

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, MYITKYINA DISTRICT

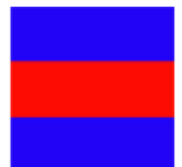
Kanpaikti Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Kachin State, Myitkyina District

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Office No.48

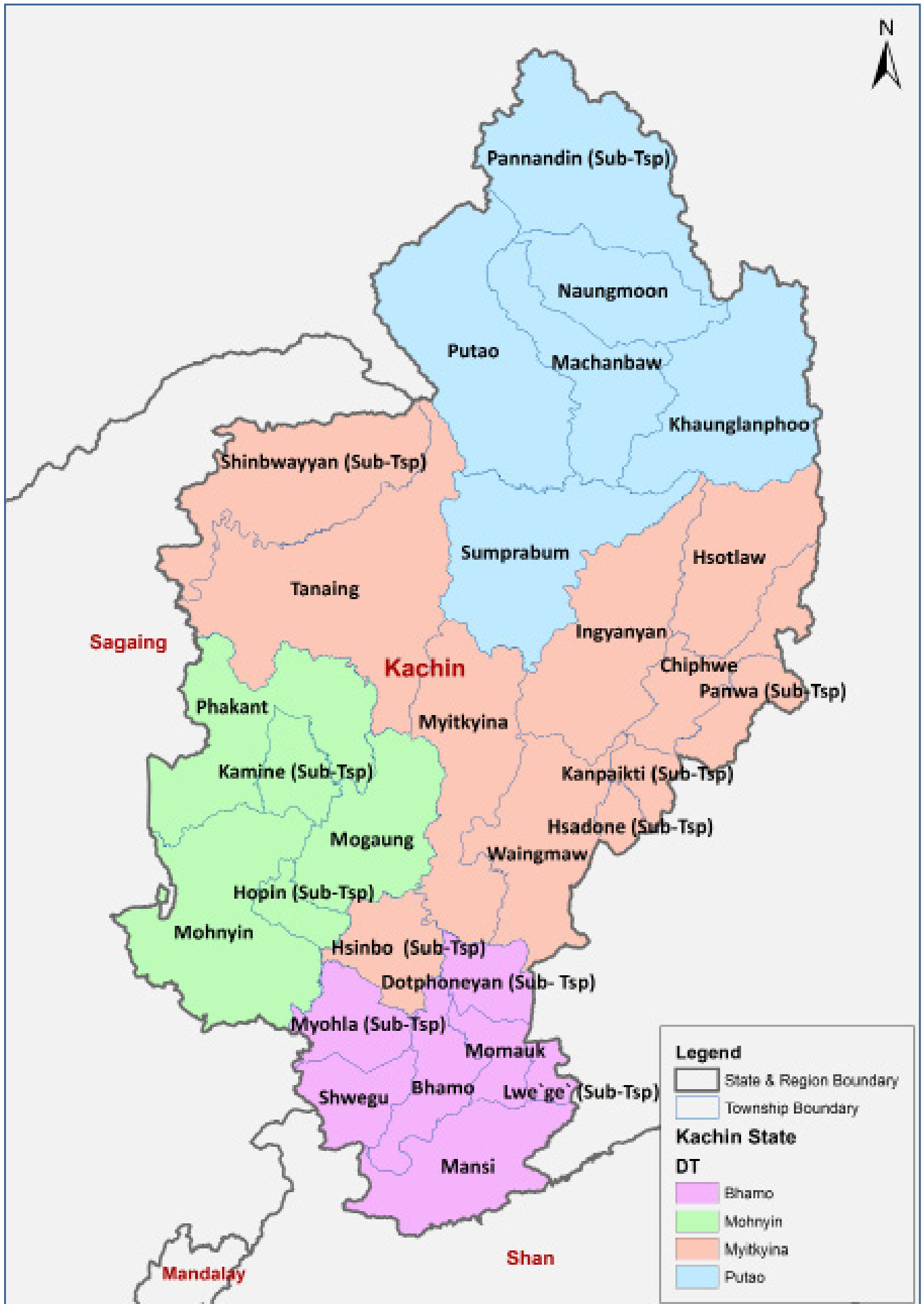
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Figure 1: Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Kanpaikti Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	8,682 ²	
Population males	4,528 (52.2%)	
Population females	4,154 (47.8%)	
Percentage of urban population	13.3%	
Area (Km²)	540.2 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	16.1 persons	
Median age	23.0 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	3	
Number of private households	1,470	
Percentage of female headed households	15.9%	
Mean household size	5.6 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	56.3	
Child dependency ratio	51.3	
Old dependency ratio	5.0	
Ageing index	9.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	109	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	69.1%	
Male	73.6%	
Female	64.6%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	677	7.8
Walking	358	4.1
Seeing	364	4.2
Hearing	250	2.9
Remembering	361	4.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	3,095	45.6	
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	318	4.7	
National Registration	67	1.0	
Religious	-	-	
Temporary Registration	78	1.1	
Foreign Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Passport	119	1.8	
None	3,098	45.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	70.6%	83.8%	56.0%
Unemployment rate	6.0%	5.8%	6.3%
Employment to population ratio	66.4%	78.9%	52.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	1,337	91.0	
Renter	70	4.8	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.6	
Government quarters	44	3.0	
Private company quarters	*	0.4	
Other	*	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		13.7%
Bamboo	58.4%	22.4%	1.6%
Earth	0.3%	37.8%	
Wood	29.3%	17.3%	-
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		35.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	10.8%	13.0%	14.6%
Other	0.8%	9.5%	35.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	23	1.6	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	31	2.1	
Firewood	1,388	94.4	
Charcoal	28	1.9	
Coal	-	-	
Other	-	-	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	138	9.4
Kerosene	42	2.9
Candle	578	39.3
Battery	*	0.9
Generator (private)	*	0.3
Water mill (private)	631	42.9
Solar system/energy	36	2.5
Other	27	1.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	96	6.5
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	99	6.7
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	124	8.4
Waterfall/rainwater	1,246	84.8
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	1,371	93.3
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	96	6.5
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	124	8.4
Waterfall/rainwater	1,246	84.8
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	652	44.4
Total Improved Sanitation	654	44.5
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	508	34.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	48	3.3
Other	70	4.8
None	190	12.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	298	20.3
Television	625	42.5
Landline phone	180	12.2
Mobile phone	550	37.4
Computer	*	1.1
Internet at home	*	0.5
Households with none of the items	558	38.0
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	103	7.0
Motorcycle/Moped	831	56.5
Bicycle	*	0.7
4-Wheel tractor	*	1.2
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	153	10.4

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	8,682 *		
Males	4,528		
Females	4,154		
Sex ratio	109 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	13.3%		
Area (Km ²)	540.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	16.1 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	3		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	8,286	958	7,328
Number of conventional households	1,470	174	1,296
Mean household size	5.6 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kanpaikti Sub-Township, there are more males than females with 109 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (13.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kanpaikti Sub-Township is 16 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.6 persons living in each household in Kanpaikti Sub-Township. This is larger than the Union average (4.4 persons). 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	1,470	8,682	4,528	4,154
	Ward	174	1,153	608	545
1	No(1)(W)	62	325	182	143
2	No(2)(W)	86	655	319	336
3	No(3)(W)	26	173	107	66
	Village Tract	1,296	7,529	3,920	3,609
1	Waw Shung(VT)	1,013	5,731	2,976	2,755
2	Lawt Pun(VT)	86	496	263	233
3	Zahkung(VT)	197	1,302	681	621

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

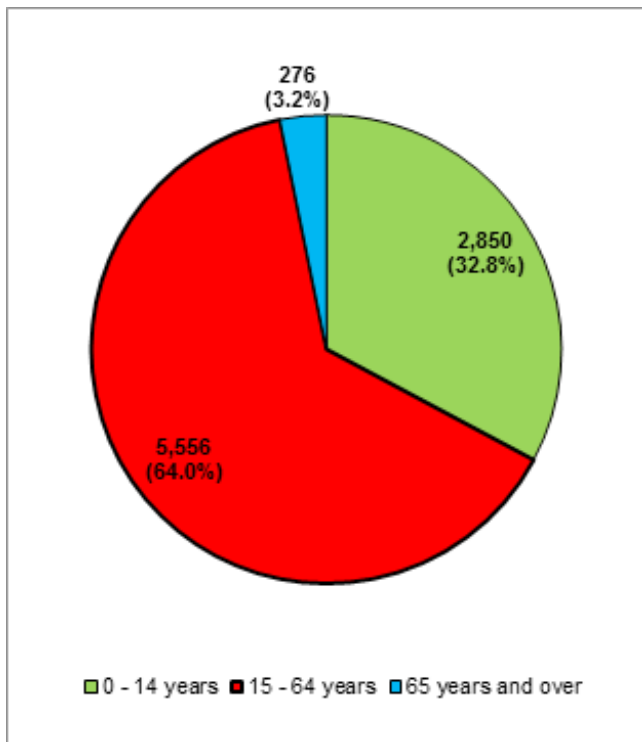
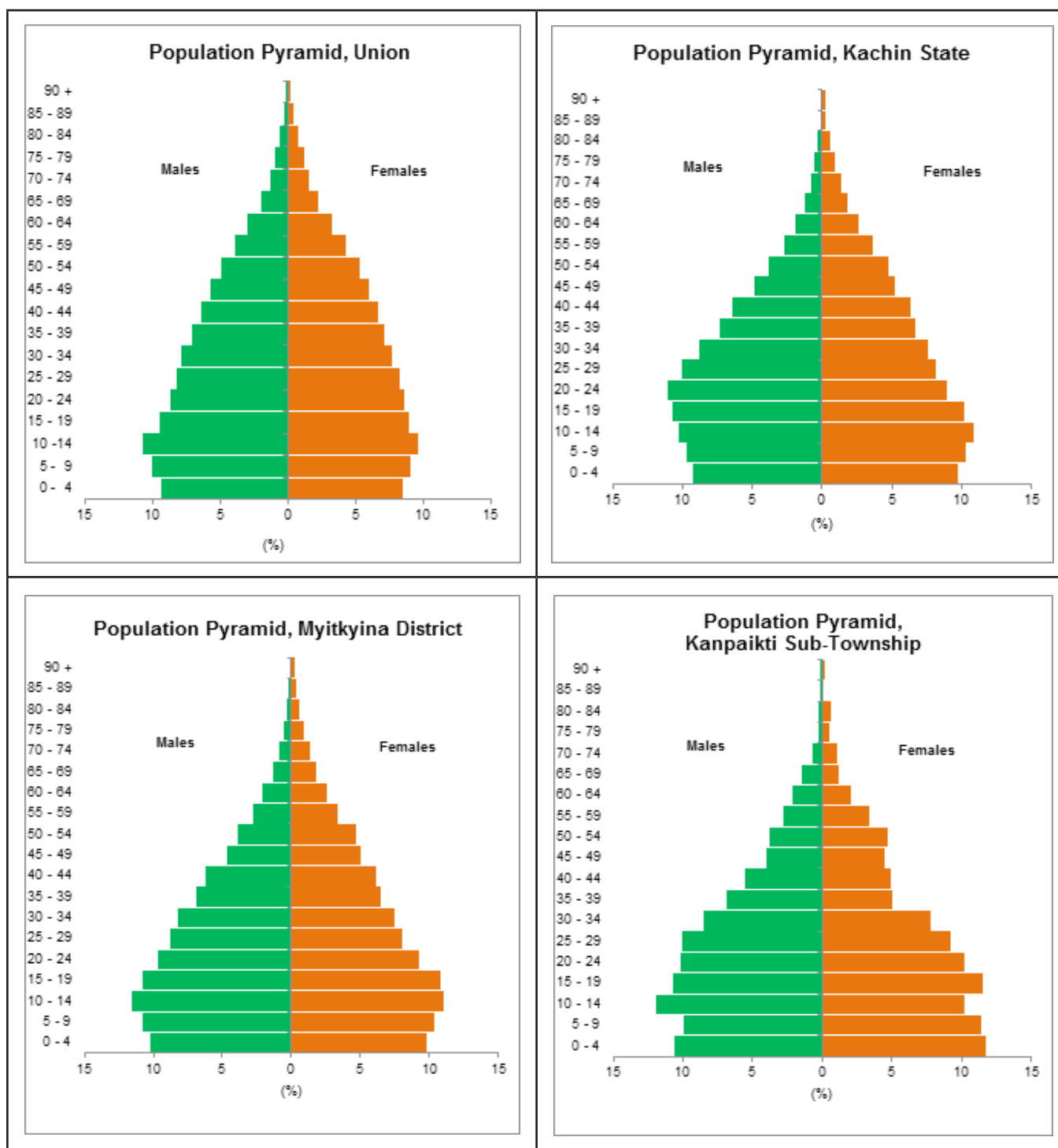


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kanpaikti Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	8,682	4,528	4,154
0 - 4	964	478	486
5 - 9	925	451	474
10 - 14	961	540	421
15 - 19	961	485	476
20 - 24	884	461	423
25 - 29	841	458	383
30 - 34	709	385	324
35 - 39	518	310	208
40 - 44	455	251	204
45 - 49	369	182	187
50 - 54	369	174	195
55 - 59	265	125	140
60 - 64	185	98	87
65 - 69	114	66	48
70 - 74	76	31	45
75 - 79	34	13	21
80 - 84	36	12	24
85 - 89	8	5	3
90 +	8	3	5

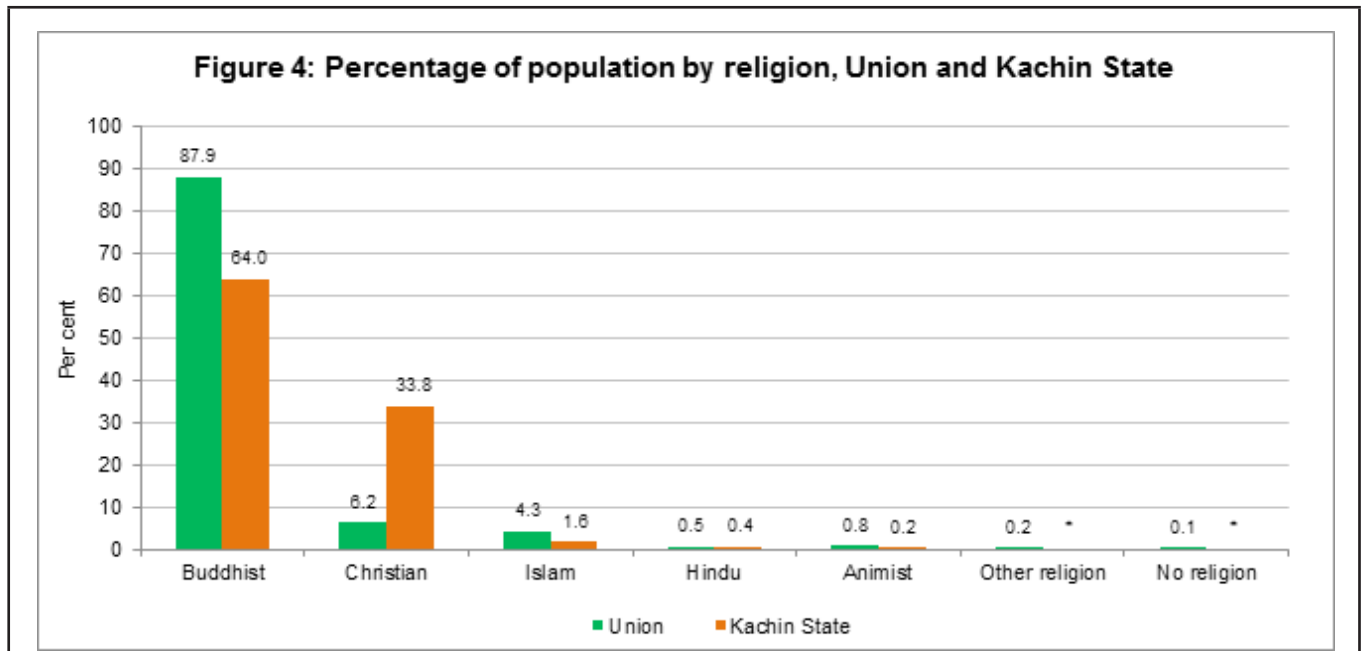
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kanpaikti Sub-Township is 64.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The population in age group 0-4 is the largest in Kanpaikti Sub-Township.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kanpaikti Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 10-14 to 40-44.

(B) Religion



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

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	197	105	92	44	21	23
6	186	88	98	116	49	67
7	192	86	106	152	64	88
8	190	89	101	159	81	78
9	159	83	76	140	68	72
10	227	119	108	187	101	86
11	157	96	61	136	81	55
12	196	107	89	160	88	72
13	208	118	90	163	94	69
14	173	100	73	129	77	52
15	181	96	85	109	55	54
16	199	105	94	105	49	56
17	172	83	89	70	33	37
18	236	112	124	77	41	36
19	156	78	78	31	12	19
20	188	104	84	27	14	13
21	134	65	69	16	9	7
22	157	78	79	13	7	6
23	166	74	92	12	5	7
24	168	84	84	8	4	4
25	169	89	80	9	4	5
26	161	86	75	4	1	3
27	123	69	54	3	3	-
28	170	89	81	5	4	1
29	129	58	71	1	-	1

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

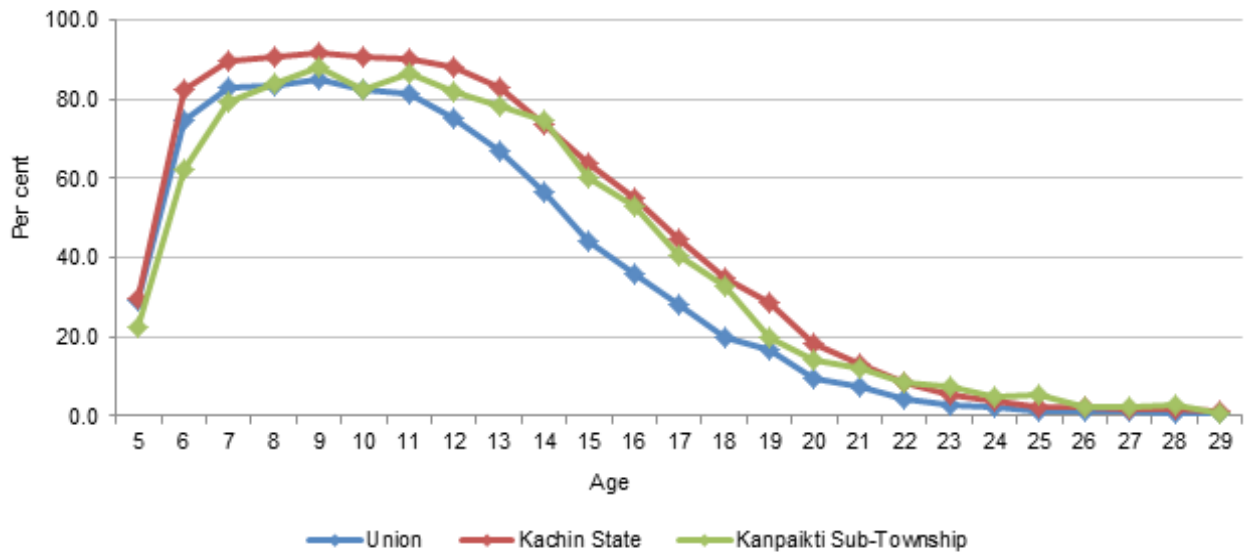
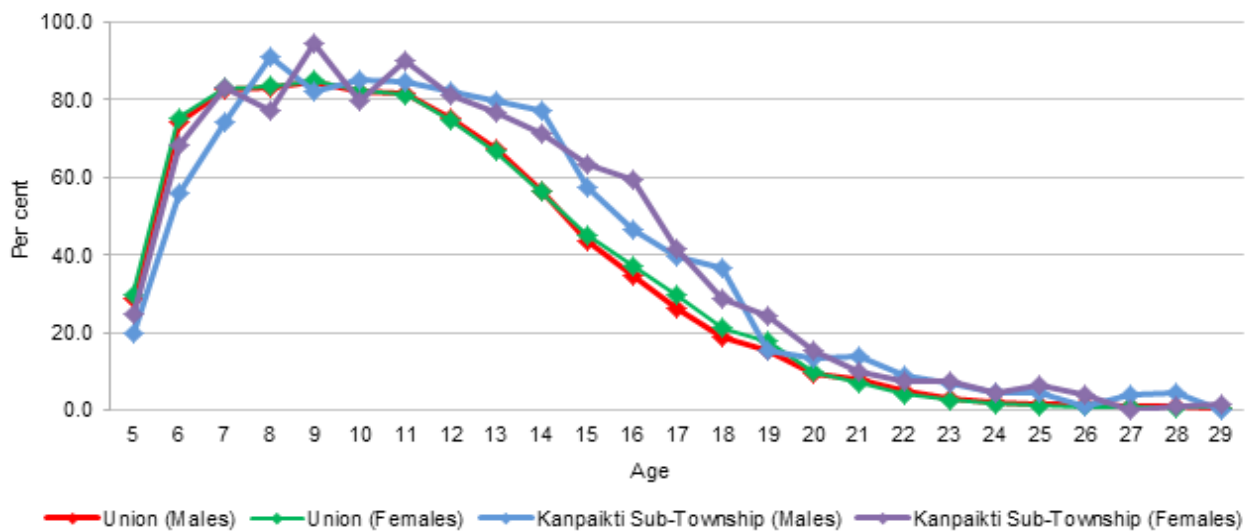


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kanpaikti Sub-Township



- School attendance in Kanpaikti Sub-Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of both males and females in Kanpaikti Sub-Township fluctuated from school going age to age 12 and is much higher than those of the Union after age 12 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Kachin State	: 91.7%
Myitkyina District	: 89.0%
Kanpaikti Sub-Township	: 69.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,757	88.2
Males	879	87.9
Females	878	88.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kanpaikti Sub-Township is 69.1 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 64.6 per cent and for the males it is 73.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 88.2 per cent with 88.5 per cent for females and 87.9 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	3,987	2,011	50.4	527	235	558	334	4	148	8	6	156
Urban	625	129	20.6	54	41	140	143	2	101	2	4	9
Rural	3,362	1,882	56.0	473	194	418	191	2	47	6	2	147
Males	2,113	935	44.2	311	131	304	194	3	103	3	6	123
Females	1,874	1,076	57.4	216	104	254	140	1	45	5	-	33

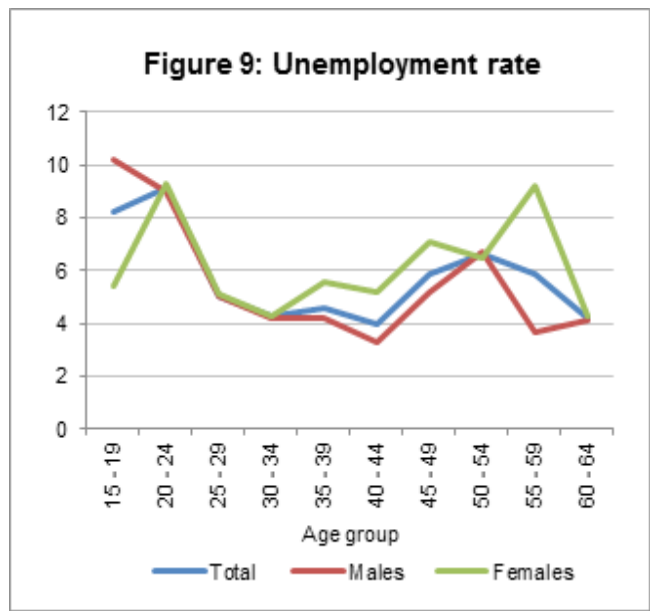
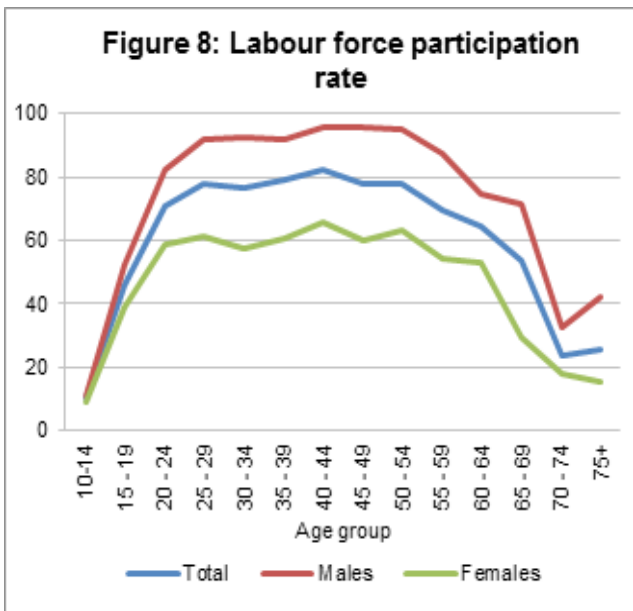
- Some 50.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 56.0 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 44.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 57.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 5.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.7 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	10.0	10.7	9.0
15 - 19	45.8	52.6	38.9
20 - 24	70.9	82.2	58.6
25 - 29	77.8	91.7	61.1
30 - 34	76.3	92.2	57.4
35 - 39	79.3	91.9	60.6
40 - 44	82.2	95.6	65.7
45 - 49	77.5	95.6	59.9
50 - 54	78.0	94.8	63.1
55 - 59	69.8	87.2	54.3
60 - 64	64.3	74.5	52.9
65 - 69	53.5	71.2	29.2
70 - 74	23.7	32.3	17.8
75 +	25.6	42.4	15.1
15 - 24	57.8	67.0	48.2
15 - 64	70.6	83.8	56.0

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	16.7	20.7	10.5
15 - 24	8.7	9.5	7.6
15 - 64	6.0	5.8	6.3
65+	7.9	5.6	13.3



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kanpaikti Sub-Township is 70.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 56.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 83.8 per cent.
- In Kanpaikti Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kanpaikti Sub-Township is 6.0 per cent. There is some difference between the unemployment rate for males (5.8%) and for females (6.3%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.6 per cent.

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

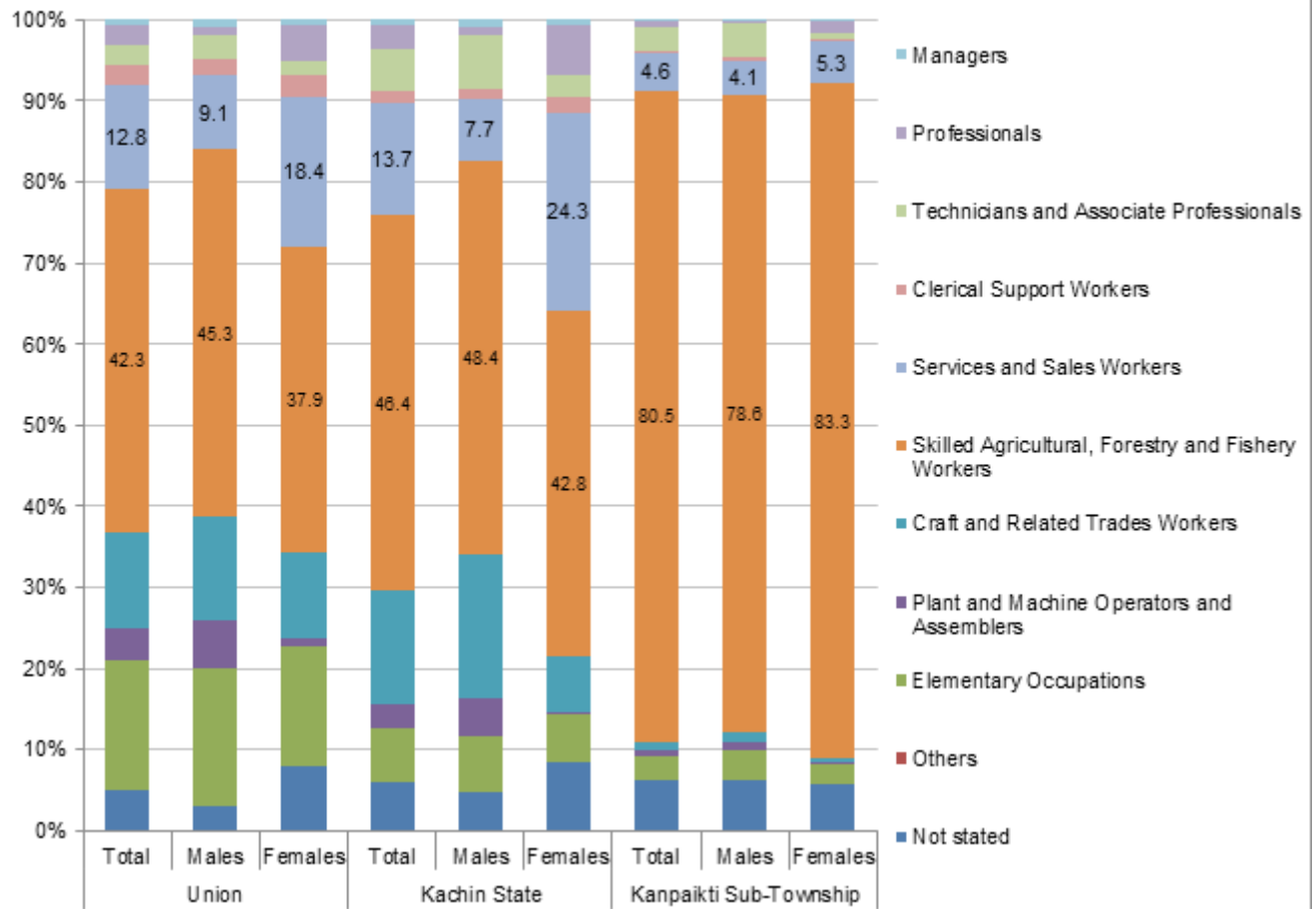
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	2,671	0.9	42.8	37.3	8.1	1.2	9.7
Males	1,015	1.1	60.3	13.2	8.5	1.5	15.5
Females	1,656	0.8	32.1	52.1	7.9	1.0	6.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 60.3 per cent of males are full time students while 52.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,325	2,004	1,321	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	7	5	2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professionals	24	4	20	0.7	0.2	1.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	93	85	8	2.8	4.2	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	12	8	4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Services and Sales Workers	152	82	70	4.6	4.1	5.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,675	1,575	1,100	80.5	78.6	83.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	30	24	6	0.9	1.2	0.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	25	24	1	0.8	1.2	0.1
Elementary Occupations	103	70	33	3.1	3.5	2.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	204	127	77	6.1	6.3	5.8

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



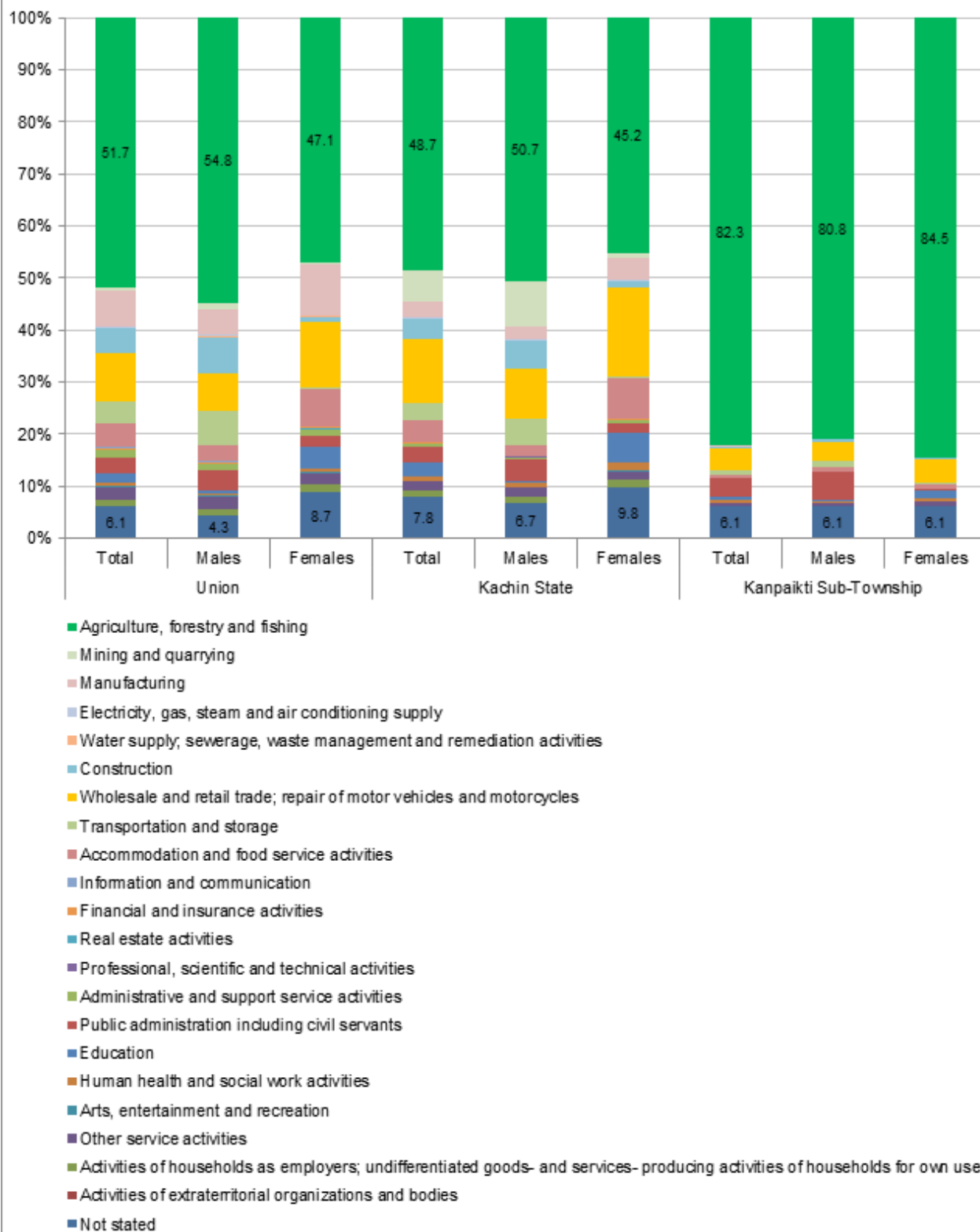
- In Kanpaikti Sub-Township, 80.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 78.6 per cent of males and 83.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,325	2,004	1,321	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,736	1,620	1,116	82.3	80.8	84.5
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3	1	2	0.1	*	0.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	3	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	12	10	2	0.4	0.5	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	131	70	61	3.9	3.5	4.6
Transportation and storage	30	28	2	0.9	1.4	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	27	15	12	0.8	0.7	0.9
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	1	1	0.1	*	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	115	110	5	3.5	5.5	0.4
Education	23	3	20	0.7	0.1	1.5
Human health and social work activities	17	9	8	0.5	0.4	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	19	8	11	0.6	0.4	0.8
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	203	123	80	6.1	6.1	6.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



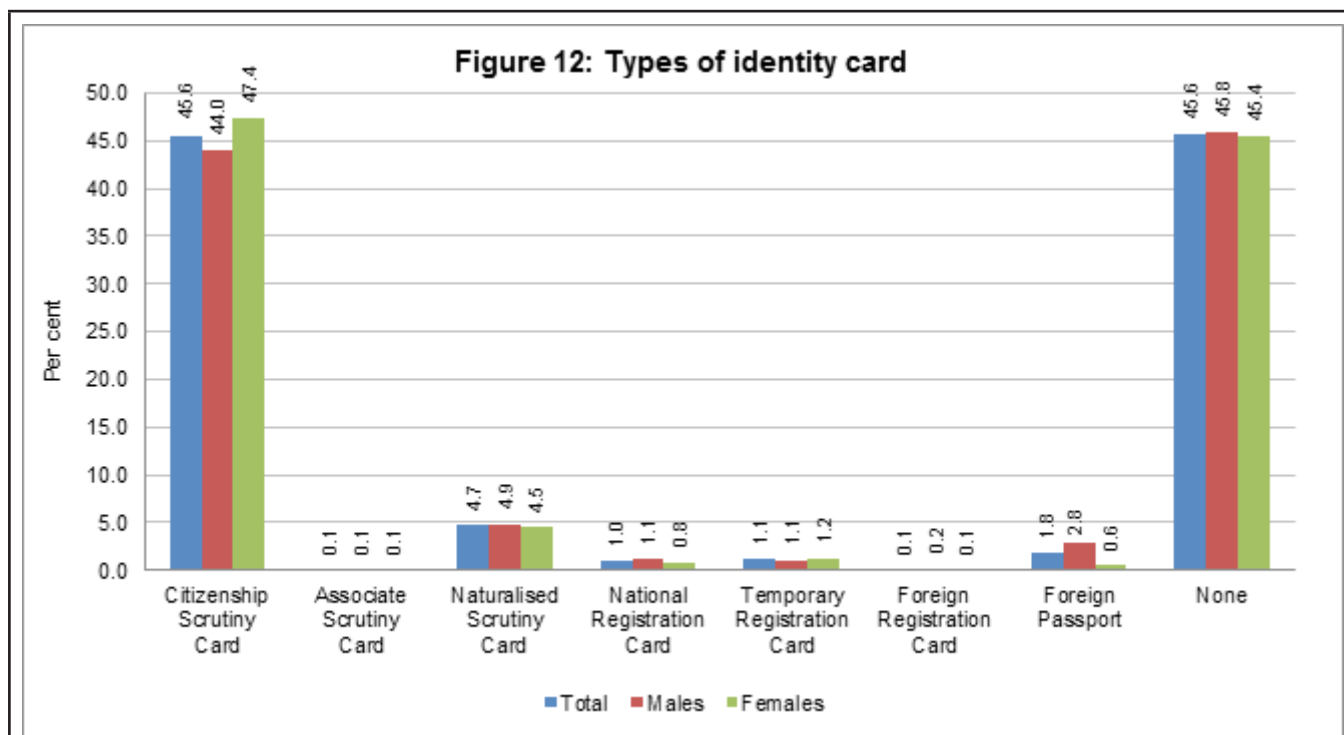
- In Kanpaikti Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 82.3 per cent.
- There are 80.8 per cent of males and 84.5 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kachin State, there are 48.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	3,095	*	318	67	-	78	*	119	3,098
Urban	597	*	70	9	-	3	*	26	263
Rural	2,498	*	248	58	-	75	*	93	2,835
Males	1,582	*	175	41	-	39	*	101	1,649
Females	1,513	*	143	26	-	39	*	18	1,449

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Kanpaikti Sub-Township, 45.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 45.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 45.8 per cent of males and 45.4 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(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	8,682	8,005	677	7.8	364	250	358	361
0 - 14	2,850	2,814	36	1.3	7	7	17	18
15 - 64	5,556	5,058	498	9.0	244	158	251	246
65+	276	133	143	51.8	113	85	90	97
Males	4,528	4,189	339	7.5	170	122	171	170
0 - 14	1,469	1,448	21	1.4	4	4	7	12
15 - 64	2,929	2,673	256	8.7	117	81	129	119
65+	130	68	62	47.7	49	37	35	39
Females	4,154	3,816	338	8.1	194	128	187	191
0 - 14	1,381	1,366	15	1.1	3	3	10	6
15 - 64	2,627	2,385	242	9.2	127	77	122	127
65+	146	65	81	55.5	64	48	55	58

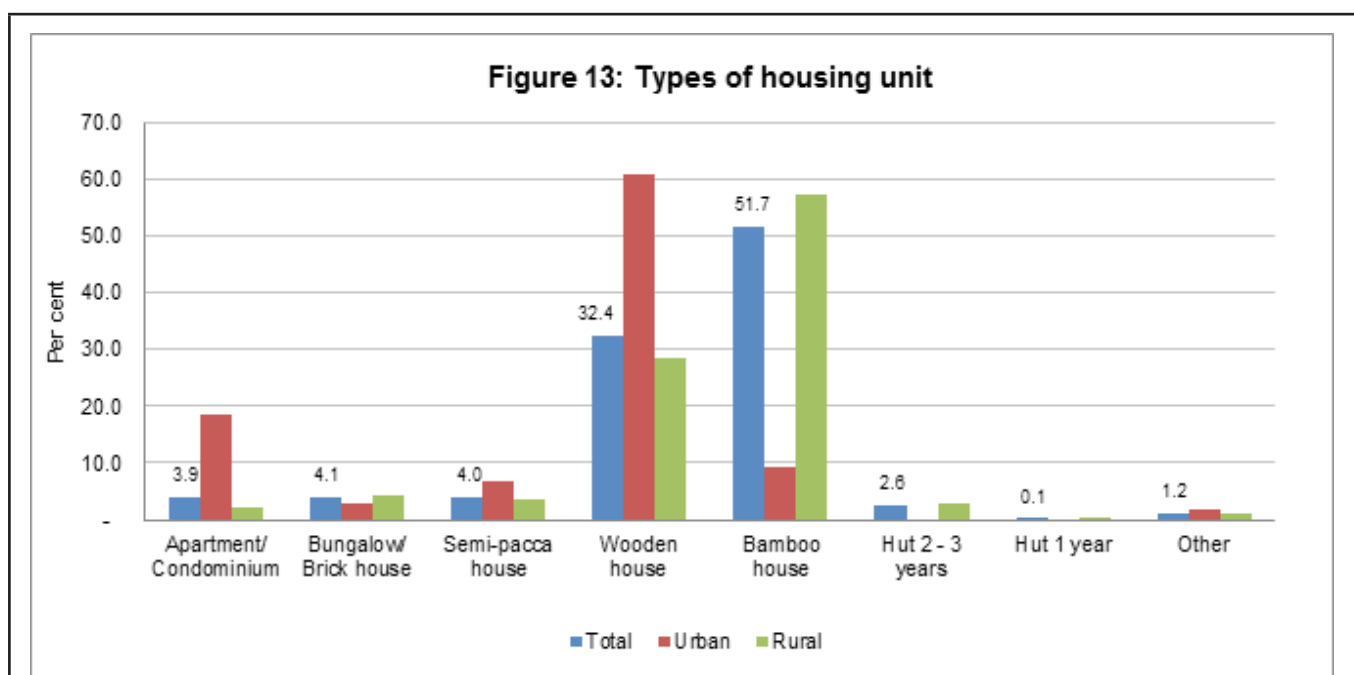
- Eight in every 100 persons in Kanpaikti Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably at elderly group age 65 above.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among 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

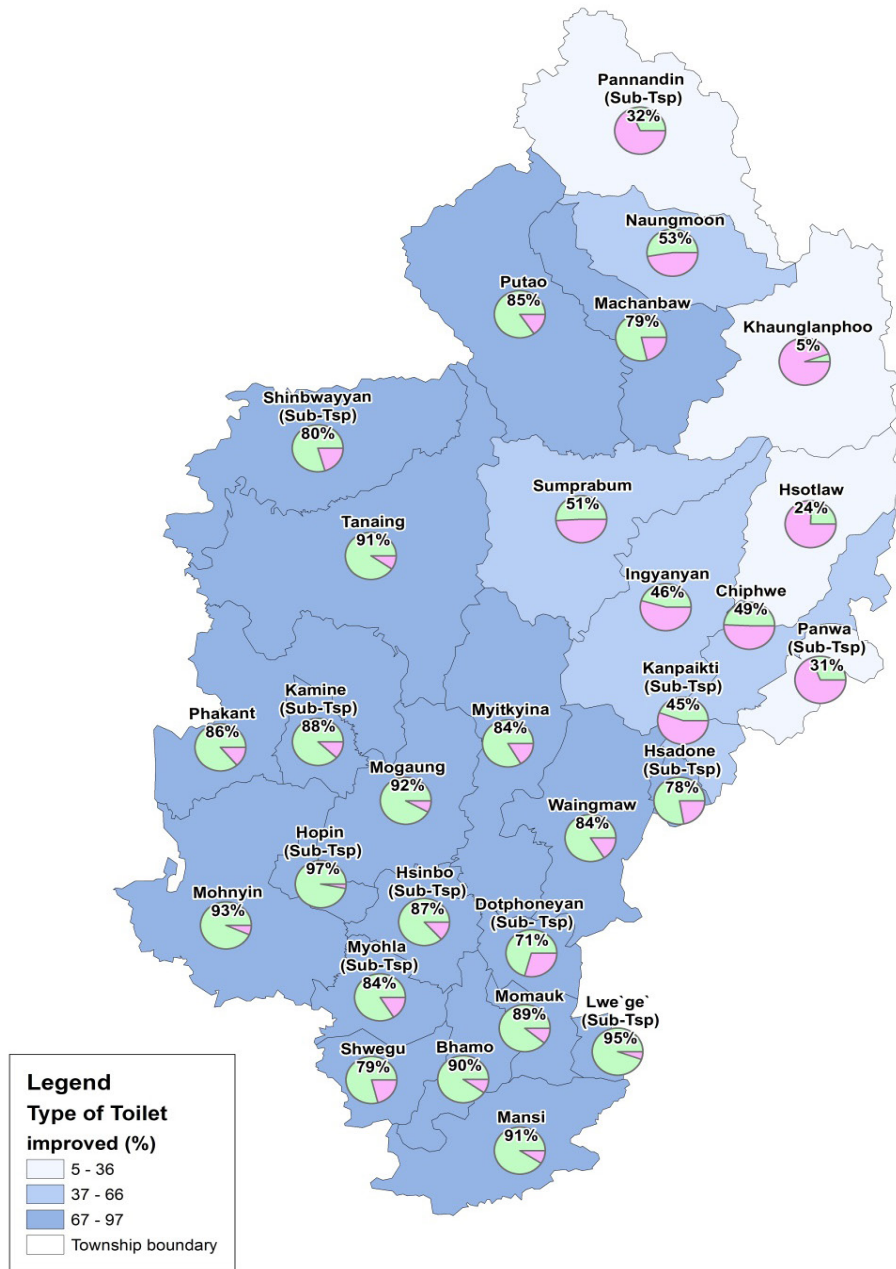
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,470	3.9	4.1	4.0	32.4	51.7	2.6	0.1	1.2
Urban	174	18.4	2.9	6.9	60.9	9.2	-	-	1.7
Rural	1,296	2.0	4.2	3.6	28.5	57.4	2.9	0.1	1.2



- The majority of the households in Kanpaikti Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (51.7%) followed by households in wooden houses (32.4%).
- Some 60.9 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 57.4 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Kachin State	: 85.5%
Myitkyina District	: 80.9%
Kanpaikti Sub-Township	: 44.5%

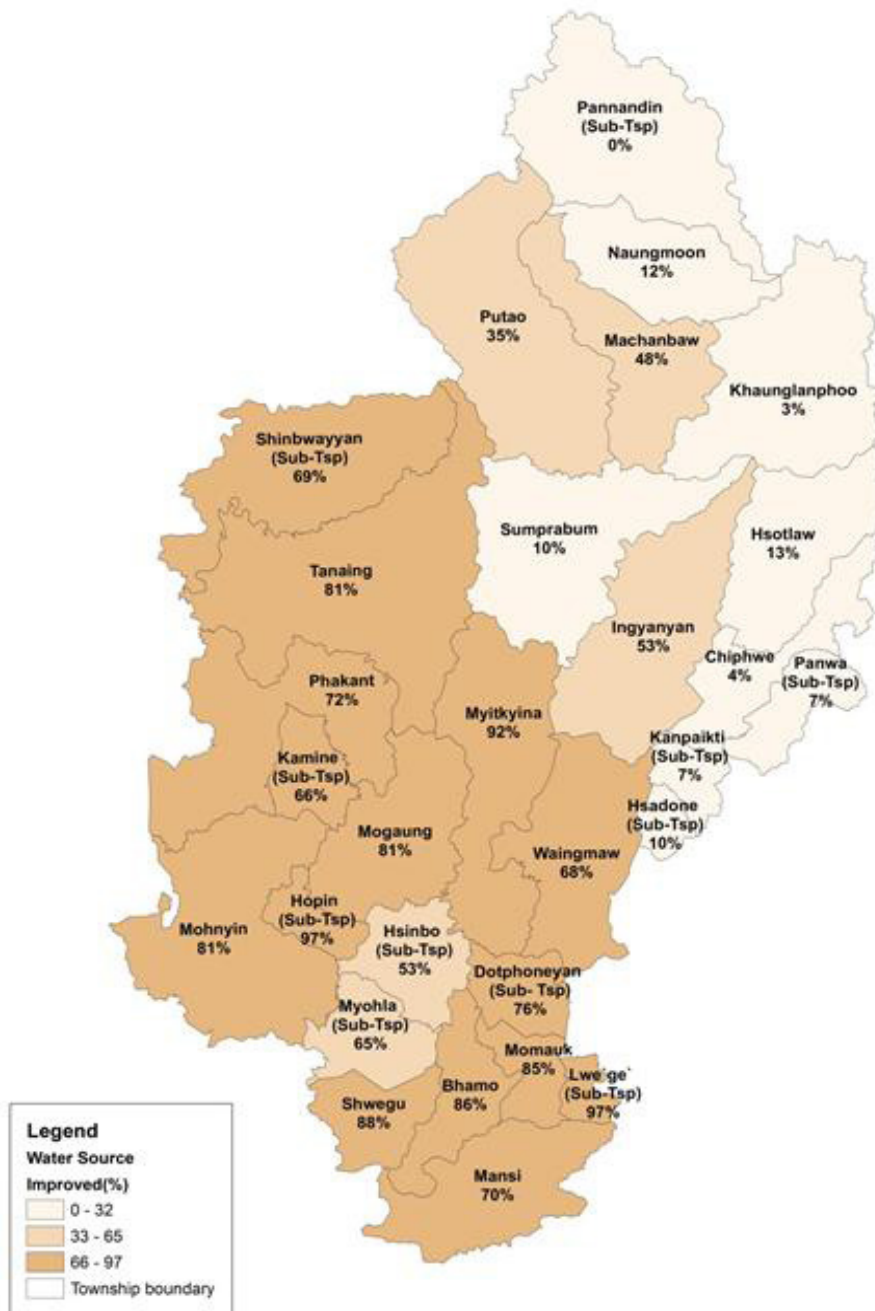
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	0.6	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		44.4	93.7	37.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>44.5</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>37.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		34.5	4.6	38.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.3	-	3.7
Other		4.8	-	5.4
None		12.9	1.1	14.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,470	174	1,296

- Some 44.5 per cent of the households in Kanpaikti Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (44.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kanpaikti Sub-Township belongs to the range of 37-66 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 12.9 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State, it is 2.0 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kanpaikti Sub-Township, 14.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Kachin State	: 76.6%
Myitkyina District	: 77.3%
Kanpaikti Sub-Township	: 6.7%

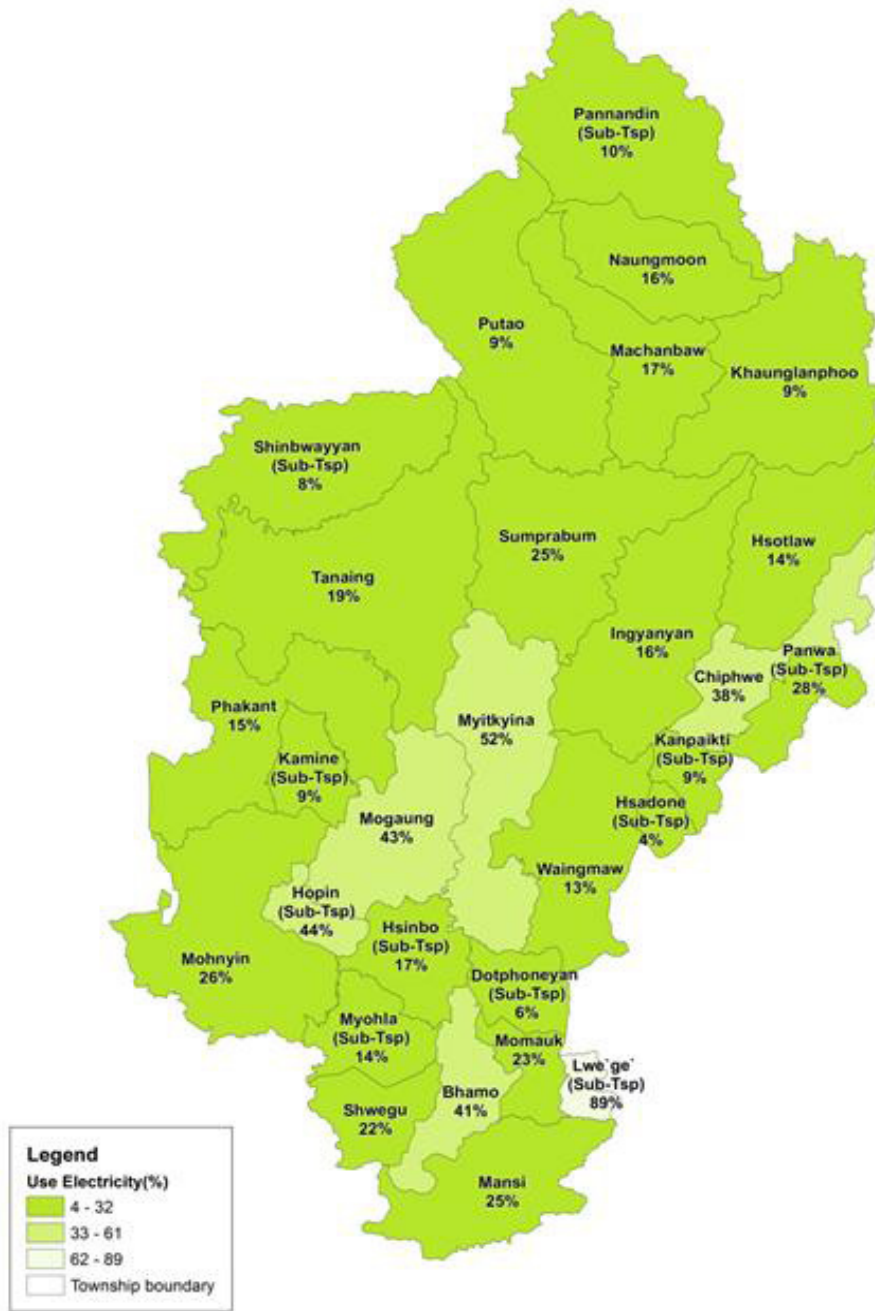
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	6.5	-	7.4
Tube well, borehole	0.1	-	0.1
Protected well/ Spring	0.1	-	0.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier	-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	6.7	-	7.6
Unprotected well/Spring	0.1	-	0.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake	-	-	-
River/stream/ canal	8.4	-	9.6
Waterfall/ Rain water	84.8	100.0	82.7
Other	-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	93.3	100.0	92.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,470	174

- In Kanpaikti Sub Township, 6.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion in use of improved sources for drinking water in Kanpaikti Sub-Township belongs to the range of 0-32 group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 84.8 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 8.4 per cent use water from river/spring/canal.
- Some 93.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 92.4 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%
Kanpaikti Sub-Township	: 9.4%

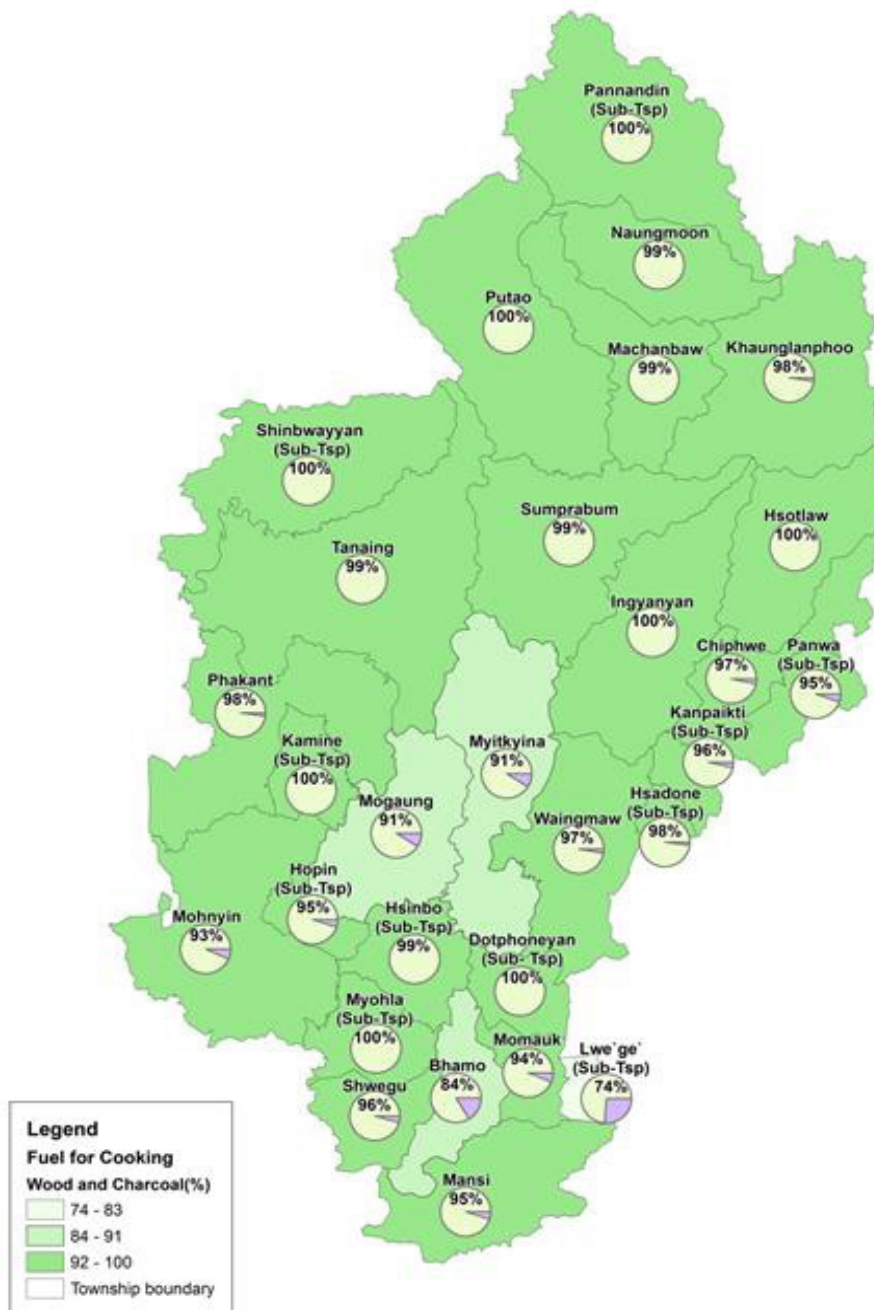
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		9.4	39.1	5.4
Kerosene		2.9	-	3.2
Candle		39.3	1.7	44.4
Battery		0.9	0.6	0.9
Generator (private)		0.3	-	0.4
Water mill (private)		42.9	58.0	40.9
Solar system/energy		2.5	0.6	2.7
Other		1.8	-	2.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,470	174	1,296

- In Kanpaikti Sub-Township, 9.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the 4-32 per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Kachin State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kachin State is 30.3 per cent.
- The use of water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 42.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 44.4 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Kachin State	: 93.7%
Myitkyina District	: 93.9%
Kanpaikti Sub-Township	: 96.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.6	10.3	0.4
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		2.1	8.1	1.3
Firewood		94.4	73.0	97.3
Charcoal		1.9	8.6	1.0
Coal		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,470	174	1,296

- In Kanpaikti Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 94.4 per cent using firewood and 1.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 97.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.0 per cent use charcoal.

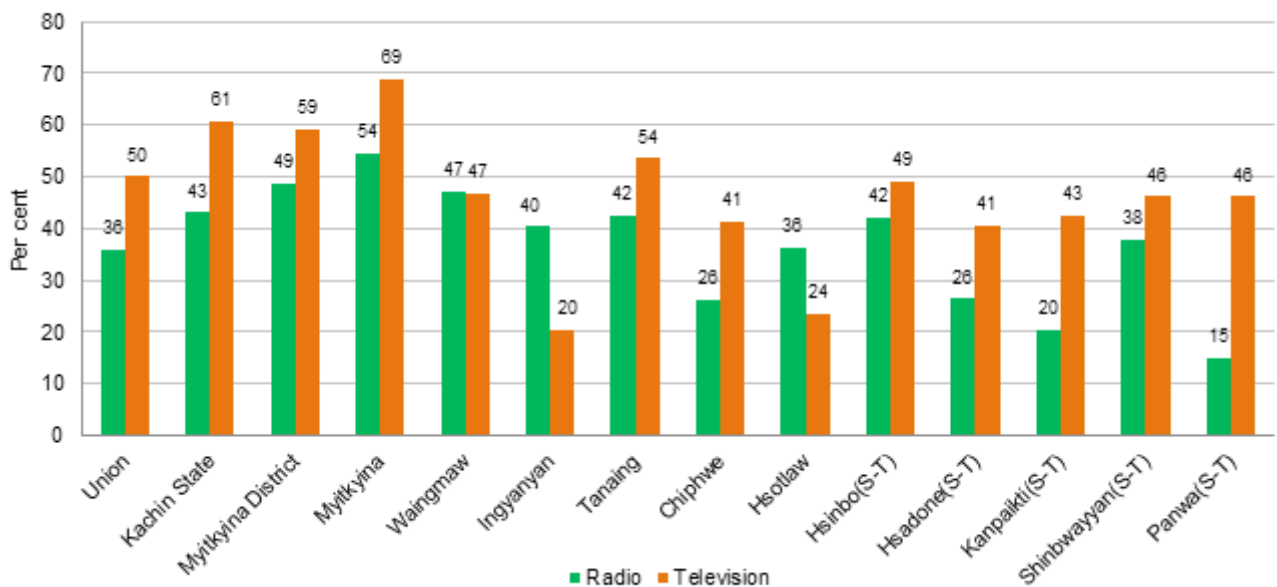
Communication and related amenities

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	1,470	20.3	42.5	12.2	37.4	1.1	0.5	38.0	-
Urban	174	17.2	86.8	0.6	86.2	2.3	3.4	5.7	-
Rural	1,296	20.7	36.6	13.8	30.9	0.9	0.1	42.3	-

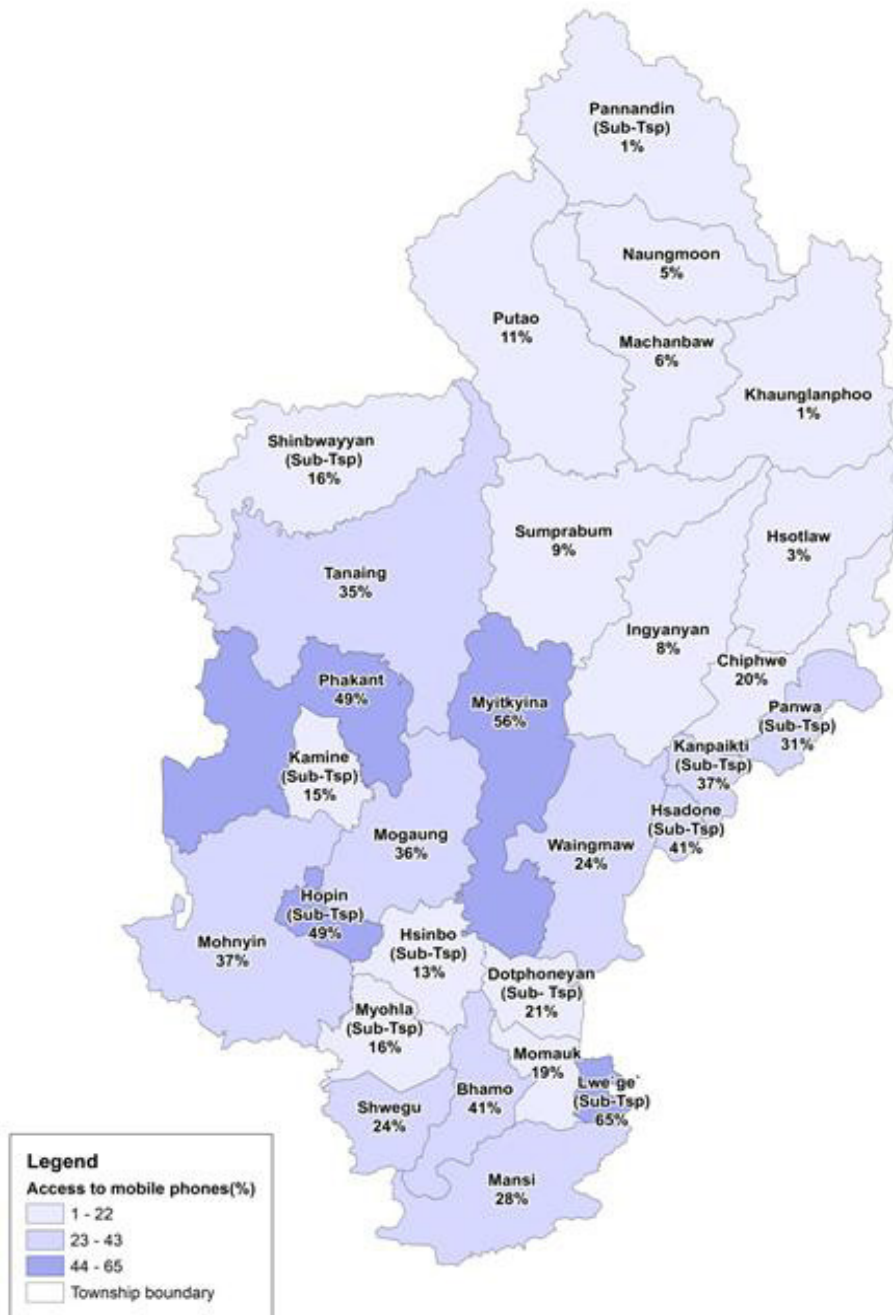
- Some 42.5 per cent of the households in Kanpaikti Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 86.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 36.6 per cent.

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



- In Kanpaikti Sub-Township, 42.5 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in five households (20.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Kachin State	: 37.5%
Myitkyina District	: 42.9%
Kanpaikti Sub-Township	: 37.4%

- Only 37.4 per cent of the households in Kanpaikti Sub-Township reported having mobile phones while it is 37.5% in Kachin State.

Transportation items

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

State/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Kachin State	269,365	10,911	188,959	94,853	14,759	10,977	6,252	70,938
Urban	95,859	5,765	75,218	44,841	2,780	1,683	1,249	10,459
Rural	173,506	5,146	113,741	50,012	11,979	9,294	5,003	60,479
Myitkyina District	88,643	4,103	62,774	32,469	1,882	1,879	1,504	15,537
Urban	50,264	3,440	40,587	24,094	969	611	744	4,547
Rural	38,379	663	22,187	8,375	913	1,268	760	10,990
Kanpaikti Sub-Township	1,470	103	831	11	17	-	-	153
Urban	174	36	96	2	-	-	-	1
Rural	1,296	67	735	9	17	-	-	152

- In Kanpaikti Sub-Township, 56.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 10.4 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

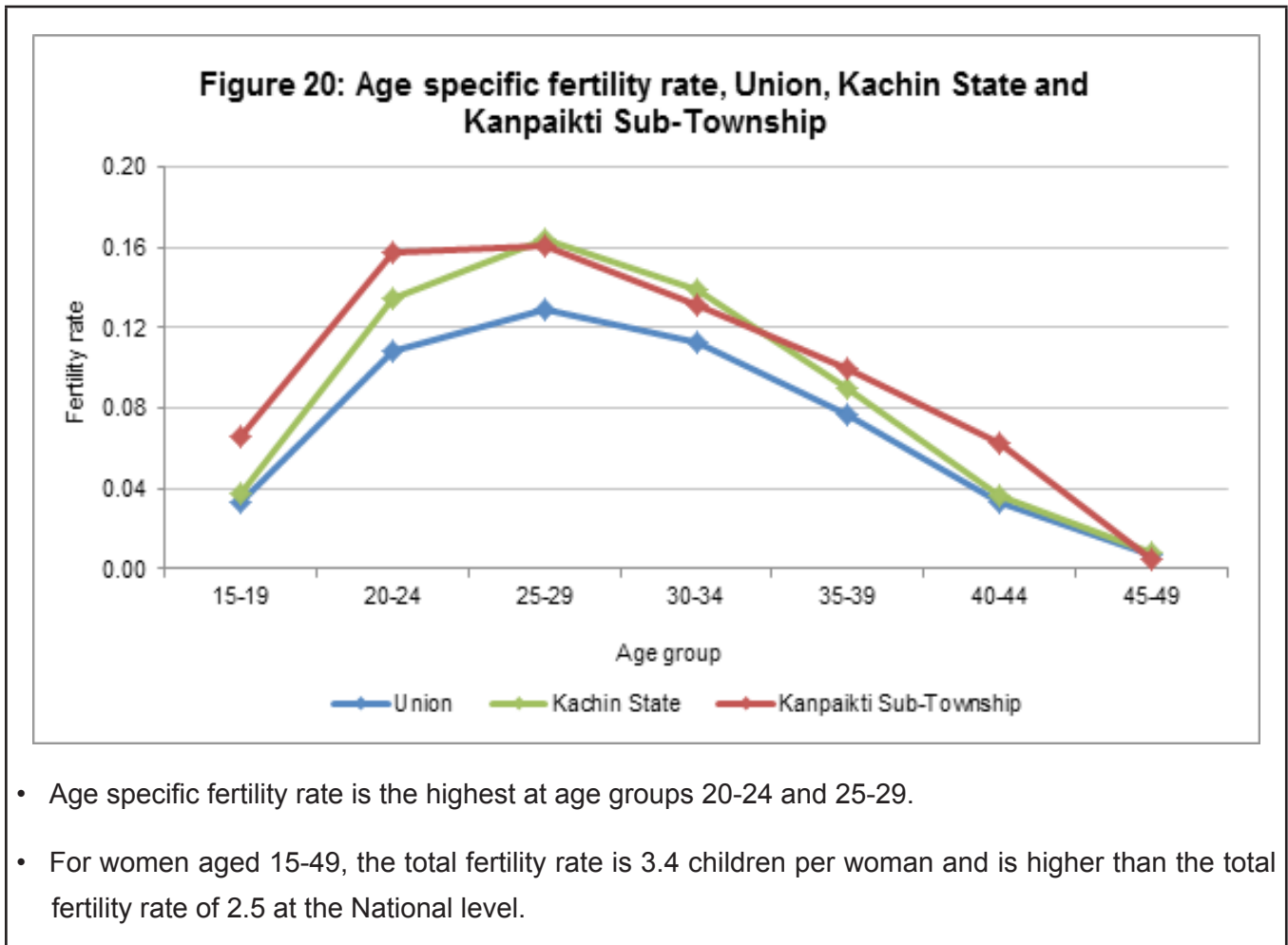
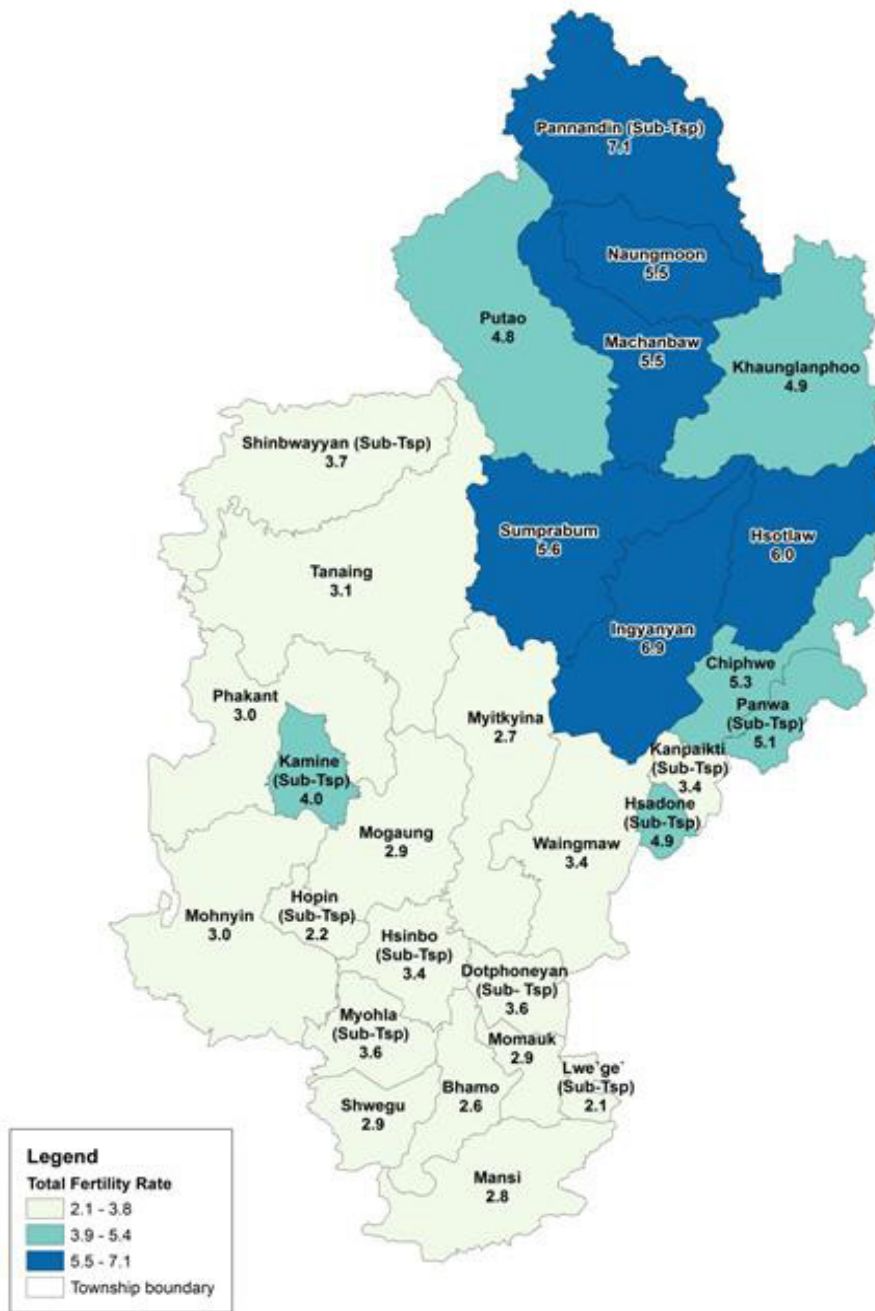
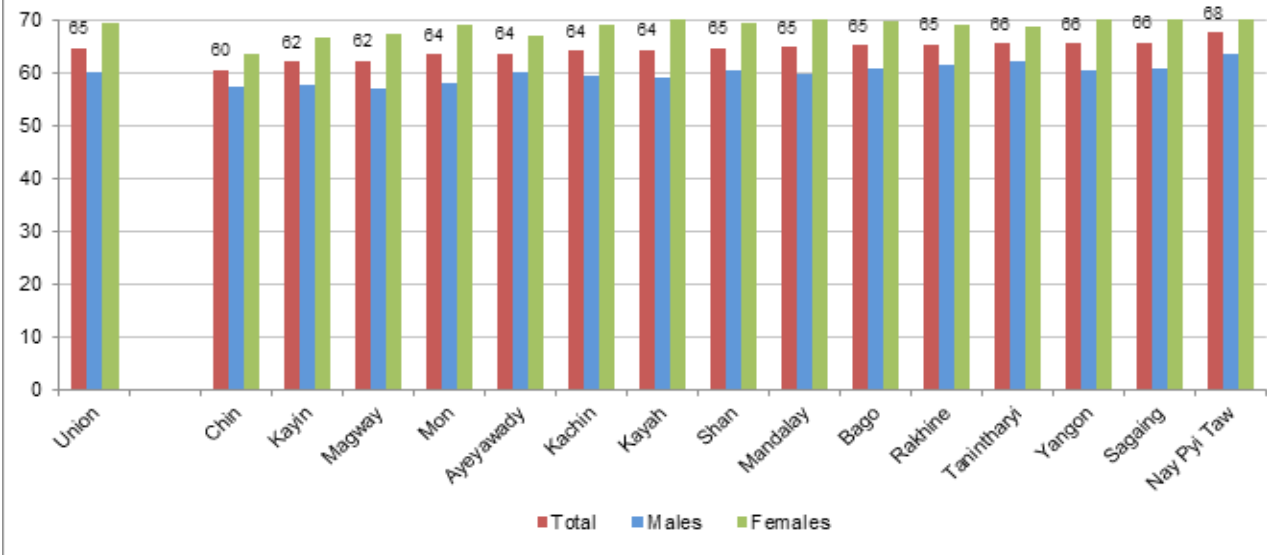


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Myitkyina District	: 3.1
Kanpaikti Sub-Township	: 3.4

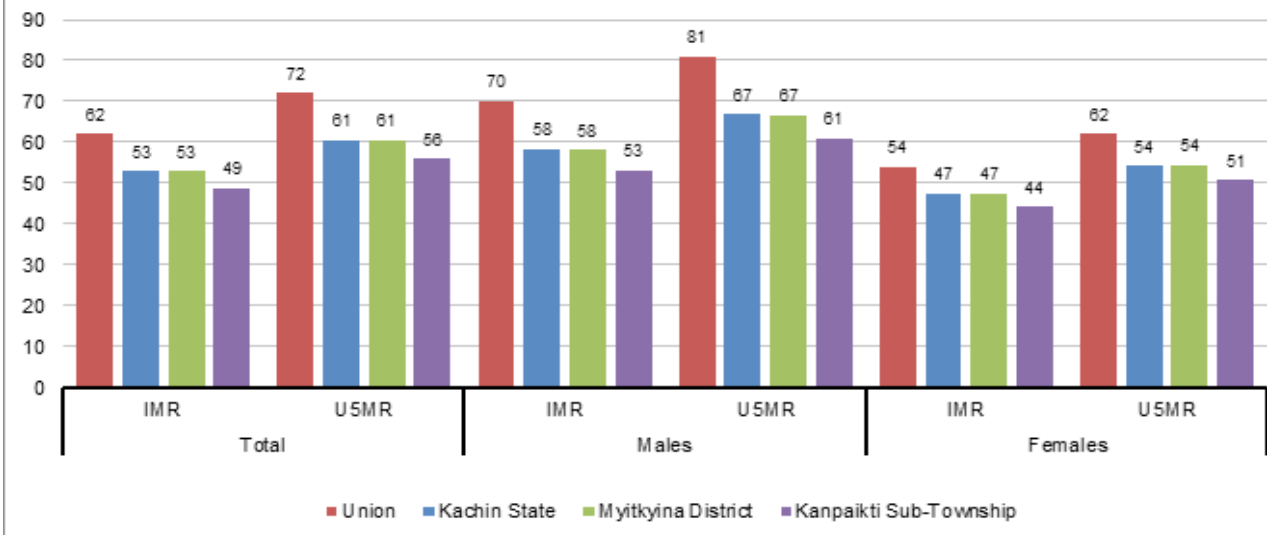
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

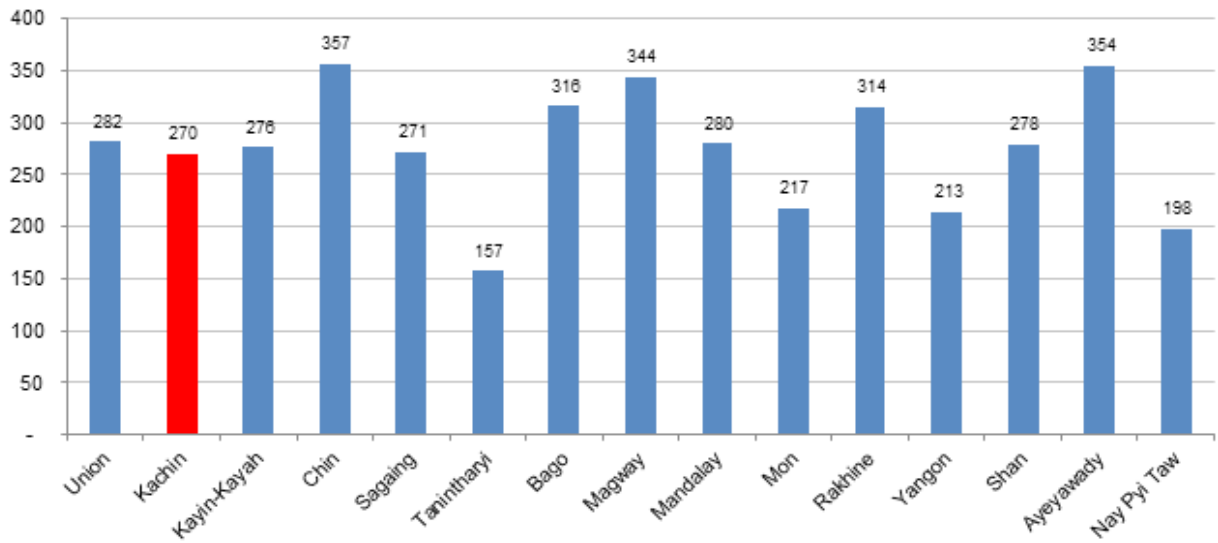
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



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

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



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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

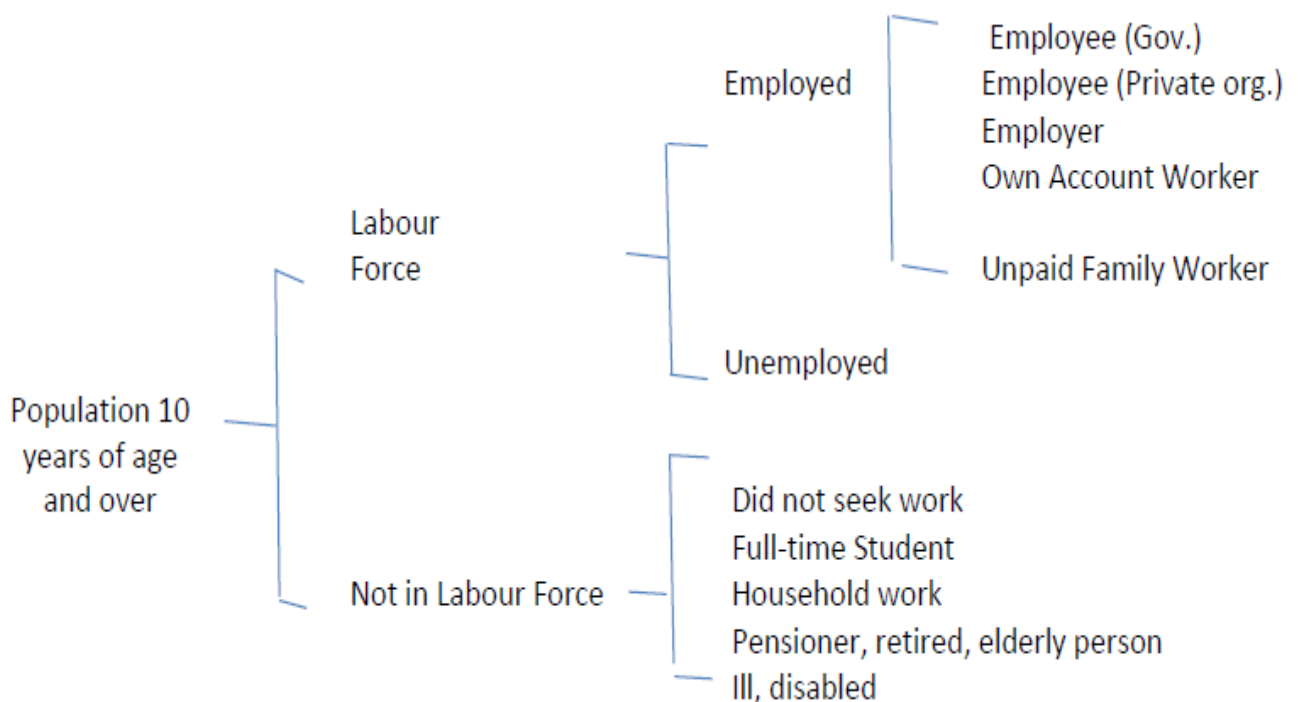
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

