



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, MYITKYINA DISTRICT

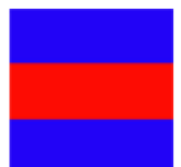
Hsadone Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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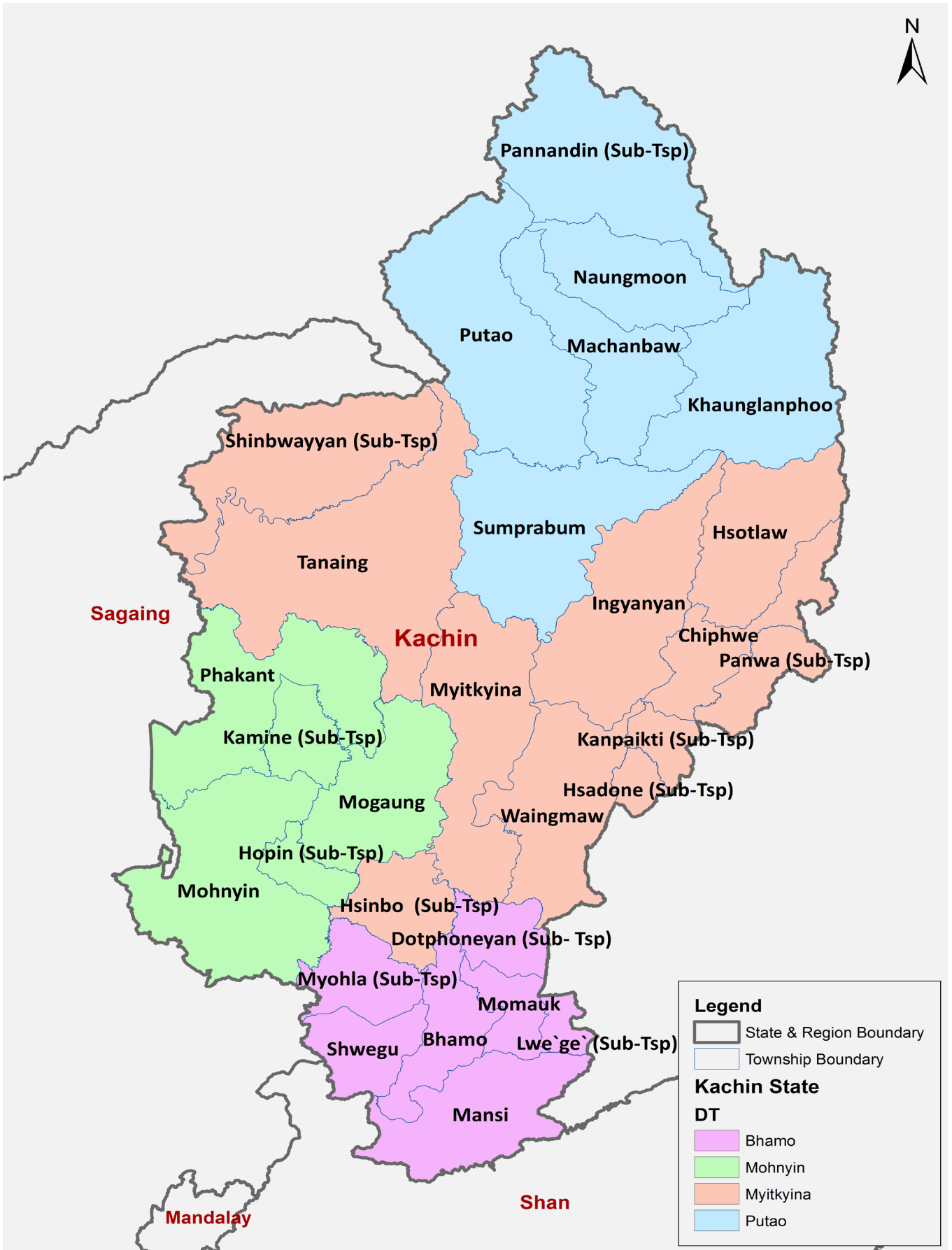
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Figure 1: Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Hsadone Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	10,496 ²	
Population males	5,239 (49.9%)	
Population females	5,257 (50.1%)	
Percentage of urban population	33.7%	
Area (Km²)	711.4 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	14.8 persons	
Median age	20.6 years	
Number of wards	5	
Number of village tracts	5	
Number of private households	1,610	
Percentage of female headed households	16.0%	
Mean household size	6.3 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	36.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	59.3%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	68.6	
Child dependency ratio	62.1	
Old dependency ratio	6.5	
Ageing index	10.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	100	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	79.8%	
Male	82.3%	
Female	77.4%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	545	5.2
Walking	227	2.2
Seeing	287	2.7
Hearing	238	2.3
Remembering	165	1.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number		Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	5,270		65.6
Associate Scrutiny	*		0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	156		1.9
National Registration	44		0.5
Religious	*		< 0.1
Temporary Registration	75		0.9
Foreign Registration	20		0.2
Foreign Passport	115		1.4
None	2,341		29.2
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.3%	77.9%	48.7%
Unemployment rate	9.5%	8.0%	11.9%
Employment to population ratio	57.3%	71.6%	42.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number		Per cent
Owner	1,507		93.6
Renter	32		2.0
Provided free (individually)	*		0.6
Government quarters	30		1.9
Private company quarters	*		0.2
Other	29		1.8
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		27.2%
Bamboo	71.8%	20.1%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	49.9%	
Wood	18.9%	16.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		55.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	8.4%	12.7%	2.0%
Other	0.3%	0.6%	15.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number		Per cent
Electricity	32		2.0
LPG	-		-
Kerosene	-		-
Biogas	*		0.1
Firewood	1,565		97.2
Charcoal	*		0.6
Coal	*		0.1
Other	-		-

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	67	4.2
Kerosene	*	1.1
Candle	532	33.0
Battery	*	0.1
Generator (private)	*	0.6
Water mill (private)	873	54.2
Solar system/energy	100	6.2
Other	*	0.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	34	2.1
Tube well, borehole	42	2.6
Protected well/spring	80	5.0
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>9.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.6
Pool/pond/lake	20	1.2
River/stream/canal	96	6.0
Waterfall/rainwater	1,328	82.5
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,454</i>	<i>90.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	34	2.1
Tube well, borehole	42	2.6
Protected well/spring	80	5.0
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.6
Pool/pond/lake	20	1.2
River/stream/canal	96	6.0
Waterfall/rainwater	1,328	82.5
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,243	77.2
Total Improved Sanitation	1,252	77.8
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	236	14.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	1.1
Other	*	0.3
None	99	6.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	425	26.4
Television	653	40.6
Landline phone	47	2.9
Mobile phone	662	41.1
Computer	*	0.9
Internet at home	*	0.8
Households with none of the items	610	37.9
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	38	2.4
Motorcycle/Moped	1,023	63.5
Bicycle	35	2.2
4-Wheel tractor	*	1.0
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	103	6.4

Note: ¹ Population figures for Hsadone Sub - Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	10,496 *		
Males	5,239		
Females	5,257		
Sex ratio	100 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	33.7%		
Area (Km ²)	711.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	14.8 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	5		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	10,175	3,213	6,962
Number of conventional households	1,610	510	1,100
Mean household size	6.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Hsadone Sub-Township, the ratio of male and female is the same with 100 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (33.7%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Hsadone Sub-Township is 15 persons per square kilometre. • There are 6.3 persons living in each household in Hsadone Sub-Township. This is higher than the Union average (4.4 persons). 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Hsadone Sub-Township (Myitkyina District, Kachin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	1,610	10,496	5,239	5,257
	Ward	510	3,534	1,789	1,745
1	No(1)(W)	100	527	257	270
2	No(2)(W)	116	1,122	591	531
3	No(3)(W)	118	689	354	335
4	No(4)(W)	97	615	287	328
5	No(5)(W)	79	581	300	281
	Village Tract	1,100	6,962	3,450	3,512
1	Sa Nar(VT)	383	2,464	1,252	1,212
2	La Hpai(VT)	121	756	377	379
3	Hpung Kraw(VT)	112	623	320	303
4	Lu Htaung(VT)	183	1,215	564	651
5	Saga Pa(VT)	301	1,904	937	967

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

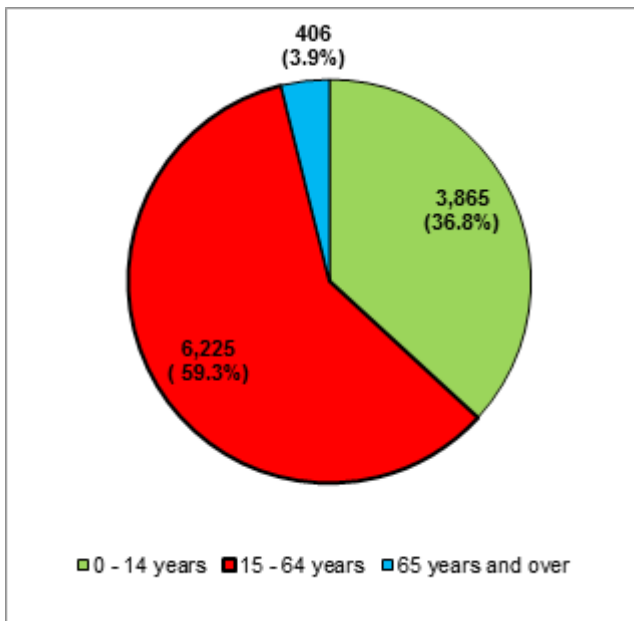
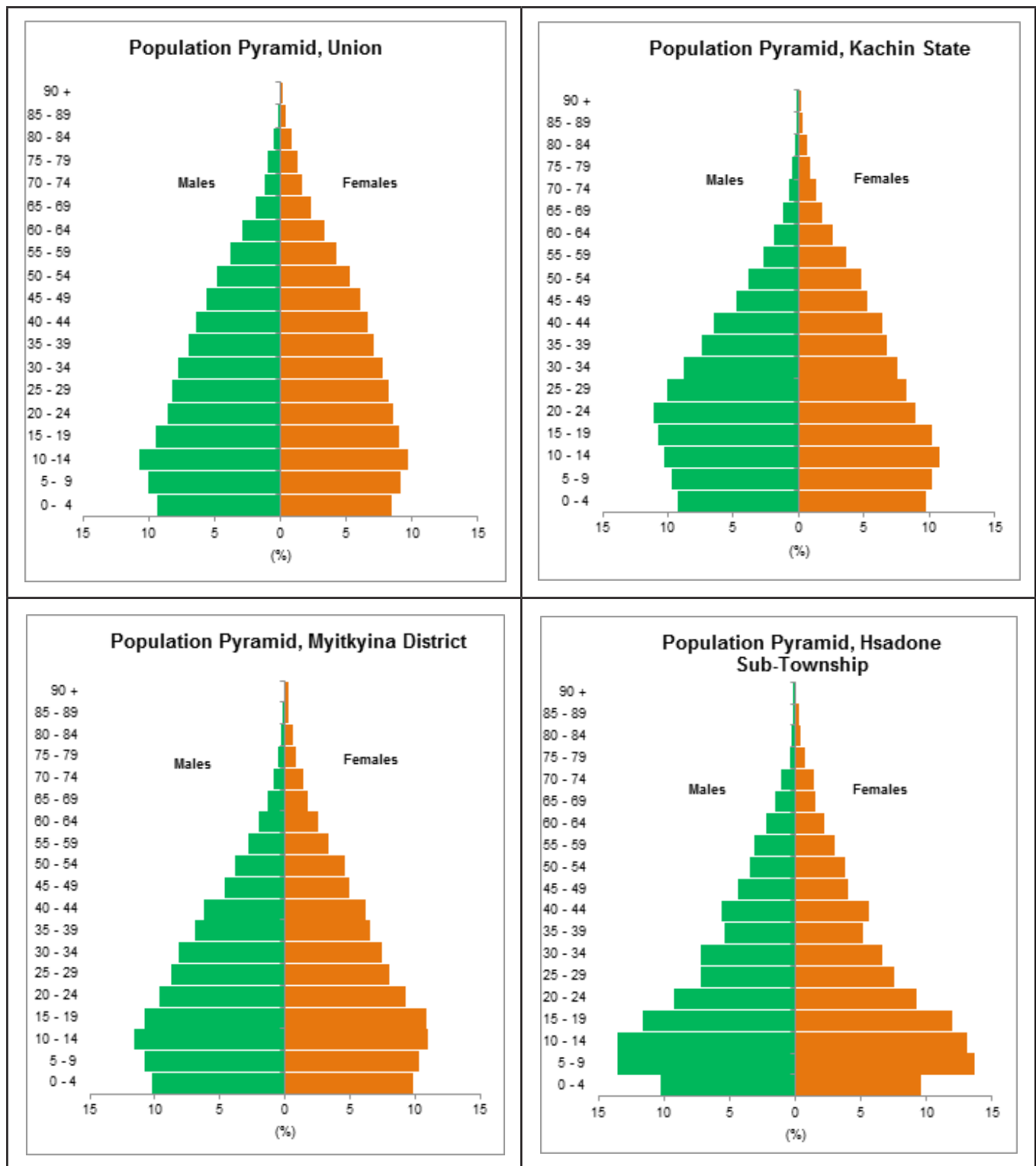


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Hsadone Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	10,496	5,239	5,257
0 - 4	1,039	535	504
5 - 9	1,429	711	718
10 - 14	1,397	711	686
15 - 19	1,239	609	630
20 - 24	966	481	485
25 - 29	775	376	399
30 - 34	727	378	349
35 - 39	552	282	270
40 - 44	590	293	297
45 - 49	441	228	213
50 - 54	380	183	197
55 - 59	324	164	160
60 - 64	231	113	118
65 - 69	160	79	81
70 - 74	130	54	76
75 - 79	58	20	38
80 - 84	35	16	19
85 - 89	17	3	14
90 +	6	3	3

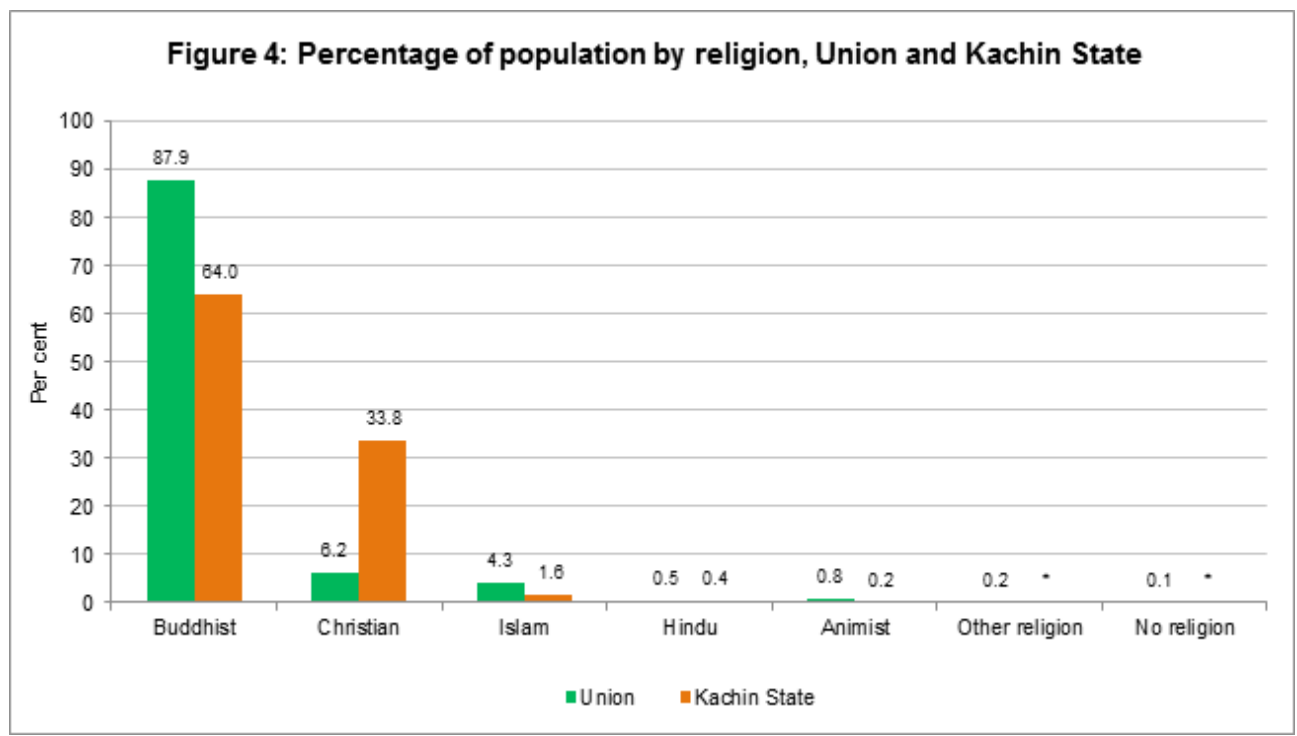
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Hsadone Sub-Township is 59.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer 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 Hsadone Sub-Township)



- The population at the age group of 5-9 is obviously large. It is decreasing starting from the age group 15-19.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Hsadone Sub-Township.
- The population of males and females is slightly difference in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Kachin State, it is 64.0% Buddhist, 33.8% Christian, 1.6% Islam, 0.4% Hindu, 0.2% Animist, and Less than 0.1% each for Other religion and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	249	124	125	80	38	42
6	287	137	150	204	99	105
7	281	136	145	236	119	117
8	308	151	157	265	131	134
9	292	155	137	249	129	120
10	293	145	148	265	126	139
11	258	131	127	219	111	108
12	282	150	132	241	128	113
13	288	149	139	238	123	115
14	266	131	135	206	98	108
15	261	131	130	178	94	84
16	246	110	136	151	62	89
17	238	113	125	122	56	66
18	252	126	126	108	48	60
19	215	102	113	68	33	35
20	226	112	114	55	23	32
21	183	85	98	30	14	16
22	155	71	84	29	15	14
23	184	96	88	17	7	10
24	187	94	93	12	7	5
25	196	86	110	8	4	4
26	140	64	76	5	5	-
27	133	66	67	4	3	1
28	141	67	74	4	4	-
29	129	70	59	3	2	1

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

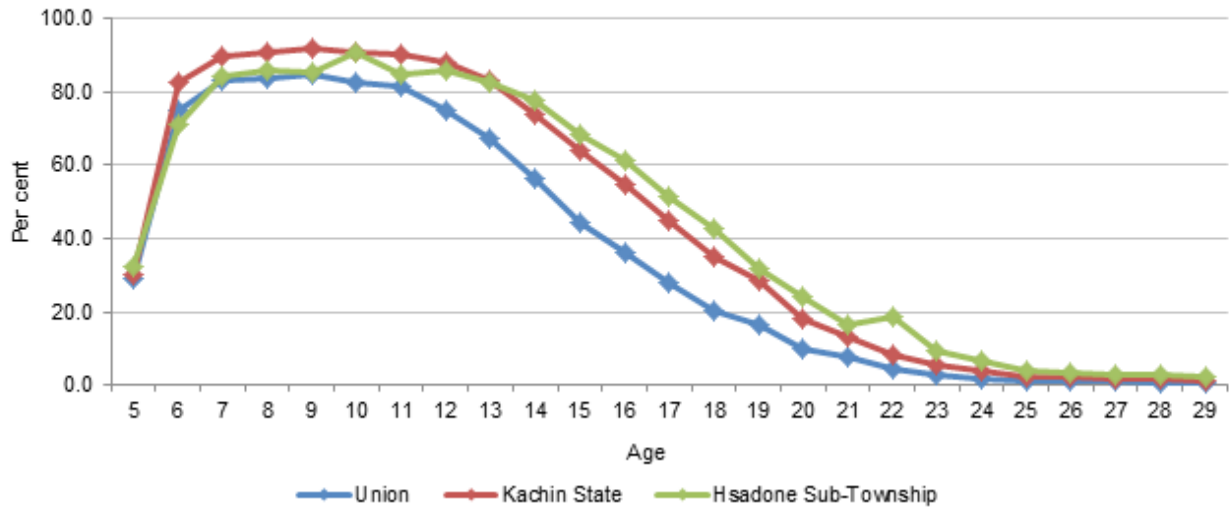
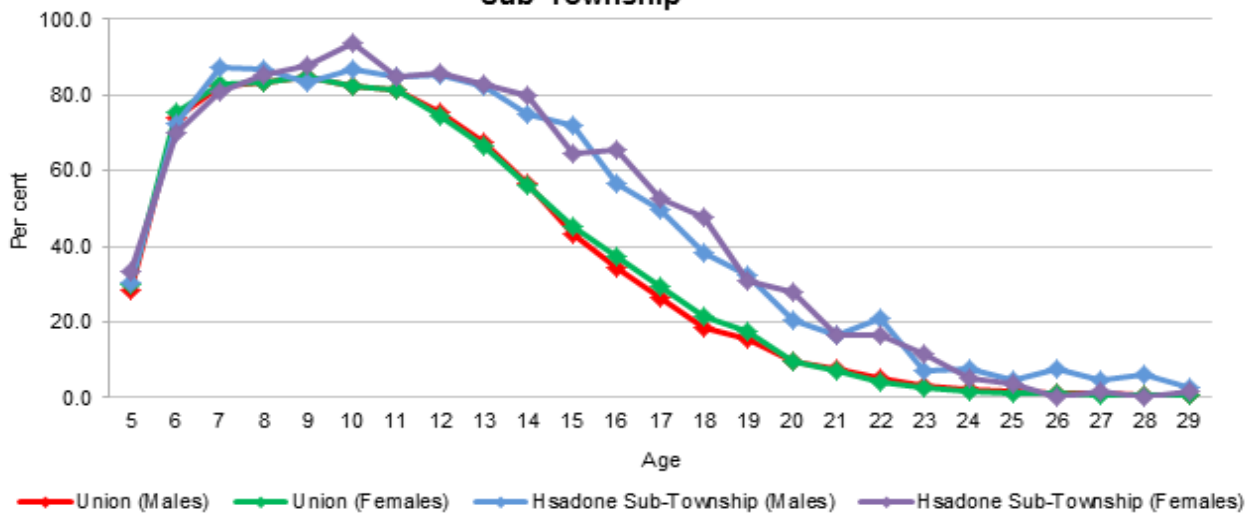


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Hsadone Sub-Township



- School attendance in Hsadone Sub-Township drops after age 14 for males and age 15 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Hsadone Sub-Township is high from the starting age of school attendance.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kachin State	: 91.7%
Myitkyina District	: 89.0%
Hsadone Sub-Township	: 79.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	2,147	91.8
Males	1,040	91.6
Females	1,107	92.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Hsadone Sub-Township is 79.8 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 77.4 per cent and for the males it is 82.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 91.8 per cent with 92.1 per cent for females and 91.6 per cent for males.

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

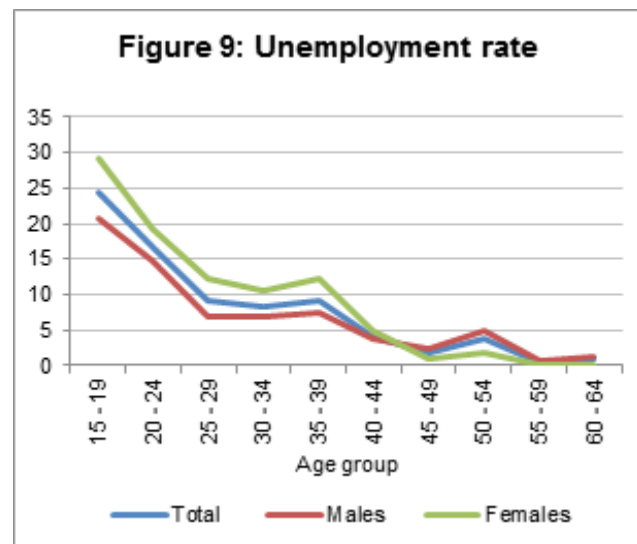
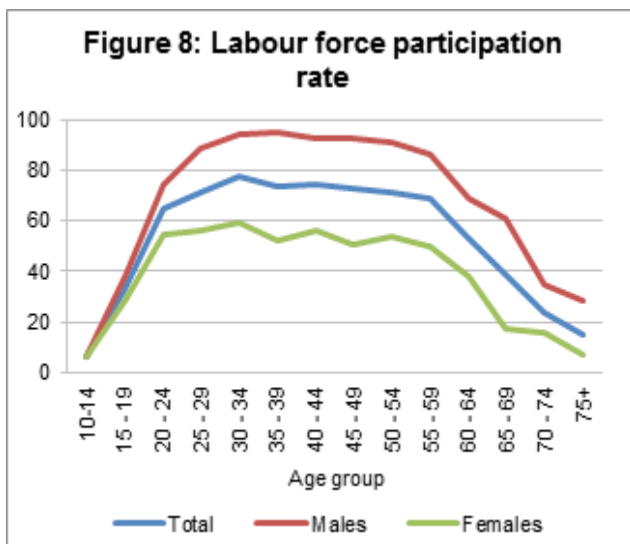
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	4,426	1,893	42.8	712	409	806	449	6	129	19	2	1
Urban	1,622	462	28.5	235	173	366	285	3	81	16	-	1
Rural	2,804	1,431	51.0	477	236	440	164	3	48	3	2	-
Males	2,192	811	37.0	397	231	432	238	1	78	4	-	-
Females	2,234	1,082	48.4	315	178	374	211	5	51	15	2	1

- Some 42.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 51.0 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 37.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 48.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 9.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.9 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	6.4	6.3	6.6	18.9	24.4	13.3
15 - 19	33.3	38.3	28.4	24.3	20.6	29.1
20 - 24	64.6	74.8	54.4	16.7	14.7	19.3
25 - 29	71.6	88.3	55.9	9.0	6.9	12.1
30 - 34	77.6	94.4	59.3	8.3	7.0	10.6
35 - 39	73.9	95.0	51.9	9.1	7.5	12.1
40 - 44	74.2	92.8	55.9	4.1	3.7	4.8
45 - 49	72.6	93.0	50.7	1.9	2.4	0.9
50 - 54	71.6	90.7	53.8	3.7	4.8	1.9
55 - 59	68.5	86.6	50.0	0.5	0.7	-
60 - 64	53.2	69.0	38.1	0.8	1.3	-
65 - 69	38.8	60.8	17.3	-	-	-
70 - 74	23.8	35.2	15.8	6.5	-	16.7
75 +	14.7	28.6	6.8	5.9	8.3	-
15 - 24	47.0	54.4	39.7	19.7	17.0	23.3
15 - 64	63.3	77.9	48.7	9.5	8.0	11.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Hsadone Sub-Township is 63.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 48.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 77.9 per cent.
- In Hsadone Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 6.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Hsadone Sub-Township is 9.5 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (8.0%) and for females (11.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 23.3 per cent.

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

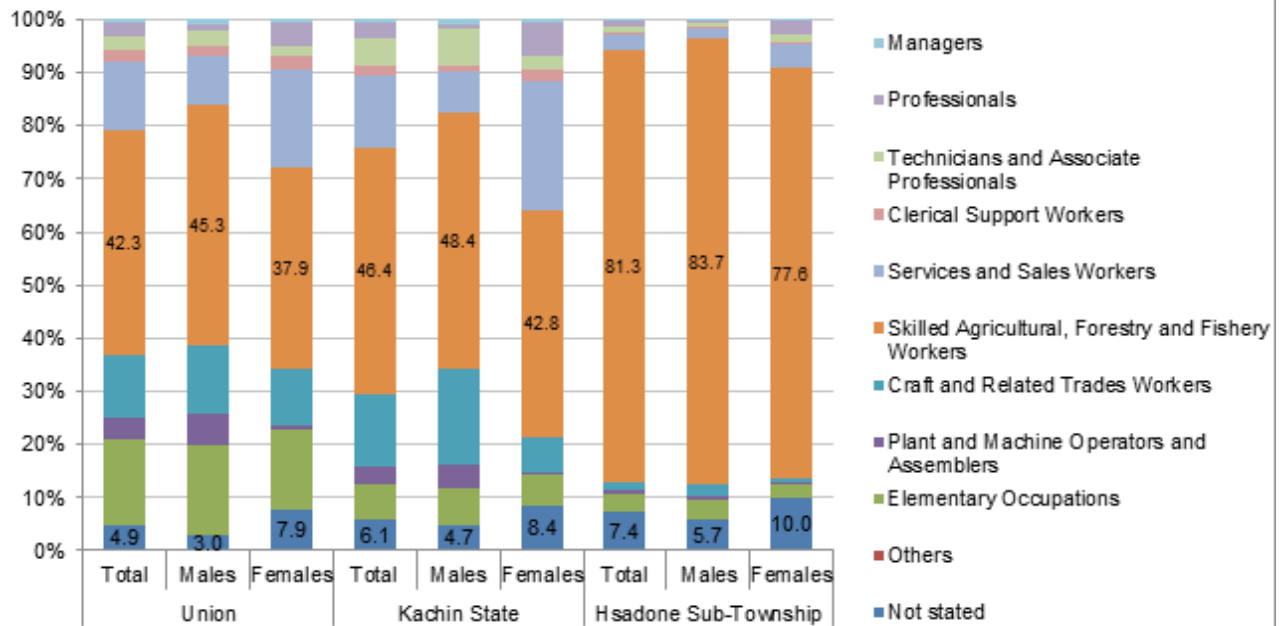
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	3,890	0.9	53.1	31.3	8.2	1.6	4.8
Males	1,449	1.2	70.7	9.2	8.6	2.3	7.9
Females	2,441	0.7	42.7	44.4	8.0	1.3	2.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 70.7 per cent of males are full time students and 44.4 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,313	2,039	1,274	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	3	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professionals	43	8	35	1.3	0.4	2.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	33	15	18	1.0	0.7	1.4
Clerical Support Workers	12	9	3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Services and Sales Workers	98	41	57	3.0	2.0	4.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,694	1,706	988	81.3	83.7	77.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	56	46	10	1.7	2.3	0.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	17	16	1	0.5	0.8	0.1
Elementary Occupations	113	79	34	3.4	3.9	2.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	244	117	127	7.4	5.7	10.0

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



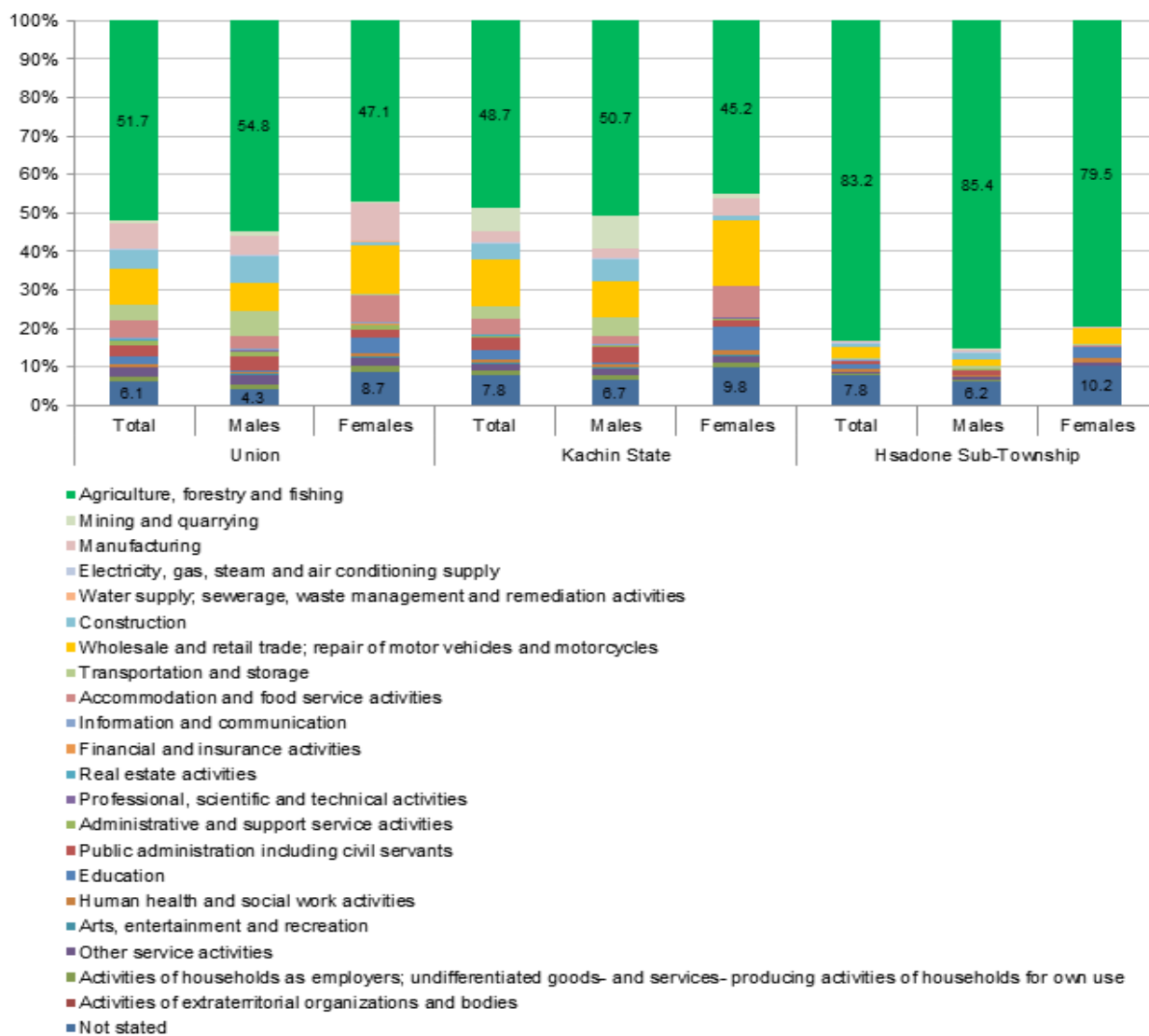
- In Hsadone Sub-Township, 81.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 83.7 per cent of males and 77.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,313	2,039	1,274	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,755	1,742	1,013	83.2	85.4	79.5
Mining and quarrying	9	8	1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	12	8	4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	4	-	0.1	0.2	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	38	35	3	1.1	1.7	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	83	31	52	2.5	1.5	4.1
Transportation and storage	16	15	1	0.5	0.7	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	7	1	6	0.2	*	0.5
Information and communication	3	3	-	0.1	0.1	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	5	4	1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	26	25	1	0.8	1.2	0.1
Education	43	7	36	1.3	0.3	2.8
Human health and social work activities	22	5	17	0.7	0.2	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	22	14	8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	11	10	1	0.3	0.5	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	257	127	130	7.8	6.2	10.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



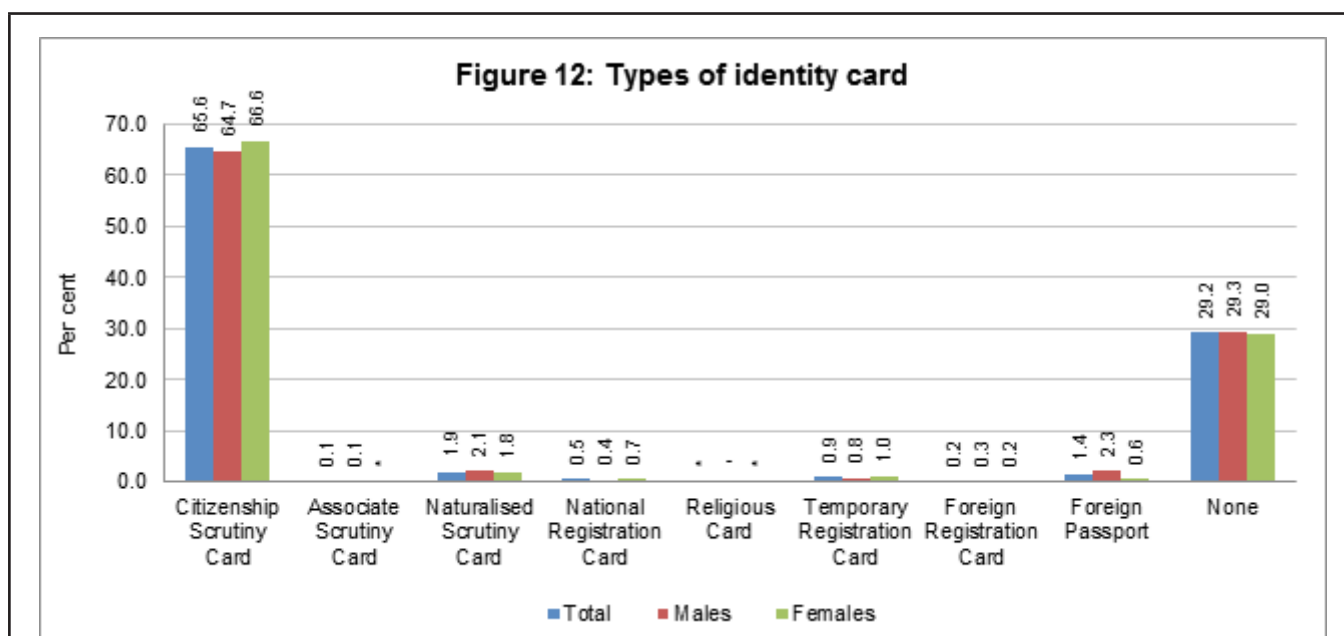
- In Hsadone Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 83.2 per cent.
- There are 85.4 per cent of males and 79.5 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kachin State, there 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	5,270	*	156	44	*	75	20	115	2,341
Urban	1,949	*	107	11	-	41	20	113	547
Rural	3,321	*	49	33	*	34	-	2	1,794
Males	2,583	*	83	17	-	33	11	92	1,169
Females	2,687	*	73	27	*	42	9	23	1,172

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Hsadone Sub-Township, 65.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 29.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 29.3 per cent of males and 29.0 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	10,496	9,951	545	5.2	287	238	227	165
0 - 4	1,039	994	45	4.3	11	13	43	18
5 - 9	1,429	1,417	12	0.8	2	5	4	4
10 - 14	1,397	1,374	23	1.6	4	9	9	8
15 - 19	1,239	1,217	22	1.8	5	8	10	5
20 - 24	966	948	18	1.9	5	6	5	5
25 - 29	775	757	18	2.3	5	5	6	4
30 - 34	727	714	13	1.8	1	1	8	3
35 - 39	552	529	23	4.2	8	8	9	7
40 - 44	590	563	27	4.6	11	10	8	6
45 - 49	441	402	39	8.8	25	17	10	9
50 - 54	380	332	48	12.6	27	16	19	12
55 - 59	324	272	52	16.0	33	17	12	9
60 - 64	231	190	41	17.7	28	20	15	10
65 - 69	160	111	49	30.6	34	29	17	10
70 - 74	130	87	43	33.1	34	25	17	14
75 - 79	58	28	30	51.7	26	20	15	18
80 - 84	35	10	25	71.4	13	15	10	10
85 - 89	17	3	14	82.4	12	11	7	10
90 +	6	3	3	50.0	3	3	3	3

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	5,239	4,950	289	5.5	139	118	122	86
0 - 4	535	505	30	5.6	6	8	29	10
5 - 9	711	705	6	0.8	1	2	2	1
10 - 14	711	700	11	1.5	2	4	5	3
15 - 19	609	594	15	2.5	4	5	6	2
20 - 24	481	470	11	2.3	4	2	3	4
25 - 29	376	365	11	2.9	3	4	3	3
30 - 34	378	371	7	1.9	-	-	5	2
35 - 39	282	266	16	5.7	3	5	7	6
40 - 44	293	276	17	5.8	6	7	6	4
45 - 49	228	198	30	13.2	19	12	7	8
50 - 54	183	164	19	10.4	12	7	8	6
55 - 59	164	137	27	16.5	18	11	3	6
60 - 64	113	93	20	17.7	12	10	8	5
65 - 69	79	57	22	27.8	15	11	7	4
70 - 74	54	33	21	38.9	17	11	8	6
75 - 79	20	11	9	45.0	7	6	7	8
80 - 84	16	4	12	75.0	5	8	5	4
85 - 89	3	-	3	100.0	3	3	1	2
90 +	3	1	2	66.7	2	2	2	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	5,257	5,001	256	4.9	148	120	105	79
0 - 4	504	489	15	3.0	5	5	14	8
5 - 9	718	712	6	0.8	1	3	2	3
10 - 14	686	674	12	1.7	2	5	4	5
15 - 19	630	623	7	1.1	1	3	4	3
20 - 24	485	478	7	1.4	1	4	2	1
25 - 29	399	392	7	1.8	2	1	3	1
30 - 34	349	343	6	1.7	1	1	3	1
35 - 39	270	263	7	2.6	5	3	2	1
40 - 44	297	287	10	3.4	5	3	2	2
45 - 49	213	204	9	4.2	6	5	3	1
50 - 54	197	168	29	14.7	15	9	11	6
55 - 59	160	135	25	15.6	15	6	9	3
60 - 64	118	97	21	17.8	16	10	7	5
65 - 69	81	54	27	33.3	19	18	10	6
70 - 74	76	54	22	28.9	17	14	9	8
75 - 79	38	17	21	55.3	19	14	8	10
80 - 84	19	6	13	68.4	8	7	5	6
85 - 89	14	3	11	78.6	9	8	6	8
90 +	3	2	1	33.3	1	1	1	1

- Five in every 100 persons in Hsadone Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more males than females have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

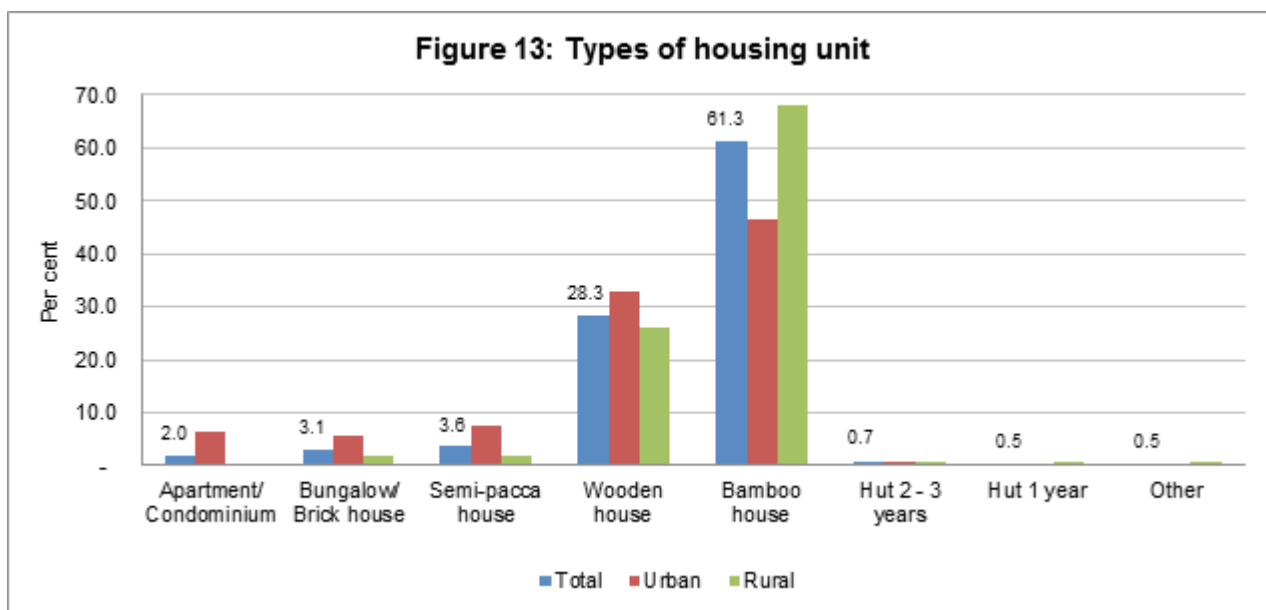
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	1,610	2.0	3.1	3.6	28.3	61.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
Urban	510	6.3	5.7	7.6	32.9	46.7	0.6	-	0.2
Rural	1,100	-	1.9	1.7	26.2	68.1	0.7	0.7	0.6

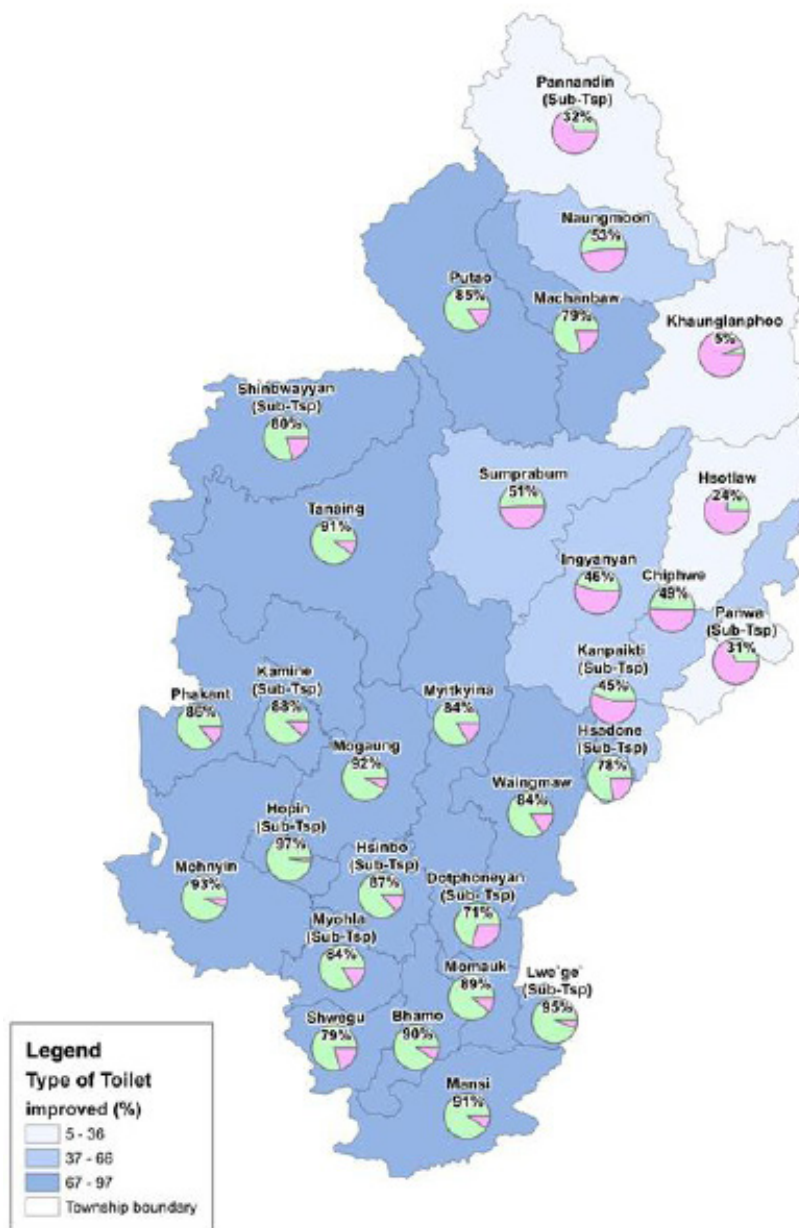
Figure 13: Types of housing unit



- The majority of the households in Hsadone Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (61.3%) followed by households in wooden houses (28.3%).
- Some 46.7 per cent of urban households and 68.1 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%
Hsadone Sub-Township	: 77.8%

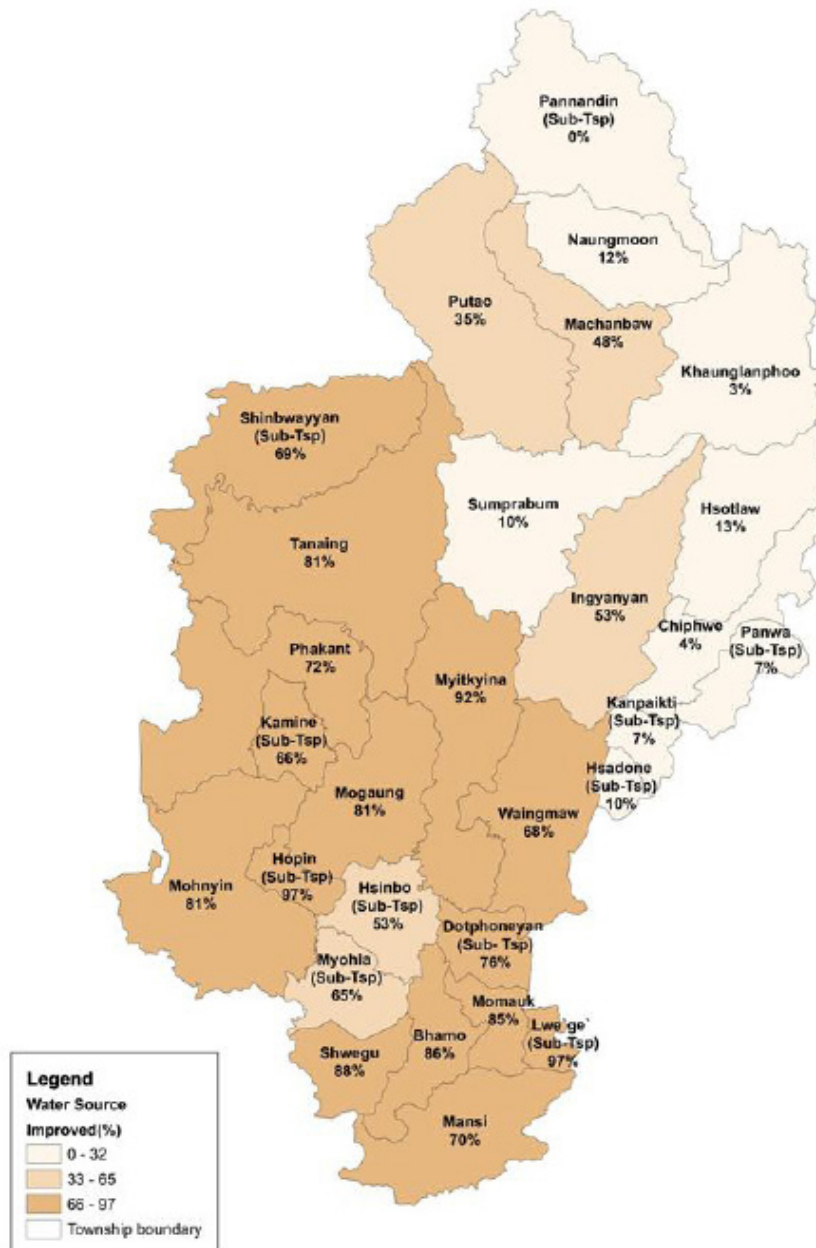
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	1.4	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		77.2	93.7	69.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>77.8</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>69.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		14.7	3.1	20.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.1	0.4	1.5
Other		0.3	0.4	0.3
None		6.1	1.0	8.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,610	510	1,100

- Some 77.8 per cent of the households in Hsadone Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (77.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Hsadone Sub-Township is in the range of 67-97 per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kachin State is 85.5 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 6.1 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 Hsadone Sub-Township, 8.5 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



Union	: 69.5%
Kachin State	: 76.6%
Myitkyina District	: 77.3%
Hsadone Sub-Township	: 9.7%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	2.1	4.3	1.1
Tube well, borehole	2.6	7.1	0.5
Protected well/ Spring	5.0	15.3	0.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	9.7	26.7	1.8
Unprotected well/Spring	0.6	1.9	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.2	0.2	1.7
River/stream/ canal	6.0	1.0	8.3
Waterfall/ Rain water	82.5	70.2	88.2
Other	-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	90.3	73.3	98.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,610	1,100

- In Hsadone Sub-Township, 9.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, it is in the range of 0-32 per cent group. It is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 82.5 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 6.0 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 90.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 98.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Kachin State	: 30.3%
Myitkyina District	: 36.3%
Hsadone Sub-Township	: 4.2%

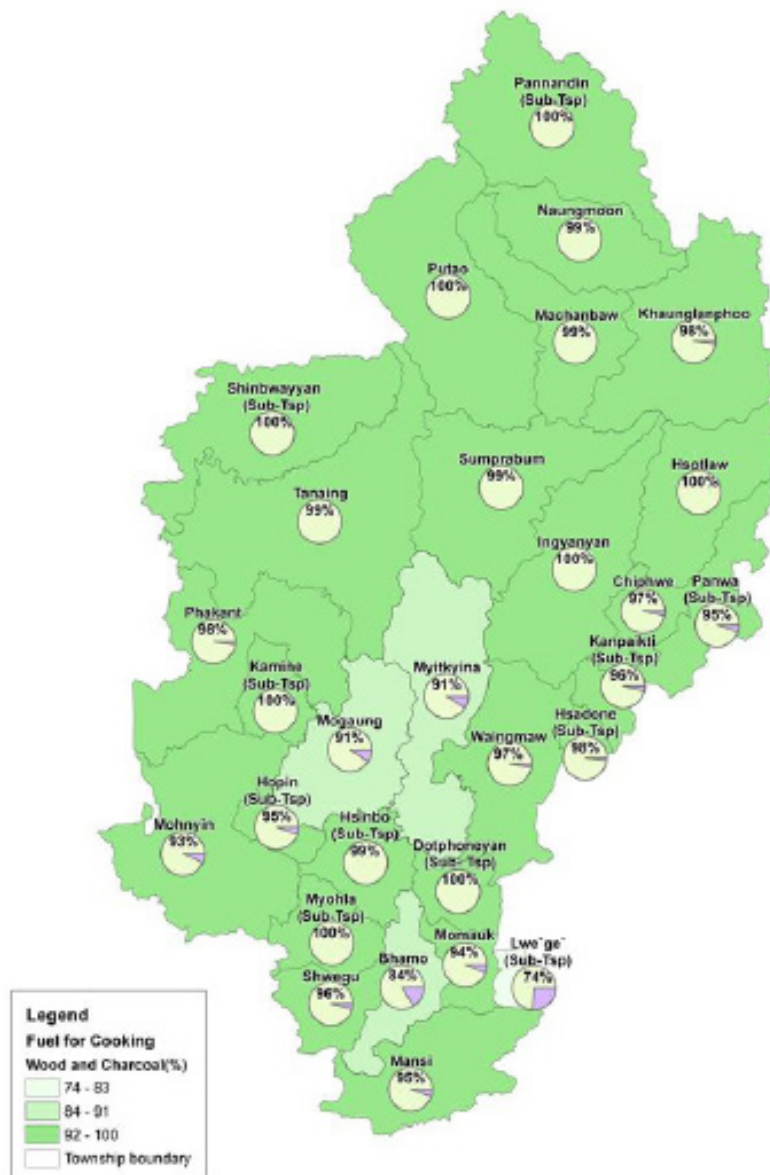
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.2	6.5	3.1
Kerosene		1.1	0.2	1.5
Candle		33.0	2.5	47.2
Battery		0.1	-	0.2
Generator (private)		0.6	-	0.9
Water mill (private)		54.2	90.4	37.5
Solar system/energy		6.2	-	9.1
Other		0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,610	510	1,100

- In Hsadone Sub-Township, 4.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the 4-32 per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Kachin State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kachin State is 30.3 per cent.
- The use of water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 54.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 47.2 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Kachin State	: 93.7%
Myitkyina District	: 93.9%
Hsadone Sub-Township	: 97.8%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.0	6.1	0.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		0.1	-	0.1
Firewood		97.2	91.9	99.6
Charcoal		0.6	1.6	0.2
Coal		0.1	0.4	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,610	510	1,100

- In Hsadone Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 97.2 per cent using firewood and 0.6 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 2.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 99.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.2 per cent use charcoal.

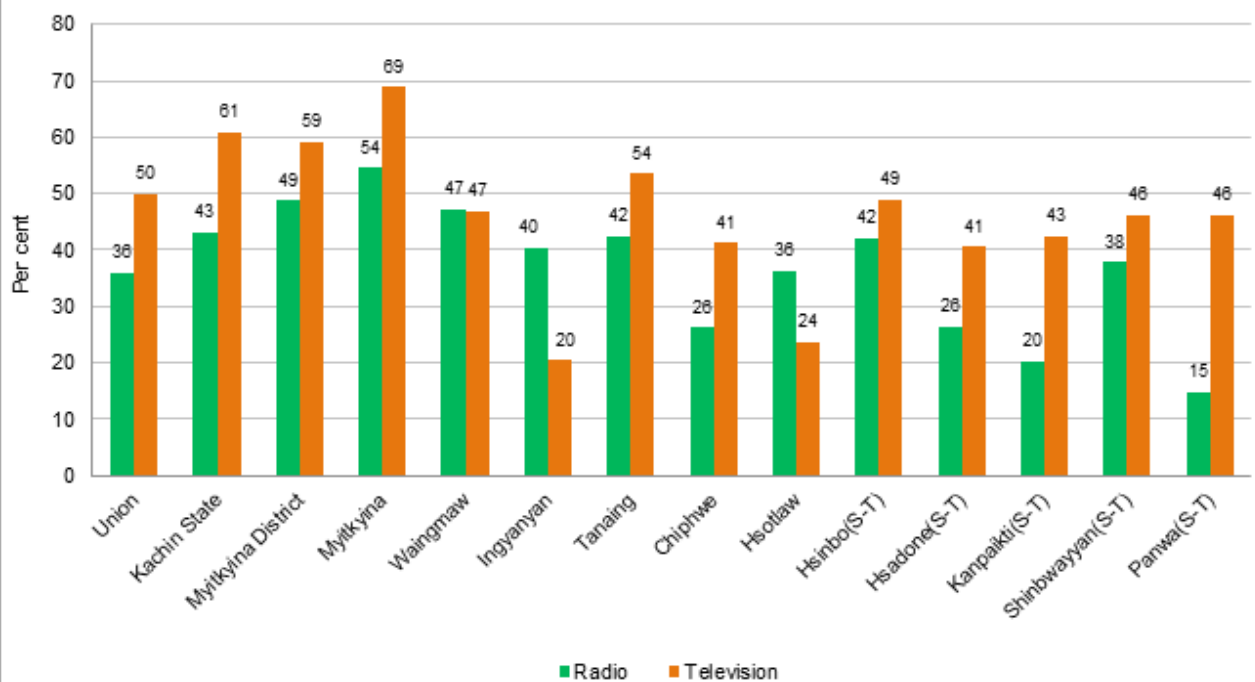
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	1,610	26.4	40.6	2.9	41.1	0.9	0.8	37.9	-
Urban	510	28.4	57.6	6.3	32.5	1.8	2.0	33.7	-
Rural	1,100	25.5	32.6	1.4	45.1	0.5	0.3	39.8	-

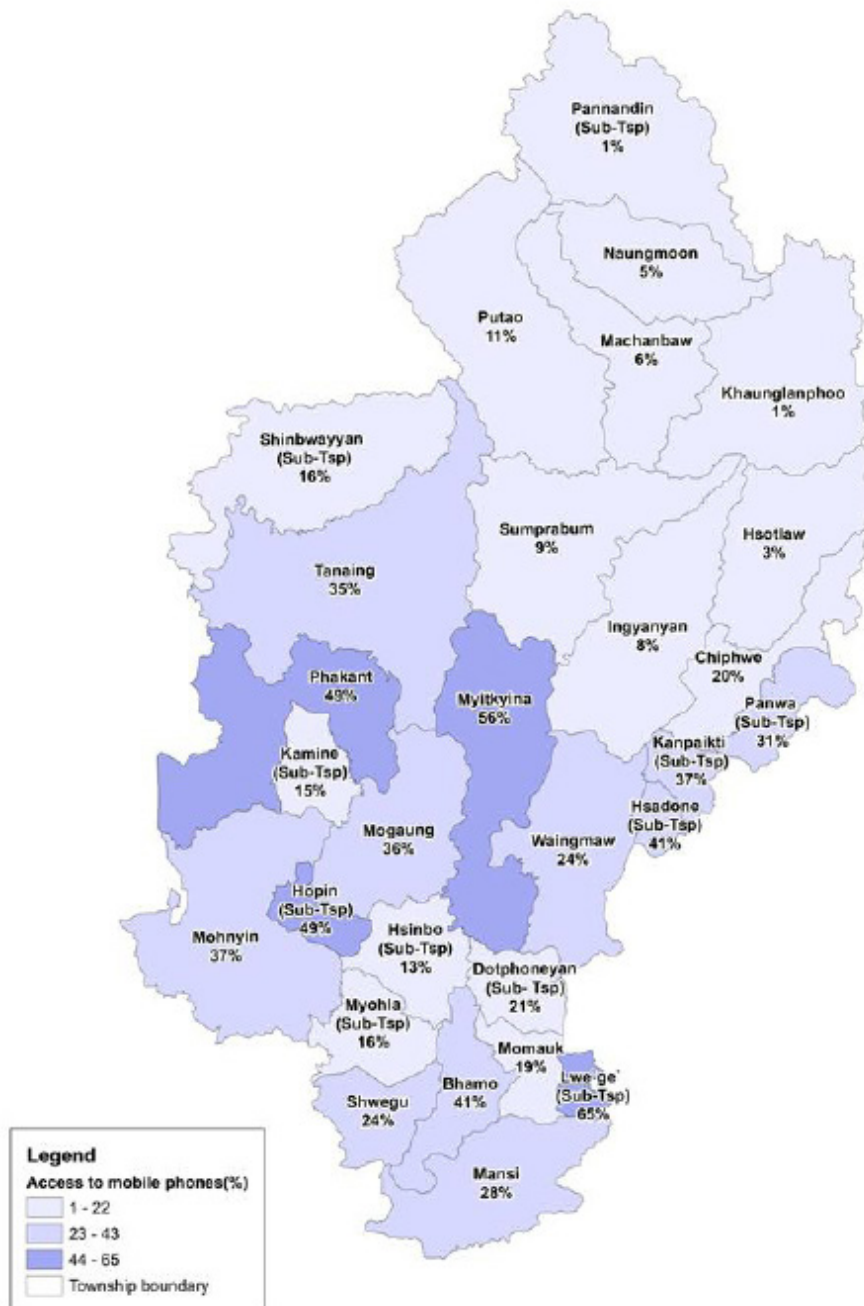
- Some 41.1 per cent of the households in Hsadone Sub-Township have access to mobile phone and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 57.6 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas have access to mobile phone was 45.1 per cent.

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



- In Hsadone Sub-Township, 40.6 per cent of the households having a television and about one in four households (26.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Kachin State	: 37.5%
Myitkyina District	: 42.9%
Hsadone Sub-Township	: 41.1%

- Some 41.1 per cent of the households in Hsadone Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it is 37.5 per cent in Kachin State.

Transportation items

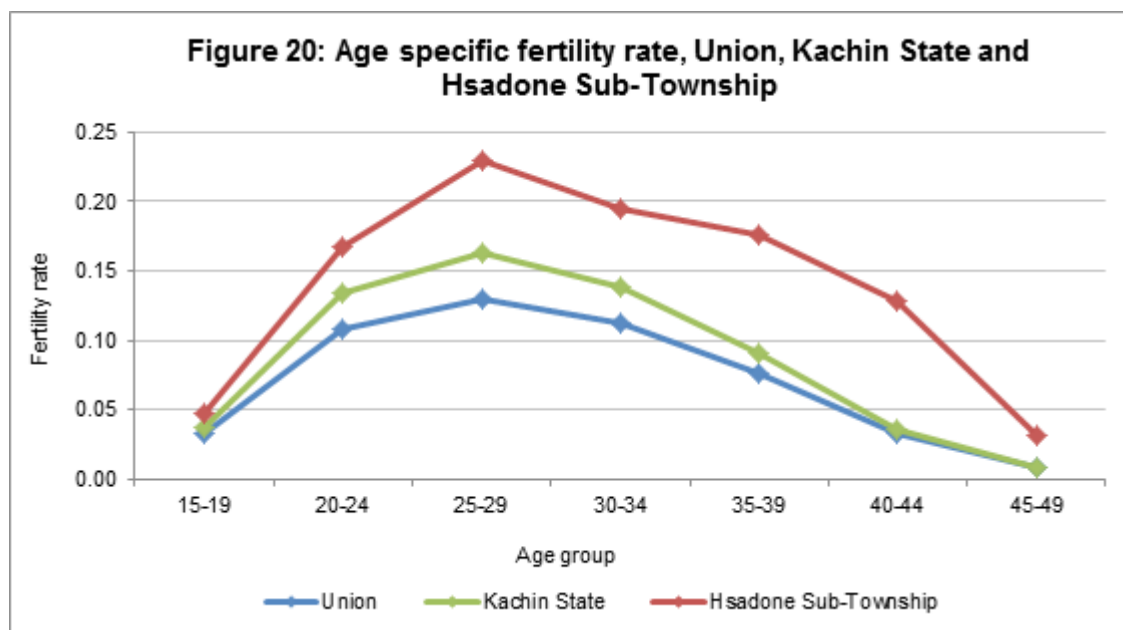
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Kachin State	269,365	10,911	188,959	94,853	14,759	10,977	6,252	70,938
Urban	95,859	5,765	75,218	44,841	2,780	1,683	1,249	10,459
Rural	173,506	5,146	113,741	50,012	11,979	9,294	5,003	60,479
Myitkyina District	88,643	4,103	62,774	32,469	1,882	1,879	1,504	15,537
Urban	50,264	3,440	40,587	24,094	969	611	744	4,547
Rural	38,379	663	22,187	8,375	913	1,268	760	10,990
Hsadone Sub-Township	1,610	38	1,023	35	16	-	-	103
Urban	510	21	301	30	6	-	-	40
Rural	1,100	17	722	5	10	-	-	63

- In Hsadone Sub-Township, 63.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 6.4 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

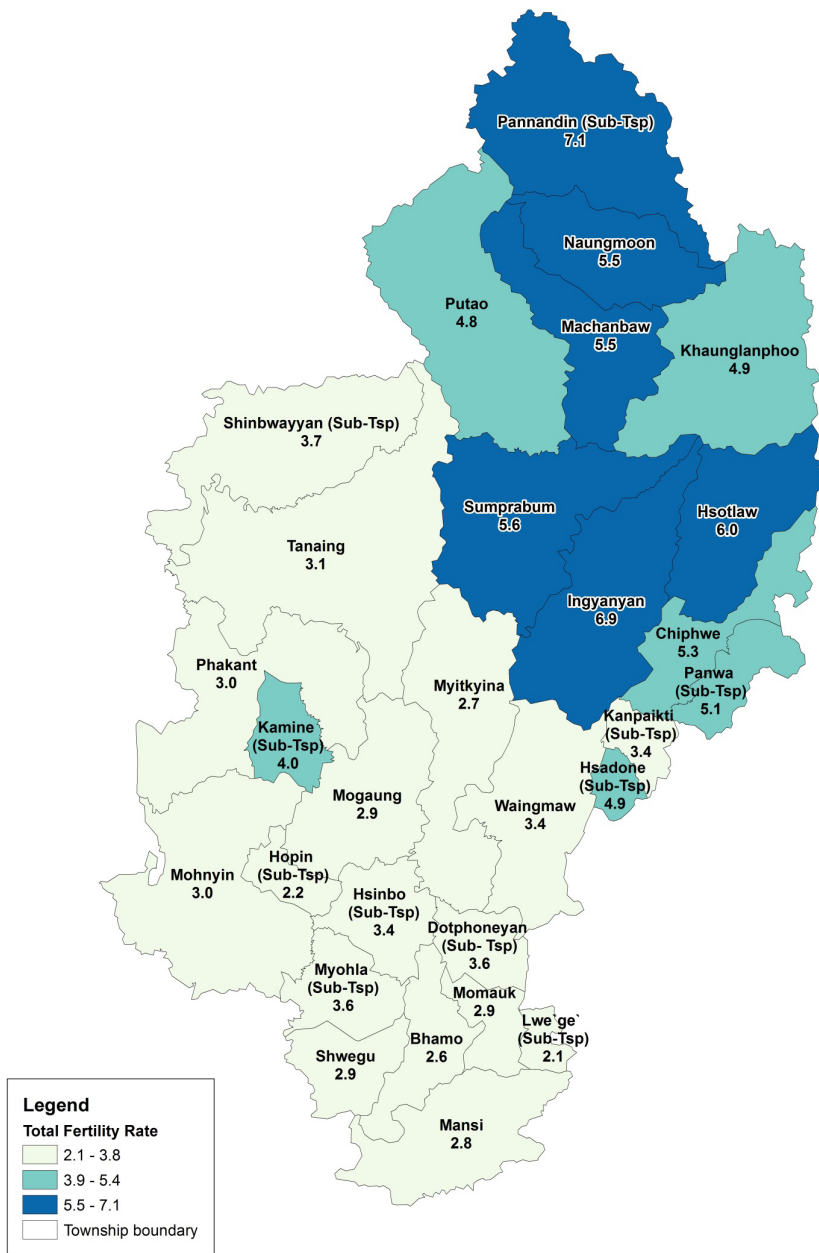
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



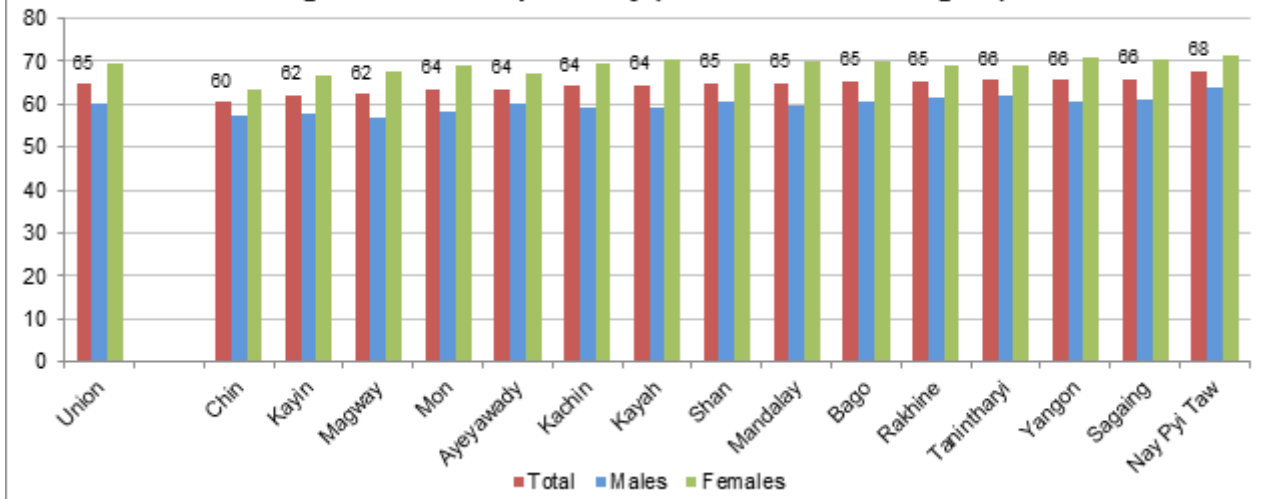
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.9 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Myitkyina District	: 3.1
Hsadone Sub-Township	: 4.9

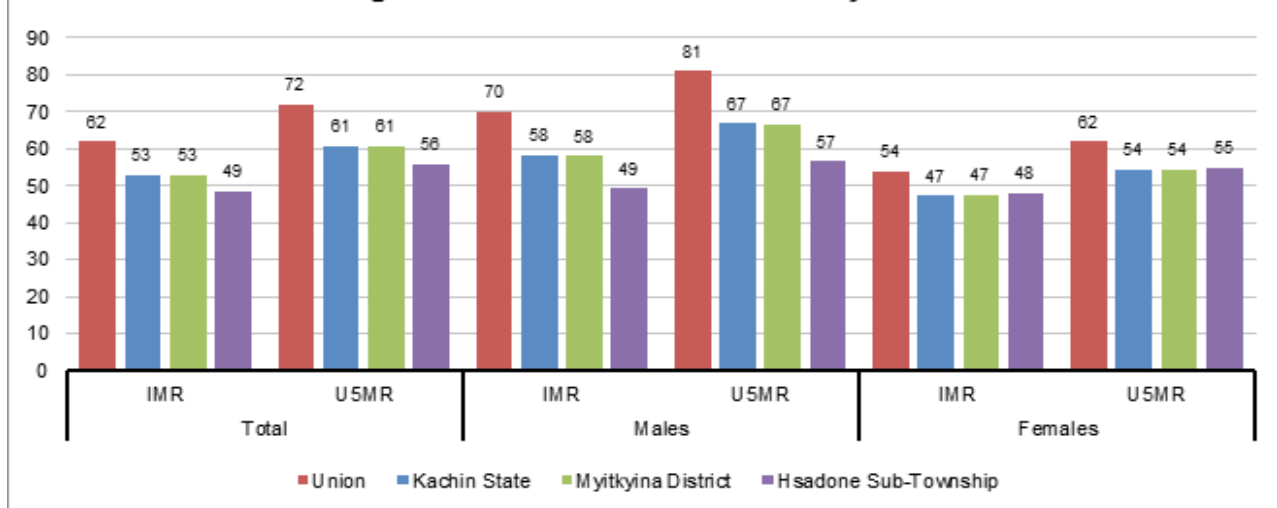
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

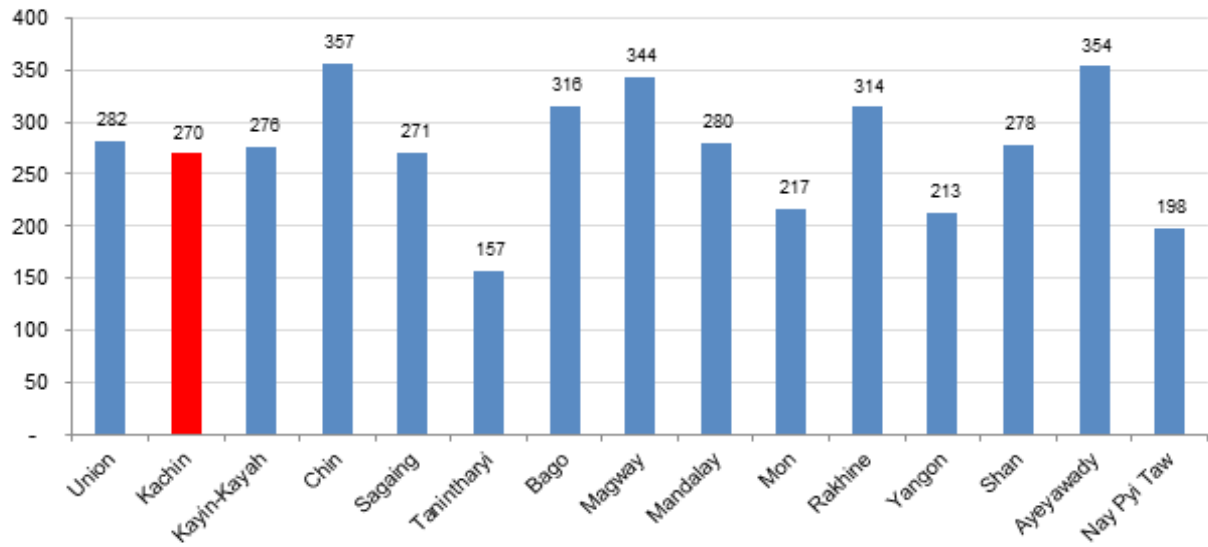
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in 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 Hsadone Sub-Township are lower than those in Kachin State and Myitkyina District. The Infant mortality in Hsadone is 49 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 56 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

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

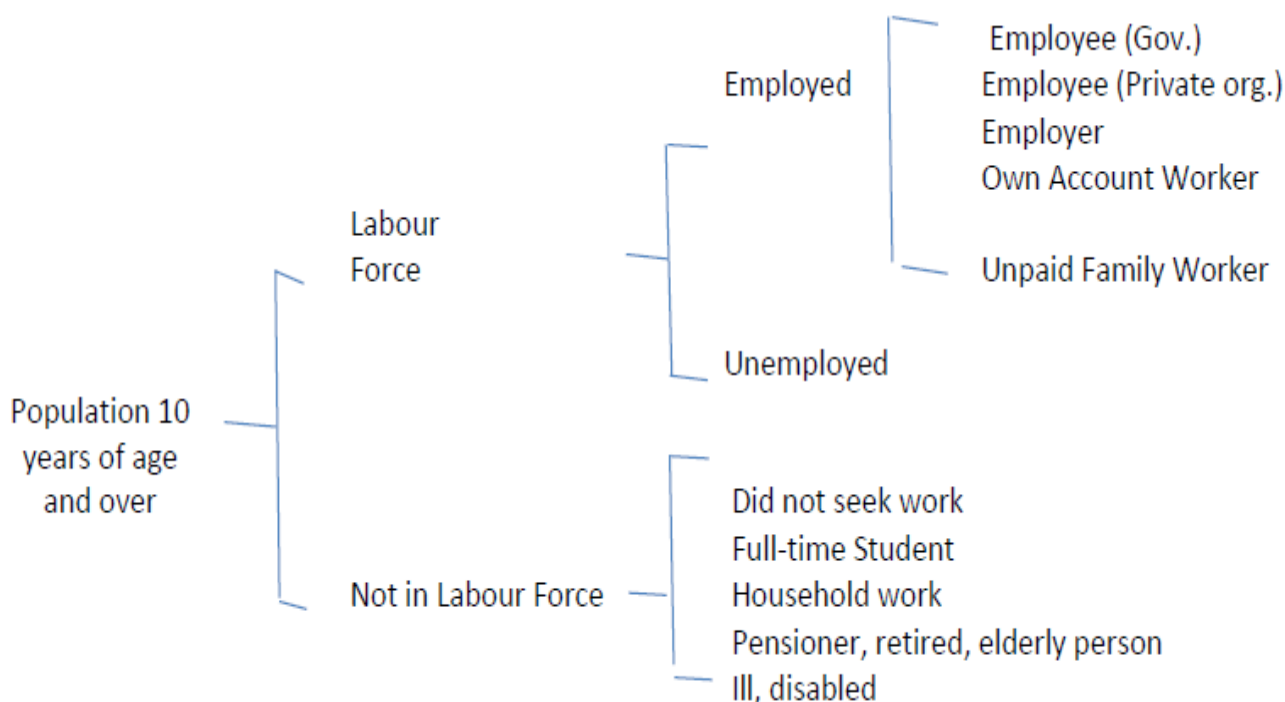
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

