

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

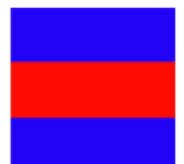
KACHIN STATE, MYITKYINA DISTRICT

Tanaing Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Office No.48

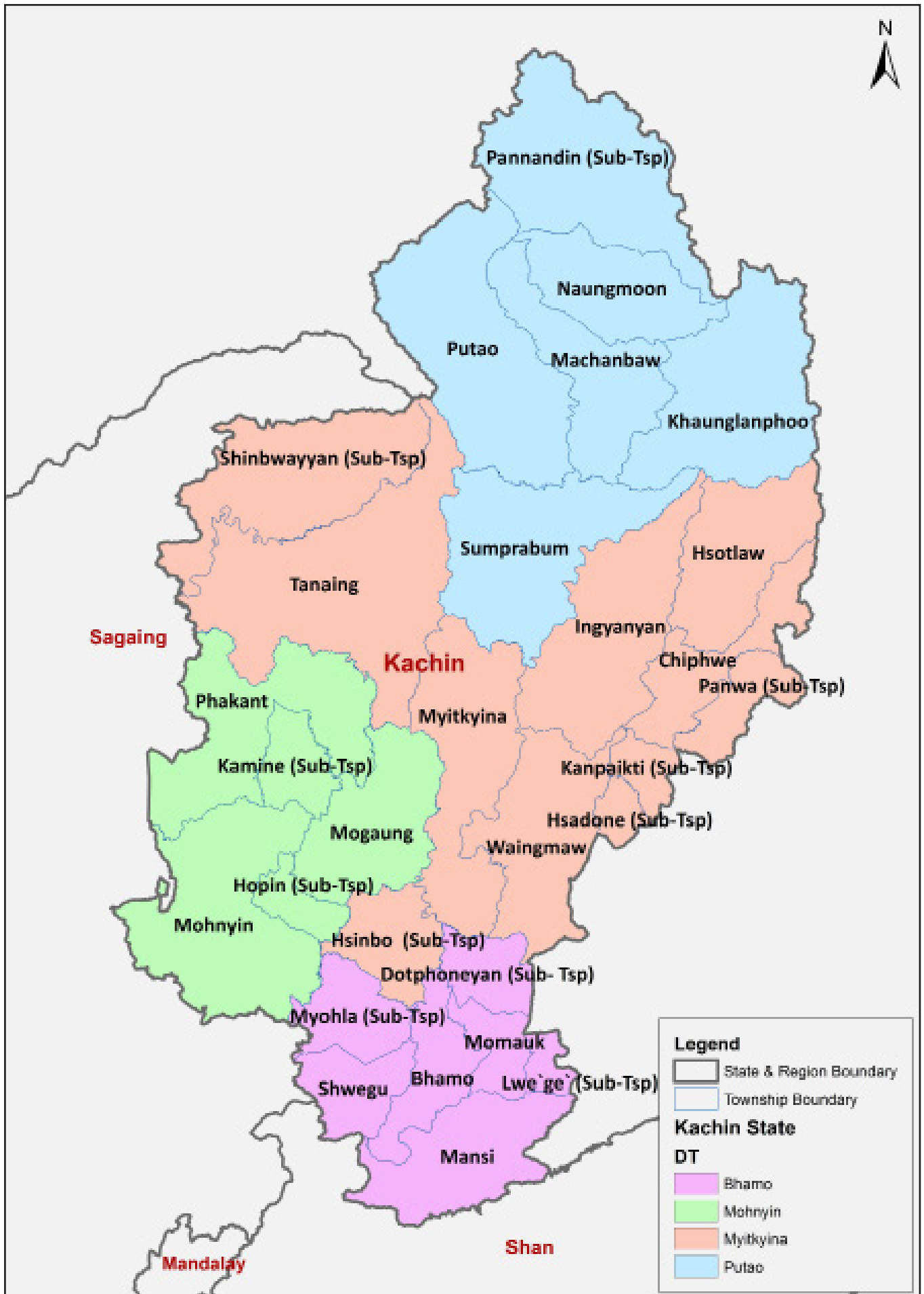
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Tanaing Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	48,566 ²	
Population males	25,773 (53.1%)	
Population females	22,793 (46.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	65.9%	
Area (Km²)	9,117.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	5.3 persons	
Median age	24.3 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	9	
Number of private households	6,398	
Percentage of female headed households	18.7%	
Mean household size	5.9 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.0%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.4%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.6%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	53.0	
Child dependency ratio	48.9	
Old dependency ratio	4.1	
Ageing index	8.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	113	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	86.7%	
Male	91.1%	
Female	82.2%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,870	3.9
Walking	511	1.1
Seeing	1,062	2.2
Hearing	646	1.3
Remembering	439	0.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	26,299	69.2	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	92	0.2	
National Registration	569	1.5	
Religious	59	0.2	
Temporary Registration	187	0.5	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	10,765	28.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	72.5%	89.3%	52.8%
Unemployment rate	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Employment to population ratio	70.8%	87.1%	51.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	5,573	87.1	
Renter	329	5.1	
Provided free (individually)	77	1.2	
Government quarters	398	6.2	
Private company quarters	*	0.3	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		31.2%
Bamboo	76.2%	45.0%	0.3%
Earth	0.1%	1.0%	
Wood	10.4%	42.0%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		60.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	12.3%	11.4%	0.1%
Other	0.5%	0.6%	8.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.3	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	5,692	89.0	
Charcoal	652	10.2	
Coal	25	0.4	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,230	19.2
Kerosene	24	0.4
Candle	2,383	37.2
Battery	390	6.1
Generator (private)	1,000	15.6
Water mill (private)	31	0.5
Solar system/energy	1,322	20.7
Other	*	0.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	76	1.2
Tube well, borehole	4,158	65.0
Protected well/spring	655	10.2
Bottled/purifier water	269	4.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,158</i>	<i>80.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	893	14.0
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	72	1.1
Waterfall/rainwater	178	2.8
Other	93	1.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,240</i>	<i>19.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	76	1.2
Tube well, borehole	4,375	68.4
Protected well/spring	628	9.8
Unprotected well/spring	902	14.1
Pool/pond/lake	30	0.5
River/stream/canal	116	1.8
Waterfall/rainwater	179	2.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	88	1.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	174	2.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	5,618	87.8
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>5,792</i>	<i>90.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	519	8.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	30	0.5
Other	*	0.3
None	41	0.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,710	42.4
Television	3,423	53.5
Landline phone	383	6.0
Mobile phone	2,220	34.7
Computer	155	2.4
Internet at home	408	6.4
Households with none of the items	1,660	25.9
Households with all of the items	36	0.6
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	122	1.9
Motorcycle/Moped	4,229	66.1
Bicycle	2,209	34.5
4-Wheel tractor	110	1.7
Canoe/Boat	241	3.8
Motor boat	423	6.6
Cart (bullock)	1,451	22.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Tanaing 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 Tanaing 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 Tanaing Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	48,566 *		
Males	25,773		
Females	22,793		
Sex ratio	113 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	65.9%		
Area (Km ²)	9,117.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	5.3 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	9		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	37,461	23,323	14,138
Number of conventional households	6,398	3,694	2,704
Mean household size	5.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Tanaing Township, there are fewer females than males with 113 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in urban areas at (65.9%) per cent. • The population density of Tanaing Township is 5 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.9 persons living in each household in Tanaing 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;
Tanaing Township (Myitkyina District, Kachin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	6,398	48,566	25,773	22,793
	Ward	3,694	31,998	17,007	14,991
1	Sin Sa Kaung(W)	385	5,244	2,854	2,390
2	Mon Dein Kaung(W)	1,036	8,669	4,533	4,136
3	Hu Kaung(W)	454	3,661	1,833	1,828
4	Kin Sar(W)	723	5,351	2,949	2,402
5	Du Kaung(W)	497	3,286	1,739	1,547
6	Pon Khon Kaung(W)	599	5,787	3,099	2,688
	Village Tract	2,704	16,568	8,766	7,802
1	Ting Kawk(VT)	267	1,635	848	787
2	Nam Hpyet Yang(VT)	46	460	272	188
3	Kawng Ra(VT)	281	2,145	1,139	1,006
4	Mai Khun (Mone Hkawm)(VT)	283	2,240	1,232	1,008
5	Ma Kaw(VT)	916	5,904	3,077	2,827
6	Shin Lon Ga(VT)	82	519	296	223
7	Nankhanpar(Nanbyu)(VT)	395	1,598	804	794
8	Dalue(VT)	119	483	247	236
9	Aunglord(VT)	315	1,584	851	733

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Tanaing Township

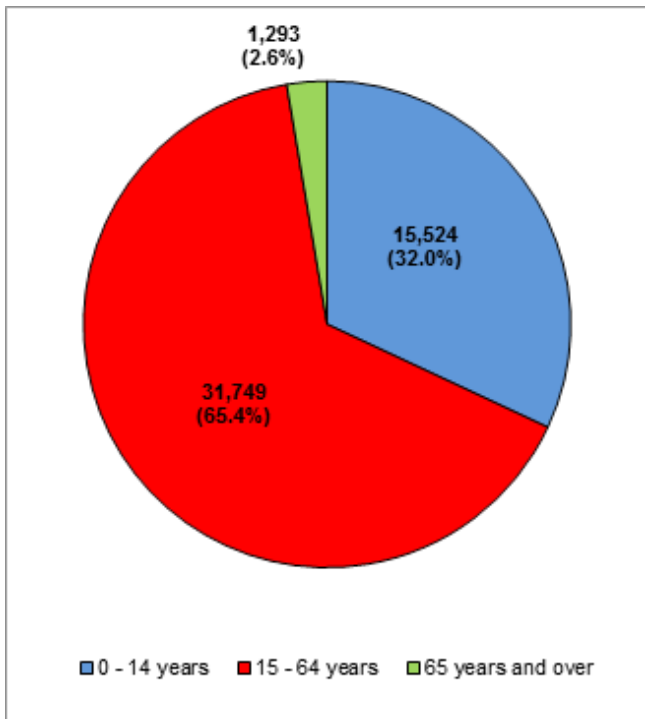
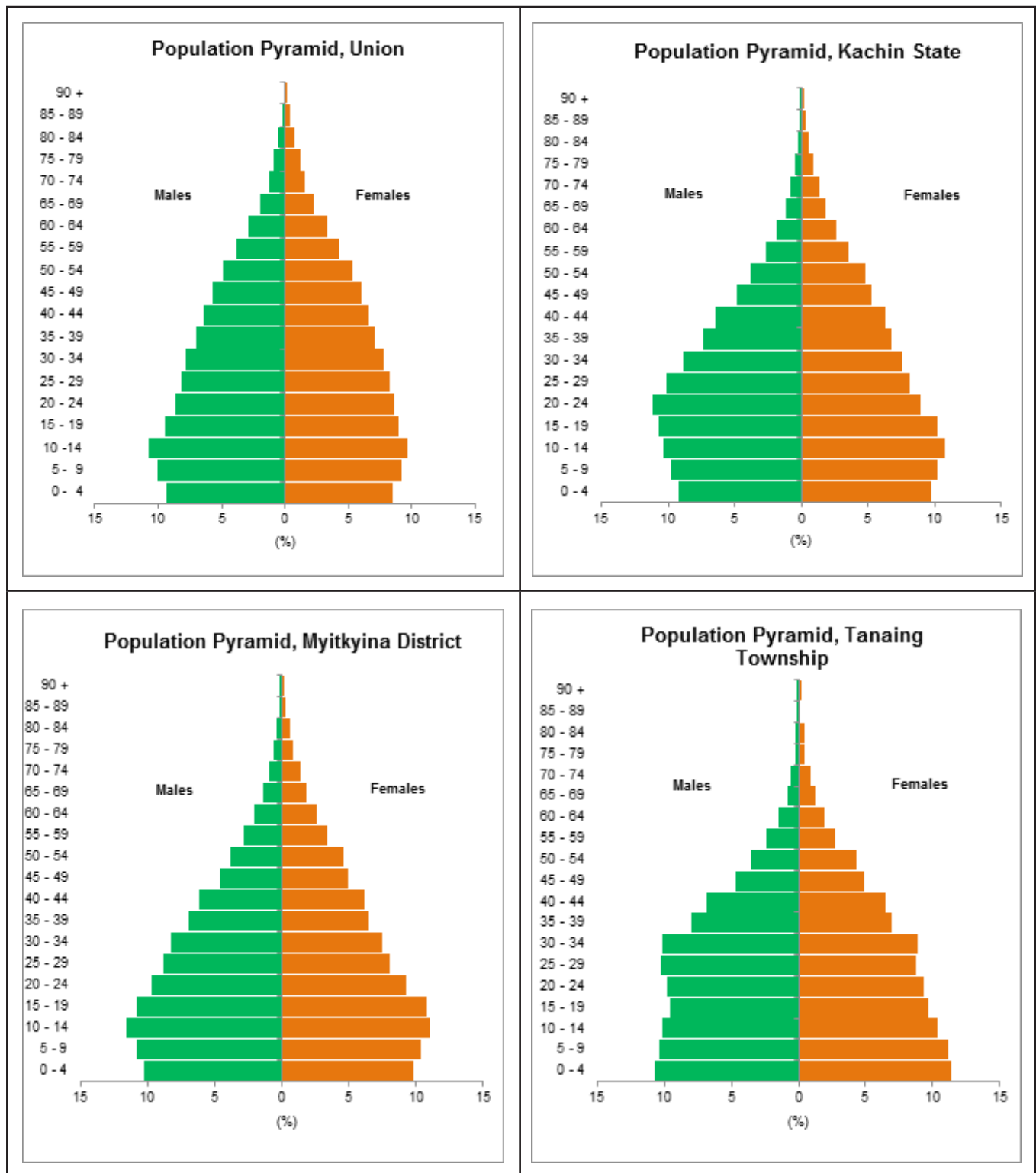


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Tanaing Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	48,566	25,773	22,793
0 - 4	5,348	2,760	2,588
5 - 9	5,217	2,679	2,538
10 - 14	4,959	2,602	2,357
15 - 19	4,665	2,473	2,192
20 - 24	4,646	2,518	2,128
25 - 29	4,656	2,657	1,999
30 - 34	4,612	2,602	2,010
35 - 39	3,626	2,049	1,577
40 - 44	3,246	1,772	1,474
45 - 49	2,331	1,216	1,115
50 - 54	1,899	908	991
55 - 59	1,239	621	618
60 - 64	829	378	451
65 - 69	497	222	275
70 - 74	358	150	208
75 - 79	169	65	104
80 - 84	144	48	96
85 - 89	52	23	29
90 +	73	30	43

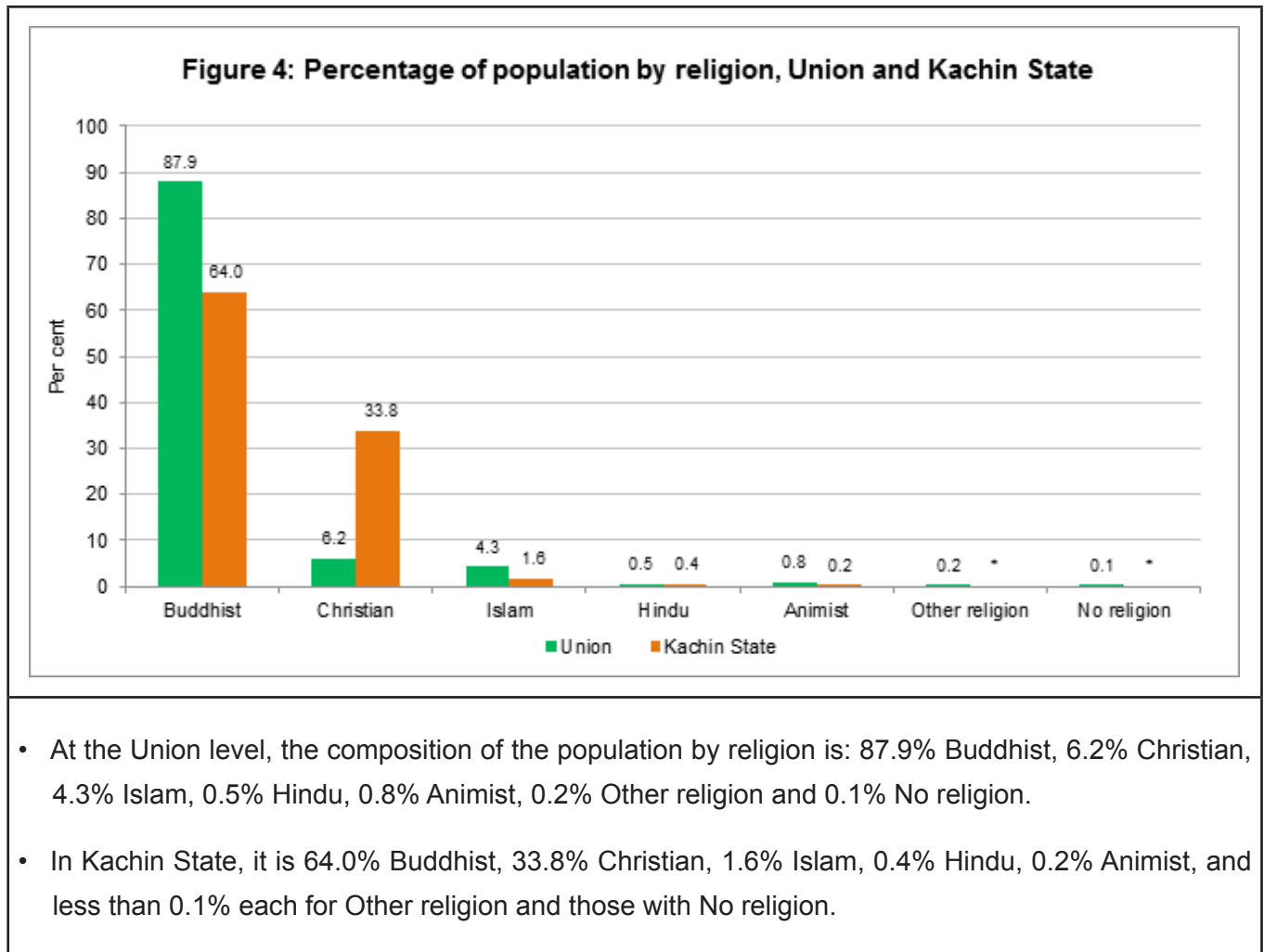
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Tanaing Township is 65.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions 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 Tanaing Township)



- The population has noticeably high in age group 0-4.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Tanaing Township.
- Starting from age groups 0-4 to 45-49, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	841	439	402	265	144	121
6	872	480	392	736	403	333
7	937	454	483	836	400	436
8	917	455	462	850	421	429
9	829	428	401	780	405	375
10	918	478	440	823	419	404
11	760	388	372	686	348	338
12	836	433	403	754	382	372
13	878	457	421	759	384	375
14	791	413	378	601	296	305
15	771	385	386	506	243	263
16	688	356	332	384	178	206
17	637	333	304	288	136	152
18	845	440	405	272	123	149
19	584	289	295	151	61	90
20	793	386	407	124	60	64
21	552	284	268	65	35	30
22	623	286	337	47	22	25
23	619	313	306	24	12	12
24	569	282	287	18	10	8
25	756	402	354	16	8	8
26	601	323	278	11	8	3
27	584	324	260	9	7	2
28	734	389	345	10	4	6
29	556	280	276	6	2	4

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

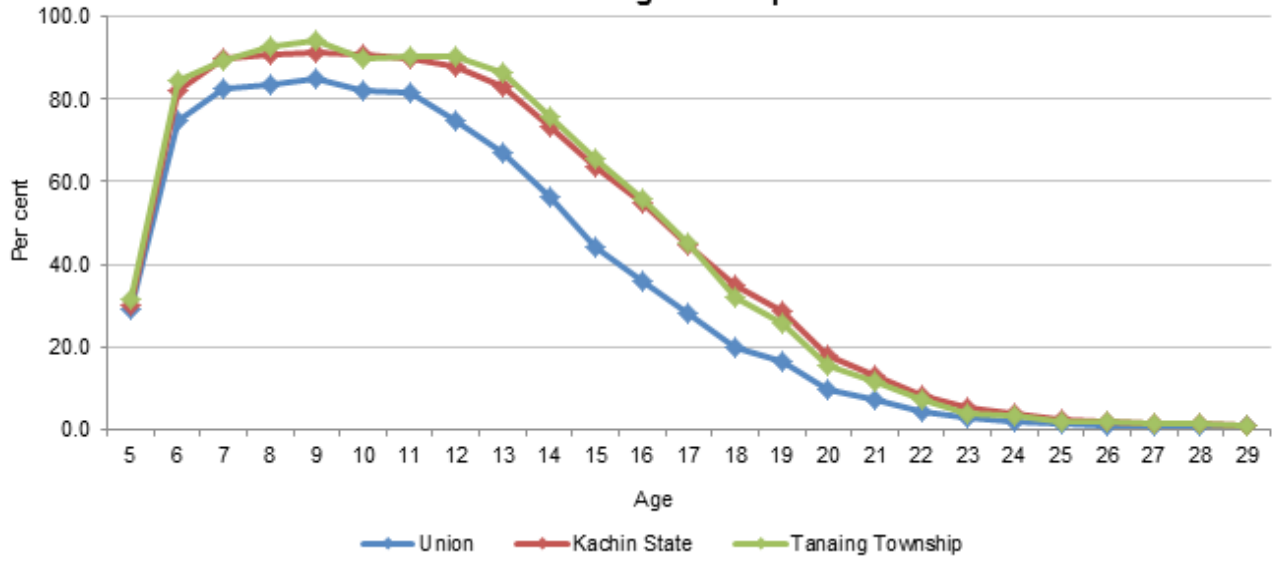
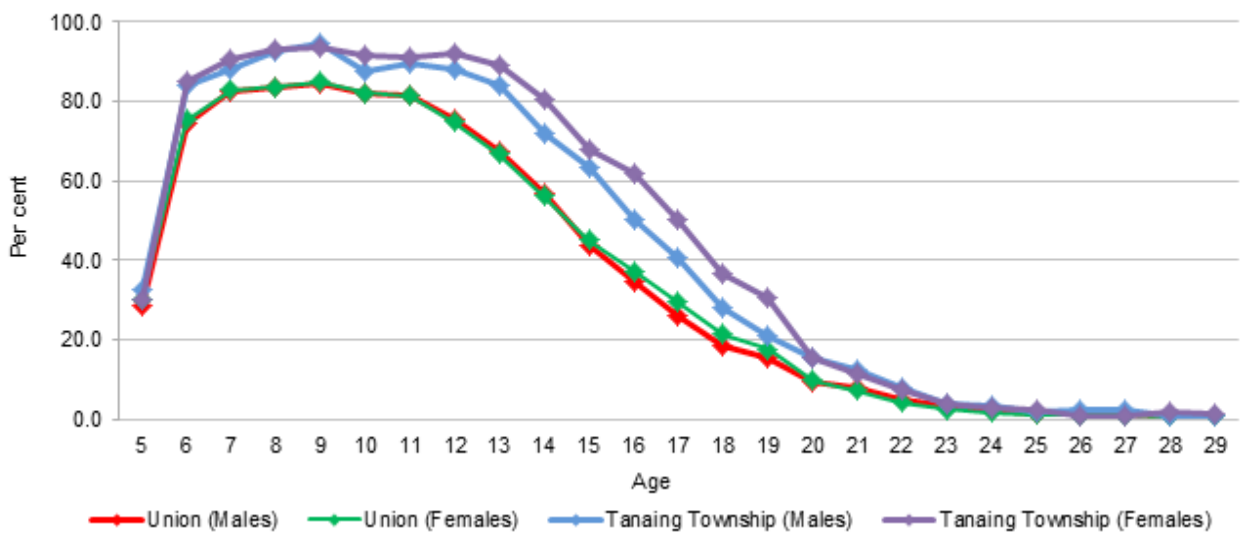


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Tanaing Township



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

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

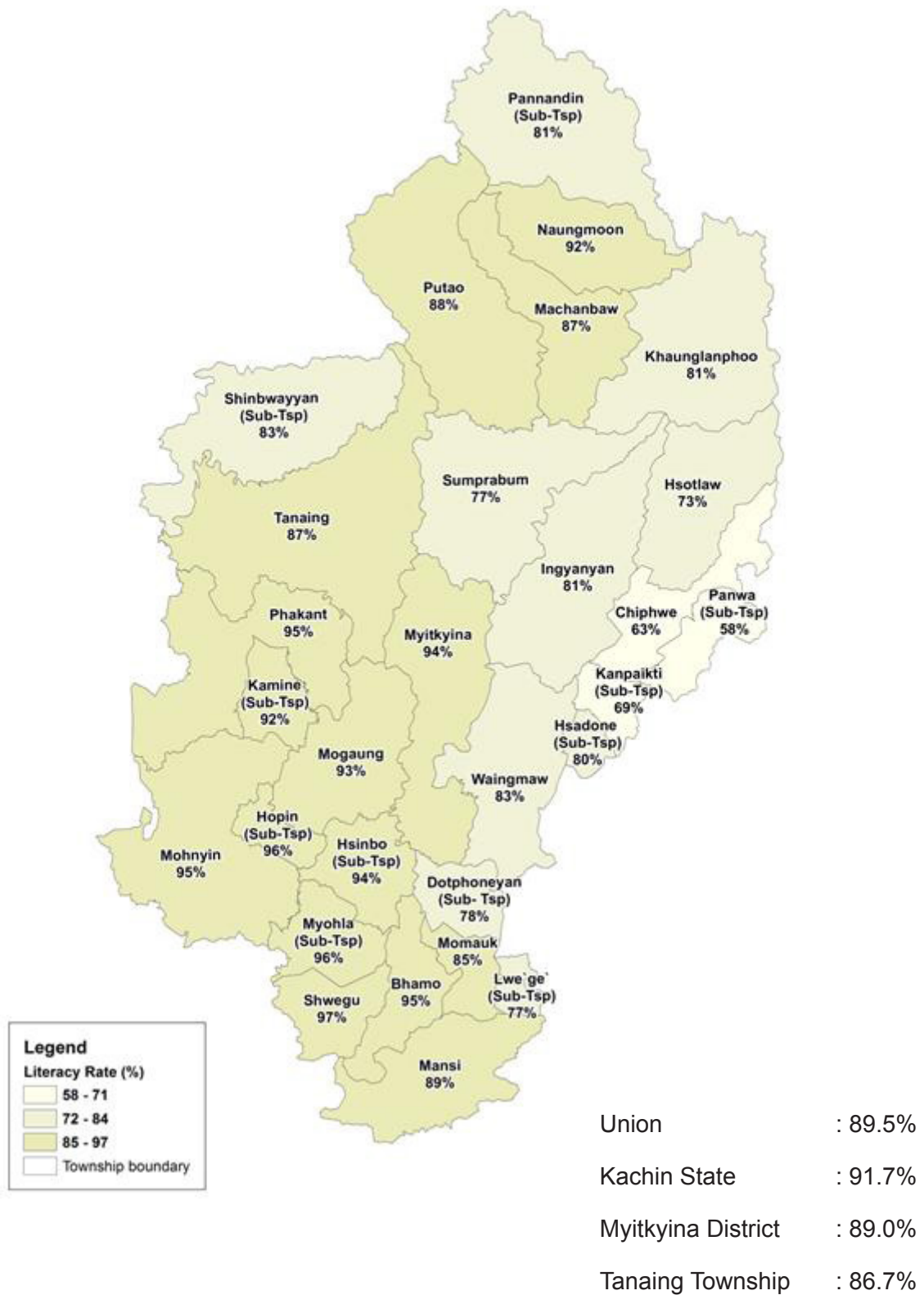


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Tanaing Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,681	96.3
Males	3,354	96.7
Females	3,327	95.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Tanaing Township is 86.7 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 82.2 per cent and for the males it is 91.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.3 per cent with 95.9 per cent for females and 96.7 per cent for males.

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

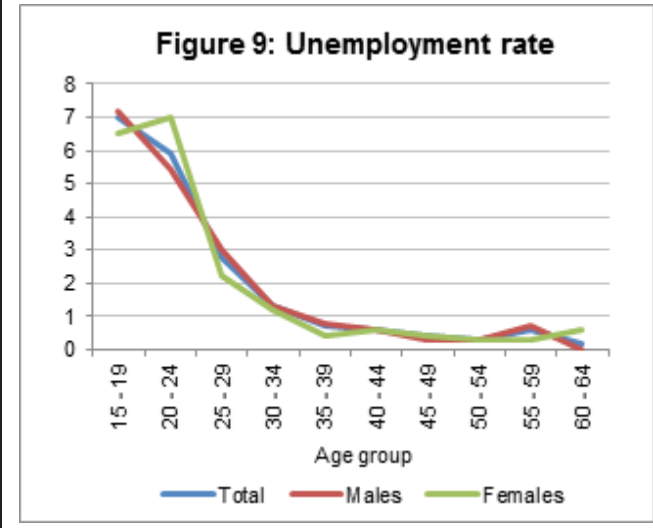
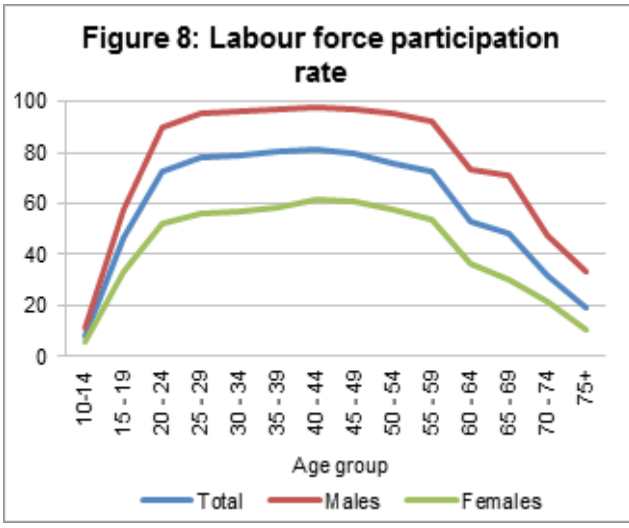
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	23,731	3,857	16.3	4,778	3,782	6,738	3,177	37	1,200	41	17	104
Urban	15,582	2,338	15.0	2,813	2,323	4,530	2,423	27	1,020	31	13	64
Rural	8,149	1,519	18.6	1,965	1,459	2,208	754	10	180	10	4	40
Males	12,741	1,393	10.9	2,479	2,133	4,085	1,842	21	679	23	11	75
Females	10,990	2,464	22.4	2,299	1,649	2,653	1,335	16	521	18	6	29

- Some 16.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 18.6 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 10.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 22.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 15.9 per cent has completed primary school(grade 5) and only 5.1 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	8.4	10.9	5.7	9.3	9.5	8.9
15 - 19	46.5	58.0	33.5	7.0	7.2	6.5
20 - 24	72.8	90.2	52.1	5.9	5.4	7.0
25 - 29	78.2	95.1	55.7	2.8	3.0	2.2
30 - 34	79.1	96.3	56.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
35 - 39	80.5	97.2	58.8	0.7	0.8	0.4
40 - 44	81.2	97.7	61.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
45 - 49	79.5	96.6	60.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
50 - 54	75.8	95.4	57.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
55 - 59	72.9	92.1	53.6	0.6	0.7	0.3
60 - 64	53.2	73.0	36.6	0.2	-	0.6
65 - 69	48.5	70.7	30.5	-	-	-
70 - 74	32.1	47.3	21.2	0.9	1.4	-
75 +	19.2	33.1	10.7	1.2	-	3.4
15 - 24	59.6	74.3	42.6	6.4	6.1	6.8
15 - 64	72.5	89.3	52.8	2.4	2.4	2.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Tanaing Township is 72.5 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 52.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.3 per cent.
- In Tanaing Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Tanaing Township is 2.4 per cent. For males and females, the unemployment rates are the same with 2.4 per cent each.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.8 per cent.

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

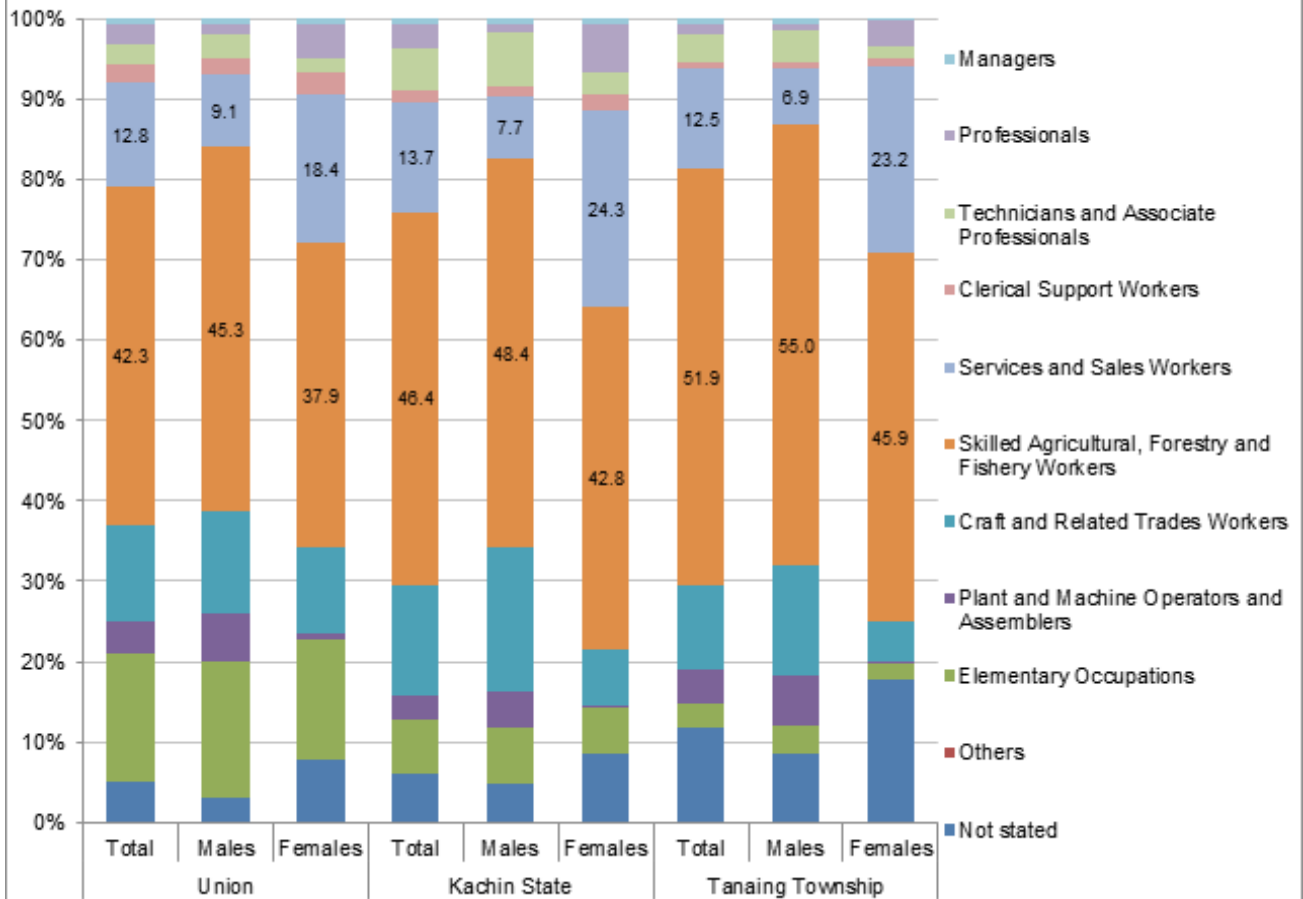
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	14,113	0.3	47.6	39.1	7.7	1.2	4.0
Males	4,416	0.7	75.7	5.1	8.5	1.9	8.1
Females	9,697	0.2	34.8	54.6	7.3	0.9	2.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 75.7 per cent of males are full time students while 54.6 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	15,477	10,143	5,334	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	87	73	14	0.6	0.7	0.3
Professionals	223	60	163	1.4	0.6	3.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	517	427	90	3.3	4.2	1.7
Clerical Support Workers	120	70	50	0.8	0.7	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	1,933	695	1,238	12.5	6.9	23.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	8,027	5,577	2,450	51.9	55.0	45.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,636	1,376	260	10.6	13.6	4.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	664	646	18	4.3	6.4	0.3
Elementary Occupations	458	356	102	3.0	3.5	1.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,812	863	949	11.7	8.5	17.8

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



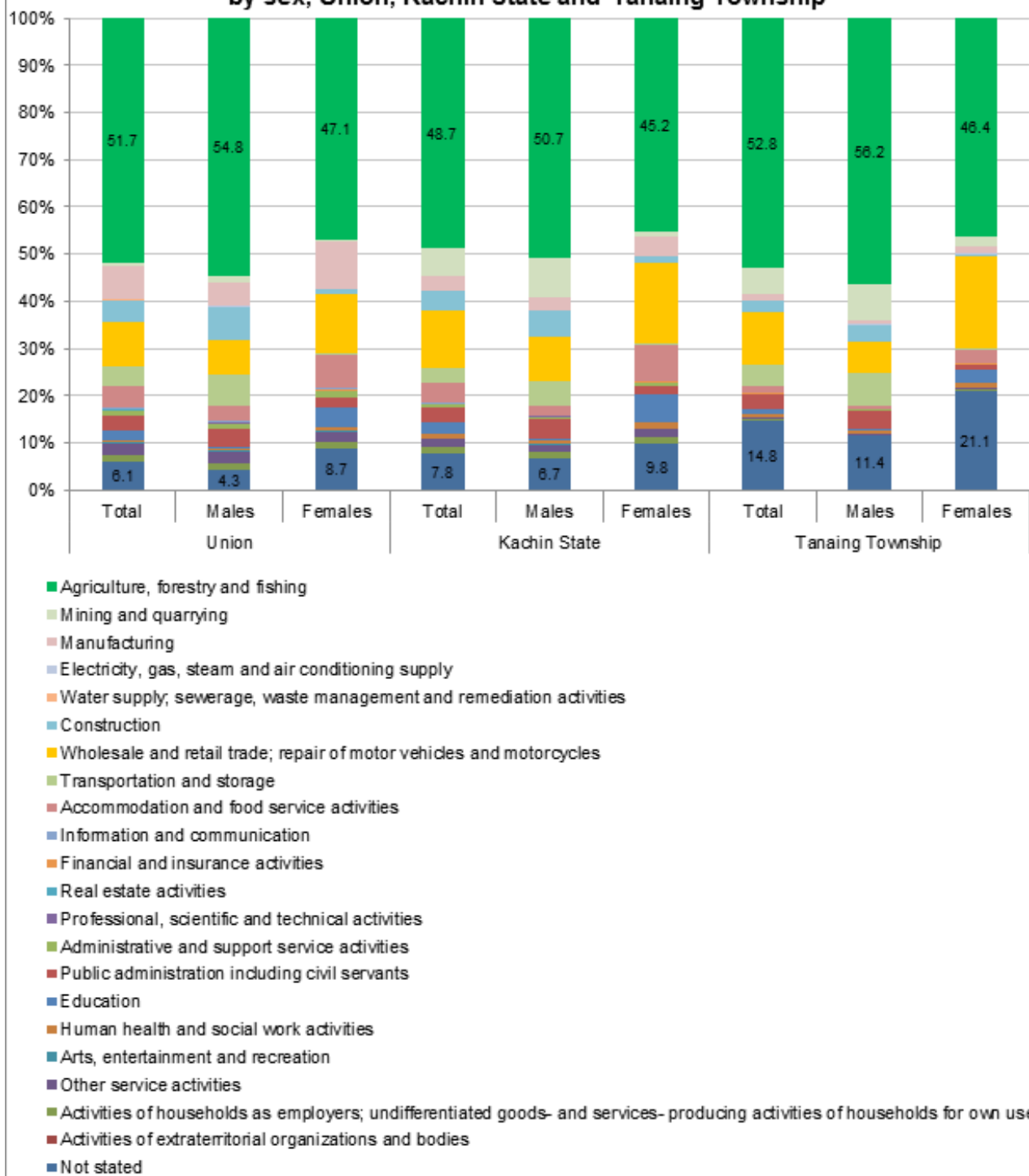
- In Tanaing Township, 51.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by services and sales workers at 12.5 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 55.0 per cent of males and 45.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 13.7 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	15,477	10,143	5,334	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,179	5,703	2,476	52.8	56.2	46.4
Mining and quarrying	884	779	105	5.7	7.7	2.0
Manufacturing	179	97	82	1.2	1.0	1.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12	11	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9	9	-	0.1	0.1	-
Construction	382	350	32	2.5	3.5	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,732	694	1,038	11.2	6.8	19.5
Transportation and storage	696	674	22	4.5	6.6	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	230	81	149	1.5	0.8	2.8
Information and communication	8	5	3	0.1	*	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	4	1	3	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	4	3	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	5	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	14	12	2	0.1	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	467	413	54	3.0	4.1	1.0
Education	185	27	158	1.2	0.3	3.0
Human health and social work activities	101	57	44	0.7	0.6	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8	4	4	0.1	*	0.1
Other service activities	74	45	29	0.5	0.4	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	19	13	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	2,284	1,160	1,124	14.8	11.4	21.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



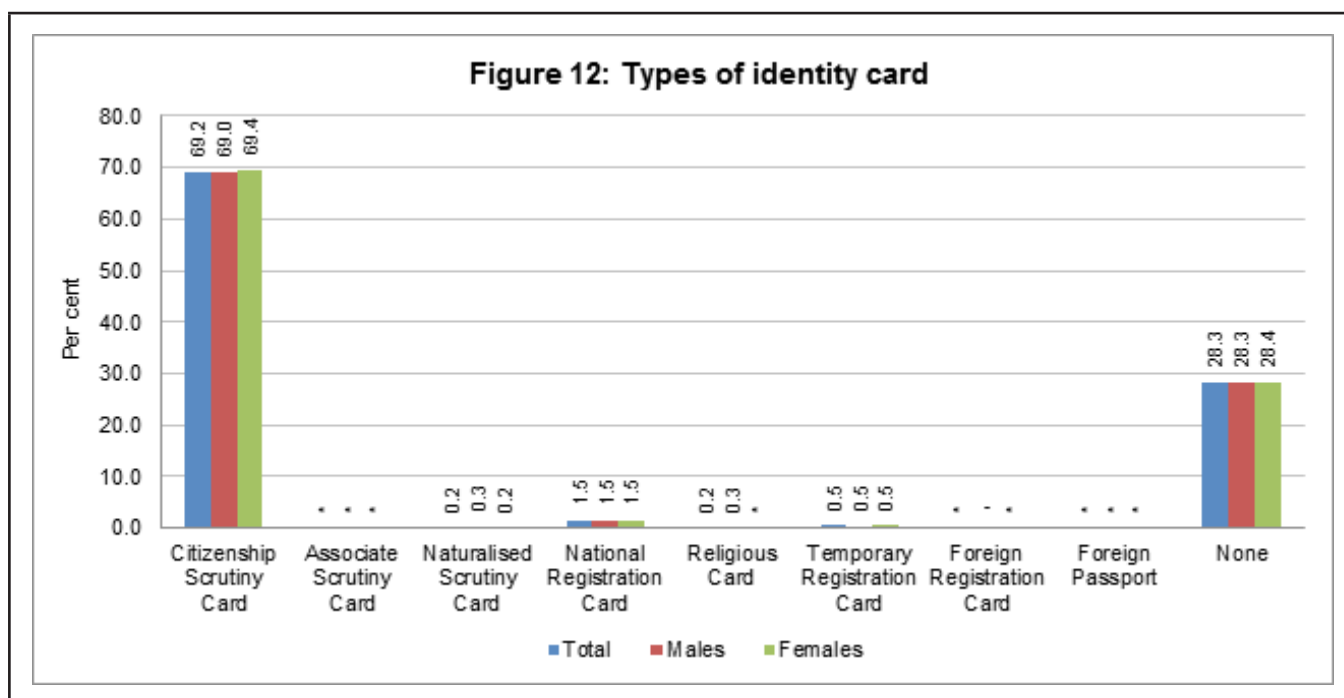
- In Tanaing Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 52.8 per cent.
- There are 56.2 per cent of males and 46.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kachin State, there is 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	26,299	*	92	569	59	187	*	*	10,765
Urban	18,431	*	71	222	28	116	*	*	6,297
Rural	7,868	*	21	347	31	71	-	*	4,468
Males	14,040	*	65	311	53	94	-	*	5,755
Females	12,259	*	27	258	6	93	*	*	5,010

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Tanaing Township, 69.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 28.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 28.3 per cent of males and 28.4 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	48,566	46,696	1,870	3.9	1,062	646	511	439
0 - 4	5,348	5,323	25	0.5	7	6	12	9
5 - 9	5,217	5,165	52	1.0	9	19	17	22
10 - 14	4,959	4,893	66	1.3	6	26	19	35
15 - 19	4,665	4,604	61	1.3	13	24	18	18
20 - 24	4,646	4,585	61	1.3	16	26	21	14
25 - 29	4,656	4,561	95	2.0	18	35	31	27
30 - 34	4,612	4,524	88	1.9	30	36	21	19
35 - 39	3,626	3,522	104	2.9	44	33	28	18
40 - 44	3,246	3,055	191	5.9	117	42	43	35
45 - 49	2,331	2,140	191	8.2	131	52	37	37
50 - 54	1,899	1,682	217	11.4	153	56	39	39
55 - 59	1,239	1,058	181	14.6	128	61	36	27
60 - 64	829	671	158	19.1	117	46	39	33
65 - 69	497	380	117	23.5	86	40	27	22
70 - 74	358	262	96	26.8	66	45	36	23
75 - 79	169	111	58	34.3	47	31	28	20
80 - 84	144	95	49	34.0	34	28	27	19
85 - 89	52	33	19	36.5	13	9	8	3
90 +	73	32	41	56.2	27	31	24	19

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	25,773	24,805	968	3.8	518	320	258	216
0 - 4	2,760	2,748	12	0.4	2	3	7	4
5 - 9	2,679	2,650	29	1.1	7	11	7	11
10 - 14	2,602	2,565	37	1.4	4	14	10	20
15 - 19	2,473	2,440	33	1.3	9	14	7	7
20 - 24	2,518	2,480	38	1.5	8	18	13	8
25 - 29	2,657	2,595	62	2.3	11	24	20	16
30 - 34	2,602	2,552	50	1.9	15	18	16	11
35 - 39	2,049	1,990	59	2.9	20	19	17	9
40 - 44	1,772	1,676	96	5.4	54	20	26	21
45 - 49	1,216	1,112	104	8.6	64	29	23	20
50 - 54	908	784	124	13.7	88	31	25	24
55 - 59	621	521	100	16.1	74	34	16	16
60 - 64	378	313	65	17.2	50	15	13	14
65 - 69	222	167	55	24.8	44	16	11	7
70 - 74	150	105	45	30.0	28	20	17	7
75 - 79	65	42	23	35.4	16	10	11	7
80 - 84	48	34	14	29.2	10	9	8	6
85 - 89	23	15	8	34.8	4	5	5	1
90 +	30	16	14	46.7	10	10	6	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	22,793	21,891	902	4.0	544	326	253	223
0 - 4	2,588	2,575	13	0.5	5	3	5	5
5 - 9	2,538	2,515	23	0.9	2	8	10	11
10 - 14	2,357	2,328	29	1.2	2	12	9	15
15 - 19	2,192	2,164	28	1.3	4	10	11	11
20 - 24	2,128	2,105	23	1.1	8	8	8	6
25 - 29	1,999	1,966	33	1.7	7	11	11	11
30 - 34	2,010	1,972	38	1.9	15	18	5	8
35 - 39	1,577	1,532	45	2.9	24	14	11	9
40 - 44	1,474	1,379	95	6.4	63	22	17	14
45 - 49	1,115	1,028	87	7.8	67	23	14	17
50 - 54	991	898	93	9.4	65	25	14	15
55 - 59	618	537	81	13.1	54	27	20	11
60 - 64	451	358	93	20.6	67	31	26	19
65 - 69	275	213	62	22.5	42	24	16	15
70 - 74	208	157	51	24.5	38	25	19	16
75 - 79	104	69	35	33.7	31	21	17	13
80 - 84	96	61	35	36.5	24	19	19	13
85 - 89	29	18	11	37.9	9	4	3	2
90 +	43	16	27	62.8	17	21	18	12

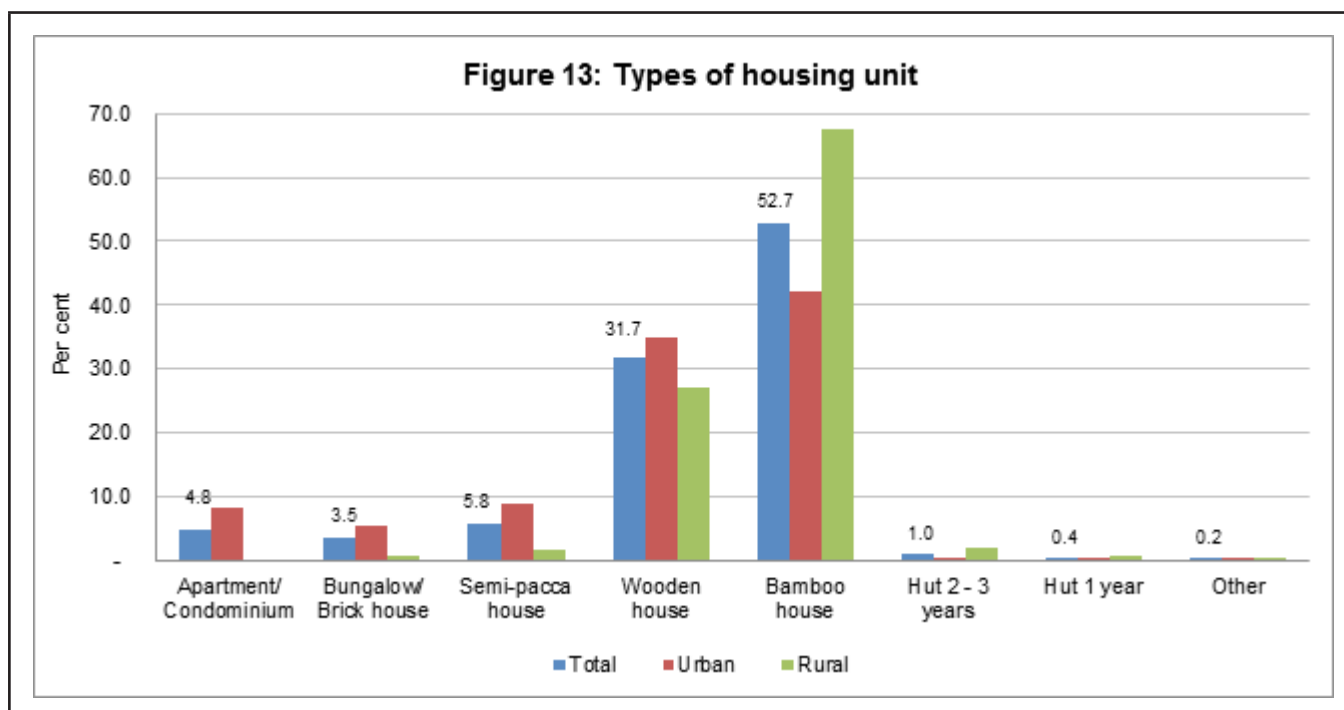
- Four in every 100 persons in Tanaing Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(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	6,398	4.8	3.5	5.8	31.7	52.7	1.0	0.4	0.2
Urban	3,694	8.2	5.6	8.9	34.9	42.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rural	2,704	-	0.7	1.6	27.2	67.4	2.1	0.7	0.2



- The majority of the households in Tanaing Township are living in bamboo houses (52.7%) followed by households in wooden houses (31.7%).
- Some 42.0 per cent of urban households and 67.4 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

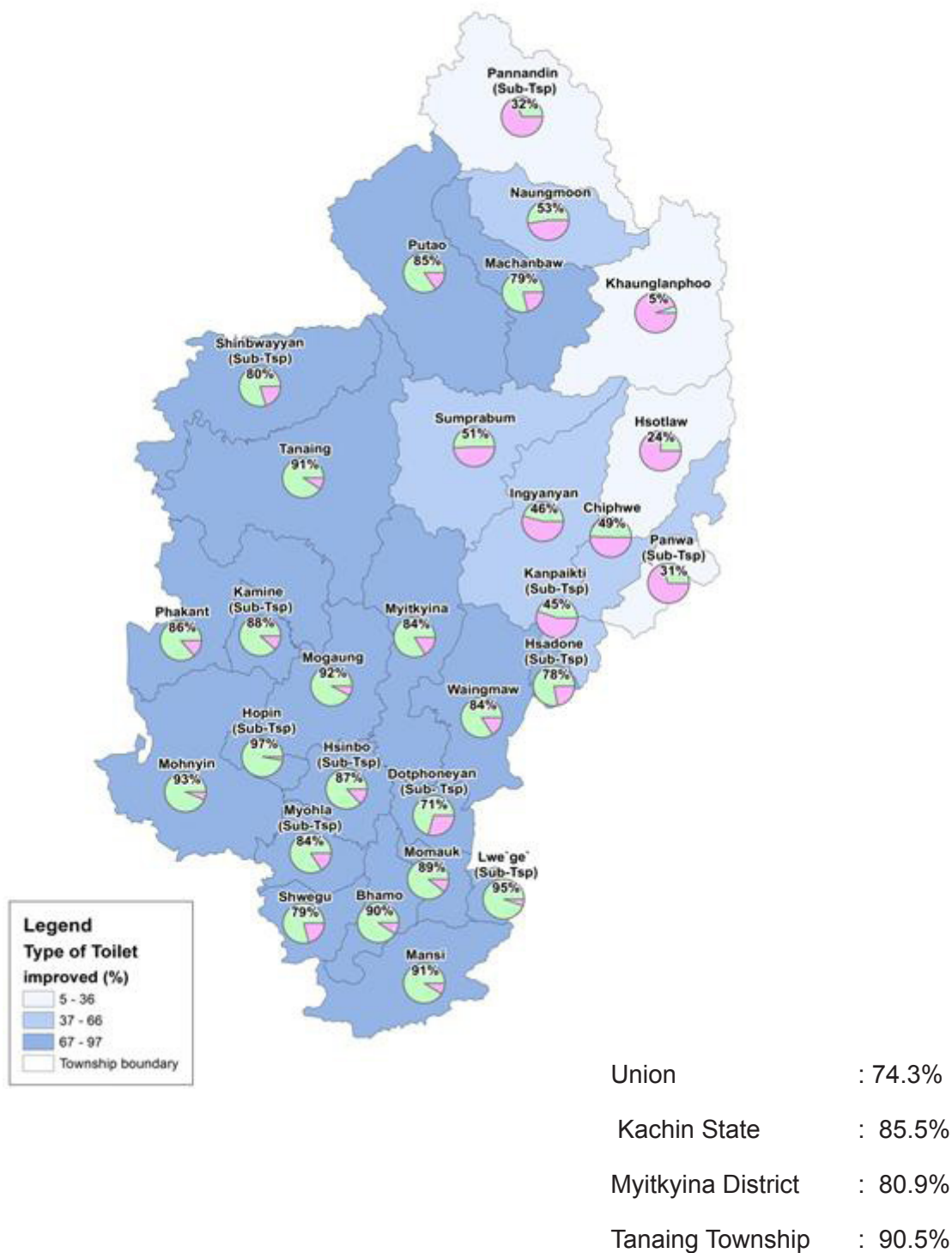


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.7	4.5	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		87.8	92.4	81.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>90.5</i>	<i>96.9</i>	<i>81.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		8.1	2.5	15.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.5	*	1.1
Other		0.3	0.1	0.5
None		0.6	0.5	0.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,398	3,694	2,704

- Some 90.5 per cent of the households in Tanaing Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (87.8%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (67-97) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kachin State is 85.5 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 0.6 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 Tanaing Township, 0.9 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

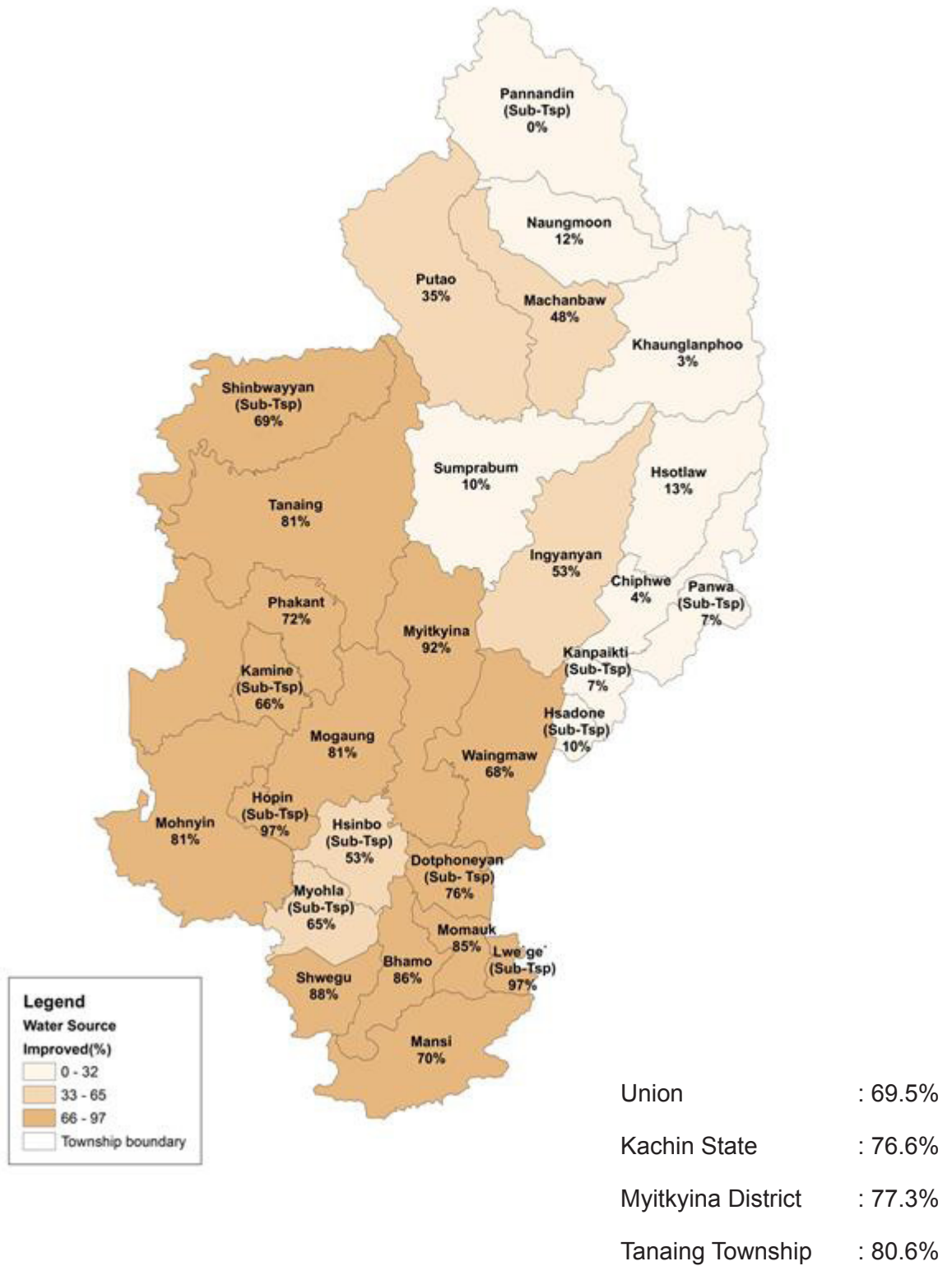


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	1.2	1.9	0.2
Tube well, borehole	65.0	70.0	58.2
Protected well/ Spring	10.2	6.9	14.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier	4.2	7.1	0.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>73.4</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	14.0	11.9	16.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.1	0.1	-
River/stream/ canal	1.1	0.2	2.4
Waterfall/ Rain water	2.8	-	6.6
Other	1.4	1.9	0.9
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>26.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,398	2,704

- In Tanaing Township, 80.6 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 (66-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Sixty five per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 14.0 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- Some 19.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 26.6 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

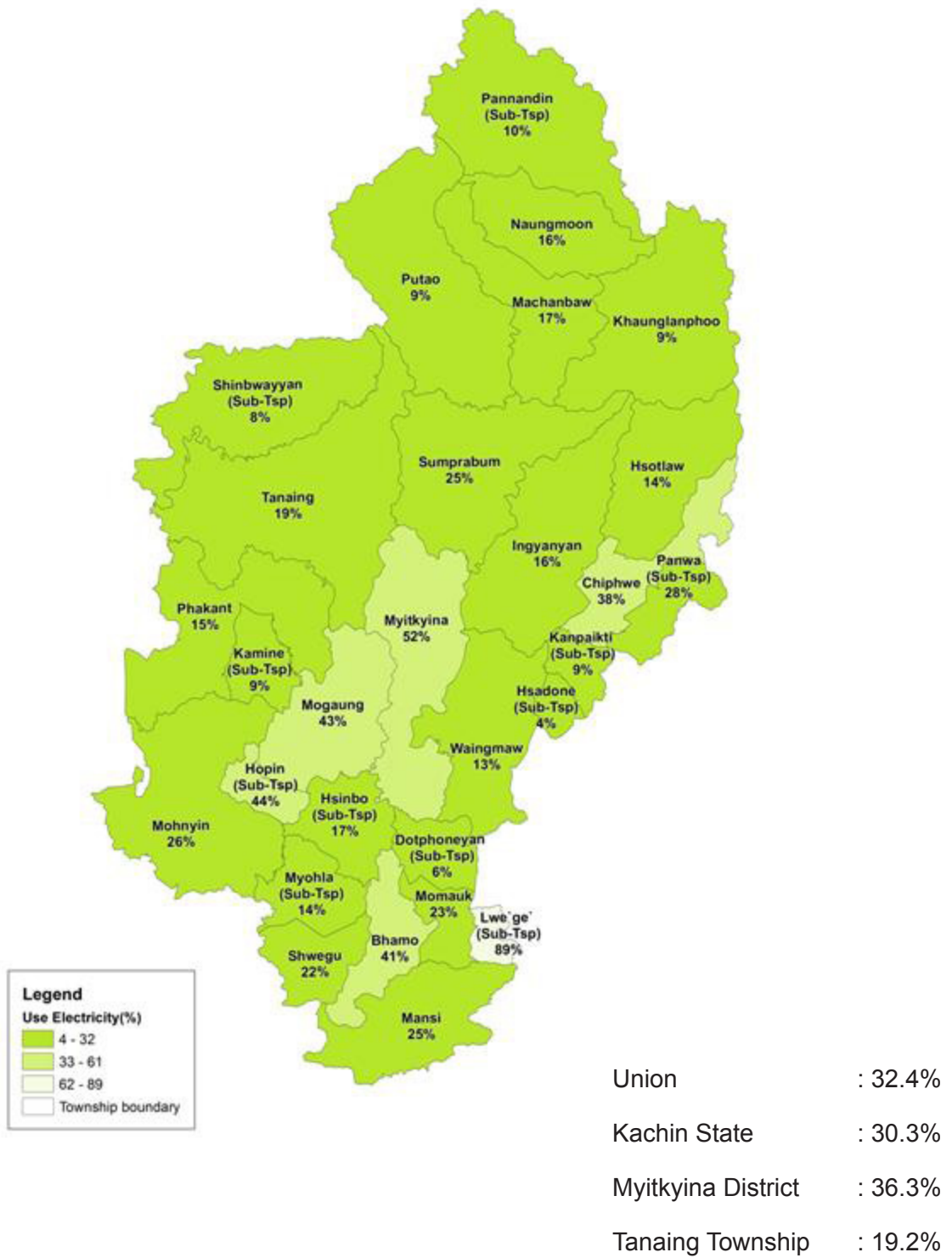


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		19.2	31.1	3.1
Kerosene		0.4	0.1	0.7
Candle		37.2	29.0	48.4
Battery		6.1	6.1	6.1
Generator (private)		15.6	18.0	12.4
Water mill (private)		0.5	0.6	0.3
Solar system/energy		20.7	14.8	28.7
Other		0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,398	3,694	2,704

- In Tanaing Township, 19.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared 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 37.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 48.4 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

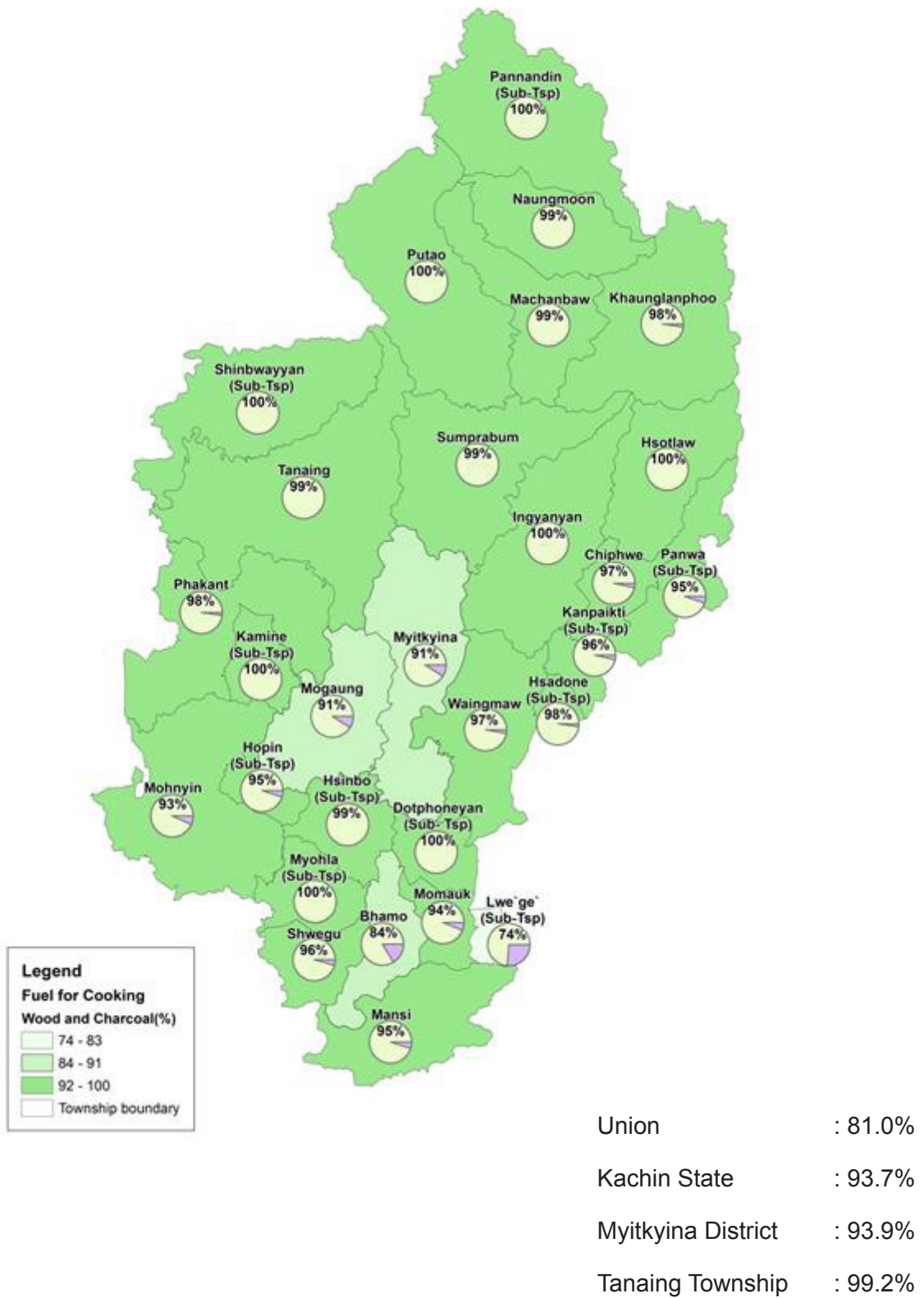


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.3	0.4	0.1
LPG		*	*	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		89.0	82.7	97.5
Charcoal		10.2	16.0	2.2
Coal		0.4	0.6	*
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,398	3,694	2,704

- In Tanaing Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 89.0 per cent using firewood and 10.2 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 97.5 per cent and charcoal 2.2 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

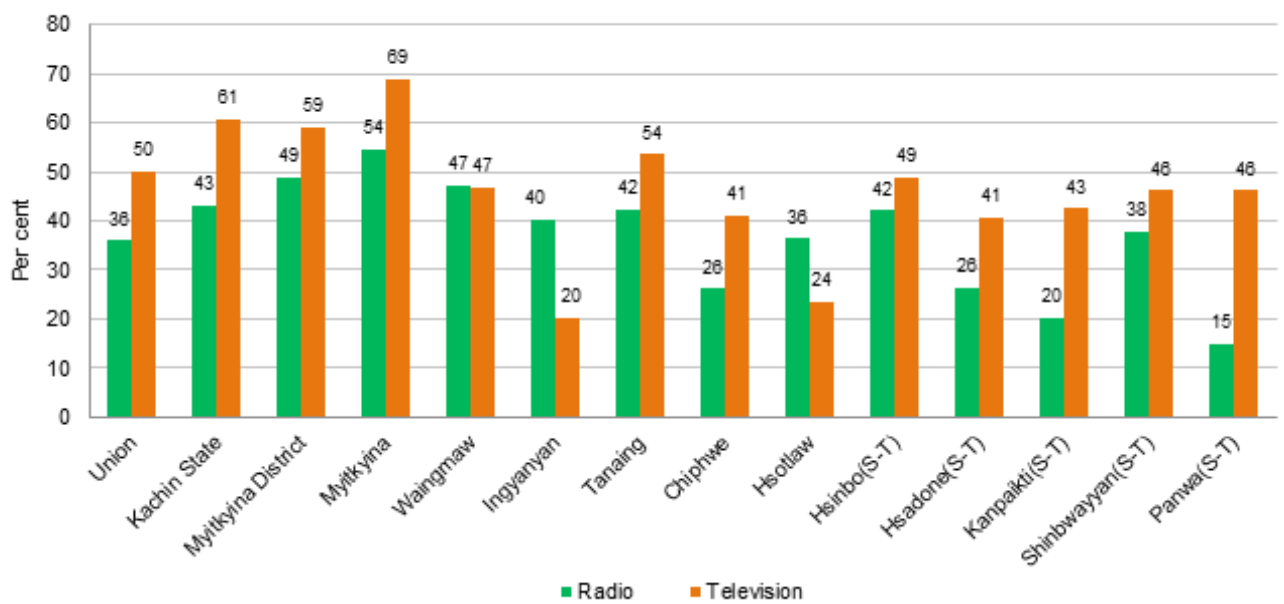
Communication and related amenities

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	6,398	42.4	53.5	6.0	34.7	2.4	6.4	25.9	0.6
Urban	3,694	43.7	60.7	8.7	46.0	3.8	10.2	20.1	0.9
Rural	2,704	40.5	43.7	2.3	19.2	0.5	1.2	33.9	0.1

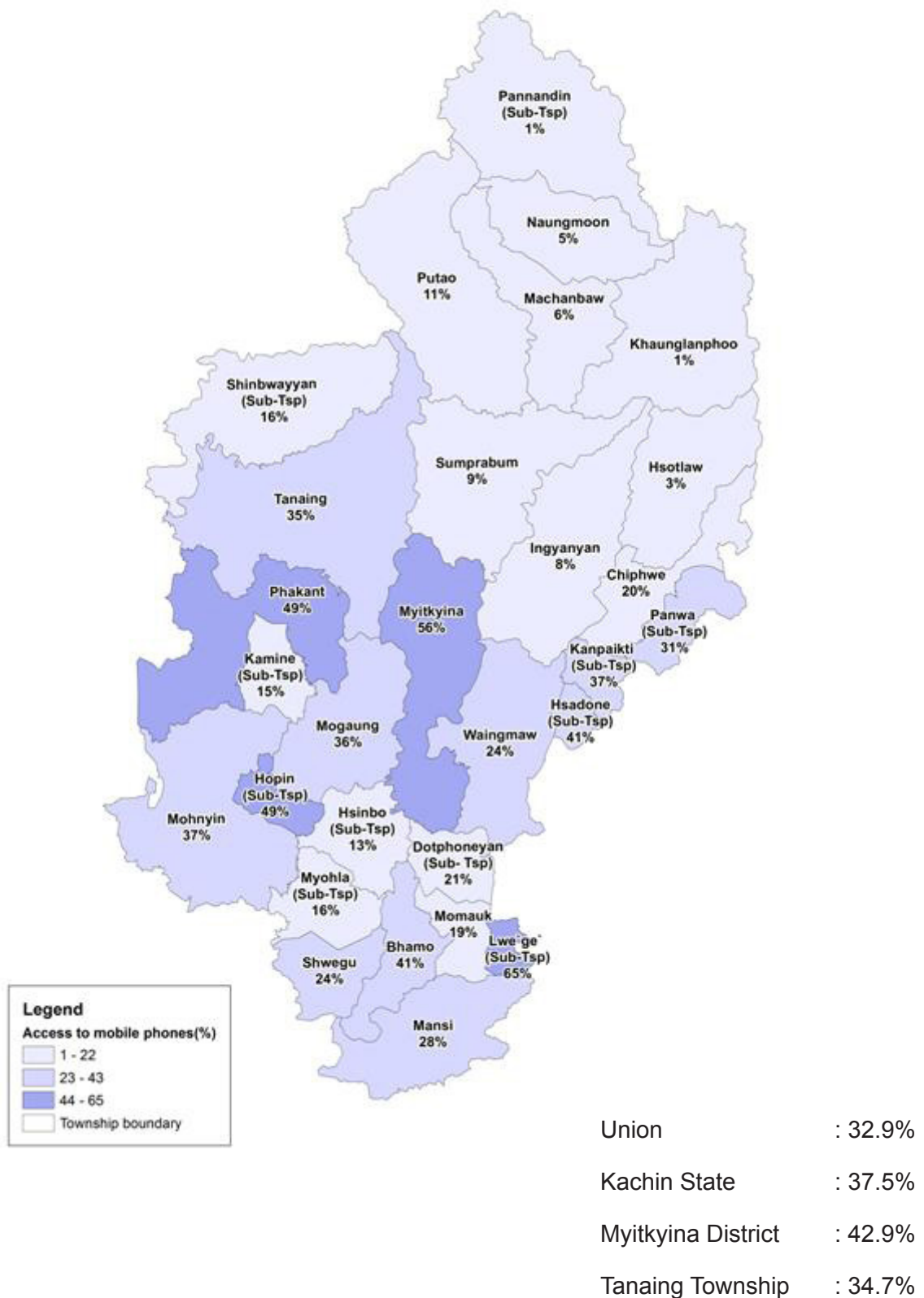
- Some 53.5 per cent of the households in Tanaing Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 60.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 43.7 per cent and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

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



- In Tanaing Township, 53.5 per cent of the households having a television and about half of the households (42.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 34.7 per cent of the households in Tanaing Township reported having mobile phones while 37.5 per cent of the households in Kachin State 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
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
Tanaing Township	6,398	122	4,229	2,209	110	241	423	1,451
Urban	3,694	103	2,480	1,701	92	159	368	728
Rural	2,704	19	1,749	508	18	82	55	723

- In Tanaing Township, 66.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 34.5 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

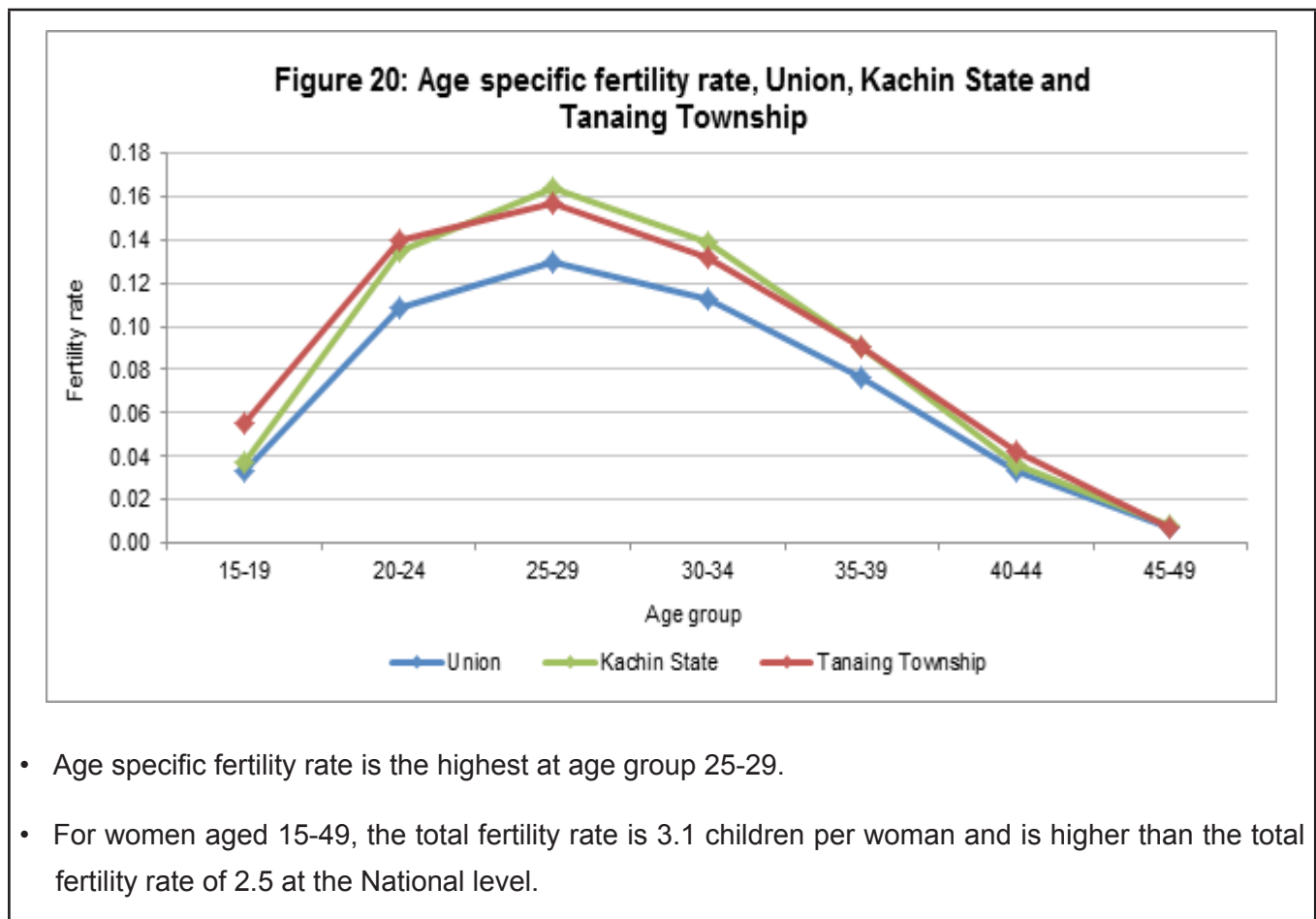
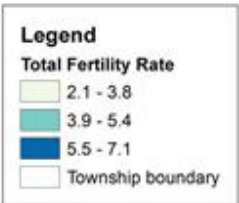
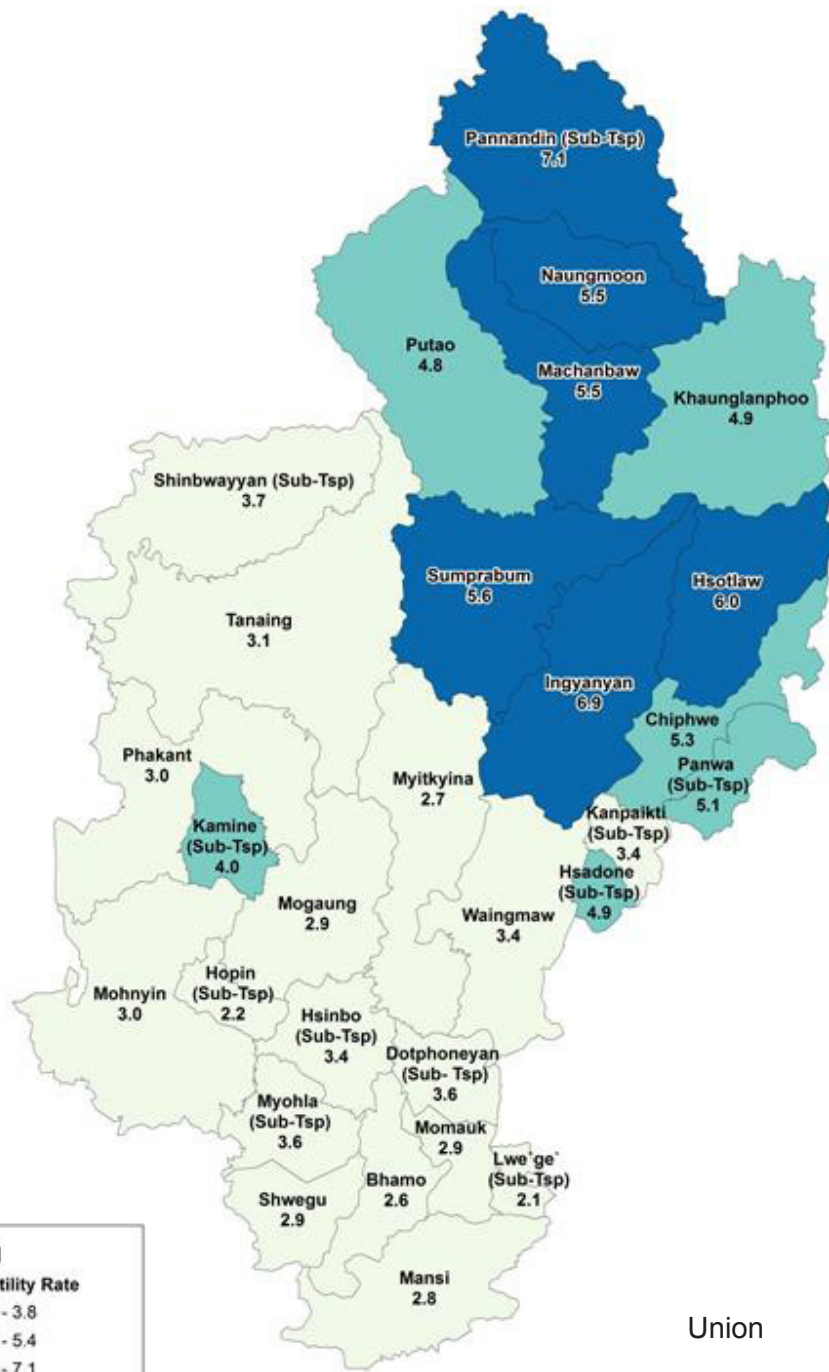
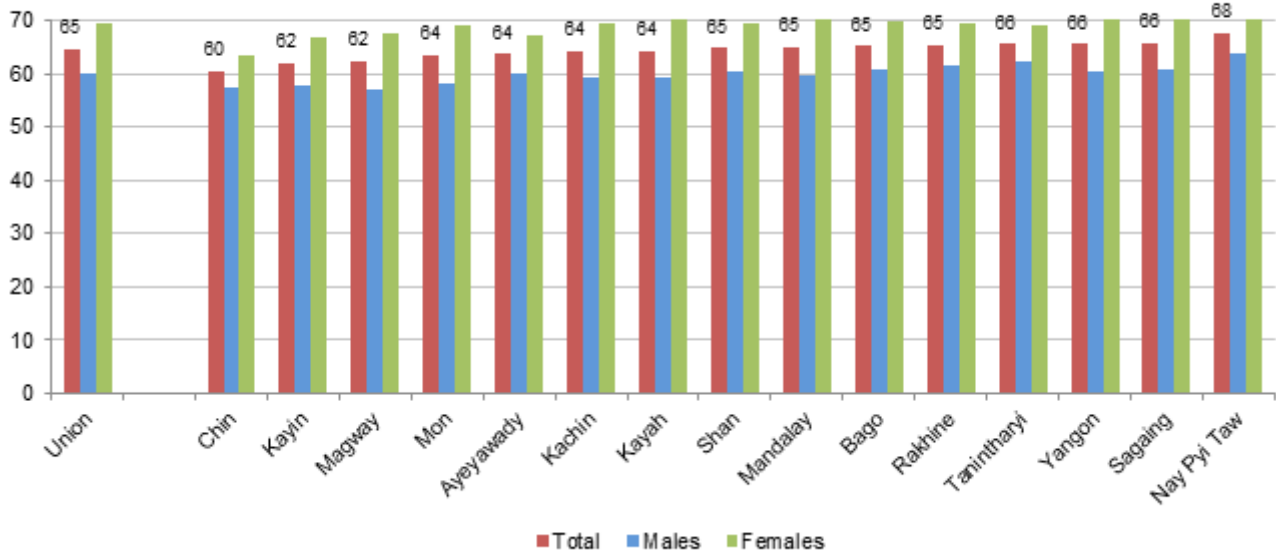


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Kachin State	: 3.0
Myitkyina District	: 3.1
Tanaing Township	: 3.1

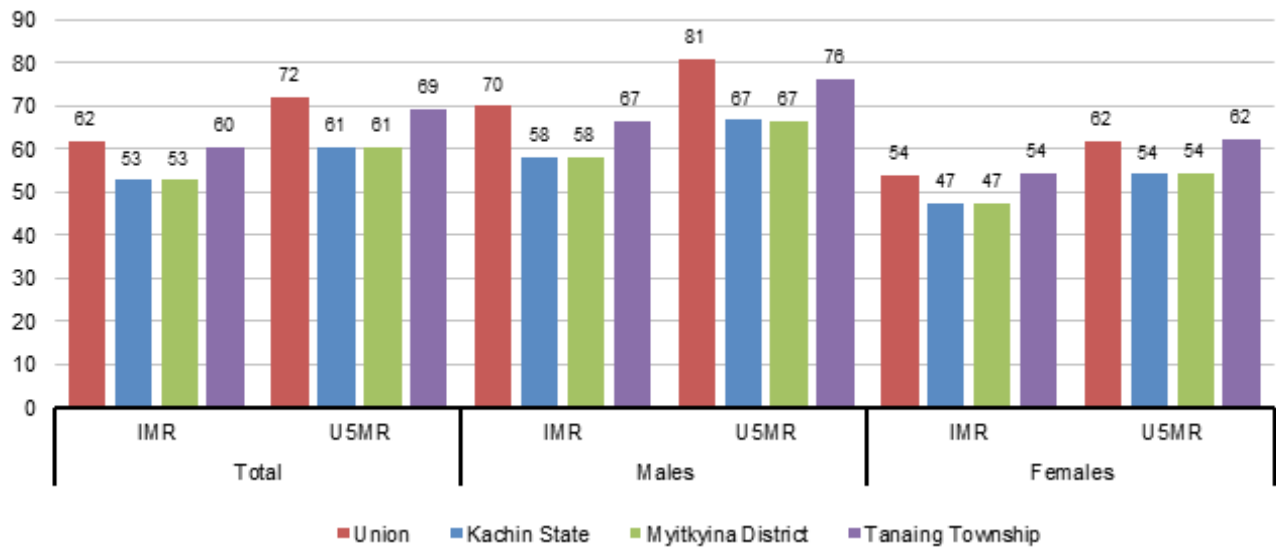
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

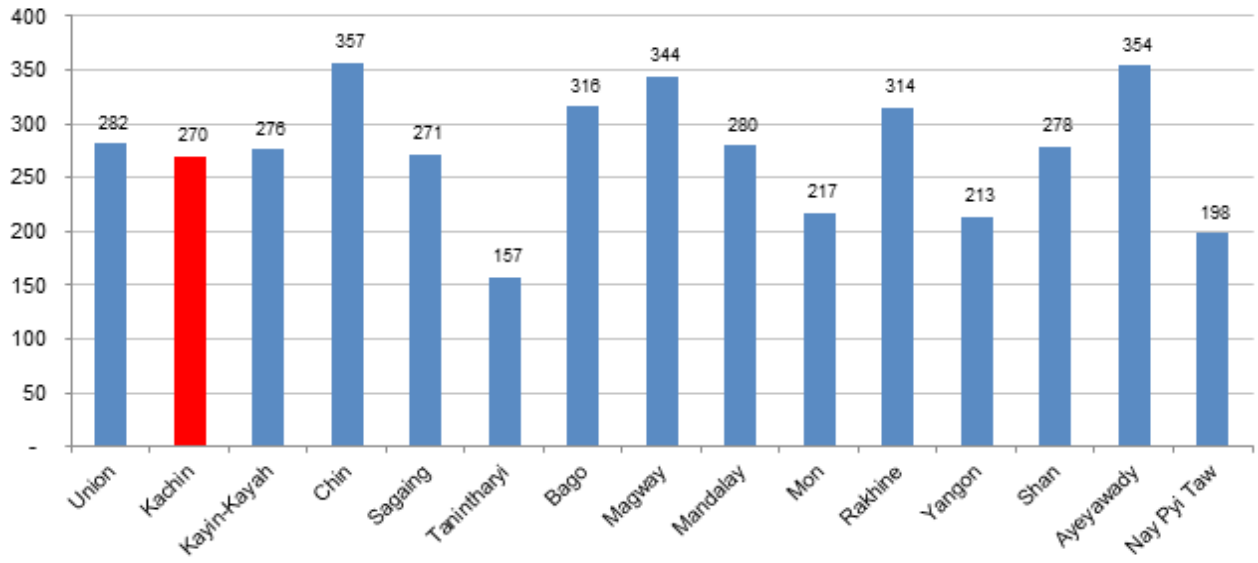
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myitkyina District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Myitkyina District is 53 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 61 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tanaing Township are higher than those in Kachin State and Myitkyina District. The Infant mortality in Tanaing Township is 60 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 69 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.

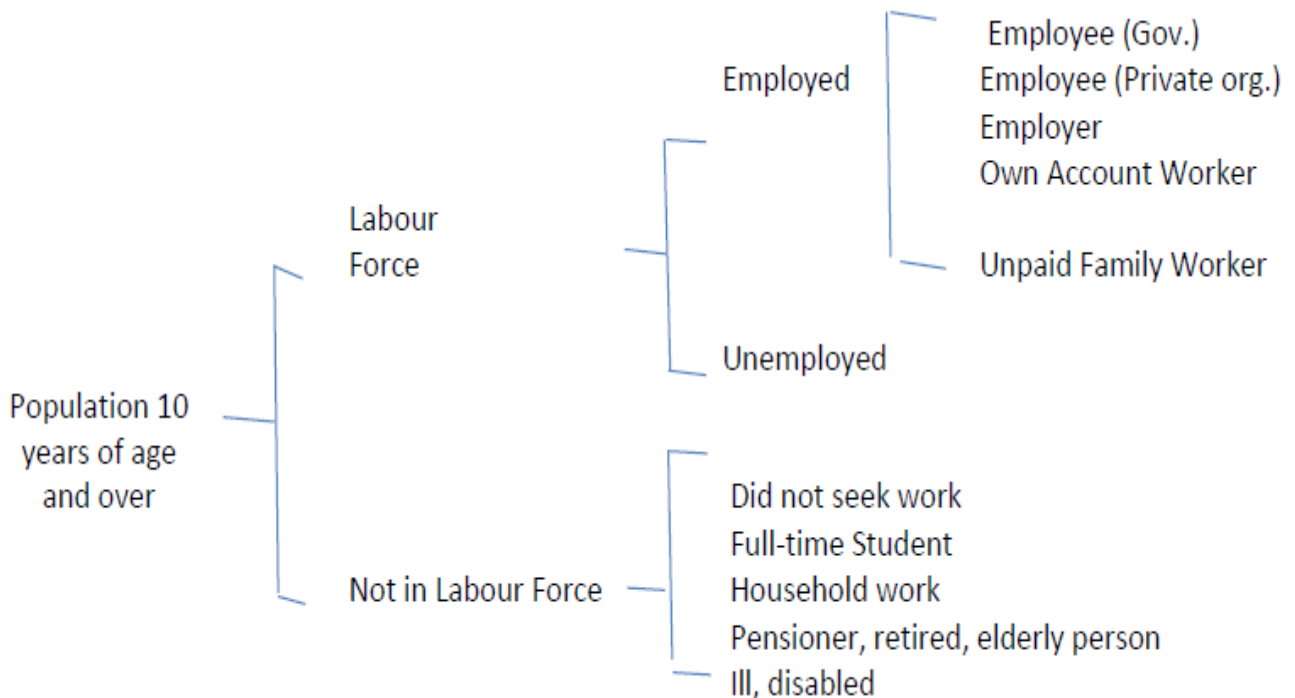
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

