THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

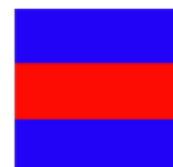# KACHIN STATE, MYITKYINA DISTRICT

Panwa Sub-Township Report

Department of Population
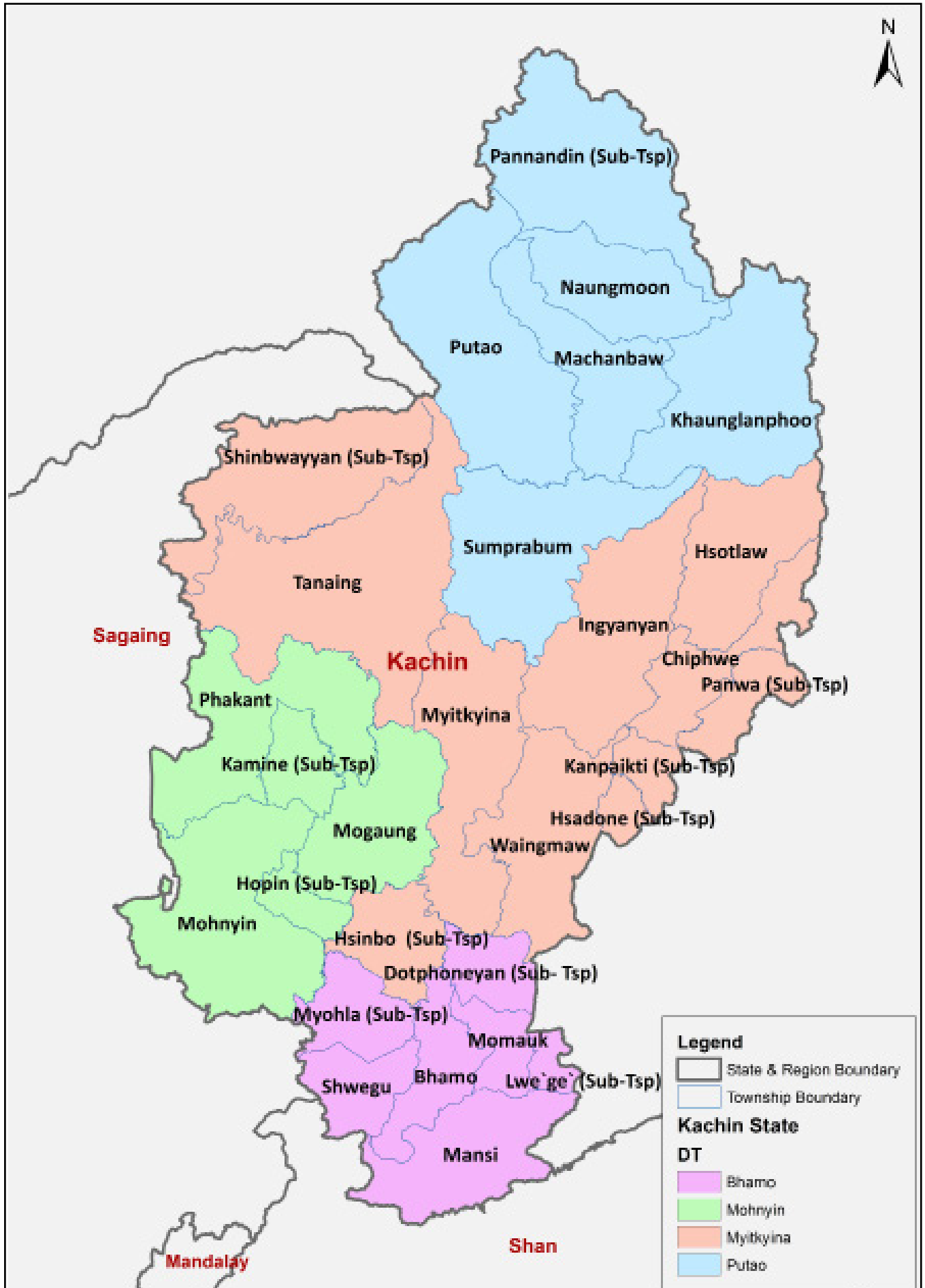
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Kachin State, Myitkyina District

Panwa Sub-Township Report

Figure 1: Map of Kachin State, showing the townships

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp)

Naungmoon

Putao

Machanbaw

Khaunglanphoo

Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp)

Sumprabum

Hsotlaw

Tanaing

Sagaing

Ingyanyan

Kachin

Chiphwe

Panwa (Sub-Tsp)

Phakant

Myitkyina

Kamine (Sub-Tsp)

Kanpaikti (Sub-Tsp)

Mogaung

Hsadone (Sub-Tsp)

Waingmaw

Hopin (Sub-Tsp)

Mohnyin

Hsinbo (Sub-Tsp)

Dotphoneyan (Sub- Tsp)

Myohla (Sub-Tsp)

Momauk

Shwegu

Bhamo

Lwe`ge` (Sub-Tsp)

Mansi

Shan

Mandalay

Legend

State & Region Boundary

Township Boundary

Kachin State

DT

Bhamo

Mohnyin

Myitkyina

Putao

Panwa Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	8,736 [2]
Population males	4,469 (51.2%)
Population females	4,267 (48.8%)
Percentage of urban population	14.0%
Area (Km²)	1,115.6 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	7.8 persons
Median age	19.1 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	7
Number of private households	1,375
Percentage of female headed households	21.1%
Mean household size	6.0 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	40.4%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	56.6%
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.0%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	76.7
Child dependency ratio	71.3
Old dependency ratio	5.4
Ageing index	7.5
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	105
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	57.5%
Male	65.8%
Female	49.3%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	298	3.4
Walking	177	2.0
Seeing	170	1.9
Hearing	114	1.3
Remembering	115	1.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	3,375	52.5
Associate Scrutiny	-	-
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1
National Registration	27	0.4
Religious	*	< 0.1
Temporary Registration	*	0.2
Foreign Registration	59	0.9
Foreign Passport	28	0.4
None	2,917	45.4

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	72.9%	87.4%	56.7%
Unemployment rate	10.5%	11.8%	8.3%
Employment to population ratio	65.3%	77.1%	52.0%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	1,229	89.4
Renter	80	5.8
Provided free (individually)	*	1.2
Government quarters	42	3.1
Private company quarters	*	0.5
Other	*	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		4.7%
Bamboo	8.1%	1.6%	0.1%
Earth	0.3%	12.1%	
Wood	80.7%	63.6%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		30.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	10.0%	22.3%	64.1%
Other	-	0.3%	0.8%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	62	4.5
LPG	*	0.1
Kerosene	-	-
Biogas	*	0.3
Firewood	1,282	93.2
Charcoal	20	1.5
Coal	*	0.1
Other	*	0.4

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	381	27.7
Kerosene	-	-
Candle	414	30.1
Battery	*	0.1
Generator (private)	*	0.4
Water mill (private)	373	27.1
Solar system/energy	*	0.1
Other	199	14.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	67	4.9
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	*	1.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.8
Total Improved Water Sources	*93*	*6.8*
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	60	4.4
Waterfall/rainwater	1,215	88.4
Other	-	-
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,282*	*93.2*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	67	4.9
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	60	4.4
Waterfall/rainwater	1,239	90.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	412	30.0
Total Improved Sanitation	*425*	*30.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	522	38.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	197	14.3
Other	24	1.7
None	207	15.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	204	14.8
Television	635	46.2
Landline phone	*	1.0
Mobile phone	423	30.8
Computer	28	2.0
Internet at home	*	0.5
Households with none of the items	658	47.9
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	179	13.0
Motorcycle/Moped	682	49.6
Bicycle	*	1.1
4-Wheel tractor	*	1.2
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	53	3.9

Note: [1] Population figures for Panwa 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

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 Panwa Sub-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 Panwa Sub-Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	8,736 *		
Males	4,469		
Females	4,267		
Sex ratio	105 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	14.0%		
Area (Km^2)	1,115.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	7.8 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	7		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	8,284	1,046	7,238
Number of conventional households	1,375	196	1,179
Mean household size	6.0 persons ***		

- In Panwa Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 105 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (14.0%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Panwa Sub-Township is 8 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 6.0 persons living in each household in Panwa Sub-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; Panwa Sub-Township (Myitkyina District, Kachin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**1,375**	**8,736**	**4,469**	**4,267**
	Ward	**196**	**1,223**	**623**	**600**
1	No(1)(W)	62	359	171	188
2	No(2)(W)	60	412	215	197
3	No(3)(W)	74	452	237	215
	Village Tract	**1,179**	**7,513**	**3,846**	**3,667**
1	Lang Jaw(VT)	329	2,313	1,235	1,078
2	Bawm Myan(VT)	45	267	135	132
3	La Gwi(VT)	129	767	374	393
4	Hpa Re(VT)	143	940	488	452
5	Shi Kyang(VT)	132	923	468	455
6	Gawt Yum(VT)	93	492	245	247
7	Hpi Maw(VT)	308	1,811	901	910

| Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Panwa Sub-Township | Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Panwa Sub-Township |

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Panwa Sub-Township
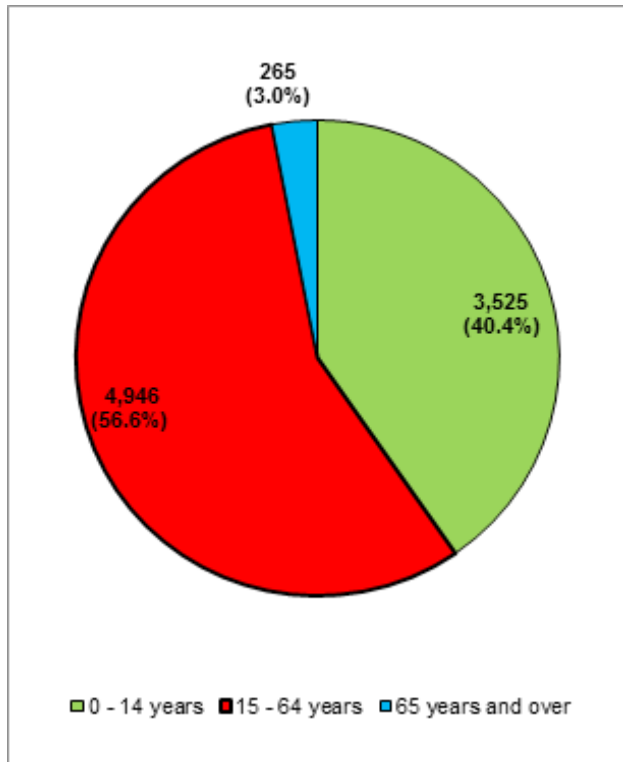
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Panwa Sub-Township

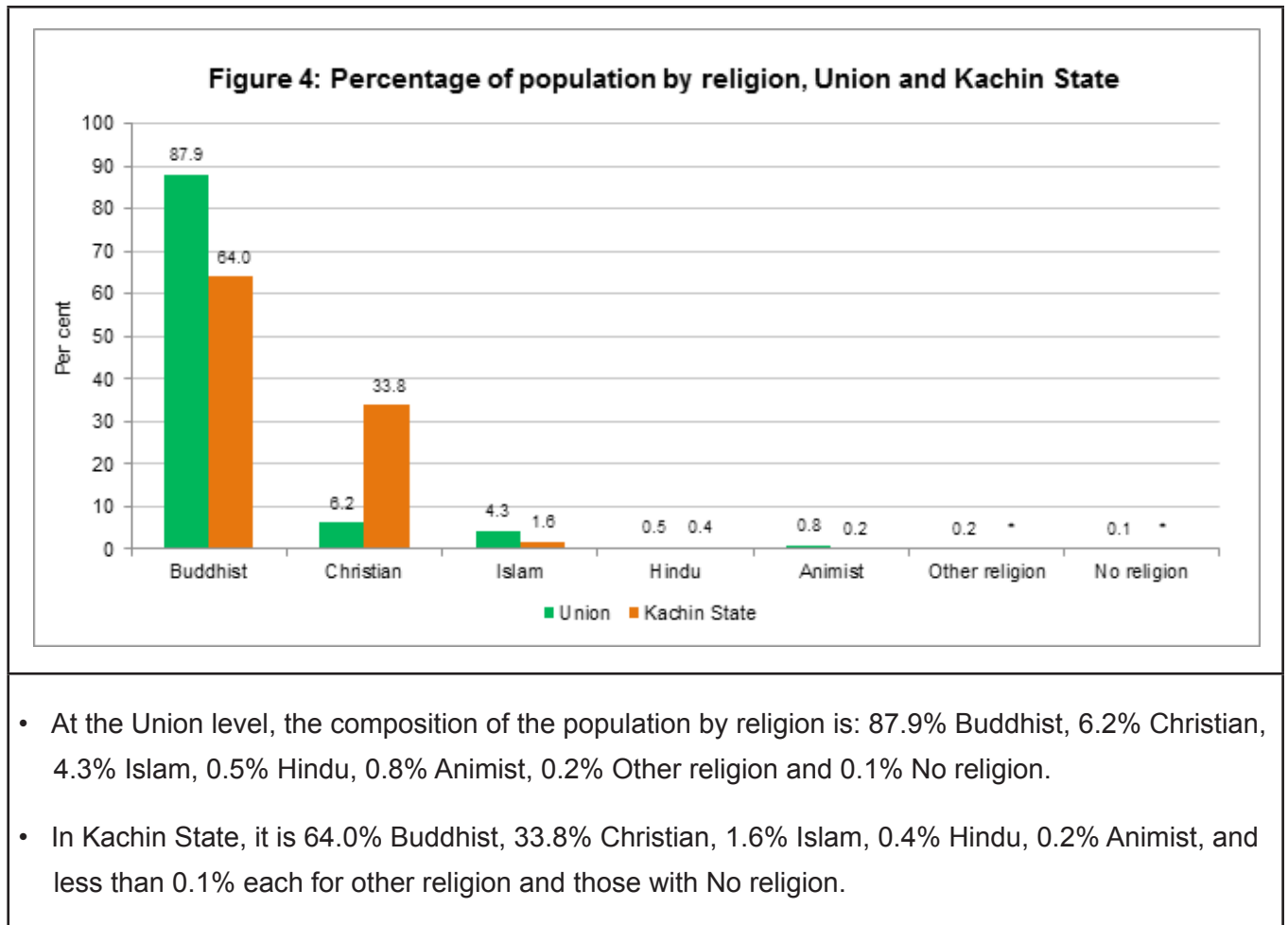| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	8,736	4,469	4,267
0 - 4	1,128	549	579
5 - 9	1,184	571	613
10 - 14	1,213	621	592
15 - 19	991	519	472
20 - 24	865	463	402
25 - 29	726	412	314
30 - 34	562	313	249
35 - 39	460	248	212
40 - 44	392	200	192
45 - 49	298	145	153
50 - 54	281	137	144
55 - 59	198	101	97
60 - 64	173	77	96
65 - 69	84	42	42
70 - 74	68	30	38
75 - 79	33	13	20
80 - 84	35	13	22
85 - 89	12	4	8
90 +	33	11	22

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Panwa Sub-Township is 56.6 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Kachin State, Myitkyina District and Panwa Sub-Township)
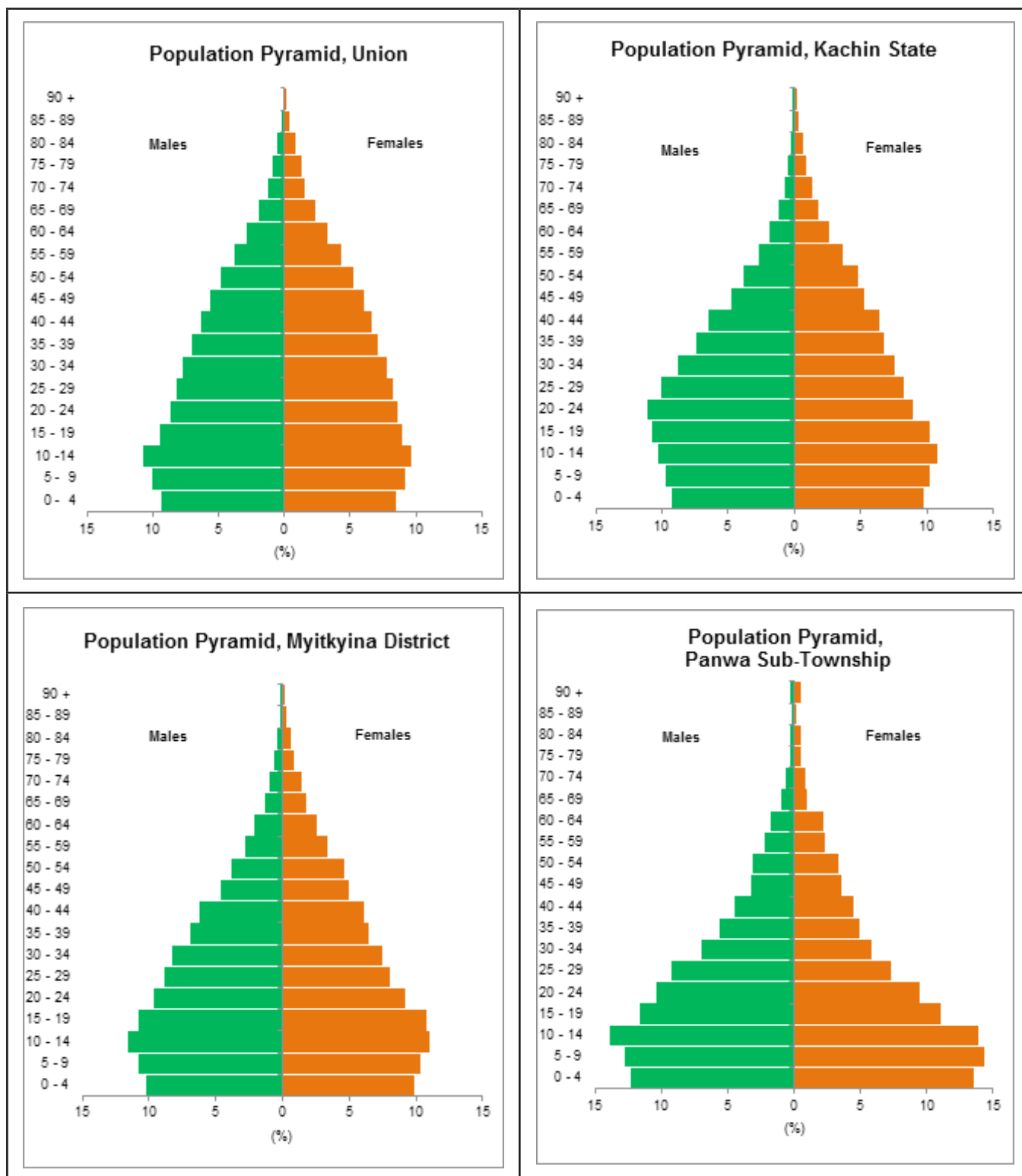
- In Panwa Sub-Township, the population is noticeably lower in age groups 0-4 and 5-9. It has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Panwa Sub-Township.

- There are noticeably more males than females in age group 25-29.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Kachin State

- 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.
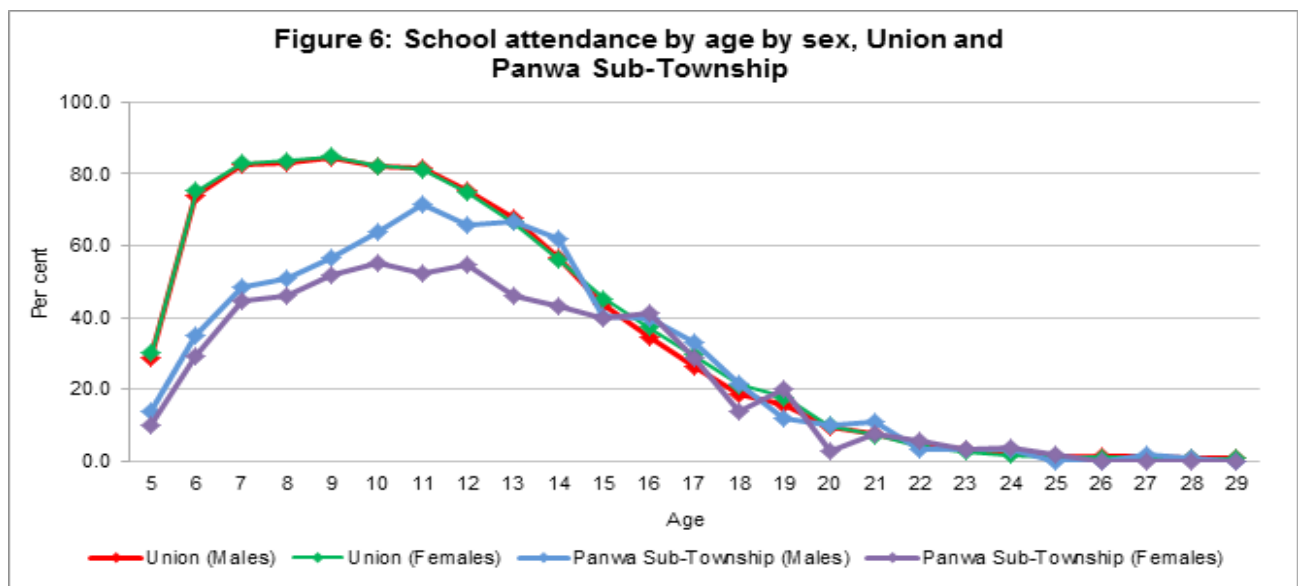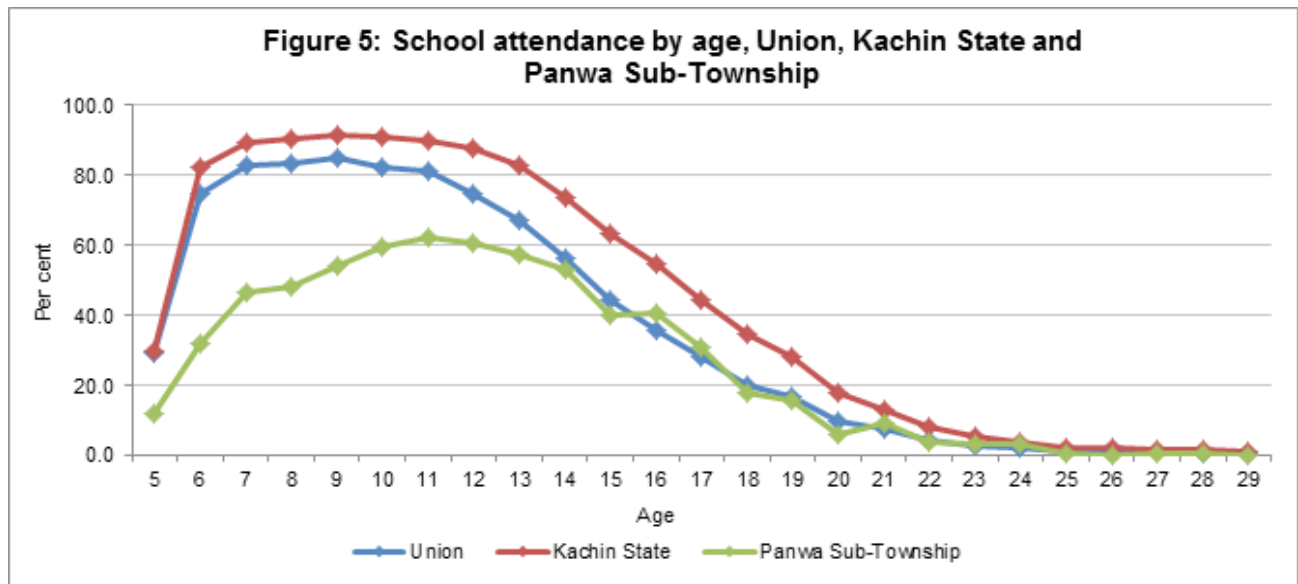
Note: * Less than 0.1 percent.

(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	210	108	102	25	15	10
6	264	131	133	85	46	39
7	219	103	116	102	50	52
8	288	138	150	139	70	69
9	200	90	110	108	51	57
10	283	135	148	168	86	82
11	198	99	99	123	71	52
12	253	129	124	153	85	68
13	225	123	102	129	82	47
14	247	133	114	131	82	49
15	195	92	103	78	37	41
16	190	95	95	77	38	39
17	174	91	83	54	30	24
18	215	115	100	39	25	14
19	150	75	75	24	9	15
20	209	101	108	13	10	3
21	129	63	66	12	7	5
22	145	91	54	6	3	3
23	129	65	64	4	2	2
24	141	59	82	5	2	3
25	126	75	51	1	-	1
26	131	69	62	-	-	-
27	116	49	67	1	1	-
28	169	88	81	1	1	-
29	88	50	38	-	-	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kachin State and Panwa Sub-Township

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

- School attendance in Panwa Sub-Township drops after age 14 for males and after age 17 for females.

- The school attendance of males and females in Panwa Sub-Township is fluctuated.

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

Pannandin (Sub-Tsp) 81%

Naungmoon 92%

Putao 88%

Machanbaw 87%

Khaunglanphoo 81%

Shinbwayyan (Sub-Tsp) 83%

Sumprabum 77%

Hsotlaw 73%

Tanaing 87%

Ingyanyan 81%

Phakant 95%

Myitkyina 94%

Chiphwe 63%

Panwa (Sub-Tsp) 58%

Kamine (Sub-Tsp) 92%

Kanpaikti (Sub-Tsp) 69%

Mogaung 93%

Hsadone (Sub-Tsp) 80%

Waingmaw 83%

Hopin (Sub-Tsp) 96%

Hsinbo (Sub-Tsp) 94%

Mohnyin 95%

Dotphoneyan (Sub-Tsp) 78%

Myohla (Sub-Tsp) 96%

Momauk 85%

Bhamo 95%

Lwe`ge` (Sub-Tsp) 77%

Shwegu 97%

Mansi 89%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 58 - 71
- 72 - 84
- 85 - 97
- Township boundary

Union : 89.5%

Kachin State : 91.7%

Myitkyina District : 89.0%

Panwa Sub-Township : 57.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,677	76.2
Males	847	81.7
Females	830	70.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Panwa Sub-Township is 57.5 per cent. It is considerably lower than the literacy rates of Kachin State (91.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 49.3 per cent and for the males it is 65.8 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 76.2 per cent with 70.6 per cent for females and 81.7 per cent for males.

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

|	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	3,355	1,881	56.1	412	197	394	306	7	145	5	2	6
Urban	573	112	19.5	48	50	120	154	6	78	3	2	-
Rural	2,782	1,769	63.6	364	147	274	152	1	67	2	0	6
Males	1,746	812	46.5	266	112	256	186	6	101	2	1	4
Females	1,609	1,069	66.4	146	85	138	120	1	44	3	1	2

- Some 56.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 63.6 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 46.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 66.4 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 5.9 per cent has completed primary school(grade 5) and only 4.3 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		
	Total	Males	Females
10-14	20.0	19.5	20.4
15 - 19	54.3	63.4	44.3
20 - 24	76.1	90.1	60.0
25 - 29	78.1	94.4	56.7
30 - 34	81.0	95.8	62.2
35 - 39	80.2	97.2	60.4
40 - 44	84.2	95.0	72.9
45 - 49	77.2	93.1	62.1
50 - 54	77.2	92.7	62.5
55 - 59	71.7	93.1	49.5
60 - 64	58.4	83.1	38.5
65 - 69	41.7	61.9	21.4
70 - 74	36.8	36.7	36.8
75+	17.7	24.4	13.9
15 - 24	64.4	76.0	51.5
15 - 64	72.9	87.4	56.7

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	38.4	37.2	39.7
15 - 24	21.0	22.5	18.4
15 - 64	10.5	11.8	8.3
65+	2.5	2.1	3.0

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
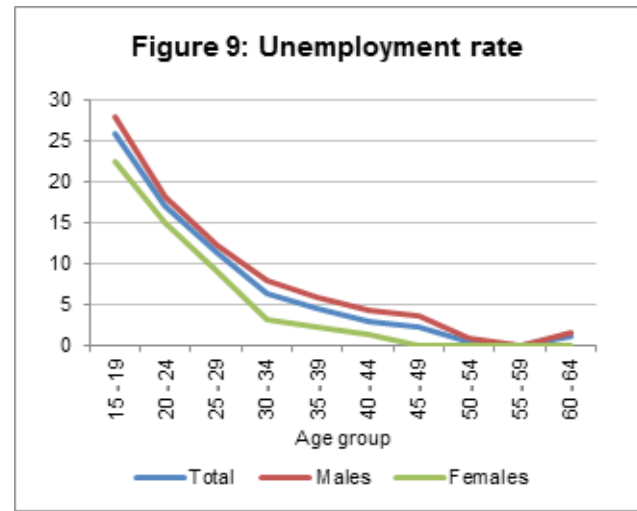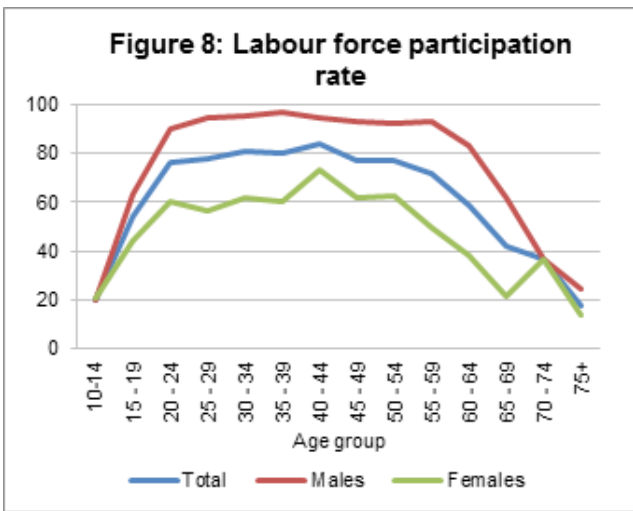
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Panwa Sub-Township is 72.9 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 56.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.4 per cent.

- In Panwa Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 20.0 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Panwa Sub-Township is 10.5 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (11.8%) and for females (8.3%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 18.4 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	2,495	2.2	41.2	36.7	7.3	3.4	9.1
Males	895	4.1	63.4	6.9	7.3	4.9	13.4
Females	1,600	1.1	28.9	53.4	7.4	2.5	6.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 63.4 per cent of males are full time students while 53.4 per cent of females are household workers.

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Table 8: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**2,840**	**1,686**	**1,154**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	22	17	5	0.8	1.0	0.4
Professionals	27	4	23	1.0	0.2	2.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	64	47	17	2.3	2.8	1.5
Clerical Support Workers	38	24	14	1.3	1.4	1.2
Services and Sales Workers	158	44	114	5.6	2.6	9.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,058	1,277	781	72.5	75.7	67.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	54	39	15	1.9	2.3	1.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	42	41	1	1.5	2.4	0.1
Elementary Occupations	143	106	37	5.0	6.3	3.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	234	87	147	8.2	5.2	12.7

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Kachin State and Panwa Sub-Township
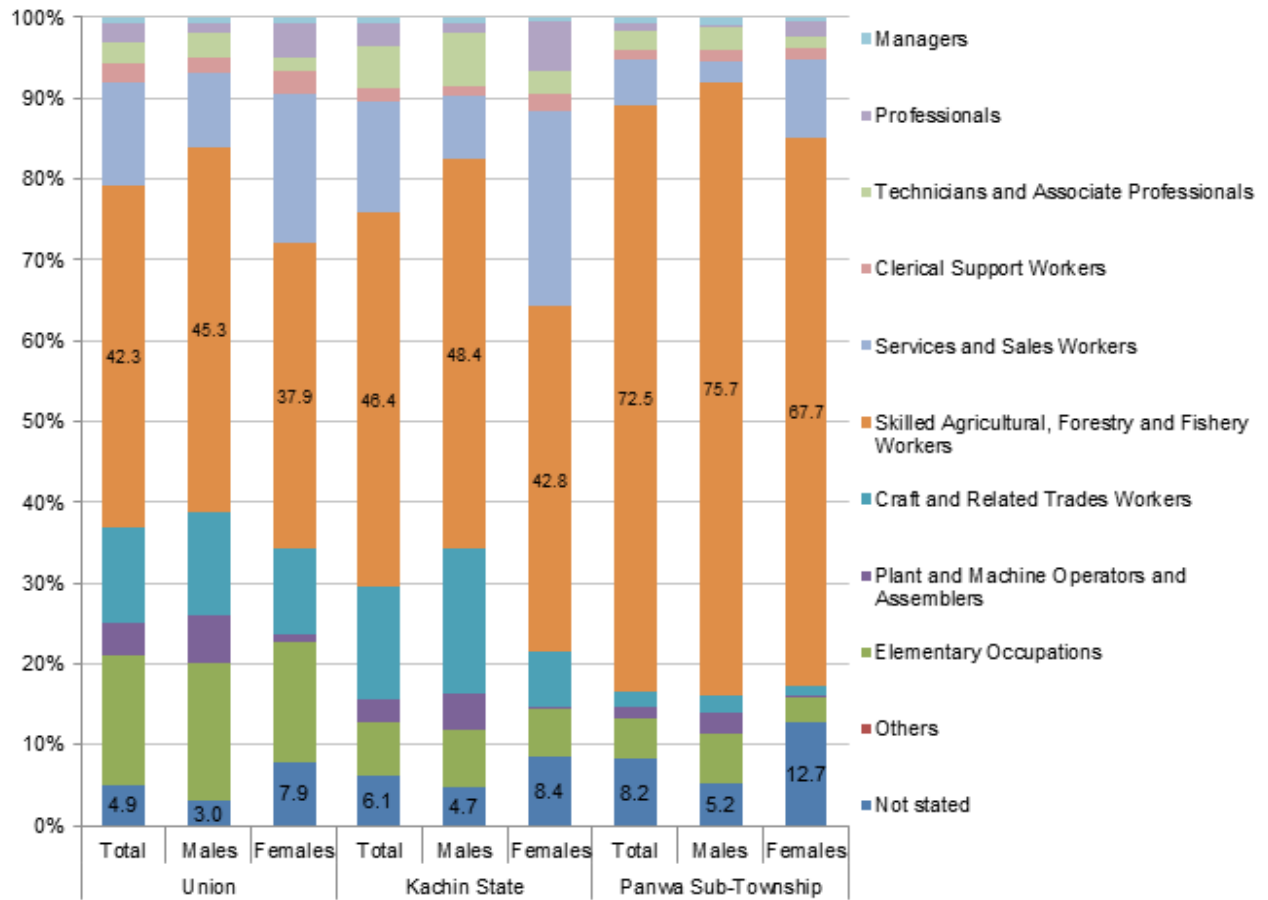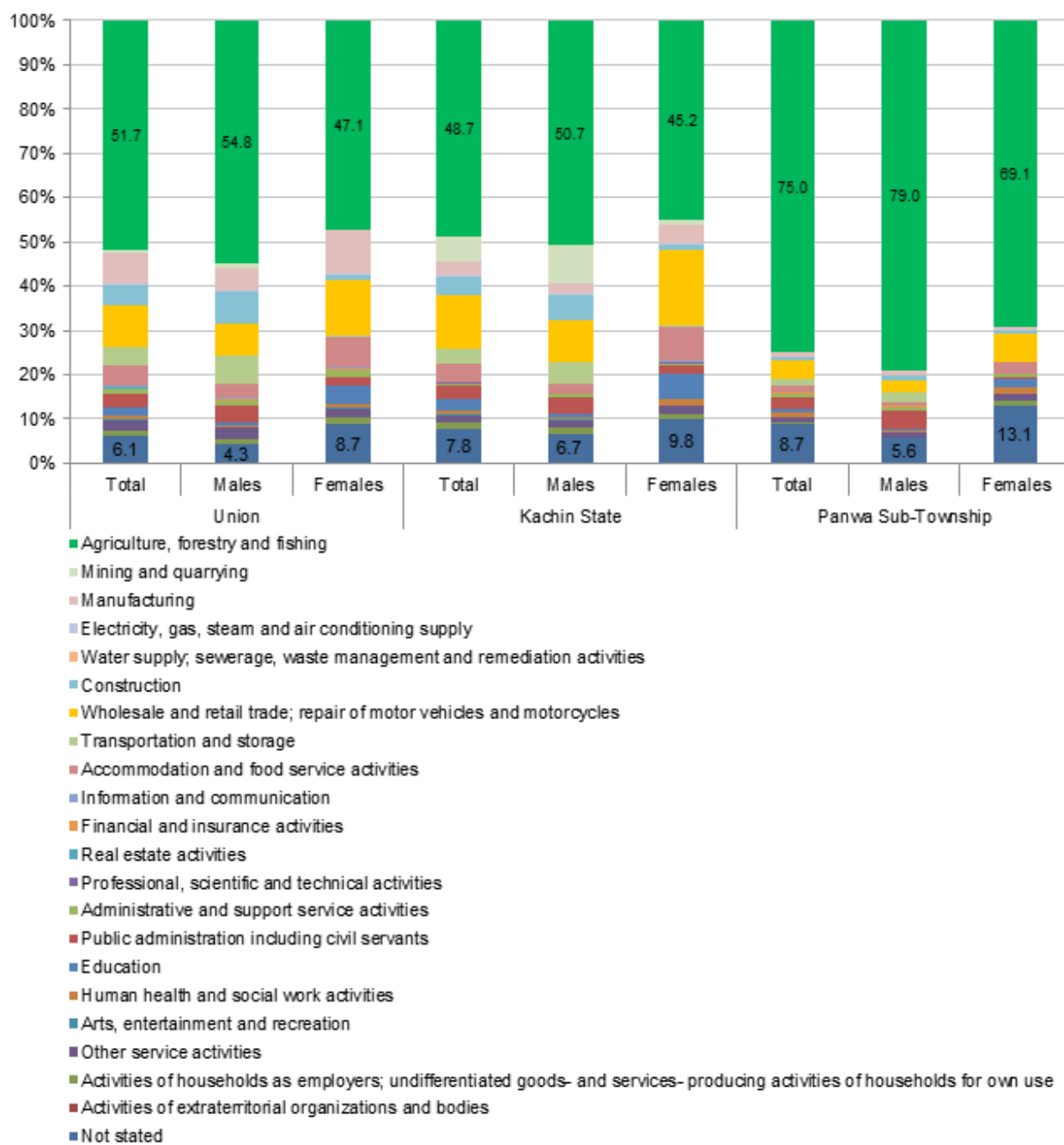
- In Panwa Sub-Township, 72.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 75.7 per cent of males and 67.7 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.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**2,840**	**1,686**	**1,154**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,129	1,332	797	75.0	79.0	69.1
Mining and quarrying	3	3	-	0.1	0.2	-
Manufacturing	28	17	11	1.0	1.0	1.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Construction	25	17	8	0.9	1.0	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	117	44	73	4.1	2.6	6.3
Transportation and storage	39	39	-	1.4	2.3	-
Accommodation and food service activities	44	13	31	1.5	0.8	2.7
Information and communication	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Financial and insurance activities	6	5	1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Real estate activities	1	-	1	*	-	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	20	13	7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Public administration including civil servants	78	71	7	2.7	4.2	0.6
Education	22	4	18	0.8	0.2	1.6
Human health and social work activities	26	8	18	0.9	0.5	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other service activities	35	18	17	1.2	1.1	1.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	15	3	12	0.5	0.2	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	246	95	151	8.7	5.6	13.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Panwa Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 75.0 per cent.

- There are 79.0 per cent of males and 69.1 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Kachin State, there is 48.7 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

(E)   Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	3,375	-	*	27	*	*	59	28	2,917
Urban	726	-	*	-	*	*	40	10	218
Rural	2,649	-	*	27	-	*	19	18	2,699
Males	1,800	-	*	11	*	*	39	16	1,471
Females	1,575	-	*	16	-	*	20	12	1,446

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
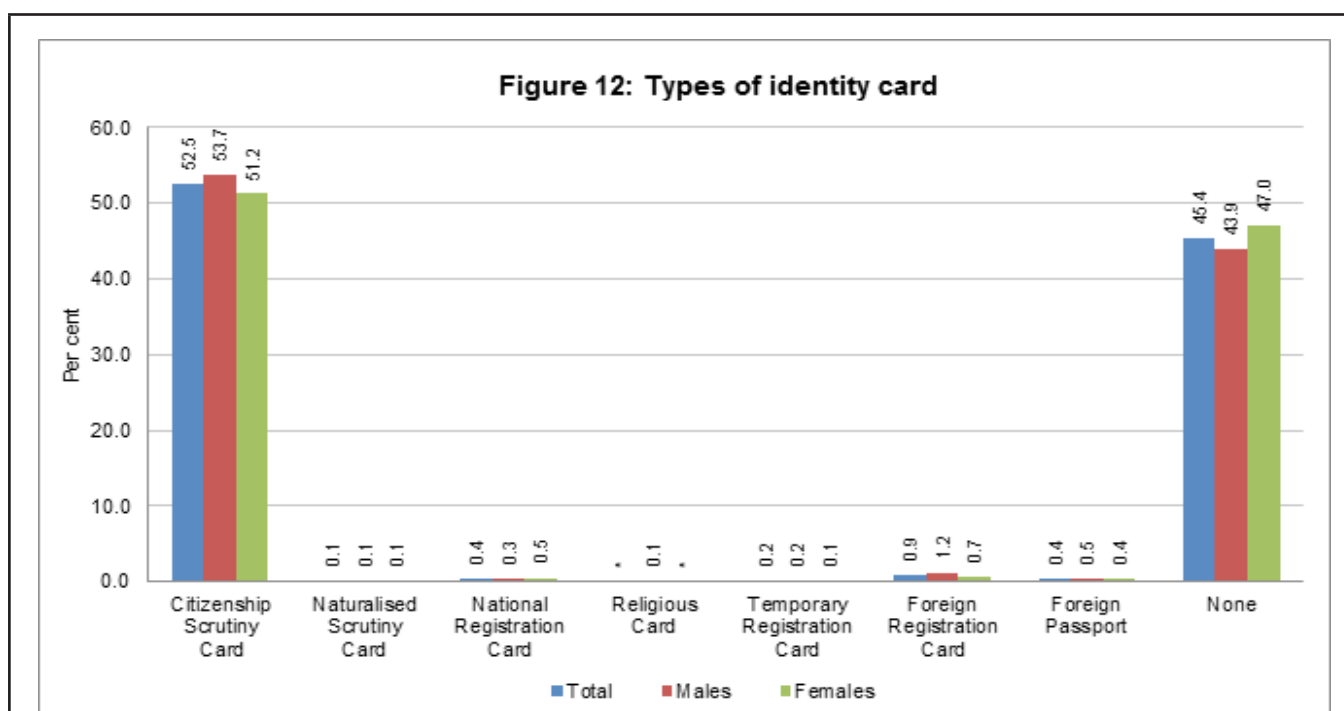
- In Panwa Sub-Township, 52.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 45.4 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 43.9 per cent of males and 47.0 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	**8,736**	**8,438**	**298**	**3.4**	**170**	**114**	**177**	**115**
0 - 14	3,525	3,510	15	0.4	4	2	7	4
15 - 64	4,946	4,768	178	3.6	85	59	97	54
65+	265	160	105	39.6	81	53	73	57
Males	**4,469**	**4,313**	**156**	**3.5**	**77**	**51**	**94**	**49**
0 - 14	1,741	1,732	9	0.5	2	1	4	4
15 - 64	2,615	2,507	108	4.1	45	33	63	27
65+	113	74	39	34.5	30	17	27	18
Females	**4,267**	**4,125**	**142**	**3.3**	**93**	**63**	**83**	**66**
0 - 14	1,784	1,778	6	0.3	2	1	3	-
15 - 64	2,331	2,261	70	3.0	40	26	34	27
65+	152	86	66	43.4	51	36	46	39

- Three in every 100 persons in Panwa Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more males than females have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably at elderly group age 65 and above.

- Difficulty with walking was the highest among all forms of disability followed by seeing.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

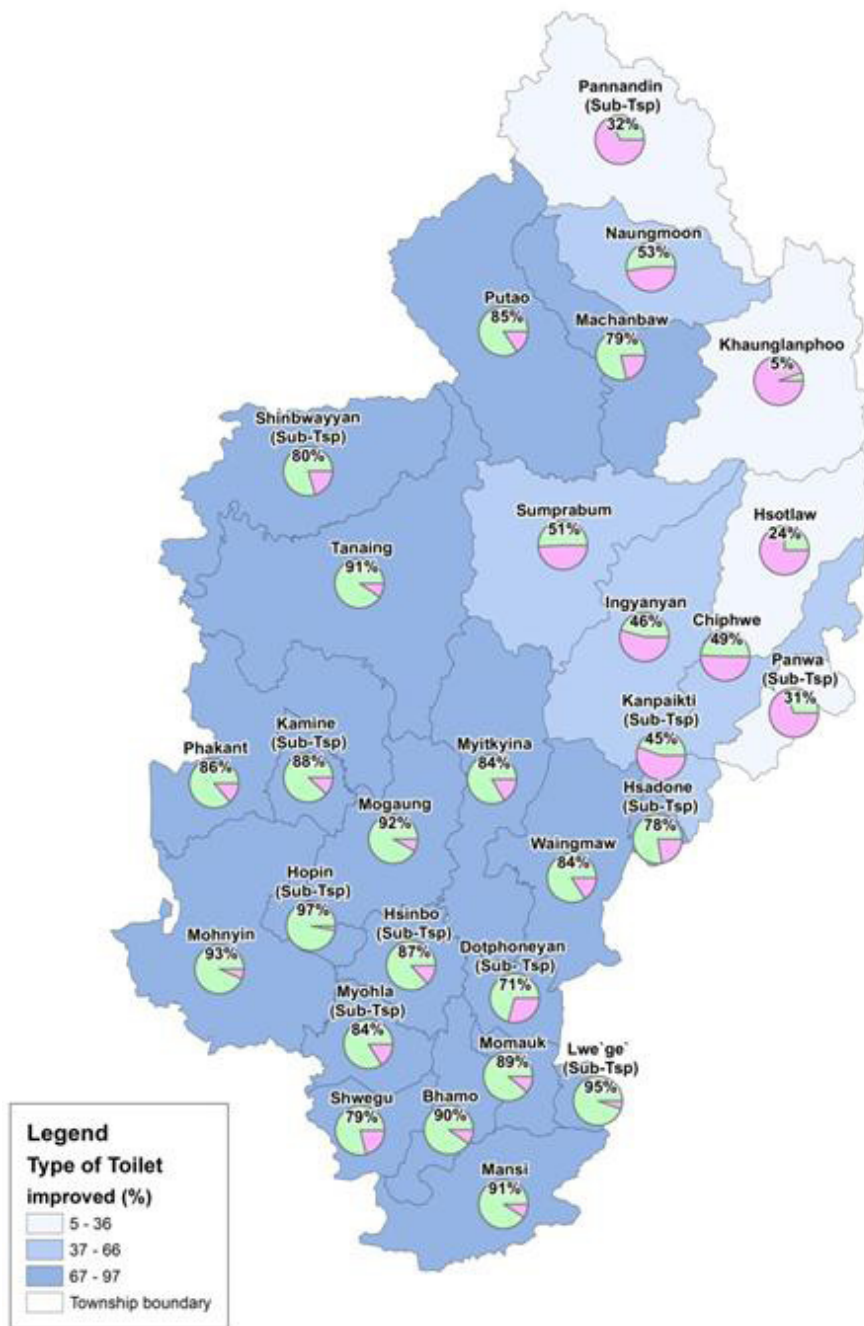**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,375	5.6	2.1	2.8	82.5	6.7	0.1	-	0.1
Urban	196	11.7	1.5	7.7	78.1	1.0	-	-	-
Rural	1,179	4.6	2.2	2.0	83.3	7.6	0.2	-	0.1

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
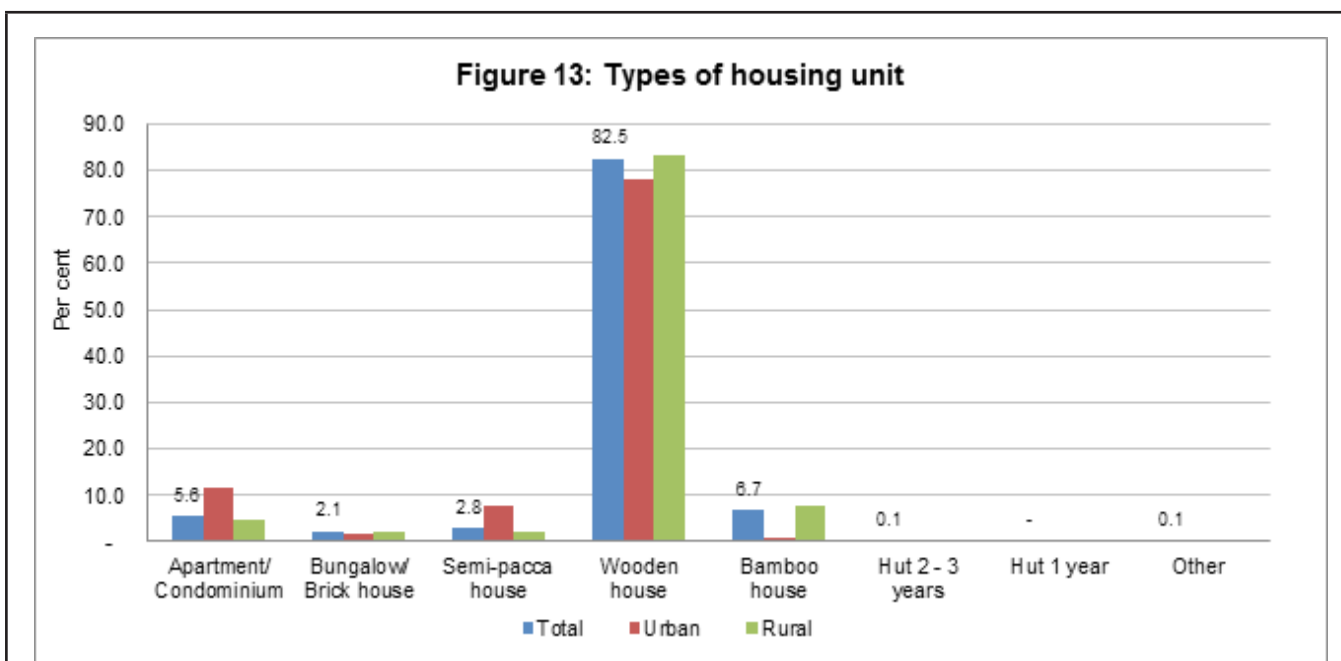
- The majority of the households in Panwa Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (82.5%) followed by households in bamboo houses (6.7%).

- Some 78.1 per cent of urban households and 83.3 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Pannandin
(Sub-Tsp)
32%

Naungmoon
53%

Putao
85%

Machanbaw
79%

Khaunglanphoo
5%

Shinbwayyan
(Sub-Tsp)
80%

Tanaing
91%

Sumprabum
51%

Hsotlaw
24%

Ingyanyan
46%

Chiphwe
49%

Panwa
(Sub-Tsp)
31%

Kamine
(Sub-Tsp)
88%

Phakant
86%

Myitkyina
84%

Kanpaikti
(Sub-Tsp)
45%

Mogaung
92%

Hsadone
(Sub-Tsp)
78%

Hopin
(Sub-Tsp)
97%

Waingmaw
84%

Mohnyin
93%

Hsinbo
(Sub-Tsp)
87%

Dotphoneyan
(Sub-Tsp)
71%

Myohla
(Sub-Tsp)
84%

Momauk
89%

Lwe`ge`
(Sub-Tsp)
95%

Shwegu
79%

Bhamo
90%

Mansi
91%

Legend
Type of Toilet
improved (%)
5 - 36
37 - 66
67 - 97
Township boundary

Union : 74.3%

Kachin State : 85.5%

Myitkyina District : 80.9%

Panwa Sub-Township : 30.9%

25

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	4.6	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		30.0	71.9	23.0
Improved sanitation		*30.9*	*76.5*	*23.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		38.0	13.8	42.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		14.3	1.0	16.5
Other		1.7	0.5	2.0
None		15.1	8.2	16.2
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.00**
	Number	**1,375**	**196**	**1,179**

- Some 30.9 per cent of the households in Panwa Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (30.0%)).

- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (5-36) 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 15.1 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kachin State, it is 2.0 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Panwa Sub-Township, 16.2 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

Legend
Water Source
Improved(%)
- 0 - 32
- 33 - 65
- 66 - 97
- Township boundary
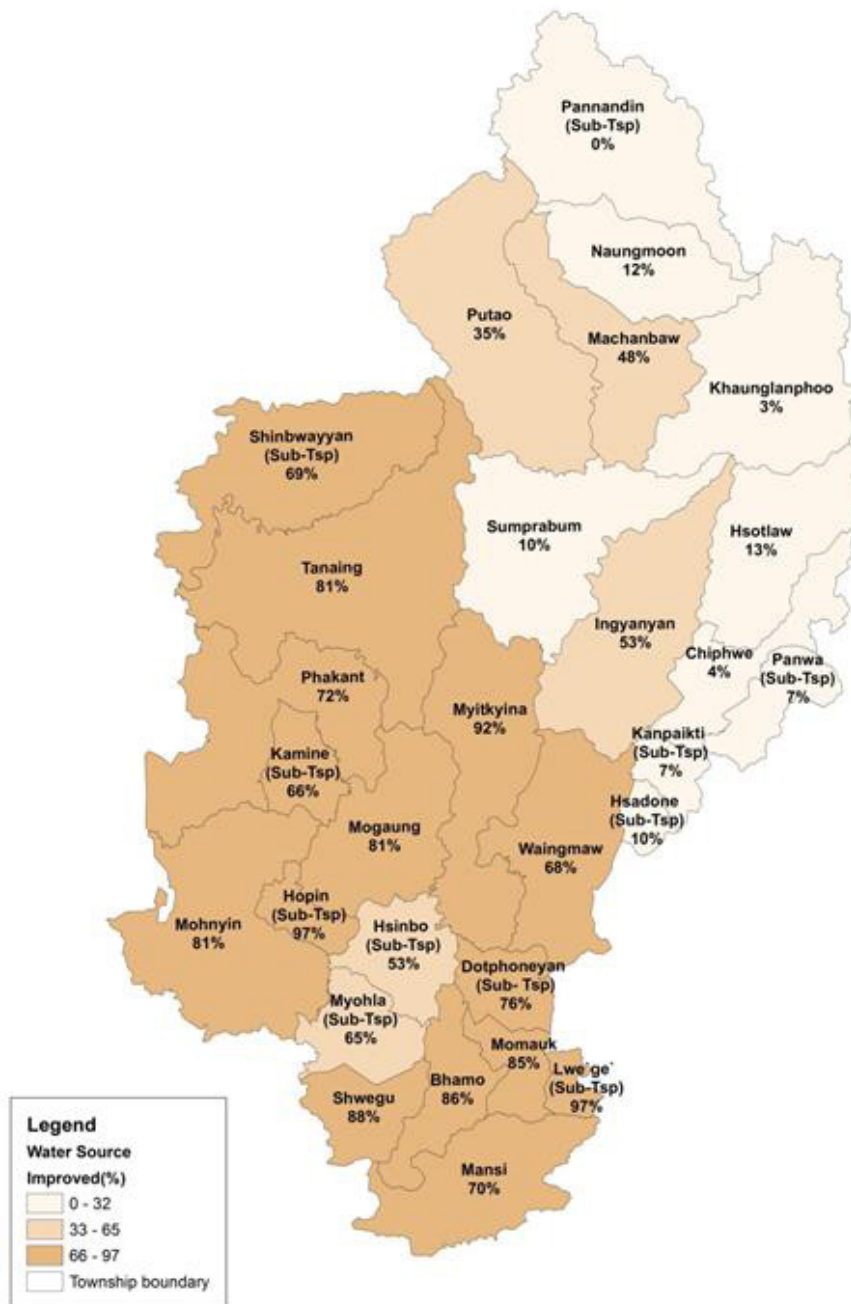
Union	: 69.5%
Kachin State	: 76.6%
Myitkyina District	: 77.3%
Panwa Sub-Township	: 6.8%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	4.9	32.7	0.2
Tube well, borehole	0.1	-	0.1
Protected well/ Spring	1.0	-	1.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.8	5.6	-
Total improved drinking water	*6.8*	*38.3*	*1.5*
Unprotected well/Spring	0.3	2.6	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.1	0.5	0.1
River/stream/ canal	4.4	2.0	4.8
Waterfall/ Rain water	88.4	56.6	93.6
Other	-	-	-
Total unimproved drinking water	*93.2*	*61.7*	*98.5*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	1,375	196	1,179

- In Panwa Sub-Township, 6.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (0-32) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 88.4 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 4.9 per cent use water from tap water/piped.

- Some 93.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 98.5 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%
Panwa Sub-Township	: 27.7%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		27.7	37.8	26.0
Kerosene		-	-	-
Candle		30.1	0.5	35.0
Battery		0.1	0.5	-
Generator (private)		0.4	1.0	0.3
Water mill (private)		27.1	59.7	21.7
Solar system/energy		0.1	0.5	0.1
Other		14.5	-	16.9
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**1,375**	**196**	**1,179**

- In Panwa Sub-Township, 27.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Kachin State, this proportion of electricity usage belongs to (4-32) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kachin State is 30.3 per cent.

- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 30.1 per cent.

- In rural areas, 35.0 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal(%)
- 74 - 83
- 84 - 91
- 92 - 100
- Township boundary
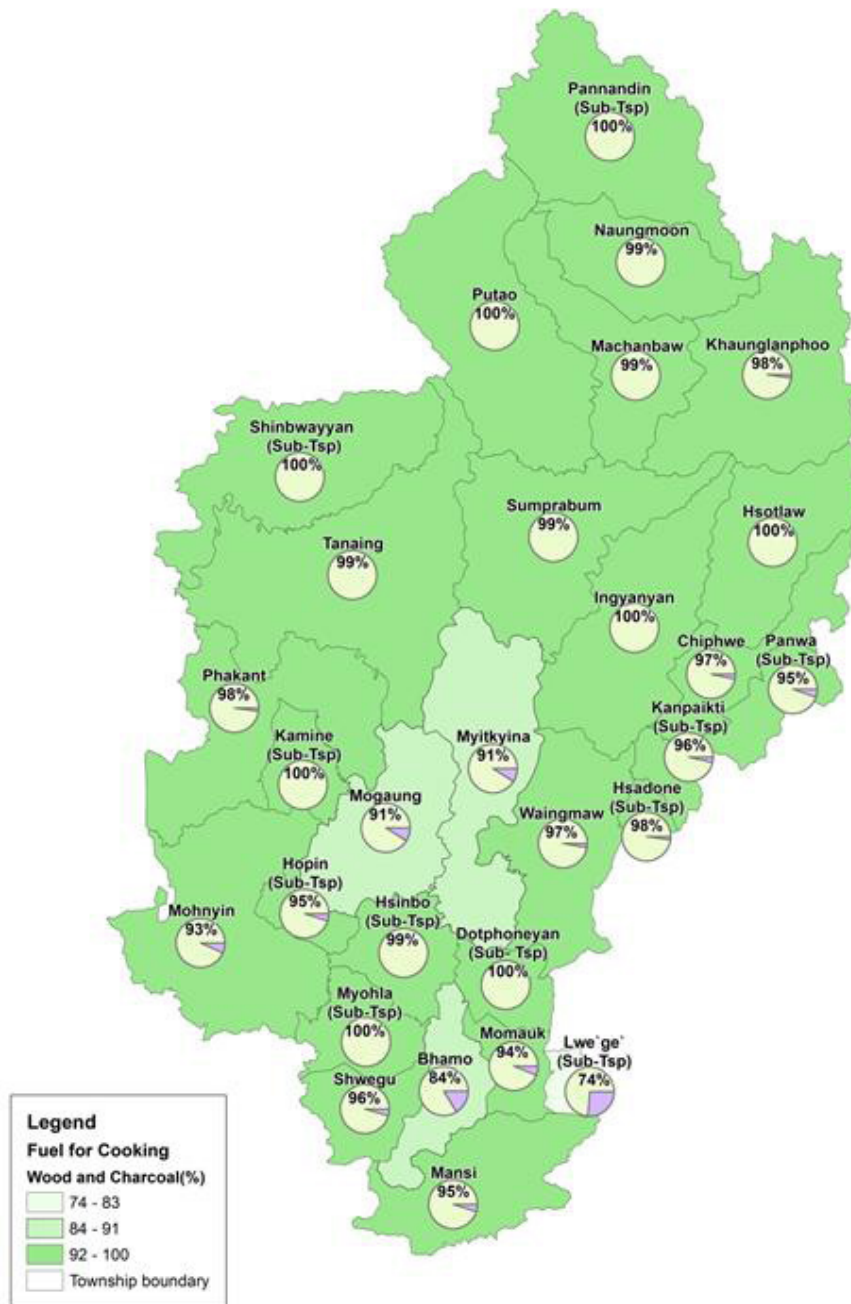
Union	: 81.0%
Kachin State	: 93.7%
Myitkyina District	: 93.9%
Panwa Sub-Township	: 94.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.5	13.3	3.1
LPG		0.1	0.5	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		0.3	1.0	0.2
Firewood		93.2	76.0	96.1
Charcoal		1.5	8.7	0.3
Coal		0.1	0.5	-
Other		0.4	-	0.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,375	196	1,179

- In Panwa Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 93.2 per cent using firewood and 1.5 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 4.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood (96.1%) and charcoal (0.3%).

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	1,375	14.8	46.2	1.0	30.8	2.0	0.5	47.9	-
Urban	196	28.1	86.2	2.6	21.9	7.7	2.0	13.3	-
Rural	1,179	12.6	39.5	0.8	32.2	1.1	0.3	53.6	-

- Some 46.2 per cent of the households in Panwa Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 86.2 per cent of households in urban areas and 39.5 per cent of households in rural areas have access to television, and are the highest respectively.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
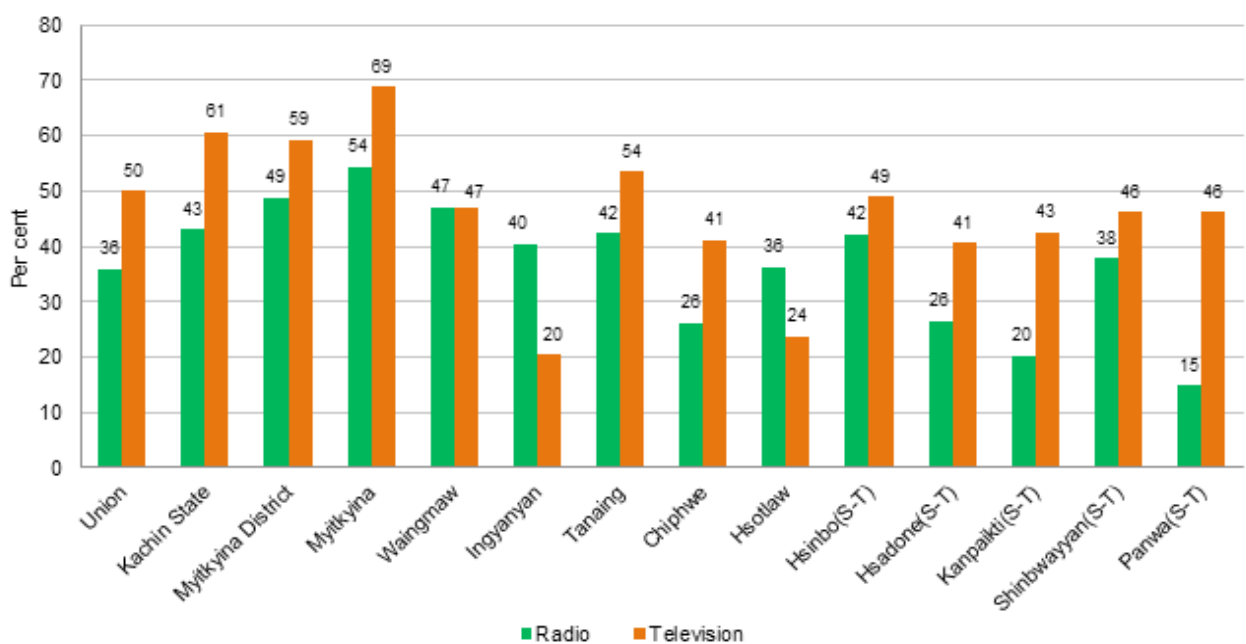
- In Panwa Sub-Township, 46.2 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in ten households (14.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Pannandin
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Naungmoon
5%

Putao
11%

Machanbaw
6%

Khaunglanphoo
1%

Shinbwayyan
(Sub-Tsp)
16%

Sumprabum
9%

Hsotlaw
3%

Tanaing
35%

Ingyanyan
8%

Chiphwe
20%

Phakant
49%

Myitkyina
56%

Panwa
(Sub-Tsp)
31%

Kamine
(Sub-Tsp)
15%

Kanpaikti
(Sub-Tsp)
37%

Hsadone
(Sub-Tsp)
41%

Mogaung
36%

Waingmaw
24%

Hopin
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Hsinbo
(Sub-Tsp)
13%

Mohnyin
37%

Dotphoneyan
(Sub- Tsp)
21%

Myohla
(Sub-Tsp)
16%

Momauk
19%

Lwe-ge
(Sub-Tsp)
65%

Bhamo
41%

Shwegu
24%

Mansi
28%

Legend
Access to mobile phones(%)
1 - 22
23 - 43
44 - 65
Township boundary

Union	:	32.9%
Kachin State	:	37.5%
Myitkyina District	:	42.9%
Panwa Sub-Township	:	30.8%

- Some 30.8 per cent of the households in Panwa Sub-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
Panwa Sub-Township	1,375	179	682	15	16	1	-	53
Urban	196	47	92	9	3	1	-	-
Rural	1,179	132	590	6	13	-	-	53

- In Panwa Sub-Township, 49.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 13.0 per cent of households having car/truck/ van.

- 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 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Kachin State and Panwa Sub-Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 5.1 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
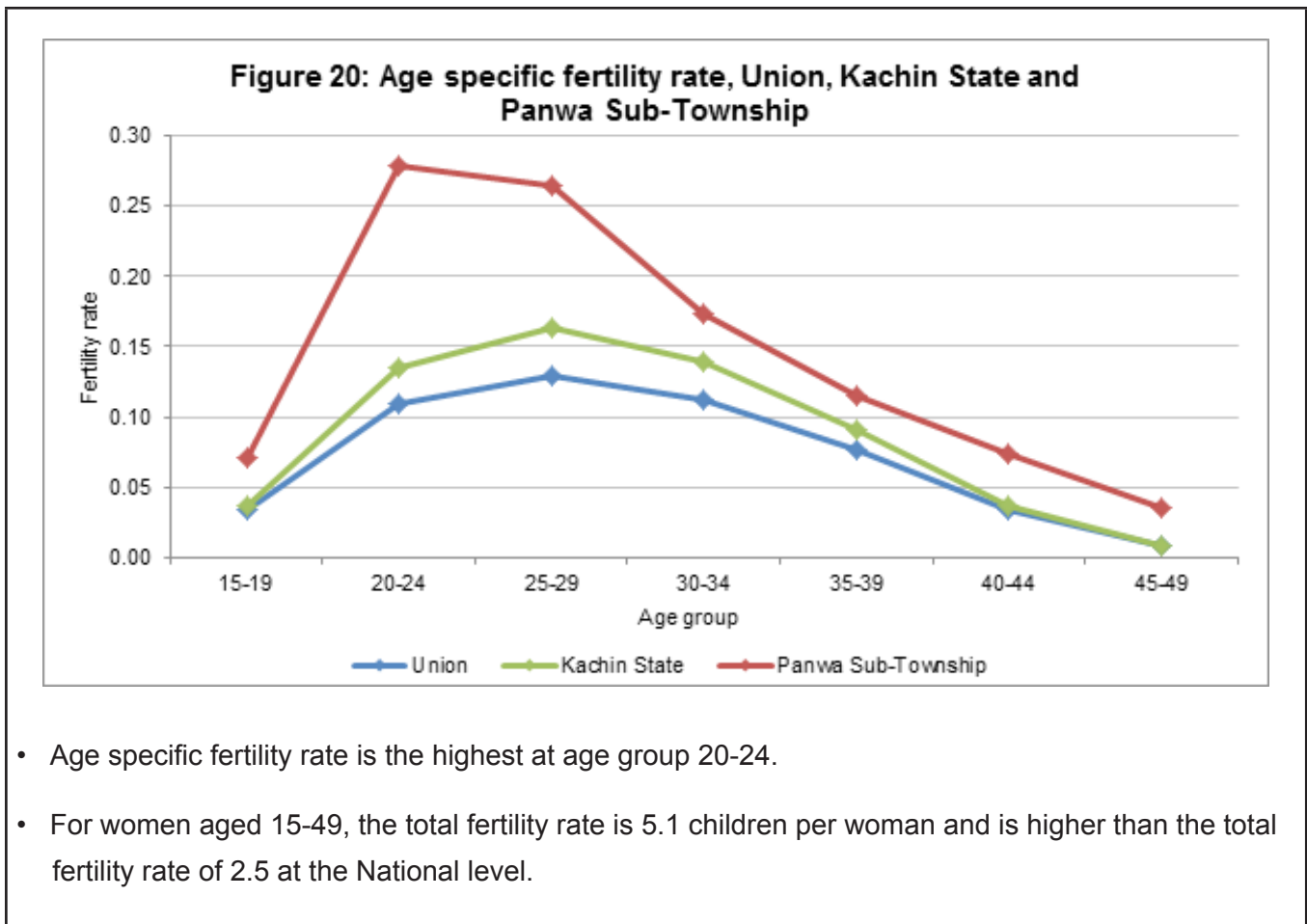
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 2.1 - 3.8
- 3.9 - 5.4
- 5.5 - 7.1
- Township boundary
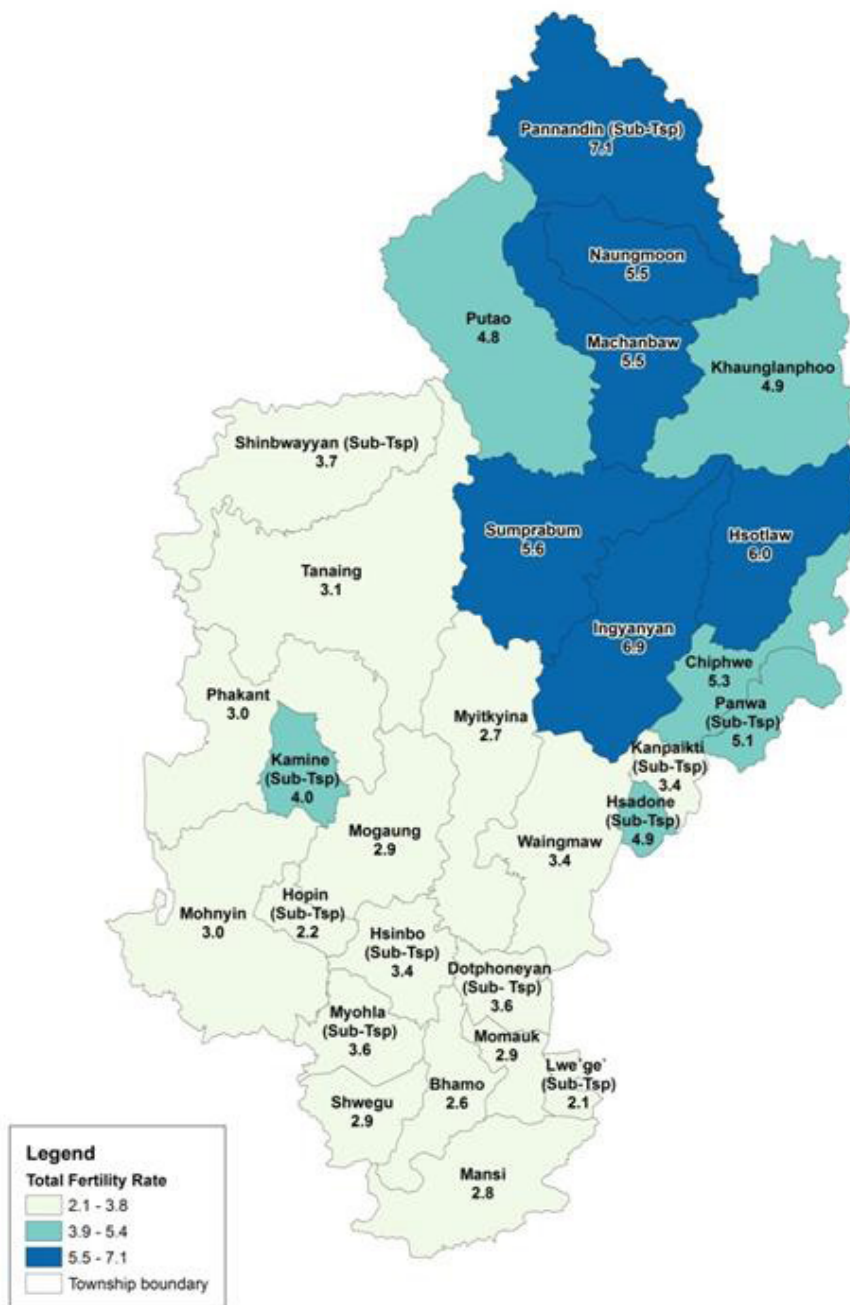
Union	: 2.5%
Kachin State	: 3.0%
Myitkyina District	: 3.1%
Panwa Sub-Township	: 5.1%

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
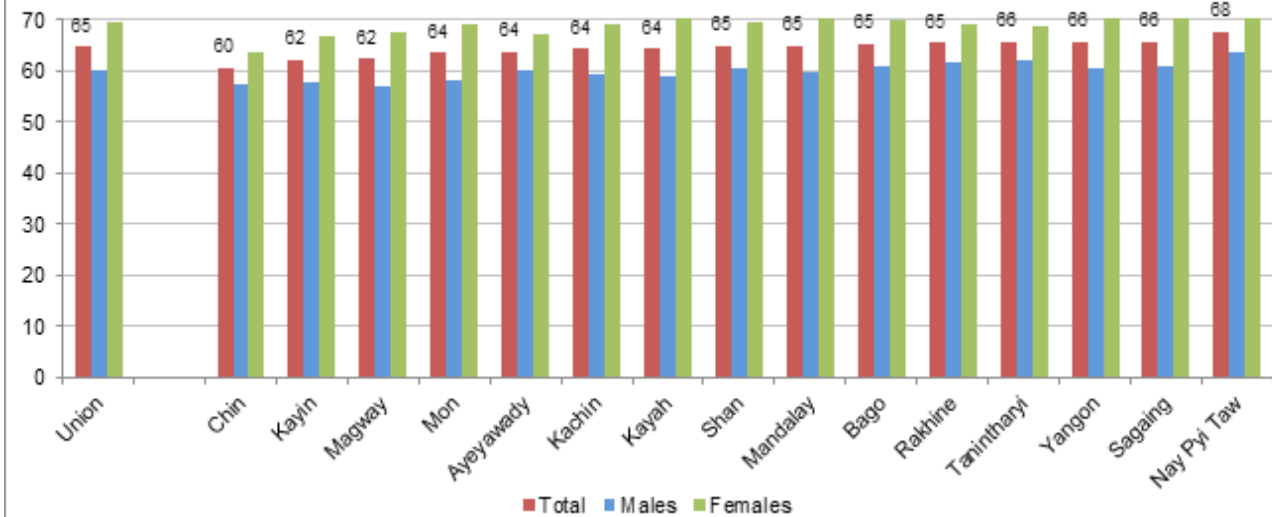
- The expectation of life at birth in Kachin State is 64.2 years and is slightly lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.3 years is higher than that of the males at 59.4 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
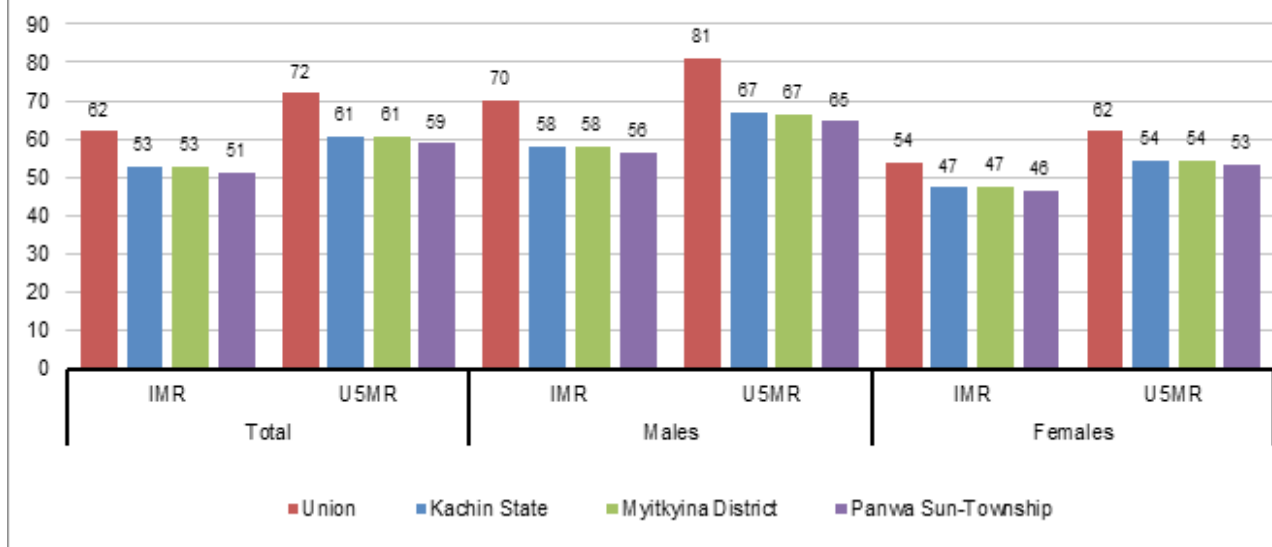
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myitkyina District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Myitkyina District is 53 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 61 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Panwa Sub-Township are lower than those in Kachin State and Myitkyina District. The Infant mortality in Panwa Sub-Township is 51 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 59 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
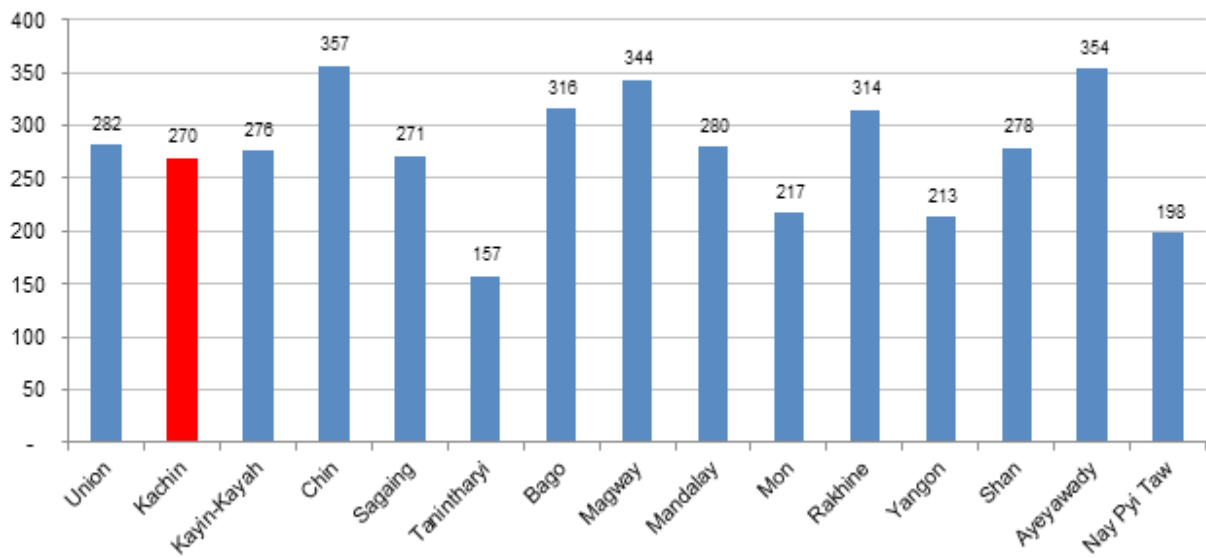
- In Kachin State, there are 270 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Kachin State is lower than that of the Union level.

- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (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:
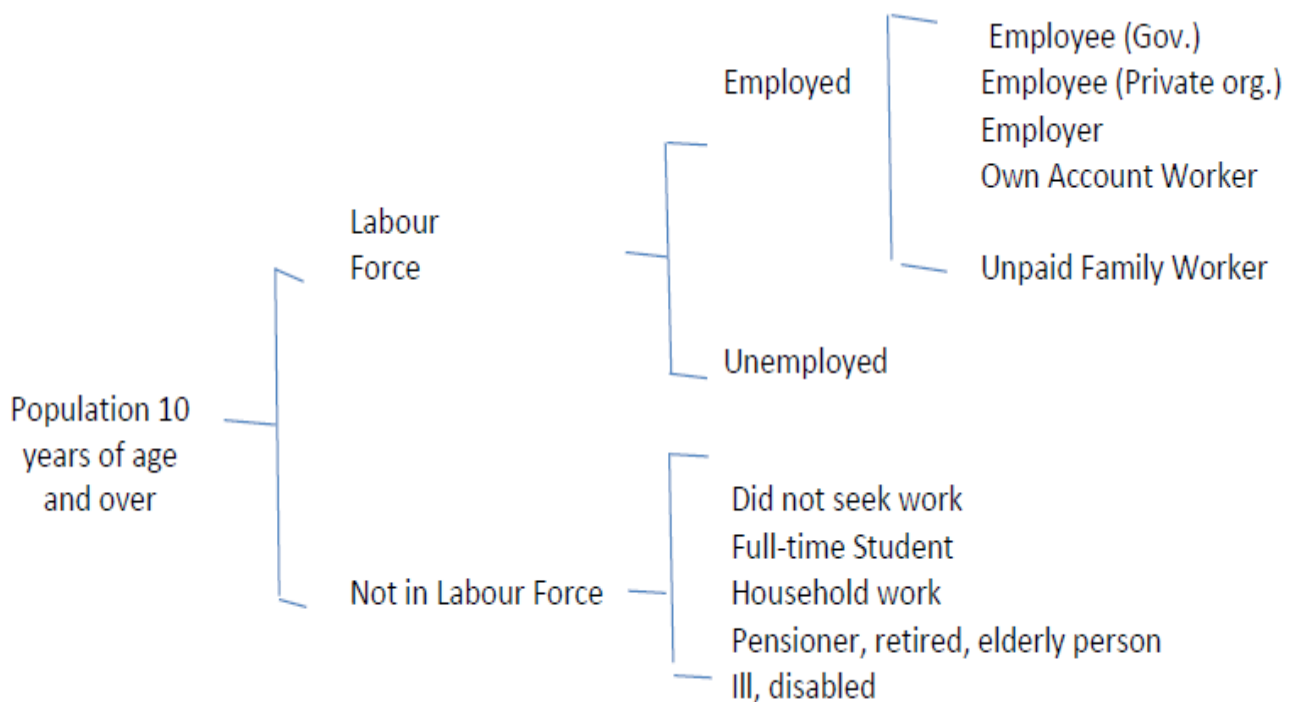
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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