

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, MOHNYIN DISTRICT

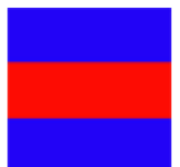
Kamine Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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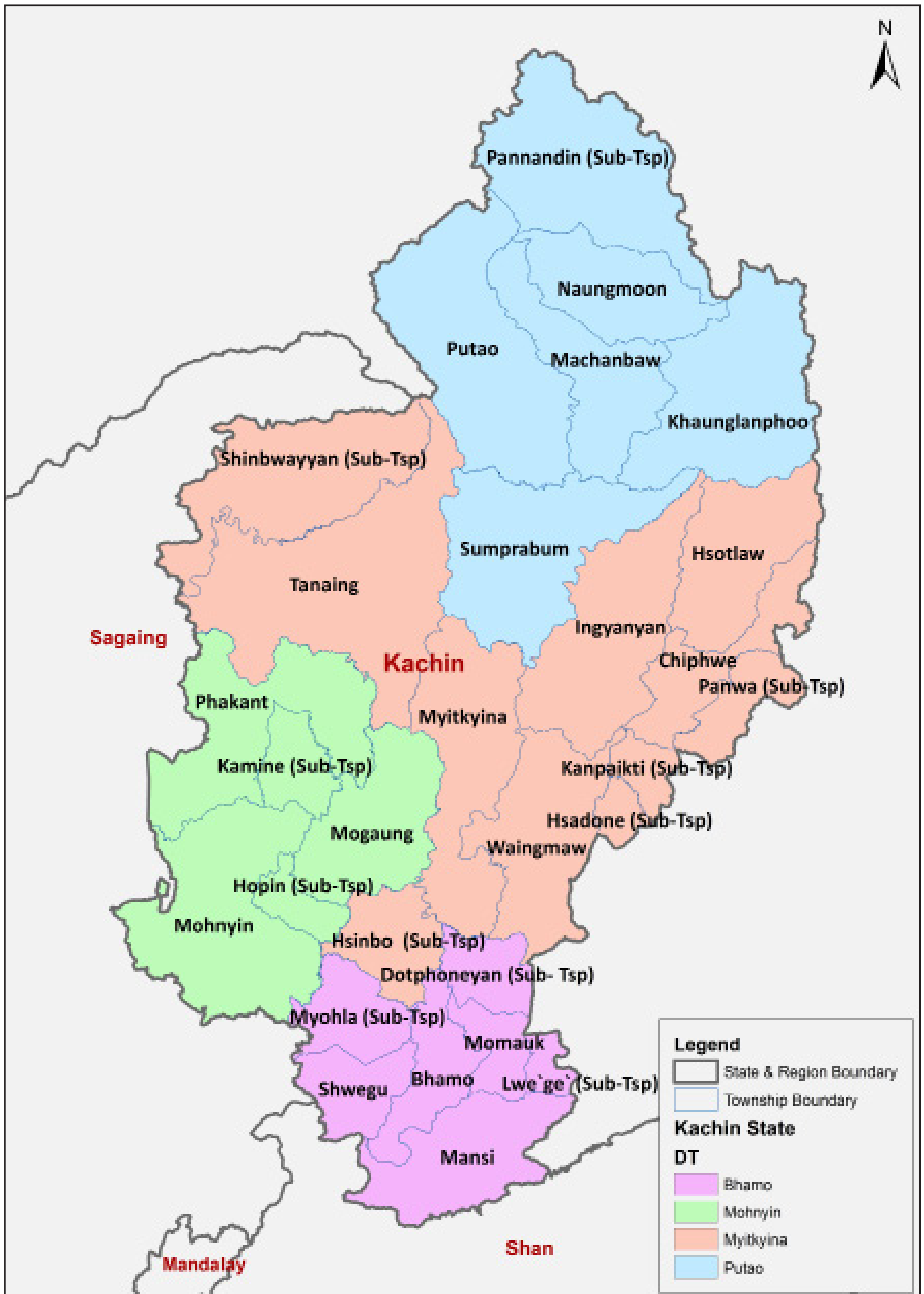
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Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Kamine Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	19,430 ²	
Population males	9,690 (49.9%)	
Population females	9,740 (50.1%)	
Percentage of urban population	29.5%	
Area (Km²)	987.2 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	19.7 persons	
Median age	22.8 years	
Number of wards	1	
Number of village tracts	6	
Number of private households	3,498	
Percentage of female headed households	24.6%	
Mean household size	5.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	36.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	59.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	69.5	
Child dependency ratio	61.6	
Old dependency ratio	7.9	
Ageing index	12.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	100	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	91.5%	
Male	94.0%	
Female	89.1%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	853	4.4
Walking	275	1.4
Seeing	448	2.3
Hearing	311	1.6
Remembering	229	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	10,484	71.3	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	30	0.2	
National Registration	128	0.9	
Religious	54	0.4	
Temporary Registration	167	1.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	3,826	26.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	56.0%	82.2%	29.0%
Unemployment rate	8.3%	8.7%	6.9%
Employment to population ratio	51.4%	75.0%	27.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	3,227	92.3	
Renter	142	4.1	
Provided free (individually)	82	2.3	
Government quarters	36	1.0	
Private company quarters	*	0.2	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		60.6%
Bamboo	83.1%	59.0%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.9%	
Wood	12.8%	36.5%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		37.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	2.9%	2.8%	0.1%
Other	0.4%	0.7%	1.8%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	-	-	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	3,378	96.6	
Charcoal	118	3.3	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	-	-	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	301	8.6
Kerosene	*	0.4
Candle	1,762	50.4
Battery	234	6.7
Generator (private)	281	8.0
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	893	25.5
Other	*	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.3
Tube well, borehole	1,104	31.6
Protected well/spring	1,185	33.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,307</i>	<i>66.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	814	23.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	190	5.4
Waterfall/rainwater	130	3.7
Other	53	1.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,191</i>	<i>34.0</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.3
Tube well, borehole	1,095	31.3
Protected well/spring	1,167	33.4
Unprotected well/spring	801	22.9
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	242	6.9
Waterfall/rainwater	122	3.5
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	52	1.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,075	87.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,082</i>	<i>88.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	325	9.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.3
Other	35	1.0
None	45	1.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,796	51.3
Television	1,693	48.4
Landline phone	50	1.4
Mobile phone	509	14.6
Computer	30	0.9
Internet at home	*	< 0.1
Households with none of the items	991	28.3
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	52	1.5
Motorcycle/Moped	1,872	53.5
Bicycle	351	10.0
4-Wheel tractor	97	2.8
Canoe/Boat	157	4.5
Motor boat	44	1.3
Cart (bullock)	1,420	40.6

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Kamine Sub-Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	11
(C) Education	12
(D) Economic Characteristics	16
(E) Identity Cards	22
(F) Disability	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	26
Type of housing unit	26
Type of toilet	27
Source of drinking water	29
Source of lighting	31
Type of cooking fuel	33
Communication and related amenities	35
Transportation items	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality	38
Fertility	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	40
Definitions and Concepts	42
List of Contributors	46

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 Kamine 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 Kamine Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	19,430 *		
Males	9,690		
Females	9,740		
Sex ratio	100 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	29.5%		
Area (Km ²)	987.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	19.7 persons		
Number of wards	1		
Number of village tracts	6		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	17,356	5,470	11,886
Number of conventional households	3,498	1,030	2,468
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kamine Sub-Township, there are equal number of females and males with 100 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (29.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kamine Sub-Township is 20 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Kamine Sub-Township. This is larger than the Union average. 			

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;
Kamine Sub-Township (Mohnyin District, Kachin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	3,498	19,430	9,690	9,740
	Ward	1,030	5,734	2,826	2,908
1	Kamaing(W)	1,030	5,734	2,826	2,908
	Village Tract	2,468	13,696	6,864	6,832
1	Gau Ri(VT)	297	1,297	608	689
2	Kawng Ra(VT)	333	1,852	885	967
3	Nam Si In(VT)	265	1,387	680	707
4	Ka Htan Yang(VT)	520	2,777	1,357	1,420
5	Nam Ya(VT)	573	3,265	1,626	1,639
6	Kat Hmaw Sut(VT)	480	3,118	1,708	1,410

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

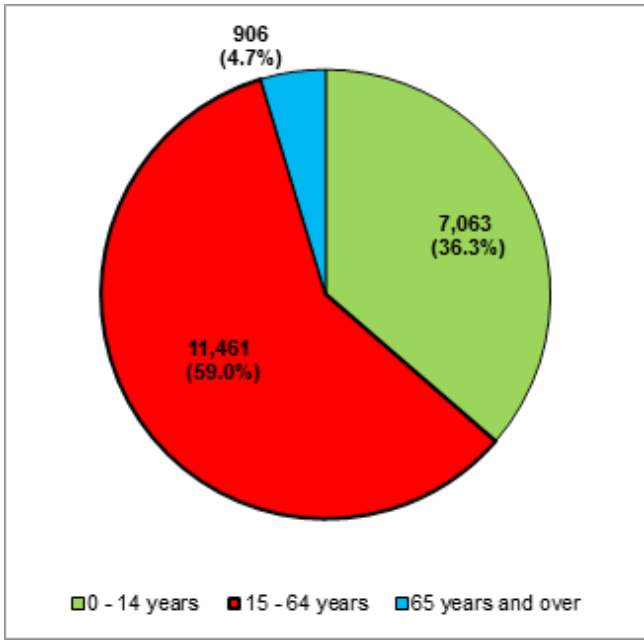
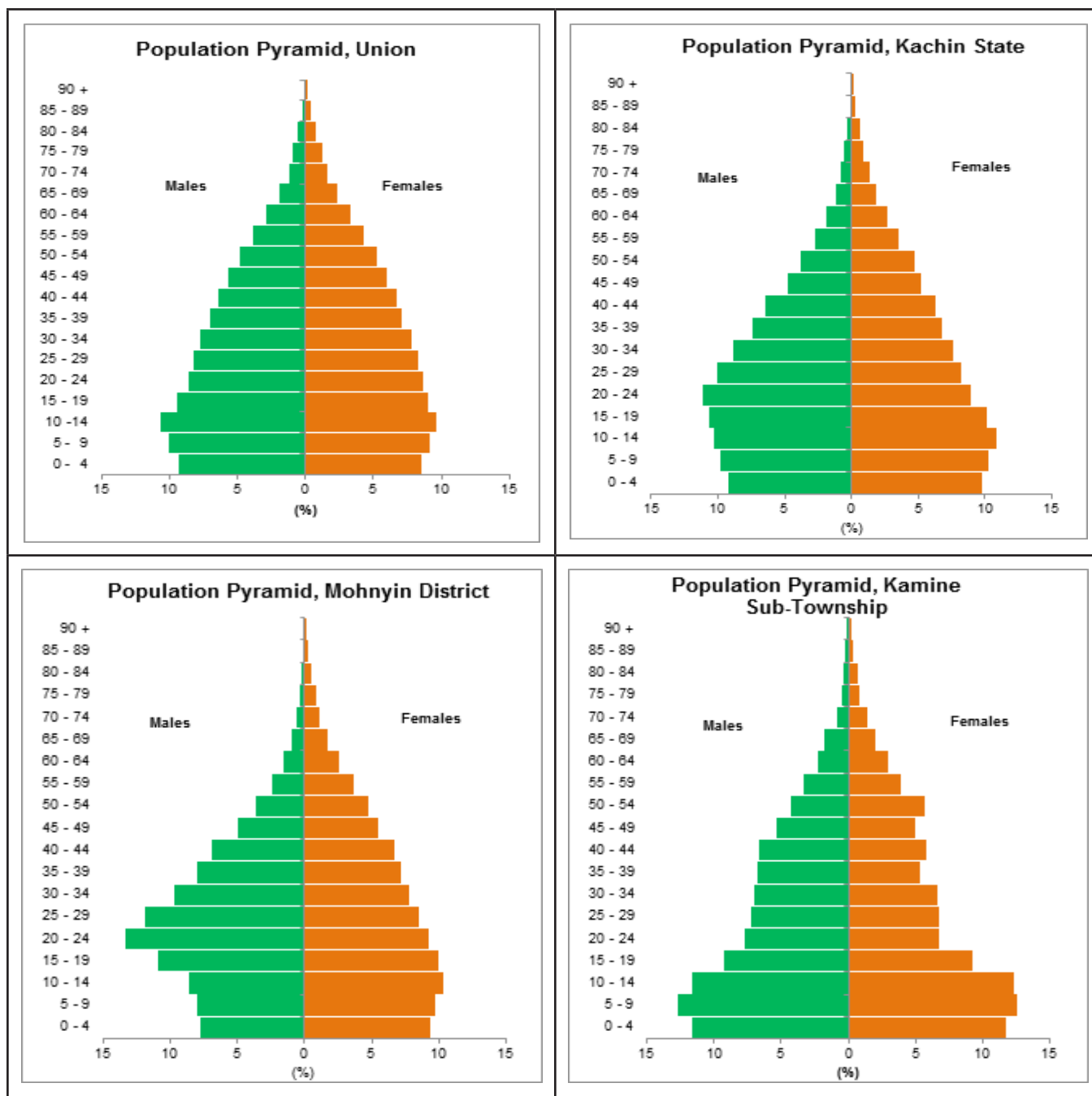


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kamine Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	19,430	9,690	9,740
0 - 4	2,271	1,129	1,142
5 - 9	2,462	1,235	1,227
10 - 14	2,330	1,131	1,199
15 - 19	1,801	899	902
20 - 24	1,409	753	656
25 - 29	1,365	707	658
30 - 34	1,321	677	644
35 - 39	1,177	660	517
40 - 44	1,216	649	567
45 - 49	998	513	485
50 - 54	966	418	548
55 - 59	700	324	376
60 - 64	508	224	284
65 - 69	363	171	192
70 - 74	225	87	138
75 - 79	127	46	81
80 - 84	101	36	65
85 - 89	53	20	33
90 +	37	11	26

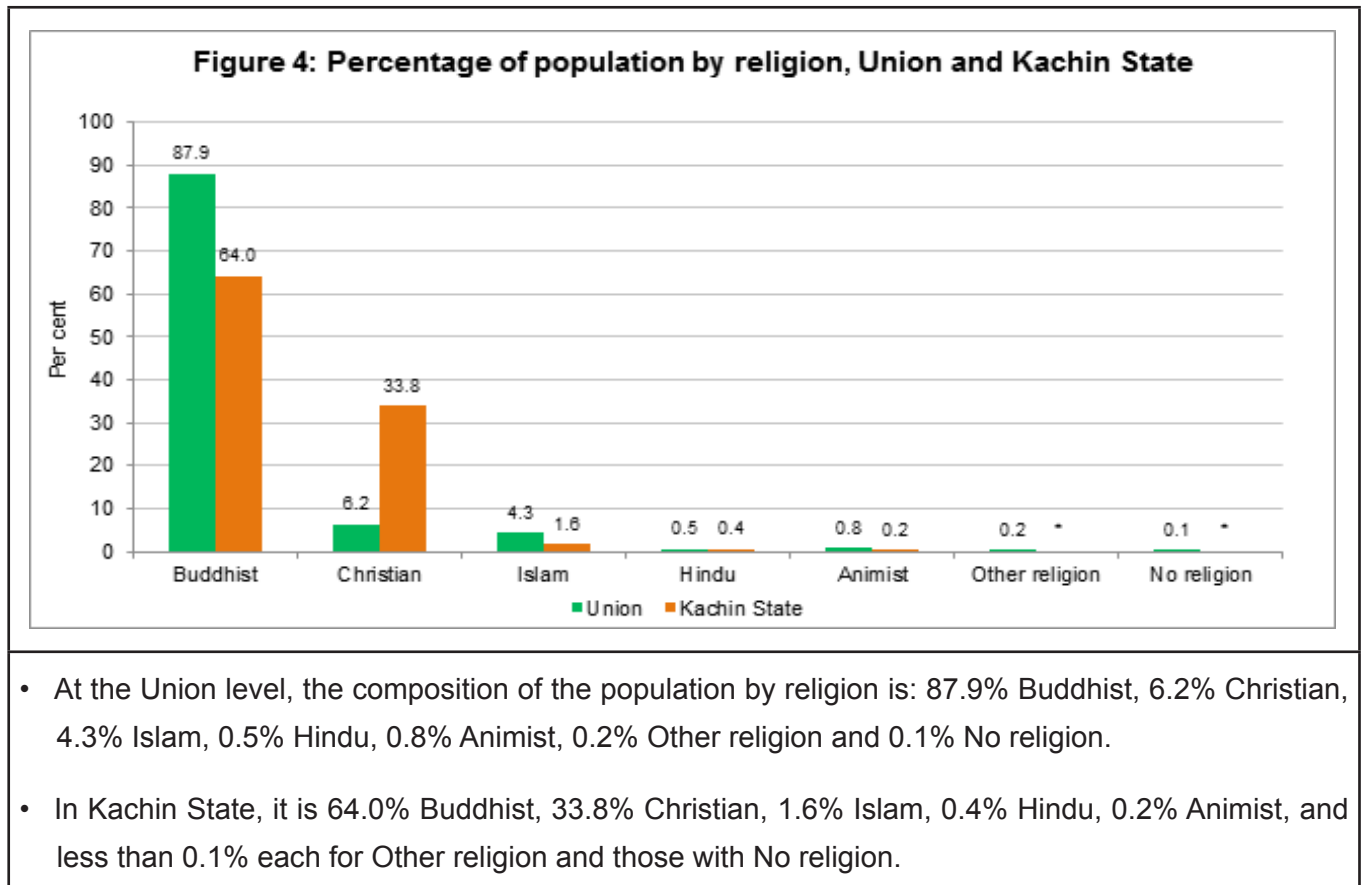
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Kamine Sub-Township is 59.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- In Kamine Sub-Township, the population in age group 5-9 is the largest and the decline continued from age group 30-34 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kamine Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups from 20-24 to 45-49 and more females than males in age groups starting from 50-54.

(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	443	229	214	87	39	48
6	438	238	200	330	174	156
7	473	216	257	402	187	215
8	490	254	236	427	220	207
9	454	223	231	397	194	203
10	445	200	245	395	182	213
11	353	169	184	314	149	165
12	468	231	237	406	194	212
13	410	206	204	333	167	166
14	419	202	217	334	151	183
15	347	161	186	236	94	142
16	333	171	162	198	95	103
17	310	151	159	149	77	72
18	337	158	179	113	44	69
19	271	138	133	78	36	42
20	333	170	163	53	21	32
21	229	104	125	31	14	17
22	224	115	109	22	11	11
23	247	126	121	23	13	10
24	176	91	85	2	1	1
25	280	143	137	7	3	4
26	204	82	122	7	6	1
27	216	102	114	11	6	5
28	265	140	125	8	3	5
29	191	100	91	2	1	1

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

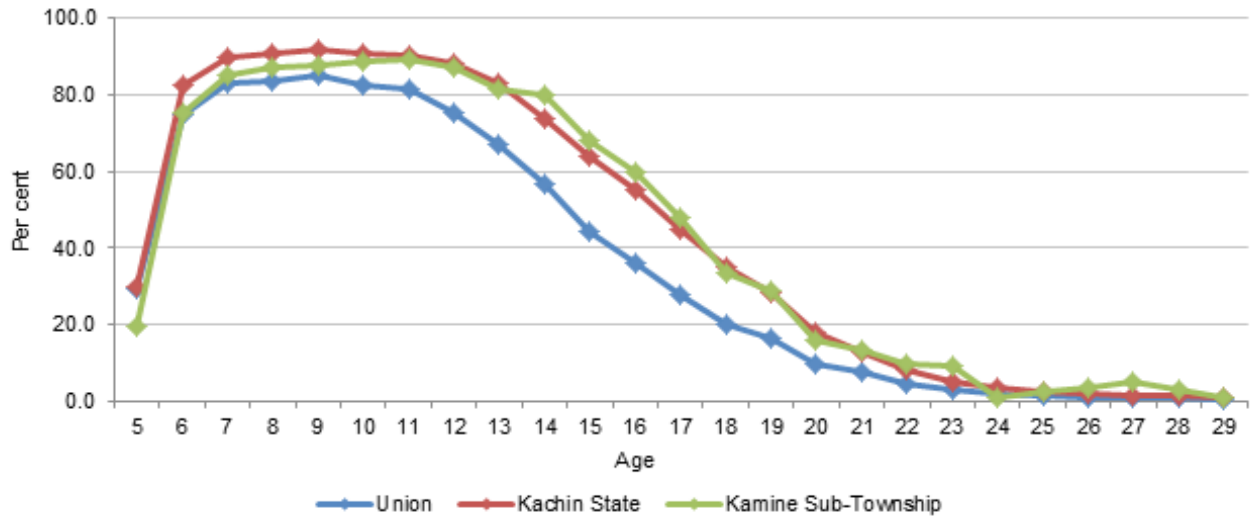
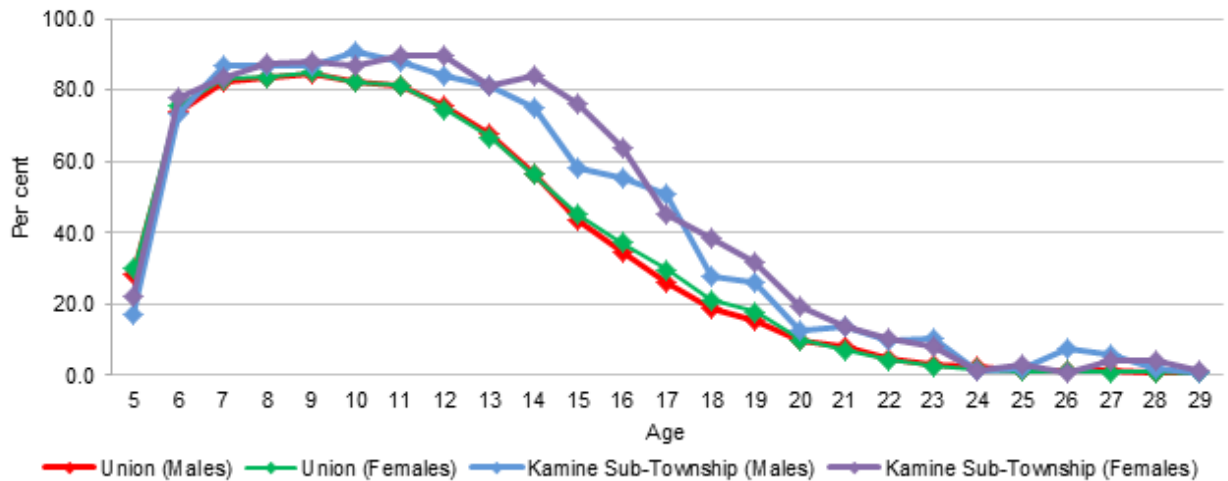


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kamine Sub-Township



- School attendance in Kamine Sub-Township drops starting from age 14 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kamine Sub-Township is higher at ages 7 to 23 years.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kachin State	: 91.7%
Mohnyin District	: 94.6%
Kamine Sub-Township	: 91.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	2,807	98.3
Males	1,385	98.0
Females	1,422	98.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kamine Sub-Township is 91.5 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kachin State (91.7%) and but is higher than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 89.1 per cent and for the males it is 94.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.3 per cent with 98.6 per cent for females and 98.0 per cent for males.

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

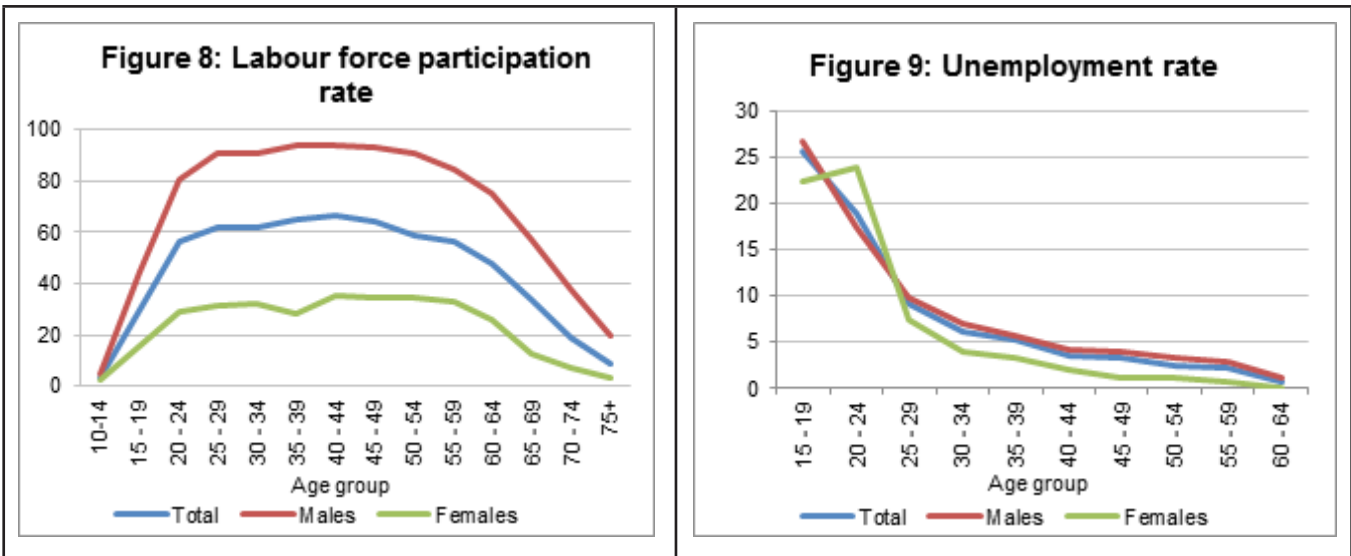
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1- 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	9,157	1,140	12.4	2,085	1,679	2,738	1,076	20	399	10	2	8
Urban	2,688	273	10.2	531	426	812	408	13	218	6	1	-
Rural	6,469	867	13.4	1,554	1,253	1,926	668	7	181	4	1	8
Males	4,543	413	9.1	1,018	863	1,455	576	16	191	4	1	6
Females	4,614	727	15.8	1,067	816	1,283	500	4	208	6	1	2

- Some 12.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 9.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 15.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 18.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.4 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	3.5	5.0	2.2	31.7	28.6	38.5
15 - 19	29.8	44.3	15.4	25.5	26.6	22.3
20 - 24	56.4	80.6	28.7	18.9	17.3	23.9
25 - 29	61.8	90.5	31.0	9.1	9.7	7.4
30 - 34	62.2	91.1	31.8	6.2	7.0	3.9
35 - 39	65.1	93.6	28.6	5.2	5.7	3.4
40 - 44	66.3	93.7	34.9	3.6	4.1	2.0
45 - 49	64.4	92.8	34.4	3.3	4.0	1.2
50 - 54	58.7	90.4	34.5	2.5	3.2	1.1
55 - 59	56.7	84.6	32.7	2.3	2.9	0.8
60 - 64	47.6	75.4	25.7	0.8	1.2	-
65 - 69	33.6	57.3	12.5	0.8	1.0	-
70 - 74	19.1	37.9	7.2	-	-	-
75+	9.1	19.5	3.4	-	-	-
15 - 24	41.5	60.8	21.0	21.5	21.0	23.2
15 - 64	56.0	82.2	29.0	8.3	8.7	6.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kamine Sub-Township is 56.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 29.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 82.2 per cent.
- In Kamine Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 3.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kamine Sub-Township is 8.3 per cent. There is some difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (8.7%) and for females (6.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 23.2 per cent.

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

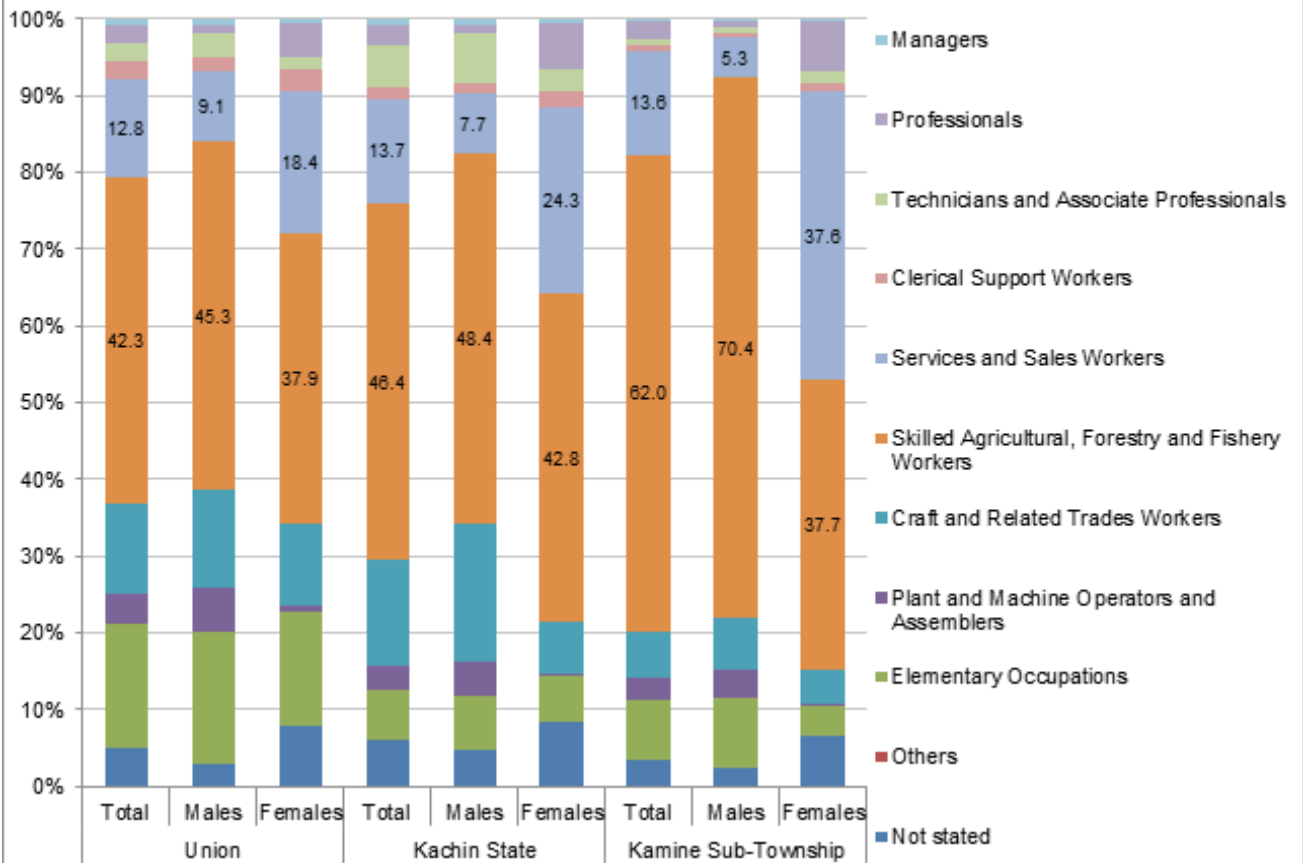
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	8,002	0.5	40.0	41.9	10.1	1.8	5.7
Males	2,332	1.4	64.2	6.9	12.0	2.6	12.8
Females	5,670	0.1	30.0	56.3	9.3	1.4	2.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 64.2 per cent of males are full time students while 56.3 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	4,740	3,525	1,215	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	18	15	3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Professionals	105	26	79	2.2	0.7	6.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	45	25	20	0.9	0.7	1.6
Clerical Support Workers	30	17	13	0.6	0.5	1.1
Services and Sales Workers	644	187	457	13.6	5.3	37.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,941	2,483	458	62.0	70.4	37.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	293	237	56	6.2	6.7	4.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	132	130	2	2.8	3.7	0.2
Elementary Occupations	371	324	47	7.8	9.2	3.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	161	81	80	3.4	2.3	6.6

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



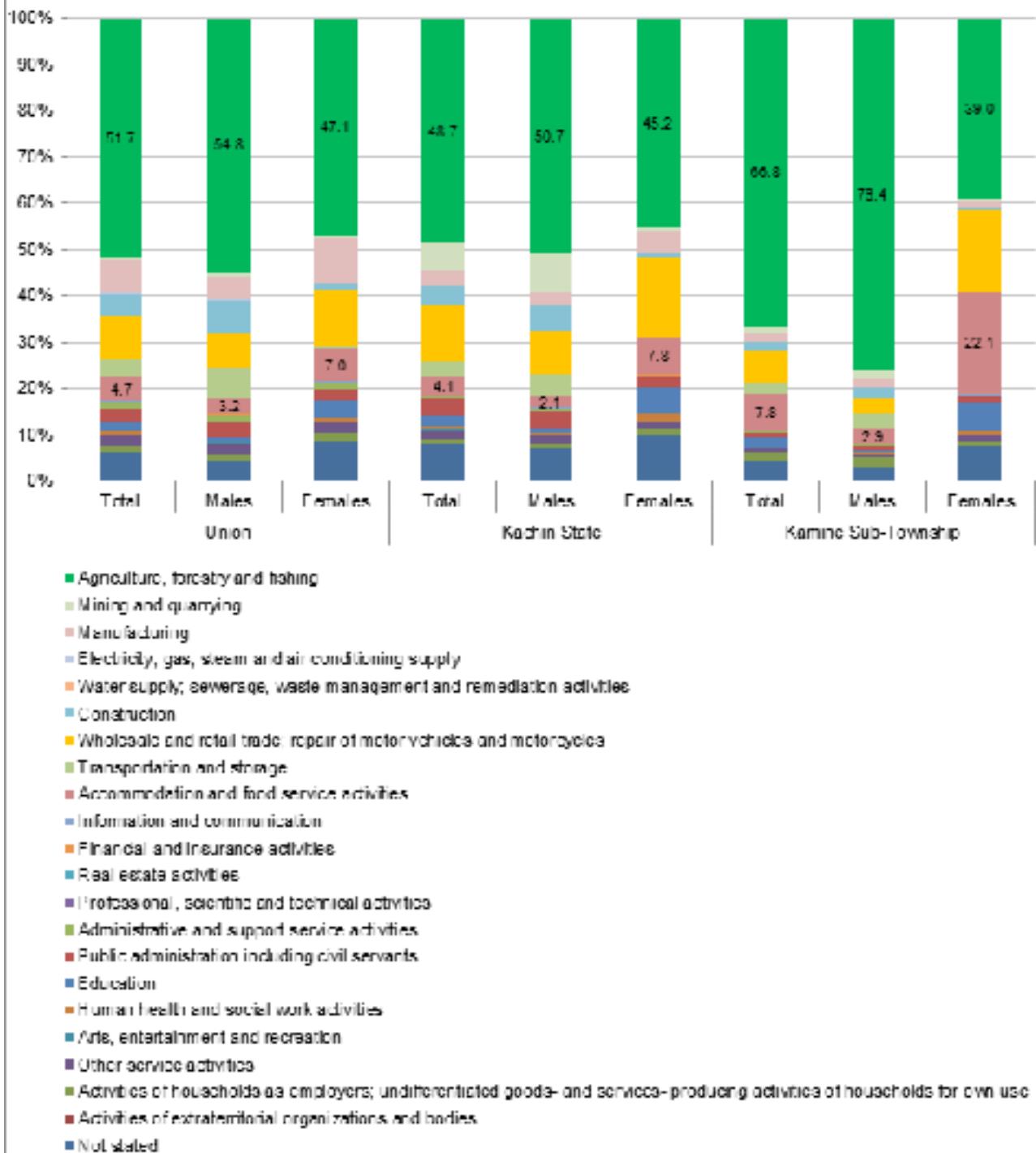
- In Kamine Sub-Township, 62.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 13.6 per cent in services and sales occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 70.4 per cent of males and 37.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 13.7 per cent are in services and sales occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,740	3,525	1,215	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,166	2,692	474	66.8	76.4	39.0
Mining and quarrying	63	58	5	1.3	1.6	0.4
Manufacturing	86	64	22	1.8	1.8	1.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	5	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	85	81	4	1.8	2.3	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	324	114	210	6.8	3.2	17.3
Transportation and storage	125	124	1	2.6	3.5	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	372	103	269	7.8	2.9	22.1
Information and communication	7	4	3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	9	7	2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	58	40	18	1.2	1.1	1.5
Education	90	13	77	1.9	0.4	6.3
Human health and social work activities	29	17	12	0.6	0.5	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	32	21	11	0.7	0.6	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	96	80	16	2.0	2.3	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	190	100	90	4.0	2.8	7.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



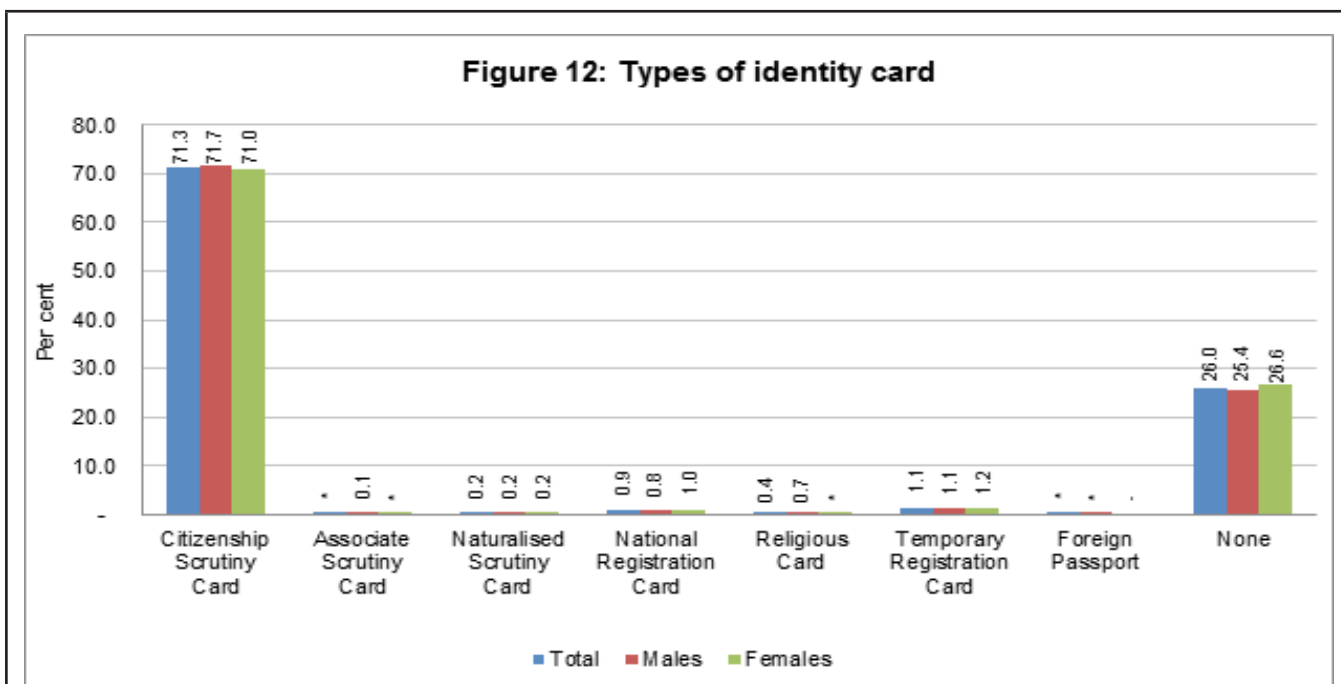
- In Kamine Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 66.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Accommodation and food service activities” at 7.8 per cent.
- There are 76.4 per cent of males and 39.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kachin State, there are 48.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 4.1 per cent in “Accommodation and food service activities” 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	10,484	*	30	128	54	167	-	*	3,826
Urban	3,309	*	18	36	26	81	-	-	887
Rural	7,175	*	12	92	28	86	-	*	2,939
Males	5,253	*	17	56	51	82	-	*	1,862
Females	5,231	*	13	72	3	85	-	-	1,964

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Kamine Sub-Township, 71.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 26.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 25.4 per cent of males and 26.6 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	19,430	18,577	853	4.4	448	311	275	229
0 - 4	2,271	2,260	11	0.5	2	2	9	6
5 - 9	2,462	2,442	20	0.8	2	9	4	10
10 - 14	2,330	2,304	26	1.1	2	11	10	10
15 - 19	1,801	1,776	25	1.4	6	8	9	12
20 - 24	1,409	1,387	22	1.6	5	7	8	5
25 - 29	1,365	1,346	19	1.4	3	2	8	6
30 - 34	1,321	1,295	26	2.0	3	14	7	11
35 - 39	1,177	1,150	27	2.3	3	9	10	6
40 - 44	1,216	1,160	56	4.6	20	18	18	11
45 - 49	998	946	52	5.2	25	13	12	13
50 - 54	966	877	89	9.2	52	25	19	20
55 - 59	700	620	80	11.4	54	26	16	8
60 - 64	508	424	84	16.5	58	26	17	14
65 - 69	363	266	97	26.7	71	31	20	24
70 - 74	225	154	71	31.6	49	34	25	18
75 - 79	127	76	51	40.2	35	27	18	16
80 - 84	101	48	53	52.5	30	25	31	18
85 - 89	53	27	26	49.1	14	16	20	11
90 +	37	19	18	48.6	14	8	14	10

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	9,690	9,288	402	4.1	199	136	119	92
0 - 4	1,129	1,123	6	0.5	1	2	6	4
5 - 9	1,235	1,226	9	0.7	1	3	2	6
10 - 14	1,131	1,117	14	1.2	1	7	6	4
15 - 19	899	885	14	1.6	3	6	4	6
20 - 24	753	737	16	2.1	2	5	7	3
25 - 29	707	698	9	1.3	3	1	3	2
30 - 34	677	666	11	1.6	-	5	3	4
35 - 39	660	644	16	2.4	1	6	5	5
40 - 44	649	619	30	4.6	13	9	9	4
45 - 49	513	487	26	5.1	15	5	7	7
50 - 54	418	372	46	11.0	27	12	9	9
55 - 59	324	281	43	13.3	26	14	7	3
60 - 64	224	187	37	16.5	25	9	8	3
65 - 69	171	128	43	25.1	32	15	5	6
70 - 74	87	58	29	33.3	20	15	10	8
75 - 79	46	27	19	41.3	11	8	6	5
80 - 84	36	17	19	52.8	10	7	11	6
85 - 89	20	9	11	55.0	4	5	9	4
90 +	11	7	4	36.4	4	2	2	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
Females	9,740	9,289	451	4.6	249	175	156	137
0 - 4	1,142	1,137	5	0.4	1	-	3	2
5 - 9	1,227	1,216	11	0.9	1	6	2	4
10 - 14	1,199	1,187	12	1.0	1	4	4	6
15 - 19	902	891	11	1.2	3	2	5	6
20 - 24	656	650	6	0.9	3	2	1	2
25 - 29	658	648	10	1.5	-	1	5	4
30 - 34	644	629	15	2.3	3	9	4	7
35 - 39	517	506	11	2.1	2	3	5	1
40 - 44	567	541	26	4.6	7	9	9	7
45 - 49	485	459	26	5.4	10	8	5	6
50 - 54	548	505	43	7.8	25	13	10	11
55 - 59	376	339	37	9.8	28	12	9	5
60 - 64	284	237	47	16.5	33	17	9	11
65 - 69	192	138	54	28.1	39	16	15	18
70 - 74	138	96	42	30.4	29	19	15	10
75 - 79	81	49	32	39.5	24	19	12	11
80 - 84	65	31	34	52.3	20	18	20	12
85 - 89	33	18	15	45.5	10	11	11	7
90 +	26	12	14	53.8	10	6	12	7

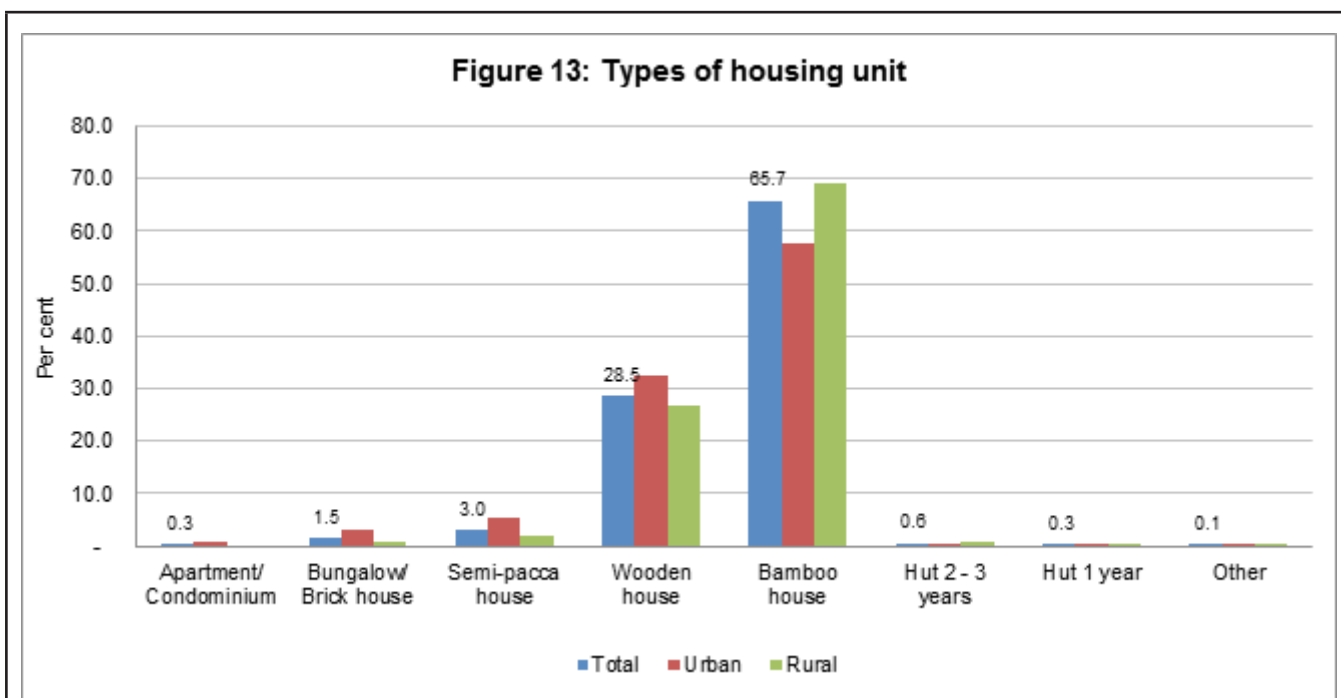
- Four in every 100 persons in Kamine Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by hearing.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

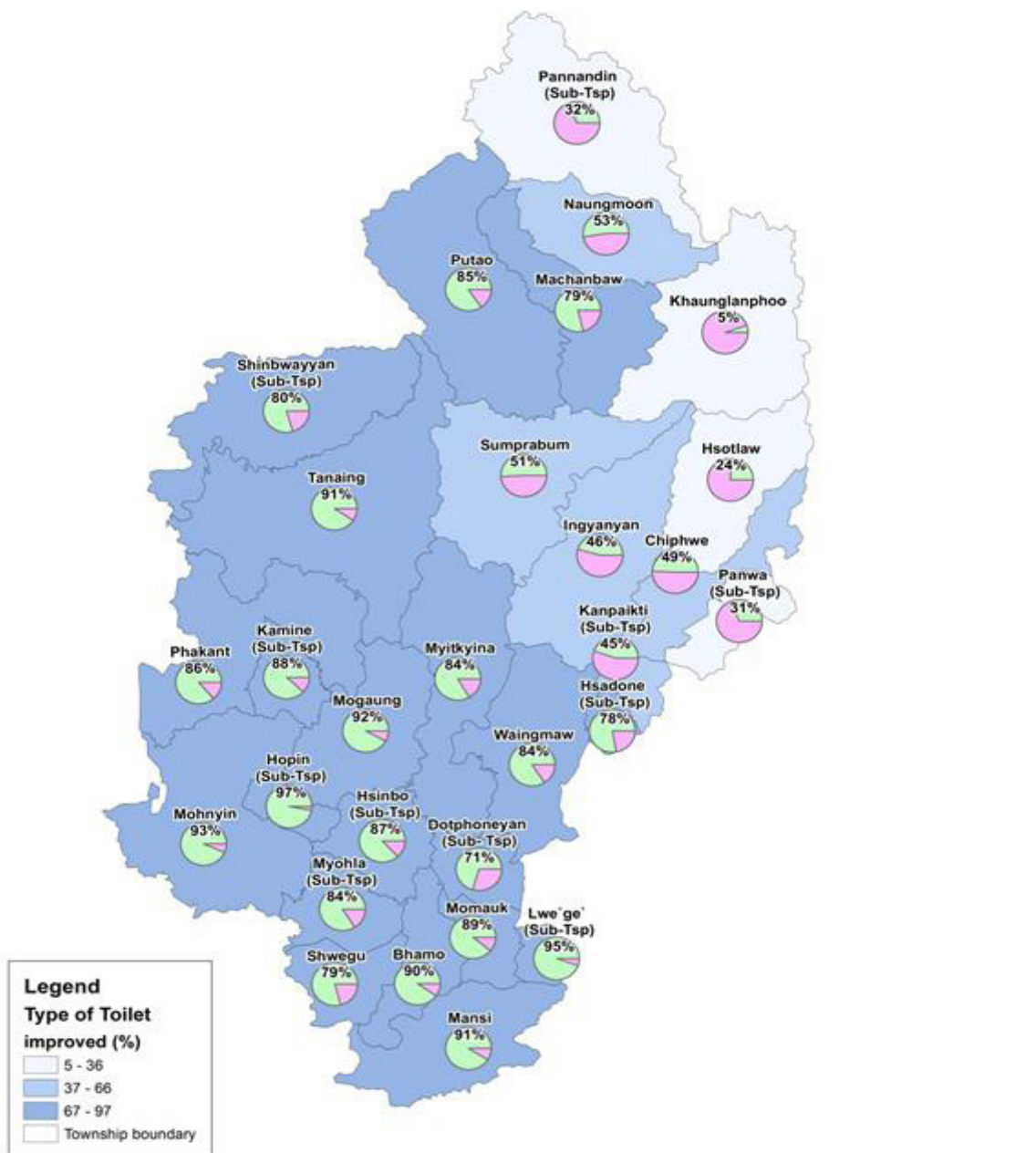
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	3,498	0.3	1.5	3.0	28.5	65.7	0.6	0.3	0.1
Urban	1,030	0.9	3.2	5.4	32.6	57.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Rural	2,468	-	0.7	2.0	26.8	69.2	0.9	0.3	0.1



- The majority of the households in Kamine Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (65.7%) followed by households in wooden houses (28.5%).
- Some 57.5 per cent of urban households and 69.2 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%
Mohnyin District	: 90.9%
Kamine Sub-Township	: 88.1%

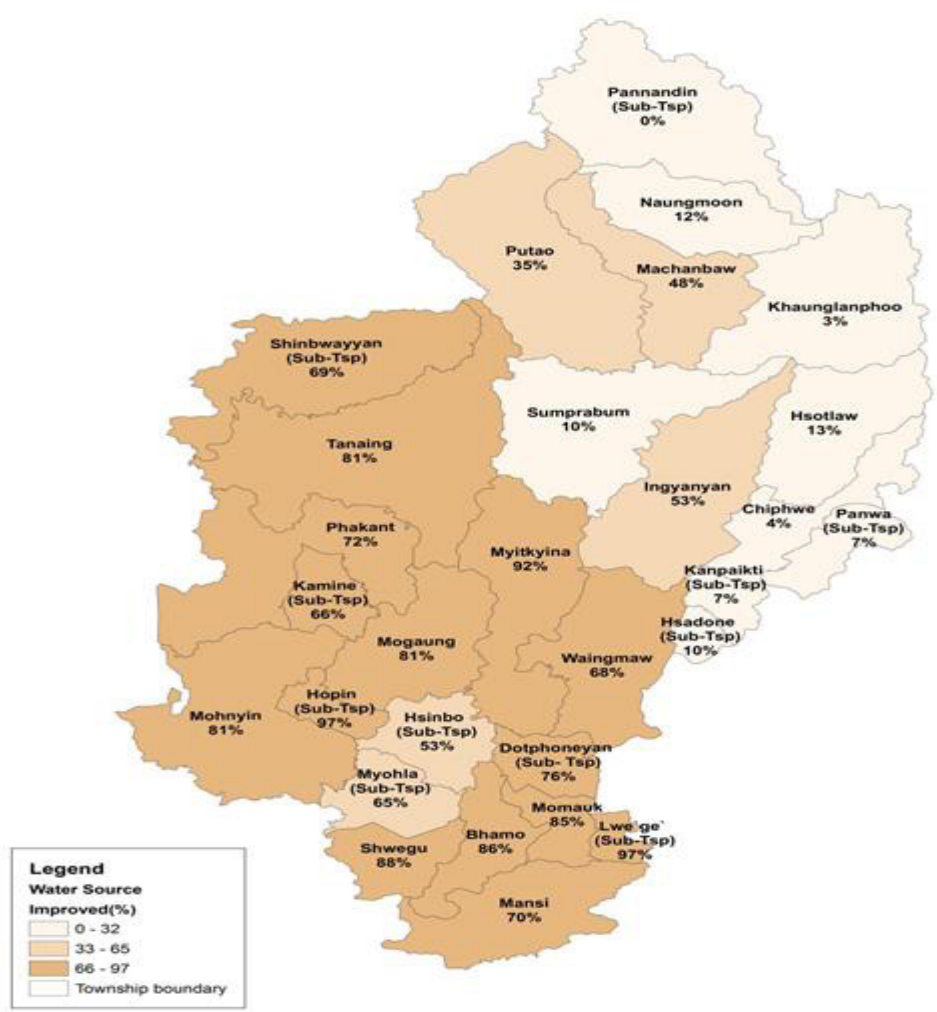
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.2	-	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		87.9	89.1	87.4
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>88.1</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>87.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		9.3	8.7	9.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.2	0.4
Other		1.0	-	1.4
None		1.3	2.0	1.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,498	1,030	2,468

- Some 88.1 per cent of the households in Kamine Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (87.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kamine Sub-Township belongs to 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 1.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State, it is 2.0 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kamine Sub-Township, 1.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Kachin State	: 76.6%
Mohnyin District	: 79.0%
Kamine Sub-Township	: 66.0%

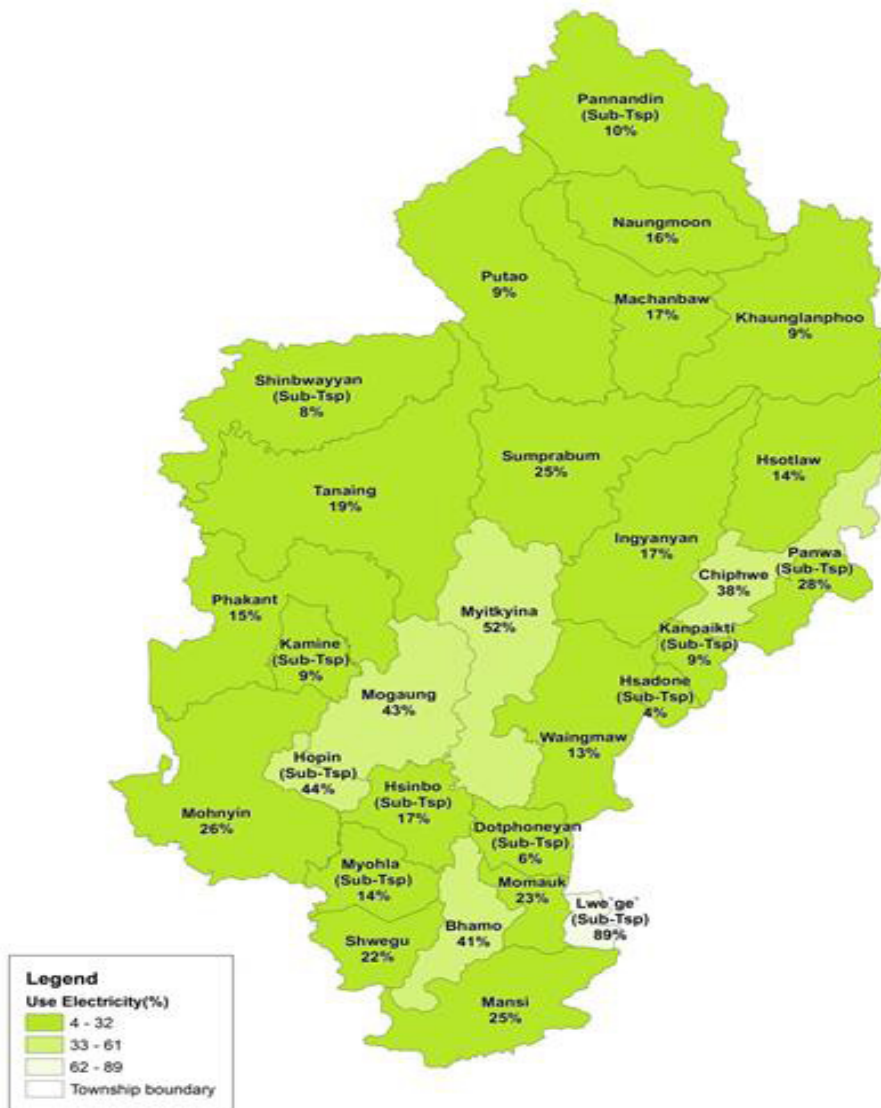
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.3	-	0.5
Tube well, borehole	31.6	67.4	16.6
Protected well/ Spring	33.9	25.2	37.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.2	0.4	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>54.7</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	23.3	1.8	32.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.1	0.2	0.1
River/stream/ canal	5.4	4.9	5.7
Waterfall/ Rain water	3.7	-	5.2
Other	1.5	0.1	2.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>45.3</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,498	2,468

- In Kamine Sub-Township Township, 66.0 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, the proportion of improved sources of drinking water in Kamine Sub-Township belongs to the range of 66-97 per cent group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 33.9 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 31.6 per cent use water from tube well/borehole.
- Some 34.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 45.3 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%
Mohnyin District	: 27.7%
Kamine Sub-Township	: 8.6%

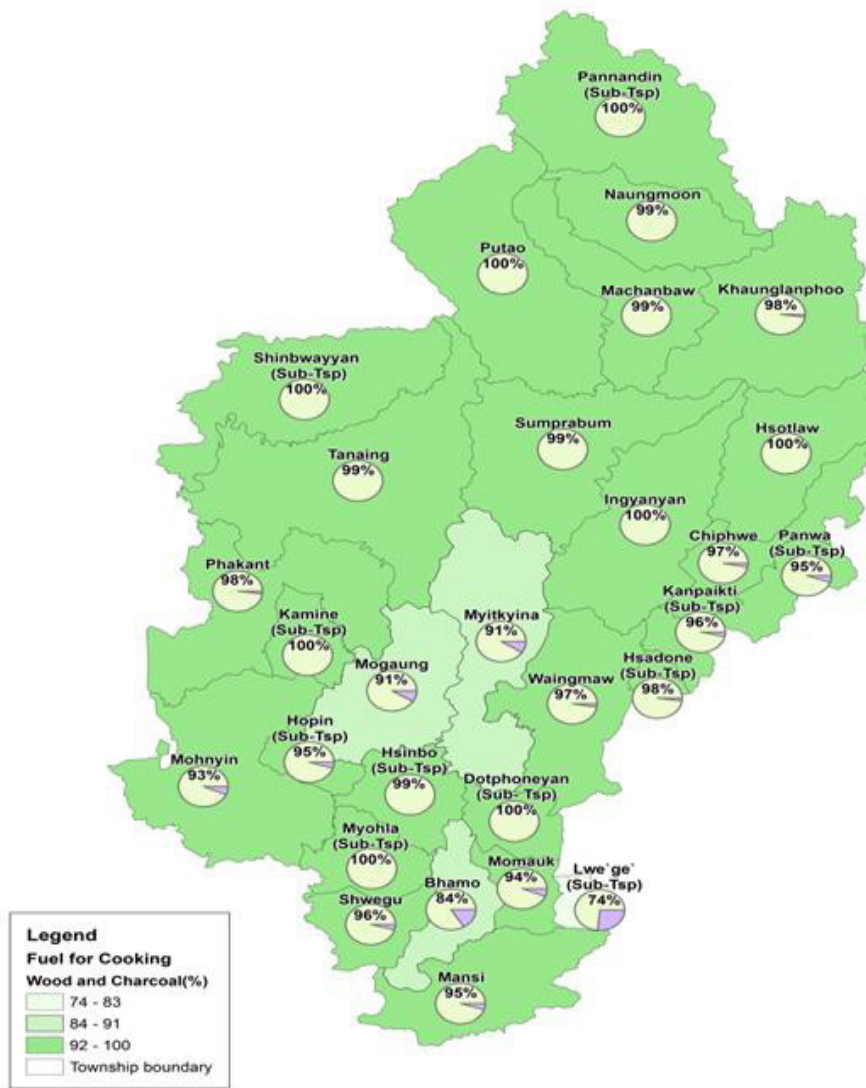
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.6	28.0	0.5
Kerosene		0.4	0.3	0.5
Candle		50.4	39.4	54.9
Battery		6.7	4.2	7.7
Generator (private)		8.0	3.2	10.0
Water mill (private)		0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar system/energy		25.5	24.7	25.9
Other		0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,498	1,030	2,468

- In Kamine Sub-Township, 8.6 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 candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 50.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 54.9 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%
Mohnyin District	: 94.6%
Kamine Sub-Township	: 99.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		-	-	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		96.6	93.6	97.8
Charcoal		3.3	6.3	2.2
Coal		*	0.1	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,498	1,030	2,468

- In Kamine Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 96.6 per cent using firewood and 3.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 97.8 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 2.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

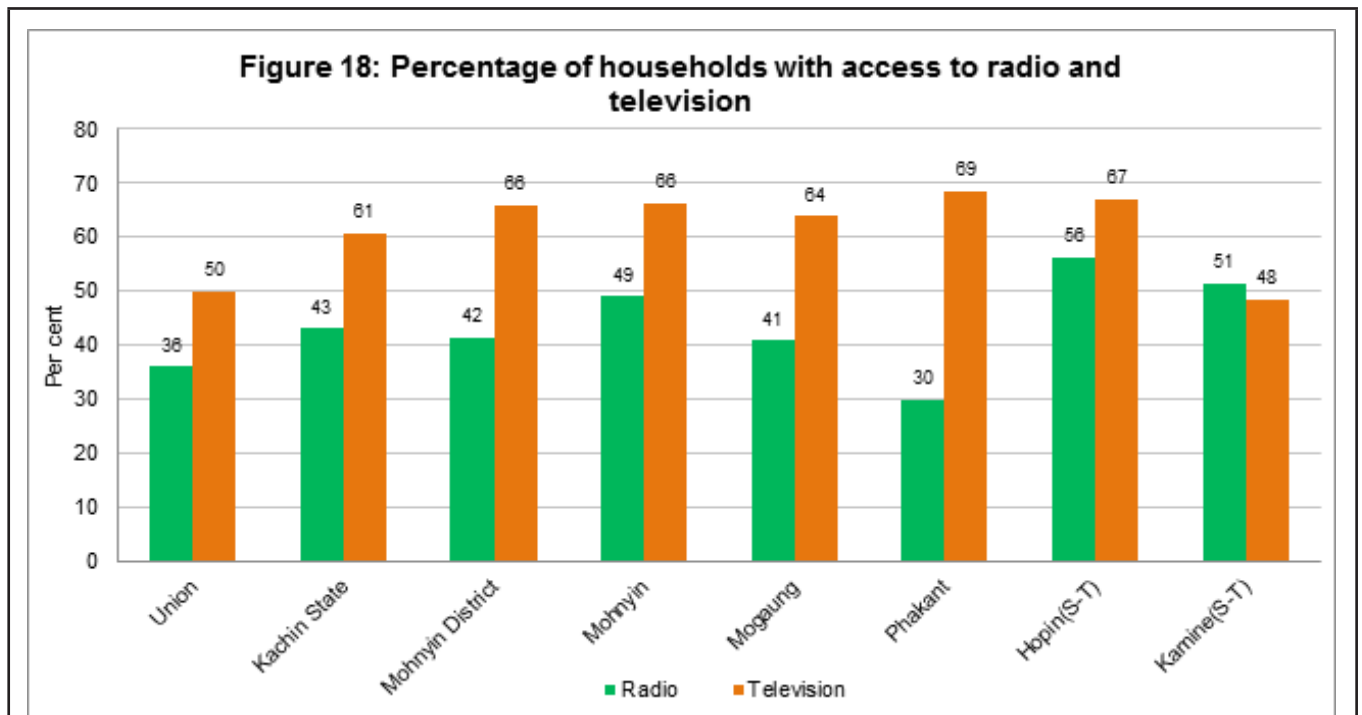
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	3,498	51.3	48.4	1.4	14.6	0.9	*	28.3	-
Urban	1,030	46.3	60.8	0.7	21.8	1.7	-	25.4	-
Rural	2,468	53.4	43.2	1.7	11.5	0.5	*	29.5	-

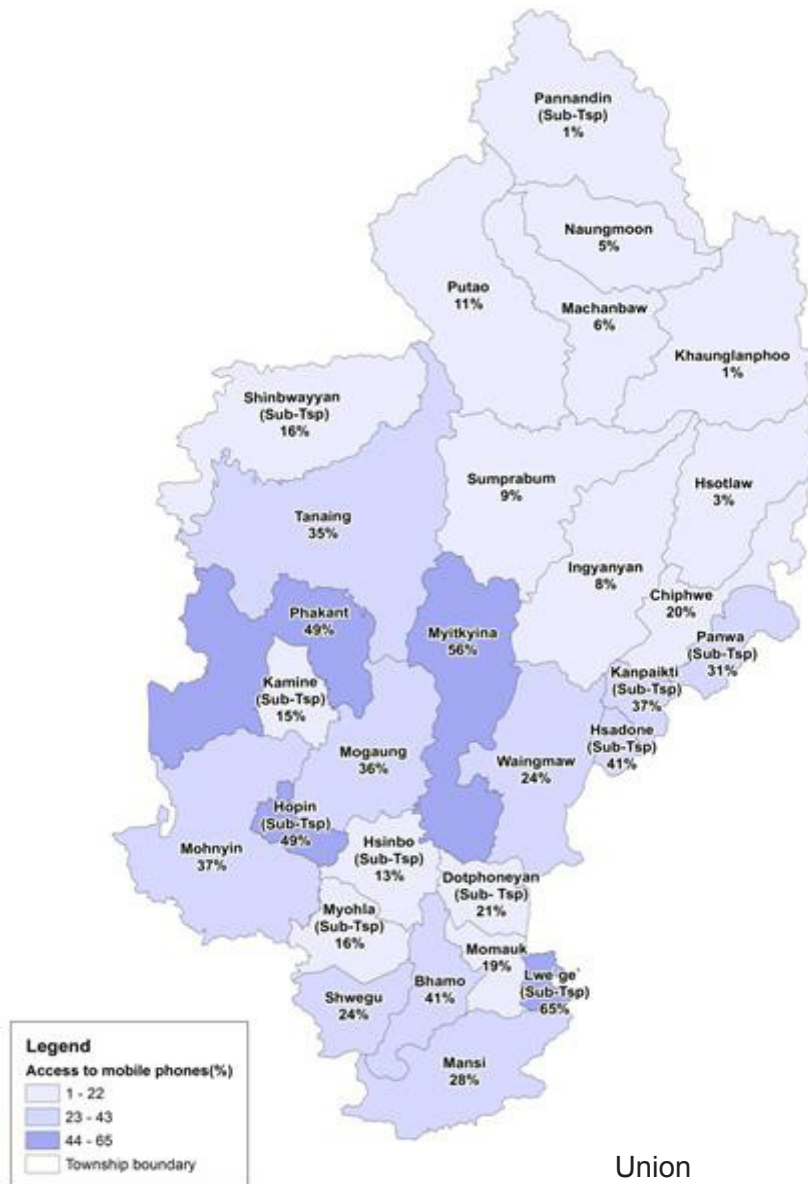
- Some 51.3 per cent of the households in Kamine Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 60.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas with access to radio was 53.4 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Kamine Sub-Township, 48.4 per cent of the households having a television and about one half of the households (51.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Kachin State	: 37.5%
Mohnyin District	: 41.2%
Kamine Sub-Township	: 14.6%

- Only 14.6 per cent of the households in Kamine Sub-Township reported having mobile phones while 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
Mohnyin District	101,152	4,052	73,155	39,877	4,811	1,309	762	28,871
Urban	23,228	1,288	17,796	11,469	664	262	56	2,365
Rural	77,924	2,764	55,359	28,408	4,147	1,047	706	26,506
Kamine Sub-Township	3,498	52	1,872	351	97	157	44	1,420
Urban	1,030	31	580	145	45	136	31	366
Rural	2,468	21	1,292	206	52	21	13	1,054

- In Kamine Sub-Township, 53.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 40.6 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

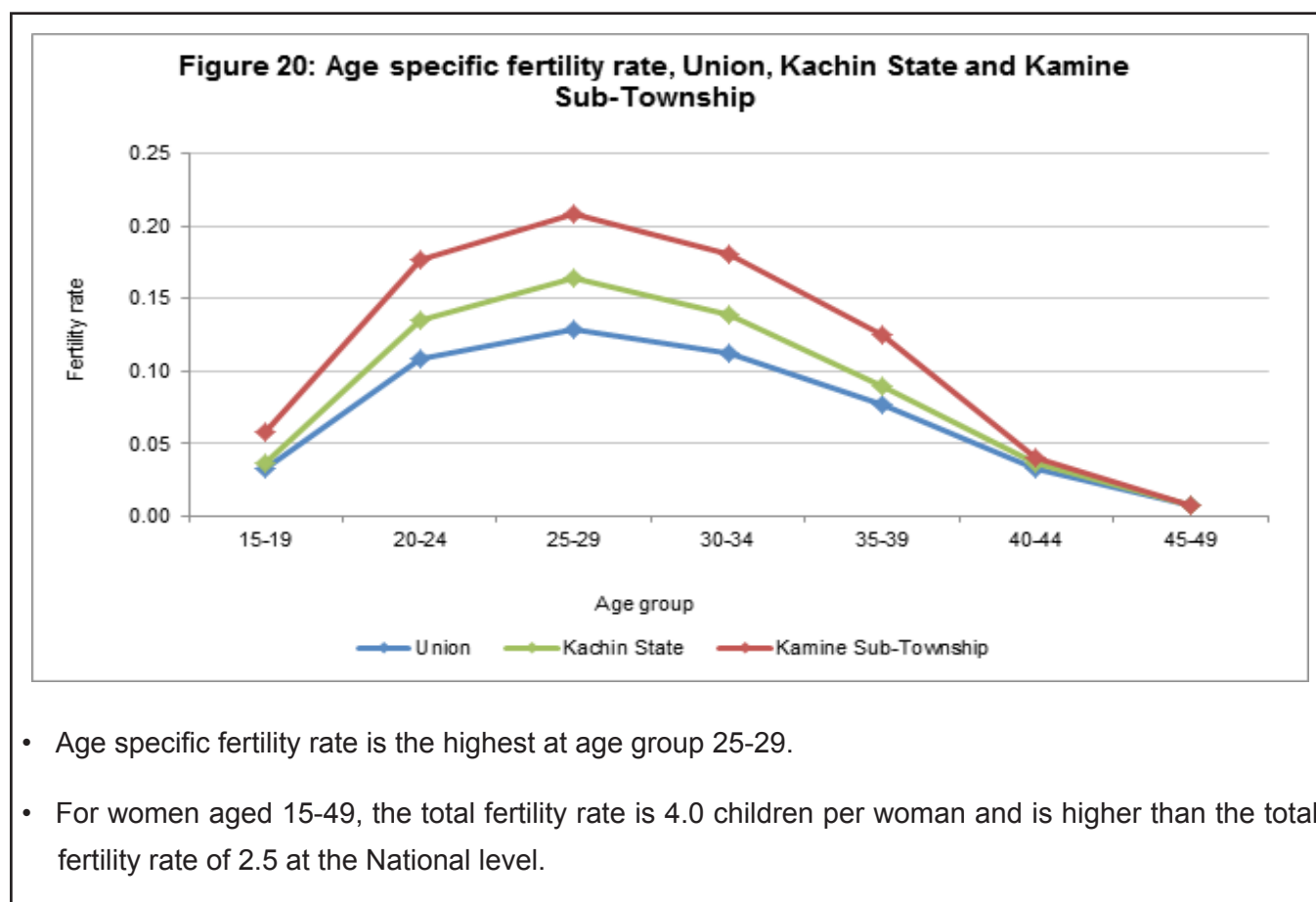
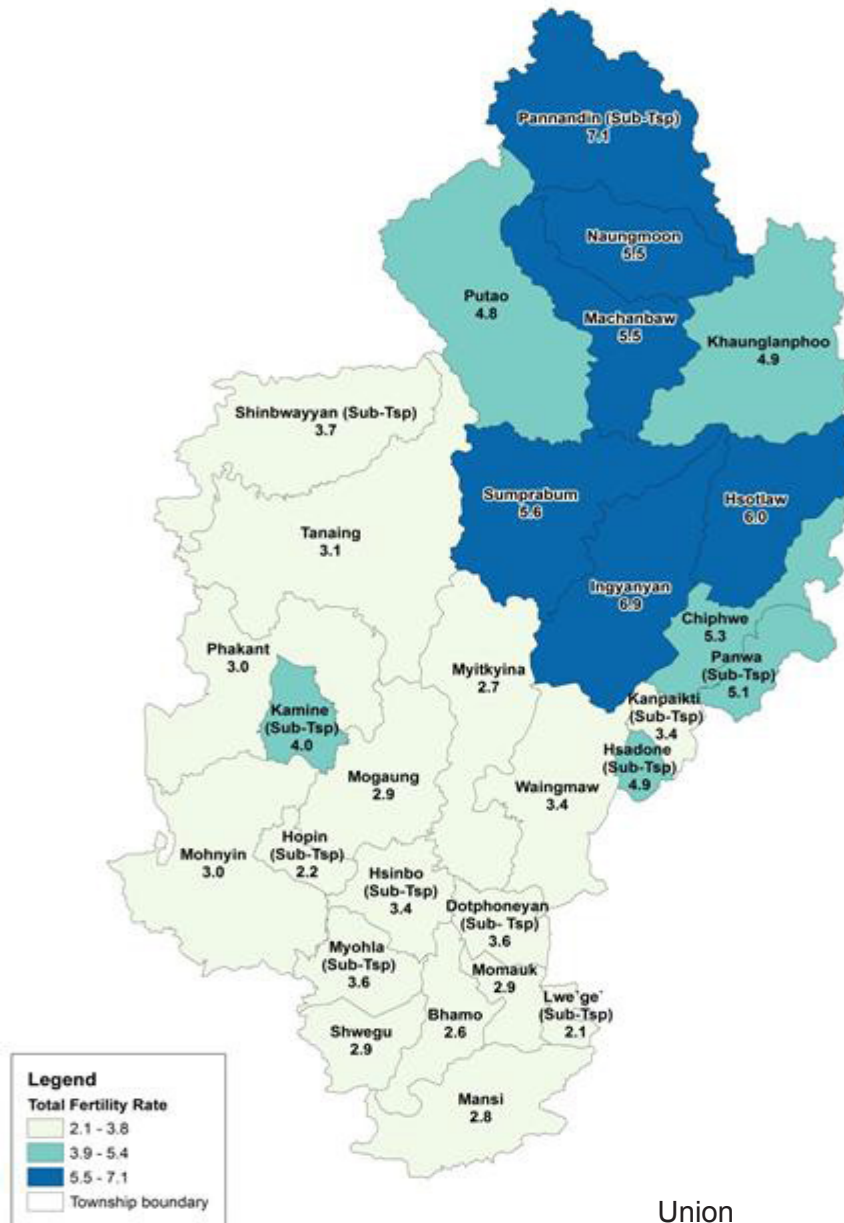
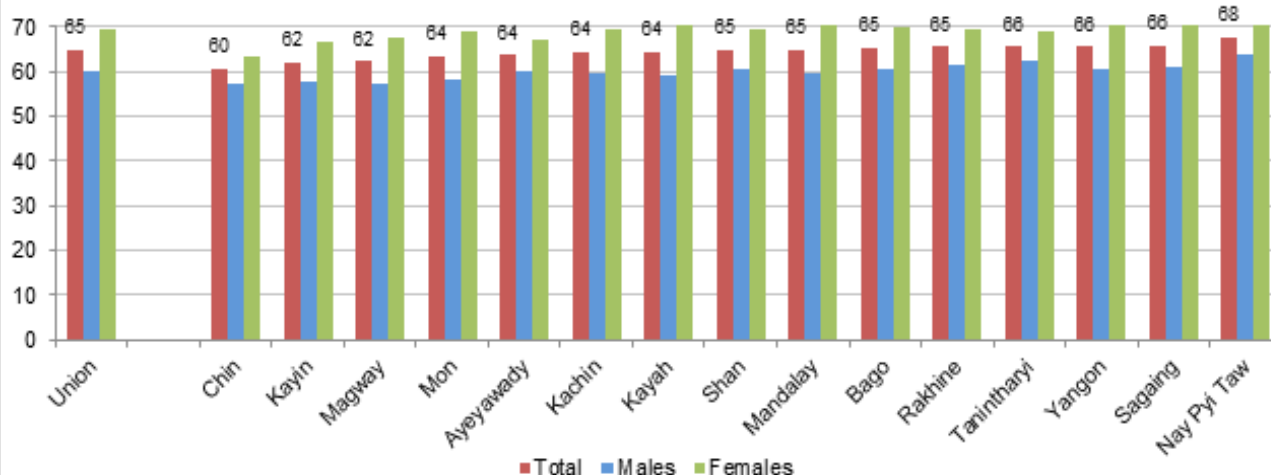


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Mohnyin District	: 2.9
Kamine Sub-Township	: 4.0

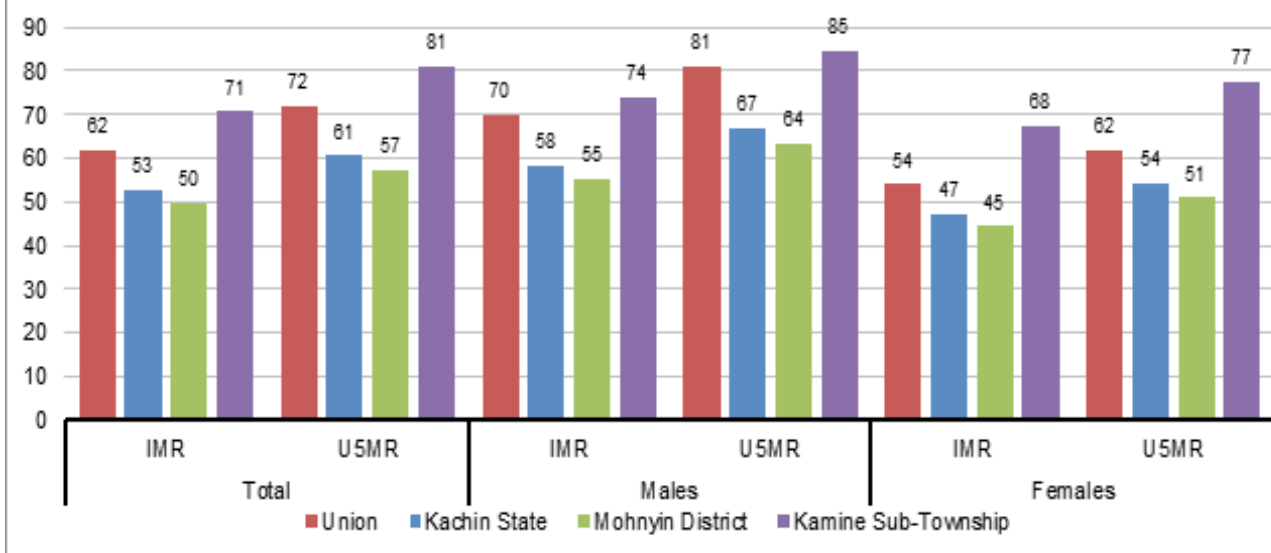
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Kachin State is 64.2 years and is 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.

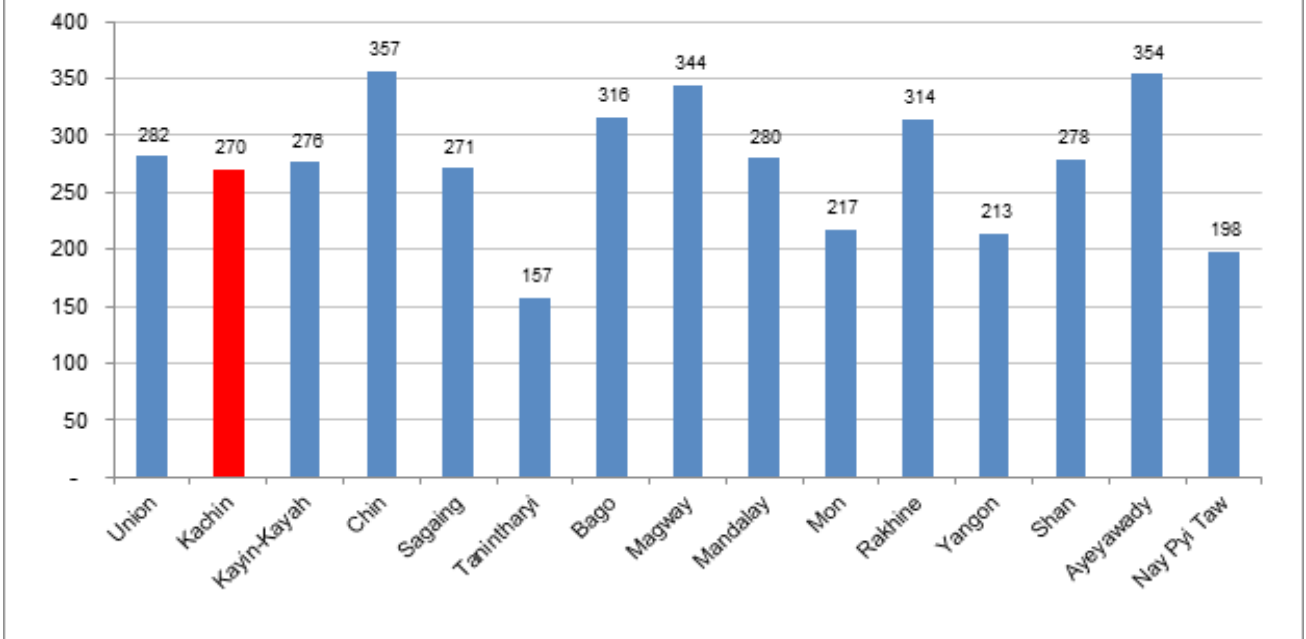
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mohnyin District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Mohnyin District is 50 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 57 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kamine Sub-Township are higher than those in Kachin State and Mohnyin District. The Infant mortality in Kamine Sub-Township is 71 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 81 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.

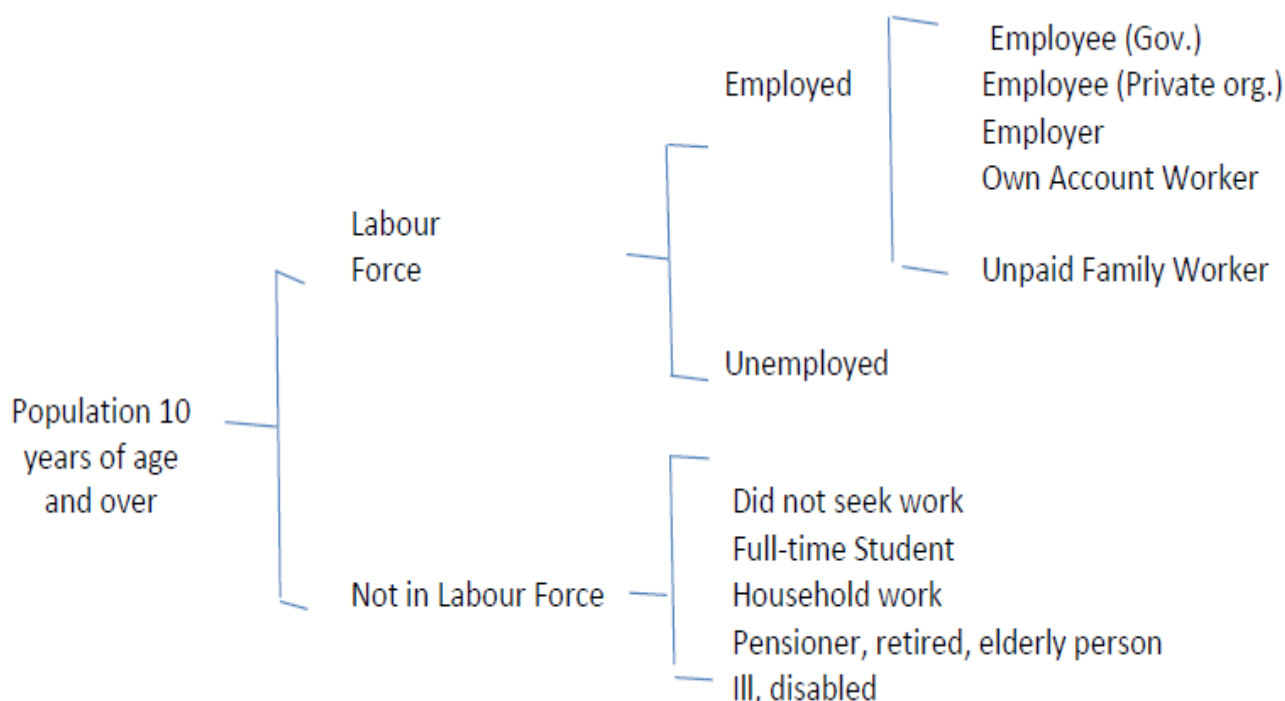
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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