THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

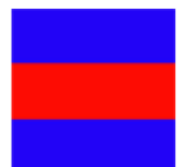# SHAN STATE, LOILIN DISTRICT

Loilin Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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Shan State, Loilin District

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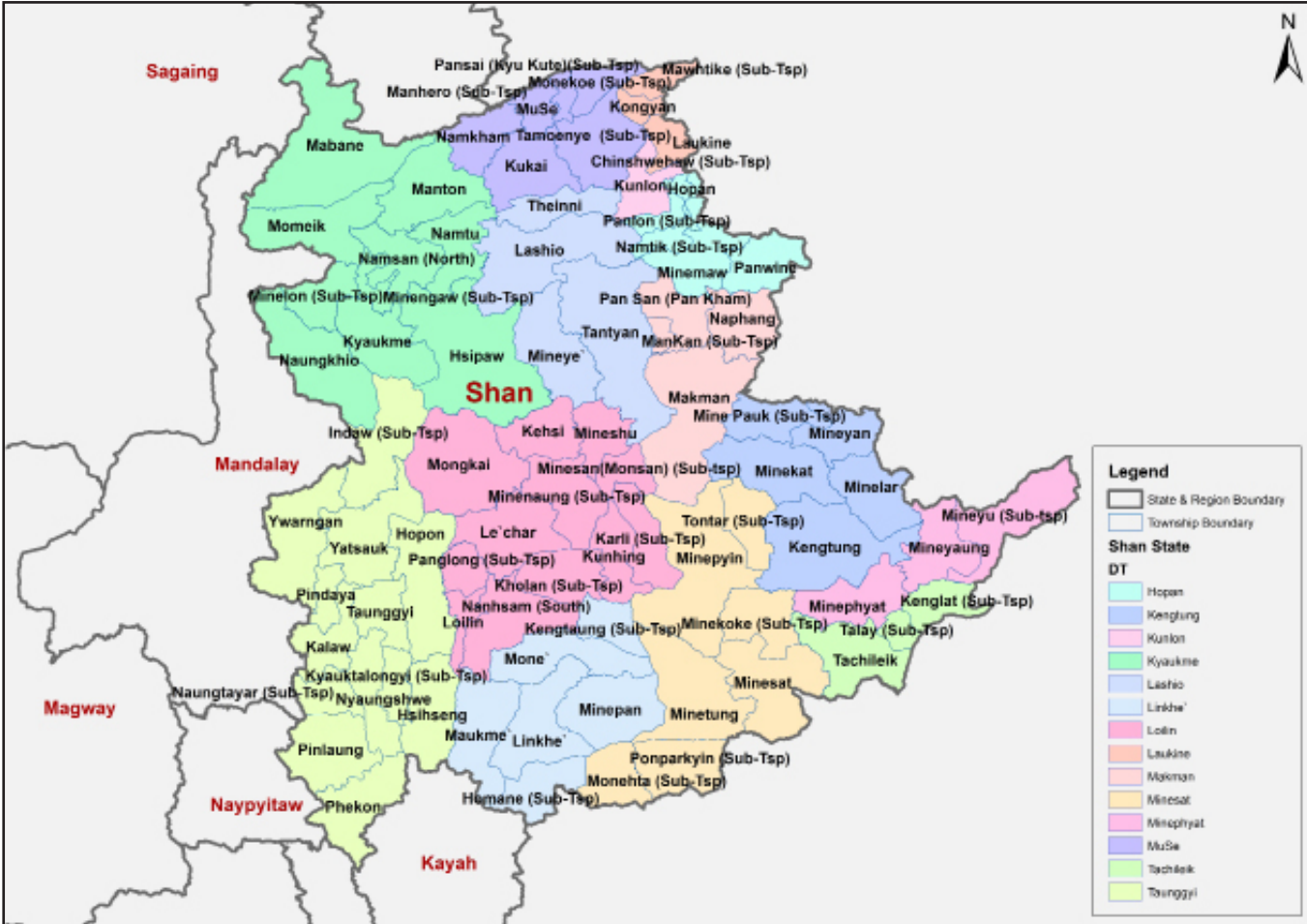Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Loilin Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	52,371 [2]
Population males	25,231 (48.2%)
Population females	27,140 (51.8%)
Percentage of urban population	25.7%
Area (Km²)	595.5 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	87.9 persons
Median age	23.0 years
Number of wards	4
Number of village tracts	11
Number of private households	10,901
Percentage of female headed households	26.4%
Mean household size	4.6 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.2%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	61.6%
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.2%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	62.4
Child dependency ratio	55.5
Old dependency ratio	6.9
Ageing index	12.4
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	93
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	68.5%
Male	79.3%
Female	59.6%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,383	2.6
Walking	657	1.3
Seeing	423	0.8
Hearing	513	1.0
Remembering	414	0.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	31,766	77.9
Associate Scrutiny	28	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	71	0.2
National Registration	148	0.4
Religious	261	0.6
Temporary Registration	21	0.1
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	8,479	20.8

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	76.4%	87.0%	66.8%
Unemployment rate	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%
Employment to population ratio	74.6%	84.9%	65.3%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	9,609	88.2
Renter	416	3.8
Provided free (individually)	199	1.8
Government quarters	639	5.9
Private company quarters	*	0.1
Other	24	0.2

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		8.4%
Bamboo	45.6%	43.3%	0.1%
Earth	0.3%	0.6%	
Wood	33.4%	38.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		91.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	19.9%	16.7%	0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,064	18.9
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	*	< 0.1
Biogas	-	-
Firewood	8,382	76.9
Charcoal	438	4.0
Coal	*	0.1
Other	*	0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,099	37.6
Kerosene	265	2.4
Candle	2,849	26.1
Battery	32	0.3
Generator (private)	38	0.3
Water mill (private)	421	3.9
Solar system/energy	3,156	29.0
Other	41	0.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,395	22.0
Tube well, borehole	56	0.5
Protected well/spring	3,072	28.2
Bottled/purifier water	452	4.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*5,975*	*54.8*
Unprotected well/spring	1,672	15.4
Pool/pond/lake	527	4.8
River/stream/canal	498	4.6
Waterfall/rainwater	1,912	17.5
Other	317	2.9
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*4,926*	*45.2*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,743	25.2
Tube well, borehole	53	0.5
Protected well/spring	3,032	27.8
Unprotected well/spring	1,594	14.6
Pool/pond/lake	529	4.9
River/stream/canal	693	6.4
Waterfall/rainwater	1,941	17.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	312	2.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	47	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	6,415	58.9
Total Improved Sanitation	*6,462*	*59.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	3,930	36.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	85	0.8
Other	209	1.9
None	215	2.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,558	14.3
Television	6,024	55.3
Landline phone	236	2.2
Mobile phone	2,758	25.3
Computer	349	3.2
Internet at home	676	6.2
Households with none of the items	4,331	39.7
Households with all of the items	*	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	296	2.7
Motorcycle/Moped	7,687	70.5
Bicycle	703	6.4
4-Wheel tractor	448	4.1
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	507	4.7

Note: [1] Population figures for Loilin 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 Loilin 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 Loilin Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	52,371 *		
Males	25,231		
Females	27,140		
Sex ratio	93 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	25.7%		
Area (Km^2)	595.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	87.9 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	11		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	49,895	12,511	37,384
Number of conventional households	10,901	2,853	8,048
Mean household size	4.6 persons ***		

- In Loilin Township, there are more females than males with 93 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (25.7%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Loilin Township is 88 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.6 persons living in each household in Loilin Township. This is slightly higher than to the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

      *** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**10,901**	**52,371**	**25,231**	**27,140**
	Ward	**2,853**	**13,460**	**6,417**	**7,043**
1	No(1)(W)	503	2,206	1,060	1,146
2	No(2)(W)	777	3,587	1,715	1,872
3	No(3)(W)	490	2,391	1,121	1,270
4	No(4)(W)	1,083	5,276	2,521	2,755
	Village Tract	**8,048**	**38,911**	**18,814**	**20,097**
1	Loilen (East)(VT)	604	2,985	1,420	1,565
2	Pang Woe(VT)	444	1,828	878	950
3	Taung Nauk(VT)	834	3,901	1,872	2,029
4	Mong Pun(VT)	1,645	8,124	3,974	4,150
5	Sin Chay Hpone(VT)	533	2,594	1,240	1,354
6	Kone Yaw(VT)	383	2,138	1,163	975
7	Hkauk Nwet(VT)	727	3,307	1,550	1,757
8	Hway Tauk(VT)	1,077	5,452	2,608	2,844
9	Nar Yang(VT)	651	3,017	1,427	1,590
10	Nawng Lai Mu Hpeik(VT)	774	3,605	1,721	1,884
11	Nam Hta Mo(VT)	376	1,960	961	999

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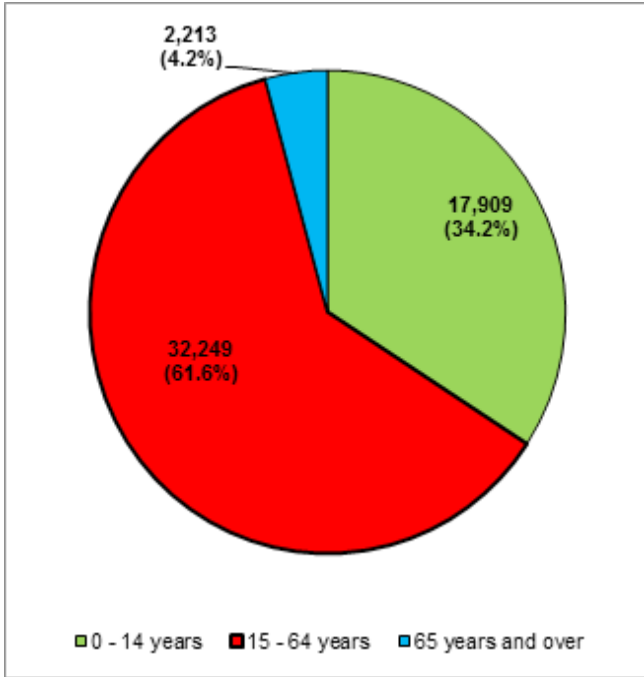
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Loilin Township

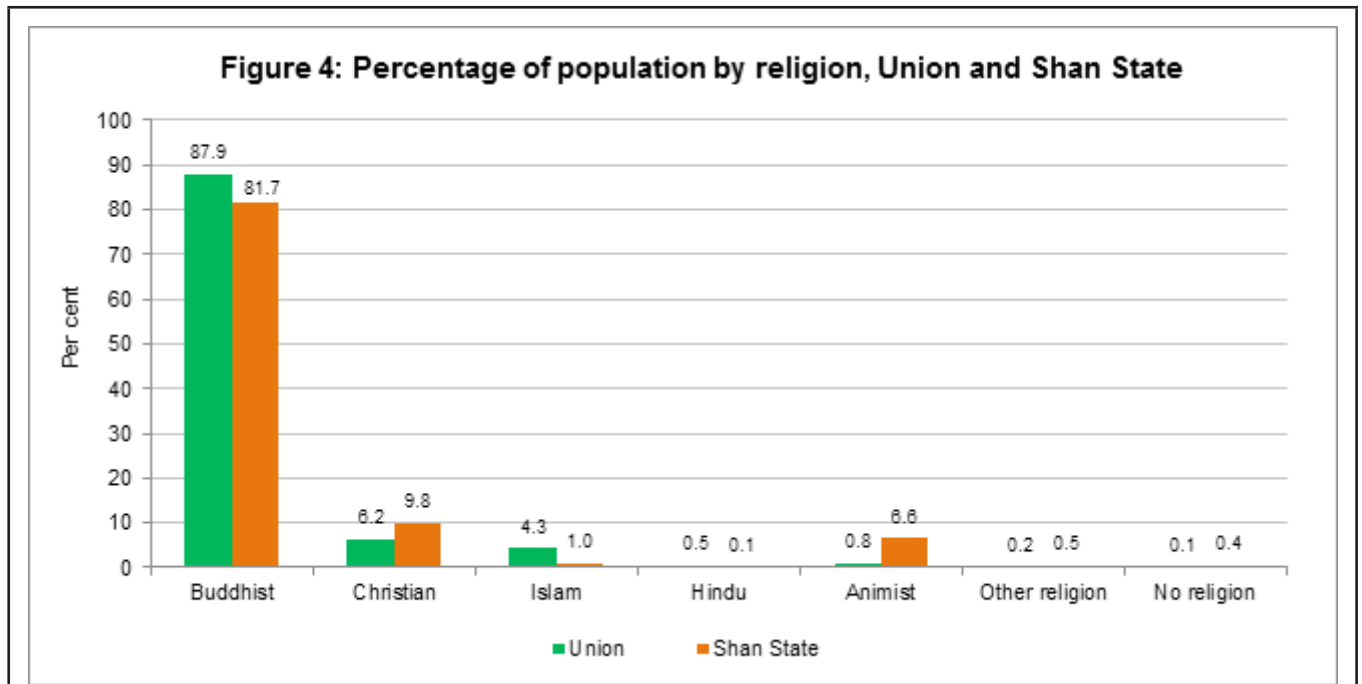| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	52,371	25,231	27,140
0 - 4	5,724	2,896	2,828
5 - 9	5,859	2,933	2,926
10 - 14	6,326	3,184	3,142
15 - 19	5,334	2,669	2,665
20 - 24	4,549	2,213	2,336
25 - 29	3,853	1,924	1,929
30 - 34	3,654	1,812	1,842
35 - 39	3,317	1,582	1,735
40 - 44	3,063	1,423	1,640
45 - 49	2,669	1,178	1,491
50 - 54	2,491	1,104	1,387
55 - 59	1,921	831	1,090
60 - 64	1,398	601	797
65 - 69	804	347	457
70 - 74	590	235	355
75 - 79	415	173	242
80 - 84	227	70	157
85 - 89	125	41	84
90 +	52	15	37

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Loilin Township is 61.6 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, Shan State, Loilin District and Loilin Township)
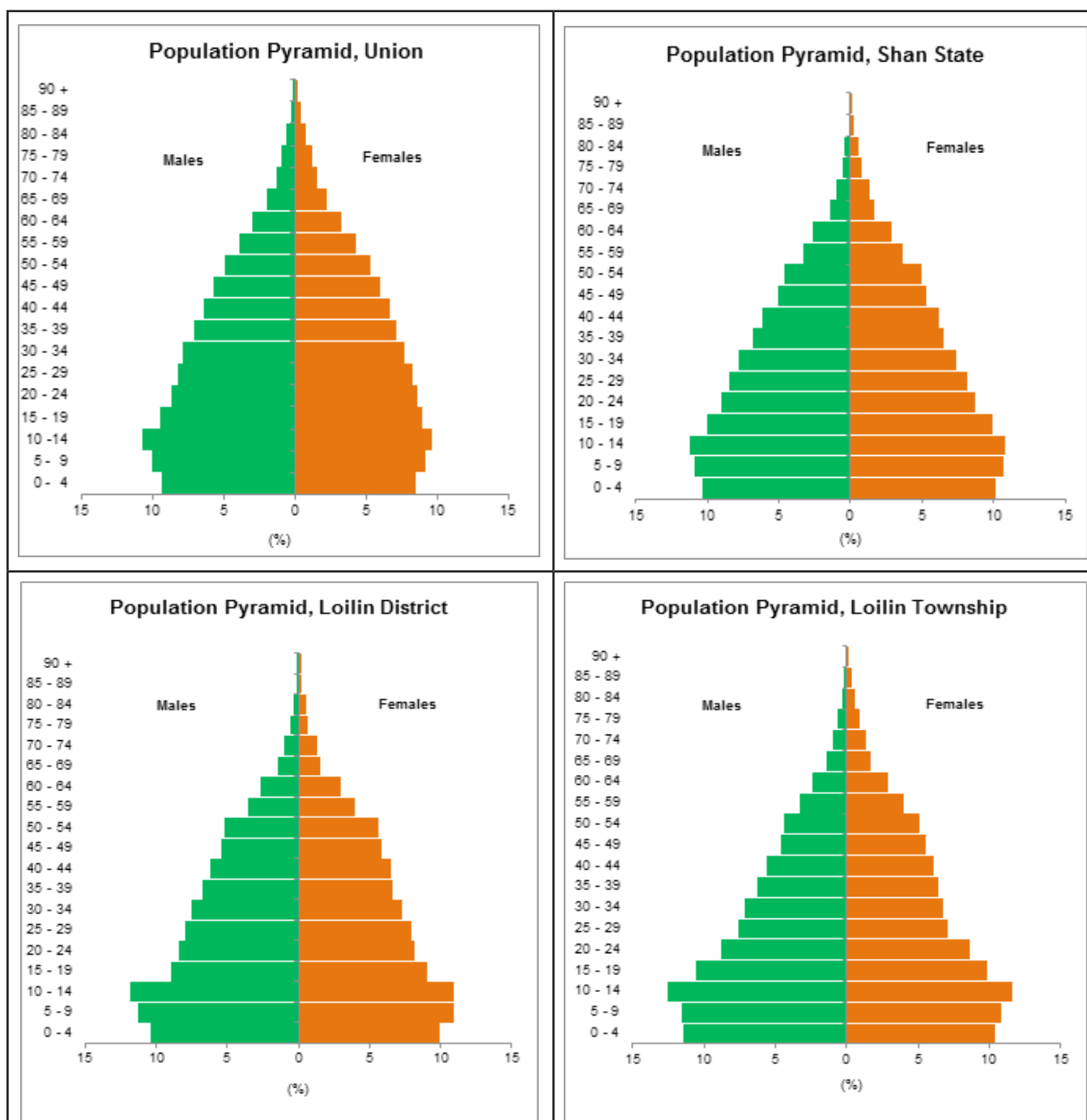
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Loilin Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

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

- Starting from age group 20-24, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

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

Religion	Union	Shan State
Buddhist	87.9	81.7
Christian	6.2	9.8
Islam	4.3	1.0
Hindu	0.5	0.1
Animist	0.8	6.6
Other religion	0.2	0.5
No religion	0.1	0.4

- 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 Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion and 0.4% No 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	1,060	534	526	220	102	118
6	1,128	562	566	717	344	373
7	1,222	592	630	966	458	508
8	1,218	591	627	994	489	505
9	1,095	534	561	934	454	480
10	1,136	518	618	914	430	484
11	1,091	493	598	840	388	452
12	1,253	562	691	857	410	447
13	1,109	501	608	641	315	326
14	1,083	482	601	500	238	262
15	1,089	491	598	350	164	186
16	913	430	483	238	107	131
17	970	491	479	223	110	113
18	1,068	515	553	158	70	88
19	895	388	507	111	37	74
20	1,085	500	585	75	33	42
21	830	381	449	64	30	34
22	858	395	463	32	18	14
23	790	404	386	19	9	10
24	709	297	412	15	7	8
25	810	404	406	4	1	3
26	667	326	341	8	5	3
27	729	335	394	3	2	1
28	774	354	420	6	3	3
29	640	309	331	4	4	-

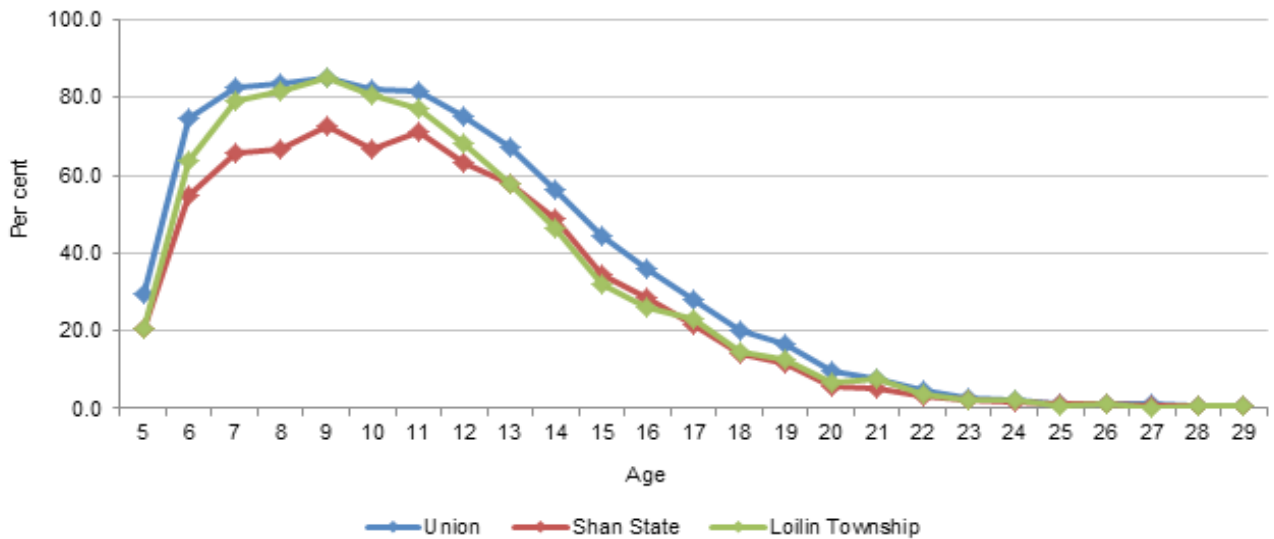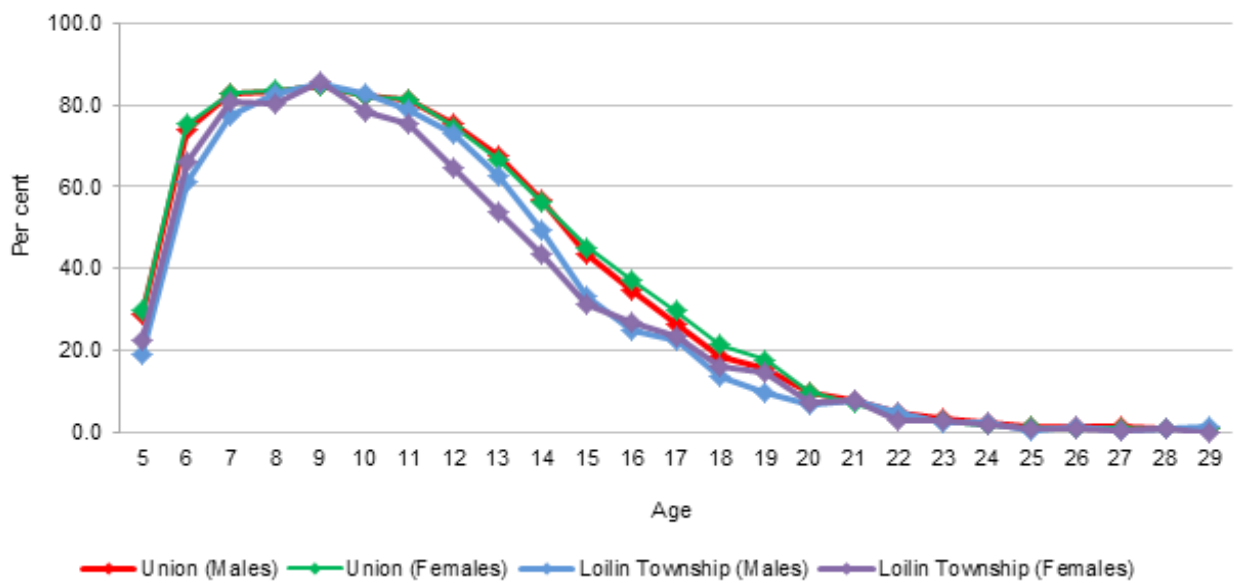Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Loilin Township

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

- School attendance in Loilin Township significantly drops after age 13 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Loilin Township is declining starting from the school going age (at age 5).

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

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 38 - 57
- 58 - 75
- 76 - 93
- Township boundary
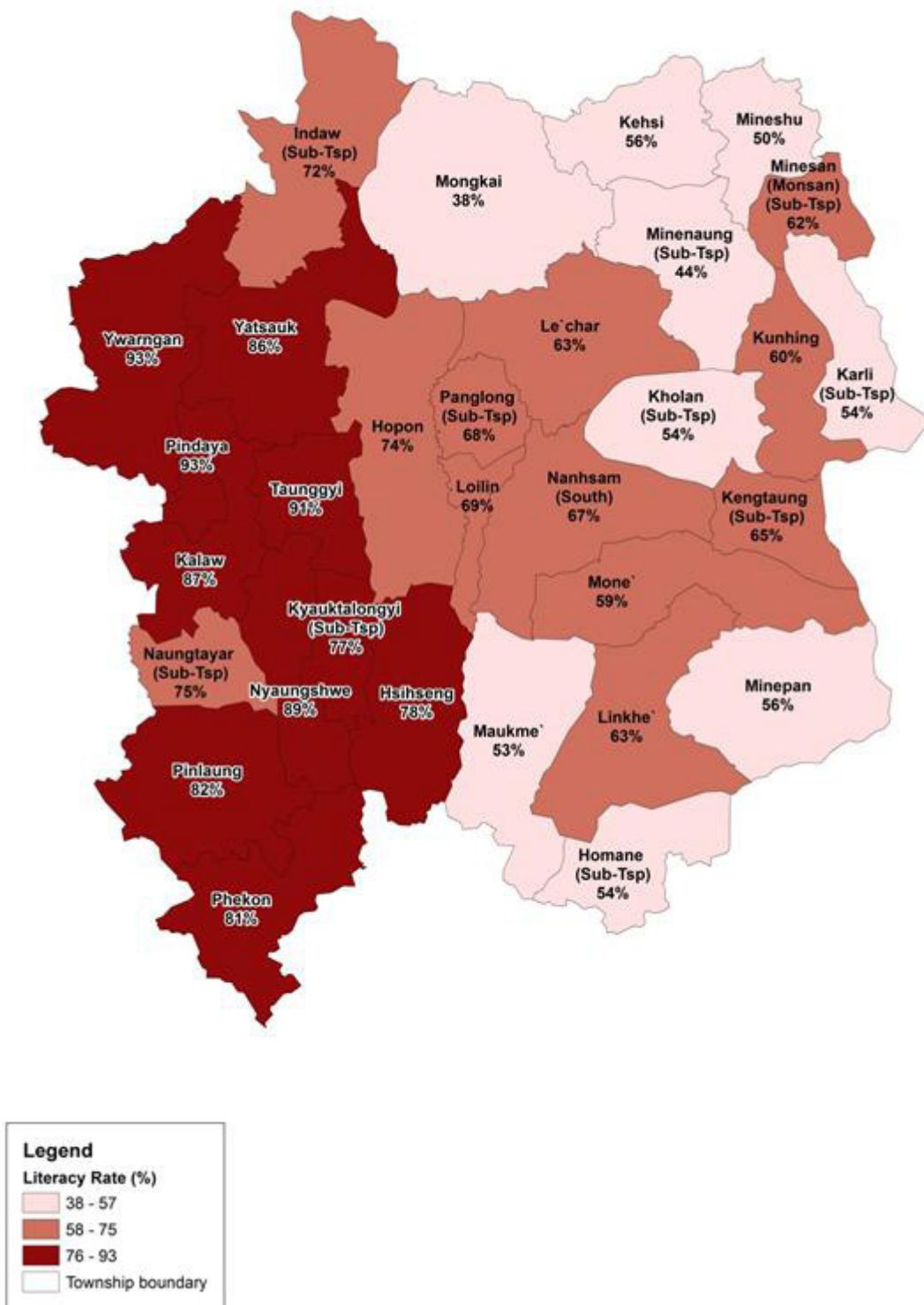
Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Loilin District	: 57.6%
Loilin Township	: 68.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	9,207	84.7
Males	4,292	88.7
Females	4,915	81.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Loilin Township is 68.5 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 59.6 per cent and for the males it is 79.3 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 84.7 per cent with 81.2 per cent for females and 88.7 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	24,579	11,310	46.0	3,433	2,838	3,197	2,044	57	1,538	134	11	17
Urban	7,331	1,233	16.8	767	808	1,620	1,457	51	1,277	102	9	7
Rural	17,248	10,077	58.4	2,666	2,030	1,577	587	6	261	32	2	10
Males	11,336	4,274	37.7	1,871	1,627	1,821	1,067	23	575	56	7	15
Females	13,243	7,036	53.1	1,562	1,211	1,376	977	34	963	78	4	2

- Some 46.0 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 58.4 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 37.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 53.1 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 11.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.3 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			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	20.3	16.4	24.2	6.7	6.9	6.6
15 - 19	65.1	68.2	62.0	5.8	6.7	4.7
20 - 24	82.4	89.8	75.4	5.3	4.3	6.4
25 - 29	84.7	94.0	75.4	2.3	2.2	2.5
30 - 34	83.5	94.6	72.6	1.4	1.5	1.3
35 - 39	82.6	95.0	71.2	1.1	1.2	1.0
40 - 44	81.6	95.0	69.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
45 - 49	78.5	93.4	66.7	0.5	0.6	0.3
50 - 54	73.4	89.6	60.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
55 - 59	65.7	82.9	52.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
60 - 64	48.8	61.9	38.9	0.1	0.3	-
65 - 69	38.3	48.4	30.6	0.3	0.6	-
70 - 74	23.9	32.3	18.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
75 +	15.6	24.1	10.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	73.1	78.0	68.2	5.5	5.5	5.6
15 - 64	76.4	87.0	66.8	2.3	2.3	2.4

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
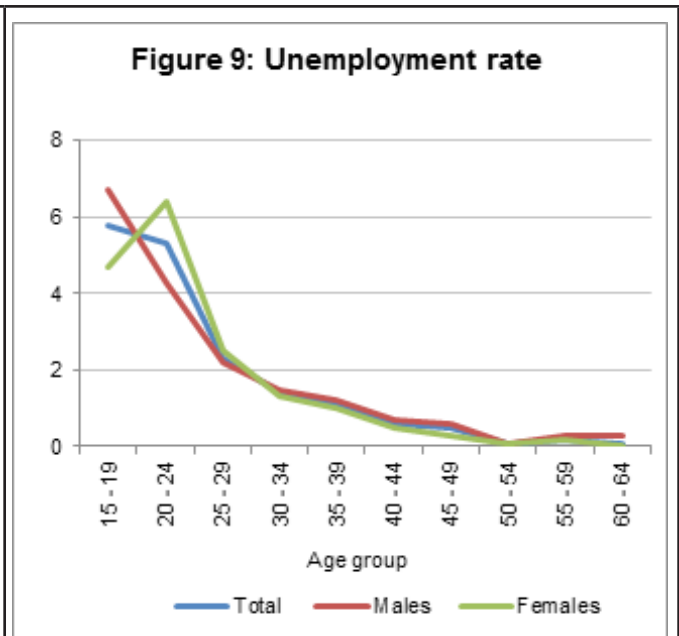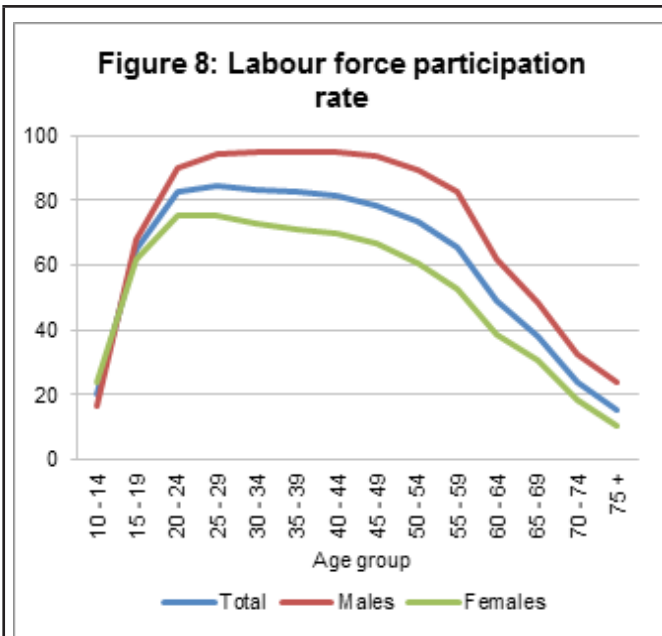
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Loilin Township is 76.4 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 66.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.0 per cent.

- In Loilin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 20.3 per cent. It is 16.4 per cent for males and 24.2 per cent for females.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Loilin Township is 2.3 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.3%) and for females (2.4%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.6 per cent.

Table 7: Population aged 10 and over not in the labour force by usual activity status and sex
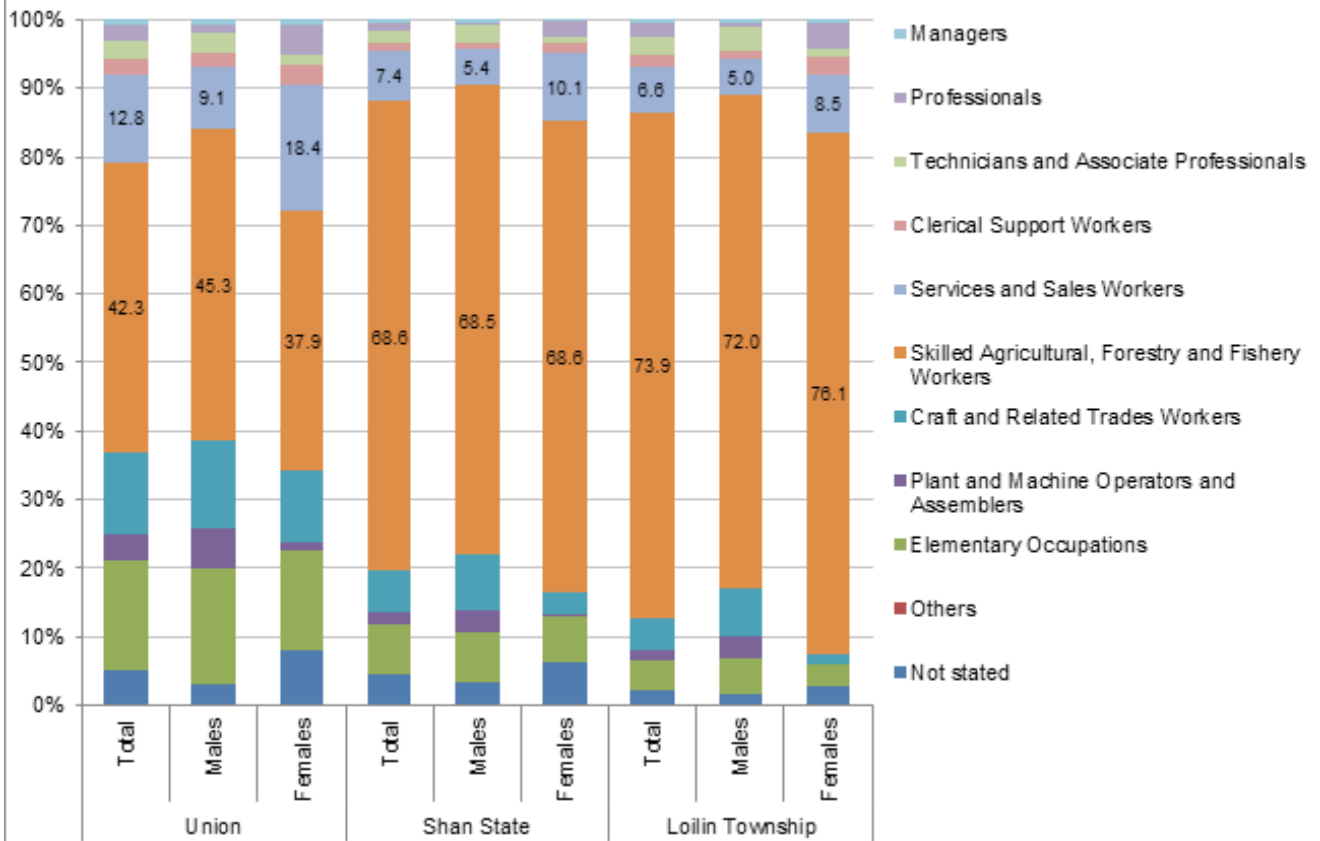
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	14,287	1.0	38.6	33.3	14.9	2.0	10.1
Males	5,228	1.7	51.1	4.0	16.5	2.6	24.0
Females	9,059	0.7	31.4	50.2	13.9	1.7	2.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 51.1 per cent of males are full time students while 50.2 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	23,254	12,363	10,891	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	134	75	59	0.6	0.6	0.5
Professionals	466	67	399	2.0	0.5	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	560	428	132	2.4	3.5	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	433	153	280	1.9	1.2	2.6
Services and Sales Workers	1,546	622	924	6.6	5.0	8.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	17,196	8,906	8,290	73.9	72.0	76.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,029	864	165	4.4	7.0	1.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	397	389	8	1.7	3.1	0.1
Elementary Occupations	992	652	340	4.3	5.3	3.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	501	207	294	2.2	1.7	2.7

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

Legend:
- Managers
- Professionals
- Technicians and Associate Professionals
- Clerical Support Workers
- Services and Sales Workers
- Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers
- Craft and Related Trades Workers
- Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers
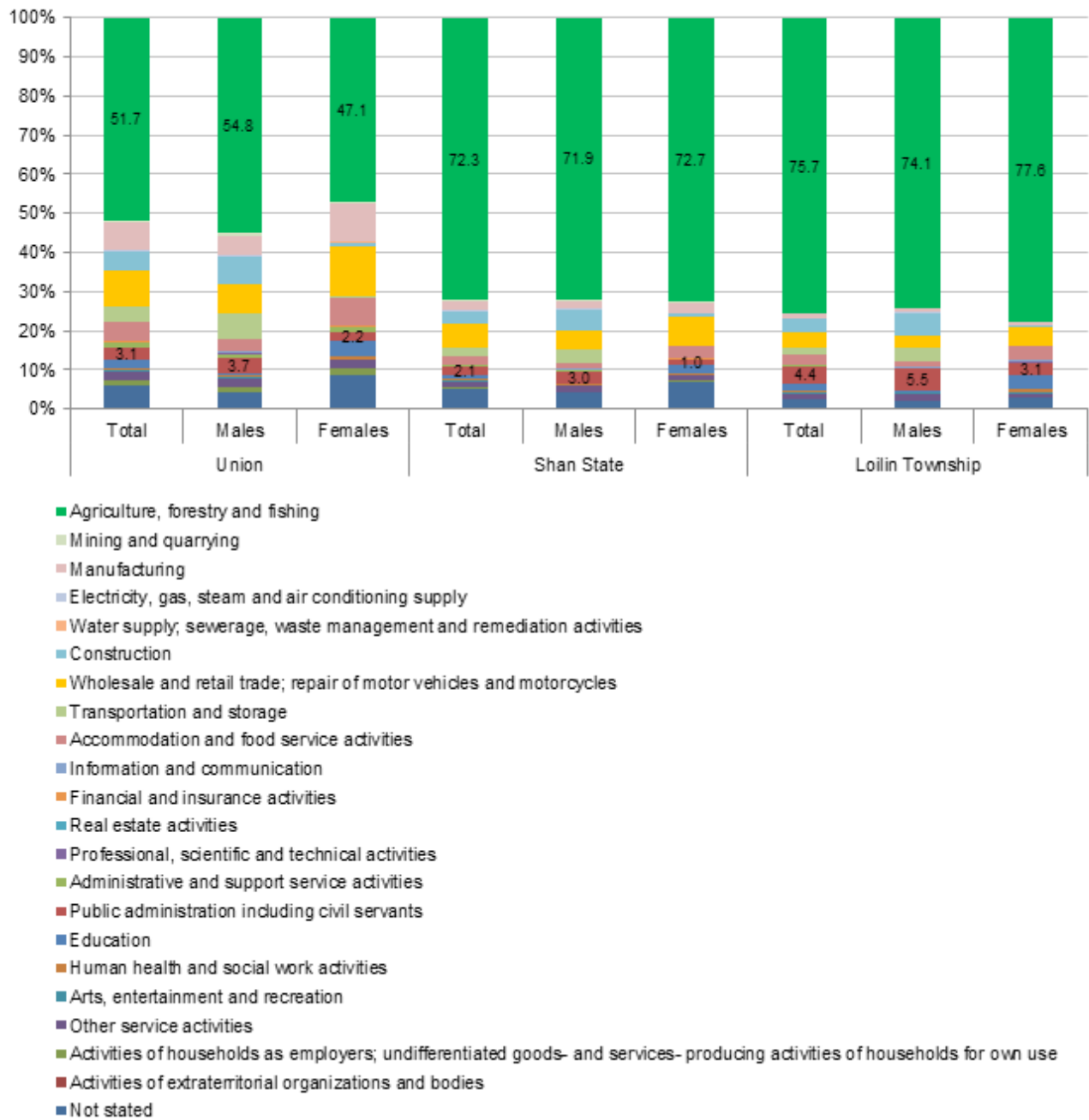- Elementary Occupations
- Others
- Not stated

- In Loilin Township, 73.9 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 72.0 per cent of males and 76.1 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.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**23,254**	**12,363**	**10,891**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,606	9,155	8,451	75.7	74.1	77.6
Mining and quarrying	14	14	-	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	231	139	92	1.0	1.1	0.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11	9	2	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3	3	-	*	*	-
Construction	808	725	83	3.5	5.9	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	923	408	515	4.0	3.3	4.7
Transportation and storage	420	415	5	1.8	3.4	*
Accommodation and food service activities	571	175	396	2.5	1.4	3.6
Information and communication	39	24	15	0.2	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	34	7	27	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	21	12	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	26	19	7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	1,012	675	337	4.4	5.5	3.1
Education	405	34	371	1.7	0.3	3.4
Human health and social work activities	174	43	131	0.7	0.3	1.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	31	19	12	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	330	223	107	1.4	1.8	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	41	24	17	0.2	0.2	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	5	1	*	*	*
Not stated	547	235	312	2.4	1.9	2.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Shan State and Loilin 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 Loilin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 75.7 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Public administration including civil servants" at 4.4 per cent.

- There are 74.1 per cent of males and 77.6 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 2.1 per cent in "Public administration including civil servants" industry.

21

(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	31,766	28	71	148	261	21	*	*	8,479
Urban	10,056	8	36	85	52	10	*	-	1,004
Rural	21,710	20	35	63	209	11	*	*	7,475
Males	14,940	11	40	71	253	15	*	*	4,064
Females	16,826	17	31	77	8	6	*	*	4,415

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
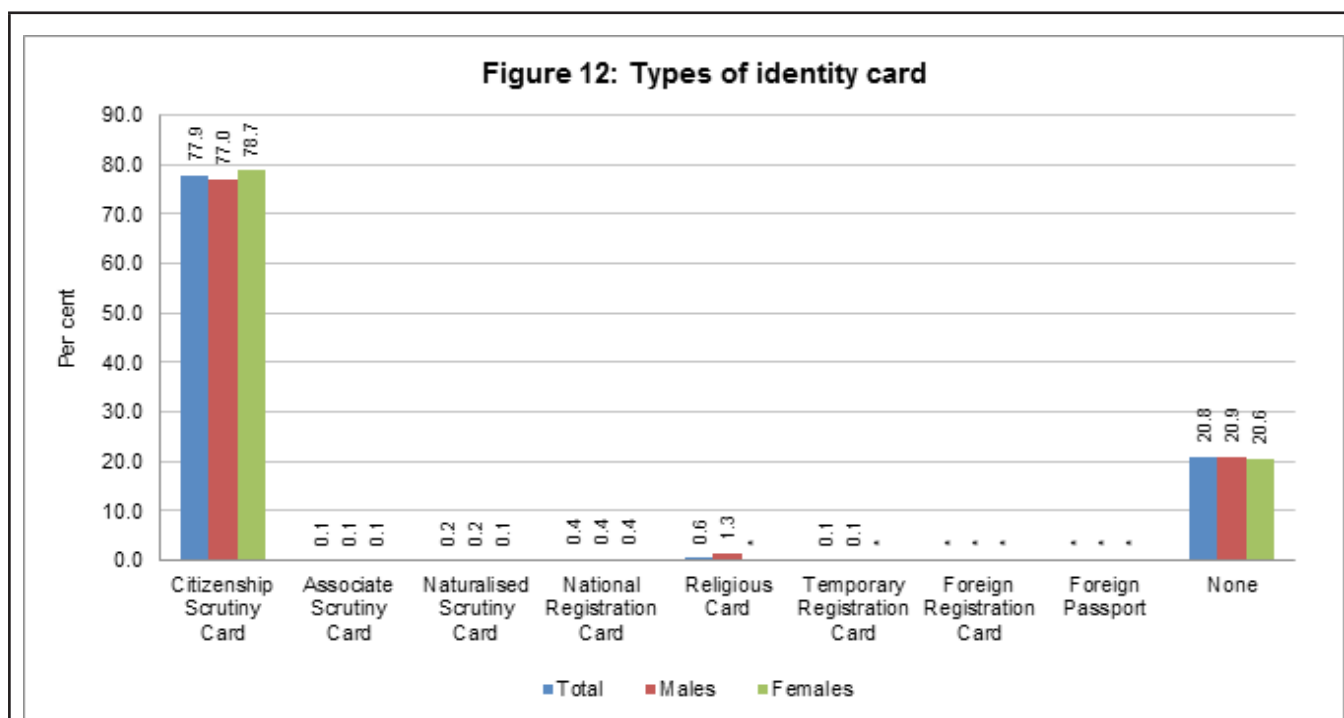
- In Loilin Township, 77.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 20.8 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 20.9 per cent of males and 20.6 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

22

(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	**52,371**	**50,988**	**1,383**	**2.6**	**423**	**513**	**657**	**414**
0 - 4	5,724	5,704	20	0.3	7	1	14	11
5 - 9	5,859	5,830	29	0.5	8	6	15	9
10 - 14	6,326	6,294	32	0.5	3	11	14	15
15 - 19	5,334	5,298	36	0.7	4	9	15	22
20 - 24	4,549	4,513	36	0.8	5	13	15	18
25 - 29	3,853	3,806	47	1.2	10	17	17	18
30 - 34	3,654	3,585	69	1.9	5	24	27	30
35 - 39	3,317	3,254	63	1.9	8	21	25	22
40 - 44	3,063	2,975	88	2.9	18	23	38	30
45 - 49	2,669	2,571	98	3.7	15	30	42	30
50 - 54	2,491	2,363	128	5.1	42	43	43	26
55 - 59	1,921	1,789	132	6.9	50	38	48	21
60 - 64	1,398	1,264	134	9.6	45	49	75	31
65 - 69	804	708	96	11.9	27	38	52	19
70 - 74	590	465	125	21.2	55	60	71	38
75 - 79	415	311	104	25.1	40	46	58	19
80 - 84	227	153	74	32.6	41	38	43	26
85 - 89	125	81	44	35.2	23	23	27	18
90 +	52	24	28	53.8	17	23	18	11

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	**25,231**	**24,592**	**639**	**2.5**	**170**	**221**	**320**	**198**
0 - 4	2,896	2,884	12	0.4	4	-	9	8
5 - 9	2,933	2,914	19	0.6	8	5	8	6
10 - 14	3,184	3,173	11	0.3	-	4	4	7
15 - 19	2,669	2,650	19	0.7	1	5	8	13
20 - 24	2,213	2,191	22	1.0	3	6	12	7
25 - 29	1,924	1,899	25	1.3	5	10	8	9
30 - 34	1,812	1,771	41	2.3	5	9	18	17
35 - 39	1,582	1,548	34	2.1	3	10	16	12
40 - 44	1,423	1,383	40	2.8	8	10	18	16
45 - 49	1,178	1,133	45	3.8	5	12	21	16
50 - 54	1,104	1,042	62	5.6	15	20	26	10
55 - 59	831	773	58	7.0	27	15	23	6
60 - 64	601	534	67	11.1	19	24	41	18
65 - 69	347	299	48	13.8	12	19	29	12
70 - 74	235	186	49	20.9	18	24	27	13
75 - 79	173	129	44	25.4	15	18	27	8
80 - 84	70	48	22	31.4	12	13	13	11
85 - 89	41	29	12	29.3	5	8	7	7
90 +	15	6	9	60.0	5	9	5	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
Females	**27,140**	**26,396**	**744**	**2.7**	**253**	**292**	**337**	**216**
0 - 4	2,828	2,820	8	0.3	3	1	5	3
10 - 14	3,142	3,121	21	0.7	3	7	10	8
15 - 19	2,665	2,648	17	0.6	3	4	7	9
20 - 24	2,336	2,322	14	0.6	2	7	3	11
25 - 29	1,929	1,907	22	1.1	5	7	9	9
30 - 34	1,842	1,814	28	1.5	-	15	9	13
35 - 39	1,735	1,706	29	1.7	5	11	9	10
40 - 44	1,640	1,592	48	2.9	10	13	20	14
45 - 49	1,491	1,438	53	3.6	10	18	21	14
5 - 9	2,926	2,916	10	0.3	-	1	7	3
50 - 54	1,387	1,321	66	4.8	27	23	17	16
55 - 59	1,090	1,016	74	6.8	23	23	25	15
60 - 64	797	730	67	8.4	26	25	34	13
65 - 69	457	409	48	10.5	15	19	23	7
70 - 74	355	279	76	21.4	37	36	44	25
75 - 79	242	182	60	24.8	25	28	31	11
80 - 84	157	105	52	33.1	29	25	30	15
85 - 89	84	52	32	38.1	18	15	20	11
90 +	37	18	19	51.4	12	14	13	9

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

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.

- Difficulties with walking and hearing 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	10,901	2.6	13.6	6.5	34.1	42.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
Urban	2,853	7.1	20.0	13.0	48.2	11.1	0.1	*	0.5
Rural	8,048	1.1	11.4	4.2	29.1	53.1	0.5	0.2	0.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
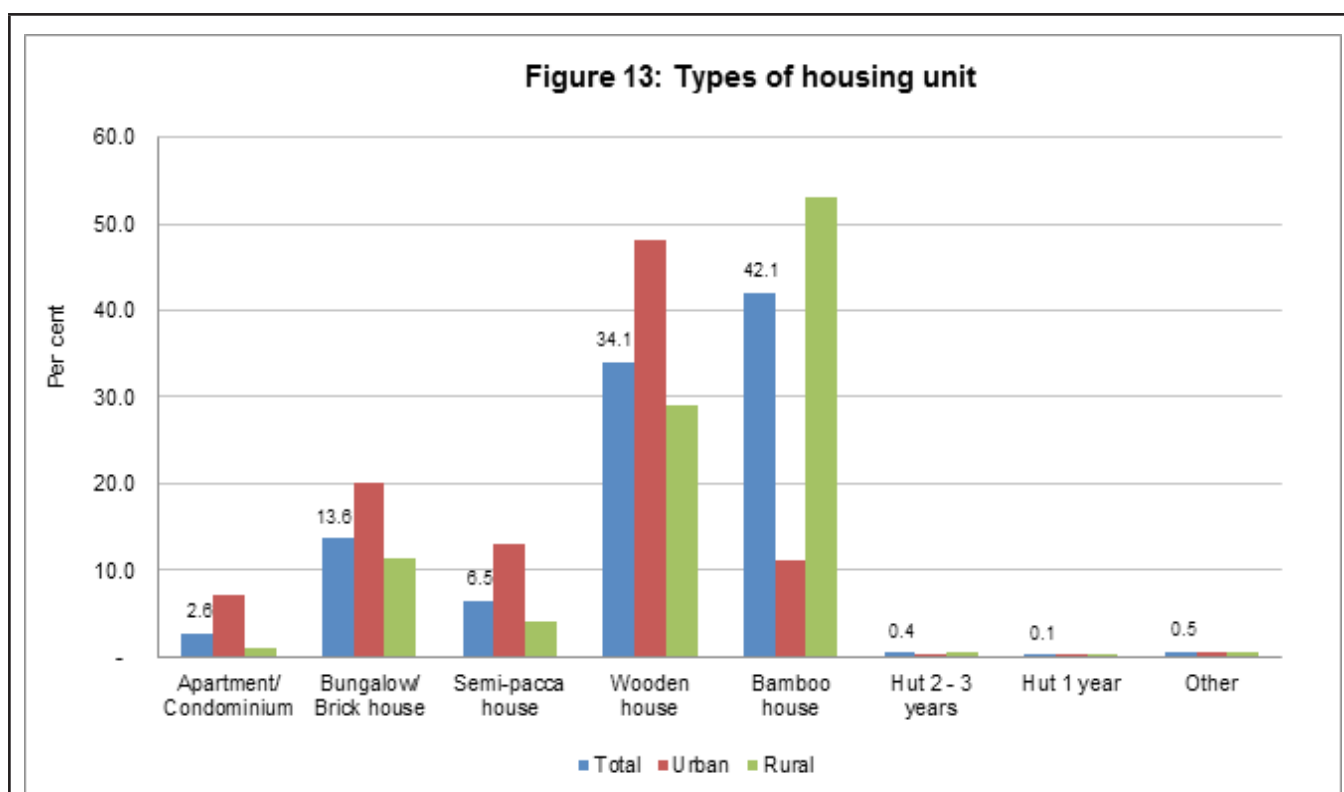
- The majority of the households in Loilin Township are living in bamboo houses (42.1%) followed by households in wooden houses (34.1%).

- Some 48.2 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 53.1 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 20 - 44
- 45 - 67
- 68 - 91
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Loilin District	: 50.1%
Loilin Township	: 59.3%
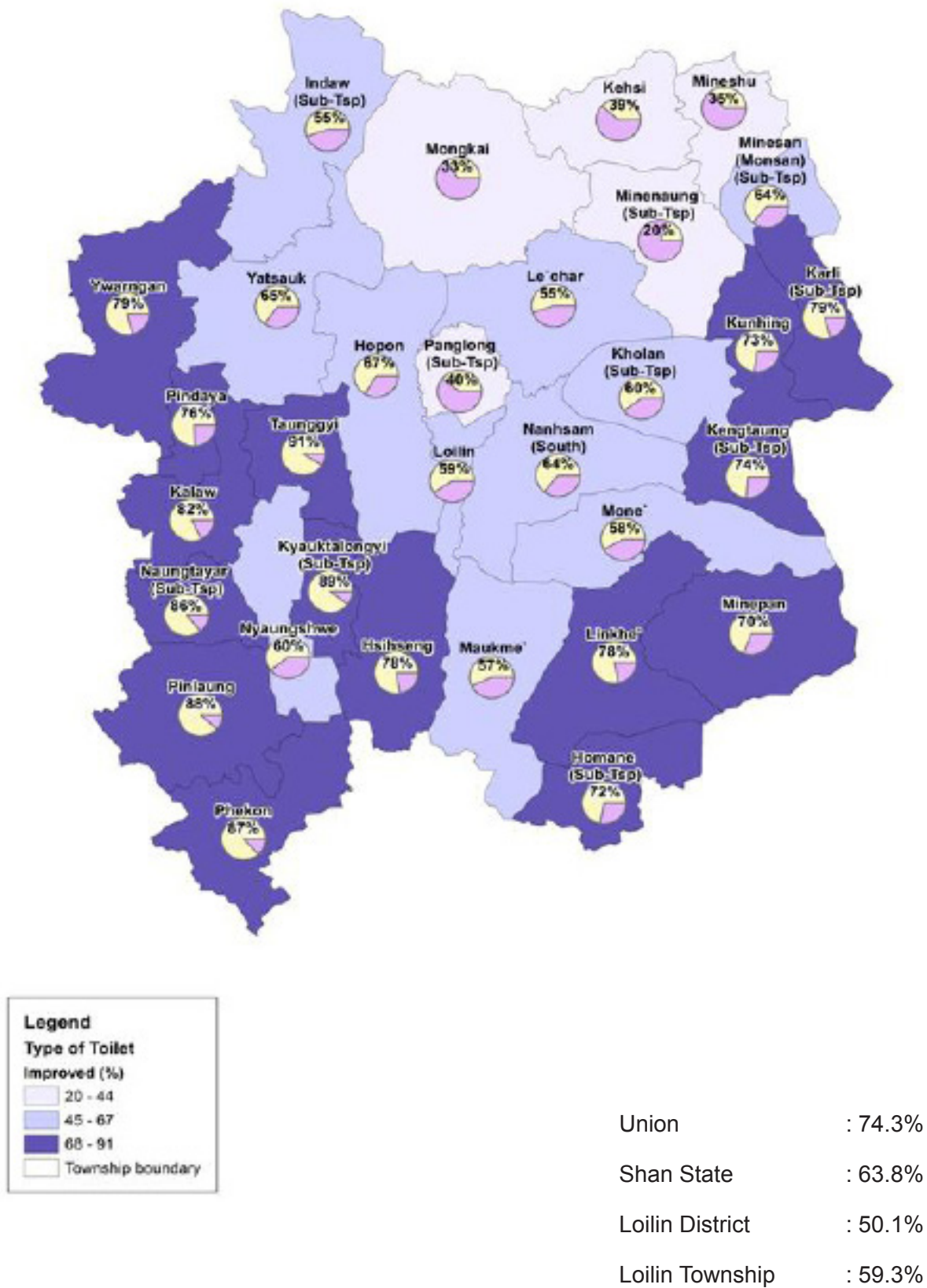
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	1.2	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		58.9	92.2	47.0
Improved sanitation		*59.3*	*93.4*	*47.2*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		36.1	6.1	46.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.8	*	1.0
Other		1.9	0.1	2.6
None		2.0	0.4	2.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,901	2,853	8,048

- Some 59.3 per cent of the households in Loilin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (58.9%)).

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Loilin is in the range of 45-67 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 2.0 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 Loilin Township, 2.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)

- 17 - 37
- 38 - 56
- 57 - 76
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Loilin District	: 40.1%
Loilin Township	: 54.8%
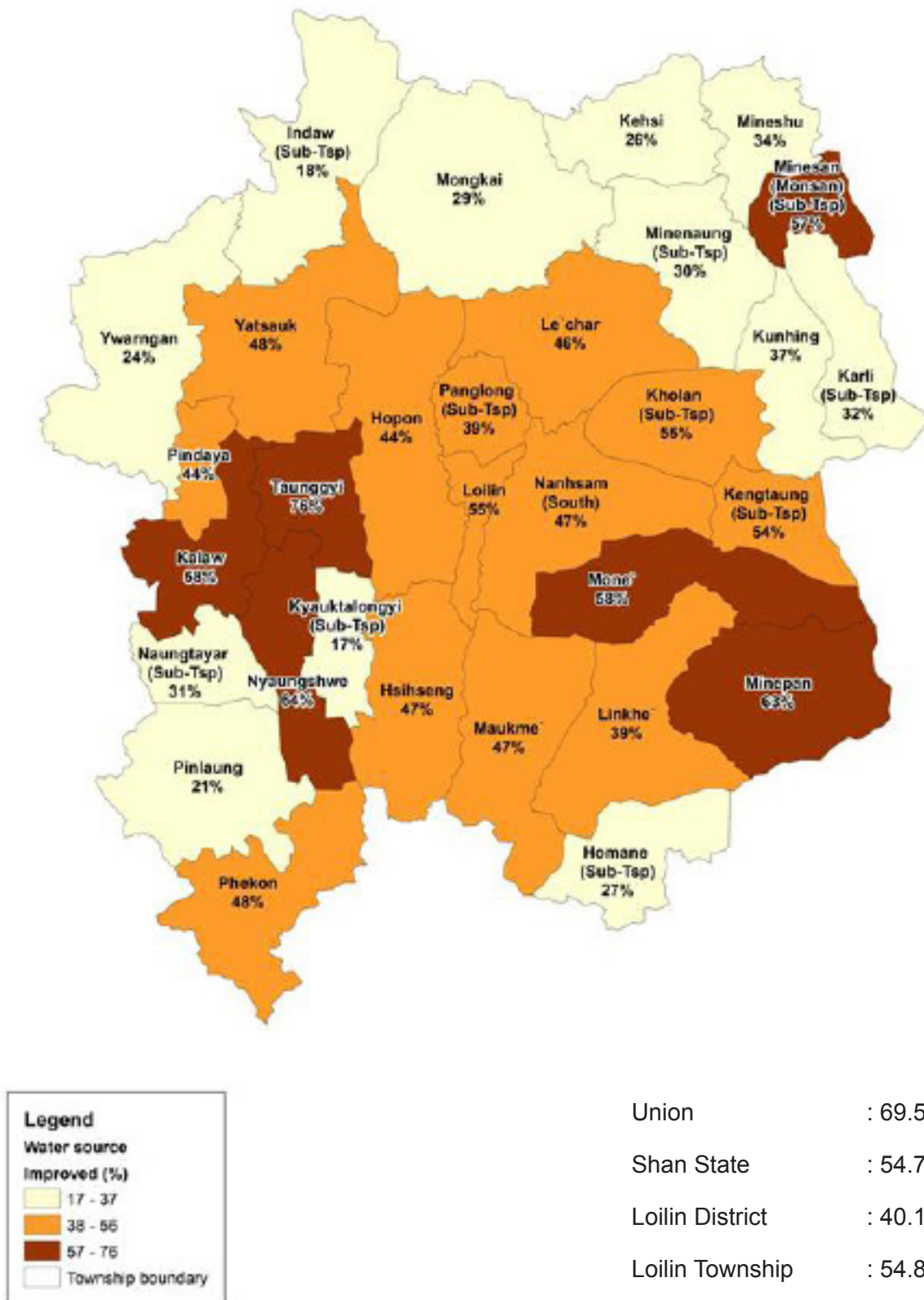
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	22.0	35.2	17.3
Tube well, borehole	0.5	1.3	0.2
Protected well/ Spring	28.2	28.4	28.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier	4.1	12.2	1.3
Total improved drinking water	*54.8*	*77.1*	*46.9*
Unprotected well/Spring	15.4	19.9	13.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake	4.8	0.5	6.4
River/stream/ canal	4.6	0.2	6.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	17.5	*	23.8
Other	2.9	2.3	3.1
Total unimproved drinking water	*45.2*	*22.9*	*53.1*
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**10,901**	**2,853**	**8,048**

- In Loilin Township, 54.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- It is in the range of 38-56 per cent group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 28.2 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 22.0 per cent use water from tap water/piped.

- Some 45.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 53.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 1 - 27
- 28 - 54
- 55 - 80
- Township boundary
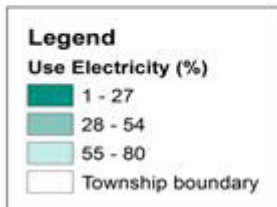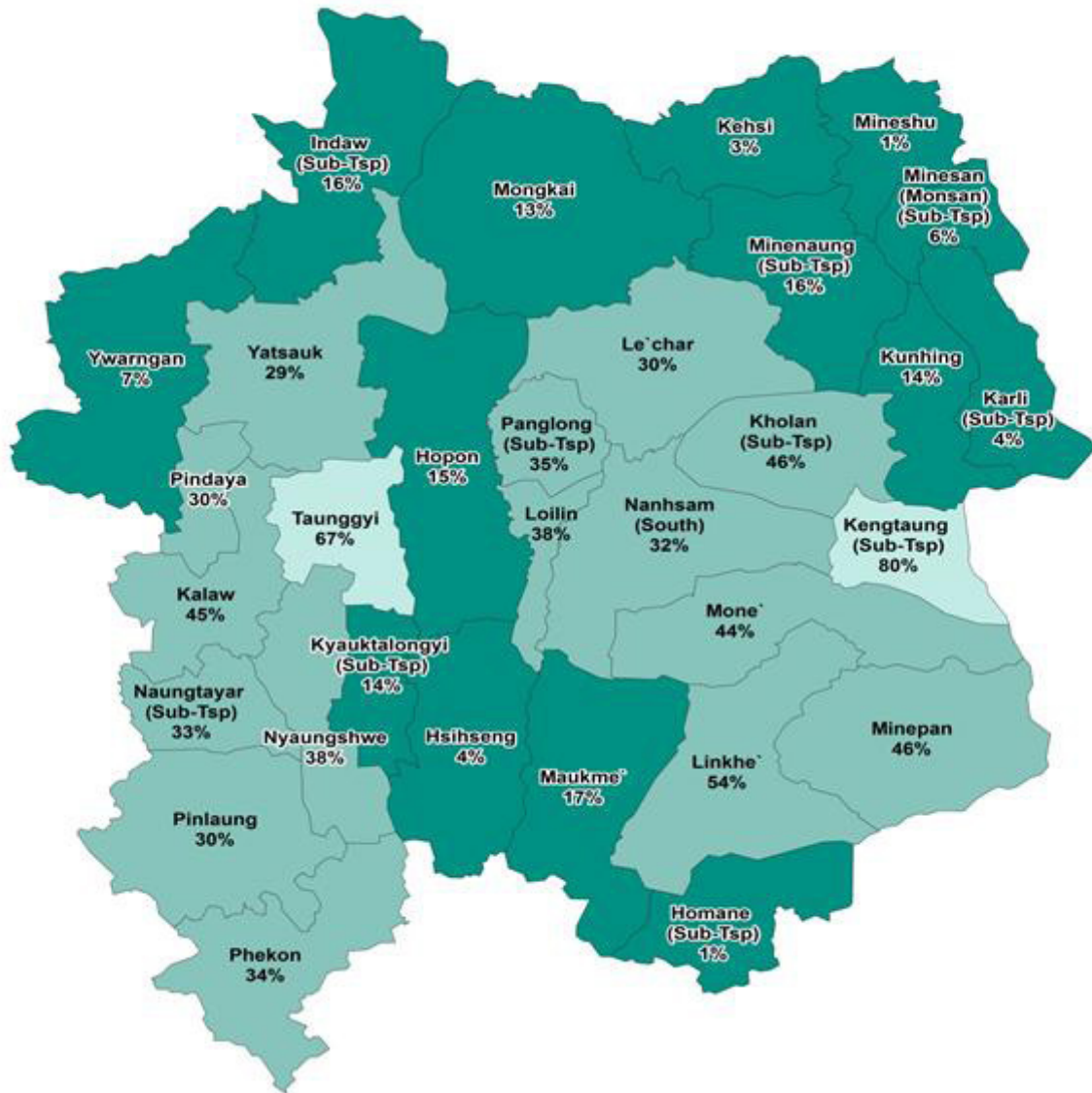
Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Loilin District	: 21.2%
Loilin Township	: 37.6%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		37.6	90.1	19.0
Kerosene		2.4	*	3.3
Candle		26.1	8.4	32.4
Battery		0.3	-	0.4
Generator (private)		0.3	*	0.5
Water mill (private)		3.9	-	5.2
Solar system/energy		29.0	1.4	38.7
Other		0.4	*	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,901	2,853	8,048

- In Loilin Township, 37.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of 28-54 per cent group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

- In rural areas, 38.7 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel
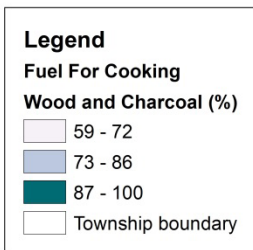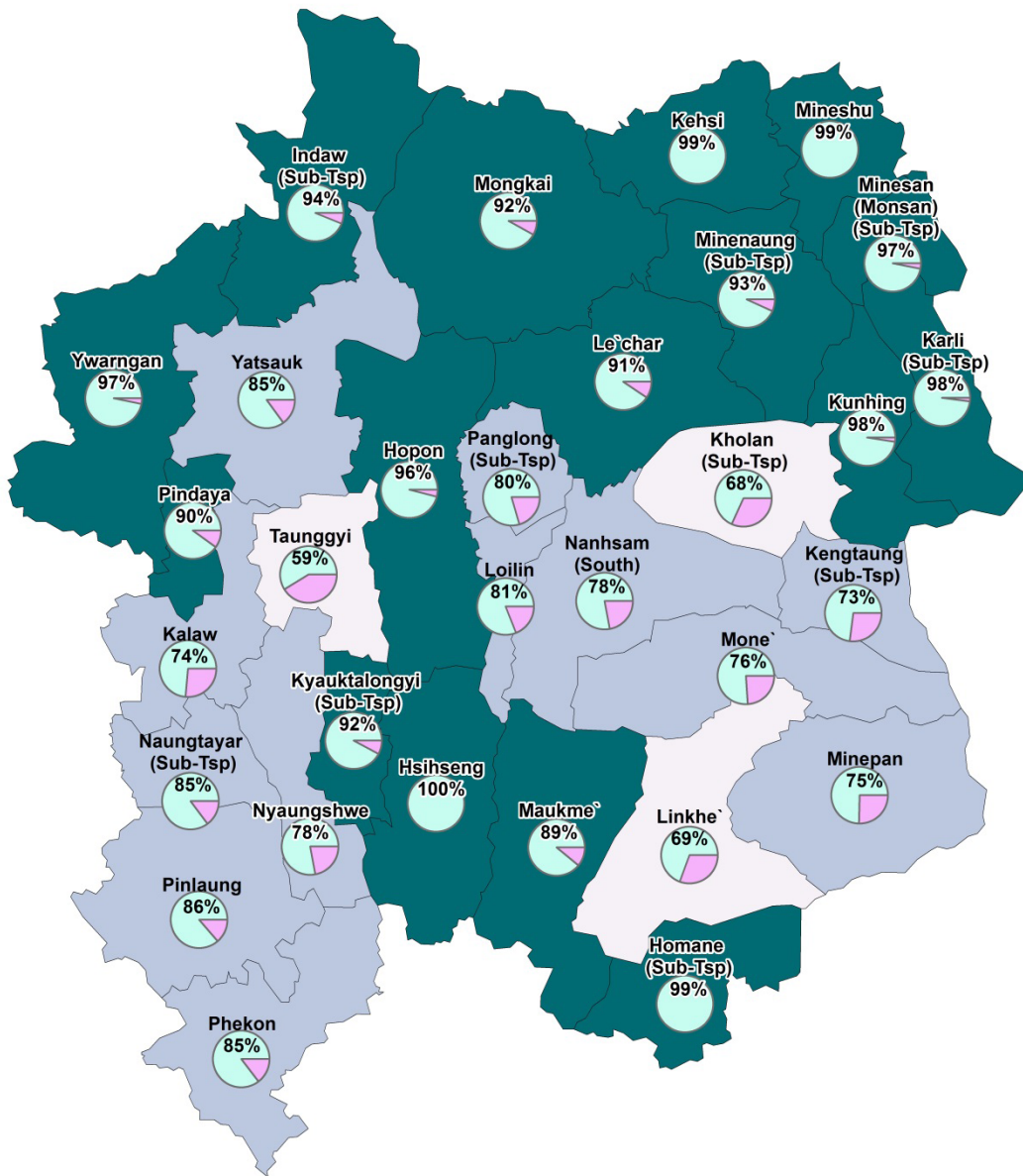
Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Loilin District	: 88.1%
Loilin Township	: 80.9%

Legend
Fuel For Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
59 - 72
73 - 86
87 - 100
Township boundary

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		18.9	50.4	7.8
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		76.9	35.9	91.4
Charcoal		4.0	13.5	0.7
Coal		0.1	0.1	0.1
Other		0.1	0.2	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,901	2,853	8,048

- In Loilin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 76.9 per cent using firewood and 4.0 per cent using charcoal.

- Some 18.9 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 91.4 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.7 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	10,901	14.3	55.3	2.2	25.3	3.2	6.2	39.7	0.2
Urban	2,853	22.7	82.6	5.9	63.5	10.6	22.4	11.1	0.6
Rural	8,048	11.3	45.6	0.8	11.8	0.6	0.5	49.9	*

- Some 55.3 per cent of the households in Loilin Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 82.6 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television and rural areas were 45.6 per cent and are the highest.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
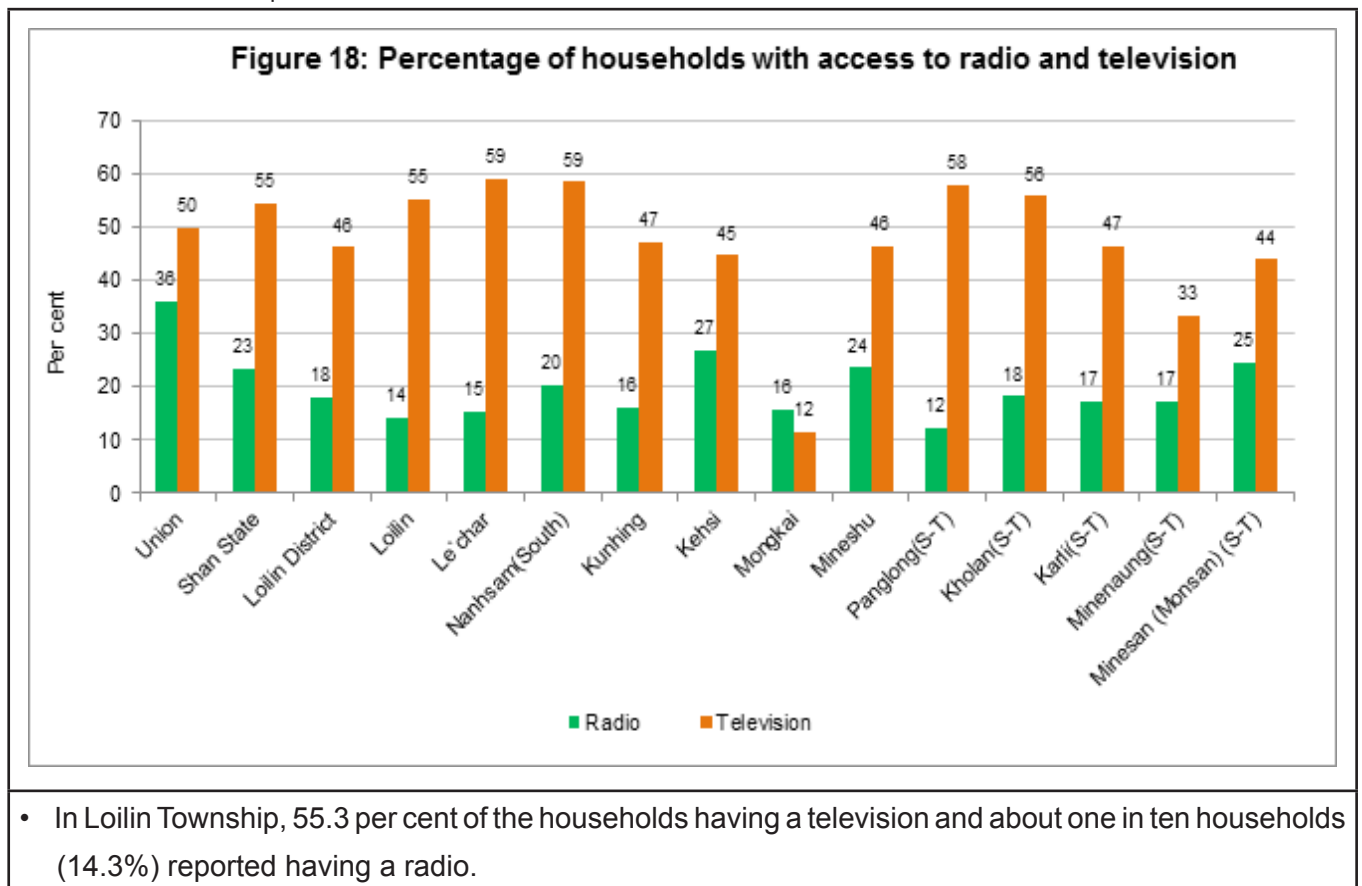
- In Loilin Township, 55.3 per cent of the households having a television and about one in ten households (14.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phones (%)
- 1 - 20
- 21 - 39
- 40 - 59
- Township boundary
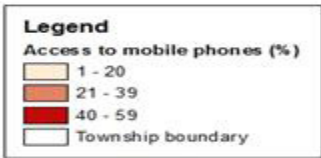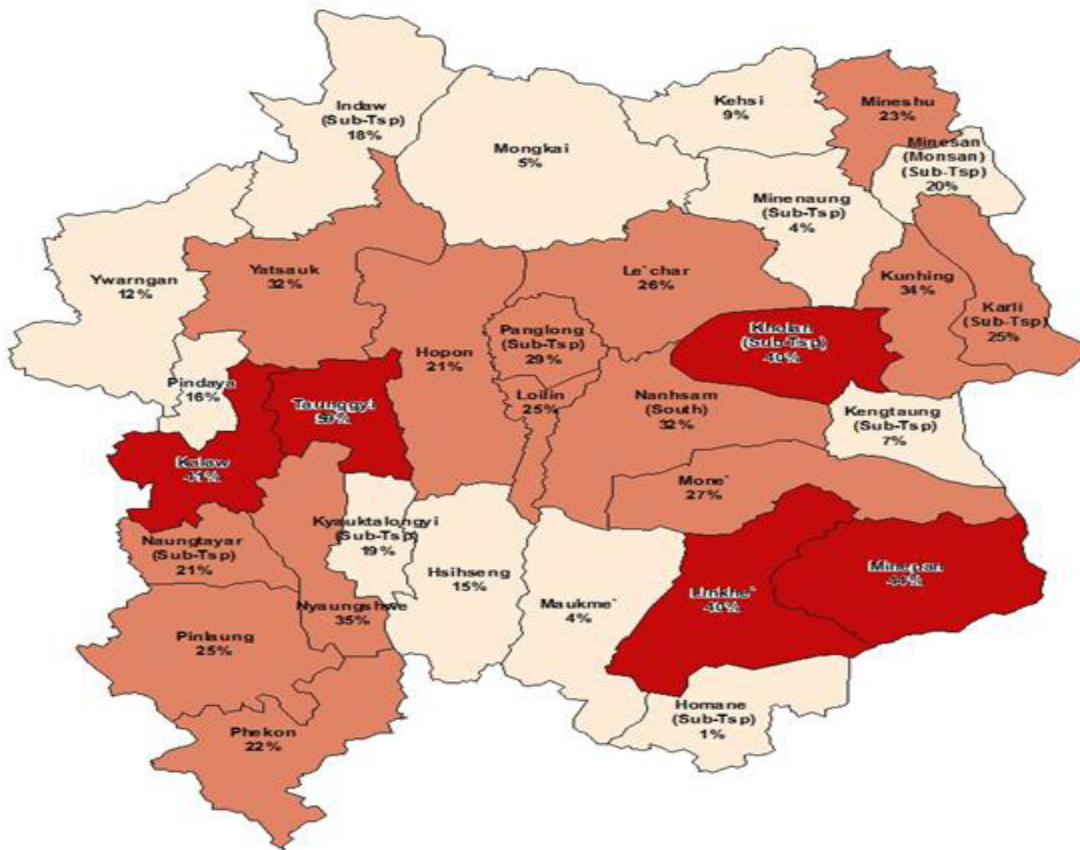
Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Loilin District	: 22.0%
Loilin Township	: 25.3%

- Some 25.3 per cent of the households in Loilin 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
Loilin Township	10,901	296	7,687	703	448	1	-	507
Urban	2,853	152	2,095	485	85	-	-	31
Rural	8,048	144	5,592	218	363	1	-	476

- In Loilin Township, 70.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 6.4 per cent of households having bicycle.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Shan State and Loilin Township
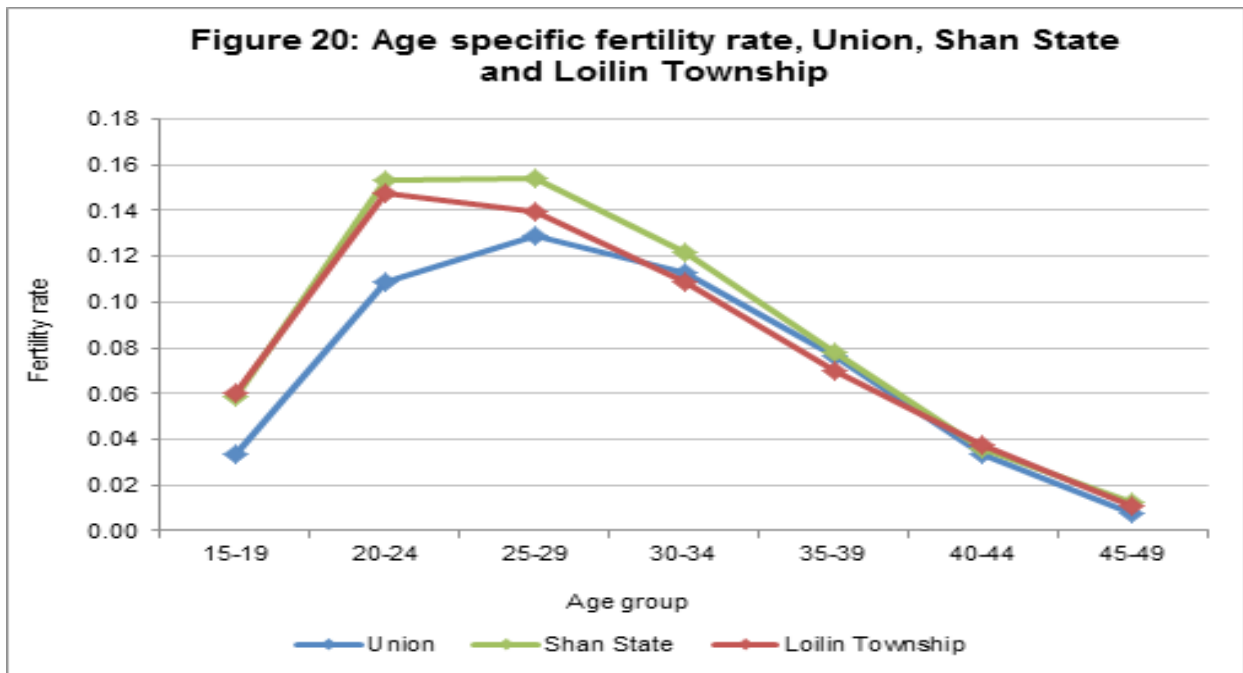
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate
- 1.4 - 2.4
- 2.5 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 4.3
- Township boundary
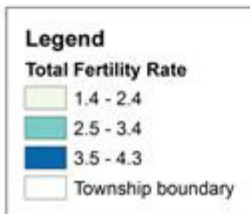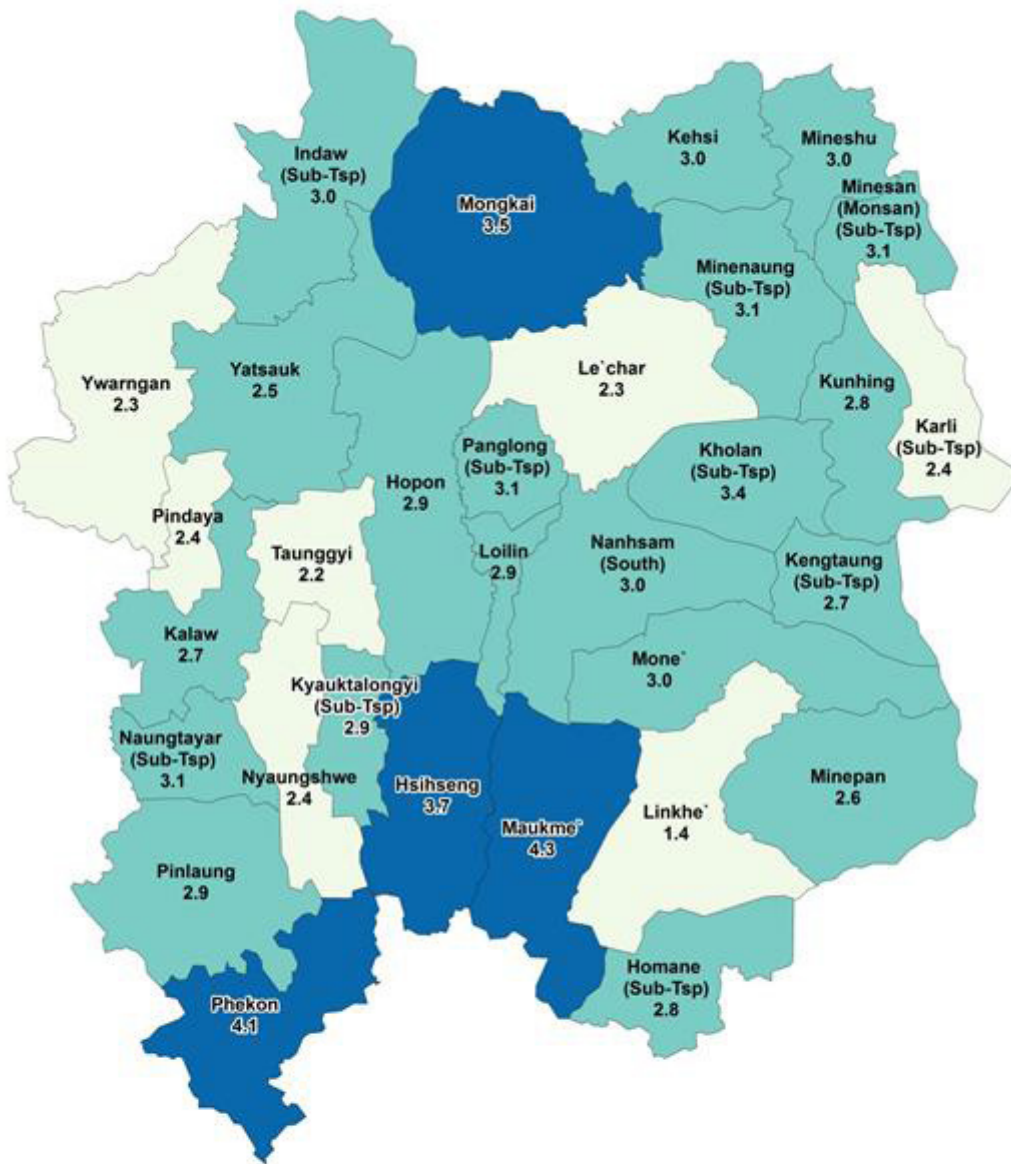
Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Loilin District	: 3.0
Loilin Township	: 2.9

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
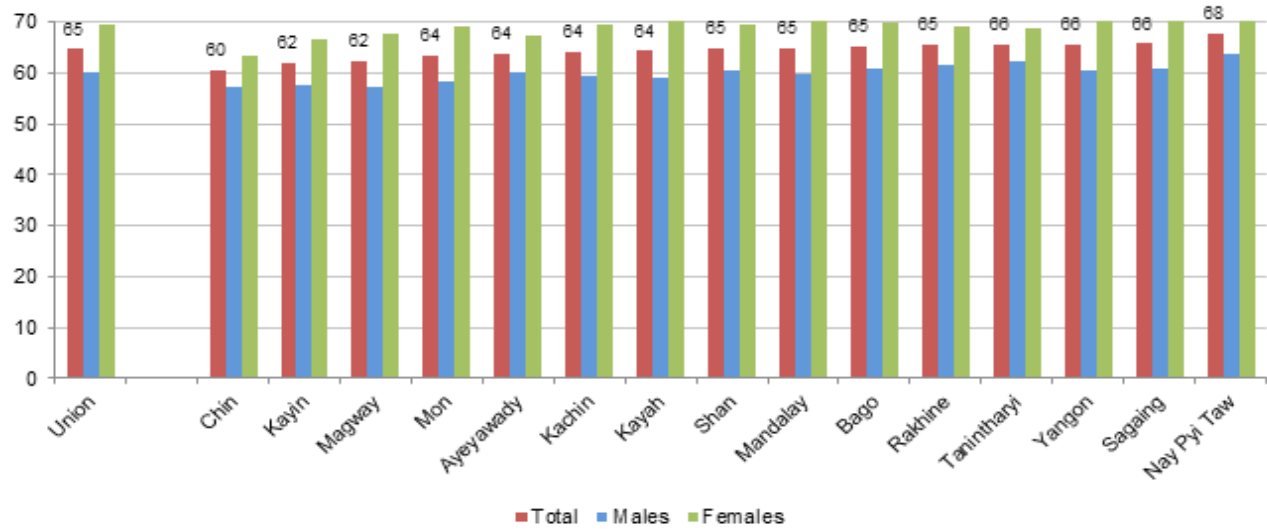
- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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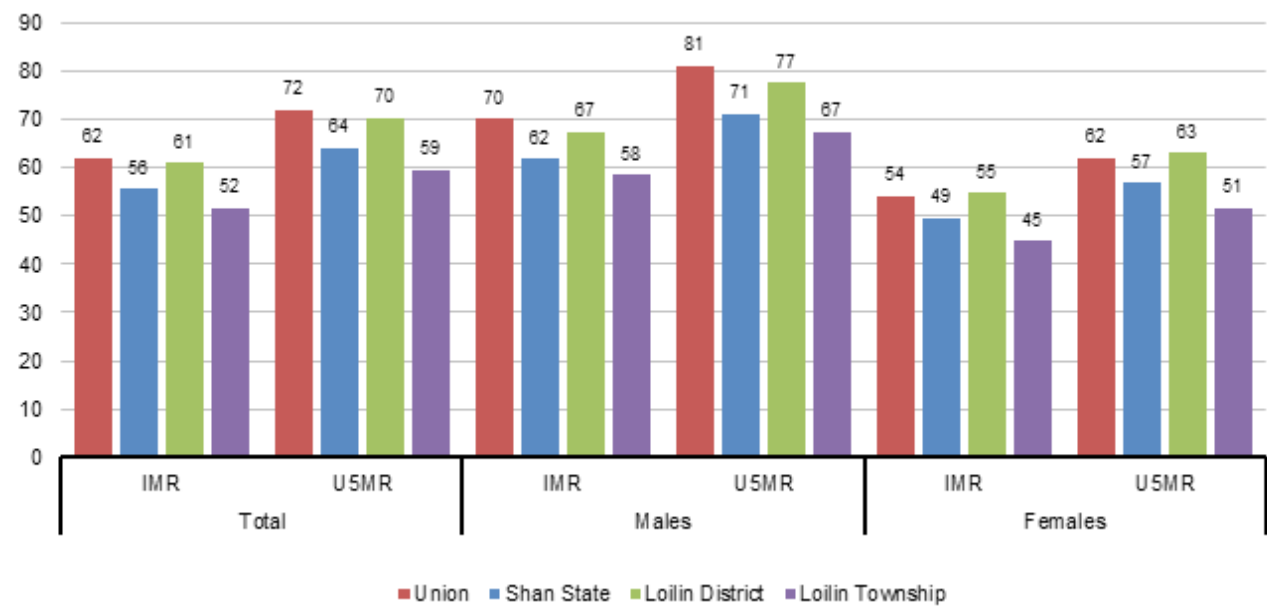
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Loilin District are slightly lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Loilin District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 70 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Loilin Township are lower than those in Shan State and Loilin District. The Infant mortality in Loilin is 52 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)
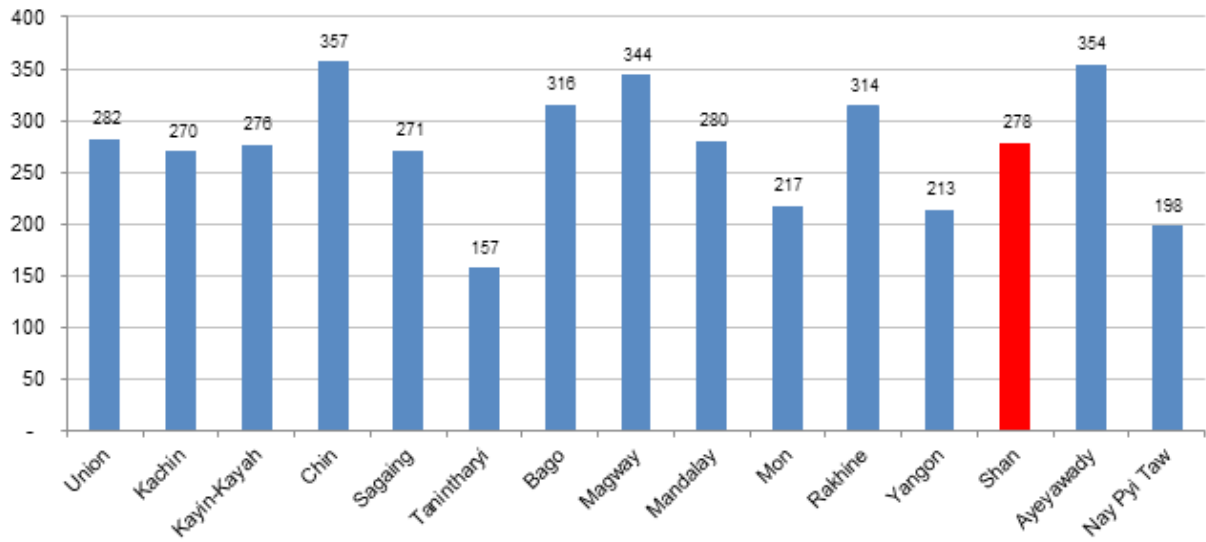
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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 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:
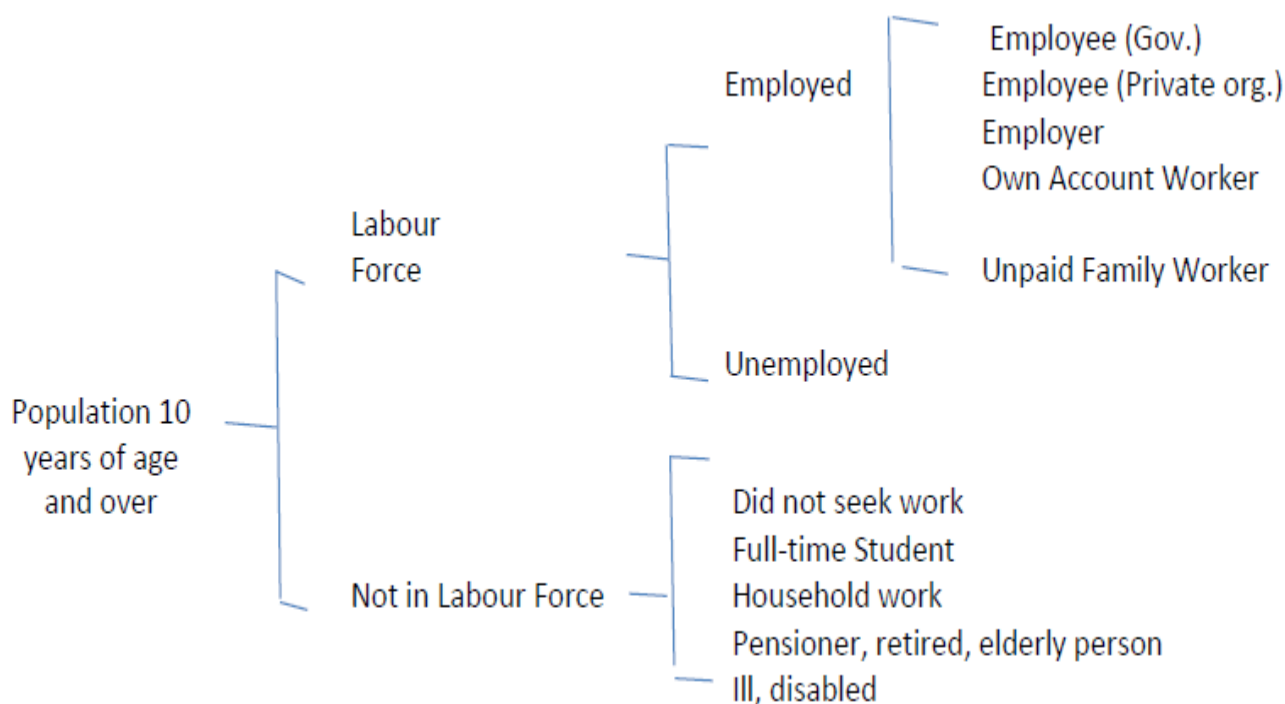
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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 or-ganisation 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