



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

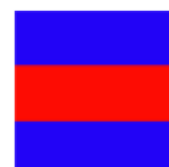
SAGAING REGION, HKAMTI DISTRICT

Hkamti Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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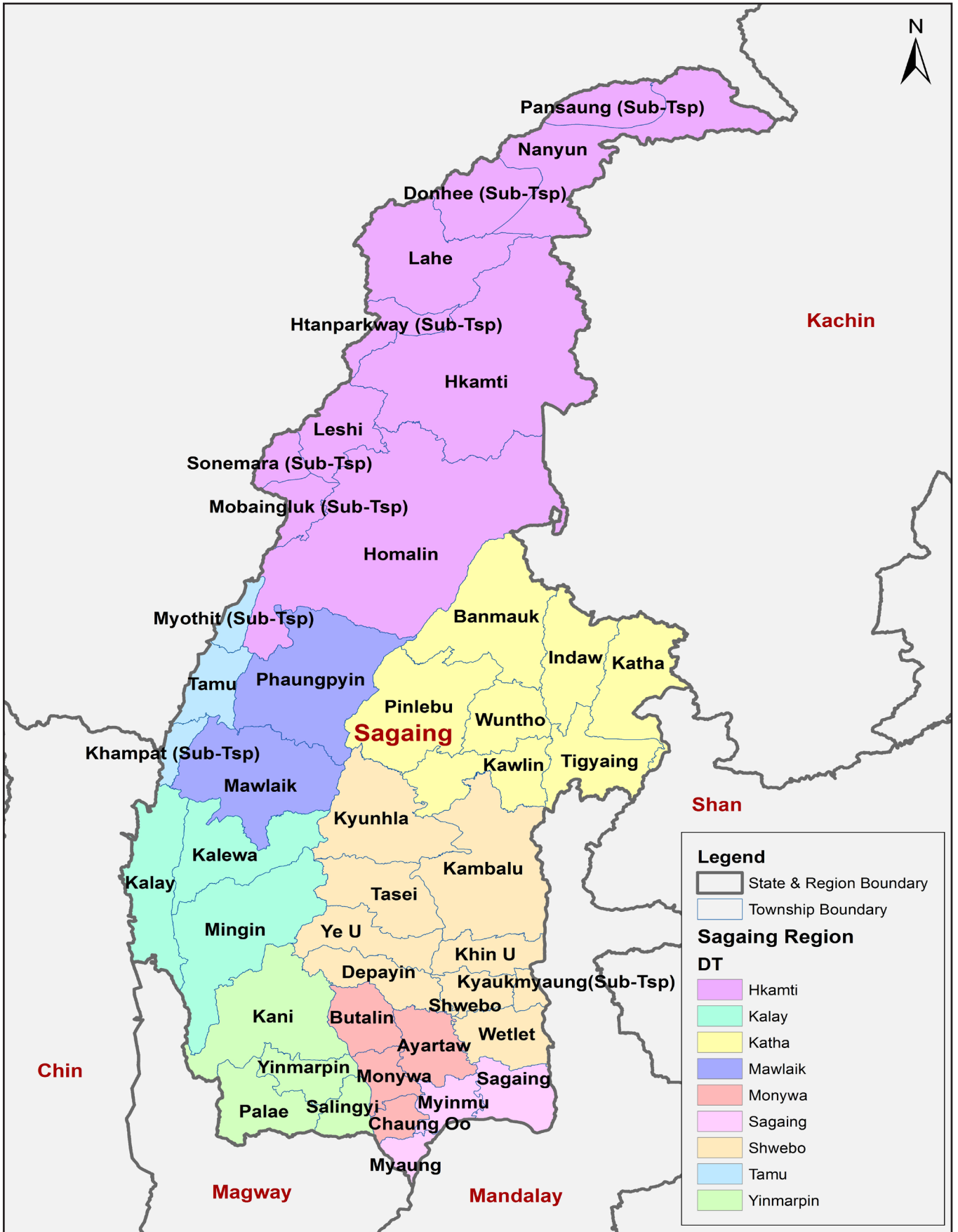
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Figure 1: Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Hkamti Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	47,658 ²	
Population males	26,916 (56.5%)	
Population females	20,742 (43.5%)	
Percentage of urban population	24.2%	
Area (Km²)	8,198.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	5.8 persons	
Median age	23.9 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	28	
Number of private households	7,361	
Percentage of female headed households	23.3%	
Mean household size	5.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	67.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.6%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	47.4	
Child dependency ratio	43.5	
Old dependency ratio	3.9	
Ageing index	8.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	130	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	79.1%	
Male	84.4%	
Female	74.0%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,404	5.0
Walking	786	1.6
Seeing	1,187	2.5
Hearing	840	1.8
Remembering	729	1.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	26,978	70.6	
Associate Scrutiny	31	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	118	0.3	
National Registration	91	0.2	
Religious	116	0.3	
Temporary Registration	133	0.3	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	10,737	28.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	77.4%	89.3%	60.0%
Unemployment rate	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
Employment to population ratio	75.6%	87.2%	58.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	6,496	88.2	
Renter	241	3.3	
Provided free (individually)	133	1.8	
Government quarters	407	5.5	
Private company quarters	27	0.4	
Other	57	0.8	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.4%		45.2%
Bamboo	60.0%	28.6%	0.4%
Earth	0.1%	5.0%	
Wood	26.6%	58.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		35.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	7.3%	7.3%	< 0.1%
Other	4.5%	1.1%	18.6%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	23	0.3	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	6,488	88.1	
Charcoal	803	10.9	
Coal	22	0.3	
Other	*	0.3	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,603	21.8
Kerosene	22	0.3
Candle	2,810	38.2
Battery	400	5.4
Generator (private)	979	13.3
Water mill (private)	72	1.0
Solar system/energy	1,202	16.3
Other	273	3.7
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	702	9.5
Tube well, borehole	365	5.0
Protected well/spring	1,354	18.4
Bottled/purifier water	313	4.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,734</i>	<i>37.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	911	12.4
Pool/pond/lake	299	4.1
River/stream/canal	2,827	38.4
Waterfall/rainwater	577	7.8
Other	*	0.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,627</i>	<i>62.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,181	16.0
Tube well, borehole	251	3.4
Protected well/spring	1,194	16.2
Unprotected well/spring	916	12.4
Pool/pond/lake	308	4.2
River/stream/canal	2,922	39.7
Waterfall/rainwater	569	7.7
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	*	0.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	205	2.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	5,046	68.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>5,251</i>	<i>71.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	956	13.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	156	2.1
Other	170	2.3
None	828	11.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,282	31.0
Television	3,330	45.2
Landline phone	166	2.3
Mobile phone	1,418	19.3
Computer	172	2.3
Internet at home	71	1.0
Households with none of the items	3,002	40.8
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	88	1.2
Motorcycle/Moped	2,450	33.3
Bicycle	798	10.8
4-Wheel tractor	44	0.6
Canoe/Boat	784	10.7
Motor boat	1,177	16.0
Cart (bullock)	637	8.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Hkamti Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Hkamti Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	12
(C) Education	13
(D) Economic Characteristics	17
(E) Identity Cards	23
(F) Disability	24
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	27
Type of housing unit	27
Type of toilet	28
Source of drinking water	30
Source of lighting	32
Type of cooking fuel	34
Communication and related amenities	36
Transportation items	38
(H) Fertility and Mortality	39
Fertility	39
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	41
Definitions and Concepts	43
List of Contributors	47

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 Hkamti Township in Sagaing Region. 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 Hkamti Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	47,658*		
Males	26,916		
Females	20,742		
Sex ratio	130 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	24.2%		
Area (Km ²)	8,198.5**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	5.8 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	28		
Population in conventional households	Total	Urban	Rural
	37,049	10,382	26,667
	7,361	2,183	5,178
Number of conventional households			
Mean household size	5.0 persons***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Hkamti Township, there are noticeably less females than males with 130 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with (24.2%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Hkamti Township is 6 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Hkamti Township. This is higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Hkamti Township (Hkamti District, Sagaing Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	7,361	47,658	26,916	20,742
	Ward	2,183	11,551	5,881	5,670
1	Paw Maing(W)	655	3,358	1,615	1,743
2	Hkamti Myo Ma(W)	588	3,233	1,568	1,665
3	Zee Hpyu Kone(W)	940	4,960	2,698	2,262
	Village Tract	5,178	36,107	21,035	15,072
1	Taik Tee(VT)	138	1,205	758	447
2	Hpaung Saing(VT)	96	723	423	300
3	Pa Du Mone(VT)	1,041	7,996	5,360	2,636
4	Nant Hpar(VT)	307	2,679	1,716	963
5	Hman Pin(VT)	347	2,616	1,479	1,137
6	Aung Myay(VT)	145	1,366	883	483
7	Kin Taw(VT)	264	1,408	657	751
8	Sin Thay(VT)	519	2,611	1,280	1,331
9	Laung Sauk(VT)	66	443	226	217
10	Hat Ti(VT)	56	327	181	146
11	Par Saung(VT)	77	668	376	292
12	Kyauk Ywet(VT)	56	363	197	166
13	Par Yoe(VT)	119	984	508	476
14	Maw Law(VT)	39	304	156	148
15	Kha Maung(VT)	102	668	337	331
16	Saung Lin(VT)	152	954	478	476
17	Sein Nan(VT)	265	1,462	782	680
18	Hein Sun(VT)	88	476	237	239
19	Mei Poke(VT)	55	255	140	115
20	Sar Lin(VT)	73	449	247	202
21	Lin Hpar(VT)	246	1,371	763	608
22	Ah Shey Kauk Taung(VT)	166	1,194	718	476
23	Ah Nauk Kauk Taung(VT)	109	575	331	244

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Laik Khaw(VT)	80	452	258	194
25	Kaung Hein(VT)	208	1,251	670	581
26	Hpaing Lin(VT)	57	263	134	129
27	Yat Nar(VT)	95	1,255	696	559
28	Min Sin(VT)	212	1,789	1,044	745

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Hkamti Township

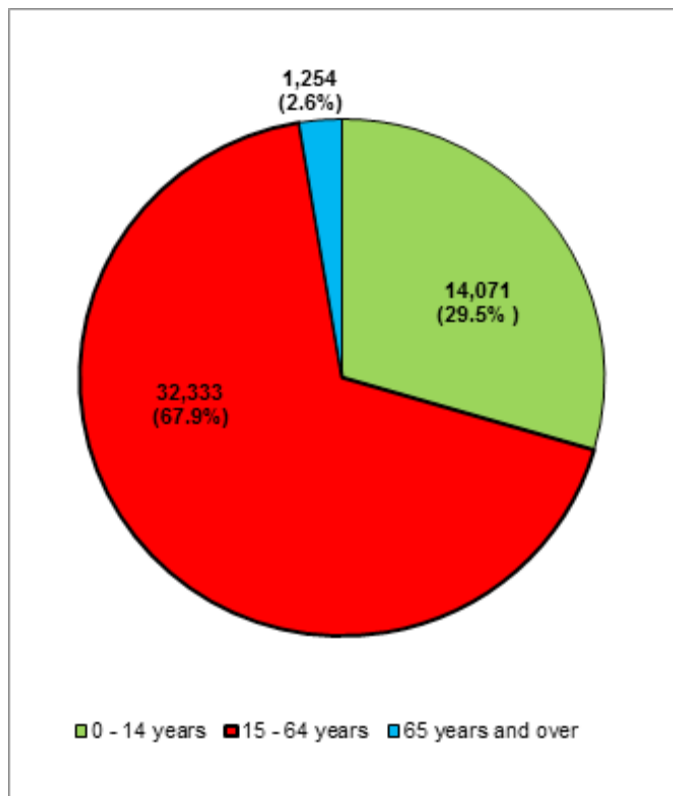
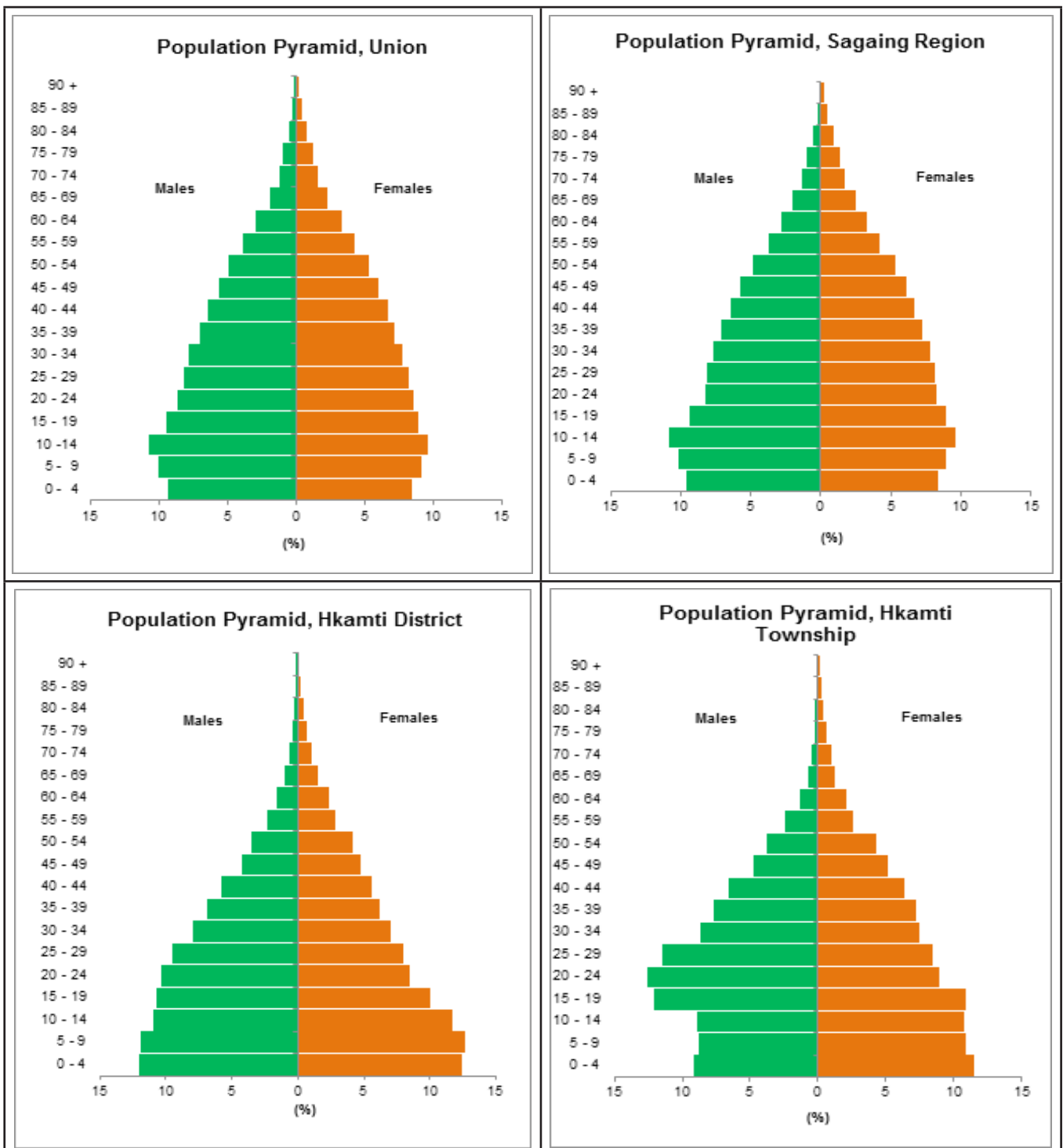


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Hkamti Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	47,658	26,916	20,742
0 - 4	4,843	2,462	2,381
5 - 9	4,599	2,355	2,244
10 - 14	4,629	2,410	2,219
15 - 19	5,510	3,259	2,251
20 - 24	5,244	3,383	1,861
25 - 29	4,835	3,078	1,757
30 - 34	3,886	2,337	1,549
35 - 39	3,549	2,054	1,495
40 - 44	3,092	1,779	1,313
45 - 49	2,369	1,295	1,074
50 - 54	1,885	1,007	878
55 - 59	1,186	645	541
60 - 64	777	347	430
65 - 69	459	203	256
70 - 74	346	134	212
75 - 79	190	68	122
80 - 84	133	50	83
85 - 89	59	18	41
90 +	67	32	35

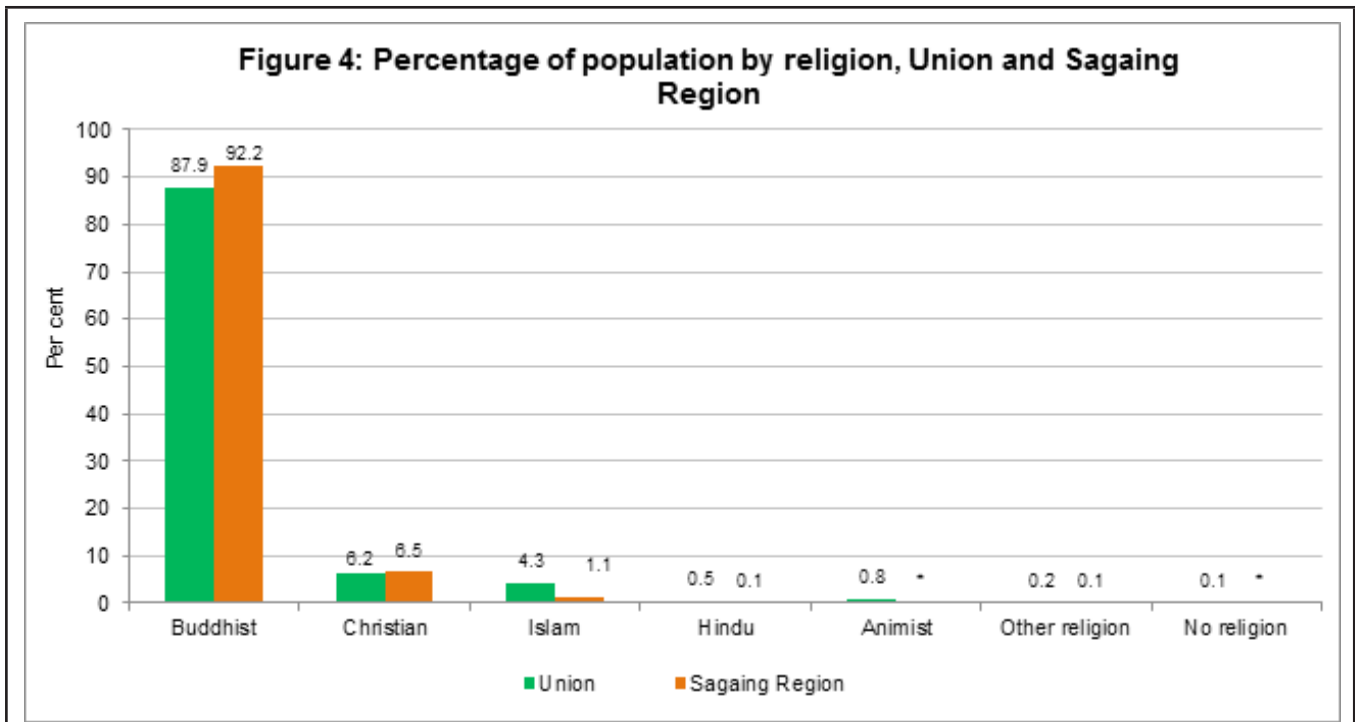
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Hkamti Township is 67.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Hkamti District and Hkamti Township)



- The birth rate has been declining in Hkamti Township since the last 15 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 25-29 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Hkamti Township.
- From age group 0-4 to 55-59, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and Less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	862	436	426	264	131	133
6	914	487	427	729	382	347
7	878	441	437	767	385	382
8	869	417	452	791	379	412
9	798	400	398	727	362	365
10	875	457	418	792	411	381
11	773	373	400	723	347	376
12	830	436	394	731	373	358
13	917	439	478	775	358	417
14	805	383	422	602	270	332
15	757	360	397	486	217	269
16	714	342	372	378	157	221
17	731	357	374	329	135	194
18	853	394	459	269	96	173
19	639	300	339	144	54	90
20	831	432	399	121	62	59
21	534	260	274	57	29	28
22	514	263	251	41	28	13
23	603	300	303	33	14	19
24	555	263	292	22	10	12
25	775	422	353	20	8	12
26	520	262	258	15	10	5
27	568	298	270	6	4	2
28	673	356	317	17	10	7
29	527	269	258	8	6	2

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Hkamti Township

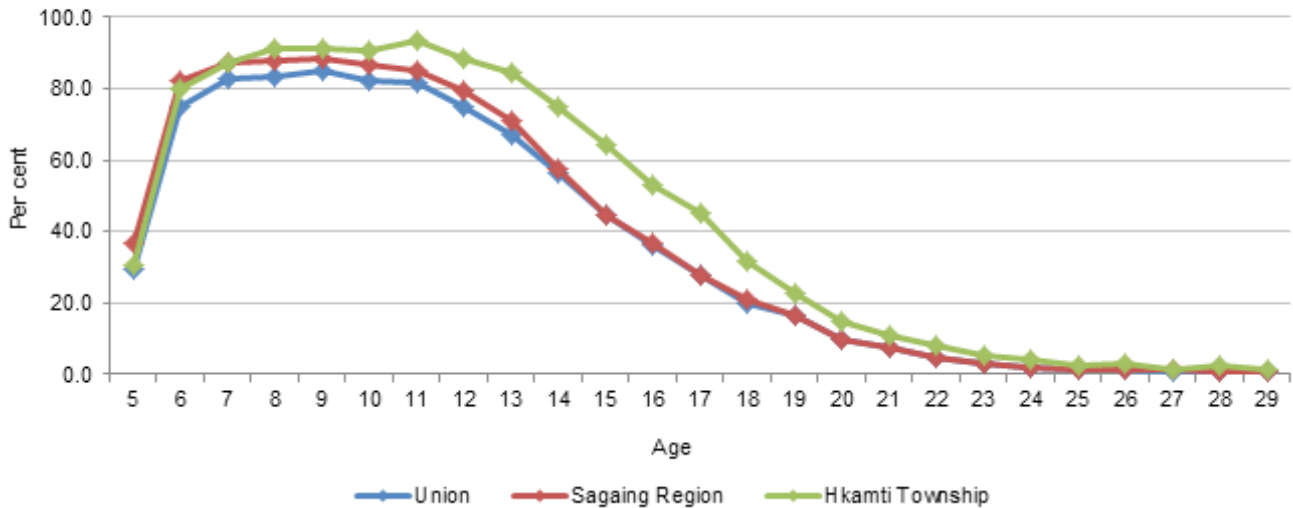
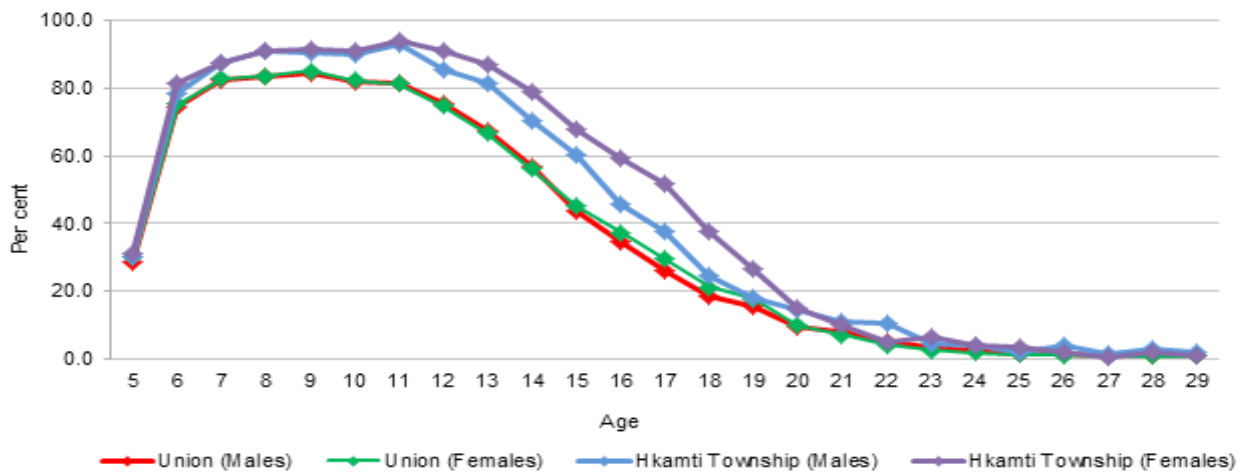
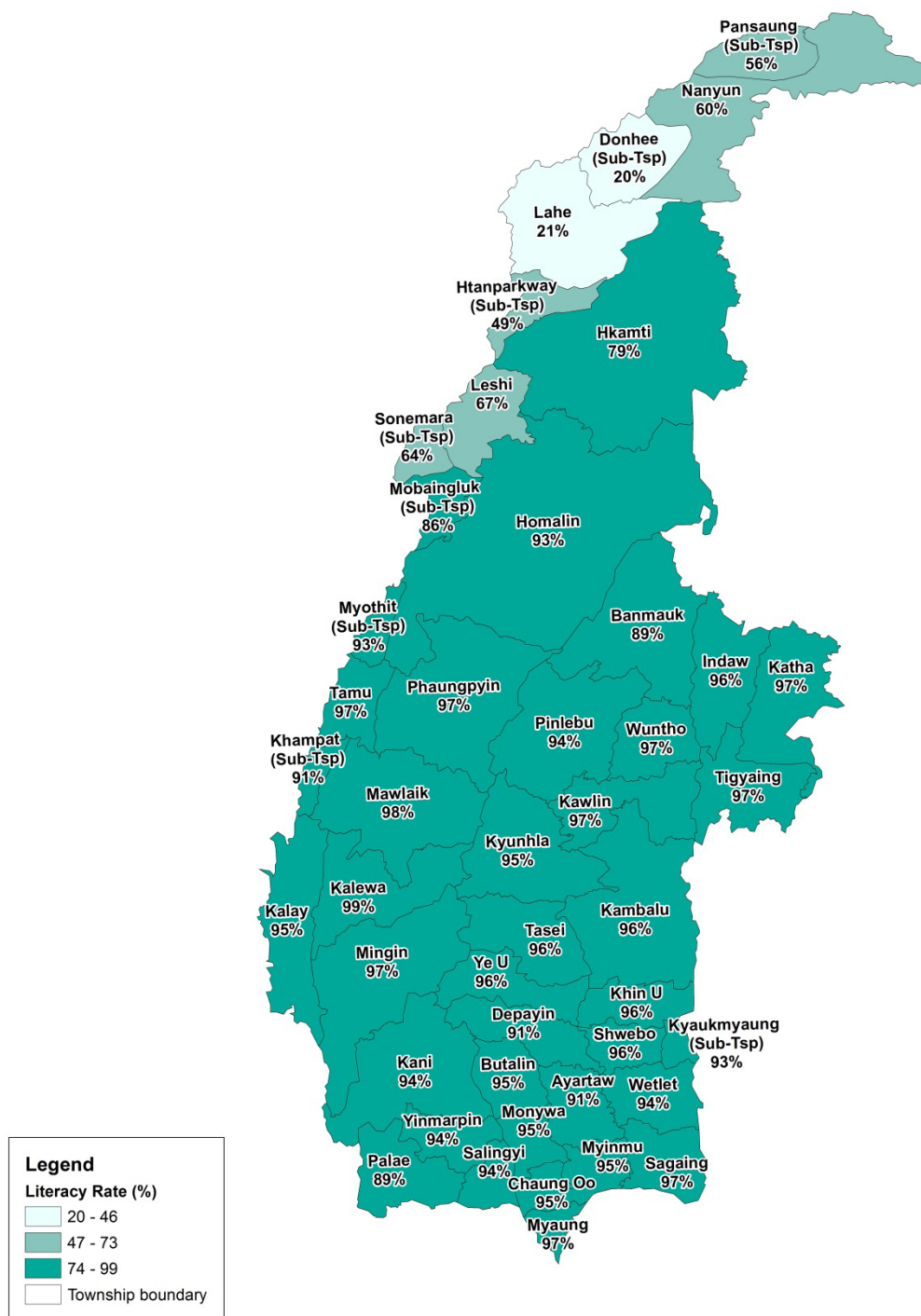


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Hkamti Township



- School attendance in Hkamti Township noticeably drops after age 13 for males and after age 14 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Hkamti Township is higher than that of the Union.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Sagaing Region (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Hkamti District	: 73.4%
Hkamti Township	: 79.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,731	92.6
Males	3,271	94.0
Females	3,460	91.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Hkamti Township is 79.1 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 74.0 per cent and for the males it is 84.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 92.6 per cent with 91.2 per cent for females and 94.0 per cent for males.

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

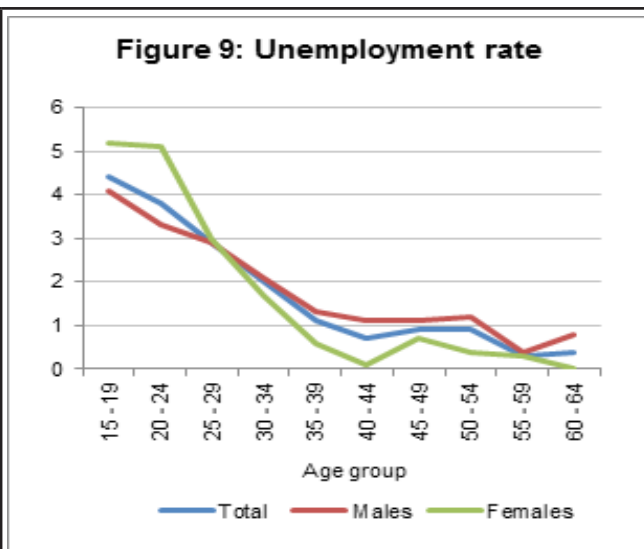
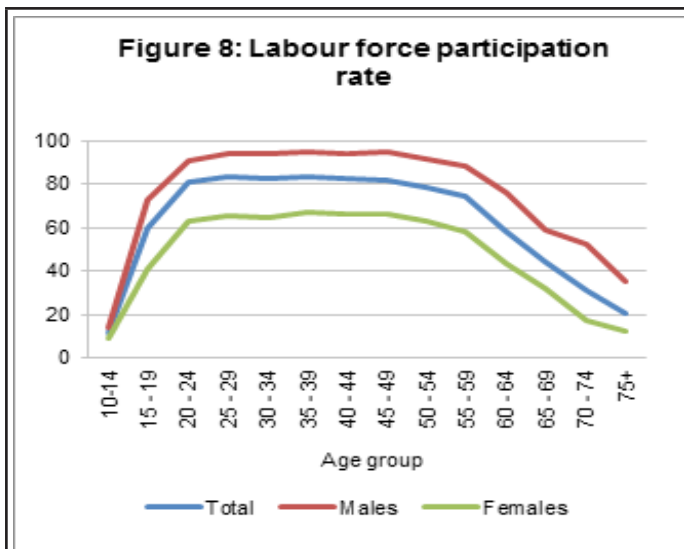
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	22,833	5,101	22.3	3,352	4,206	5,710	2,728	58	1,425	75	36	142
Urban	5,854	822	14.0	690	786	1,547	1,047	19	845	57	25	16
Rural	16,979	4,279	25.2	2,662	3,420	4,163	1,681	39	580	18	11	126
Males	13,047	2,075	15.9	1,837	2,580	3,793	1,715	32	832	51	25	107
Females	9,786	3,026	30.9	1,515	1,626	1,917	1,013	26	593	24	11	35

- Some 22.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 25.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 15.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 30.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 18.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.2 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	11.8	14.1	9.3	4.4	5.0	3.4
15 - 19	59.6	72.5	40.8	4.4	4.1	5.2
20 - 24	80.8	90.7	62.7	3.8	3.3	5.1
25 - 29	83.6	94.1	65.3	2.9	2.9	3.0
30 - 34	82.5	94.1	65.0	2.0	2.1	1.7
35 - 39	83.3	95.1	67.1	1.1	1.3	0.6
40 - 44	82.3	94.0	66.6	0.7	1.1	0.1
45 - 49	81.8	94.5	66.4	0.9	1.1	0.7
50 - 54	78.2	91.6	62.9	0.9	1.2	0.4
55 - 59	74.4	88.2	57.9	0.3	0.4	0.3
60 - 64	58.3	76.4	43.7	0.4	0.8	-
65 - 69	43.8	58.6	32.0	1.0	1.7	-
70 - 74	30.9	52.2	17.5	-	-	-
75+	20.7	35.1	12.1	1.1	-	2.9
15 - 24	69.9	81.8	50.7	4.1	3.7	5.2
15 - 64	77.4	89.3	60.0	2.3	2.3	2.2



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Hkamti Township is 77.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 60.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.3 per cent.
- In Hkamti Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.8 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Hkamti Township is 2.3 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.3%) and for females (2.2%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.2 per cent.

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

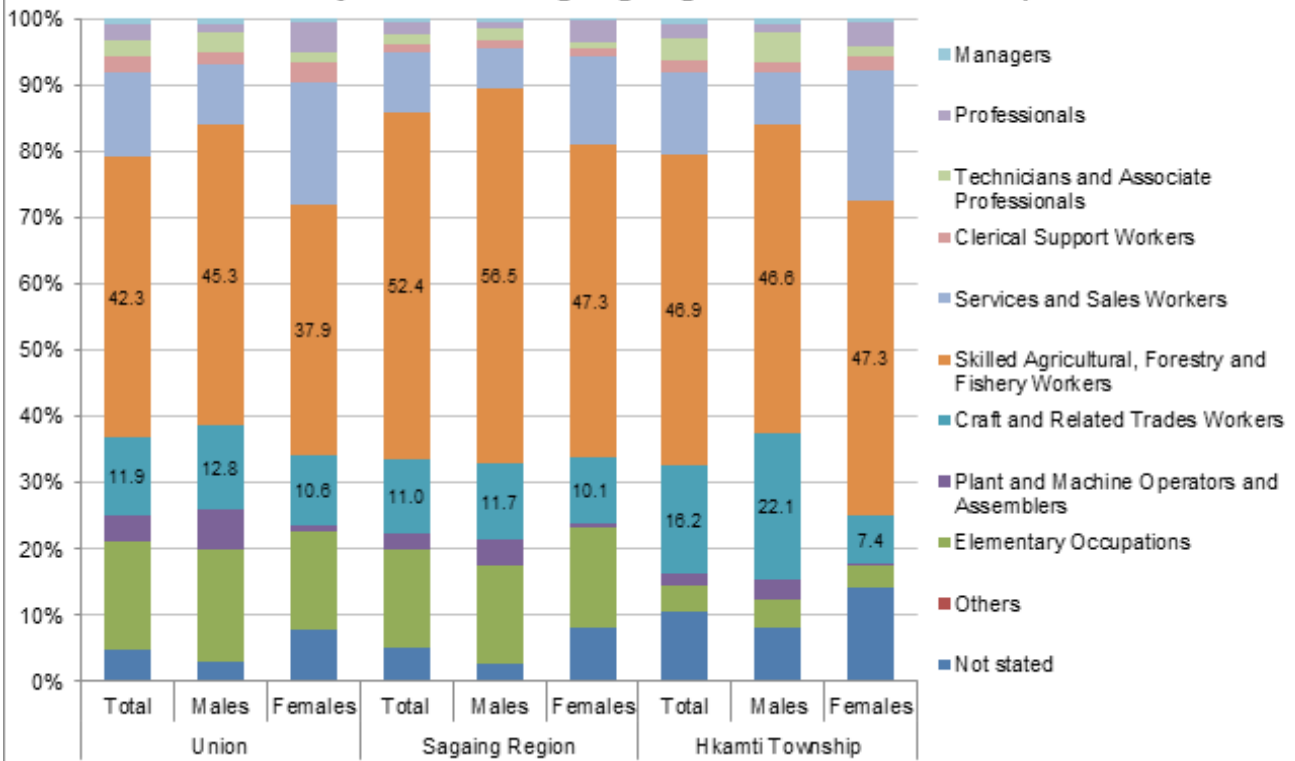
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	12,250	0.7	46.0	35.8	7.7	1.4	8.3
Males	4,376	1.4	62.8	9.2	8.1	2.0	16.5
Females	7,874	0.4	36.7	50.5	7.5	1.1	3.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 62.8 per cent of males are full time students and 50.5 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	15,633	9,376	6,257	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	120	85	35	0.8	0.9	0.6
Professionals	334	111	223	2.1	1.2	3.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	513	418	95	3.3	4.5	1.5
Clerical Support Workers	280	137	143	1.8	1.5	2.3
Services and Sales Workers	1,965	736	1,229	12.6	7.8	19.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7,326	4,367	2,959	46.9	46.6	47.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,537	2,072	465	16.2	22.1	7.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	297	279	18	1.9	3.0	0.3
Elementary Occupations	603	399	204	3.9	4.3	3.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,658	772	886	10.6	8.2	14.2

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Hkamti Township



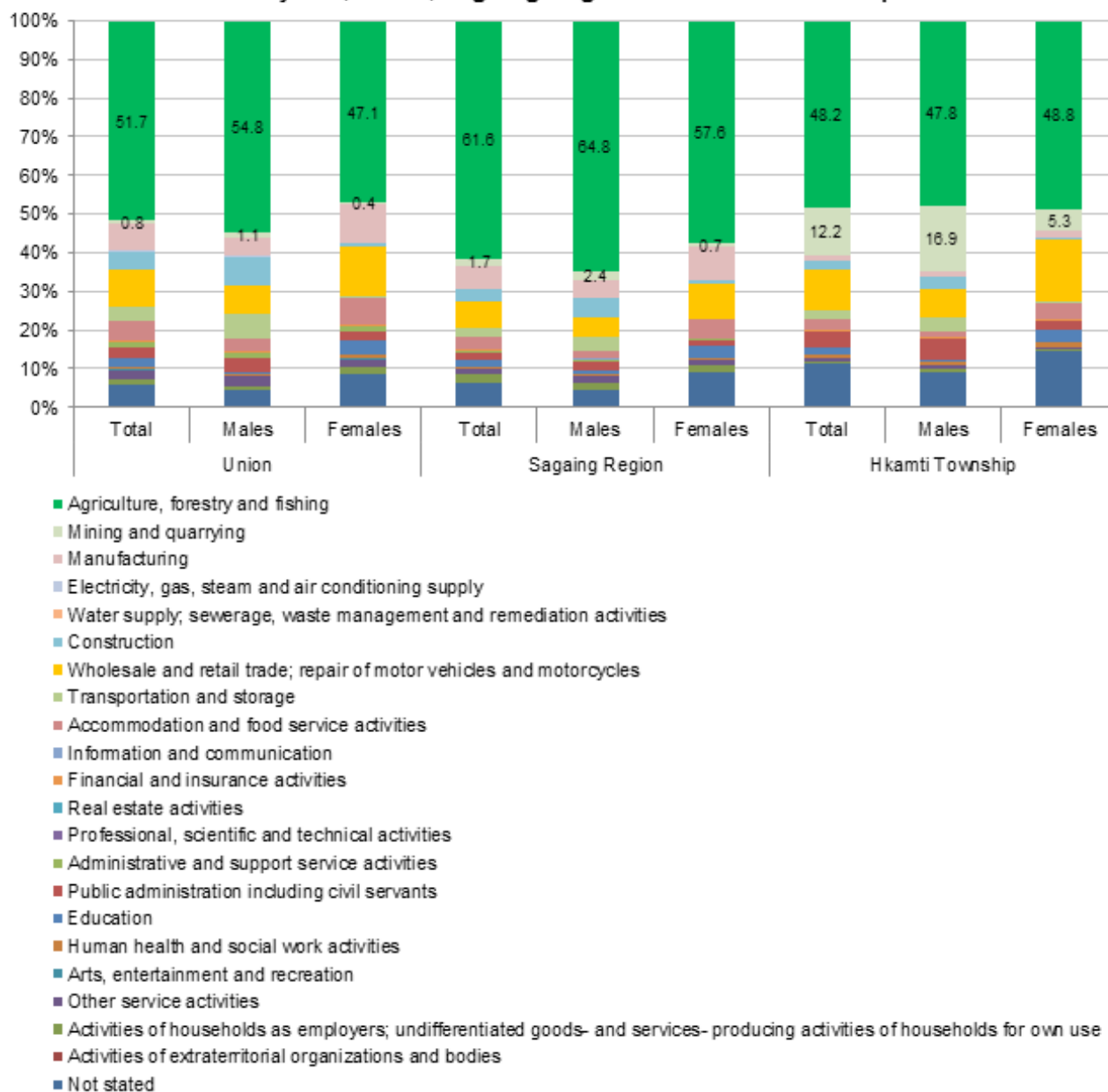
- In Hkamti Township, 46.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by craft and related trades workers with 16.2 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 46.6 per cent of males and 47.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 11.0 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	15,633	9,376	6,257	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,541	4,486	3,055	48.2	47.8	48.8
Mining and quarrying	1,914	1,580	334	12.2	16.9	5.3
Manufacturing	241	125	116	1.5	1.3	1.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	5	1	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	12	8	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	354	318	36	2.3	3.4	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,647	654	993	10.5	7.0	15.9
Transportation and storage	386	361	25	2.5	3.9	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	393	127	266	2.5	1.4	4.3
Information and communication	21	15	6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	20	11	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10	8	2	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	28	23	5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	665	508	157	4.3	5.4	2.5
Education	263	58	205	1.7	0.6	3.3
Human health and social work activities	155	83	72	1.0	0.9	1.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	4	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	113	80	33	0.7	0.9	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	85	54	31	0.5	0.6	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,773	867	906	11.3	9.2	14.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Hkamti Township



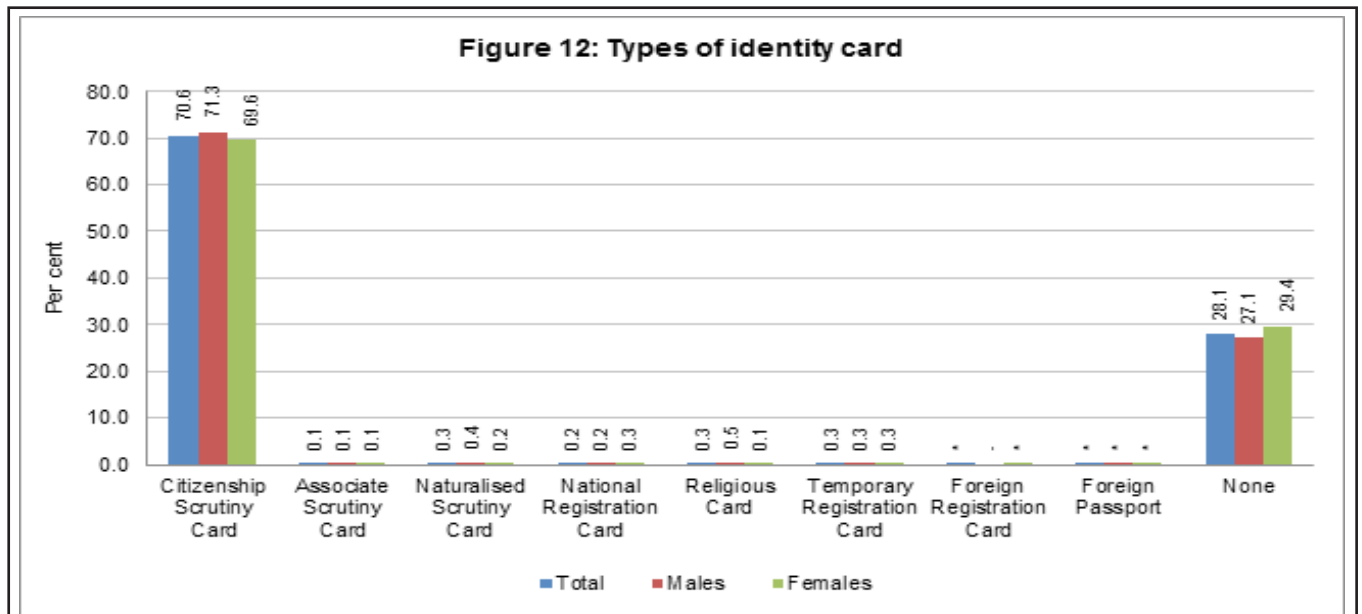
- In Hkamti Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 48.2 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Mining and quarrying” at 12.2 per cent.
- There are 47.8 per cent of males and 48.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 1.7 per cent in “Mining and quarrying” 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	26,978	31	118	91	116	133	*	*	10,737
Urban	7,601	2	32	27	48	7	-	*	1,789
Rural	19,377	29	86	64	68	126	*	*	8,948
Males	15,767	20	89	46	100	77	-	*	5,992
Females	11,211	11	29	45	16	56	*	*	4,745

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Hkamti Township, 70.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 28.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 27.1 per cent of males and 29.4 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	47,658	45,254	2,404	5.0	1,187	840	786	729
0 - 4	4,843	4,796	47	1.0	6	3	37	31
5 - 9	4,599	4,526	73	1.6	9	23	33	28
10 - 14	4,629	4,534	95	2.1	18	31	29	33
15 - 19	5,510	5,426	84	1.5	16	29	26	33
20 - 24	5,244	5,140	104	2.0	24	42	30	32
25 - 29	4,835	4,725	110	2.3	19	47	33	39
30 - 34	3,886	3,776	110	2.8	36	31	27	40
35 - 39	3,549	3,410	139	3.9	64	37	26	43
40 - 44	3,092	2,855	237	7.7	109	63	67	58
45 - 49	2,369	2,099	270	11.4	173	72	54	64
50 - 54	1,885	1,585	300	15.9	175	96	91	83
55 - 59	1,186	975	211	17.8	125	78	64	56
60 - 64	777	595	182	23.4	116	68	61	42
65 - 69	459	343	116	25.3	78	44	49	34
70 - 74	346	214	132	38.2	88	60	54	37
75 - 79	190	119	71	37.4	45	38	36	23
80 - 84	133	78	55	41.4	37	32	28	21
85 - 89	59	27	32	54.2	20	19	17	12
90 +	67	31	36	53.7	29	27	24	20

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	26,916	25,728	1,188	4.4	581	416	377	322
0 - 4	2,462	2,440	22	0.9	4	2	16	13
5 - 9	2,355	2,314	41	1.7	8	16	13	16
10 - 14	2,410	2,349	61	2.5	10	21	17	23
15 - 19	3,259	3,215	44	1.4	8	20	11	16
20 - 24	3,383	3,333	50	1.5	12	22	17	11
25 - 29	3,078	3,025	53	1.7	9	21	23	13
30 - 34	2,337	2,273	64	2.7	18	16	19	23
35 - 39	2,054	1,987	67	3.3	31	17	14	18
40 - 44	1,779	1,658	121	6.8	54	32	39	25
45 - 49	1,295	1,155	140	10.8	94	39	23	28
50 - 54	1,007	850	157	15.6	97	53	49	46
55 - 59	645	529	116	18.0	72	40	37	27
60 - 64	347	262	85	24.5	54	32	29	20
65 - 69	203	152	51	25.1	32	17	25	15
70 - 74	134	82	52	38.8	33	28	13	12
75 - 79	68	45	23	33.8	15	15	11	2
80 - 84	50	35	15	30.0	11	8	5	4
85 - 89	18	8	10	55.6	6	6	5	4
90 +	32	16	16	50.0	13	11	11	6

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	20,742	19,526	1,216	5.9	606	424	409	407
0 - 4	2,381	2,356	25	1.0	2	1	21	18
5 - 9	2,244	2,212	32	1.4	1	7	20	12
10 - 14	2,219	2,185	34	1.5	8	10	12	10
15 - 19	2,251	2,211	40	1.8	8	9	15	17
20 - 24	1,861	1,807	54	2.9	12	20	13	21
25 - 29	1,757	1,700	57	3.2	10	26	10	26
30 - 34	1,549	1,503	46	3.0	18	15	8	17
35 - 39	1,495	1,423	72	4.8	33	20	12	25
40 - 44	1,313	1,197	116	8.8	55	31	28	33
45 - 49	1,074	944	130	12.1	79	33	31	36
50 - 54	878	735	143	16.3	78	43	42	37
55 - 59	541	446	95	17.6	53	38	27	29
60 - 64	430	333	97	22.6	62	36	32	22
65 - 69	256	191	65	25.4	46	27	24	19
70 - 74	212	132	80	37.7	55	32	41	25
75 - 79	122	74	48	39.3	30	23	25	21
80 - 84	83	43	40	48.2	26	24	23	17
85 - 89	41	19	22	53.7	14	13	12	8
90 +	35	15	20	57.1	16	16	13	14

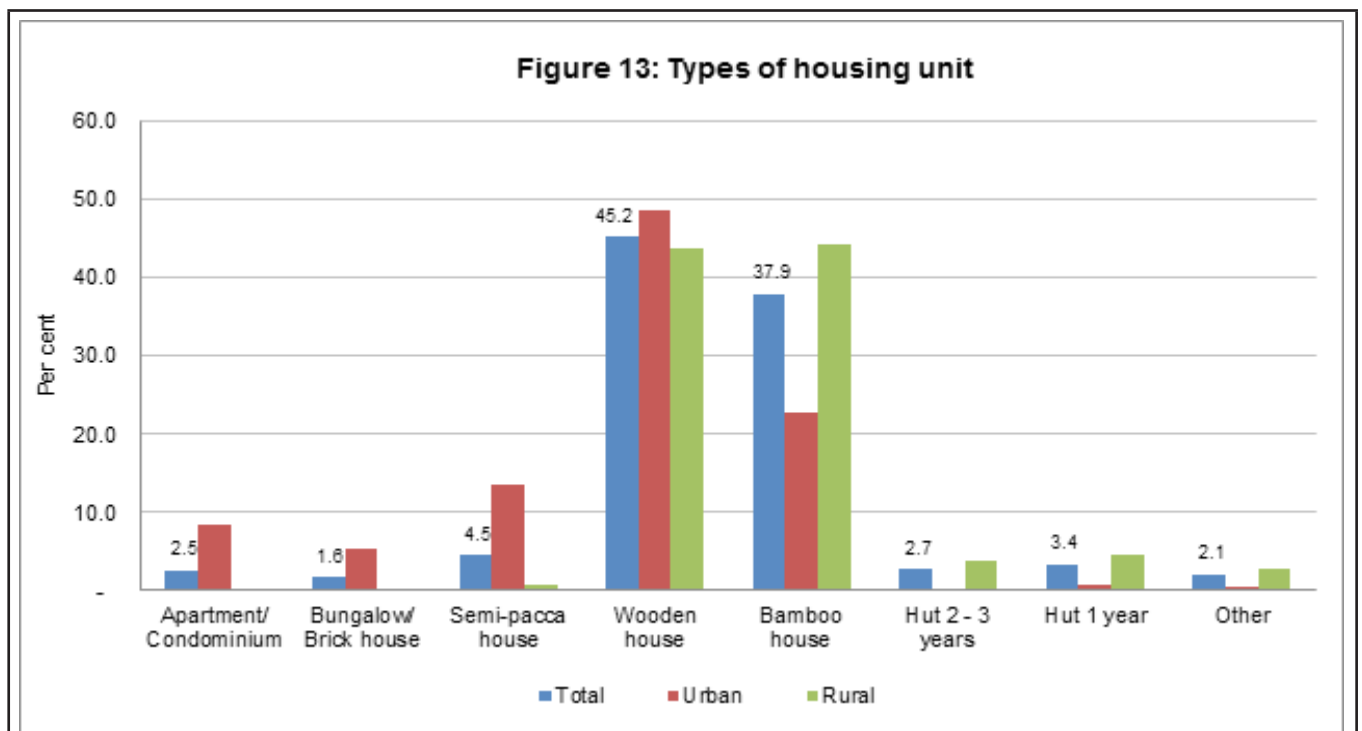
- Five in every 100 persons in Hkamti Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- More females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 45.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most commonly mentioned 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

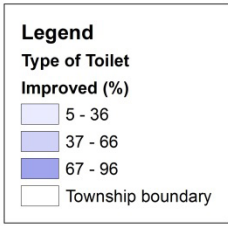
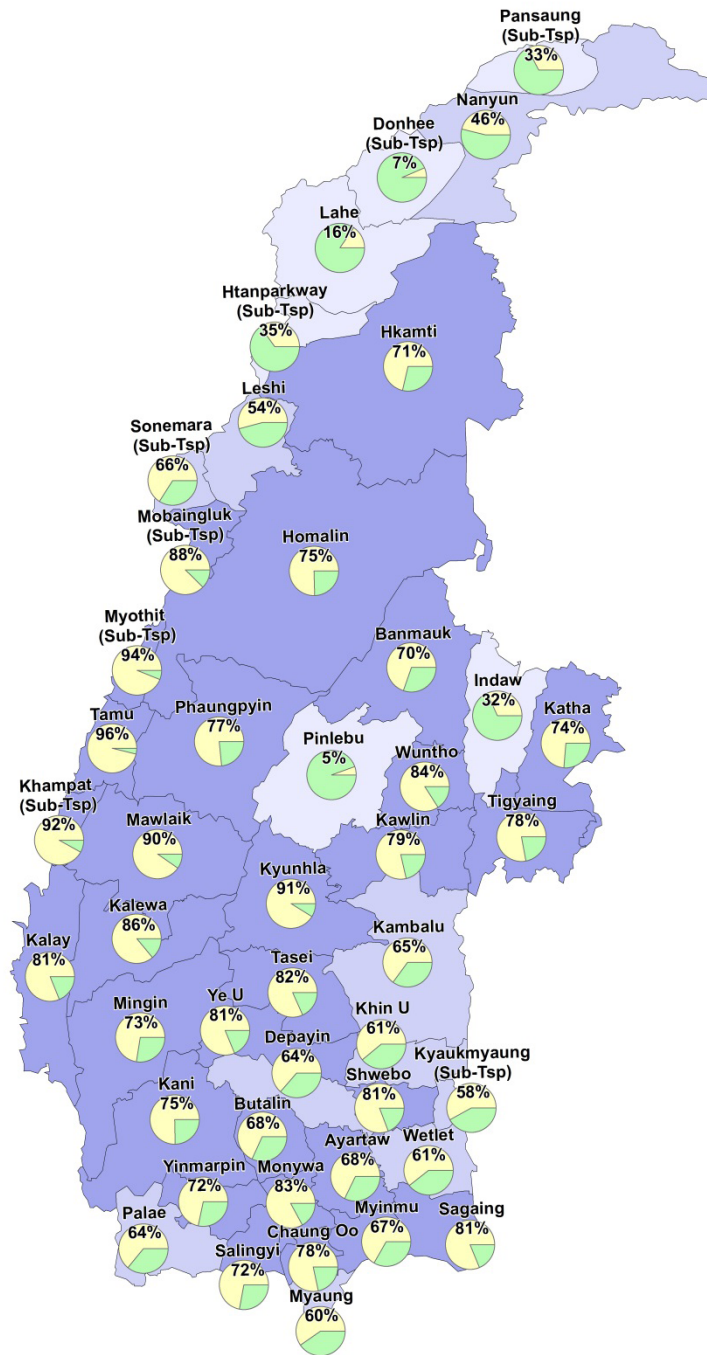
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	7,361	2.5	1.6	4.5	45.2	37.9	2.7	3.4	2.1
Urban	2,183	8.4	5.3	13.5	48.7	22.7	0.3	0.6	0.5
Rural	5,178	0.1	0.1	0.7	43.8	44.4	3.7	4.6	2.7



- The majority of the households in Hkamti Township are living in wooden houses (45.2%) followed by households in bamboo houses (37.9%).
- Some 48.7 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 44.4 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Hkamti District	: 60.2%
Hkamti Township	: 71.3%

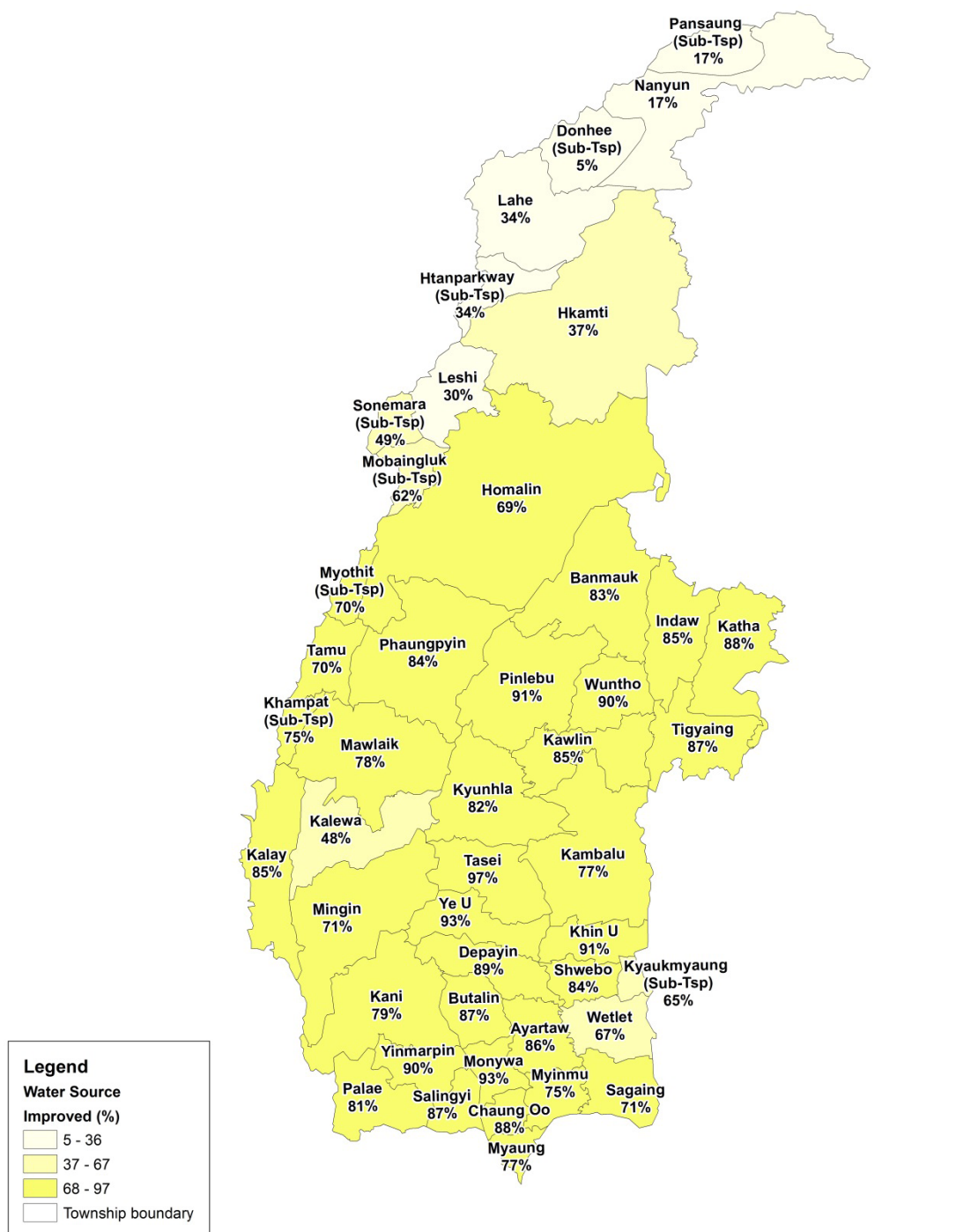
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.8	1.9	3.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		68.5	91.6	58.8
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>71.3</i>	<i>93.5</i>	<i>62.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		13.0	4.1	16.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.1	0.3	2.9
Other		2.3	0.2	3.2
None		11.3	1.9	15.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,361	2,183	5,178

- Some 71.3 per cent of the households in Hkamti Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (68.5%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (67-96) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 11.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Hkamti Township, 15.2 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%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Hkamti District	: 52.0%
Hkamti Township	: 37.1%

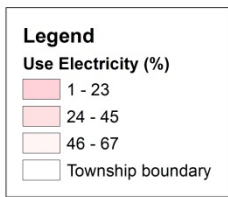
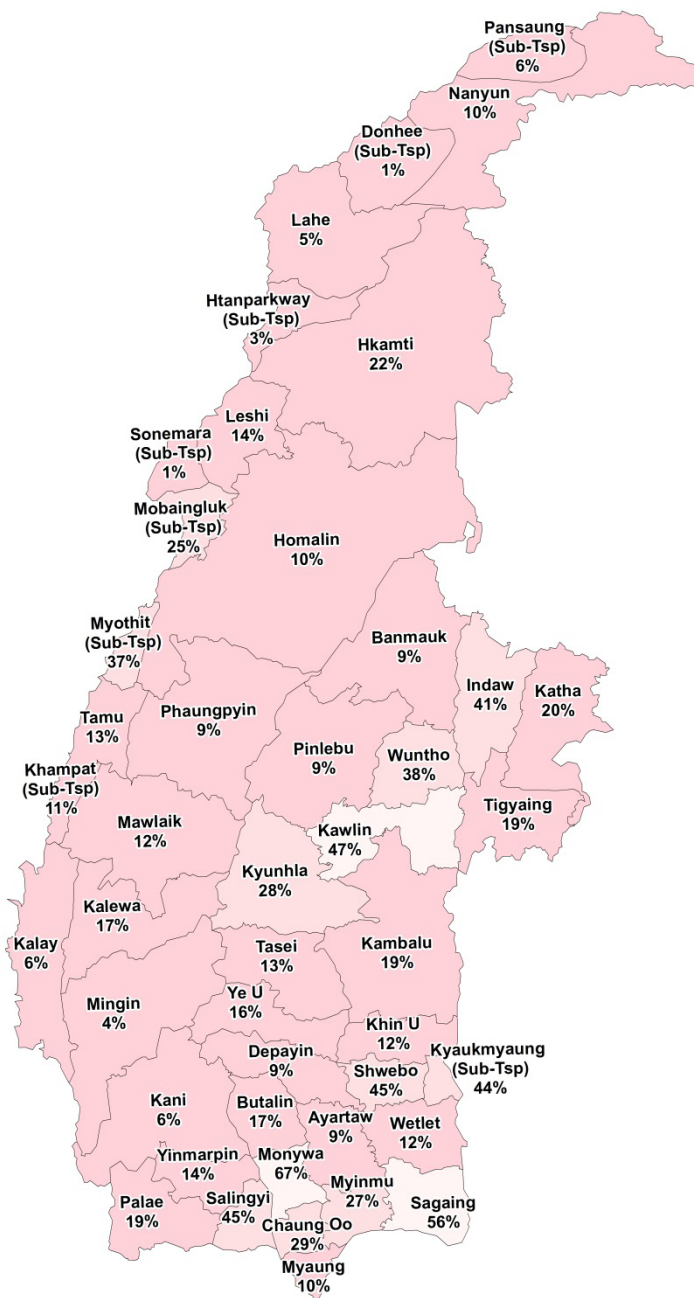
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		9.5	22.7	4.0
Tube well, borehole		5.0	12.9	1.6
Protected well/ Spring		18.4	30.3	13.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		4.2	14.1	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>37.1</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>19.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		12.4	13.3	12.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake		4.1	1.0	5.3
River/stream/ canal		38.4	4.2	52.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		7.8	1.3	10.6
Other		0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>62.9</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>80.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,361	2,183	5,178

- In Hkamti Township, 37.1 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 Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (37-67) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 38.4 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 18.4 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 62.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 80.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Hkamti District	: 10.1%
Hkamti Township	: 21.8%

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

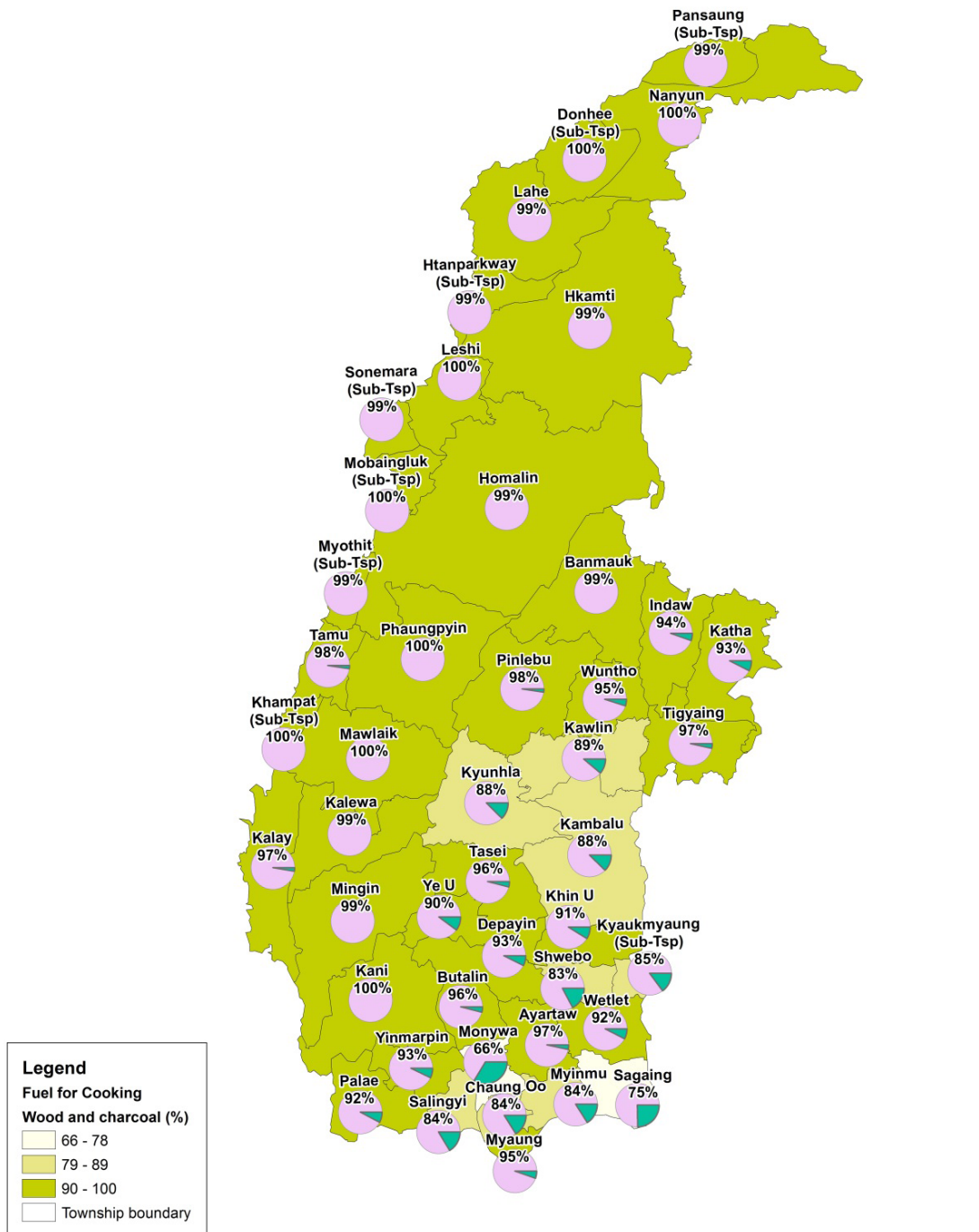
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		21.8	51.9	9.1
Kerosene		0.3	*	0.4
Candle		38.2	26.3	43.2
Battery		5.4	3.1	6.4
Generator (private)		13.3	10.9	14.3
Water mill (private)		1.0	0.2	1.3
Solar system/energy		16.3	7.1	20.2
Other		3.7	0.4	5.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,361	2,183	5,178

- In Hkamti Township, 21.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (1-23) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 38.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 43.2 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Hkamti District	: 99.3%
Hkamti Township	: 99.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.3	0.8	0.1
LPG		*	0.1	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		88.1	77.5	92.6
Charcoal		10.9	20.0	7.1
Coal		0.3	1.0	*
Other		0.3	0.6	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,361	2,183	5,178

- In Hkamti Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 88.1 per cent using firewood and 10.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 92.6 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 7.1 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

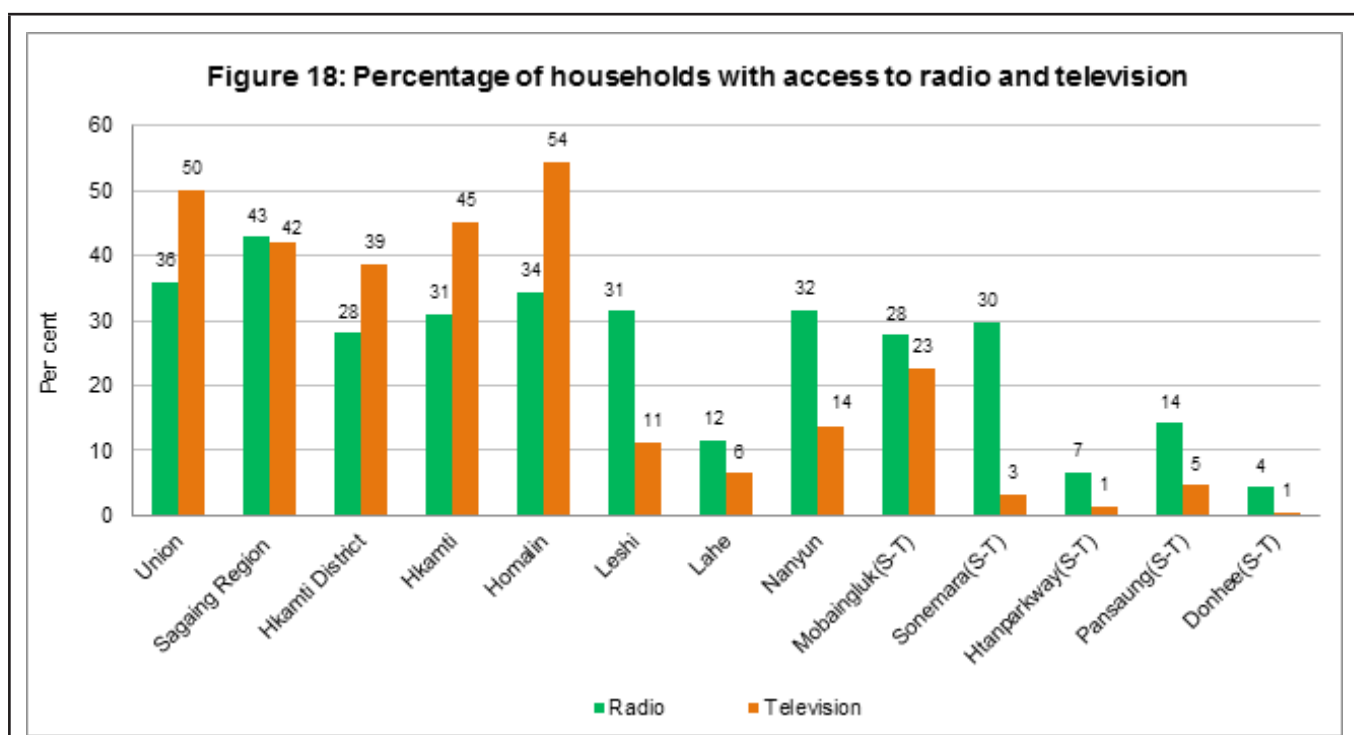
Communication and related amenities

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	7,361	31.0	45.2	2.3	19.3	2.3	1.0	40.8	0.1
Urban	2,183	37.5	64.3	1.9	46.1	6.4	2.2	21.5	0.1
Rural	5,178	28.3	37.2	2.4	7.9	0.6	0.4	48.9	*

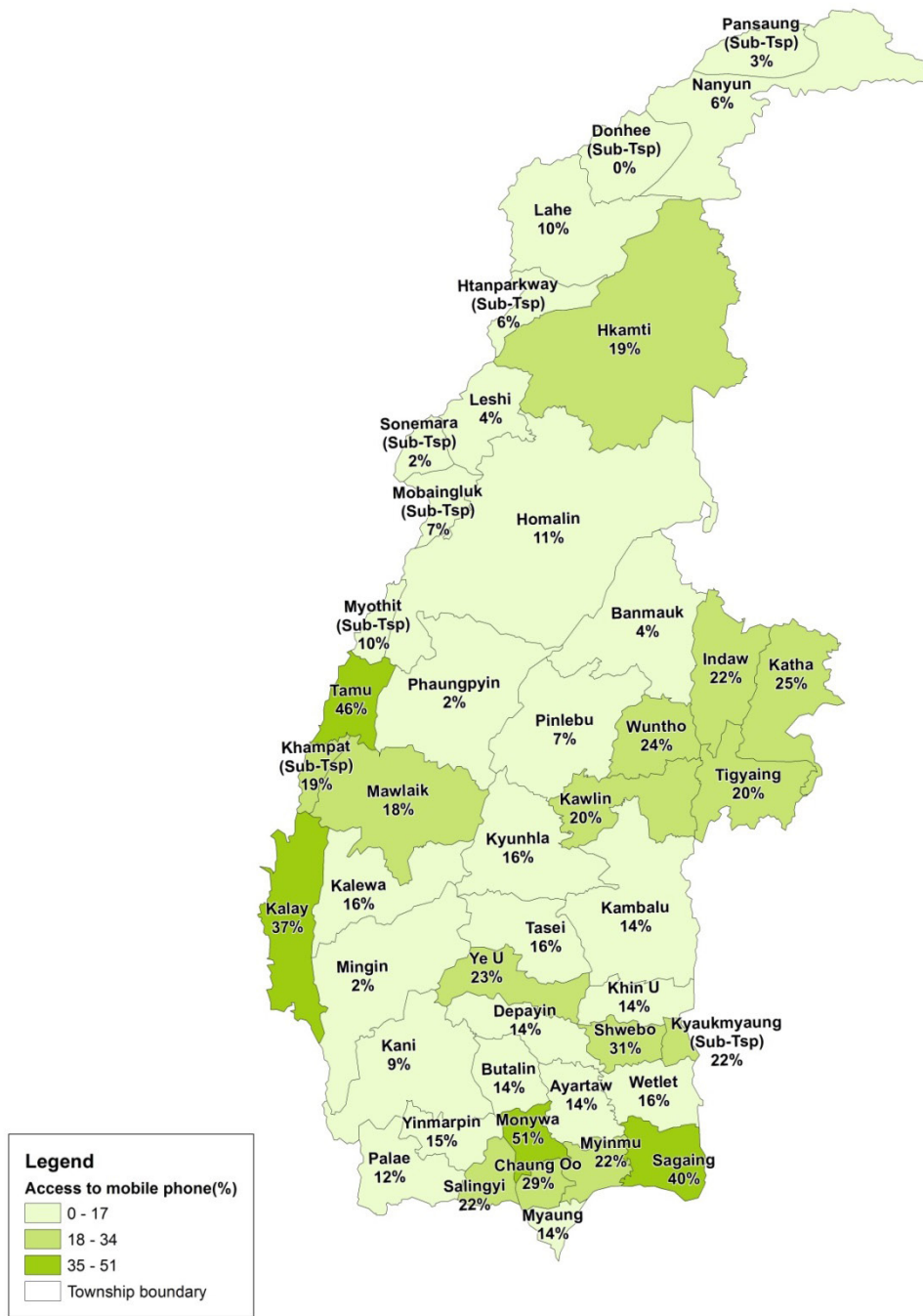
- Some 45.2 per cent of the households in Hkamti Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 64.3 per cent of households in urban areas and 37.2 per cent of rural areas have access to television.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Hkamti Township, 45.2 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three of the households (31.0%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Hkamti District	: 10.5%
Hkamti Township	: 19.3%

- Some 19.3 per cent of the households in Hkamti Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (18-34) per cent group.

Transportation items

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

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Hkamti District	61,842	669	23,372	6,540	1,775	7,134	3,732	17,639
Urban	8,055	171	4,305	2,249	168	537	269	558
Rural	53,787	498	19,067	4,291	1,607	6,597	3,463	17,081
Hkamti Township	7,361	88	2,450	798	44	784	1,177	637
Urban	2,183	40	1,228	559	22	191	136	44
Rural	5,178	48	1,222	239	22	593	1,041	593

- In Hkamti Township, 33.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 16.0 per cent of households having motor boat.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

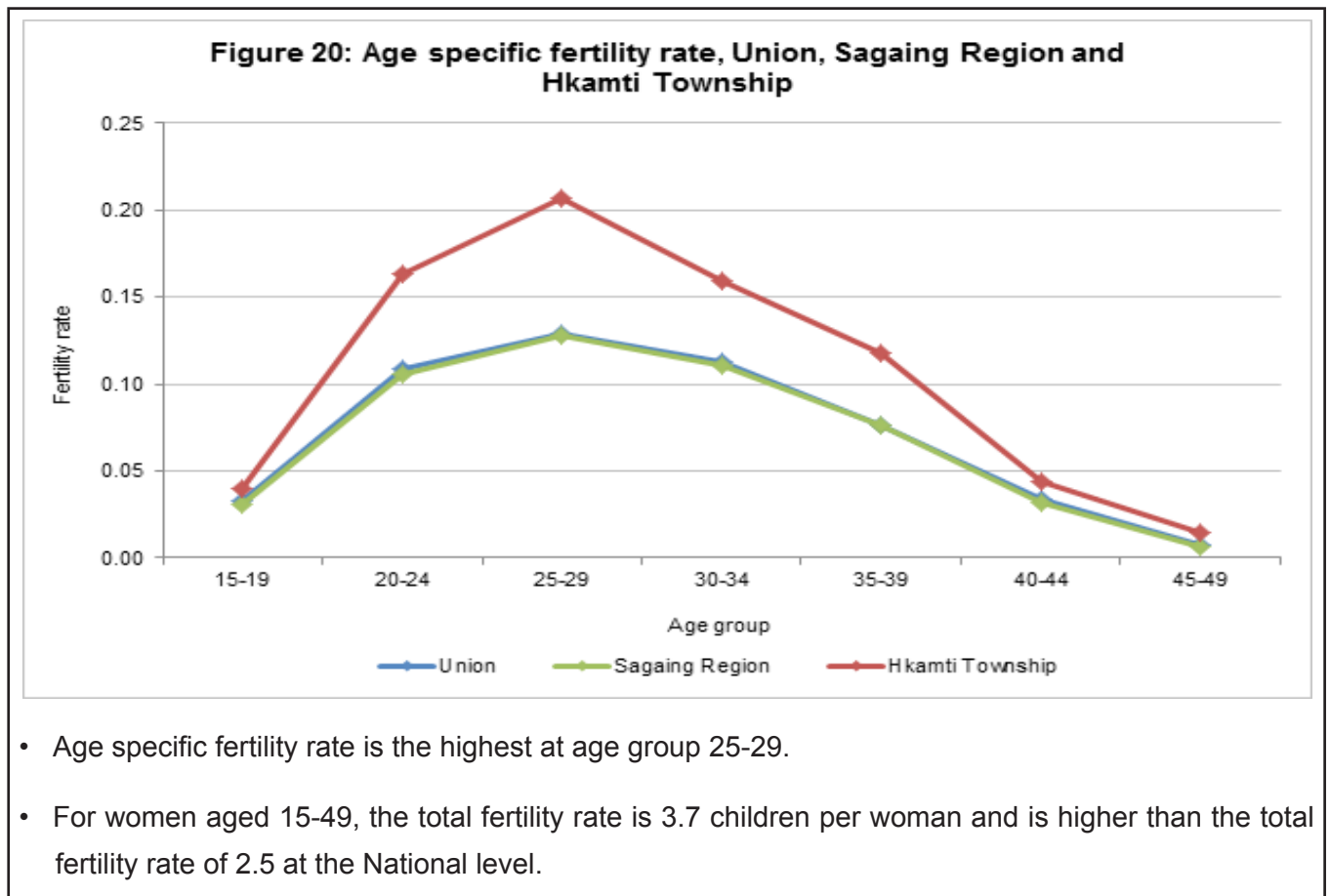
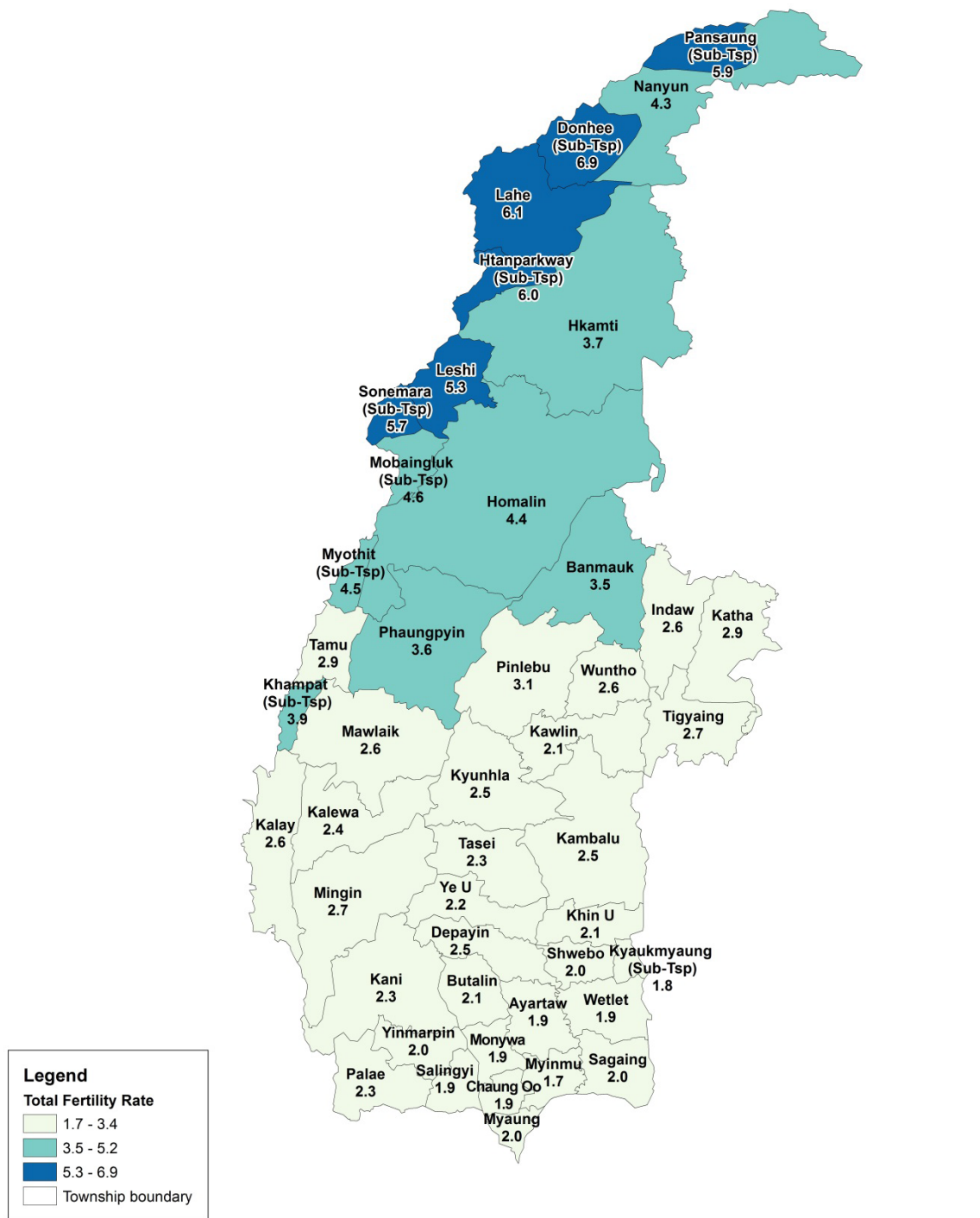
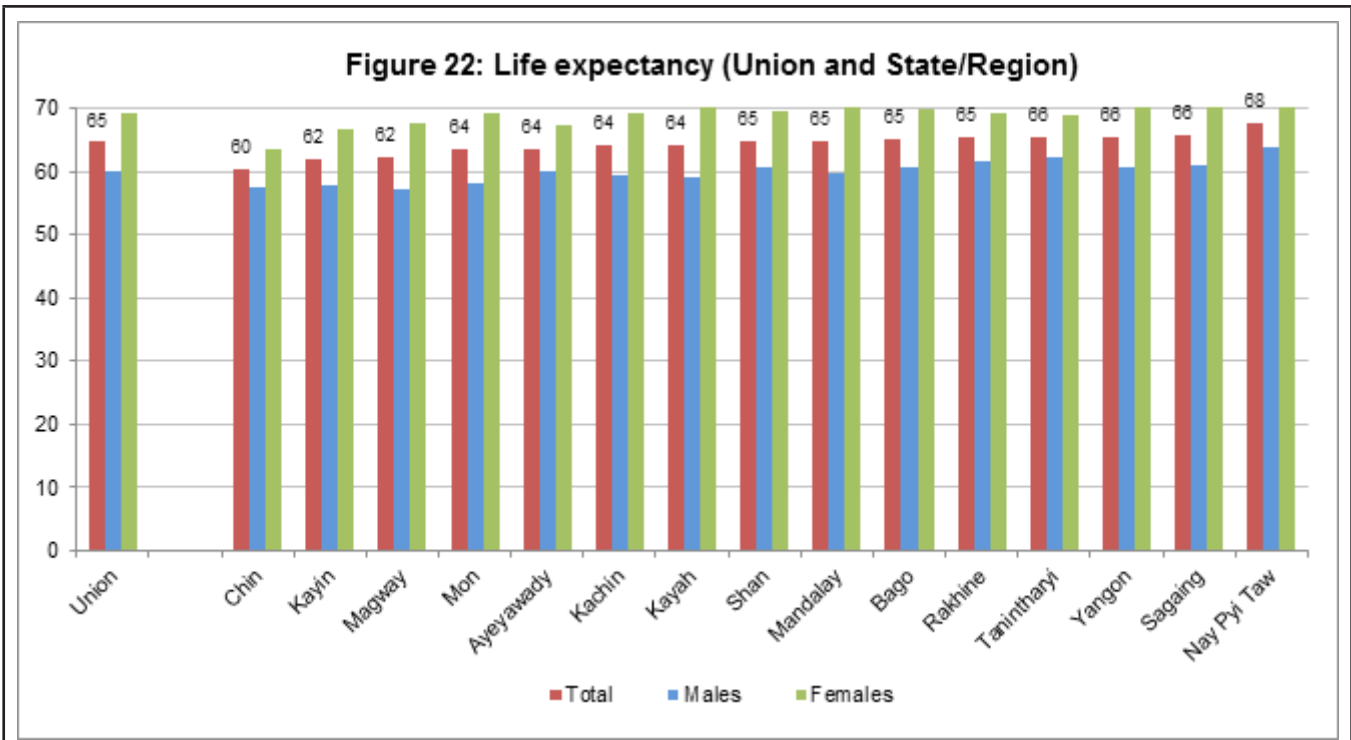


Figure 21: Total fertility rate

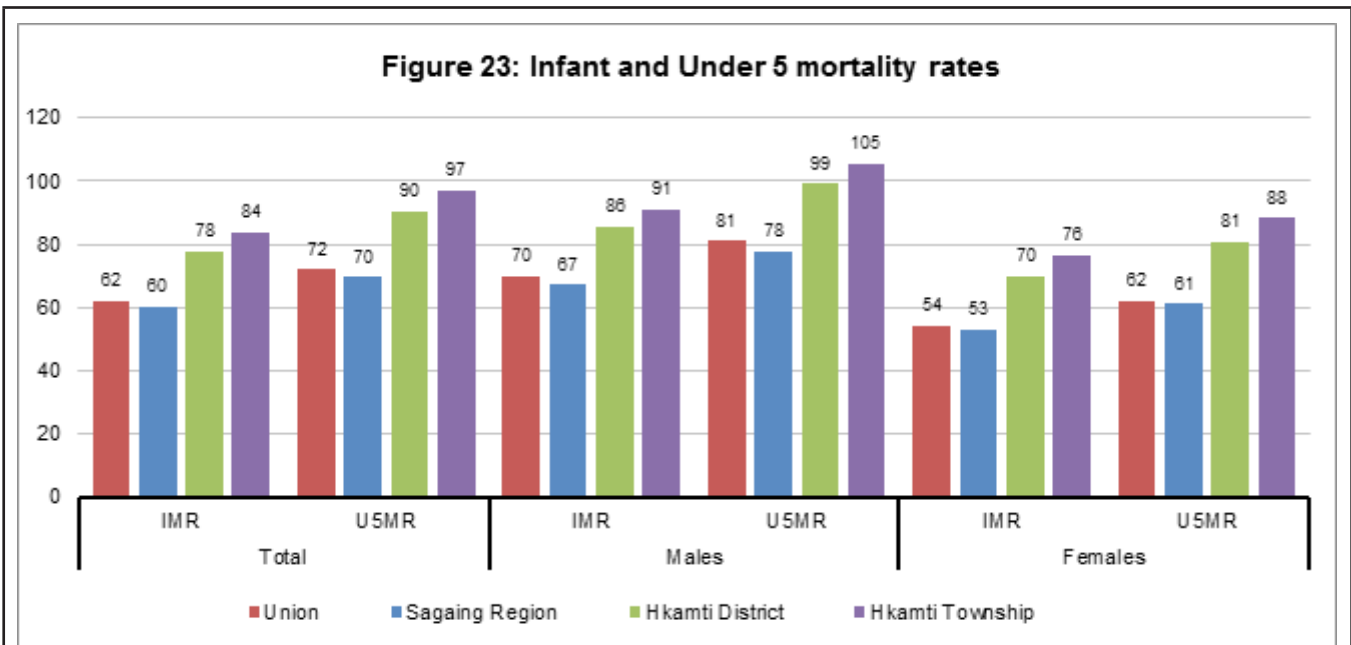


Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Hkamti District	: 4.8
Hkamti Township	: 3.7



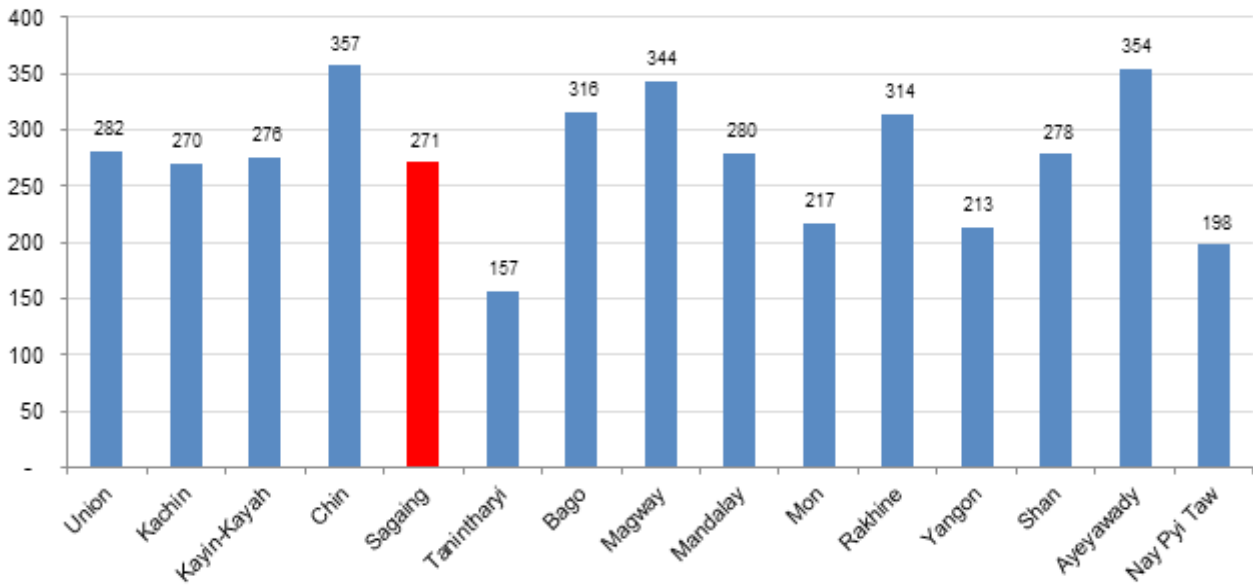
- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hkamti District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Hkamti District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 90 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Hkamti Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and Hkamti District. The Infant mortality in Hkamti Township is 84 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 97 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 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 Sagaing Region 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.

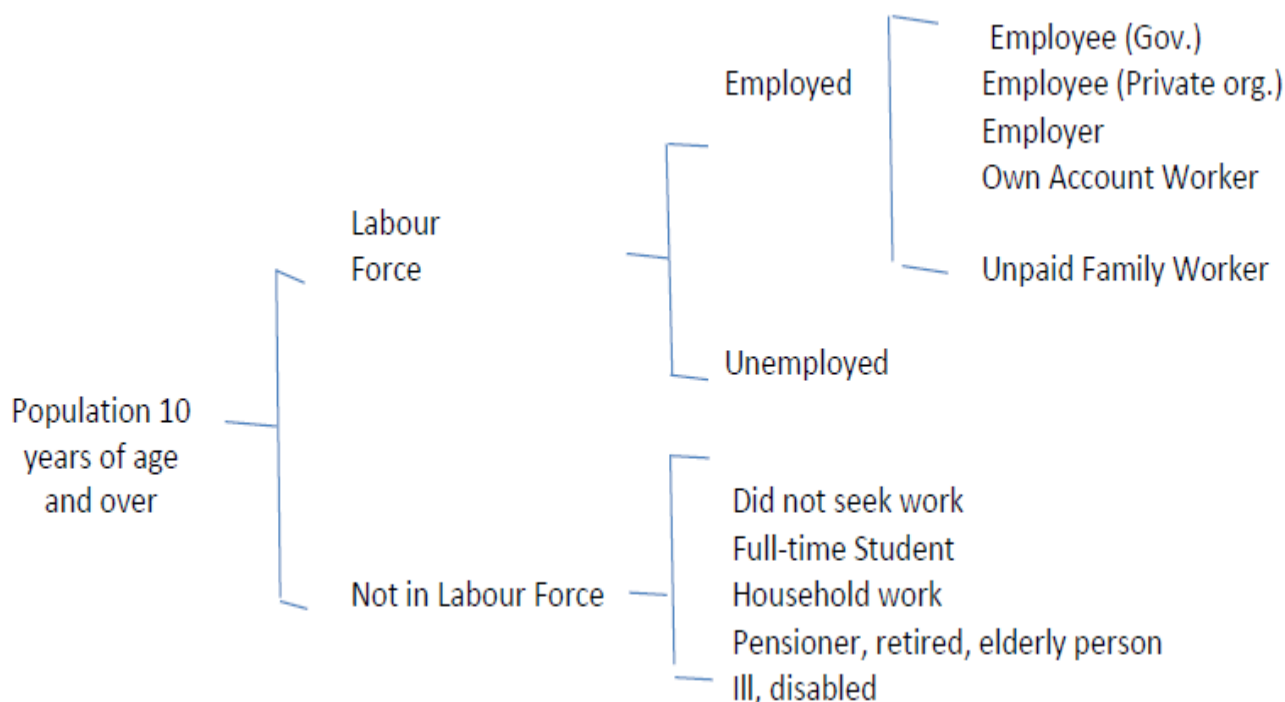
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

