THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

KACHIN STATE, MYITKYINA DISTRICT

Chiphwe Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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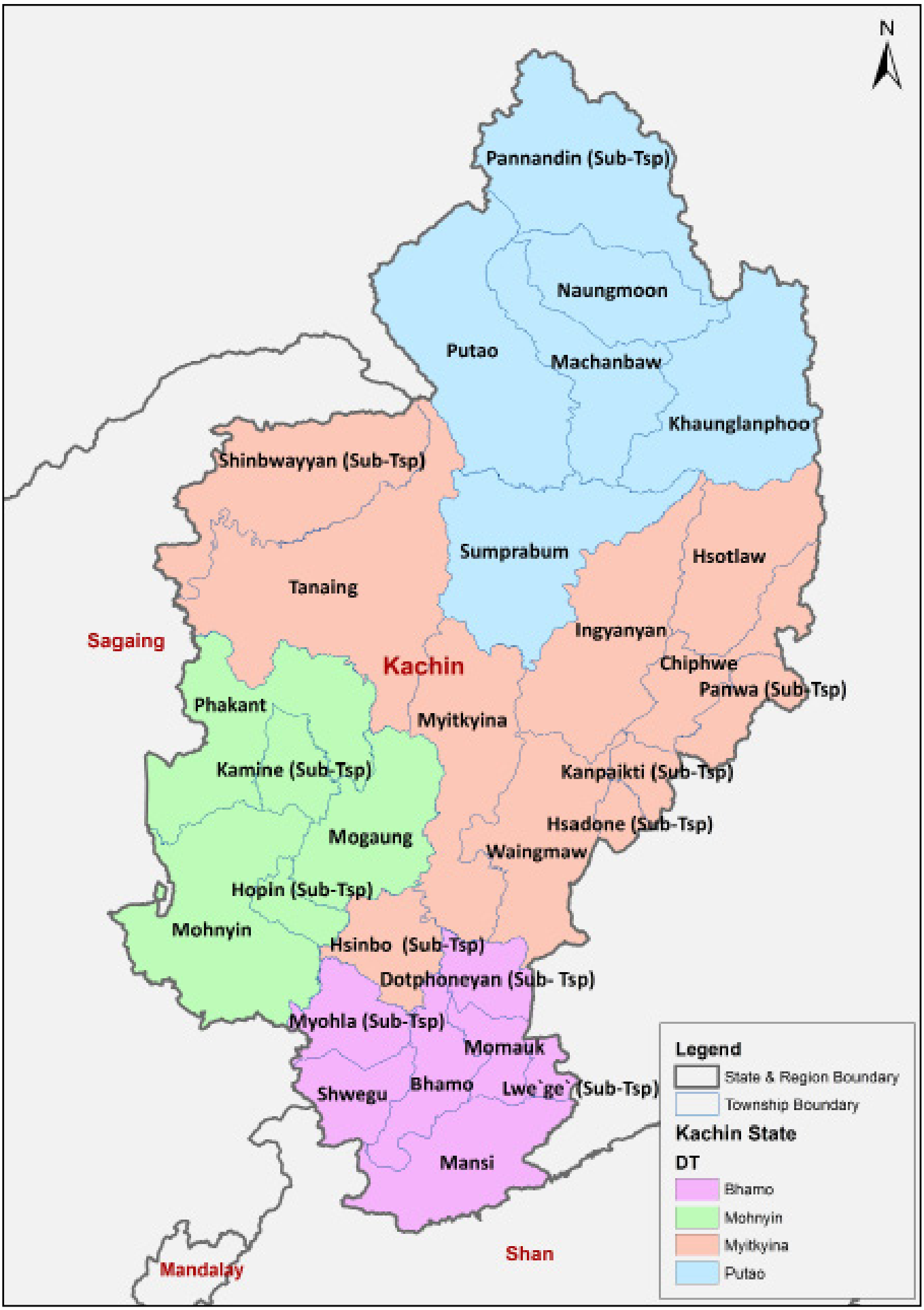
October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Kachin State, showing the townships



Chiphwe Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	11,303 [2]	
Population males	5,831 (51.6%)	
Population females	5,472 (48.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	13.9%	
Area (Km^2)	2,313.8 [3]	
Population density (per Km^2)	4.9 persons	
Median age	18.5 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	31	
Number of private households	1,931	
Percentage of female headed households	17.8%	
Mean household size	5.6 persons [4]	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	42.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	54.4%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.4%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	83.7	
Child dependency ratio	77.4	
Old dependency ratio	6.3	
Ageing index	8.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	107	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	63.0%	
Male	69.1%	
Female	56.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	655	5.8
Walking	277	2.5
Seeing	346	3.1
Hearing	247	2.2
Remembering	280	2.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	4,743	58.4
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	< 0.1
National Registration	69	0.8
Religious	*	0.1
Temporary Registration	103	1.3
Foreign Registration	33	0.4
Foreign Passport	*	0.1
None	3,153	38.8

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.1%	82.4%	51.9%
Unemployment rate	4.9%	4.5%	5.6%
Employment to population ratio	64.8%	78.7%	49.0%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	1,794	92.9
Renter	83	4.3
Provided free (individually)	*	0.4
Government quarters	41	2.1
Private company quarters	*	0.3
Other	-	-

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		26.6%
Bamboo	39.5%	27.8%	2.5%
Earth	0.3%	2.3%	
Wood	54.6%	62.4%	0.3%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		49.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.1%	7.0%	19.5%
Other	0.1%	0.5%	1.9%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	59	3.1
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	-	-
Biogas	*	0.3
Firewood	1,855	96.1
Charcoal	*	0.5
Coal	-	-
Other	*	0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	736	38.1
Kerosene	*	0.2
Candle	847	43.9
Battery	*	0.3
Generator (private)	*	0.2
Water mill (private)	280	14.5
Solar system/energy	*	0.3
Other	50	2.6
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	70	3.6
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
Total Improved Water Sources	*76*	*3.9*
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.2
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	172	8.9
Waterfall/rainwater	1,673	86.6
Other	*	0.2
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,855*	*96.1*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	67	3.5
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	-	-
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.3
River/stream/canal	173	9.0
Waterfall/rainwater	1,681	87.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	942	48.8
Total Improved Sanitation	*953*	*49.4*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	372	19.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	300	15.5
Other	162	8.4
None	144	7.4
Availability of communication amenities	**Number**	**Per cent**
Radio	505	26.2
Television	796	41.2
Landline phone	50	2.6
Mobile phone	388	20.1
Computer	30	1.6
Internet at home	*	0.2
Households with none of the items	795	41.2
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	**Number**	**Per cent**
Car/Truck/Van	46	2.4
Motorcycle/Moped	1,055	54.6
Bicycle	34	1.8
4-Wheel tractor	37	1.9
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	78	4.0

Note: [1] Population figures for Chiphwe 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 Chiphwe Township in Kachin State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Chiphwe Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	11,303 *		
Males	5,831		
Females	5,472		
Sex ratio	107 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	13.9%		
Area (Km^2)	2,313.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	4.9 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	31		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	10,886	1,483	9,403
Number of conventional households	1,931	329	1,602
Mean household size	5.6 persons ***		

- In Chiphwe Township, there are slightly less females than males with 107 males per 100 females.
- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (13.9%) living in urban areas.
- The population density of Chiphwe Township is 5 persons per square kilometre.
- There are 5.6 persons living in each household in Chiphwe Township. This is higher than the Union average 4.4 persons.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**1,931**	**11,303**	**5,831**	**5,472**
	Ward	**329**	**1,567**	**768**	**799**
1	Yit Law Hkaung(W)	155	703	355	348
2	Oke Kat(W)	104	535	242	293
3	Ba Leit Dan(W)	47	245	135	110
4	Kan Paing Yan (W)	23	84	36	48
	Village Tract	**1,602**	**9,736**	**5,063**	**4,673**
1	Lai Ma Yang(VT)	18	86	33	53
2	Zan Nawng(VT)	47	203	104	99
3	Na Law(VT)	18	83	43	40
4	Myaw Maw Pa(VT)	19	96	42	54
5	Man San(VT)	17	75	44	31
6	Shan Kyaw(VT)	24	137	66	71
7	Ma Gaung(VT)	101	695	335	360
8	Bang Li(VT)	57	321	173	148
9	Nam Maw Zup(VT)	22	216	126	90
10	Ta Mu(VT)	13	53	25	28
11	Hpa Lar(VT)	10	53	28	25
12	Byaw Li(VT)	9	47	20	27
13	Man Dong(VT)	11	44	25	19
14	Law Hkawng(VT)	38	212	116	96
15	Ya Jawng(VT)	5	17	9	8
16	Jit Lai(VT)	51	343	169	174
17	Yi Jaw(VT)	8	53	26	27
18	Mawng Gong(VT)	39	228	116	112
19	Kyin Htong(VT)	17	100	53	47
20	Htaw Gawt(VT)	21	104	56	48
21	Lang Yang(VT)	111	585	296	289
22	Bwi Lat(VT)	54	348	171	177

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Gam Hkun(VT)	81	707	485	222
24	Htum Shing(VT)	87	532	254	278
25	Nu Zung Baung(VT)	44	237	114	123
26	Chit Gaw(VT)	129	800	398	402
27	Htan Dung(VT)	112	638	338	300
28	La Ngaw Hkaw(VT)	88	513	269	244
29	Sa Du Law(VT)	74	481	253	228
30	Ngwa Hpa Hka(VT)	100	654	341	313
31	Kan Hpan(VT)	177	1,075	535	540

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Chiphwe Township

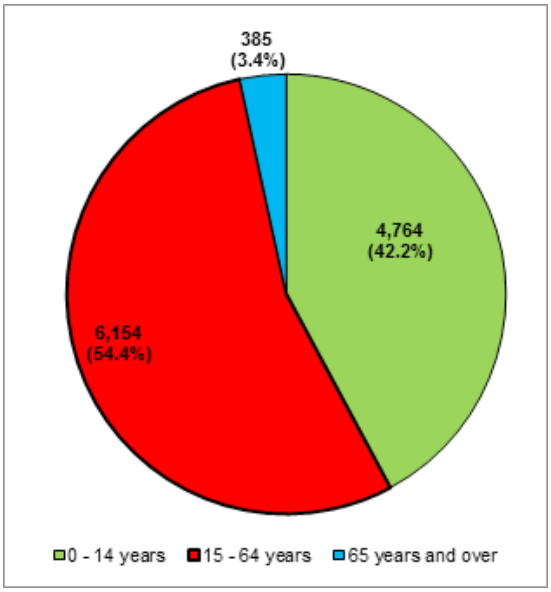
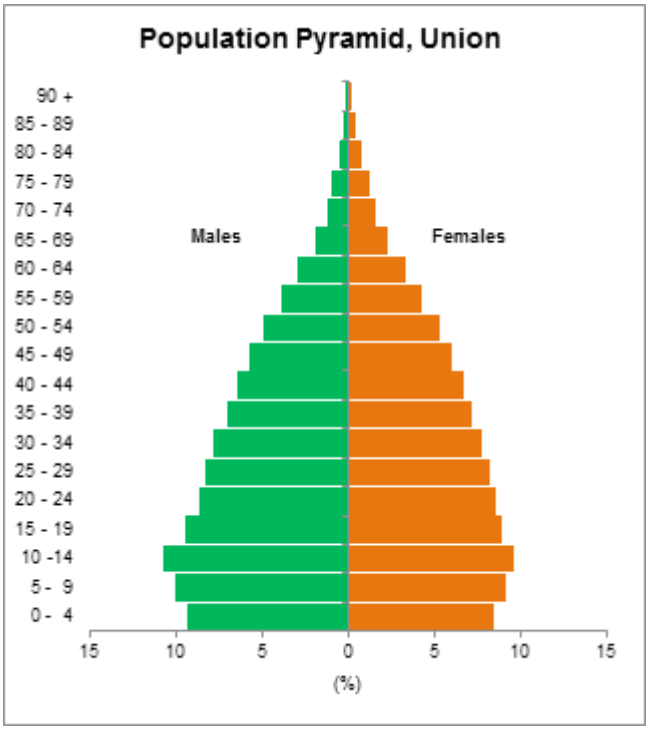


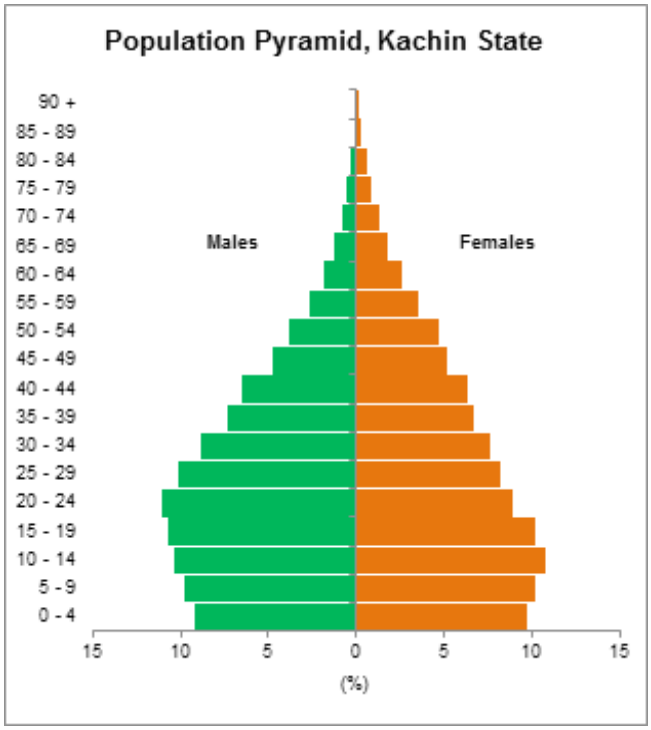
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Chiphwe Township

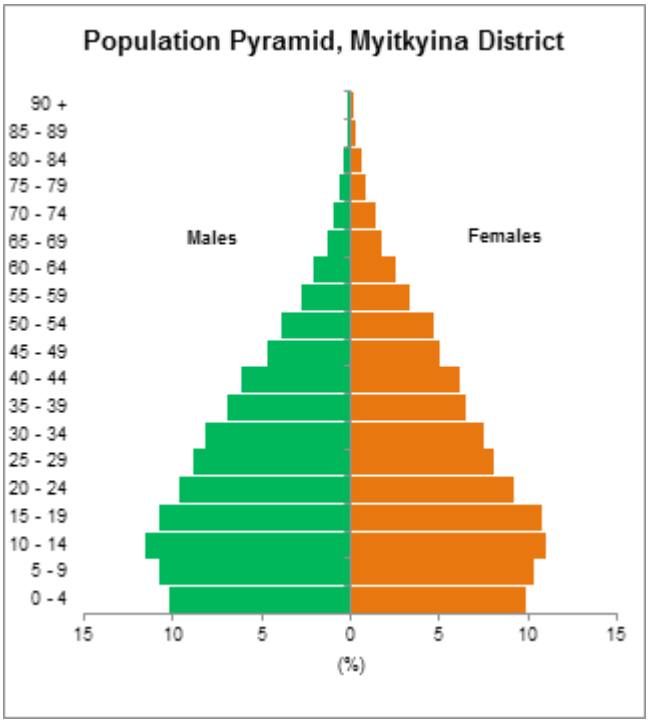
Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**11,303**	**5,831**	**5,472**
0 - 4	1,561	768	793
5 - 9	1,615	800	815
10 - 14	1,588	826	762
15 - 19	1,229	606	623
20 - 24	968	541	427
25 - 29	848	482	366
30 - 34	718	393	325
35 - 39	552	317	235
40 - 44	506	250	256
45 - 49	427	227	200
50 - 54	419	217	202
55 - 59	267	127	140
60 - 64	220	108	112
65 - 69	127	52	75
70 - 74	98	46	52
75 - 79	49	23	26
80 - 84	57	20	37
85 - 89	20	9	11
90 +	34	19	15

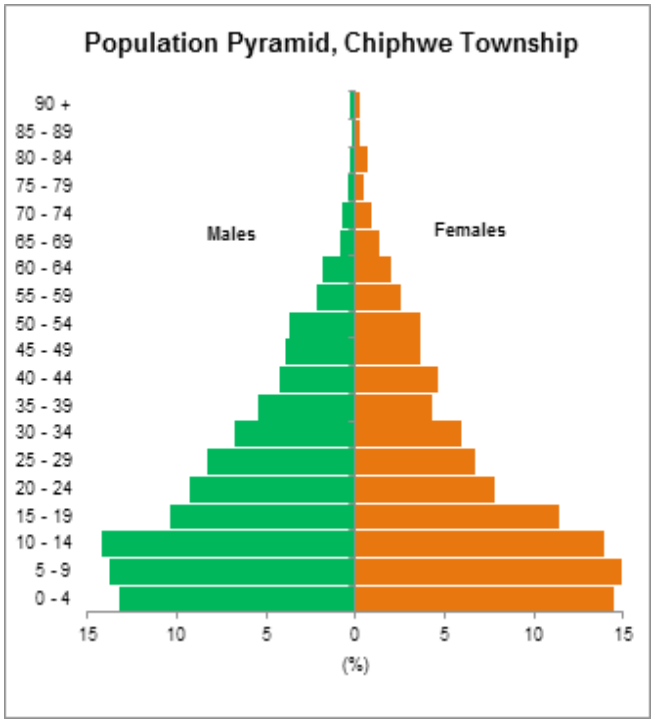
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Chiphwe Township is 54.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are only 8.8 per cent less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kachin State, Myitkyina District and Chiphwe Township)



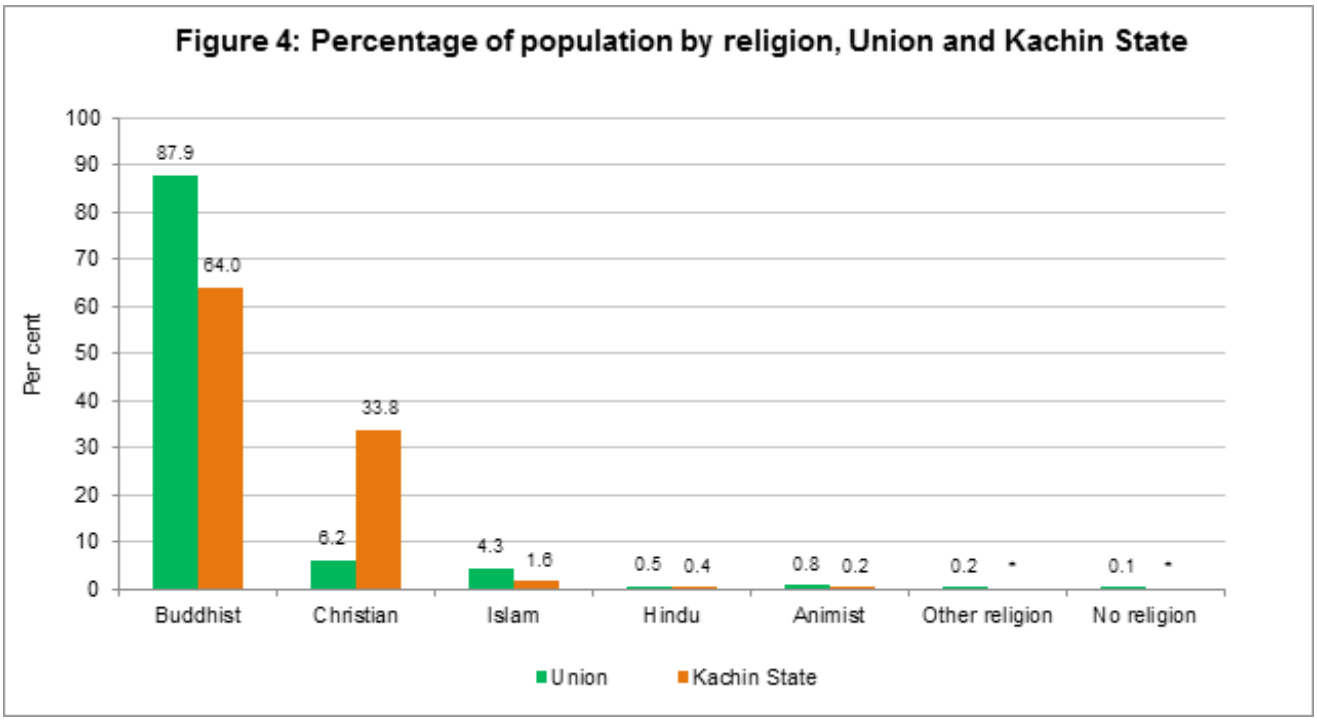






- In Chiphwe Township, the population is higher in age group 5-9 and has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Chiphwe Township.
- Starting from age group 20-24 to 35-39, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Kachin State, it is 64.0% Buddhist, 33.8% Christian, 1.6% Islam, 0.4% Hindu, 0.2% Animist, and less than 0.1% each for Other religion and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	312	154	158	66	29	37
6	334	157	177	163	72	91
7	304	158	146	193	98	95
8	359	169	190	244	119	125
9	304	160	144	224	120	104
10	332	174	158	237	132	105
11	289	171	118	212	121	91
12	330	173	157	232	126	106
13	317	153	164	212	104	108
14	318	154	164	185	92	93
15	238	112	126	124	61	63
16	269	125	144	124	60	64
17	228	119	109	94	44	50
18	270	132	138	64	29	35
19	212	112	100	40	24	16
20	240	121	119	25	14	11
21	175	95	80	14	6	8
22	148	85	63	11	8	3
23	146	72	74	6	2	4
24	166	86	80	8	4	4
25	207	104	103	3	2	1
26	146	76	70	5	4	1
27	130	69	61	-	-	-
28	150	78	72	1	1	-
29	98	50	48	-	-	-

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

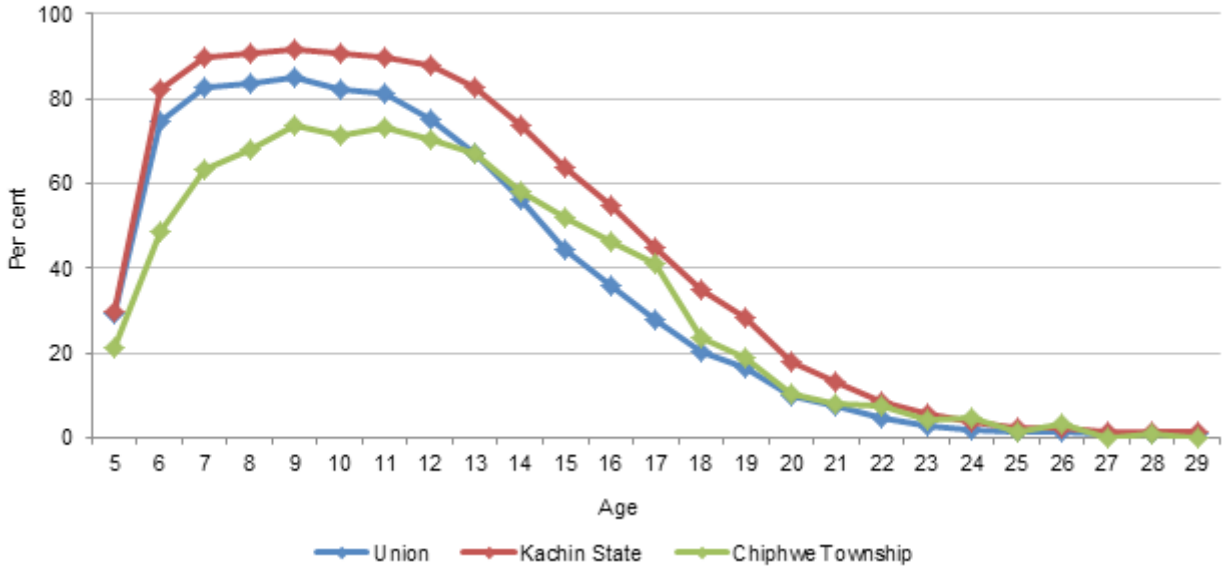
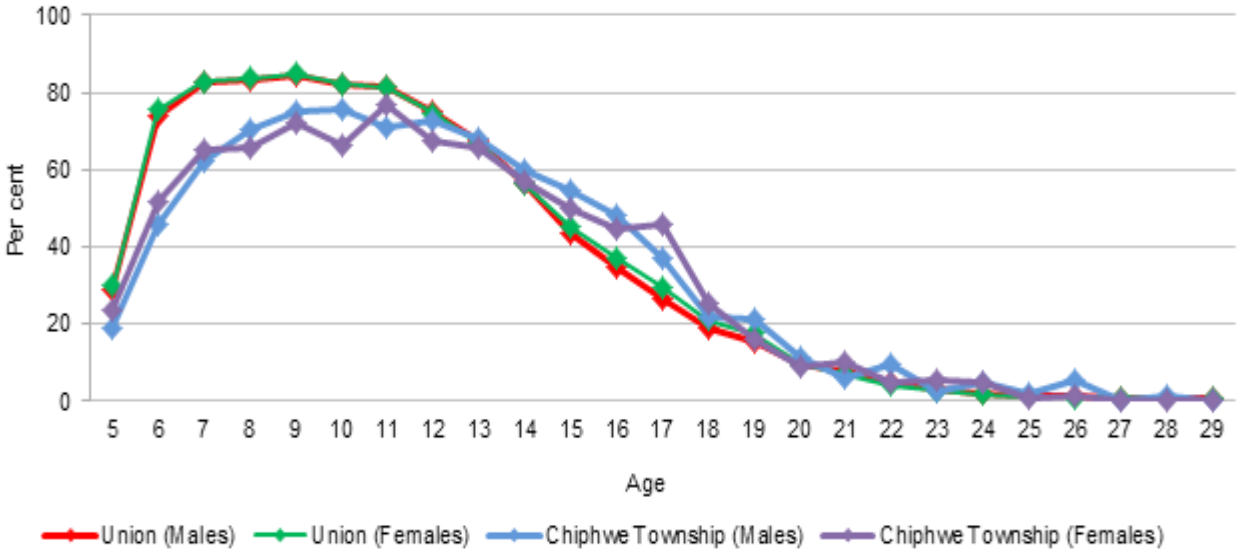


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Chiphwe Township



- School attendance in Chiphwe Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Chiphwe Township is lower at the starting age of school attendance to age 13 years and higher than that of the Union after age 13 onwards.

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

Union	: 89.5%
Kachin State	: 91.7%
Myitkyina District	: 89.0%
Chiphwe Township	: 63.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	2,092	75.9
Males	1,059	80.2
Females	1,033	71.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Chiphwe Township is 63.0 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rates of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 56.8 per cent and for the males it is 69.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 75.9 per cent with 71.4 per cent for females and 80.2 per cent for males.

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

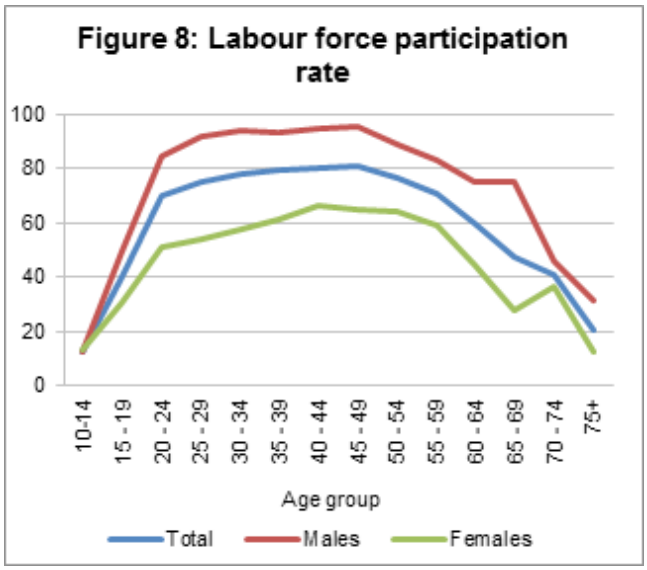
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	4,342	2,096	48.3	619	329	676	412	19	184	4	3	-
Urban	759	104	13.7	109	65	173	184	7	114	3	-	-
Rural	3,583	1,992	55.6	510	264	503	228	12	70	1	3	-
Males	2,290	927	40.5	356	203	433	237	12	121	-	1	-
Females	2,052	1,169	57.0	263	126	243	175	7	63	4	2	-

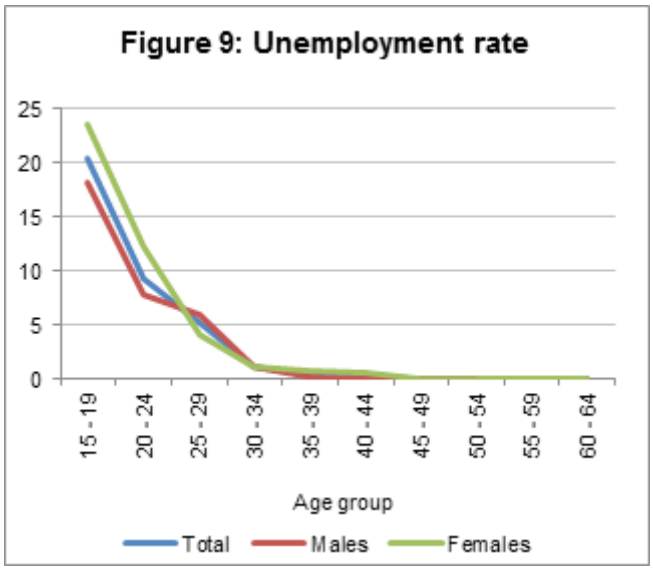
- Some 48.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 55.6 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 40.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 57.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 7.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	12.7	12.6	12.9	19.8	20.2	19.4
15 - 19	40.0	49.5	30.7	20.4	18.3	23.6
20 - 24	69.7	84.3	51.3	9.3	7.9	12.3
25 - 29	75.1	91.5	53.6	5.3	5.9	4.1
30 - 34	77.7	94.1	57.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
35 - 39	79.3	93.1	60.9	0.5	0.3	0.7
40 - 44	80.2	94.4	66.4	0.2	-	0.6
45 - 49	81.0	95.6	64.5	-	-	-
50 - 54	76.8	88.9	63.9	-	-	-
55 - 59	70.4	82.7	59.3	-	-	-
60 - 64	59.5	75.0	44.6	-	-	-
65 - 69	47.2	75.0	28.0	-	-	-
70 - 74	40.8	45.7	36.5	-	-	-
75+	20.6	31.0	12.4	-	-	-
15 - 24	53.1	65.9	39.0	14.0	12.0	17.6
15 - 64	68.1	82.4	51.9	4.9	4.5	5.6





- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Chiphwe Township is 68.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 51.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 82.4 per cent.
- In Chiphwe Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Chiphwe Township is 4.9 per cent. There is a difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (4.5%) and for females (5.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 17.6 per cent.

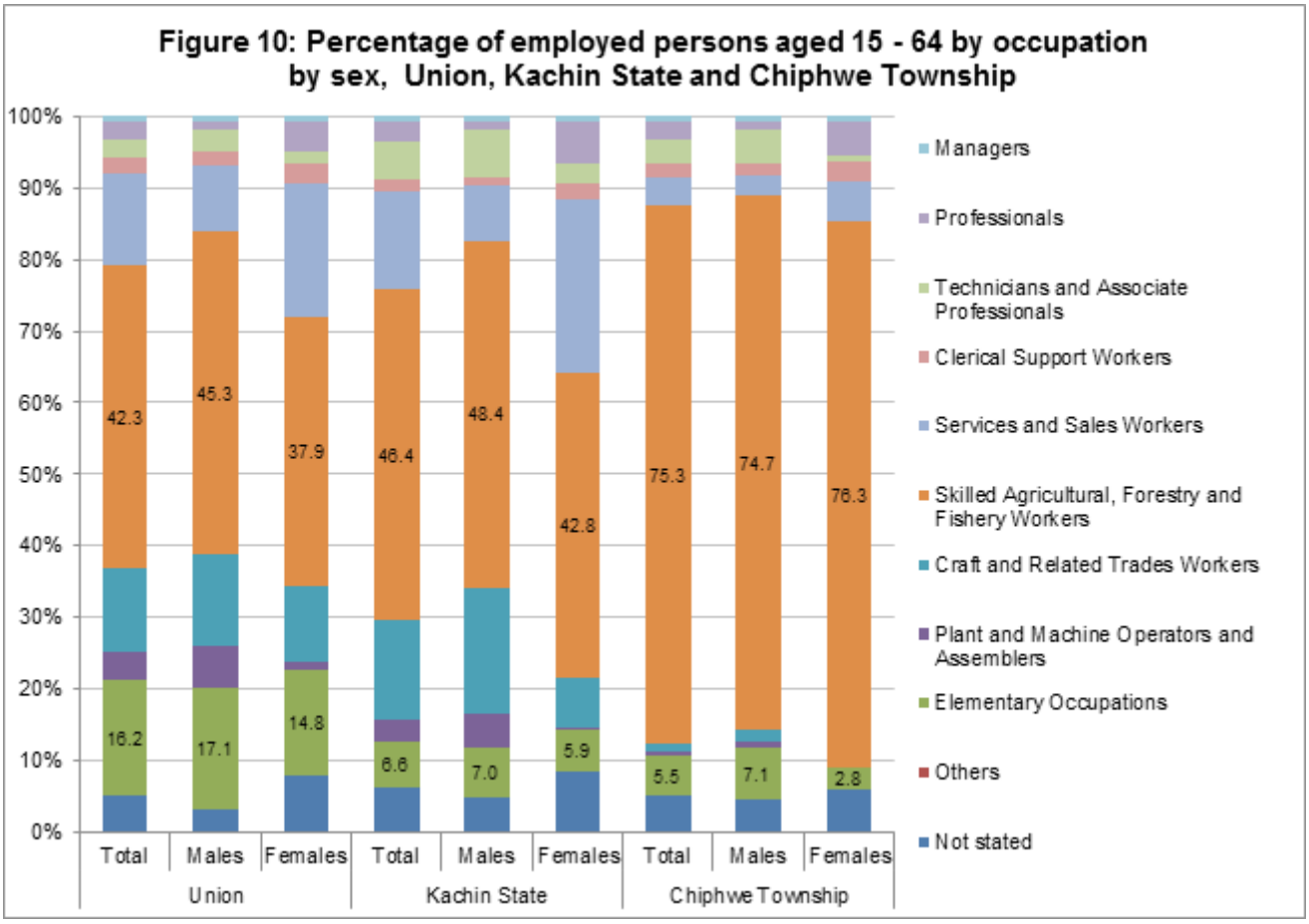
Table 7: Population aged 10 and over not in the labour force by usual activity status and sex

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	3,600	2.4	42.6	35.5	7.9	1.2	10.4
Males	1,383	3.0	58.8	13.7	7.9	1.2	15.3
Females	2,217	2.0	32.5	49.1	8.0	1.1	7.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 58.8 per cent of males are full time students while 49.1 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	**3,591**	**2,218**	**1,373**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	25	17	8	0.7	0.8	0.6
Professionals	90	25	65	2.5	1.1	4.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	117	104	13	3.3	4.7	0.9
Clerical Support Workers	76	39	37	2.1	1.8	2.7
Services and Sales Workers	139	60	79	3.9	2.7	5.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,703	1,656	1,047	75.3	74.7	76.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	39	36	3	1.1	1.6	0.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	22	22	-	0.6	1.0	-
Elementary Occupations	196	157	39	5.5	7.1	2.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	184	102	82	5.1	4.6	6.0

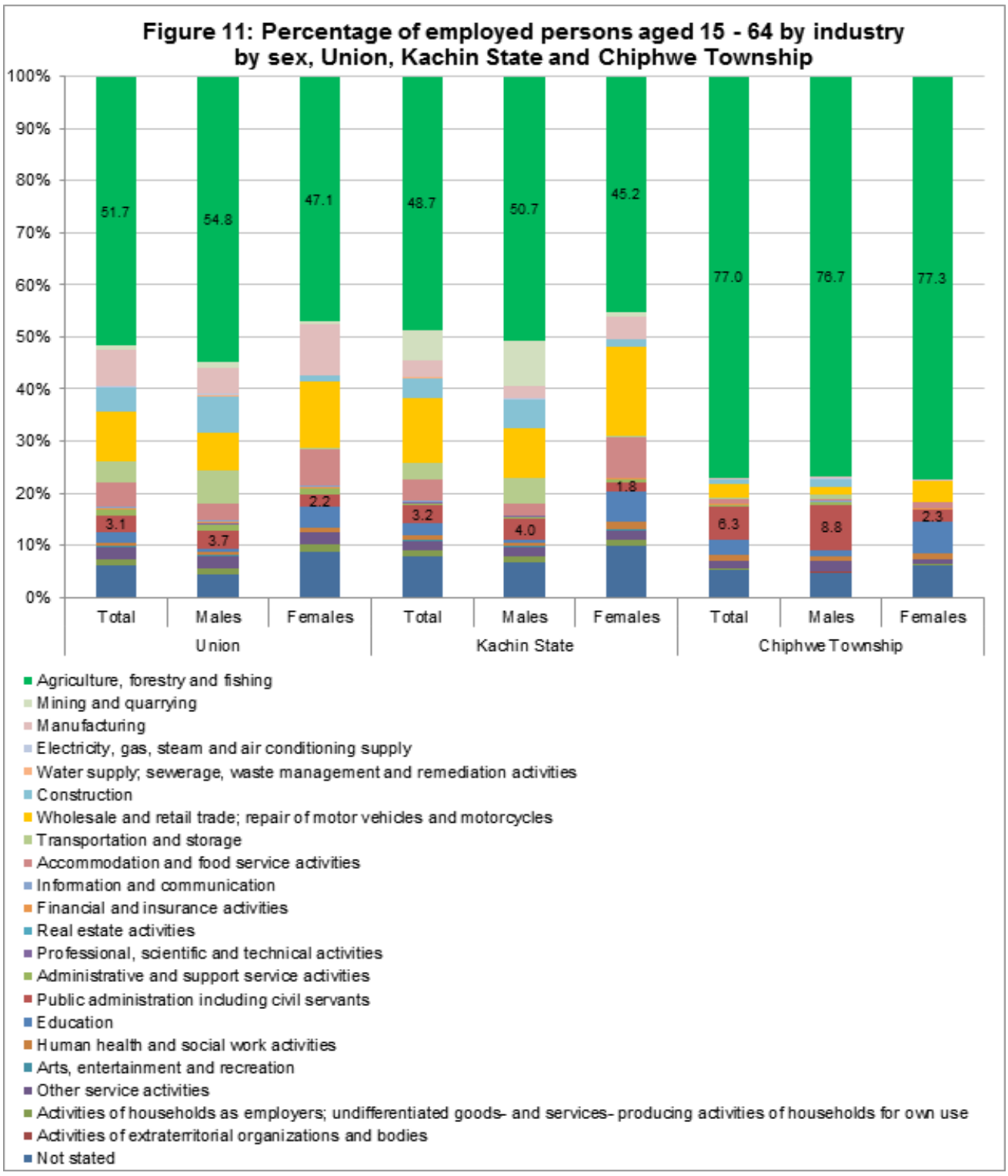


- In Chiphwe Township, 75.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion followed by 5.5 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 74.7 per cent of males and 76.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kachin State, 46.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 6.6 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	**3,591**	**2,218**	**1,373**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,764	1,702	1,062	77.0	76.7	77.3
Mining and quarrying	3	3	-	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	10	7	3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	5	-	0.1	0.2	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	29	29	-	0.8	1.3	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	89	33	56	2.5	1.5	4.1
Transportation and storage	18	18	-	0.5	0.8	-
Accommodation and food service activities	23	8	15	0.6	0.4	1.1
Information and communication	6	4	2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	4	1	3	0.1	*	0.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	1	2	0.1	*	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	11	11	-	0.3	0.5	-
Public administration including civil servants	227	195	32	6.3	8.8	2.3
Education	109	29	80	3.0	1.3	5.8
Human health and social work activities	34	18	16	0.9	0.8	1.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	1	1	0.1	*	0.1
Other service activities	57	45	12	1.6	2.0	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	6	-	6	0.2	-	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Not stated	189	106	83	5.3	4.8	6.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



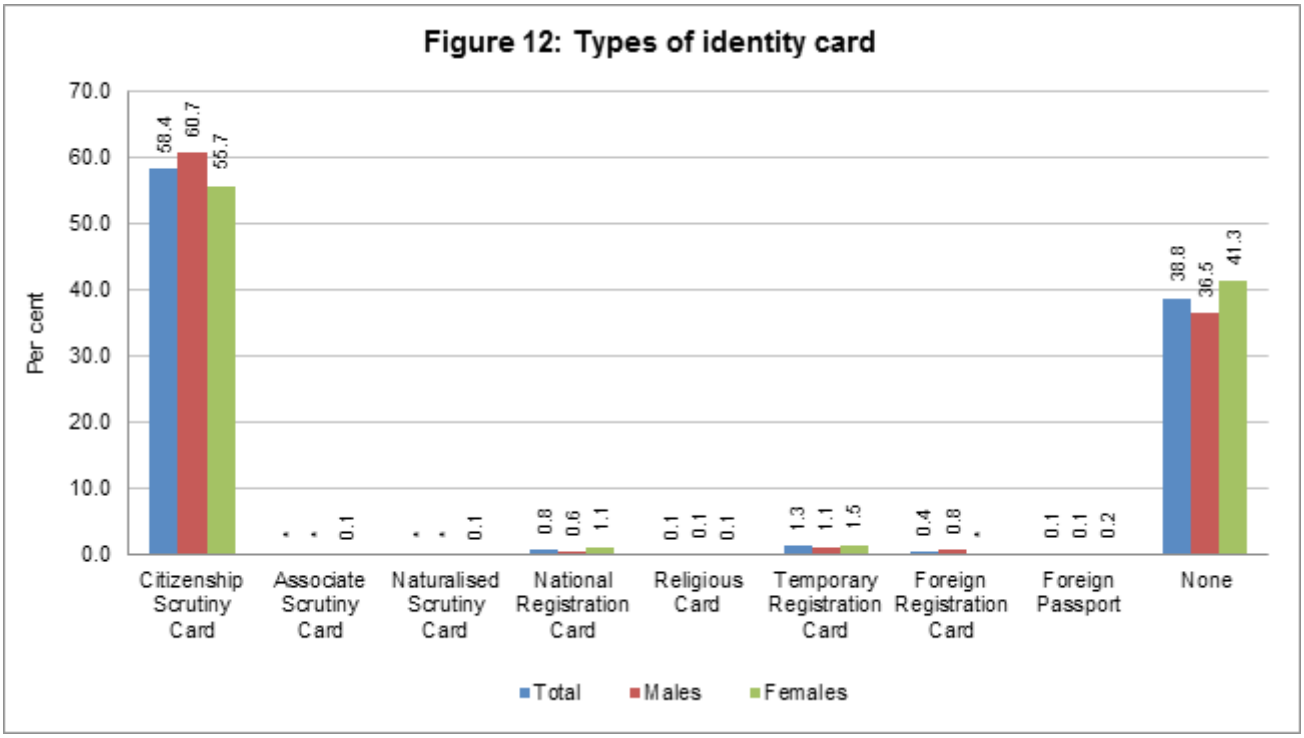
- In Chiphwe Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 77.0 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 6.3 per cent.
- There are 76.7 per cent of males and 77.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kachin State, there are 48.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 3.2 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	4,743	*	*	69	*	103	33	*	3,153
Urban	996	-	-	11	*	8	-	-	178
Rural	3,747	*	*	58	*	95	33	*	2,975
Males	2,589	*	*	25	*	46	32	*	1,557
Females	2,154	*	*	44	*	57	1	*	1,596

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Chiphwe Township, 58.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 38.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 36.5 per cent of males and 41.3 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	**11,303**	**10,648**	**655**	**5.8**	**346**	**247**	**277**	**280**
0 - 4	1,561	1,547	14	0.9	2	-	11	3
5 - 9	1,615	1,588	27	1.7	2	9	10	14
10 - 14	1,588	1,553	35	2.2	7	11	12	14
15 - 19	1,229	1,205	24	2.0	3	6	7	14
20 - 24	968	950	18	1.9	3	6	5	11
25 - 29	848	824	24	2.8	6	6	8	8
30 - 34	718	692	26	3.6	8	3	12	6
35 - 39	552	526	26	4.7	10	11	7	9
40 - 44	506	465	41	8.1	21	11	18	15
45 - 49	427	380	47	11.0	25	10	8	16
50 - 54	419	348	71	16.9	46	27	28	24
55 - 59	267	205	62	23.2	37	21	22	23
60 - 64	220	151	69	31.4	48	30	27	33
65 - 69	127	81	46	36.2	34	16	17	17
70 - 74	98	57	41	41.8	29	22	26	21
75 - 79	49	27	22	44.9	14	12	14	14
80 - 84	57	29	28	49.1	24	19	21	17
85 - 89	20	7	13	65.0	11	12	8	8
90 +	34	13	21	61.8	16	15	16	13

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	**5,831**	**5,495**	**336**	**5.8**	**158**	**124**	**132**	**126**
0 - 4	768	764	4	0.5	-	-	4	1
5 - 9	800	785	15	1.9	1	6	8	7
10 - 14	826	803	23	2.8	4	4	8	9
15 - 19	606	589	17	2.8	3	6	4	8
20 - 24	541	528	13	2.4	2	4	1	7
25 - 29	482	468	14	2.9	3	2	6	6
30 - 34	393	378	15	3.8	3	3	7	5
35 - 39	317	301	16	5.0	4	7	4	4
40 - 44	250	227	23	9.2	12	7	13	9
45 - 49	227	202	25	11.0	13	4	6	10
50 - 54	217	178	39	18.0	26	13	15	8
55 - 59	127	100	27	21.3	13	11	8	9
60 - 64	108	75	33	30.6	21	12	14	13
65 - 69	52	34	18	34.6	12	8	5	6
70 - 74	46	30	16	34.8	12	8	7	6
75 - 79	23	13	10	43.5	6	5	5	5
80 - 84	20	8	12	60.0	10	10	8	6
85 - 89	9	3	6	66.7	5	6	3	3
90 +	19	9	10	52.6	8	8	6	4

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	**5,472**	**5,153**	**319**	**5.8**	**188**	**123**	**145**	**154**
0 - 4	793	783	10	1.3	2	-	7	2
5 - 9	815	803	12	1.5	1	3	2	7
10 - 14	762	750	12	1.6	3	7	4	5
15 - 19	623	616	7	1.1	-	-	3	6
20 - 24	427	422	5	1.2	1	2	4	4
25 - 29	366	356	10	2.7	3	4	2	2
30 - 34	325	314	11	3.4	5	-	5	1
35 - 39	235	225	10	4.3	6	4	3	5
40 - 44	256	238	18	7.0	9	4	5	6
45 - 49	200	178	22	11.0	12	6	2	6
50 - 54	202	170	32	15.8	20	14	13	16
55 - 59	140	105	35	25.0	24	10	14	14
60 - 64	112	76	36	32.1	27	18	13	20
65 - 69	75	47	28	37.3	22	8	12	11
70 - 74	52	27	25	48.1	17	14	19	15
75 - 79	26	14	12	46.2	8	7	9	9
80 - 84	37	21	16	43.2	14	9	13	11
85 - 89	11	4	7	63.6	6	6	5	5
90 +	15	4	11	73.3	8	7	10	9

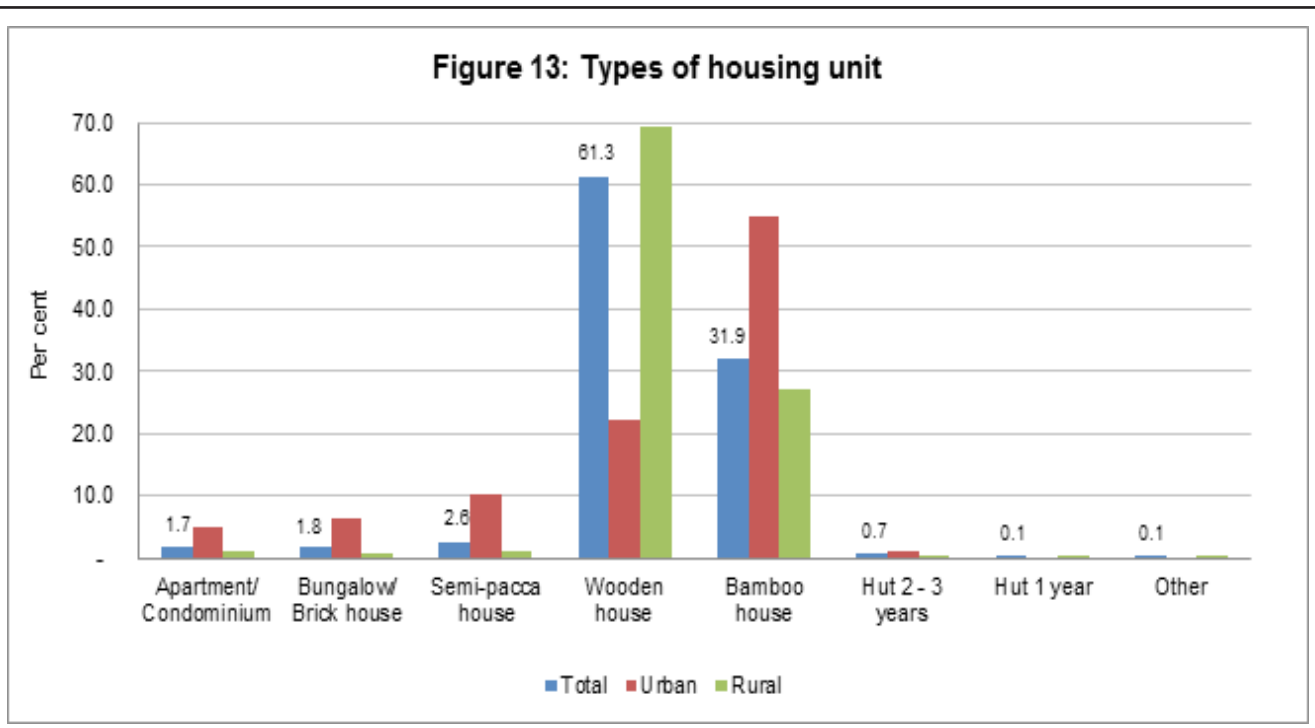
- Six in every 100 persons in Chiphwe Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Males and females have equal disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by remembering.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

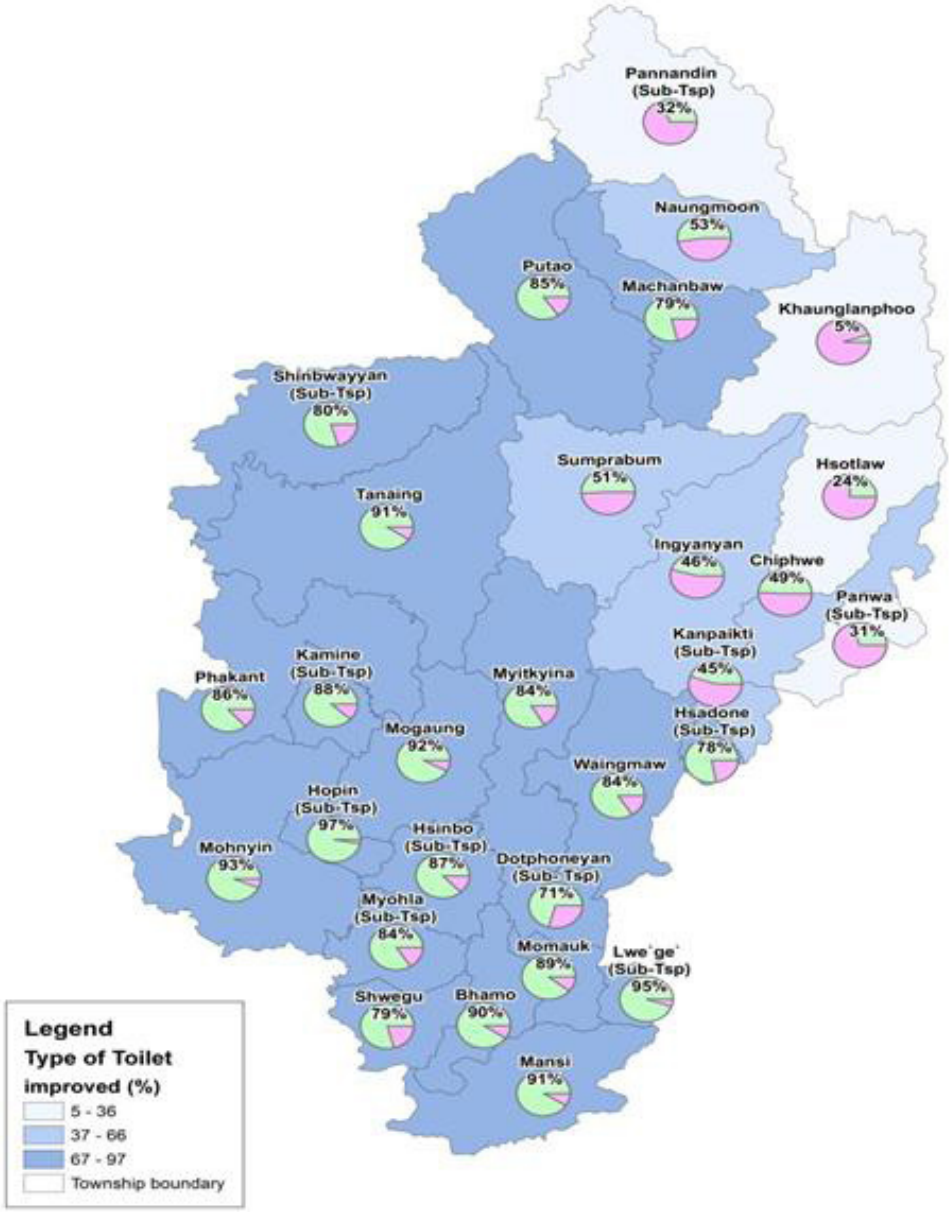
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,931	1.7	1.8	2.6	61.3	31.9	0.7	0.1	0.1
Urban	329	4.9	6.4	10.3	22.2	55.0	1.2	-	-
Rural	1,602	1.0	0.8	1.1	69.3	27.2	0.6	0.1	0.1



- The majority of the households in Chiphwe Township are living in wooden houses (61.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (31.9%).
- Some 55.0 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 69.3 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%
Kachin State	: 85.5%
Myitkyina District	: 80.9%
Chiphwe Township	: 49.4%

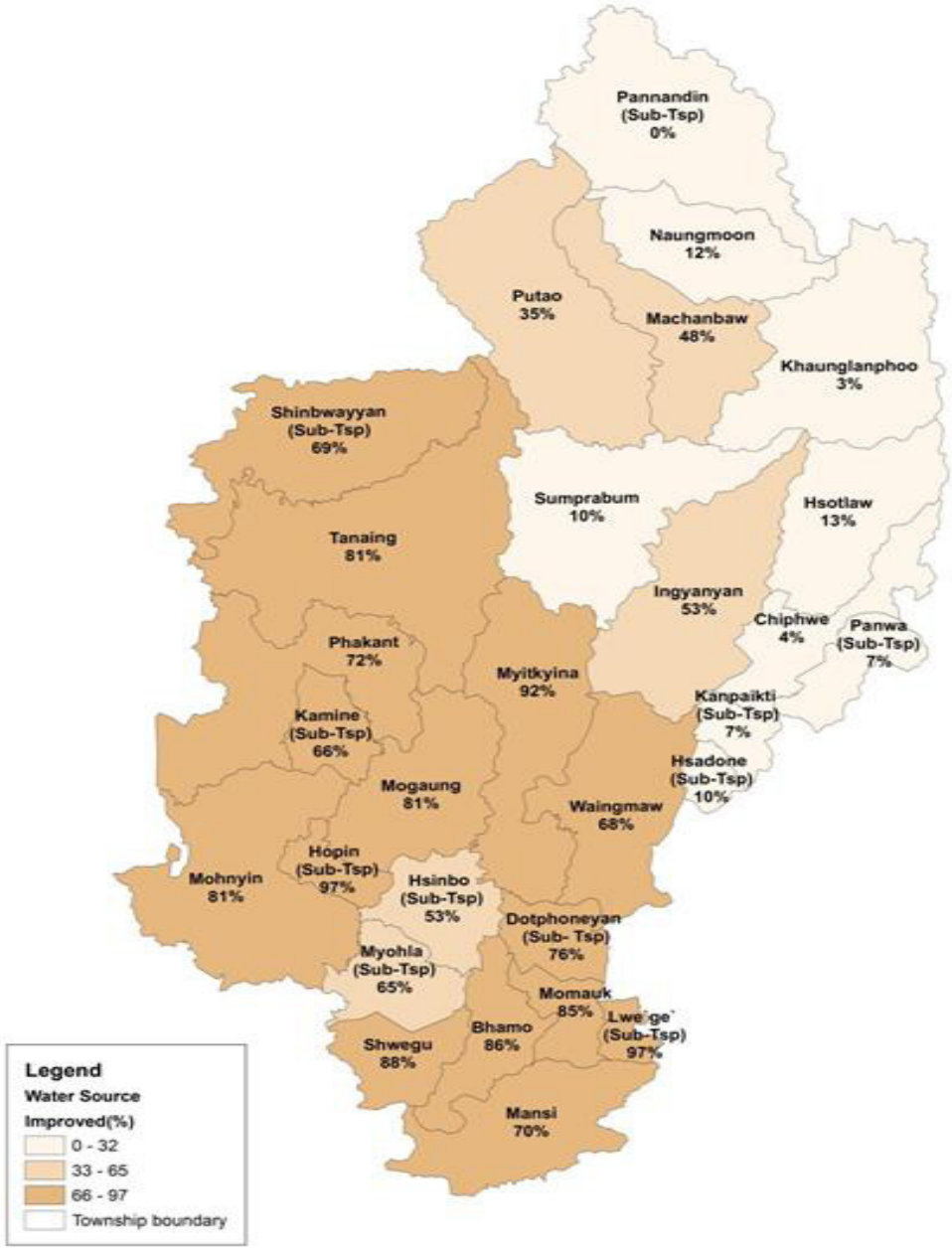
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	1.5	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		48.8	88.8	40.6
Improved sanitation		*49.4*	*90.3*	*40.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		19.3	4.0	22.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		15.5	0.3	18.7
Other		8.4	1.8	9.8
None		7.4	3.6	8.2
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**1,931**	**329**	**1,602**

- Some 49.4 per cent of the households in Chiphwe Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (48.8%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (37-66) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kachin State is 85.5 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 7.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State, it is 2.0 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Chiphwe Township, 8.2 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	:	69.5%
Kachin State	:	76.6%
Myitkyina District	:	77.3%
Chiphwe Township	:	3.9%

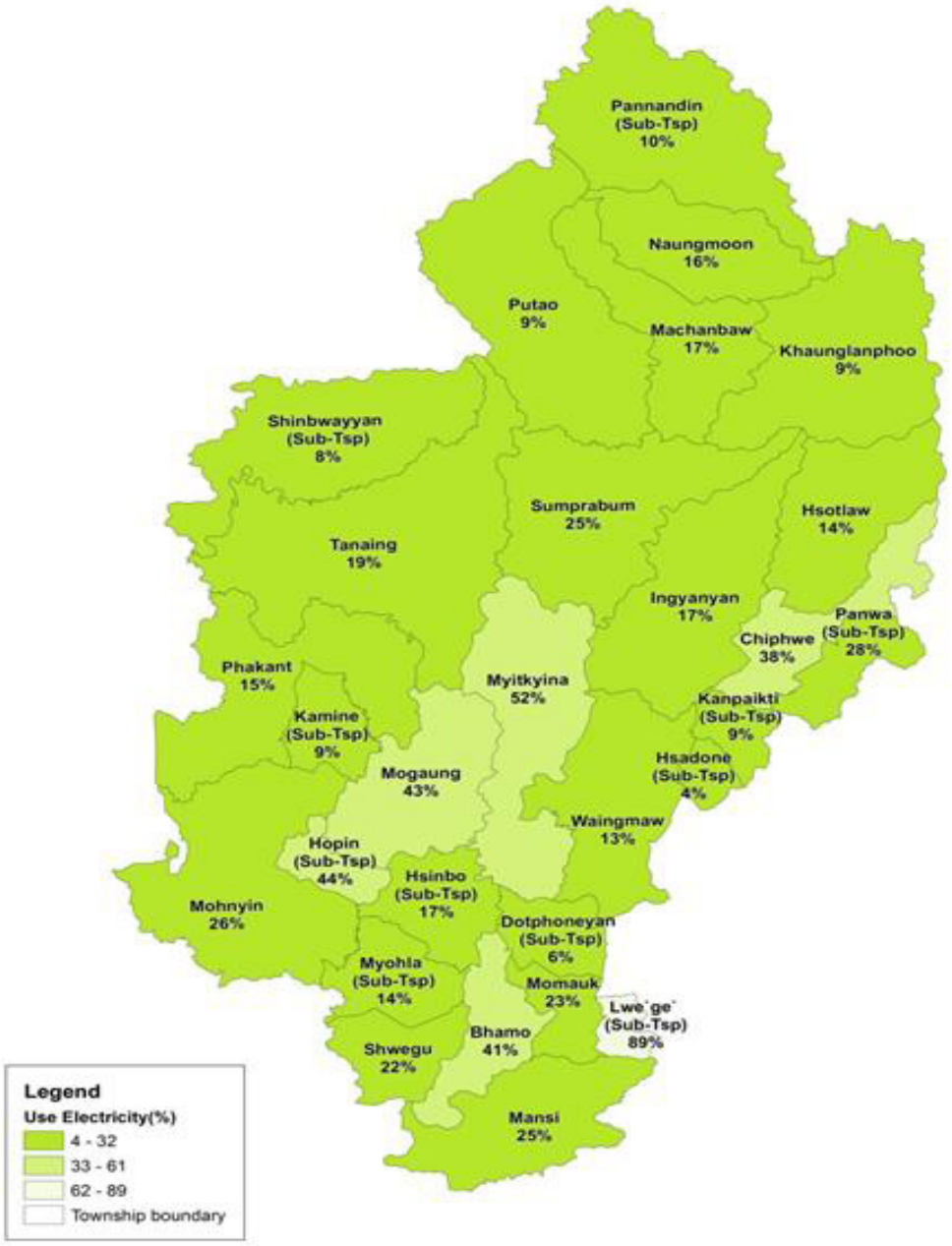
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		3.6	1.8	4.0
Tube well, borehole		0.1	-	0.1
Protected well/ Spring		-	-	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.2	0.6	0.1
Total improved drinking water		*3.9*	*2.4*	*4.2*
Unprotected well/Spring		0.2	-	0.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.2	0.3	0.1
River/stream/ canal		8.9	1.8	10.4
Waterfall/ Rain water		86.6	95.5	84.9
Other		0.2	-	0.2
Total unimproved drinking water		*96.1*	*97.6*	*95.8*
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**1,931**	**329**	**1,602**

- In Chiphwe Township, 3.9 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion of households in Chiphwe Township use improved sources of drinking water belongs to the range of (0-32) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 86.6 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 8.9 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 96.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 95.8 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%
Kachin State	:	30.3%
Myitkyina District	:	36.3%
Chiphwe Township	:	38.1%

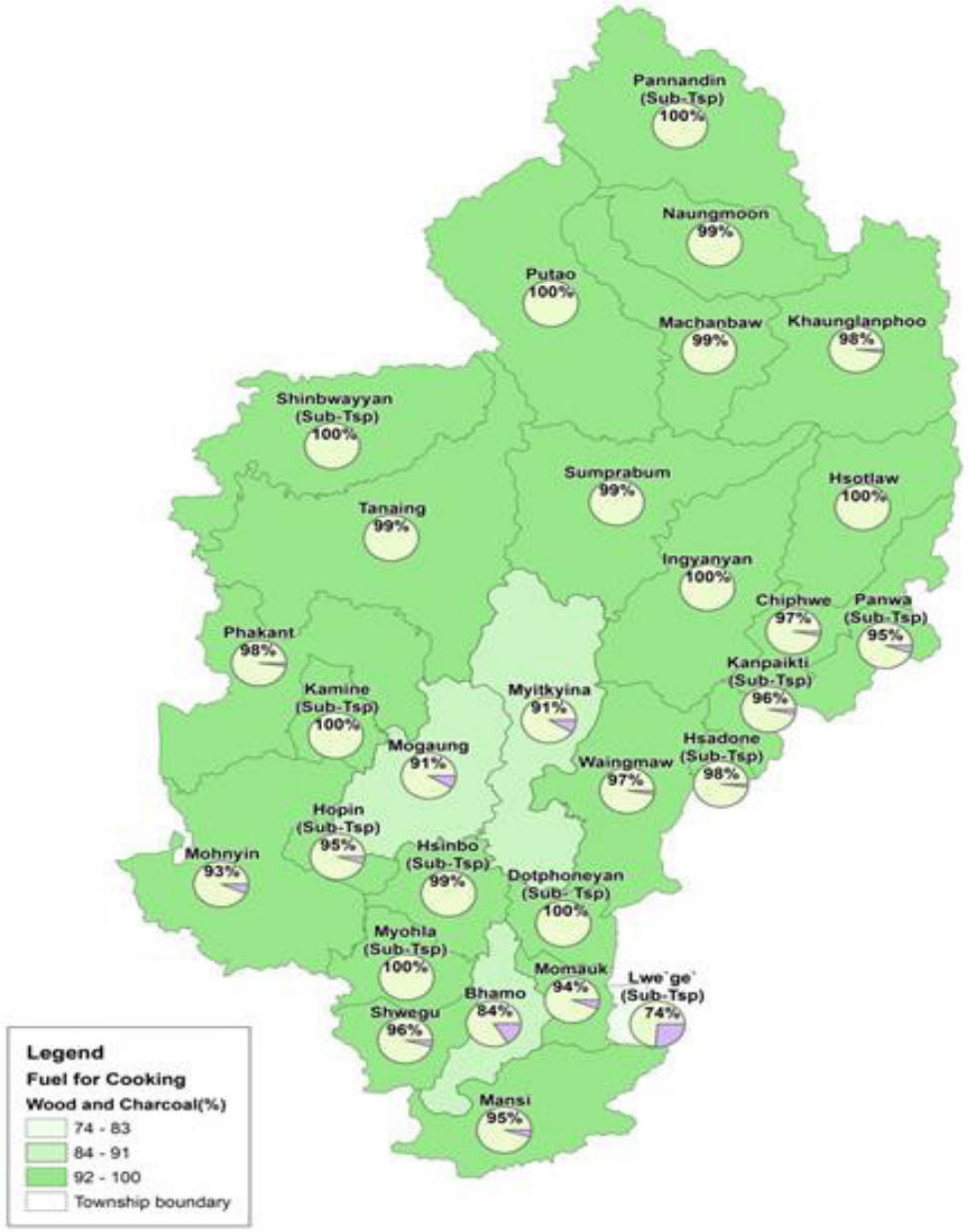
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		38.1	53.2	35.0
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
Candle		43.9	23.7	48.0
Battery		0.3	-	0.3
Generator (private)		0.2	-	0.2
Water mill (private)		14.5	23.1	12.7
Solar system/energy		0.3	-	0.4
Other		2.6	-	3.1
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**1,931**	**329**	**1,602**

- In Chiphwe Township, 38.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion of electricity use belongs to (33-61) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kachin State is 30.3 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 43.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 48.0 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Kachin State	: 93.7%
Myitkyina District	: 93.9%
Chiphwe Township	: 96.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.1	4.0	2.9
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		0.3	-	0.4
Firewood		96.1	93.6	96.6
Charcoal		0.5	2.1	0.2
Coal		-	-	-
Other		0.1	0.3	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**1,931**	**329**	**1,602**

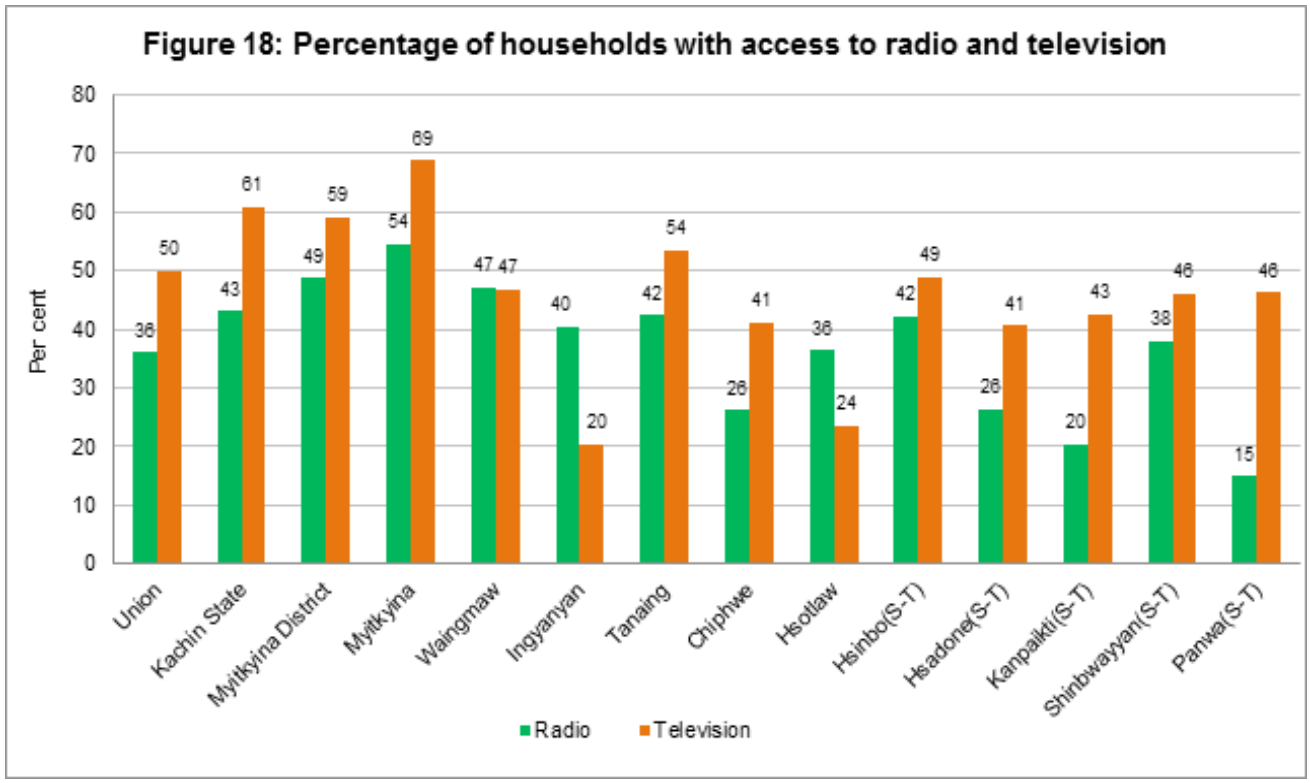
- In Chiphwe Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 96.1 per cent using firewood and 0.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 3.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood (96.6%) and charcoal (0.2%).

Communication and related amenities

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

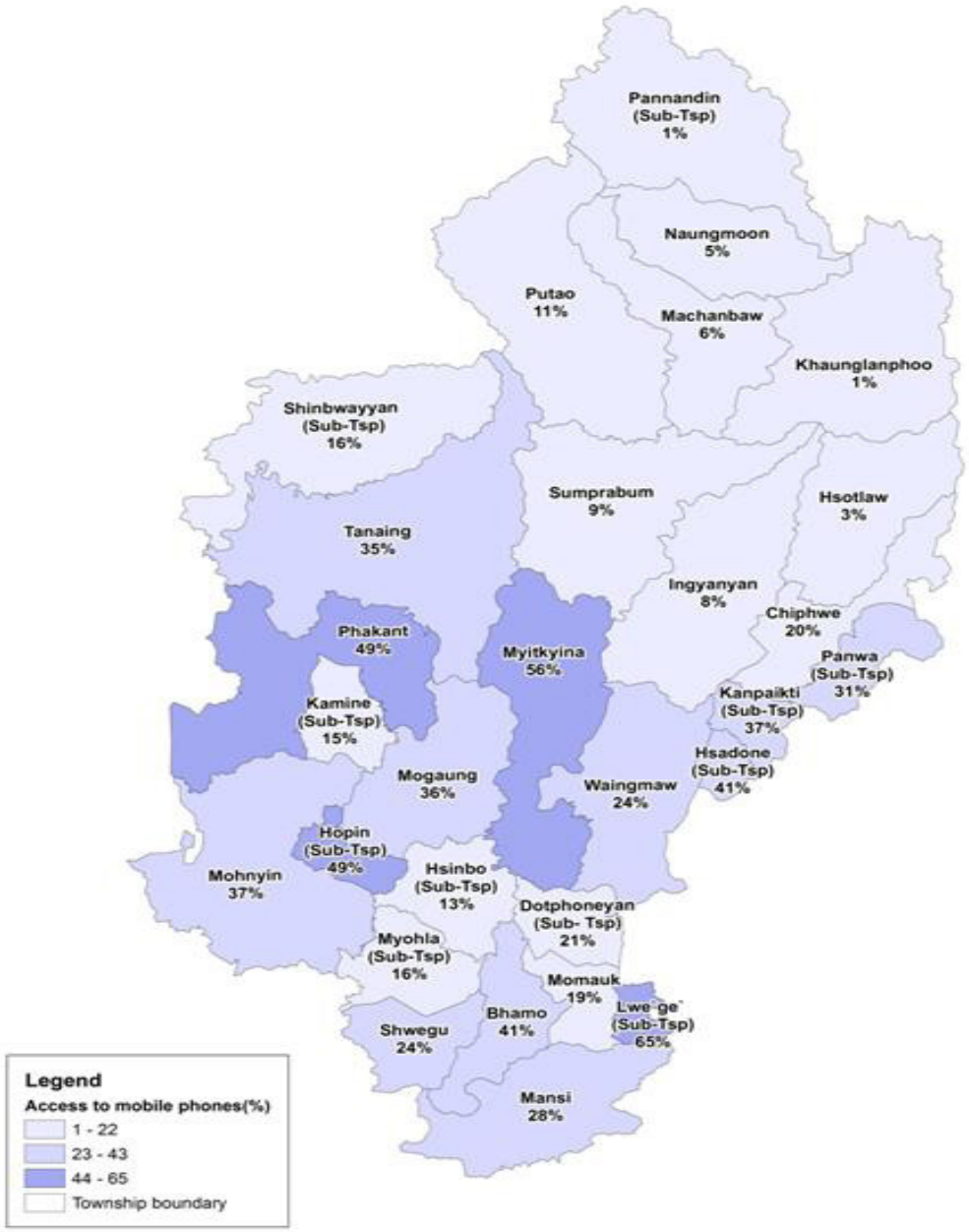
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	1,931	26.2	41.2	2.6	20.1	1.6	0.2	41.2	0.1
Urban	329	41.0	52.3	4.9	17.3	4.3	-	33.1	-
Rural	1,602	23.1	39.0	2.1	20.7	1.0	0.2	42.8	0.1

- Some 41.2 per cent of the households in Chiphwe Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 52.3 per cent of households in urban areas and 39.0 per cent of households in rural areas have access to television, and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.



- In Chiphwe Township, 41.2 per cent of the households having a television and about one in four households (26.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	:	32.9%
Kachin State	:	37.5%
Myitkyina District	:	42.9%
Chiphwe Township	:	20.1%

- Only 20.1 per cent of the households in Chiphwe Township reported having mobile phones. In Kachin State 37.5 per cent of the households have mobile phones.

Transportation items

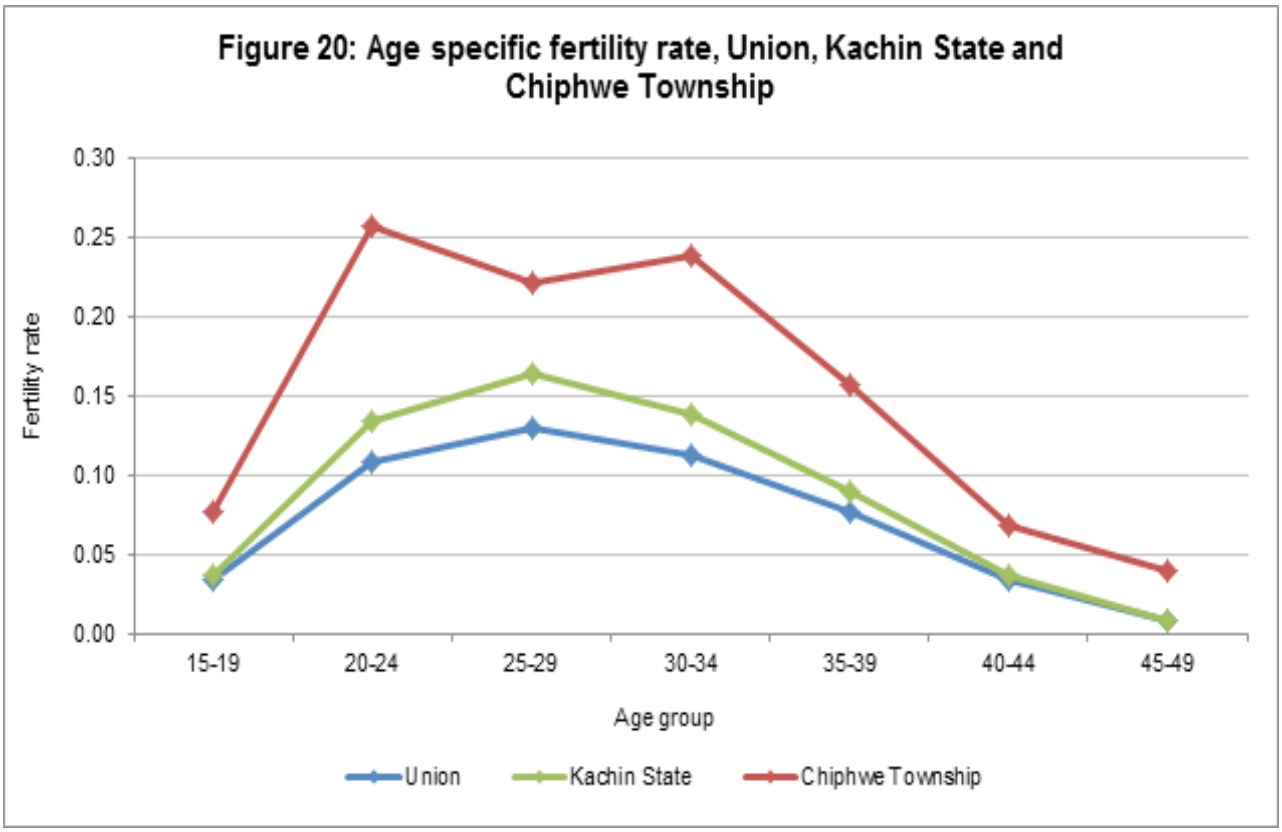
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Kachin State	269,365	10,911	188,959	94,853	14,759	10,977	6,252	70,938
Urban	95,859	5,765	75,218	44,841	2,780	1,683	1,249	10,459
Rural	173,506	5,146	113,741	50,012	11,979	9,294	5,003	60,479
Myitkyina District	88,643	4,103	62,774	32,469	1,882	1,879	1,504	15,537
Urban	50,264	3,440	40,587	24,094	969	611	744	4,547
Rural	38,379	663	22,187	8,375	913	1,268	760	10,990
Chiphwe Township	1,931	46	1,055	34	37	2	2	78
Urban	329	5	148	12	10	-	-	11
Rural	1,602	41	907	22	27	2	2	67

- In Chiphwe Township, 54.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 4.0 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.

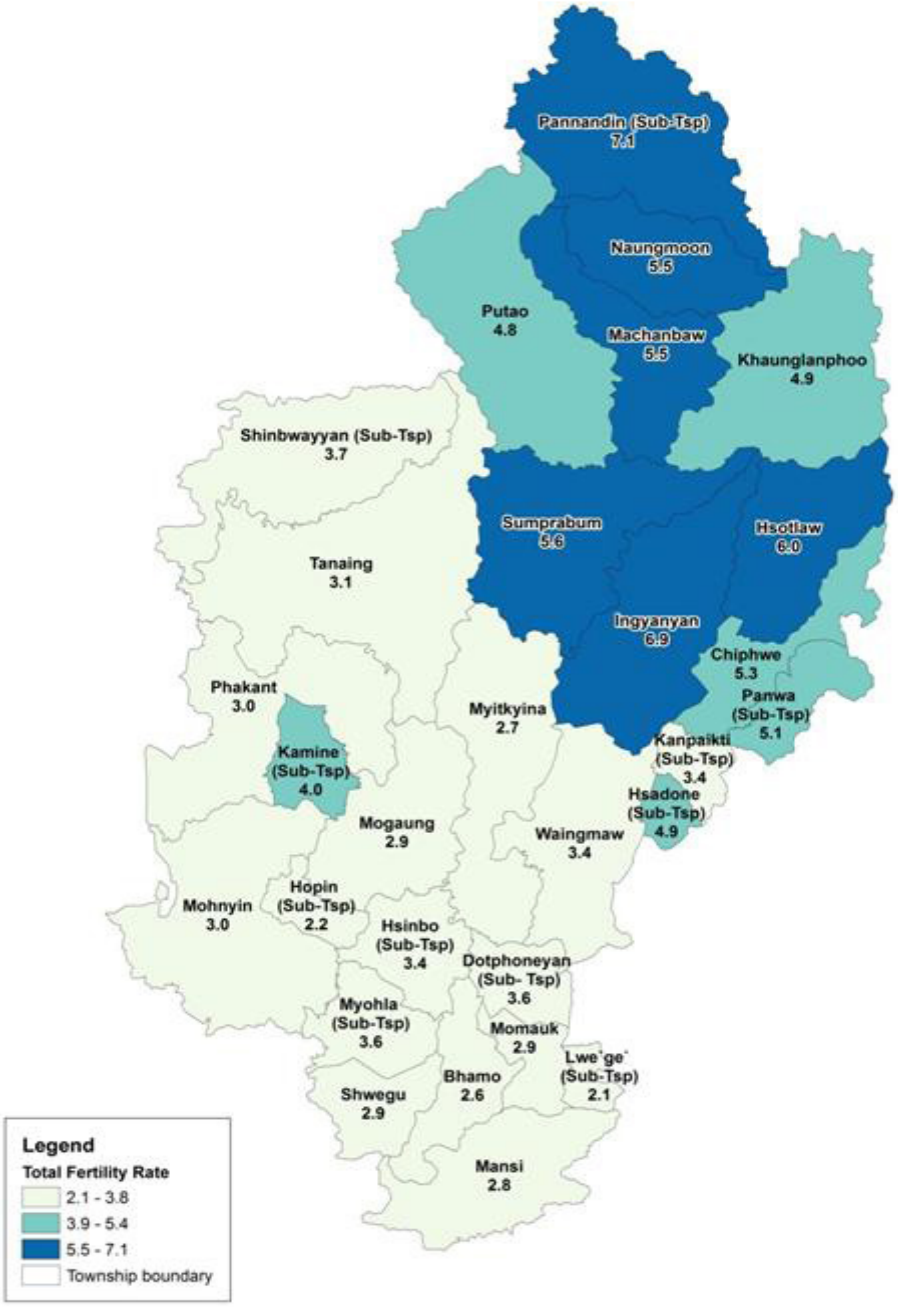
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

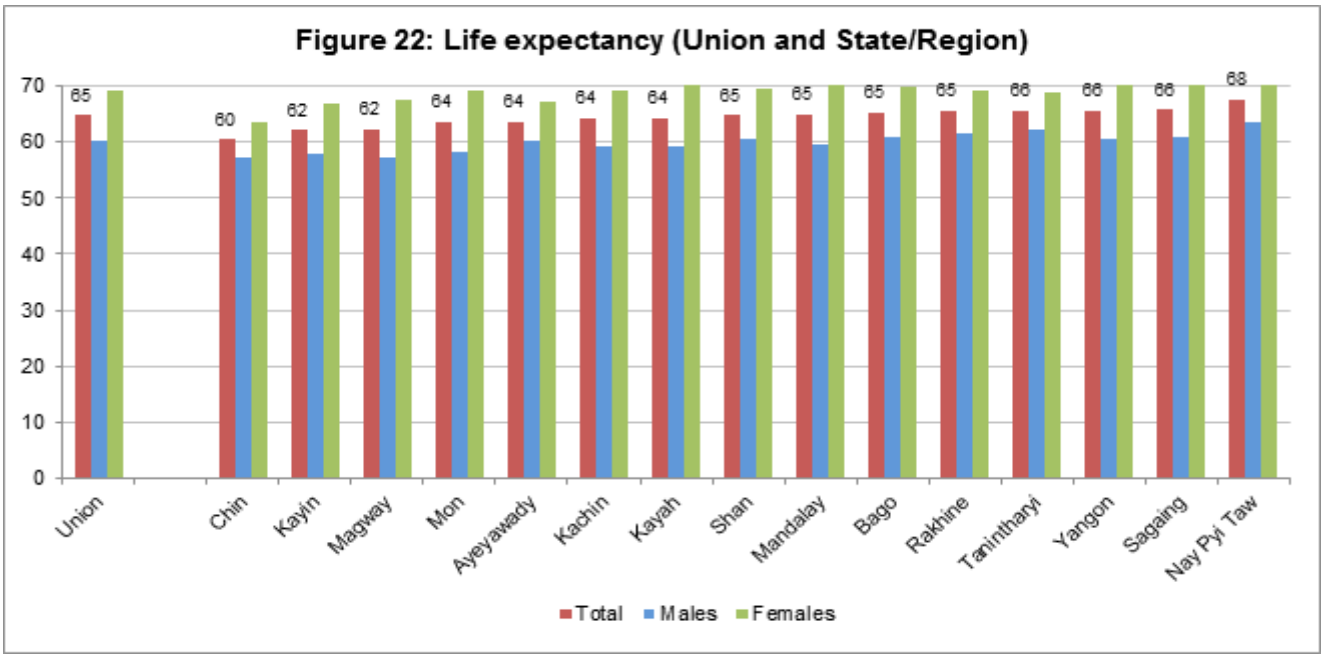


- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 5.3 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

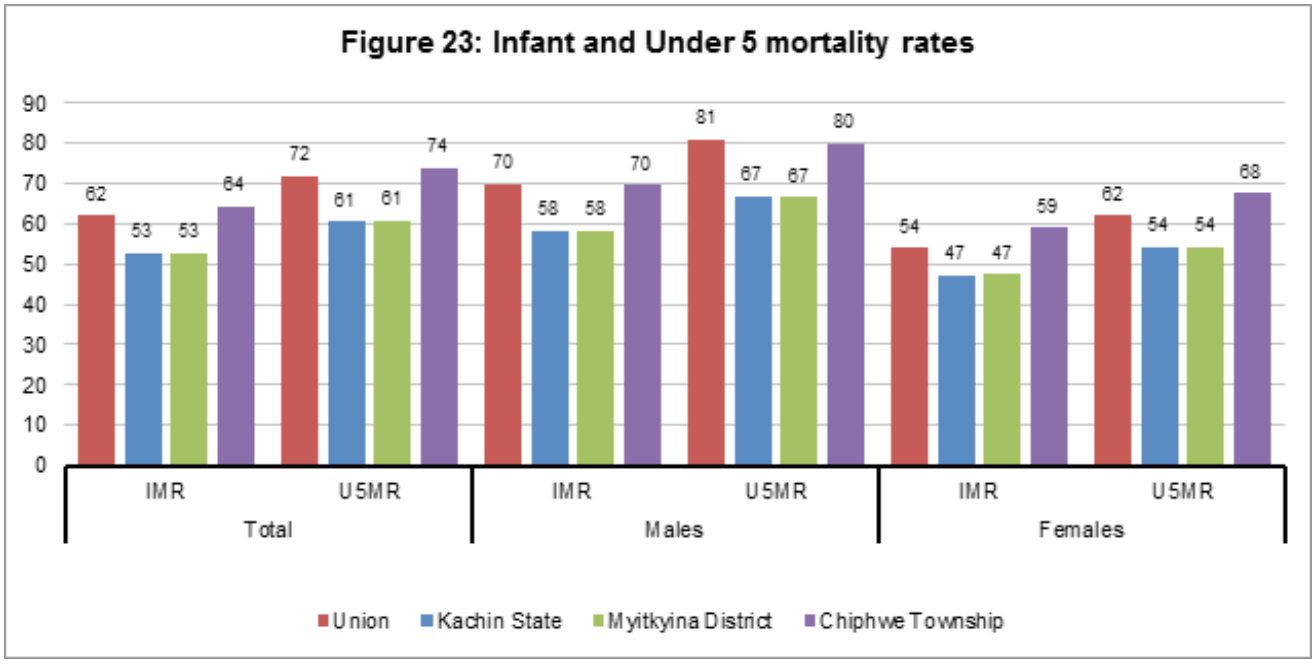


Union	:	2.5
Kachin State	:	3.0
Myitkyina District	:	3.1
Chiphwe Township	:	5.3

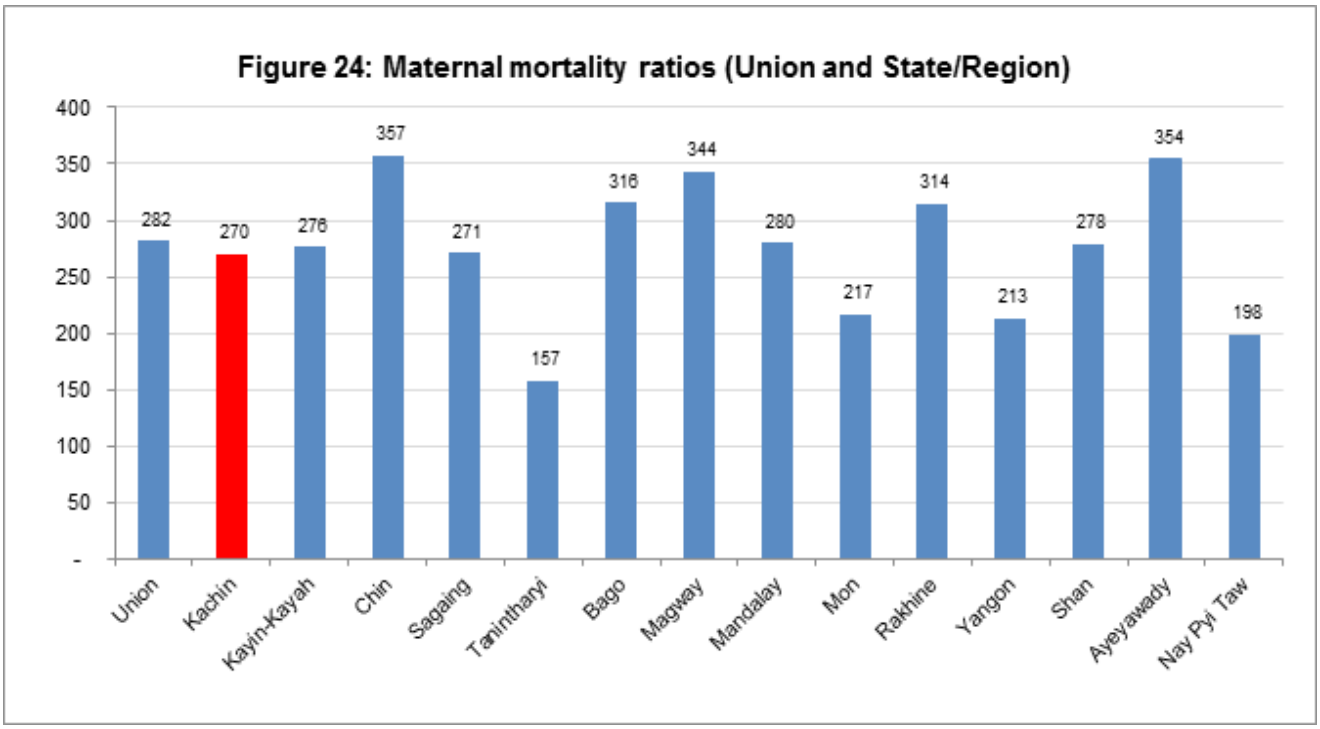


- The expectation of life at birth in Kachin State is 64.2 years and is slightly lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.3 years is higher than that of the males at 59.4 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myitkyina District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Myitkyina District is 53 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 61 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Chiphwe Township are higher than those in Kachin State and Myitkyina District. The Infant mortality in Chiphwe Township is 64 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 74 per 1,000 live births.



- In Kachin State, there are 270 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Kachin State is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

Population: The population in this report corresponds to the de-facto population of Myanmar on Census Night (see below).

Census Night: The night between the 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

Rural area: Areas classified by the Department of General Administration (GAD) as village tracts. Generally these are areas with low population density and a land use which is predominantly agricultural.

Urban area: Areas classified by the GAD as wards. Generally these areas have an increased density of building structures, population and better infrastructural development.

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km^2). 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);

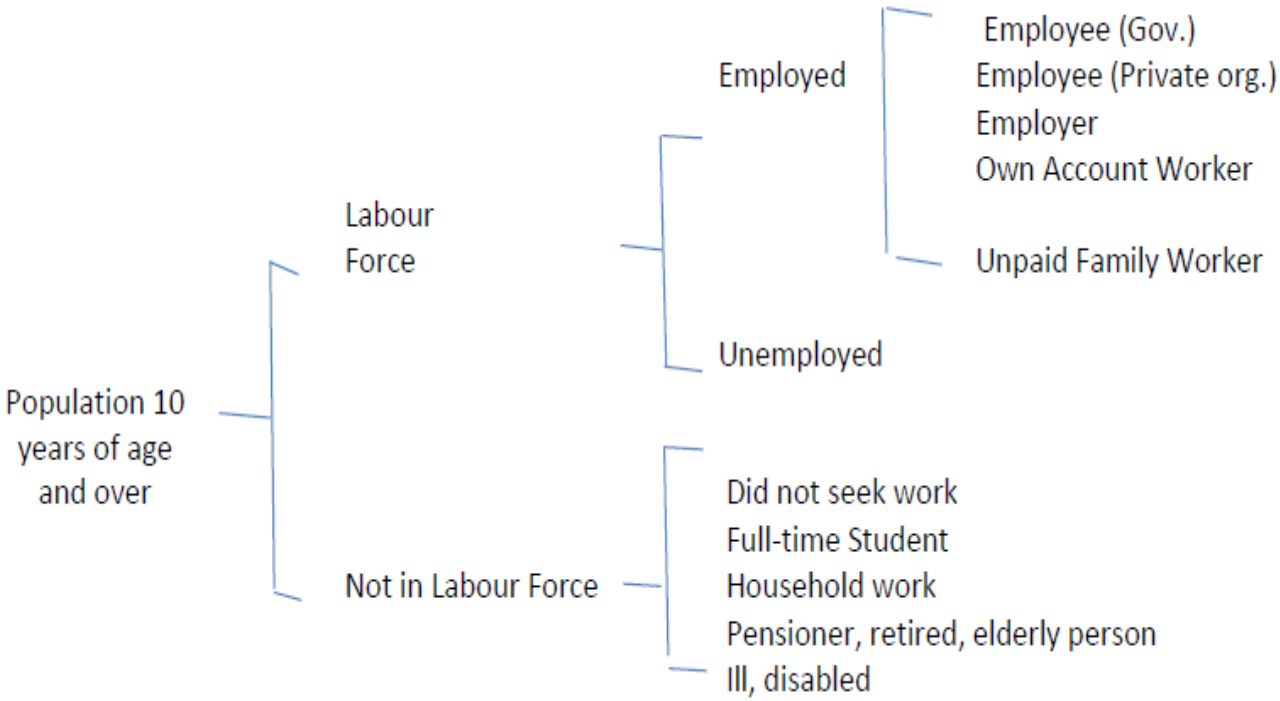
(b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);

(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