THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, MYITKYINA DISTRICT
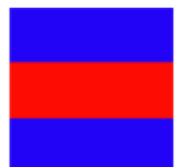
Shinbwayyan Sub-Township Report

MYANMAR
Census 2014

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp)

Naungmoon

Putao

Machanbaw

Khaunglanphoo

Sumprabum

Hsotlaw

Tanaing

Kachin

Ingyanyan

Chiphwe

Panwa (Sub-Tsp)

Phakant

Myitkyina

Kamine (Sub-Tsp)

Kanpaikti (Sub-Tsp)

Hsadone (Sub-Tsp)

Mogaung

Waingmaw

Hopin (Sub-Tsp)

Mohnyin

Hsinbo (Sub-Tsp)

Dotphoneyan (Sub- Tsp)

Myohla (Sub-Tsp)

Momauk

Shwegu

Bhamo

Lwe`ge` (Sub-Tsp)

Mansi

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Kachin State, Myitkyina District

Shinbwayyan Sub-Township Report

Department of Population
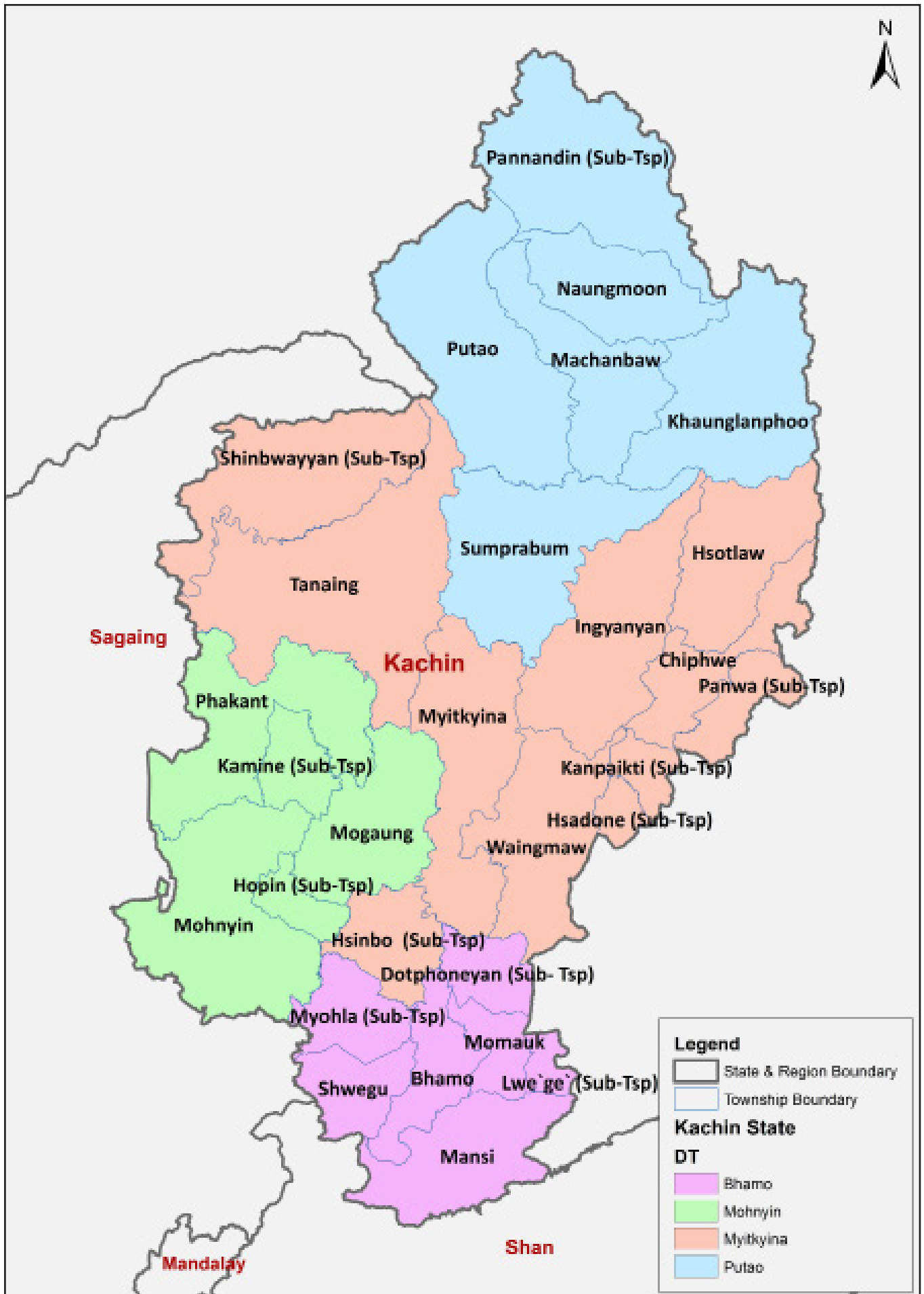
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships

Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships

Shinbwayyan Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	11,453 [2]
Population males	6,206 (54.2%)
Population females	5,247 (45.8%)
Percentage of urban population	47.3%
Area (Km²)	3,243.9 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	3.5 persons
Median age	23.6 years
Number of wards	4
Number of village tracts	2
Number of private households	2,130
Percentage of female headed households	13.2%
Mean household size	5.3 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	33.0%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.7%
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.3%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	54.5
Child dependency ratio	51.0
Old dependency ratio	3.5
Ageing index	6.9
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	118
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	82.9%
Male	88.9%
Female	75.6%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	532	4.6
Walking	124	1.1
Seeing	328	2.9
Hearing	230	2.0
Remembering	140	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	6,801	78.1
Associate Scrutiny	-	-
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1
National Registration	124	1.4
Religious	*	0.2
Temporary Registration	49	0.6
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	1,702	19.6

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	70.0%	88.9%	45.9%
Unemployment rate	1.5%	1.7%	1.1%
Employment to population ratio	68.9%	87.4%	45.4%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	2,005	94.1
Renter	74	3.5
Provided free (individually)	*	0.7
Government quarters	32	1.5
Private company quarters	*	0.1
Other	*	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.2%		50.9%
Bamboo	71.1%	51.1%	0.4%
Earth	-	2.7%	
Wood	23.8%	43.1%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		32.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	1.5%	2.7%	0.1%
Other	2.3%	0.5%	16.2%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	< 0.1
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	-	-
Biogas	*	0.1
Firewood	1,935	90.8
Charcoal	188	8.8
Coal	*	0.2
Other	-	-

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	167	7.8
Kerosene	*	0.2
Candle	1,104	51.8
Battery	77	3.6
Generator (private)	480	22.5
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	293	13.8
Other	*	0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	< 0.1
Tube well, borehole	790	37.1
Protected well/spring	683	32.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*1,477*	*69.3*
Unprotected well/spring	307	14.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.6
River/stream/canal	290	13.6
Waterfall/rainwater	41	2.0
Other	*	0.1
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*653*	*30.7*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	< 0.1
Tube well, borehole	785	36.9
Protected well/spring	607	28.5
Unprotected well/spring	309	14.5
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.7
River/stream/canal	362	17.0
Waterfall/rainwater	50	2.3
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	23	1.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,671	78.4
Total Improved Sanitation	*1,694*	*79.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	381	17.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.2
Other	*	0.5
None	40	1.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	806	37.8
Television	983	46.2
Landline phone	61	2.9
Mobile phone	336	15.8
Computer	21	1.0
Internet at home	*	< 0.1
Households with none of the items	801	37.6
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	25	1.2
Motorcycle/Moped	1,080	50.7
Bicycle	188	8.8
4-Wheel tractor	22	1.0
Canoe/Boat	77	3.6
Motor boat	172	8.1
Cart (bullock)	235	11.0

Note: [1] Population figures for Shinbwayyan 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.

Contents

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 Shinbwayyan 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 Shinbwayyan Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	11,453 *		
Males	6,206		
Females	5,247		
Sex ratio	118 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	47.3%		
Area (Km^2)	3,243.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	3.5 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	2		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	11,320	5,347	5,973
Number of conventional households	2,130	1,025	1,105
Mean household size	5.3 persons ***		

- In Shinbwayyan Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 118 males per 100 females.

- The people in the Sub-Township live in urban areas with (47.3%).

- The population density of Shinbwayyan Sub-Township is 4 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.3 persons living in each household in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average of 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; Shinbwayyan Sub-Township (Myitkyina District, Kachin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**2,130**	**11,453**	**6,206**	**5,247**
	Ward	**1,025**	**5,417**	**3,073**	**2,344**
1	No(1)(W)	263	1,489	882	607
2	No(2)(W)	180	923	475	448
3	No(3)(W)	518	2,684	1,529	1,155
4	No(4)(W)	64	321	187	134
	Village Tract	**1,105**	**6,036**	**3,133**	**2,903**
1	Hka Lone(VT)	362	1,875	974	901
2	Ta Ron(VT)	743	4,161	2,159	2,002

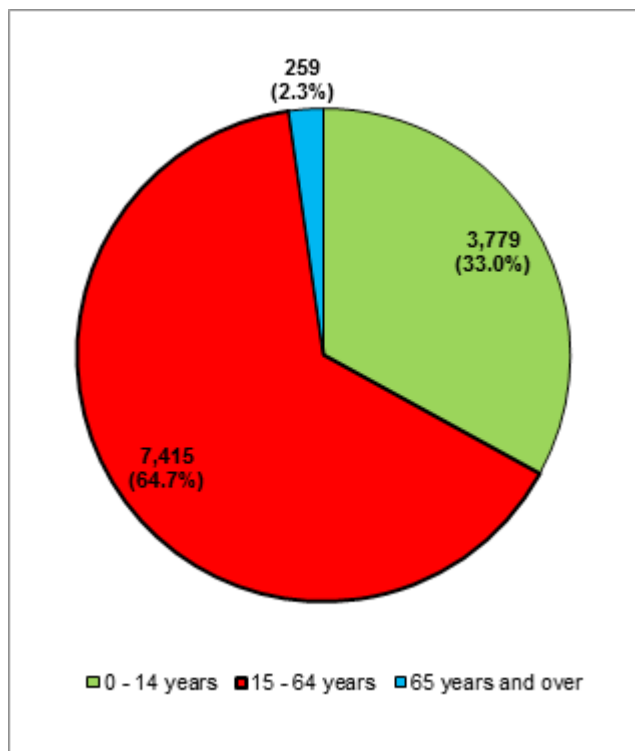| Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Shinbwayyan Sub-Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Shinbwayyan Sub-Township

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

259 (2.3%)
3,779 (33.0%)
7,415 (64.7%)

□ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years □ 65 years and over

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

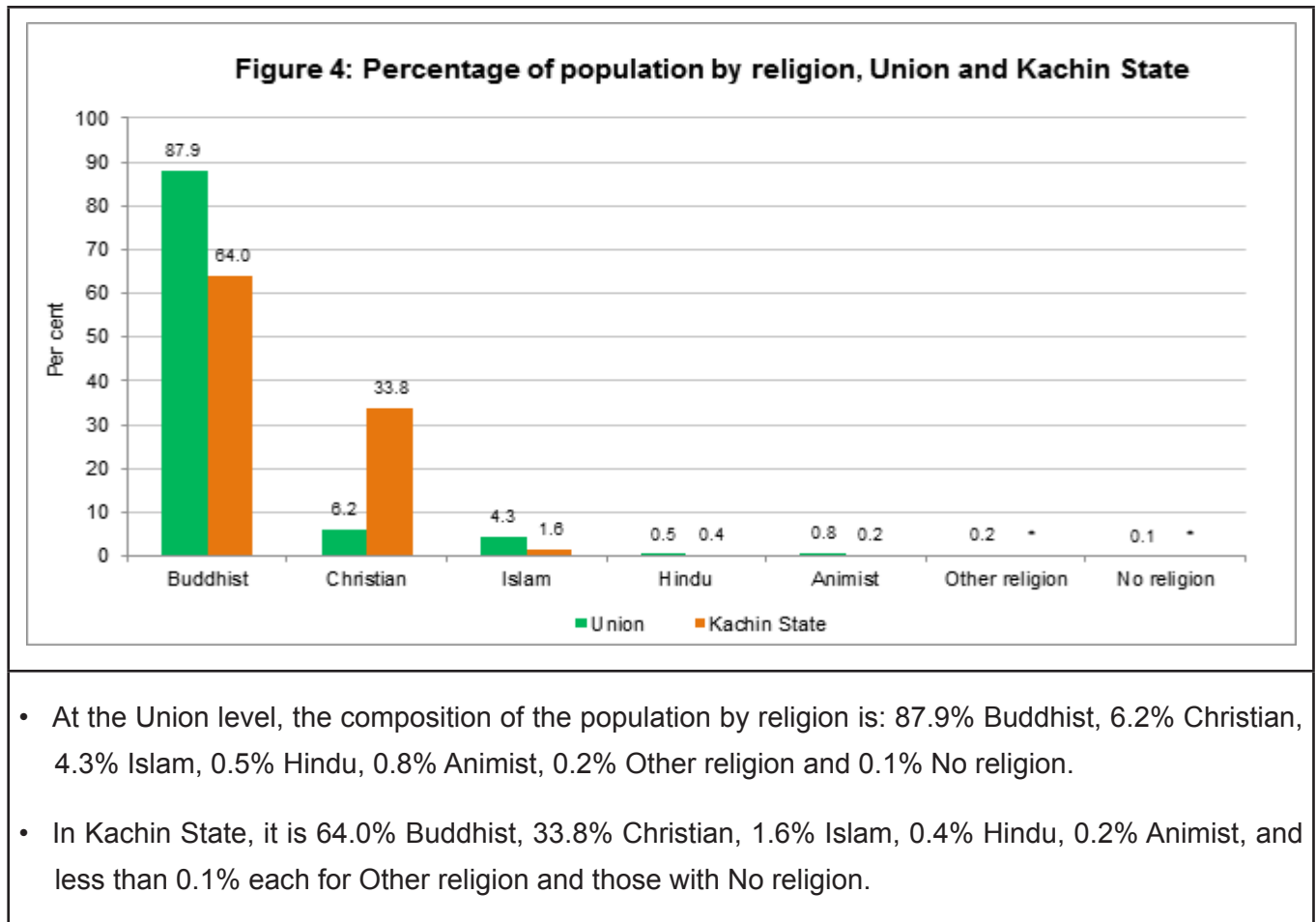| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	11,453	6,206	5,247
0 - 4	1,461	732	729
5 - 9	1,287	652	635
10 - 14	1,031	552	479
15 - 19	1,114	603	511
20 - 24	1,149	664	485
25 - 29	1,126	664	462
30 - 34	1,080	627	453
35 - 39	835	490	345
40 - 44	705	400	305
45 - 49	526	278	248
50 - 54	444	227	217
55 - 59	248	114	134
60 - 64	188	86	102
65 - 69	113	53	60
70 - 74	74	32	42
75 - 79	34	17	17
80 - 84	23	9	14
85 - 89	5	2	3
90 +	10	4	6

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township is 64.7 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, Myitkyina District and Shinbwayyan Sub-Township)
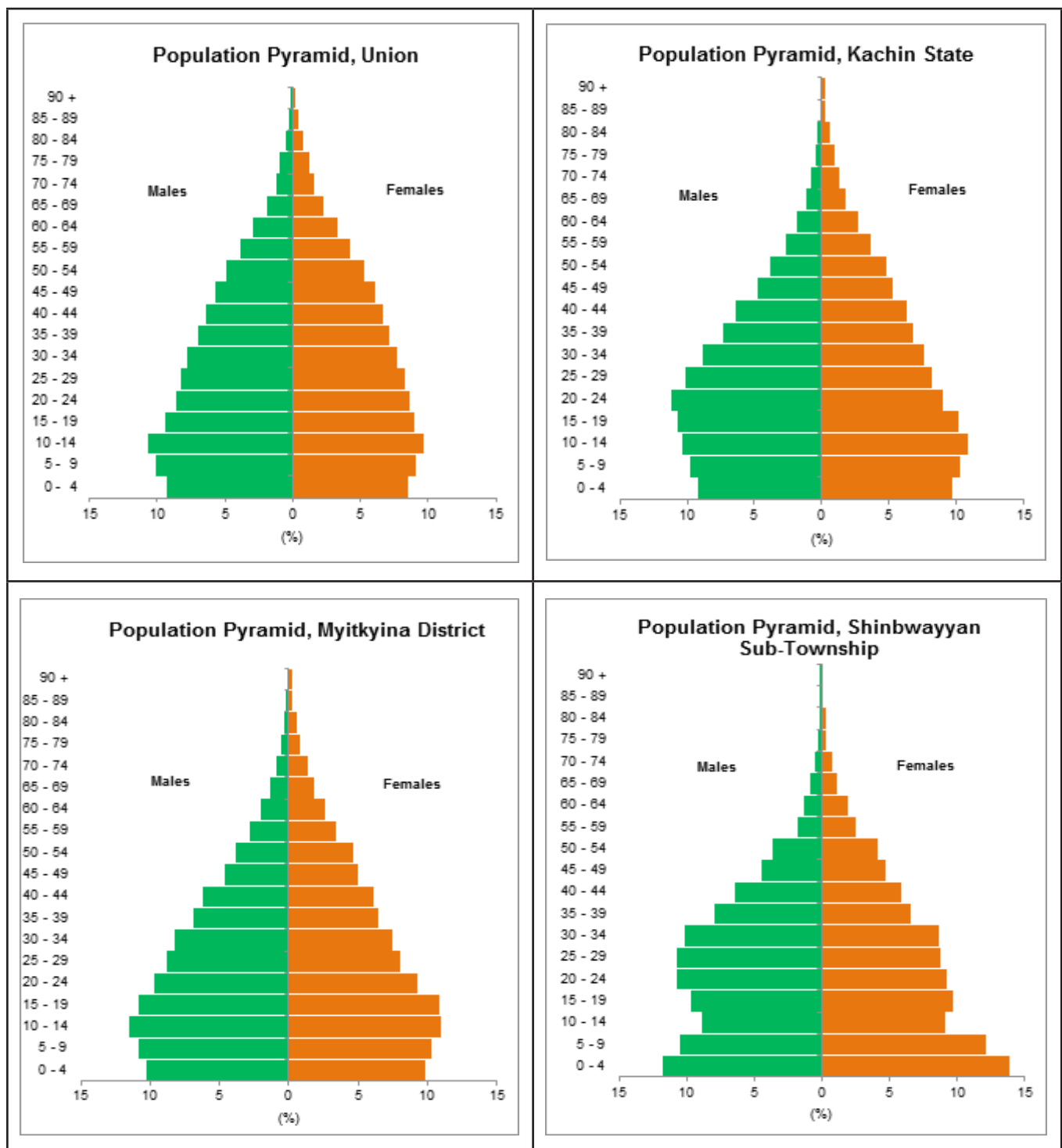
- In Shinbwayyan Sub-Township, the population is highest in age group 0-4.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township.

- From age group 0-4 to 50-54, there are more males than females in all age groups.

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(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Kachin State

- 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	252	139	113	80	45	35
6	268	139	129	203	104	99
7	286	148	138	248	128	120
8	263	120	143	240	109	131
9	214	104	110	194	94	100
10	241	130	111	208	110	98
11	201	96	105	178	82	96
12	202	114	88	177	95	82
13	187	91	96	153	70	83
14	183	106	77	128	75	53
15	195	106	89	108	47	61
16	200	109	91	97	44	53
17	229	117	112	77	29	48
18	263	146	117	57	23	34
19	203	112	91	38	20	18
20	301	178	123	35	18	17
21	203	117	86	24	10	14
22	201	129	72	13	9	4
23	186	100	86	6	4	2
24	226	116	110	5	3	2
25	270	158	112	8	4	4
26	187	108	79	4	2	2
27	183	110	73	1	1	-
28	232	130	102	2	2	-
29	233	140	93	3	1	2

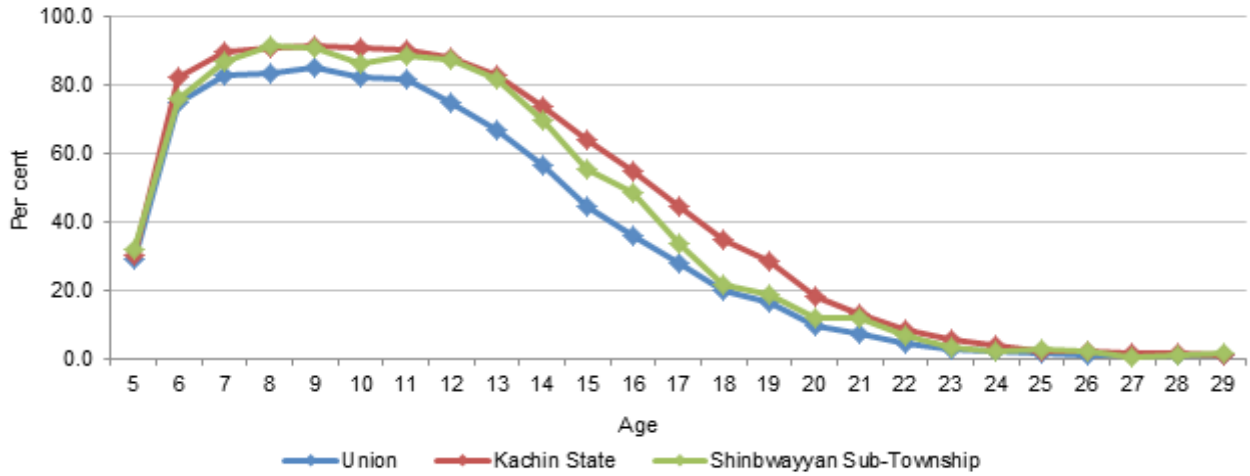Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kachin State and Shinbwayyan Sub-Township
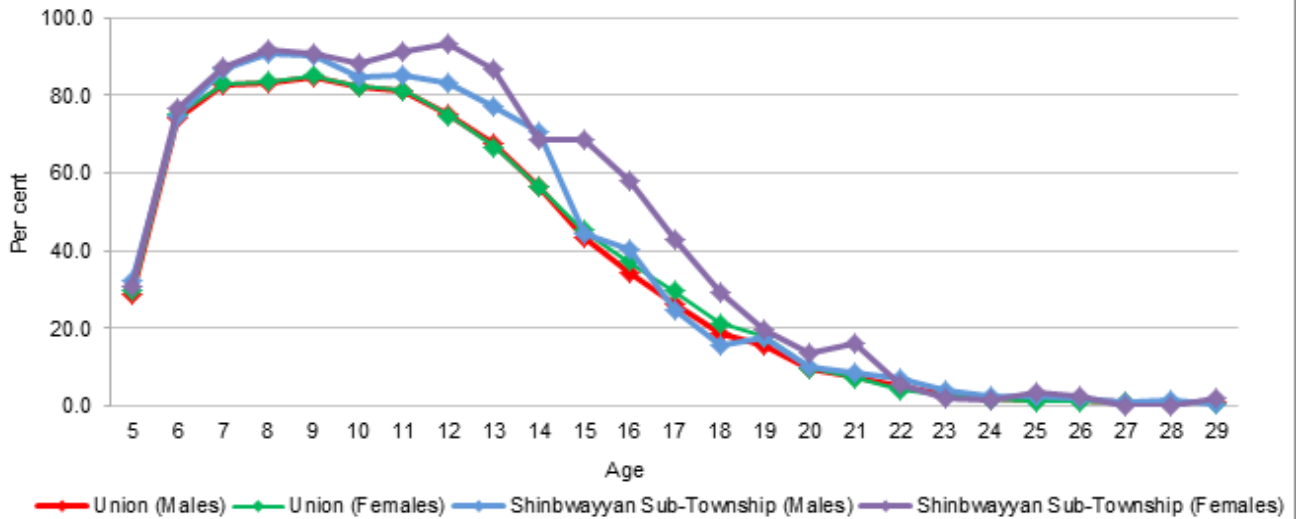

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Shinbwayyan Sub-Township

- School attendance in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township drops after age 12 for males and 13 for females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township is higher than that of the Union at starting from school going age and lower from age 18 onwards.

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

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp) 81%

Naungmoon 92%

Putao 88%

Machanbaw 87%

Khaunglanphoo 81%

Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp) 83%

Sumprabum 77%

Hsotlaw 73%

Tanaing 87%

Ingyanyan 81%

Panwa (Sub-Tsp) 58%

Phakant 95%

Myitkyina 94%

Chiphwe 63%

Kamine (Sub-Tsp) 92%

Kanpaikti (Sub-Tsp) 69%

Hsadone (Sub-Tsp) 80%

Mogaung 93%

Waingmaw 83%

Hopin (Sub-Tsp) 96%

Hsinbo (Sub-Tsp) 94%

Mohnyin 95%

Dotphoneyan (Sub- Tsp) 78%

Myohla (Sub-Tsp) 96%

Momauk 85%

Shwegu 97%

Bhamo 95%

Lwe'ge' (Sub-Tsp) 77%

Mansi 89%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
58 - 71
72 - 84
85 - 97
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Kachin State	: 91.7%
Myitkyina District	: 89.0%
Shinbwayyan Sub-Township	: 82.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	2,207	92.8
Males	1,230	93.7
Females	977	91.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township is 82.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 75.6 per cent and for the males it is 88.9 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 92.8 per cent with 91.8 per cent for females and 93.7 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	5,411	1,209	22.3	1,187	769	1,289	664	11	249	15	15	3
Urban	2,672	223	8.3	632	450	760	380	9	196	6	15	1
Rural	2,739	986	36.0	555	319	529	284	2	53	9	-	2
Males	3,003	428	14.3	642	491	840	434	7	141	5	13	2
Females	2,408	781	32.4	545	278	449	230	4	108	10	2	1

- Some 22.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 36.0 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 14.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 32.4 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 14.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.6 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

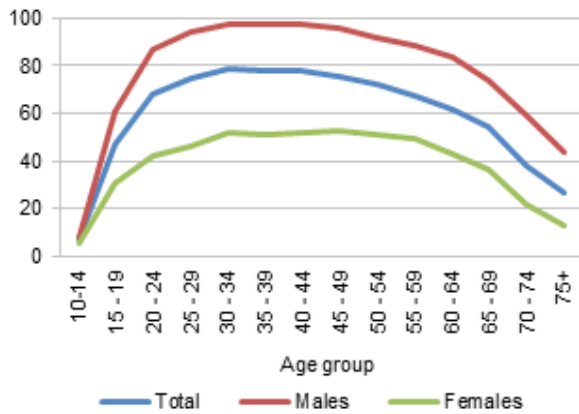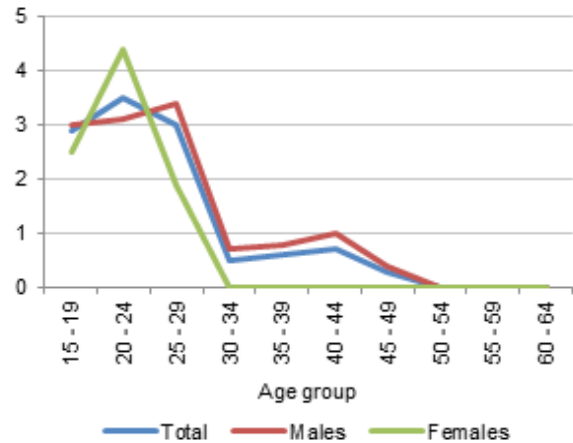| Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	6.9	8.3	5.2	7.0	8.7	4.0
15 - 19	46.9	60.5	30.9	2.9	3.0	2.5
20 - 24	68.0	86.7	42.3	3.5	3.1	4.4
25 - 29	74.7	94.3	46.5	3.0	3.4	1.9
30 - 34	78.5	97.6	52.1	0.5	0.7	-
35 - 39	78.1	97.1	51.0	0.6	0.8	-
40 - 44	77.6	97.5	51.5	0.7	1.0	-
45 - 49	75.7	96.0	52.8	0.3	0.4	-
50 - 54	71.8	92.1	50.7	-	-	-
55 - 59	67.3	88.6	49.3	-	-	-
60 - 64	61.7	83.7	43.1	-	-	-
65 - 69	54.0	73.6	36.7	-	-	-
70 - 74	37.8	59.4	21.4	-	-	-
75+	26.4	43.8	12.5	-	-	-
15 - 24	57.6	74.3	36.4	3.2	3.1	3.6
15 - 64	70.0	88.9	45.9	1.5	1.7	1.1

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township is 70.0 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 45.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.9 per cent.

- In Shinbwayyan Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 6.9 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township is 1.5 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.7%) and for females (1.1%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.6 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	3,334	2.0	41.3	46.0	6.6	0.9	3.2
Males	1,010	6.1	68.0	10.2	6.7	1.7	7.2
Females	2,324	0.2	29.7	61.5	6.5	0.6	1.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 68.0 per cent of males are full time students while 61.5 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	**5,049**	**3,577**	**1,472**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	16	15	1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Professionals	46	15	31	0.9	0.4	2.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	56	44	12	1.1	1.2	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	25	18	7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	536	200	336	10.6	5.6	22.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,268	1,505	763	44.9	42.1	51.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,499	1,366	133	29.7	38.2	9.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	100	99	1	2.0	2.8	0.1
Elementary Occupations	185	140	45	3.7	3.9	3.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	318	175	143	6.3	4.9	9.7

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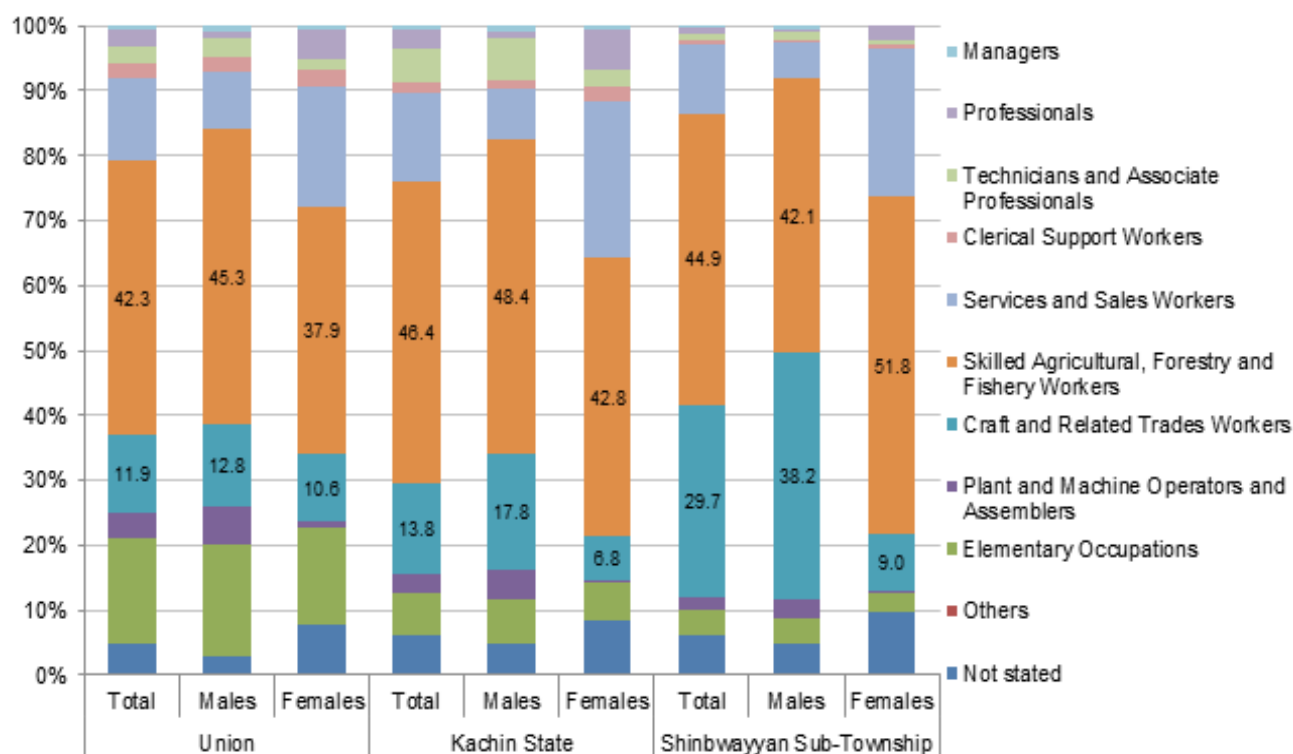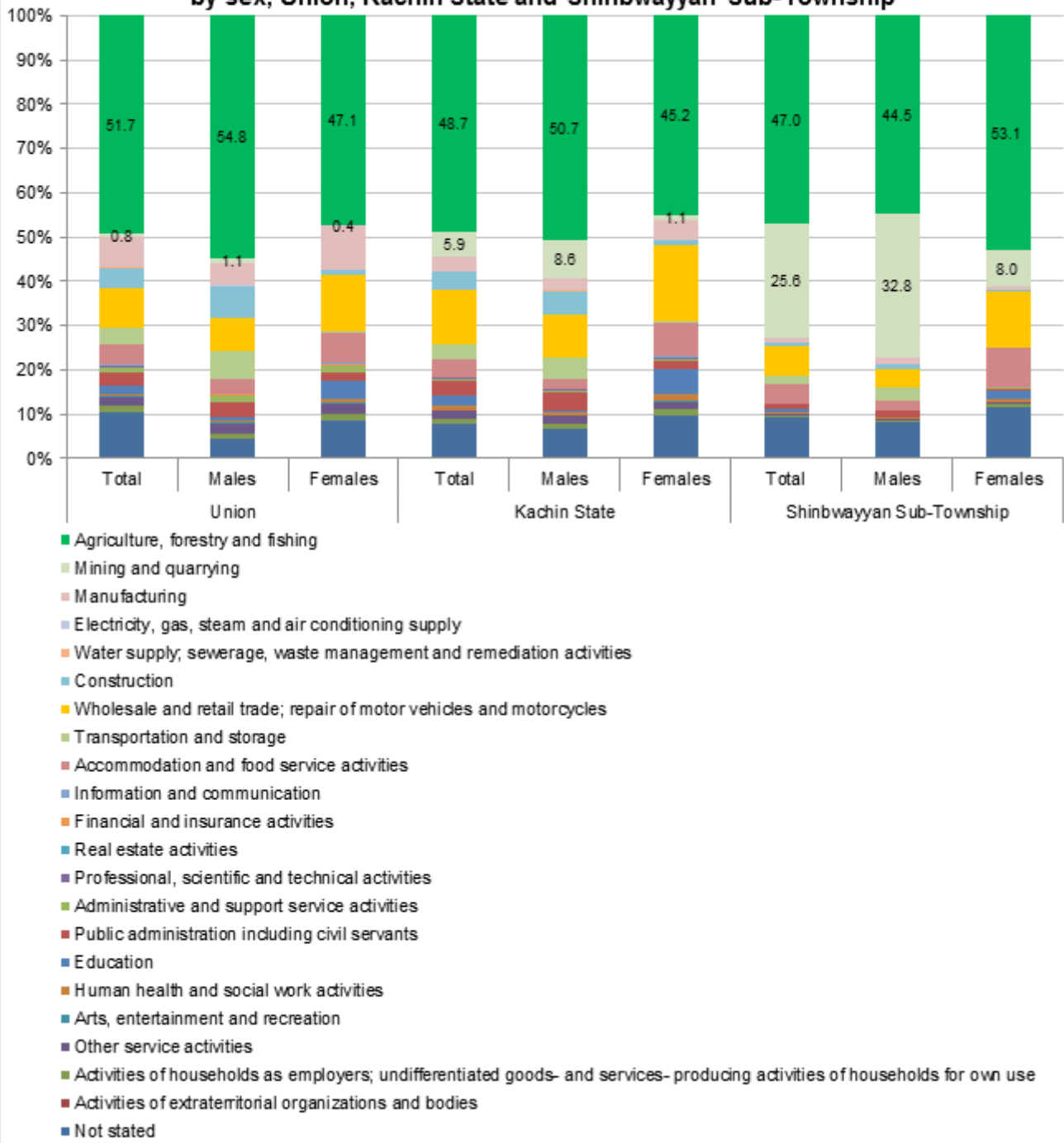

- In Shinbwayyan Sub-Township, 44.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 29.7 per cent in craft and related trades workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 42.1 per cent of males and 51.8 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 13.8 per cent are craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**5,049**	**3,577**	**1,472**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,374	1,593	781	47.0	44.5	53.1
Mining and quarrying	1,291	1,173	118	25.6	32.8	8.0
Manufacturing	68	54	14	1.3	1.5	1.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	37	33	4	0.7	0.9	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	332	147	185	6.6	4.1	12.6
Transportation and storage	106	105	1	2.1	2.9	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	215	82	133	4.3	2.3	9.0
Information and communication	5	4	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	5	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	49	42	7	1.0	1.2	0.5
Education	35	8	27	0.7	0.2	1.8
Human health and social work activities	25	14	11	0.5	0.4	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	21	17	4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	16	4	12	0.3	0.1	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	469	297	172	9.3	8.3	11.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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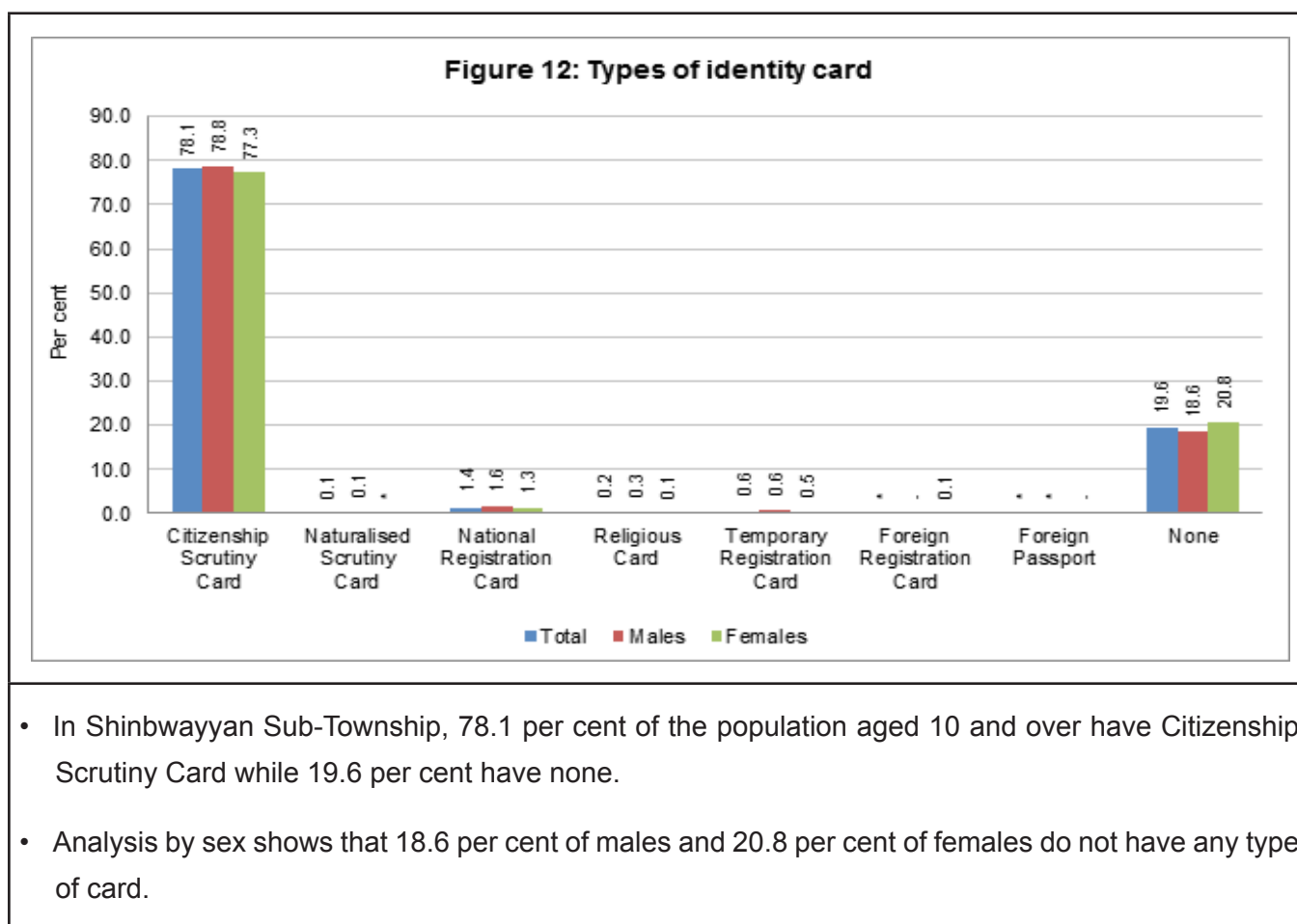

- In Shinbwayyan Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 47.0 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Mining and Quarrying" at 25.6 per cent.

- There are 44.5 per cent of males and 53.1 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Kachin State, there are 48.7 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 5.9 per cent in "Mining and Quarrying" industry.

(E)   Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	6,801	-	*	124	*	49	*	*	1,702
Urban	3,488	-	*	97	*	46	*	*	698
Rural	3,313	-	-	27	*	3	-	-	1,004
Males	3,800	-	*	75	*	29	-	*	895
Females	3,001	-	*	49	*	20	*	-	807

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card

- In Shinbwayyan Sub-Township, 78.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 19.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 18.6 per cent of males and 20.8 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

22

(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	**11,453**	**10,921**	**532**	**4.6**	**328**	**230**	**124**	**140**
0 - 4	1,461	1,454	7	0.5	2	1	3	2
5 - 9	1,287	1,279	8	0.6	-	4	2	2
10 - 14	1,031	1,021	10	1.0	1	8	3	2
15 - 19	1,114	1,101	13	1.2	1	3	5	6
20 - 24	1,149	1,135	14	1.2	3	8	4	5
25 - 29	1,126	1,104	22	2.0	3	17	6	7
30 - 34	1,080	1,059	21	1.9	5	11	4	6
35 - 39	835	809	26	3.1	13	9	5	4
40 - 44	705	671	34	4.8	22	11	7	4
45 - 49	526	469	57	10.8	35	18	5	11
50 - 54	444	358	86	19.4	61	31	7	12
55 - 59	248	204	44	17.7	34	17	8	10
60 - 64	188	124	64	34.0	46	25	13	14
65 - 69	113	65	48	42.5	38	21	14	14
70 - 74	74	35	39	52.7	29	20	14	17
75 - 79	34	14	20	58.8	18	11	8	10
80 - 84	23	11	12	52.2	11	9	11	7
85 - 89	5	3	2	40.0	2	2	1	2
90 +	10	5	5	50.0	4	4	4	5

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	**6,206**	**5,953**	**253**	**4.1**	**154**	**103**	**55**	**62**
0 - 4	732	728	4	0.5	1	1	2	1
5 - 9	652	650	2	0.3	-	-	1	1
10 - 14	552	549	3	0.5	-	2	1	-
15 - 19	603	596	7	1.2	-	2	2	4
20 - 24	664	656	8	1.2	2	5	2	4
25 - 29	664	648	16	2.4	3	13	5	6
30 - 34	627	613	14	2.2	3	6	3	4
35 - 39	490	479	11	2.2	4	3	3	2
40 - 44	400	385	15	3.8	9	5	4	-
45 - 49	278	255	23	8.3	15	6	2	6
50 - 54	227	187	40	17.6	30	15	3	4
55 - 59	114	98	16	14.0	14	3	3	5
60 - 64	86	52	34	39.5	24	13	5	6
65 - 69	53	29	24	45.3	19	9	5	5
70 - 74	32	13	19	59.4	14	9	6	5
75 - 79	17	7	10	58.8	9	6	2	5
80 - 84	9	4	5	55.6	5	3	5	2
85 - 89	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 +	4	2	2	50.0	2	2	1	2

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	**5,247**	**4,968**	**279**	**5.3**	**174**	**127**	**69**	**78**
0 - 4	729	726	3	0.4	1	-	1	1
5 - 9	635	629	6	0.9	-	4	1	1
10 - 14	479	472	7	1.5	1	6	2	2
15 - 19	511	505	6	1.2	1	1	3	2
20 - 24	485	479	6	1.2	1	3	2	1
25 - 29	462	456	6	1.3	-	4	1	1
30 - 34	453	446	7	1.5	2	5	1	2
35 - 39	345	330	15	4.3	9	6	2	2
40 - 44	305	286	19	6.2	13	6	3	4
45 - 49	248	214	34	13.7	20	12	3	5
50 - 54	217	171	46	21.2	31	16	4	8
55 - 59	134	106	28	20.9	20	14	5	5
60 - 64	102	72	30	29.4	22	12	8	8
65 - 69	60	36	24	40.0	19	12	9	9
70 - 74	42	22	20	47.6	15	11	8	12
75 - 79	17	7	10	58.8	9	5	6	5
80 - 84	14	7	7	50.0	6	6	6	5
85 - 89	3	1	2	66.7	2	2	1	2
90 +	6	3	3	50.0	2	2	3	3

- Five in every 100 persons in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.

- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by hearing.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

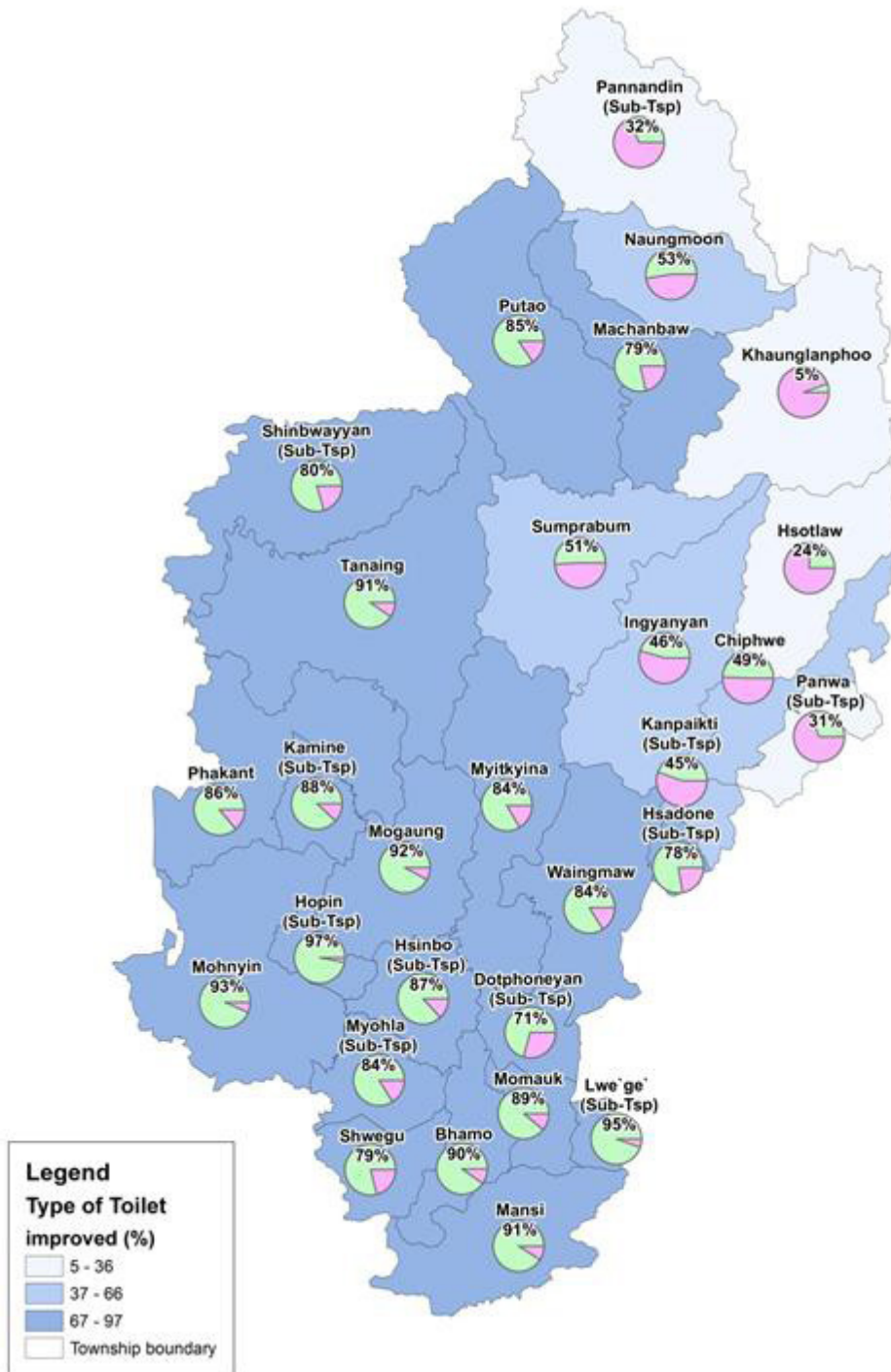**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	2,130	0.6	0.3	1.0	32.9	58.4	6.0	0.5	0.2
Urban	1,025	1.3	0.5	1.6	45.3	45.6	4.4	1.0	0.5
Rural	1,105	-	0.2	0.5	21.4	70.3	7.5	0.1	-

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
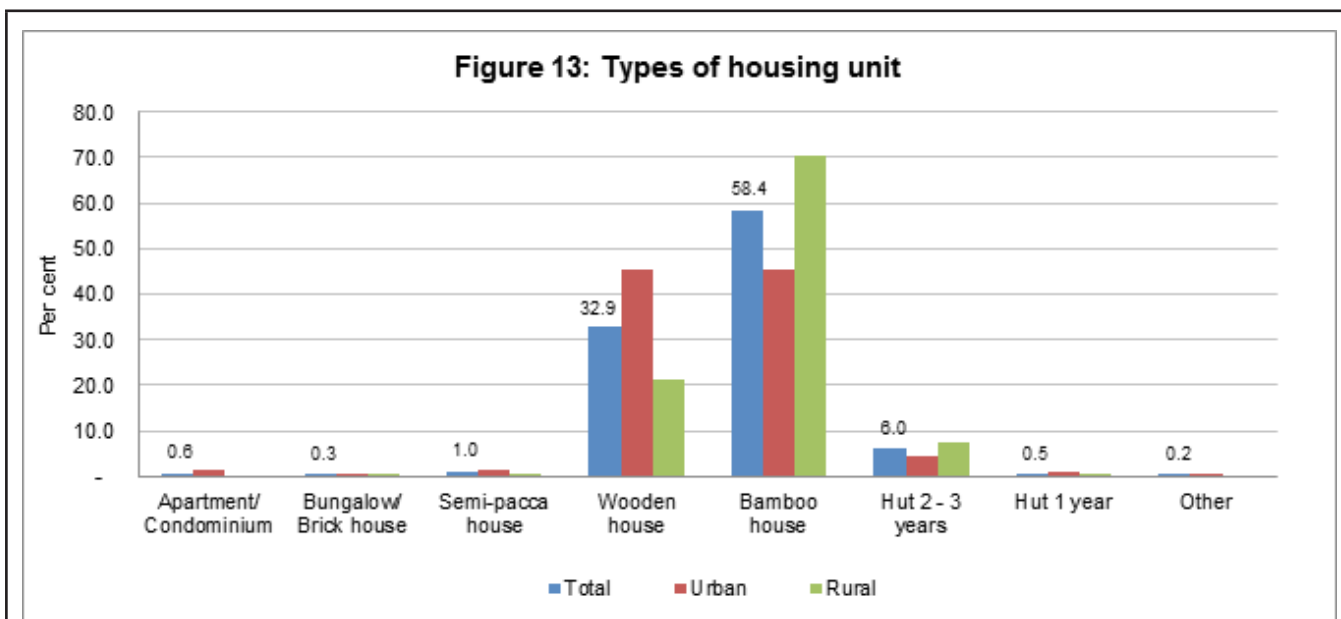
- The majority of the households in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (58.4%) followed by households in wooden houses (32.9%).

- Some 45.6 per cent of urban households and 70.3 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%
Myitkyina District	: 80.9%
Shinbwayyan Sub-Township	: 79.5%

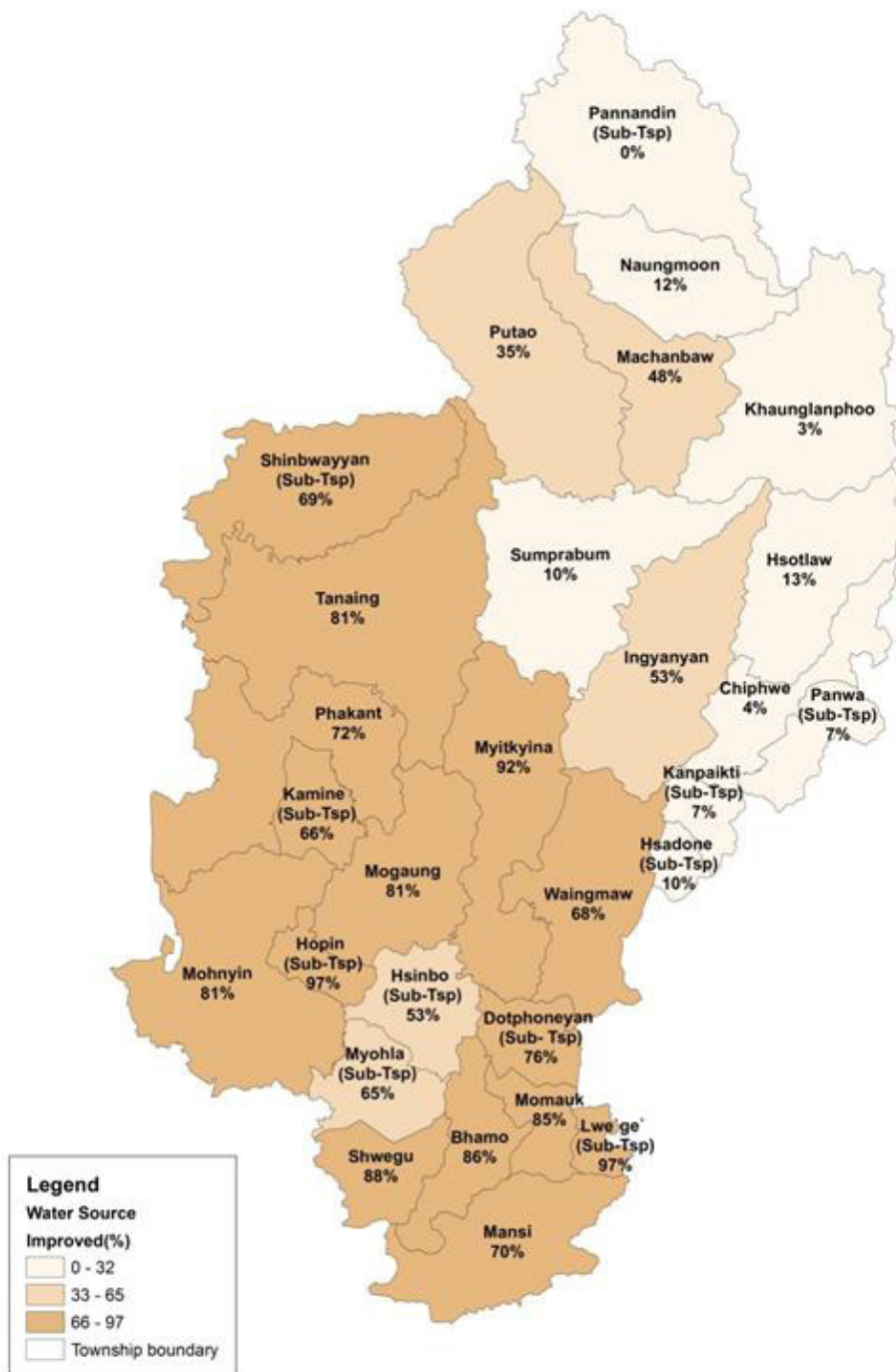**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.1	1.9	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		78.4	87.6	69.9
Improved sanitation		*79.5*	*89.5*	*70.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		17.9	6.2	28.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	0.1	0.4
Other		0.5	0.9	0.1
None		1.9	3.3	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,130	1,025	1,105

- Some 79.5 per cent of the households in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (78.4%)).

- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, Shinbwayyan Sub-Township 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 1.9 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State, it is 2.0 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Shinbwayyan Sub-Township, 0.5 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

Legend
Water Source
Improved(%)
- 0 - 32
- 33 - 65
- 66 - 97
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Kachin State	: 76.6%
Myitkyina District	: 77.3%
Shinbwayyan Sub-Township	: 69.3%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	*	0.1	-
Tube well, borehole	37.1	56.1	19.5
Protected well/ Spring	32.1	6.5	55.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.1	0.3	-
Total improved drinking water	*69.3*	*63.0*	*75.2*
Unprotected well/Spring	14.4	29.7	0.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.6	1.3	-
River/stream/ canal	13.6	5.8	20.8
Waterfall/ Rain water	2.0	-	3.7
Other	0.1	0.2	-
Total unimproved drinking water	*30.7*	*37.0*	*24.8*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	2,130	1,025	1,105

- In Shinbwayyan Sub-Township, 69.3 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 per cent group (66-97) and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 37.1 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 32.1 per cent use water from protected well/spring.

- Some 30.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 24.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting
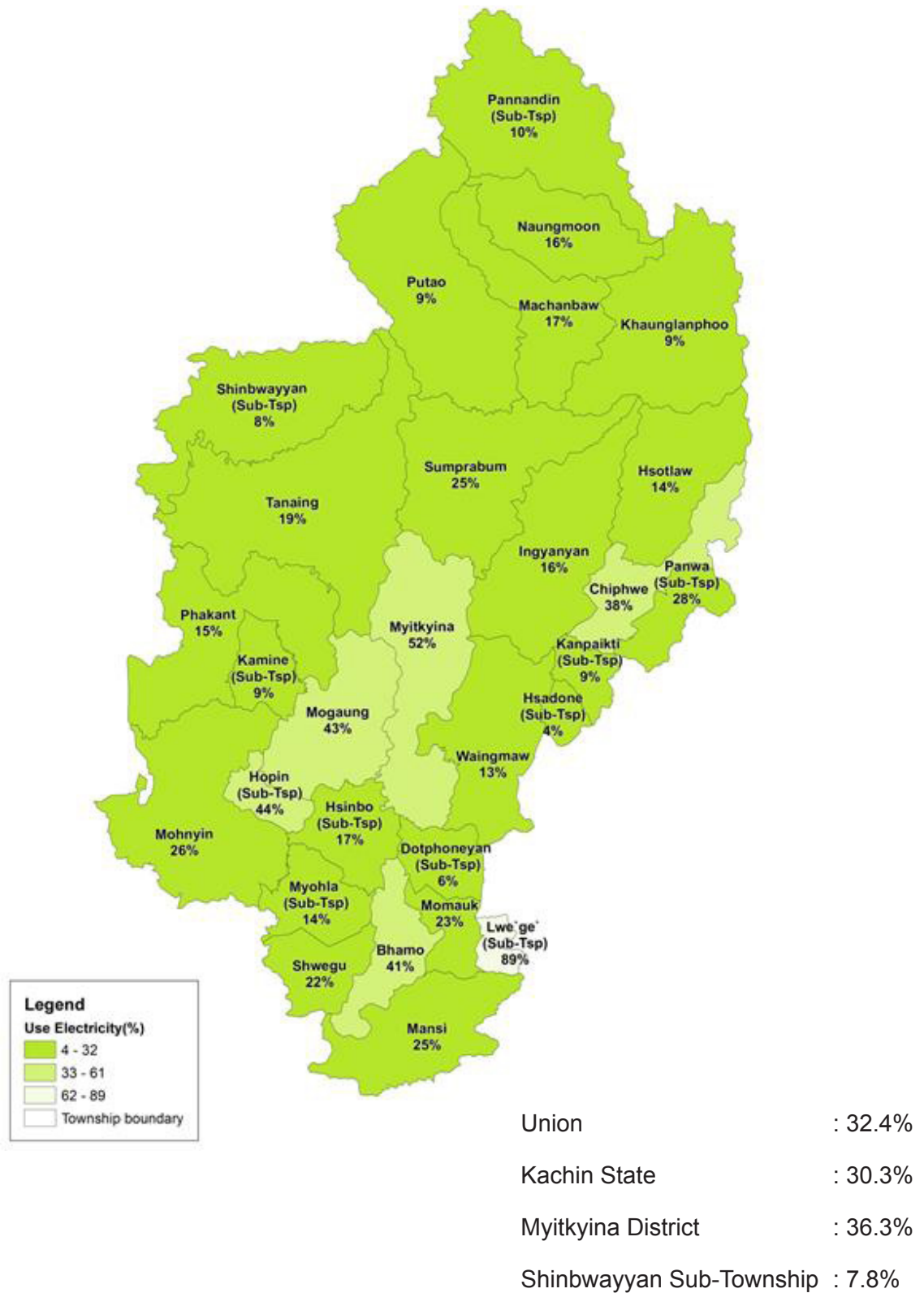

Legend
Use Electricity(%)
- 4 - 32
- 33 - 61
- 62 - 89
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Kachin State	: 30.3%
Myitkyina District	: 36.3%
Shinbwayyan Sub-Township	: 7.8%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		7.8	15.8	0.5
Kerosene		0.2	0.3	0.2
Candle		51.8	39.1	63.6
Battery		3.6	4.2	3.1
Generator (private)		22.5	34.0	11.9
Water mill (private)		0.1	0.2	-
Solar system/energy		13.8	6.3	20.6
Other		0.1	-	0.2
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**2,130**	**1,025**	**1,105**

- In Shinbwayyan Sub-Township, 7.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (4-32) group in electricity use 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 51.8 per cent.

- In rural areas, 63.6 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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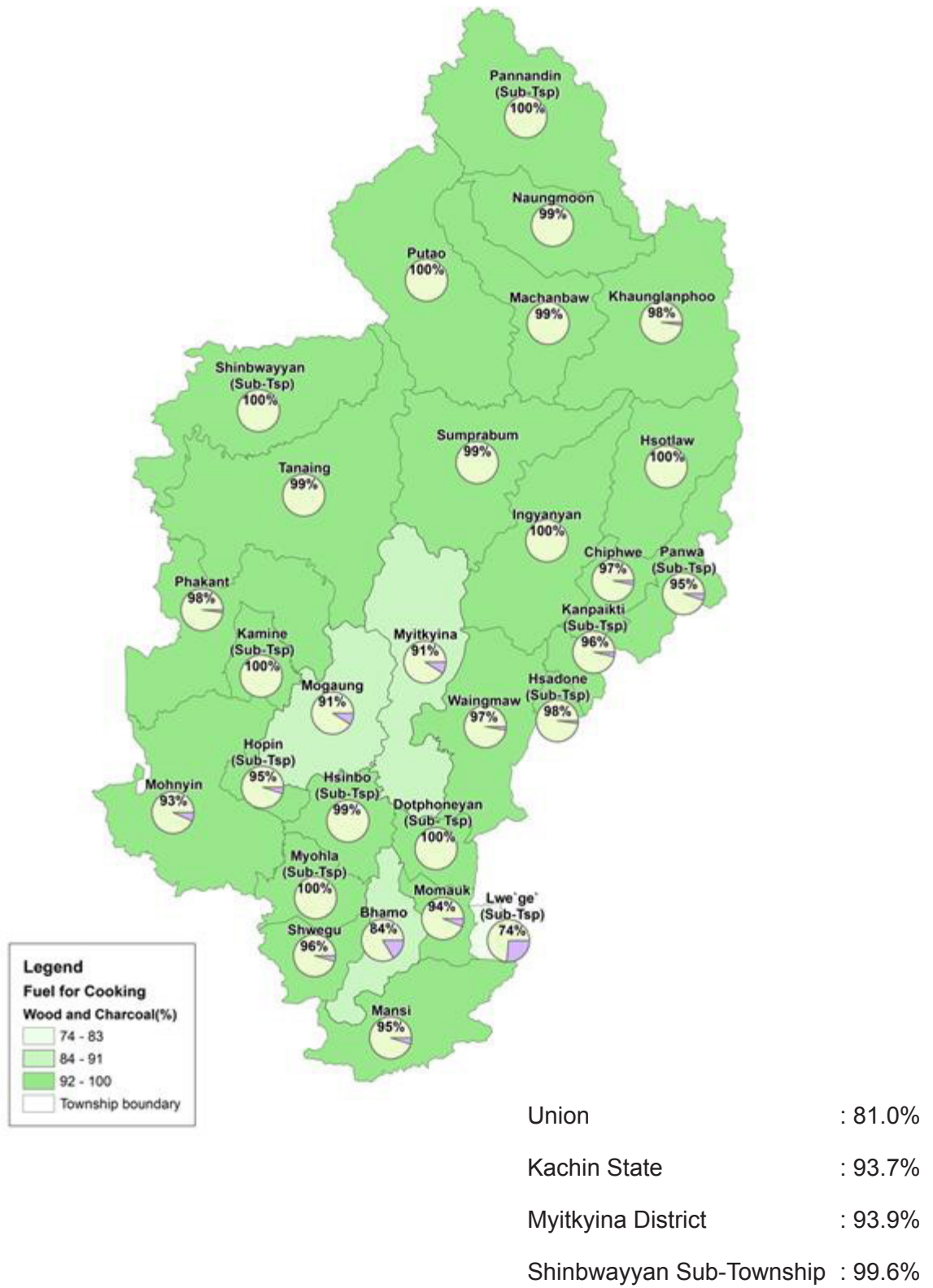

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal(%)
- 74 - 83
- 84 - 91
- 92 - 100
- Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Kachin State	: 93.7%
Myitkyina District	: 93.9%
Shinbwayyan Sub-Township	: 99.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		*	0.1	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		0.1	0.2	-
Firewood		90.8	82.7	98.4
Charcoal		8.8	16.6	1.6
Coal		0.2	0.4	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**2,130**	**1,025**	**1,105**

- In Shinbwayyan Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 90.8 per cent using firewood and 8.8 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 98.4 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.6 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	2,130	37.8	46.2	2.9	15.8	1.0	*	37.6	-
Urban	1,025	38.3	65.2	2.0	28.3	1.7	0.1	25.5	-
Rural	1,105	37.4	28.5	3.7	4.2	0.4	-	48.9	-

- Some 46.2 per cent of the households in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 65.2 per cent of urban households have access to television and 37.4 per cent of rural households have access to radio.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
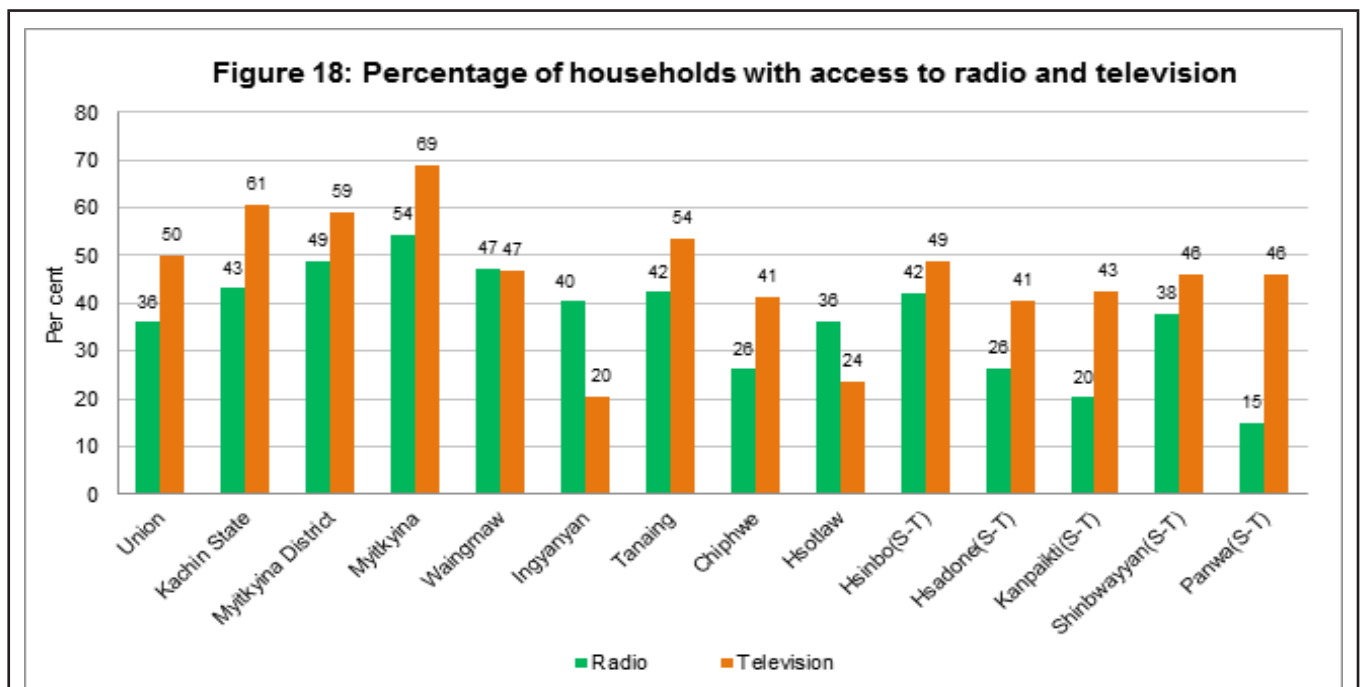
- In Shinbwayyan Sub-Township, some 46.2 per cent of the households in Sub-Township have access to television and about one in three households (37.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Pannandin
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Naungmoon
5%

Putao
11%

Machanbaw
6%

Khaunglanphoo
1%

Shinbwayyan
(Sub-Tsp)
16%

Sumprabum
9%

Hsotlaw
3%

Tanaing
35%

Ingyanyan
8%

Chiphwe
20%

Phakant
49%

Myitkyina
56%

Panwa
(Sub-Tsp)
31%

Kanpaikti
(Sub-Tsp)
37%

Kamine
(Sub-Tsp)
15%

Hsadone
(Sub-Tsp)
41%

Mogaung
36%

Waingmaw
24%

Hopin
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Mohnyin
37%

Hsinbo
(Sub-Tsp)
13%

Dotphoneyan
(Sub- Tsp)
21%

Myohla
(Sub-Tsp)
16%

Momauk
19%

Lwe`ge`
(Sub-Tsp)
65%

Shwegu
24%

Bhamo
41%

Mansi
28%

Legend
Access to mobile phones(%)
1 - 22
23 - 43
44 - 65
Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Kachin State	: 37.5%
Myitkyina District	: 42.9%
Shinbwayyan Sub-Township	: 15.8%

- Only 15.8 per cent of the households in Shinbwayyan Sub-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
Myitkyina District	88,643	4,103	62,774	32,469	1,882	1,879	1,504	15,537
Urban	50,264	3,440	40,587	24,094	969	611	744	4,547
Rural	38,379	663	22,187	8,375	913	1,268	760	10,990
Shinbwayyan Sub-Township	2,130	25	1,080	188	22	77	172	235
Urban	1,025	21	678	115	17	7	5	21
Rural	1,105	4	402	73	5	70	167	214

- In Shinbwayyan Sub-Township, 50.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 11.0 per cent of households having cart (bullock).

- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/ moped as a means of transport.
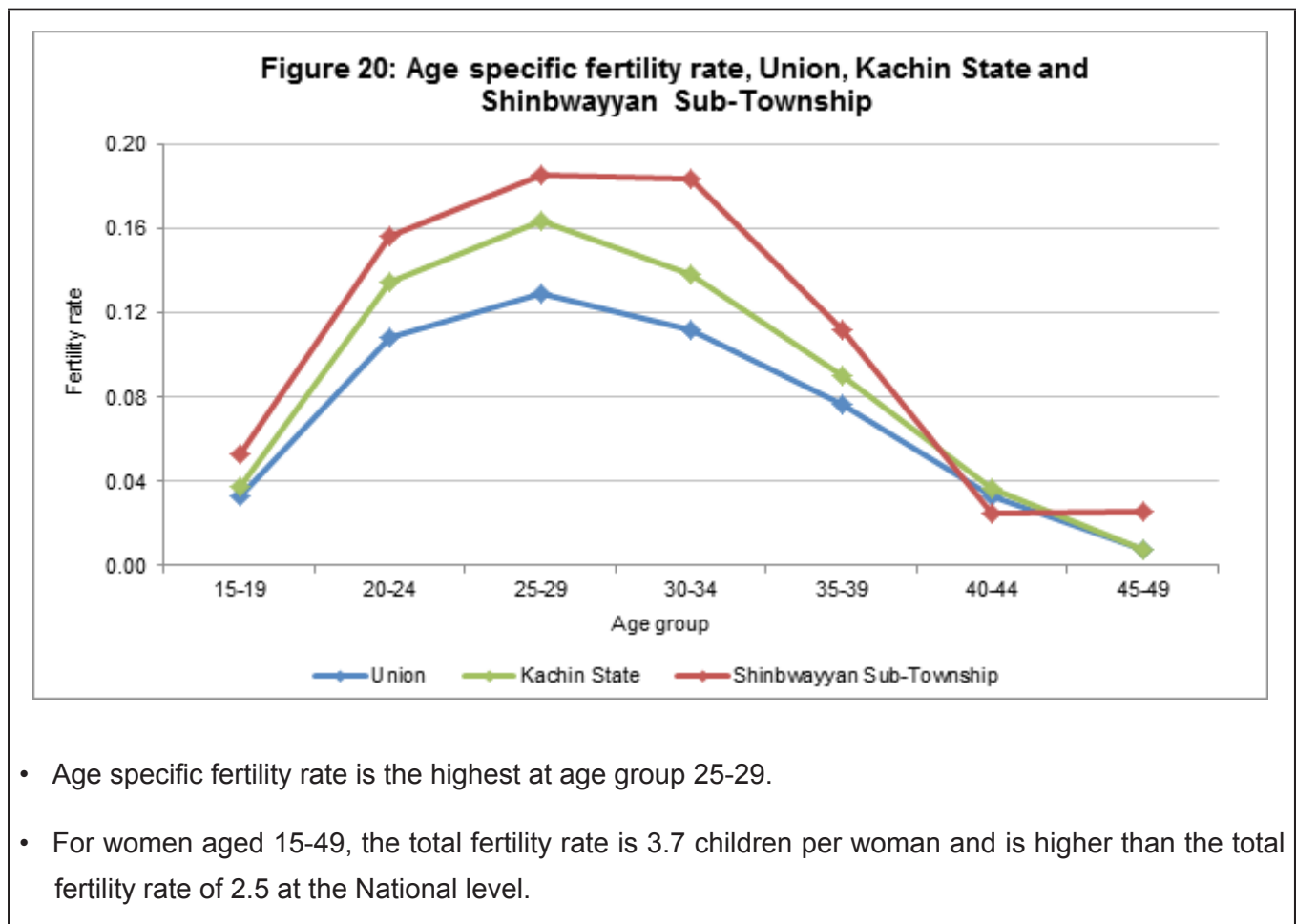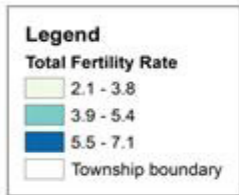
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Kachin State and Shinbwayyan Sub-Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.7 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 2.1 - 3.8
- 3.9 - 5.4
- 5.5 - 7.1
- Township boundary
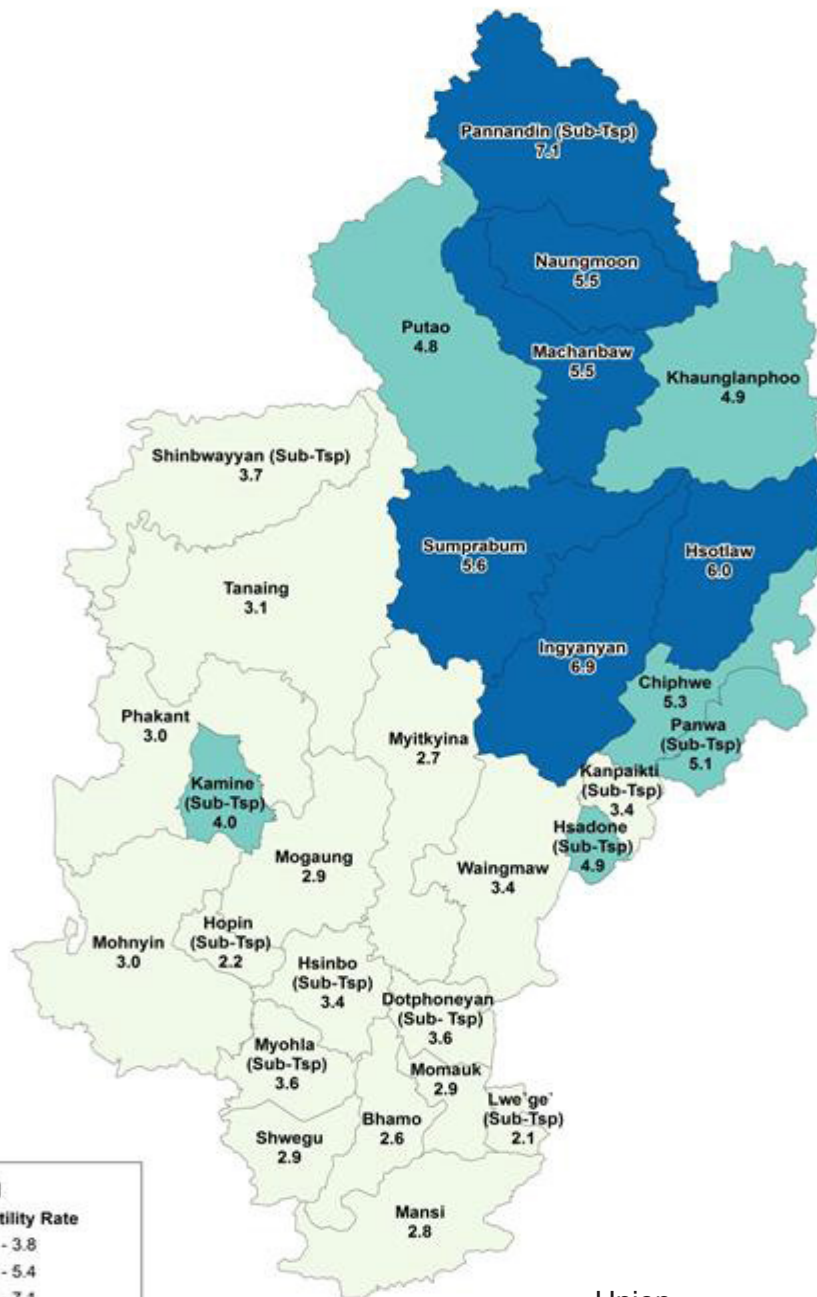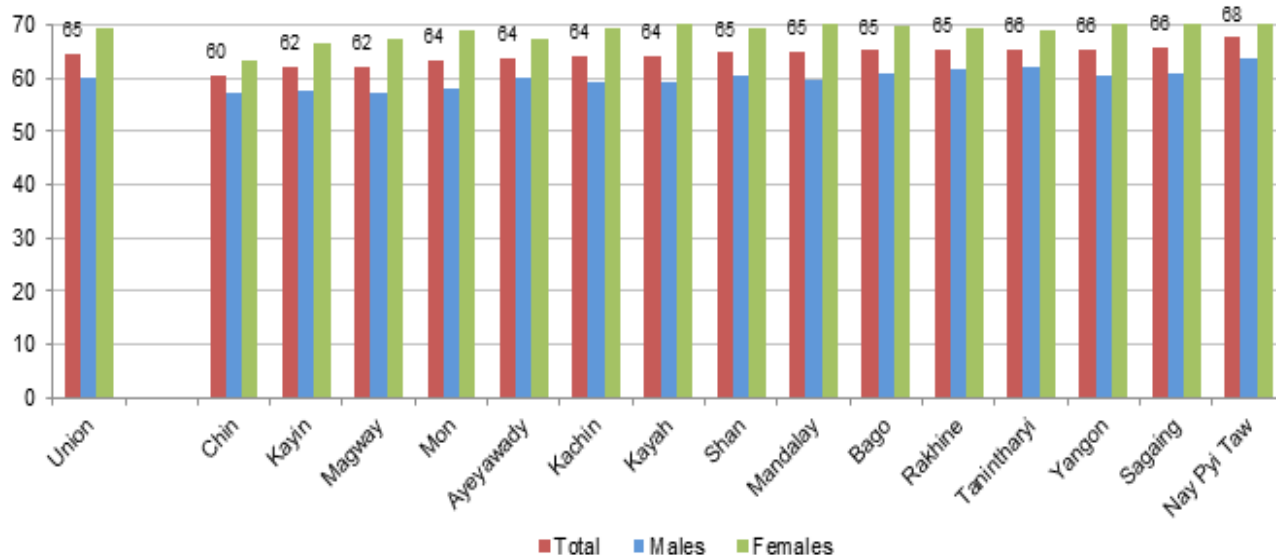
|	
Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Myitkyina District	: 3.1
Shinbwayyan Sub-Township	: 3.7

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
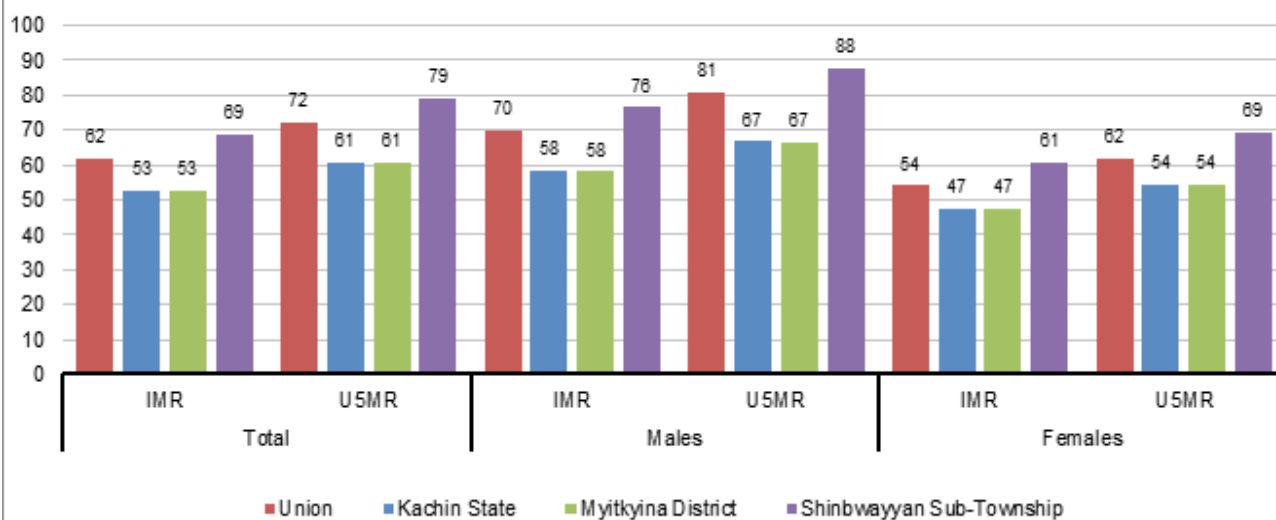
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myitkyina District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Myitkyina District is 53 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 61 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Shinbwayyan Sub-Township are higher than those in Kachin State and Myitkyina District. The Infant mortality in Shinbwayyan is 69 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 79 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
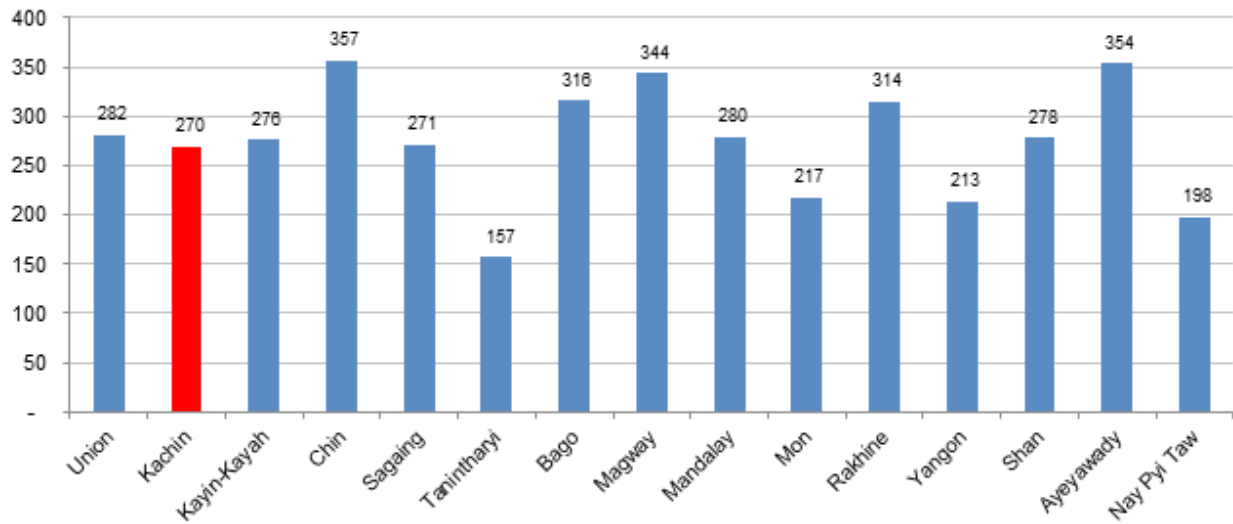
- In Kachin State, there are 270 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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 (Km^2). 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:
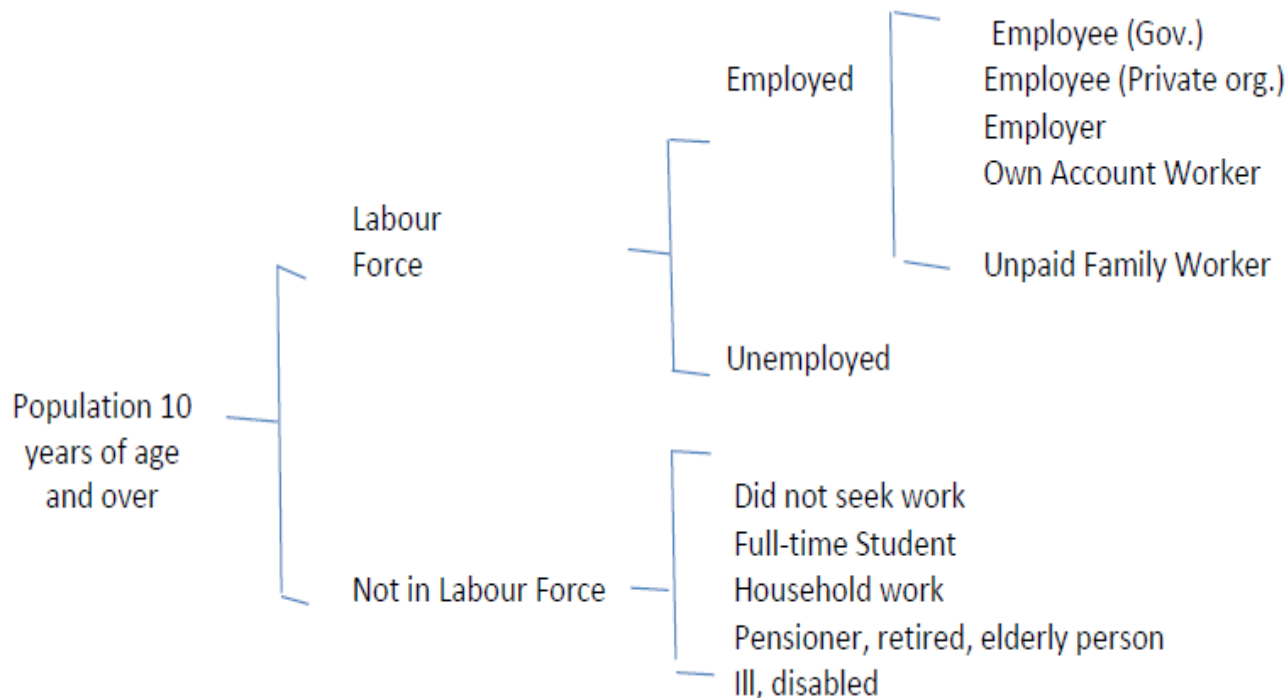
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

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

Employtment 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