THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, LOILIN DISTRICT
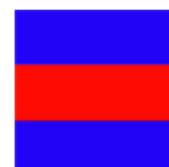
Kholan Sub-Township Report

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Department of Population

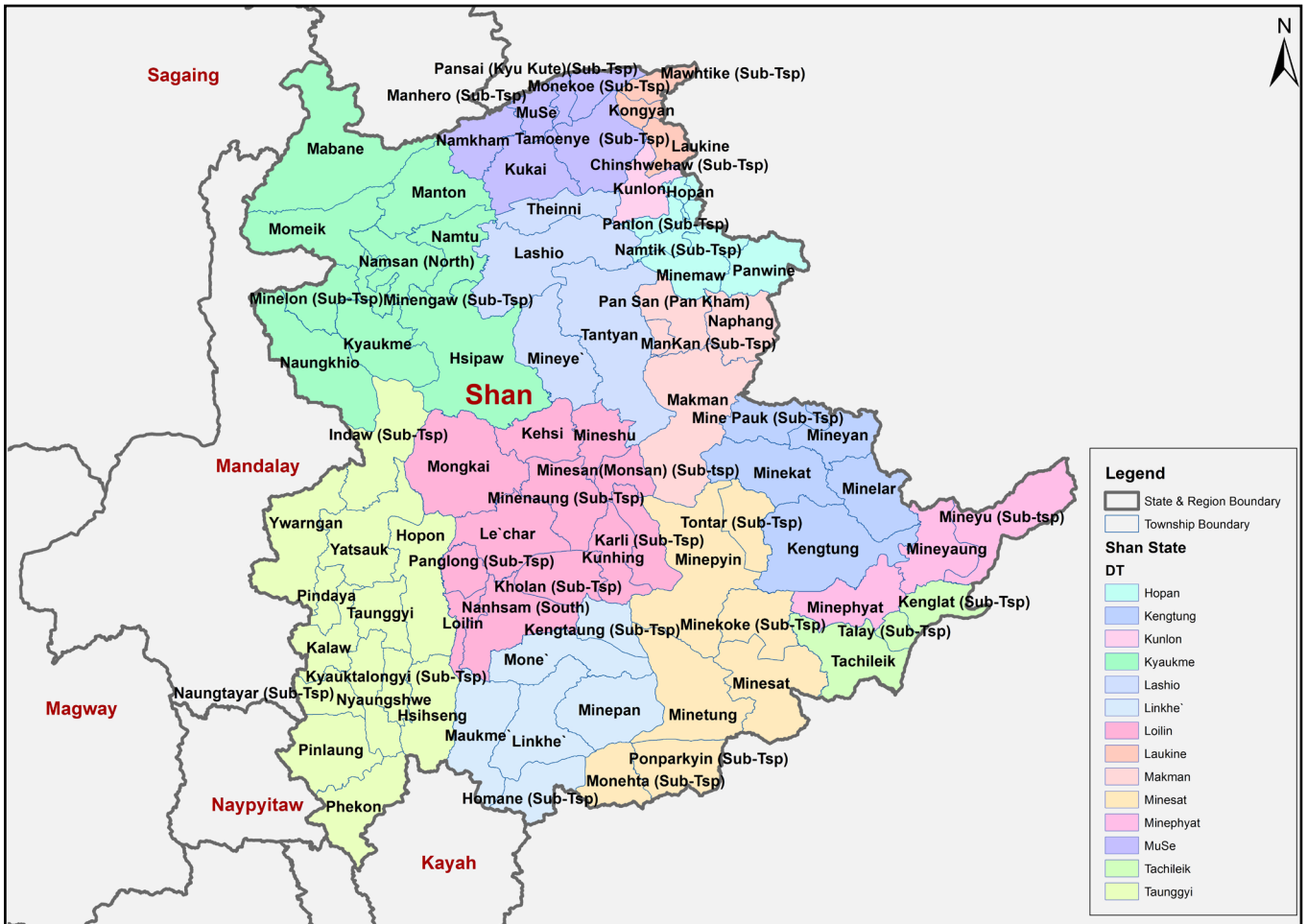Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Kholan Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	24,659 [2]
Population males	12,749 (51.7%)
Population females	11,910 (48.3%)
Percentage of urban population	38.4%
Area (Km²)	1,578.9 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	15.6 persons
Median age	25.3 years
Number of wards	6
Number of village tracts	5
Number of private households	4,364
Percentage of female headed households	19.6%
Mean household size	5.2 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.9%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.3%
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.8%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	55.6
Child dependency ratio	49.7
Old dependency ratio	5.9
Ageing index	11.9
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	107
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	53.8%
Male	62.0%
Female	46.4%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,193	4.8
Walking	374	1.5
Seeing	710	2.9
Hearing	322	1.3
Remembering	365	1.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	12,434	64.4
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	46	0.2
National Registration	137	0.7
Religious	69	0.4
Temporary Registration	70	0.4
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	6,527	33.8

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	80.6%	93.0%	66.8%
Unemployment rate	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%
Employment to population ratio	79.8%	91.9%	66.3%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	3,467	79.4
Renter	191	4.4
Provided free (individually)	39	0.9
Government quarters	541	12.4
Private company quarters	*	0.3
Other	113	2.6

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		25.2%
Bamboo	43.7%	37.0%	0.1%
Earth	0.3%	2.4%	
Wood	19.6%	24.3%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		71.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	32.2%	33.3%	0.3%
Other	3.3%	3.0%	2.6%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,371	31.4
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	*	< 0.1
Biogas	*	< 0.1
Firewood	2,850	65.3
Charcoal	127	2.9
Coal	*	0.3
Other	*	< 0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,987	45.5
Kerosene	174	4.0
Candle	1,033	23.7
Battery	31	0.7
Generator (private)	24	0.5
Water mill (private)	271	6.2
Solar system/energy	837	19.2
Other	*	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	349	8.0
Tube well, borehole	151	3.5
Protected well/spring	1,042	23.9
Bottled/purifier water	874	20.0
Total Improved Water Sources	*2,416*	*55.4*
Unprotected well/spring	909	20.8
Pool/pond/lake	37	0.9
River/stream/canal	854	19.6
Waterfall/rainwater	76	1.7
Other	72	1.6
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,948*	*44.6*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	859	19.7
Tube well, borehole	217	5.0
Protected well/spring	1,253	28.7
Unprotected well/spring	867	19.9
Pool/pond/lake	25	0.6
River/stream/canal	964	22.1
Waterfall/rainwater	77	1.8
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	96	2.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	60	1.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	2,571	58.9
Total Improved Sanitation	*2,631*	*60.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,209	27.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	71	1.6
Other	140	3.2
None	313	7.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	796	18.2
Television	2,438	55.9
Landline phone	121	2.8
Mobile phone	1,764	40.4
Computer	163	3.7
Internet at home	284	6.5
Households with none of the items	1,555	35.6
Households with all of the items	*	0.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	200	4.6
Motorcycle/Moped	3,044	69.8
Bicycle	397	9.1
4-Wheel tractor	1,097	25.1
Canoe/Boat	*	0.2
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	917	21.0

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

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	24,659 *
Males	12,749
Females	11,910
Sex ratio	107 males per 100 females
Percentage of urban population	38.4%
Area (Km^2)	1,578.9 **
Population density (persons per Km^2)	15.6 persons
Number of wards	6
Number of village tracts	5

	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	22,512	8,743	13,769
Number of conventional household	4,364	1,748	2,616

Mean household size	5.2 persons ***

- In Kholan Sub-Township, there are more males than females with 107 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (38.4%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Kholan Sub-Township is 16 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.2 persons living in each household in Kholan Sub-Township. This is 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; Kholan Sub-Township (Loilin District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**4,364**	**24,659**	**12,749**	**11,910**
	Ward	**1,748**	**9,470**	**4,719**	**4,751**
1	No(1)(W)	419	2,657	1,381	1,276
2	No(2)(W)	385	2,039	1,043	996
3	No(3)(W)	289	1,581	752	829
4	No(4)(W)	232	1,101	515	586
5	No(5)(W)	96	494	206	288
6	No(6)(W)	327	1,598	822	776
	Village Tract	**2,616**	**15,189**	**8,030**	**7,159**
1	Ho Nawng (VT)	363	3,139	1,546	1,593
2	Hai Laik(VT)	629	3,581	2,220	1,361
3	Teng Huong(VT)	131	704	368	336
4	Nar Pwe(VT)	531	2,683	1,291	1,392
5	Hko Aut(VT)	962	5,082	2,605	2,477

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kholan Sub-Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kholan Sub-Township
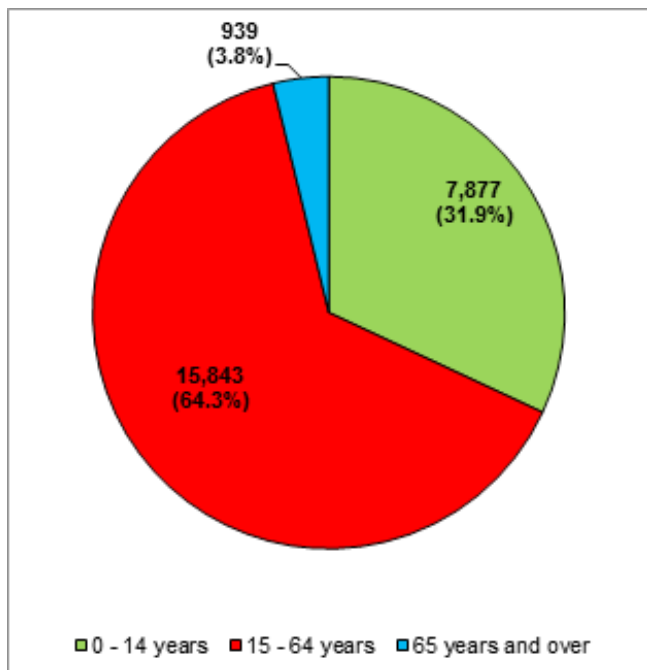
Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**24,659**	**12,749**	**11,910**
0 - 4	2,725	1,333	1,392
5 - 9	2,635	1,352	1,283
10 - 14	2,517	1,271	1,246
15 - 19	2,020	1,069	951
20 - 24	2,244	1,164	1,080
25 - 29	2,317	1,301	1,016
30 - 34	2,027	1,133	894
35 - 39	1,648	901	747
40 - 44	1,498	797	701
45 - 49	1,365	666	699
50 - 54	1,295	632	663
55 - 59	812	386	426
60 - 64	617	323	294
65 - 69	333	157	176
70 - 74	267	122	145
75 - 79	121	63	58
80 - 84	117	40	77
85 - 89	49	19	30
90 +	52	20	32

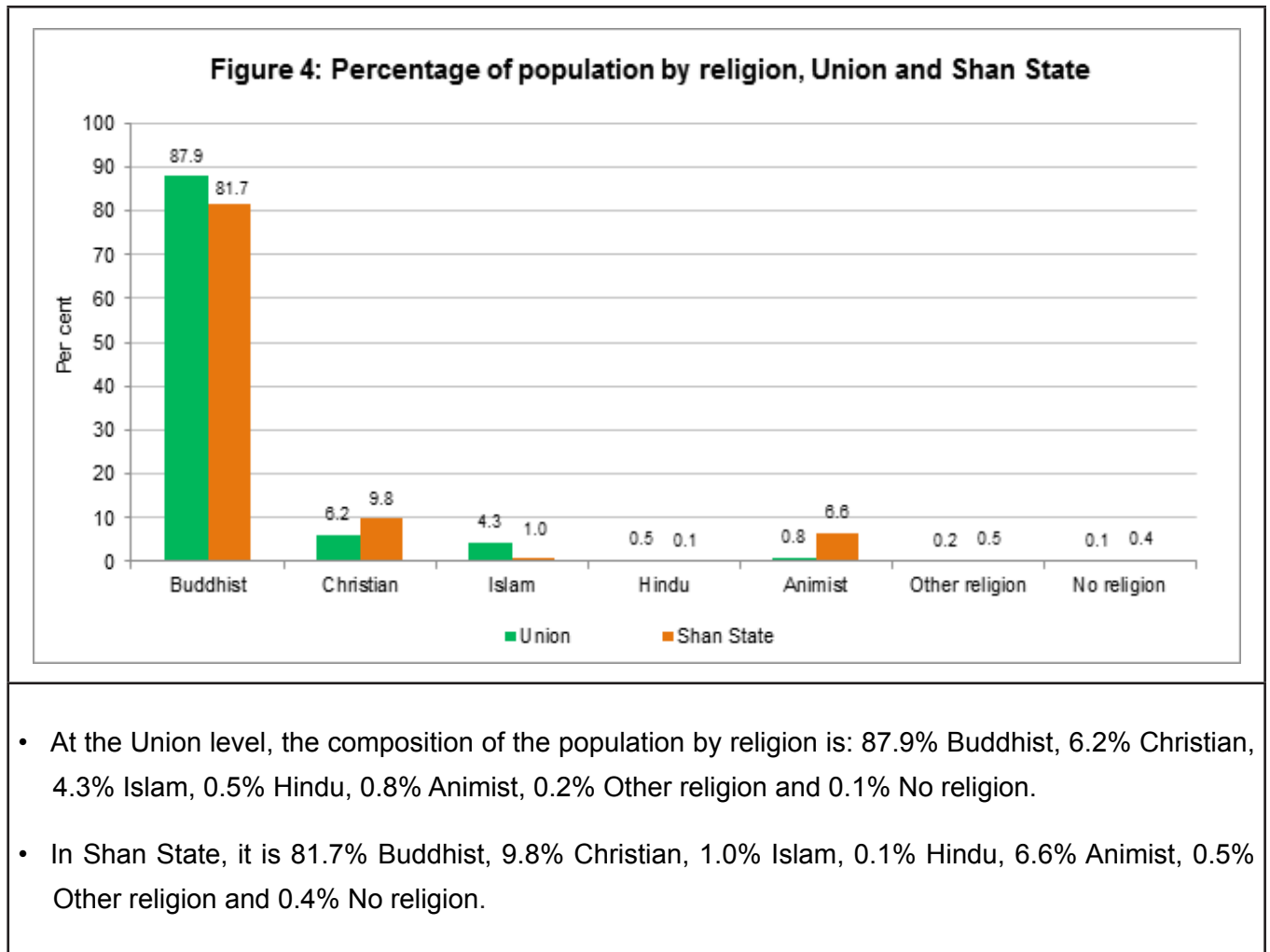- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kholan Sub-Township is 64.3 per cent.

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

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

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Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Loilin District and Kholan Sub-Township)

Population Pyramid, Union

Population Pyramid, Shan State

Population Pyramid, Loilin District

Population Pyramid, Kholan Sub-Township
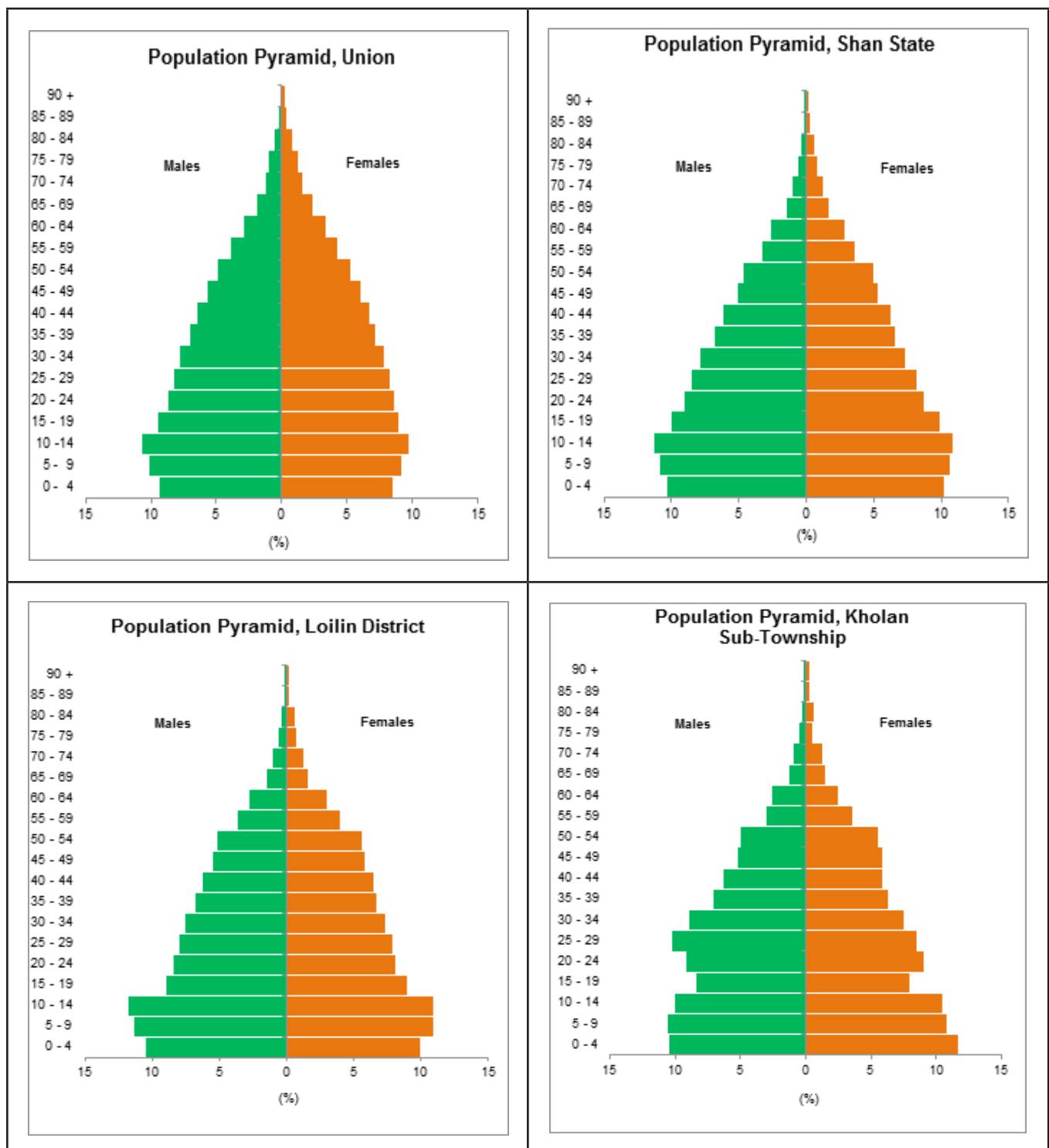
- The birth rate has been high in Kholan Sub-Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined at age group 15-19.

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

- There are more males than females in age groups (5-9) to (40-44), (60-64) and (75-79).

(B)   Religion

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

- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In 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	539	287	252	45	25	20
6	547	277	270	187	82	105
7	518	251	267	243	118	125
8	551	275	276	279	130	149
9	410	197	213	214	100	114
10	632	307	325	318	157	161
11	399	206	193	219	109	110
12	512	222	290	259	110	149
13	397	180	217	187	85	102
14	372	159	213	161	66	95
15	420	212	208	88	47	41
16	357	170	187	70	38	32
17	323	160	163	47	16	31
18	474	245	229	38	14	24
19	270	125	145	22	8	14
20	655	272	383	15	2	13
21	265	131	134	5	1	4
22	353	169	184	6	-	6
23	317	143	174	5	1	4
24	262	109	153	5	2	3
25	624	309	315	3	3	-
26	276	139	137	-	-	-
27	294	147	147	-	-	-
28	430	209	221	4	3	1
29	269	120	149	-	-	-

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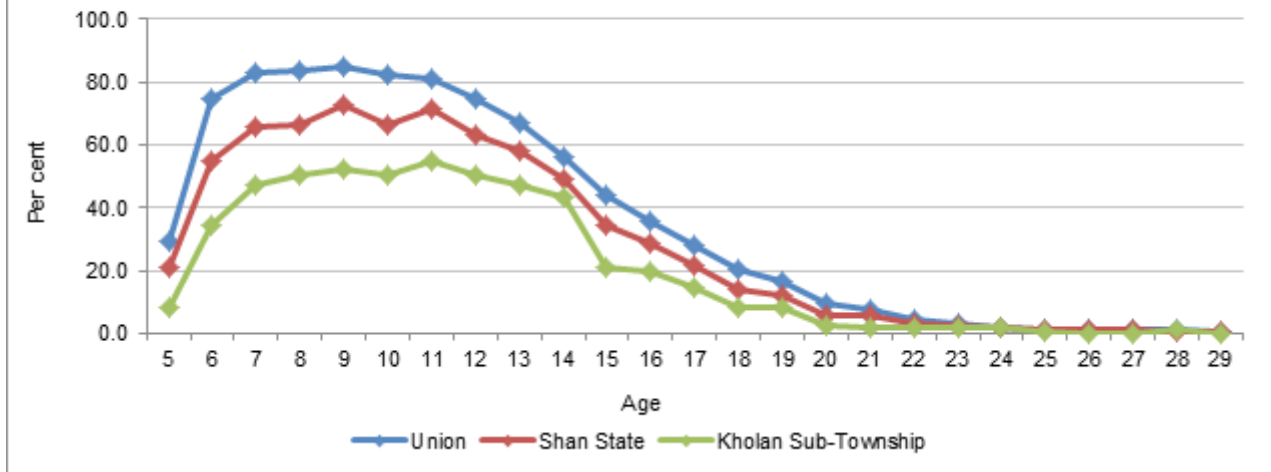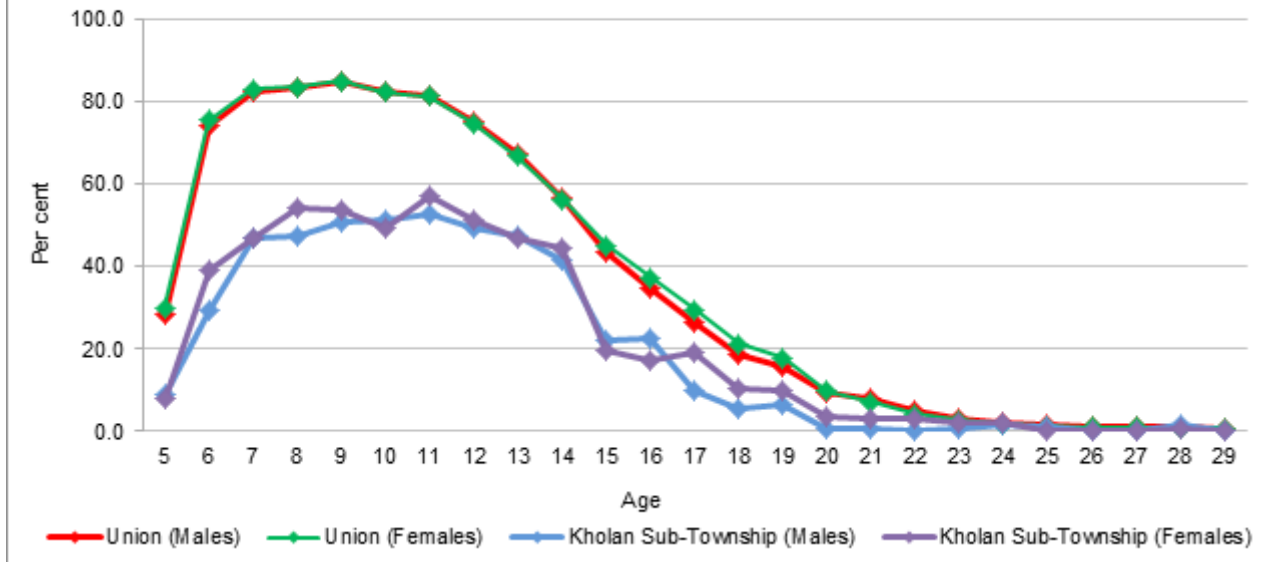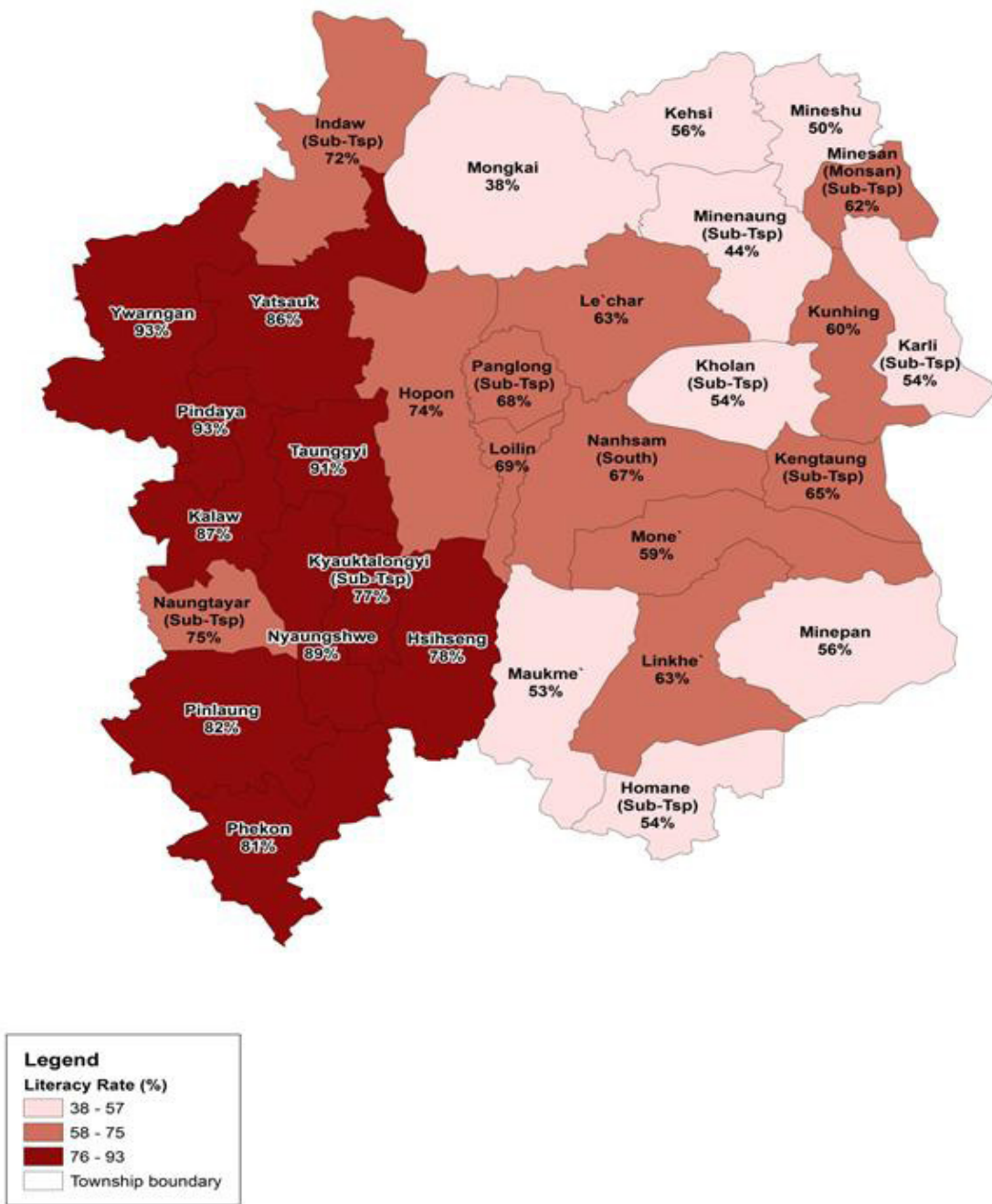

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kholan Sub-Township

- School attendance in Kholan Sub-Township drops starting from age 12 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kholan Sub-Township declined starting from school starting age.

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

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 72%

Kehsi 56%

Mineshu 50%

Mongkai 38%

Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 62%

Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 44%

Ywarngan 93%

Yatsauk 86%

Le`char 63%

Kunhing 60%

Karli (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Pindaya 93%

Hopon 74%

Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 68%

Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Taunggyi 91%

Loilin 69%

Nanhsam (South) 67%

Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 65%

Kalaw 87%

Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 77%

Mone` 59%

Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 75%

Nyaungshwe 89%

Hsihseng 78%

Minepan 56%

Maukme` 53%

Linkhe` 63%

Pinlaung 82%

Phekon 81%

Homane (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 38 - 57
- 58 - 75
- 76 - 93
- Township boundary

Union   : 89.5%

Shan State   : 64.6%

Loilin District   : 57.6%

Kholan Sub-Township : 53.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,696	65.7
Males	1,736	69.1
Females	1,960	62.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kholan Sub-Township is 53.8 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 62.0 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 65.7 per cent with 62.8 per cent for females and 69.1 per cent for males.

Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex
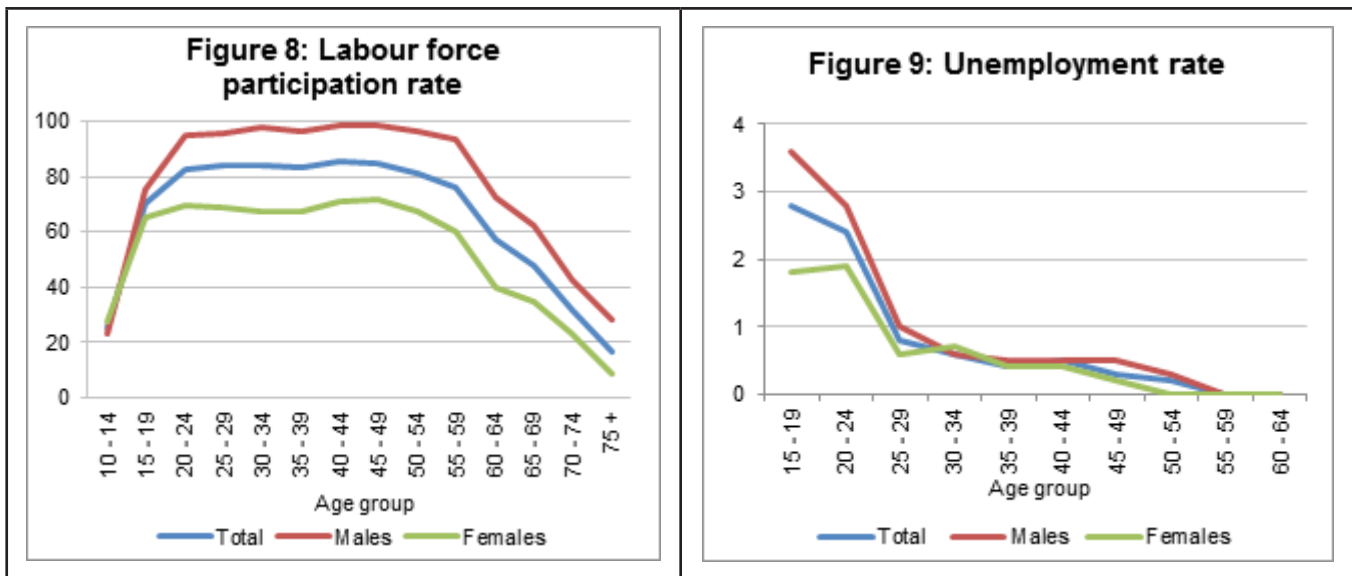
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	12,518	7,463	59.6	1,339	859	1,316	761	10	697	33	39	1
Urban	4,901	2,402	49.0	645	451	665	402	6	320	6	4	-
Rural	7,617	5,061	66.4	694	408	651	359	4	377	27	35	1
Males	6,560	3,446	52.5	768	492	876	467	9	438	27	36	1
Females	5,958	4,017	67.4	571	367	440	294	1	259	6	3	-

- Some 59.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- There are 52.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 67.4 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 6.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.6 per cent has completed university/college education.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 66.4 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	25.0	22.8	27.2	3.7	5.5	2.1
15 - 19	70.5	75.4	65.0	2.8	3.6	1.8
20 - 24	82.7	94.8	69.7	2.4	2.8	1.9
25 - 29	84.0	95.9	68.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
30 - 34	84.2	97.6	67.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
35 - 39	83.4	96.8	67.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
40 - 44	85.7	98.4	71.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
45 - 49	85.0	98.8	71.8	0.3	0.5	0.2
50 - 54	81.5	96.5	67.1	0.2	0.3	-
55 - 59	76.0	93.5	60.1	-	-	-
60 - 64	56.9	72.4	39.8	-	-	-
65 - 69	47.7	62.4	34.7	-	-	-
70 - 74	31.8	42.6	22.8	-	-	-
75 +	16.8	28.2	8.6	-	-	-
15 - 24	76.9	85.5	67.5	2.6	3.1	1.8
15 - 64	80.6	93.0	66.8	1.0	1.2	0.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kholan Sub-Township is 80.6 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 93.0 per cent.

- In Kholan Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 25.0 per cent. (Male 22.8% and Female 27.2%).

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kholan Sub-Township is 1.0 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.2%) and for females (0.8%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 1.8 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	5,595	2.6	31.4	40.9	14.8	1.3	9.0
Males	1,802	4.2	49.8	8.7	17.5	2.6	17.2
Females	3,793	1.8	22.7	56.1	13.5	0.7	5.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 49.8 per cent of males are full time students while 56.1 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**11,007**	**6,208**	**4,799**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	16	10	6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Professionals	64	14	50	0.6	0.2	1.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	528	498	30	4.8	8.0	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	47	21	26	0.4	0.3	0.5
Services and Sales Workers	698	270	428	6.3	4.3	8.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	8,167	4,420	3,747	74.2	71.2	78.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	653	510	143	5.9	8.2	3.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	162	156	6	1.5	2.5	0.1
Elementary Occupations	299	205	94	2.7	3.3	2.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	373	104	269	3.4	1.7	5.6

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Kholan Sub-Township
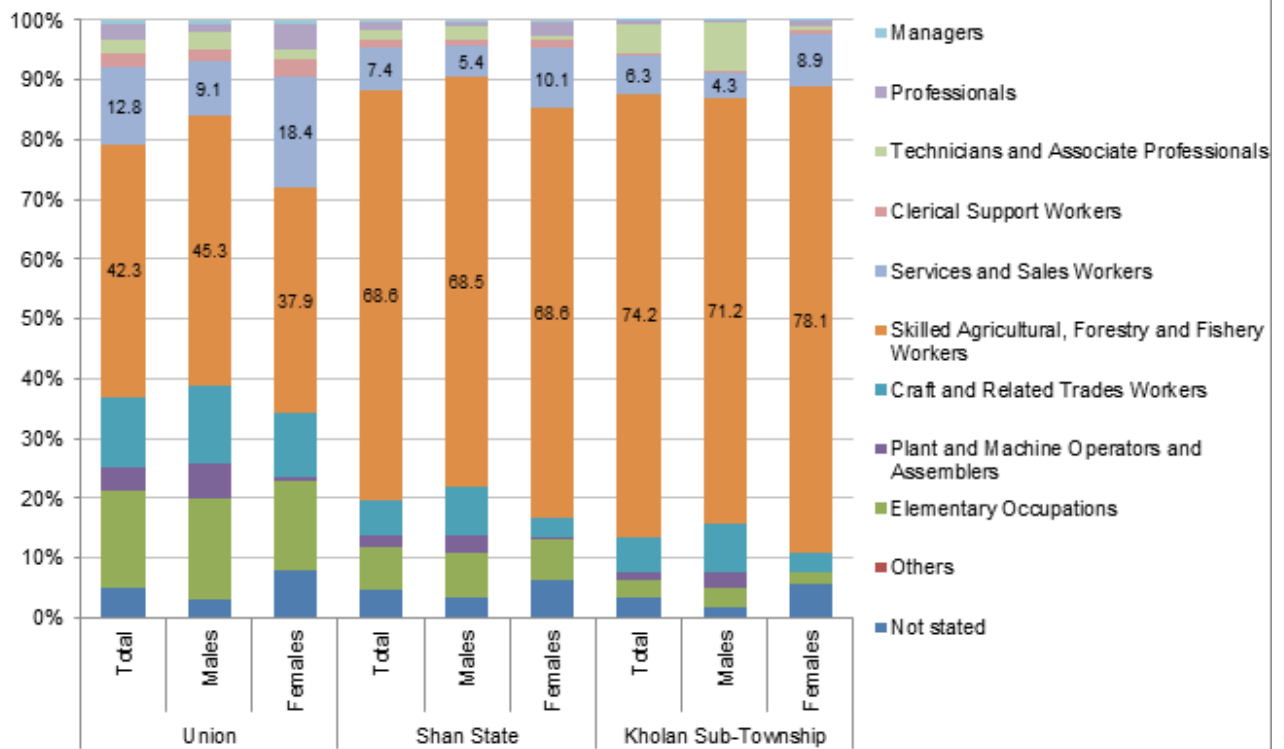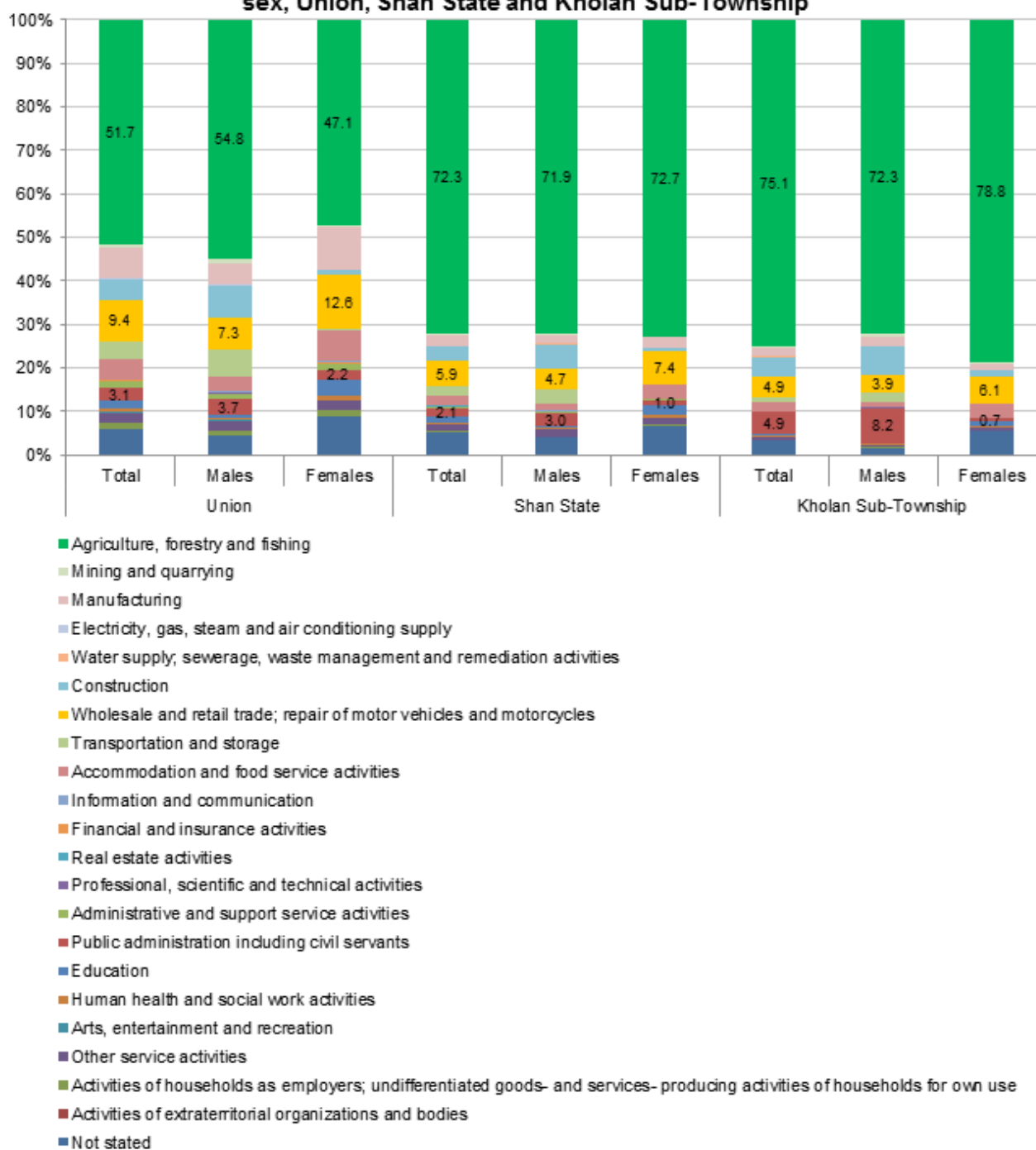
- In Kholan Sub-Township, 74.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 6.3 per cent in services and sales workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 71.2 per cent of males and 78.1 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.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**11,007**	**6,208**	**4,799**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,267	4,487	3,780	75.1	72.3	78.8
Mining and quarrying	38	30	8	0.3	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing	203	132	71	1.8	2.1	1.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8	7	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8	8	-	0.1	0.1	-
Construction	484	403	81	4.4	6.5	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	537	242	295	4.9	3.9	6.1
Transportation and storage	140	139	1	1.3	2.2	*
Accommodation and food service activities	218	69	149	2.0	1.1	3.1
Information and communication	11	10	1	0.1	0.2	*
Financial and insurance activities	6	2	4	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	4	1	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	3	2	1	*	*	*
Public administration including civil servants	541	507	34	4.9	8.2	0.7
Education	54	6	48	0.5	0.1	1.0
Human health and social work activities	40	13	27	0.4	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	3	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	57	35	22	0.5	0.6	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	10	4	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	374	105	269	3.4	1.7	5.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

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

- In Kholan Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 75.1 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" and "Public administration including civil servants" at 4.9 per cent.

- There are 72.3 per cent of males and 78.8 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Shan State, 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. Some 2.1 per cent are in "Public administration including civil servants".

(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	12,434	*	46	137	69	70	-	*	6,527
Urban	5,440	*	33	109	39	16	-	*	2,006
Rural	6,994	*	13	28	30	54	-	*	4,521
Males	6,748	*	34	73	69	42	-	*	3,090
Females	5,686	*	12	64	-	28	-	*	3,437

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
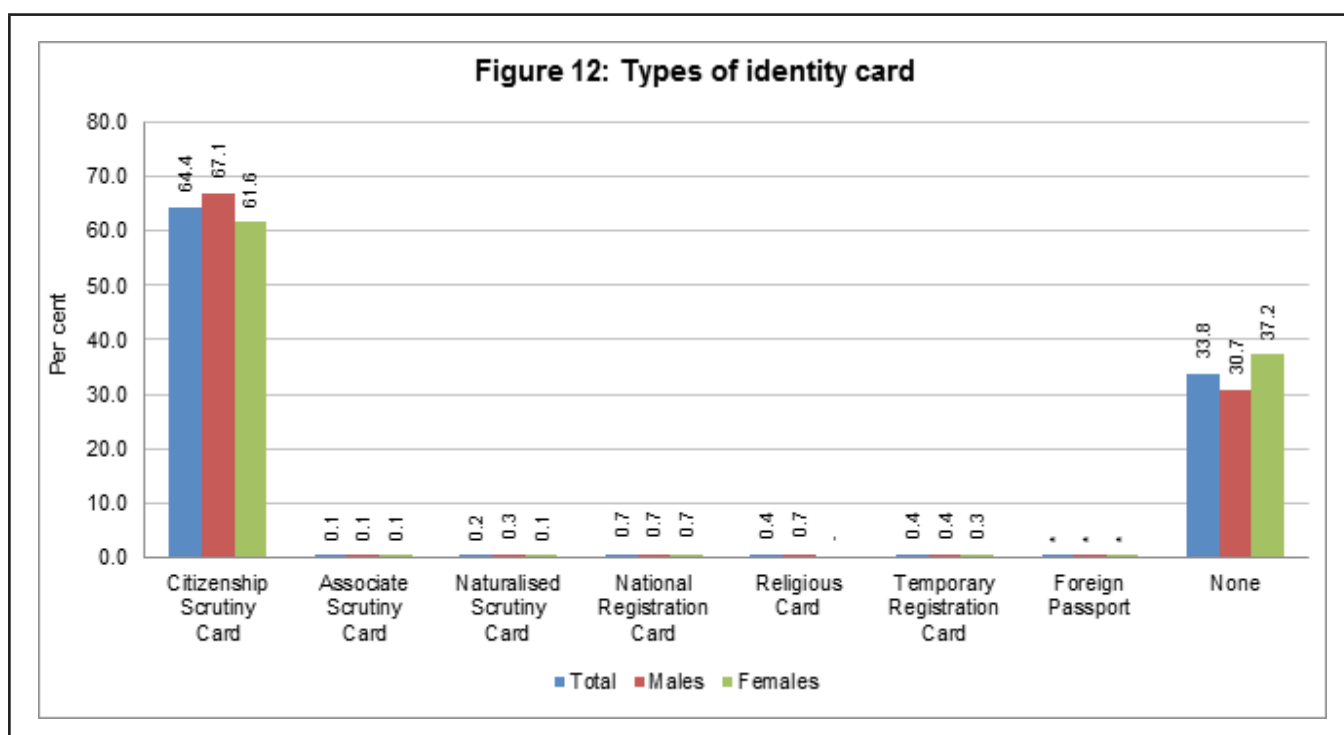
- In Kholan Sub-Township, 64.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 33.8 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 30.7 per cent of males and 37.2 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	**24,659**	**23,466**	**1,193**	**4.8**	**710**	**322**	**374**	**365**
0 - 4	2,725	2,646	79	2.9	9	12	52	56
5 - 9	2,635	2,609	26	1.0	6	5	9	6
10 - 14	2,517	2,486	31	1.2	7	10	10	12
15 - 19	2,020	1,994	26	1.3	11	7	7	8
20 - 24	2,244	2,196	48	2.1	23	9	11	18
25 - 29	2,317	2,236	81	3.5	34	21	16	17
30 - 34	2,027	1,953	74	3.7	43	13	8	24
35 - 39	1,648	1,587	61	3.7	33	9	15	14
40 - 44	1,498	1,405	93	6.2	61	9	20	30
45 - 49	1,365	1,252	113	8.3	81	24	19	18
50 - 54	1,295	1,186	109	8.4	79	26	29	23
55 - 59	812	715	97	11.9	78	20	21	25
60 - 64	617	530	87	14.1	58	30	28	26
65 - 69	333	266	67	20.1	43	27	23	12
70 - 74	267	193	74	27.7	48	29	29	22
75 - 79	121	91	30	24.8	22	16	15	8
80 - 84	117	70	47	40.2	34	23	23	17
85 - 89	49	26	23	46.9	19	12	19	14
90 +	52	25	27	51.9	21	20	20	15

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	**12,749**	**12,059**	**690**	**5.4**	**391**	**162**	**215**	**214**
0 - 4	1,333	1,277	56	4.2	7	9	40	37
5 - 9	1,352	1,336	16	1.2	2	4	6	4
10 - 14	1,271	1,256	15	1.2	3	5	4	5
15 - 19	1,069	1,056	13	1.2	4	3	3	6
20 - 24	1,164	1,126	38	3.3	18	7	9	15
25 - 29	1,301	1,248	53	4.1	21	12	11	12
30 - 34	1,133	1,084	49	4.3	27	8	7	14
35 - 39	901	857	44	4.9	25	5	9	13
40 - 44	797	734	63	7.9	43	6	12	22
45 - 49	666	599	67	10.1	47	12	12	12
50 - 54	632	575	57	9.0	39	9	20	12
55 - 59	386	332	54	14.0	41	13	14	13
60 - 64	323	280	43	13.3	27	17	12	11
65 - 69	157	120	37	23.6	24	16	14	6
70 - 74	122	87	35	28.7	22	6	12	8
75 - 79	63	47	16	25.4	12	9	8	6
80 - 84	40	28	12	30.0	10	6	6	5
85 - 89	19	6	13	68.4	12	9	10	8
90 +	20	11	9	45.0	7	6	6	5

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	**11,910**	**11,407**	**503**	**4.2**	**319**	**160**	**159**	**151**
0 - 4	1,392	1,369	23	1.7	2	3	12	19
5 - 9	1,283	1,273	10	0.8	4	1	3	2
10 - 14	1,246	1,230	16	1.3	4	5	6	7
15 - 19	951	938	13	1.4	7	4	4	2
20 - 24	1,080	1,070	10	0.9	5	2	2	3
25 - 29	1,016	988	28	2.8	13	9	5	5
30 - 34	894	869	25	2.8	16	5	1	10
35 - 39	747	730	17	2.3	8	4	6	1
40 - 44	701	671	30	4.3	18	3	8	8
45 - 49	699	653	46	6.6	34	12	7	6
50 - 54	663	611	52	7.8	40	17	9	11
55 - 59	426	383	43	10.1	37	7	7	12
60 - 64	294	250	44	15.0	31	13	16	15
65 - 69	176	146	30	17.0	19	11	9	6
70 - 74	145	106	39	26.9	26	23	17	14
75 - 79	58	44	14	24.1	10	7	7	2
80 - 84	77	42	35	45.5	24	17	17	12
85 - 89	30	20	10	33.3	7	3	9	6
90 +	32	14	18	56.3	14	14	14	10

- Five in every 100 persons in Kholan 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 65.

- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

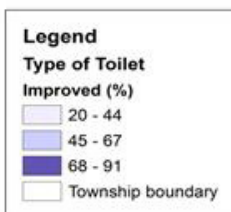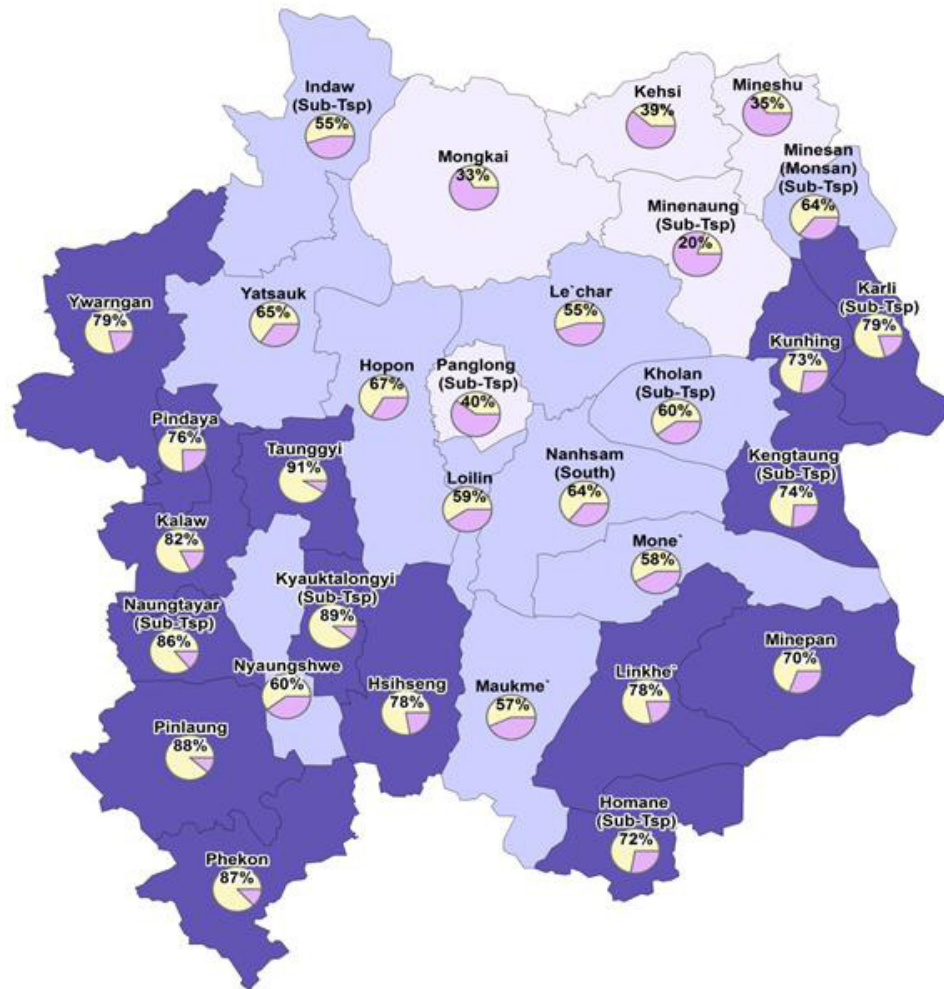**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,364	11.9	16.8	5.1	20.4	41.8	1.6	0.5	2.0
Urban	1,748	6.8	37.1	9.0	15.7	25.9	1.9	0.6	3.1
Rural	2,616	15.3	3.2	2.5	23.6	52.4	1.4	0.4	1.2

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
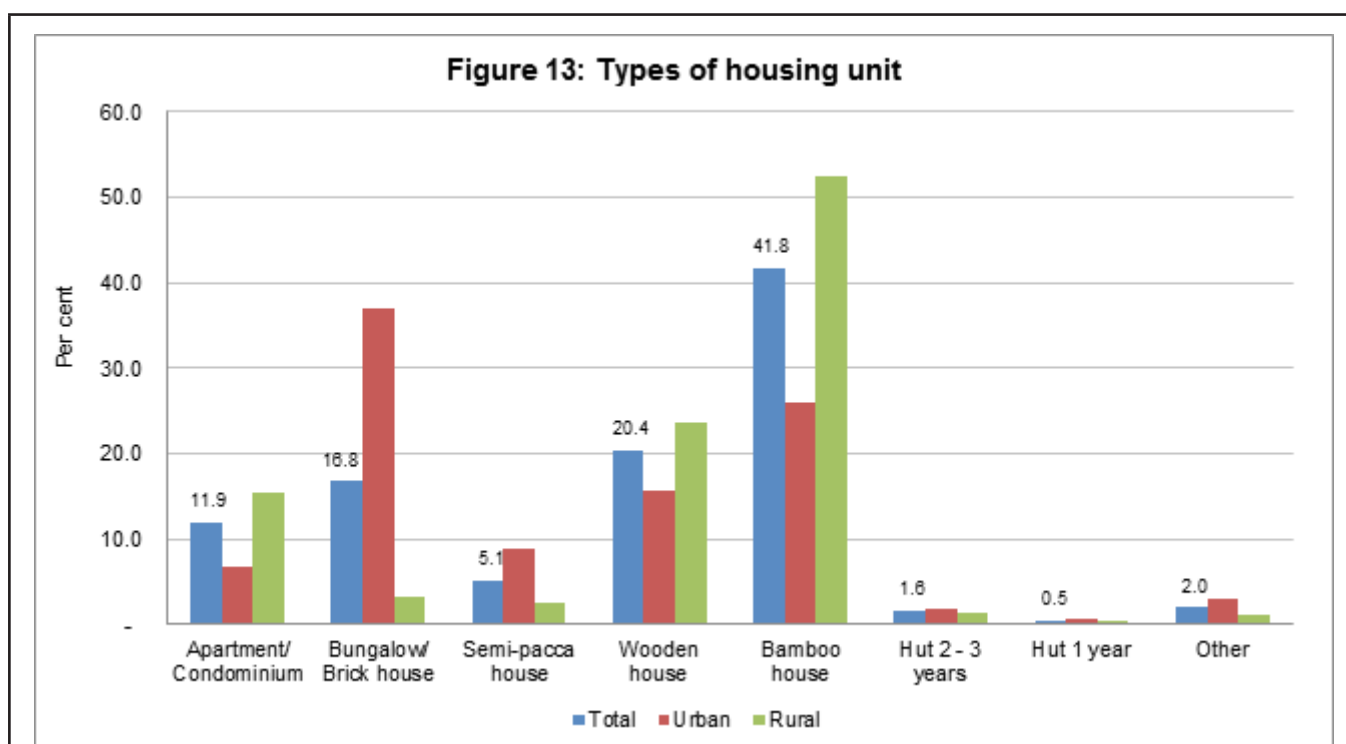
- The majority of the households in Kholan Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (41.8%) followed by households in wooden houses (20.4%).

- Some 37.1 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 52.4 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%
Kholan Sub-Township	: 60.3%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.4	1.6	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		58.9	89.5	38.5
Improved sanitation		*60.3*	*91.1*	*39.7*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		27.7	6.9	41.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.6	0.8	2.2
Other		3.2	0.4	5.1
None		7.2	0.8	11.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,364	1,748	2,616

- Some 60.3 per cent of the households in Kholan Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (58.9%)).

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kholan Sub-Township belongs to the range of (45-67) 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 7.2 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 Kholan Sub-Township, 11.4 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

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 18%

Kehsi 26%

Mineshu 34%

Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 57%

Mongkai 29%

Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 30%

Yatsauk 48%

Le`char 46%

Kunhing 37%

Ywarngan 24%

Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 39%

Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 55%

Karli (Sub-Tsp) 32%

Hopon 44%

Pindaya 44%

Taunggyi 76%

Loilin 55%

Nanhsam (South) 47%

Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Kalaw 58%

Mone` 58%

Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 17%

Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 31%

Nyaungshwe 64%

Minepan 63%

Hsihseng 47%

Linkhe` 39%

Pinlaung 21%

Maukme` 47%

Homane (Sub-Tsp) 27%

Phekon 48%

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)

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

Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Loilin District	: 40.1%
Kholan Sub-Township	: 55.4%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	8.0	1.0	12.6
Tube well, borehole	3.5	8.5	0.1
Protected well/ Spring	23.9	49.9	6.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier	20.0	23.3	17.9
Total improved drinking water	*55.4*	*82.7*	*37.1*
Unprotected well/Spring	20.8	14.2	25.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.9	0.1	1.3
River/stream/ canal	19.6	0.2	32.5
Waterfall/ Rain water	1.7	-	2.9
Other	1.6	2.8	0.9
Total unimproved drinking water	*44.6*	*17.3*	*62.9*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	4,364	1,748	2,616

- In Kholan Sub-Township, 55.4 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 Kholan Sub-Township belongs to the range of (38-56) per cent and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 23.9 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 20.8 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

- Some 44.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 62.9 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

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 1 - 27
- 28 - 54
- 55 - 80
- Township boundary
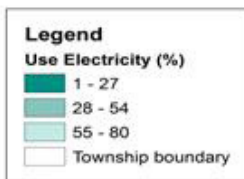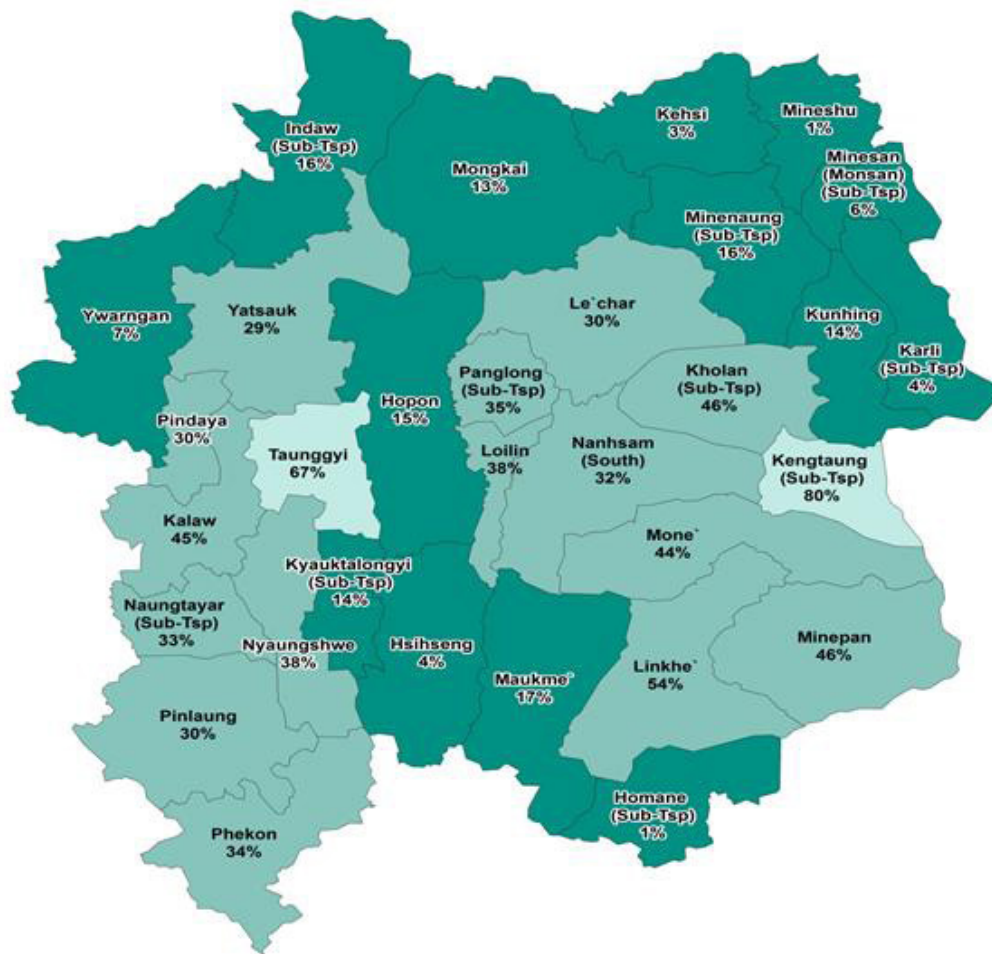
Union   : 32.4%

Shan State   : 33.4%

Loilin District   : 21.2%

Kholan Sub-Township : 45.5%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		45.5	83.0	20.5
Kerosene		4.0	1.2	5.8
Candle		23.7	11.4	31.9
Battery		0.7	0.5	0.8
Generator (private)		0.5	0.9	0.3
Water mill (private)		6.2	-	10.4
Solar system/energy		19.2	3.0	30.0
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**4,364**	**1,748**	**2,616**

- In Kholan Sub-Township, 45.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of (28-54) per cent in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

- In rural areas, 31.9 per cent of the households mainly use candles for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Kehsi 99%

Mineshu 99%

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 94%

Mongkai 92%

Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 97%

Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 93%

Ywarngan 97%

Yatsauk 85%

Le`char 91%

Karli (Sub-Tsp) 98%

Kunhing 98%

Hopon 96%

Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 80%

Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 68%

Pindaya 90%

Taunggyi 59%

Loilin 81%

Nanhsam (South) 78%

Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 73%

Kalaw 74%

Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 92%

Mone` 76%

Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 85%

Hsihseng 100%

Maukme` 89%

Linkhe` 69%

Minepan 75%

Nyaungshwe 78%

Pinlaung 86%

Homane (Sub-Tsp) 99%

Phekon 85%

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

Union : 81.0%

Shan State : 83.5%

Loilin District : 88.1%

Kholan Sub-Township : 68.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		31.4	52.8	17.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	0.1	-
Firewood		65.3	41.8	81.0
Charcoal		2.9	4.7	1.7
Coal		0.3	0.6	0.1
Other		*	0.1	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**4,364**	**1,748**	**2,616**

- In Kholan Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 65.3 per cent using firewood and 2.9 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 31.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 81.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	4,364	18.2	55.9	2.8	40.4	3.7	6.5	35.6	0.4
Urban	1,748	17.4	73.8	4.4	62.8	4.9	11.0	18.0	0.3
Rural	2,616	18.8	43.9	1.7	25.5	2.9	3.5	47.4	0.4

- Some 55.9 per cent of the households in Kholan Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 73.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 43.9 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
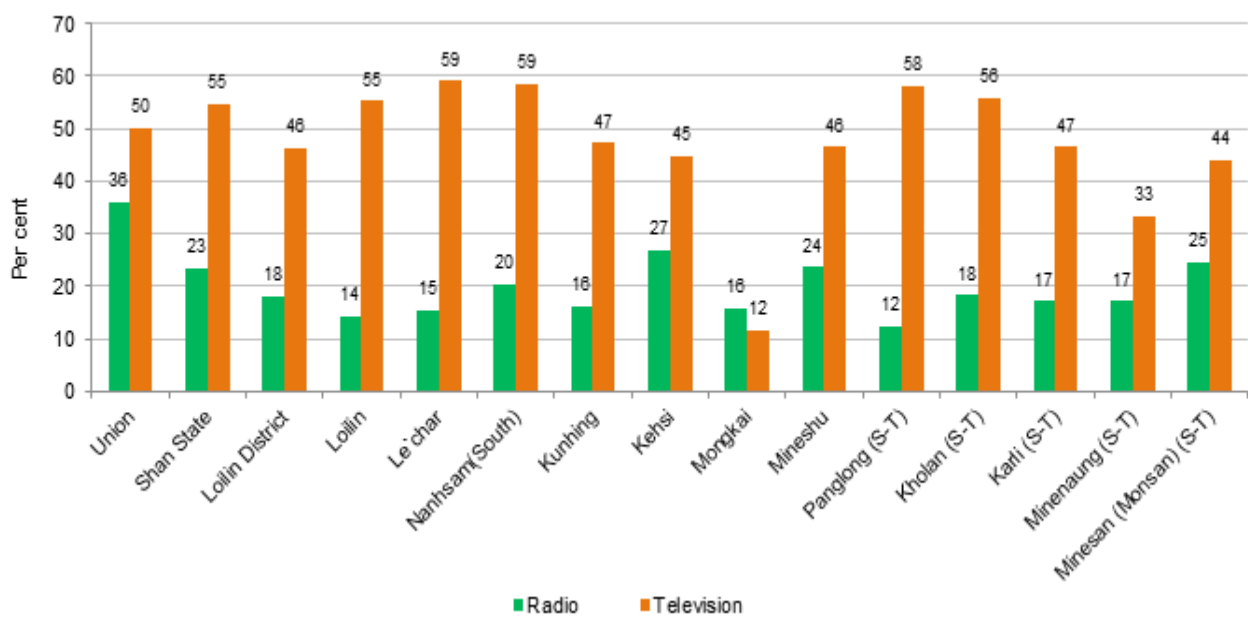
- In Kholan Sub-Township, some 55.9 per cent of households have access to television and about one in five households (18.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 18%
Kehsi 9%
Mineshu 23%
Mongkai 5%
Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 20%
Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 4%
Ywarngan 12%
Yatsauk 32%
Le`char 26%
Kunhing 34%
Karli (Sub-Tsp) 25%
Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 29%
Hopon 21%
Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 40%
Pindaya 16%
Taunggyi 57%
Loilin 25%
Nanhsam (South) 32%
Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 7%
Kalaw 51%
Mone` 27%
Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 19%
Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 21%
Hsihseng 15%
Maukme` 4%
Linkhe` 40%
Minepan 44%
Nyaungshwe 35%
Pinlaung 25%
Homane (Sub-Tsp) 1%
Phekon 22%

Legend
Access to mobile phones (%)
☐ 1 - 20
☐ 21 - 39
■ 40 - 59
☐ Township boundary

Union   : 32.9%

Shan State   : 34.4%

Loilin District : 22.0%

Kholan Sub-Township : 40.4%

- Only 40.4 per cent of the households in Kholan Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the range of 40-59 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
Kholan Sub-Township	4,364	200	3,044	397	1,097	8	1	917
Urban	1,748	120	1,339	264	368	6	1	254
Rural	2,616	80	1,705	133	729	2	-	663

- In Kholan Sub-Township, 69.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 25.1 per cent of households having 4-wheel tractor.

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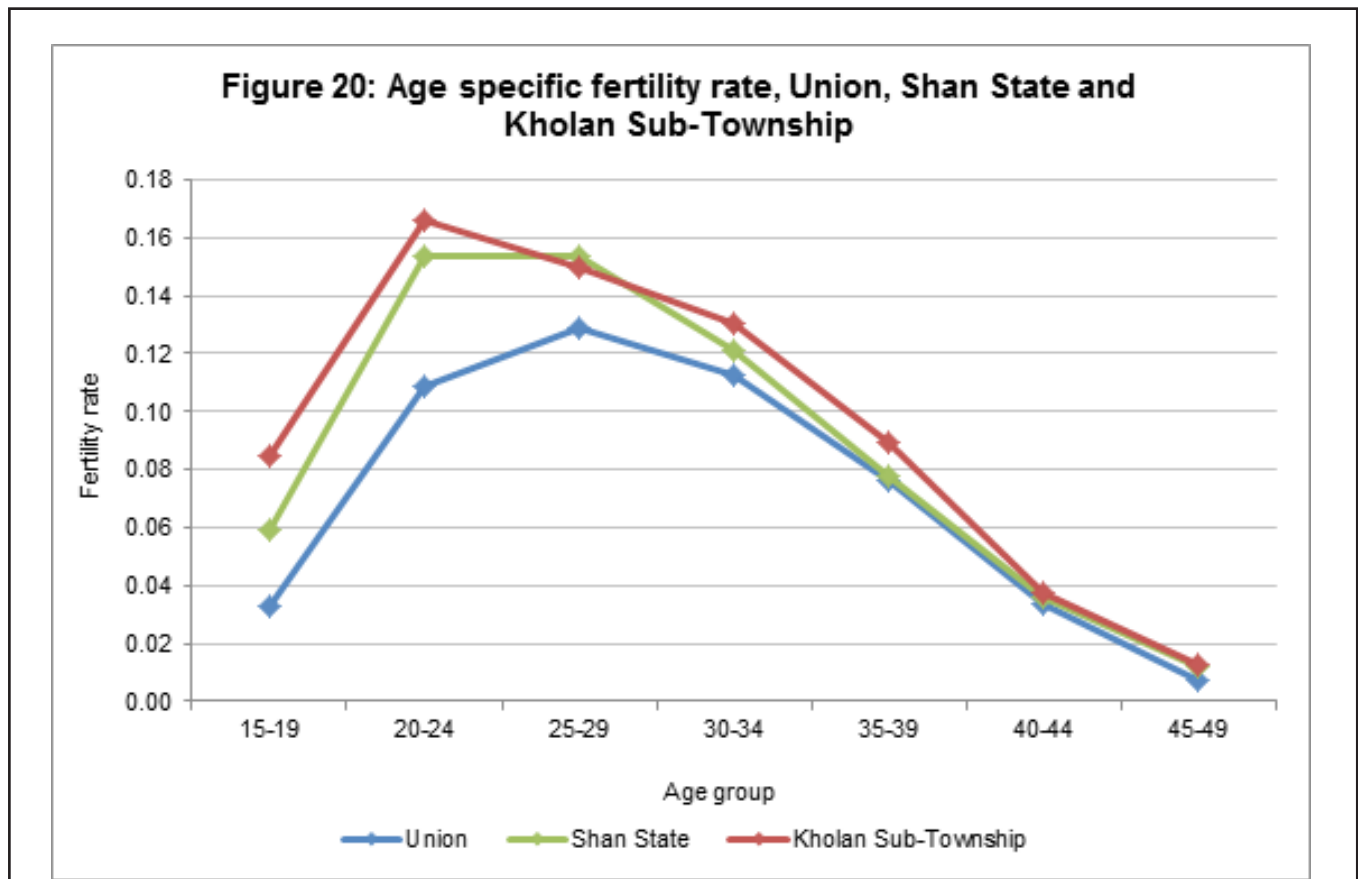
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.4 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

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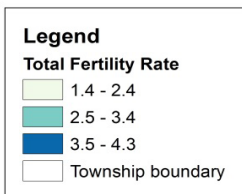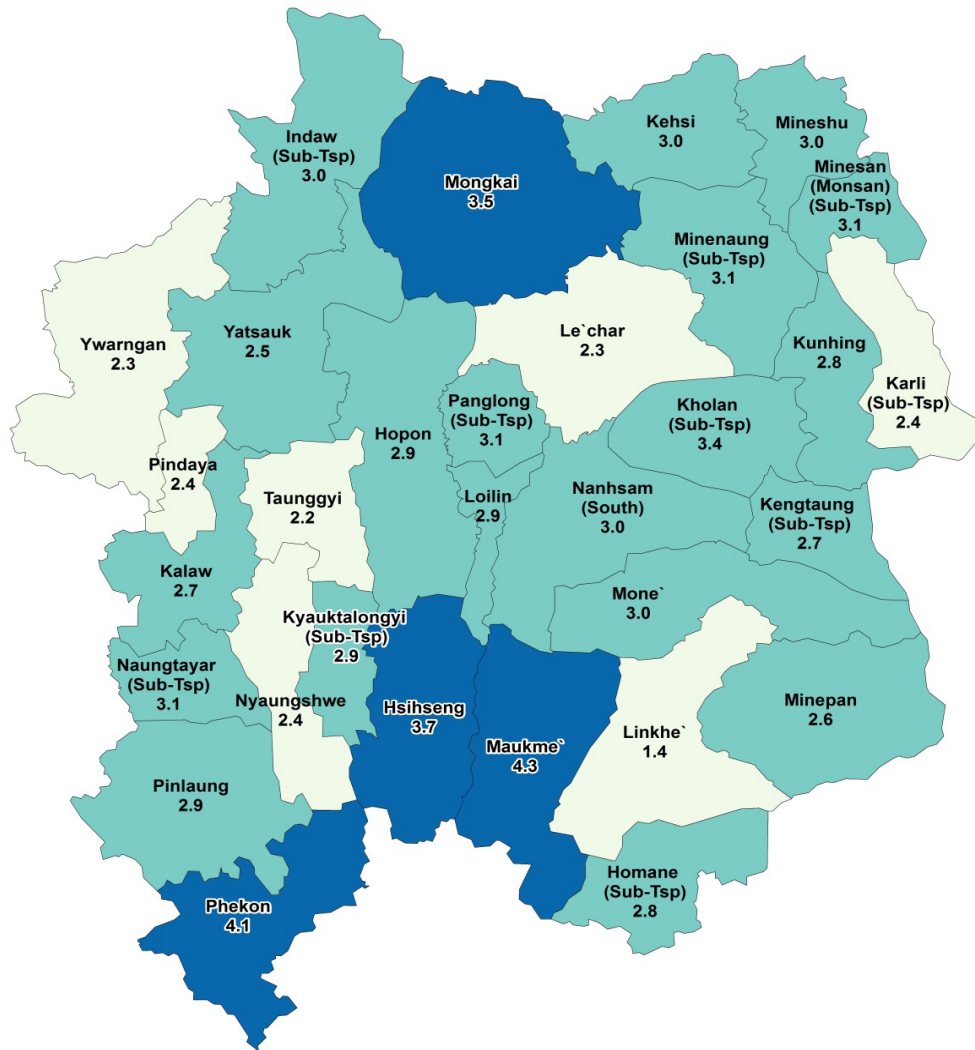
Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Loilin District	: 3.0
Kholan Sub-Township	: 3.4

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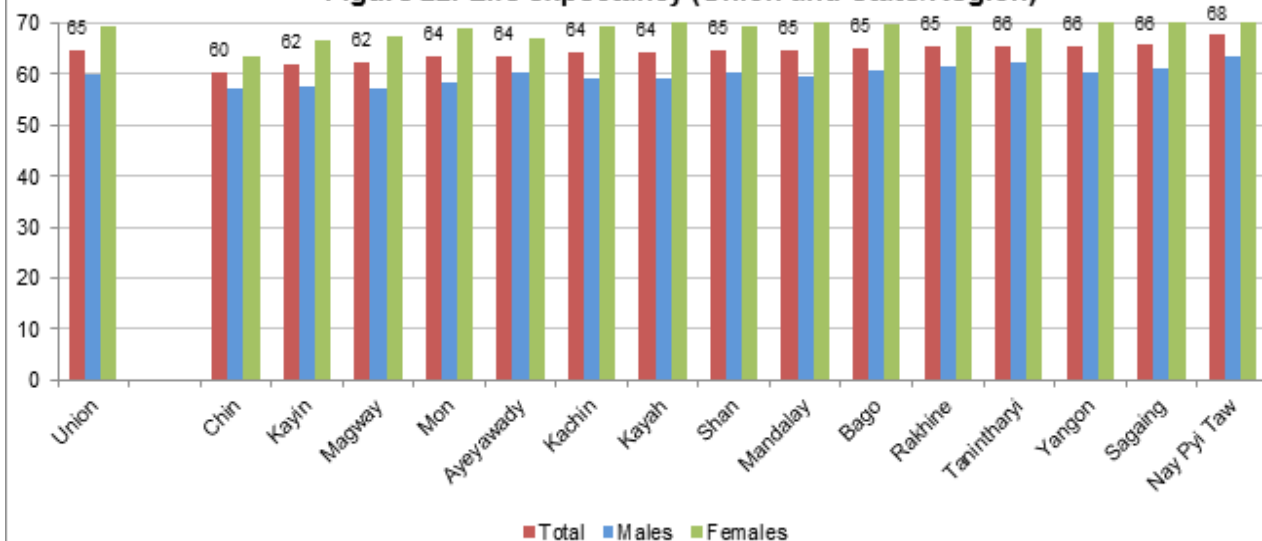
- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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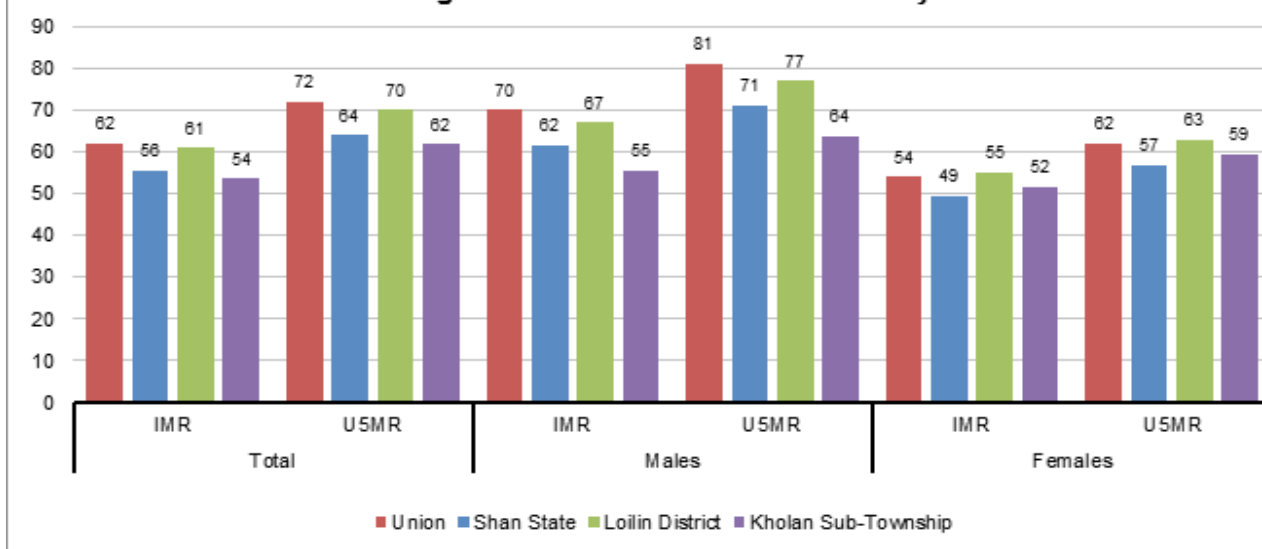
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Loilin District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Loilin District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 70 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kholan Sub-Township are lower than those in Shan State and Loilin District. The Infant mortality in Kholan Sub-Township is 54 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 62 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
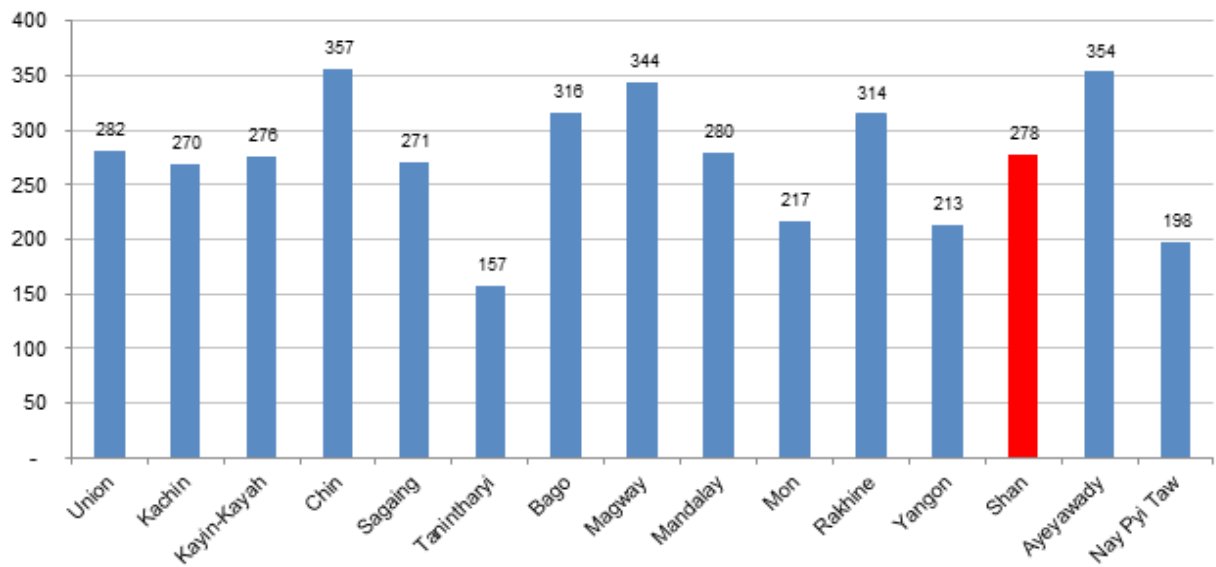
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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.

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Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Literacy**: The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

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

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

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

(a) Walking difficulty (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

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

(c) Hearing difficulty (partially or completely deaf);

(d) Mental/Intellectual difficulty (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:
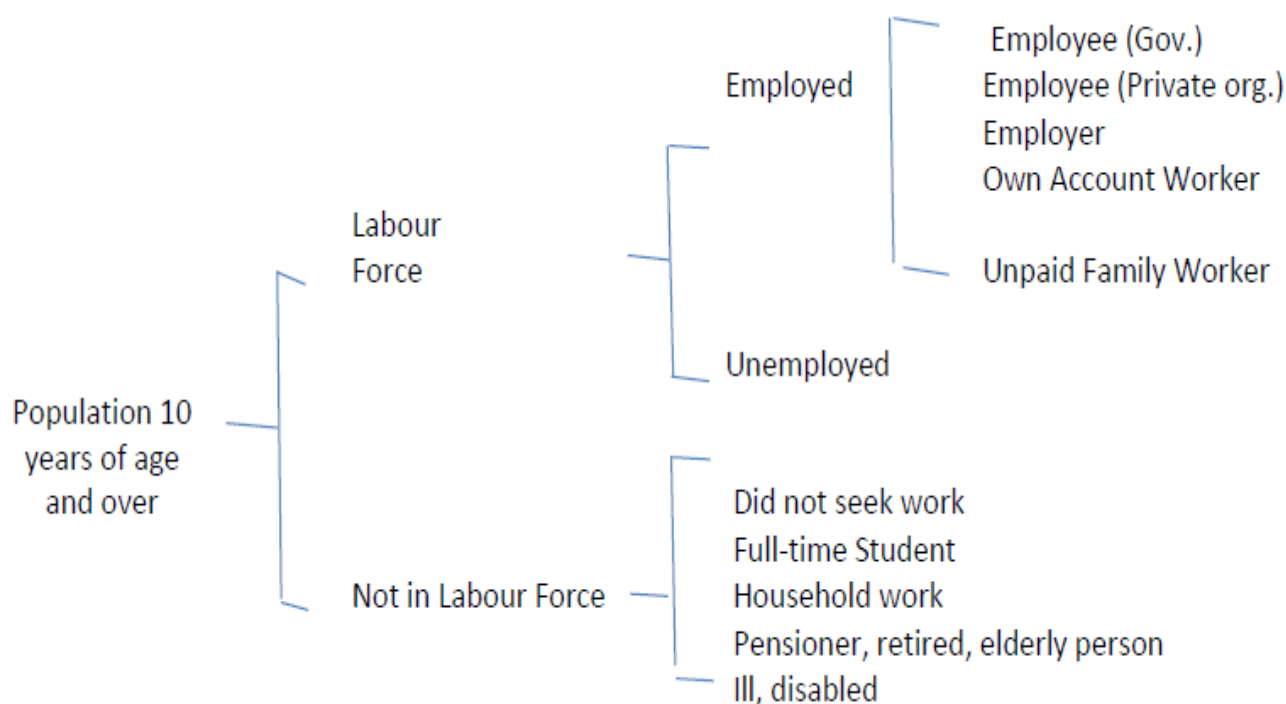
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Employee (Government)**: those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.

(b) **Employee (Private organisation)**: those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.

(c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.

(d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees**.

(e) **Unpaid family worker**: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census