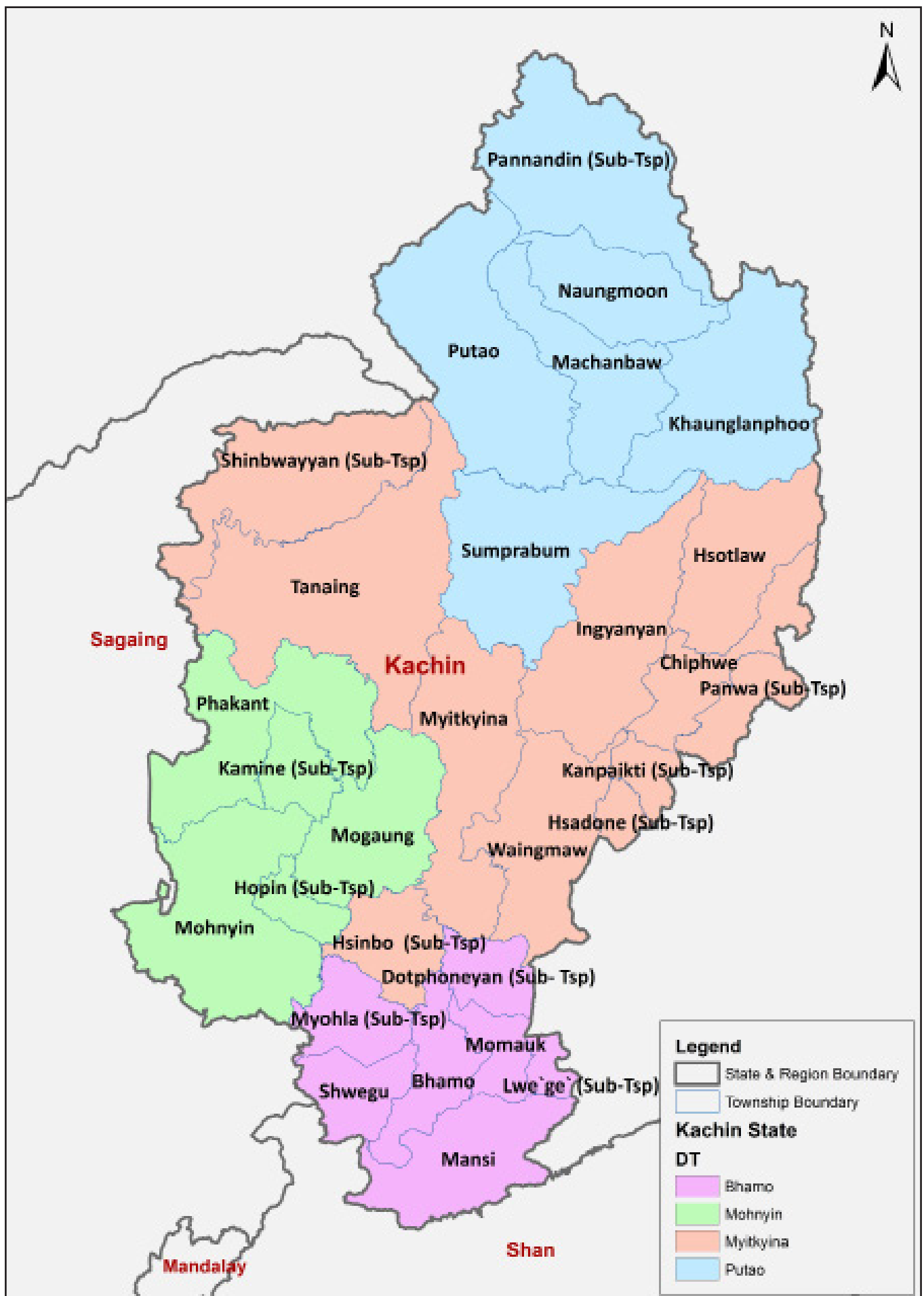
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Putao Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	61,075 ²	
Population males	30,162 (49.4%)	
Population females	30,913 (50.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	26.2%	
Area (Km ²)	5,453.1 ³	
Population density (per Km ²)	11.2 persons	
Median age	21.0 years	
Number of wards	10	
Number of village tracts	14	
Number of private households	10,743	
Percentage of female headed households	21.2%	
Mean household size	5.5 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	38.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	56.7%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	76.3	
Child dependency ratio	67.8	
Old dependency ratio	8.5	
Ageing index	12.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	88.0%	
Male	92.5%	
Female	83.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,552	5.8
Walking	979	1.6
Seeing	2,229	3.6
Hearing	1,616	2.6
Remembering	1,018	1.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	34,405	76.2	
Associate Scrutiny	39	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	32	0.1	
National Registration	168	0.4	
Religious	36	0.1	
Temporary Registration	278	0.6	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	22	< 0.1	
None	10,197	22.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	59.0%	79.2%	39.4%
Unemployment rate	4.2%	4.1%	4.5%
Employment to population ratio	56.5%	76.0%	37.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	9,767	90.9	
Renter	345	3.2	
Provided free (individually)	74	0.7	
Government quarters	427	4.0	
Private company quarters	71	0.7	
Other	59	0.5	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		73.0%
Bamboo	65.3%	55.6%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	31.0%	40.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		26.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.1%	2.8%	< 0.1%
Other	< 0.1%	0.5%	< 0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	40	0.4	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	10,663	99.3	
Charcoal	28	0.2	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	*	< 0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	982	9.1
Kerosene	20	0.2
Candle	4,464	41.6
Battery	1,933	18.0
Generator (private)	133	1.2
Water mill (private)	617	5.7
Solar system/energy	2,504	23.3
Other	90	0.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,012	9.4
Tube well, borehole	53	0.5
Protected well/spring	2,673	24.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,739</i>	<i>34.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	5,670	52.8
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	1,054	9.8
Waterfall/rainwater	68	0.6
Other	208	1.9
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>7,004</i>	<i>65.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	981	9.1
Tube well, borehole	55	0.5
Protected well/spring	2,238	20.8
Unprotected well/spring	5,172	48.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	2,032	18.9
Waterfall/rainwater	71	0.7
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	186	1.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	90	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	8,989	83.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>9,079</i>	<i>84.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,503	14.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	66	0.6
Other	58	0.5
None	37	0.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,623	24.4
Television	2,767	25.8
Landline phone	123	1.1
Mobile phone	1,151	10.7
Computer	196	1.8
Internet at home	44	0.4
Households with none of the items	6,328	58.9
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	70	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	4,135	38.5
Bicycle	1,313	12.2
4-Wheel tractor	41	0.4
Canoe/Boat	69	0.6
Motor boat	22	0.2
Cart (bullock)	5,123	47.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Putao 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 Putao 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 Putao Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	61,075 *		
Males	30,162		
Females	30,913		
Sex ratio	98 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	26.2%		
Area (Km²)	5,453.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km²)	11.2 persons		
Number of wards	10		
Number of village tracts	14		
Population in conventional households	Total	Urban	Rural
	58,643	14,519	44,124
	10,743	2,811	7,932
Number of conventional households			
Mean household size	5.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Putao Township, there are more females than males with 98 males per 100 females.• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (26.2%) living in urban areas.• The population density of Putao Township is 11 persons per square kilometre.• There are 5.5 persons living in each household in Putao 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;
Putao Township (Putao District, Kachin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	10,743	61,075	30,162	30,913
	Ward	2,811	15,978	7,706	8,272
1	Pan Hlaing(W)	104	571	279	292
2	Ho Kho(W)	212	1,208	591	617
3	Myo Ma(W)	310	1,691	855	836
4	Kawng Ka Htaung(W)	432	2,425	1,108	1,317
5	Tat Thit(W)	148	850	523	327
6	Ton Li Htu(W)	54	226	107	119
7	Par In(W)	110	601	295	306
8	Lay Yin Kwin(W)	681	4,276	2,026	2,250
9	Doke Tan(W)	487	2,769	1,312	1,457
10	Lone Sut(W)	273	1,361	610	751
	Village Tract	7,932	45,097	22,456	22,641
1	Sarl Hkam Dam(VT)	473	2,516	1,274	1,242
2	Zi Aun(VT)	470	2,534	1,210	1,324
3	Nam Ton Khu(VT)	363	2,243	1,135	1,108
4	Pan Ma Ti(VT)	884	5,019	2,465	2,554
5	Pu Taung(VT)	412	2,562	1,237	1,325
6	Mar Lu Leit(VT)	422	2,414	1,200	1,214
7	Man Say(VT)	1,293	7,162	3,554	3,608
8	Man Say Khun(VT)	341	1,821	890	931
9	Lang Taung(VT)	872	4,615	2,328	2,287
10	Mu La Shi Di(VT)	870	5,469	2,844	2,625
11	Hpat Ma(VT)	364	2,065	1,041	1,024
12	Lon Sha Yang(VT)	784	4,609	2,259	2,350
13	Tsum Pi Yang(VT)	223	1,061	537	524
14	Ma Kat Mon(VT)	161	1,007	482	525

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Putao Township

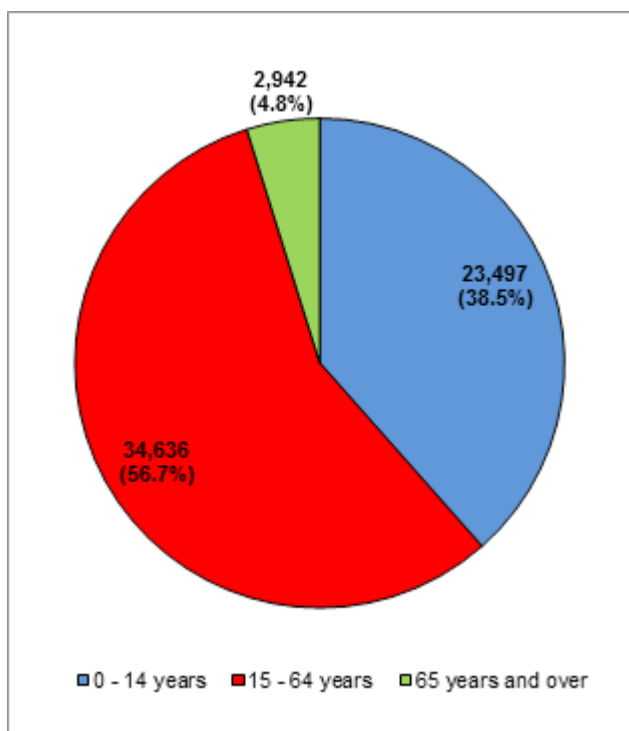
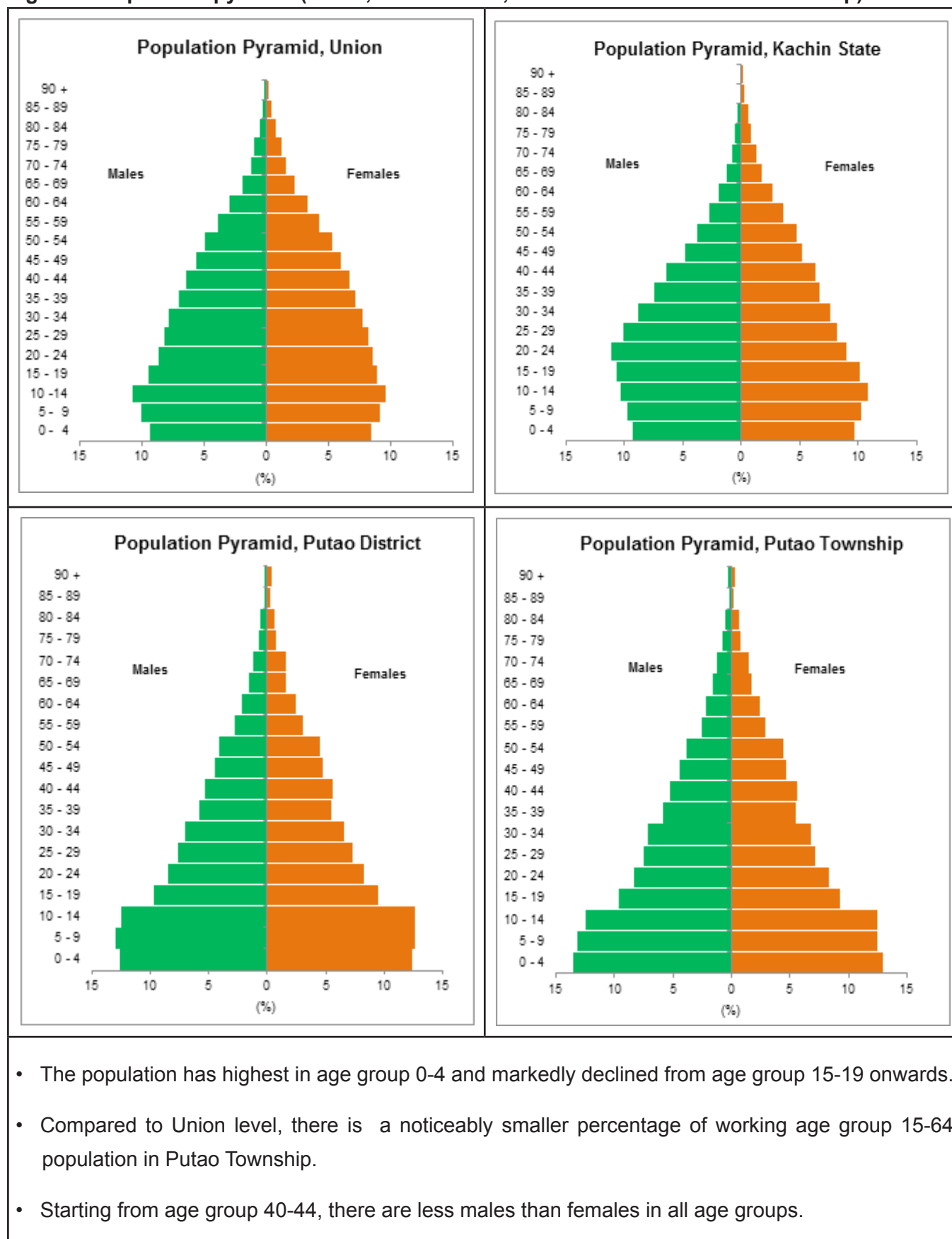


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Putao Township

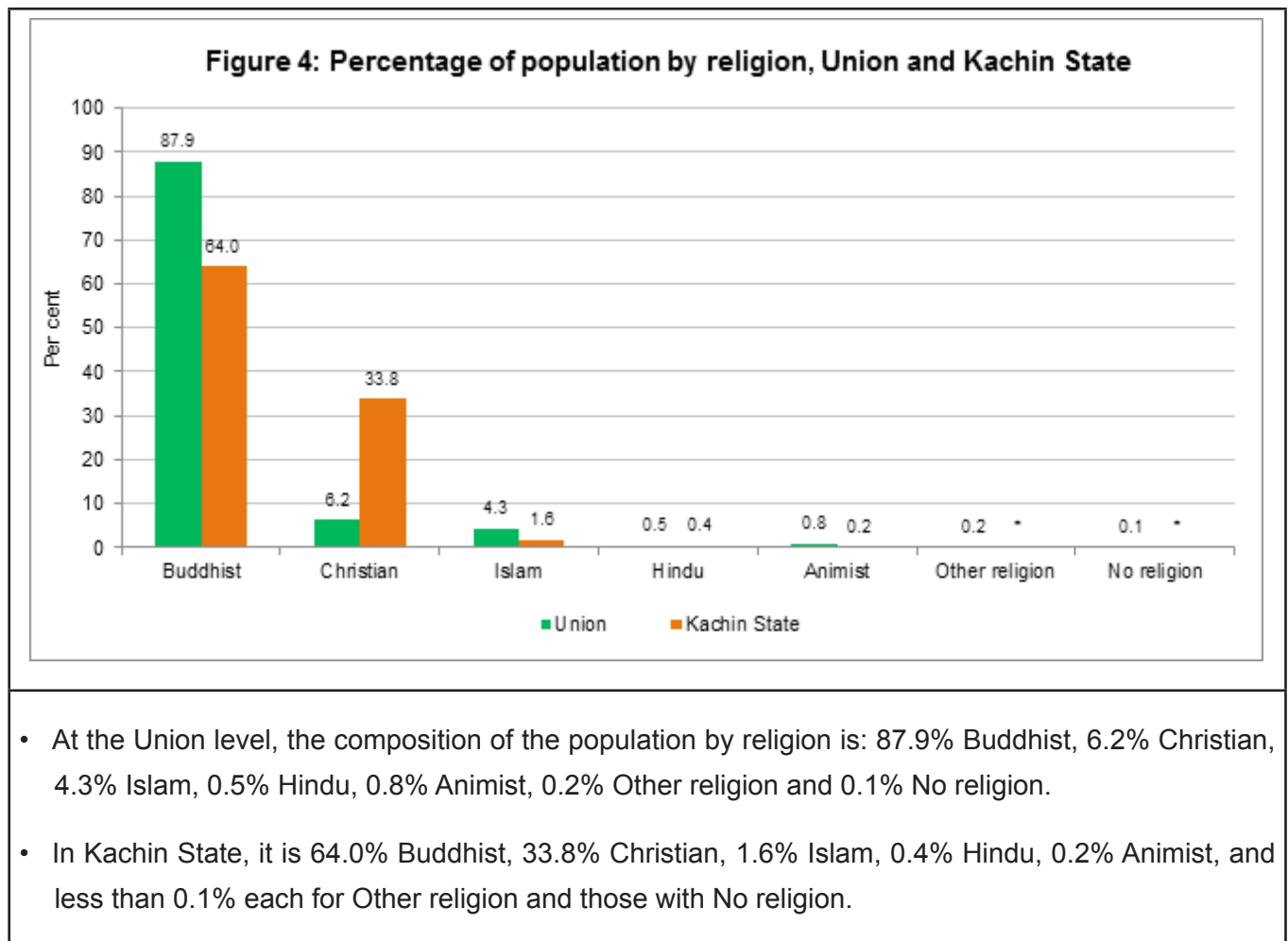
Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	61,075	30,162	30,913
0 - 4	8,081	4,070	4,011
5 - 9	7,816	3,973	3,843
10 - 14	7,600	3,742	3,858
15 - 19	5,785	2,912	2,873
20 - 24	5,085	2,507	2,578
25 - 29	4,453	2,244	2,209
30 - 34	4,234	2,136	2,098
35 - 39	3,457	1,755	1,702
40 - 44	3,324	1,582	1,742
45 - 49	2,741	1,317	1,424
50 - 54	2,534	1,170	1,364
55 - 59	1,640	753	887
60 - 64	1,383	643	740
65 - 69	1,003	478	525
70 - 74	823	358	465
75 - 79	450	228	222
80 - 84	359	160	199
85 - 89	132	59	73
90 +	175	75	100

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Putao Township is 56.7 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 Putao Township)



(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	1,604	832	772	457	235	222
6	1,462	743	719	1,216	606	610
7	1,544	762	782	1,438	715	723
8	1,687	847	840	1,601	810	791
9	1,464	757	707	1,391	715	676
10	1,651	816	835	1,575	777	798
11	1,376	681	695	1,320	653	667
12	1,456	708	748	1,366	659	707
13	1,519	732	787	1,399	667	732
14	1,369	675	694	1,184	568	616
15	1,180	596	584	923	452	471
16	1,176	585	591	793	364	429
17	1,030	518	512	593	281	312
18	1,154	566	588	477	206	271
19	858	442	416	272	126	146
20	1,182	546	636	185	92	93
21	789	358	431	107	50	57
22	848	412	436	79	37	42
23	937	446	491	48	25	23
24	899	428	471	30	11	19
25	1,025	500	525	23	12	11
26	818	396	422	20	9	11
27	686	332	354	13	8	5
28	880	421	459	13	9	4
29	705	356	349	12	6	6

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

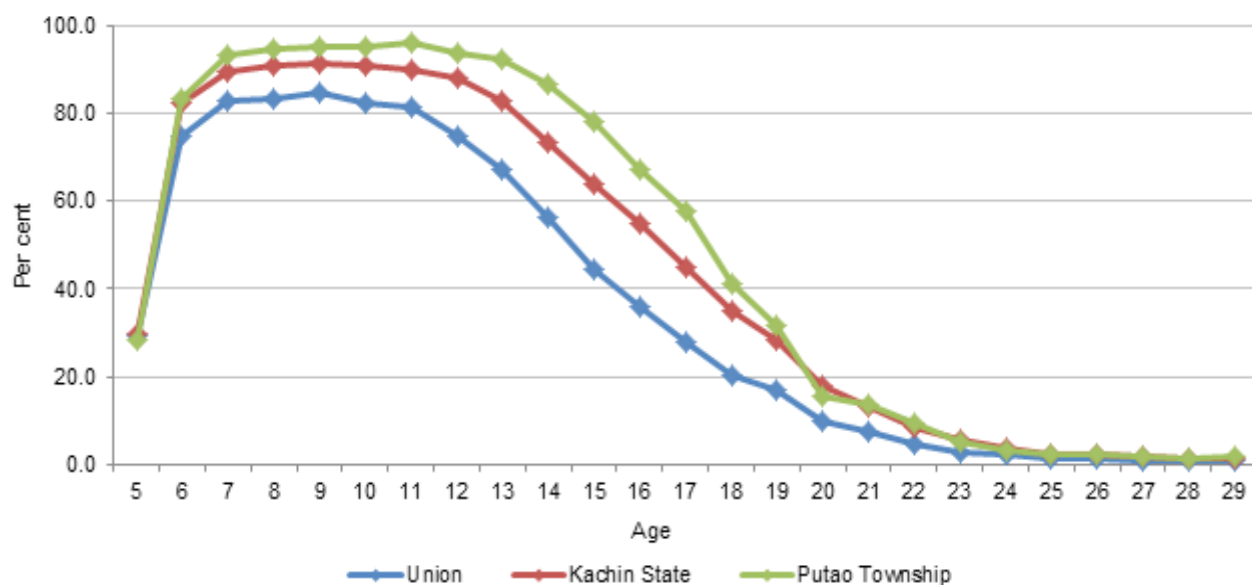
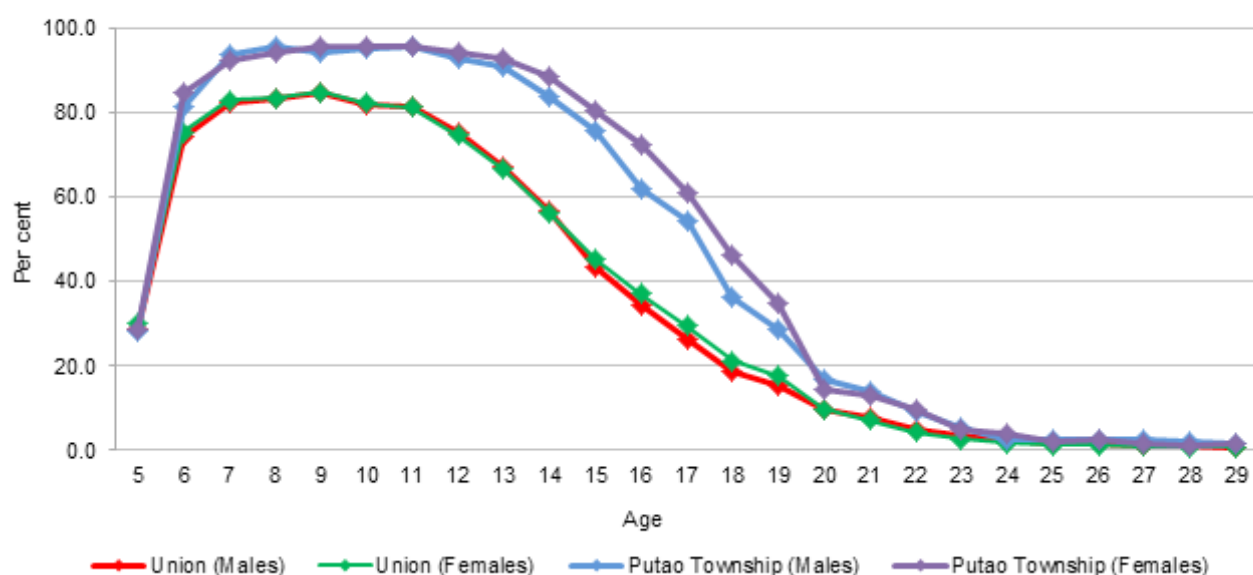


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Putao Township



- School attendance in Putao Township noticeably drops after age 14 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Putao Township is higher than that of the Union at starting from school going age.

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

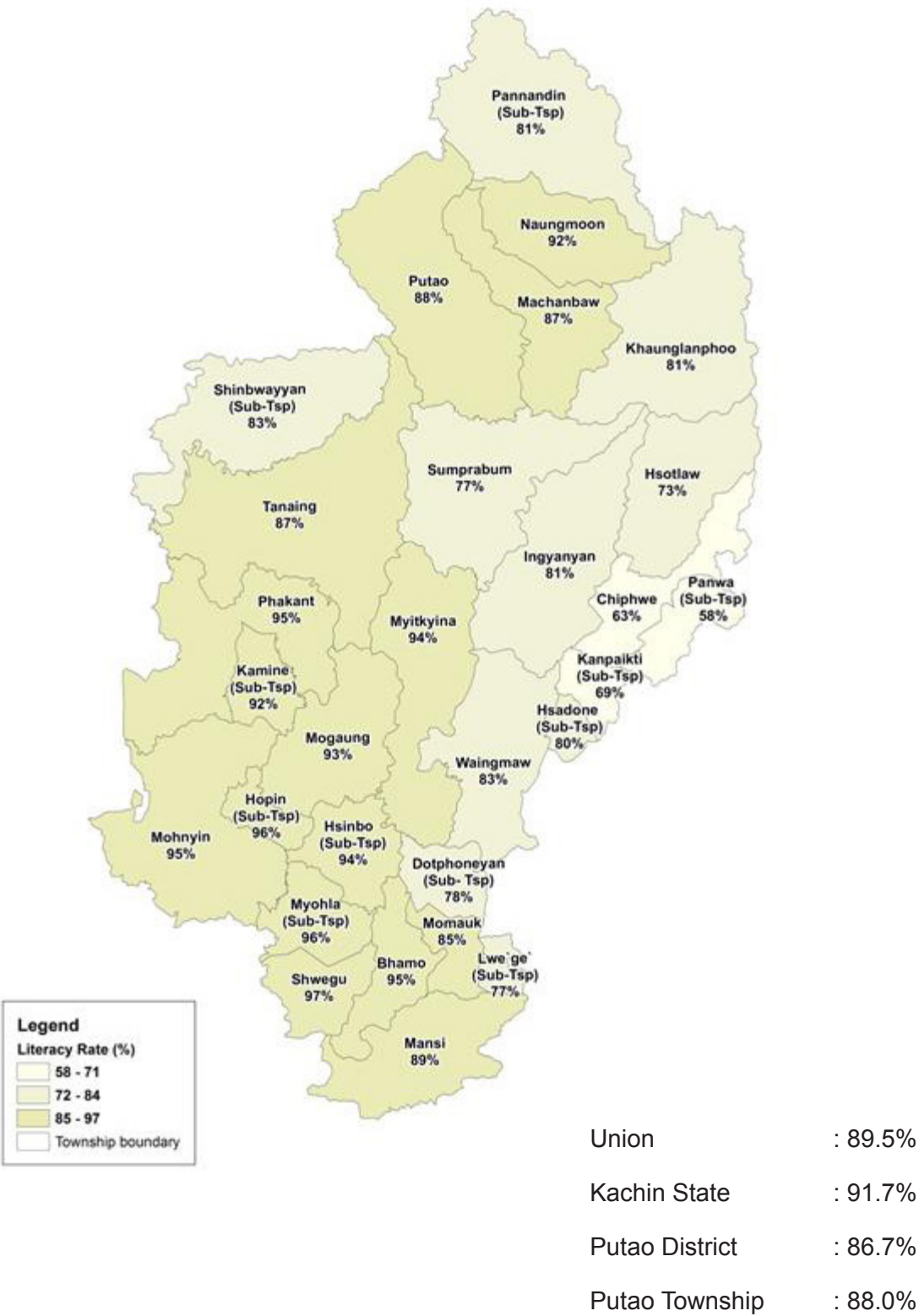


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Putao Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	10,053	98.1
Males	4,897	98.1
Females	5,156	98.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Putao Township is 88.0 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 83.9 per cent and for the males it is 92.5 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.1 per cent with 98.1 per cent each for males and those with females respectively.

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

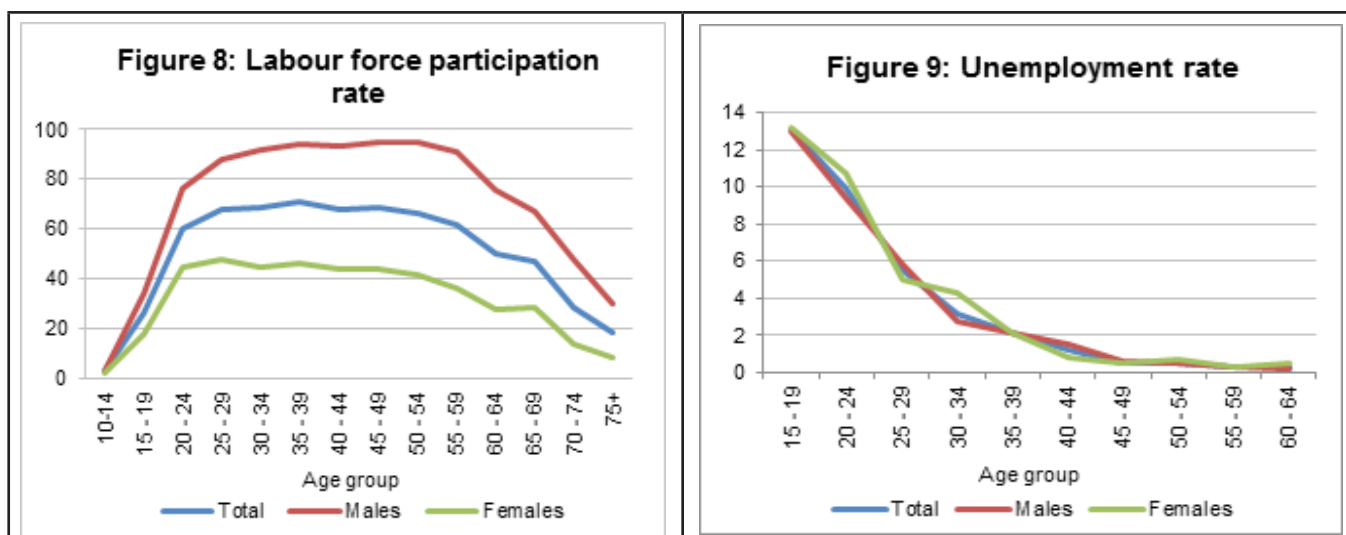
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	26,708	5,002	18.7	5,155	4,268	7,001	3,844	63	1,264	80	15	16
Urban	7,246	961	13.3	806	1,011	1,980	1,507	23	881	63	8	6
Rural	19,462	4,041	20.8	4,349	3,257	5,021	2,337	40	383	17	7	10
Males	12,958	1,471	11.4	2,391	2,179	4,067	2,012	46	727	43	13	9
Females	13,750	3,531	25.7	2,764	2,089	2,934	1,832	17	537	37	2	7

- Some 18.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 20.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 11.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 25.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 years and over, 16.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.7 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	2.6	3.2	1.9	14.4	19.0	6.8
15 - 19	25.8	33.9	17.6	13.1	13.0	13.2
20 - 24	60.4	76.2	44.9	9.9	9.4	10.7
25 - 29	68.0	87.7	47.9	5.5	5.8	5.0
30 - 34	68.7	92.1	44.9	3.2	2.7	4.3
35 - 39	70.8	94.4	46.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
40 - 44	67.6	93.4	44.1	1.2	1.5	0.8
45 - 49	68.3	94.5	44.0	0.5	0.6	0.5
50 - 54	66.1	94.6	41.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
55 - 59	61.3	90.6	36.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
60 - 64	50.0	75.6	27.7	0.3	0.2	0.5
65 - 69	46.9	67.2	28.4	0.2	-	0.7
70 - 74	28.6	47.5	14.0	-	-	-
75+	18.7	30.3	8.6	1.0	0.6	2.0
15 - 24	42.0	53.5	30.5	10.9	10.6	11.5
15 - 64	59.0	79.2	39.4	4.2	4.1	4.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Putao Township is 59.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 39.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 79.2 per cent.
- In Putao Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 2.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Putao Township is 4.2 per cent. There is difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (4.1%) and for females (4.5%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.5 per cent.

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

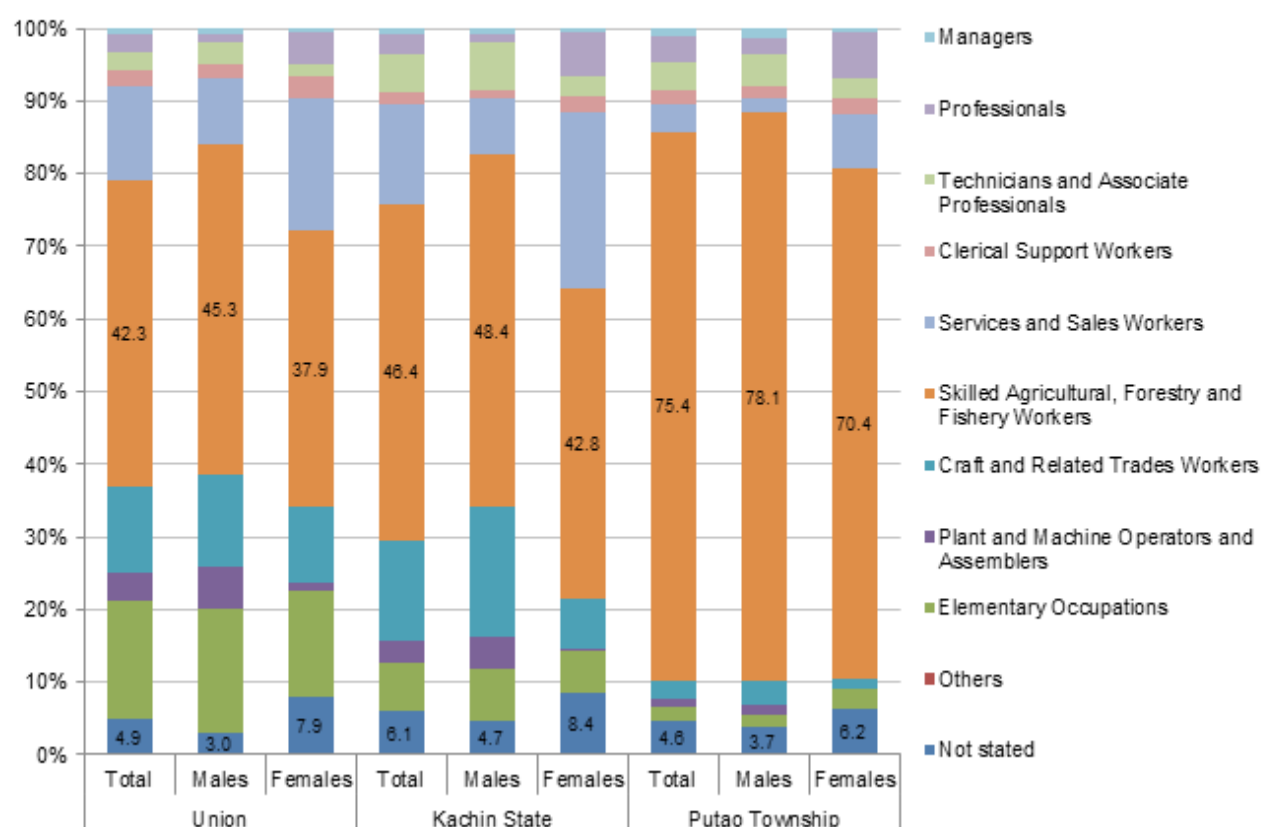
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	23,638	2.2	47.8	38.2	8.6	1.9	1.3
Males	7,864	4.4	69.3	10.9	10.1	2.6	2.6
Females	15,774	1.1	37.1	51.8	7.8	1.6	0.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 69.3 per cent of males are full time students while 51.8 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	18,027	11,744	6,283	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	194	159	35	1.1	1.4	0.6
Professionals	654	251	403	3.6	2.1	6.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	685	523	162	3.8	4.5	2.6
Clerical Support Workers	348	201	147	1.9	1.7	2.3
Services and Sales Workers	696	230	466	3.9	2.0	7.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	13,597	9,176	4,421	75.4	78.1	70.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	470	396	74	2.6	3.4	1.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	174	170	4	1.0	1.4	0.1
Elementary Occupations	387	205	182	2.1	1.7	2.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	822	433	389	4.6	3.7	6.2

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

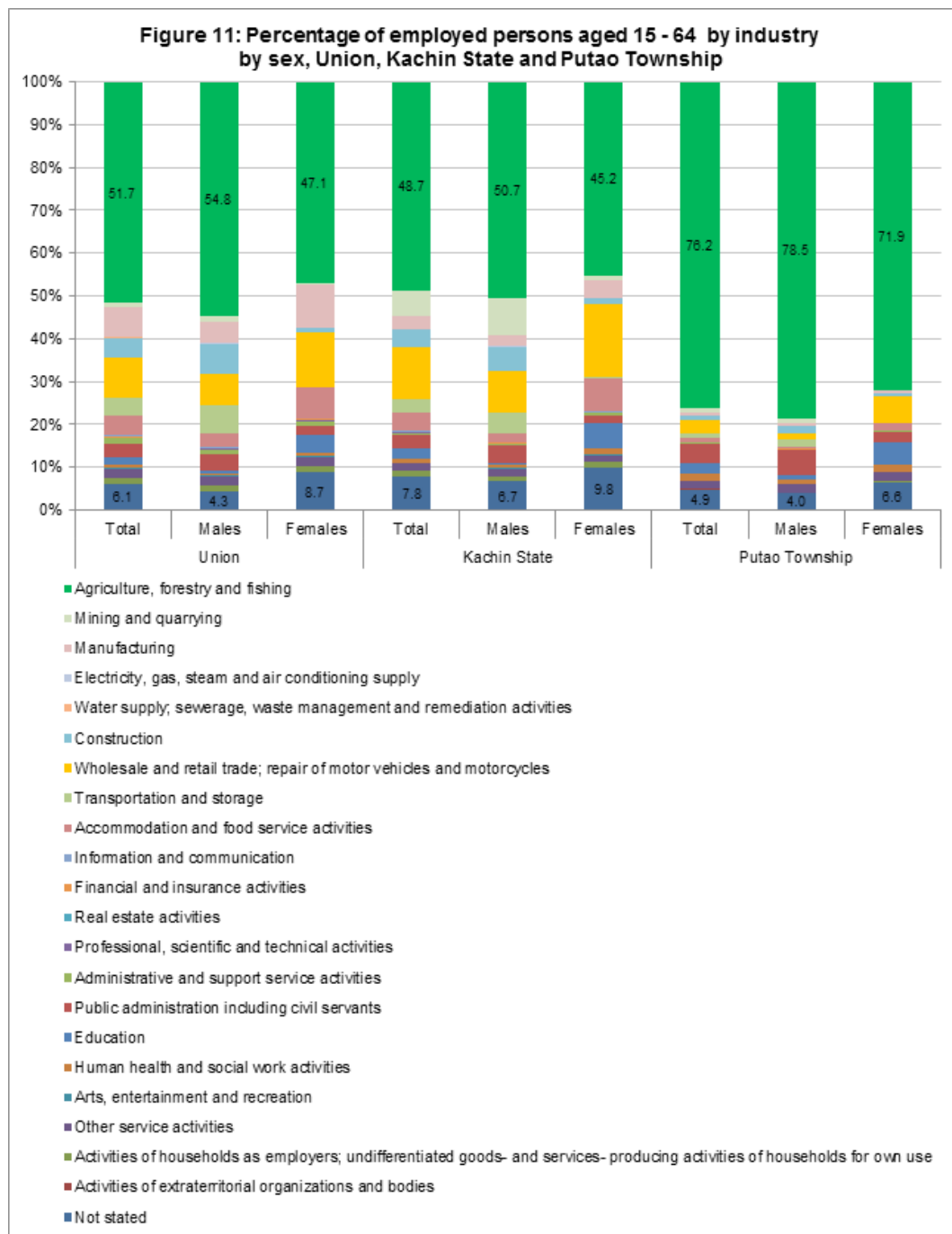


- In Putao Township, 75.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 78.1 per cent of males and 70.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled 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	18,027	11,744	6,283	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13,739	9,222	4,517	76.2	78.5	71.9
Mining and quarrying	157	142	15	0.9	1.2	0.2
Manufacturing	131	87	44	0.7	0.7	0.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	5	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	222	185	37	1.2	1.6	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	560	176	384	3.1	1.5	6.1
Transportation and storage	179	174	5	1.0	1.5	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	184	73	111	1.0	0.6	1.8
Information and communication	6	6	-	*	0.1	-
Financial and insurance activities	10	5	5	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	3	2	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	46	30	16	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	811	662	149	4.5	5.6	2.4
Education	452	123	329	2.5	1.0	5.2
Human health and social work activities	268	152	116	1.5	1.3	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	4	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	331	212	119	1.8	1.8	1.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	35	14	21	0.2	0.1	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	3	1	*	*	*
Not stated	878	466	412	4.9	4.0	6.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



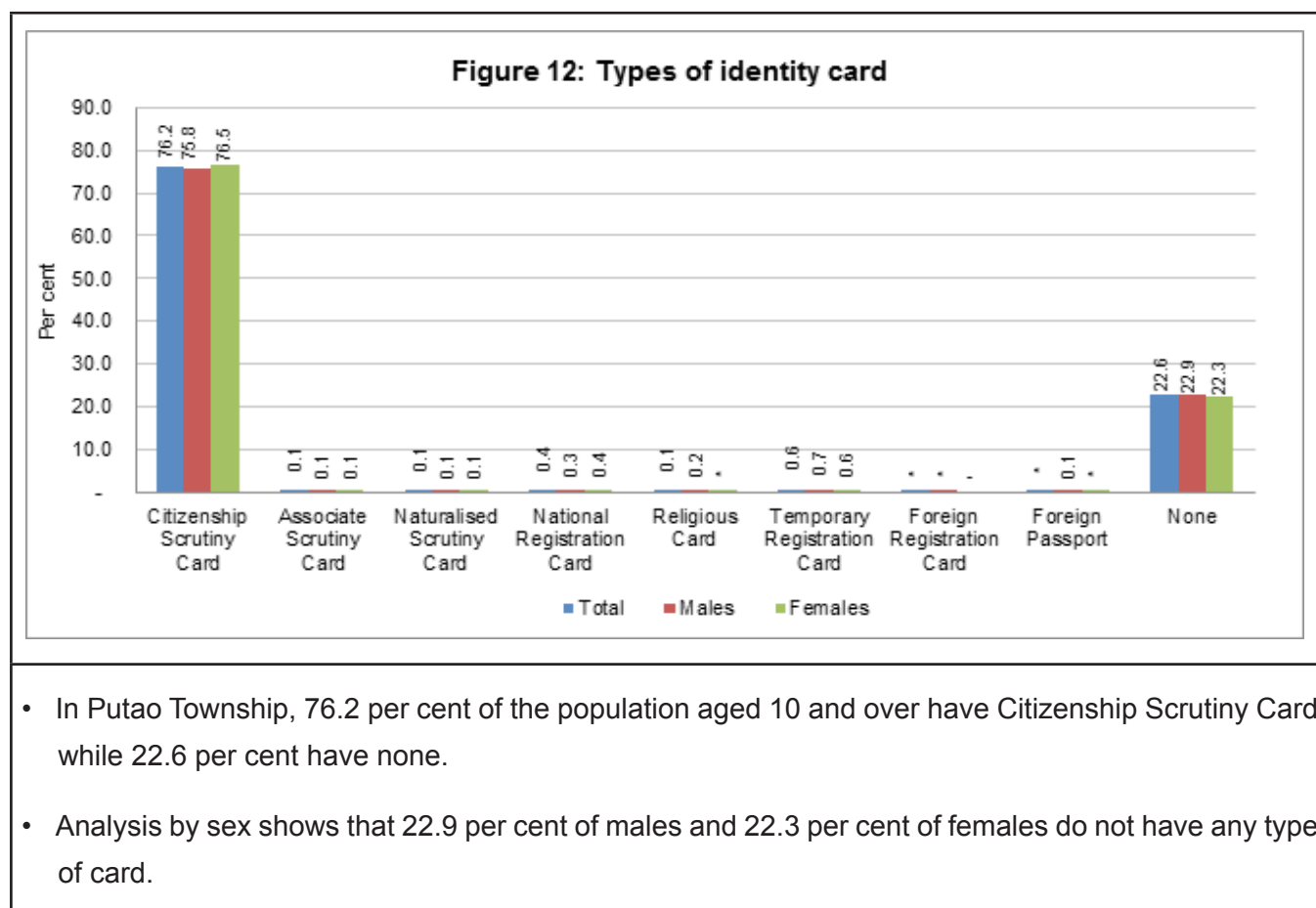
- In Putao Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 76.2 per cent.
- There are 78.5 per cent of males and 71.9 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kachin State, there are 48.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	34,405	39	32	168	36	278	*	22	10,197
Urban	10,436	22	14	12	16	6	*	9	2,027
Rural	23,969	17	18	156	20	272	-	13	8,170
Males	16,764	17	18	67	34	145	*	13	5,060
Females	17,641	22	14	101	2	133	-	9	5,137

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Putao Township, 76.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 22.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 22.9 per cent of males and 22.3 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	61,075	57,523	3,552	5.8	2,229	1,616	979	1,018
0 - 4	8,081	7,986	95	1.2	13	18	70	57
5 - 9	7,816	7,716	100	1.3	14	46	34	37
10 - 14	7,600	7,497	103	1.4	15	61	30	28
15 - 19	5,785	5,699	86	1.5	23	42	26	29
20 - 24	5,085	4,989	96	1.9	14	46	30	30
25 - 29	4,453	4,348	105	2.4	25	52	34	35
30 - 34	4,234	4,124	110	2.6	31	55	32	35
35 - 39	3,457	3,351	106	3.1	40	48	27	30
40 - 44	3,324	3,081	243	7.3	140	98	43	46
45 - 49	2,741	2,455	286	10.4	201	79	29	37
50 - 54	2,534	2,135	399	15.7	304	136	55	48
55 - 59	1,640	1,333	307	18.7	250	100	42	55
60 - 64	1,383	1,040	343	24.8	256	138	70	61
65 - 69	1,003	690	313	31.2	248	142	70	80
70 - 74	823	497	326	39.6	244	192	109	119
75 - 79	450	258	192	42.7	150	107	83	84
80 - 84	359	186	173	48.2	133	122	88	105
85 - 89	132	69	63	47.7	49	51	38	33
90 +	175	69	106	60.6	79	83	69	69

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	30,162	28,543	1,619	5.4	966	709	449	417
0 - 4	4,070	4,022	48	1.2	6	9	34	29
5 - 9	3,973	3,914	59	1.5	9	28	21	20
10 - 14	3,742	3,688	54	1.4	6	33	19	13
15 - 19	2,912	2,861	51	1.8	13	26	14	18
20 - 24	2,507	2,461	46	1.8	11	15	17	16
25 - 29	2,244	2,184	60	2.7	18	27	19	15
30 - 34	2,136	2,082	54	2.5	15	25	22	14
35 - 39	1,755	1,706	49	2.8	16	22	12	12
40 - 44	1,582	1,476	106	6.7	51	47	23	20
45 - 49	1,317	1,199	118	9.0	77	35	14	18
50 - 54	1,170	1,000	170	14.5	131	53	23	15
55 - 59	753	627	126	16.7	102	42	20	25
60 - 64	643	487	156	24.3	115	57	32	20
65 - 69	478	332	146	30.5	113	54	29	28
70 - 74	358	216	142	39.7	104	77	33	37
75 - 79	228	139	89	39.0	69	49	35	36
80 - 84	160	88	72	45.0	55	51	34	38
85 - 89	59	31	28	47.5	22	24	16	14
90 +	75	30	45	60.0	33	35	32	29

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	30,913	28,980	1,933	6.3	1,263	907	530	601
0 - 4	4,011	3,964	47	1.2	7	9	36	28
5 - 9	3,843	3,802	41	1.1	5	18	13	17
10 - 14	3,858	3,809	49	1.3	9	28	11	15
15 - 19	2,873	2,838	35	1.2	10	16	12	11
20 - 24	2,578	2,528	50	1.9	3	31	13	14
25 - 29	2,209	2,164	45	2.0	7	25	15	20
30 - 34	2,098	2,042	56	2.7	16	30	10	21
35 - 39	1,702	1,645	57	3.3	24	26	15	18
40 - 44	1,742	1,605	137	7.9	89	51	20	26
45 - 49	1,424	1,256	168	11.8	124	44	15	19
50 - 54	1,364	1,135	229	16.8	173	83	32	33
55 - 59	887	706	181	20.4	148	58	22	30
60 - 64	740	553	187	25.3	141	81	38	41
65 - 69	525	358	167	31.8	135	88	41	52
70 - 74	465	281	184	39.6	140	115	76	82
75 - 79	222	119	103	46.4	81	58	48	48
80 - 84	199	98	101	50.8	78	71	54	67
85 - 89	73	38	35	47.9	27	27	22	19
90 +	100	39	61	61.0	46	48	37	40

- Six in every 100 persons in Putao 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 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

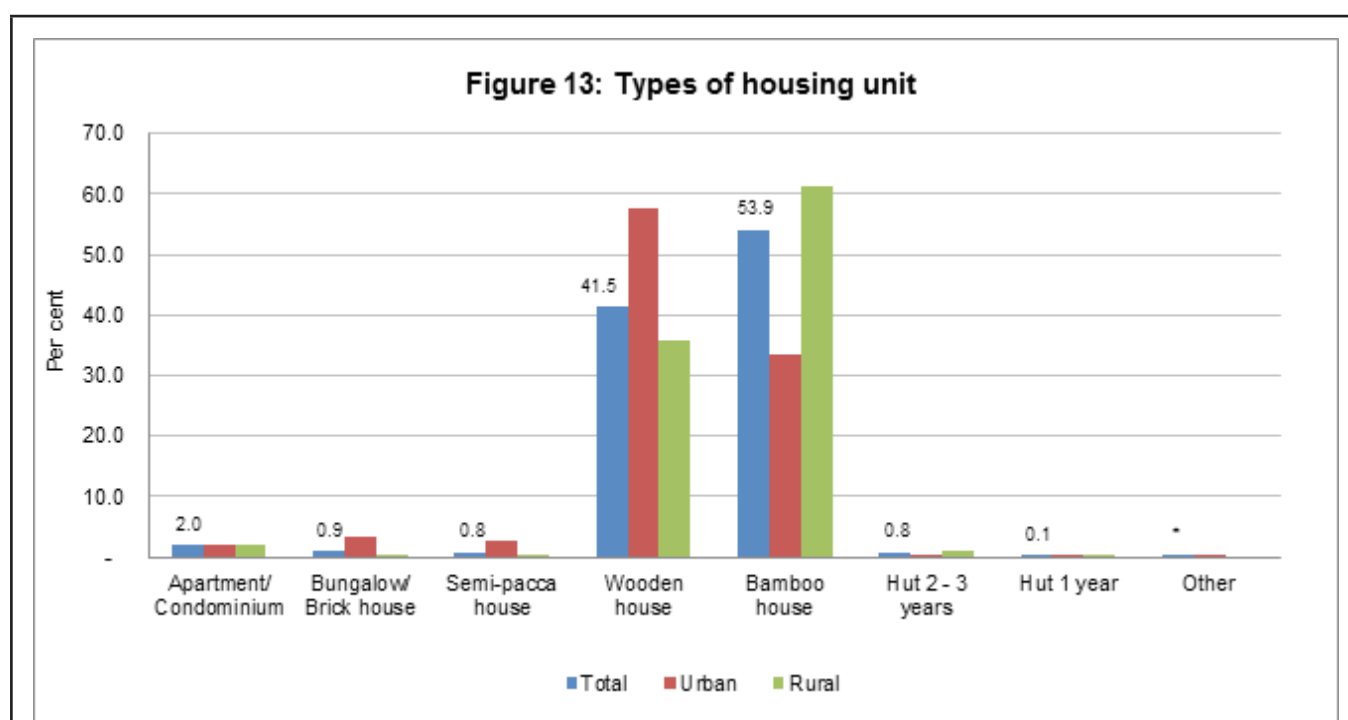
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	10,743	2.0	0.9	0.8	41.5	53.9	0.8	0.1	*
Urban	2,811	2.1	3.4	2.8	57.6	33.6	0.4	*	0.1
Rural	7,932	1.9	*	0.1	35.8	61.1	0.9	0.1	-

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Putao Township are living in bamboo houses (53.9%) followed by households in wooden houses (41.5%).
- Some 57.6 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 61.1 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

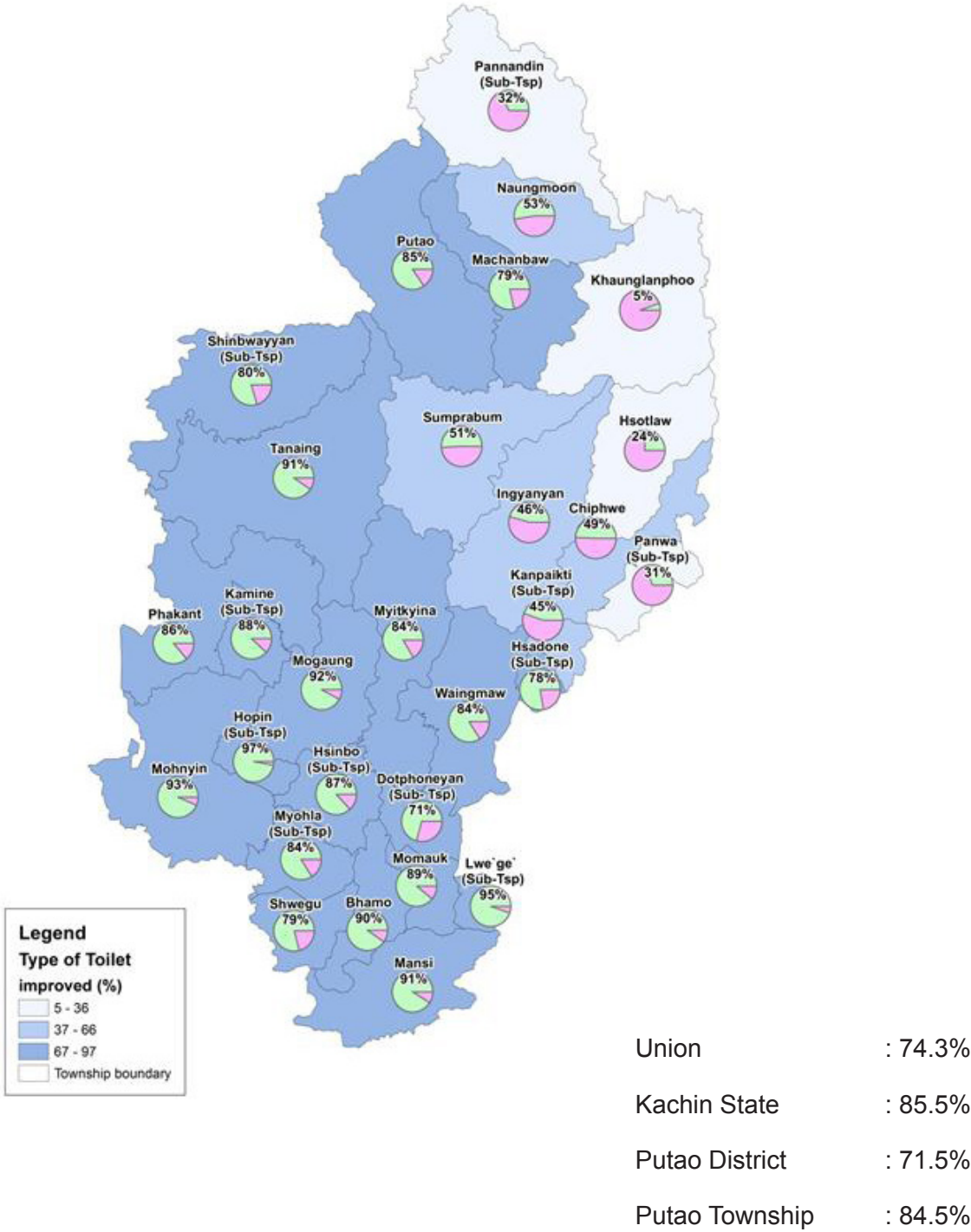


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	0.2	1.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		83.7	96.9	79.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>84.5</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>80.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		14.1	2.4	18.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.6	0.1	0.8
Other		0.5	0.2	0.6
None		0.3	0.2	0.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,743	2,811	7,932

- Some 84.5 per cent of the households in Putao Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (83.7%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, Putao belongs to the proportion group (67-97) 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.
- Some 0.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State, it is 2.0 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Putao Township, 0.4 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

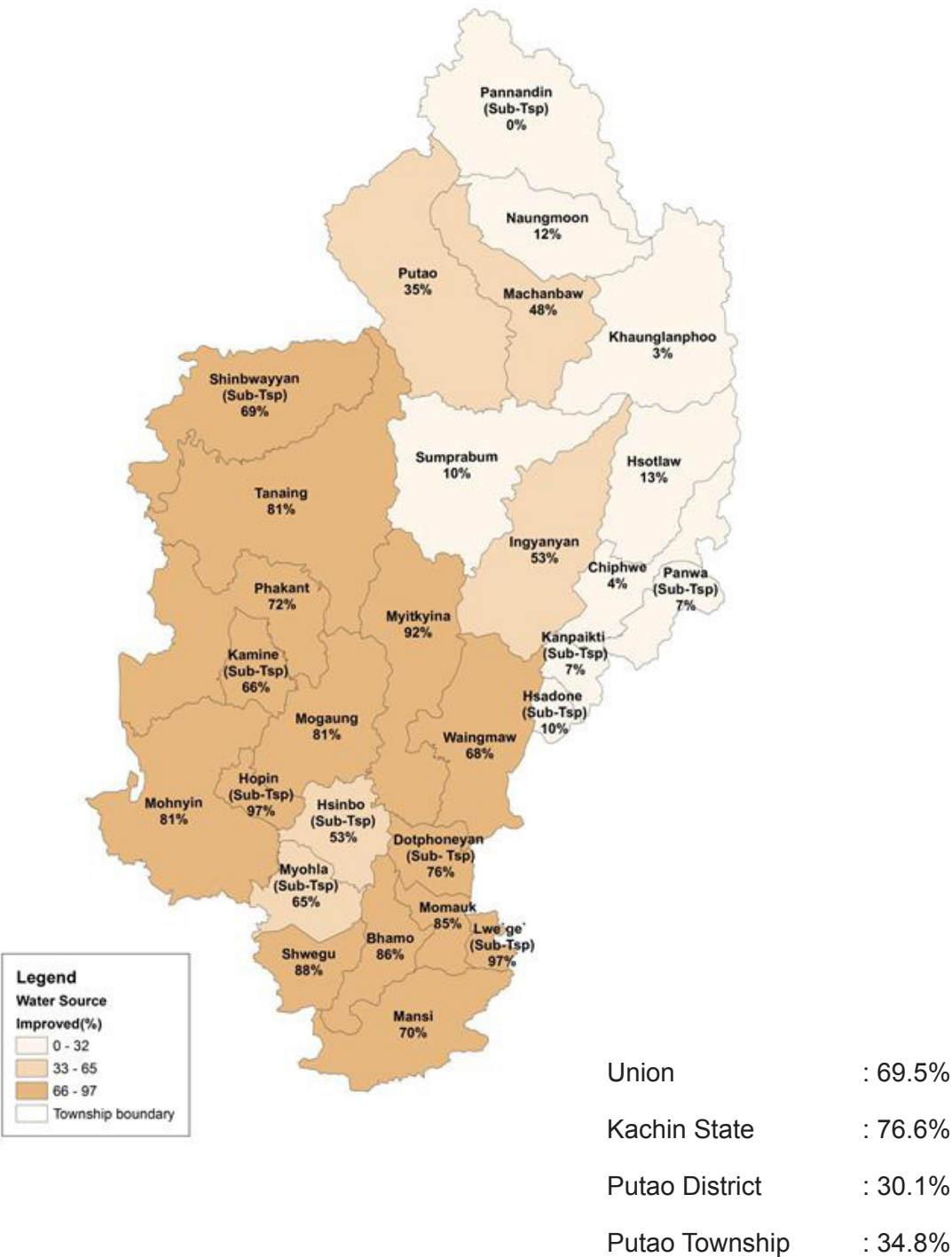


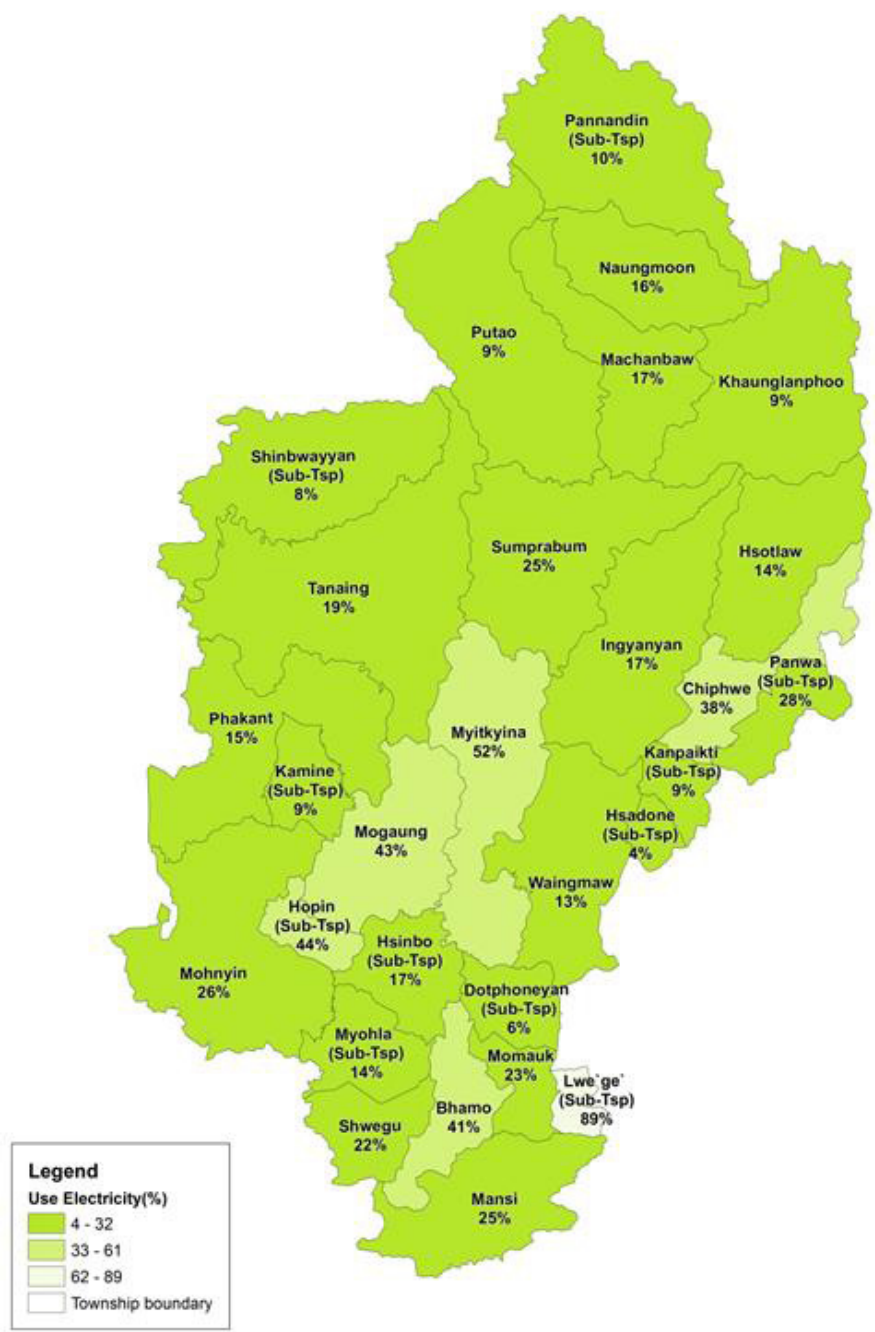
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		9.4	8.6	9.7
Tube well, borehole		0.5	0.6	0.4
Protected well/ Spring		24.9	17.9	27.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		*	0.1	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>34.8</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>37.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		52.8	66.1	48.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	-	0.1
River/stream/ canal		9.8	2.9	12.3
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.6	*	0.8
Other		1.9	3.8	1.3
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>65.2</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>62.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,743	2,811	7,932

- In Putao Township, 34.8 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 belongs to the (33-65) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 52.8 per cent of the households use water from unprotected well/spring and 24.9 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 65.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 62.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Kachin State	: 30.3%
Putao District	: 10.9%
Putao Township	: 9.1%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		9.1	27.6	2.6
Kerosene		0.2	0.2	0.2
Candle		41.6	32.9	44.6
Battery		18.0	8.3	21.4
Generator (private)		1.2	2.0	1.0
Water mill (private)		5.7	16.0	2.1
Solar system/energy		23.3	13.1	26.9
Other		0.8	-	1.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,743	2,811	7,932

- In Putao Township, 9.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (4-32) 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 41.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 44.6 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

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

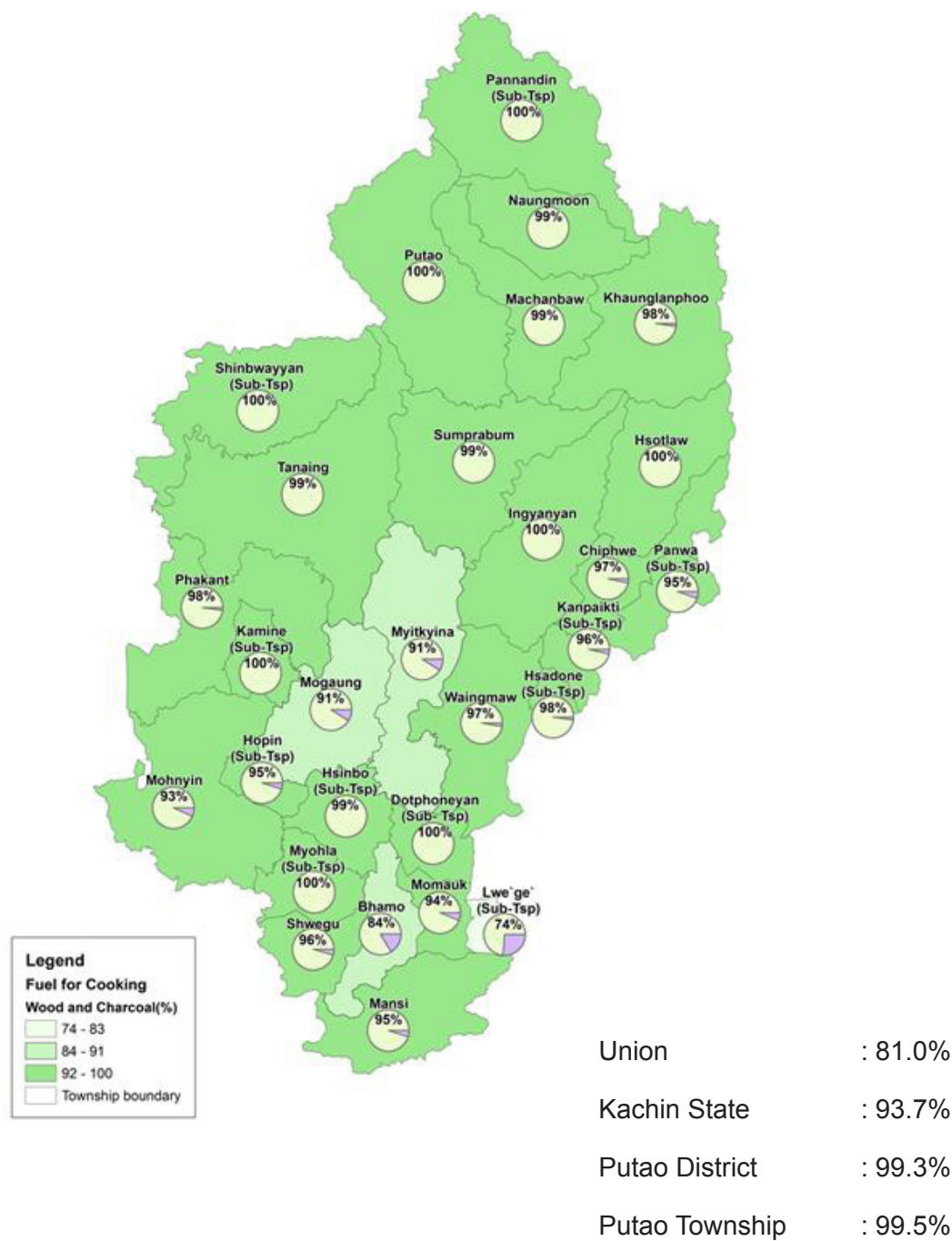


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.4	1.2	0.1
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		*	-	0.1
Firewood		99.3	98.0	99.7
Charcoal		0.3	0.6	0.1
Coal		*	0.1	-
Other		*	0.1	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,743	2,811	7,932

- In Putao Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.3 per cent using firewood and 0.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 99.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.1 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	10,743	24.4	25.8	1.1	10.7	1.8	0.4	58.9	*
Urban	2,811	33.7	48.8	1.8	29.2	5.4	1.2	37.0	-
Rural	7,932	21.1	17.6	0.9	4.2	0.6	0.1	66.7	*

- Some 25.8 per cent of the households in Putao Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 48.8 per cent of urban households have access to television and 21.1 per cent of rural households have access to radio.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

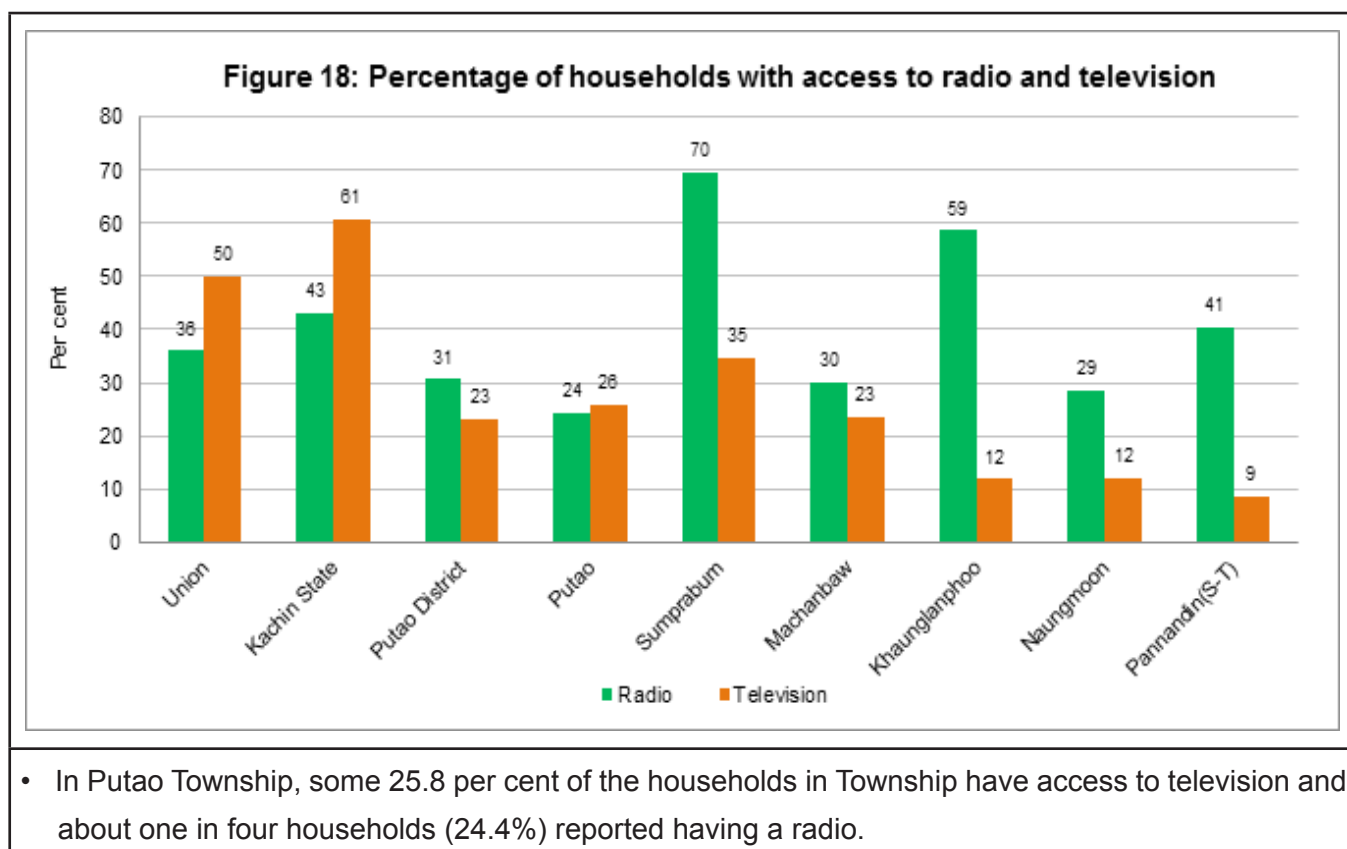
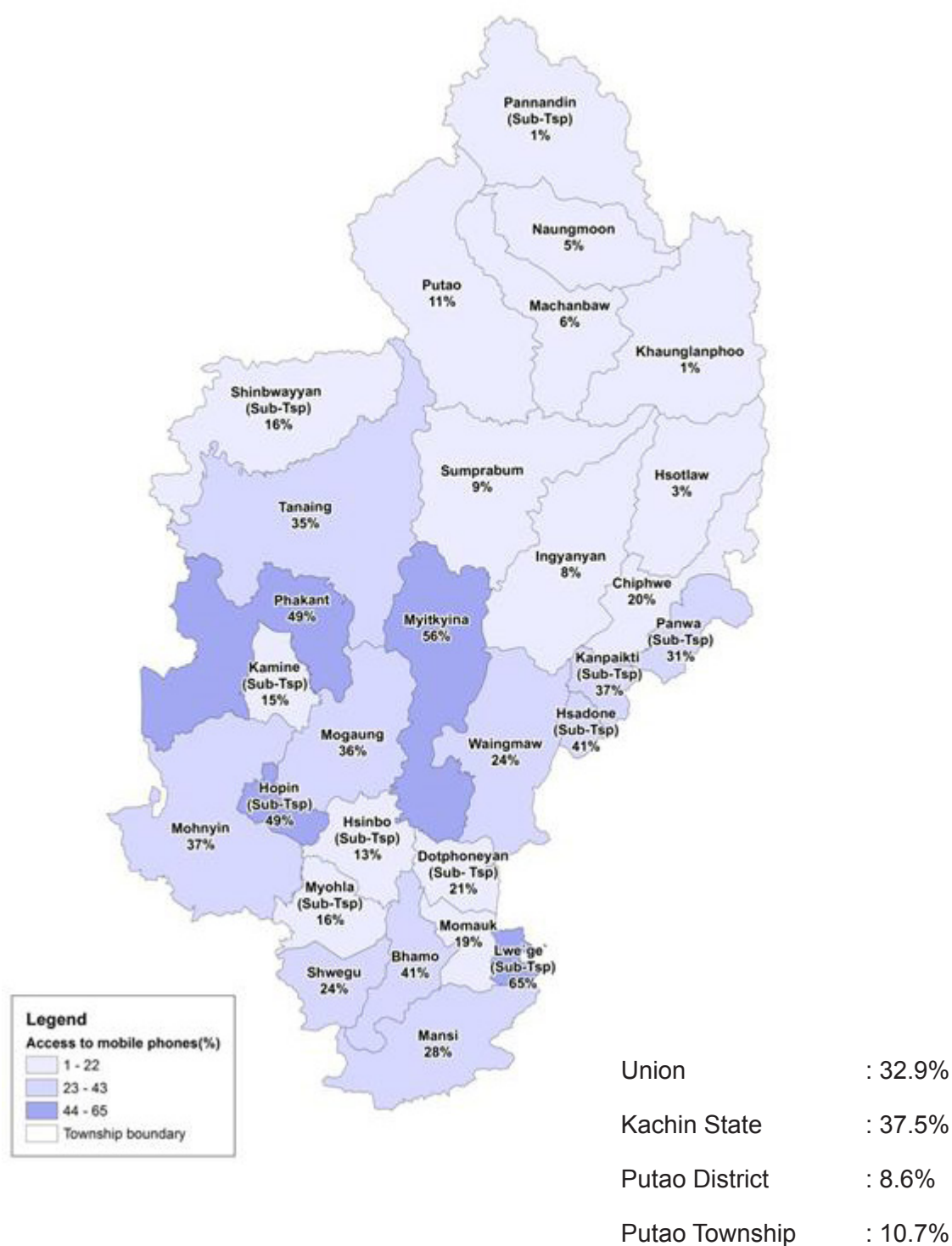


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 10.7 per cent of the households in Putao Township and 37.5 per cent of the households in Kachin State reported having mobile phones.

Transportation items

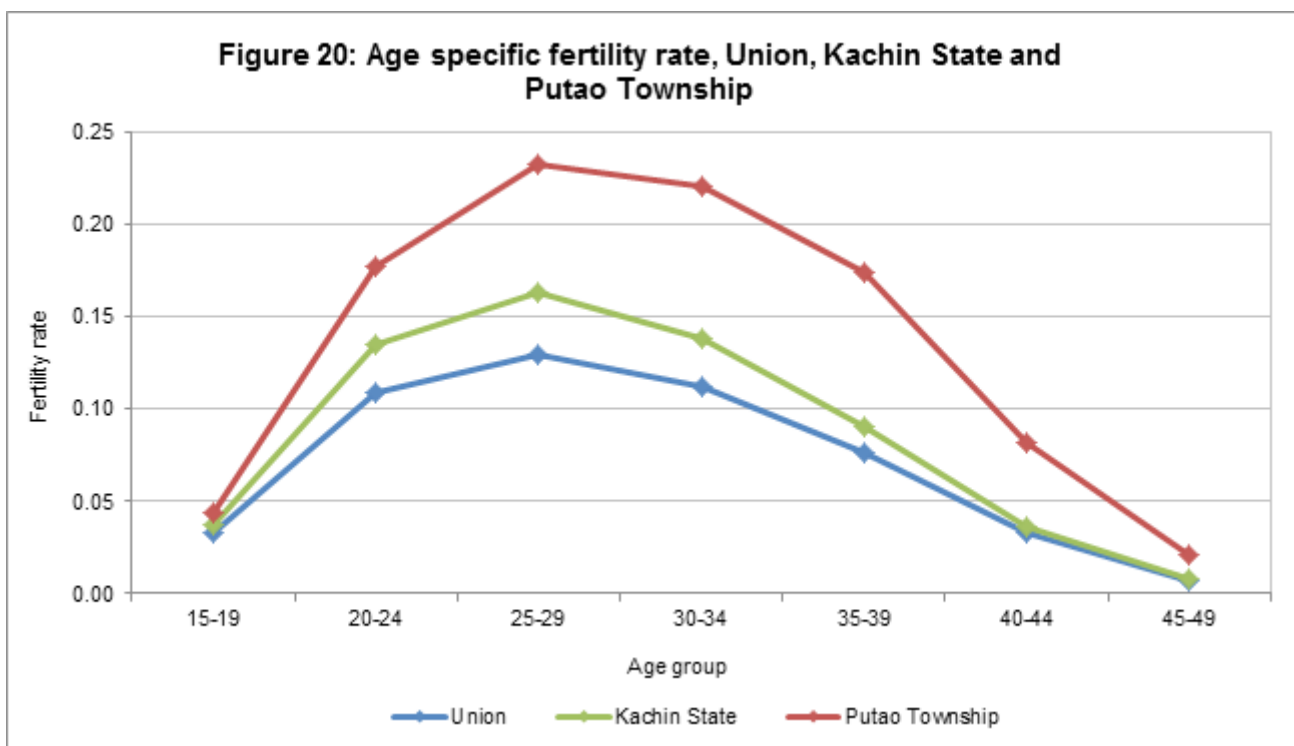
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
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
Putao Township	10,743	70	4,135	1,313	41	69	22	5,123
Urban	2,811	60	1,537	646	23	-	2	1,091
Rural	7,932	10	2,598	667	18	69	20	4,032

- In Putao Township, 47.7 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 38.5 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/ moped in urban households and use cart (bullock) in rural households as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.8 children per woman and is much higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

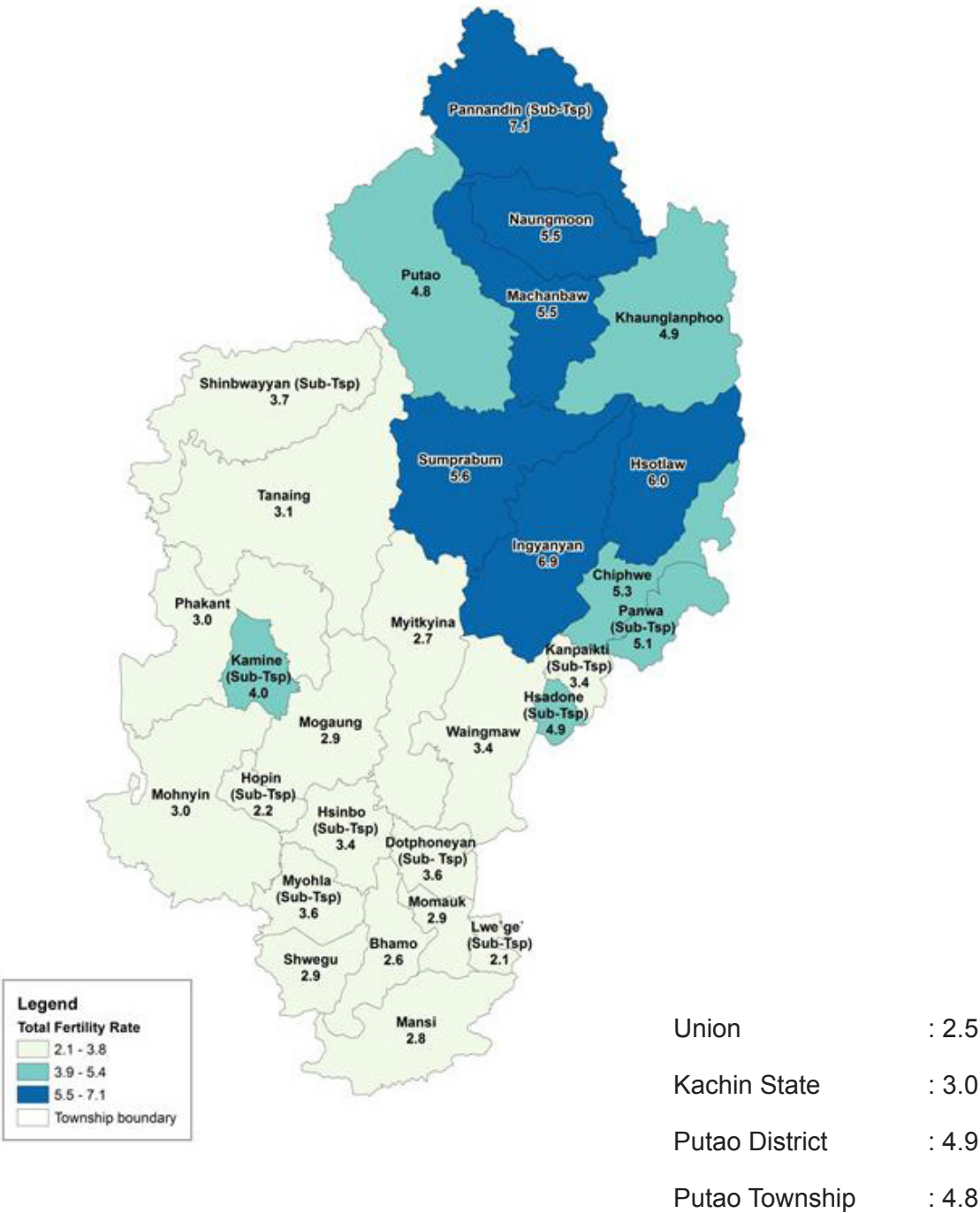
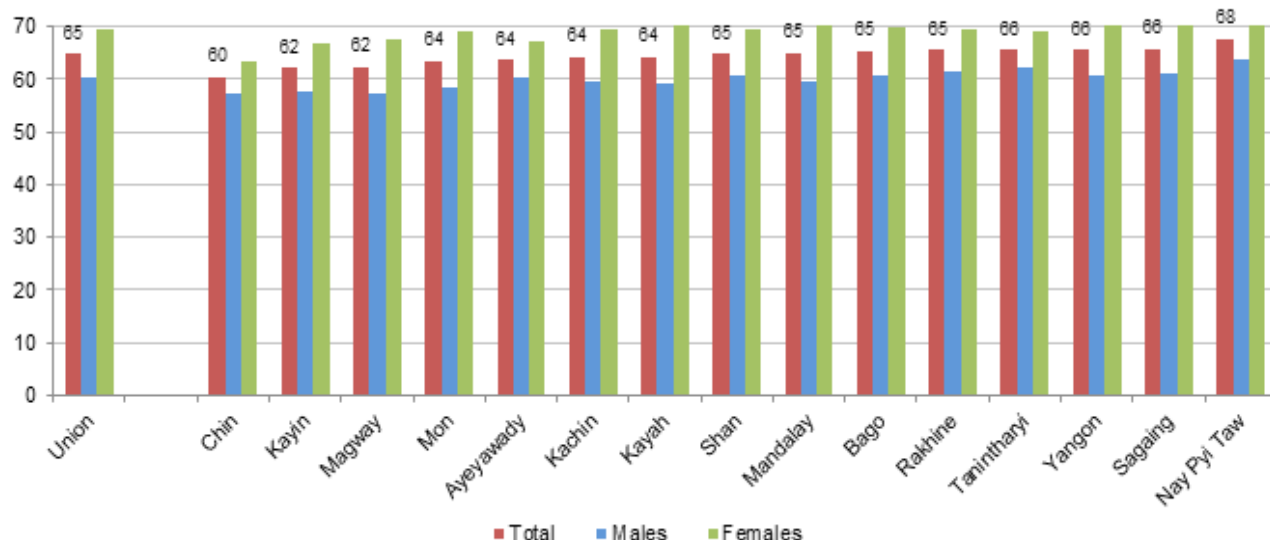


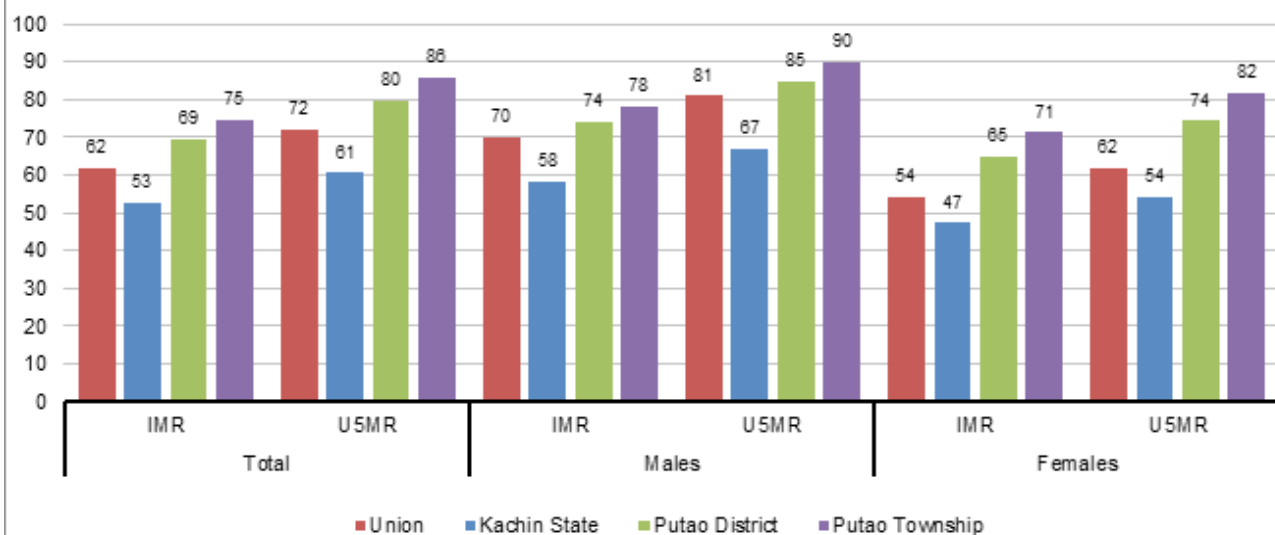
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

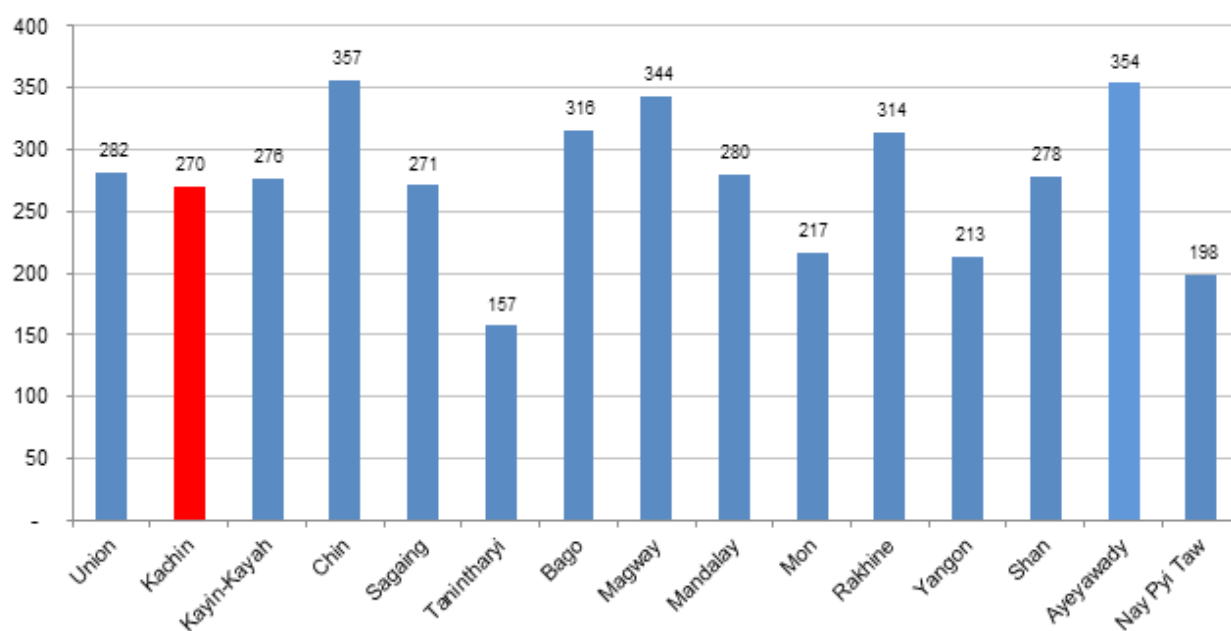
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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 Putao Township are higher than those in Kachin State and Putao District. The Infant mortality in Putao is 75 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 86 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.

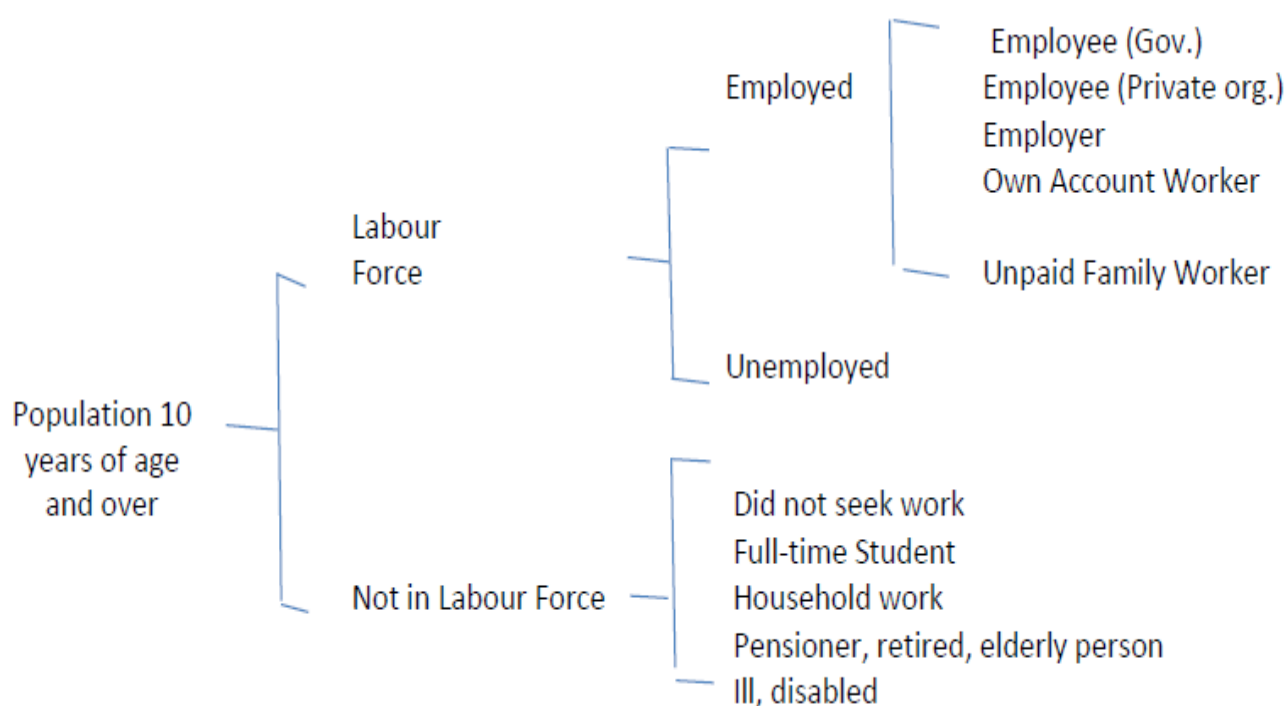
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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, Putao District, Putao 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 Aye Moh Moh	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Tin Moe Mar	Superintendent, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khun Zin Naing Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyto Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
Daw Cho Zin Win	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports
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www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

