

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

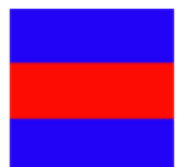
SAGAING REGION, TAMU DISTRICT

Khampat Sub-Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Sagaing Region, Tamu District

Khampat Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

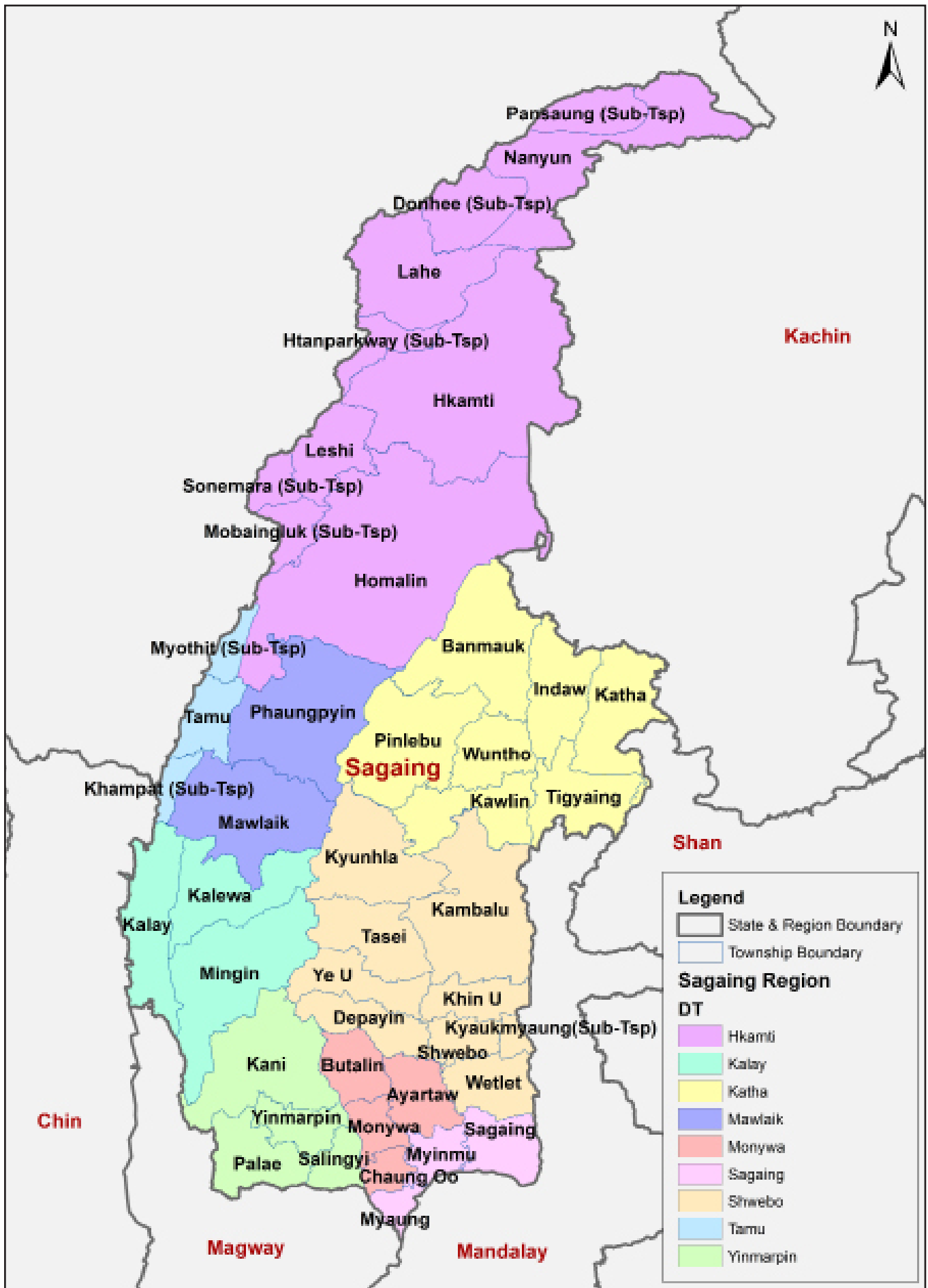
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Khampat Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	38,728 ²	
Population males	19,008 (49.1%)	
Population females	19,720 (50.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	37.6%	
Area (Km²)	290.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	133.3 persons	
Median age	21.5 years	
Number of wards	5	
Number of village tracts	8	
Number of private households	7,508	
Percentage of female headed households	20.3%	
Mean household size	5.0 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	38.1%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	57.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.1%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	73.2	
Child dependency ratio	66.0	
Old dependency ratio	7.2	
Ageing index	10.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	96	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	91.4%	
Male	94.9%	
Female	88.1%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,079	5.4
Walking	673	1.7
Seeing	1,053	2.7
Hearing	733	1.9
Remembering	841	2.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	20,884	73.0	
Associate Scrutiny	410	1.4	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
National Registration	39	0.1	
Religious	26	0.1	
Temporary Registration	28	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	7,220	25.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	60.1%	86.6%	35.4%
Unemployment rate	7.6%	6.8%	9.5%
Employment to population ratio	55.5%	80.7%	32.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	6,616	88.1	
Renter	651	8.7	
Provided free (individually)	94	1.3	
Government quarters	69	0.9	
Private company quarters	59	0.8	
Other	*	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		53.8%
Bamboo	61.8%	2.1%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.9%	
Wood	32.7%	93.0%	0.6%
Corrugated sheet	< 0.1%		45.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.0%	3.8%	0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	7,098	94.5	
Charcoal	377	5.0	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	823	11.0
Kerosene	166	2.2
Candle	665	8.9
Battery	1,656	22.1
Generator (private)	1,014	13.5
Water mill (private)	1,552	20.7
Solar system/energy	1,569	20.9
Other	63	0.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	603	8.0
Tube well, borehole	2,476	33.0
Protected well/spring	2,556	34.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,637</i>	<i>75.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	911	12.1
Pool/pond/lake	52	0.7
River/stream/canal	312	4.2
Waterfall/rainwater	279	3.7
Other	317	4.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,871</i>	<i>24.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	584	7.8
Tube well, borehole	2,489	33.2
Protected well/spring	2,438	32.5
Unprotected well/spring	1,019	13.6
Pool/pond/lake	53	0.7
River/stream/canal	454	6.0
Waterfall/rainwater	152	2.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	317	4.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	55	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	6,856	91.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>6,911</i>	<i>92.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	313	4.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.1
Other	26	0.3
None	252	3.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,760	23.4
Television	3,285	43.8
Landline phone	202	2.7
Mobile phone	1,421	18.9
Computer	91	1.2
Internet at home	125	1.7
Households with none of the items	3,289	43.8
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	59	0.8
Motorcycle/Moped	3,547	47.2
Bicycle	3,006	40.0
4-Wheel tractor	94	1.3
Canoe/Boat	78	1.0
Motor boat	*	0.2
Cart (bullock)	2,240	29.8

Note: ¹ Population figures for Khompat Sub-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 Khampat Sub-Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	11
(C) Education	12
(D) Economic Characteristics	16
(E) Identity Cards	22
(F) Disability	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	26
Type of housing unit	26
Type of toilet	27
Source of drinking water	29
Source of lighting	31
Type of cooking fuel	33
Communication and related amenities	35
Transportation items	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality	38
Fertility	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	40
Definitions and Concepts	42
List of Contributors	46

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 Khampat Sub-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 Khampat Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	38,728 *		
Males	19,008		
Females	19,720		
Sex ratio	96 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	37.6%		
Area (Km ²)	290.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	133.3 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	8		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	37,872	14,448	23,424
Number of conventional households	7,508	2,838	4,670
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Khampat Sub-Township, there are slightly more females than males with 96 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (37.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Khampat Sub-Township is 133 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Khampat Sub-Township. This is slightly 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; Khampat Sub-Township (Tamu District, Sagaing Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	7,508	38,728	19,008	19,720
	Ward	2,838	14,559	7,004	7,555
1	No (1)(W)	671	3,575	1,636	1,939
2	No (2)(W)	798	3,978	1,927	2,051
3	No (3)(W)	317	1,833	874	959
4	No (4)(W)	789	3,798	1,866	1,932
5	No (5)(W)	263	1,375	701	674
	Village Tract	4,670	24,169	12,004	12,165
1	Auk Taung(VT)	802	4,269	2,163	2,106
2	Sun Lel(VT)	350	1,927	961	966
3	Ywar Thar(VT)	91	485	256	229
4	Min Tha Mee(VT)	296	1,627	840	787
5	Ma Lu(VT)	231	1,179	604	575
6	Htin Zin(VT)	843	4,355	2,168	2,187
7	Ka Nan(VT)	1,322	6,865	3,390	3,475
8	Kyun Taw Yae Shin(VT)	735	3,462	1,622	1,840

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Khampat Sub-Township

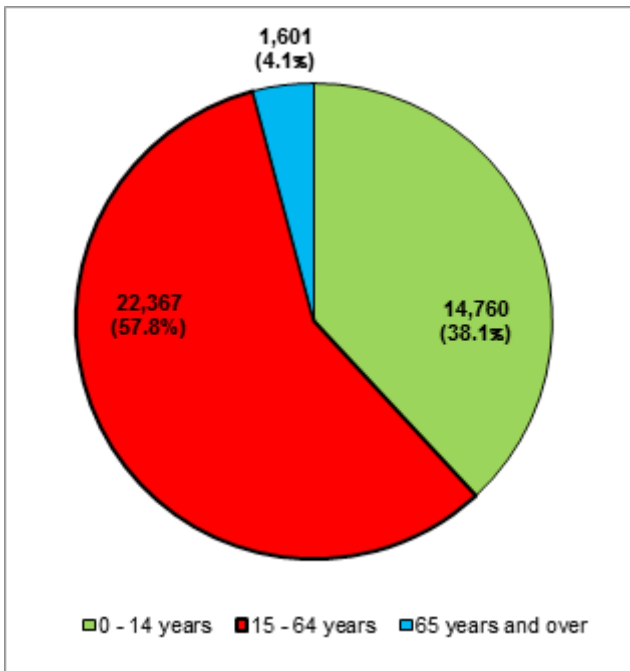
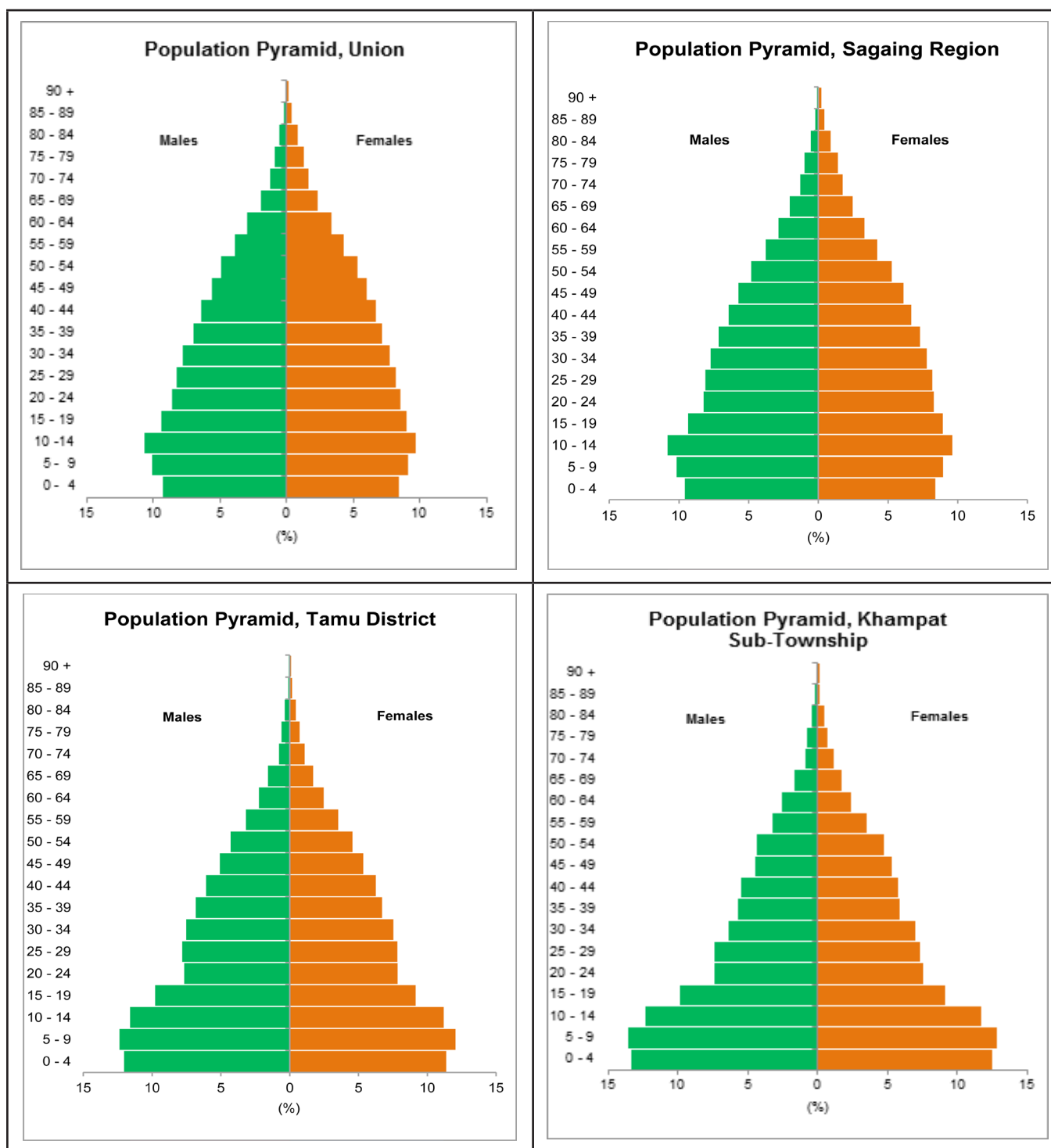


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Khampat Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	38,728	19,008	19,720
0 - 4	5,009	2,542	2,467
5 - 9	5,102	2,579	2,523
10 - 14	4,649	2,347	2,302
15 - 19	3,685	1,882	1,803
20 - 24	2,896	1,401	1,495
25 - 29	2,856	1,407	1,449
30 - 34	2,596	1,210	1,386
35 - 39	2,235	1,084	1,151
40 - 44	2,177	1,042	1,135
45 - 49	1,892	843	1,049
50 - 54	1,771	830	941
55 - 59	1,303	615	688
60 - 64	956	484	472
65 - 69	648	315	333
70 - 74	392	161	231
75 - 79	273	133	140
80 - 84	191	86	105
85 - 89	59	26	33
90 +	38	21	17

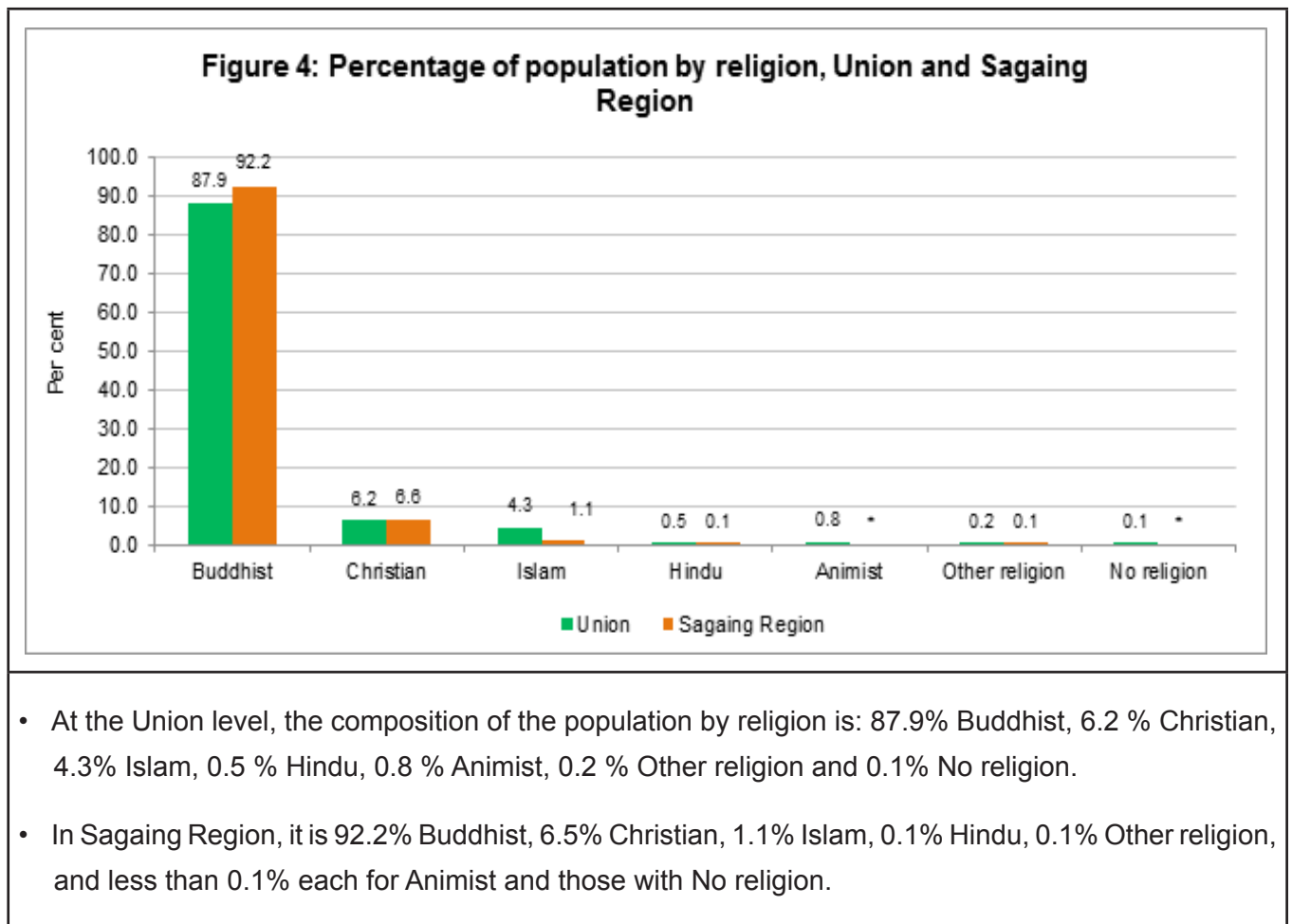
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Khampat Sub-Township is 57.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Tamu District and Khampat Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been high in Khampat Sub-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 Khampat Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in age groups 0-4 to 15-19, 60-64 and 90 and over. In the rest of the age groups, males are less than females.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,051	537	514	286	134	152
6	1,007	508	499	794	392	402
7	1,052	528	524	955	483	472
8	967	505	462	898	462	436
9	908	447	461	842	416	426
10	936	468	468	857	426	431
11	822	409	413	740	364	376
12	911	469	442	791	410	381
13	892	452	440	704	352	352
14	907	464	443	650	330	320
15	794	417	377	489	241	248
16	774	410	364	354	169	185
17	710	363	347	240	122	118
18	693	338	355	172	77	95
19	594	293	301	106	50	56
20	656	317	339	55	24	31
21	508	241	267	29	18	11
22	498	226	272	27	13	14
23	606	310	296	21	17	4
24	542	258	284	8	6	2
25	615	307	308	5	4	1
26	513	236	277	4	2	2
27	538	268	270	9	8	1
28	594	280	314	6	1	5
29	525	270	255	3	2	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Khampat Sub-Township

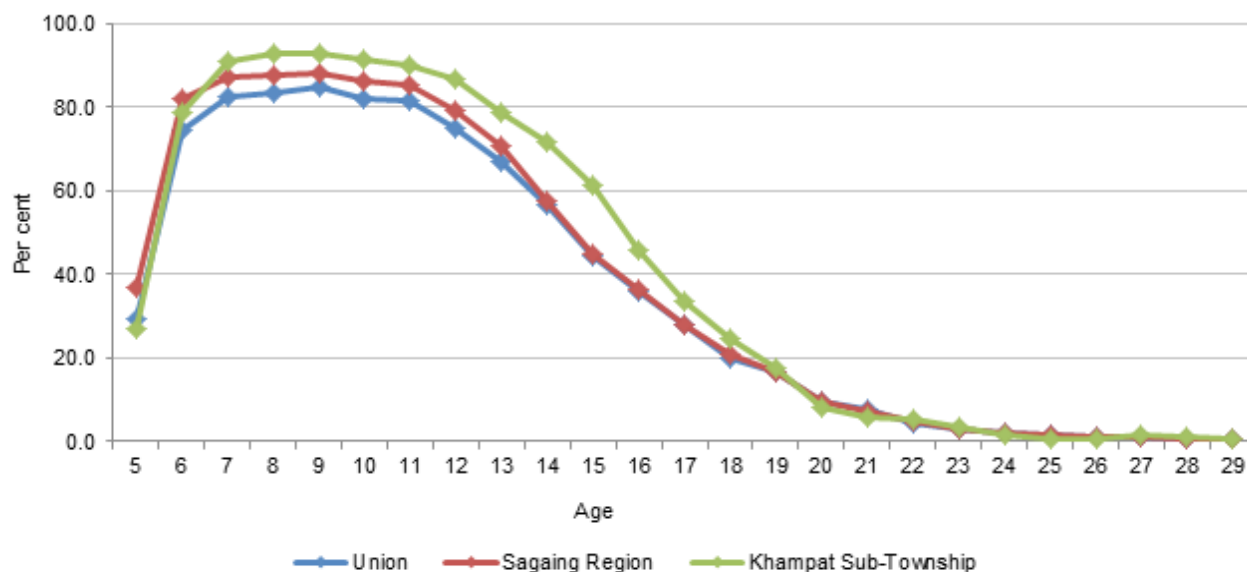
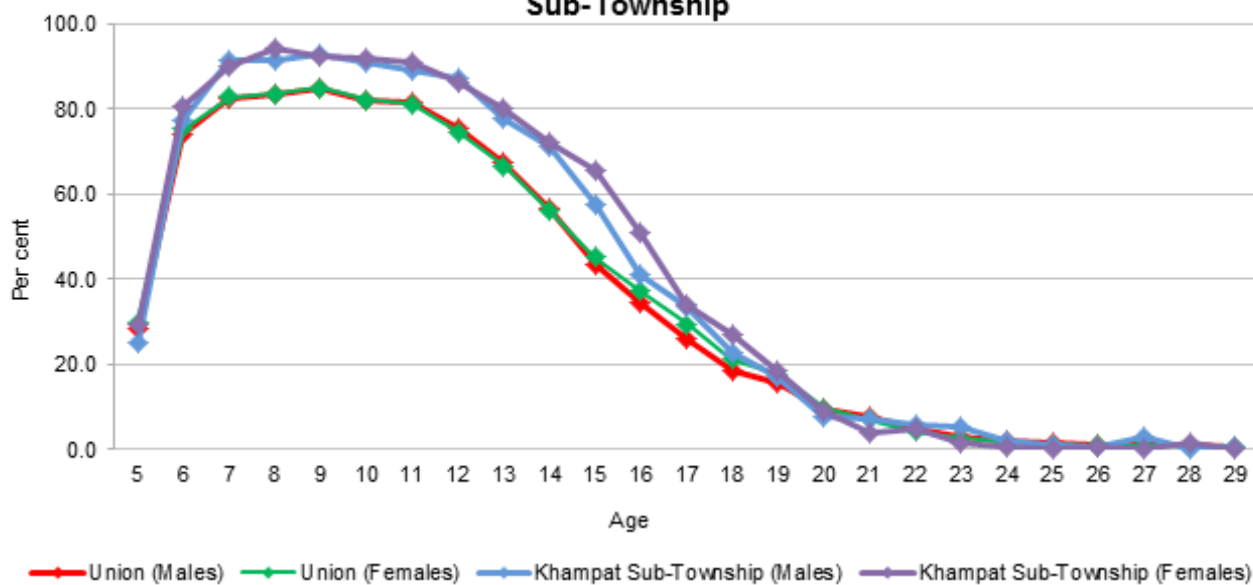
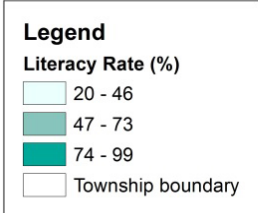
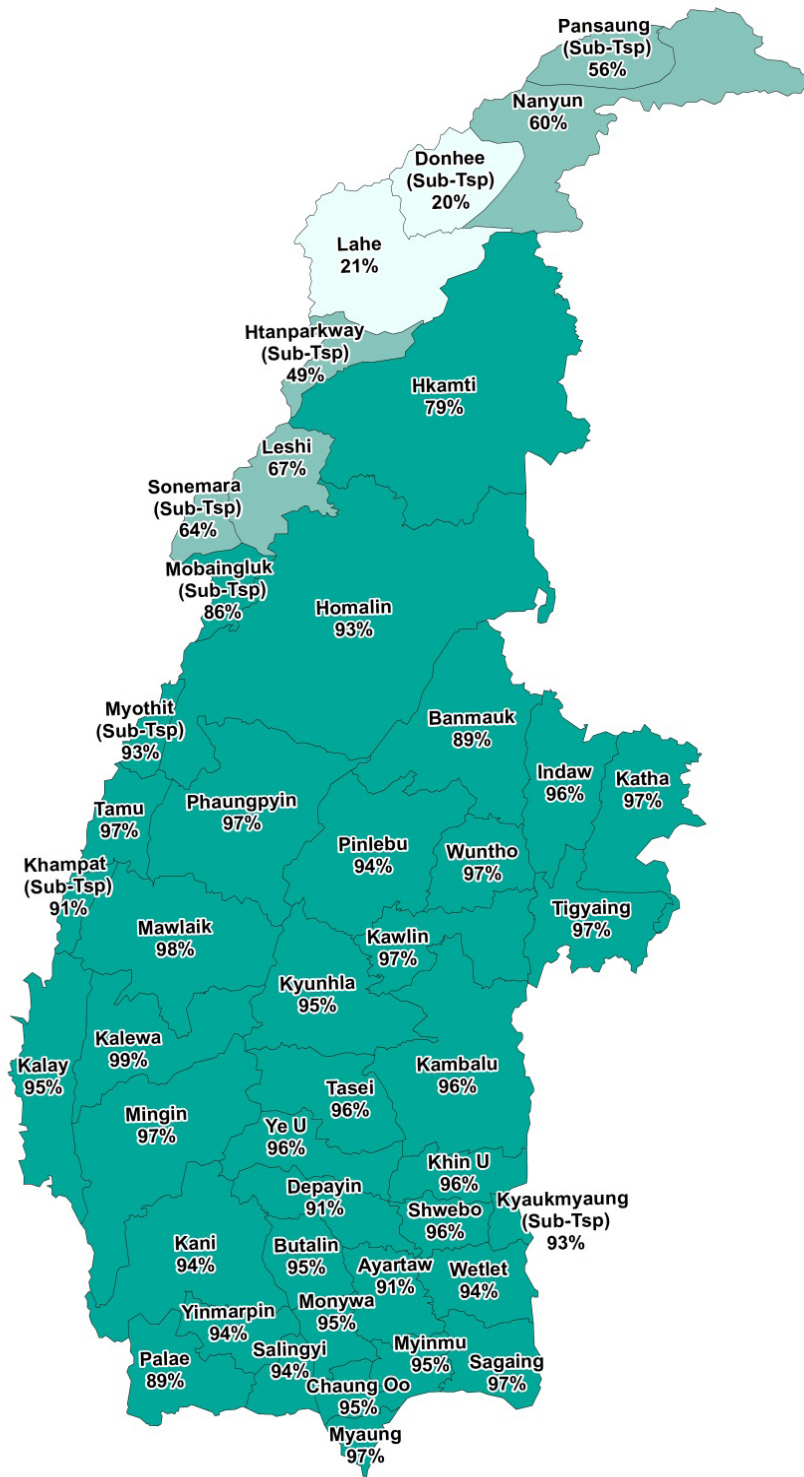


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Khampat Sub-Township



- School attendance in Khampat Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Khampat Sub-Township is higher after age 6 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Tamu District	: 94.4%
Khampat Sub-Township	: 91.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,375	97.4
Males	3,173	97.4
Females	3,202	97.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Khampat Sub-Township is 91.4 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) but higher than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 88.1 per cent and for the males it is 94.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.4 per cent with 97.5 per cent for females and 97.4 per cent for males.

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

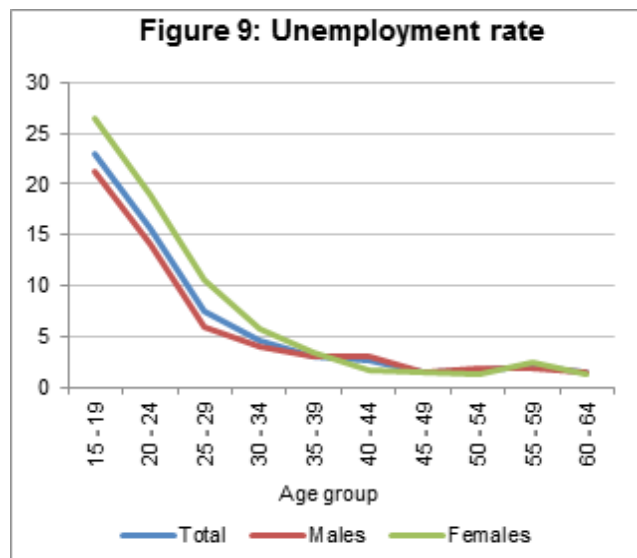
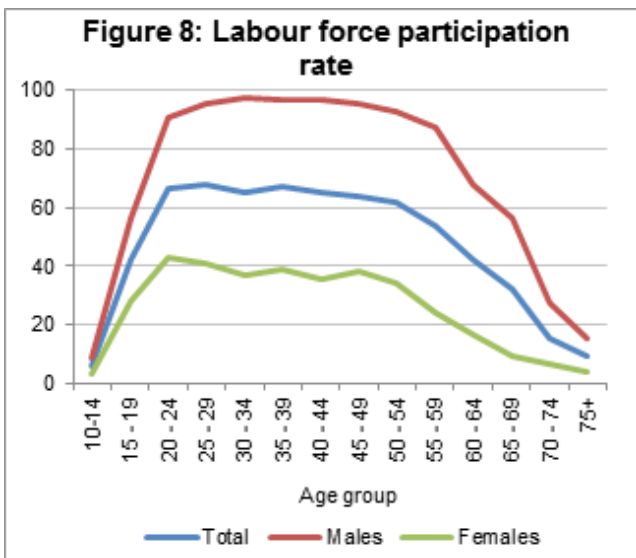
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	17,387	2,128	12.2	2,990	4,920	4,055	1,913	23	622	54	5	677
Urban	6,370	981	15.4	1,280	1,338	1,552	760	10	234	24	4	187
Rural	11,017	1,147	10.4	1,710	3,582	2,503	1,153	13	388	30	1	490
Males	8,257	584	7.1	1,349	2,439	2,182	975	14	358	33	3	320
Females	9,130	1,544	16.9	1,641	2,481	1,873	938	9	264	21	2	357

- Some 12.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 10.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 7.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 16.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 28.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.6 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	6.2	8.8	3.6	29.1	27.1	34.1
15 - 19	42.6	56.2	28.5	22.9	21.2	26.5
20 - 24	66.2	90.6	43.3	15.7	14.1	19.0
25 - 29	68.0	95.7	41.1	7.4	5.9	10.6
30 - 34	65.1	97.3	37.1	4.6	4.0	5.8
35 - 39	67.1	97.0	38.8	3.1	3.0	3.4
40 - 44	65.0	96.6	35.9	2.7	3.1	1.7
45 - 49	63.5	95.3	38.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
50 - 54	61.6	92.8	34.1	1.6	1.8	1.2
55 - 59	54.0	87.2	24.3	2.0	1.9	2.4
60 - 64	42.6	67.6	16.9	1.5	1.5	1.3
65 - 69	32.4	56.5	9.6	1.0	1.1	-
70 - 74	15.3	27.3	6.9	-	-	-
75 +	9.4	15.4	4.1	3.8	4.9	-
15 - 24	53.0	70.9	35.2	19.0	17.3	22.3
15 - 64	60.1	86.6	35.4	7.6	6.8	9.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Khampat Sub-Township is 60.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 35.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.6 per cent.
- In Khampat Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 6.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Khampat Sub-Township is 7.6 per cent. There is much difference between the unemployment rate for males (6.8%) and for females (9.5%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 22.3 per cent.

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

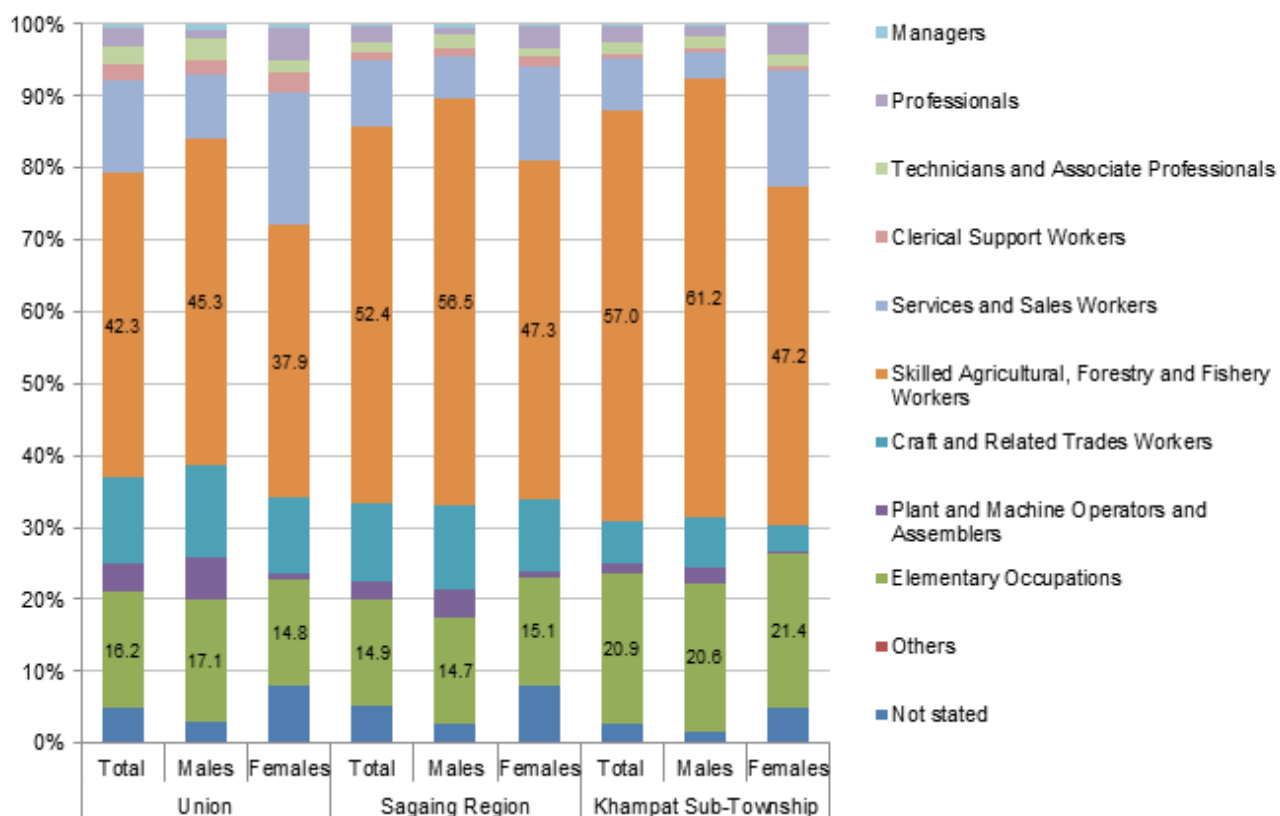
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	14,566	1.6	39.6	44.2	11.0	2.3	1.4
Males	4,070	3.6	70.3	2.6	16.3	4.3	2.9
Females	10,496	0.9	27.6	60.3	8.9	1.5	0.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 70.3 per cent of males are full time students while 60.3 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	12,125	8,539	3,586	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	37	31	6	0.3	0.4	0.2
Professionals	262	116	146	2.2	1.4	4.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	196	140	56	1.6	1.6	1.6
Clerical Support Workers	78	52	26	0.6	0.6	0.7
Services and Sales Workers	880	305	575	7.3	3.6	16.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6,917	5,223	1,694	57.0	61.2	47.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	717	594	123	5.9	7.0	3.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	185	171	14	1.5	2.0	0.4
Elementary Occupations	2,530	1,762	768	20.9	20.6	21.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	323	145	178	2.7	1.7	5.0

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



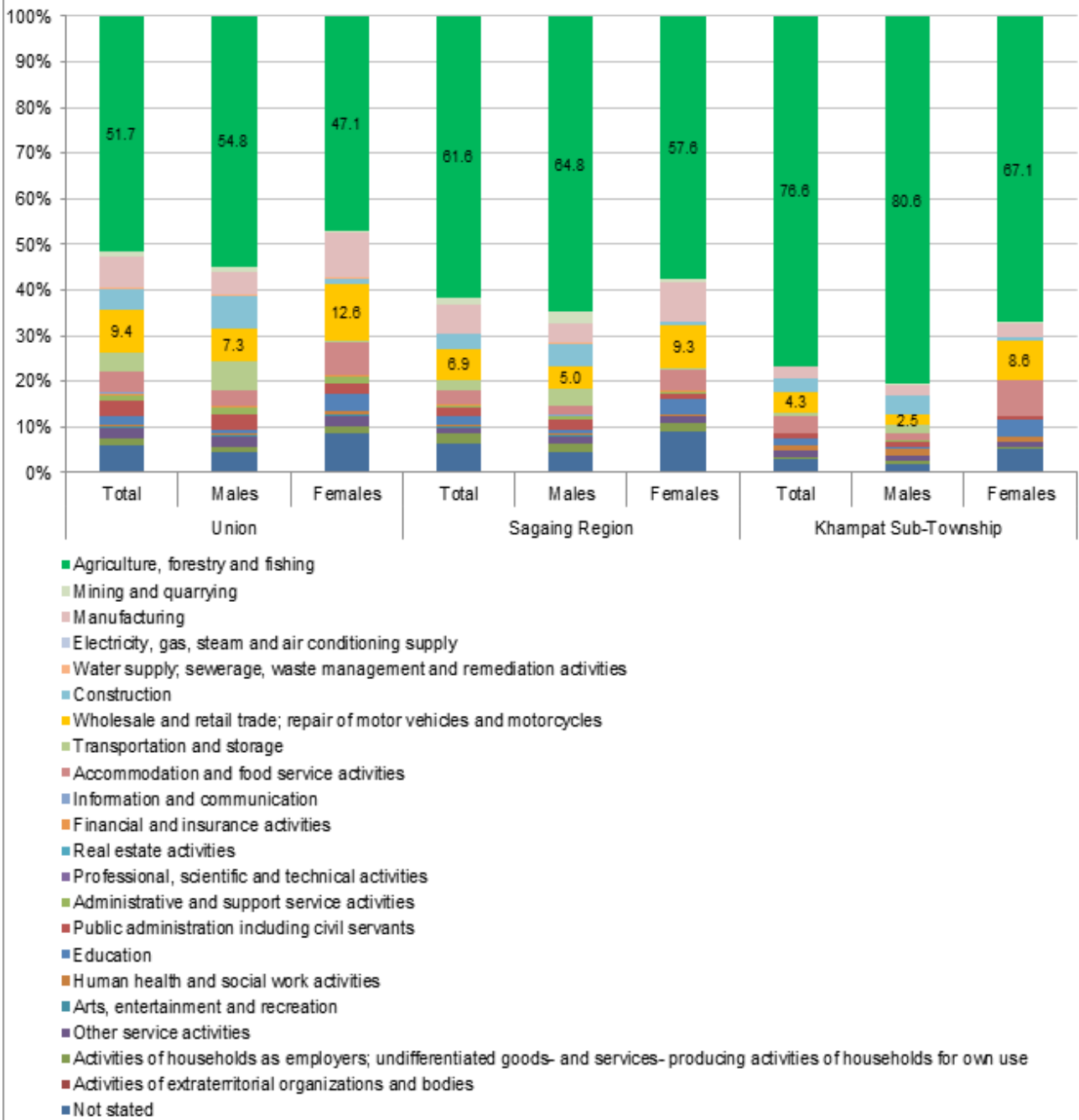
- In Khampat Sub-Township, 57.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 20.9 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 61.2 per cent of males and 47.2 per cent of females are skilled 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	12,125	8,539	3,586	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,293	6,886	2,407	76.6	80.6	67.1
Mining and quarrying	14	11	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	303	190	113	2.5	2.2	3.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7	7	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	5	-	*	0.1	-
Construction	370	344	26	3.1	4.0	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	524	216	308	4.3	2.5	8.6
Transportation and storage	134	134	-	1.1	1.6	-
Accommodation and food service activities	420	137	283	3.5	1.6	7.9
Information and communication	11	7	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12	9	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	7	6	1	0.1	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	117	97	20	1.0	1.1	0.6
Education	204	61	143	1.7	0.7	4.0
Human health and social work activities	128	97	31	1.1	1.1	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	2	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	161	119	42	1.3	1.4	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	62	48	14	0.5	0.6	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	350	163	187	2.9	1.9	5.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



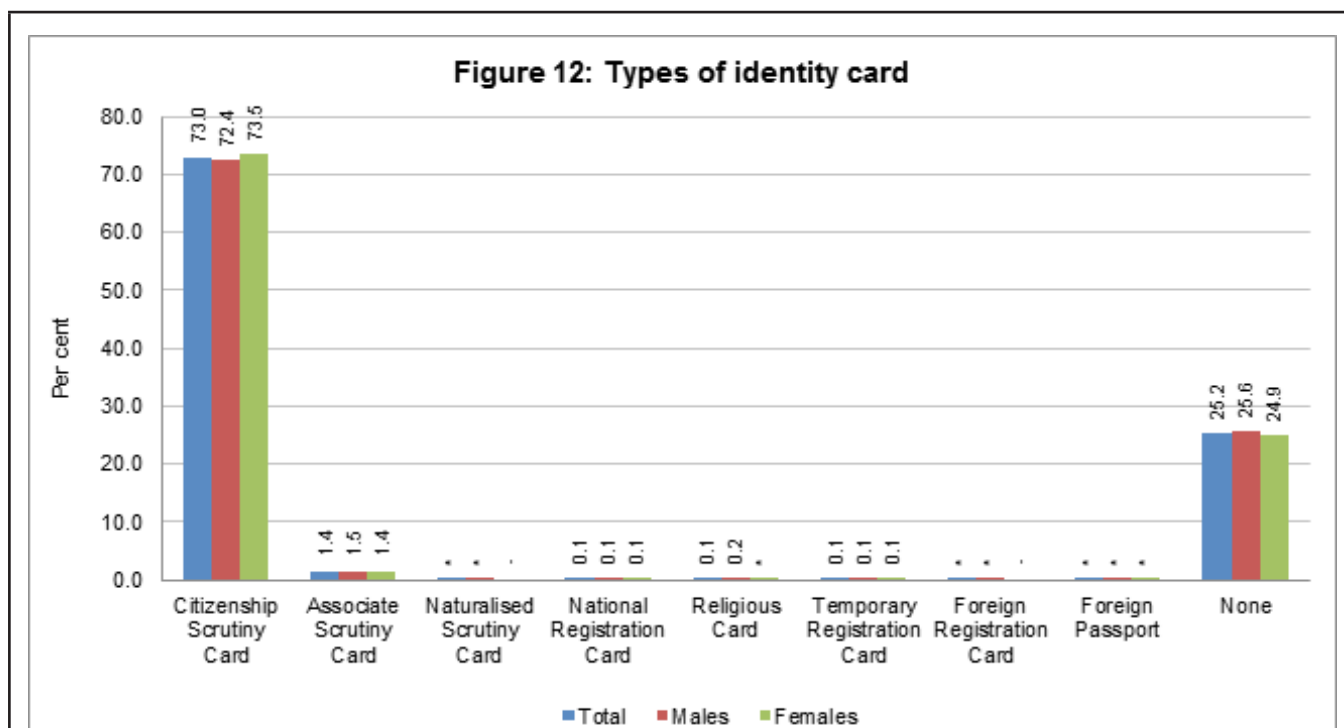
- In Khampat Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 76.6 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 4.3 per cent.
- There are 80.6 per cent of males and 67.1 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	20,884	410	*	39	26	28	*	*	7,220
Urban	7,206	410	*	13	9	6	*	*	2,907
Rural	13,678	-	*	26	17	22	*	*	4,313
Males	10,059	208	*	20	24	11	*	*	3,557
Females	10,825	202	-	19	2	17	-	*	3,663

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Khampat Sub-Township, 73.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 25.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 25.6 per cent of males and 24.9 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	38,728	36,649	2,079	5.4	1,053	733	673	841
0 - 4	5,009	4,934	75	1.5	20	27	51	55
5 - 9	5,102	5,046	56	1.1	13	22	15	25
10 - 14	4,649	4,568	81	1.7	15	22	23	34
15 - 19	3,685	3,625	60	1.6	16	7	22	24
20 - 24	2,896	2,820	76	2.6	5	16	41	29
25 - 29	2,856	2,757	99	3.5	16	28	41	44
30 - 34	2,596	2,505	91	3.5	17	27	25	43
35 - 39	2,235	2,151	84	3.8	23	29	22	33
40 - 44	2,177	2,049	128	5.9	72	31	27	44
45 - 49	1,892	1,708	184	9.7	109	48	33	66
50 - 54	1,771	1,512	259	14.6	168	72	47	108
55 - 59	1,303	1,105	198	15.2	124	67	47	89
60 - 64	956	759	197	20.6	130	78	57	59
65 - 69	648	514	134	20.7	97	53	52	43
70 - 74	392	267	125	31.9	77	71	47	45
75 - 79	273	175	98	35.9	63	52	41	37
80 - 84	191	105	86	45.0	55	53	49	37
85 - 89	59	28	31	52.5	22	19	19	16
90 +	38	21	17	44.7	11	11	14	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
Males	19,008	18,022	986	5.2	461	340	330	370
0 - 4	2,542	2,506	36	1.4	8	13	22	22
5 - 9	2,579	2,555	24	0.9	4	11	4	9
10 - 14	2,347	2,303	44	1.9	7	14	13	19
15 - 19	1,882	1,853	29	1.5	5	3	12	11
20 - 24	1,401	1,358	43	3.1	3	10	22	18
25 - 29	1,407	1,351	56	4.0	9	14	26	23
30 - 34	1,210	1,171	39	3.2	7	9	14	18
35 - 39	1,084	1,049	35	3.2	5	12	10	14
40 - 44	1,042	988	54	5.2	25	14	15	20
45 - 49	843	752	91	10.8	49	24	19	25
50 - 54	830	711	119	14.3	79	32	24	45
55 - 59	615	533	82	13.3	49	25	21	37
60 - 64	484	365	119	24.6	74	47	39	35
65 - 69	315	251	64	20.3	46	25	21	21
70 - 74	161	115	46	28.6	29	26	11	12
75 - 79	133	85	48	36.1	31	26	21	17
80 - 84	86	49	37	43.0	21	22	20	11
85 - 89	26	15	11	42.3	6	7	9	8
90 +	21	12	9	42.9	4	6	7	5

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	19,720	18,627	1,093	5.5	592	393	343	471
0 - 4	2,467	2,428	39	1.6	12	14	29	33
5 - 9	2,523	2,491	32	1.3	9	11	11	16
10 - 14	2,302	2,265	37	1.6	8	8	10	15
15 - 19	1,803	1,772	31	1.7	11	4	10	13
20 - 24	1,495	1,462	33	2.2	2	6	19	11
25 - 29	1,449	1,406	43	3.0	7	14	15	21
30 - 34	1,386	1,334	52	3.8	10	18	11	25
35 - 39	1,151	1,102	49	4.3	18	17	12	19
40 - 44	1,135	1,061	74	6.5	47	17	12	24
45 - 49	1,049	956	93	8.9	60	24	14	41
50 - 54	941	801	140	14.9	89	40	23	63
55 - 59	688	572	116	16.9	75	42	26	52
60 - 64	472	394	78	16.5	56	31	18	24
65 - 69	333	263	70	21.0	51	28	31	22
70 - 74	231	152	79	34.2	48	45	36	33
75 - 79	140	90	50	35.7	32	26	20	20
80 - 84	105	56	49	46.7	34	31	29	26
85 - 89	33	13	20	60.6	16	12	10	8
90 +	17	9	8	47.1	7	5	7	5

- Five in every 100 persons in Khampat Sub-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 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

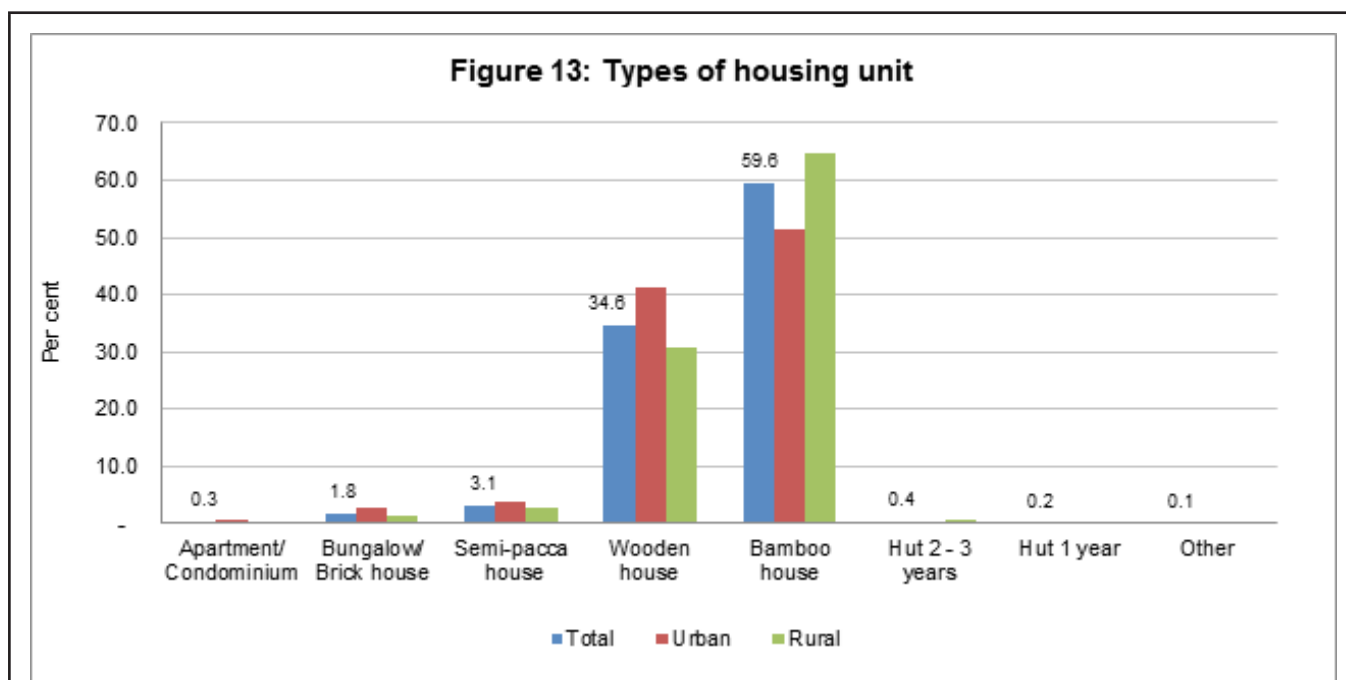
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	7,508	0.3	1.8	3.1	34.6	59.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Urban	2,838	0.7	2.6	3.8	41.1	51.5	0.1	0.2	-
Rural	4,670	*	1.3	2.7	30.6	64.6	0.6	0.1	0.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Khampat Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (59.6%) followed by households in wooden houses (34.6%).
- Some 51.5 per cent of urban households and 64.6 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

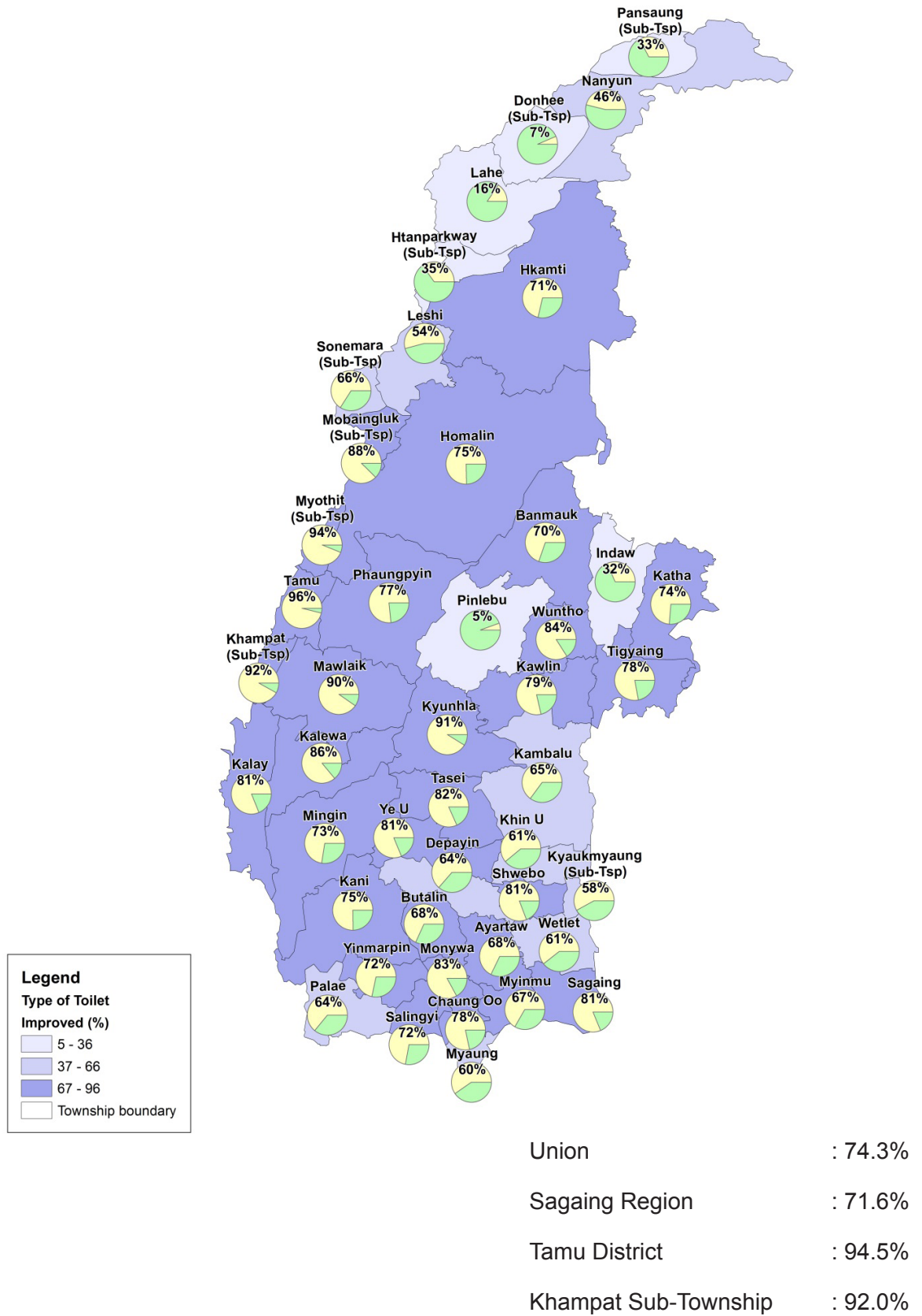


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

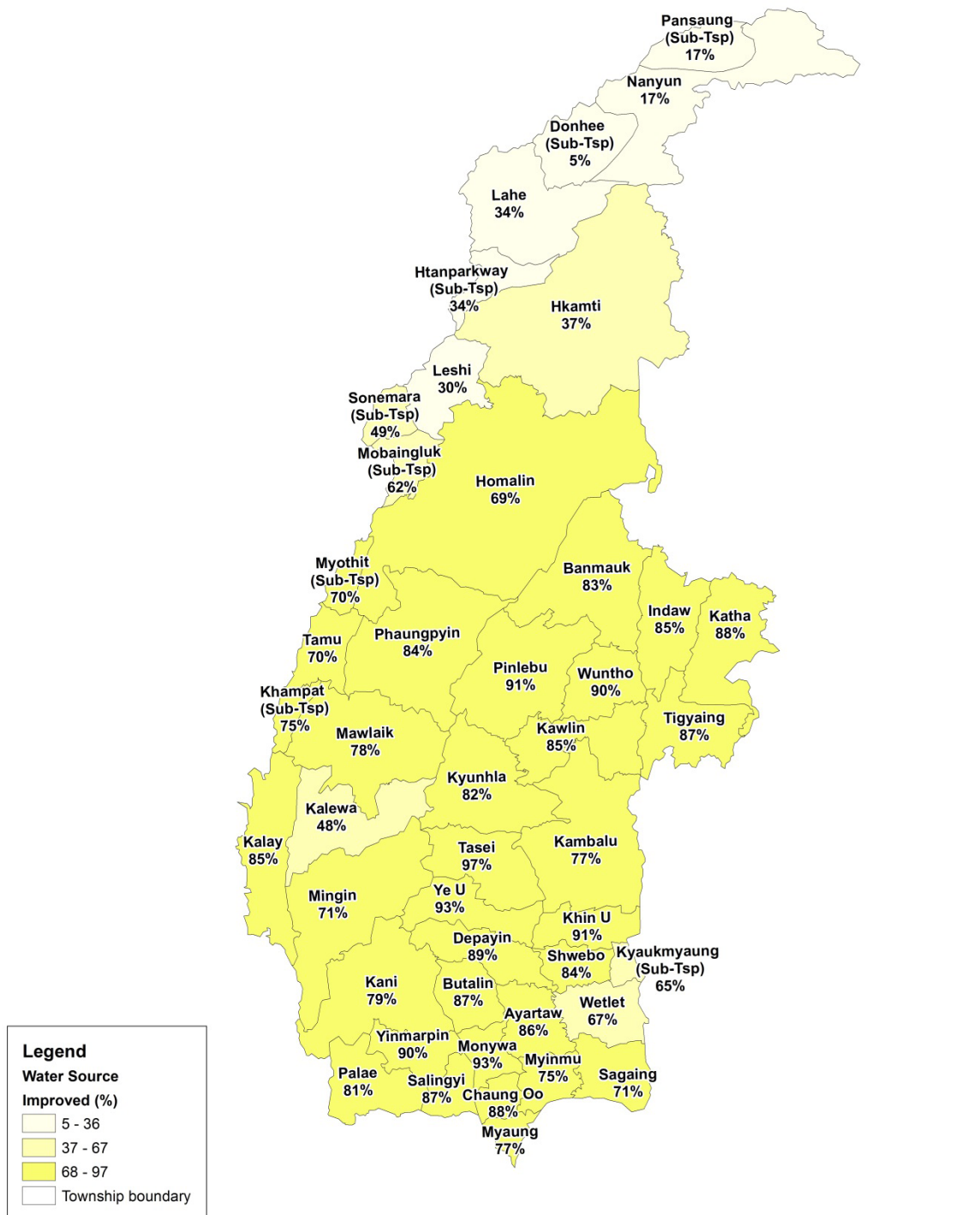
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	1.9	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		91.3	92.4	90.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>92.0</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>90.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		4.2	2.6	5.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	*	0.1
Other		0.3	0.2	0.5
None		3.4	2.9	3.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,508	2,838	4,670

- Ninety two per cent of the households in Khampat Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (91.3%)).
- 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 3.4 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Khampat Sub-Township, 3.6 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Tamu District	: 71.4%
Khampat Sub-Township	: 75.1%

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

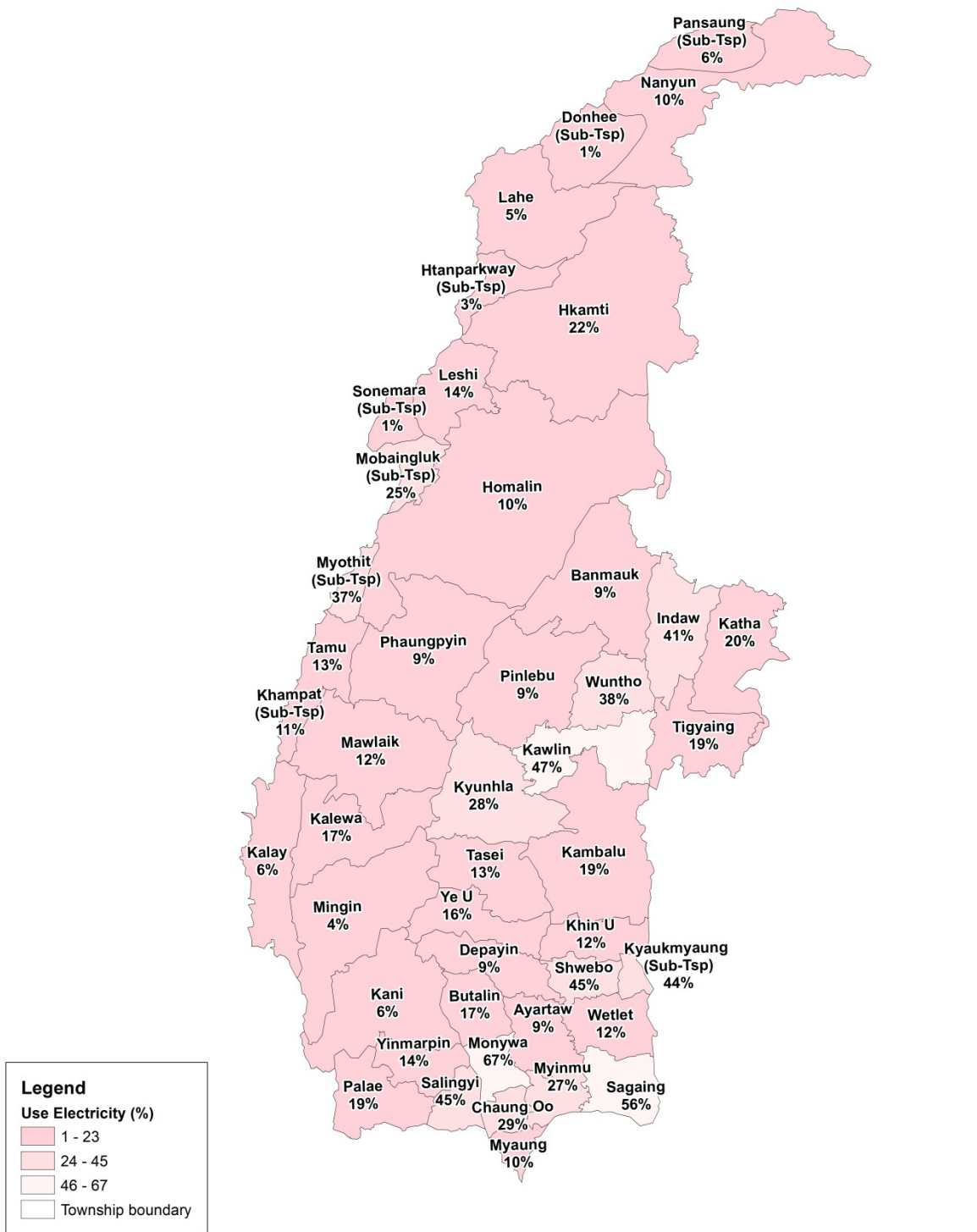
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		8.0	18.7	1.6
Tube well, borehole		33.0	24.2	38.3
Protected well/ Spring		34.1	26.9	38.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		*	*	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>75.1</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>78.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		12.1	15.9	9.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.7	-	1.1
River/stream/ canal		4.2	0.6	6.4
Waterfall/ Rain water		3.7	6.2	2.2
Other		4.2	7.5	2.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>24.9</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>21.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,508	2,838	4,670

- In Khompat Sub-Township, 75.1 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 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 34.1 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 33.0 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.
- Some 24.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 21.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Tamu District	: 15.7%
Khampat Sub-Township	: 11.0%

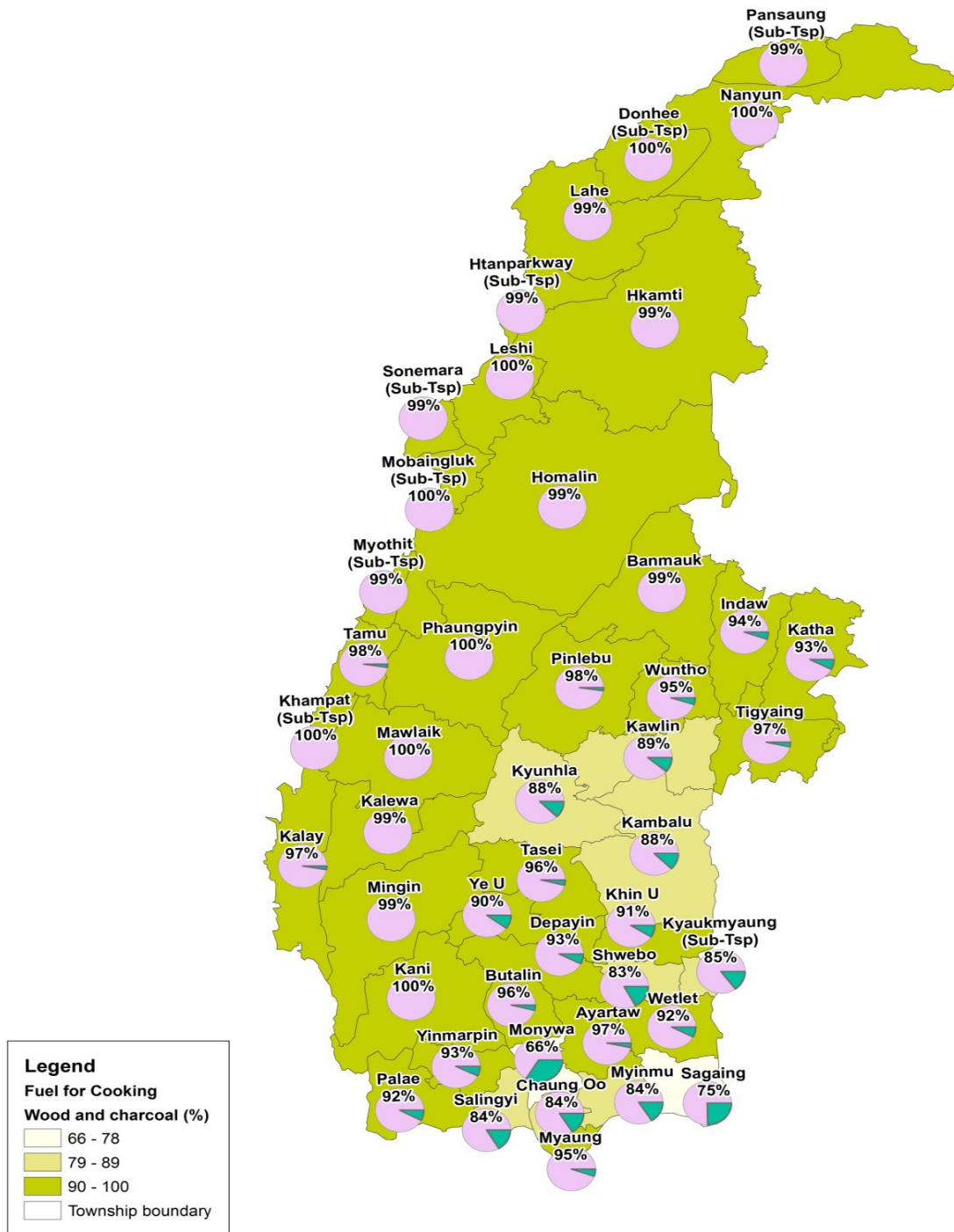
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.0	20.1	5.4
Kerosene		2.2	1.3	2.8
Candle		8.9	11.9	7.0
Battery		22.1	13.0	27.6
Generator (private)		13.5	27.0	5.3
Water mill (private)		20.7	12.9	25.4
Solar system/energy		20.9	13.1	25.6
Other		0.8	0.7	0.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,508	2,838	4,670

- In Khampat Sub-Township, 11.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared 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 battery for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 22.1 per cent.
- In rural areas, 27.6 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Tamu District	: 98.4%
Khampat Sub-Township	: 99.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	*	0.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.1	*	0.1
BioGas		0.1	0.1	0.1
Firewood		94.5	92.6	95.7
Charcoal		5.0	6.9	3.9
Coal		0.1	0.2	0.1
Other		0.1	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,508	2,838	4,670

- In Khompat Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 94.5 per cent using firewood and 5.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 95.7 per cent using firewood and 3.9 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	7,508	23.4	43.8	2.7	18.9	1.2	1.7	43.8	0.1
Urban	2,838	21.1	42.1	2.8	24.7	1.7	3.0	44.7	0.1
Rural	4,670	24.8	44.8	2.6	15.4	0.9	0.9	43.3	*

- Some 43.8 per cent of the households in Khampat Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 42.1 per cent of households in urban areas and 44.8 per cent of households in rural areas have access to television and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

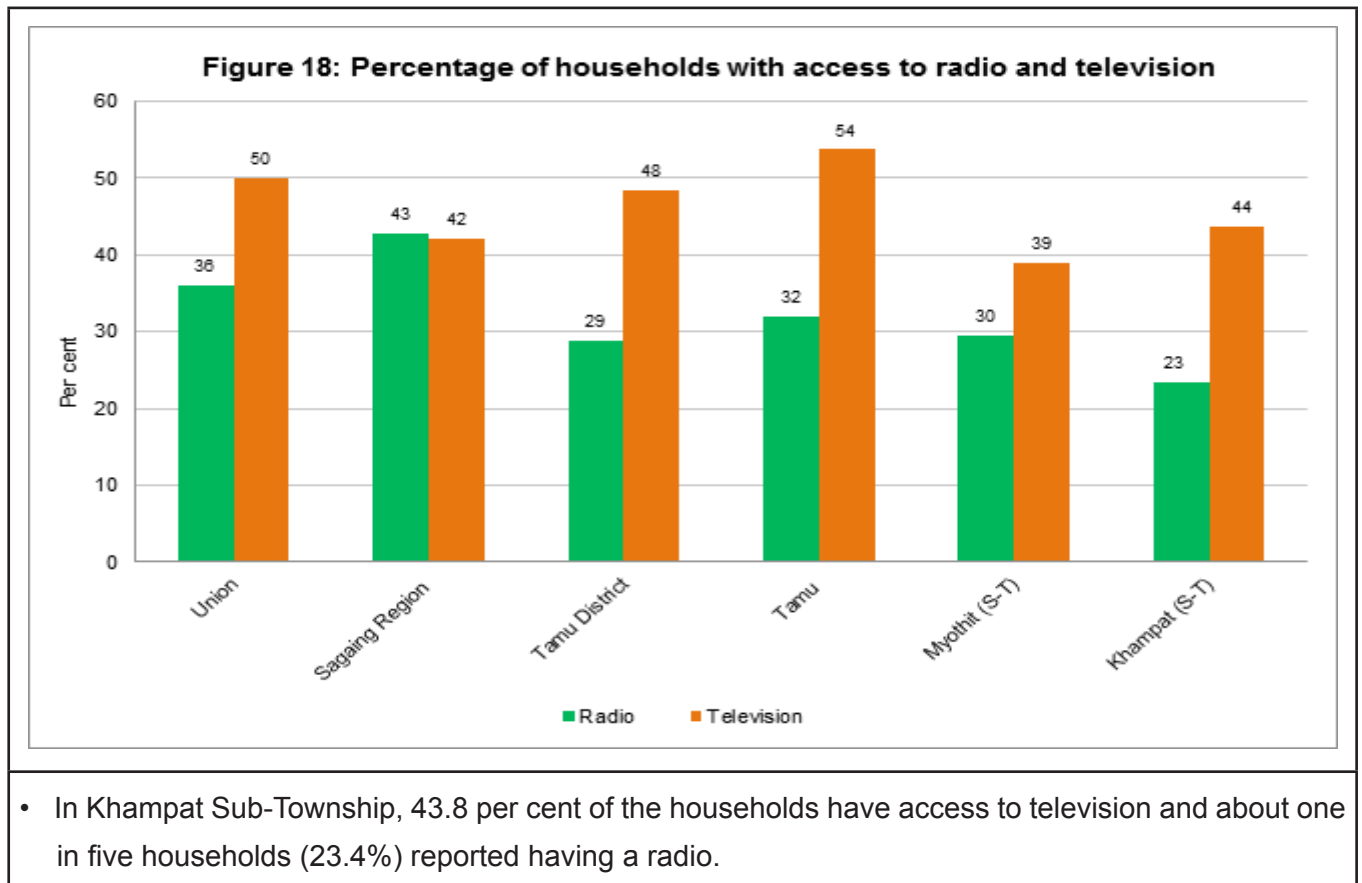
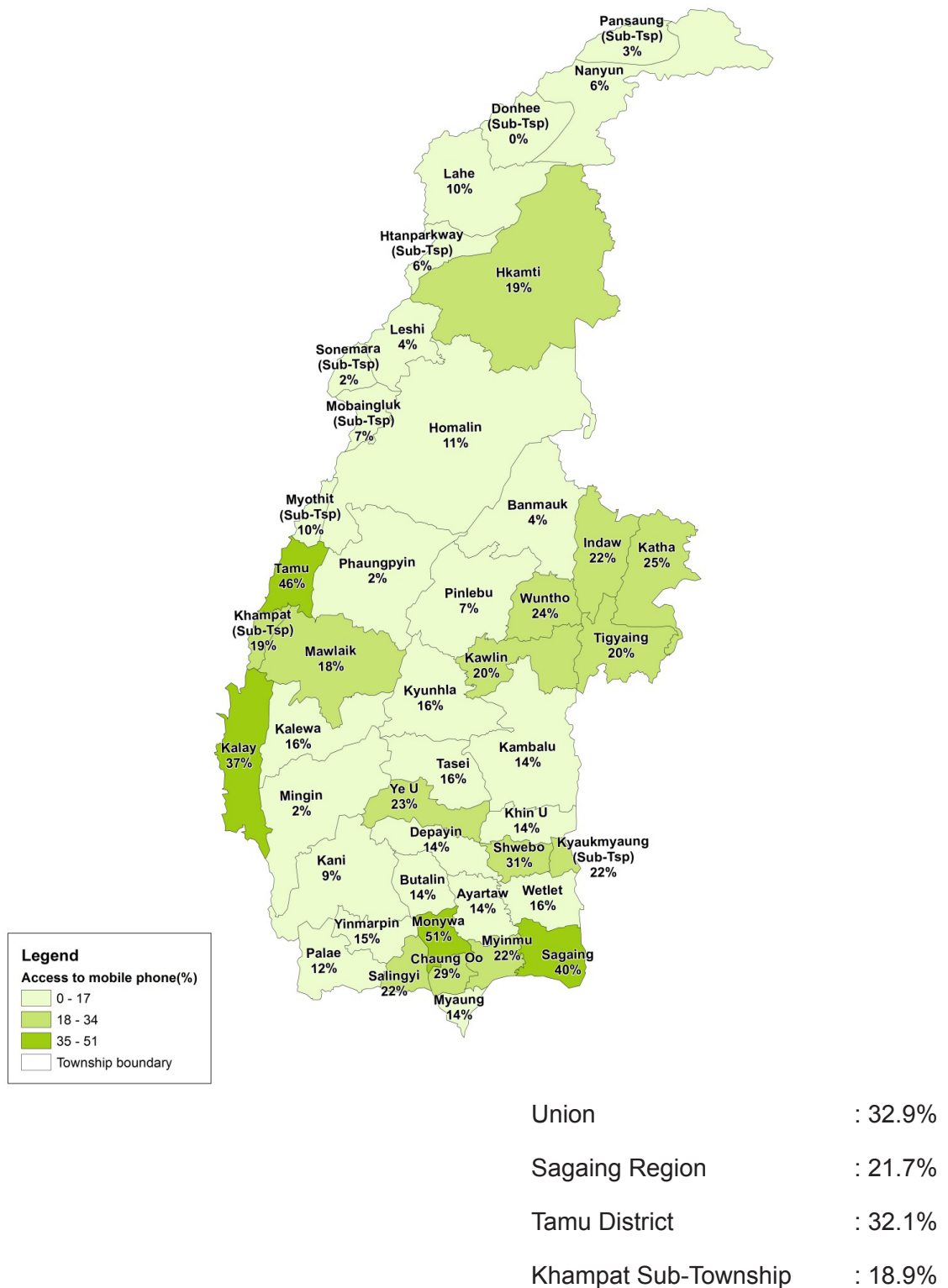


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 18.9 per cent of the households in Khampat Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it is 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
Tamu District	22,591	443	12,613	10,155	274	276	42	6,818
Urban	12,135	370	7,639	6,405	157	17	5	2,102
Rural	10,456	73	4,974	3,750	117	259	37	4,716
Khampat Sub-Township	7,508	59	3,547	3,006	94	78	13	2,240
Urban	2,838	22	1,335	1,173	40	-	1	515
Rural	4,670	37	2,212	1,833	54	78	12	1,725

- In Khampat Sub-Township, 47.2 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 40.0 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

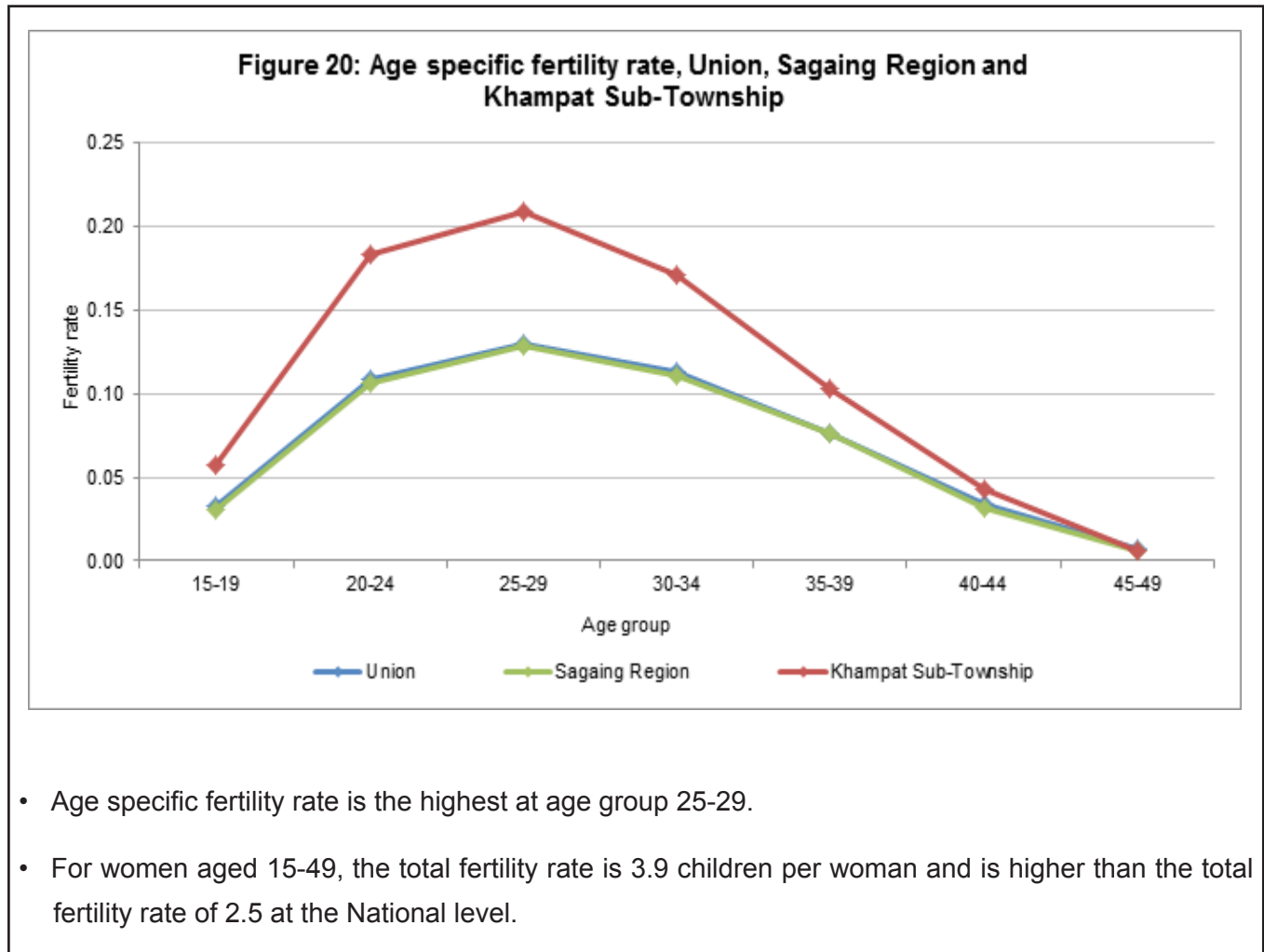
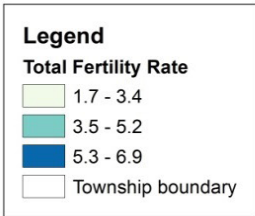
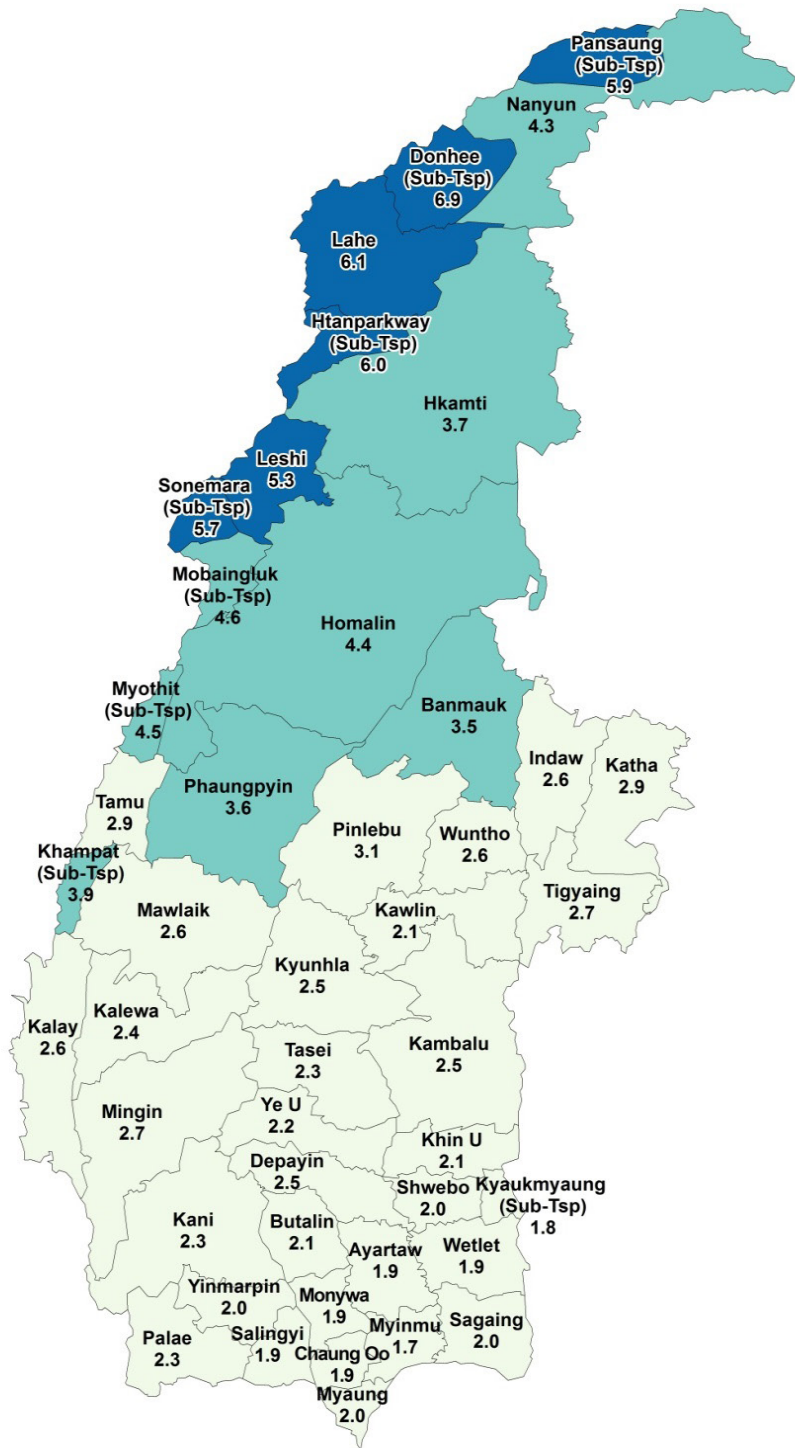
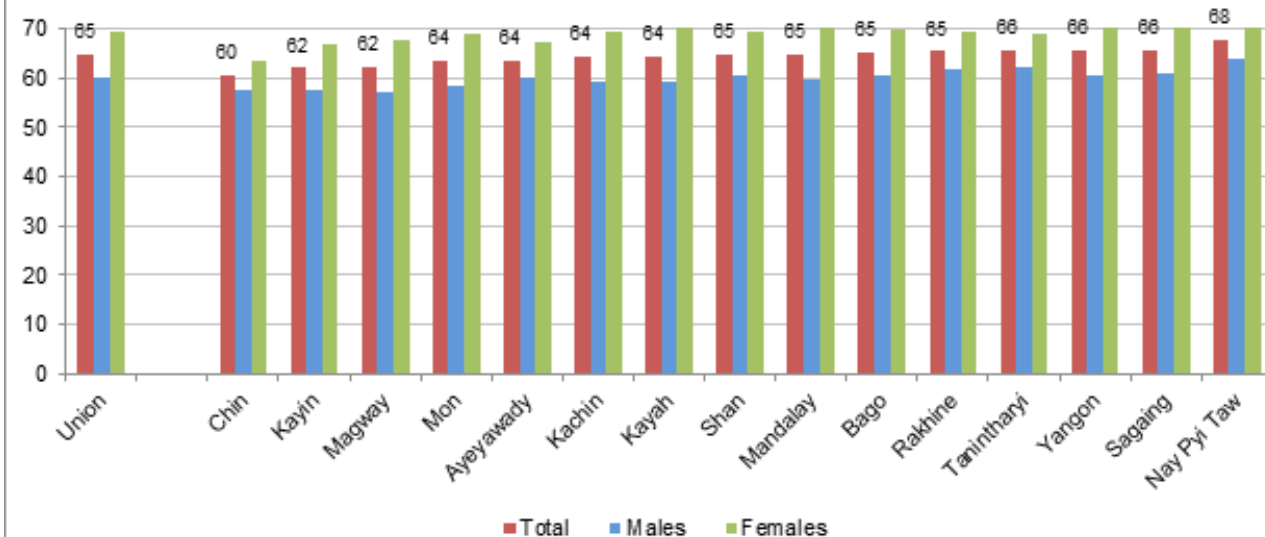


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Tamu District	: 3.4
Khampat Sub-Township	: 3.9

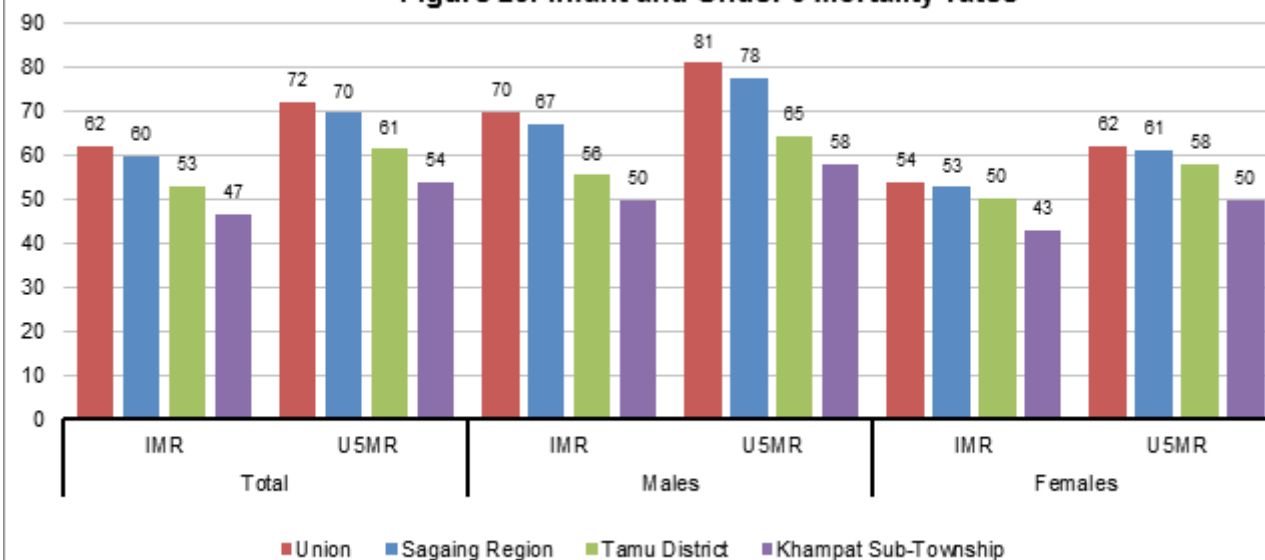
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

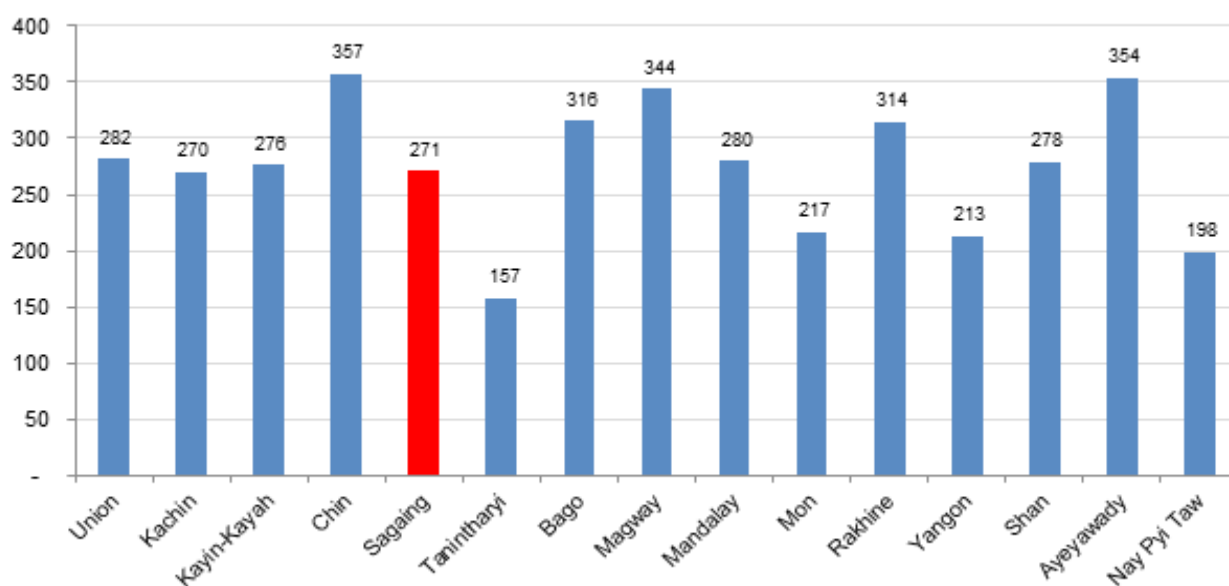
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tamu District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Tamu District is 53 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 61 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Khampat Sub-Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and Tamu District. The Infant mortality in Khampat Sub-Township is 47 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 54 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.

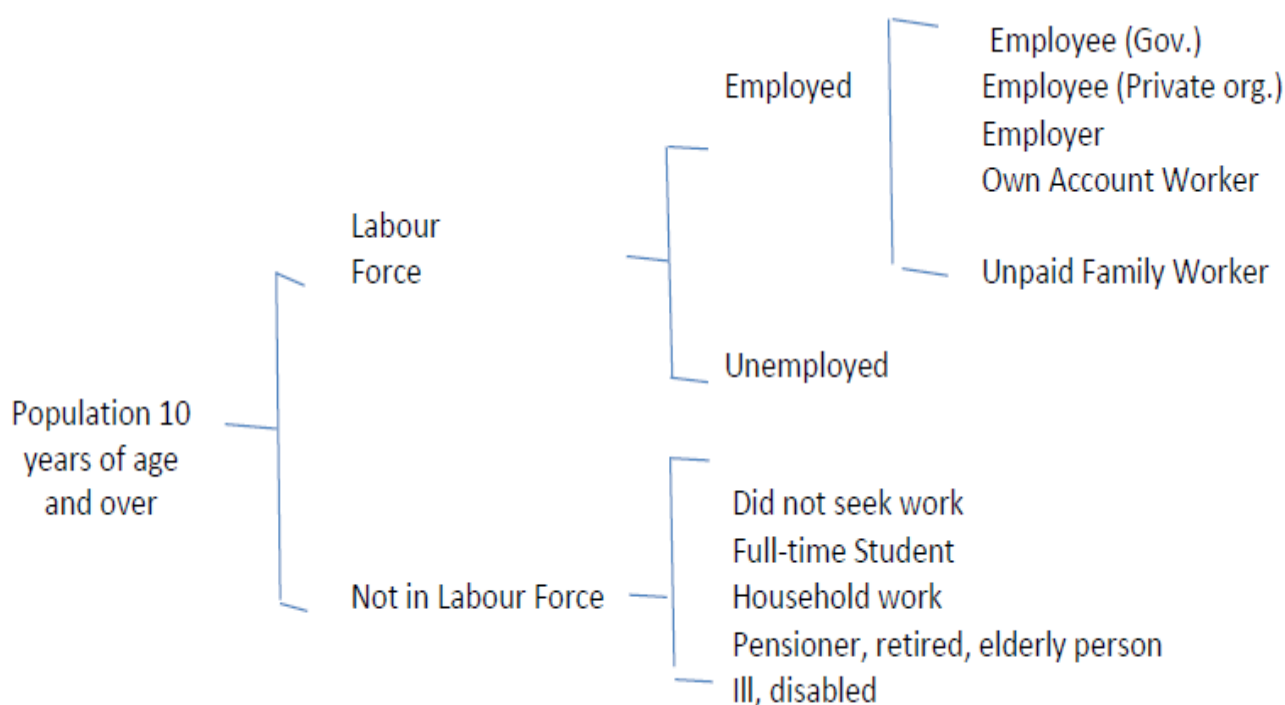
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Sagaing Region, Tamu District, Khampat Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Myo Thandar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
U Thant Zin Aung	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Ei Mon Aung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U Aung Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Sai Maung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

<http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census>

