



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, KUNLON DISTRICT

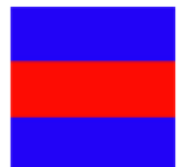
Kunlon Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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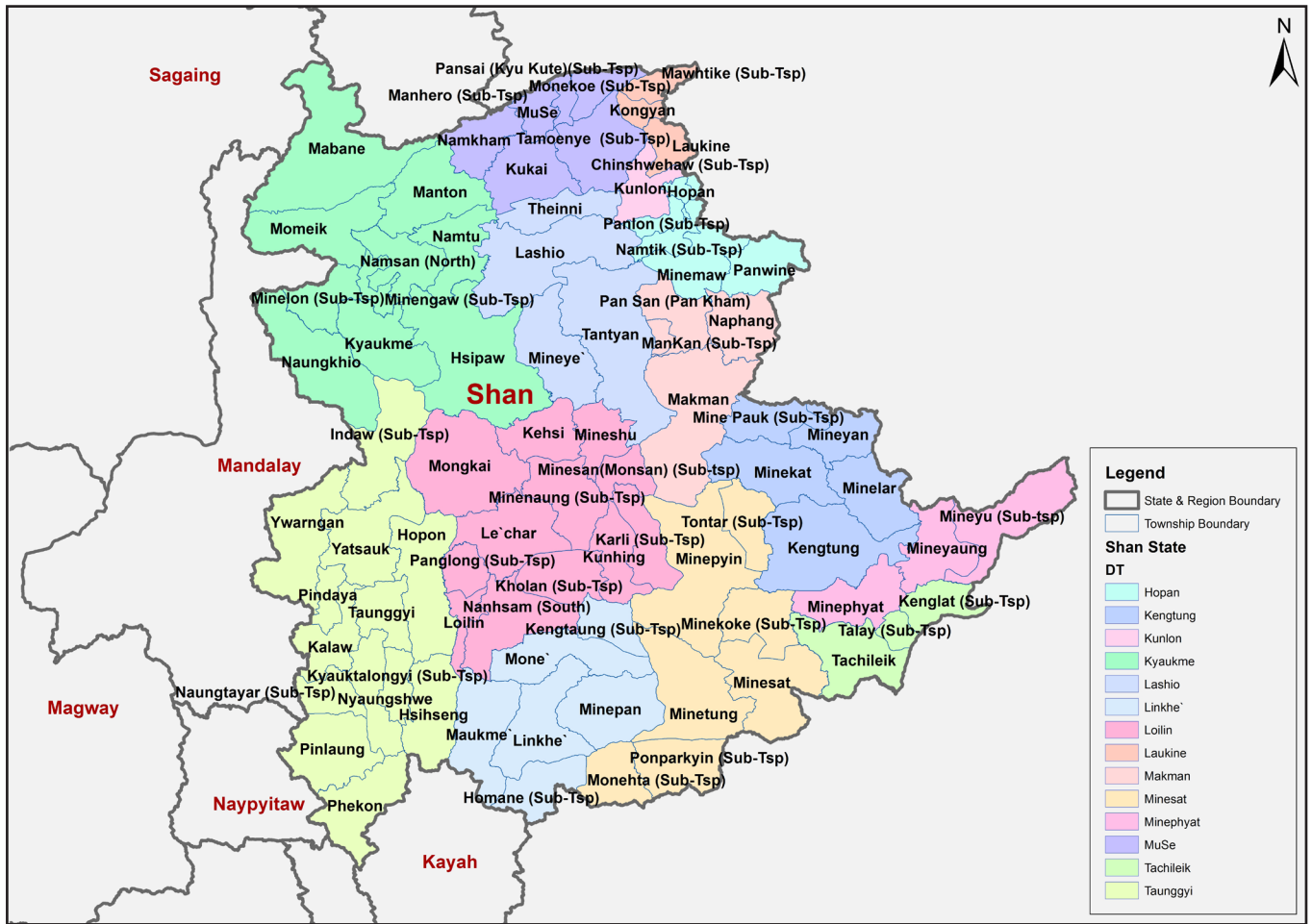
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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships



Kunlon Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	58,774 ²	
Population males	30,900(52.6%)	
Population females	27,874(47.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	9.4%	
Area (Km²)	982.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	59.8 persons	
Median age	20.9 years	
Number of wards	7	
Number of village tracts	25	
Number of private households	10,392	
Percentage of female headed households	14.7%	
Mean household size	5.3 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	38.0%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	57.4%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.6%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	74.2	
Child dependency ratio	66.3	
Old dependency ratio	7.9	
Ageing index	12.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	111	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	41.9%	
Male	48.3%	
Female	35.1%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,843	4.8
Walking	1,081	1.8
Seeing	1,424	2.4
Hearing	1,059	1.8
Remembering	1,222	2.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	21,152	48.2	
Associate Scrutiny	60	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	236	0.5	
National Registration	7,771	17.7	
Religious	97	0.2	
Temporary Registration	541	1.2	
Foreign Registration	26	0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	14,002	31.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	78.9%	90.4%	65.3%
Unemployment rate	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%
Employment to population ratio	77.6%	88.9%	64.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	9,329	89.8	
Renter	364	3.5	
Provided free (individually)	77	0.7	
Government quarters	479	4.6	
Private company quarters	124	1.2	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		9.8%
Bamboo	59.6%	17.2%	0.3%
Earth	2.3%	42.0%	
Wood	7.3%	2.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.5%		89.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	29.0%	37.7%	0.5%
Other	1.1%	1.0%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	388	3.7	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	25	0.2	
Firewood	9,664	93.0	
Charcoal	287	2.8	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	449	4.3
Kerosene	299	2.9
Candle	986	9.5
Battery	357	3.4
Generator (private)	137	1.3
Water mill (private)	3,684	35.5
Solar system/energy	4,185	40.3
Other	295	2.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,631	15.7
Tube well, borehole	53	0.5
Protected well/spring	1,354	13.1
Bottled/purifier water	304	2.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,342</i>	<i>32.2</i>
Unprotected well/spring	590	5.7
Pool/pond/lake	901	8.7
River/stream/canal	729	7.0
Waterfall/rainwater	4,656	44.8
Other	174	1.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>7,050</i>	<i>67.8</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,758	16.9
Tube well, borehole	60	0.6
Protected well/spring	1,353	13.0
Unprotected well/spring	594	5.7
Pool/pond/lake	1,003	9.7
River/stream/canal	913	8.8
Waterfall/rainwater	4,462	42.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	243	2.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	131	1.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,847	37.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,978</i>	<i>38.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,869	27.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	596	5.7
Other	190	1.9
None	2,759	26.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,267	12.2
Television	6,129	59.0
Landline phone	1,886	18.1
Mobile phone	2,469	23.8
Computer	216	2.1
Internet at home	93	0.9
Households with none of the items	3,662	35.2
Households with all of the items	57	0.5
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	421	4.1
Motorcycle/Moped	6,772	65.2
Bicycle	435	4.2
4-Wheel tractor	703	6.8
Canoe/Boat	34	0.3
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	1,332	12.8

Note: ¹ Population figures for Kunlon 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 Kunlon 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 Kunlon Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	58,774 *		
Males	30,900		
Females	27,874		
Sex ratio	111 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.4%		
Area (Km ²)	982.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	59.8 persons		
Number of wards	7		
Number of village tracts	25		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	55,355	5,299	50,056
Number of conventional households	10,392	1,158	9,234
Mean household size	5.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kunlon Township, there are less females than males with 111 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (9.4%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kunlon Township is 60 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.3 persons living in each household in Kunlon Township. This is higher than to the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	10,392	58,774	30,900	27,874
	Ward	1,158	5,549	2,756	2,793
1	Hko Long(a)Myo Ma (W)	220	1,167	575	592
2	Nyar Na Theik Pan(W)	188	1,049	552	497
3	Shan Ywar Ma(W)	162	805	395	410
4	Baw Ga(W)	35	154	74	80
5	Wun Htan(W)	329	1,304	643	661
6	Kan Thar Yar(W)	143	642	322	320
7	Aung Mingalar New(W)	81	428	195	233
	Village Tract	9,234	53,225	28,144	25,081
1	Pang Sang Nam(VT)	489	3,009	1,815	1,194
2	Ton Kyet(VT)	270	1,653	886	767
3	Nam Hu(VT)	399	2,304	1,172	1,132
4	Kawng Kye(VT)	410	2,114	1,063	1,051
5	Kone Nyaung(VT)	357	1,990	1,024	966
6	San Pya(VT)	425	2,290	1,192	1,098
7	Mant Hkar(VT)	146	819	430	389
8	Shaung Ti Lin(VT)	287	1,572	849	723
9	Tar Hon Ma Shu(VT)	238	1,387	756	631
10	Wawt Chone(VT)	474	2,649	1,438	1,211
11	Nam Sun(VT)	460	2,546	1,352	1,194
12	Tar Pawng Pawng(VT)	570	3,252	1,693	1,559
13	Pying Ye(VT)	424	2,443	1,276	1,167
14	Tar Shwe Htan(VT)	377	2,147	1,119	1,028
15	Kan Mong(VT)	693	4,924	2,702	2,222
16	Ho Li(VT)	571	3,009	1,540	1,469
17	Nawng Mo(VT)	369	2,229	1,194	1,035
18	Nam Kyin San(VT)	316	1,729	891	838
19	Pang Ma(VT)	97	478	249	229

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
20	Man Pying(VT)	365	1,738	879	859
21	Pang Huong(VT)	179	1,203	643	560
22	Tat Tu(VT)	357	2,272	1,110	1,162
23	Wa Soke(VT)	228	1,124	561	563
24	Pang Hai(VT)	489	2,818	1,492	1,326
25	Hpar Hpein(VT)	244	1,526	818	708

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kunlon Township

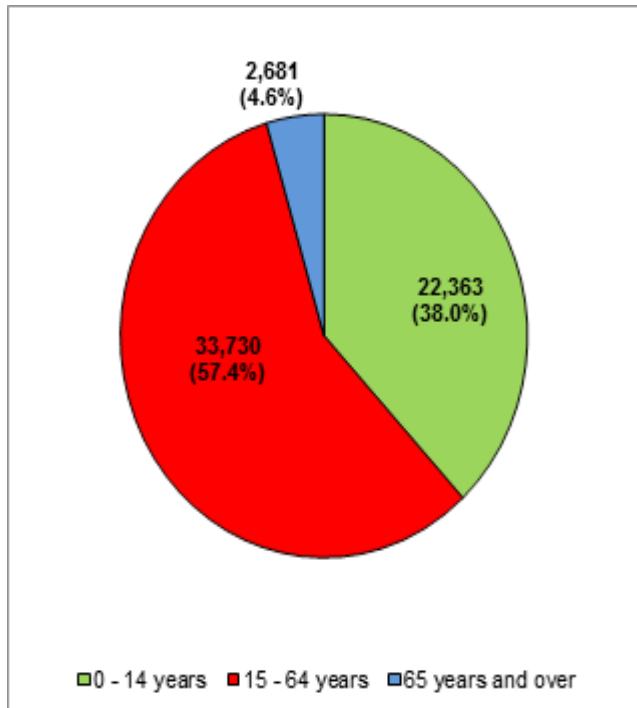
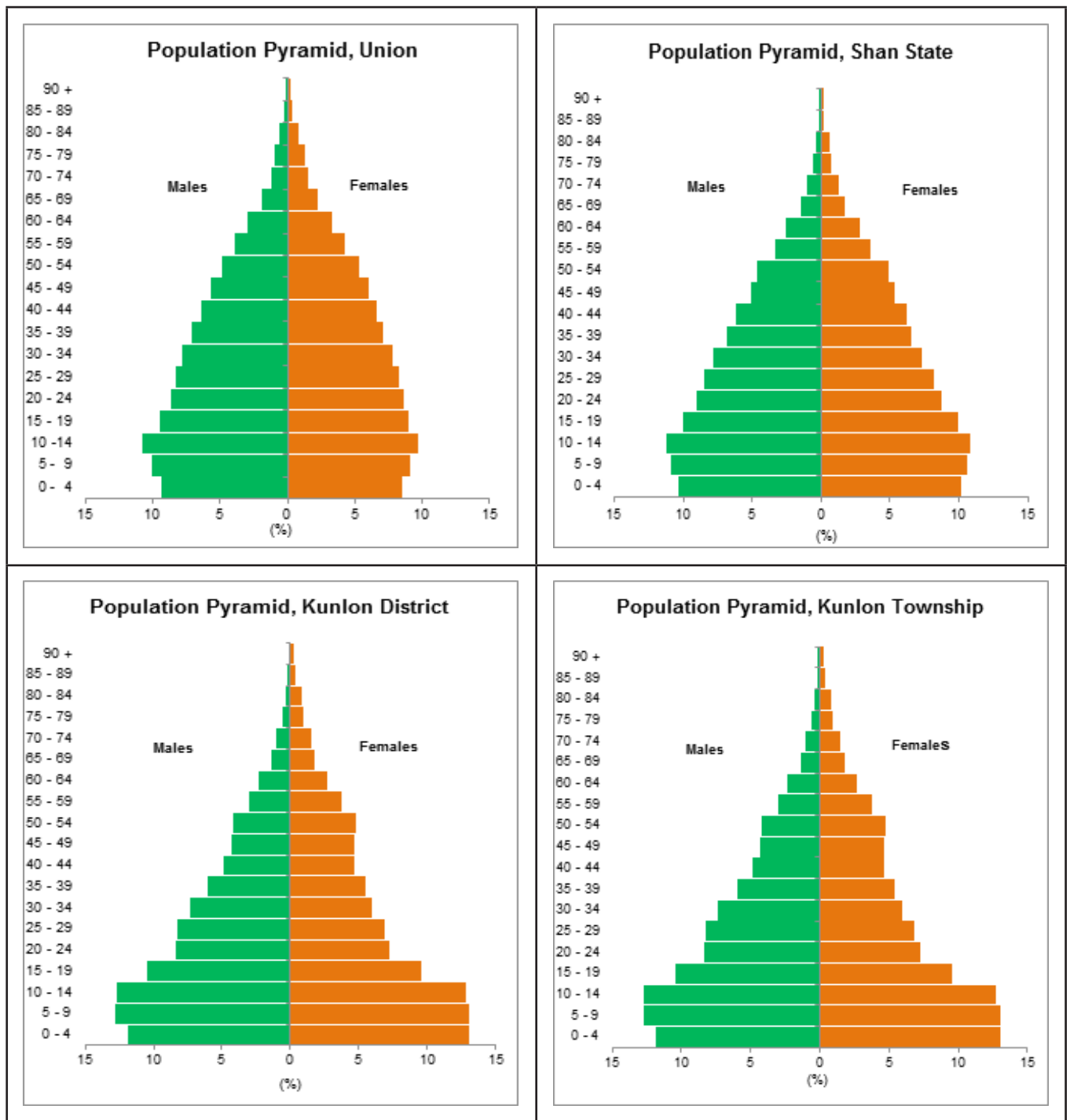


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kunlon Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	58,774	30,900	27,874
0 - 4	7,287	3,662	3,625
5 - 9	7,586	3,944	3,642
10 - 14	7,490	3,935	3,555
15 - 19	5,896	3,224	2,672
20 - 24	4,582	2,571	2,011
25 - 29	4,464	2,545	1,919
30 - 34	3,936	2,275	1,661
35 - 39	3,374	1,852	1,522
40 - 44	2,805	1,513	1,292
45 - 49	2,617	1,325	1,292
50 - 54	2,639	1,301	1,338
55 - 59	1,974	920	1,054
60 - 64	1,443	709	734
65 - 69	921	425	496
70 - 74	728	316	412
75 - 79	431	175	256
80 - 84	337	116	221
85 - 89	169	63	106
90 +	95	29	66

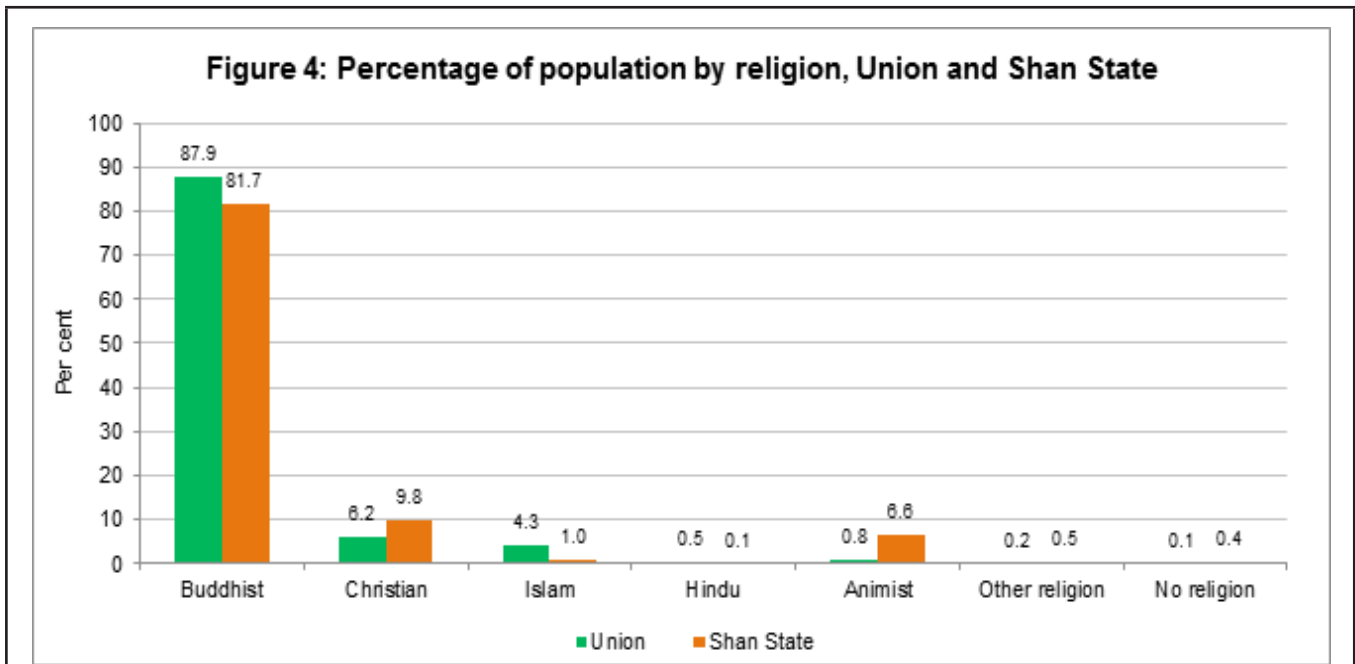
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kunlon Township is 57.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Kunlon District and Kunlon Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kunlon Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined starting from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kunlon Township.
- Starting from age group 0-4 to 45-49, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(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	1,486	792	694	195	98	97
6	1,575	797	778	511	248	263
7	1,455	767	688	634	335	299
8	1,550	772	778	744	380	364
9	1,386	712	674	690	342	348
10	1,591	846	745	863	460	403
11	1,144	560	584	635	304	331
12	1,431	708	723	737	349	388
13	1,525	818	707	679	359	320
14	1,414	706	708	594	266	328
15	1,283	660	623	393	195	198
16	1,117	611	506	242	123	119
17	926	488	438	153	71	82
18	1,193	644	549	120	53	67
19	782	418	364	58	34	24
20	1,091	570	521	40	20	20
21	712	374	338	34	14	20
22	753	417	336	19	9	10
23	715	379	336	9	3	6
24	666	346	320	5	4	1
25	1,015	561	454	6	2	4
26	693	388	305	6	4	2
27	733	415	318	6	2	4
28	847	438	409	8	5	3
29	640	325	315	7	4	3

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

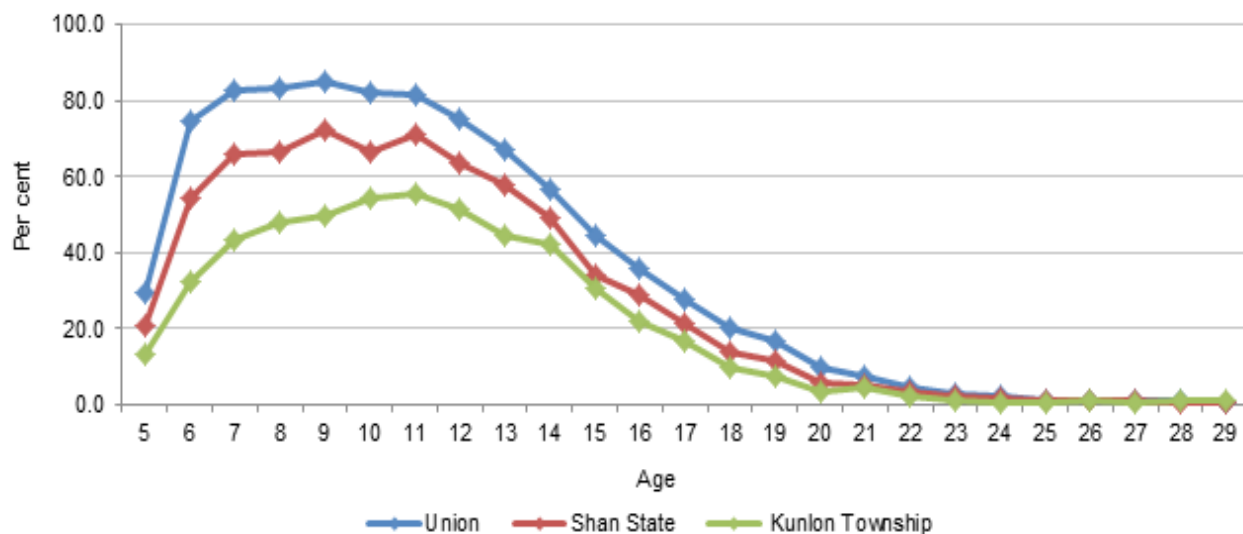
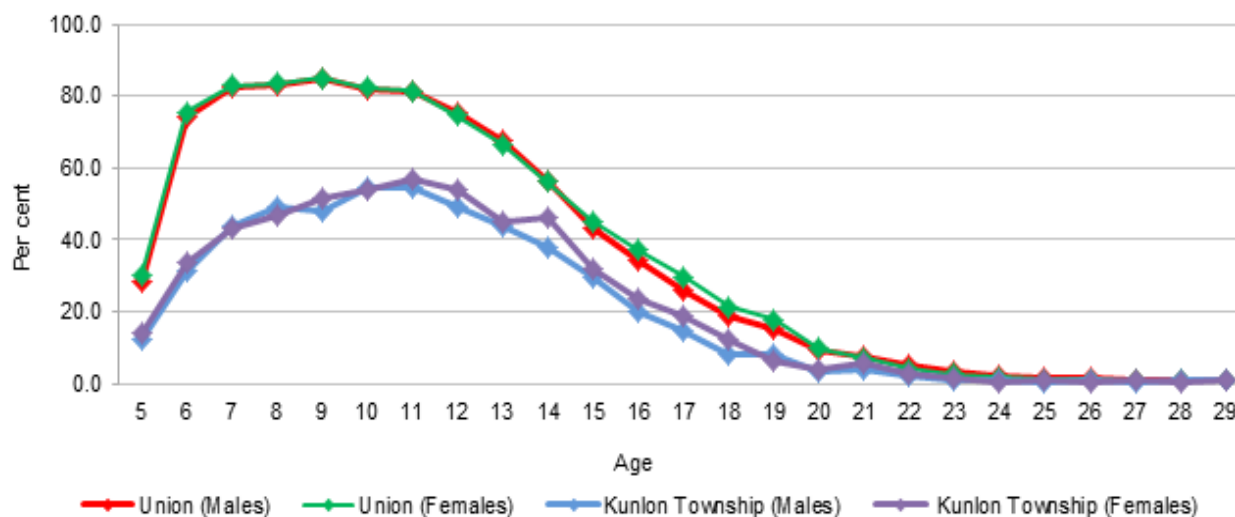
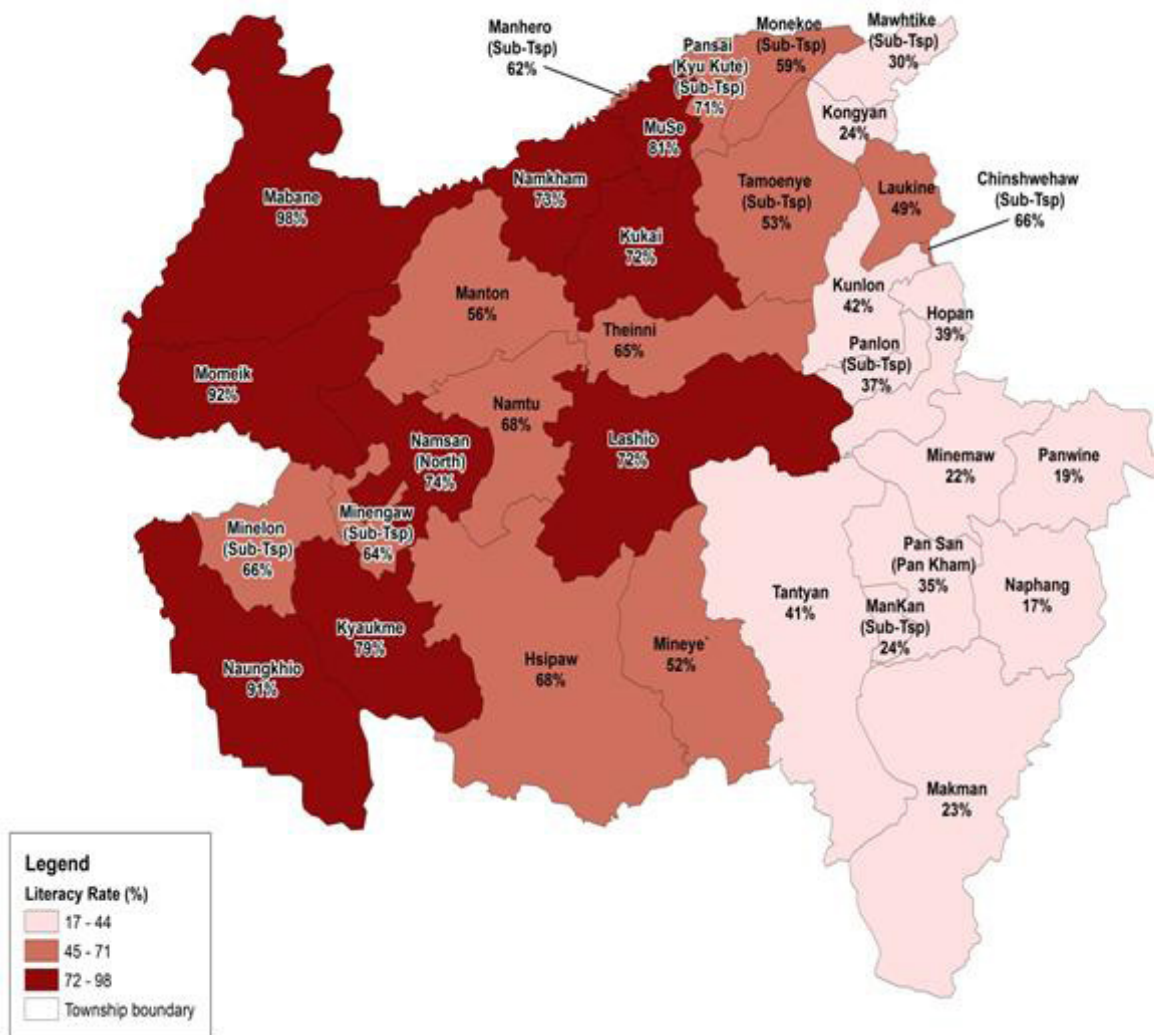


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kunlon Township



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

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Kunlon District	: 41.9%
Kunlon Township	: 41.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	9,238	59.5
Males	4,907	62.2
Females	4,331	56.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kunlon Township is 41.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 35.1 per cent and for the males it is 48.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 59.5 per cent with 56.5 per cent for females and 62.2 per cent for males.

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

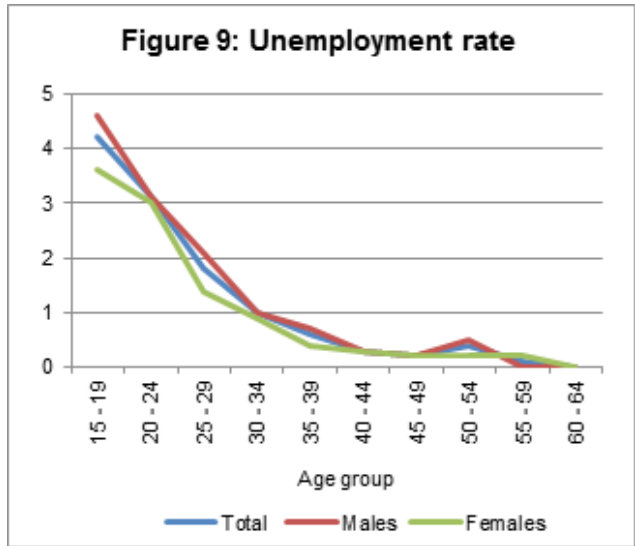
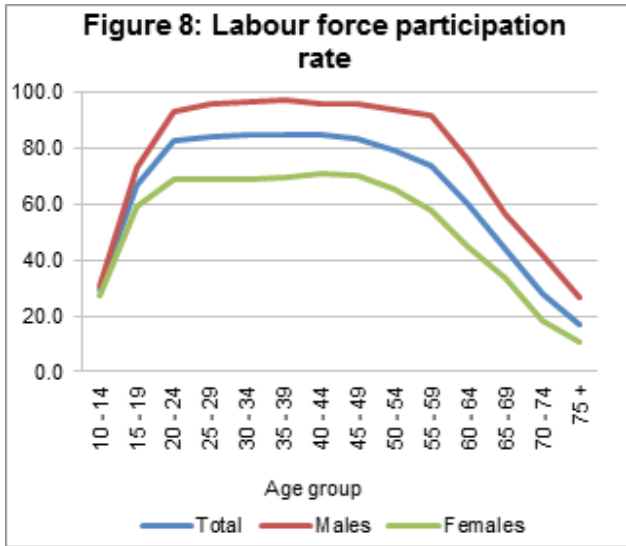
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	25,933	17,736	68.4	3,452	1,126	1,976	798	29	658	49	8	101
Urban	2,786	1,047	37.6	479	196	420	293	6	321	10	4	10
Rural	23,147	16,689	72.1	2,973	930	1,556	505	23	337	39	4	91
Males	13,564	8,452	62.3	2,151	725	1,273	462	17	373	28	7	76
Females	12,369	9,284	75.1	1,301	401	703	336	12	285	21	1	25

- Some 68.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 72.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 62.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 75.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 4.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.5 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	29.2	30.8	27.5	3.2	3.4	2.9
15 - 19	66.7	72.9	59.2	4.2	4.6	3.6
20 - 24	82.3	92.8	68.8	3.1	3.1	3.0
25 - 29	84.2	95.8	68.8	1.8	2.1	1.4
30 - 34	84.9	96.5	68.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
35 - 39	84.6	96.9	69.8	0.6	0.7	0.4
40 - 44	84.4	95.9	70.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
45 - 49	83.1	95.8	70.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
50 - 54	79.2	93.5	65.3	0.4	0.5	0.2
55 - 59	73.6	91.8	57.7	0.1	-	0.2
60 - 64	59.7	75.5	44.6	-	-	-
65 - 69	43.9	56.2	33.3	-	-	-
70 - 74	28.3	41.5	18.2	1.0	-	2.7
75 +	16.8	26.9	10.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	73.5	81.7	63.3	3.6	3.8	3.3
15 - 64	78.9	90.4	65.3	1.6	1.7	1.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kunlon Township is 78.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 65.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.4 per cent.
- In Kunlon Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 29.2 per cent. It is 30.8 per cent for males and 27.5 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kunlon Township is 1.6 per cent. It is 1.7 per cent for males and 1.4 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.3 per cent.

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

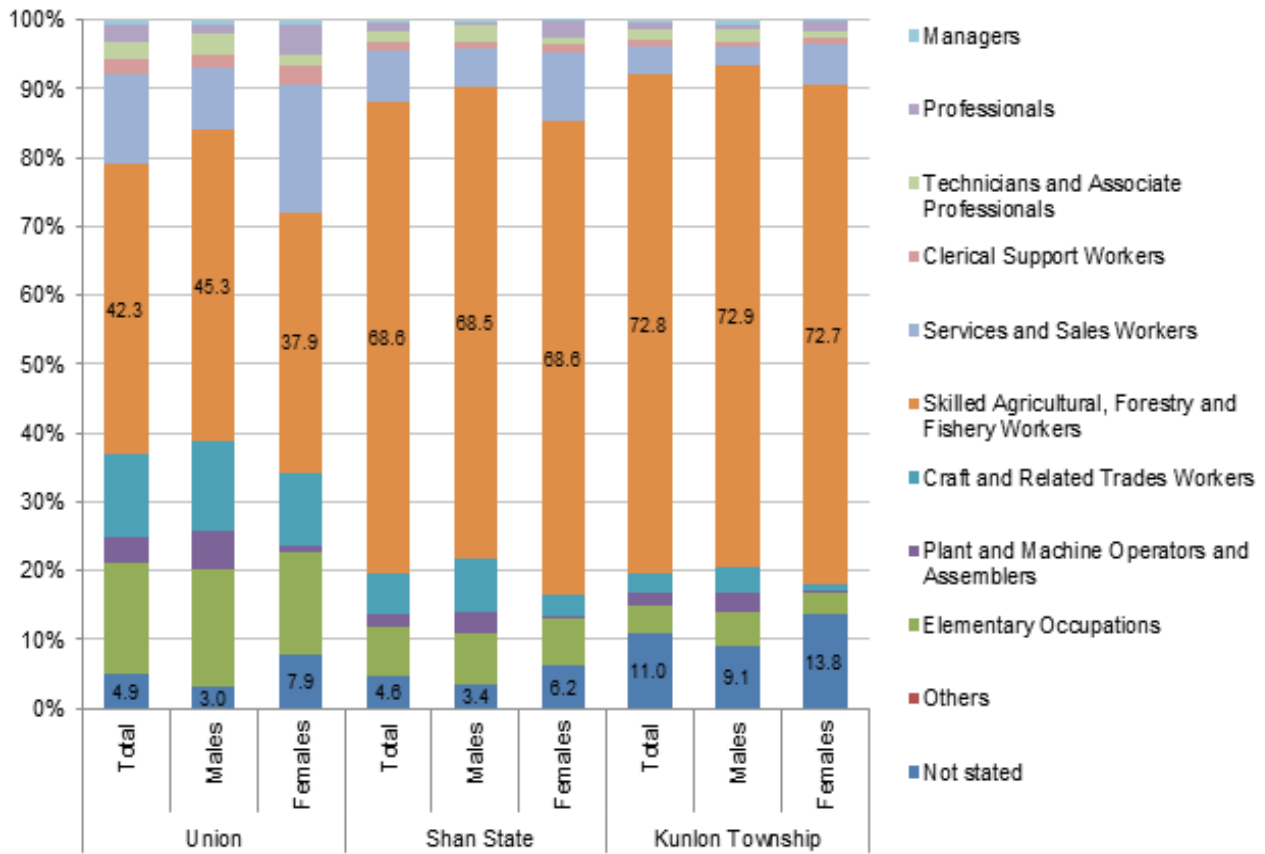
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	14,326	1.9	35.2	37.6	14.5	2.1	8.7
Males	5,128	3.1	50.5	14.3	15.3	3.1	13.7
Females	9,198	1.2	26.7	50.6	14.0	1.5	6.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 50.5 per cent of males are full time students while 50.6 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	23,706	14,304	9,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	117	98	19	0.5	0.7	0.2
Professionals	226	75	151	1.0	0.5	1.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	348	276	72	1.5	1.9	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	209	115	94	0.9	0.8	1.0
Services and Sales Workers	937	390	547	4.0	2.7	5.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	17,257	10,422	6,835	72.8	72.9	72.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	616	530	86	2.6	3.7	0.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	423	414	9	1.8	2.9	0.1
Elementary Occupations	973	681	292	4.1	4.8	3.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,600	1,303	1,297	11.0	9.1	13.8

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



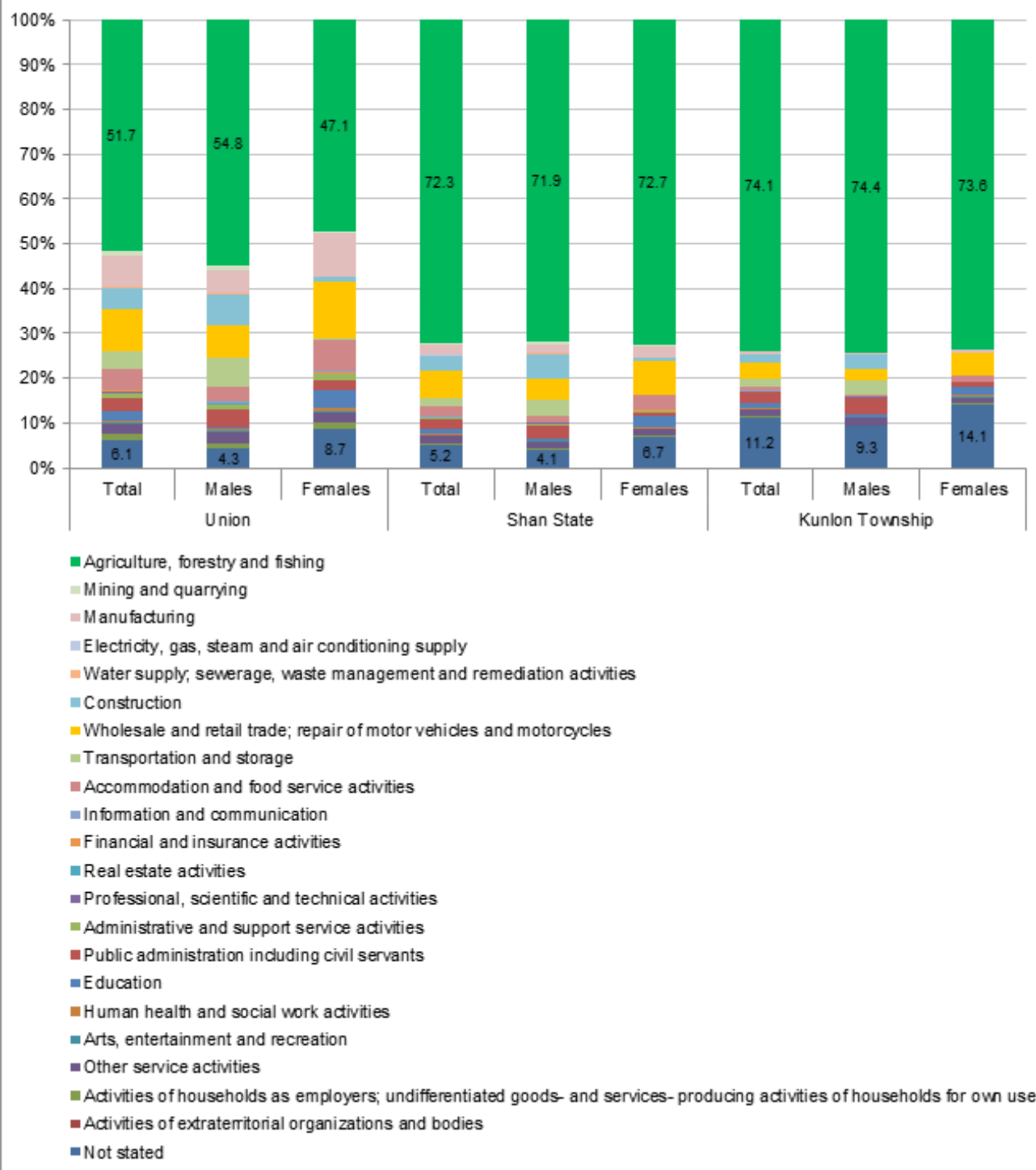
- In Kunlon Township, 72.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 72.9 per cent of males and 72.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	23,706	14,304	9,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,560	10,642	6,918	74.1	74.4	73.6
Mining and quarrying	19	17	2	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	96	43	53	0.4	0.3	0.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	6	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Construction	483	451	32	2.0	3.2	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	795	351	444	3.4	2.5	4.7
Transportation and storage	478	466	12	2.0	3.3	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	187	59	128	0.8	0.4	1.4
Information and communication	10	8	2	*	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	6	3	3	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	11	7	4	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	41	28	13	0.2	0.2	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	619	521	98	2.6	3.6	1.0
Education	230	74	156	1.0	0.5	1.7
Human health and social work activities	80	26	54	0.3	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13	7	6	0.1	*	0.1
Other service activities	347	227	120	1.5	1.6	1.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	62	33	29	0.3	0.2	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,661	1,333	1,328	11.2	9.3	14.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



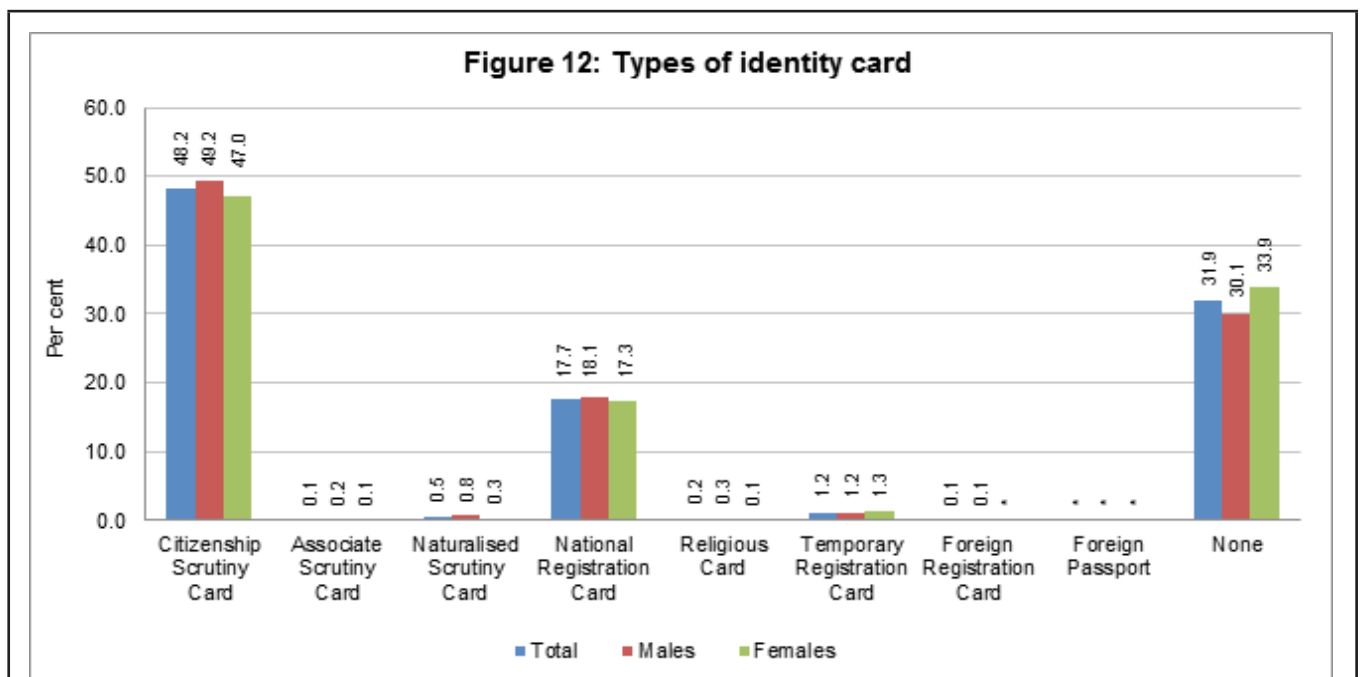
- In Kunlon Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 74.1 per cent.
- There are 74.4 per cent of males and 73.6 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	21,152	60	236	7,771	97	541	26	*	14,002
Urban	3,097	4	39	302	21	16	4	-	954
Rural	18,055	56	197	7,469	76	525	22	*	13,048
Males	11,466	48	175	4,208	67	283	22	*	7,014
Females	9,686	12	61	3,563	30	258	4	*	6,988

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Kunlon Township, 48.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 31.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 30.1 per cent of males and 33.9 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	58,774	55,931	2,843	4.8	1,424	1,059	1,081	1,222
0 - 4	7,287	7,122	165	2.3	3	6	133	109
5 - 9	7,586	7,533	53	0.7	8	13	20	26
10 - 14	7,490	7,425	65	0.9	28	18	21	23
15 - 19	5,896	5,825	71	1.2	23	25	28	28
20 - 24	4,582	4,500	82	1.8	28	36	28	38
25 - 29	4,464	4,327	137	3.1	51	72	44	75
30 - 34	3,936	3,808	128	3.3	42	56	46	72
35 - 39	3,374	3,243	131	3.9	44	52	31	59
40 - 44	2,805	2,657	148	5.3	73	50	36	62
45 - 49	2,617	2,394	223	8.5	108	64	71	80
50 - 54	2,639	2,355	284	10.8	159	72	63	81
55 - 59	1,974	1,709	265	13.4	161	75	72	95
60 - 64	1,443	1,207	236	16.4	141	73	91	91
65 - 69	921	718	203	22.0	117	77	73	67
70 - 74	728	528	200	27.5	122	89	93	81
75 - 79	431	266	165	38.3	116	95	77	80
80 - 84	337	188	149	44.2	100	88	71	74
85 - 89	169	90	79	46.7	53	57	44	47
90 +	95	36	59	62.1	47	41	39	34

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	30,900	29,438	1,462	4.7	719	570	549	629
0 - 4	3,662	3,576	86	2.3	1	4	73	54
5 - 9	3,944	3,919	25	0.6	5	6	10	12
10 - 14	3,935	3,892	43	1.1	20	10	15	16
15 - 19	3,224	3,190	34	1.1	9	8	14	15
20 - 24	2,571	2,519	52	2.0	16	22	19	23
25 - 29	2,545	2,446	99	3.9	41	58	34	53
30 - 34	2,275	2,188	87	3.8	34	43	30	52
35 - 39	1,852	1,768	84	4.5	33	37	20	36
40 - 44	1,513	1,425	88	5.8	43	31	21	39
45 - 49	1,325	1,202	123	9.3	61	45	38	44
50 - 54	1,301	1,149	152	11.7	83	41	33	43
55 - 59	920	786	134	14.6	88	39	40	45
60 - 64	709	596	113	15.9	64	41	43	43
65 - 69	425	333	92	21.6	52	39	31	34
70 - 74	316	236	80	25.3	48	34	36	28
75 - 79	175	102	73	41.7	54	46	35	39
80 - 84	116	63	53	45.7	36	34	29	28
85 - 89	63	33	30	47.6	20	23	19	18
90 +	29	15	14	48.3	11	9	9	7

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	27,874	26,493	1,381	5.0	705	489	532	593
0 - 4	3,625	3,546	79	2.2	2	2	60	55
5 - 9	3,642	3,614	28	0.8	3	7	10	14
10 - 14	3,555	3,533	22	0.6	8	8	6	7
15 - 19	2,672	2,635	37	1.4	14	17	14	13
20 - 24	2,011	1,981	30	1.5	12	14	9	15
25 - 29	1,919	1,881	38	2.0	10	14	10	22
30 - 34	1,661	1,620	41	2.5	8	13	16	20
35 - 39	1,522	1,475	47	3.1	11	15	11	23
40 - 44	1,292	1,232	60	4.6	30	19	15	23
45 - 49	1,292	1,192	100	7.7	47	19	33	36
50 - 54	1,338	1,206	132	9.9	76	31	30	38
55 - 59	1,054	923	131	12.4	73	36	32	50
60 - 64	734	611	123	16.8	77	32	48	48
65 - 69	496	385	111	22.4	65	38	42	33
70 - 74	412	292	120	29.1	74	55	57	53
75 - 79	256	164	92	35.9	62	49	42	41
80 - 84	221	125	96	43.4	64	54	42	46
85 - 89	106	57	49	46.2	33	34	25	29
90 +	66	21	45	68.2	36	32	30	27

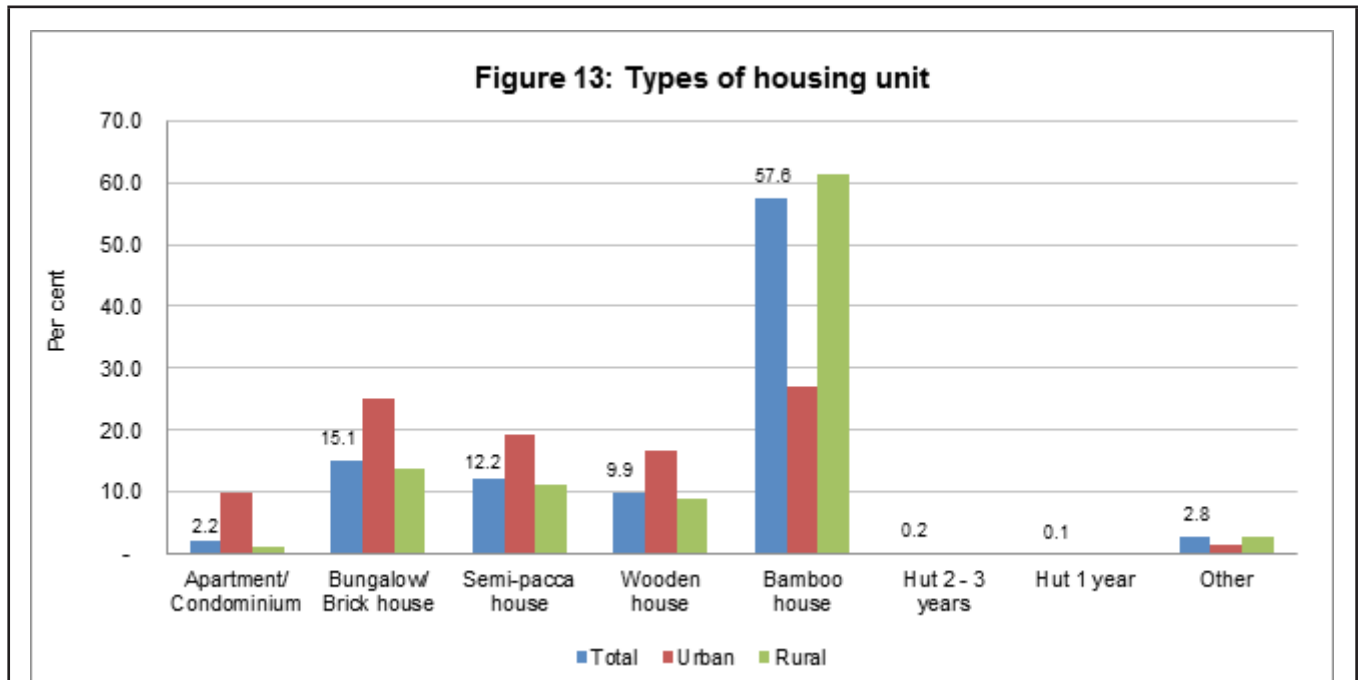
- Five in every 100 persons in Kunlon Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing are the highest among all forms of disability followed by remembering.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

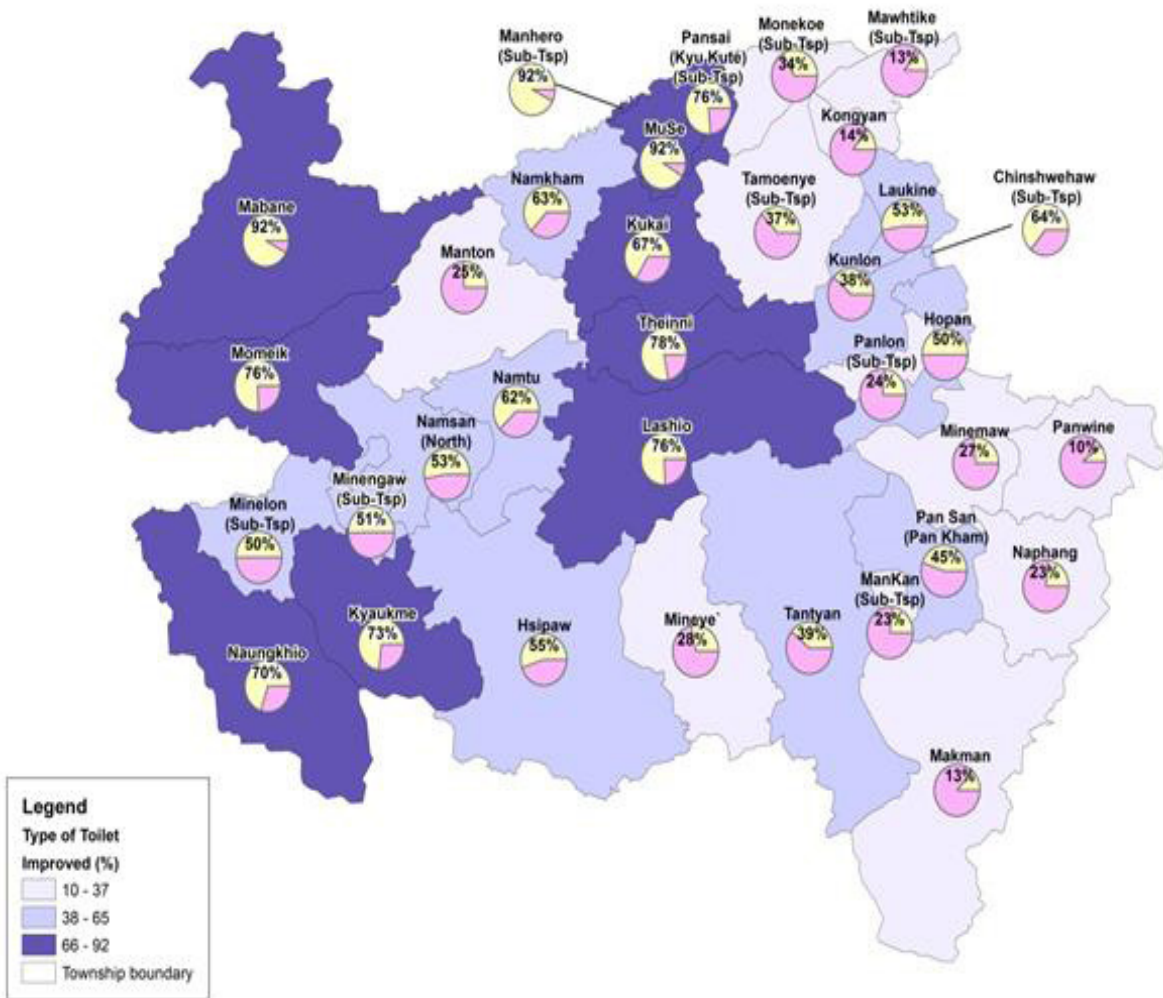
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	10,392	2.2	15.1	12.2	9.9	57.6	0.2	0.1	2.8
Urban	1,158	9.8	25.2	19.3	16.7	27.0	0.2	0.2	1.6
Rural	9,234	1.2	13.9	11.3	9.0	61.4	0.2	0.1	2.9



- The majority of the households in Kunlon Township are living in bamboo houses (57.6%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (15.1%).
- Some 27.0 per cent of urban households and 61.4 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%
Kunlon District	: 38.3%
Kunlon Township	: 38.3%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.3	0.4	1.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		37.0	89.5	30.4
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>38.3</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>31.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		27.6	8.4	30.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		5.7	0.2	6.4
Other		1.9	-	2.1
None		26.5	1.5	29.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,392	1,158	9,234

- Some 38.3 per cent of the households in Kunlon Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (37.0%)).
- 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 26.5 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kunlon Township, 29.7 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

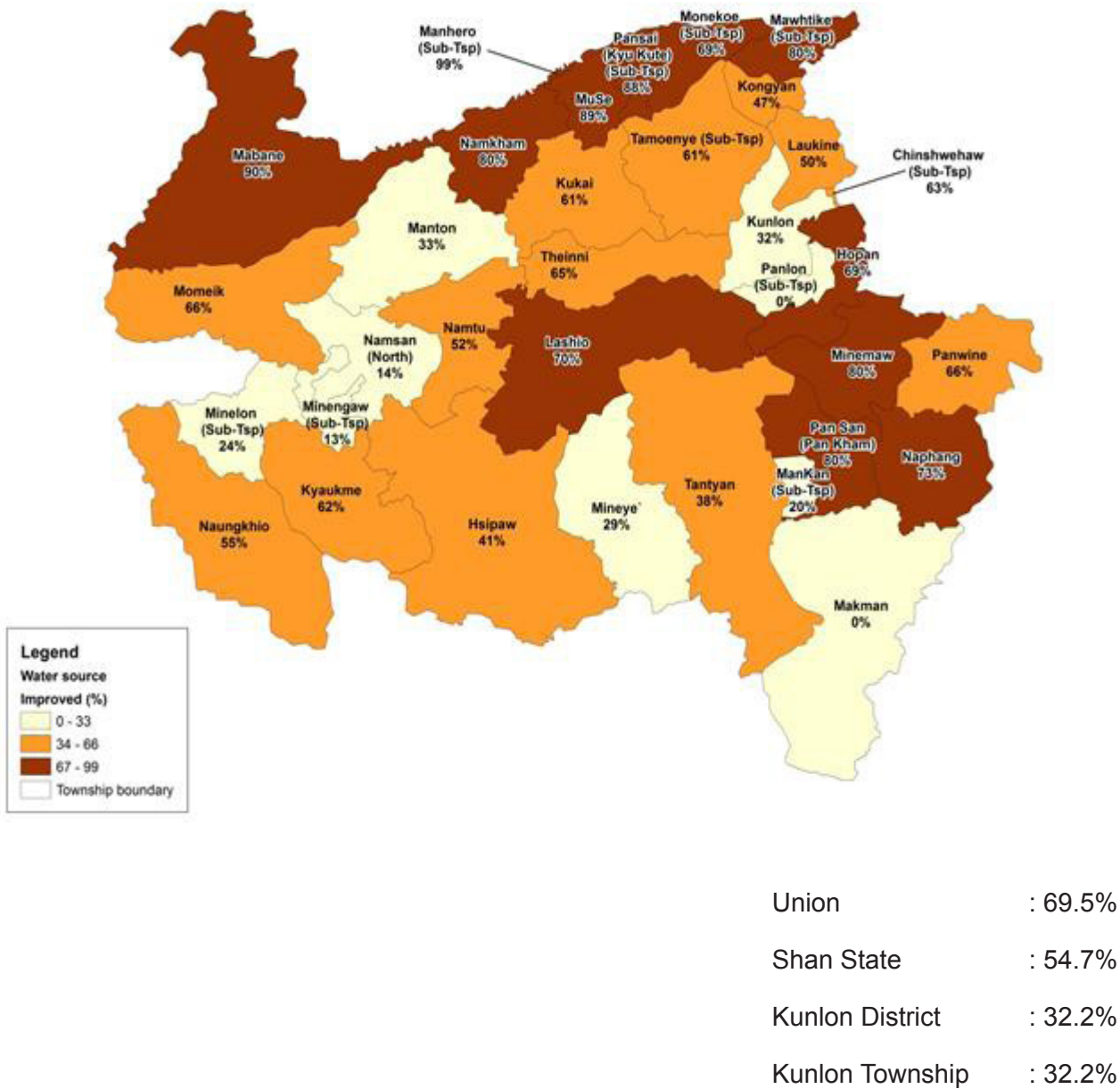


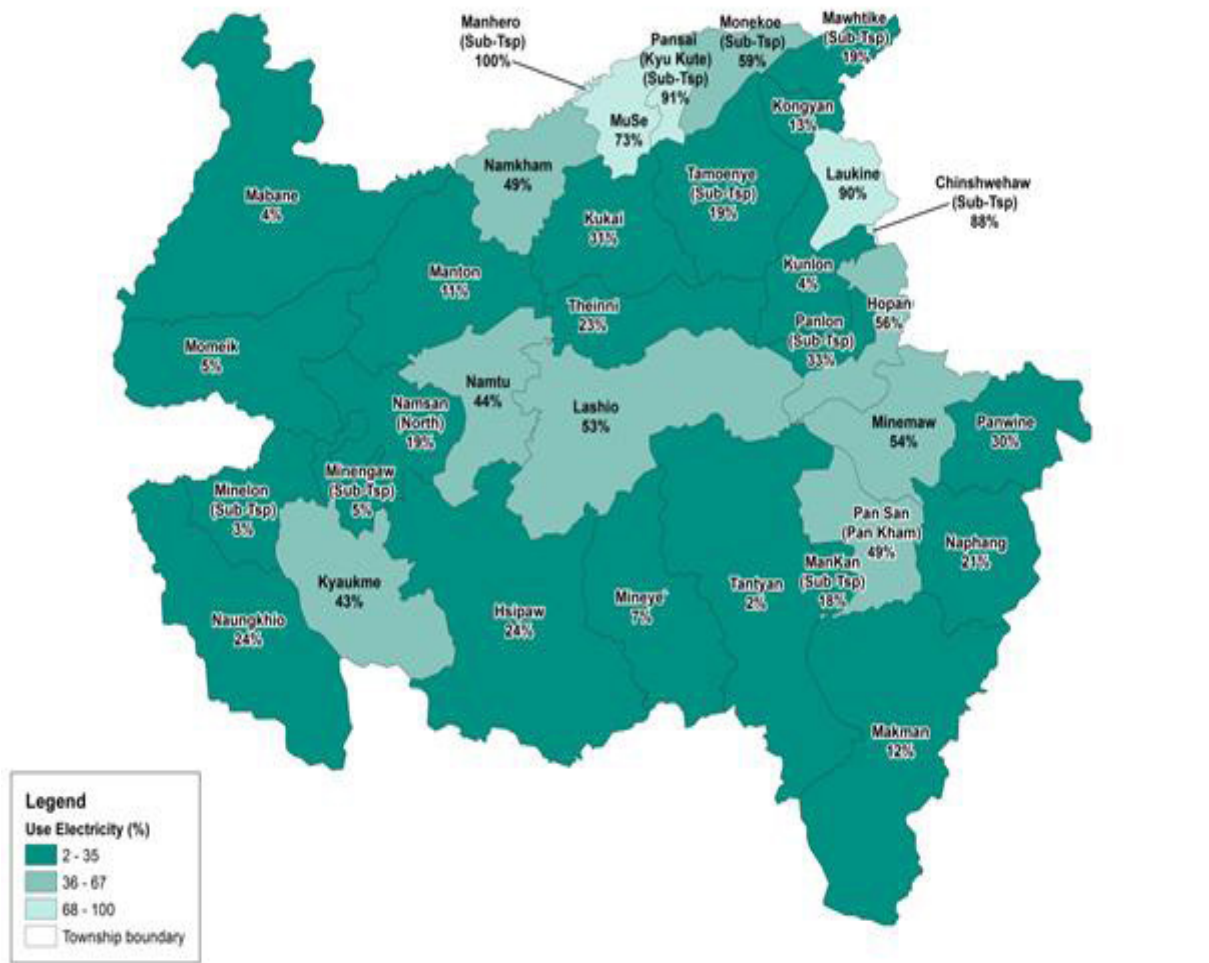
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		15.7	60.4	10.1
Tube well, borehole		0.5	0.5	0.5
Protected well/ Spring		13.1	18.2	12.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.9	16.0	1.3
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>32.2</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>24.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		5.7	0.4	6.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake		8.7	0.7	9.7
River/stream/ canal		7.0	2.4	7.6
Waterfall/ Rain water		44.8	0.3	50.4
Other		1.6	1.1	1.7
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>67.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>75.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,392	1,158	9,234

- In Kunlon Township, 32.2 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- It is the lowest group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 44.8 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 15.7 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 67.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 75.7 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%
Kunlon District	: 4.3%
Kunlon Township	: 4.3%

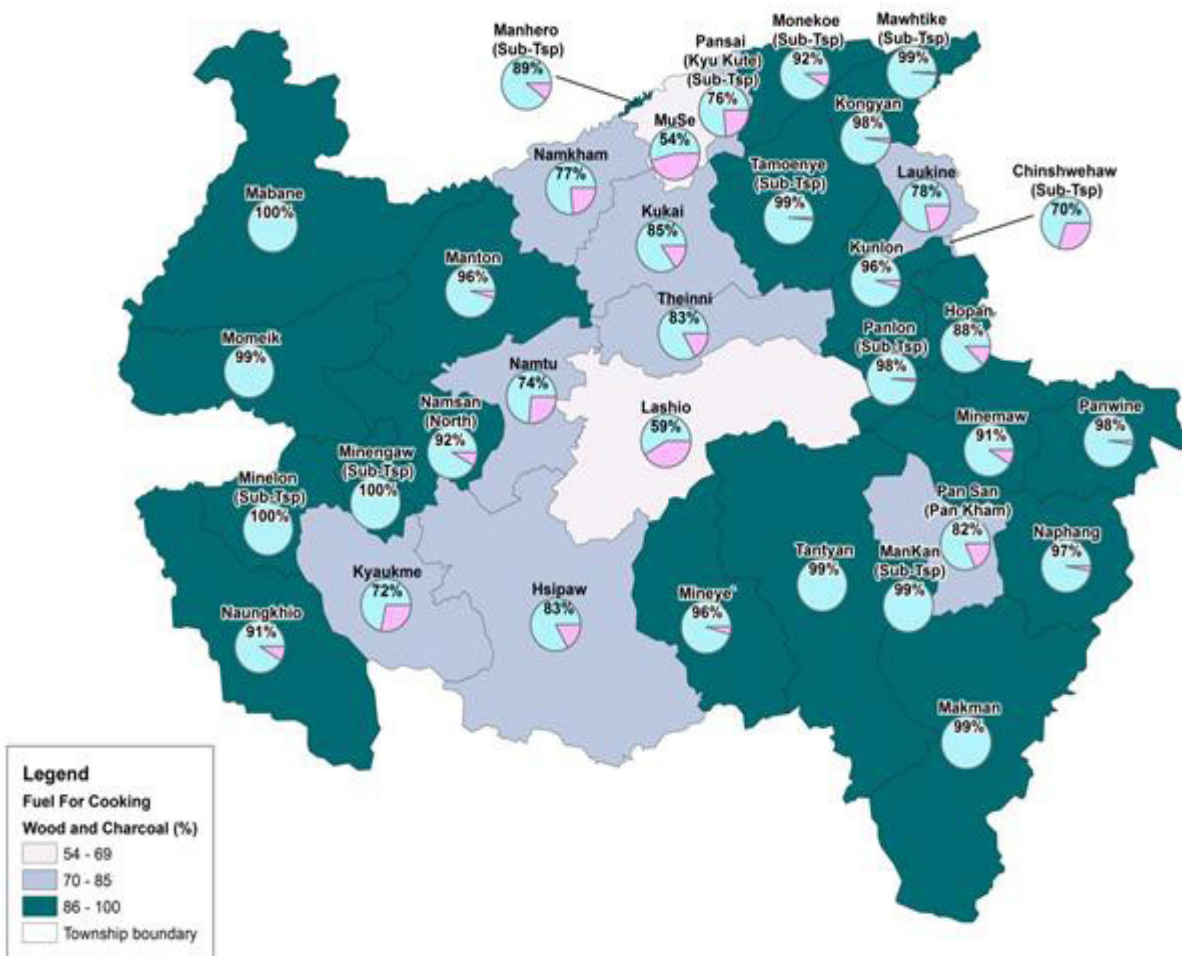
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.3	2.2	4.6
Kerosene		2.9	-	3.2
Candle		9.5	0.6	10.6
Battery		3.4	-	3.9
Generator (private)		1.3	0.3	1.4
Water mill (private)		35.5	96.8	27.8
Solar system/energy		40.3	-	45.3
Other		2.8	0.1	3.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,392	1,158	9,234

- In Kunlon Township, 4.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 40.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 45.3 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Kunlon District	: 95.8%
Kunlon Township	: 95.8%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.7	25.3	1.0
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		0.2	1.6	0.1
Firewood		93.0	57.0	97.5
Charcoal		2.8	14.8	1.3
Coal		0.1	0.8	*
Other		0.1	0.5	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	10,392	1,158	9,234

- In Kunlon Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 93.0 per cent using firewood and 2.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 3.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 97.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.3 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

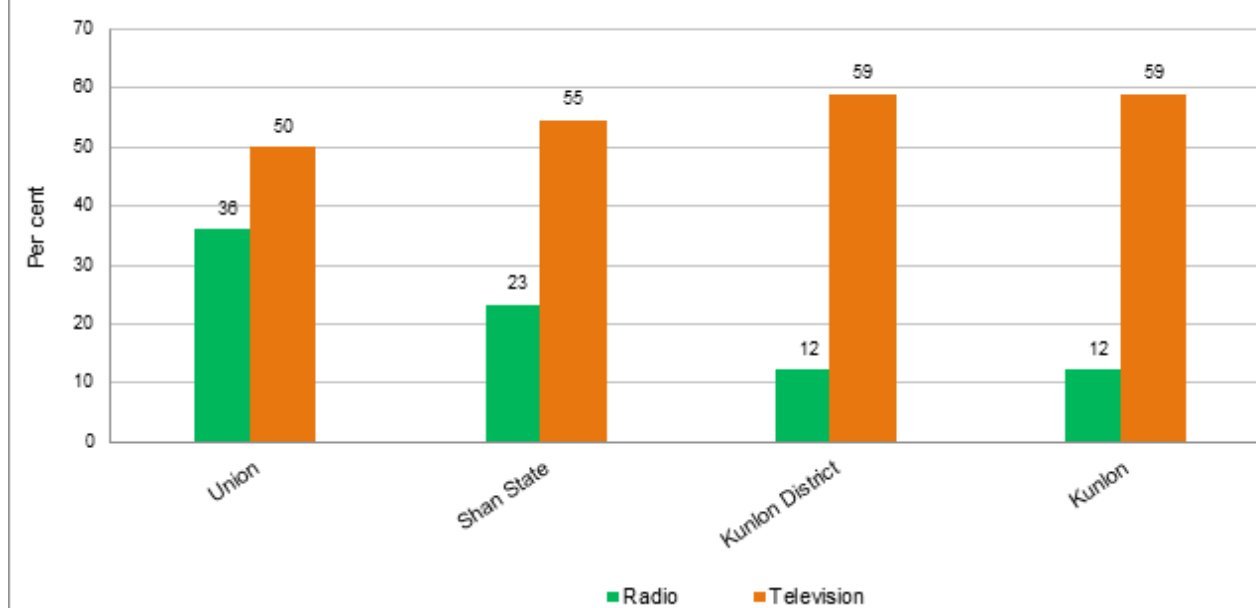
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	10,392	12.2	59.0	18.1	23.8	2.1	0.9	35.2	0.5
Urban	1,158	24.2	88.5	45.3	40.4	7.9	2.5	8.1	0.8
Rural	9,234	10.7	55.3	14.7	21.7	1.4	0.7	38.6	0.5

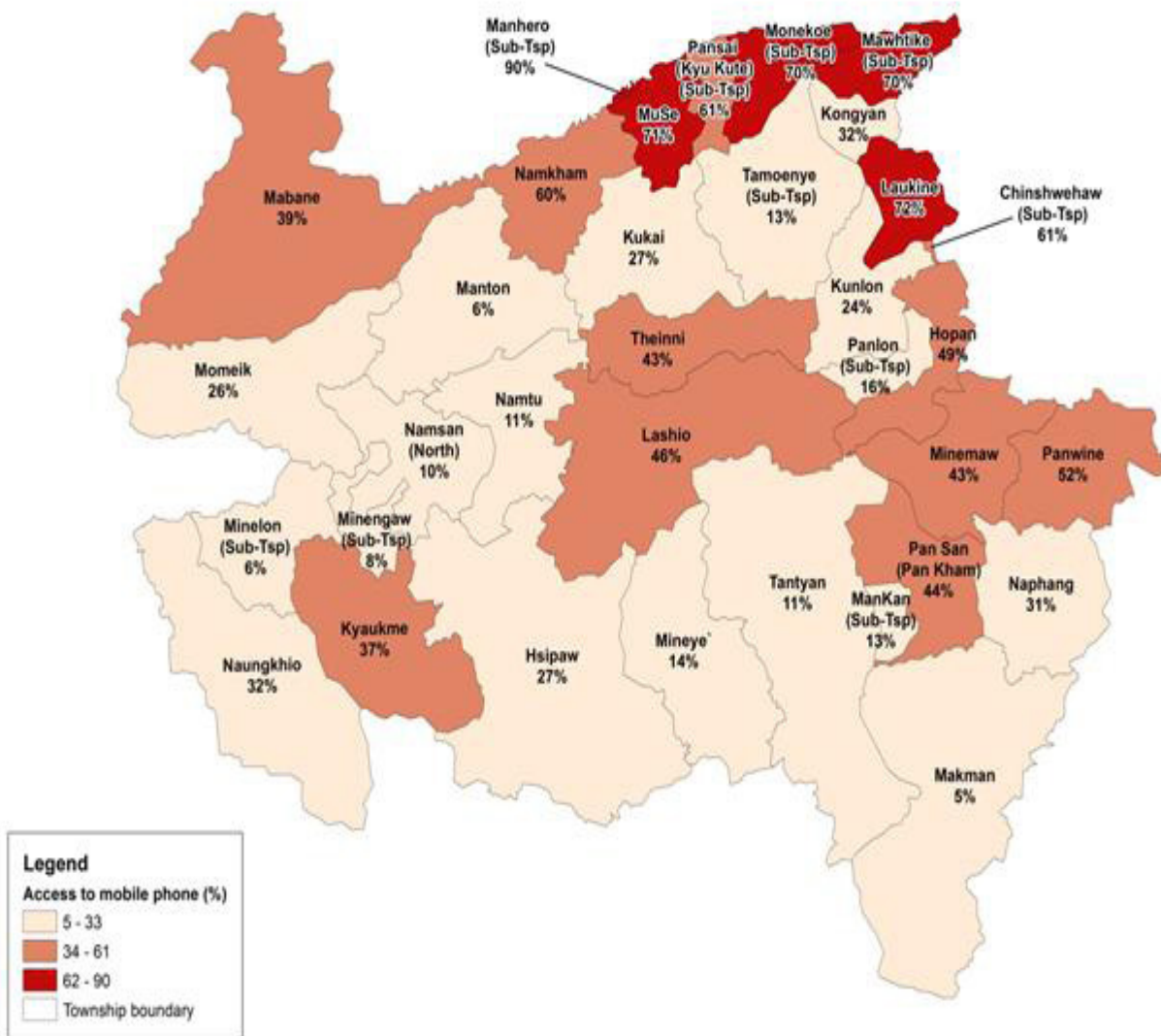
- Some 59.0 per cent of the households in Kunlon Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 88.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 55.3 per cent.

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



- In Kunlon Township, 59.0 per cent of the households having a television and about one in ten households (12.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Kunlon District	: 23.8%
Kunlon Township	: 23.8%

- Some 23.8 per cent of the households in Kunlon Township reported having mobile phones and it is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

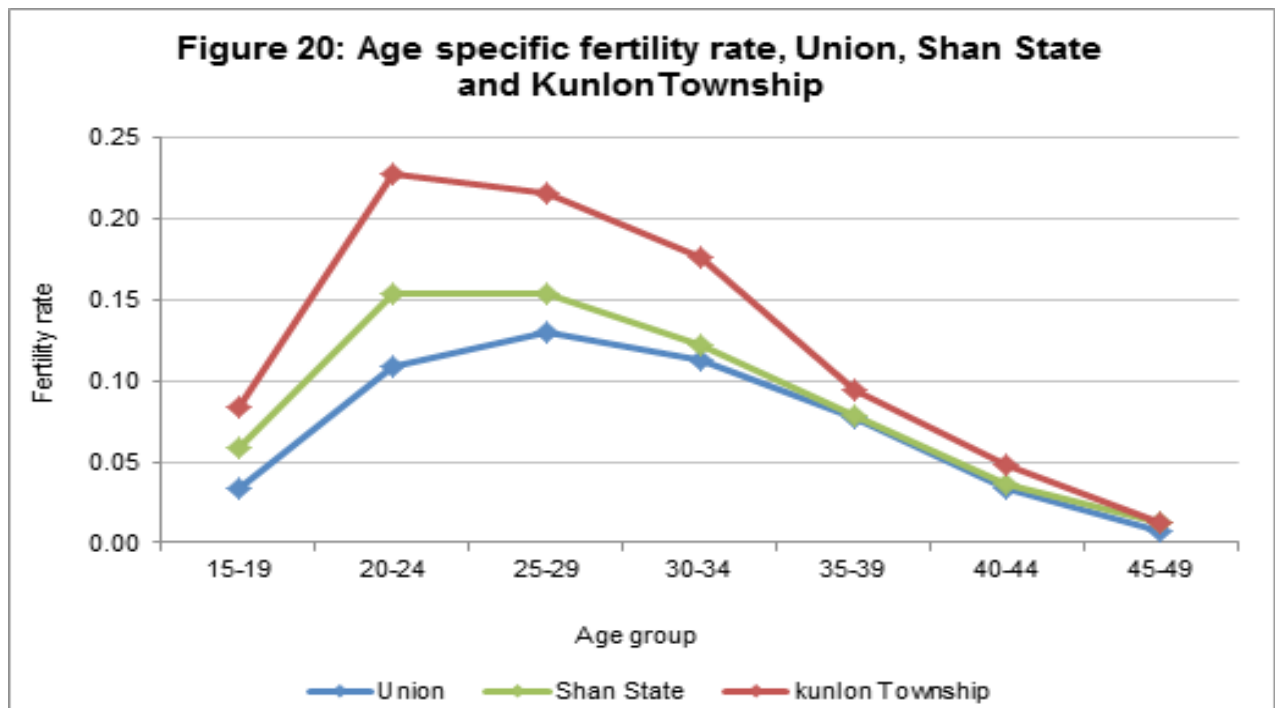
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Kunlon District	10,392	421	6,772	435	703	34	8	1,332
Urban	1,158	118	798	70	118	9	2	13
Rural	9,234	303	5,974	365	585	25	6	1,319
Kunlon Township	10,392	421	6,772	435	703	34	8	1,332
Urban	1,158	118	798	70	118	9	2	13
Rural	9,234	303	5,974	365	585	25	6	1,319

- In Kunlon Township, 65.2 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 12.8 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.

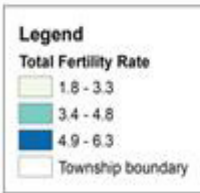
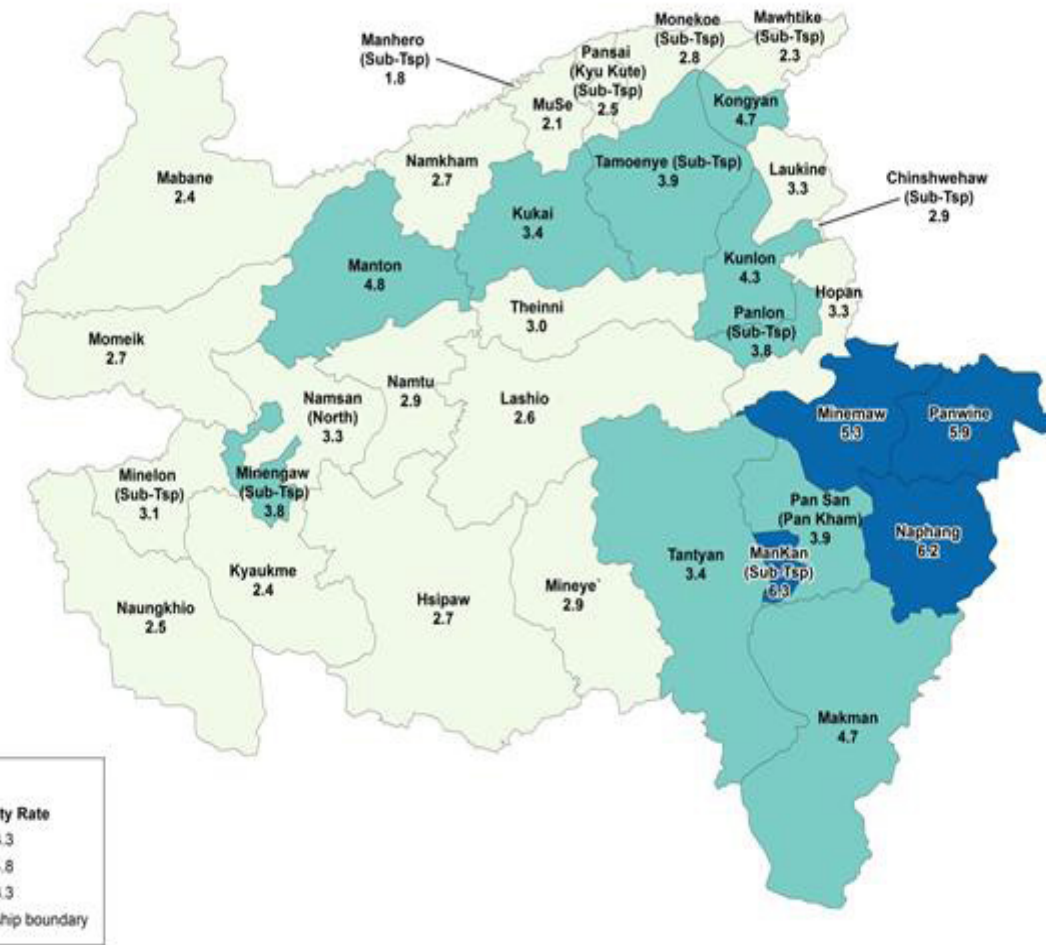
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



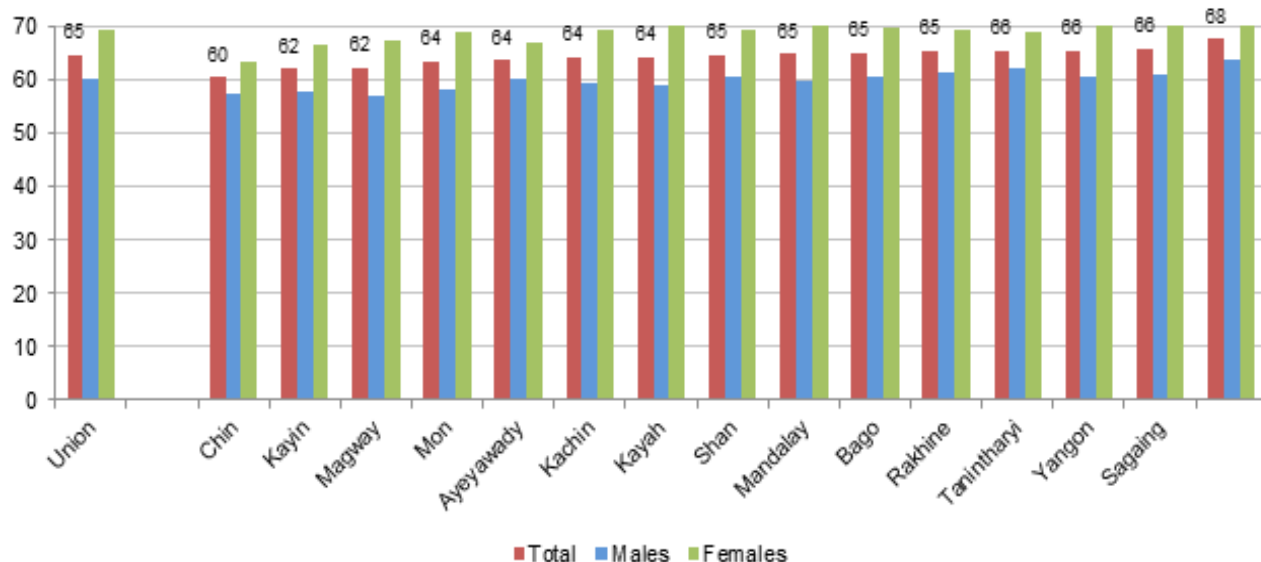
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.3 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Kunlon District	: 4.3
Kunlon Township	: 4.3

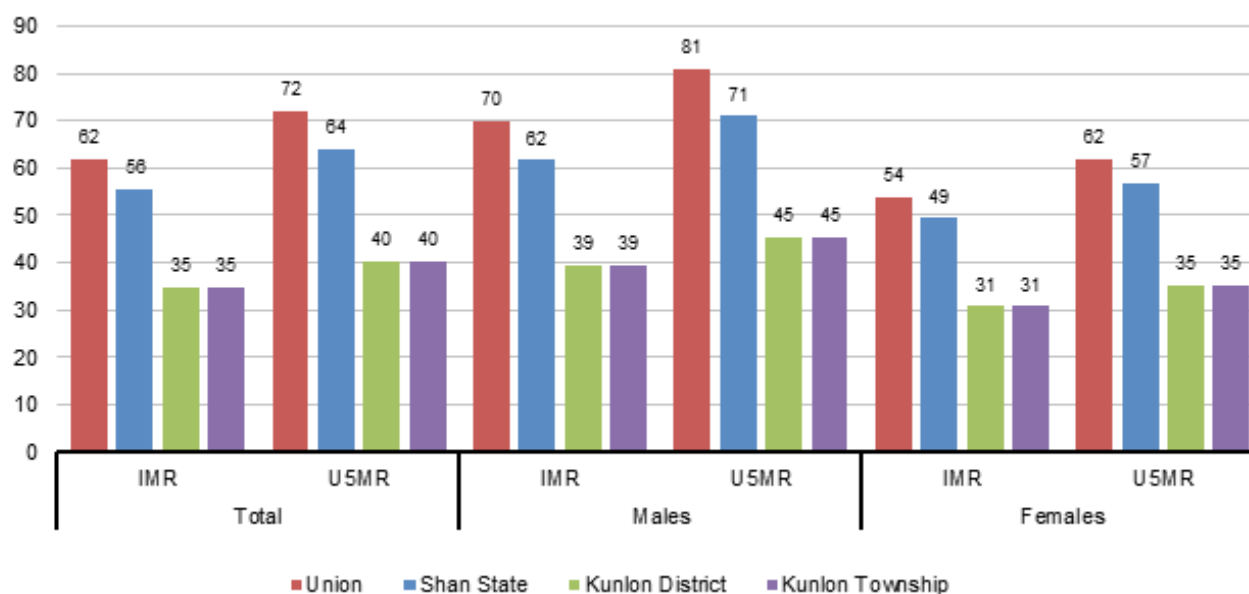
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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

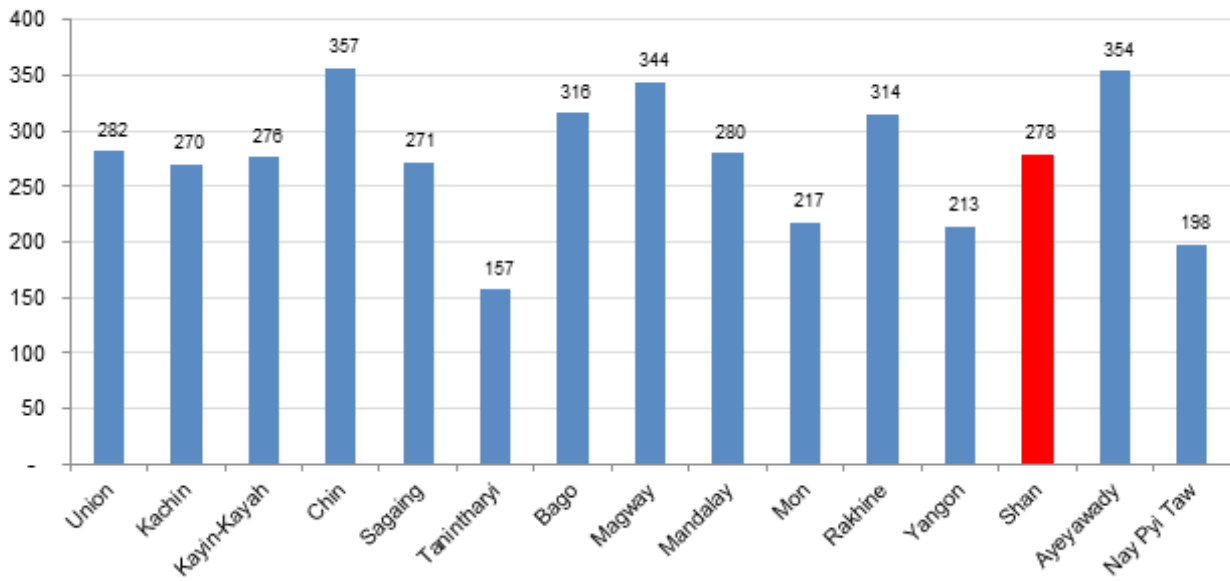
Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kunlon Township are lower than those in Shan State. The Infant mortality in Kunlon is 35 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 40 per 1,000 live births.

Note: Kunlon district has only one township which is Kunlon Township.

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.

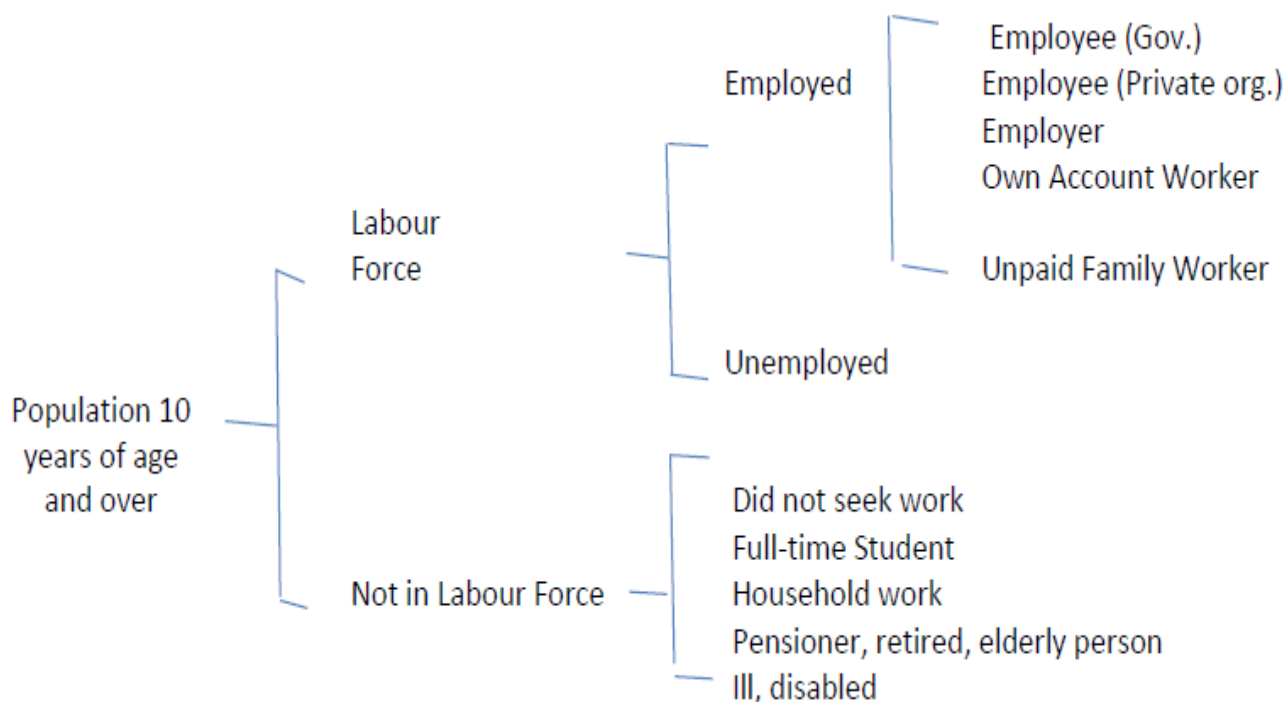
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

