



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, PUTAO DISTRICT

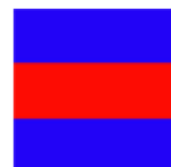
Sumprabum Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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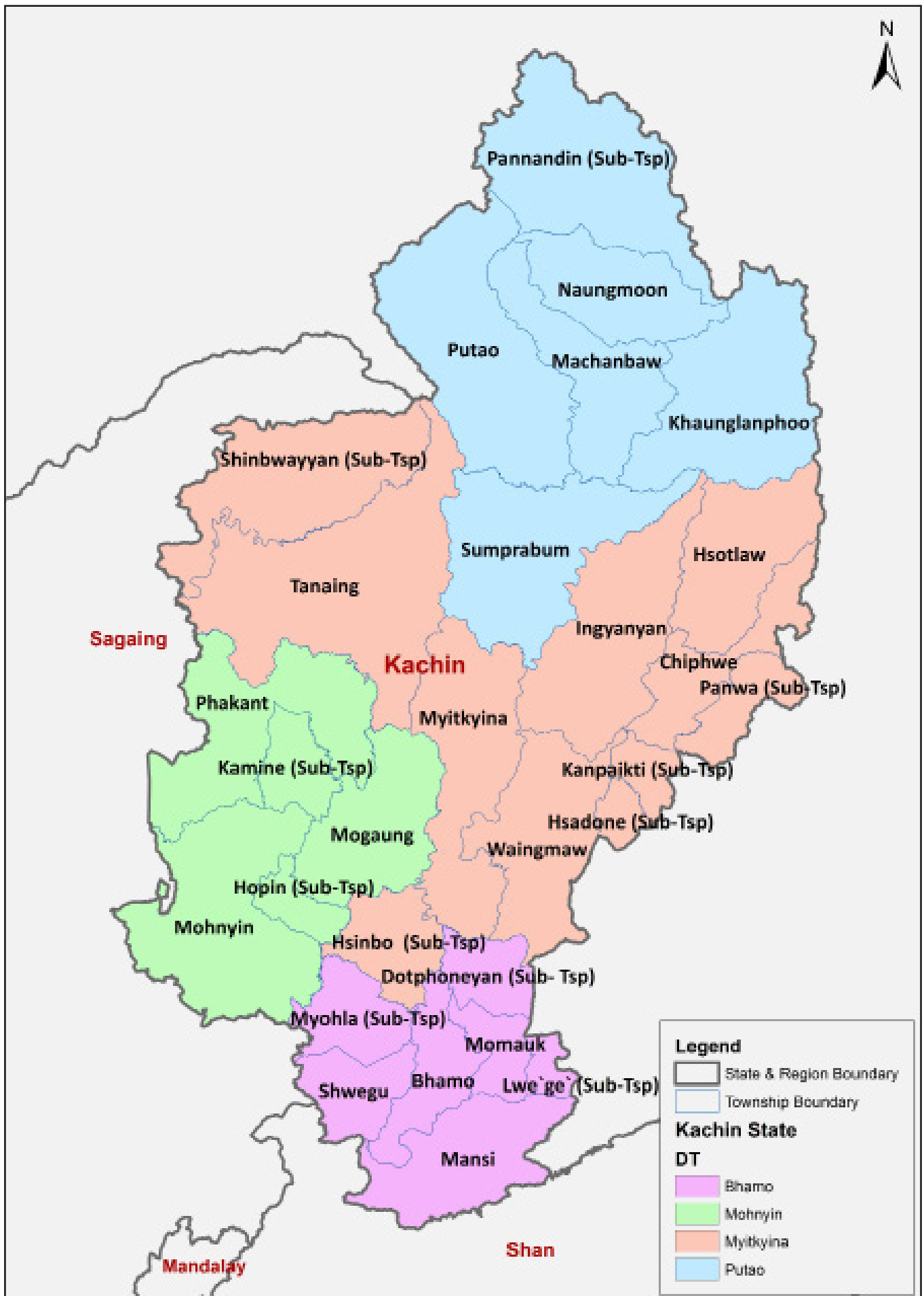
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Sumprabum Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	2,546 ²	
Population males	1,291 (50.7%)	
Population females	1,255 (49.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	44.7%	
Area (Km²)	5,946.4 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	0.4 persons	
Median age	22.1 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	9	
Number of private households	479	
Percentage of female headed households	20.0%	
Mean household size	5.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	37.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	58.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.1%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	70.7	
Child dependency ratio	63.7	
Old dependency ratio	7.0	
Ageing index	11.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	103	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	76.7%	
Male	83.4%	
Female	70.2%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	244	9.6
Walking	100	3.9
Seeing	140	5.5
Hearing	123	4.8
Remembering	123	4.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	1,443	75.9	
Associate Scrutiny	-	-	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.2	
National Registration	*	0.4	
Religious	*	0.1	
Temporary Registration	31	1.6	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	416	21.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	67.7%	81.1%	53.3%
Unemployment rate	2.4%	2.9%	1.6%
Employment to population ratio	66.1%	78.7%	52.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	447	93.3	
Renter	*	1.9	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.4	
Government quarters	*	3.5	
Private company quarters	-	-	
Other	*	0.8	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		77.9%
Bamboo	88.3%	78.1%	-
Earth	-	1.9%	
Wood	9.0%	17.5%	-
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		22.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	1.9%	1.9%	-
Other	-	0.6%	-
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.4	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	0.2	
Firewood	475	99.2	
Charcoal	*	0.2	
Coal	-	-	
Other	-	-	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	120	25.1
Kerosene	*	0.2
Candle	262	54.7
Battery	29	6.1
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	*	0.6
Solar system/energy	57	11.9
Other	*	1.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	34	7.1
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	*	3.3
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>10.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	35	7.3
Pool/pond/lake	51	10.7
River/stream/canal	31	6.5
Waterfall/rainwater	312	65.1
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>89.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	32	6.7
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	*	3.3
Unprotected well/spring	31	6.5
Pool/pond/lake	53	11.1
River/stream/canal	31	6.5
Waterfall/rainwater	316	66.0
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	242	50.5
Total Improved Sanitation	244	50.9
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	141	29.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	3.8
Other	63	13.2
None	*	2.7
Availability of communication amenities		
	Number	Per cent
Radio	333	69.5
Television	166	34.7
Landline phone	*	2.9
Mobile phone	45	9.4
Computer	*	1.9
Internet at home	-	-
Households with none of the items	115	24.0
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment		
	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	215	44.9
Bicycle	43	9.0
4-Wheel tractor	*	3.1
Canoe/Boat	*	0.2
Motor boat	*	0.2
Cart (bullock)	233	48.6

Note: ¹ Population figures for Sumprabum 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 Sumprabum 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 Sumprabum Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	2,546 *		
Males	1,291		
Females	1,255		
Sex ratio	103 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	44.7%		
Area (Km ²)	5,946.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	0.4 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	9		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	2,405	1,003	1,402
Number of conventional households	479	172	307
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Sumprabum Township, there are slightly less females than males with 103 males per 100 females. • Some 44.7 per cent of the people in the Township live in urban areas. • The population density of Sumprabum Township is 0.4 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Sumprabum Township. This is higher than the Union average (4.4 persons). 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	479	2,546	1,291	1,255
	Ward	172	1,137	606	531
1	Ka Ba Yan Khu(W)	21	126	57	69
2	Myo Ma(W)	109	746	416	330
3	War Sat Khu(W)	42	265	133	132
	Village Tract	307	1,409	685	724
1	In Ta Ga Lu(VT)	42	186	90	96
2	Hpung Ing Yang(VT)	33	129	58	71
3	In Gaw Ma(VT)	14	67	37	30
4	Khin Du Yang(VT)	43	163	78	85
5	Hka Ka Ran Yang(VT)	43	205	99	106
6	Ka War Pan(VT)	29	127	61	66
7	But Hkar(VT)	48	241	113	128
8	Za Nan Kha(VT)	17	85	45	40
9	Mai Htaung(VT)	38	206	104	102

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Sumprabum Township

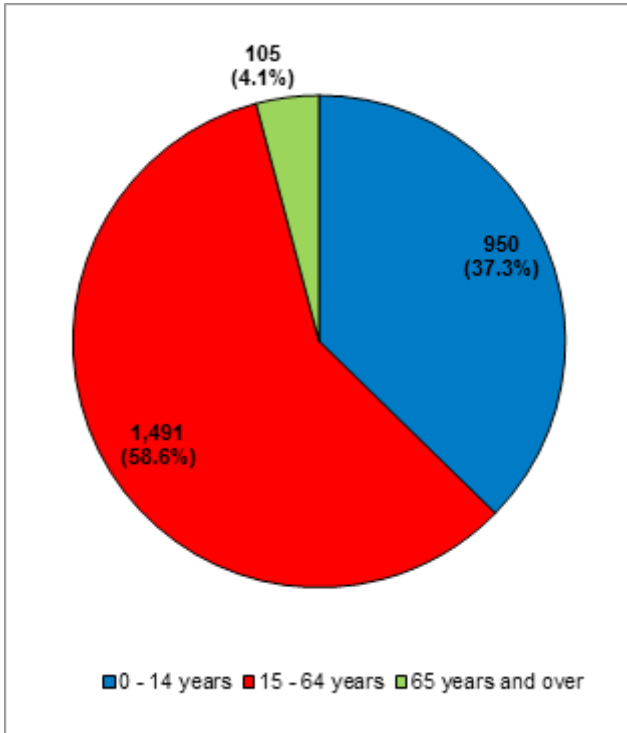
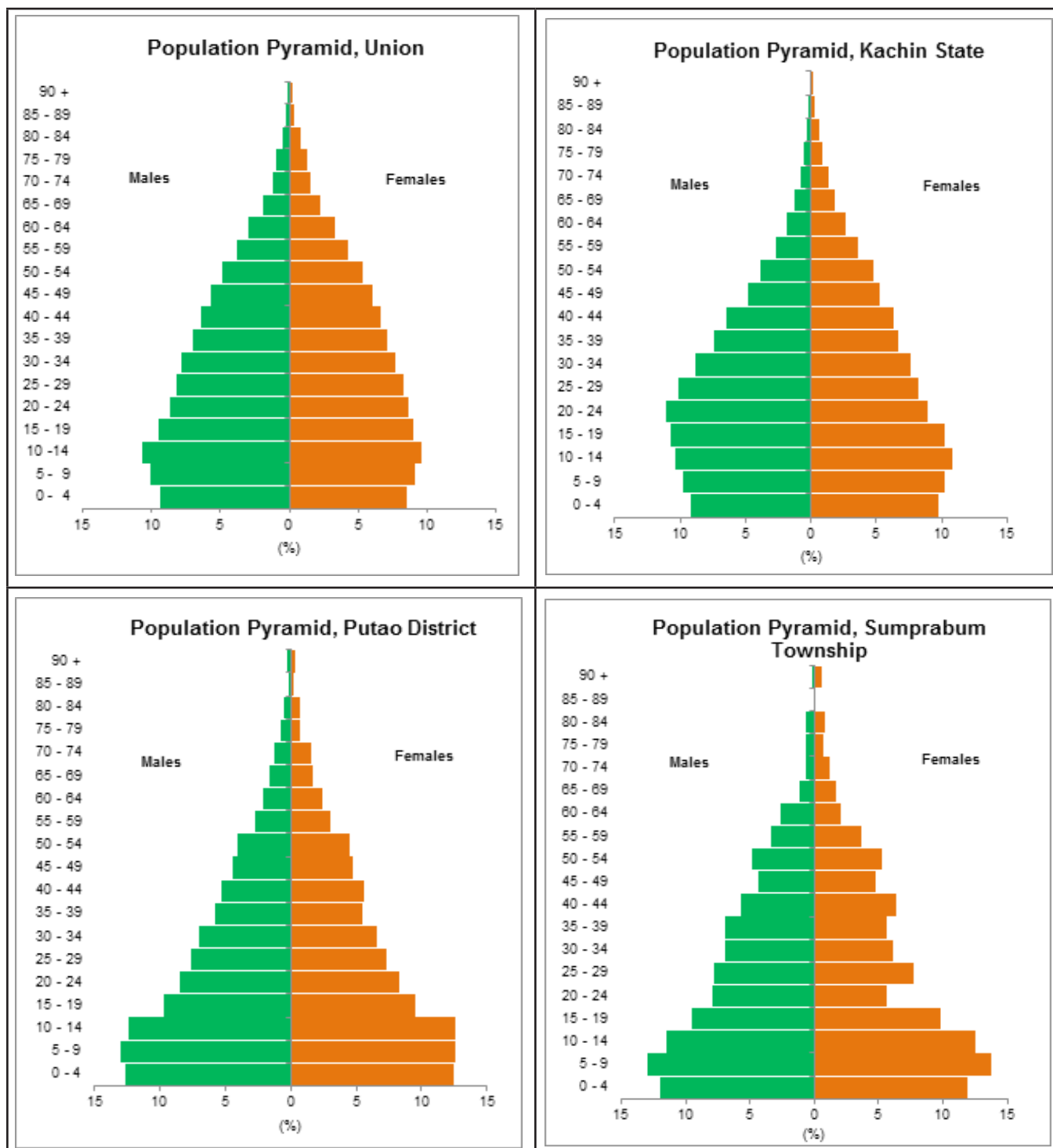


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Sumprabum Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	2,546	1,291	1,255
0 - 4	304	155	149
5 - 9	340	168	172
10 - 14	306	149	157
15 - 19	246	123	123
20 - 24	173	102	71
25 - 29	198	101	97
30 - 34	167	90	77
35 - 39	160	90	70
40 - 44	154	74	80
45 - 49	117	57	60
50 - 54	128	62	66
55 - 59	89	43	46
60 - 64	59	34	25
65 - 69	36	15	21
70 - 74	23	8	15
75 - 79	17	9	8
80 - 84	19	9	10
85 - 89	1	-	1
90 +	9	2	7

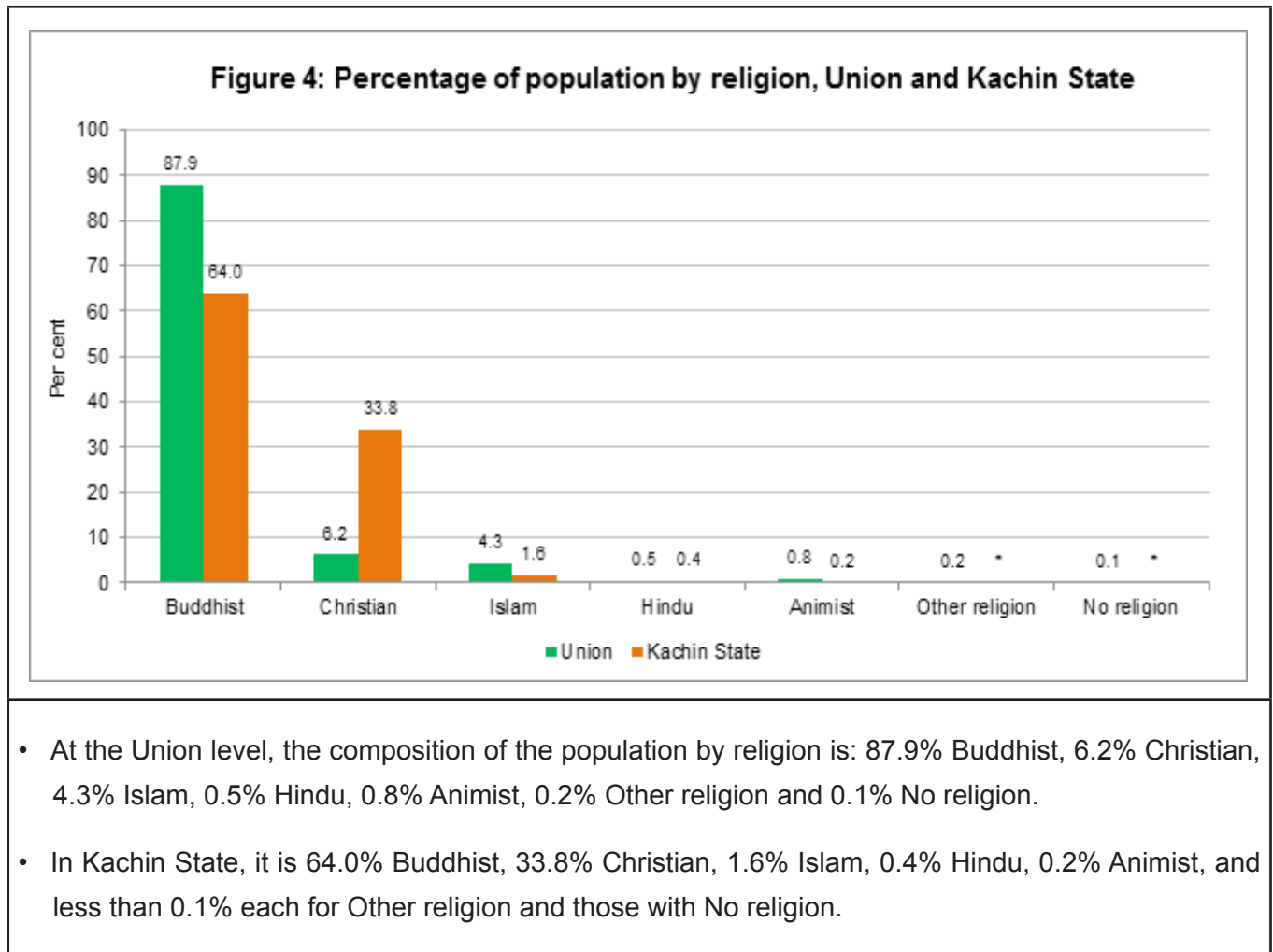
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Sumprabum Township is 58.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kachin State, Putao District and Sumprabum Township)



- In Sumprabum Township, the population has noticeably higher in age group 5-9 and has declined starting from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Sumprabum Township.
- Starting from age groups 20-24 to 35-39, there are more males than females.

(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	70	38	32	37	19	18
6	63	28	35	56	24	32
7	63	29	34	54	25	29
8	70	37	33	68	37	31
9	74	36	38	70	35	35
10	71	39	32	67	37	30
11	53	21	32	51	19	32
12	78	29	49	71	25	46
13	59	34	25	53	31	22
14	41	23	18	36	20	16
15	48	24	24	44	21	23
16	47	19	28	36	13	23
17	30	17	13	19	8	11
18	44	26	18	18	9	9
19	38	20	18	11	4	7
20	36	17	19	12	6	6
21	31	17	14	3	1	2
22	23	10	13	-	-	-
23	30	18	12	1	-	1
24	28	18	10	4	3	1
25	43	22	21	2	1	1
26	37	12	25	1	1	-
27	29	14	15	-	-	-
28	35	22	13	-	-	-
29	30	14	16	1	-	1

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

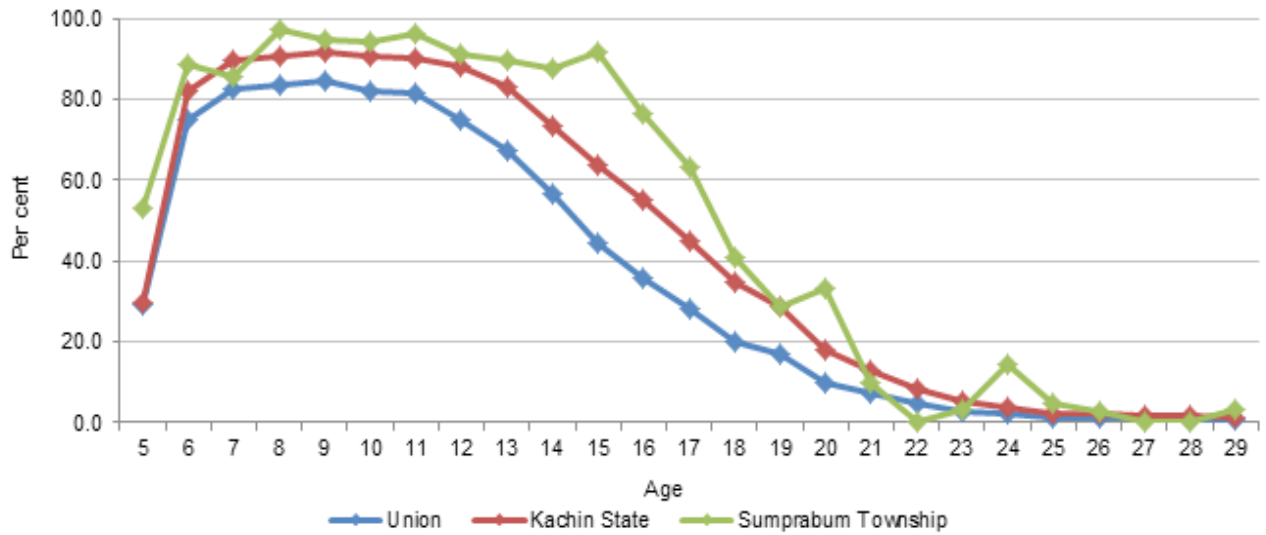
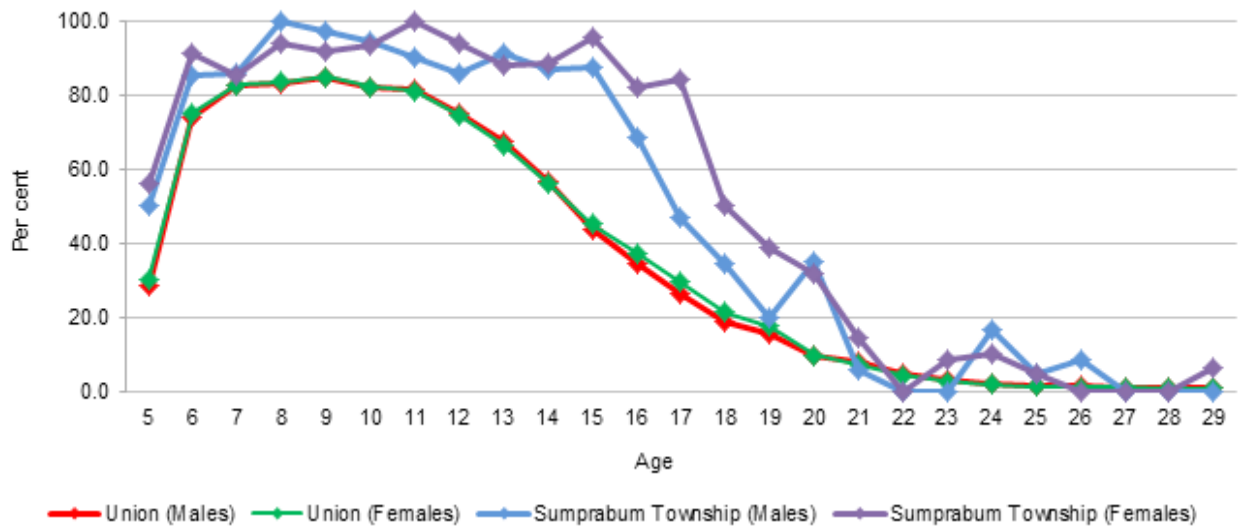


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Sumprabum Township



- School attendance in Sumprabum Township drops after age 16 for both males and females.
- The school attendance of males and females in Sumprabum Township is not stable and fluctuated.

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

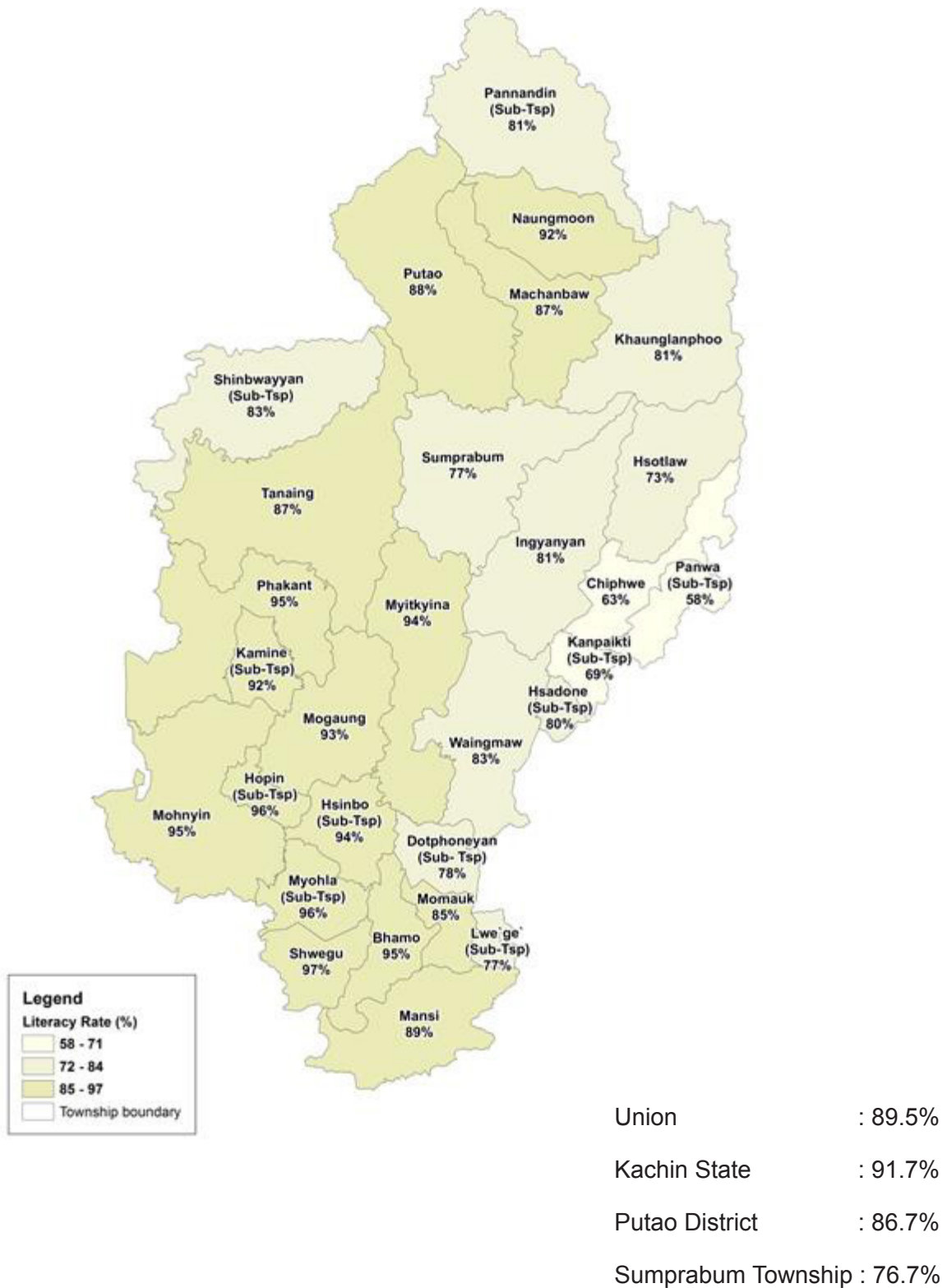


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Sumprabum Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	355	94.1
Males	186	93.5
Females	169	94.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Sumprabum Township is 76.7 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rates of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 70.2 per cent and for the males it is 83.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 94.1 per cent with 94.7 per cent for females and 93.5 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	1,177	334	28.4	249	127	221	154	1	86	2	3	-
Urban	512	89	17.4	66	52	113	106	1	80	2	3	-
Rural	665	245	36.8	183	75	108	48	-	6	-	-	-
Males	594	114	19.2	128	71	141	84	1	51	2	2	-
Females	583	220	37.7	121	56	80	70	-	35	-	1	-

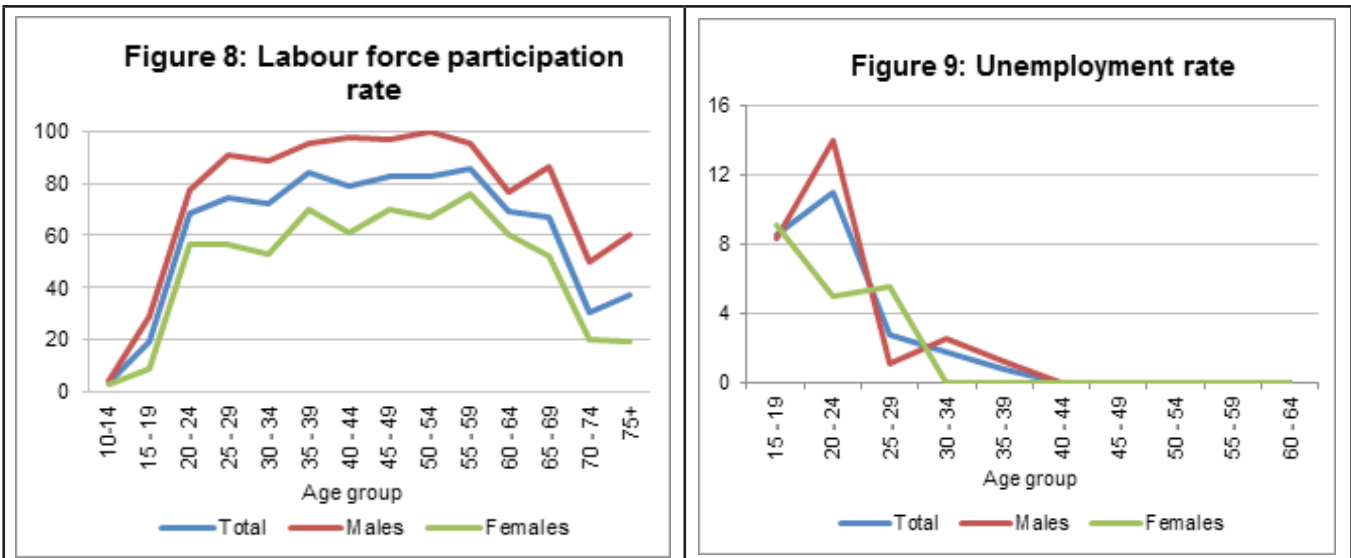
- Some 28.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 36.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 19.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 37.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 10.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 7.3 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	3.9	4.7	3.2
15 - 19	19.1	29.3	8.9
20 - 24	68.8	77.5	56.3
25 - 29	74.2	91.1	56.7
30 - 34	72.5	88.9	53.2
35 - 39	84.4	95.6	70.0
40 - 44	78.6	97.3	61.3
45 - 49	82.9	96.5	70.0
50 - 54	82.8	100.0	66.7
55 - 59	85.4	95.3	76.1
60 - 64	69.5	76.5	60.0
65 - 69	66.7	86.7	52.4
70 - 74	30.4	50.0	20.0
75+	37.0	60.0	19.2
15 - 24	39.6	51.1	26.3
15 - 64	67.7	81.1	53.3

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	8.3	14.3	-
15 - 24	10.2	12.2	5.9
15 - 64	2.4	2.9	1.6
65+	-	-	-



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Sumprabum Township is 67.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 53.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 81.1 per cent.
- In Sumprabum Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 3.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Sumprabum Township is 2.4 per cent. There is much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.9%) and for females (1.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.9 per cent.

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

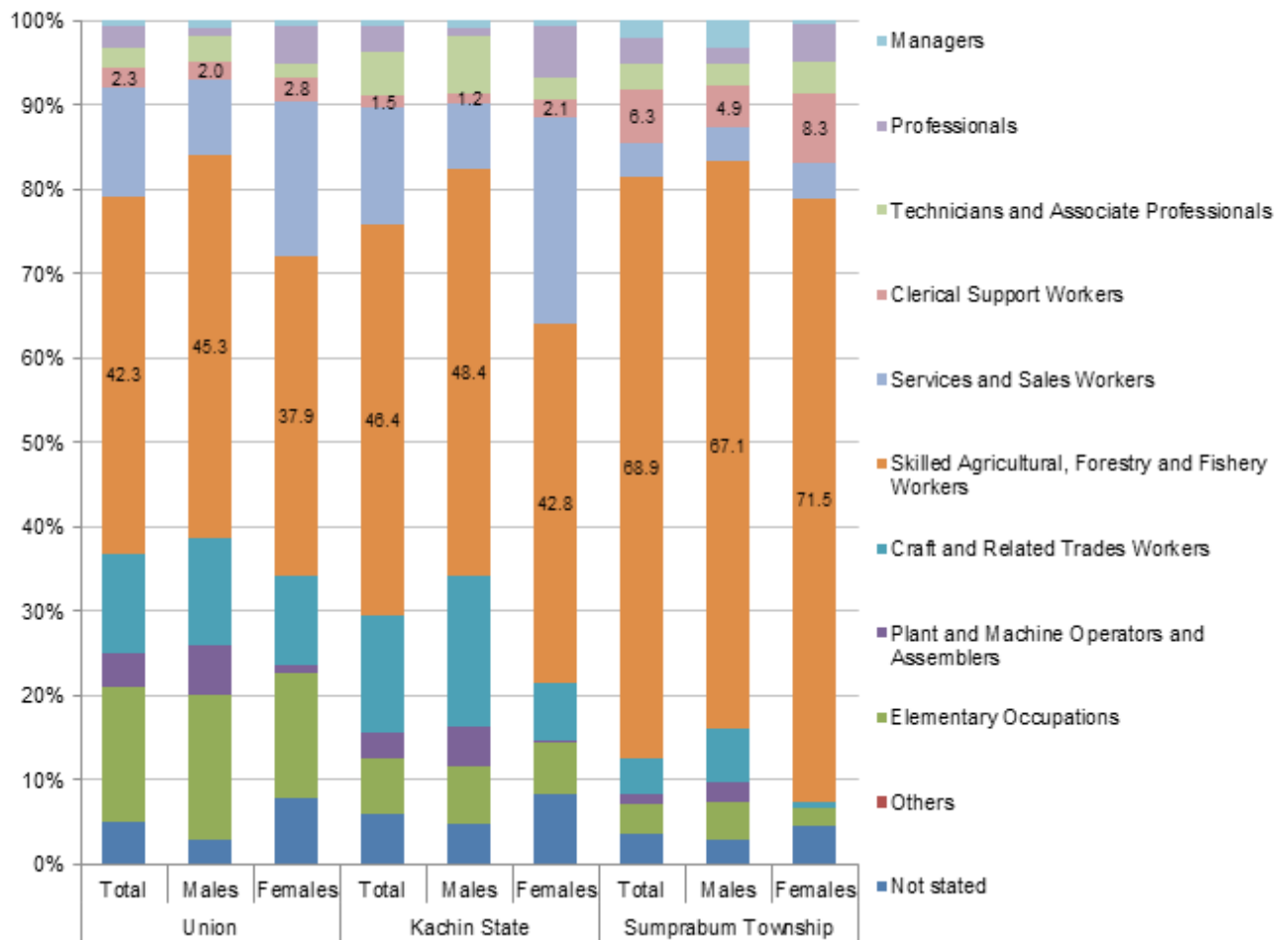
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	832	0.2	55.3	33.5	7.1	1.2	2.6
Males	303	0.7	69.6	18.2	6.3	0.7	4.6
Females	529	-	47.1	42.3	7.6	1.5	1.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 69.6 per cent of males and 47.1 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	888	526	362	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	18	17	1	2.0	3.2	0.3
Professionals	27	10	17	3.0	1.9	4.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	27	14	13	3.0	2.7	3.6
Clerical Support Workers	56	26	30	6.3	4.9	8.3
Services and Sales Workers	36	21	15	4.1	4.0	4.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	612	353	259	68.9	67.1	71.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	37	34	3	4.2	6.5	0.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	12	12	-	1.4	2.3	-
Elementary Occupations	30	23	7	3.4	4.4	1.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	33	16	17	3.7	3.0	4.7

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

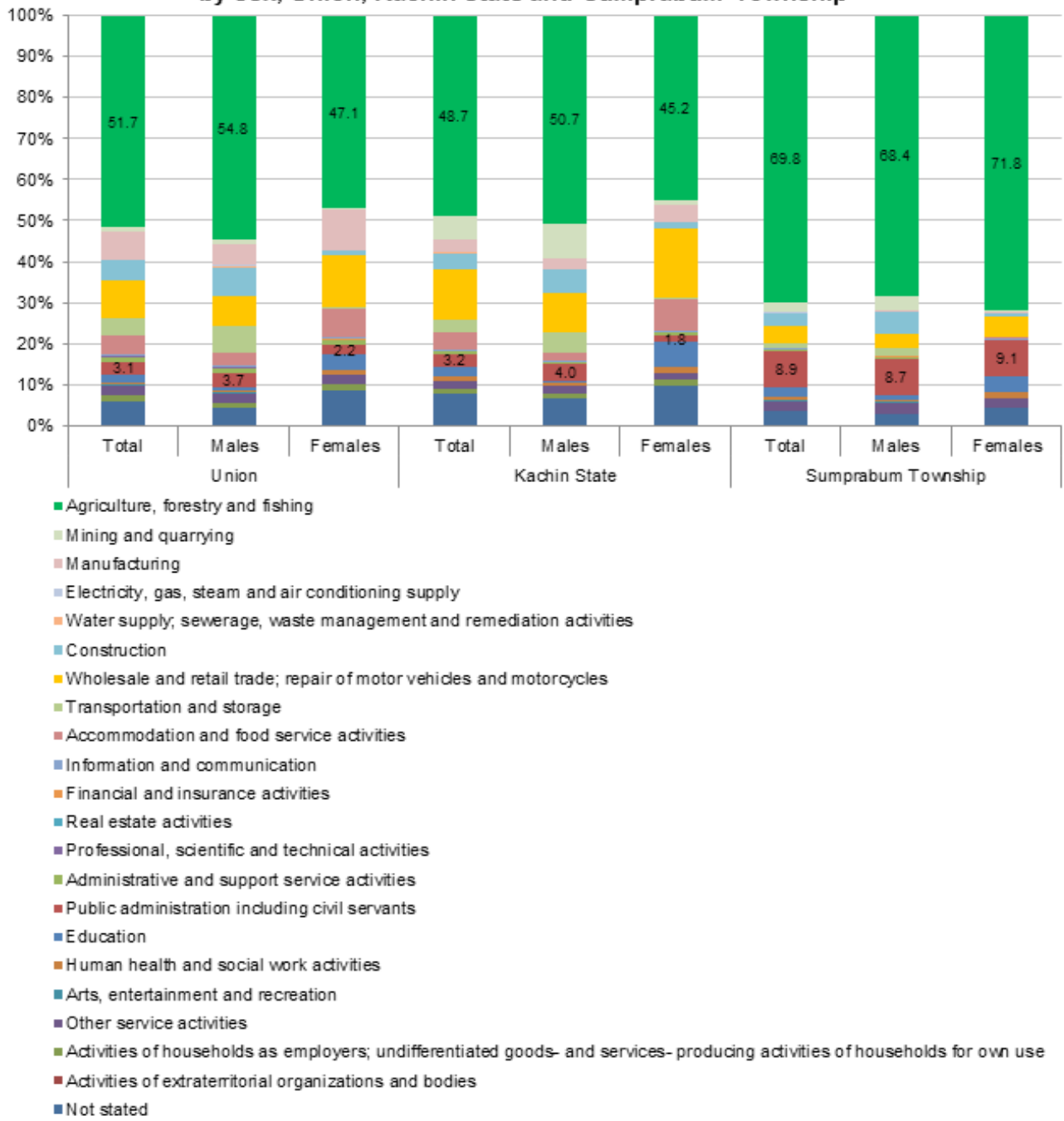


- In Sumprabum Township, 68.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 6.3 per cent are clerical support workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 67.1 per cent of males and 71.5 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 1.5 per cent is clerical support workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	888	526	362	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	620	360	260	69.8	68.4	71.8
Mining and quarrying	20	18	2	2.3	3.4	0.6
Manufacturing	2	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	2	-	0.2	0.4	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	29	27	2	3.3	5.1	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	38	19	19	4.3	3.6	5.2
Transportation and storage	9	9	-	1.0	1.7	-
Accommodation and food service activities	1	-	1	0.1	-	0.3
Information and communication	2	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	1	1	-	0.1	0.2	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	3	3	-	0.3	0.6	-
Public administration including civil servants	79	46	33	8.9	8.7	9.1
Education	18	5	13	2.0	1.0	3.6
Human health and social work activities	9	3	6	1.0	0.6	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	0.1	0.2	-
Other service activities	23	15	8	2.6	2.9	2.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	31	15	16	3.5	2.9	4.4

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



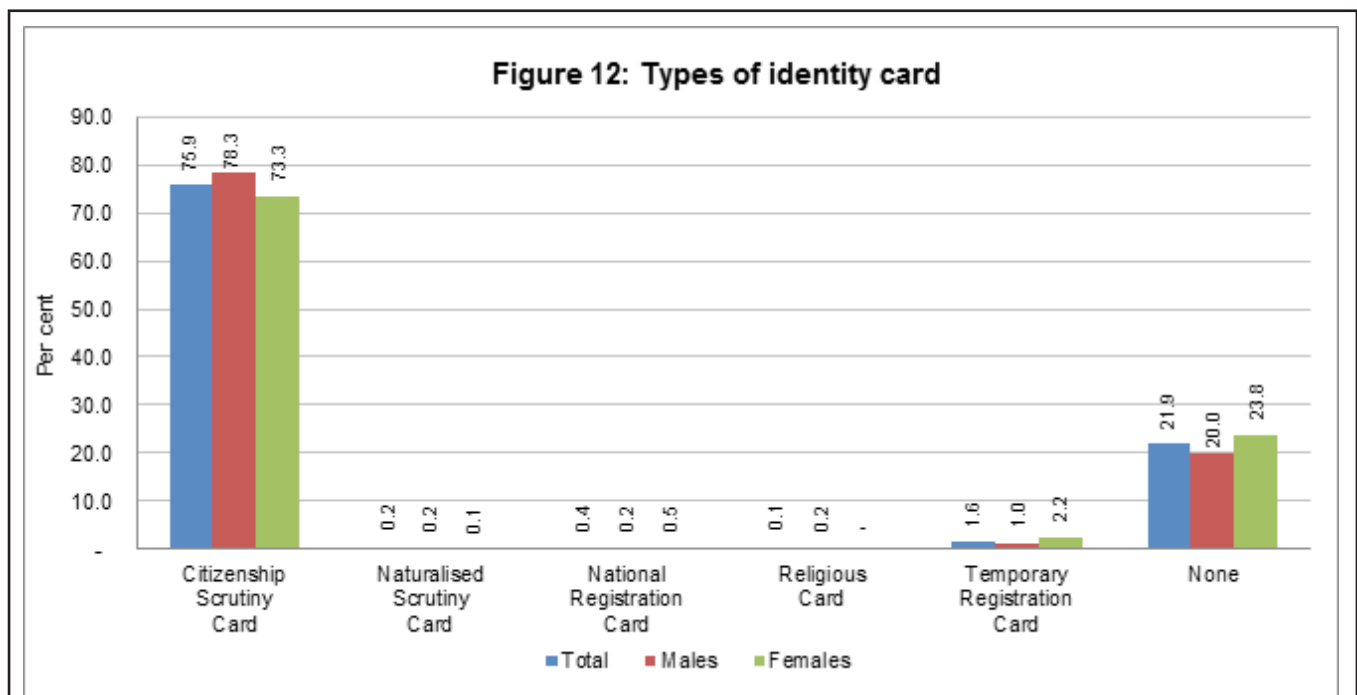
- In Sumprabum Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 69.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 8.9 per cent.
- There are 68.4 per cent of males and 71.8 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 3.2 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” 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	1,443	-	*	*	*	31	-	-	416
Urban	735	-	-	*	*	2	-	-	155
Rural	708	-	*	*	*	29	-	-	261
Males	758	-	*	*	*	10	-	-	194
Females	685	-	*	*	-	21	-	-	222

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Sumprabum Township, 75.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 21.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 20.0 per cent of males and 23.8 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	2,546	2,302	244	9.6	140	123	100	123
0-14	950	942	8	0.8	1	1	5	1
15-64	1,491	1,307	184	12.3	102	85	66	86
65+	105	53	52	49.5	37	37	29	36
Males	1,291	1,176	115	8.9	65	52	37	47
0-14	472	468	4	0.8	1	1	2	-
15-64	776	685	91	11.7	49	38	26	34
65+	43	23	20	46.5	15	13	9	13
Females	1,255	1,126	129	10.3	75	71	63	76
0-14	478	474	4	0.8	-	-	3	1
15-64	715	622	93	13.0	53	47	40	52
65+	62	30	32	51.6	22	24	20	23

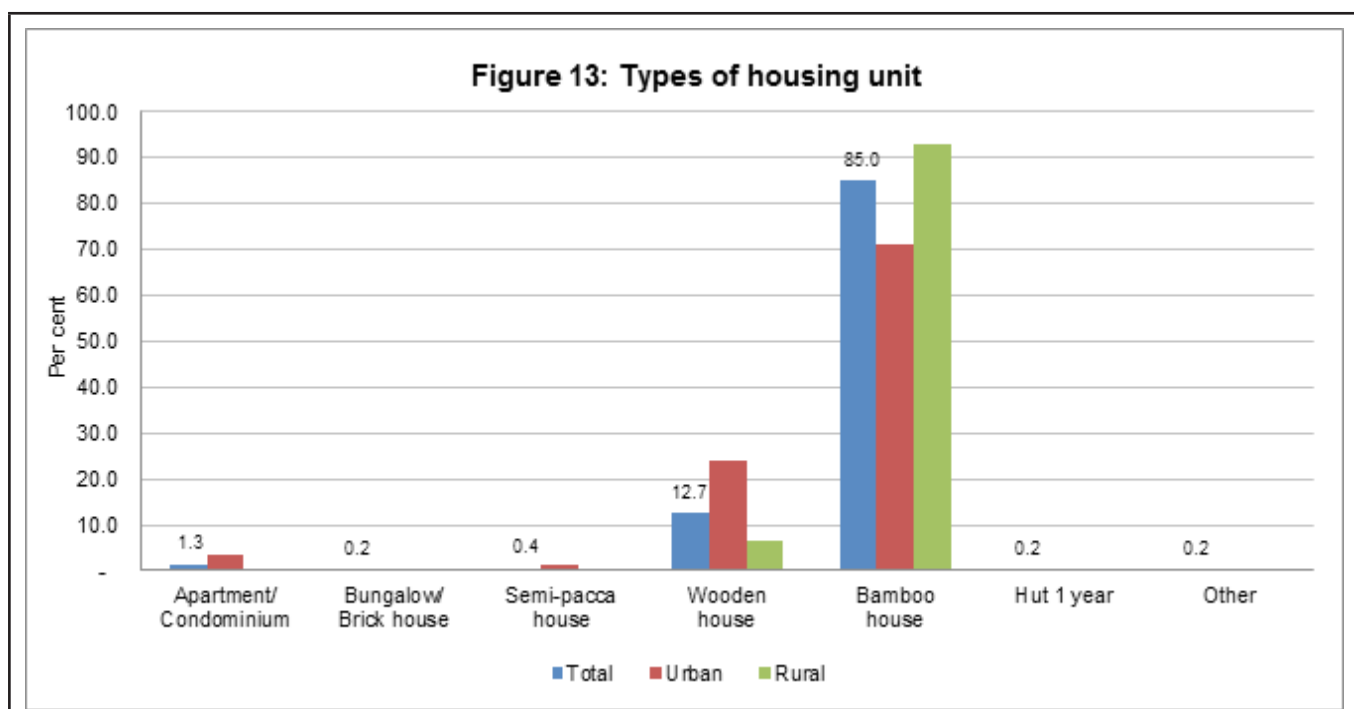
- Ten in every 100 persons in Sumprabum Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably at elderly group of aged 65 and above.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

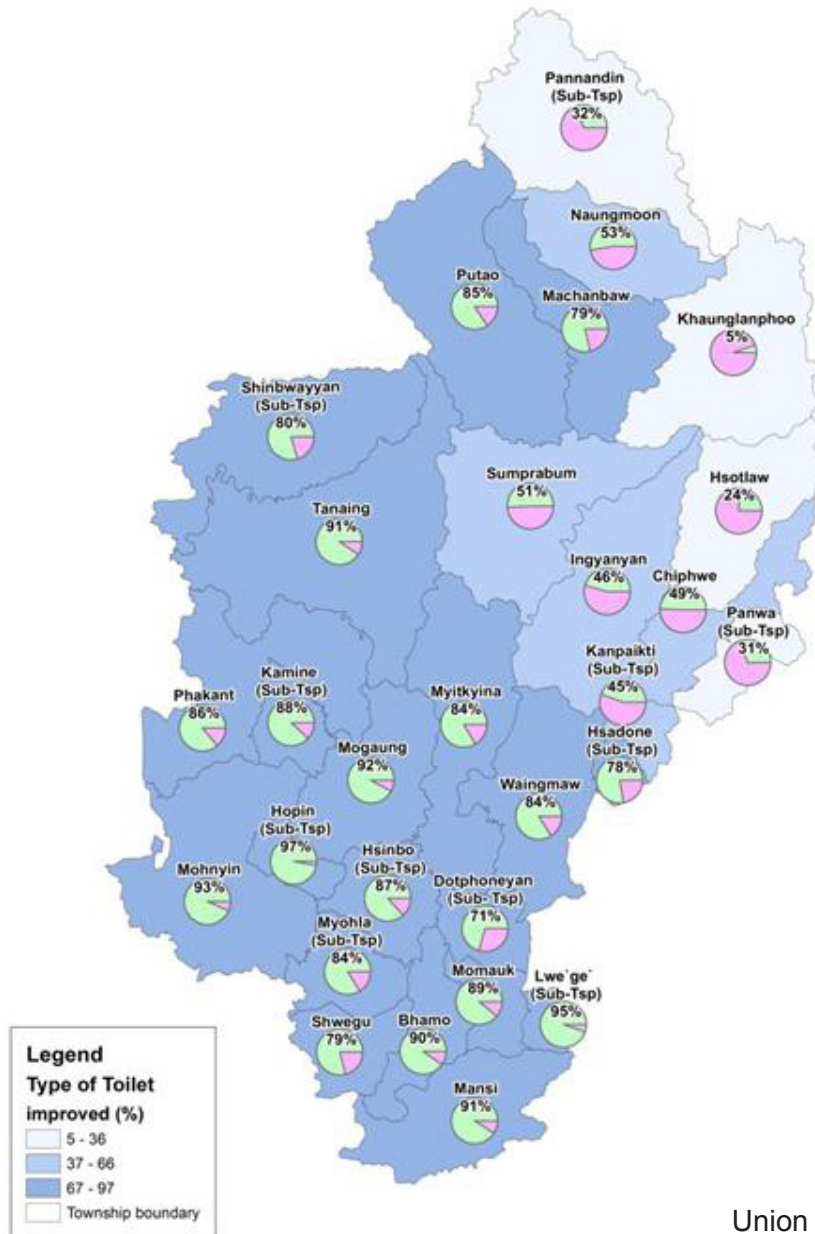
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	479	1.3	0.2	0.4	12.7	85.0	-	0.2	0.2
Urban	172	3.5	0.6	1.2	23.8	70.9	-	-	-
Rural	307	-	-	-	6.5	92.8	-	0.3	0.3



- The majority of the households in Sumprabum Township are living in bamboo houses (85.0%) followed by households in wooden houses (12.7%).
- Some 70.9 per cent of urban households and 92.8 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%
Putao District	: 71.5%
Sumprabum Township	: 50.9%

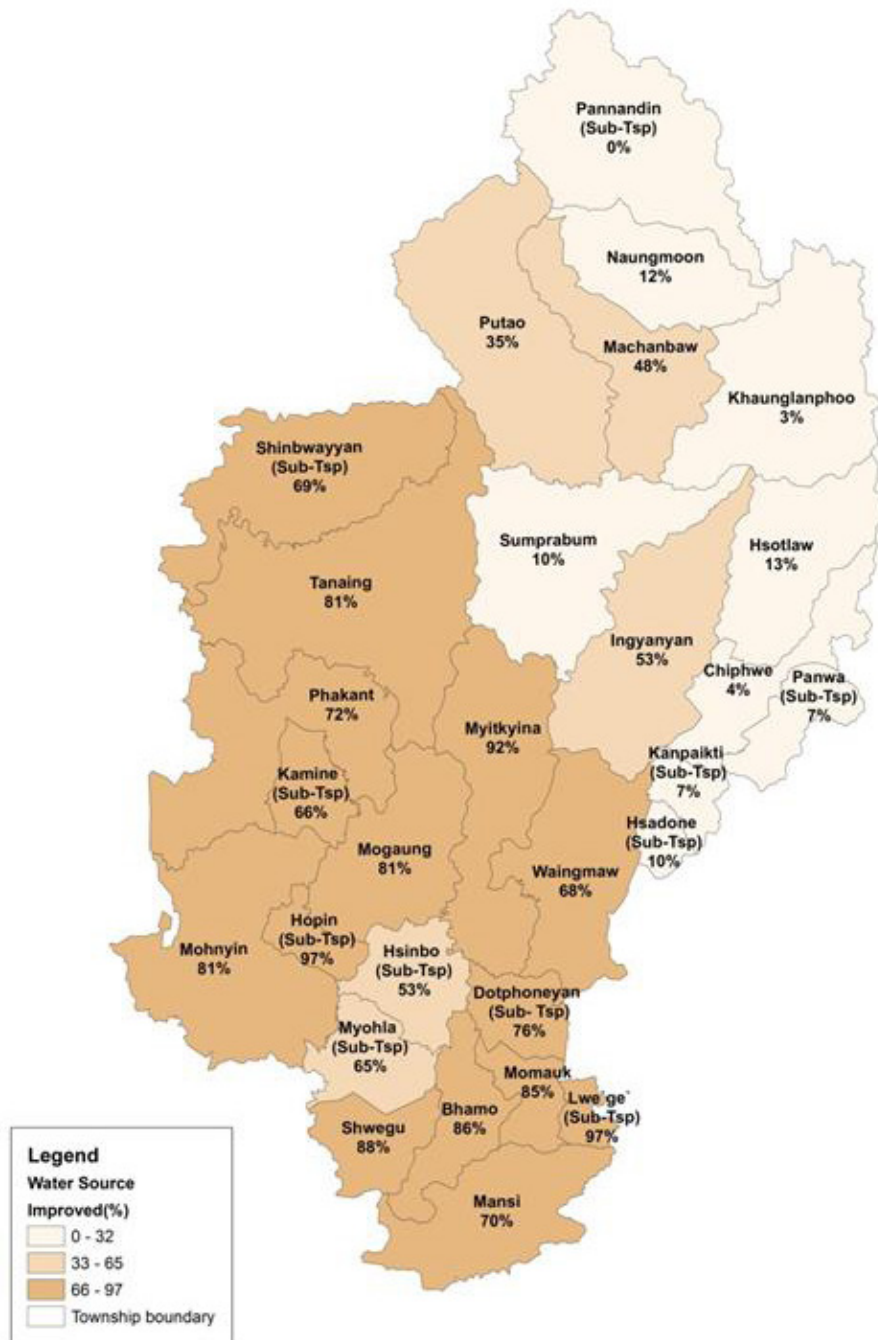
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	-	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		50.5	75.6	36.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>50.9</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>37.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		29.4	19.2	35.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.8	0.6	5.5
Other		13.2	3.5	18.6
None		2.7	1.1	3.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	479	172	307

- Some 50.9 per cent of the households in Sumprabum Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (50.5%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (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 2.7 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 Sumprabum Township, 3.6 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%
Putao District	: 30.1%
Sumprabum Township:	10.4%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	7.1	5.2	8.1
Tube well, borehole	-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring	3.3	0.6	4.9
Bottled water/ Water purifier	-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>13.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	7.3	1.7	10.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake	10.7	7.0	12.7
River/stream/ canal	6.5	-	10.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	65.1	85.5	53.8
Other	-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>87.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	479	307

- In Sumprabum Township, 10.4 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, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (0-32) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 65.1 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 10.7 per cent use water from pool/pond/lake.
- Some 89.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 87.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

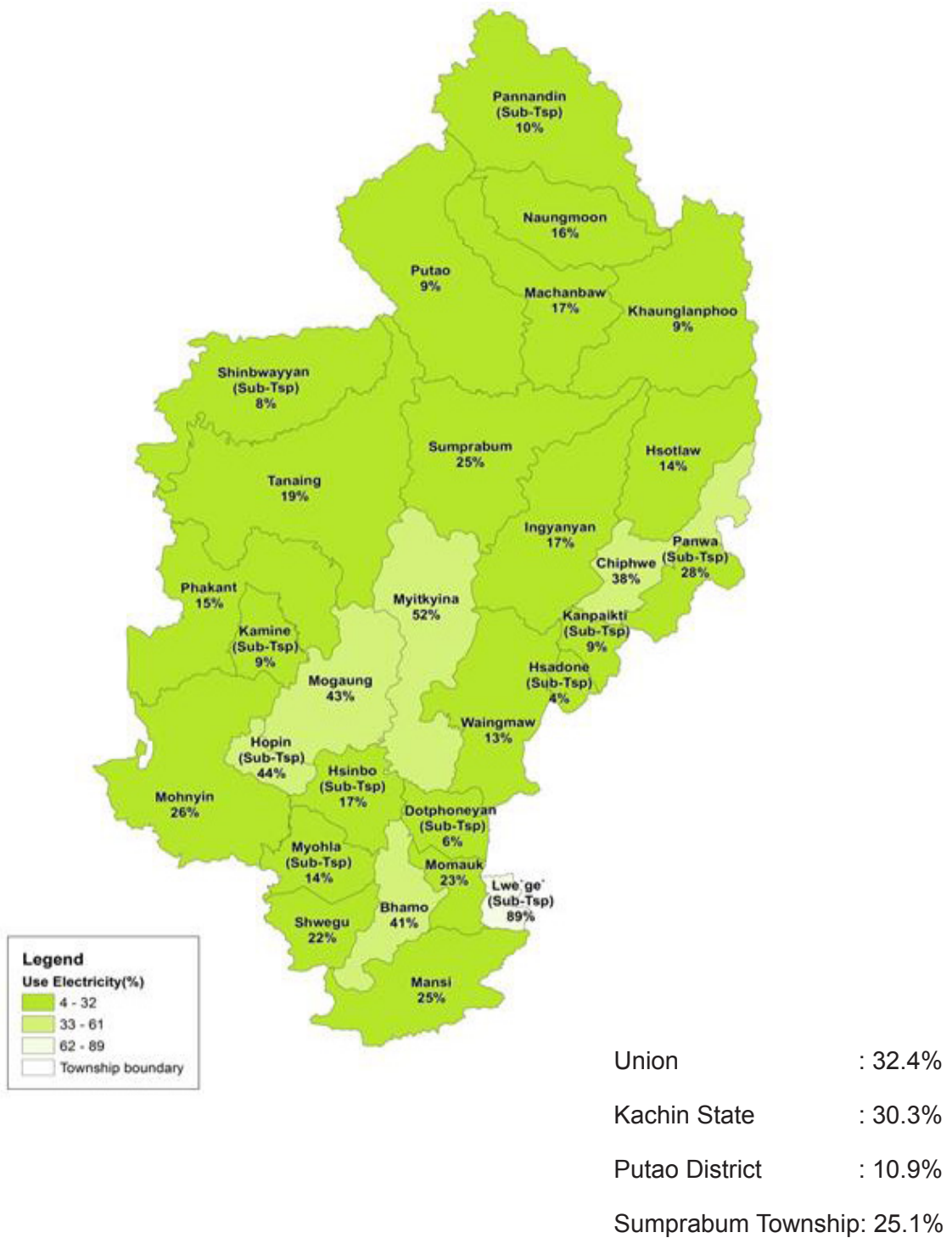


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		25.1	66.9	1.6
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.3
Candle		54.7	27.9	69.7
Battery		6.1	2.3	8.1
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		0.6	-	1.0
Solar system/energy		11.9	2.9	16.9
Other		1.5	-	2.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	479	172	307

- In Sumprabum Township, 25.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion belongs to (4-32) per cent group. 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 54.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 69.7 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

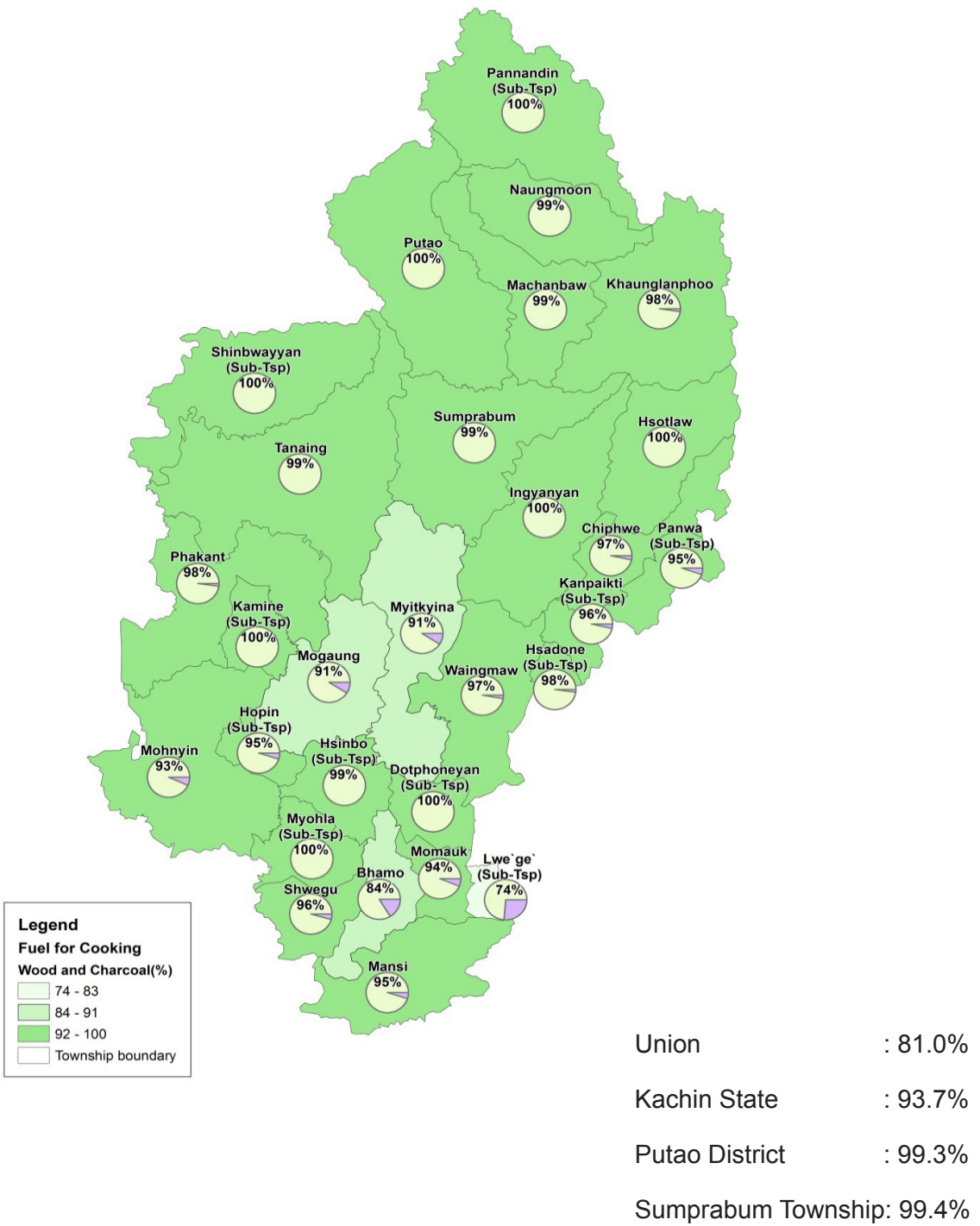


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.4	0.6	0.3
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		0.2	-	0.3
Firewood		99.2	99.4	99.0
Charcoal		0.2	-	0.3
Coal		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	479	172	307

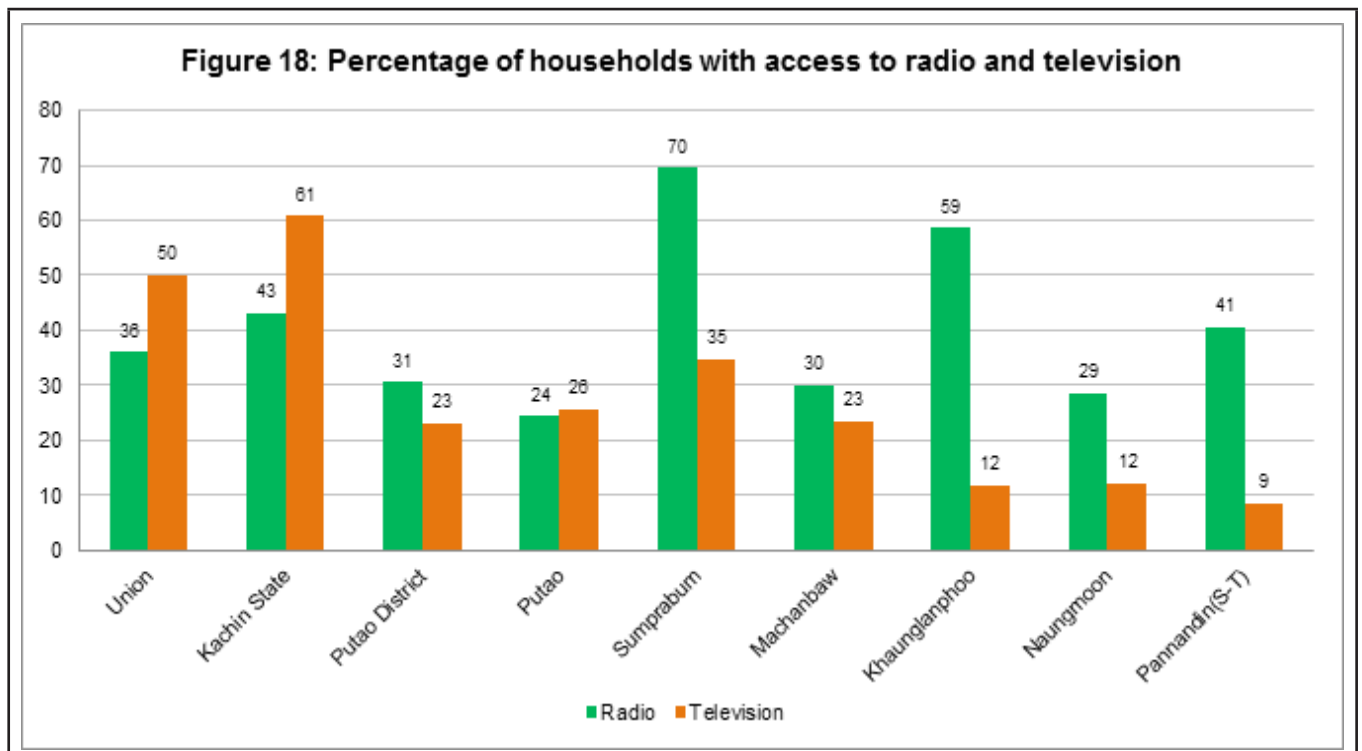
- In Sumprabum Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.2 per cent using firewood and 0.2 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.0 per cent using firewood and 0.3 per cent using charcoal.

Communication and related amenities

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

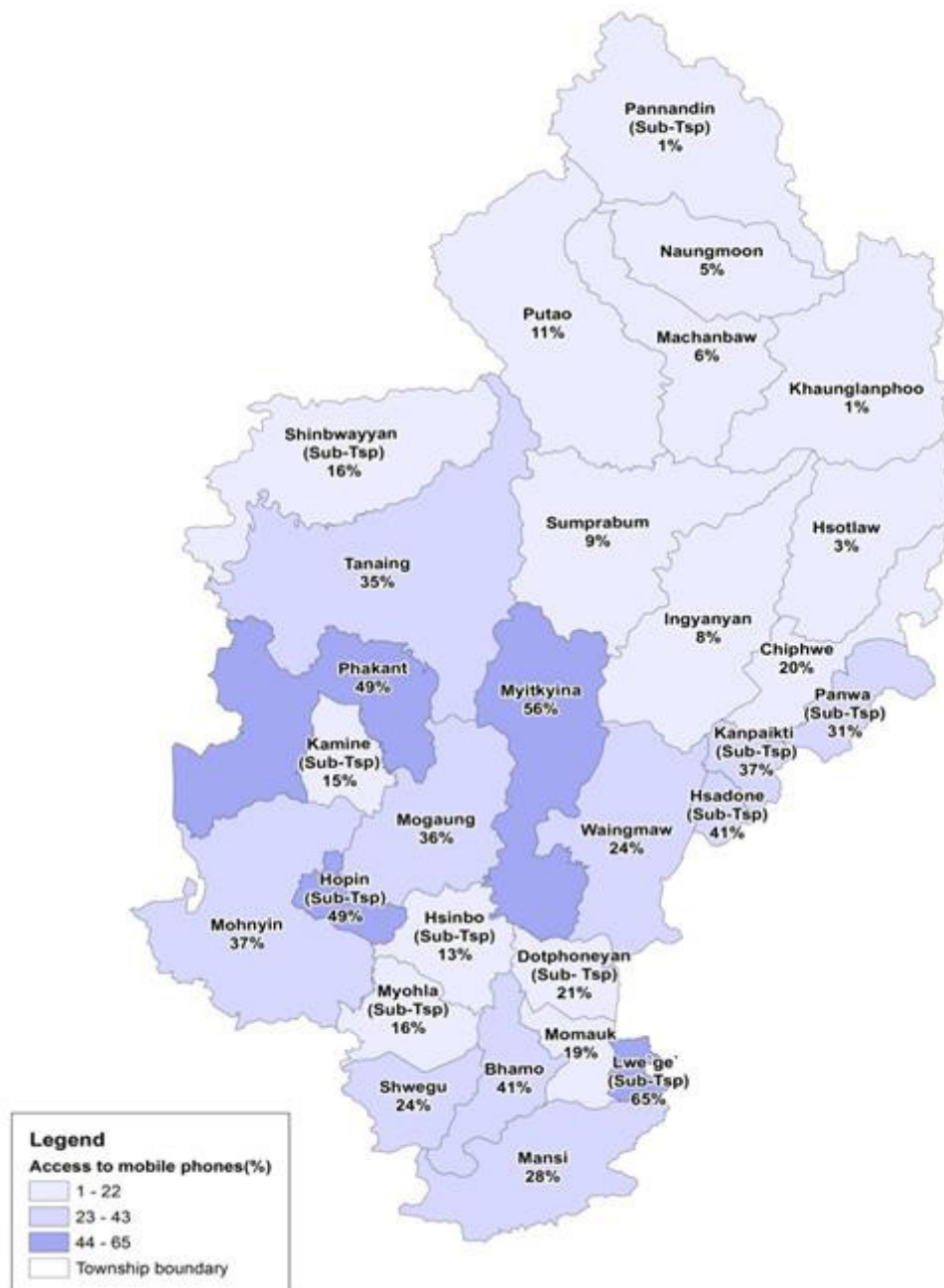
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	479	69.5	34.7	2.9	9.4	1.9	-	24.0	-
Urban	172	76.2	39.0	-	11.6	3.5	-	20.3	-
Rural	307	65.8	32.2	4.6	8.1	1.0	-	26.1	-

- Some 69.5 per cent of the households in Sumprabum Township reported having radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 76.2 per cent of households in urban areas have radio, while the proportion for rural areas was 65.8 per cent and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.



- In Sumprabum Township, 34.7 per cent of the households have access to television and more than half of the households (69.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union : 32.9%
 Kachin State : 37.5%
 Putao District : 8.6%
 Sumprabum Township: 9.4%

- Some 9.4 per cent of the households in Sumprabum Township reported having mobile phones. In Kachin State, 37.5 per cent of the households have mobile phones.

Transportation items

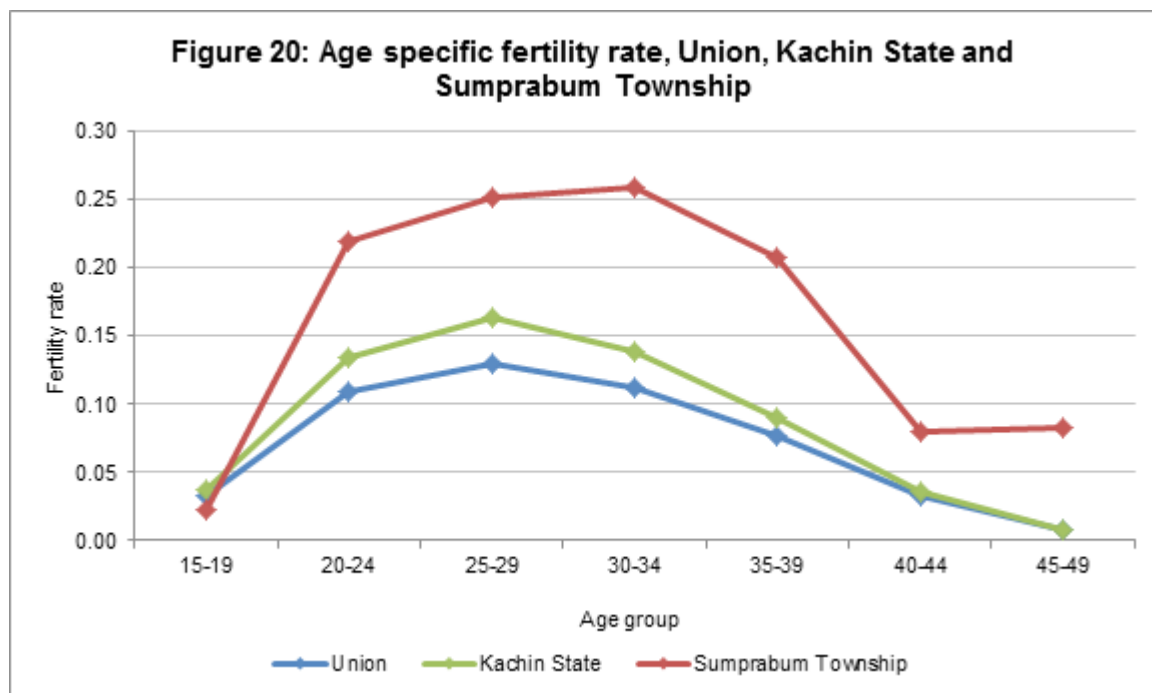
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Putao District	15,864	95	5,089	1,484	74	122	47	7,476
Urban	3,845	70	1,923	681	30	4	5	1,589
Rural	12,019	25	3,166	803	44	118	42	5,887
Sumprabum Township	479	3	215	43	15	1	1	233
Urban	172	3	92	4	5	-	-	104
Rural	307	-	123	39	10	1	1	129

- In Sumprabum Township, 48.6 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 44.9 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 30-34.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 5.6 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

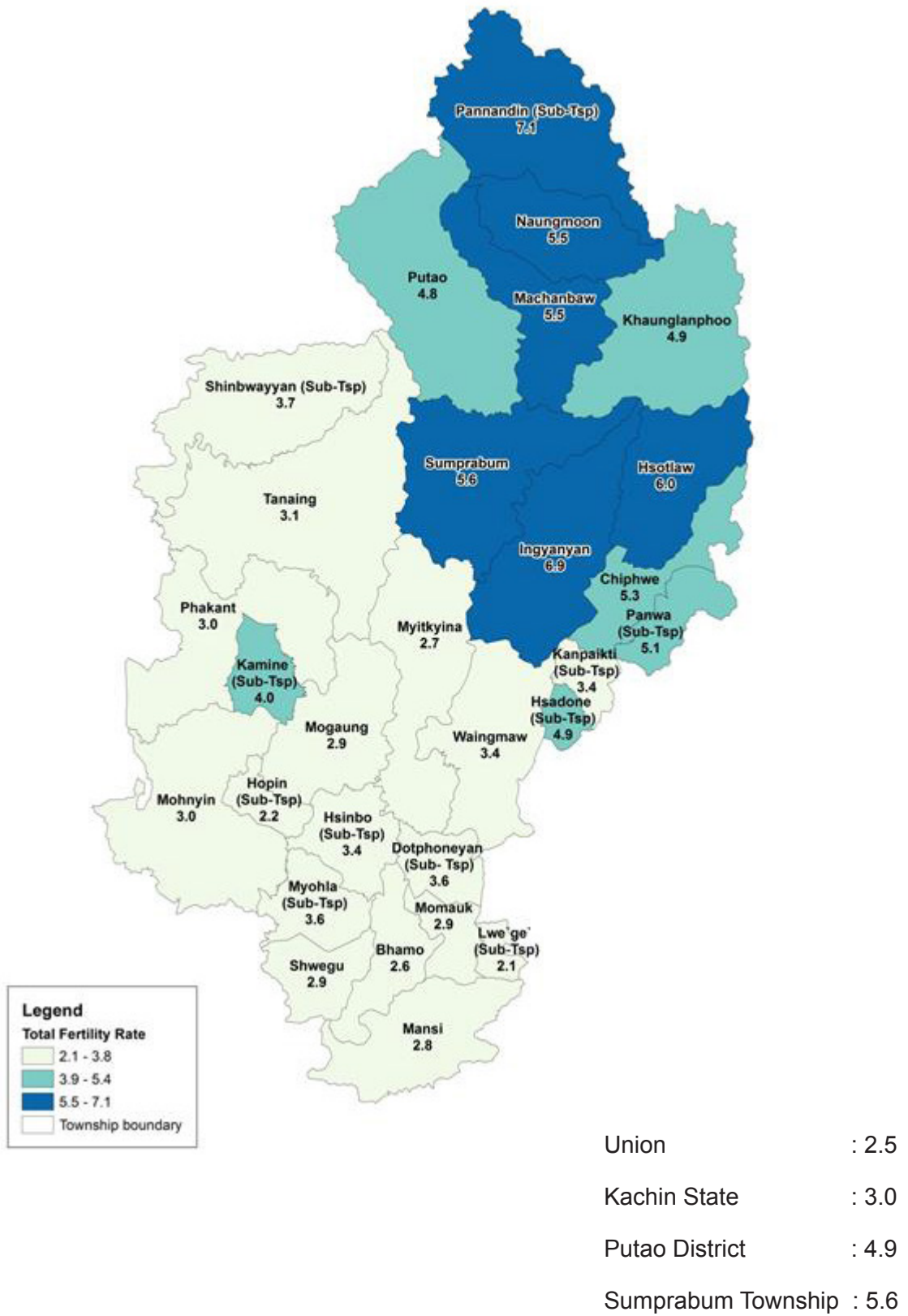
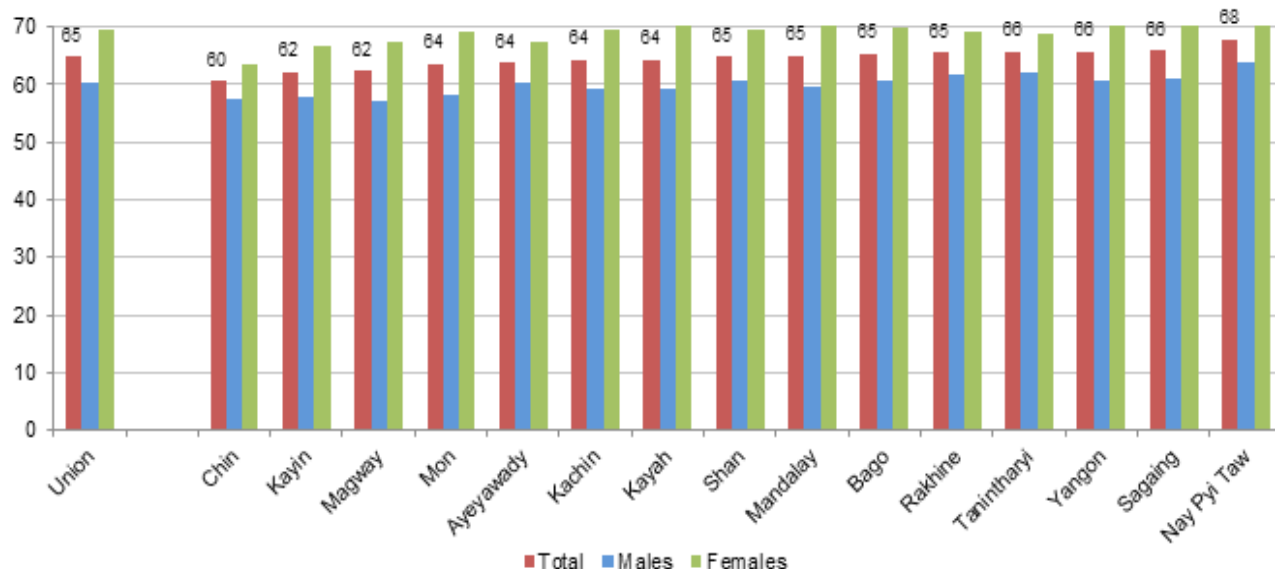


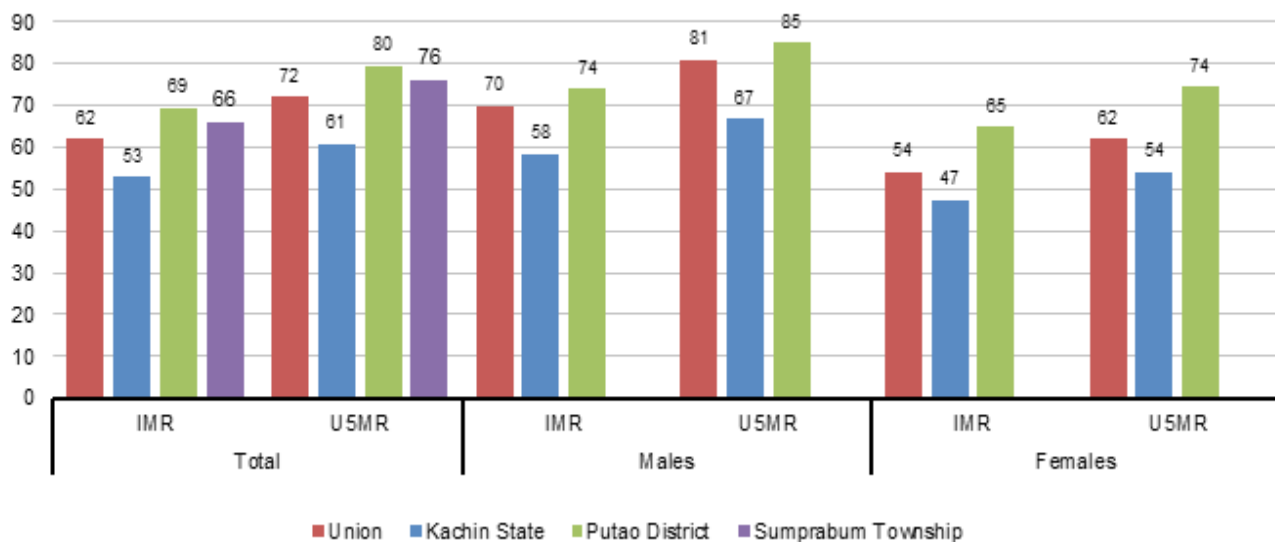
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

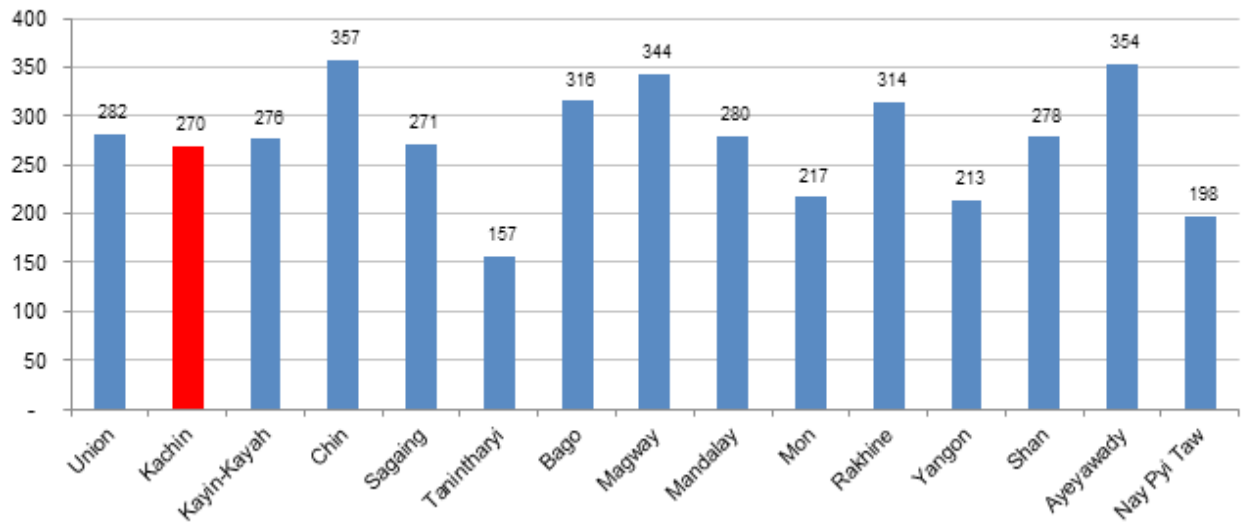
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Putao District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Putao District is 69 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 80 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sumprabum Township are higher than those in Kachin State and lower than that of Putao District. The Infant mortality in Sumprabum Township is 66 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 76 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.

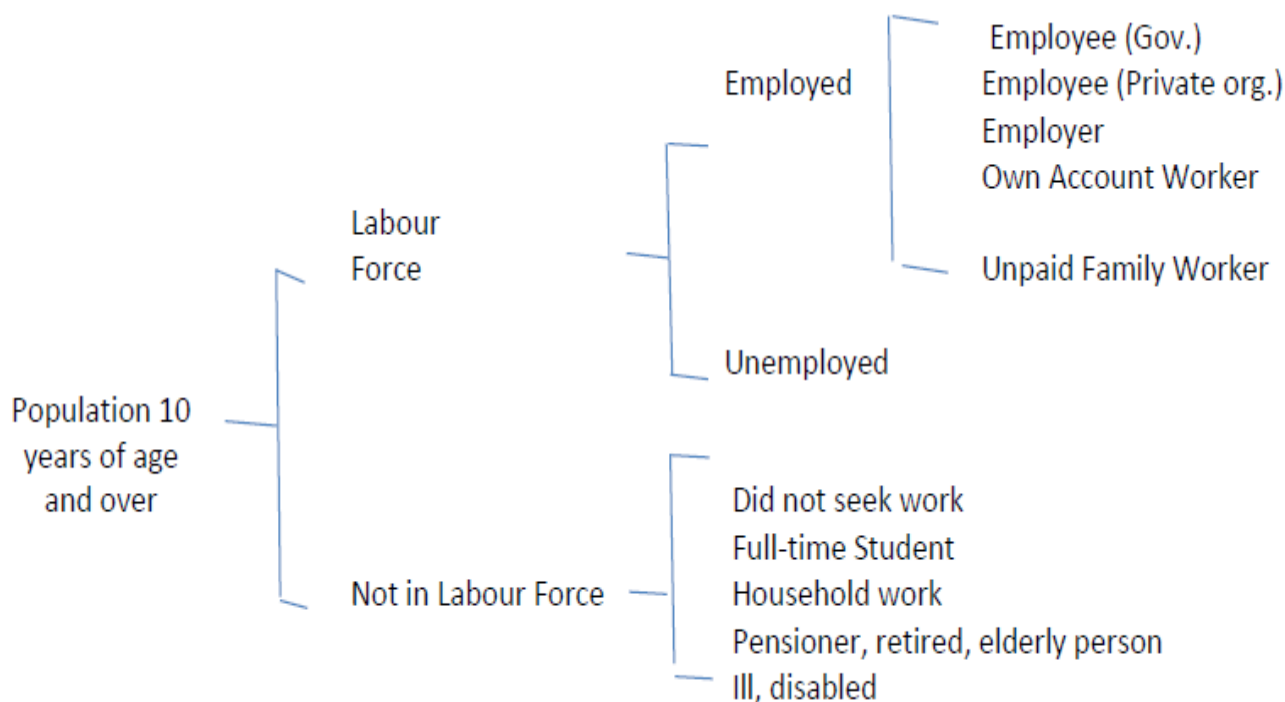
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

