



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, MYITKYINA DISTRICT

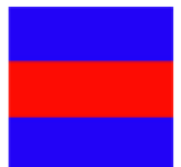
Hsotlaw Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Kachin State, Myitkyina District

## **Hsotlaw Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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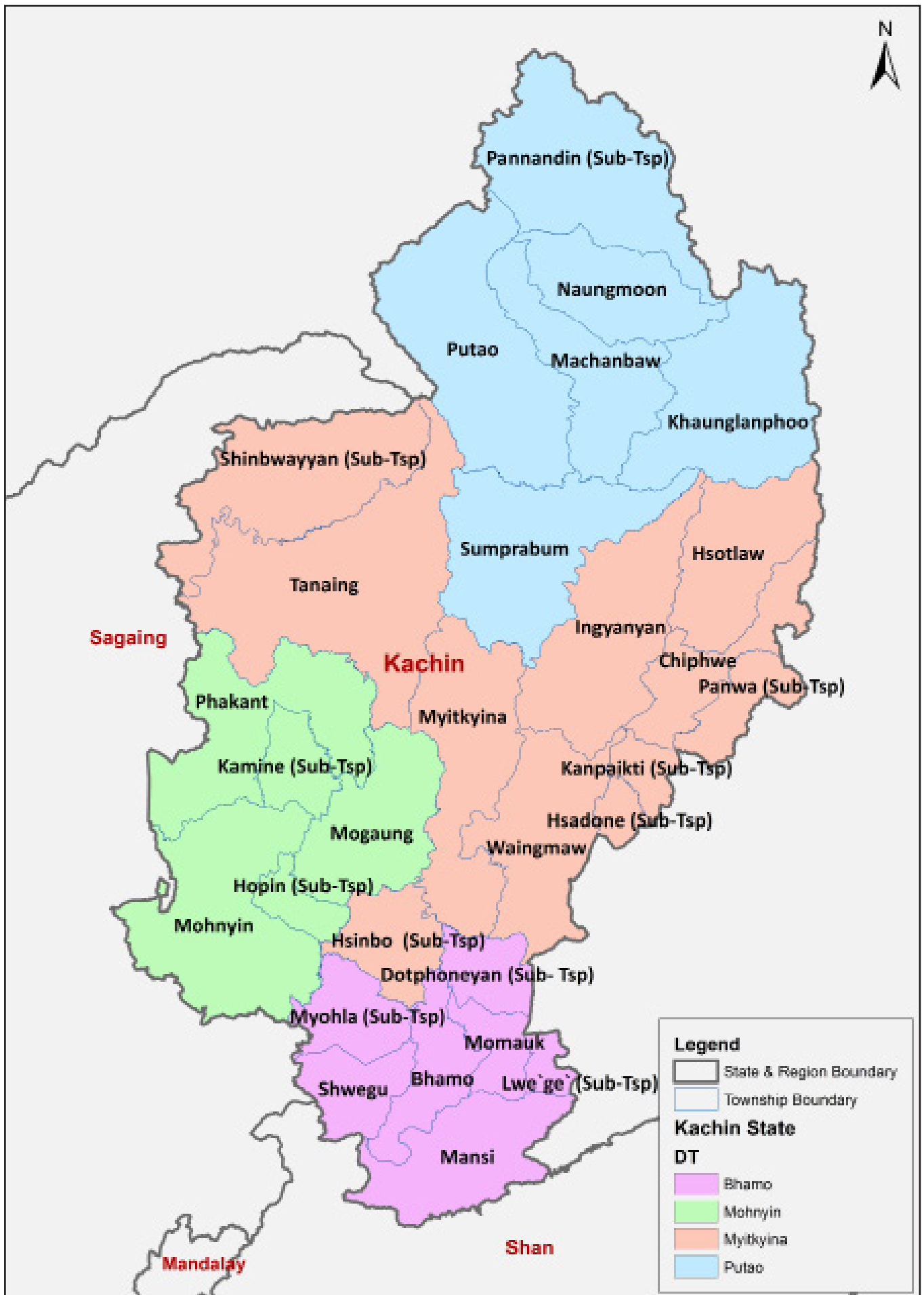
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships





## Hsotlaw Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>6,518 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>3,351 (51.4%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>3,167 (48.6%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>3,509.4 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1.9 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>18.1 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>1,073</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>6.1 persons<sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>92.2</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>83.6</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>8.6</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>10.3</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>106</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>72.8%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>67.7%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	3,097	67.6	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	*	0.4	
Religious	*	0.1	
Temporary Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	1,458	31.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	75.9%	85.7%	65.2%
Unemployment rate	2.2%	3.2%	0.8%
Employment to population ratio	74.2%	83.0%	64.7%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	1,048	97.7	
Renter	*	0.3	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.6	
Government quarters	*	0.7	
Private company quarters	*	0.7	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		46.0%
Bamboo	50.8%	52.4%	6.6%
Earth	0.2%	0.9%	
Wood	48.1%	44.9%	7.5%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		29.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	0.2%	0.9%	7.1%
Other	0.2%	0.8%	3.0%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.3	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	-	-	
Firewood	1,067	99.4	
Charcoal	*	0.2	
Coal	-	-	
Other	-	-	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	152	14.2
Kerosene	*	0.7
Candle	232	21.6
Battery	*	0.2
Generator (private)	32	3.0
Water mill (private)	531	49.5
Solar system/energy	*	1.0
Other	105	9.8
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	142	13.2
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<b>143</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	*	1.3
Waterfall/rainwater	913	85.1
Other	*	0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<b>930</b>	<b>86.7</b>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	142	13.2
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	*	1.3
Waterfall/rainwater	913	85.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	257	24.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>24.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	567	52.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	91	8.5
Other	64	6.0
None	90	8.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	390	36.3
Television	253	23.6
Landline phone	*	0.2
Mobile phone	34	3.2
Computer	*	0.7
Internet at home	*	0.1
Households with none of the items	565	52.7
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.5
Motorcycle/Moped	494	46.0
Bicycle	*	1.0
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.7
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	481	44.8

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Hsotlaw Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 Hsotlaw 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 Hsotlaw Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	6,518 *		
Males	3,351		
Females	3,167		
Sex ratio	106 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	5.6%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	3,509.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	1.9 persons		
Number of wards	1		
Number of village tracts	21		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	6,499	349	6,150
Number of conventional households	1,073	66	1,007
Mean household size	6.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Hsotlaw Township, there are less females than males with 106 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (5.6%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Hsotlaw Township is 2 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 6.1 persons living in each household in Hsotlaw Township. This is much higher than the Union average (4.4 persons).</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

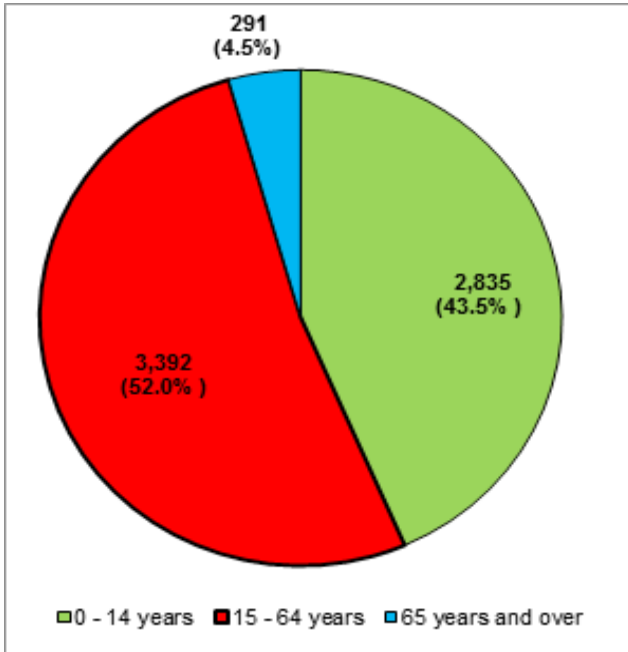
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>3,167</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>175</b>
1	Hsawlaw(W)	66	368	193	175
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>6,150</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>2,992</b>
1	La Hkam(VT)	38	224	112	112
2	Yin Kyang(VT)	13	72	40	32
3	Wa Hau(VT)	16	92	46	46
4	Man Kyi(VT)	43	273	134	139
5	Han Kaw(VT)	59	419	209	210
6	Yaw Jaw(VT)	114	647	333	314
7	Jit Loi(VT)	23	133	74	59
8	Laung Din(VT)	18	105	52	53
9	Shin Swei(VT)	1	7	3	4
10	Myaw Jaung(VT)	21	91	46	45
11	Man Byawt(VT)	46	227	107	120
12	Gawt Maw(VT)	31	155	82	73
13	Lawng Lang(VT)	10	79	40	39
14	Zan Yu(VT)	2	15	9	6
15	Kyee Shin(VT)	26	165	81	84
16	Wa Myit(VT)	12	95	48	47
17	Htaw Lang(VT)	62	376	191	185
18	La Kin(VT)	51	342	181	161
19	Lar Chin(VT)	338	2,079	1,078	1,001
20	Jar Ran(VT)	23	151	70	81
21	Ba Shea(VT)	60	403	222	181

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Hsotlaw Township**

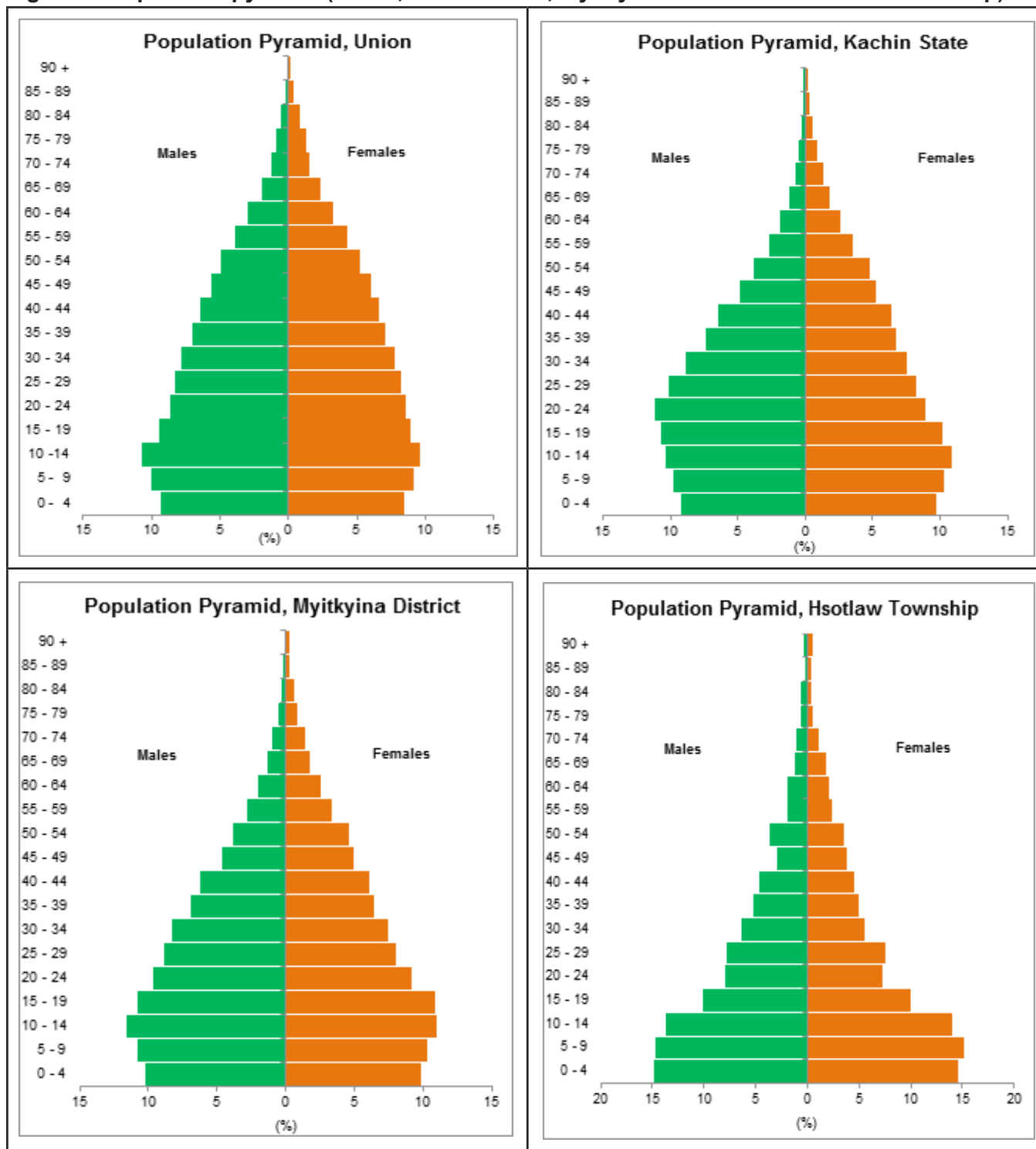


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Hsotlaw Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>3,167</b>
0 - 4	960	497	463
5 - 9	974	493	481
10 - 14	901	457	444
15 - 19	654	339	315
20 - 24	496	268	228
25 - 29	500	261	239
30 - 34	389	215	174
35 - 39	329	173	156
40 - 44	300	156	144
45 - 49	221	100	121
50 - 54	232	120	112
55 - 59	141	66	75
60 - 64	130	63	67
65 - 69	99	43	56
70 - 74	74	38	36
75 - 79	37	21	16
80 - 84	34	21	13
85 - 89	19	7	12
90 +	28	13	15

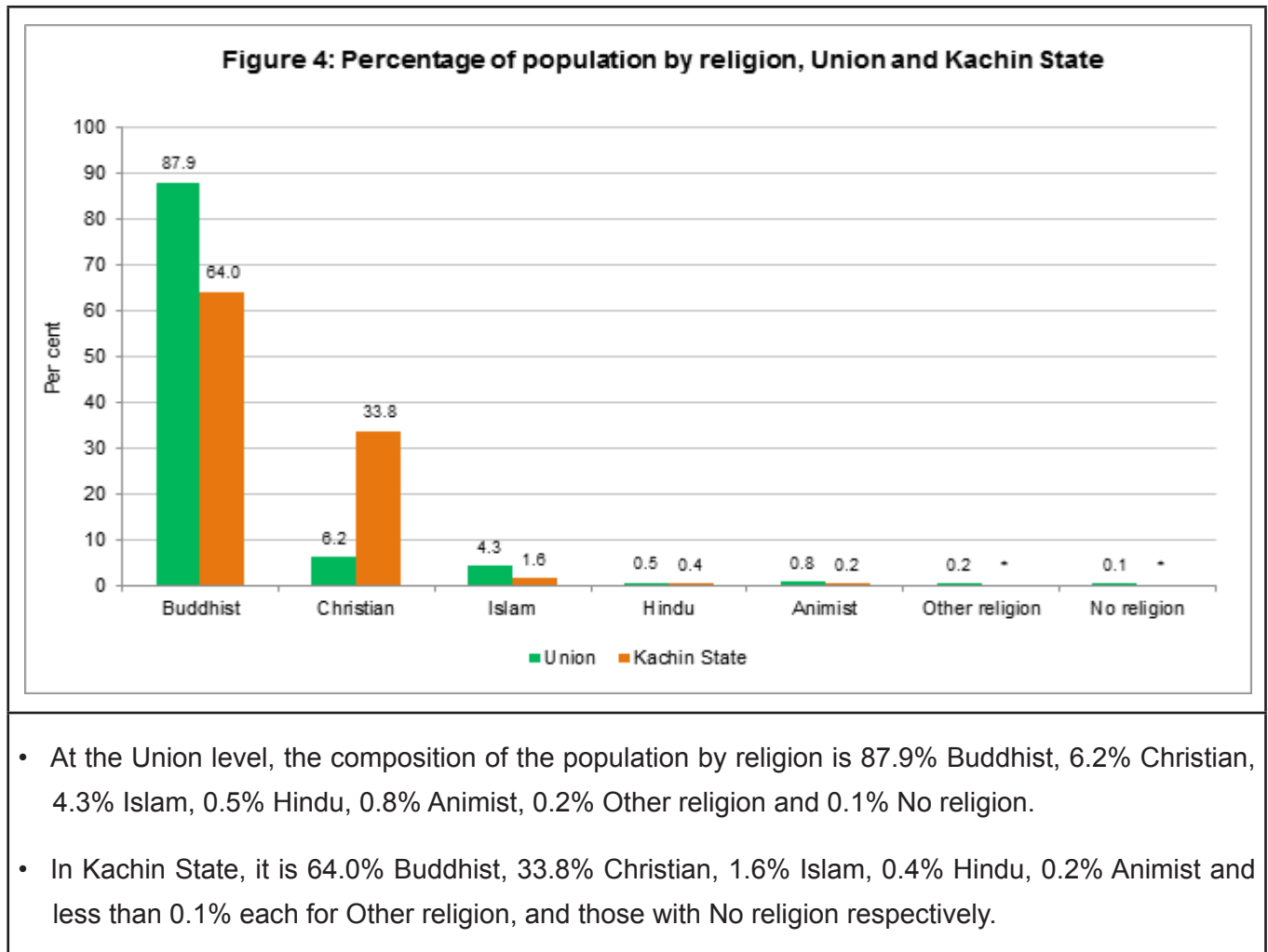
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Hsotlaw Township is 52.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than 4.1 per cent of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions 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 Hsotlaw Township)**



- The population are highest in age group (5-9) and it has declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is markedly smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Hsotlaw Township.
- Starting from age group 0-4, there are more males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



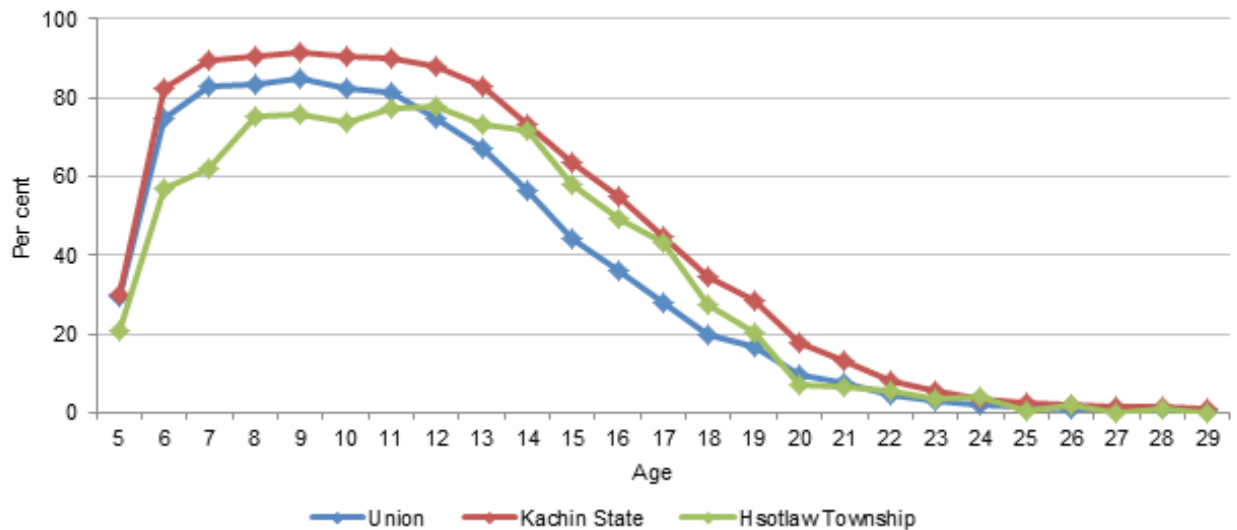
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

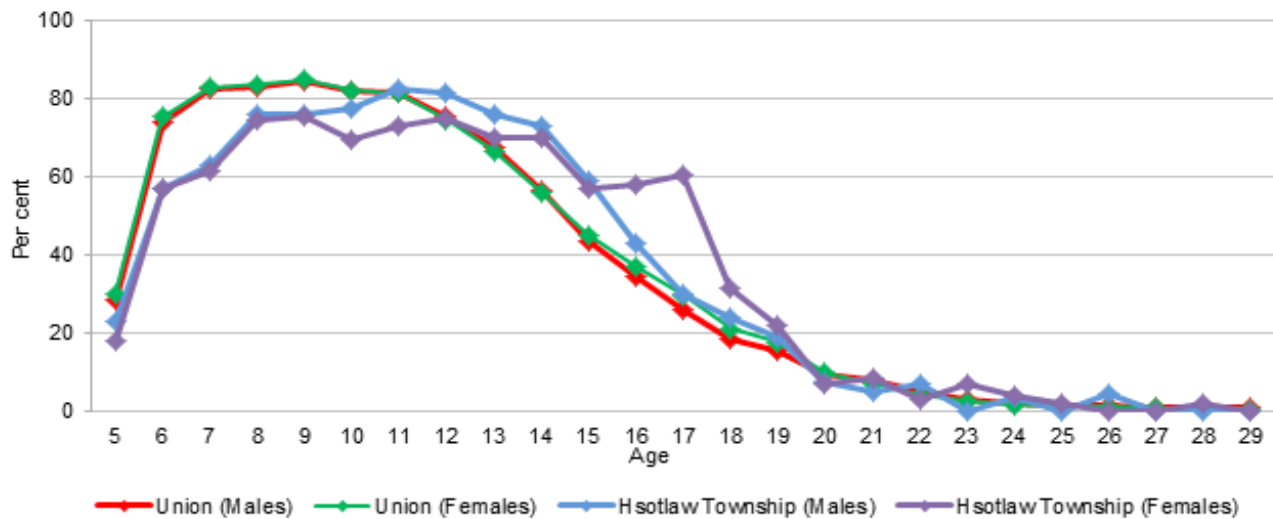
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	193	104	89	40	24	16
6	207	109	98	118	62	56
7	192	86	106	119	54	65
8	189	99	90	142	75	67
9	193	95	98	146	72	74
10	184	102	82	136	79	57
11	173	80	93	134	66	68
12	178	82	96	139	67	72
13	190	100	90	139	76	63
14	176	93	83	126	68	58
15	154	68	86	89	40	49
16	134	77	57	66	33	33
17	120	67	53	52	20	32
18	139	75	64	38	18	20
19	107	52	55	22	10	12
20	123	66	57	9	5	4
21	105	58	47	7	3	4
22	73	42	31	4	3	1
23	87	46	41	3	-	3
24	103	54	49	4	2	2
25	129	77	52	1	-	1
26	86	43	43	2	2	-
27	94	39	55	-	-	-
28	112	59	53	1	-	1
29	72	38	34	-	-	-

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

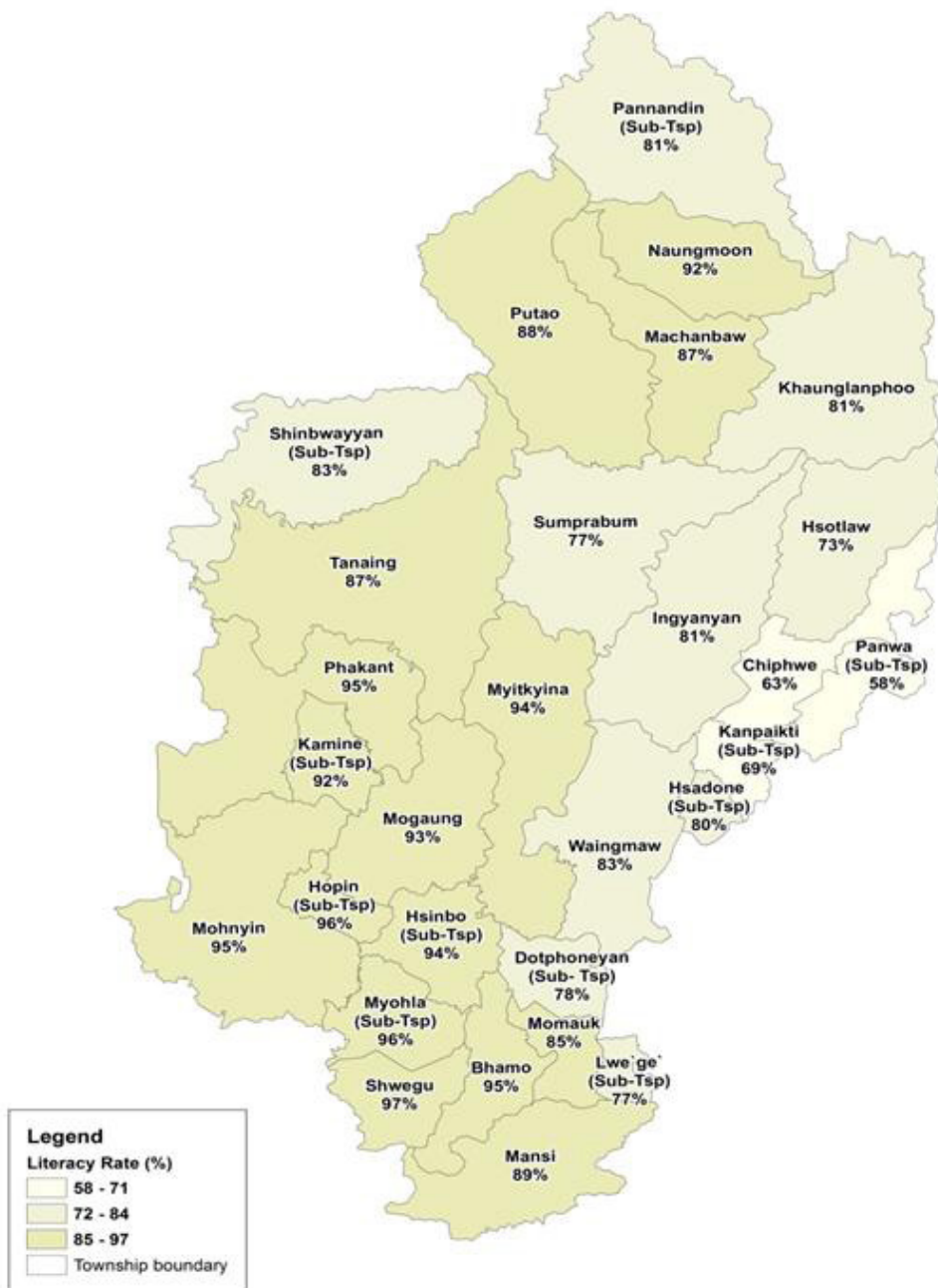


**Figure 6: School attendance by sex, Union and Hsotlaw Township**



- School attendance in Hsotlaw Township markedly drops after age 14 for both males and females.
- The school attendance of males and females in Hsotlaw Township is fluctuating.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kachin State	: 91.7%
Myitkyina District	: 89.0%
Hsotlaw Township	: 72.8%



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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	1,145	89.2
Males	605	90.4
Females	540	87.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Hsotlaw Township is 72.8 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). The literacy rate for females is 67.7 per cent and 77.5 per cent for males.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 89.2 per cent with 87.8 per cent for females and 90.4 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	2,533	1,341	52.9	414	179	366	183	2	29	14	1	4
Urban	140	32	22.9	14	10	31	35	-	17	1	-	-
Rural	2,393	1,309	54.7	400	169	335	148	2	12	13	1	4
Males	1,297	607	46.8	221	125	226	90	2	21	2	-	3
Females	1,236	734	59.4	193	54	140	93	-	8	12	1	1

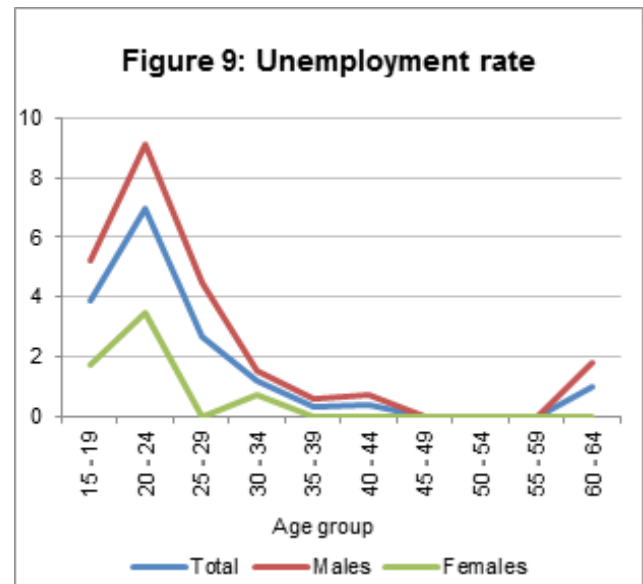
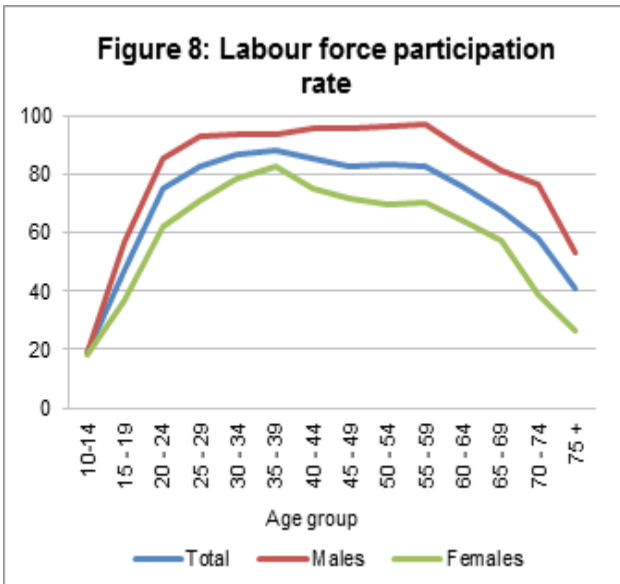
- Some 52.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 54.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 46.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 59.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 7.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.1 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

**Table6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group**

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 -14	18.6	18.8	18.5
15 - 19	47.2	56.6	37.1
20 - 24	75.0	85.8	62.3
25 - 29	82.6	93.1	71.1
30 - 34	86.9	93.5	78.7
35 - 39	88.4	93.6	82.7
40 - 44	85.7	95.5	75.0
45 - 49	82.8	96.0	71.9
50 - 54	83.6	96.7	69.6
55 - 59	83.0	97.0	70.7
60 - 64	76.2	88.9	64.2
65 - 69	67.7	81.4	57.1
70 - 74	58.1	76.3	38.9
75 +	40.7	53.2	26.8
15 - 24	59.2	69.5	47.7
15 - 64	75.9	85.7	65.2

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 -14	6.0	9.3	2.4
15 - 24	5.6	7.3	2.7
15 - 64	2.2	3.2	0.8
65+	-	-	-



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Hsotlaw Township is 75.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 65.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.7 per cent.
- In Hsotlaw Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 18.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Hsotlaw Township is 2.2 per cent. There is much difference between the unemployment rate for males (3.2%) and for females (0.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.7 per cent.

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

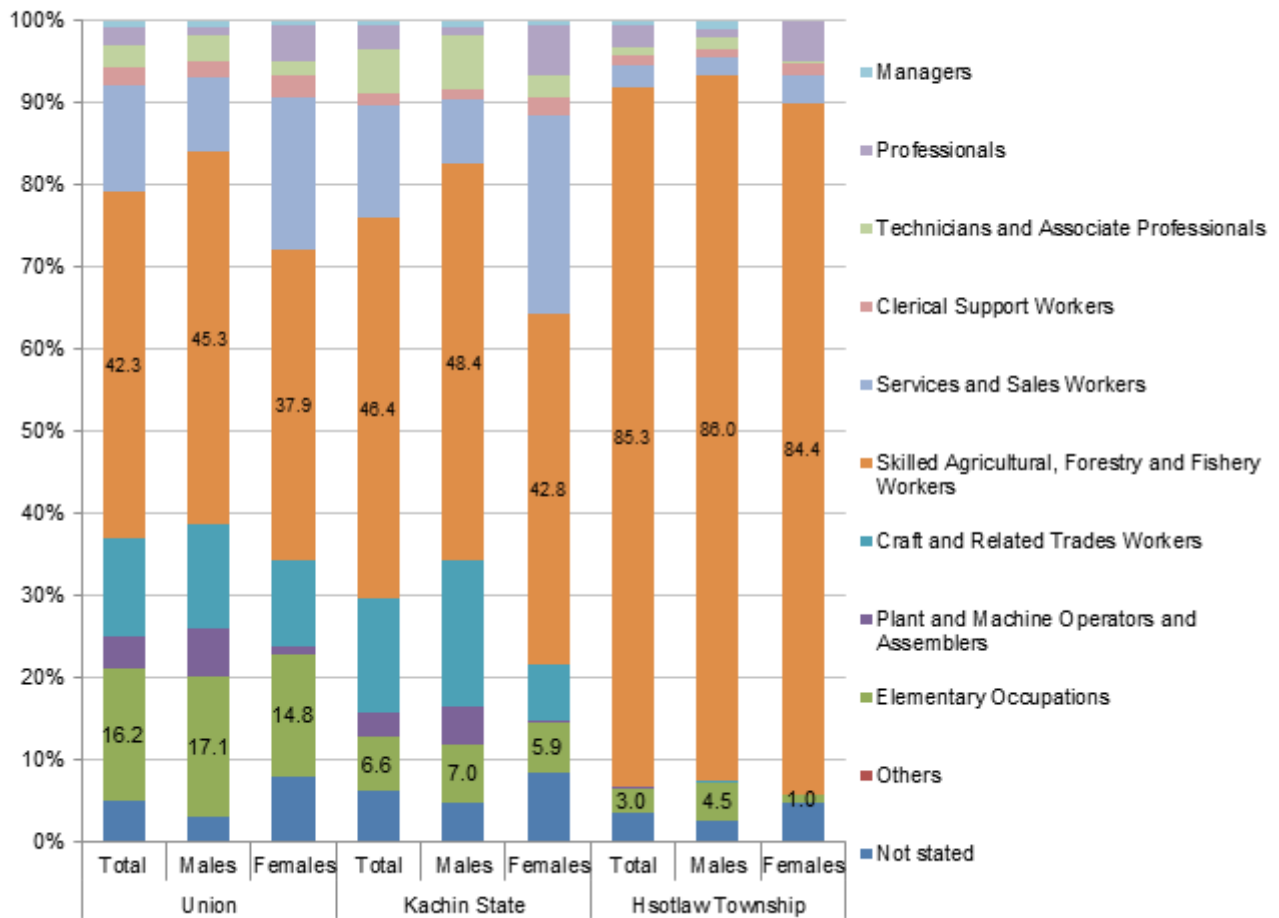
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	1,685	0.5	57.4	26.0	6.0	1.9	8.2
Males	669	0.7	73.1	4.3	5.8	2.5	13.5
Females	1,016	0.3	47.0	40.3	6.1	1.5	4.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 73.1 per cent of males and 47.0 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	14	14	-	0.6	1.0	-
Professionals	68	16	52	2.7	1.1	5.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	24	20	4	1.0	1.4	0.4
Clerical Support Workers	30	15	15	1.2	1.0	1.4
Services and Sales Workers	66	32	34	2.6	2.2	3.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,133	1,247	886	85.3	86.0	84.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Elementary Occupations	76	65	11	3.0	4.5	1.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	85	37	48	3.4	2.6	4.6

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



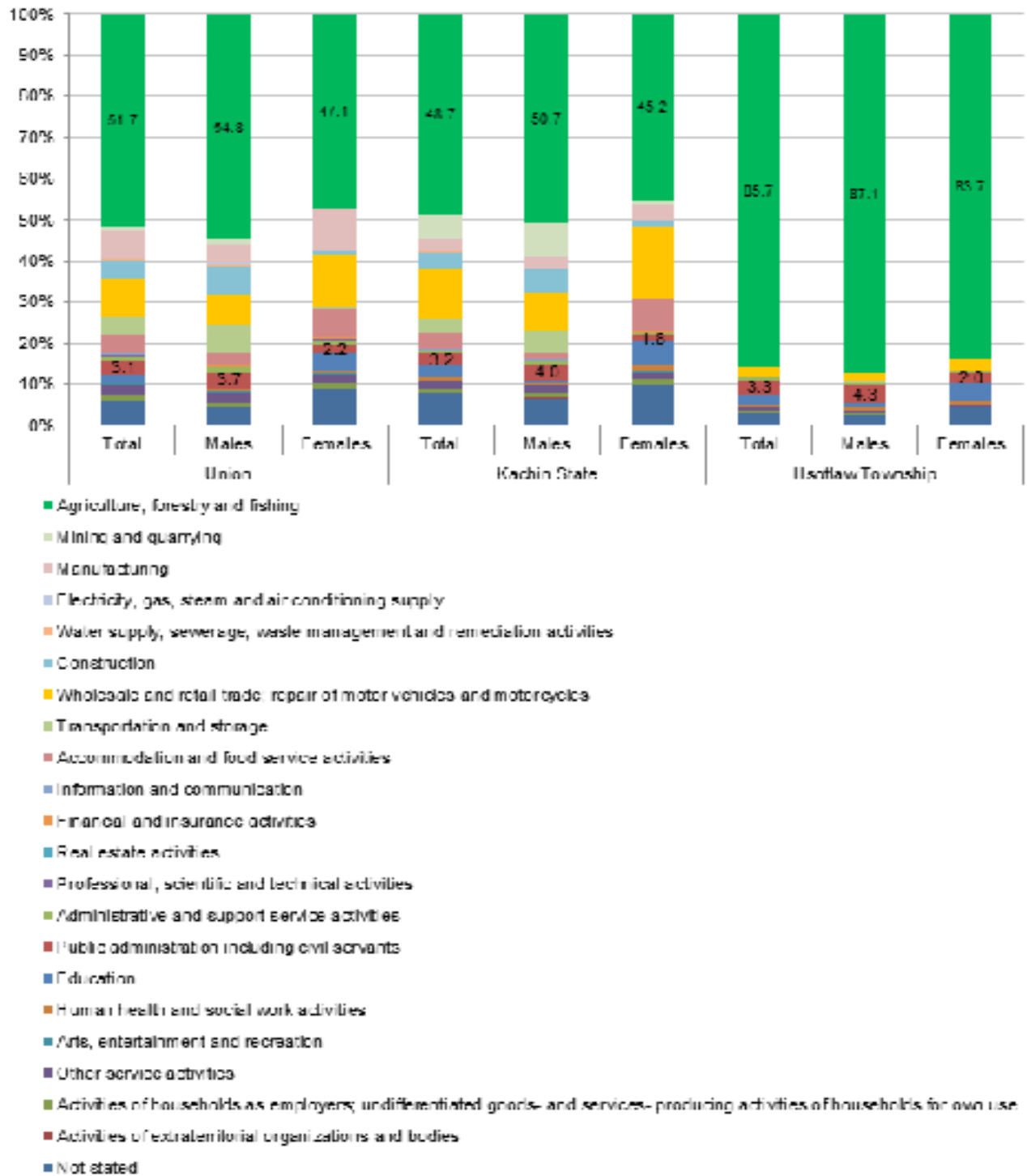
- In Hsotlaw Township, 85.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 86.0 per cent of males and 84.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,142	1,263	879	85.7	87.1	83.7
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	4	4	-	0.2	0.3	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	59	26	33	2.4	1.8	3.1
Transportation and storage	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	5	3	2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	13	10	3	0.5	0.7	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	83	62	21	3.3	4.3	2.0
Education	65	14	51	2.6	1.0	4.9
Human health and social work activities	20	14	6	0.8	1.0	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	20	13	7	0.8	0.9	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	85	37	48	3.4	2.6	4.6

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



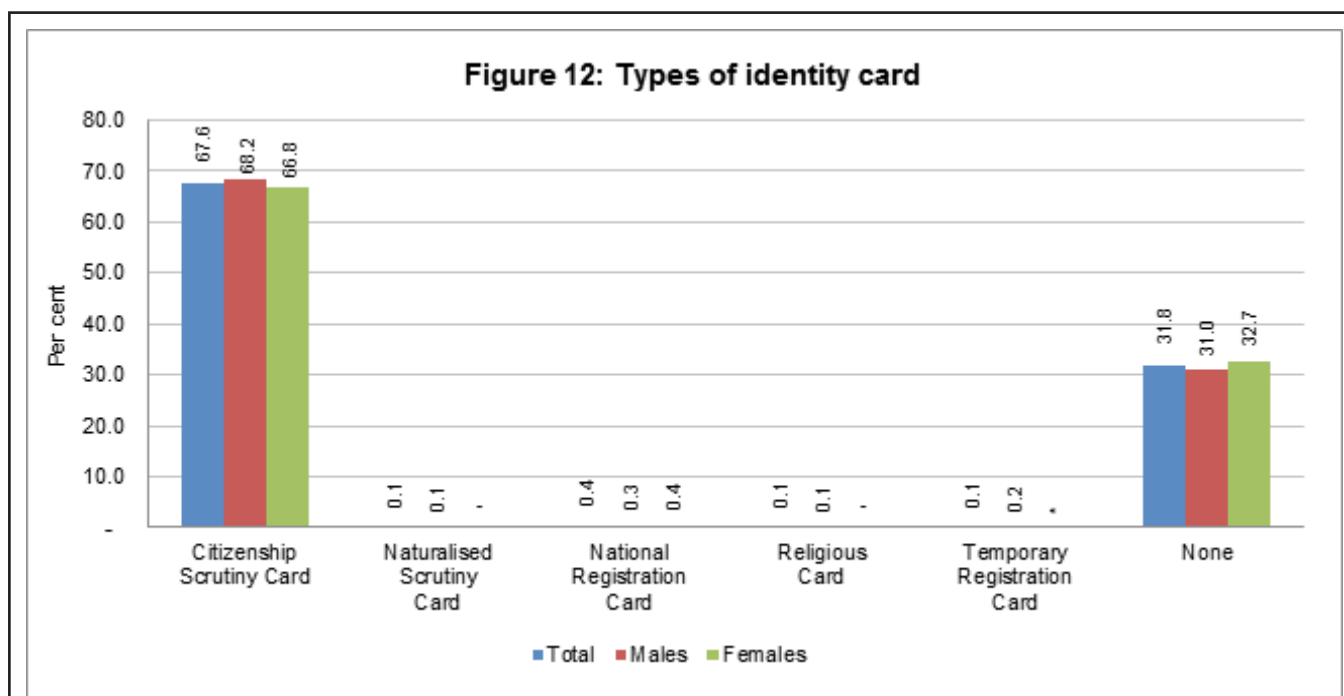
- In Hsotlaw Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 85.7 per cent.
- Some 87.1 per cent of males and 83.7 per cent of females are skilled Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 48.7 per cent are skilled Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers.

## (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	3,097	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	1,458
Urban	220	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	45
Rural	2,877	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	1,413
Males	1,611	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	732
Females	1,486	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	726

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Hsotlaw Township, 67.6 percent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 31.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 31.0 per cent of males and 32.7 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>172</b>
0-14	2,835	2,795	40	1.4	5	11	15	15
15-64	3,392	3,143	249	7.3	113	76	73	102
65 +	291	161	130	44.7	96	65	69	55
<b>Males</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>85</b>
0-14	1,447	1,424	23	1.6	1	6	12	7
15-64	1,761	1,624	137	7.8	65	46	33	53
65 +	143	79	64	44.8	42	34	32	25
<b>Females</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>87</b>
0-14	1,388	1,371	17	1.2	4	5	3	8
15-64	1,631	1,519	112	6.9	48	30	40	49
65 +	148	82	66	44.6	54	31	37	30

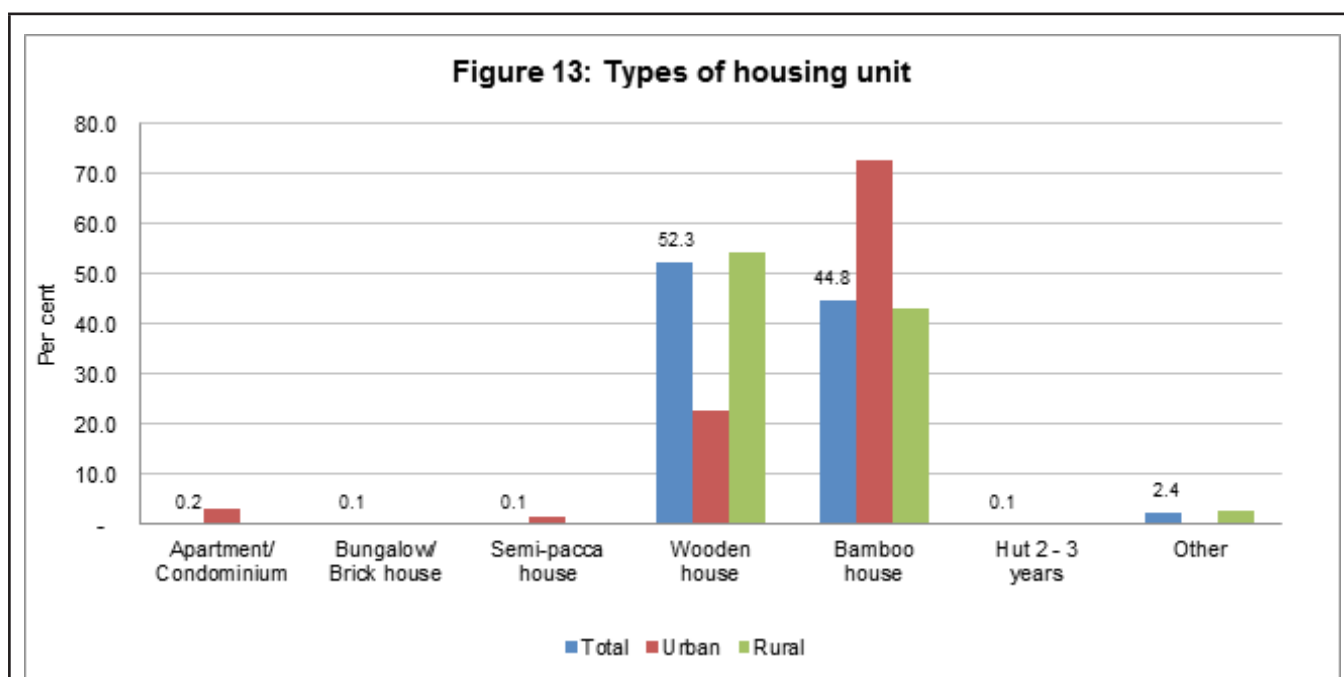
- Six in every 100 persons in Hsotlaw Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably at elderly group age 65 and above.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by remembering.

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

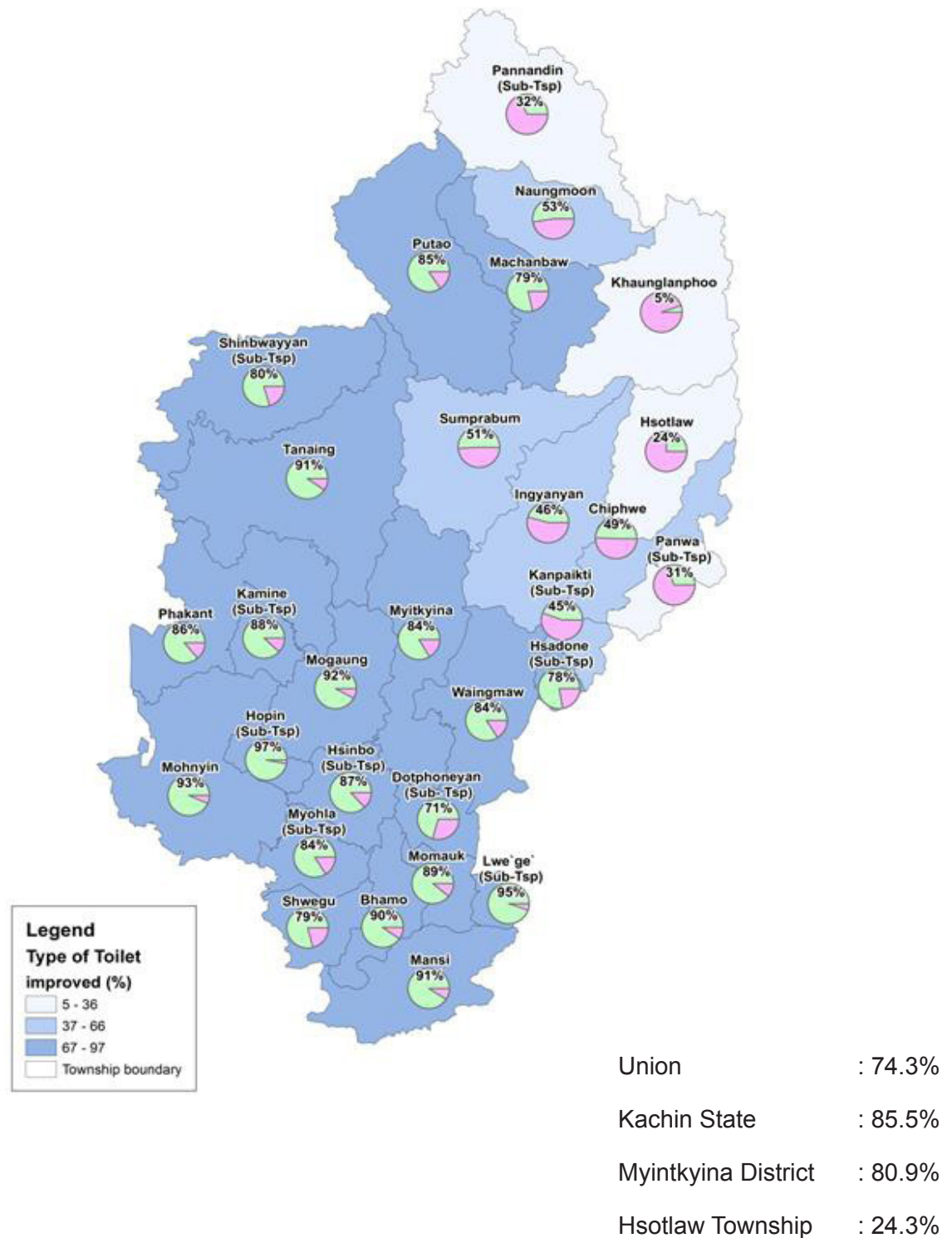
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,073	0.2	0.1	0.1	52.3	44.8	0.1	-	2.4
Urban	66	3.0	-	1.5	22.7	72.7	-	-	-
Rural	1,007	-	0.1	-	54.2	43.0	0.1	-	2.6



- The majority of the households in Hsotlaw Township are living in wooden houses (52.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (44.8%).
- Some 72.7 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 54.2 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

# Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



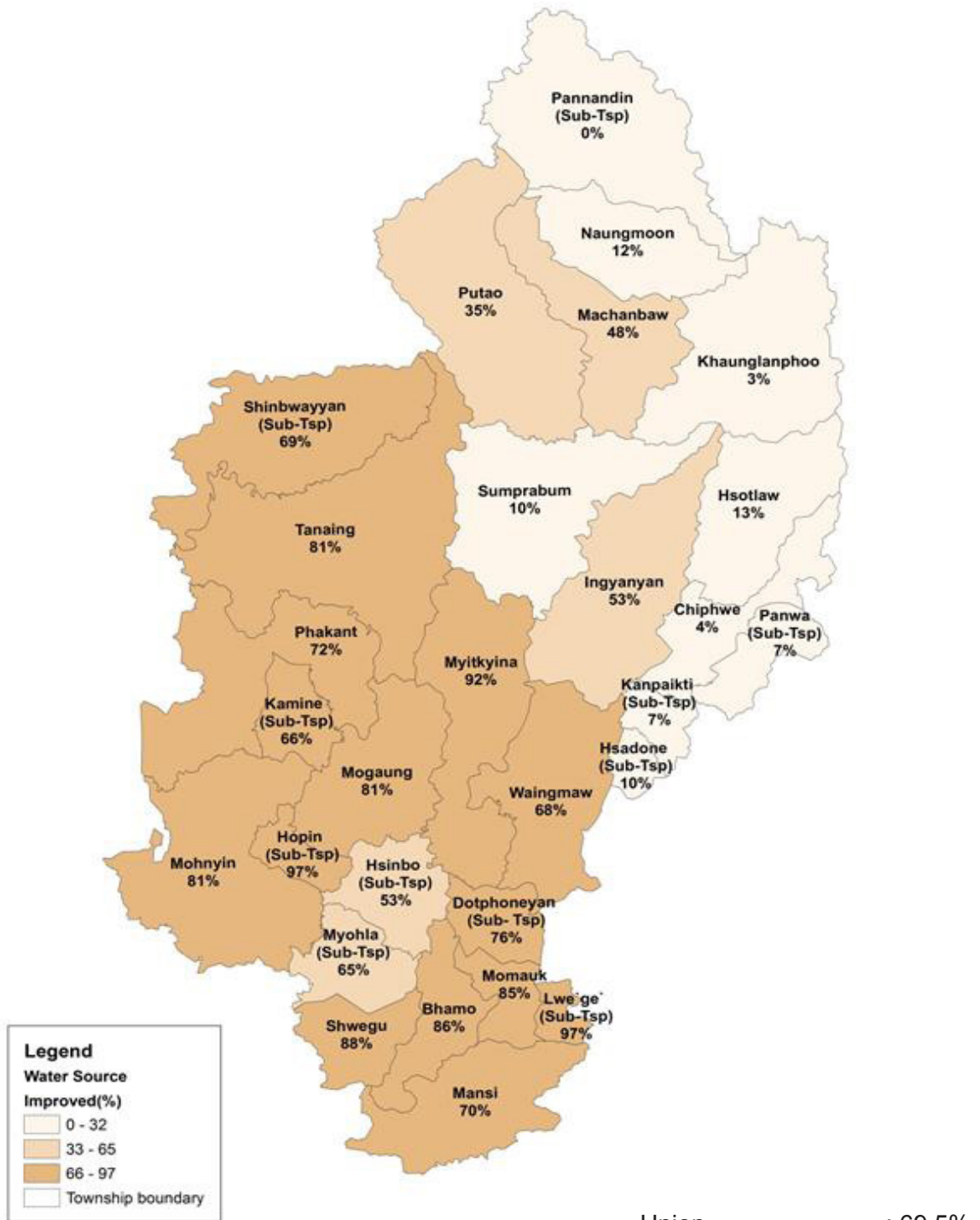
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	-	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		24.0	62.1	21.4
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>24.3</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>21.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		52.8	34.9	54.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		8.5	-	9.1
Other		6.0	1.5	6.3
None		8.4	1.5	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,007</b>

- Some 24.3 per cent of the households in Hsotlaw Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (24.0%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, Hsotlaw belongs to the proportion group (5-36) 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 8.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State is 2.0 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Hsotlaw Township, 8.8 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%
Hsotlaw Township	: 13.3%

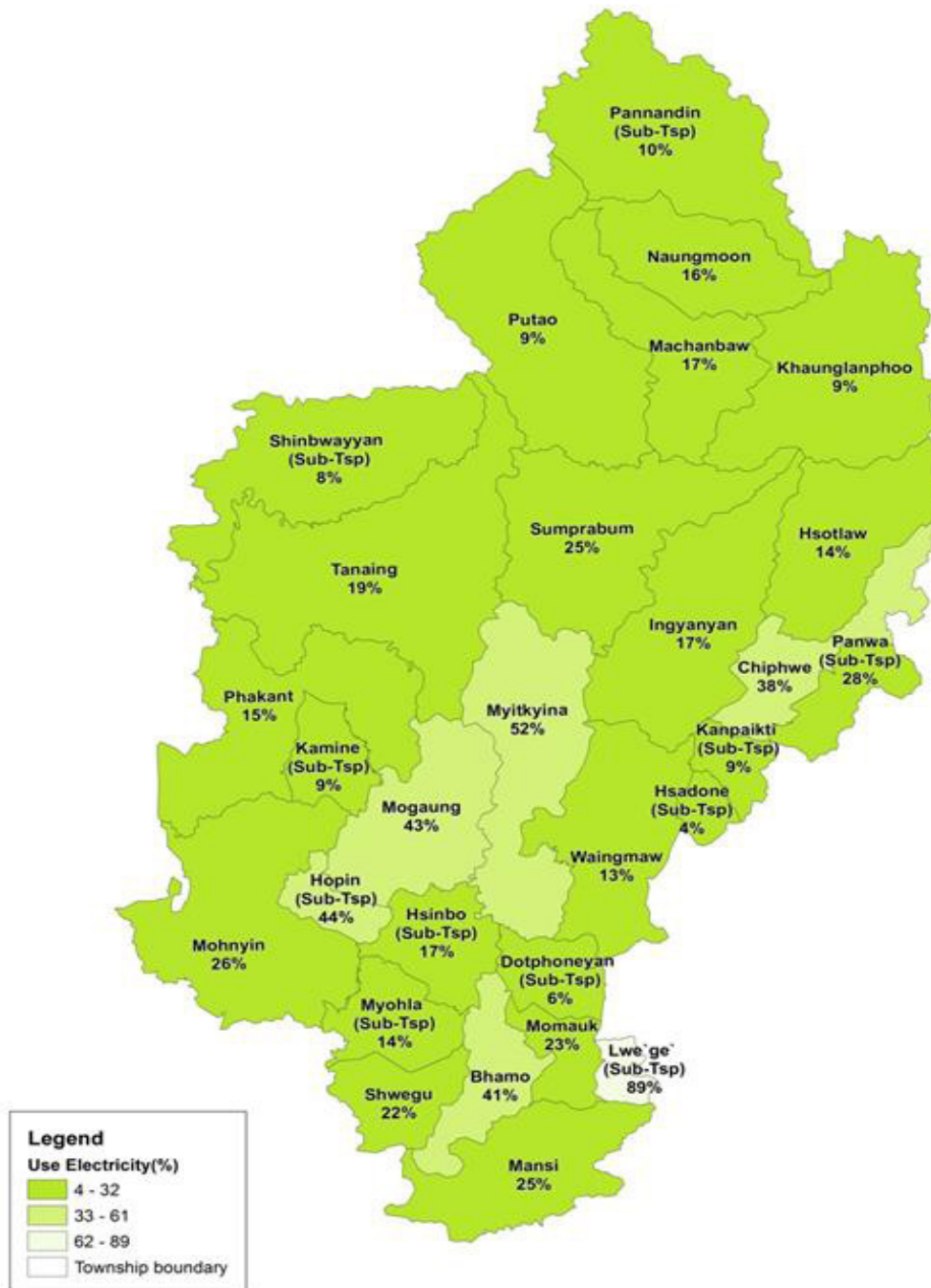
**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		13.2	3.0	13.9
Tube well, borehole		-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring		0.1	-	0.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>13.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		-	-	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.2	-	0.2
River/stream/ canal		1.3	-	1.4
Waterfall/ Rain water		85.1	97.0	84.3
Other		0.1	-	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>86.7</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>86.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,007</b>

- In Hsotlaw Township, 13.3 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, Hsotlaw belongs to the proportion group (0-32) and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 85.1 per cent of the households use water from water fall/rain water and 13.2 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 86.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 86.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Kachin State	: 30.3%
Myitkyina District	: 36.3%
Hsotlaw Township	: 14.2%

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

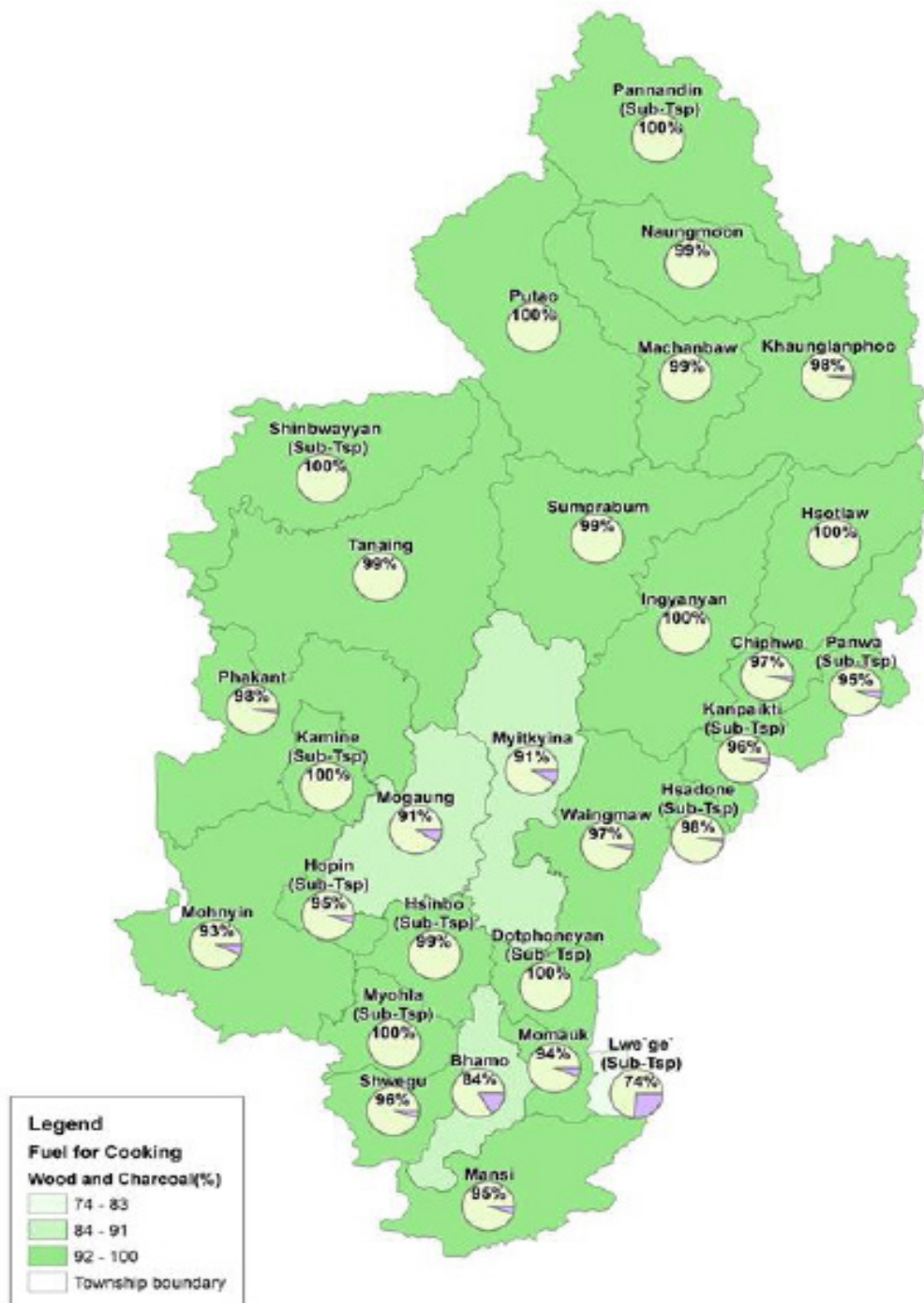
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		14.2	48.5	11.9
Kerosene		0.7	-	0.8
Candle		21.6	12.1	22.2
Battery		0.2	-	0.2
Generator (private)		3.0	-	3.2
Water mill (private)		49.5	37.9	50.2
Solar system/energy		1.0	1.5	1.0
Other		9.8	-	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,007</b>

- In Hsotlaw Township, 14.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (4-32) group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Kachin State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kachin State is 30.3 per cent.
- The use of water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 49.5 per cent.
- In rural areas, 50.2 per cent of the households mainly use water mill (private) 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%
Hsotlaw Township	: 99.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.3	1.5	0.2
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		99.4	98.5	99.5
Charcoal		0.2	-	0.2
Coal		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,007</b>

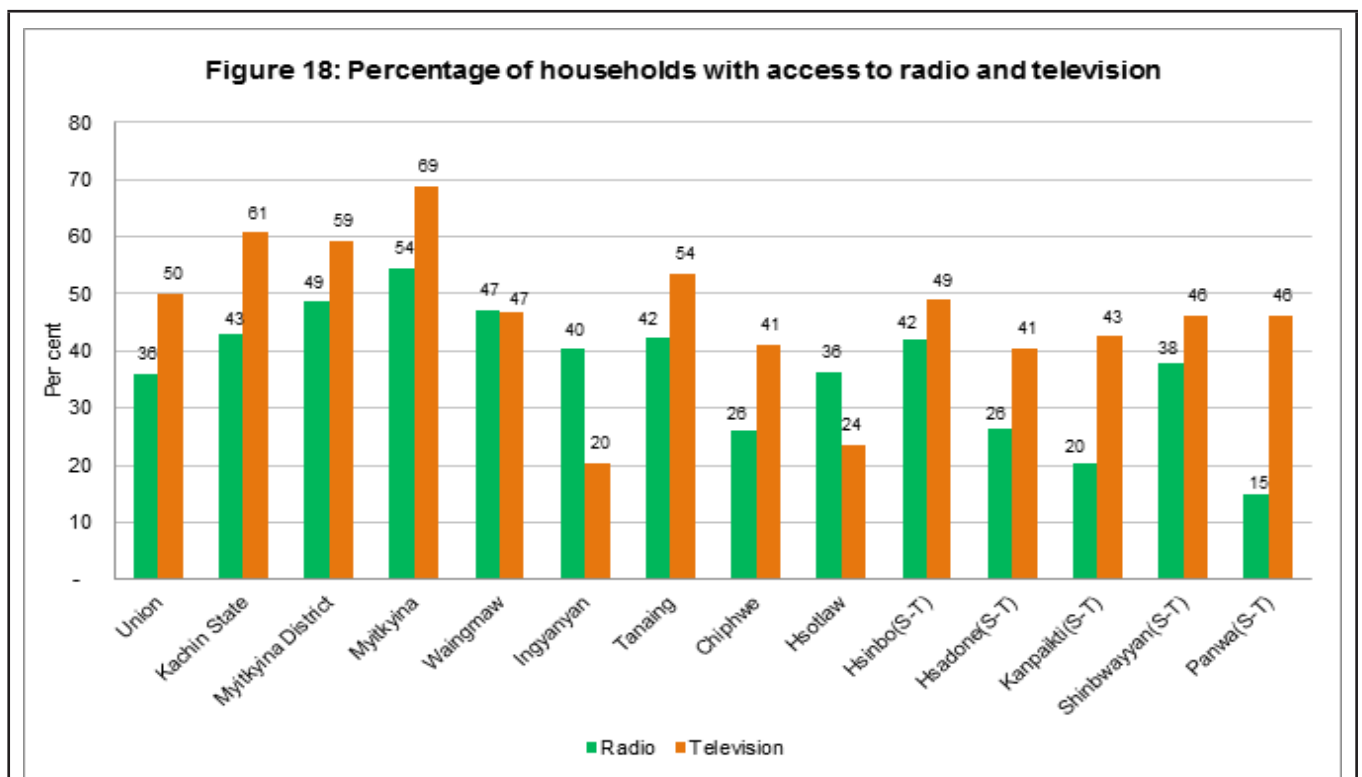
- In Hsotlaw Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.4 per cent using firewood and 0.2 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 99.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.2 per cent use charcoal.

## Communication and related amenities

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

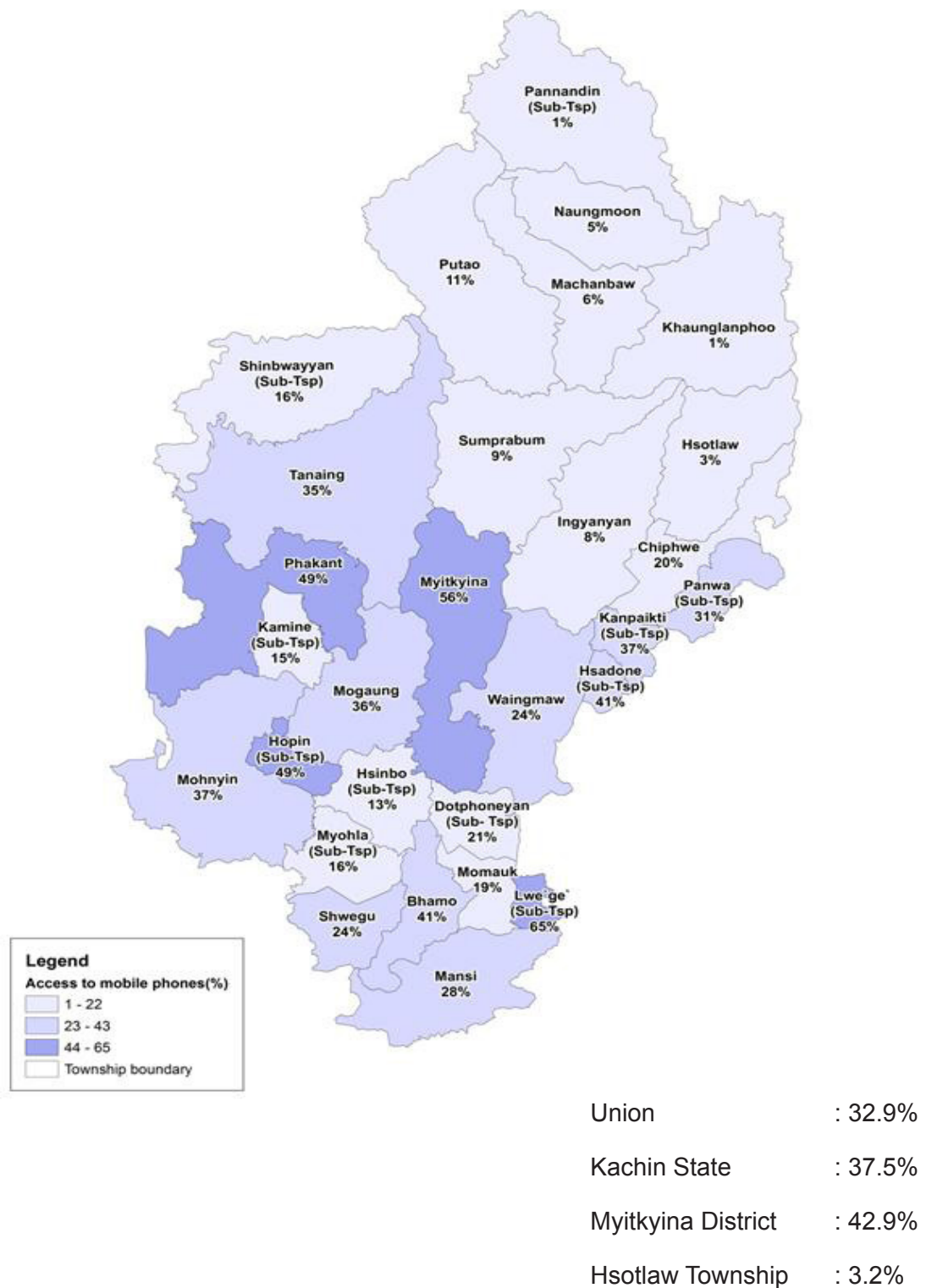
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	1,073	36.3	23.6	0.2	3.2	0.7	0.1	52.7	0.1
Urban	66	51.5	50.0	1.5	7.6	3.0	-	25.8	-
Rural	1,007	35.4	21.8	0.1	2.9	0.6	0.1	54.4	0.1

- Some 36.3 per cent of the households in Hsotlaw Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 51.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to radio, while the proportion for rural areas was 35.4 per cent.



- In Hsotlaw Township, some 23.6 per cent of the households in township have access to television and about one in three households (36.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 3.2 per cent of the households in Hsotlaw 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
Hsotlaw Township	1,073	5	494	11	7	-	-	481
Urban	66	-	47	2	2	-	-	5
Rural	1,007	5	447	9	5	-	-	476

- In Hsotlaw Township, 46.0 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 44.8 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/moped and the rural households mainly use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

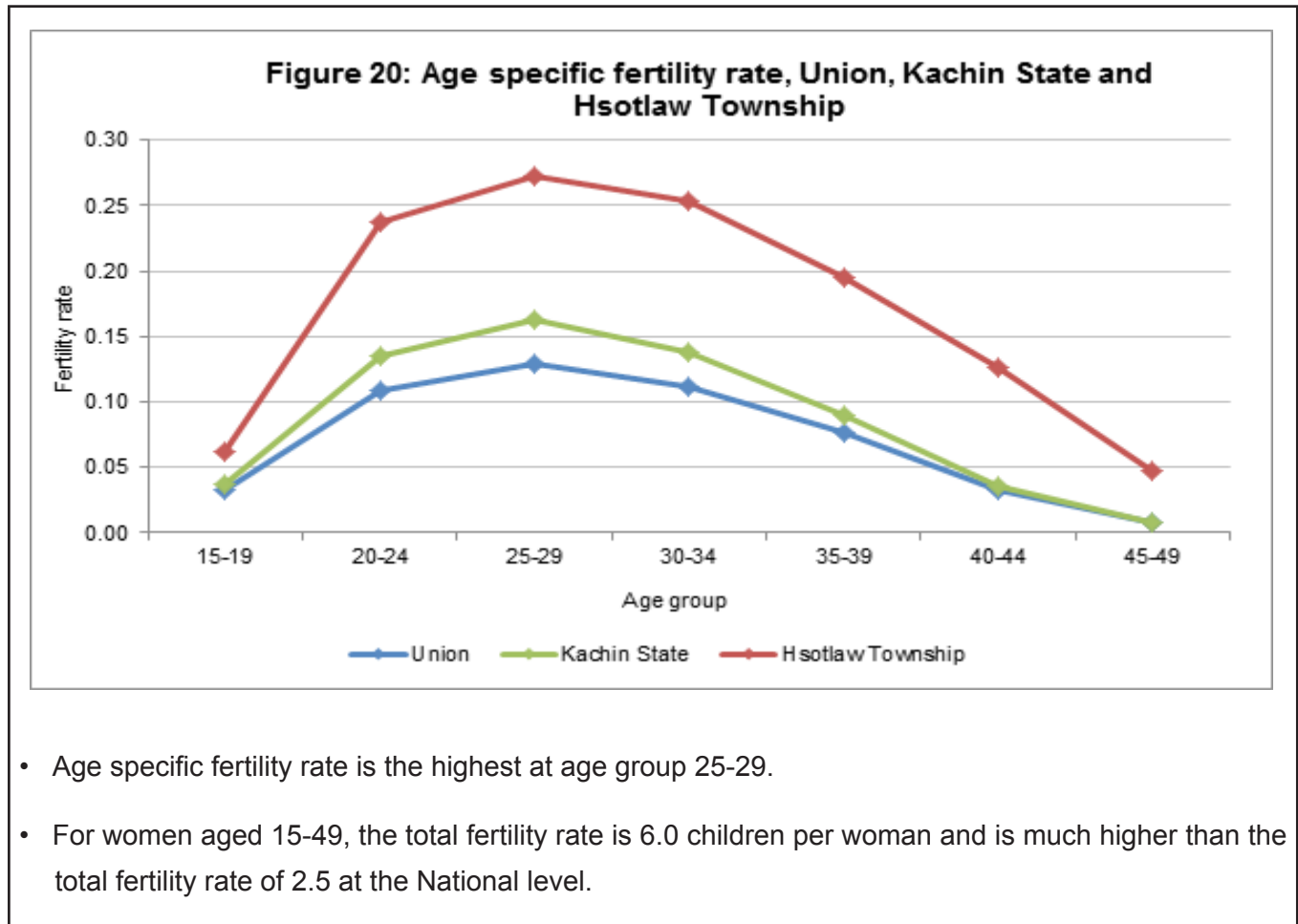
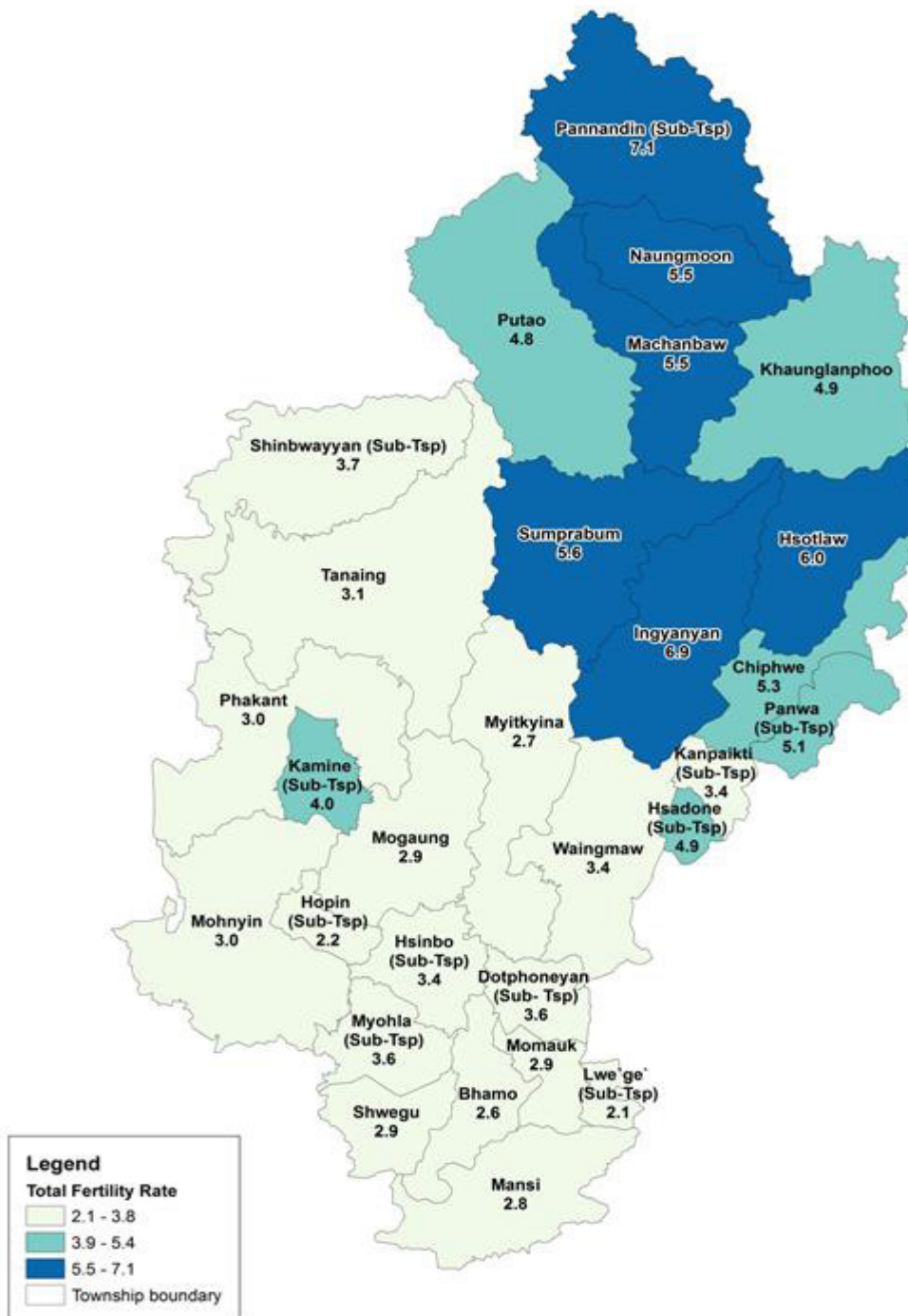
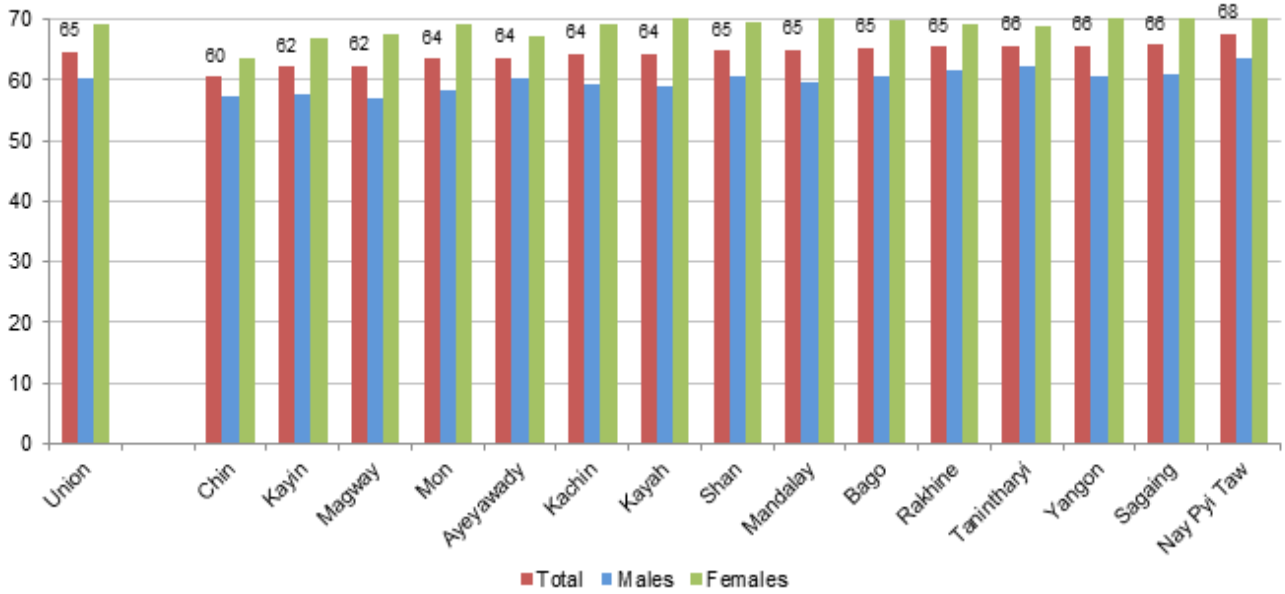


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Myitkyina District	: 3.1
Hsotlaw Township	: 6.0

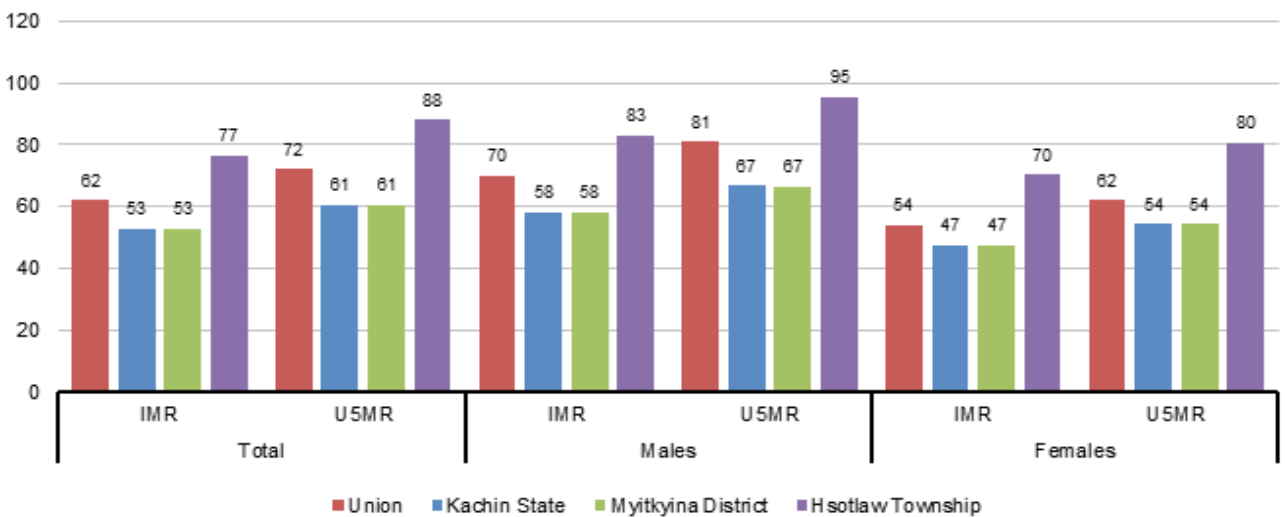
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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**

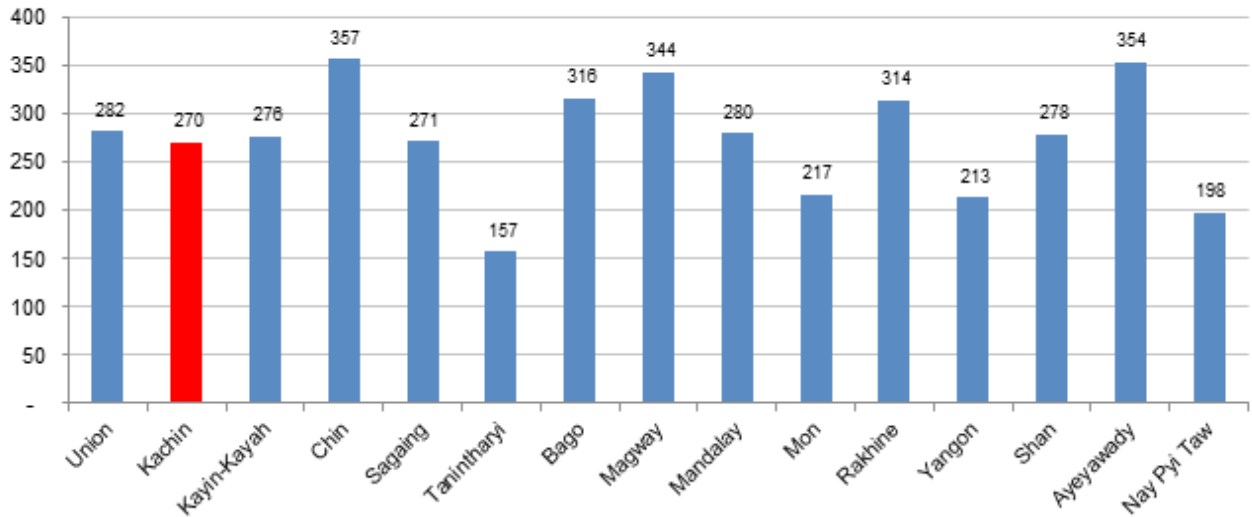
**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- 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 Hsotlaw Township are higher than those in Kachin State and Myitkyina District. The Infant mortality in Hsotlaw is 77 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 88 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>). 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.

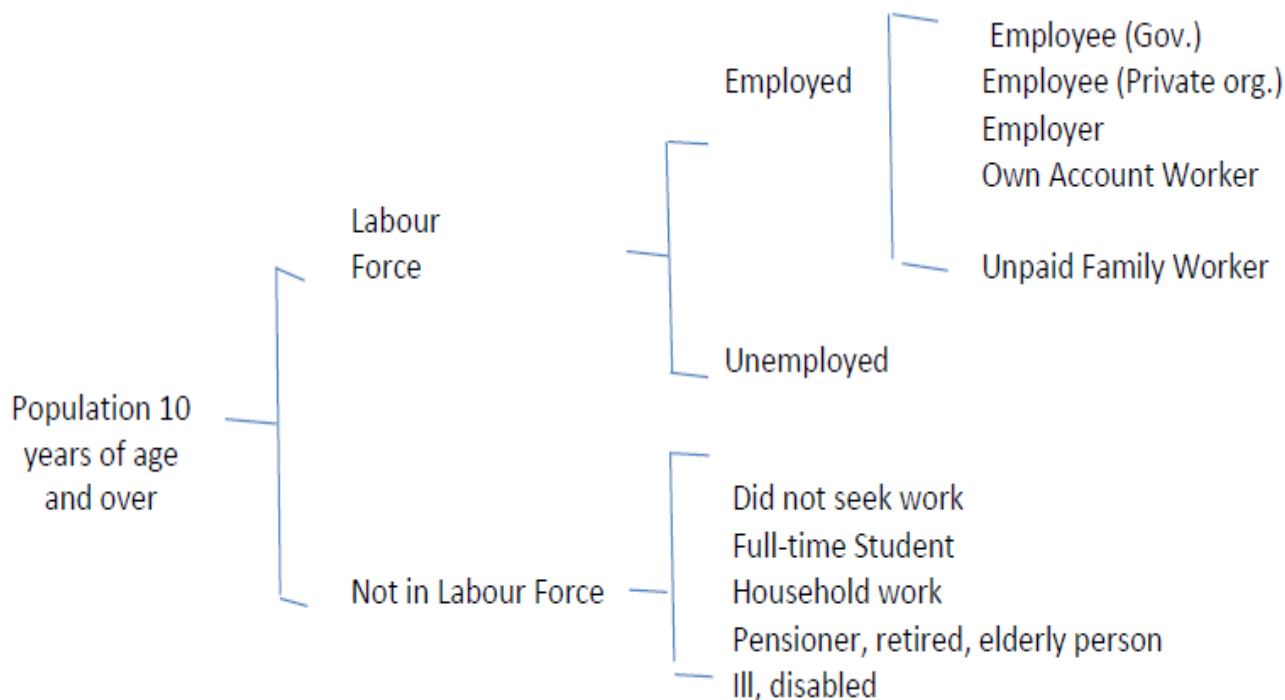
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

