

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

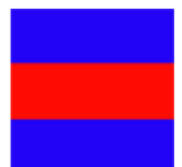
SAGAING REGION, KATHA DISTRICT

Katha Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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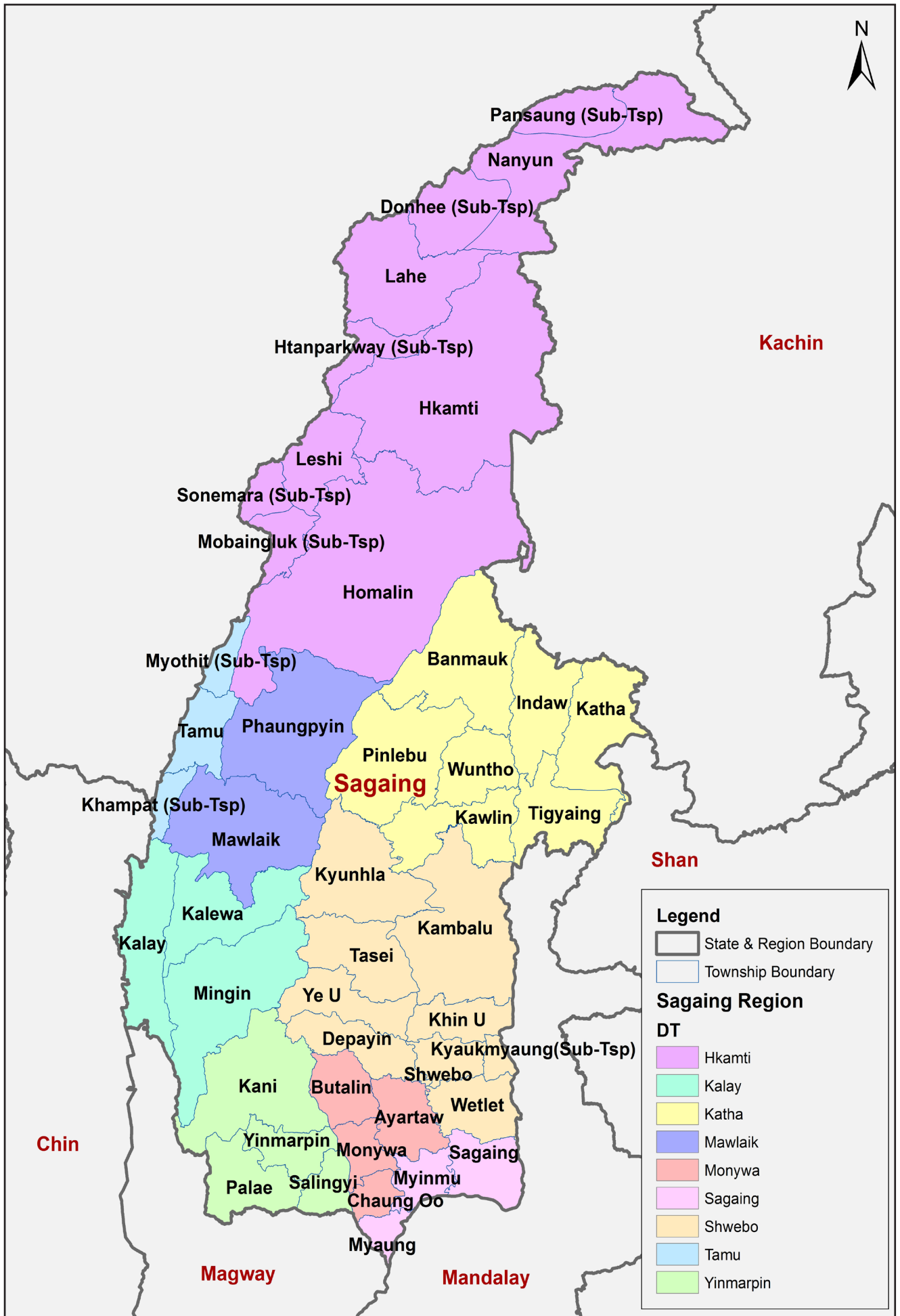
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Katha Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	167,734 ²	
Population males	82,325 (49.1%)	
Population females	85,409 (50.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	15.9%	
Area (Km²)	2,242.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	74.8 persons	
Median age	23.8 years	
Number of wards	10	
Number of village tracts	32	
Number of private households	31,961	
Percentage of female headed households	28.6%	
Mean household size	5.0 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	59.1	
Child dependency ratio	52.4	
Old dependency ratio	6.7	
Ageing index	12.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	96	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.0%	
Male	98.6%	
Female	95.6%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,780	2.8
Walking	1,683	1.0
Seeing	2,350	1.4
Hearing	1,279	0.8
Remembering	1,530	0.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	88,698	67.0	
Associate Scrutiny	89	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	326	0.2	
National Registration	845	0.6	
Religious	717	0.5	
Temporary Registration	437	0.3	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	30	< 0.1	
None	41,291	31.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	79.7%	90.7%	69.1%
Unemployment rate	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Employment to population ratio	78.5%	89.5%	68.1%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	29,264	91.6	
Renter	1,017	3.2	
Provided free (individually)	722	2.3	
Government quarters	721	2.3	
Private company quarters	169	0.5	
Other	68	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.0 %		58.2 %
Bamboo	62.0%	3.5%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.6%	
Wood	30.0%	89.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		41.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	6.6 %	5.6 %	0.3%
Other	0.2 %	0.4%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,118	6.6	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	24,333	76.1	
Charcoal	5,268	16.5	
Coal	182	0.6	
Other	41	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	6,520	20.4
Kerosene	475	1.5
Candle	5,969	18.7
Battery	7,375	23.1
Generator (private)	2,870	9.0
Water mill (private)	36	0.1
Solar system/energy	8,050	25.2
Other	666	2.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,211	3.8
Tube well, borehole	20,810	65.1
Protected well/spring	5,579	17.4
Bottled/purifier water	661	2.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>28,261</i>	<i>88.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,018	3.2
Pool/pond/lake	169	0.5
River/stream/canal	2,060	6.5
Waterfall/rainwater	99	0.3
Other	354	1.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,700</i>	<i>11.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,378	4.3
Tube well, borehole	20,696	64.8
Protected well/spring	5,515	17.3
Unprotected well/spring	1,030	3.2
Pool/pond/lake	175	0.5
River/stream/canal	2,775	8.7
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	366	1.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	255	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	23,300	72.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>23,555</i>	<i>73.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	4,420	13.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	171	0.5
Other	212	0.7
None	3,603	11.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	16,415	51.4
Television	17,304	54.1
Landline phone	1,246	3.9
Mobile phone	7,934	24.8
Computer	491	1.5
Internet at home	1,301	4.1
Households with none of the items	7,185	22.5
Households with all of the items	74	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	523	1.6
Motorcycle/Moped	20,126	63.0
Bicycle	10,949	34.3
4-Wheel tractor	923	2.9
Canoe/Boat	6,474	20.3
Motor boat	3,001	9.4
Cart (bullock)	15,038	47.1

Note: ¹ Population figures for Katha 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 Katha 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 Katha Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	167,734*		
Males	82,325		
Females	85,409		
Sex ratio	96 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	15.9%		
Area (Km ²)	2,242.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	74.8 persons		
Number of wards	10		
Number of village tracts	32		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	160,711	24,671	136,040
Number of conventional households	31,961	5,263	26,698
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Katha Township, there are slightly more females than males with 96 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (15.9%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Katha Township is 75 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Katha Township. This is more 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;
Katha Township (Katha District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	31,961	167,734	82,325	85,409
	Ward	5,263	26,732	12,932	13,800
1	Myauk Paing(W)	290	1,400	724	676
2	Ah Lel Paing(W)	148	927	451	476
3	Taung Paing(W)	303	2,006	1,151	855
4	Thu Htay Gone(W)	576	2,645	1,195	1,450
5	Zay Yar Chaung(W)	916	4,491	2,095	2,396
6	Set Pan(W)	613	3,140	1,462	1,678
7	Hlyat Sit Kone(W)	486	2,417	1,107	1,310
8	Pein Hne Kone(W)	297	1,630	784	846
9	Pa Da Myar(W)	1,215	5,902	2,876	3,026
10	Tha Hpan Saing(W)	419	2,174	1,087	1,087
	Village Tract	26,698	141,002	69,393	71,609
1	Auk Wea Gyi(VT)	893	4,738	2,341	2,397
2	Tone Paw(VT)	408	2,148	1,125	1,023
3	Pa Lway Shwe(VT)	1,179	6,397	3,173	3,224
4	Kyan Taw(VT)	744	3,547	1,716	1,831
5	Lan Gwa(VT)	459	2,310	1,121	1,189
6	Meik Tha Lin(VT)	816	4,193	1,994	2,199
7	Sa Kar Kone(VT)	1,427	8,410	4,264	4,146
8	Kyauk Htone Gyi(VT)	1,664	9,510	4,669	4,841
9	Done Awt(VT)	396	2,099	1,039	1,060
10	Kone Thar(VT)	1,093	5,474	2,696	2,778
11	Chaung Wa(VT)	389	2,237	1,129	1,108
12	Hmat Taing(VT)	521	2,717	1,338	1,379
13	He Nar(VT)	284	1,369	678	691
14	Ka Kar(VT)	202	962	473	489
15	Man Lwe(VT)	212	1,084	532	552
16	Moe Dar Gyi(VT)	495	2,464	1,235	1,229

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
17	Naung Pin(VT)	224	1,058	523	535
18	Mei Za Li/ Myay Nu(VT)	157	671	321	350
19	Moe Dar (Ah Lel)(VT)	1,593	7,611	3,655	3,956
20	Toke Gyi(VT)	685	3,407	1,648	1,759
21	Ah Htet Wea Gyi(VT)	485	2,224	1,101	1,123
22	Min Lel(VT)	666	3,432	1,663	1,769
23	Inn Gyi(VT)	648	3,583	1,894	1,689
24	Ngar Te(VT)	2,231	12,109	6,028	6,081
25	Seik Thar(VT)	308	1,622	811	811
26	Wet Tu(VT)	1,352	6,891	3,335	3,556
27	Doe Pin(VT)	915	4,677	2,251	2,426
28	Inn(VT)	2,923	15,756	7,673	8,083
29	Ka Lon(VT)	633	3,585	1,794	1,791
30	Than Pu Yar(VT)	843	4,574	2,320	2,254
31	Bwet(VT)	880	4,488	2,102	2,386
32	Ku Kar(VT)	973	5,655	2,751	2,904

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Katha Township

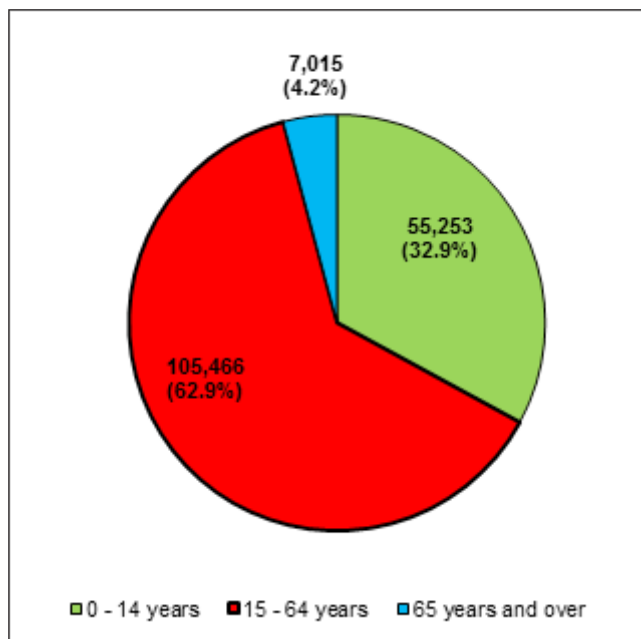
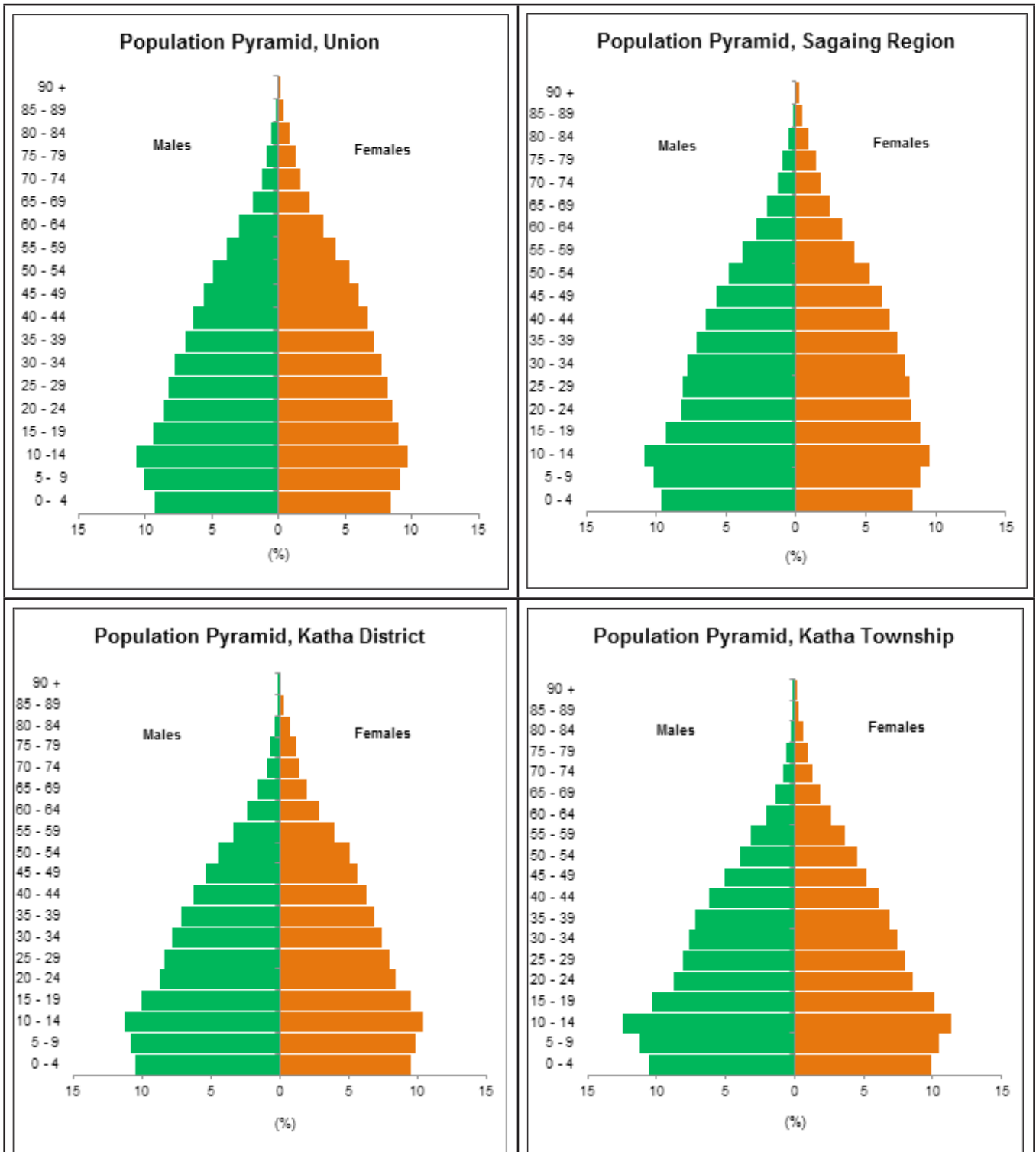


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Katha Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	167,734	82,325	85,409
0 - 4	17,122	8,688	8,434
5 - 9	18,165	9,203	8,962
10 - 14	19,966	10,232	9,734
15 - 19	17,119	8,482	8,637
20 - 24	14,504	7,230	7,274
25 - 29	13,532	6,693	6,839
30 - 34	12,723	6,328	6,395
35 - 39	11,820	5,908	5,912
40 - 44	10,275	5,082	5,193
45 - 49	8,660	4,181	4,479
50 - 54	7,127	3,261	3,866
55 - 59	5,692	2,584	3,108
60 - 64	4,014	1,730	2,284
65 - 69	2,708	1,115	1,593
70 - 74	1,746	681	1,065
75 - 79	1,345	514	831
80 - 84	746	261	485
85 - 89	317	111	206
90 +	153	41	112

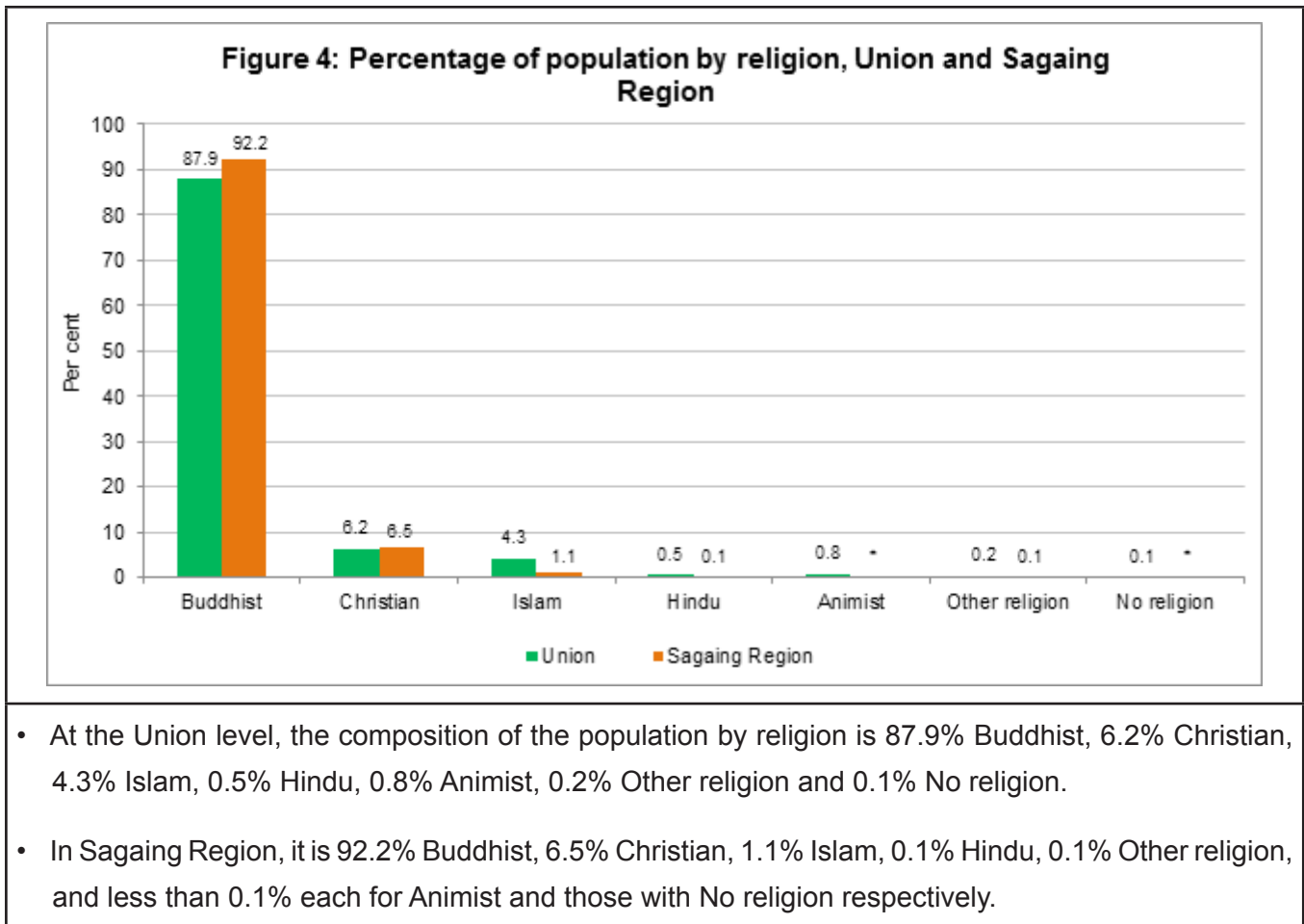
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Katha Township is 62.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been considerably declining in Katha Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Katha Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,205	1,599	1,606	1,215	578	637
6	3,462	1,702	1,760	3,031	1,507	1,524
7	3,790	1,928	1,862	3,431	1,736	1,695
8	3,625	1,830	1,795	3,341	1,694	1,647
9	3,703	1,891	1,812	3,367	1,710	1,657
10	3,794	1,944	1,850	3,438	1,736	1,702
11	3,512	1,750	1,762	3,063	1,528	1,535
12	3,933	1,907	2,026	3,209	1,546	1,663
13	4,056	2,012	2,044	2,890	1,427	1,463
14	3,729	1,809	1,920	2,059	974	1,085
15	3,402	1,648	1,754	1,363	636	727
16	3,252	1,546	1,706	961	403	558
17	3,175	1,533	1,642	677	276	401
18	3,389	1,646	1,743	546	205	341
19	3,036	1,460	1,576	382	174	208
20	3,188	1,560	1,628	241	100	141
21	2,770	1,327	1,443	164	78	86
22	2,697	1,280	1,417	97	43	54
23	2,724	1,289	1,435	68	27	41
24	2,278	1,113	1,165	37	21	16
25	2,669	1,284	1,385	34	10	24
26	2,344	1,093	1,251	26	14	12
27	2,633	1,274	1,359	26	13	13
28	2,730	1,287	1,443	16	8	8
29	2,408	1,191	1,217	12	5	7

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

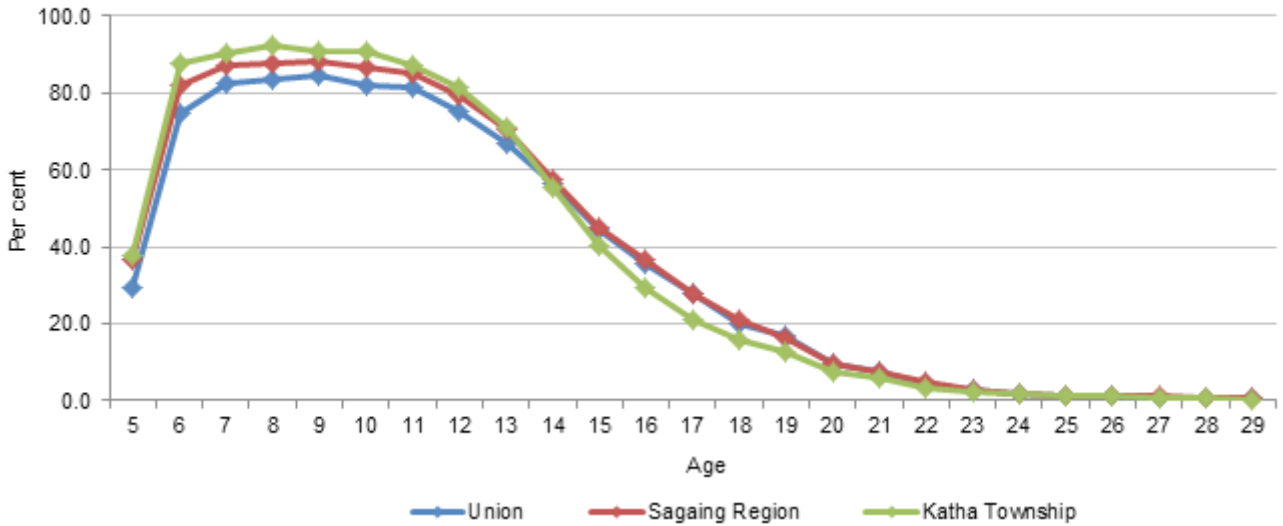
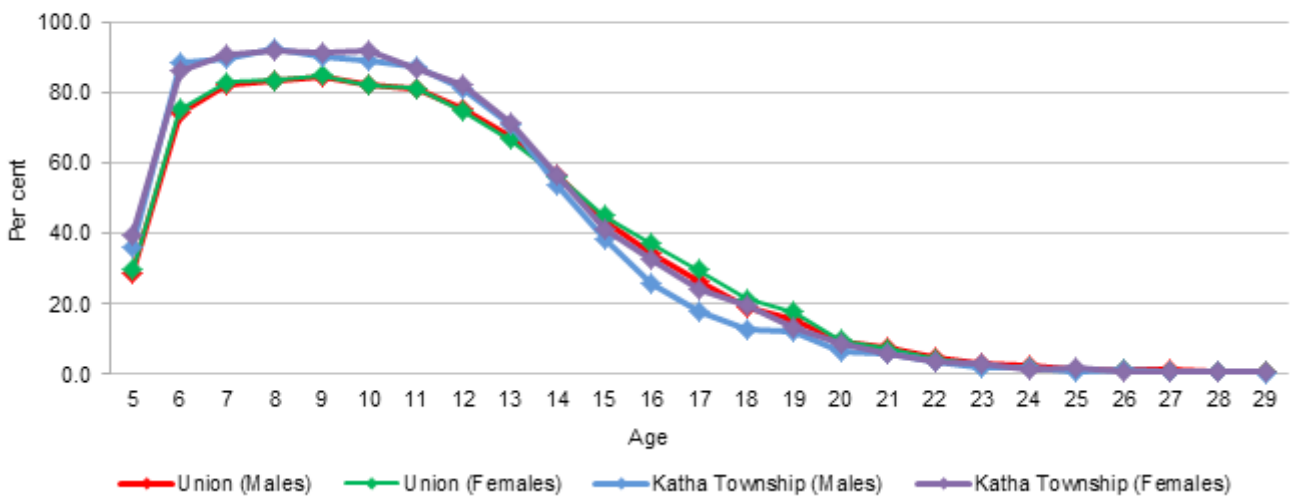
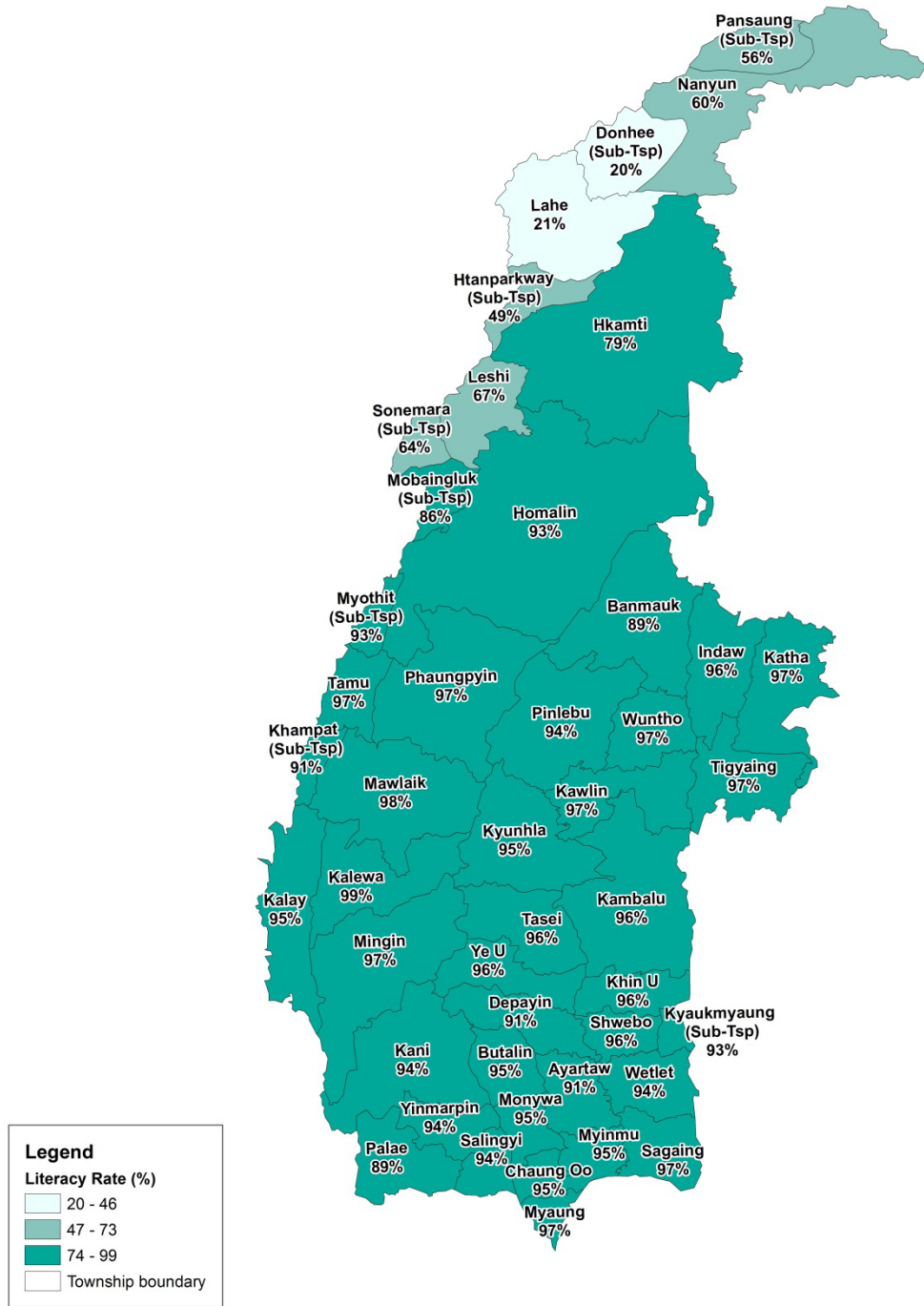


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Katha Township



- School attendance in Katha Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Katha Township is lower than that of the Union after age 14 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Katha District	: 95.5%
Katha Township	: 97.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	29,911	98.8
Males	14,402	98.9
Females	15,509	98.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Katha Township is 97.0 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 95.6 per cent and for the males it is 98.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.8 per cent with 98.8 per cent for females and 98.9 per cent for males.

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

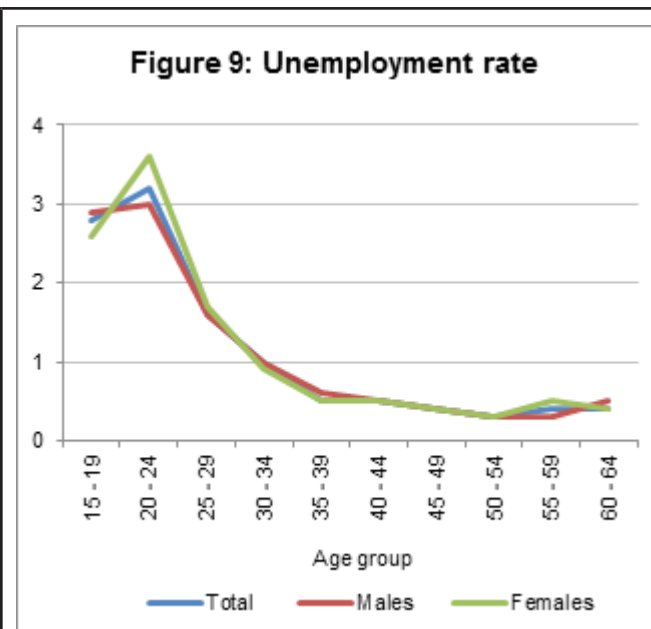
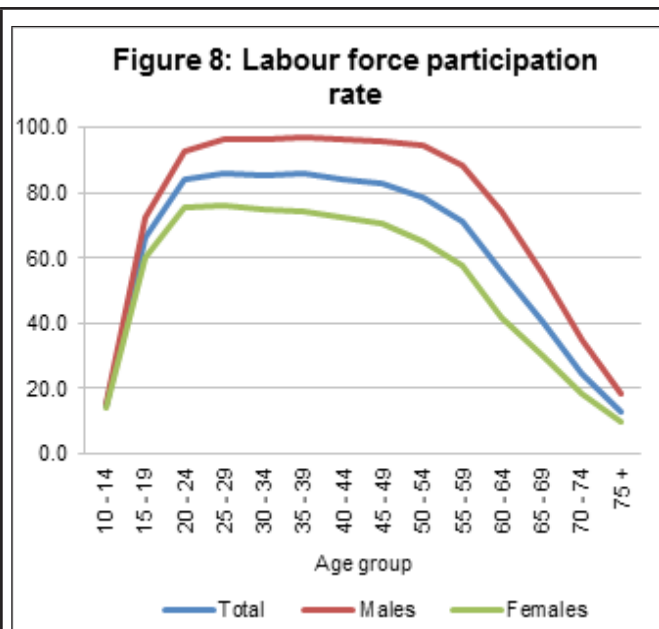
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	80,858	5,918	7.3	15,577	29,272	16,417	7,146	193	4,647	105	49	1,534
Urban	14,717	494	3.4	1,631	2,587	3,823	3,230	113	2,665	49	31	94
Rural	66,141	5,424	8.2	13,946	26,685	12,594	3,916	80	1,982	56	18	1,440
Males	38,490	2,200	5.7	5,864	14,104	9,179	3,810	130	2,204	47	27	925
Females	42,368	3,718	8.8	9,713	15,168	7,238	3,336	63	2,443	58	22	609

- Some 7.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 8.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 5.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 8.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 36.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.7 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	14.4	15.0	13.8	2.3	2.9	1.6
15 - 19	66.4	72.5	60.4	2.8	2.9	2.6
20 - 24	84.3	93.0	75.7	3.2	3.0	3.6
25 - 29	86.0	96.3	76.0	1.6	1.6	1.7
30 - 34	85.6	96.6	74.7	1.0	1.0	0.9
35 - 39	85.7	97.0	74.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
40 - 44	84.3	96.4	72.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
45 - 49	82.9	95.7	70.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
50 - 54	78.5	94.4	65.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
55 - 59	71.5	88.4	57.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
60 - 64	55.9	74.4	41.9	0.4	0.5	0.4
65 - 69	40.4	55.3	29.9	0.1	-	0.2
70 - 74	24.7	34.7	18.4	-	-	-
75 +	12.8	18.6	9.5	0.3	-	0.6
15 - 24	74.6	81.9	67.4	3.0	3.0	3.1
15 - 64	79.7	90.7	69.1	1.4	1.4	1.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Katha Township is 79.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 69.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.7 per cent.
- In Katha Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 14.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Katha Township is 1.4 per cent. There is an equal unemployment rate for males and females with 1.4 per cent each.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.1 per cent.

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

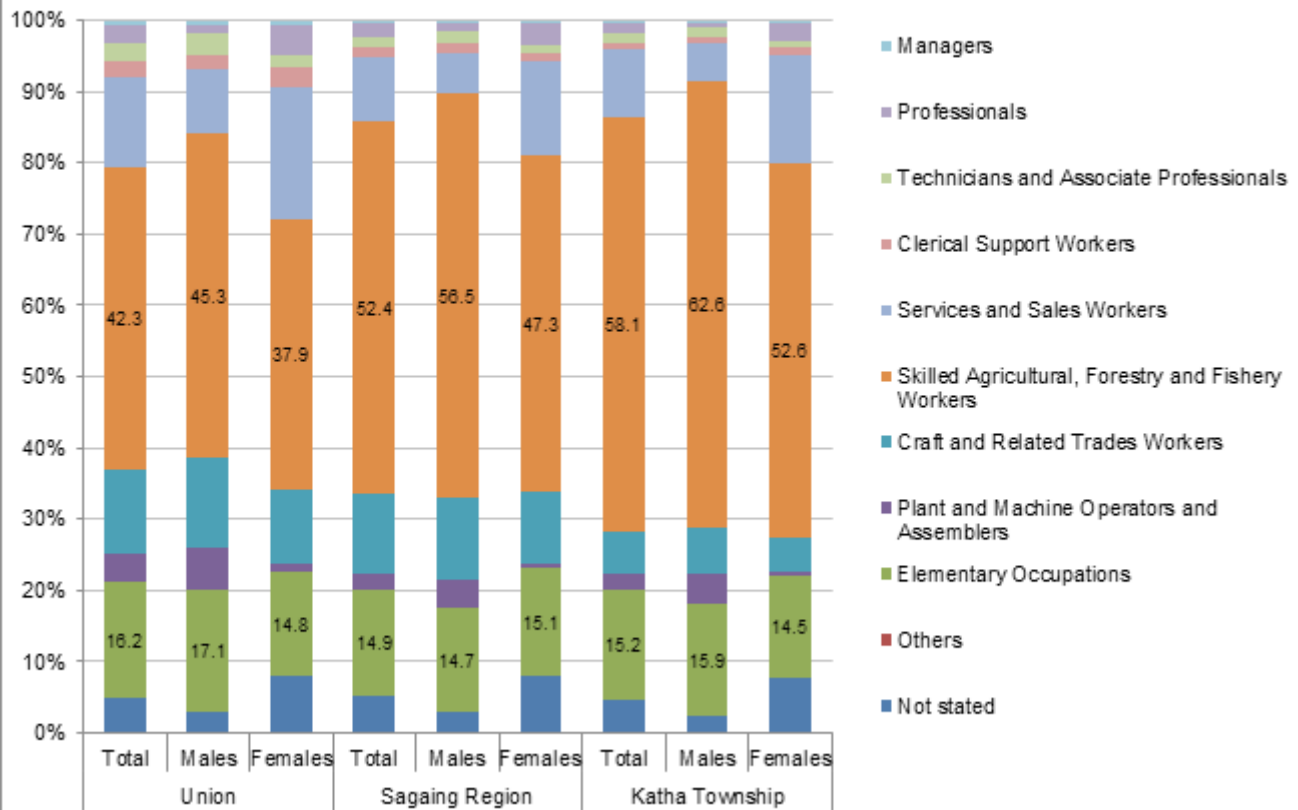
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	43,708	0.3	47.7	32.5	12.5	1.6	5.4
Males	15,161	0.6	67.3	3.6	13.7	2.1	12.7
Females	28,547	0.1	37.3	47.8	11.9	1.3	1.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 67.3 per cent of males are full time students while 47.8 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	79,024	43,355	35,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	254	154	100	0.3	0.4	0.3
Professionals	1,195	277	918	1.5	0.6	2.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,000	651	349	1.3	1.5	1.0
Clerical Support Workers	790	371	419	1.0	0.9	1.2
Services and Sales Workers	7,624	2,253	5,371	9.6	5.2	15.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	45,886	27,119	18,767	58.1	62.6	52.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,554	2,825	1,729	5.8	6.5	4.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,947	1,826	121	2.5	4.2	0.3
Elementary Occupations	12,034	6,875	5,159	15.2	15.9	14.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,740	1,004	2,736	4.7	2.3	7.7

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



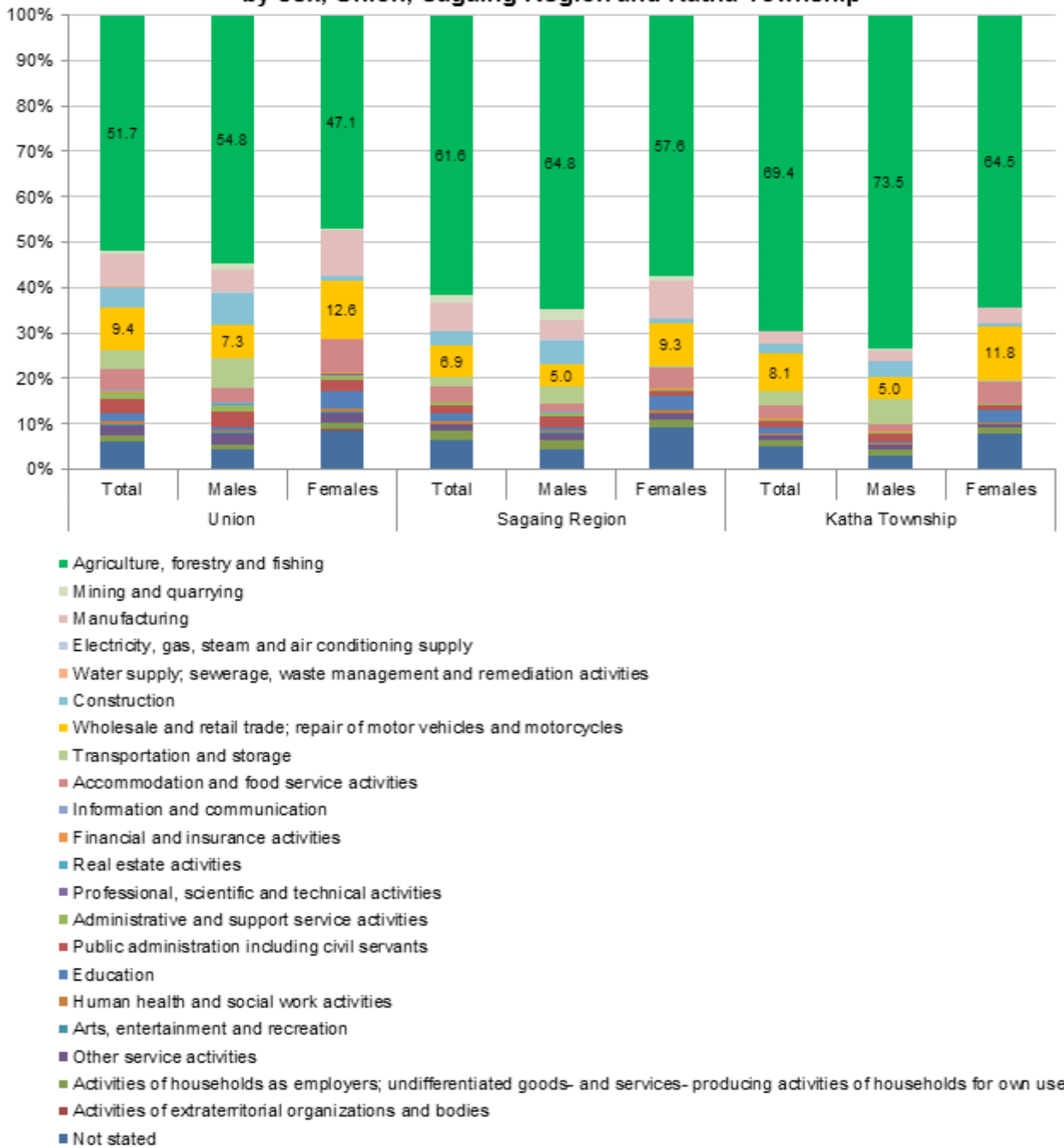
- In Katha Township, 58.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 15.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 62.6 per cent of males and 52.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	79,024	43,355	35,669	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	54,866	31,863	23,003	69.4	73.5	64.5
Mining and quarrying	169	148	21	0.2	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	2,162	1,007	1,155	2.7	2.3	3.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	23	21	2	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	64	58	6	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,651	1,424	227	2.1	3.3	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,374	2,176	4,198	8.1	5.0	11.8
Transportation and storage	2,494	2,348	146	3.2	5.4	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	2,359	639	1,720	3.0	1.5	4.8
Information and communication	53	30	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	80	30	50	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	80	53	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	239	159	80	0.3	0.4	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	1,225	813	412	1.6	1.9	1.2
Education	1,037	160	877	1.3	0.4	2.5
Human health and social work activities	221	83	138	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	88	65	23	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	695	415	280	0.9	1.0	0.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1,055	631	424	1.3	1.5	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,089	1,232	2,857	5.2	2.8	8.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



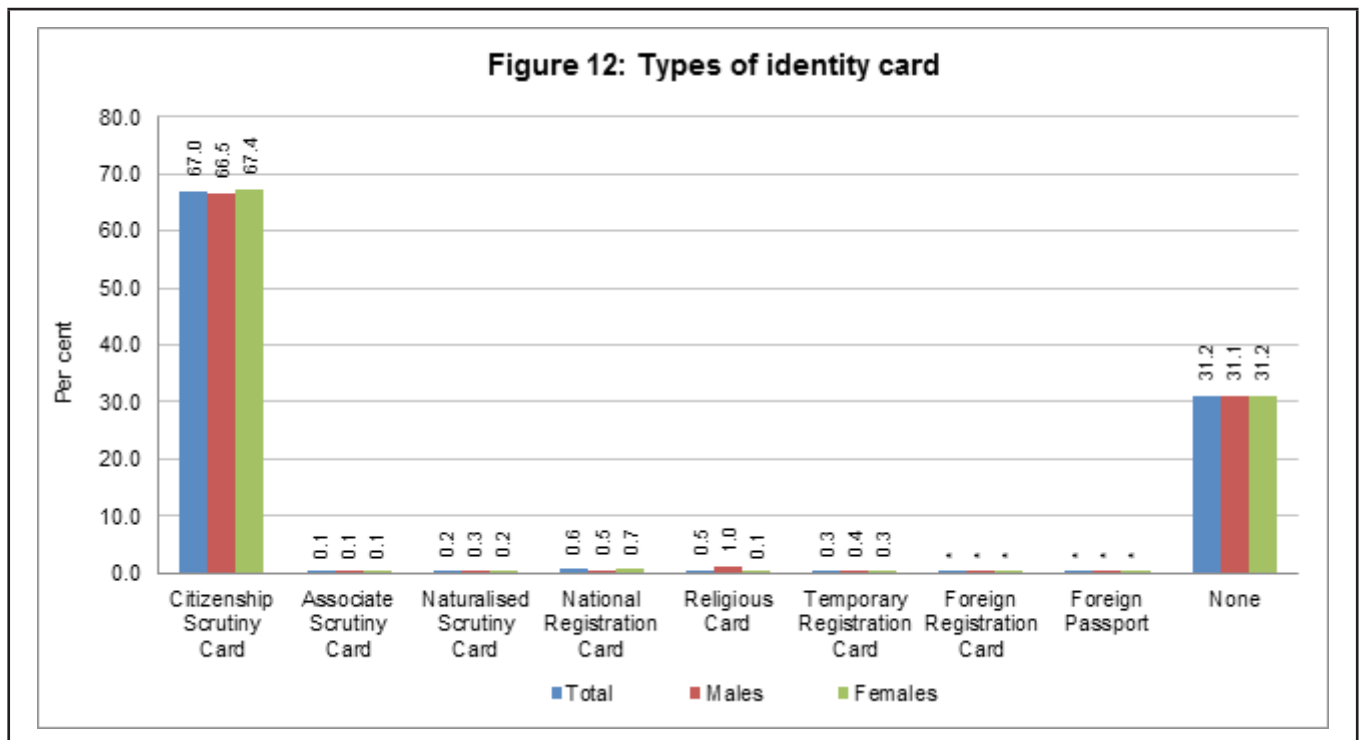
- In Katha Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 69.4 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 8.1 per cent.
- There are 73.5 per cent of males and 64.5 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 6.9 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” 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	88,698	89	326	845	717	437	*	30	41,291
Urban	17,390	48	124	147	257	111	*	9	4,257
Rural	71,308	41	202	698	460	326	*	21	37,034
Males	42,853	46	213	338	651	237	*	19	20,070
Females	45,845	43	113	507	66	200	*	11	21,221

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Katha Township, 67.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 31.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 31.1 per cent of males and 31.2 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	167,734	162,954	4,780	2.8	2,350	1,279	1,683	1,530
0 - 4	17,122	17,048	74	0.4	6	11	46	28
5 - 9	18,165	18,008	157	0.9	18	30	44	95
10 - 14	19,966	19,731	235	1.2	35	56	68	145
15 - 19	17,119	16,945	174	1.0	40	40	51	91
20 - 24	14,504	14,359	145	1.0	28	27	59	57
25 - 29	13,532	13,366	166	1.2	36	25	69	54
30 - 34	12,723	12,575	148	1.2	41	36	43	45
35 - 39	11,820	11,630	190	1.6	79	38	54	53
40 - 44	10,275	10,027	248	2.4	110	50	65	75
45 - 49	8,660	8,313	347	4.0	206	65	75	72
50 - 54	7,127	6,757	370	5.2	212	62	98	93
55 - 59	5,692	5,191	501	8.8	303	103	160	130
60 - 64	4,014	3,619	395	9.8	243	84	123	89
65 - 69	2,708	2,325	383	14.1	237	116	126	91
70 - 74	1,746	1,367	379	21.7	232	139	134	89
75 - 79	1,345	971	374	27.8	225	148	177	126
80 - 84	746	458	288	38.6	182	136	154	101
85 - 89	317	190	127	40.1	68	67	82	58
90 +	153	74	79	51.6	49	46	55	38

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	82,325	80,195	2,130	2.6	952	529	759	648
0 - 4	8,688	8,647	41	0.5	2	5	28	15
5 - 9	9,203	9,113	90	1.0	10	14	23	56
10 - 14	10,232	10,104	128	1.3	19	27	47	78
15 - 19	8,482	8,391	91	1.1	15	27	25	50
20 - 24	7,230	7,143	87	1.2	19	16	37	31
25 - 29	6,693	6,619	74	1.1	10	11	33	30
30 - 34	6,328	6,250	78	1.2	16	18	30	22
35 - 39	5,908	5,800	108	1.8	42	20	38	26
40 - 44	5,082	4,964	118	2.3	45	26	38	27
45 - 49	4,181	4,018	163	3.9	95	28	38	33
50 - 54	3,261	3,103	158	4.8	85	24	47	33
55 - 59	2,584	2,334	250	9.7	158	45	78	55
60 - 64	1,730	1,572	158	9.1	92	33	55	35
65 - 69	1,115	959	156	14.0	94	46	47	33
70 - 74	681	536	145	21.3	84	48	53	28
75 - 79	514	384	130	25.3	76	58	54	36
80 - 84	261	168	93	35.6	57	47	46	31
85 - 89	111	71	40	36.0	20	23	27	19
90 +	41	19	22	53.7	13	13	15	10

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	85,409	82,759	2,650	3.1	1,398	750	924	882
0 - 4	8,434	8,401	33	0.4	4	6	18	13
5 - 9	8,962	8,895	67	0.7	8	16	21	39
10 - 14	9,734	9,627	107	1.1	16	29	21	67
15 - 19	8,637	8,554	83	1.0	25	13	26	41
20 - 24	7,274	7,216	58	0.8	9	11	22	26
25 - 29	6,839	6,747	92	1.3	26	14	36	24
30 - 34	6,395	6,325	70	1.1	25	18	13	23
35 - 39	5,912	5,830	82	1.4	37	18	16	27
40 - 44	5,193	5,063	130	2.5	65	24	27	48
45 - 49	4,479	4,295	184	4.1	111	37	37	39
50 - 54	3,866	3,654	212	5.5	127	38	51	60
55 - 59	3,108	2,857	251	8.1	145	58	82	75
60 - 64	2,284	2,047	237	10.4	151	51	68	54
65 - 69	1,593	1,366	227	14.2	143	70	79	58
70 - 74	1,065	831	234	22.0	148	91	81	61
75 - 79	831	587	244	29.4	149	90	123	90
80 - 84	485	290	195	40.2	125	89	108	70
85 - 89	206	119	87	42.2	48	44	55	39
90 +	112	55	57	50.9	36	33	40	28

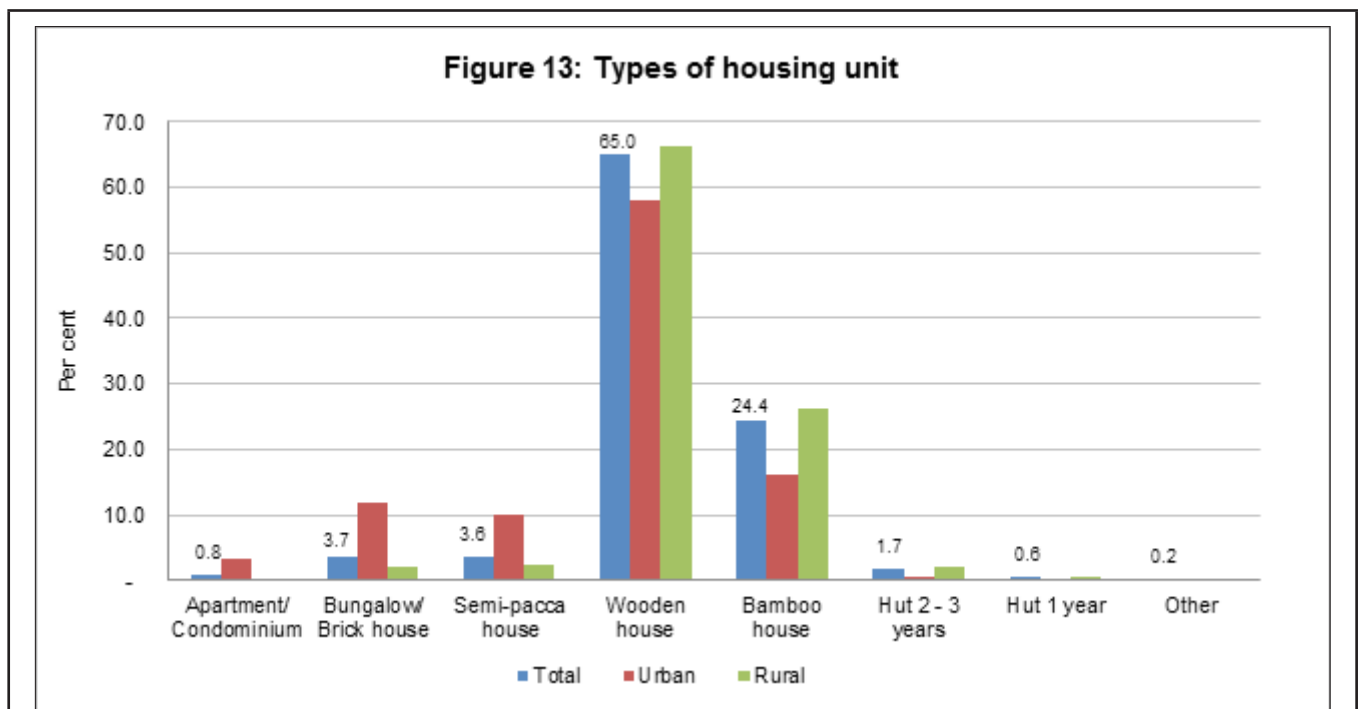
- Three in every 100 persons in Katha Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 55.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly 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

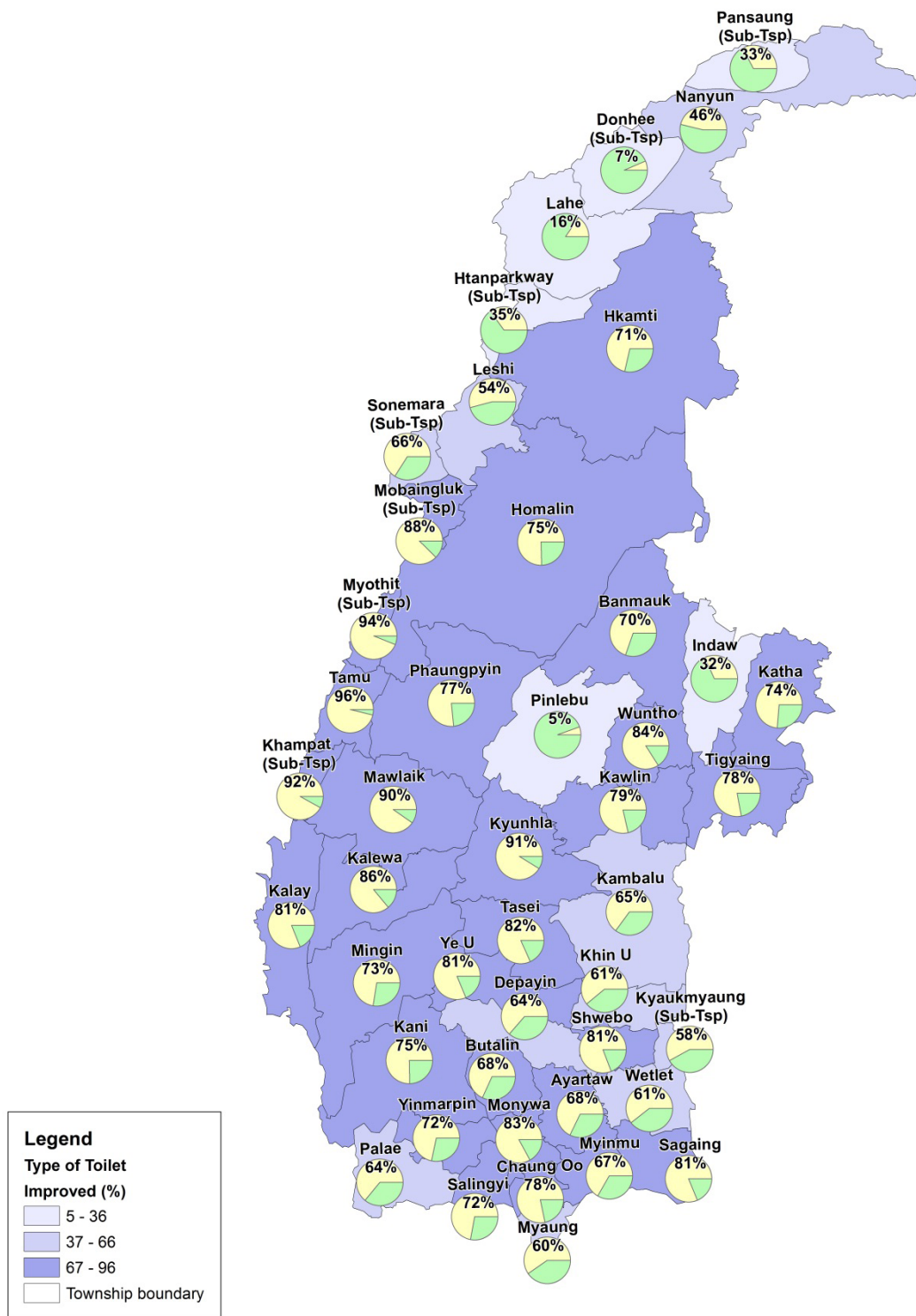
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	31,961	0.8	3.7	3.6	65.0	24.4	1.7	0.6	0.2
Urban	5,263	3.1	11.8	10.1	58.0	16.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
Rural	26,698	0.3	2.1	2.3	66.3	26.1	2.0	0.7	0.2



- The majority of the households in Katha Township are living in wooden houses (65.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (24.4%).
- Some 58.0 per cent of urban households and 66.3 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Katha District	: 61.0%
Katha Township	: 73.7%

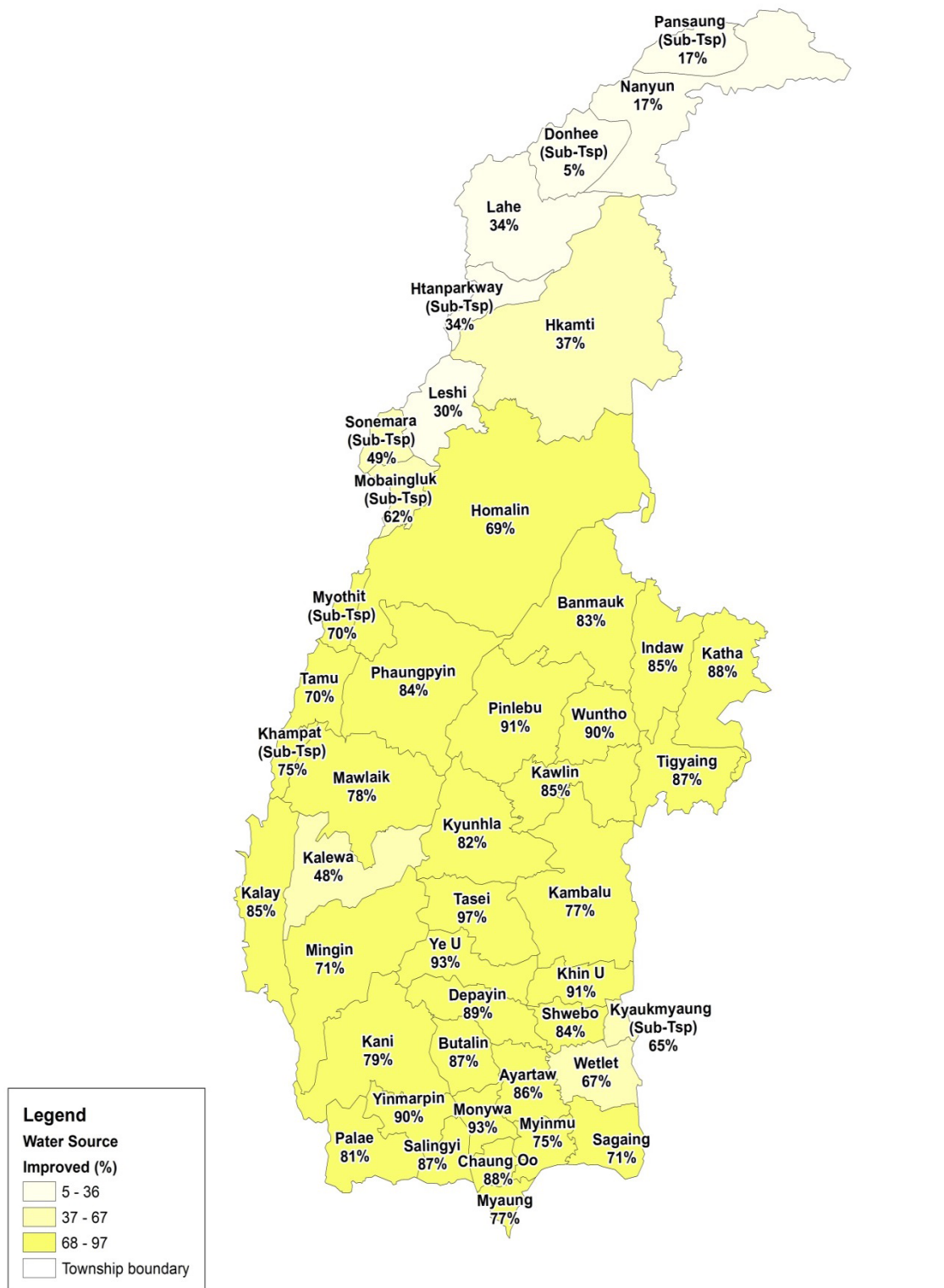
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	3.4	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		72.9	91.4	69.2
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>73.7</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>69.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		13.8	3.0	16.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.5	0.1	0.6
Other		0.7	0.1	0.8
None		11.3	2.0	13.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	31,961	5,263	26,698

- Some 73.7 per cent of the households in Katha Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (72.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities 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 Katha Township, 13.1 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%
Katha District	: 87.0%
Katha Township	: 88.4%

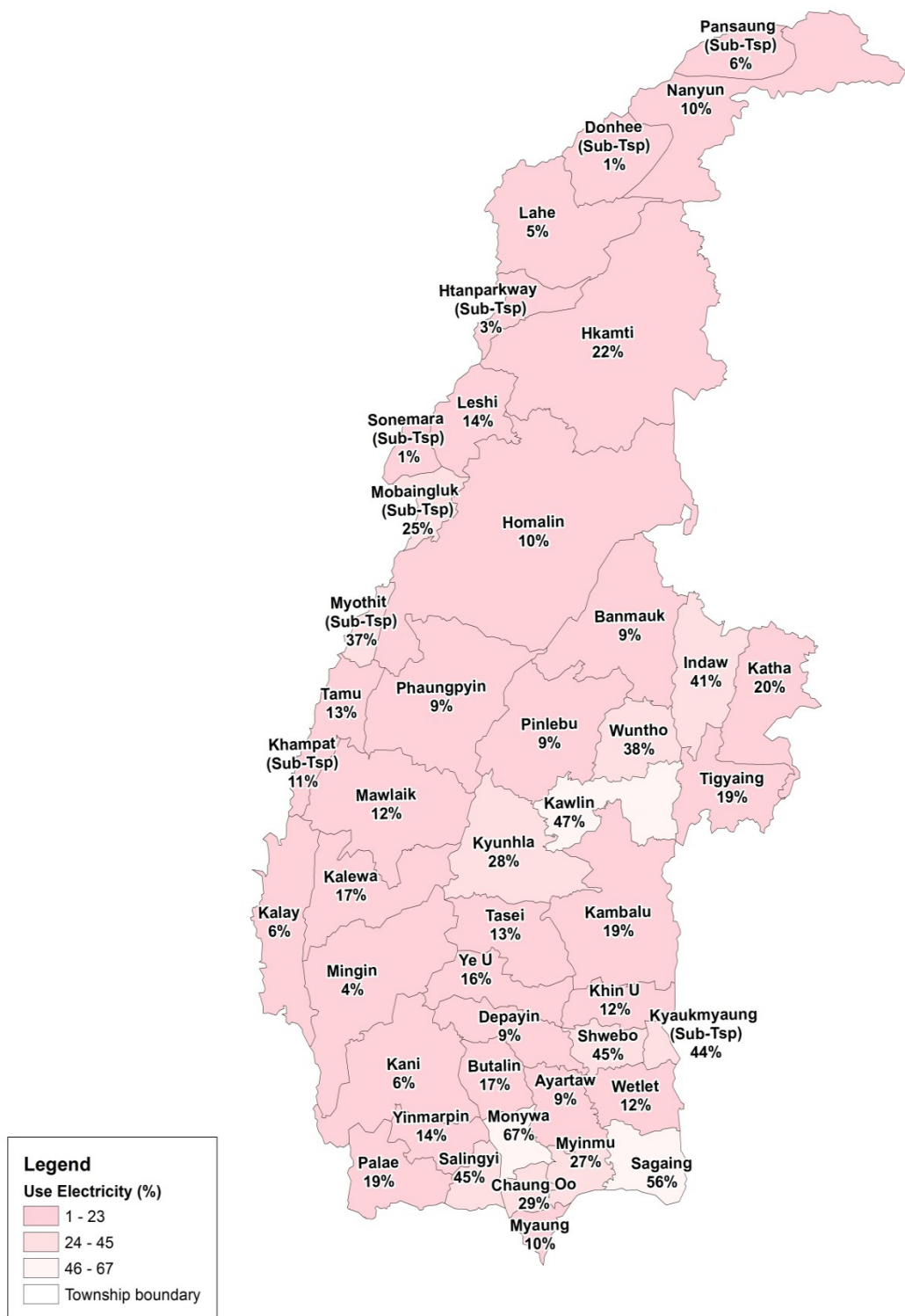
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		3.8	14.5	1.7
Tube well, borehole		65.1	29.8	72.1
Protected well/ Spring		17.4	33.7	14.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.1	12.0	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>88.4</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>88.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		3.2	3.2	3.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.5	1.8	0.3
River/stream/ canal		6.5	0.9	7.5
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.3	-	0.4
Other		1.1	4.1	0.5
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>11.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>11.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	31,961	5,263	26,698

- In Katha Township, 88.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (68-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 65.1 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 17.4 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 11.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 11.9 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%
Katha District	: 26.6%
Katha Township	: 20.4%

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

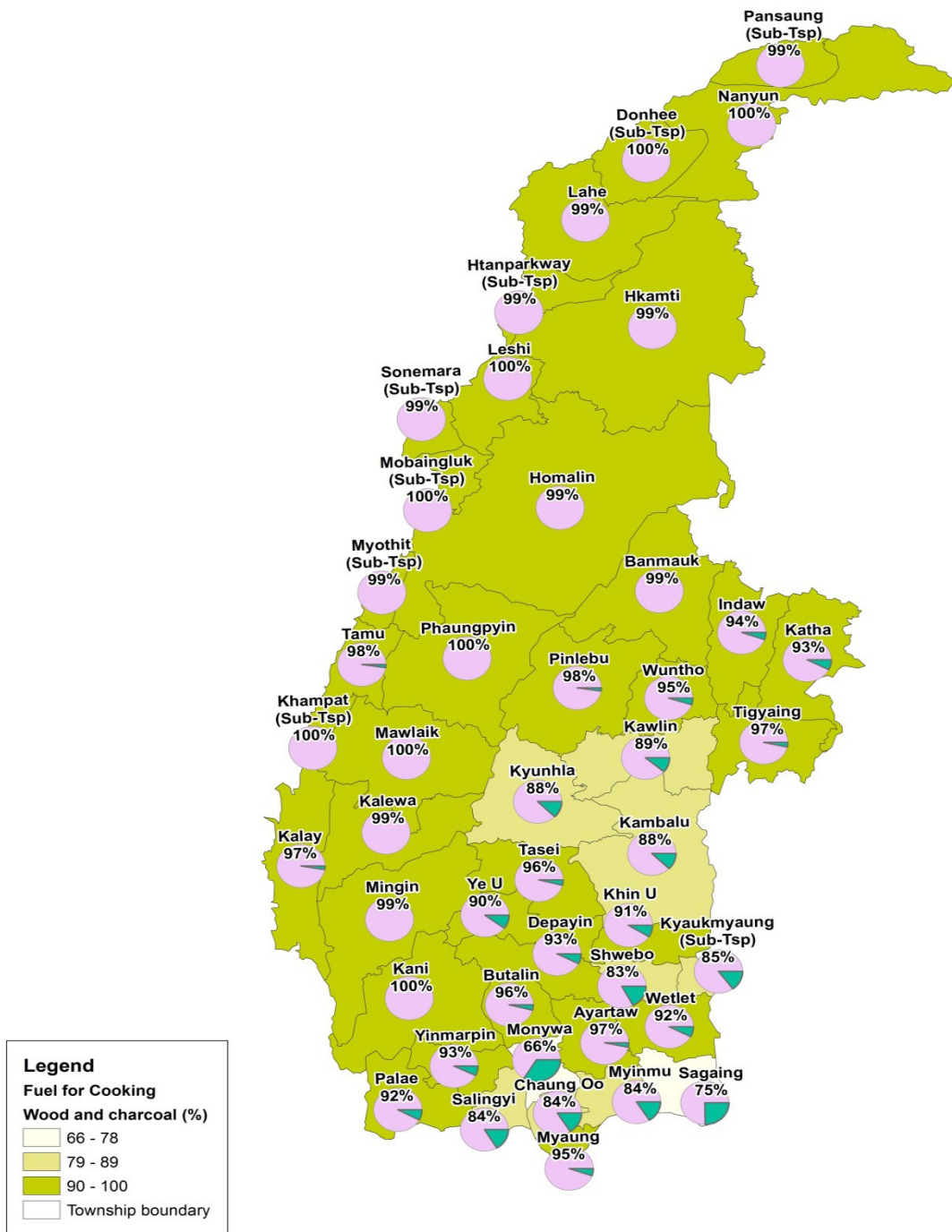
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		20.4	93.8	5.9
Kerosene		1.5	*	1.8
Candle		18.7	3.6	21.7
Battery		23.1	1.4	27.3
Generator (private)		9.0	*	10.7
Water mill (private)		0.1	*	0.1
Solar system/energy		25.2	0.7	30.0
Other		2.1	0.5	2.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	31,961	5,263	26,698

- In Katha Township, 20.4 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 solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 25.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 30.0 per cent of the households use solar system/energy 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%
Katha District	: 94.3%
Katha Township	: 92.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.6	33.9	1.3
LPG		*	*	-
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		76.1	25.3	86.2
Charcoal		16.5	37.6	12.3
Coal		0.6	2.5	0.2
Other		0.1	0.6	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	31,961	5,263	26,698

- In Katha Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 76.1 per cent using firewood and 16.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 6.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 86.2 per cent using firewood and 12.3 per cent using charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

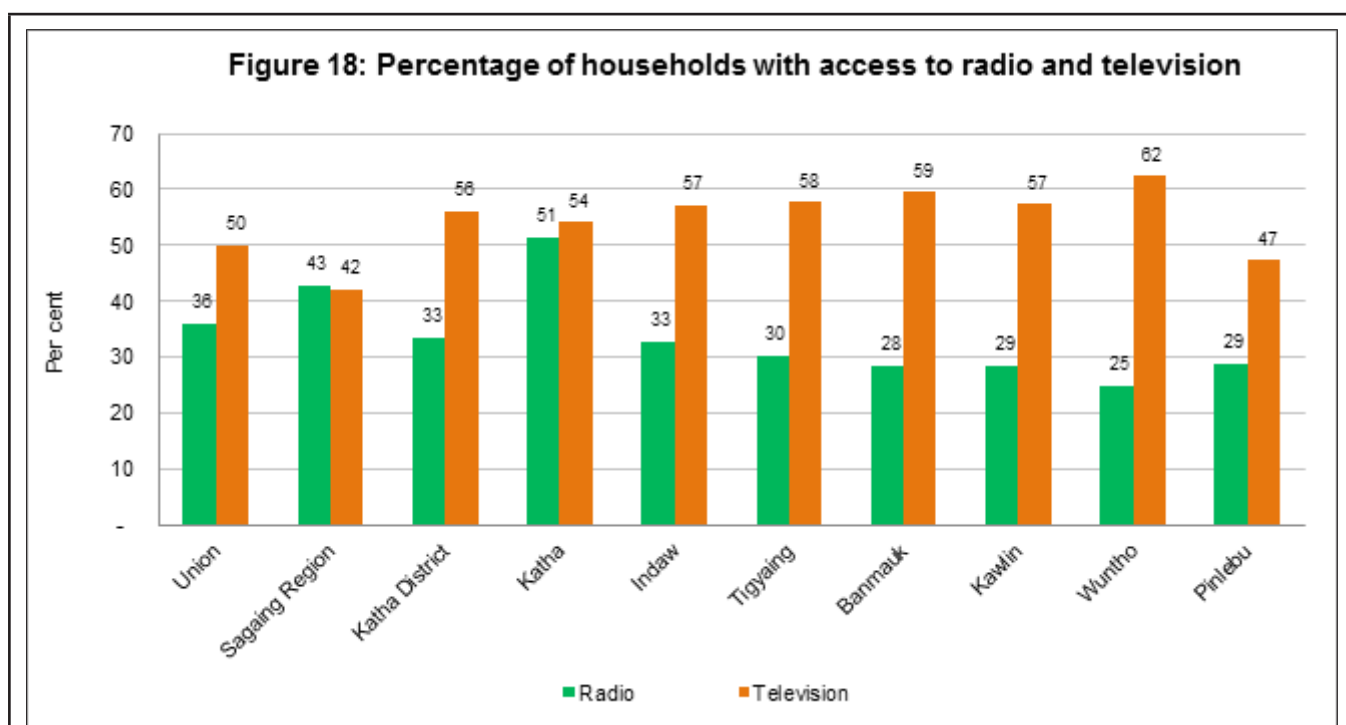
Communication and related amenities

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	31,961	51.4	54.1	3.9	24.8	1.5	4.1	22.5	0.2
Urban	5,263	41.4	84.1	13.1	59.2	7.2	17.5	8.6	1.3
Rural	26,698	53.3	48.2	2.1	18.0	0.4	1.4	25.2	*

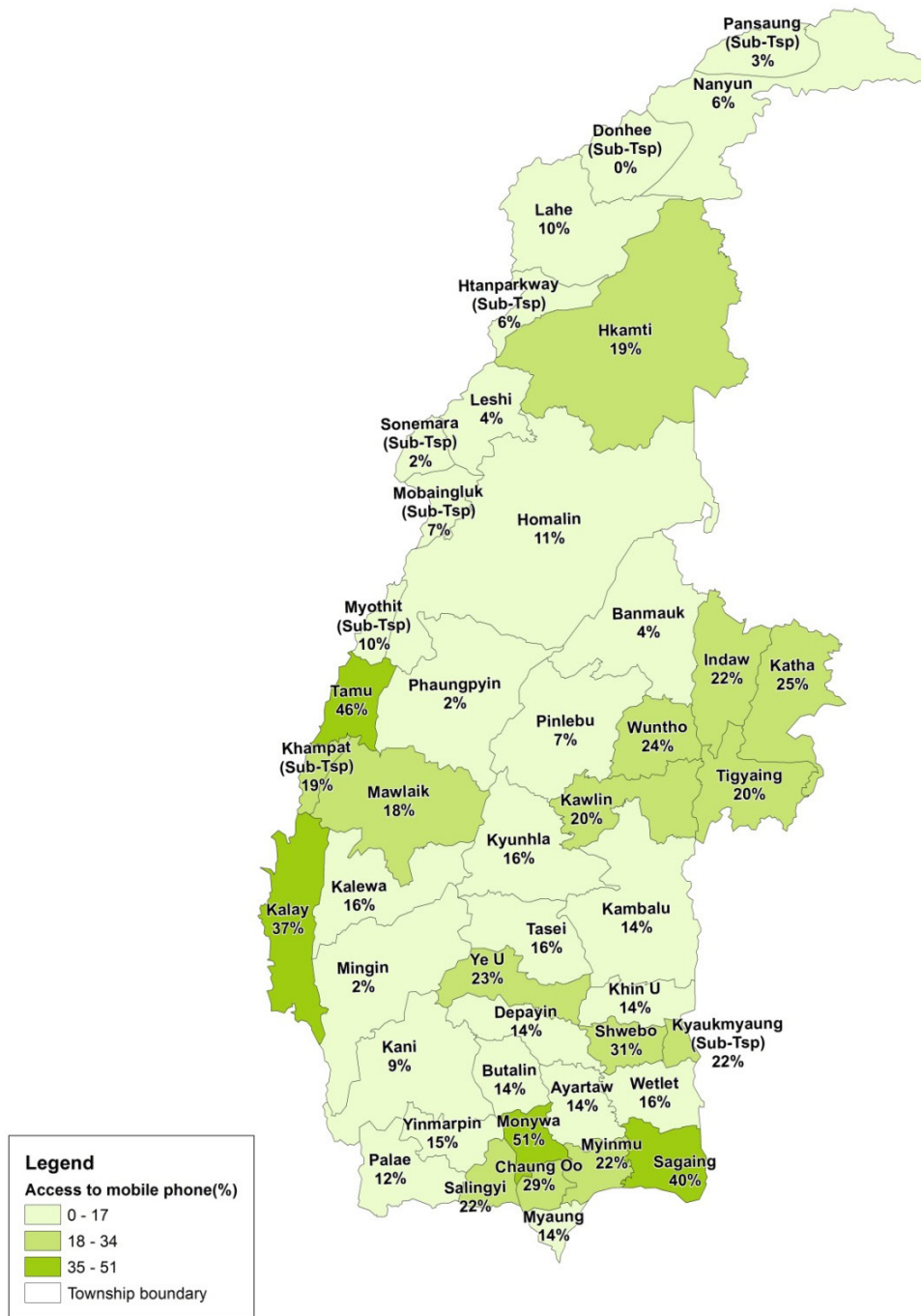
- Some 54.1 per cent of the households in Katha Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 84.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while 53.3 per cent of households in rural areas have radio.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Katha Township, 54.1 per cent of the households have access to television and more than half of households (51.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Katha District	: 17.9%
Katha Township	: 24.8%

- Some 24.8 per cent of the households in Katha Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (18-34) per cent group.

Transportation items

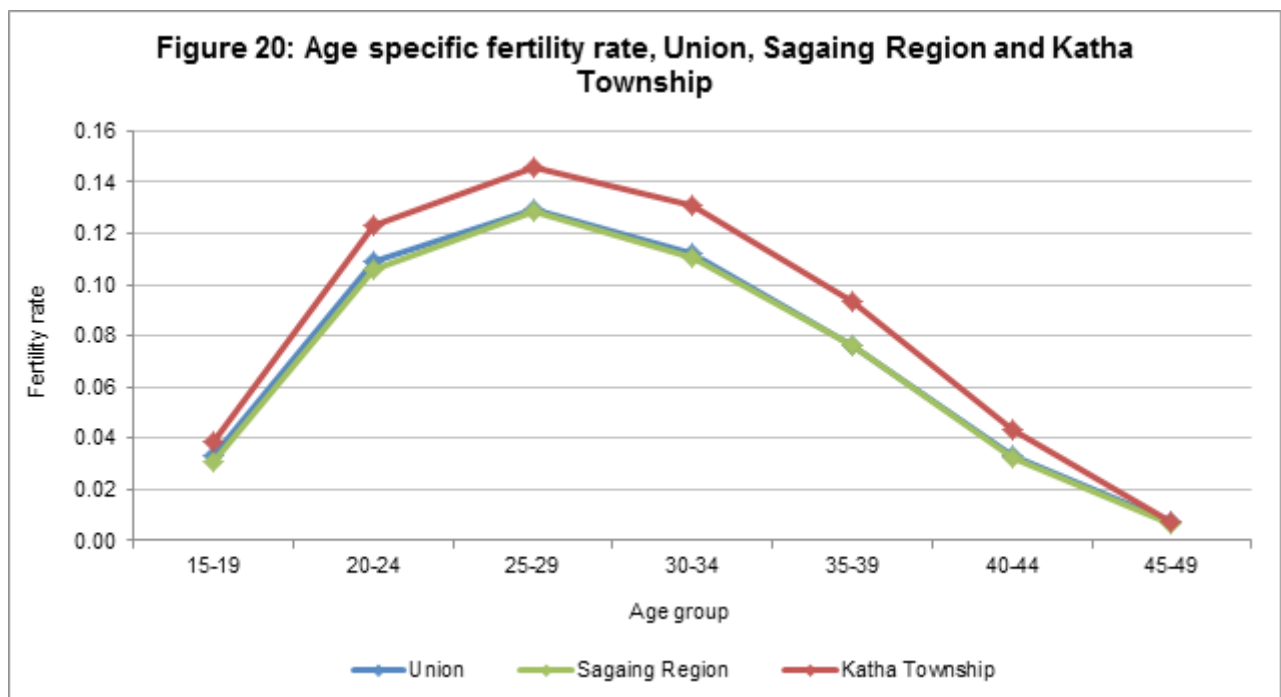
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Katha District	167,956	2,696	107,052	53,868	3,859	11,914	4,923	90,248
Urban	20,015	720	14,286	12,180	596	407	242	1,545
Rural	147,941	1,976	92,766	41,688	3,263	11,507	4,681	88,703
Katha Township	31,961	523	20,126	10,949	923	6,474	3,001	15,038
Urban	5,263	199	3,929	3,201	154	146	127	288
Rural	26,698	324	16,197	7,748	769	6,328	2,874	14,750

- In Katha Township, 63.0 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 47.1 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

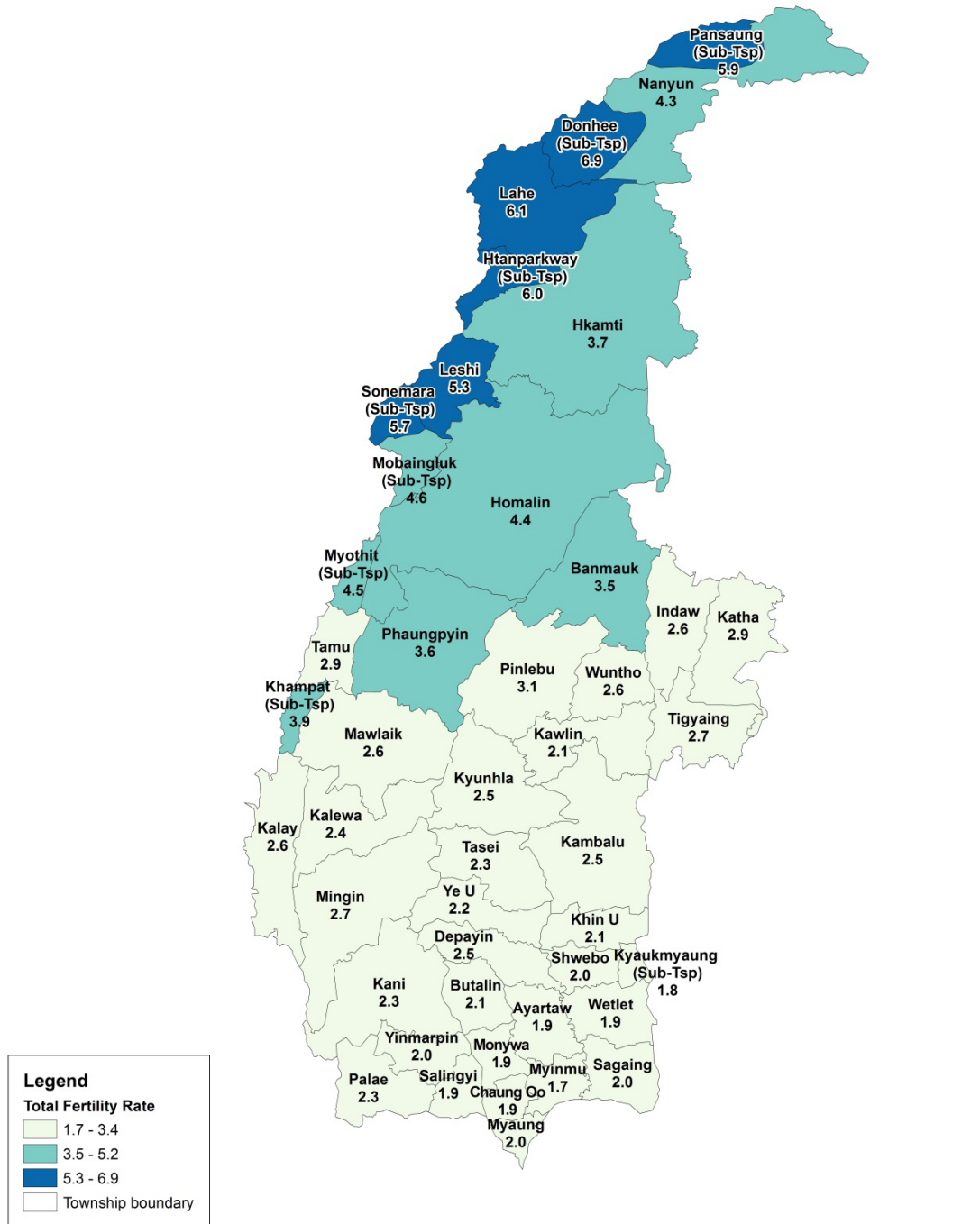
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



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

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



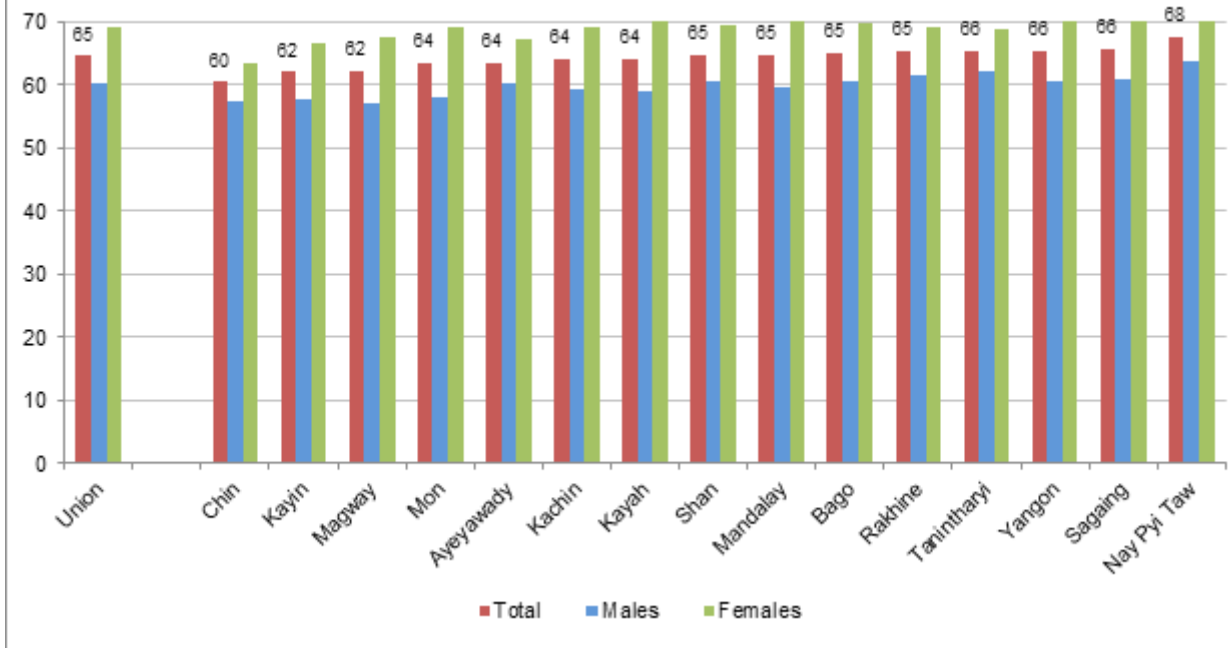
Union : 2.5

Sagaing Region : 2.5

Katha District : 2.8

Katha Township : 2.9

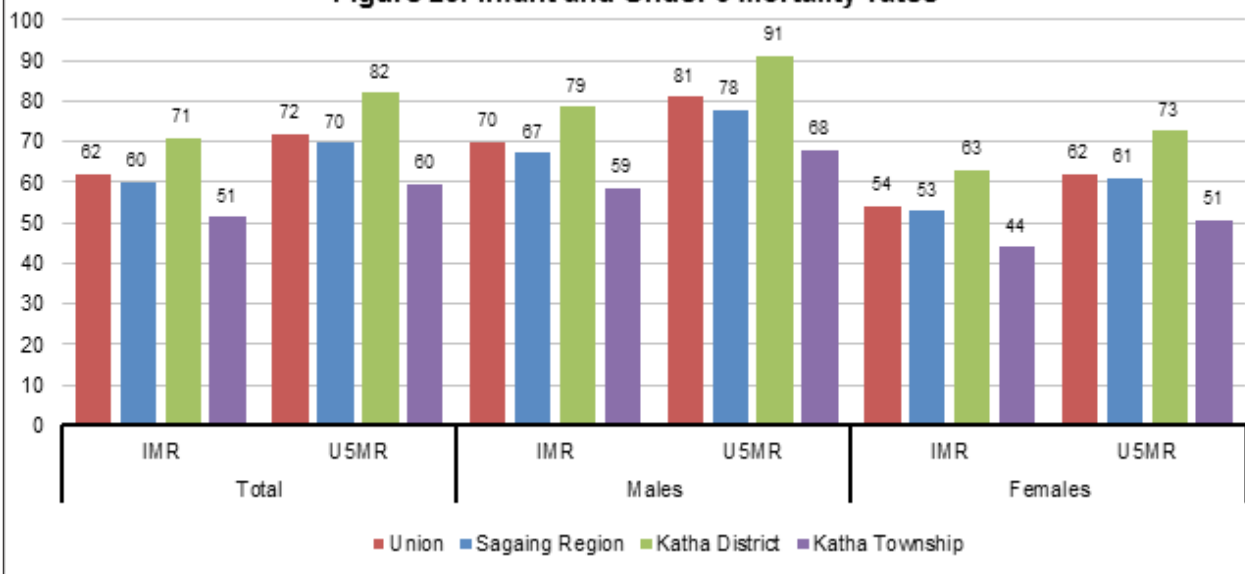
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

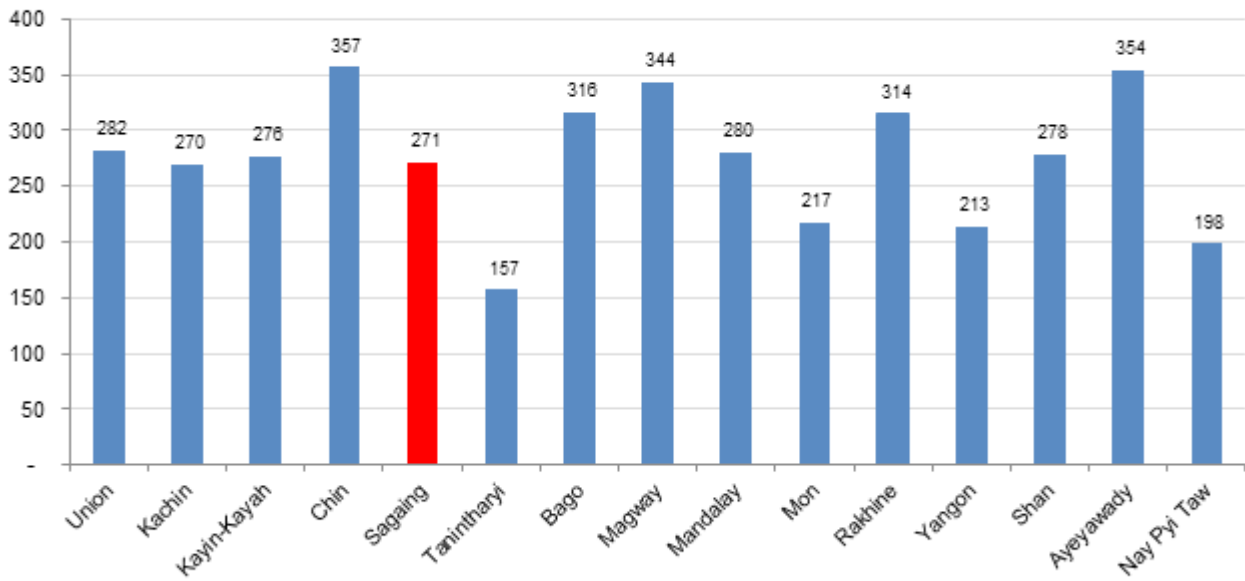
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Katha District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Katha District is 71 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 82 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Katha Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and Katha District. The Infant mortality in Katha Township is 51 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 60 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.

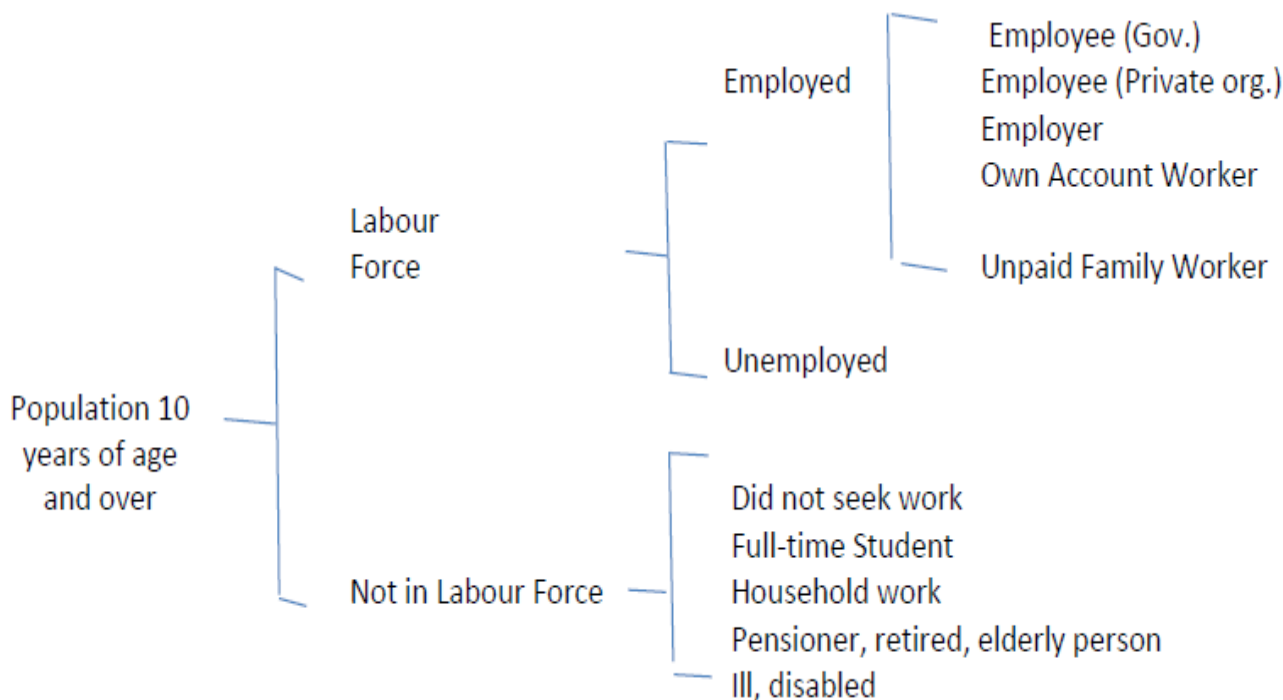
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

