



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, LOILIN DISTRICT

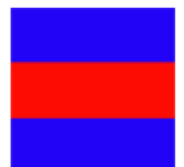
Karli Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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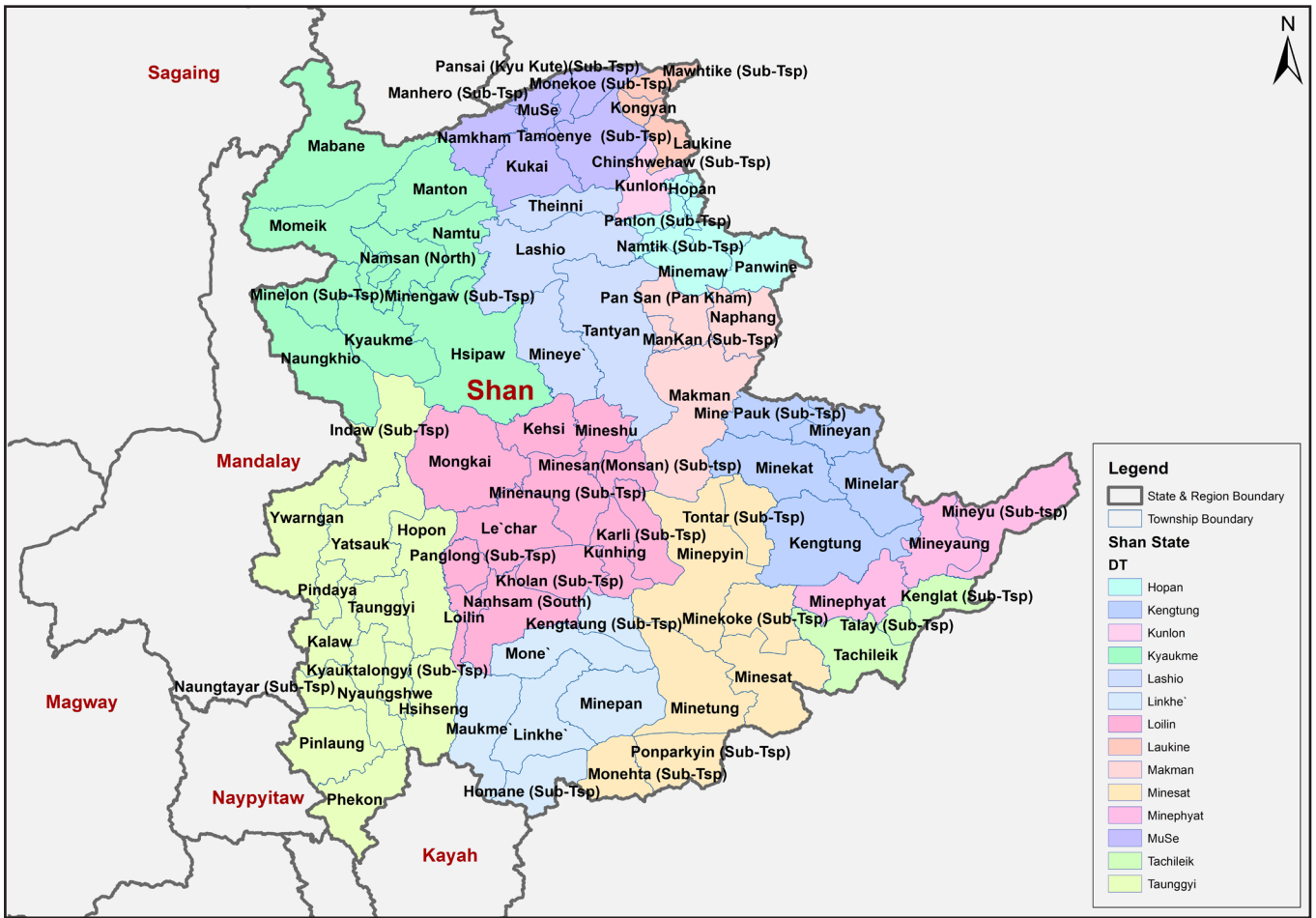
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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Karli Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	31,580 ²	
Population males	15,751 (49.9%)	
Population females	15,829 (50.1%)	
Percentage of urban population	24.6%	
Area (Km²)	1,172.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	26.9 persons	
Median age	25.8 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	5	
Number of private households	6,567	
Percentage of female headed households	12.6%	
Mean household size	4.6 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	50.1	
Child dependency ratio	44.3	
Old dependency ratio	5.8	
Ageing index	13.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	100	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	53.6%	
Male	61.4%	
Female	46.4%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	706	2.2
Walking	197	0.6
Seeing	275	0.9
Hearing	351	1.1
Remembering	165	0.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	13,148	51.6	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	57	0.2	
Religious	99	0.4	
Temporary Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	12,165	47.7	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	80.1%	91.6%	68.8%
Unemployment rate	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Employment to population ratio	79.0%	90.3%	67.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	6,222	94.7	
Renter	102	1.6	
Provided free (individually)	71	1.1	
Government quarters	151	2.3	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		26.7%
Bamboo	48.5%	44.9%	0.2%
Earth	< 0.1%	1.9%	
Wood	30.4%	34.1%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		72.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	20.4%	18.4%	0.3%
Other	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	112	1.7	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	0.2	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	6,240	95.0	
Charcoal	190	2.9	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	*	< 0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	277	4.2
Kerosene	103	1.6
Candle	1,513	23.0
Battery	37	0.6
Generator (private)	346	5.3
Water mill (private)	2,229	33.9
Solar system/energy	1,917	29.2
Other	145	2.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	644	9.8
Tube well, borehole	209	3.2
Protected well/spring	1,150	17.5
Bottled/purifier water	69	1.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,072</i>	<i>31.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	517	7.8
Pool/pond/lake	386	5.9
River/stream/canal	2,509	38.2
Waterfall/rainwater	806	12.3
Other	277	4.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,495</i>	<i>68.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	653	9.9
Tube well, borehole	237	3.6
Protected well/spring	1,172	17.8
Unprotected well/spring	521	7.9
Pool/pond/lake	387	5.9
River/stream/canal	2,517	38.3
Waterfall/rainwater	858	13.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	222	3.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	111	1.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	5,094	77.6
Total Improved Sanitation	5,205	79.3
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	335	5.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	39	0.6
Other	69	1.0
None	919	14.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,128	17.2
Television	3,054	46.5
Landline phone	127	1.9
Mobile phone	1,624	24.7
Computer	158	2.4
Internet at home	255	3.9
Households with none of the items	3,056	46.5
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	280	4.3
Motorcycle/Moped	4,529	69.0
Bicycle	1,041	15.9
4-Wheel tractor	574	8.7
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	0.2
Cart (bullock)	2,236	34.0

Note: ¹ Population figures for Karli Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	31,580 *		
Males	15,751		
Females	15,829		
Sex ratio	100 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	24.6%		
Area (Km ²)	1,172.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	26.9 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	5		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	30,055	7,312	22,743
Number of conventional households	6,567	1,665	4,902
Mean household size	4.6 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Karli Sub-Township, there are equal number of females and males with 100 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (24.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Karli Sub-Township is 27 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.6 persons living in each household in Karli Sub-Township. This is slightly greater than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	6,567	31,580	15,751	15,829
	Ward	1,665	7,779	3,870	3,909
1	No(1)(W)	441	1,980	944	1,036
2	No(2)(W)	292	1,204	564	640
3	No(3)(W)	403	1,827	900	927
4	No(4)(W)	272	1,382	755	627
5	No(5)(W)	169	987	504	483
6	No(6)(W)	88	399	203	196
	Village Tract	4,902	23,801	11,881	11,920
1	Keng Lun(VT)	1,104	4,518	2,117	2,401
2	Ho Pang(VT)	1,772	8,552	4,427	4,125
3	Tar Kaw(VT)	834	4,044	2,032	2,012
4	Wan Pat(VT)	1,046	6,018	2,980	3,038
5	Wan Hpai (VT)	146	669	325	344

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

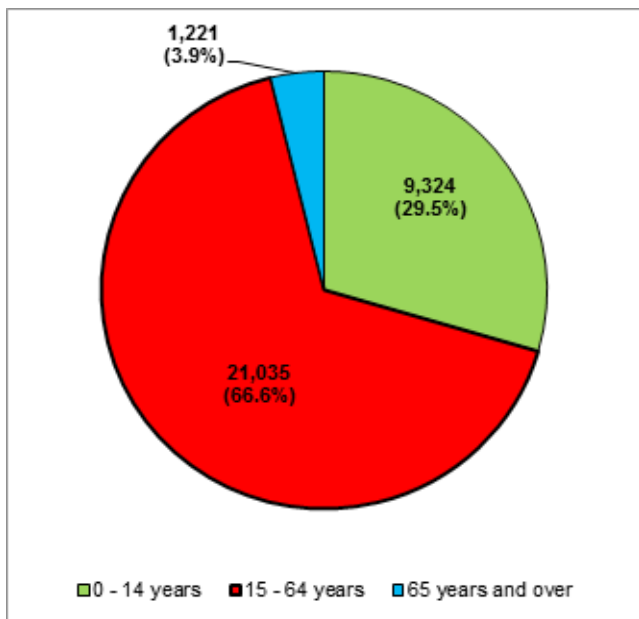
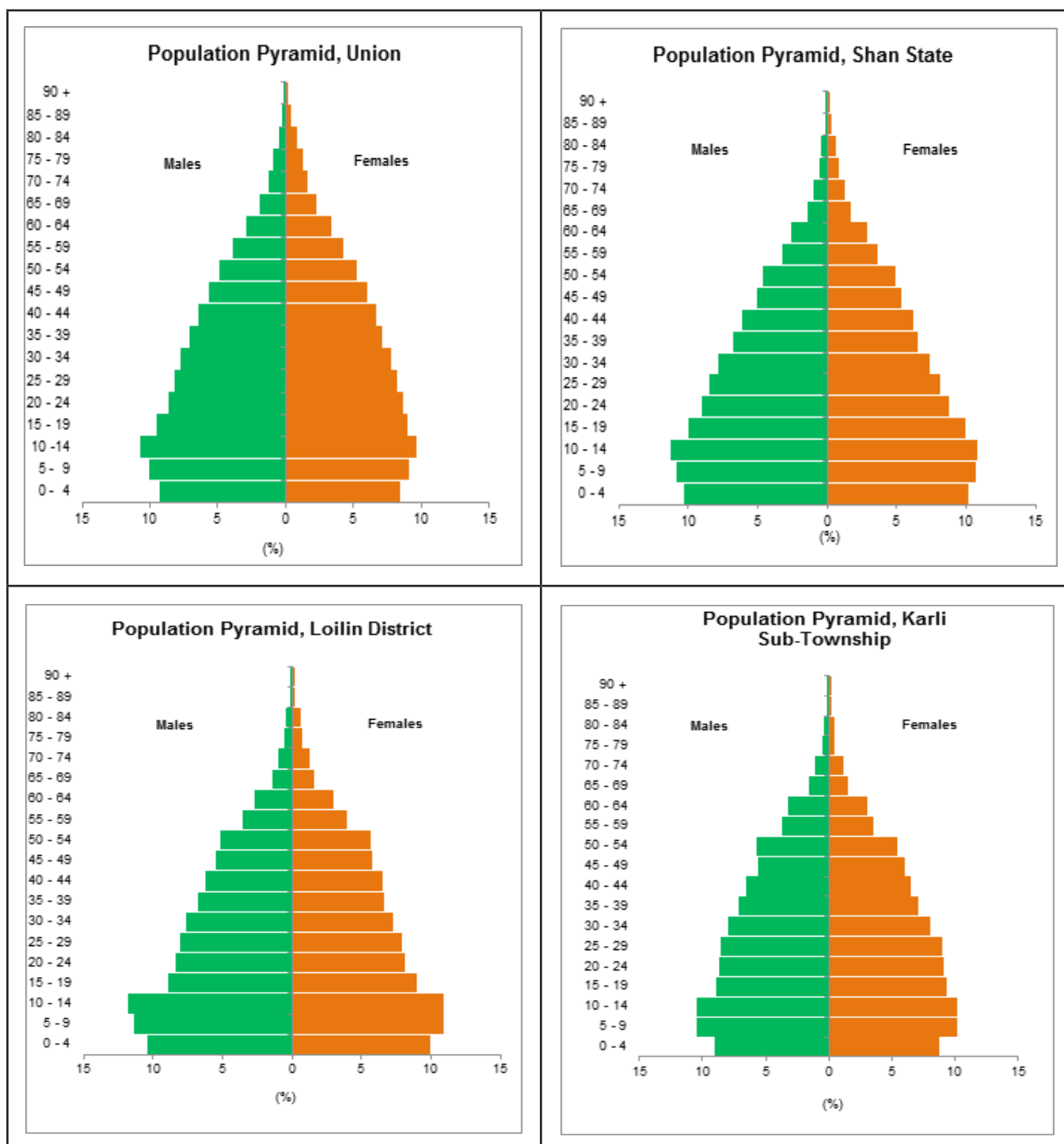


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Karli Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	31,580	15,751	15,829
0 - 4	2,807	1,426	1,381
5 - 9	3,270	1,653	1,617
10 - 14	3,247	1,641	1,606
15 - 19	2,892	1,412	1,480
20 - 24	2,793	1,361	1,432
25 - 29	2,784	1,355	1,429
30 - 34	2,514	1,250	1,264
35 - 39	2,250	1,133	1,117
40 - 44	2,076	1,041	1,035
45 - 49	1,829	886	943
50 - 54	1,770	906	864
55 - 59	1,138	579	559
60 - 64	989	508	481
65 - 69	481	246	235
70 - 74	362	180	182
75 - 79	150	78	72
80 - 84	139	62	77
85 - 89	49	23	26
90 +	40	11	29

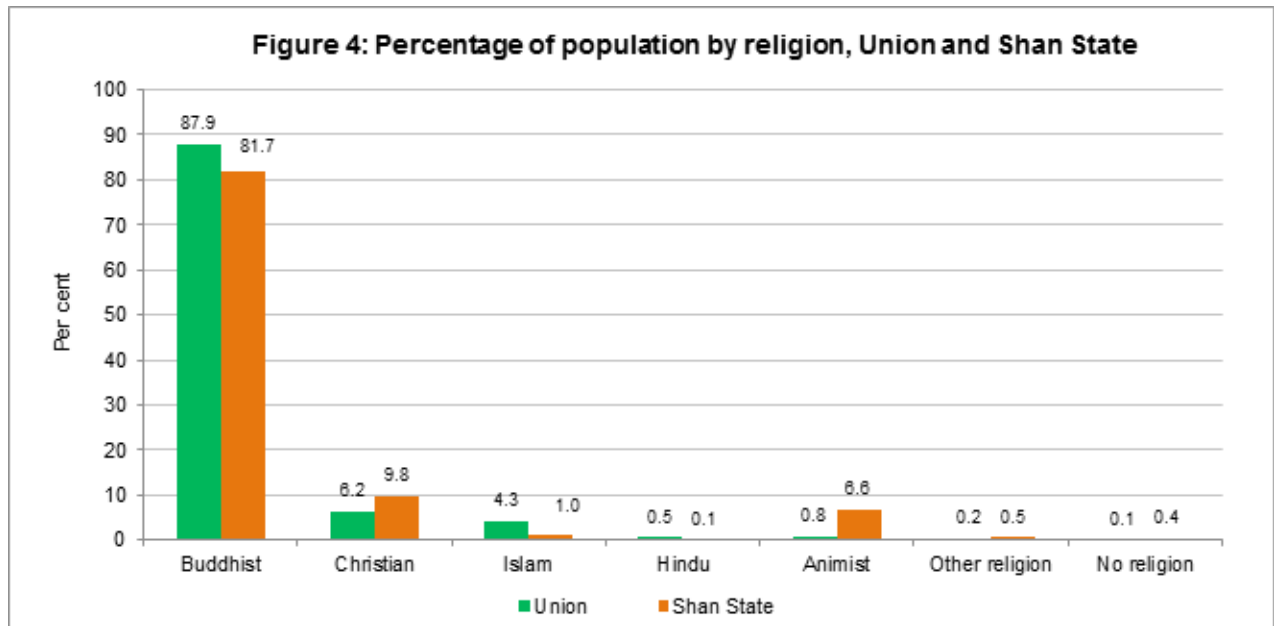
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Karli Sub- Township is 66.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer 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 Karli Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been declining in Karli Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly greater percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Karli Sub-Township.
- There are more females than males in age groups 15-19 to 30-34, 45-49, 70-74, 80-84 to 90 and above.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In 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	693	331	362	79	32	47
6	670	328	342	276	133	143
7	532	288	244	275	159	116
8	762	373	389	338	167	171
9	548	274	274	296	142	154
10	766	351	415	341	147	194
11	503	229	274	254	107	147
12	622	285	337	260	107	153
13	527	236	291	194	85	109
14	410	165	245	145	54	91
15	630	284	346	131	50	81
16	441	184	257	87	27	60
17	463	190	273	51	17	34
18	687	323	364	43	20	23
19	382	183	199	27	9	18
20	906	412	494	17	9	8
21	369	161	208	9	3	6
22	461	199	262	9	3	6
23	416	190	226	4	-	4
24	366	154	212	3	-	3
25	901	422	479	7	3	4
26	357	178	179	1	-	1
27	434	214	220	2	-	2
28	570	225	345	4	2	2
29	337	147	190	4	2	2

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Karli Sub- Township

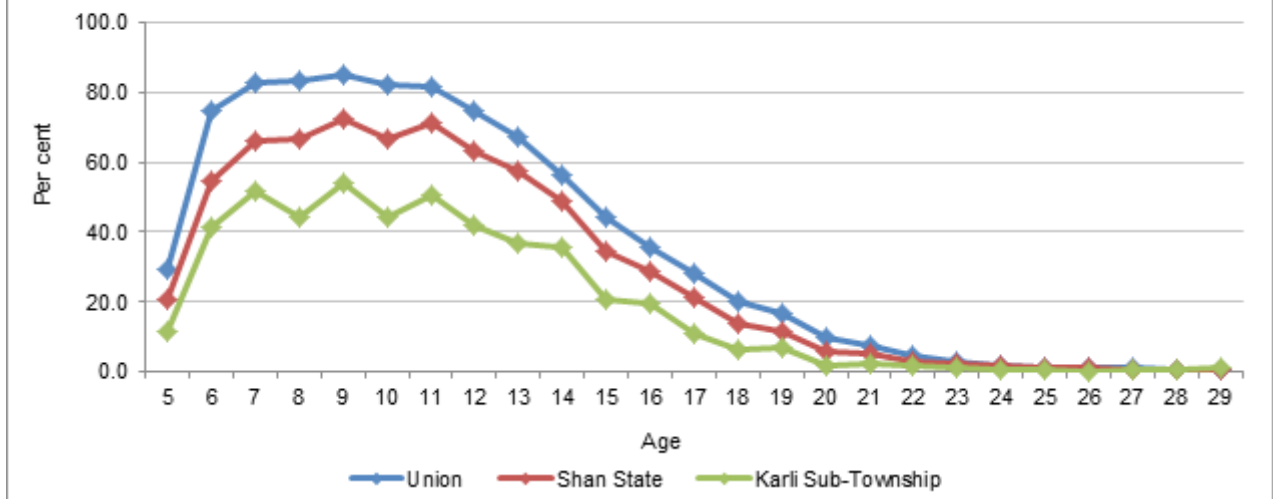
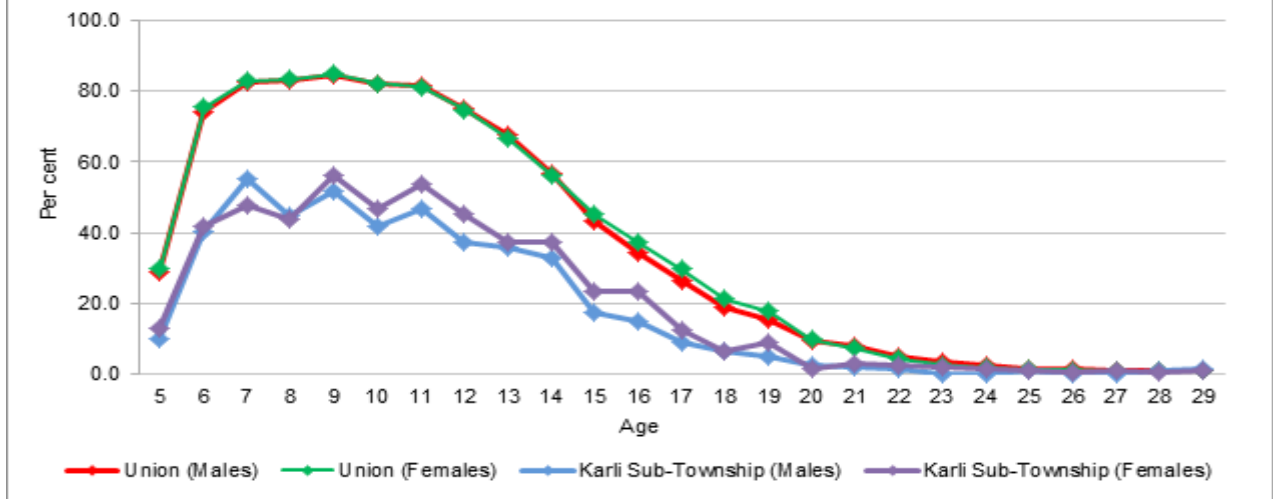
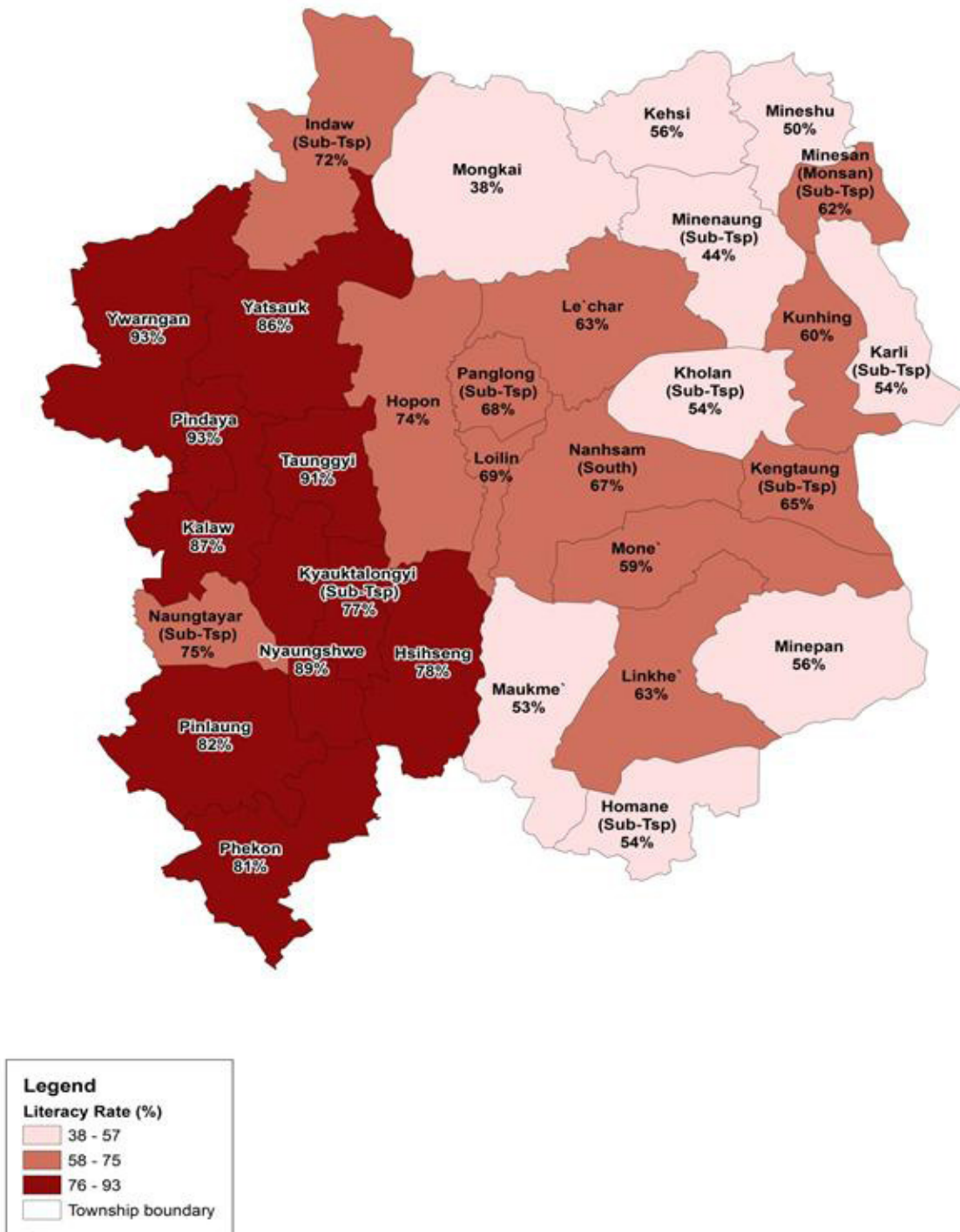


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Karli Sub- Township



- School attendance in Karli Sub-Township drops noticeably starting from age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Karli Sub- Township declined starting from age 5.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Loilin District	: 57.6%
Karli Sub-Township	: 53.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	5,121	63.3
Males	2,280	63.6
Females	2,841	63.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Karli Sub-Township is 53.6 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 46.4 per cent and for the males it is 61.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 63.3 per cent with 63.0 per cent for females and 63.6 per cent for males.

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

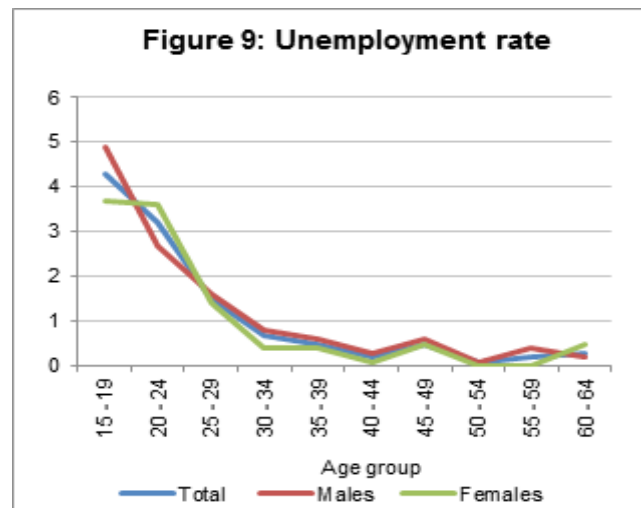
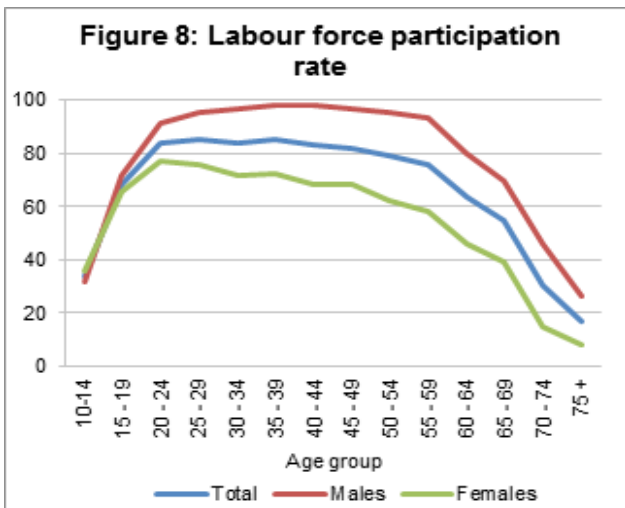
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	16,571	12,925	78.0	1,372	800	814	355	11	268	6	2	18
Urban	4,281	2,502	58.4	497	320	510	263	6	178	4	1	-
Rural	12,290	10,423	84.8	875	480	304	92	5	90	2	1	18
Males	8,258	6,300	76.3	691	444	479	194	5	128	4	2	11
Females	8,313	6,625	79.7	681	356	335	161	6	140	2	-	7

- Some 78.0 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 76.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 79.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 4.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.6 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 84.8 per cent have never been to school.

(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	33.8	32.1	35.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
15 - 19	68.4	71.5	65.5	4.3	4.9	3.7
20 - 24	83.8	91.1	76.8	3.2	2.7	3.6
25 - 29	85.3	95.6	75.5	1.5	1.6	1.4
30 - 34	84.2	96.8	71.7	0.7	0.8	0.4
35 - 39	85.2	97.9	72.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
40 - 44	83.5	98.3	68.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
45 - 49	81.8	96.5	68.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
50 - 54	79.3	95.5	62.3	0.1	0.1	-
55 - 59	76.0	93.3	58.1	0.2	0.4	-
60 - 64	63.4	79.7	46.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
65 - 69	54.9	69.9	39.1	-	-	-
70 - 74	30.4	46.1	14.8	-	-	-
75+	16.7	26.4	8.3	-	-	-
15 - 24	76.0	81.1	71.1	3.7	3.7	3.7
15 - 64	80.1	91.6	68.8	1.4	1.4	1.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Karli Sub-Township is 80.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 68.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.6 per cent.
- In Karli Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 33.8 per cent. It is 32.1 per cent for males and 35.6 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Karli Sub-Township is 1.4 per cent. The unemployment rate for males and females are equal with (1.4%) each for both males and females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.7 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	7,119	2.6	25.8	43.7	15.0	1.4	11.3
Males	2,293	4.1	35.4	8.6	19.5	2.6	29.7
Females	4,826	1.9	21.3	60.4	12.9	0.9	2.6

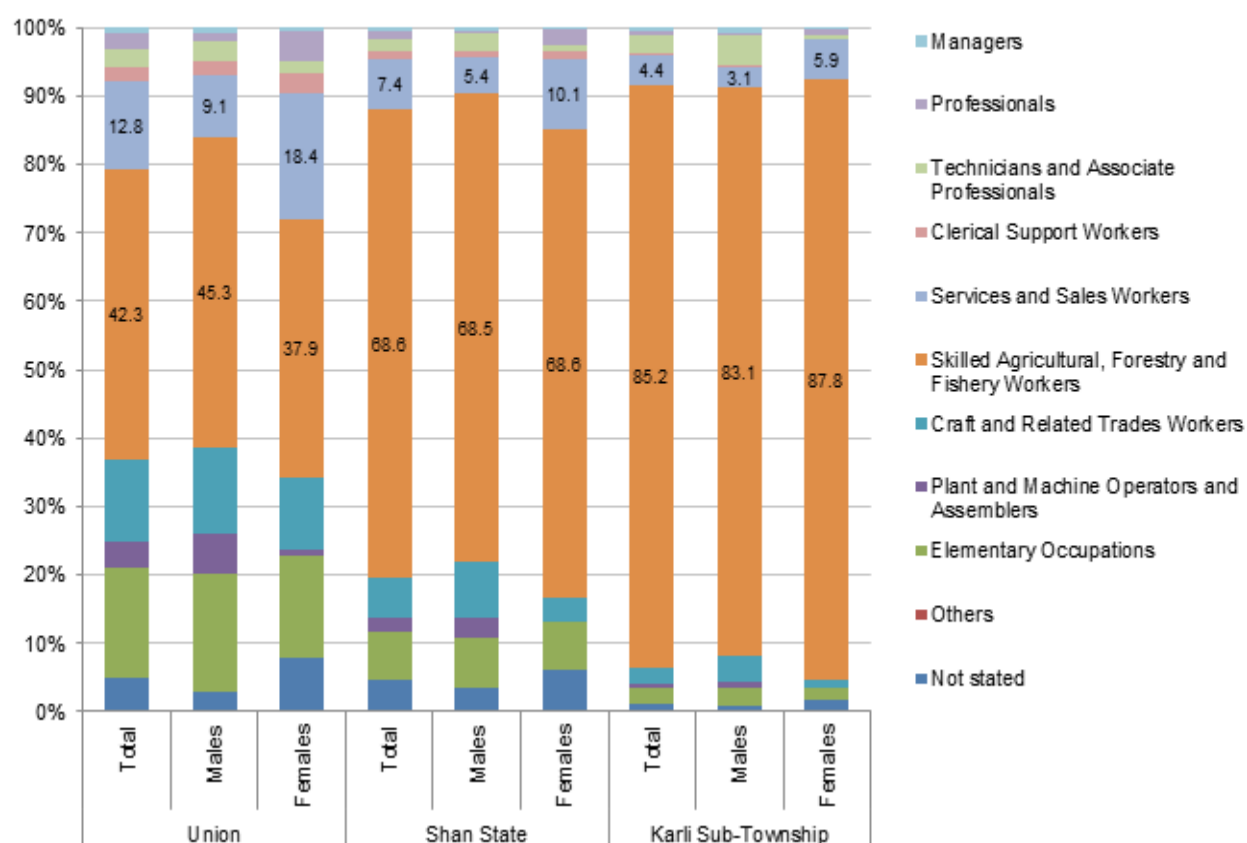
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 35.4 per cent of males are full time students while 60.4 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	15,964	8,850	7,114	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	85	80	5	0.5	0.9	0.1
Professionals	76	3	73	0.5	*	1.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	442	405	37	2.8	4.6	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	21	13	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Services and Sales Workers	698	278	420	4.4	3.1	5.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	13,596	7,351	6,245	85.2	83.1	87.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	415	340	75	2.6	3.8	1.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	85	80	5	0.5	0.9	0.1
Elementary Occupations	342	227	115	2.1	2.6	1.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	204	73	131	1.3	0.8	1.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



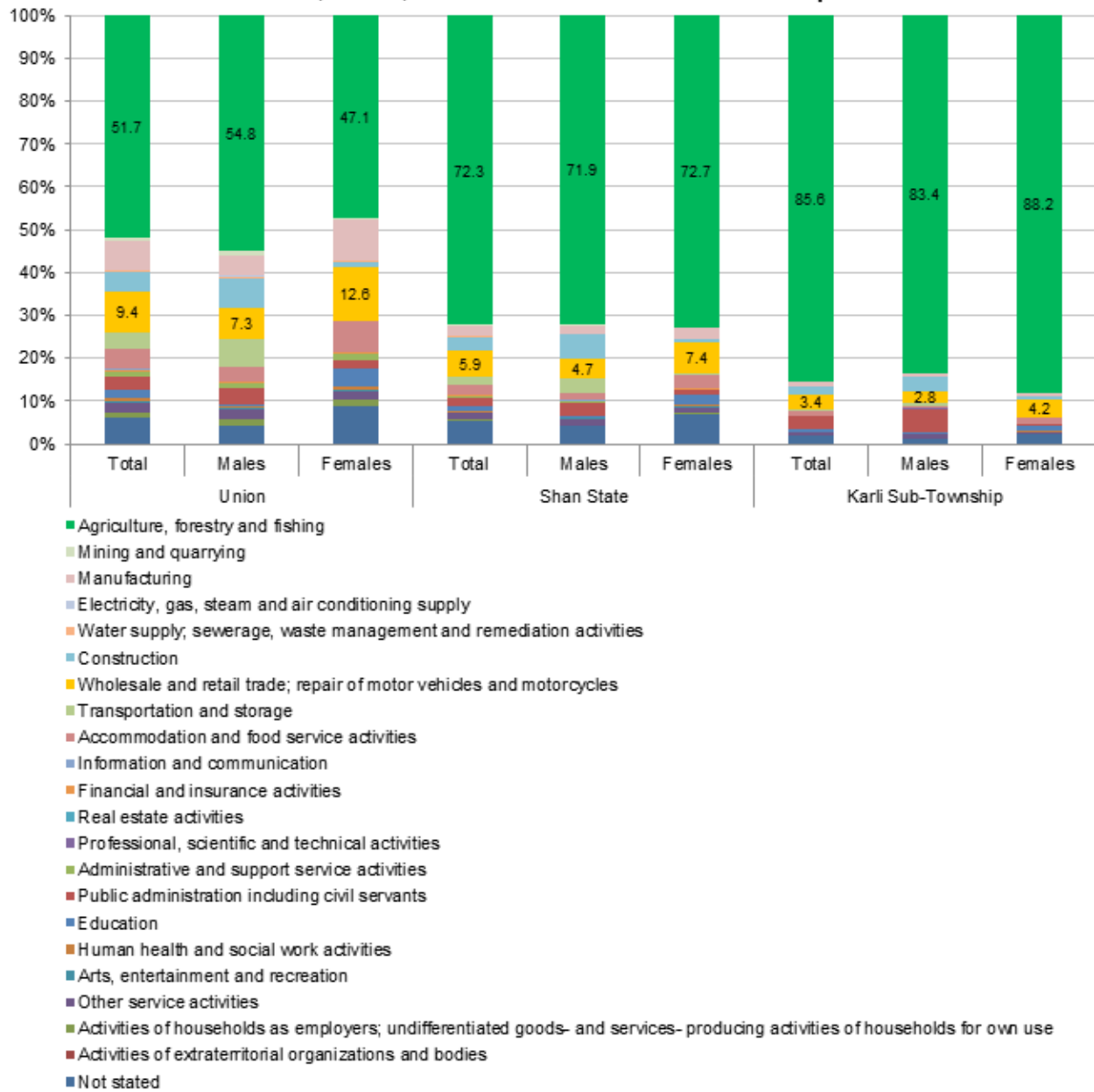
- In Karli Sub-Township, 85.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 4.4 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 83.1 per cent of males and 87.8 per cent of females are 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
Total	15,964	8,850	7,114	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13,661	7,385	6,276	85.6	83.4	88.2
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	136	81	55	0.9	0.9	0.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	5	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	12	8	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	329	279	50	2.1	3.2	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	550	251	299	3.4	2.8	4.2
Transportation and storage	68	66	2	0.4	0.7	*
Accommodation and food service activities	152	46	106	1.0	0.5	1.5
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4	3	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	4	3	1	*	*	*
Public administration including civil servants	516	499	17	3.2	5.6	0.2
Education	77	3	74	0.5	*	1.0
Human health and social work activities	44	8	36	0.3	0.1	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	114	95	19	0.7	1.1	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	14	6	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	277	111	166	1.7	1.3	2.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



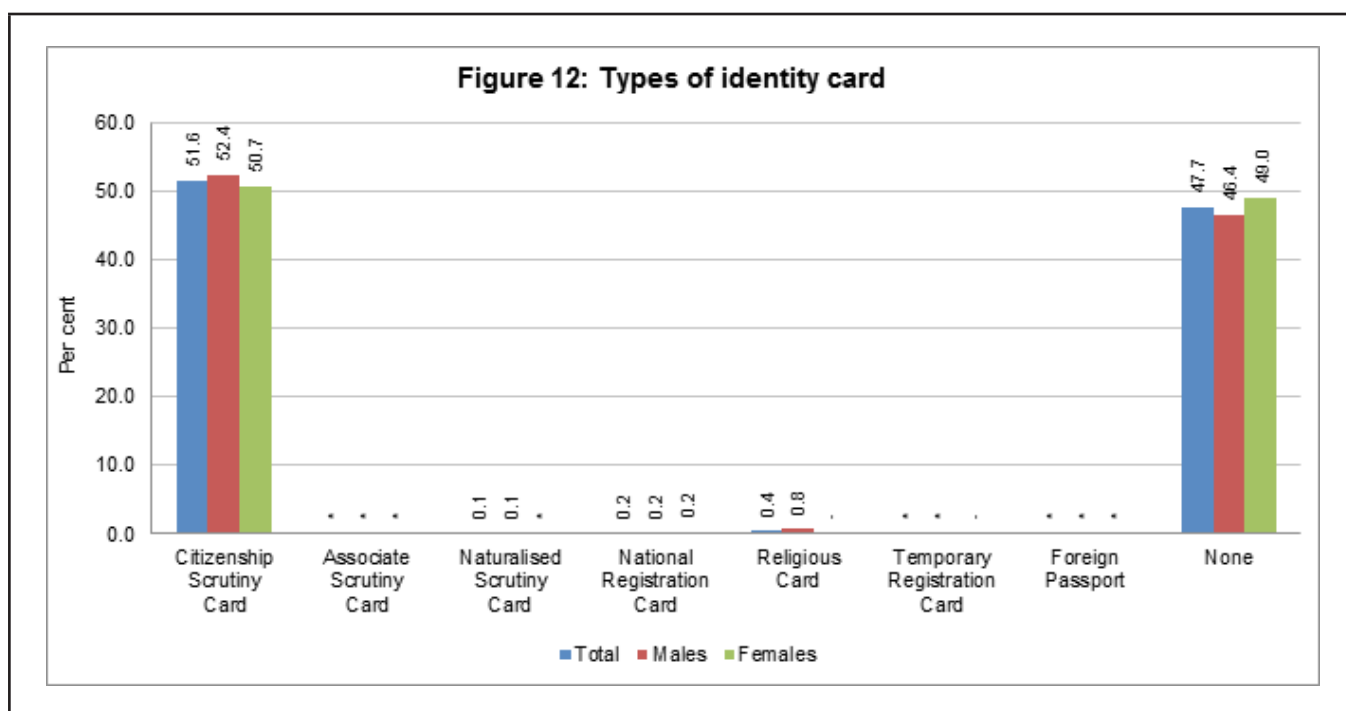
- In Karli Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 85.6 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 3.4 per cent.
- There are 83.4 per cent of males and 88.2 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	13,148	*	*	57	99	*	-	*	12,165
Urban	4,501	*	*	33	25	*	-	*	1,821
Rural	8,647	-	*	24	74	-	-	*	10,344
Males	6,641	*	*	26	99	*	-	*	5,883
Females	6,507	*	*	31	-	-	-	*	6,282

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Karli Sub-Township, 51.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 47.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 46.4 per cent of males and 49.0 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	31,580	30,874	706	2.2	275	351	197	165
0 - 4	2,807	2,800	7	0.2	-	2	5	2
5 - 9	3,270	3,255	15	0.5	2	3	9	6
10 - 14	3,247	3,233	14	0.4	1	4	5	7
15 - 19	2,892	2,856	36	1.2	2	28	9	11
20 - 24	2,793	2,751	42	1.5	3	27	7	9
25 - 29	2,784	2,739	45	1.6	7	25	12	16
30 - 34	2,514	2,463	51	2.0	11	25	10	20
35 - 39	2,250	2,220	30	1.3	5	17	10	6
40 - 44	2,076	2,044	32	1.5	10	14	12	9
45 - 49	1,829	1,781	48	2.6	16	20	13	8
50 - 54	1,770	1,710	60	3.4	22	25	20	8
55 - 59	1,138	1,085	53	4.7	30	22	18	8
60 - 64	989	920	69	7.0	35	33	12	7
65 - 69	481	434	47	9.8	26	24	7	5
70 - 74	362	293	69	19.1	44	27	19	12
75 - 79	150	121	29	19.3	19	18	7	9
80 - 84	139	110	29	20.9	21	18	11	9
85 - 89	49	35	14	28.6	9	8	3	4
90 +	40	24	16	40.0	12	11	8	9

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	15,751	15,376	375	2.4	146	177	102	89
0 - 4	1,426	1,421	5	0.4	-	2	3	1
5 - 9	1,653	1,645	8	0.5	1	1	5	4
10 - 14	1,641	1,629	12	0.7	1	3	4	7
15 - 19	1,412	1,393	19	1.3	1	12	6	7
20 - 24	1,361	1,342	19	1.4	2	10	4	5
25 - 29	1,355	1,330	25	1.8	5	13	7	11
30 - 34	1,250	1,224	26	2.1	9	10	6	10
35 - 39	1,133	1,112	21	1.9	3	11	9	5
40 - 44	1,041	1,024	17	1.6	4	8	6	4
45 - 49	886	857	29	3.3	12	10	6	4
50 - 54	906	874	32	3.5	9	15	12	6
55 - 59	579	550	29	5.0	17	13	9	3
60 - 64	508	474	34	6.7	15	15	6	2
65 - 69	246	216	30	12.2	18	16	3	3
70 - 74	180	156	24	13.3	16	10	5	4
75 - 79	78	65	13	16.7	10	8	3	4
80 - 84	62	42	20	32.3	14	13	6	6
85 - 89	23	13	10	43.5	7	6	1	2
90 +	11	9	2	18.2	2	1	1	1

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	15,829	15,498	331	2.1	129	174	95	76
0 - 4	1,381	1,379	2	0.1	-	-	2	1
5 - 9	1,617	1,610	7	0.4	1	2	4	2
10 - 14	1,606	1,604	2	0.1	-	1	1	-
15 - 19	1,480	1,463	17	1.1	1	16	3	4
20 - 24	1,432	1,409	23	1.6	1	17	3	4
25 - 29	1,429	1,409	20	1.4	2	12	5	5
30 - 34	1,264	1,239	25	2.0	2	15	4	10
35 - 39	1,117	1,108	9	0.8	2	6	1	1
40 - 44	1,035	1,020	15	1.4	6	6	6	5
45 - 49	943	924	19	2.0	4	10	7	4
50 - 54	864	836	28	3.2	13	10	8	2
55 - 59	559	535	24	4.3	13	9	9	5
60 - 64	481	446	35	7.3	20	18	6	5
65 - 69	235	218	17	7.2	8	8	4	2
70 - 74	182	137	45	24.7	28	17	14	8
75 - 79	72	56	16	22.2	9	10	4	5
80 - 84	77	68	9	11.7	7	5	5	3
85 - 89	26	22	4	15.4	2	2	2	2
90 +	29	15	14	48.3	10	10	7	8

- Two in every 100 persons in Karli Sub-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 70.
- Difficulties with hearing and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

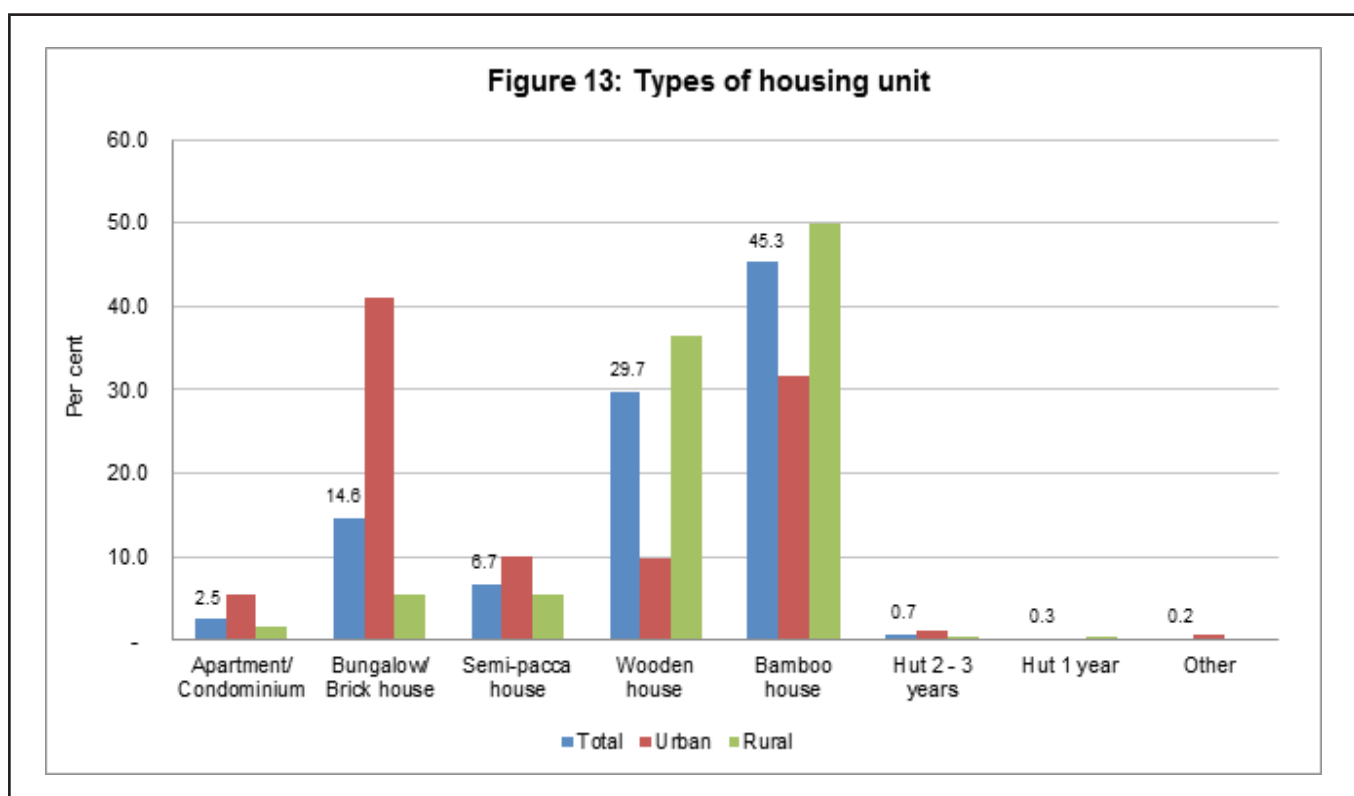
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	6,567	2.5	14.6	6.7	29.7	45.3	0.7	0.3	0.2
Urban	1,665	5.4	41.1	10.0	9.7	31.6	1.3	0.2	0.6
Rural	4,902	1.6	5.6	5.5	36.5	49.9	0.6	0.3	*

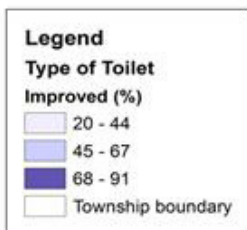
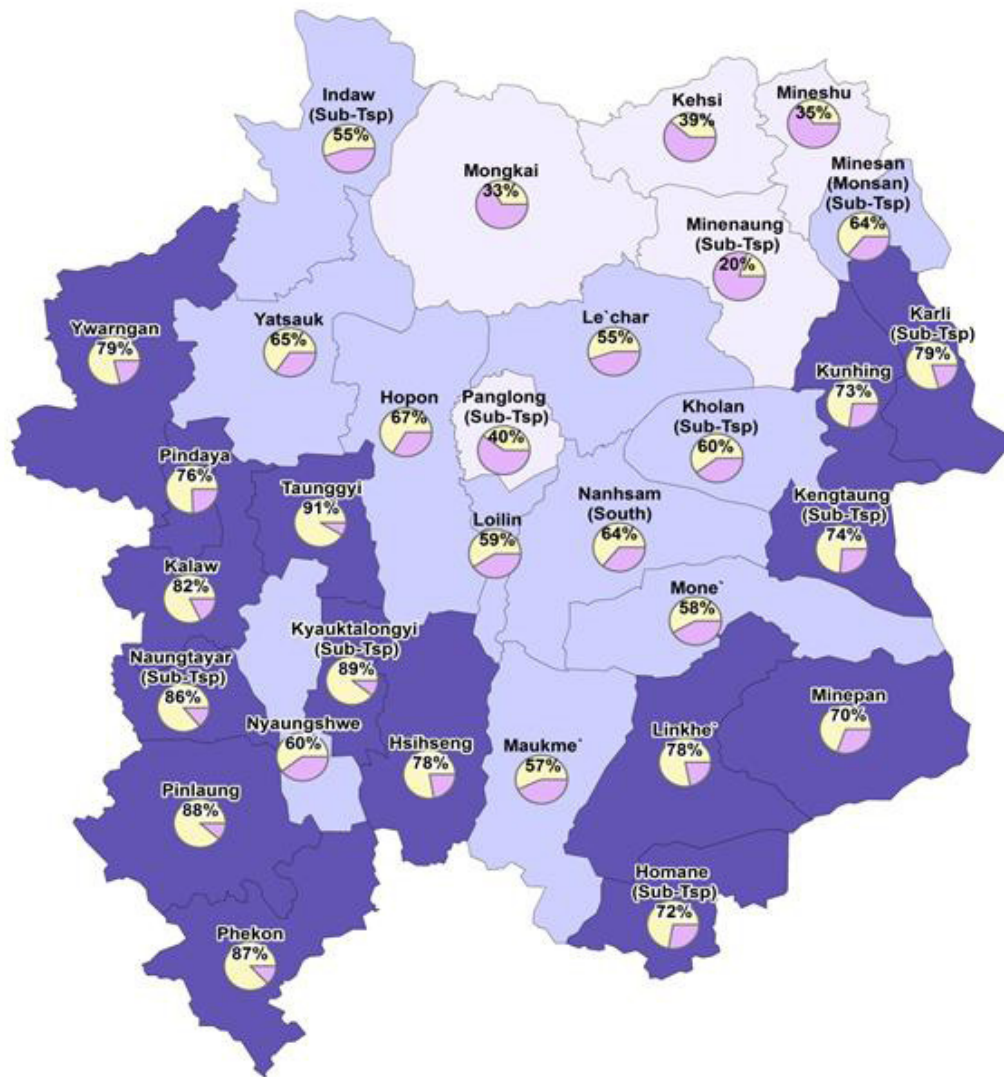
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Karli Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (45.3%) followed by households in wooden houses (29.7%).
- Some 41.1 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 49.9 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Loilin District	: 50.1%
Karli Sub-Township	: 79.3%

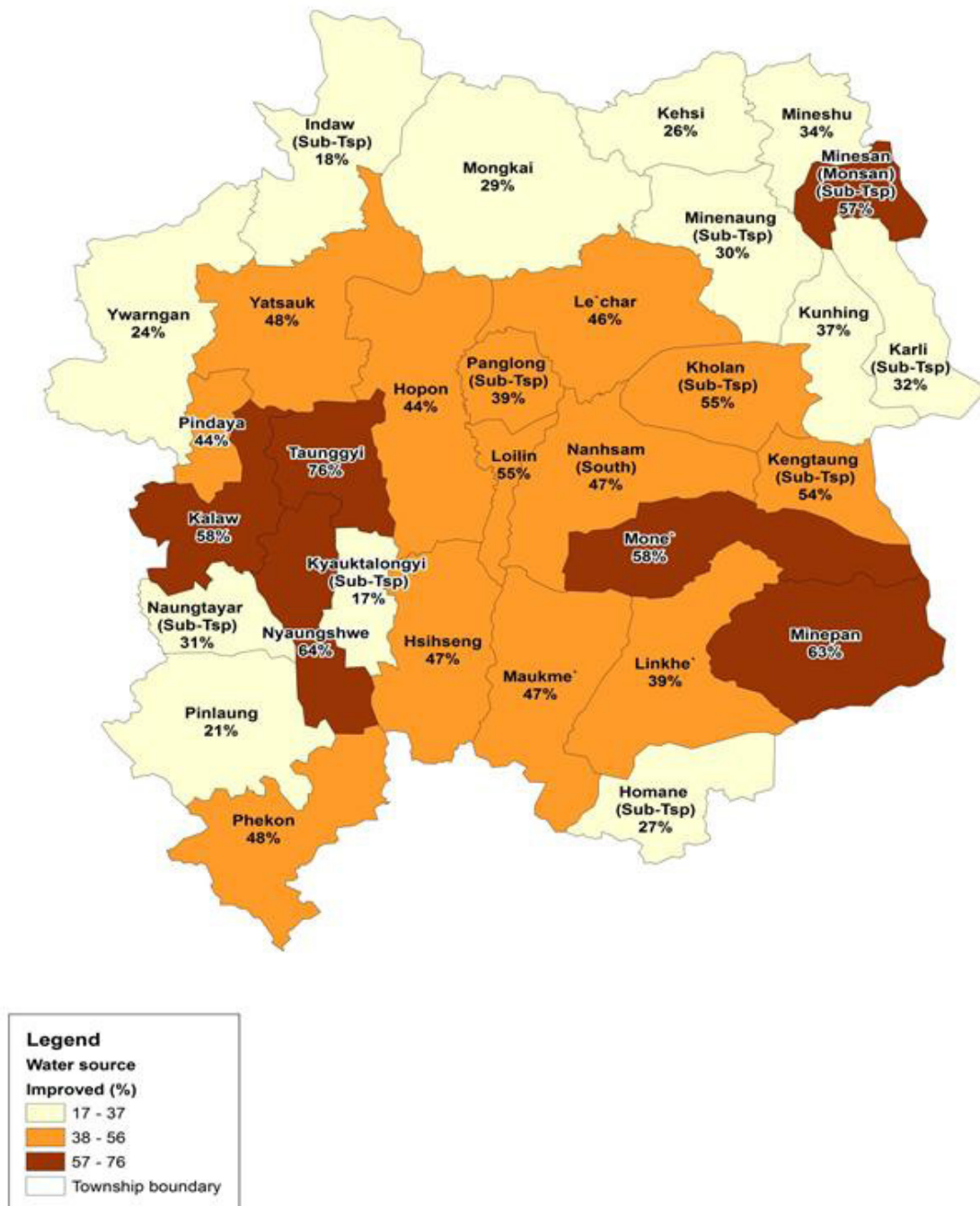
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.7	4.6	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		77.6	83.1	75.7
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>79.3</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>76.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		5.1	6.9	4.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.6	0.1	0.8
Other		1.0	3.5	0.2
None		14.0	1.8	18.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,567	1,665	4,902

- Some 79.3 per cent of the households in Karli Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (77.6%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Karli Sub-Township belongs to the range of 68-91 per cent.
- 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 14.0 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Karli Sub-Township, 18.1 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%
Karli Sub-Township	: 31.6%

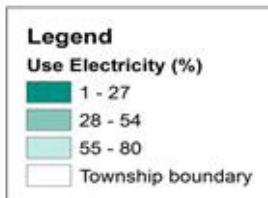
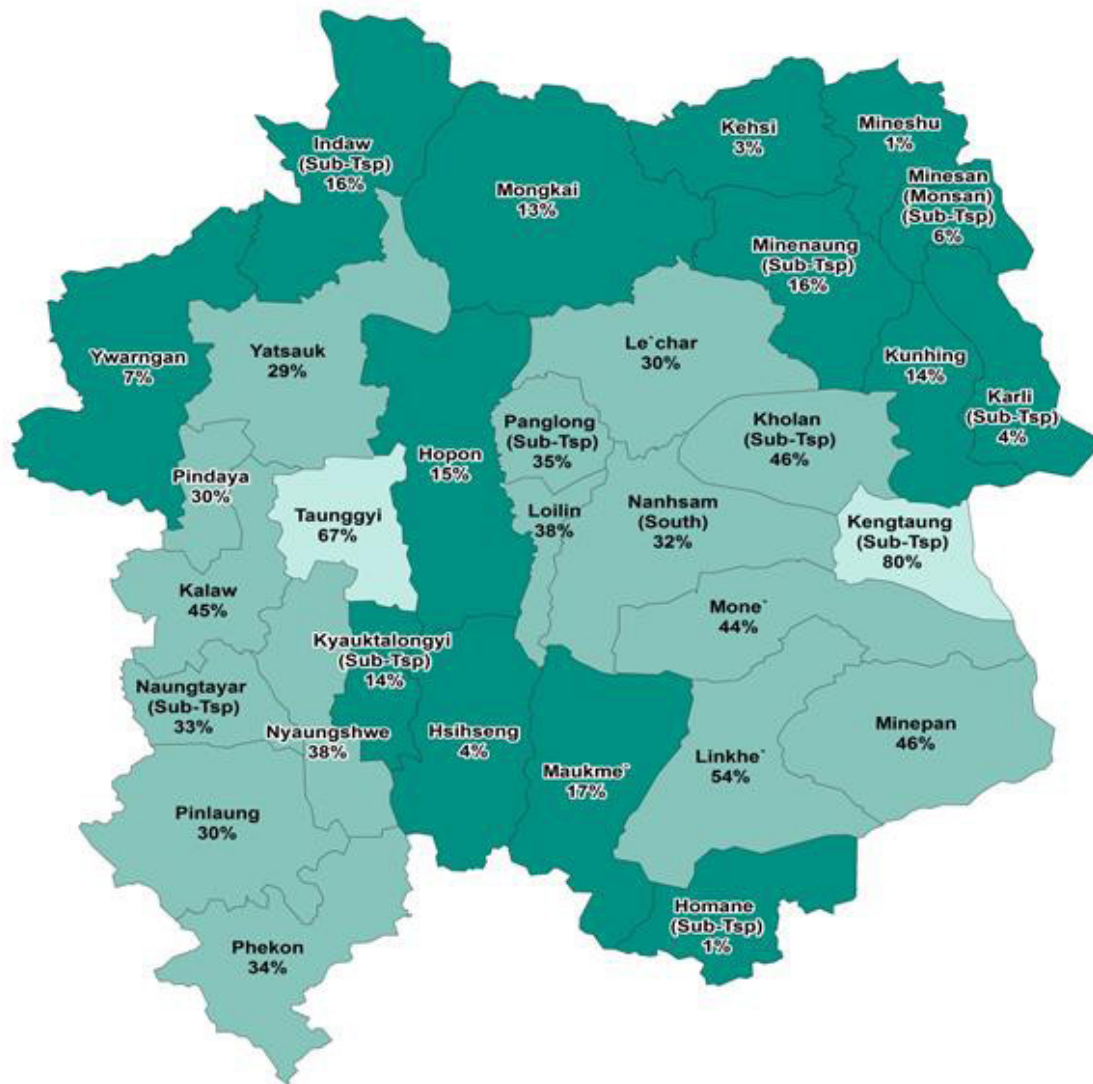
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		9.8	6.5	10.9
Tube well, borehole		3.2	10.0	0.9
Protected well/ Spring		17.5	43.9	8.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.1	3.9	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>31.6</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>20.4</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		7.8	14.3	5.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake		5.9	0.1	7.9
River/stream/ canal		38.2	15.2	46.0
Waterfall/ Rain water		12.3	0.2	16.4
Other		4.2	5.9	3.6
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>68.4</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>79.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,567	1,665	4,902

- In Karli Sub-Township, 31.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- The proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water in Karli Sub-Township belongs to the range of 17-37 per cent and is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 38.2 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 17.5 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 68.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 79.6 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%
Karli Sub-Township	: 4.2%

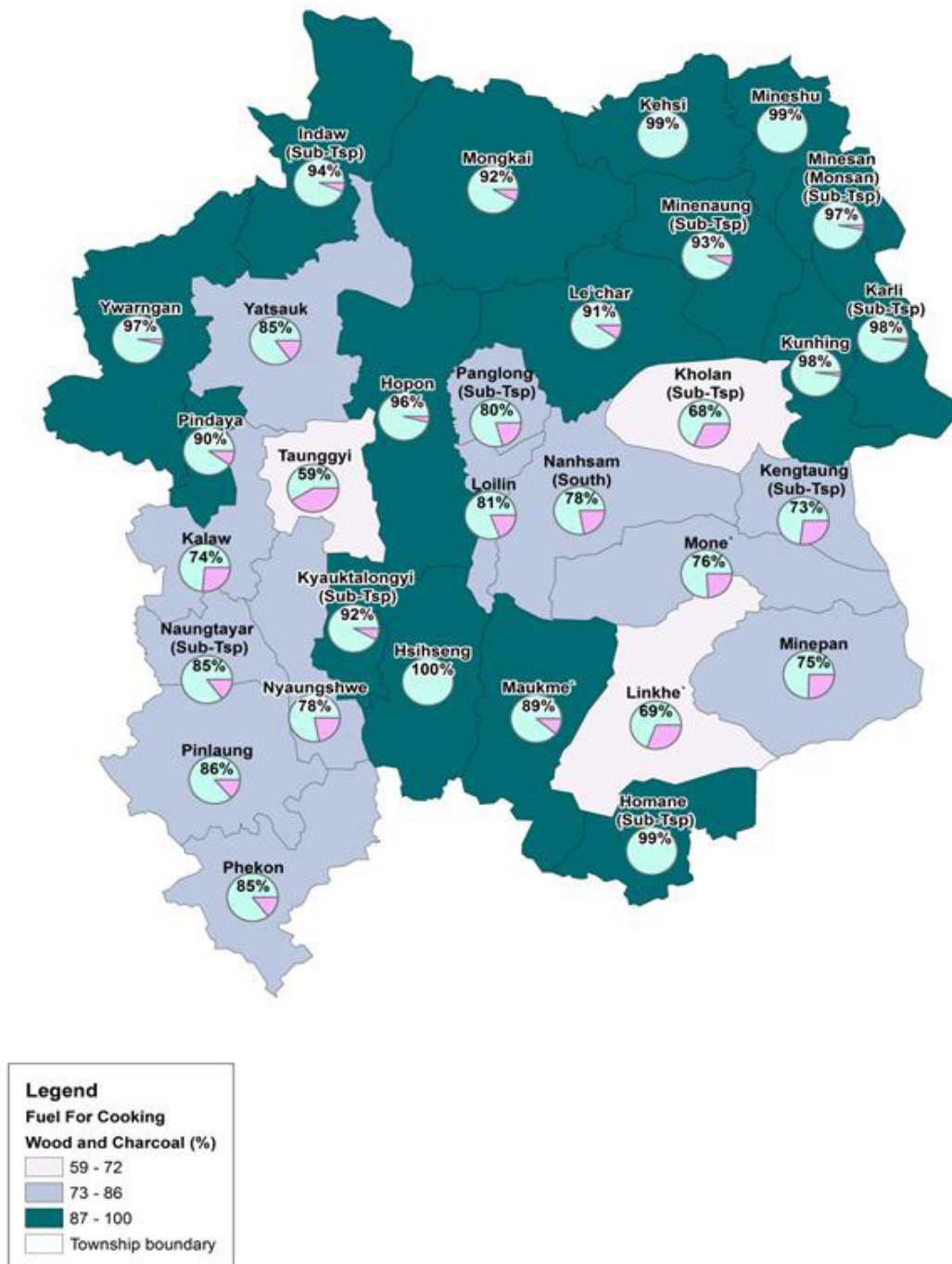
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.2	16.3	0.1
Kerosene		1.6	0.3	2.0
Candle		23.0	21.5	23.6
Battery		0.6	1.0	0.4
Generator (private)		5.3	8.5	4.2
Water mill (private)		33.9	17.5	39.5
Solar system/energy		29.2	34.8	27.3
Other		2.2	0.1	2.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,567	1,665	4,902

- In Karli Sub-Township, 4.2 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 Sub-Township with 33.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 39.5 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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Loilin District	: 88.1%
Karli Sub-Township	: 97.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.7	6.2	0.2
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
BioGas		0.1	0.2	0.1
Firewood		95.0	82.4	99.3
Charcoal		2.9	10.8	0.2
Coal		*	0.2	-
Other		*	0.2	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,567	1,665	4,902

- In Karli Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 95.0 per cent using firewood and 2.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 99.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

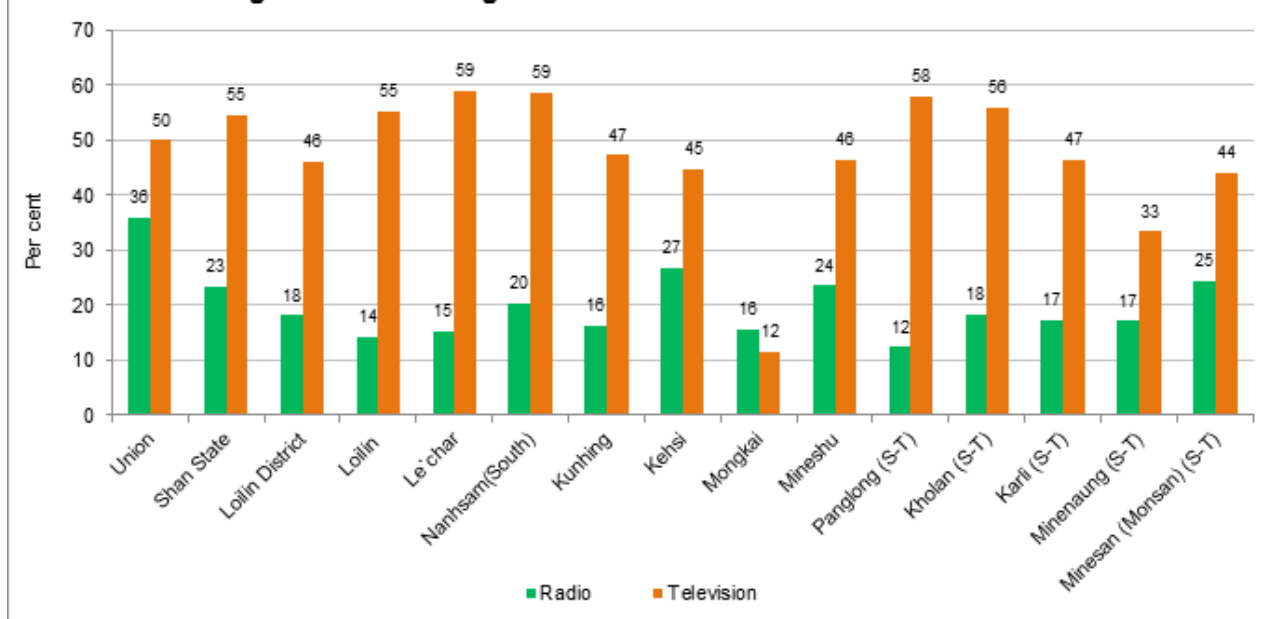
Communication and related amenities

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	6,567	17.2	46.5	1.9	24.7	2.4	3.9	46.5	0.1
Urban	1,665	16.2	68.0	3.7	63.1	6.4	12.3	21.9	0.2
Rural	4,902	17.5	39.2	1.3	11.7	1.0	1.0	54.9	0.1

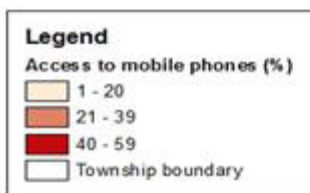
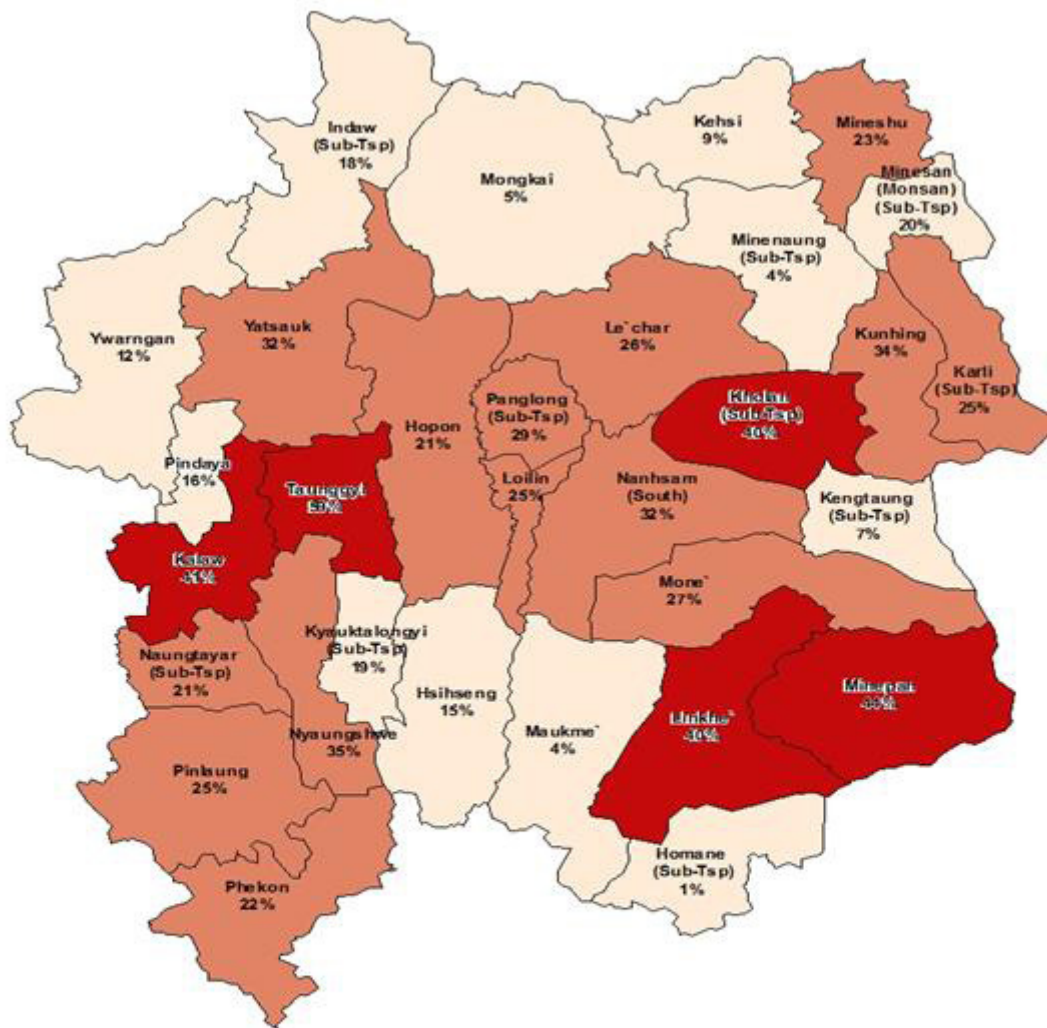
- Some 46.5 per cent of the households in Karli Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 68.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 39.2 per cent.

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



- In Karli Sub-Township, some 46.5 per cent of the households reported having television and about one in six households (17.2%) 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%
Karli Sub-Township	: 24.7%

- Only 24.7 per cent of the households in Karli Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the range of (21-39) per cent.

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
Karli Sub-Township	6,567	280	4,529	1,041	574	3	14	2,236
Urban	1,665	172	1,282	481	209	-	-	102
Rural	4,902	108	3,247	560	365	3	14	2,134

- In Karli Sub-Township, 69.0 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 34.0 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

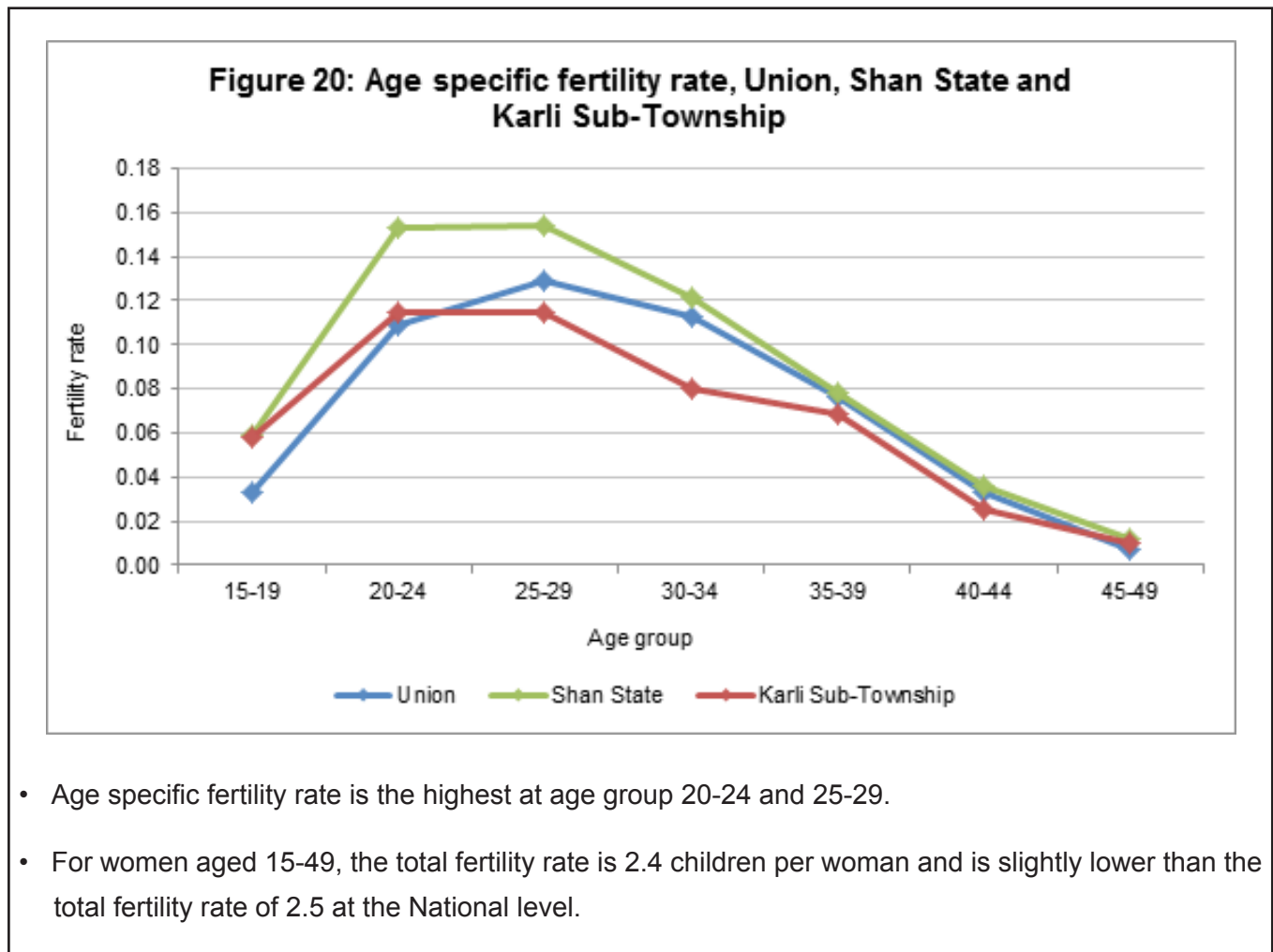
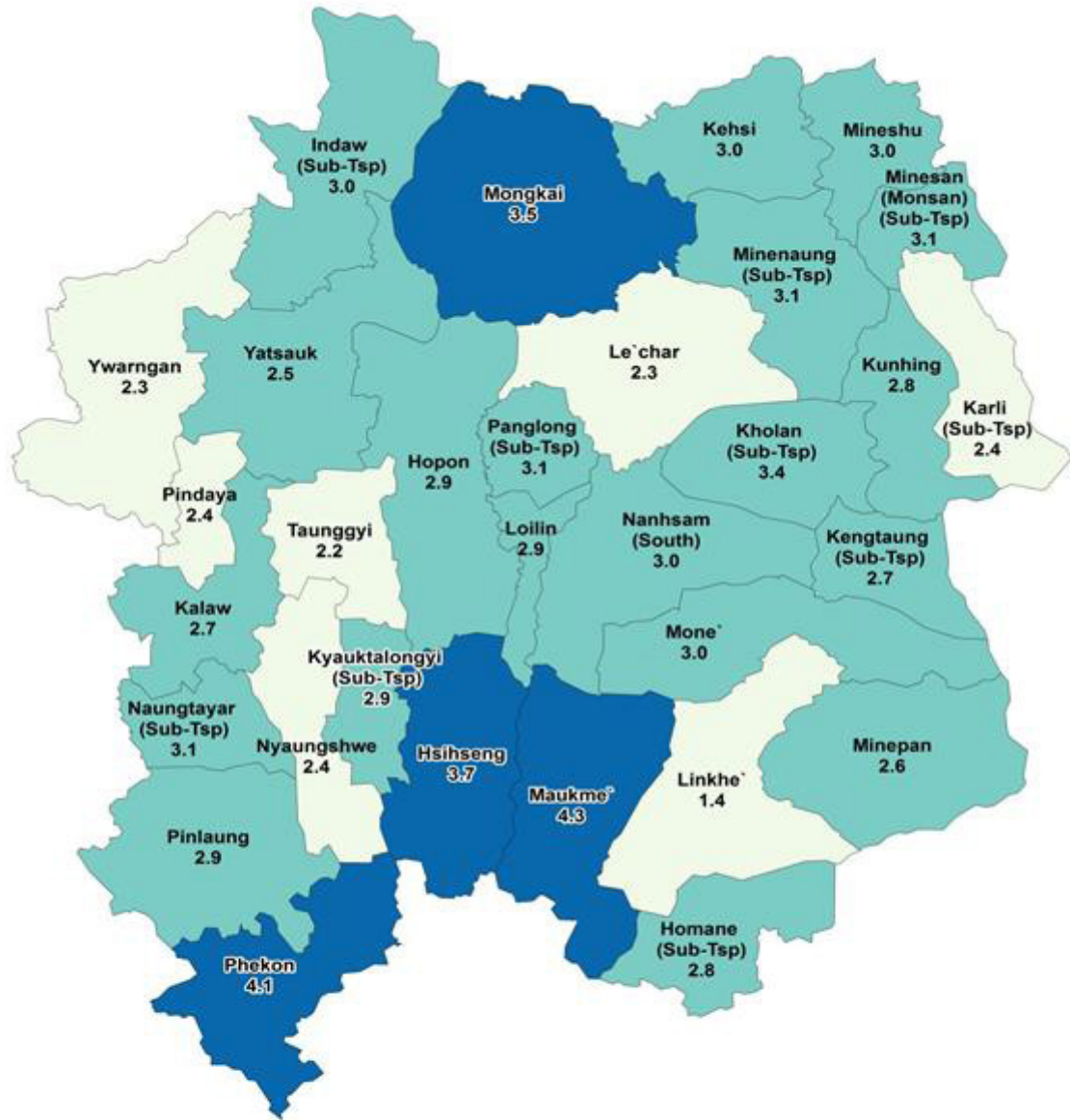
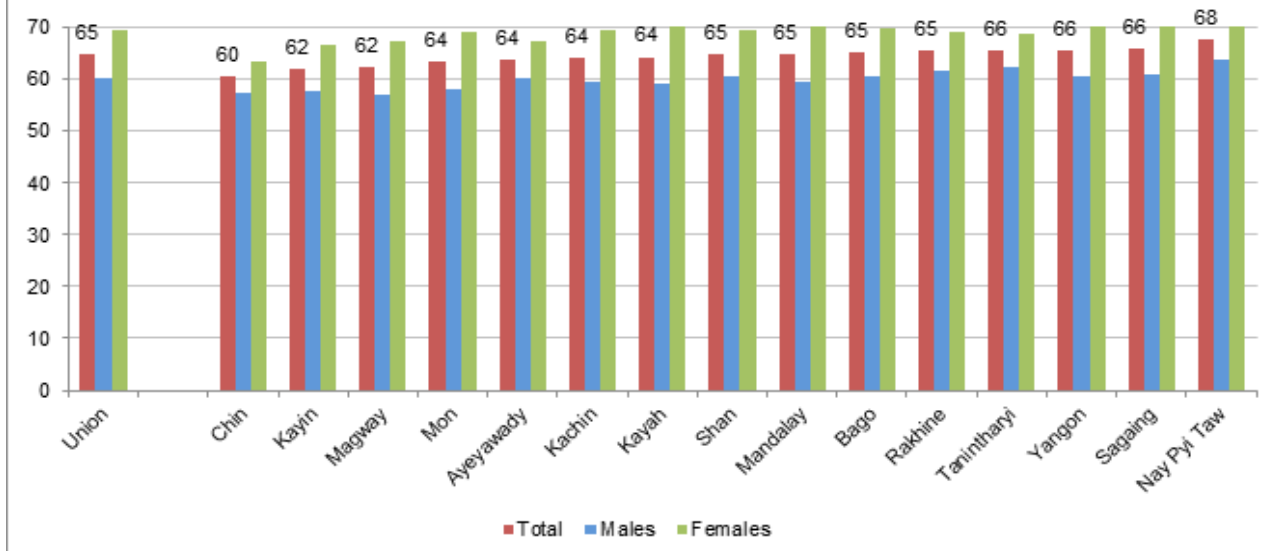


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Loilin District	: 3.0
Karli Sub-Township	: 2.4

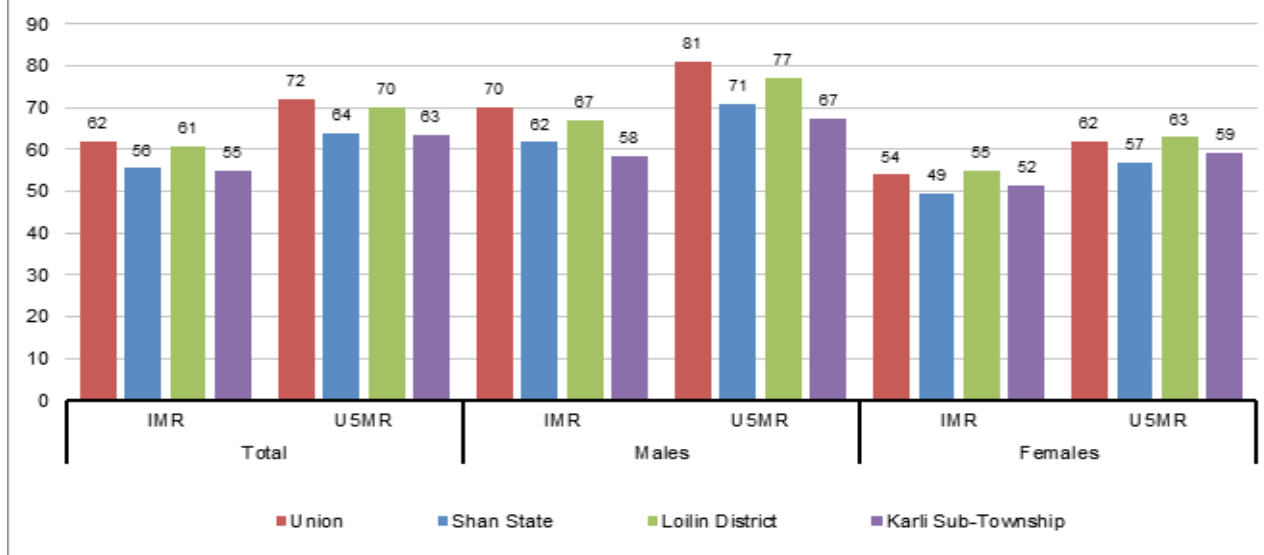
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

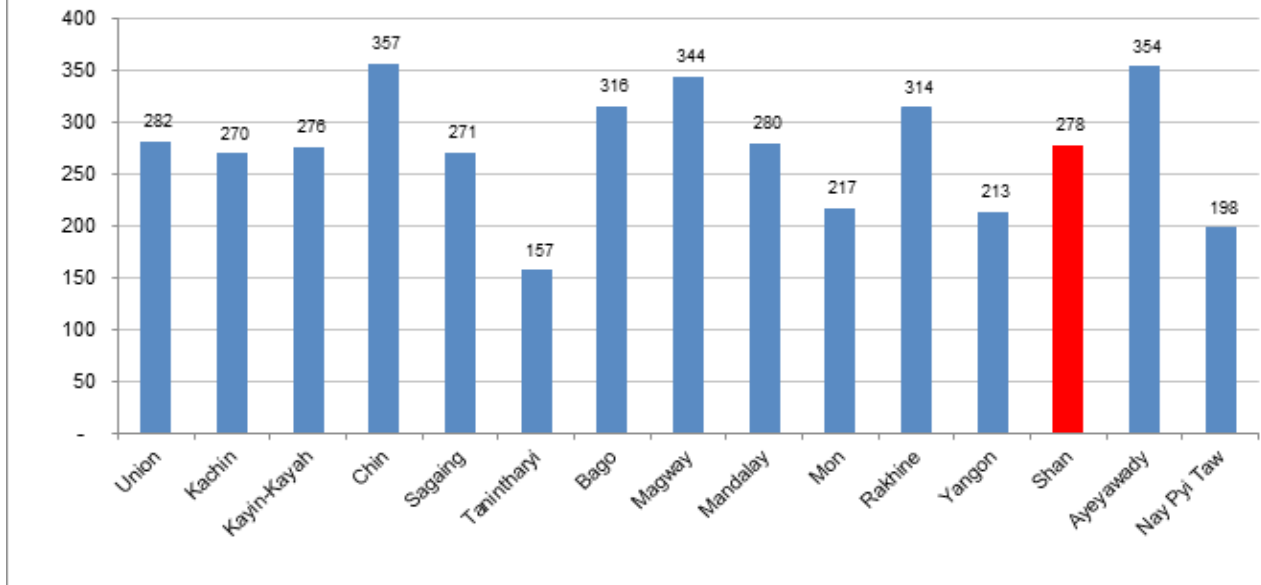
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Loilin District are 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 Karli Sub-Township are lower than those in Shan State and Loilin District. The Infant mortality in Karli Sub-Township is 55 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 63 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 (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

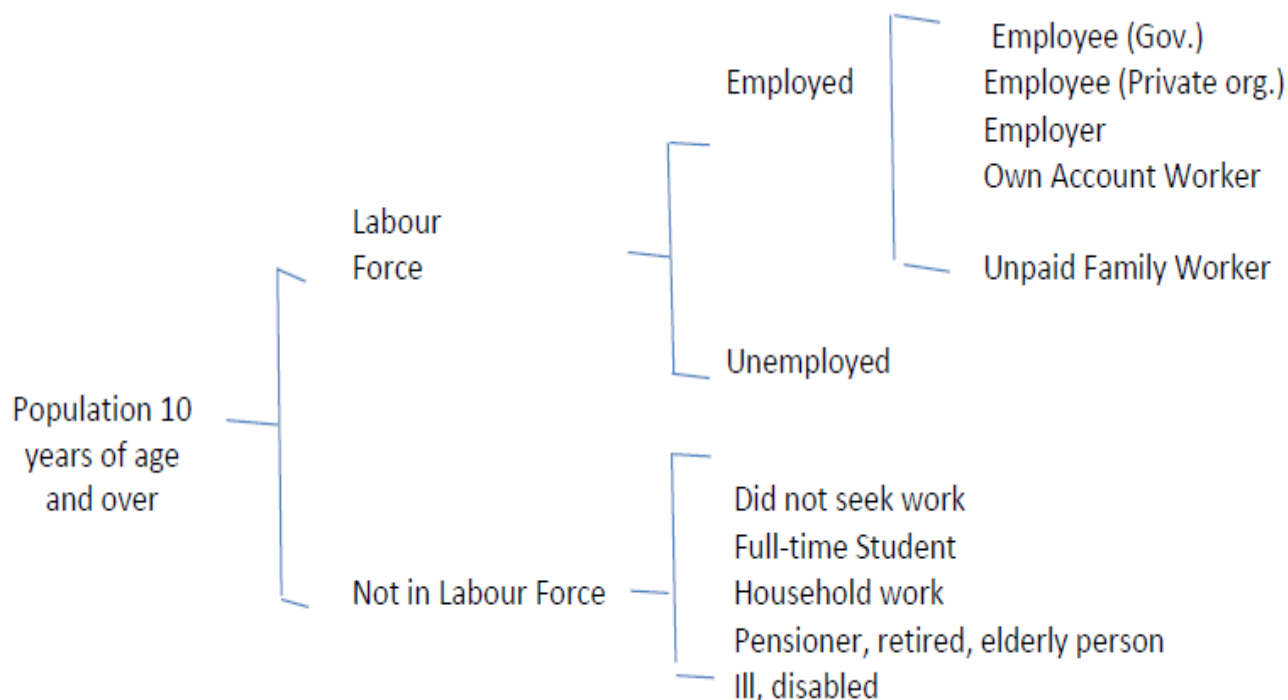
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

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www.dop.gov.mm

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