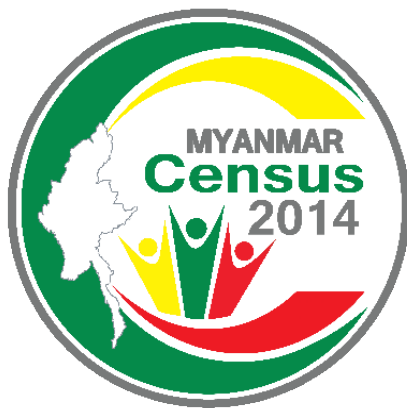


THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, BHAMO DISTRICT

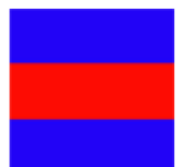
Momauk Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

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Momauk Township Report

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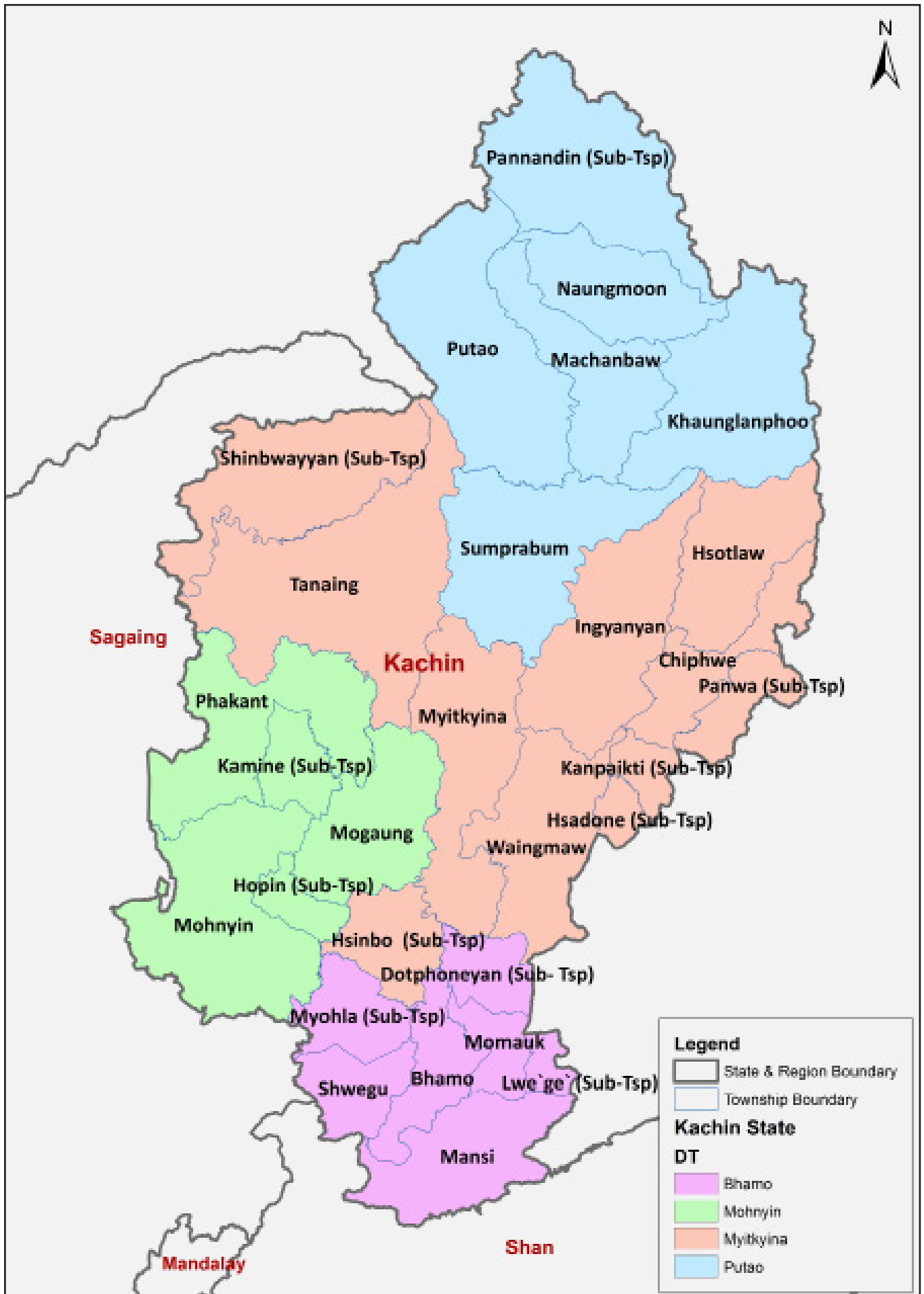
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Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Momauk Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	Enumerated Population	41,562 ²	
	Estimated Population	7,943	
Population males		20,248 (48.7%)	
Population females		21,314 (51.3%)	
Percentage of urban population		25.8%	
Area (Km ²)		991.4 ³	
Population density (per Km ²)		49.9 persons	
Median age		25.4 years	
Number of wards		3	
Number of village tracts		22	
Number of private households		8,634	
Percentage of female headed households		35.4%	
Mean household size		4.7 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group			
Children (0 – 14 years)		32.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)		61.7%	
Elderly population (65+ years)		5.8%	
Dependency ratios			
Total dependency ratio		62.2	
Child dependency ratio		52.7	
Old dependency ratio		9.5	
Ageing index		18.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)		95	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)		85.3%	
Male		89.3%	
Female		81.9%	
People with disability		Number	Per cent
Any form of disability		2,246	5.4
Walking		905	2.2
Seeing		1,253	3.0
Hearing		773	1.9
Remembering		931	2.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	24,412	74.1	
Associate Scrutiny	67	0.2	
Naturalised Scrutiny	82	0.2	
National Registration	507	1.5	
Religious	155	0.5	
Temporary Registration	188	0.6	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	53	0.2	
None	7,460	22.7	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	73.9%	86.7%	61.5%
Unemployment rate	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%
Employment to population ratio	71.8%	84.1%	59.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	7,371	85.4	
Renter	181	2.1	
Provided free (individually)	72	0.8	
Government quarters	471	5.5	
Private company quarters	*	< 0.1	
Other	536	6.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		20.8%
Bamboo	69.1%	25.0%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	21.1%	
Wood	17.6%	36.4%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		78.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	12.4%	16.9%	0.5%
Other	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	507	5.9	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	7,864	91.1	
Charcoal	239	2.8	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	*	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,993	23.1
Kerosene	23	0.3
Candle	3,248	37.6
Battery	86	1.0
Generator (private)	245	2.8
Water mill (private)	450	5.2
Solar system/energy	2,568	29.7
Other	21	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	635	7.4
Tube well, borehole	4,415	51.1
Protected well/spring	2,108	24.4
Bottled/purifier water	216	2.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>7,374</i>	<i>85.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	542	6.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	71	0.8
Waterfall/rainwater	370	4.3
Other	271	3.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,260</i>	<i>14.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	848	9.8
Tube well, borehole	4,432	51.3
Protected well/spring	1,996	23.1
Unprotected well/spring	558	6.5
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	108	1.3
Waterfall/rainwater	426	4.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	255	3.0

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	30	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	7,651	88.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>7,681</i>	<i>89.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	409	4.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.2
Other	55	0.7
None	470	5.4
Availability of communication amenities		
	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,735	31.7
Television	5,299	61.4
Landline phone	657	7.6
Mobile phone	1,657	19.2
Computer	150	1.7
Internet at home	63	0.7
Households with none of the items	2,456	28.4
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment		
	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	312	3.6
Motorcycle/Moped	6,093	70.6
Bicycle	3,000	34.7
4-Wheel tractor	1,801	20.9
Canoe/Boat	522	6.0
Motor boat	111	1.3
Cart (bullock)	2,718	31.5

Note: ¹ Population figures for Momauk 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://countryoffice.unfpa.org/myanmar/?publications>.

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 Momauk Township in Kachin State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. The information presented in this report is based on the population and households that were enumerated during the census.

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 MomaukTownship

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total Population	Enumerated Population	41,562 *		
	Estimated Population	7,943		
Males		20,248		
Females		21,314		
Sex ratio		95 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population		25.8%		
Area (Km ²)		991.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)		49.9 persons		
Number of wards		3		
Number of village tracts		22		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households		40,157	10,530	29,627
Number of conventional households		8,634	2,090	6,544
Mean household size		4.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Momauk Township, there are more females than males with 95 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (25.8%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Momauk Township is 50 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Momauk Township. This is slightly greater than to the Union average at 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;
Momauk Township (Bhamo District, Kachin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	8,634	41,562	20,248	21,314
	Ward	2,090	10,741	5,039	5,702
1	Khar Nan(W)	628	3,173	1,538	1,635
2	Ah Lin Kawng(W)	715	3,742	1,745	1,997
3	Kyay Nan Waing(W)	747	3,826	1,756	2,070
	Village Tract	6,544	30,821	15,209	15,612
1	Man Pon(VT)	605	2,886	1,514	1,372
2	Kyauk Sa Khan(VT)	89	486	252	234
3	Kun Bang(VT)	57	251	128	123
4	Ja Hkan Dat(VT)	140	611	307	304
5	Gwei Ka Htaung(VT)	36	158	99	59
6	Prang Hku Dong(VT)	-	50	45	5
7	Myo Thit(VT)	479	2,382	1,155	1,227
8	Min Gyan(VT)	524	2,353	1,056	1,297
9	Si Kaw(VT)	307	1,336	607	729
10	Khon Sint(VT)	352	1,610	785	825
11	Man Nawng(VT)	853	3,554	1,732	1,822
12	Hnin Ei(VT)	417	2,010	988	1,022
13	Pan Choe Hai(VT)	388	1,895	886	1,009
14	Ma Khwei(VT)	334	1,662	852	810
15	Nawng Kun (Nawng Kawn)(VT)	226	1,155	583	572
16	Nawng Kon(VT)	279	1,397	691	706
17	Maing Khat(VT)	915	4,322	2,123	2,199
18	Tar Li(VT)	324	1,693	852	841
19	Num Lang(VT)	159	755	421	334
20	Sing Lun(VT)	24	93	51	42
21	Pan Mu(VT)	26	115	60	55
22	Kon Pyi(VT)	10	47	22	25

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Momauk Township

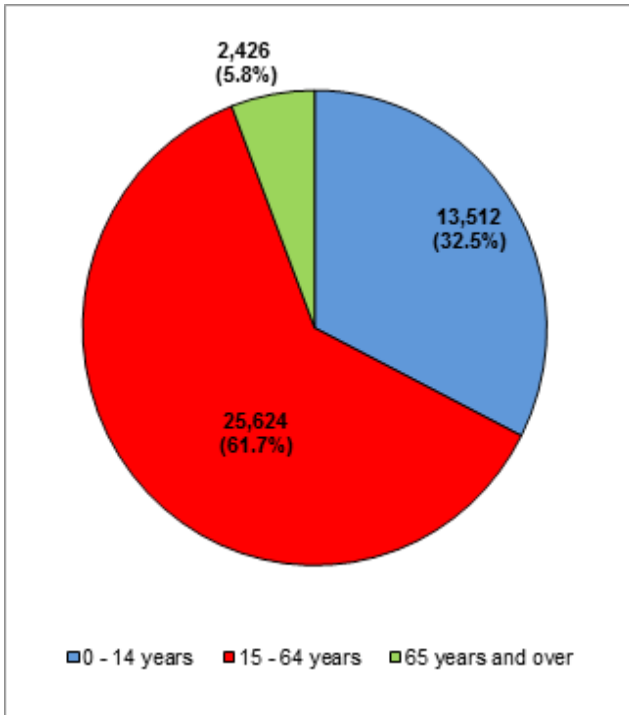
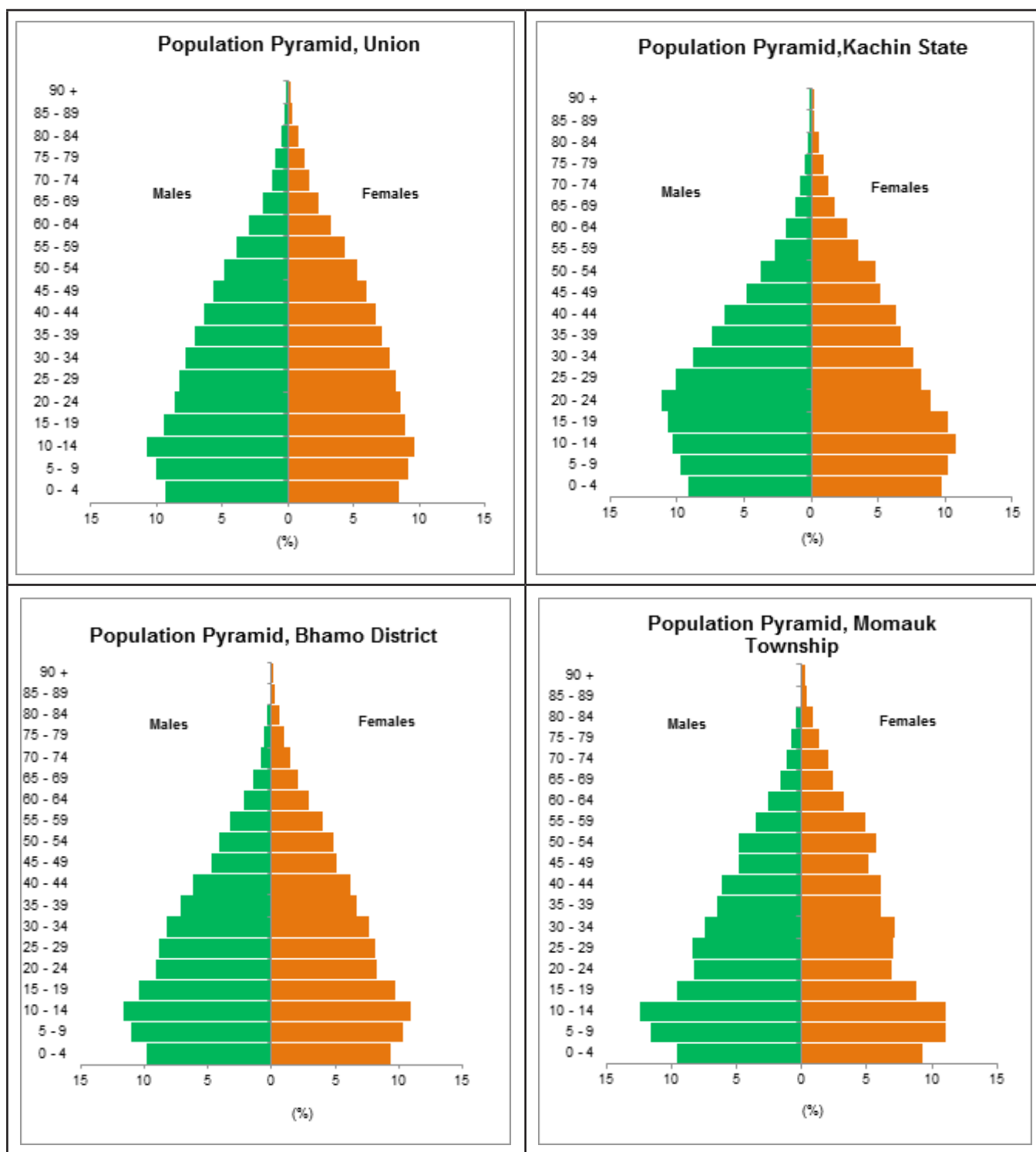


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Momauk Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	41,562	20,248	21,314
0 - 4	3,923	1,941	1,982
5 - 9	4,714	2,355	2,359
10 - 14	4,875	2,512	2,363
15 - 19	3,828	1,938	1,890
20 - 24	3,153	1,673	1,480
25 - 29	3,203	1,697	1,506
30 - 34	3,019	1,506	1,513
35 - 39	2,627	1,327	1,300
40 - 44	2,541	1,233	1,308
45 - 49	2,074	977	1,097
50 - 54	2,187	973	1,214
55 - 59	1,757	716	1,041
60 - 64	1,235	534	701
65 - 69	839	334	505
70 - 74	677	234	443
75 - 79	434	155	279
80 - 84	293	99	194
85 - 89	112	27	85
90 +	71	17	54

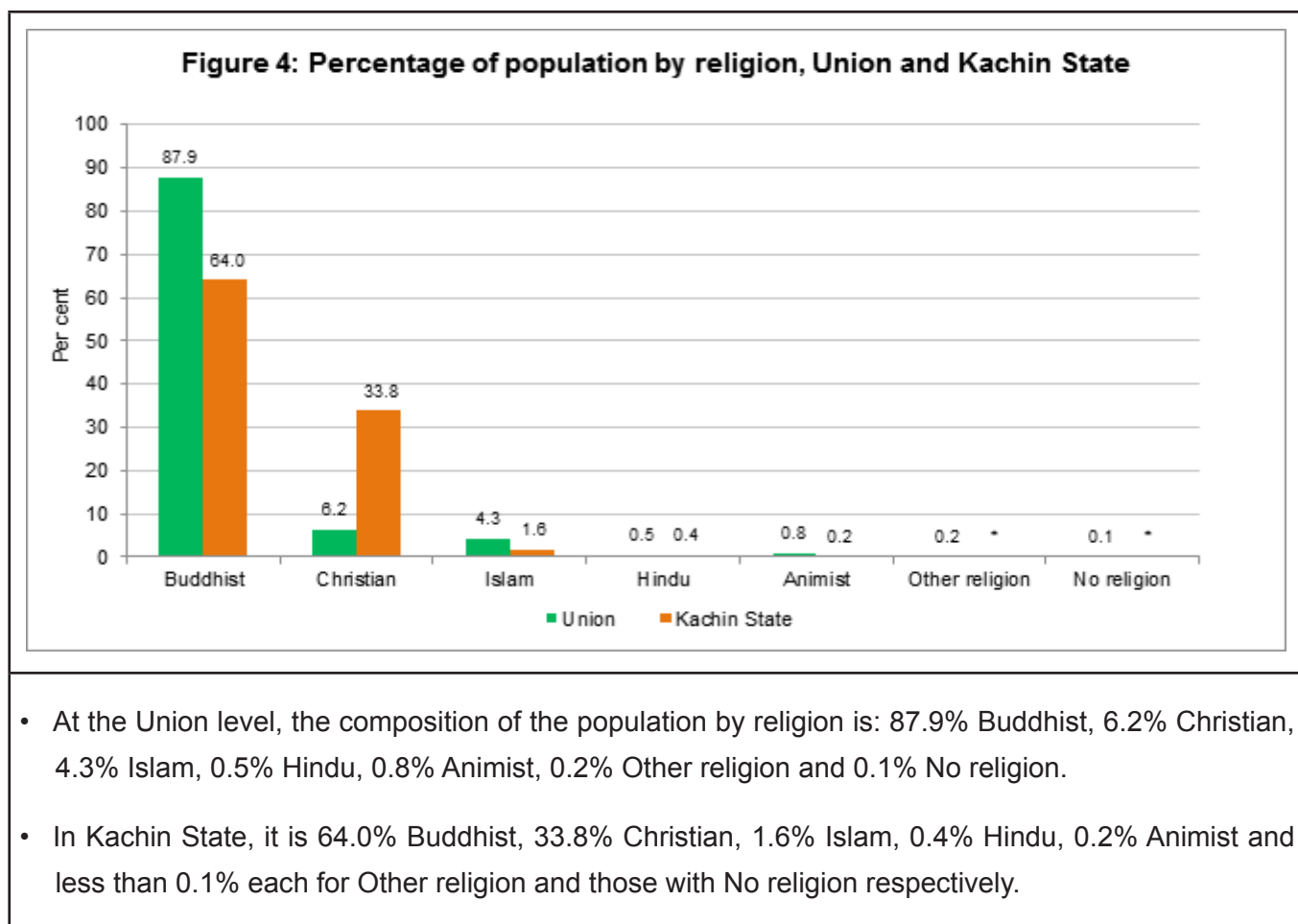
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Momauk Township is 61.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kachin State, Bhamo District and Momauk Township)



- In Momauk Township, the population has noticeably increased for age group 10-14. The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Momauk Township.
- Starting from age group 40-44, there are less 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	826	417	409	229	120	109
6	921	449	472	796	388	408
7	995	497	498	929	455	474
8	990	500	490	943	483	460
9	956	471	485	914	446	468
10	1,038	535	503	981	503	478
11	861	452	409	812	426	386
12	1,023	522	501	928	470	458
13	977	488	489	850	417	433
14	872	420	452	687	319	368
15	795	383	412	511	220	291
16	759	372	387	399	173	226
17	775	410	365	307	118	189
18	776	379	397	219	101	118
19	594	301	293	138	60	78
20	678	317	361	95	41	54
21	490	226	264	40	18	22
22	572	285	287	29	17	12
23	542	269	273	17	8	9
24	522	254	268	15	12	3
25	615	313	302	8	6	2
26	541	265	276	4	2	2
27	598	304	294	5	4	1
28	645	321	324	3	-	3
29	556	274	282	6	4	2

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

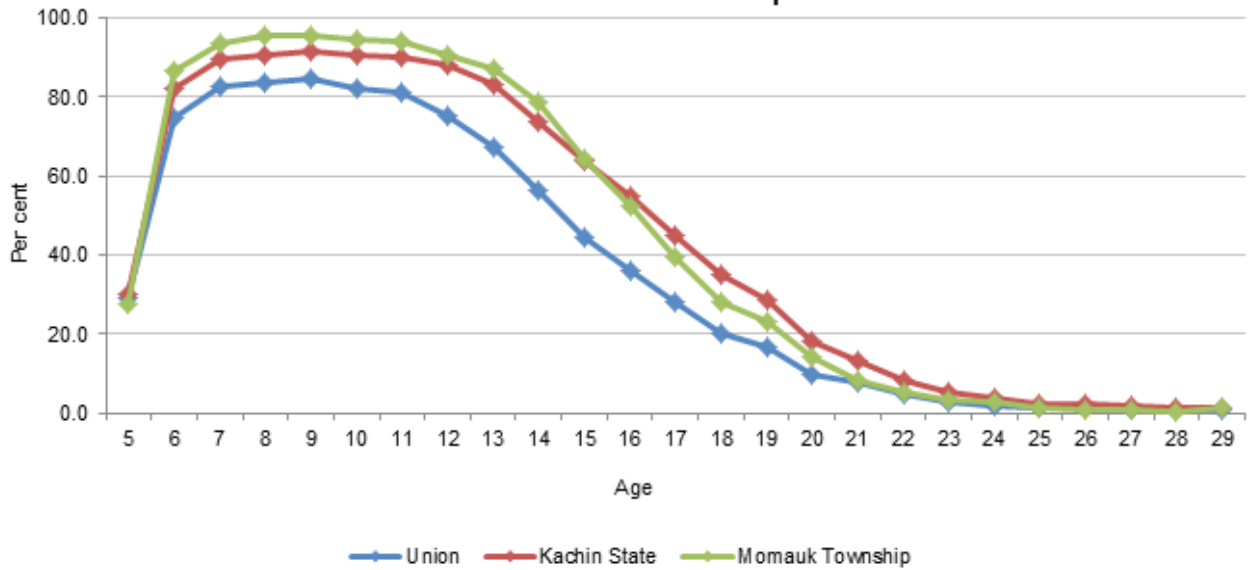
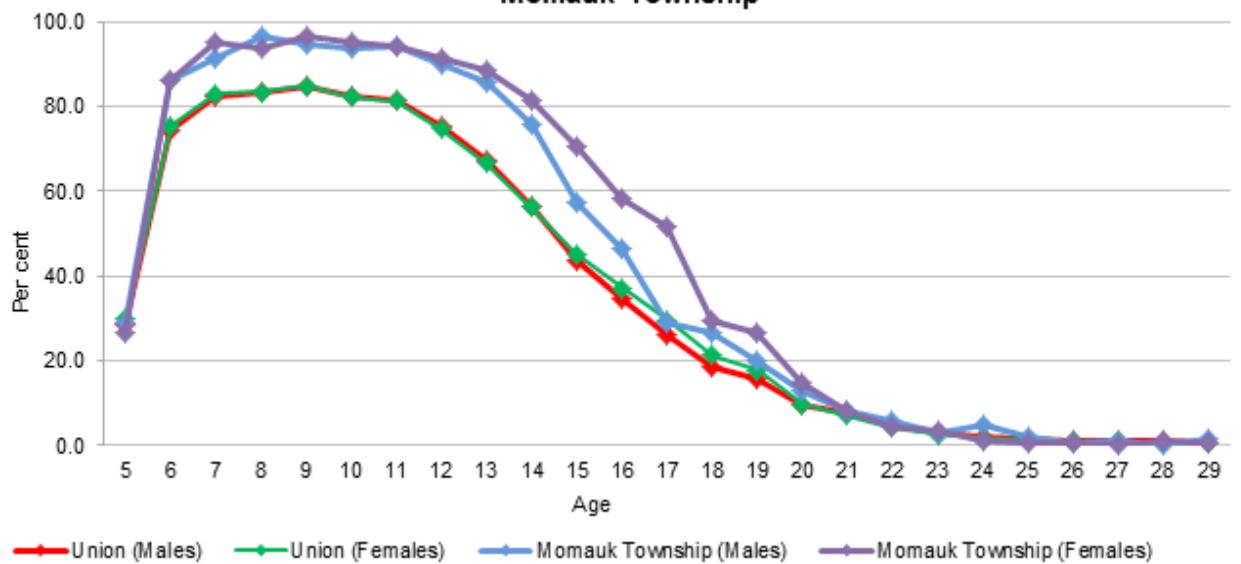


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Momauk Township



- School attendance in Momauk Township drops starting from age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Momauk Township is higher than that of the Union average.

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

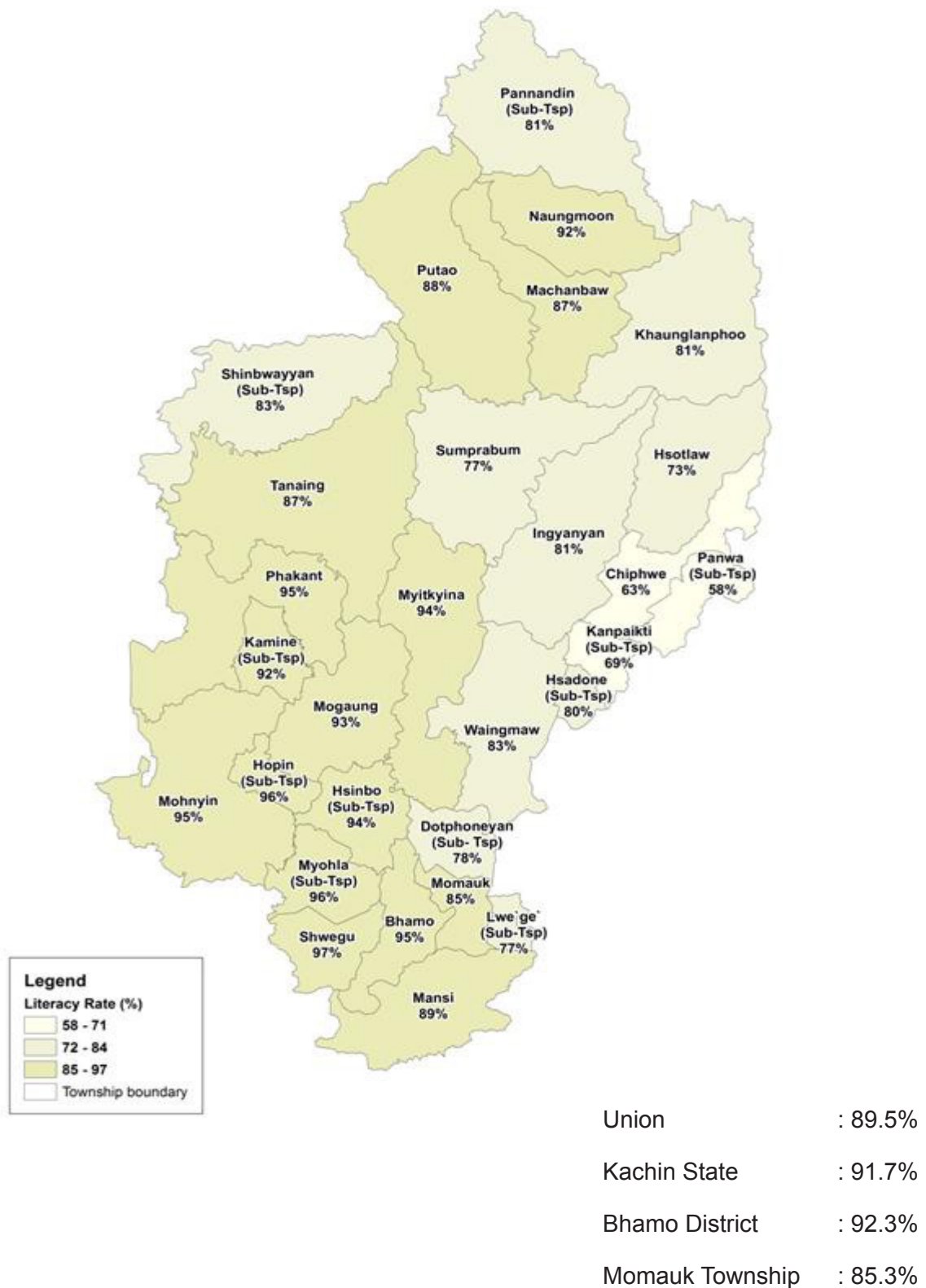


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Momauk Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,503	98.0
Males	3,196	98.0
Females	3,307	98.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Momauk Township is 85.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 81.9 per cent and for the males it is 89.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.0 per cent with 98.1 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

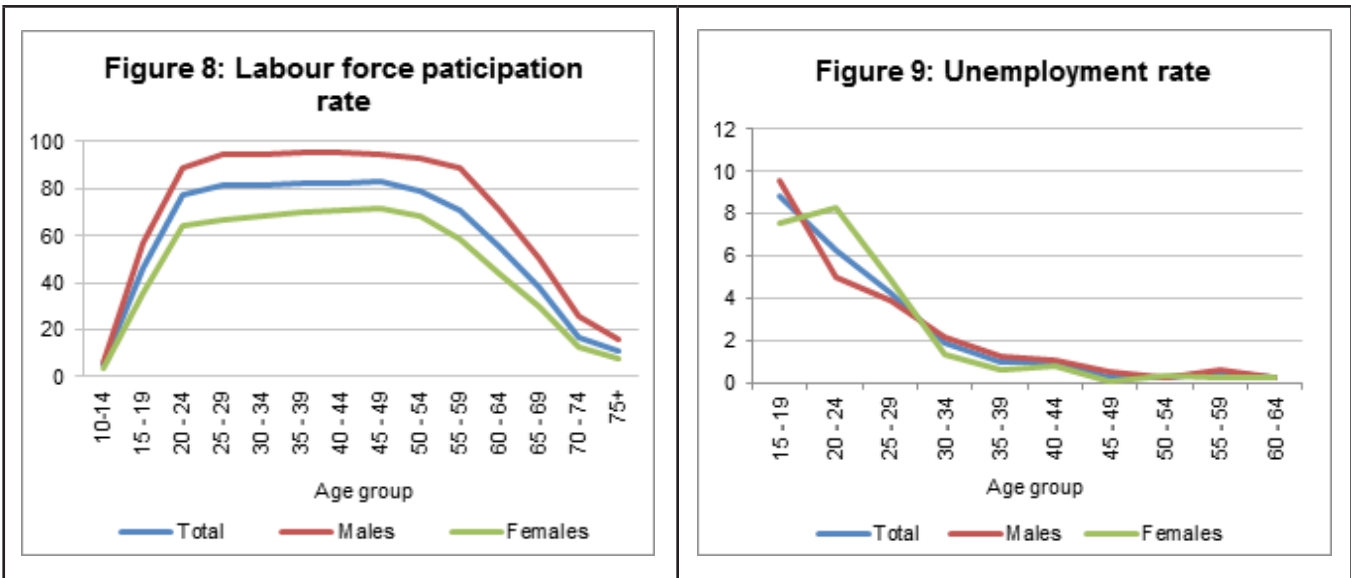
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	21,069	3,999	19.0	5,802	3,043	4,459	2,014	31	1,031	31	14	645
Urban	5,107	300	5.9	1,038	748	1,500	976	13	518	7	6	1
Rural	15,962	3,699	23.2	4,764	2,295	2,959	1,038	18	513	24	8	644
Males	9,829	1,380	14.0	2,734	1,480	2,282	945	22	468	20	7	491
Females	11,240	2,619	23.3	3,068	1,563	2,177	1,069	9	563	11	7	154

- Nineteen per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 23.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 14.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 23.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 14.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.9 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	5.2	6.3	4.0	7.9	8.8	6.3
15 - 19	46.4	57.1	35.5	8.8	9.6	7.6
20 - 24	77.1	88.6	64.2	6.3	5.0	8.3
25 - 29	81.4	94.2	67.0	4.3	3.9	4.9
30 - 34	81.5	94.8	68.3	1.9	2.2	1.4
35 - 39	82.6	95.3	69.7	1.0	1.3	0.6
40 - 44	82.6	95.1	70.7	1.0	1.1	0.8
45 - 49	82.8	95.0	71.9	0.3	0.5	0.1
50 - 54	79.2	92.8	68.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
55 - 59	70.9	89.1	58.4	0.5	0.6	0.3
60 - 64	55.5	70.6	44.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
65 - 69	37.9	50.3	29.7	0.3	0.6	-
70 - 74	17.1	25.6	12.6	-	-	-
75 +	10.7	16.1	8.0	-	-	-
15 - 24	60.3	71.7	48.1	7.4	7.0	8.0
15 - 64	73.9	86.7	61.5	2.8	2.9	2.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Momauk Township is 73.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 61.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is at 86.7 per cent.
- In Momauk Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 5.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Momauk Township is 2.8 per cent. There is not much difference the unemployment rate for males (2.9%) and for females (2.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 8.0 per cent.

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

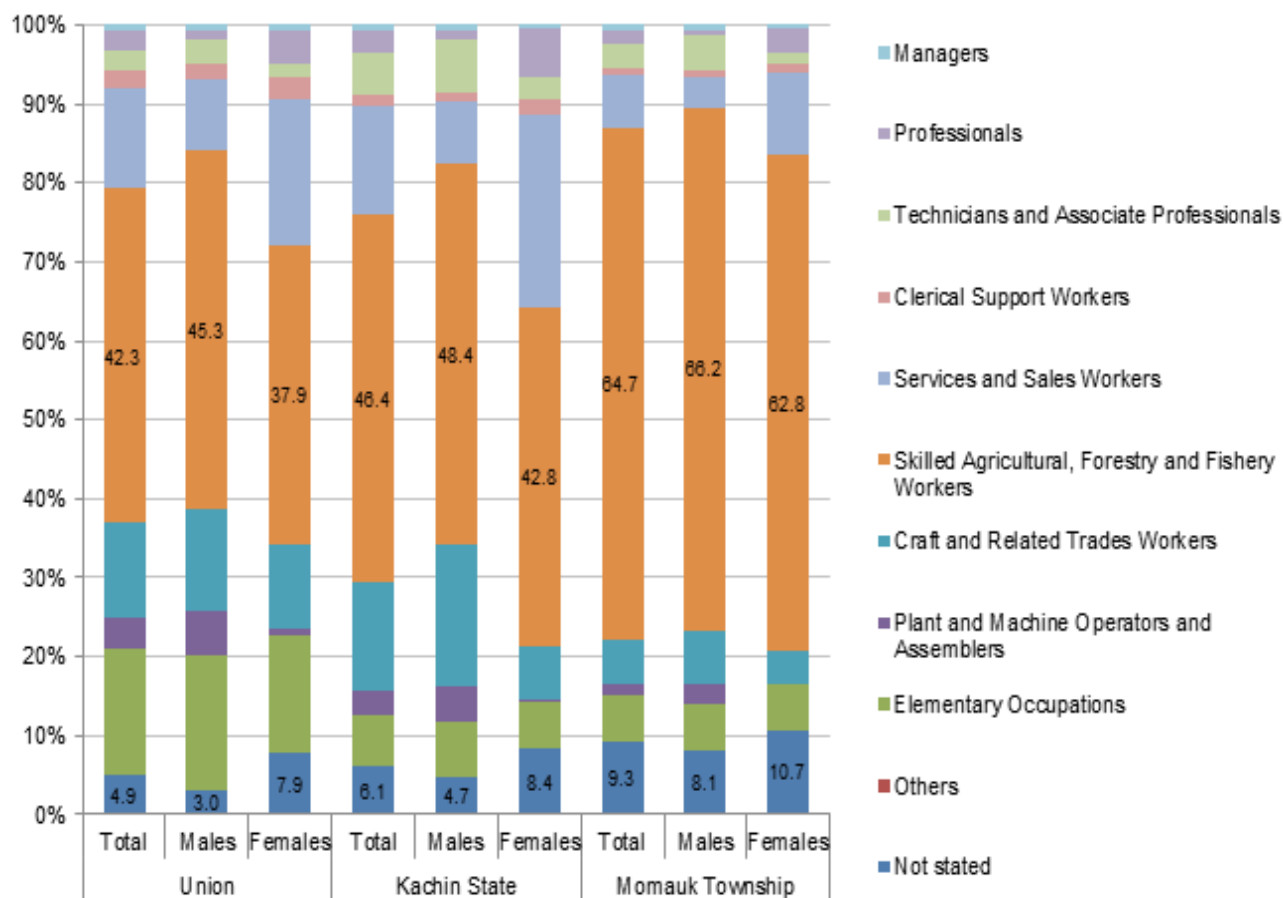
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	13,212	0.4	47.6	28.4	15.4	2.5	5.8
Males	4,618	0.6	65.8	5.7	14.6	3.3	10.0
Females	8,594	0.2	37.8	40.6	15.8	2.0	3.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 65.8 per cent of males are full time students while 40.6 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	17,381	9,666	7,715	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	103	79	24	0.6	0.8	0.3
Professionals	305	47	258	1.8	0.5	3.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	542	439	103	3.1	4.5	1.3
Clerical Support Workers	171	86	85	1.0	0.9	1.1
Services and Sales Workers	1,161	361	800	6.7	3.7	10.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	11,243	6,398	4,845	64.7	66.2	62.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	997	671	326	5.7	6.9	4.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	229	222	7	1.3	2.3	0.1
Elementary Occupations	1,019	580	439	5.9	6.0	5.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,611	783	828	9.3	8.1	10.7

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



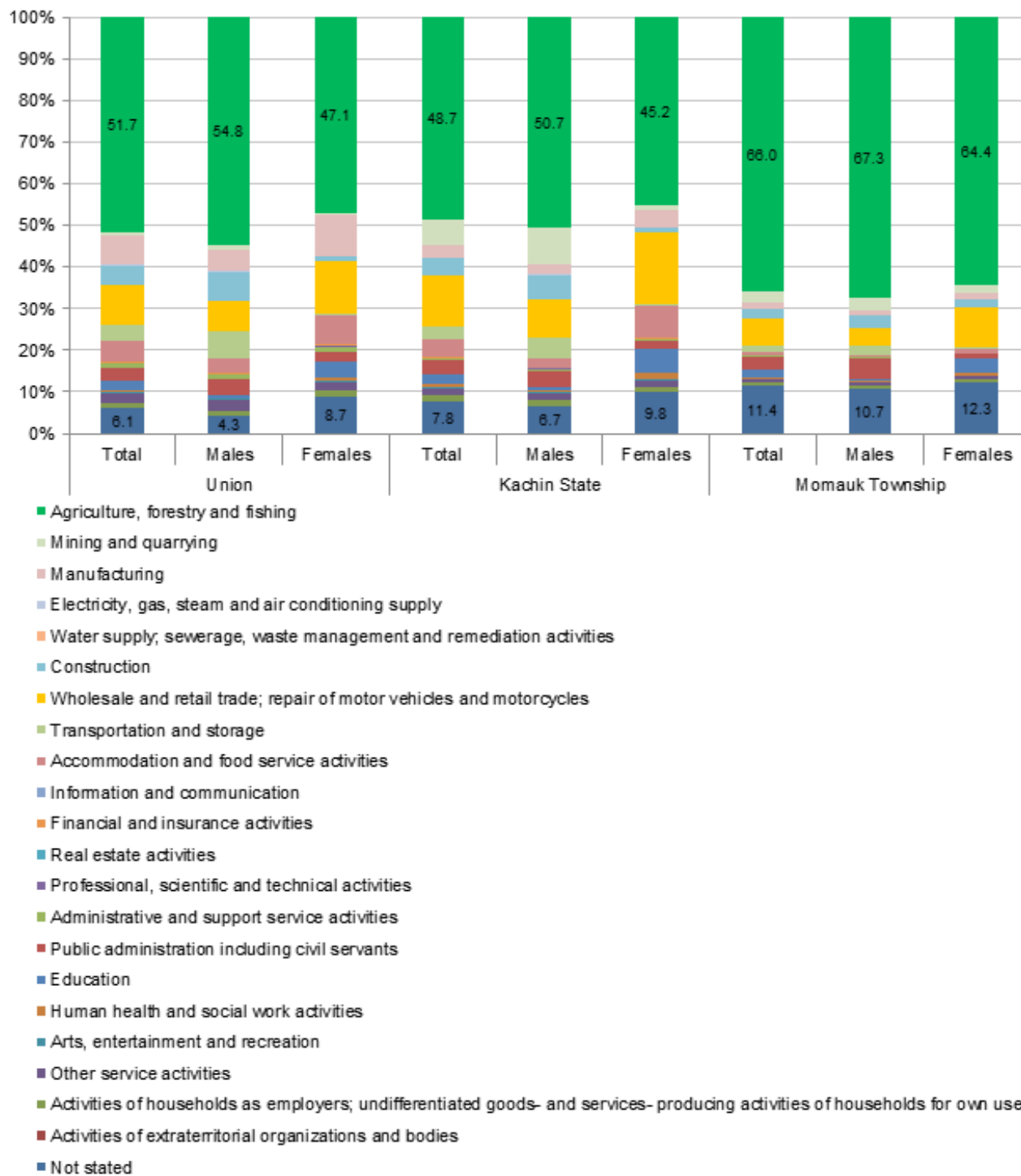
- In Momauk Township, 64.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 66.2 per cent of males and 62.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	17,381	9,666	7,715	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,471	6,504	4,967	66.0	67.3	64.4
Mining and quarrying	451	314	137	2.6	3.2	1.8
Manufacturing	230	106	124	1.3	1.1	1.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Construction	441	300	141	2.5	3.1	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,145	388	757	6.6	4.0	9.8
Transportation and storage	248	237	11	1.4	2.5	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	121	29	92	0.7	0.3	1.2
Information and communication	14	13	1	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	2	-	2	*	-	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4	3	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	22	19	3	0.1	0.2	*
Public administration including civil servants	588	497	91	3.4	5.1	1.2
Education	307	37	270	1.8	0.4	3.5
Human health and social work activities	67	22	45	0.4	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	2	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	150	86	64	0.9	0.9	0.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	131	71	60	0.8	0.7	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	3	3	*	*	*
Not stated	1,978	1,032	946	11.4	10.7	12.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



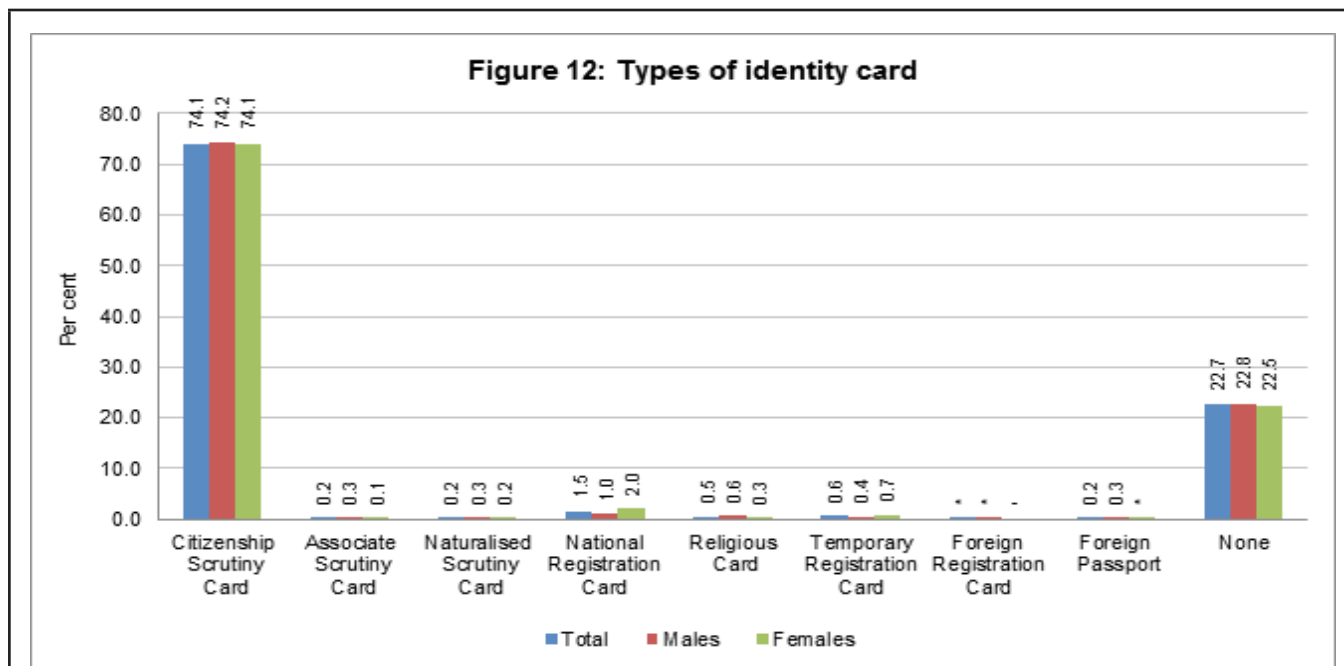
- In Momauk Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 66.0 per cent.
- There are 67.3 per cent of males and 64.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kachin State, there 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	24,412	67	82	507	155	188	*	53	7,460
Urban	6,353	20	31	38	47	31	-	2	1,660
Rural	18,059	47	51	469	108	157	*	51	5,800
Males	11,832	47	50	167	96	63	*	51	3,645
Females	12,580	20	32	340	59	125	-	2	3,815

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Momauk Township, 74.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 22.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 22.8 per cent of males and 22.5 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	41,562	39,316	2,246	5.4	1,253	773	905	931
0 - 4	3,923	3,885	38	1.0	8	11	22	29
5 - 9	4,714	4,670	44	0.9	3	9	13	27
10 - 14	4,875	4,819	56	1.1	8	13	7	44
15 - 19	3,828	3,771	57	1.5	16	18	15	33
20 - 24	3,153	3,097	56	1.8	12	14	24	25
25 - 29	3,203	3,138	65	2.0	11	17	28	27
30 - 34	3,019	2,947	72	2.4	16	23	25	27
35 - 39	2,627	2,552	75	2.9	20	18	24	31
40 - 44	2,541	2,436	105	4.1	40	37	26	32
45 - 49	2,074	1,930	144	6.9	85	31	32	41
50 - 54	2,187	1,996	191	8.7	125	30	49	44
55 - 59	1,757	1,513	244	13.9	155	72	70	59
60 - 64	1,235	984	251	20.3	168	62	94	67
65 - 69	839	629	210	25.0	140	78	88	78
70 - 74	677	454	223	32.9	155	94	105	105
75 - 79	434	266	168	38.7	115	89	105	99
80 - 84	293	149	144	49.1	102	91	98	98
85 - 89	112	53	59	52.7	43	36	43	37
90 +	71	27	44	62.0	31	30	37	28

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	20,248	19,282	966	4.8	492	293	360	388
0 - 4	1,941	1,923	18	0.9	3	3	10	13
5 - 9	2,355	2,333	22	0.9	-	3	8	15
10 - 14	2,512	2,477	35	1.4	7	5	4	28
15 - 19	1,938	1,906	32	1.7	8	10	13	21
20 - 24	1,673	1,638	35	2.1	7	8	14	18
25 - 29	1,697	1,656	41	2.4	8	10	20	16
30 - 34	1,506	1,465	41	2.7	10	13	15	16
35 - 39	1,327	1,283	44	3.3	8	10	15	20
40 - 44	1,233	1,177	56	4.5	21	23	17	15
45 - 49	977	907	70	7.2	37	12	19	22
50 - 54	973	888	85	8.7	55	15	18	18
55 - 59	716	625	91	12.7	54	25	24	22
60 - 64	534	430	104	19.5	78	22	31	24
65 - 69	334	250	84	25.1	55	34	30	34
70 - 74	234	157	77	32.9	51	30	36	28
75 - 79	155	100	55	35.5	32	24	30	25
80 - 84	99	50	49	49.5	36	30	35	35
85 - 89	27	10	17	63.0	14	10	12	11
90 +	17	7	10	58.8	8	6	9	7

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	21,314	20,034	1,280	6.0	761	480	545	543
0 - 4	1,982	1,962	20	1.0	5	8	12	16
5 - 9	2,359	2,337	22	0.9	3	6	5	12
10 - 14	2,363	2,342	21	0.9	1	8	3	16
15 - 19	1,890	1,865	25	1.3	8	8	2	12
20 - 24	1,480	1,459	21	1.4	5	6	10	7
25 - 29	1,506	1,482	24	1.6	3	7	8	11
30 - 34	1,513	1,482	31	2.0	6	10	10	11
35 - 39	1,300	1,269	31	2.4	12	8	9	11
40 - 44	1,308	1,259	49	3.7	19	14	9	17
45 - 49	1,097	1,023	74	6.7	48	19	13	19
50 - 54	1,214	1,108	106	8.7	70	15	31	26
55 - 59	1,041	888	153	14.7	101	47	46	37
60 - 64	701	554	147	21.0	90	40	63	43
65 - 69	505	379	126	25.0	85	44	58	44
70 - 74	443	297	146	33.0	104	64	69	77
75 - 79	279	166	113	40.5	83	65	75	74
80 - 84	194	99	95	49.0	66	61	63	63
85 - 89	85	43	42	49.4	29	26	31	26
90 +	54	20	34	63.0	23	24	28	21

- Five in every 100 persons in Momauk 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 55.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by remembering.

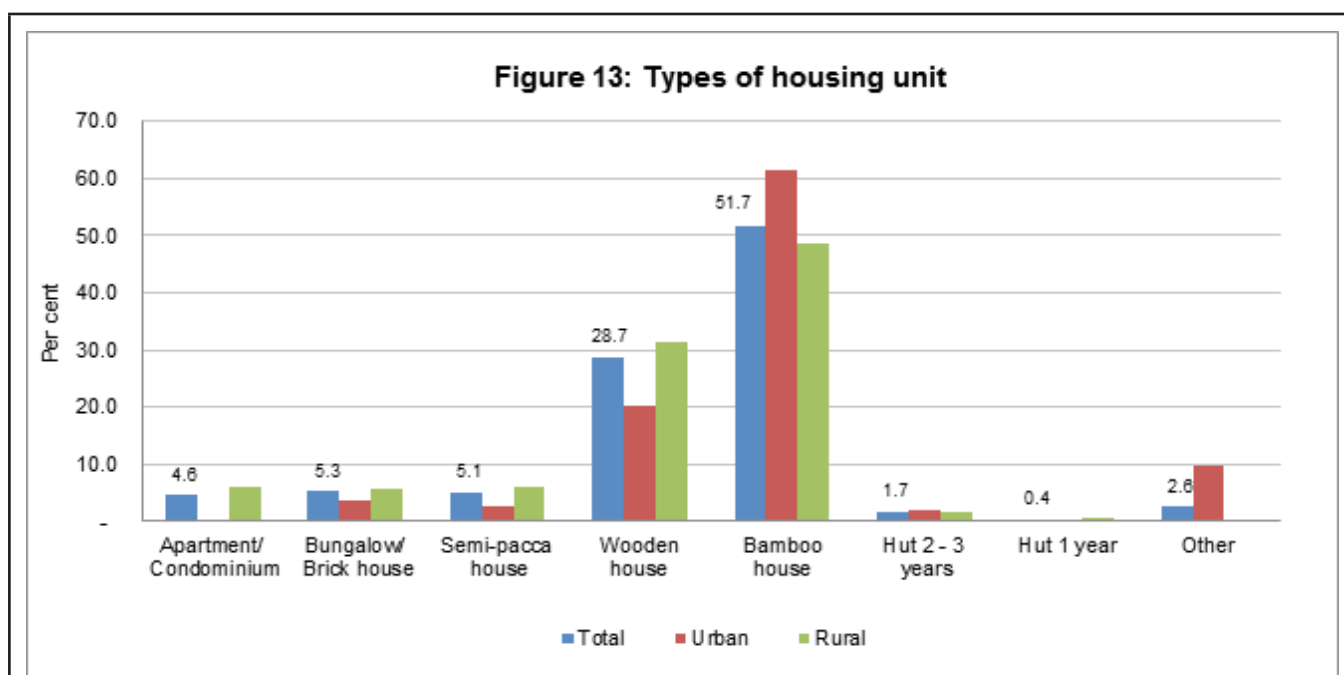
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	8,634	4.6	5.3	5.1	28.7	51.7	1.7	0.4	2.6
Urban	2,090	*	3.6	2.6	20.4	61.6	2.0	0.1	9.6
Rural	6,544	6.0	5.8	5.9	31.4	48.5	1.6	0.5	0.3

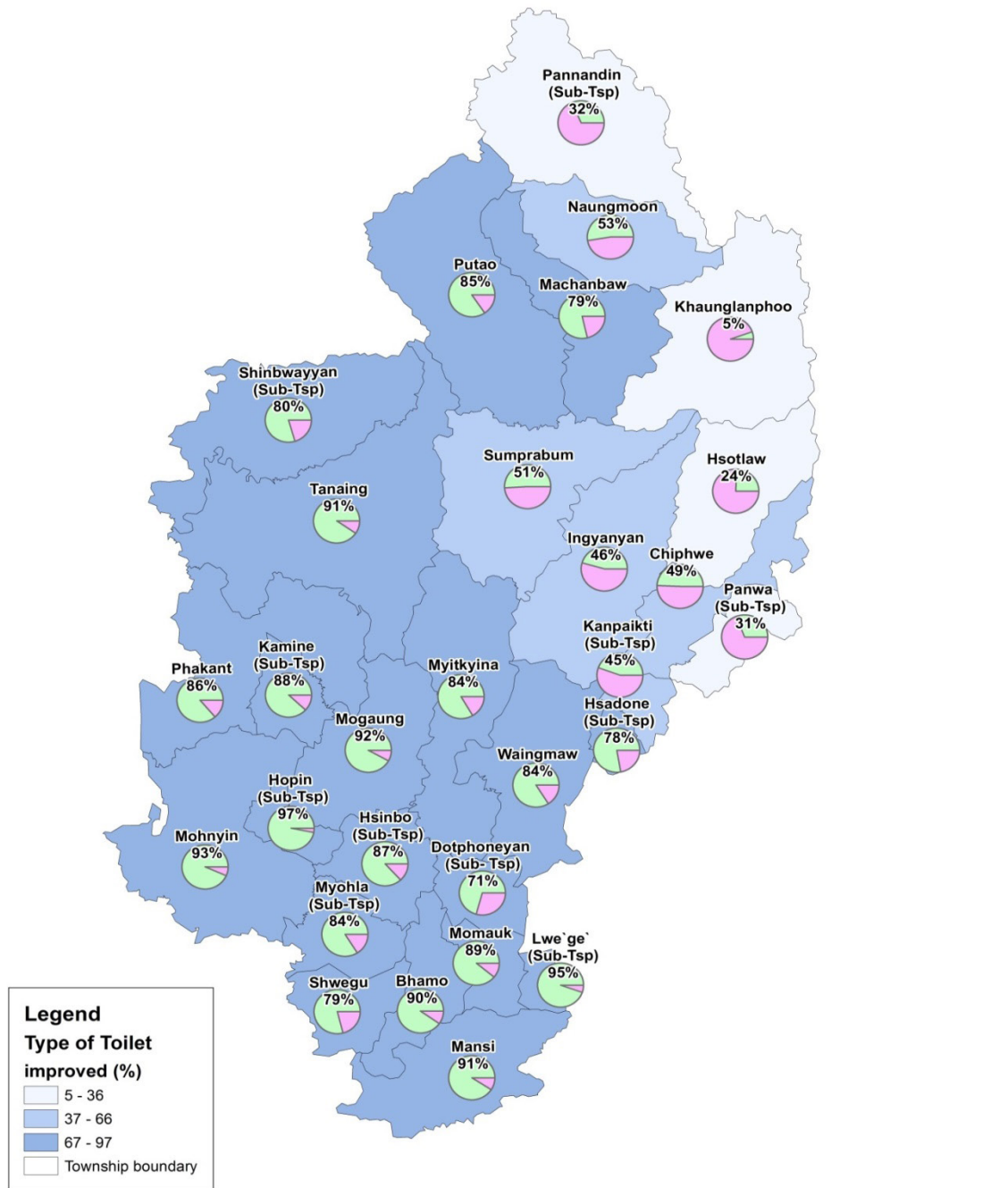
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Momauk Township are living in bamboo houses (51.7%) followed by wooden houses (28.7%).
- Some 61.6 per cent of urban households and 48.5 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	: 85.5%
Bhamo District	: 86.7%
Momauk Township	: 89.0%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	0.5	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		88.6	91.8	87.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>89.0</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>87.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		4.7	6.8	4.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	*	0.3
Other		0.7	0.4	0.7
None		5.4	0.5	7.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,634	2,090	6,544

- Some 89.0 per cent of the households in Momauk Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (88.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities of Momauk Township belongs to the range of (67-97) per cent.
- 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 5.4 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 Momauk Township, 7.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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

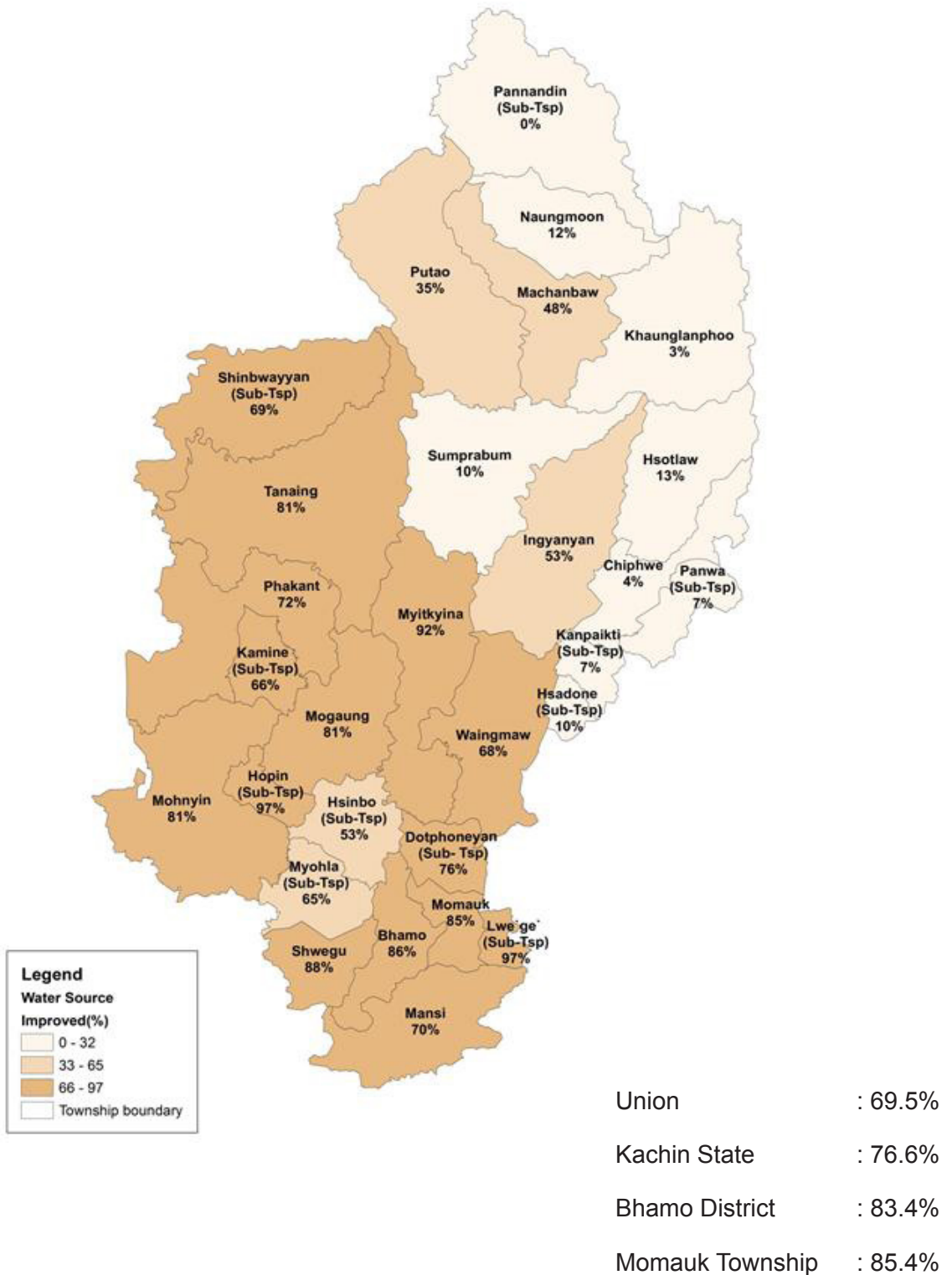


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		7.4	6.8	7.5
Tube well, borehole		51.1	24.8	59.5
Protected well/ Spring		24.4	37.2	20.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.5	3.7	2.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>85.4</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>89.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		6.3	17.6	2.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	*	0.1
River/stream/ canal		0.8	0.3	1.0
Waterfall/ Rain water		4.3	-	5.7
Other		3.1	9.6	1.0
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>14.6</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>10.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,634	2,090	6,544

- In Momauk Township, 85.4 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 households using improved sources of drinking water in Momauk township belongs to the range of (66-97) per cent and is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 51.1 per cent of the households use water from tube well,borehole and 24.4 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 14.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 10.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

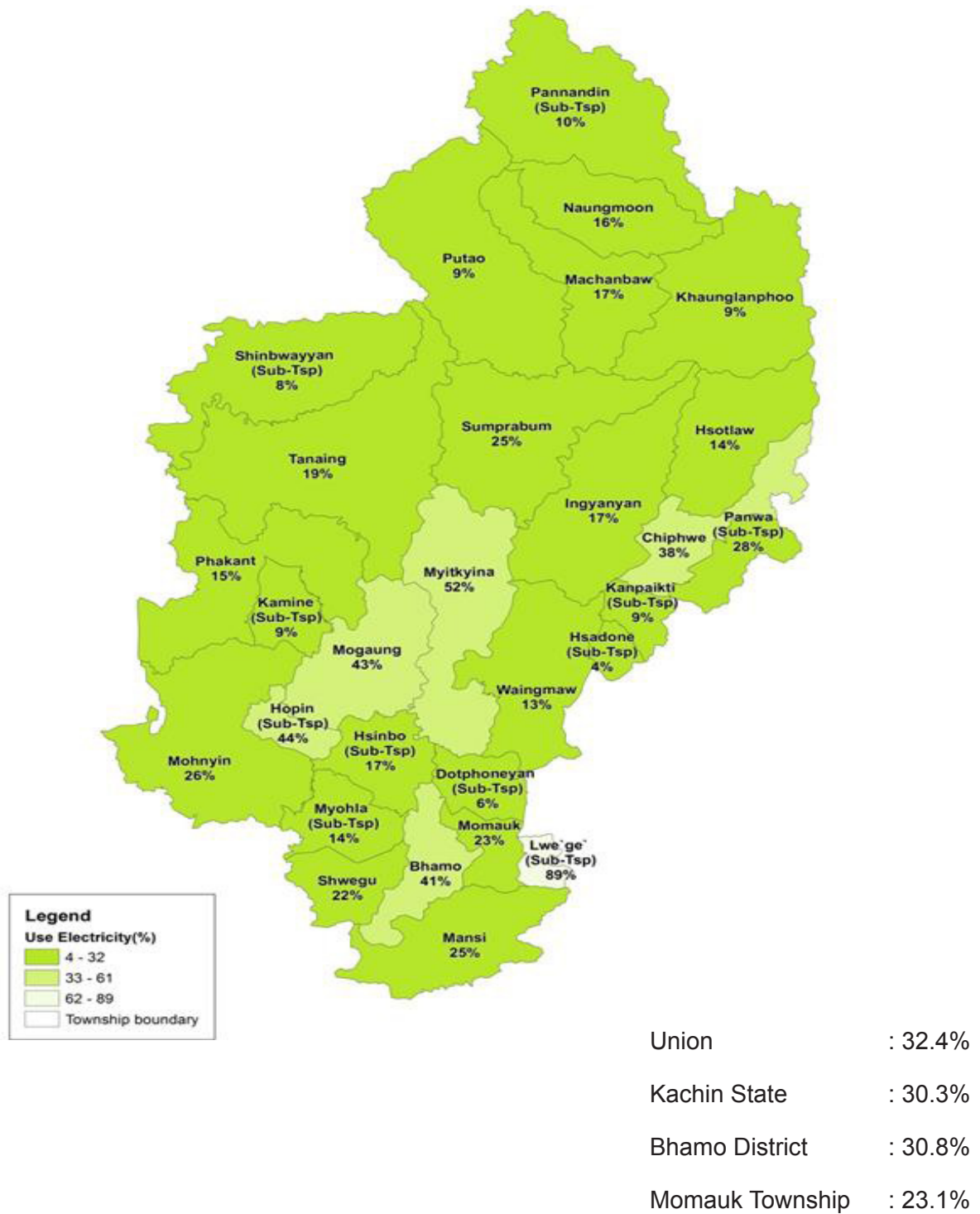


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		23.1	66.7	9.2
Kerosene		0.3	0.1	0.3
Candle		37.6	22.9	42.3
Battery		1.0	1.3	0.9
Generator (private)		2.8	-	3.7
Water mill (private)		5.2	-	6.9
Solar system/energy		29.7	8.7	36.5
Other		0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,634	2,090	6,544

- In Momauk Township, 23.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of (4-32) per cent 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 37.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 42.3 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

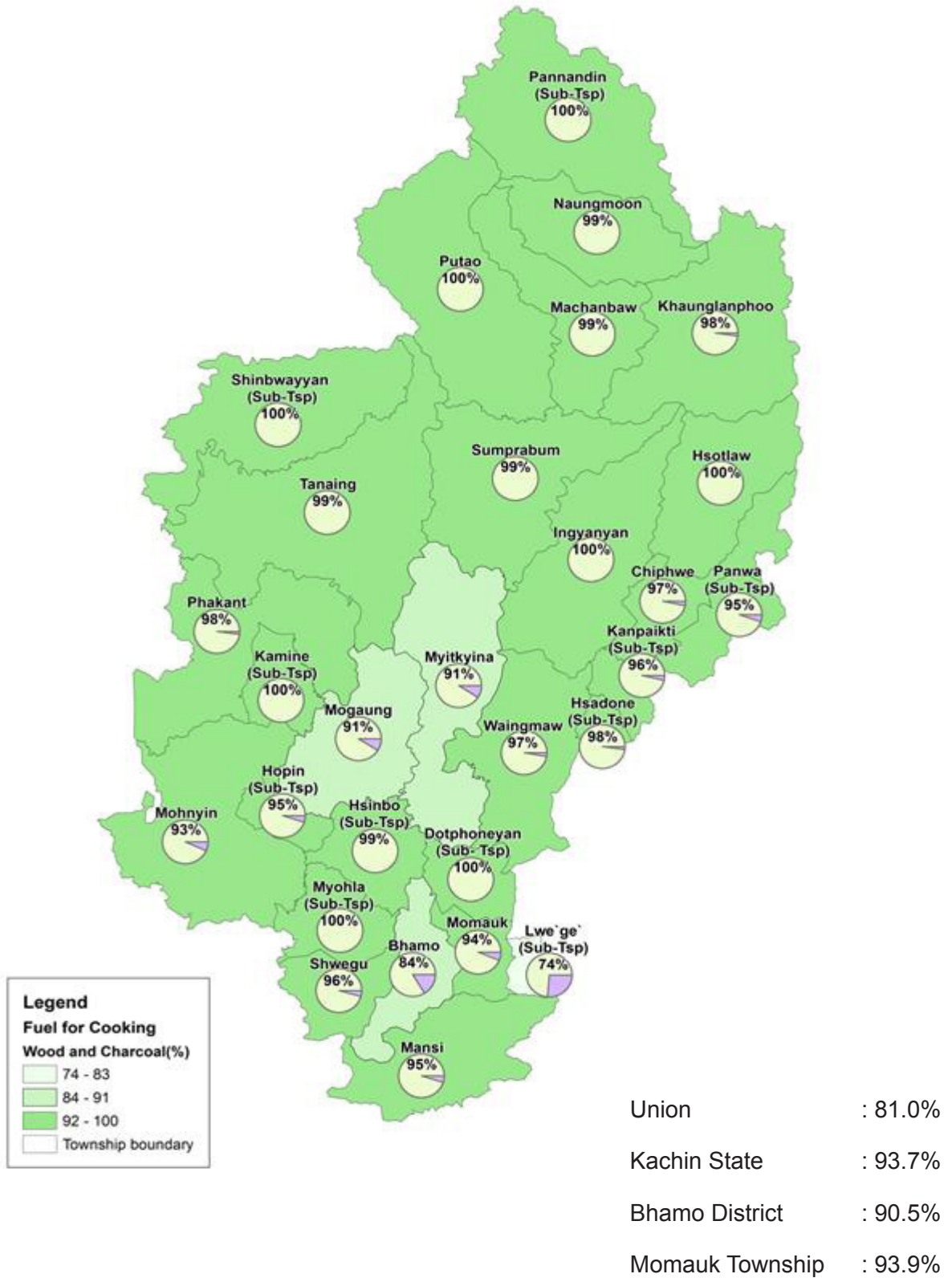


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.9	12.6	3.7
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		91.1	85.7	92.8
Charcoal		2.8	1.6	3.1
Coal		*	*	*
Other		0.2	-	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,634	2,090	6,544

- In Momauk Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 91.1 per cent using firewood and 2.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 5.9 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 92.8 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 3.1 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

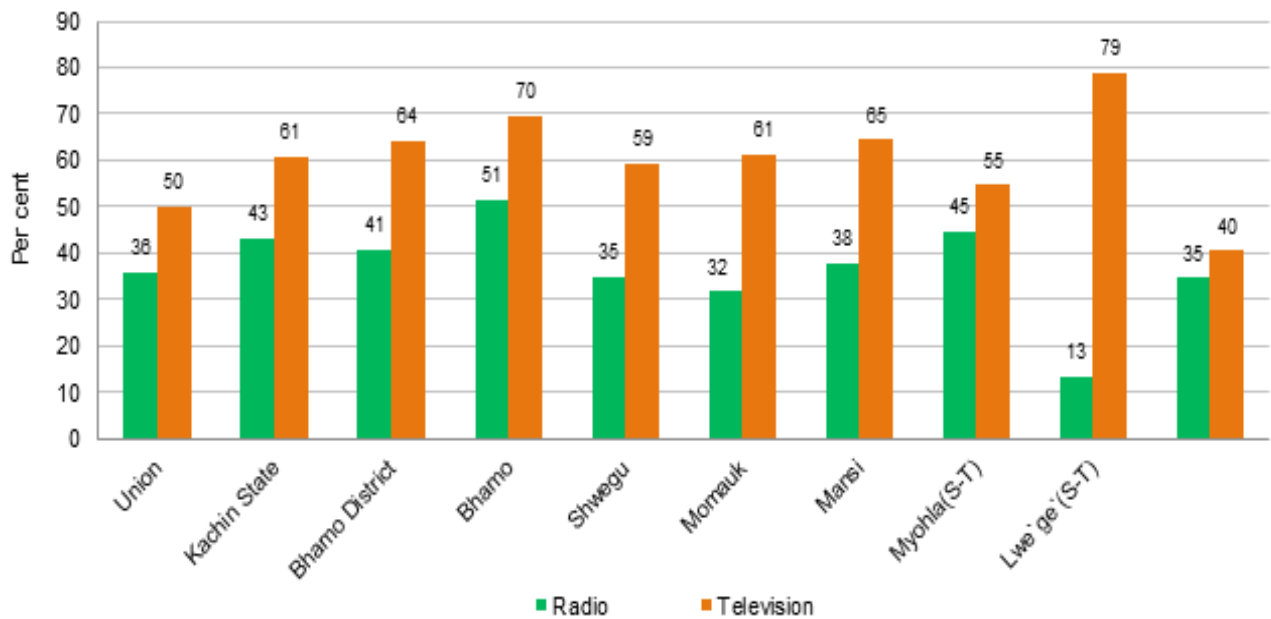
Communication and related amenities

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	8,634	31.7	61.4	7.6	19.2	1.7	0.7	28.4	0.1
Urban	2,090	39.5	52.5	12.2	30.1	2.9	0.5	30.1	0.2
Rural	6,544	29.2	64.2	6.1	15.7	1.4	0.8	27.9	0.1

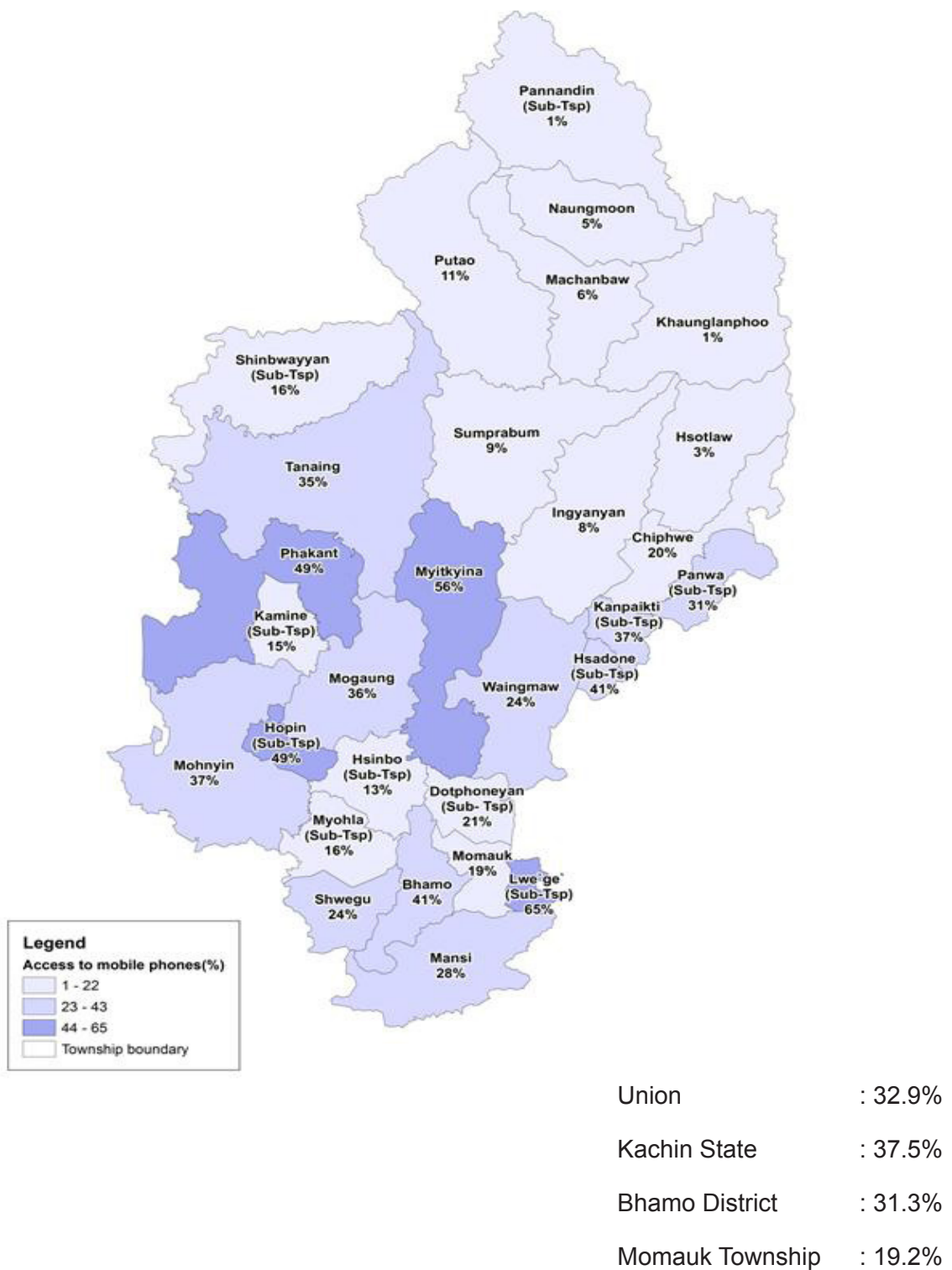
- Some 61.4 per cent of the households in Momauk Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 52.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 64.2 per cent.

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



- In Momauk Township, some 61.4 per cent of the households reported having television and about one in three households (31.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 19.2 per cent of the households in Momauk Township reported having mobile phones. Some 37.5 per cent of the households in Kachin State reported having mobile phones.

Transportation items

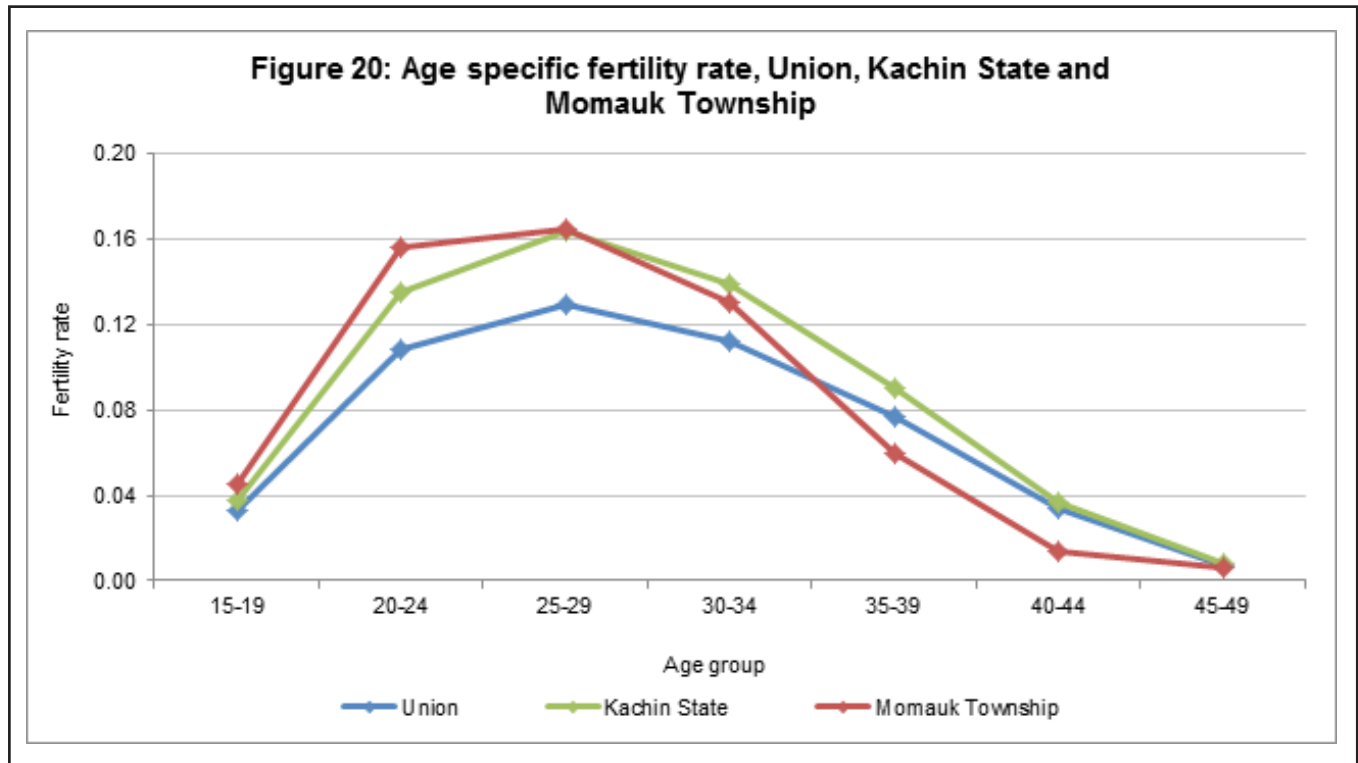
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Bhamo District	63,706	2,661	47,941	21,023	7,992	7,667	3,939	19,054
Urban	18,522	967	14,912	8,597	1,117	806	444	1,958
Rural	45,184	1,694	33,029	12,426	6,875	6,861	3,495	17,096
Momauk Township	8,634	312	6,093	3,000	1,801	522	111	2,718
Urban	2,090	36	1,461	1,071	125	4	2	512
Rural	6,544	276	4,632	1,929	1,676	518	109	2,206

- In Momauk Township, 70.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 34.7 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

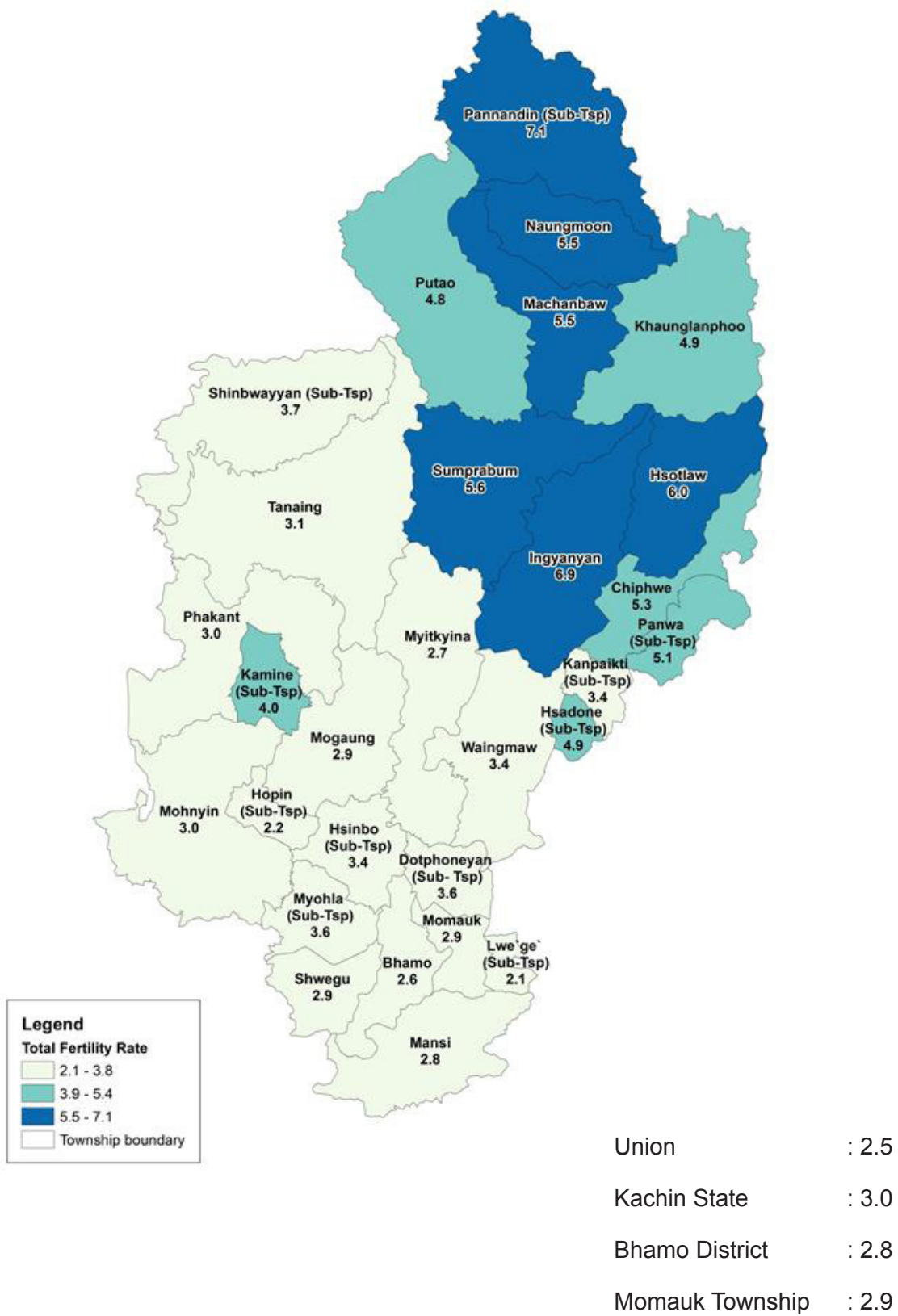
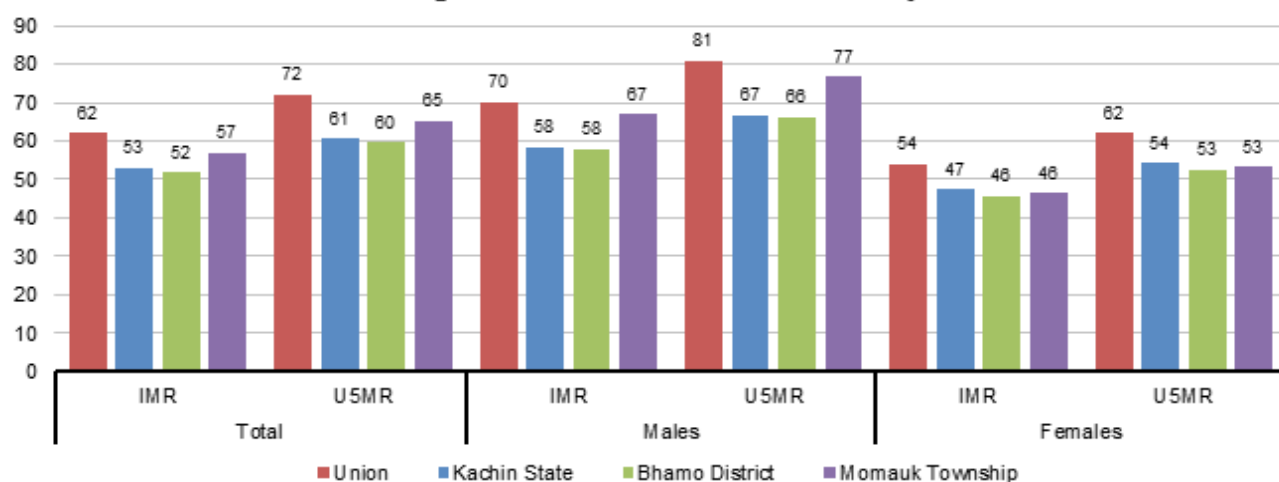


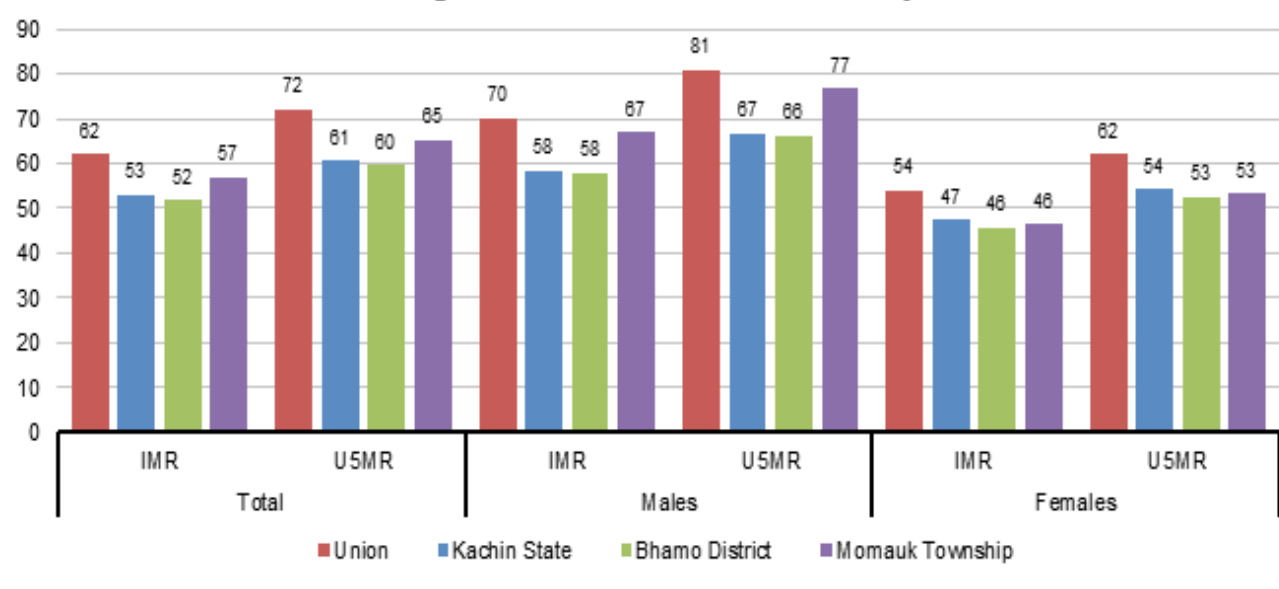
Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- 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.

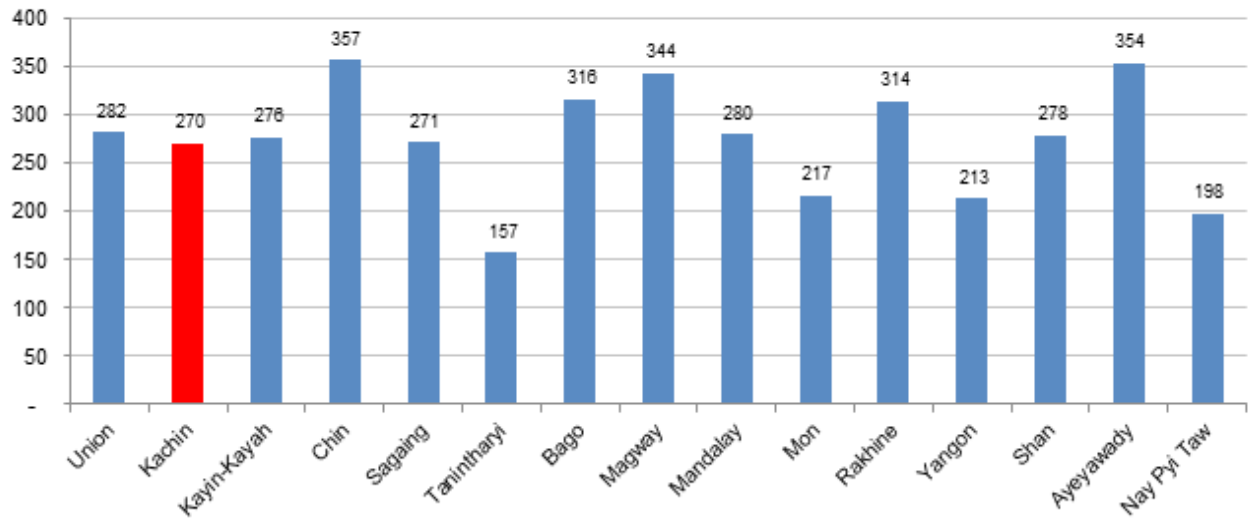
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Bhamo District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Bhamo District is 52 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 60 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Momauk Township are higher than those in Kachin State and Bhamo District. The Infant mortality in Momauk Township is 57 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 65 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.

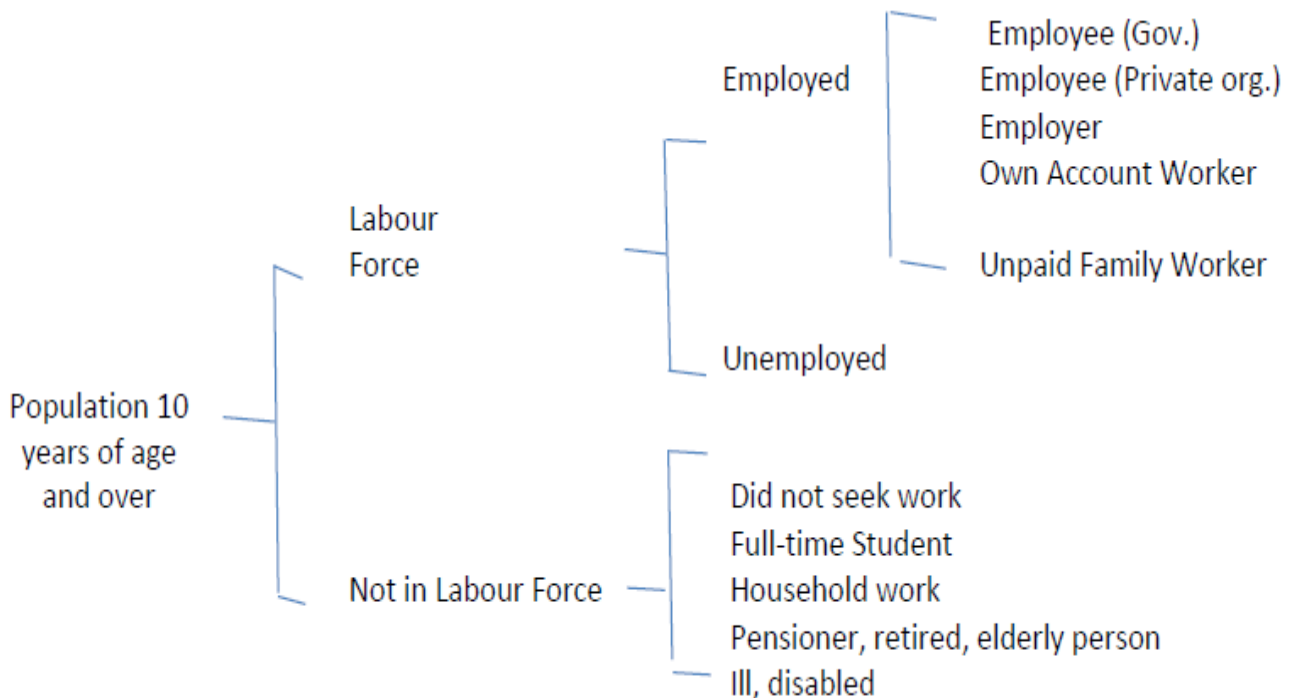
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

