



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, LOILIN DISTRICT

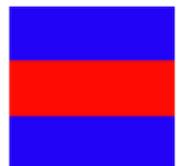
Kunhing Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Loilin District

## **Kunhing Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

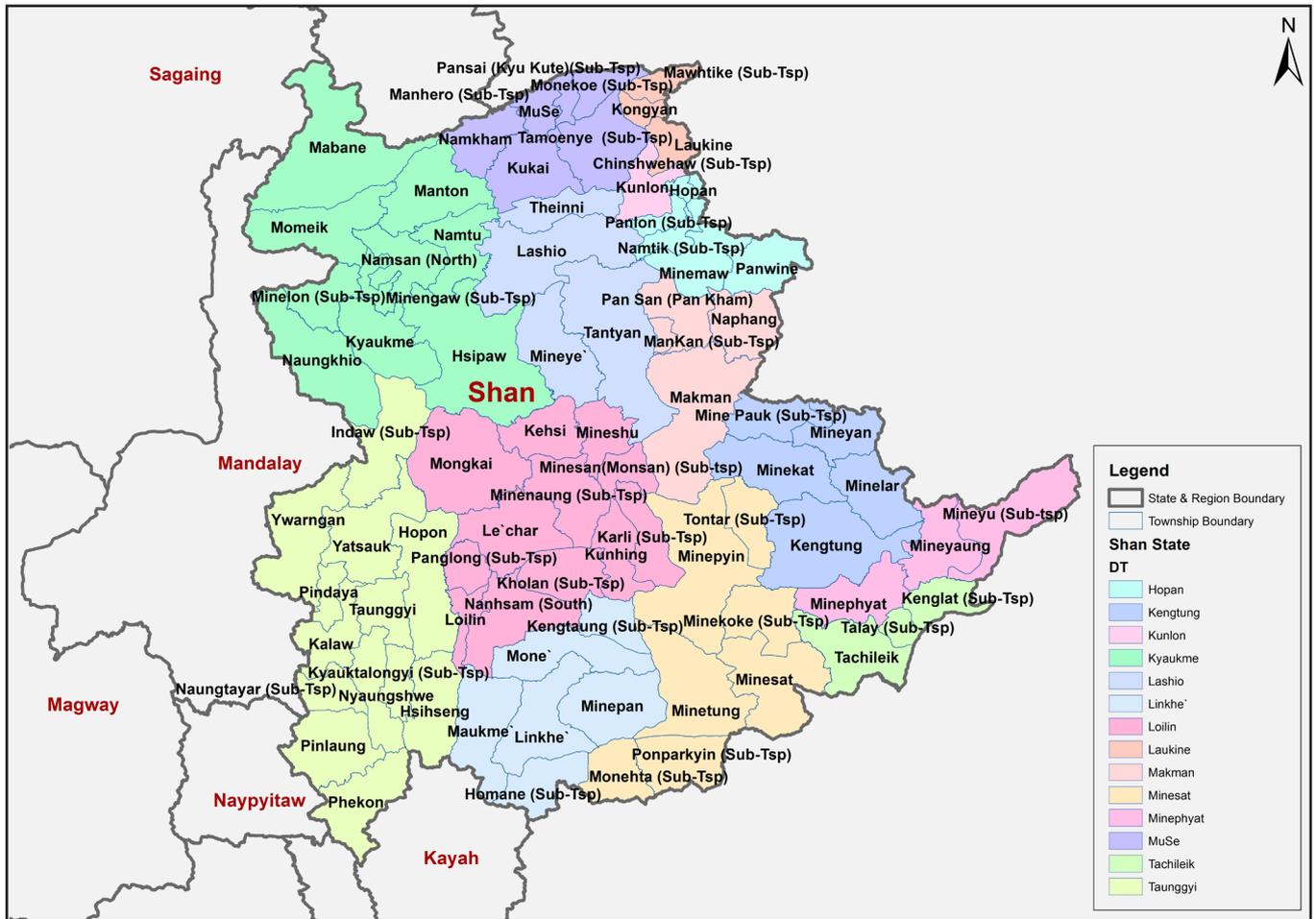
Tel: +95 67 431062

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships





## Kunhing Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>21,823 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>10,872 (49.8%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>10,951 (50.2%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1,576.0 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>13.8 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>28.0 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>4,570</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.4 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>66.3%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>50.9</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>42.7</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>8.2</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>19.3</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>99</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>59.6%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>69.7%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1.3</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	11,954	66.7	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	25	0.1	
National Registration	57	0.3	
Religious	82	0.5	
Temporary Registration	27	0.2	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	5,761	32.2	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64 )</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	75.2%	88.8%	62.0%
Unemployment rate	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%
Employment to population ratio	74.0%	87.6%	60.8%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	4,156	90.9	
Renter	70	1.5	
Provided free (individually)	57	1.2	
Government quarters	261	5.7	
Private company quarters	*	0.4	
Other	*	0.2	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.9%		31.0%
Bamboo	57.1%	46.5%	0.4%
Earth	0.2%	4.9%	
Wood	16.0%	24.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		68.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	25.2%	23.3%	0.1%
Other	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	80	1.8	
LPG	*	0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	0.3	
Firewood	4,193	91.7	
Charcoal	264	5.8	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	*	< 0.1	

<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	639	14.0
Kerosene	116	2.5
Candle	1,346	29.5
Battery	23	0.5
Generator (private)	136	3.0
Water mill (private)	1,784	39.0
Solar system/energy	507	11.1
Other	*	0.4
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	295	6.5
Tube well, borehole	41	0.9
Protected well/spring	1,221	26.7
Bottled/purifier water	112	2.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,669</i>	<i>36.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	476	10.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.4
River/stream/canal	1,601	35.0
Waterfall/rainwater	687	15.1
Other	118	2.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,901</i>	<i>63.5</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	354	7.7
Tube well, borehole	43	0.9
Protected well/spring	1,181	25.8
Unprotected well/spring	328	7.2
Pool/pond/lake	23	0.5
River/stream/canal	1,842	40.3
Waterfall/rainwater	677	14.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	118	2.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	132	2.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,193	69.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,325</i>	<i>72.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	868	19.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	64	1.4
Other	27	0.6
None	286	6.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	738	16.1
Television	2,162	47.3
Landline phone	334	7.3
Mobile phone	1,556	34.0
Computer	119	2.6
Internet at home	260	5.7
Households with none of the items	1,978	43.3
Households with all of the items	37	0.8
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	157	3.4
Motorcycle/Moped	3,079	67.4
Bicycle	729	16.0
4-Wheel tractor	320	7.0
Canoe/Boat	156	3.4
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	1,508	33.0

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Kunhing Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

\* Less than 20.

# Contents

Introduction .....	3
Census information on Kunhing Township .....	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics .....	7
(B) Religion .....	11
(C) Education .....	12
(D) Economic Characteristics .....	16
(E) Identity Cards .....	22
(F) Disability .....	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities .....	26
Type of housing unit .....	26
Type of toilet .....	27
Source of drinking water .....	29
Source of lighting .....	31
Type of cooking fuel .....	33
Communication and related amenities .....	35
Transportation items .....	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality .....	38
Fertility .....	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality .....	40
Definitions and Concepts .....	42
List of Contributors .....	46



## Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Kunhing Township in Shan 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 Kunhing Township**



## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	21,823 *		
Males	10,872		
Females	10,951		
Sex ratio	99 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	34.7%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,576.0 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	13.8 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	9		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	20,008	6,999	13,009
Number of conventional households	4,570	1,542	3,028
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kunhing Township, there are more females than males with 99 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (34.7%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Kunhing Township is 14 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Kunhing Township. This is equal to the Union average.</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

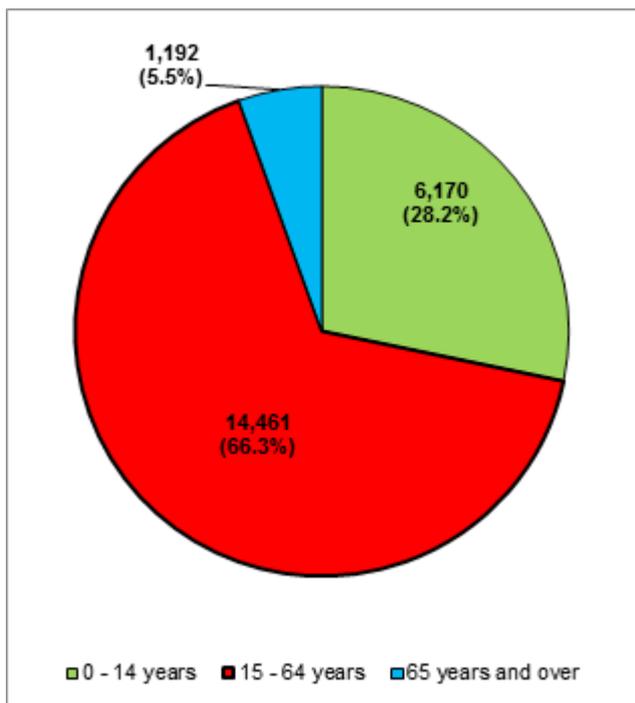
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;  
Kunhing Township (Loilin District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>21,823</b>	<b>10,872</b>	<b>10,951</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>7,581</b>	<b>3,767</b>	<b>3,814</b>
1	No(1)(W)	95	463	208	255
2	No(2)(W)	129	493	227	266
3	No(3)(W)	800	4,296	2,188	2,108
4	No(4)(W)	315	1,483	707	776
5	No(5)(W)	203	846	437	409
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>3,028</b>	<b>14,242</b>	<b>7,105</b>	<b>7,137</b>
1	Kunhing(Myoma)(VT)	1,209	5,229	2,615	2,614
2	Laik Tat(VT)	1,049	5,895	2,983	2,912
3	Kyein Hkam(VT)	49	193	90	103
4	Wan Law(VT)	350	1,331	628	703
5	Ngar Ngai(VT)	74	303	144	159
6	Loi Keng(VT)	82	313	139	174
7	Nar Pwe(VT)	30	197	102	95
8	Kun Pu(VT)	52	204	100	104
9	Hseng Hkawng(VT)	133	577	304	273

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kunhing Township**

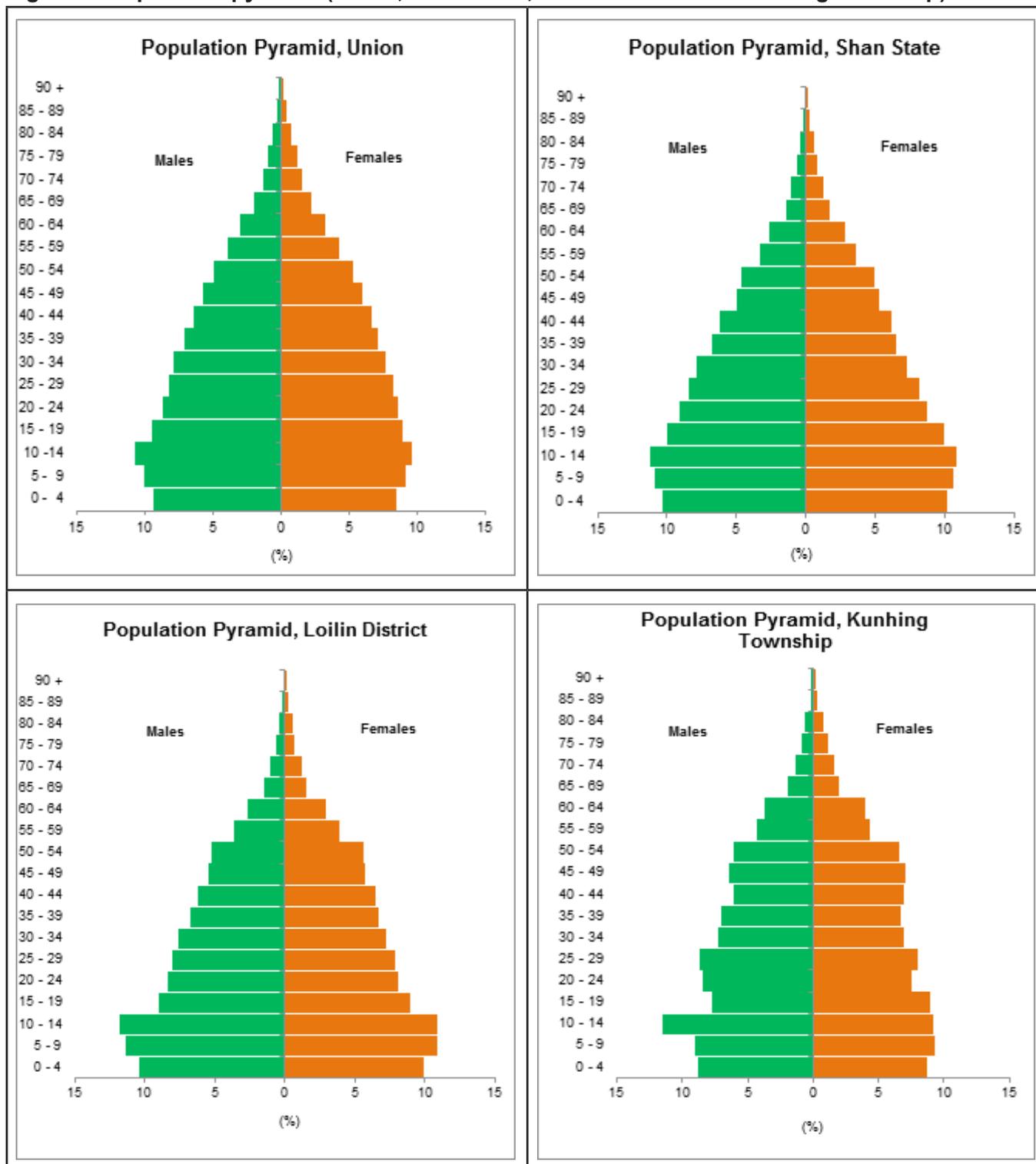


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kunhing Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,823</b>	<b>10,872</b>	<b>10,951</b>
0 - 4	1,907	958	949
5 - 9	1,999	984	1,015
10 - 14	2,264	1,254	1,010
15 - 19	1,809	836	973
20 - 24	1,746	916	830
25 - 29	1,822	946	876
30 - 34	1,546	783	763
35 - 39	1,490	759	731
40 - 44	1,416	660	756
45 - 49	1,473	702	771
50 - 54	1,376	660	716
55 - 59	948	468	480
60 - 64	835	402	433
65 - 69	415	205	210
70 - 74	327	147	180
75 - 79	218	96	122
80 - 84	144	64	80
85 - 89	49	20	29
90 +	39	12	27

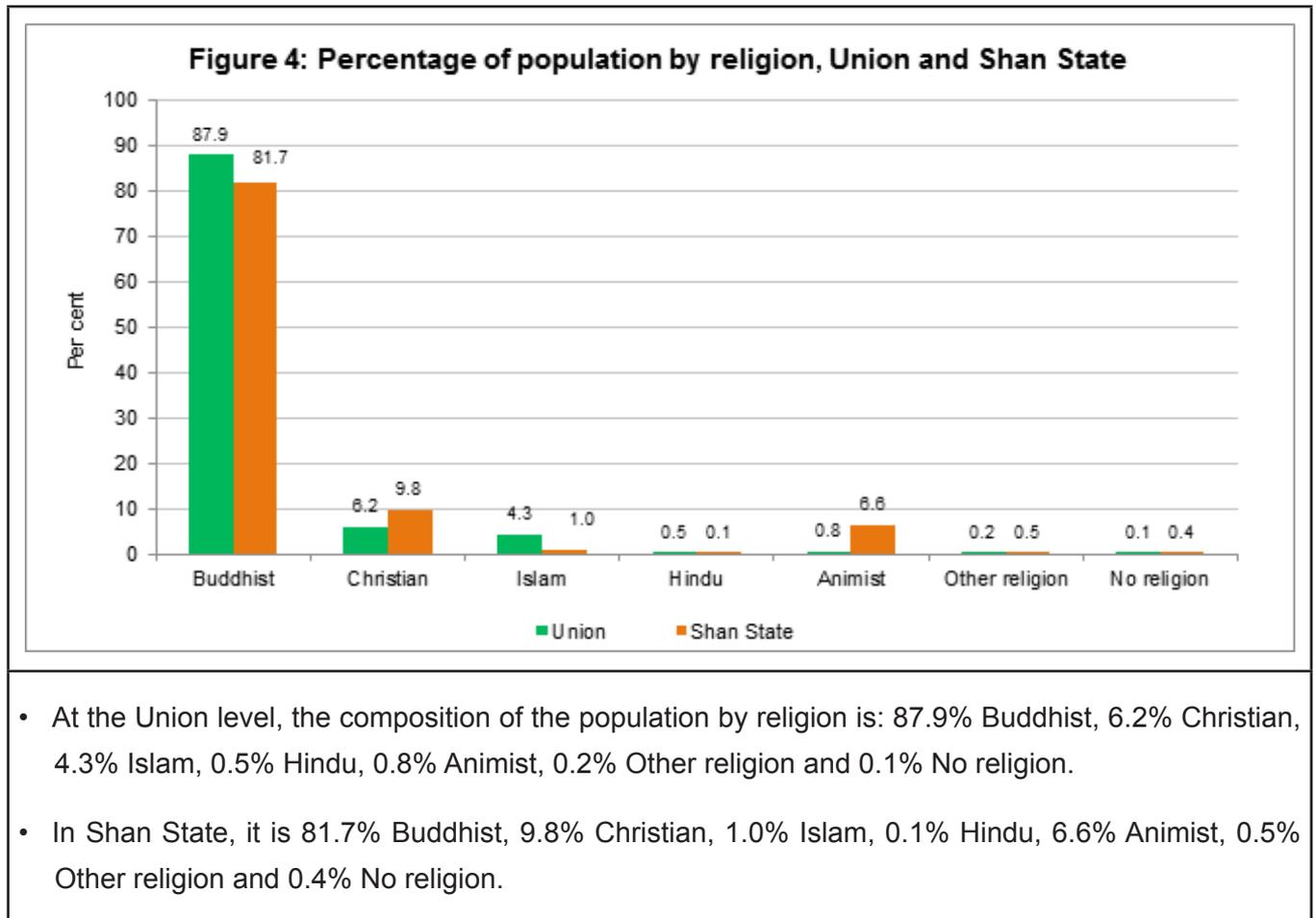
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kunhing Township is 66.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Loilin District and Kunhing Township)**



- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Kunhing Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly high in the age group 10-14 and it significantly decreases starting from the age group 30-34.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kunhing Township.
- There are more males than females in the age groups 0-4, 10-14 and from 20-24 to 35-39.

## (B) Religion

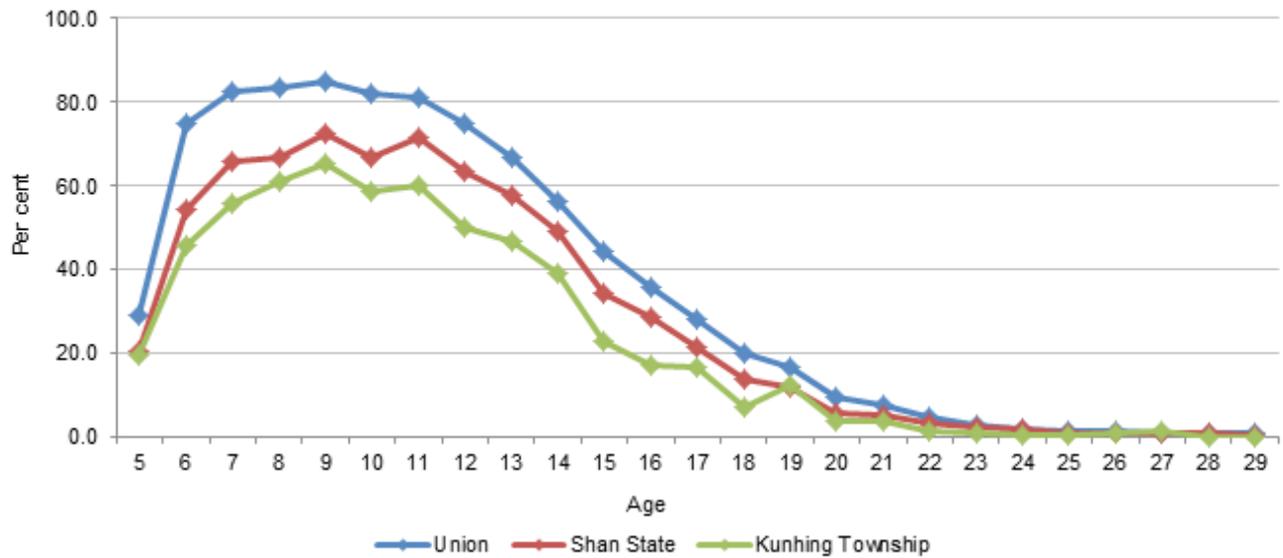


## (C) Education

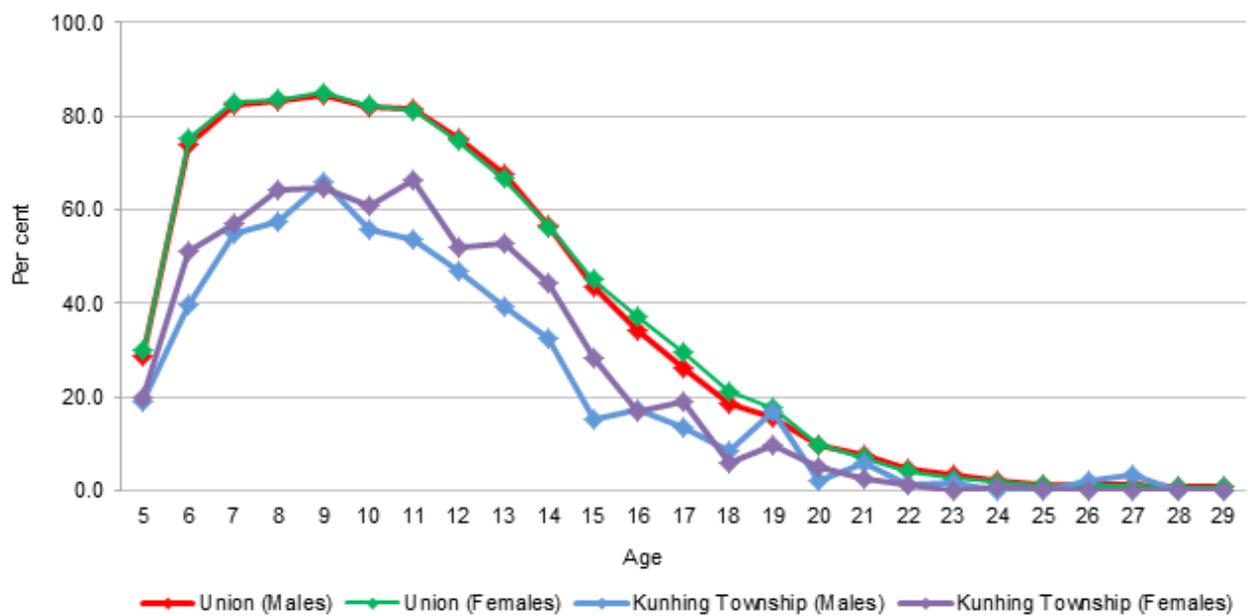
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	422	221	201	82	42	40
6	411	192	219	188	76	112
7	361	166	195	202	91	111
8	394	184	210	241	106	135
9	364	183	181	238	121	117
10	400	192	208	234	107	127
11	311	154	157	187	83	104
12	393	164	229	196	77	119
13	402	181	221	188	71	117
14	318	136	182	125	44	81
15	365	151	214	84	23	61
16	298	128	170	51	22	29
17	253	110	143	42	15	27
18	427	161	266	30	14	16
19	239	94	145	30	16	14
20	501	201	300	19	4	15
21	209	86	123	8	5	3
22	278	141	137	4	2	2
23	257	124	133	2	2	-
24	214	98	116	1	-	1
25	495	220	275	2	-	2
26	214	100	114	2	2	-
27	268	112	156	4	4	-
28	347	155	192	-	-	-
29	193	84	109	-	-	-

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Kunhing Township**

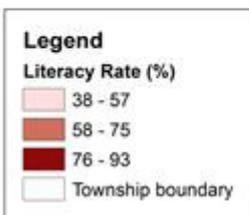
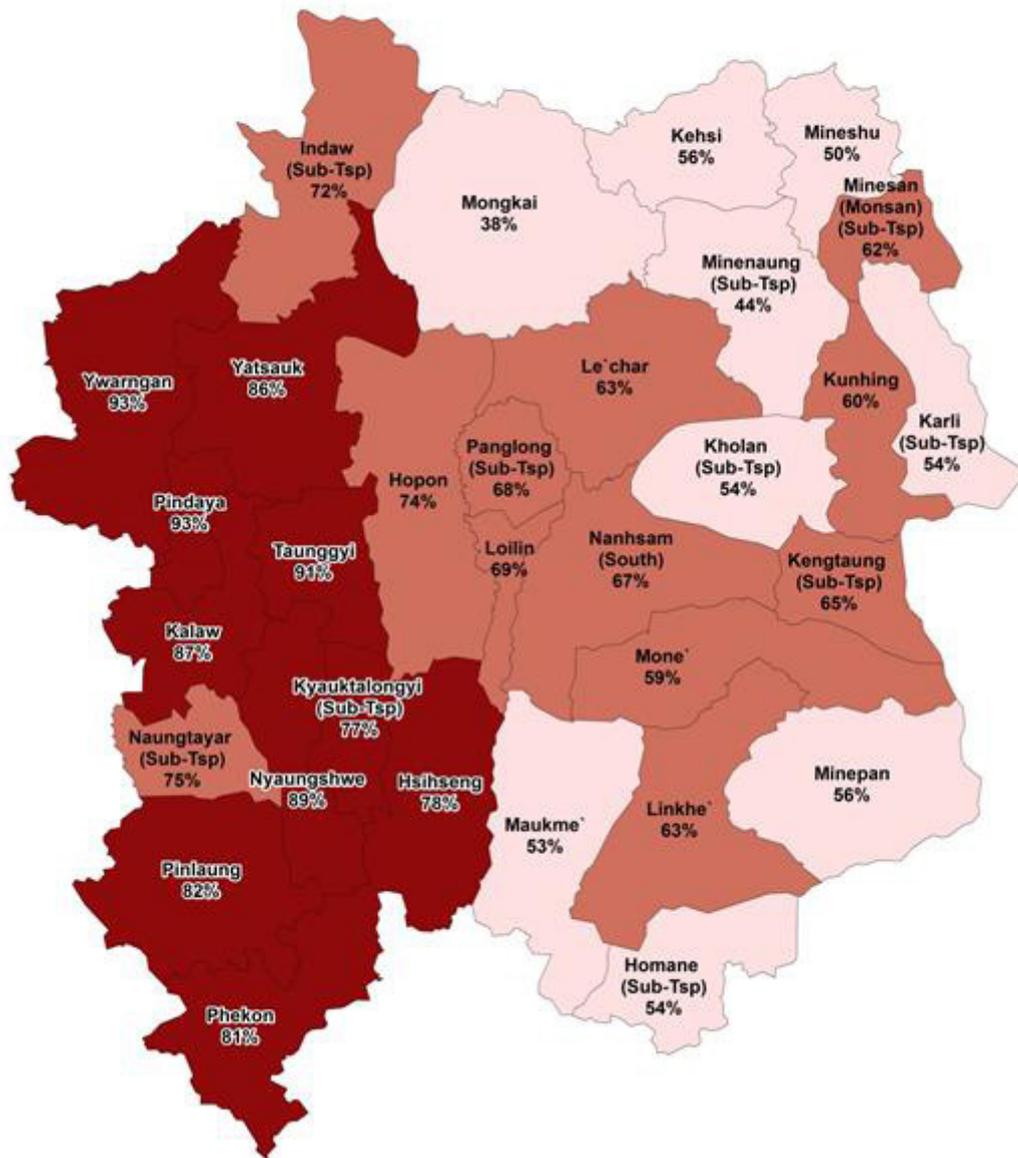


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kunhing Township**



- School attendance in Kunhing Township obviously drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kunhing Township is decreasing starting from the school going age (at age 5).

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Lolilin District	: 57.6%
Kunhing Township	: 59.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,041	73.7
Males	1,294	74.6
Females	1,747	73.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kunhing Township is 59.6 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 51.1 per cent and for the males it is 69.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 73.7 per cent with 73.0 per cent for females and 74.6 per cent for males.

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

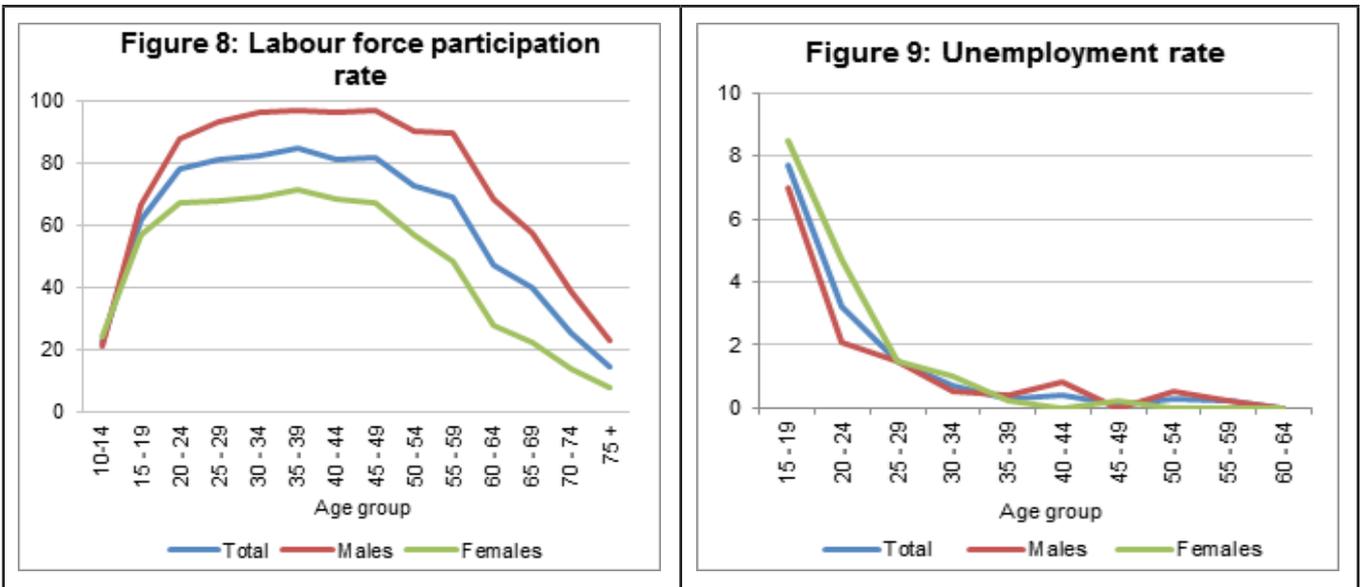
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	12,098	7,640	63.2	1,450	781	1,110	611	29	381	33	18	45
Urban	4,197	1,987	47.3	483	372	628	405	20	278	9	15	-
Rural	7,901	5,653	71.5	967	409	482	206	9	103	24	3	45
Males	5,924	3,389	57.2	821	450	647	334	19	190	30	12	32
Females	6,174	4,251	68.9	629	331	463	277	10	191	3	6	13

- Some 63.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 71.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 57.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 68.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 6.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.1 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	22.4	21.1	24.1	24.2	27.5	20.6
15 - 19	61.4	66.5	57.0	7.7	7.0	8.5
20 - 24	77.9	87.8	67.1	3.2	2.1	4.7
25 - 29	81.0	93.3	67.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
30 - 34	82.5	95.9	68.7	0.7	0.5	1.0
35 - 39	84.4	96.8	71.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
40 - 44	81.2	95.9	68.4	0.4	0.8	-
45 - 49	81.4	97.0	67.2	0.1	-	0.2
50 - 54	72.7	90.2	56.7	0.3	0.5	-
55 - 59	68.6	89.3	48.3	0.2	0.2	-
60 - 64	47.3	68.4	27.7	-	-	-
65 - 69	39.8	57.6	22.4	1.2	0.8	2.1
70 - 74	25.1	38.8	13.9	-	-	-
75+	14.2	22.9	7.8	1.6	-	5.0
15 - 24	69.5	77.6	61.7	5.2	4.1	6.6
15 - 64	75.2	88.8	62.0	1.6	1.3	2.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kunhing Township is 75.2 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 62.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 88.8 per cent.
- In Kunhing Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 22.4 per cent. It is 21.1 per cent for males and 24.1 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kunhing Township is 1.6 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.3%) and for females (2.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.6 per cent.

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

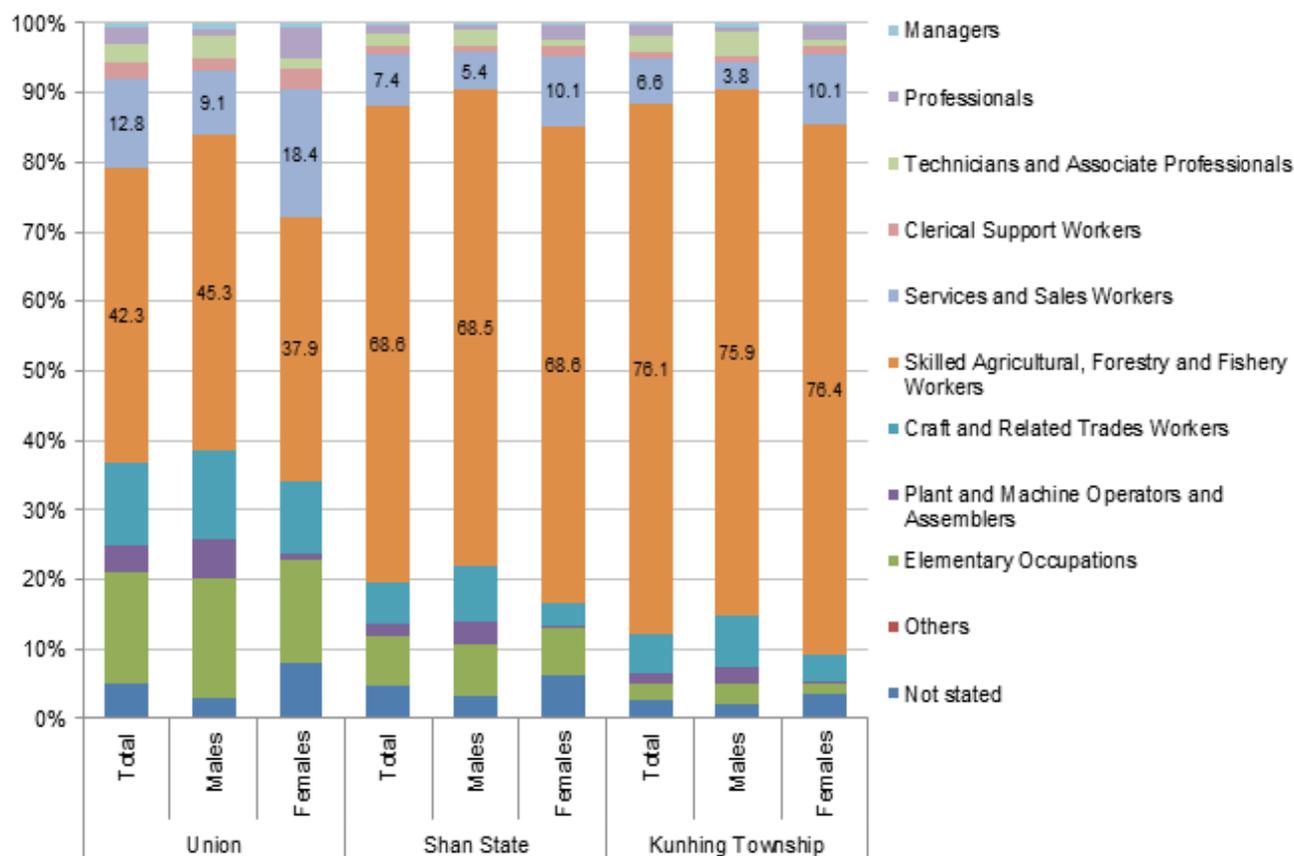
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	6,223	1.1	22.0	40.3	20.8	2.1	13.7
Males	2,115	1.8	26.6	10.5	22.5	3.5	35.0
Females	4,108	0.7	19.6	55.6	20.0	1.4	2.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 35.0 per cent of males are other while 55.6 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,672</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	43	33	10	0.4	0.6	0.2
Professionals	120	26	94	1.2	0.5	2.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	241	197	44	2.5	3.7	1.0
Clerical Support Workers	90	44	46	0.9	0.8	1.1
Services and Sales Workers	642	205	437	6.6	3.8	10.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7,361	4,056	3,305	76.1	75.9	76.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	548	383	165	5.7	7.2	3.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	152	139	13	1.6	2.6	0.3
Elementary Occupations	220	153	67	2.3	2.9	1.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	255	109	146	2.6	2.0	3.4

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Kunhing Township**



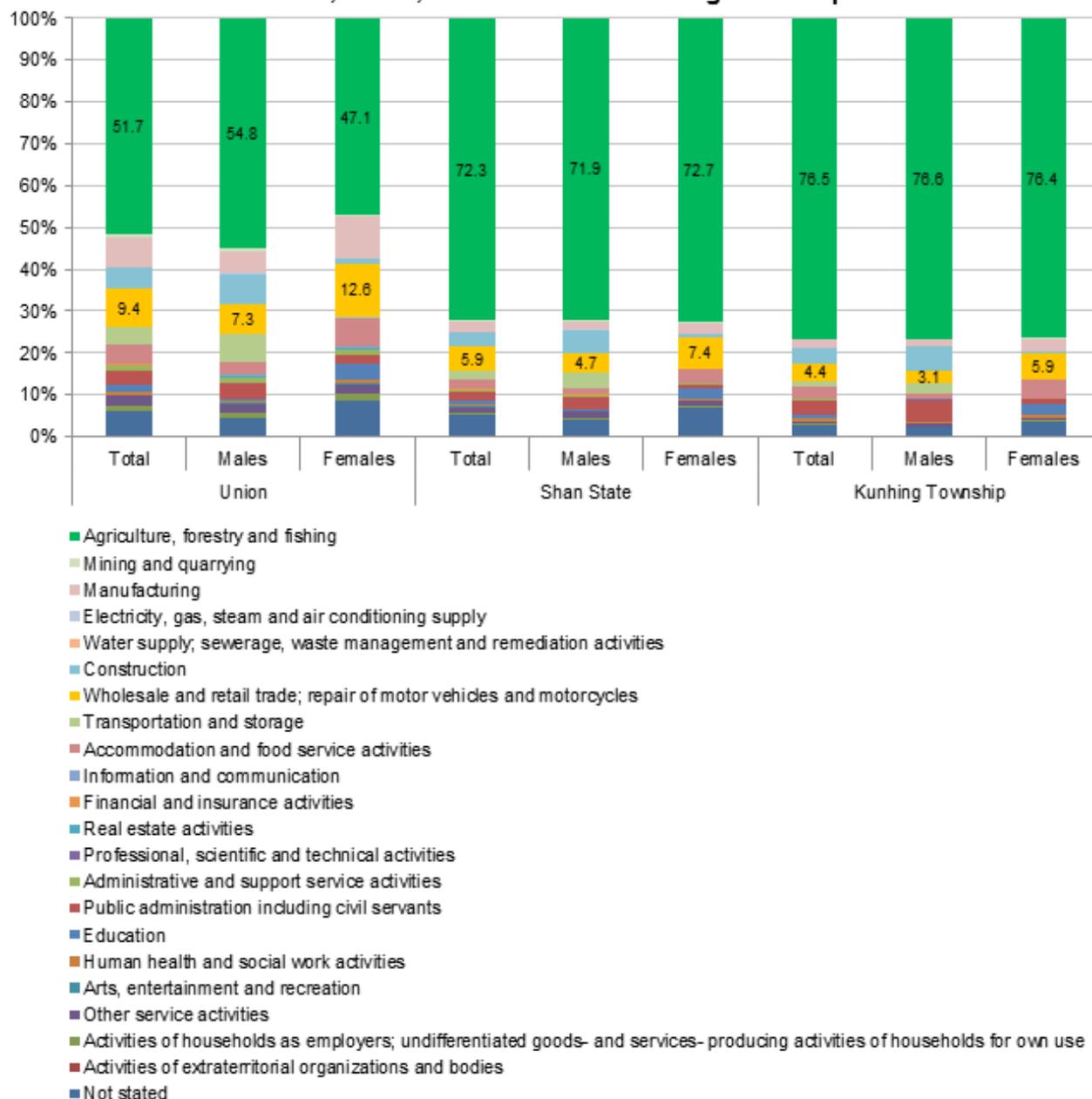
- In Kunhing Township, 76.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 6.6 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 75.9 per cent of males and 76.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.4 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,672</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,402	4,095	3,307	76.5	76.6	76.4
Mining and quarrying	18	14	4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	201	72	129	2.1	1.3	3.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	2	1	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	2	2	*	*	*
Construction	341	311	30	3.5	5.8	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	425	168	257	4.4	3.1	5.9
Transportation and storage	134	132	2	1.4	2.5	*
Accommodation and food service activities	264	61	203	2.7	1.1	4.7
Information and communication	20	15	5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	2	-	2	*	-	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	2	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	3	3	-	*	0.1	-
Public administration including civil servants	328	274	54	3.4	5.1	1.2
Education	107	10	97	1.1	0.2	2.2
Human health and social work activities	58	22	36	0.6	0.4	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	2	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	59	31	28	0.6	0.6	0.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	13	4	9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	284	125	159	2.9	2.3	3.7

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Shan State and Kunhing Township**



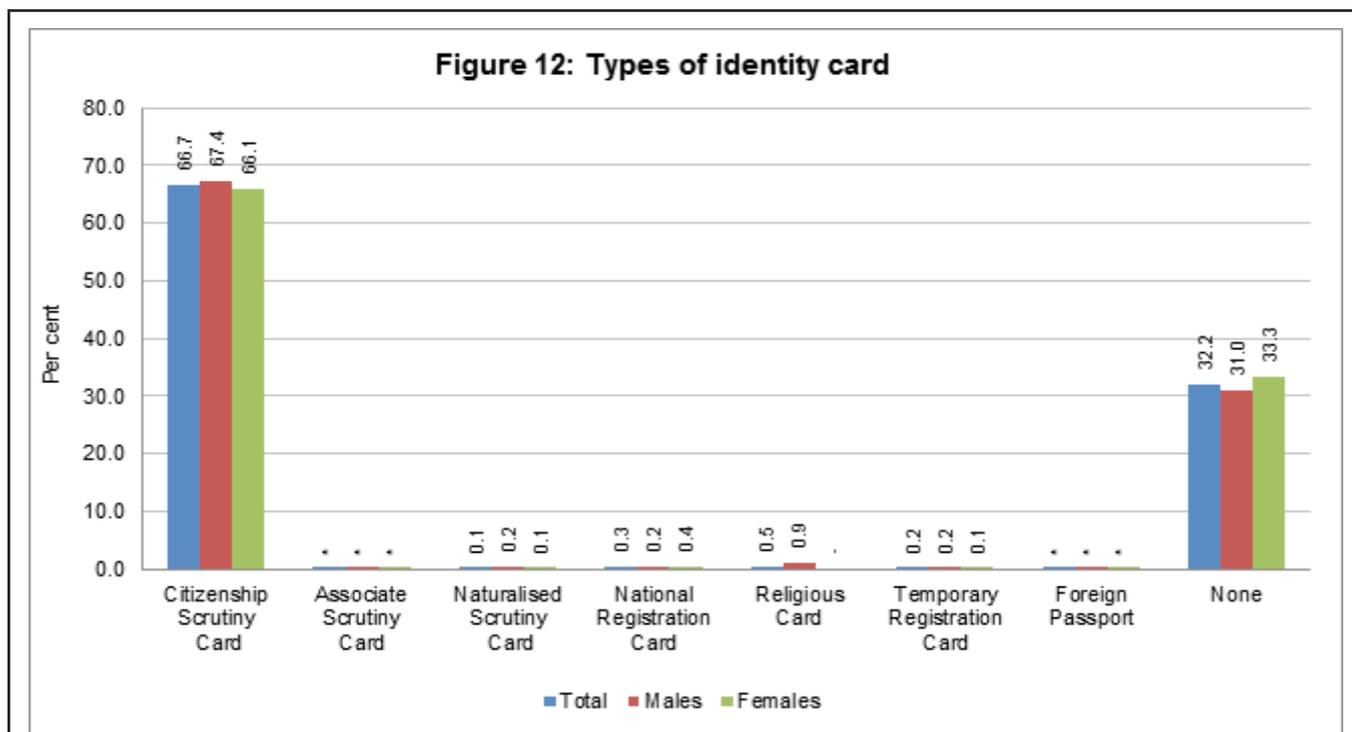
- In Kunhing Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 76.5 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 4.4 per cent.
- There are 76.6 per cent of males and 76.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 5.9 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	11,954	*	25	57	82	27	-	*	5,761
Urban	4,891	*	17	13	56	3	-	-	1,396
Rural	7,063	*	8	44	26	24	-	*	4,365
Males	6,017	*	20	21	82	14	-	*	2,771
Females	5,937	*	5	36	-	13	-	*	2,990

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Kunhing Township, 66.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 32.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 31.0 per cent of males and 33.3 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,823</b>	<b>21,120</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>281</b>
0 - 4	1,907	1,891	16	0.8	1	-	15	6
5 - 9	1,999	1,990	9	0.5	-	2	4	8
10 - 14	2,264	2,251	13	0.6	1	4	5	7
15 - 19	1,809	1,778	31	1.7	3	16	11	11
20 - 24	1,746	1,703	43	2.5	4	20	12	24
25 - 29	1,822	1,772	50	2.7	5	21	18	19
30 - 34	1,546	1,512	34	2.2	2	16	9	15
35 - 39	1,490	1,464	26	1.7	-	14	4	15
40 - 44	1,416	1,378	38	2.7	9	10	15	16
45 - 49	1,473	1,425	48	3.3	13	18	18	19
50 - 54	1,376	1,330	46	3.3	21	14	17	6
55 - 59	948	899	49	5.2	24	19	11	13
60 - 64	835	769	66	7.9	26	23	21	20
65 - 69	415	362	53	12.8	25	22	17	22
70 - 74	327	274	53	16.2	22	28	18	22
75 - 79	218	169	49	22.5	29	19	21	20
80 - 84	144	93	51	35.4	25	24	17	21
85 - 89	49	35	14	28.6	10	6	9	10
90 +	39	25	14	35.9	10	5	8	7

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>10,872</b>	<b>10,512</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>134</b>
0 - 4	958	948	10	1.0	1	-	9	4
5 - 9	984	981	3	0.3	-	1	2	2
10 - 14	1,254	1,245	9	0.7	1	2	4	5
15 - 19	836	817	19	2.3	2	13	5	8
20 - 24	916	892	24	2.6	2	13	6	14
25 - 29	946	916	30	3.2	4	12	10	12
30 - 34	783	763	20	2.6	1	11	6	8
35 - 39	759	749	10	1.3	-	5	3	6
40 - 44	660	639	21	3.2	3	6	9	8
45 - 49	702	680	22	3.1	6	7	11	9
50 - 54	660	632	28	4.2	10	5	13	3
55 - 59	468	445	23	4.9	12	11	2	6
60 - 64	402	370	32	8.0	12	14	10	8
65 - 69	205	178	27	13.2	10	10	12	9
70 - 74	147	129	18	12.2	9	10	4	5
75 - 79	96	70	26	27.1	15	13	11	11
80 - 84	64	35	29	45.3	17	15	9	9
85 - 89	20	14	6	30.0	4	3	4	5
90 +	12	9	3	25.0	2	-	1	2

**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
<b>Females</b>	<b>10,951</b>	<b>10,608</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>147</b>
0 - 4	949	943	6	0.6	-	-	6	2
5 - 9	1,015	1,009	6	0.6	-	1	2	6
10 - 14	1,010	1,006	4	0.4	-	2	1	2
15 - 19	973	961	12	1.2	1	3	6	3
20 - 24	830	811	19	2.3	2	7	6	10
25 - 29	876	856	20	2.3	1	9	8	7
30 - 34	763	749	14	1.8	1	5	3	7
35 - 39	731	715	16	2.2	-	9	1	9
40 - 44	756	739	17	2.2	6	4	6	8
45 - 49	771	745	26	3.4	7	11	7	10
50 - 54	716	698	18	2.5	11	9	4	3
55 - 59	480	454	26	5.4	12	8	9	7
60 - 64	433	399	34	7.9	14	9	11	12
65 - 69	210	184	26	12.4	15	12	5	13
70 - 74	180	145	35	19.4	13	18	14	17
75 - 79	122	99	23	18.9	14	6	10	9
80 - 84	80	58	22	27.5	8	9	8	12
85 - 89	29	21	8	27.6	6	3	5	5
90 +	27	16	11	40.7	8	5	7	5

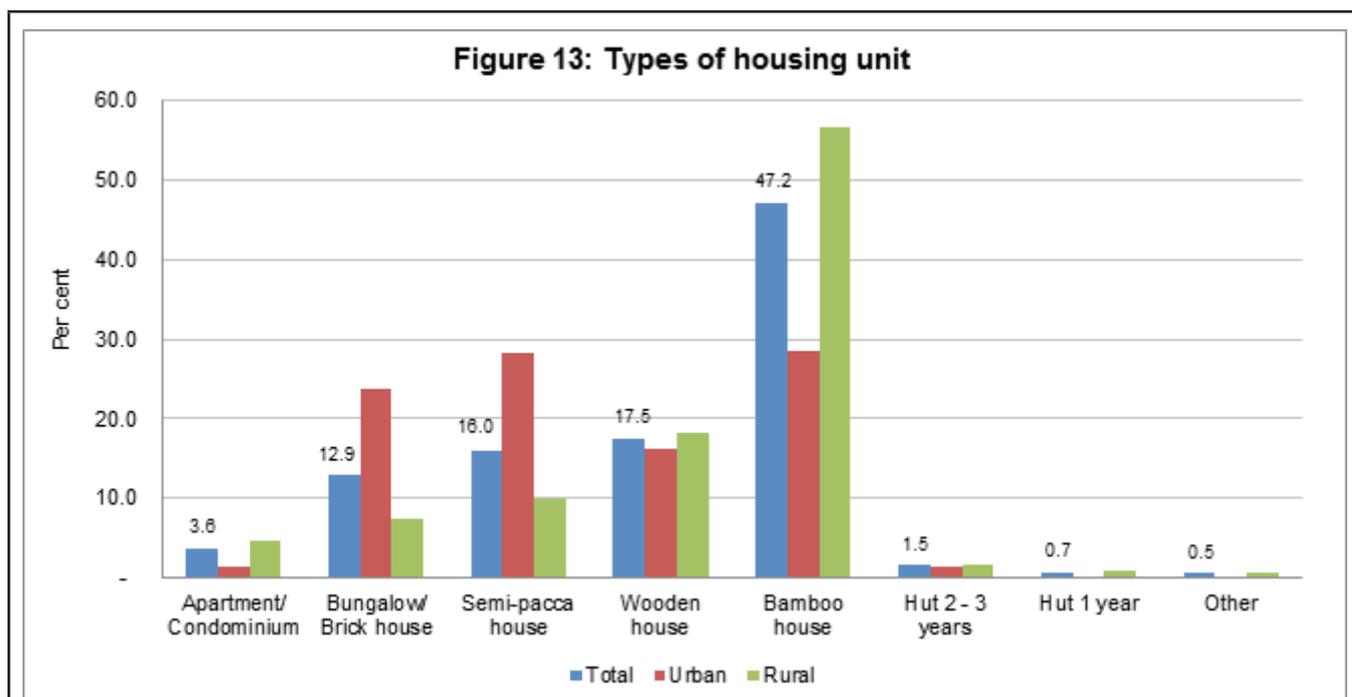
- Three in every 100 persons in Kunhing Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with hearing, remembering and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

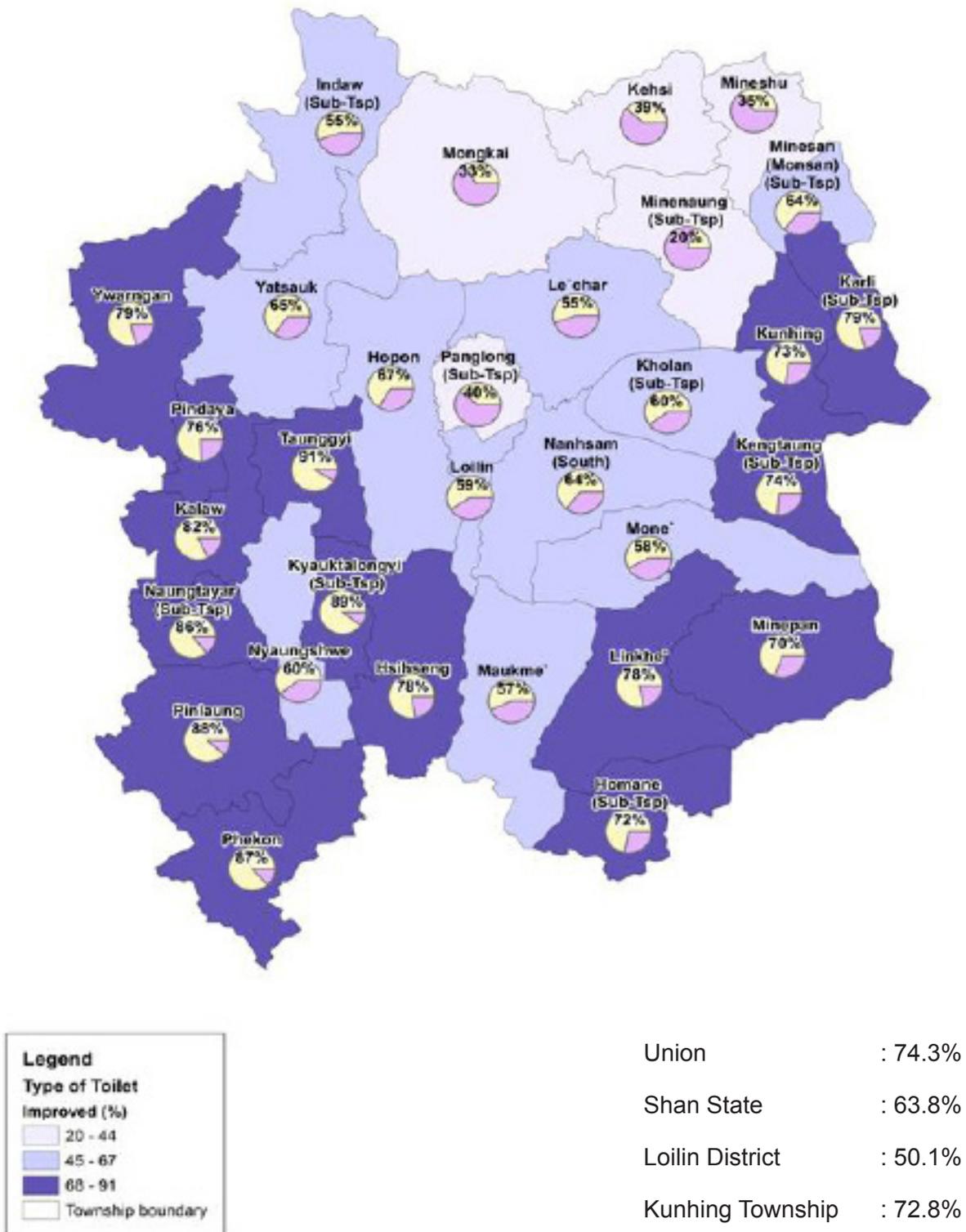
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,570	3.6	12.9	16.0	17.5	47.2	1.5	0.7	0.5
Urban	1,542	1.5	23.9	28.2	16.2	28.5	1.4	0.1	0.2
Rural	3,028	4.7	7.3	9.8	18.2	56.7	1.6	0.9	0.7



- The majority of the households in Kunhing Township are living in bamboo houses (47.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (17.5%).
- Some 28.5 per cent of urban households and 56.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

# Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



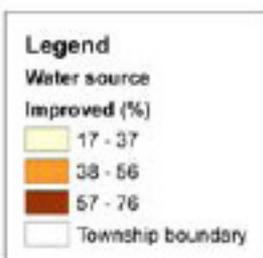
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.9	7.2	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		69.9	83.3	63.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>72.8</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>63.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		19.0	8.1	24.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.4	0.5	1.8
Other		0.6	0.1	0.9
None		6.2	0.8	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>3,028</b>

- Some 72.8 per cent of the households in Kunhing Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (69.9%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kunhing is in the range of 68-91 per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 6.2 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kunhing Township, 9.0 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%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Loilin District	: 40.1%
Kunhing Township	: 36.5%

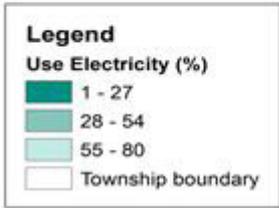
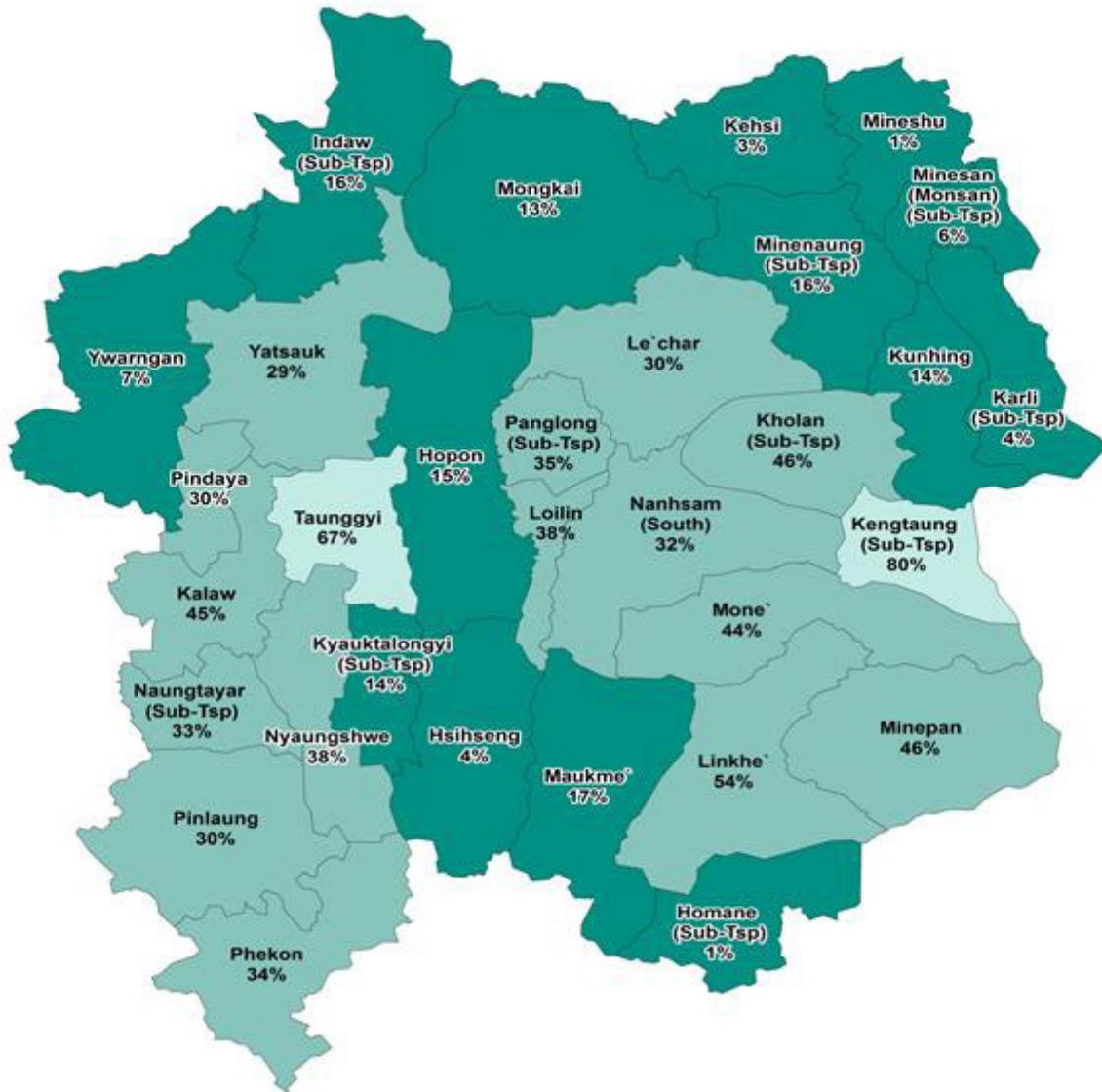
**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		6.5	1.1	9.2
Tube well, borehole		0.9	1.8	0.4
Protected well/ Spring		26.7	64.7	7.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.4	3.0	2.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>36.5</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>19.2</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		10.4	14.6	8.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.4	0.1	0.6
River/stream/ canal		35.0	13.2	46.1
Waterfall/ Rain water		15.1	-	22.7
Other		2.6	1.5	3.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>63.5</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>80.8</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>3,028</b>

- In Kunhing Township, 36.5 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- It is in the range of 17-37 per cent group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 35.0 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 26.7 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 63.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 80.8 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%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Loilin District	: 21.2%
Kunhing Township	: 14.0%

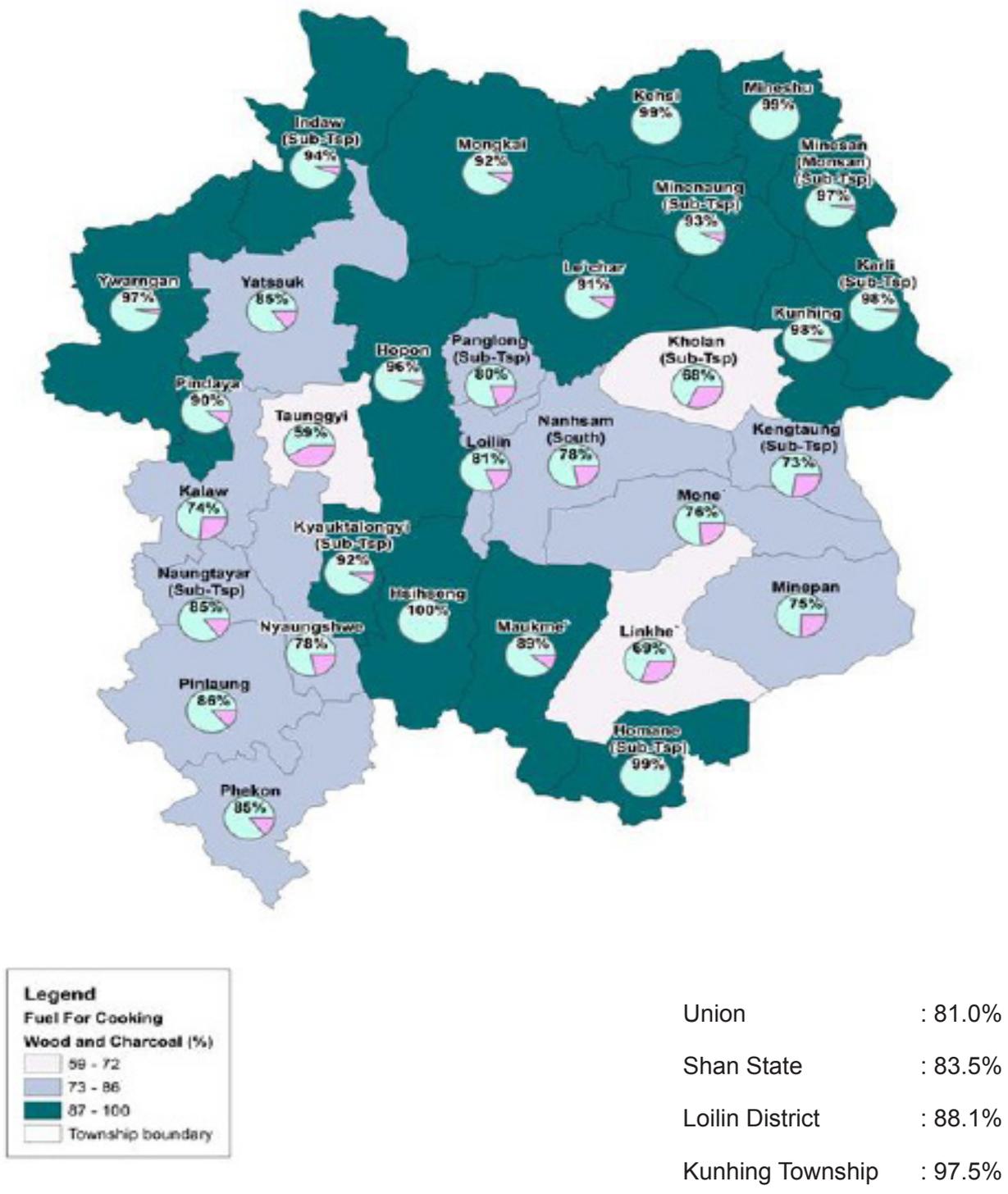
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		14.0	32.9	4.3
Kerosene		2.5	0.3	3.7
Candle		29.5	31.2	28.6
Battery		0.5	0.8	0.4
Generator (private)		3.0	0.6	4.2
Water mill (private)		39.0	24.1	46.6
Solar system/energy		11.1	9.5	11.9
Other		0.4	0.6	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>3,028</b>

- In Kunhing Township, 14.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of 1-27 per cent group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 39.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 46.6 per cent of the households mainly use water mill (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.8	0.8	2.2
LPG		0.1	0.3	-
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		0.3	1.0	-
Firewood		91.7	83.5	96.0
Charcoal		5.8	13.8	1.7
Coal		0.2	0.6	-
Other		*	0.1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>3,028</b>

- In Kunhing Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 91.7 per cent using firewood and 5.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 96.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

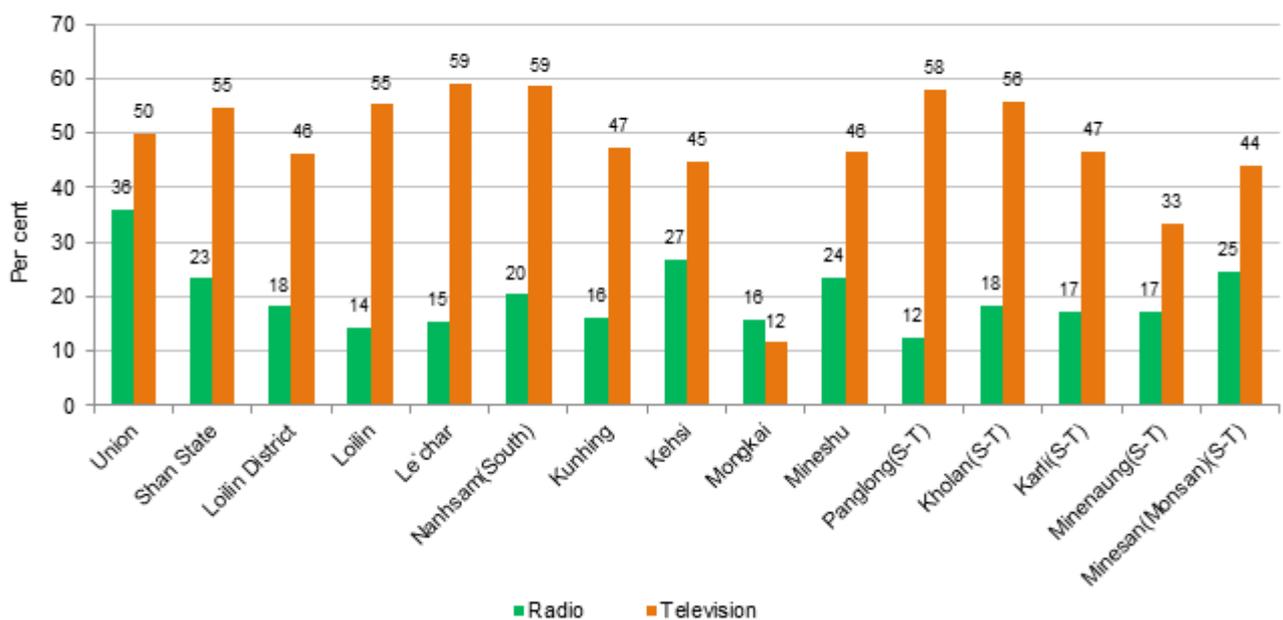
## Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	4,570	16.1	47.3	7.3	34.0	2.6	5.7	43.3	0.8
Urban	1,542	23.1	61.1	17.4	64.7	6.4	14.9	24.0	2.4
Rural	3,028	12.6	40.3	2.2	18.5	0.7	1.0	53.1	-

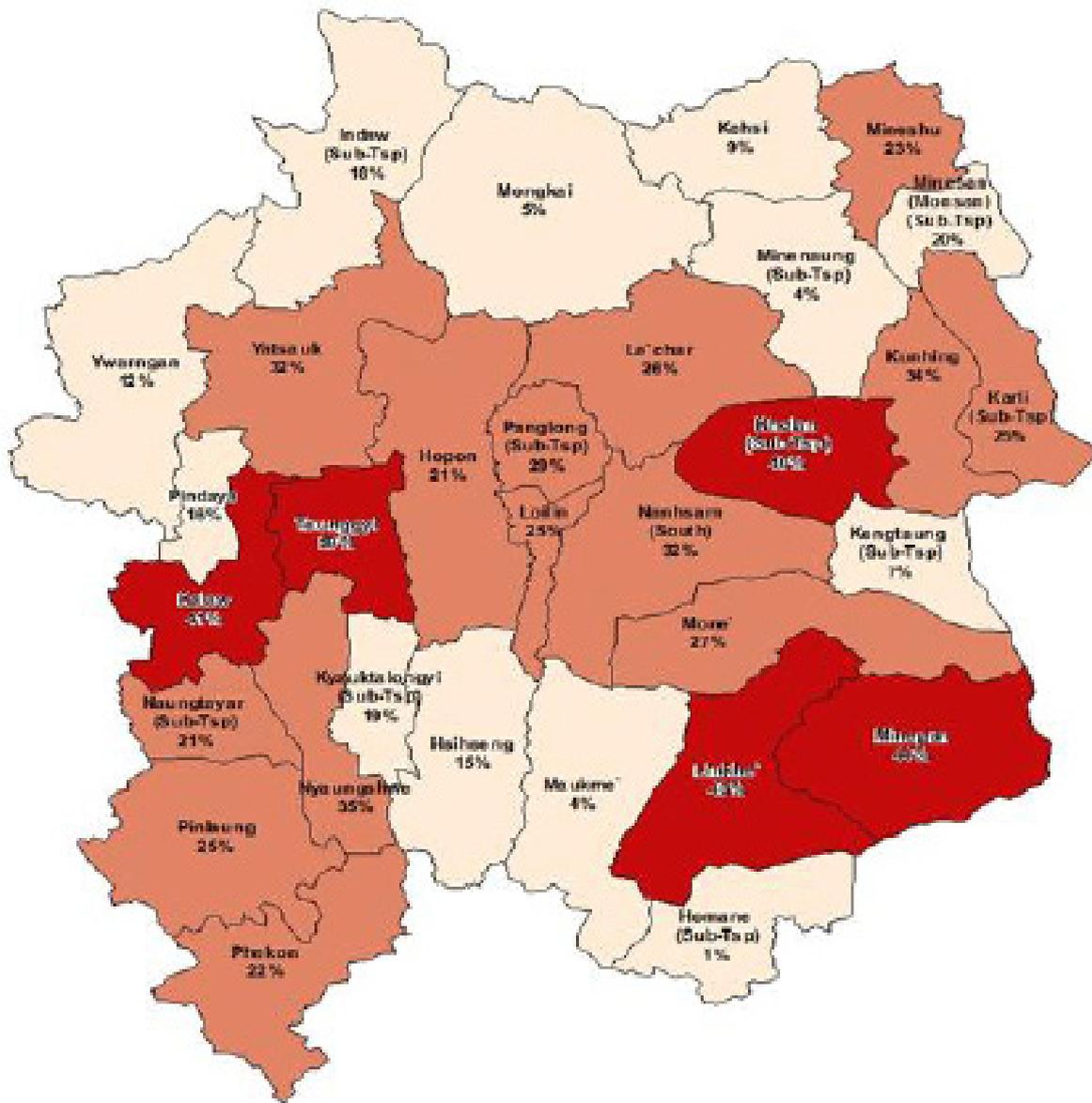
- Some 47.3 per cent of the households in Kunhing Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 64.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to mobile phones, while the proportion for rural areas have access to television 40.3 per cent.

**Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television**



- In Kunhing Township, 47.3 per cent of the households having a television and about one in six households (16.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Loilin District	: 22.0%
Kunhing Township	: 34.0%

- Some 34.0 per cent of the households in Kunhing Township reported having mobile phones and it is in the range of 21-39 per cent group.

## 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)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Loilin District	115,482	4,013	78,140	9,652	12,318	247	52	24,261
Urban	25,606	1,966	19,511	4,484	2,237	63	6	1,620
Rural	89,876	2,047	58,629	5,168	10,081	184	46	22,641
Kunhing Township	4,570	157	3,079	729	320	156	5	1,508
Urban	1,542	117	1,174	372	86	48	-	160
Rural	3,028	40	1,905	357	234	108	5	1,348

- In Kunhing Township, 67.4 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 33.0 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

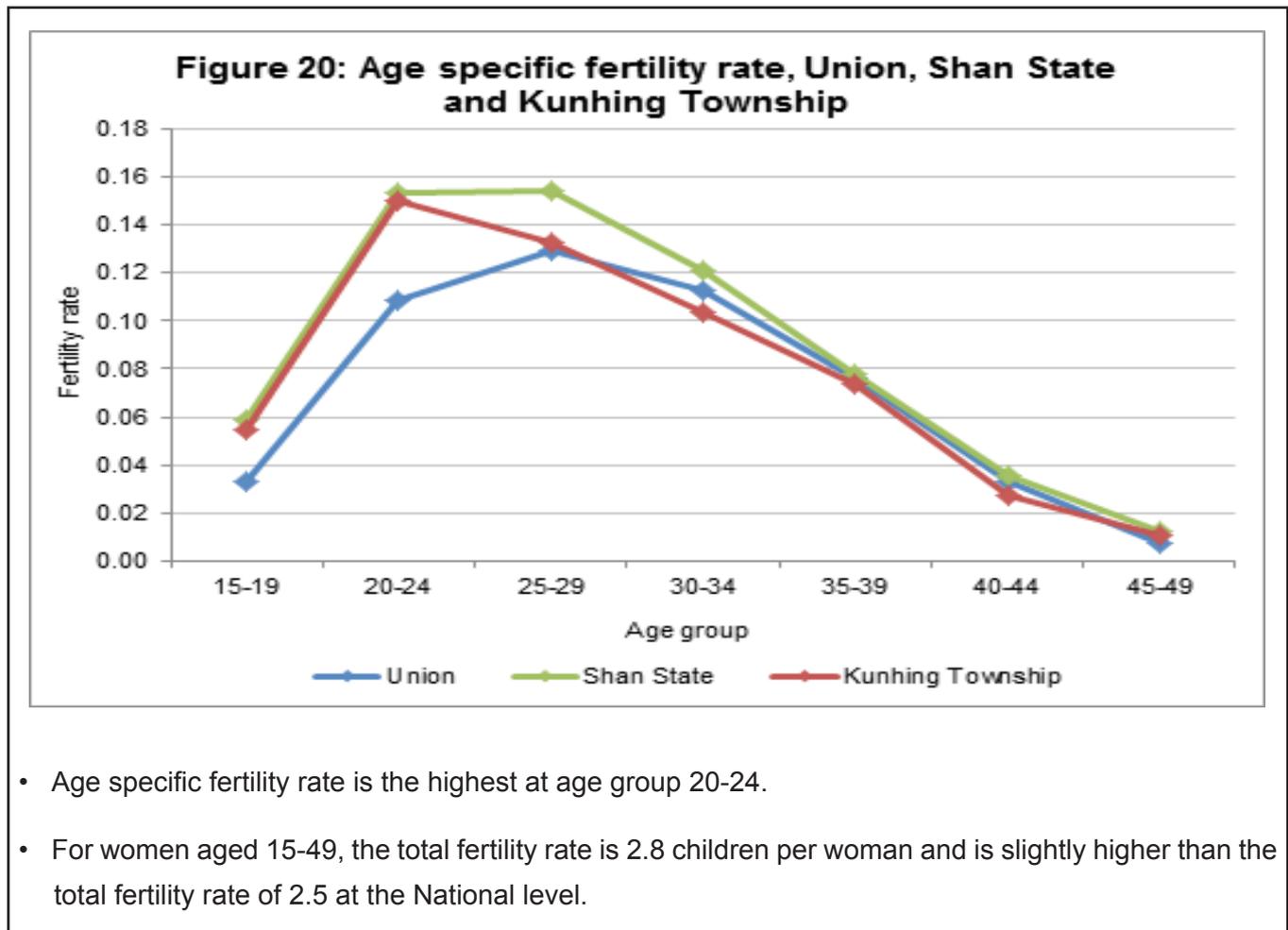
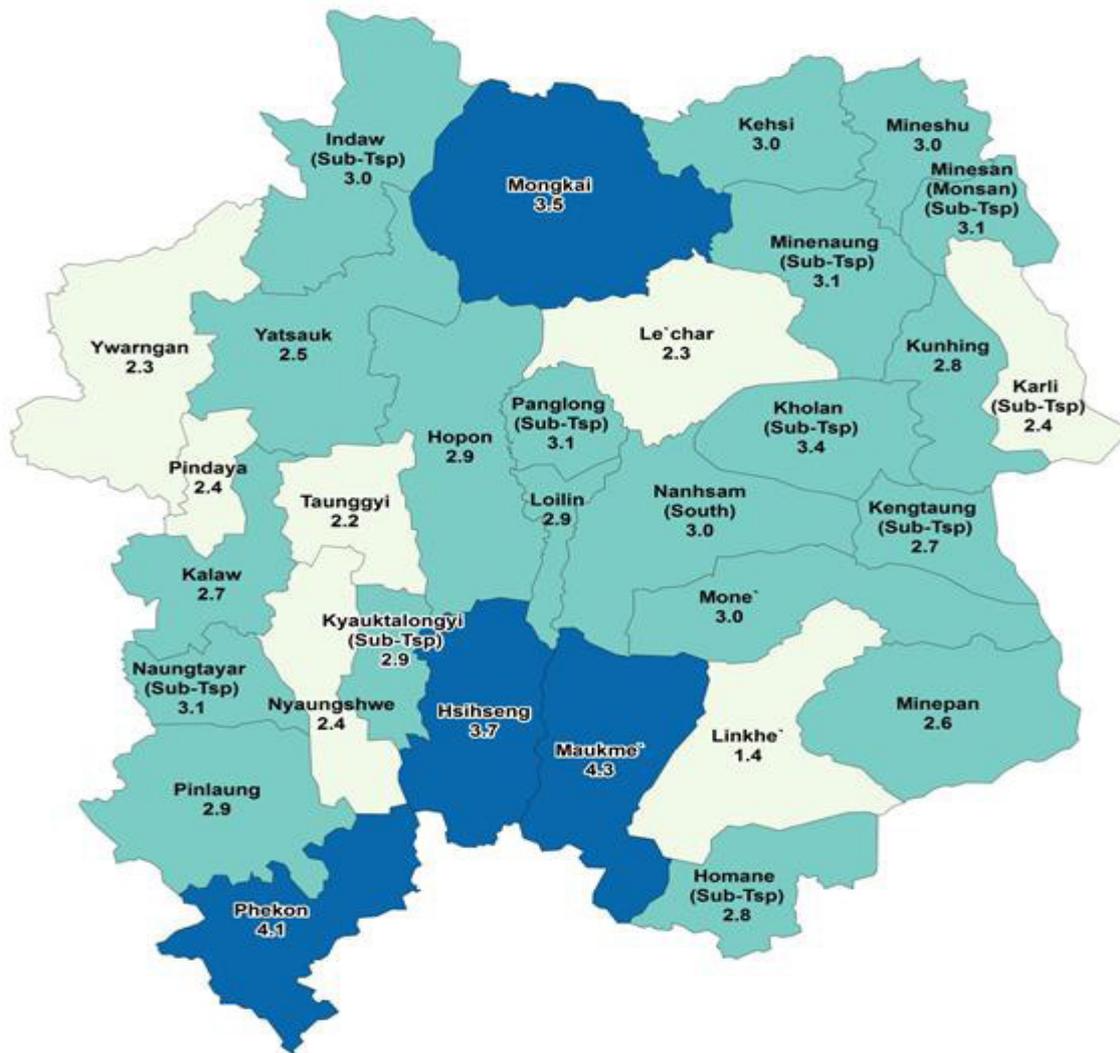
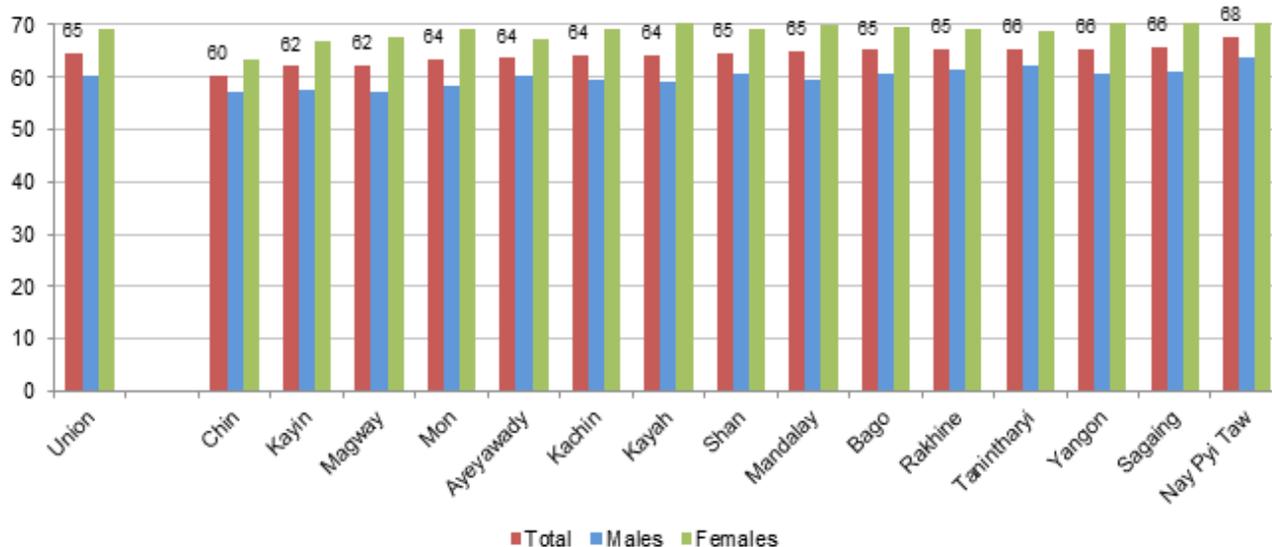


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Loilin District	: 3.0
Kunhing Township	: 2.8

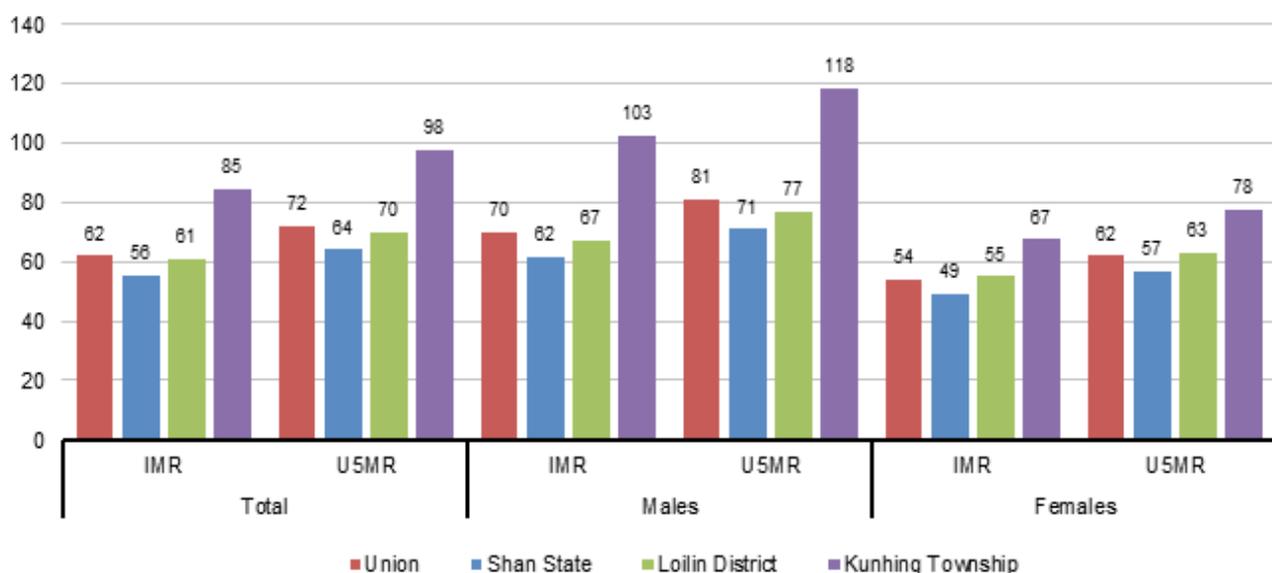
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

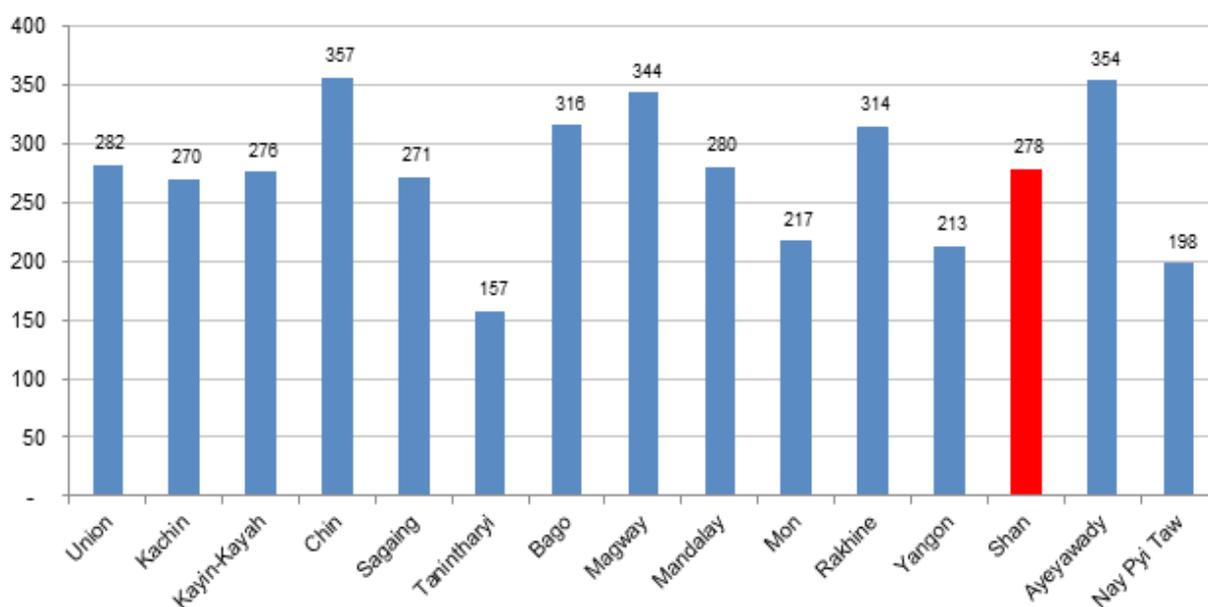
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Loilin District are slightly lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Loilin District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 70 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kunhing Township are higher than those in Shan State and Loilin District. The Infant mortality in Kunhing is 85 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 98 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

**Mean Household Size:** The average number of persons per household (people living in households divided by number of conventional households).

**Sex ratio:** The number of males for every 100 females in a population.

**Dependency ratio:** The total dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 years and older than 64) to the population of working-age (age 15-64). Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Three different measures can be calculated: total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio.

**Child Dependency Ratio:** is the proportion of people younger than 15 years to the working age population (15-64).

**Old Dependency Ratio:** is the proportion of people older than 64 years to the working age population (15-64).

**Ageing Index:** The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 people under the age of 15 years.

**Median Age:** The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

**Education:** Education is the process by which people learn through instruction and teaching. The 2014 MPHC placed an emphasis on literacy skills, school attendance and educational attainment. The other categorisations used under education were:

- (a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.
- (b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were: (a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

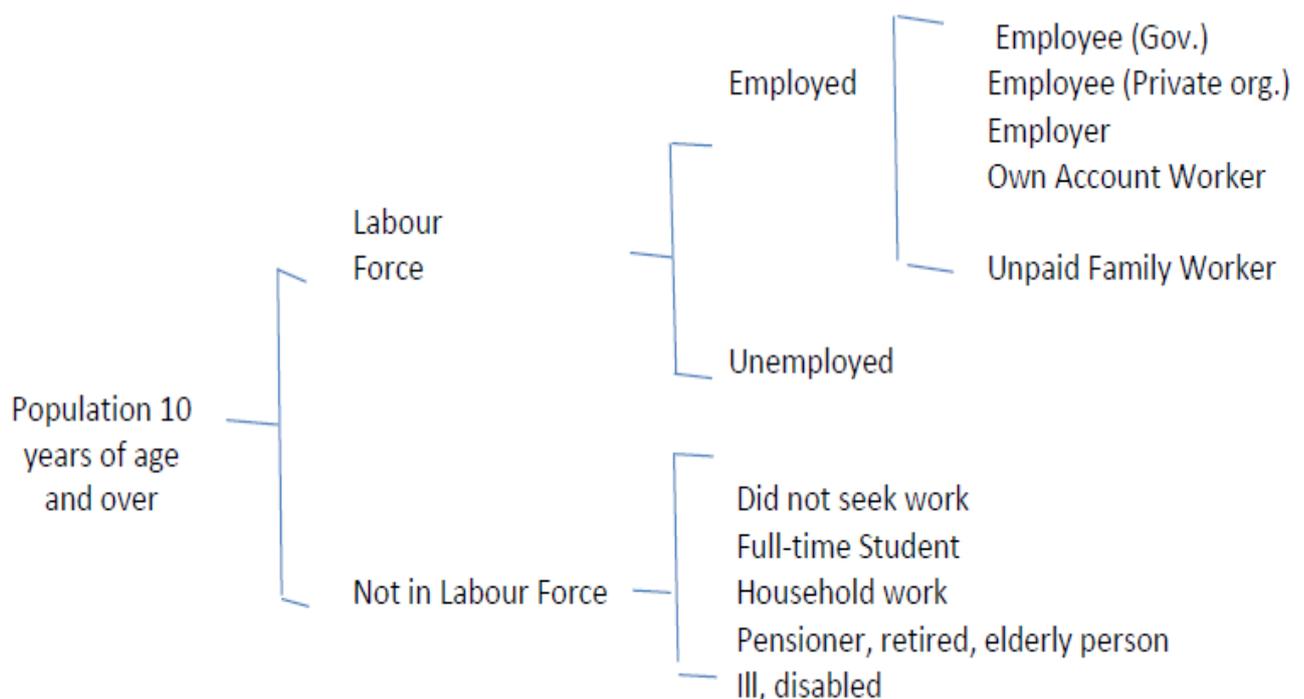
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**Disability:** Disability is a situation where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The difficulties covered in the 2014 census included:

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

**Identity card:** An identity card is a document used to verify aspects of a person's personal identity. There are several types of identity cards issued by the Government of Myanmar, and national passports in the case of foreigners.

**Labour Force Status:** According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



**Labour Force:** The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

**Employed:** “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

**Unemployed:** “Unemployed” persons refer to those who had no work but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the reference period, or at the time of the census enumeration.

**Not in labour force:** This category comprised persons who had no work and did not make any positive efforts to find a job during the 6 months before the census date or were unable to work. This included full time students, household work, elderly people, etc.

**Employment Status:** All employed persons were classified according to the economic activity status in the place where they worked during the last 12 months or if they worked in more than one place, where they worked most of the time. There were five employment categories:

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

**Labour force participation rate:** The labour force participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of the total population of the same age range. This is an important indicator as it portrays the proportion of the population that is economically active.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

**Unemployment rate:** The percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment and willing to work. These are people who are without work, looking for jobs and available for work.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}} \times 100$$

**Employment to population ratio:** A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's working-age population (ages 15 to 64) that is employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that a person is considered employed if they have worked at least 1 hour in "gainful" employment in the most recent week.

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

**Occupation:** Occupation refers to the kind of work an employed person did in the establishment during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. Put differently, occupation is the kind of work done during the last 12 months by the person employed, regardless of the industry of the establishment. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, field data collectors were instructed to collect a detailed description of the work being done such as accounts clerk, data entry operator (clerk), legal secretary, domestic worker, fisherman, human resource manager, etc. If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work was decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged in, that is in terms of time. The occupational classification is based on the ISCO 2008.

**Industry:** Industry refers to the main activity of the establishment where an employed person usually worked during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, industry was explained to the enumerators as the type of economic activity carried out at the person's place of work. It is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the enterprise in which the person works and not necessarily the specific duties or functions of the person's job. For example, a clerical officer working in stores within a factory that makes television sets. The industry should be recorded as manufacture of electrical goods. If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" was decided by the establishment where he/she worked most. The industrial classification is based on the ISIC Revision 4.

**Live Birth:** A live birth is one where the infant shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth: crying or similar sounds, movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body and/or any other tangible signs of life. The census was concerned only with children born alive. Also collected was information on the last live birth of ever married female respondents.

**Total fertility rate (TFR):** The average number of children that a woman would give birth to if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the current schedule of age-specific fertility rates.

$$\text{Total fertility rate (TFR)} = 5 \sum \text{Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)}$$

**Age specific fertility rate (ASFR):** The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group. Unless otherwise specified, the reference period for the age-specific fertility rates is the calendar year.

## List of Contributors

### Contributors to the Shan State, Loilin District, Kunhing Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
<b>Prepared by</b>		
Daw Tin Tin Hla	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Khine Thinzar Soe	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Shune Ya Tee Oo	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
<b>Translator and Reviewer</b>		
Daw Khin May Aung	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
<b>Data Processing and IT Team</b>		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
<b>Designer</b>		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Sai Maung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer



The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

