

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, SHWEBO DISTRICT

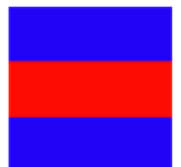
Kyunhla Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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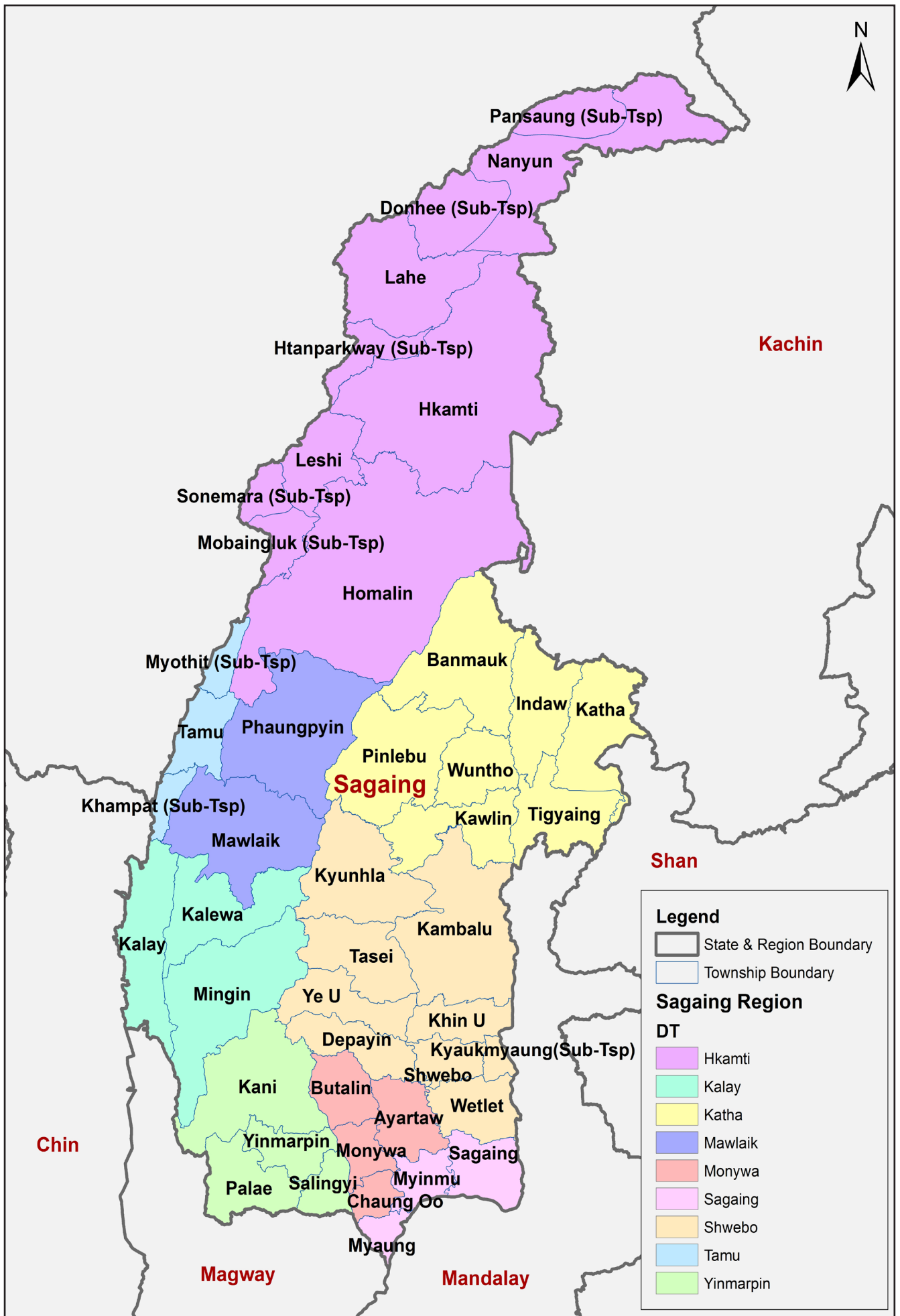
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Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Kyunhla Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	104,087 ²	
Population males	51,125 (49.1%)	
Population females	52,962 (50.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	11.7%	
Area (Km²)	2,670.2 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	39.0 persons	
Median age	26.8 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	34	
Number of private households	20,863	
Percentage of female headed households	19.2%	
Mean household size	4.8 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.1%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.1%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	51.9	
Child dependency ratio	44.1	
Old dependency ratio	7.8	
Ageing index	17.6	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	97	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.2%	
Male	98.4%	
Female	92.2%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,154	2.1
Walking	942	0.9
Seeing	847	0.8
Hearing	622	0.6
Remembering	759	0.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	65,442	77.8	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	48	0.1	
National Registration	74	0.1	
Religious	313	0.4	
Temporary Registration	181	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	18,079	21.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	77.3%	91.2%	63.7%
Unemployment rate	2.5%	2.2%	3.0%
Employment to population ratio	75.3%	89.3%	61.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	20,242	97.0	
Renter	262	1.3	
Provided free (individually)	97	0.5	
Government quarters	211	1.0	
Private company quarters	42	0.2	
Other	*	< 0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.8%		38.4%
Bamboo	60.8%	4.0%	0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	1.1%	
Wood	28.2%	87.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	< 0.1%		59.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	8.1%	5.9%	0.1%
Other	2.1%	1.0%	2.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,482	11.9	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	17,577	84.2	
Charcoal	729	3.5	
Coal	45	0.2	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	5,750	27.6
Kerosene	69	0.3
Candle	5,717	27.4
Battery	2,044	9.8
Generator (private)	5,411	25.9
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	1,699	8.1
Other	165	0.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	404	1.9
Tube well, borehole	10,093	48.4
Protected well/spring	6,153	29.5
Bottled/purifier water	381	1.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>17,031</i>	<i>81.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	952	4.6
Pool/pond/lake	947	4.6
River/stream/canal	1,483	7.1
Waterfall/rainwater	26	0.1
Other	424	2.0
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,832</i>	<i>18.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	446	2.1
Tube well, borehole	10,723	51.4
Protected well/spring	6,087	29.2
Unprotected well/spring	956	4.6
Pool/pond/lake	743	3.6
River/stream/canal	1,505	7.2
Waterfall/rainwater	24	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	368	1.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	53	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	18,966	90.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>19,019</i>	<i>91.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	357	1.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	40	0.2
Other	141	0.7
None	1,306	6.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	8,631	41.4
Television	8,580	41.1
Landline phone	1,197	5.7
Mobile phone	3,376	16.2
Computer	186	0.9
Internet at home	503	2.4
Households with none of the items	6,965	33.4
Households with all of the items	20	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	274	1.3
Motorcycle/Moped	12,897	61.8
Bicycle	4,615	22.1
4-Wheel tractor	161	0.8
Canoe/Boat	790	3.8
Motor boat	282	1.4
Cart (bullock)	12,127	58.1

Note: ¹ Population figures for Kyunhla 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 Kyunhla Township in Sagaing Region. 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 Kyunhla Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	104,087 *		
Males	51,125		
Females	52,962		
Sex ratio	97 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	11.7%		
Area (Km ²)	2,670.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	39.0 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	34		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	100,853	11,551	89,302
Number of conventional households	20,863	2,499	18,364
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kyunhla Township, there are slightly more females than males with 97 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (11.7%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Kyunhla Township is 39 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Kyunhla Township. This is slightly higher 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; Kyunhla Township (Shwebo District, Sagaing Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	20,863	104,087	51,125	52,962
	Ward	2,499	12,148	5,621	6,527
1	Pi Tauk Myaing(W)	751	3,867	1,784	2,083
2	Thit Yar Myaing(W)	743	3,752	1,767	1,985
3	In Gyin Myaing(W)	76	344	157	187
4	Pyin Ma Myaing(W)	929	4,185	1,913	2,272
	Village Tract	18,364	91,939	45,504	46,435
1	In Daing(VT)	535	2,430	1,135	1,295
2	Kyi Kone(VT)	429	1,989	938	1,051
3	Kyauk Aing(VT)	1,013	5,835	3,086	2,749
4	Nyaung Kaing(VT)	589	2,541	1,102	1,439
5	Ywar Thi(VT)	1,054	4,899	2,270	2,629
6	Ma Gyi Inn(VT)	371	1,779	871	908
7	Tin Tein Yan(VT)	311	1,652	791	861
8	Lel Hla(VT)	406	1,935	895	1,040
9	Koke Ko Kone(VT)	550	2,326	1,064	1,262
10	Inn Gaung(VT)	573	2,747	1,289	1,458
11	Thet Kei Kyin(VT)	593	2,904	1,348	1,556
12	Kone See(VT)	393	1,856	860	996
13	Maw Kei(VT)	895	3,928	2,202	1,726
14	Naung Kauk(VT)	1,435	6,907	3,747	3,160
15	Tha Yet Pin(VT)	264	1,183	553	630
16	Leik Sin Taung(VT)	478	2,162	1,066	1,096
17	Pay Kone(VT)	303	1,312	615	697
18	Yae Yein(VT)	416	2,430	1,162	1,268
19	Htein Taw(VT)	252	1,397	660	737
20	In Hla(VT)	400	2,014	976	1,038
21	Nwar Lel Boet(VT)	537	2,493	1,296	1,197
22	Ein Chay(VT)	762	4,043	1,948	2,095

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Taung Yar Seik(VT)	302	1,222	598	624
24	Hlut Taik(VT)	708	3,294	1,584	1,710
25	Shan Kone(VT)	457	2,272	1,129	1,143
26	Naung U(VT)	575	3,901	2,181	1,720
27	Thit Cho(VT)	539	2,863	1,433	1,430
28	Nyaung Pin Yoe(VT)	247	1,337	653	684
29	Yae Shin(VT)	1,156	6,507	3,225	3,282
30	Chaung Zauk(VT)	308	1,687	822	865
31	Ma Yar Thar(VT)	237	1,310	659	651
32	Shan Su(VT)	563	2,823	1,347	1,476
33	Htan Pin Kone(VT)	453	2,503	1,239	1,264
34	Myintharoo(VT)	260	1,458	760	698

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kyunhla Township

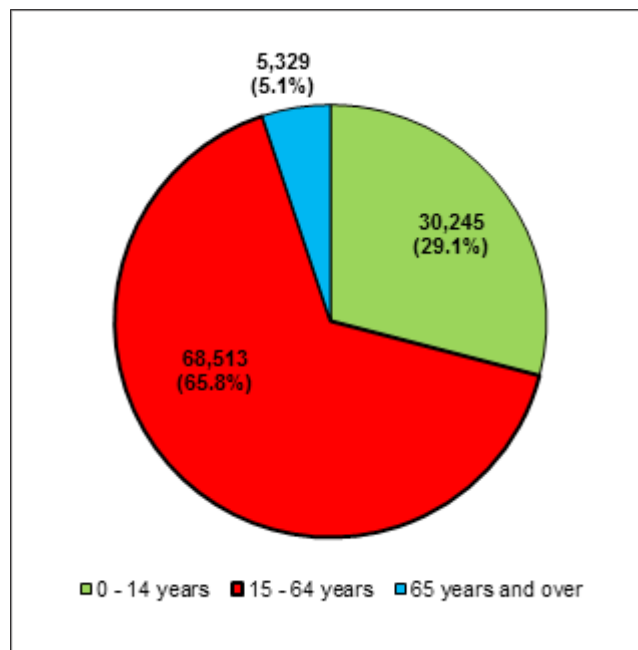
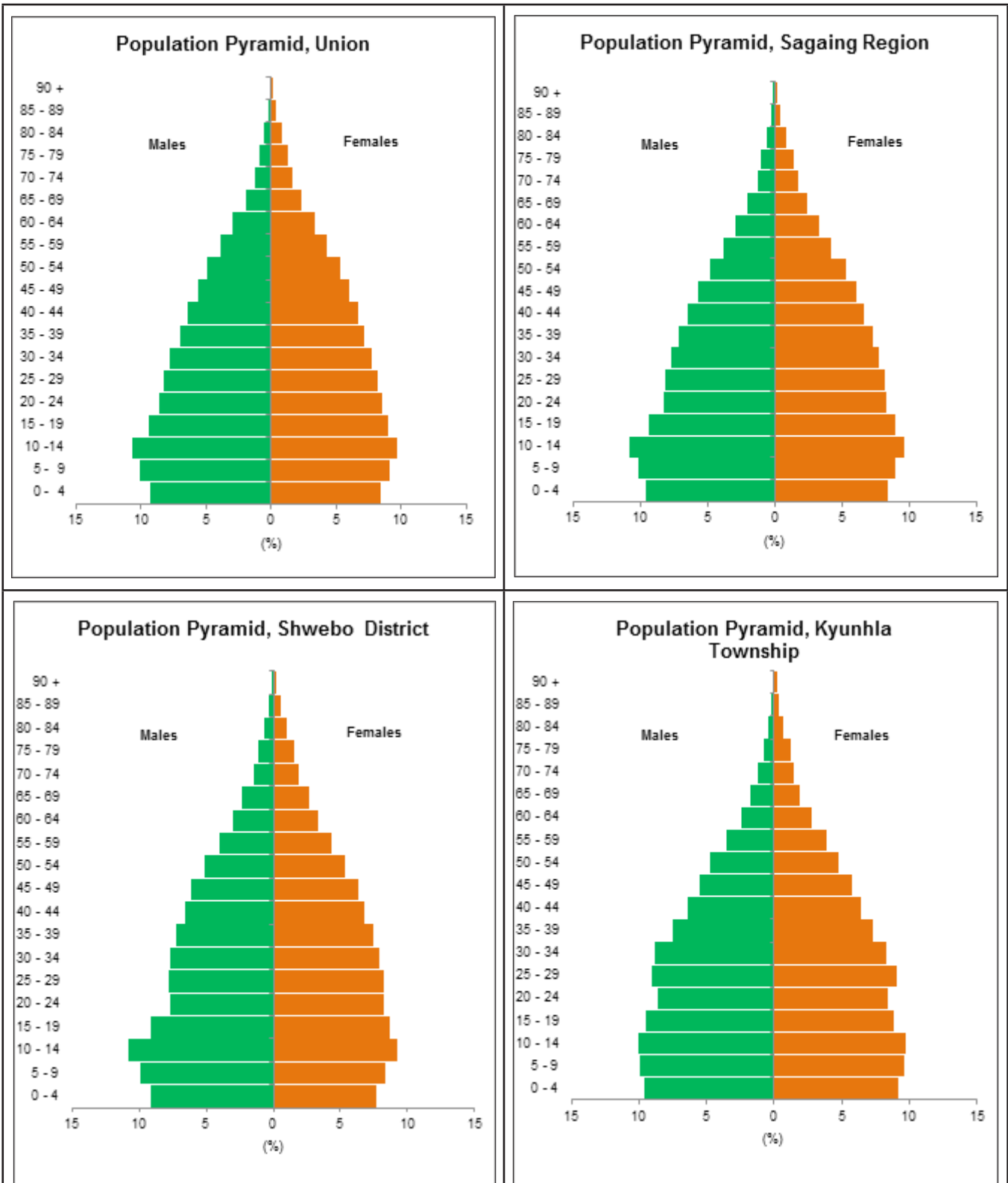


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyunhla Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	104,087	51,125	52,962
0 - 4	9,772	4,881	4,891
5 - 9	10,167	5,061	5,106
10 - 14	10,306	5,158	5,148
15 - 19	9,545	4,842	4,703
20 - 24	8,850	4,385	4,465
25 - 29	9,460	4,650	4,810
30 - 34	8,881	4,484	4,397
35 - 39	7,749	3,856	3,893
40 - 44	6,635	3,250	3,385
45 - 49	5,883	2,843	3,040
50 - 54	4,951	2,420	2,531
55 - 59	3,833	1,799	2,034
60 - 64	2,726	1,234	1,492
65 - 69	1,907	890	1,017
70 - 74	1,400	607	793
75 - 79	1,042	410	632
80 - 84	586	230	356
85 - 89	258	91	167
90 +	136	34	102

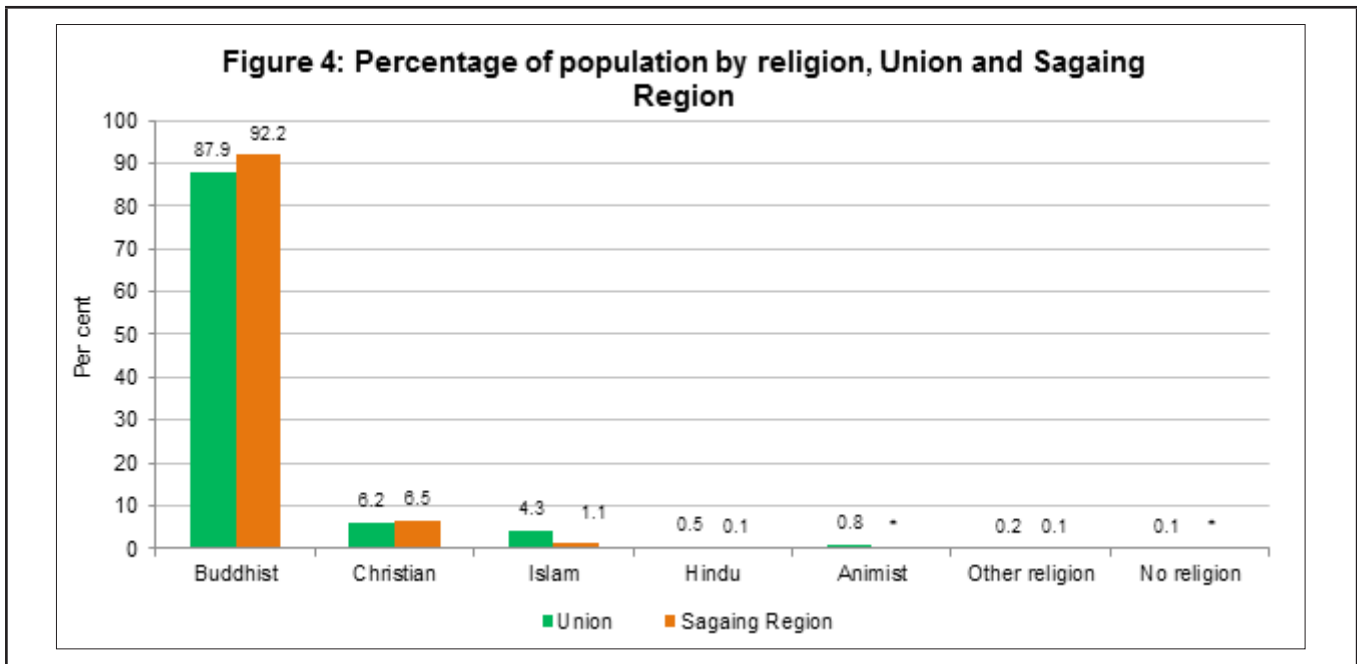
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyunhla Township is 65.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Shwebo District and Kyunhla Township)



- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Kyunhla Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kyunhla Township.
- Except for age groups 10-14, 15-19 and 30-34, there are less 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 Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(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	1,947	939	1,008	724	345	379
6	1,941	971	970	1,663	838	825
7	2,134	1,053	1,081	1,938	958	980
8	1,978	965	1,013	1,832	897	935
9	2,044	1,030	1,014	1,906	956	950
10	1,935	960	975	1,770	873	897
11	2,013	950	1,063	1,813	873	940
12	2,046	1,043	1,003	1,741	906	835
13	2,015	1,004	1,011	1,540	774	766
14	1,983	945	1,038	1,210	598	612
15	1,889	924	965	812	402	410
16	1,729	840	889	590	276	314
17	1,889	913	976	452	200	252
18	1,966	1,008	958	304	143	161
19	1,611	820	791	172	79	93
20	1,885	946	939	131	60	71
21	1,691	817	874	82	44	38
22	1,688	781	907	56	26	30
23	1,632	797	835	46	25	21
24	1,447	664	783	23	13	10
25	1,965	973	992	18	10	8
26	1,610	720	890	18	11	7
27	1,859	893	966	15	12	3
28	1,869	900	969	10	3	7
29	1,719	839	880	7	3	4

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Kyunhla Township

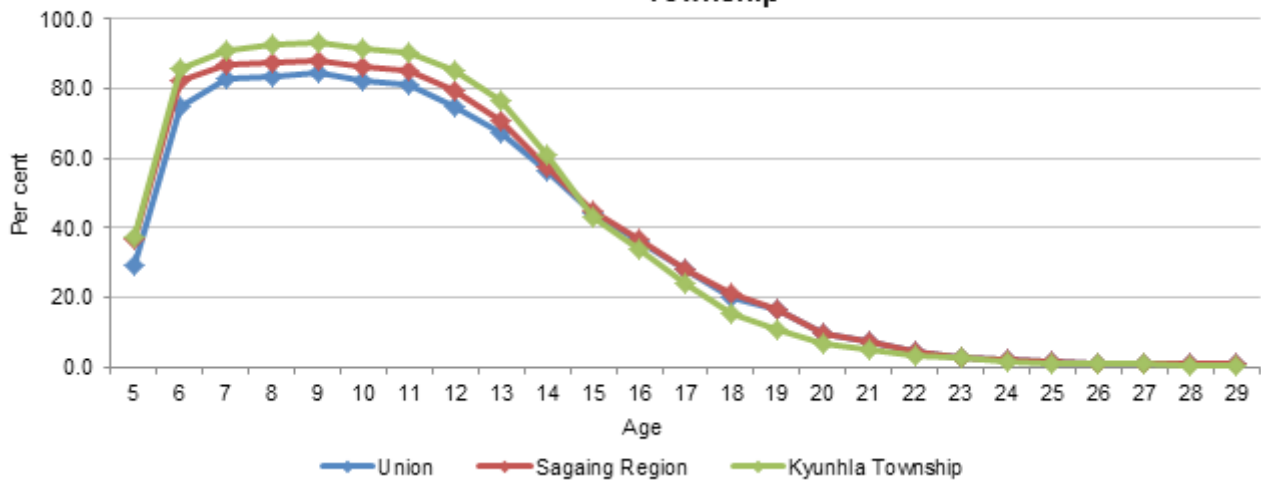
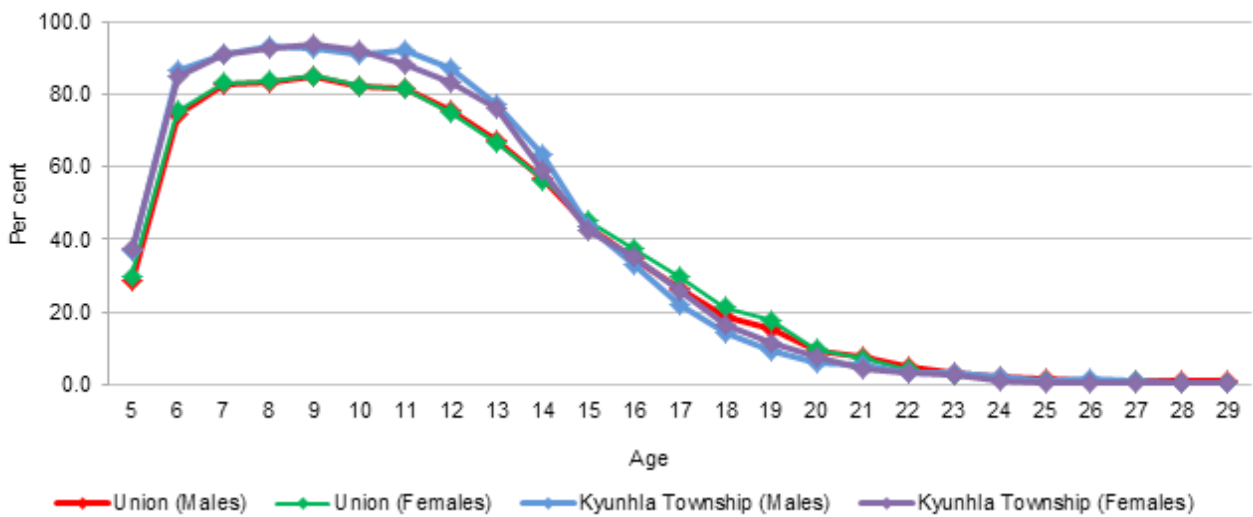
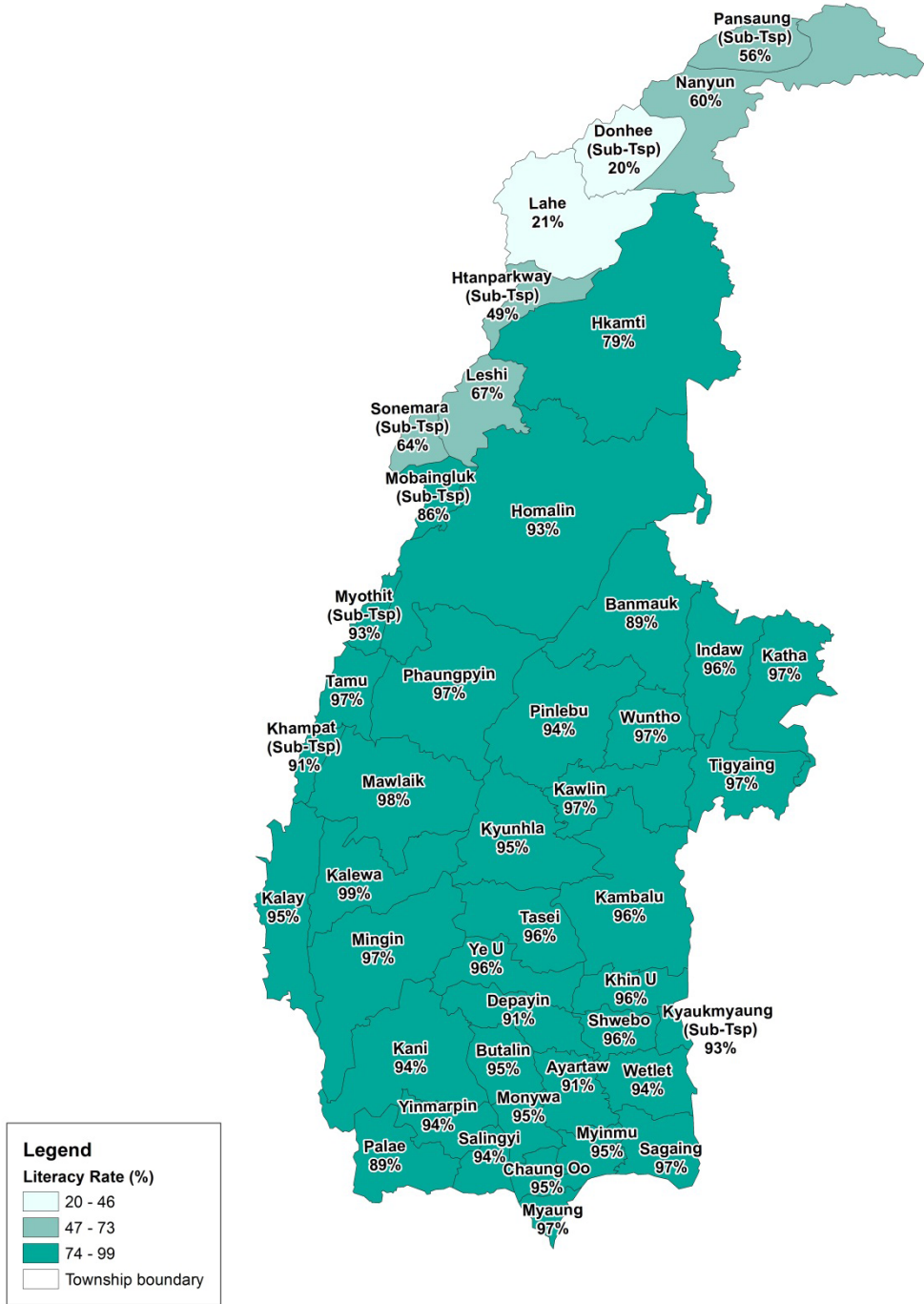


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyunhla Township



- School attendance in Kyunhla Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kyunhla Township is lower after age 16 onwards.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Sagaing Region (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Shwebo District	: 95.1%
Kyunhla Township	: 95.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	17,427	98.7
Males	8,510	99.0
Females	8,917	98.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyunhla Township is 95.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 92.2 per cent and for the males it is 98.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.7 per cent with 98.4 per cent for females and 99.0 per cent for males.

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

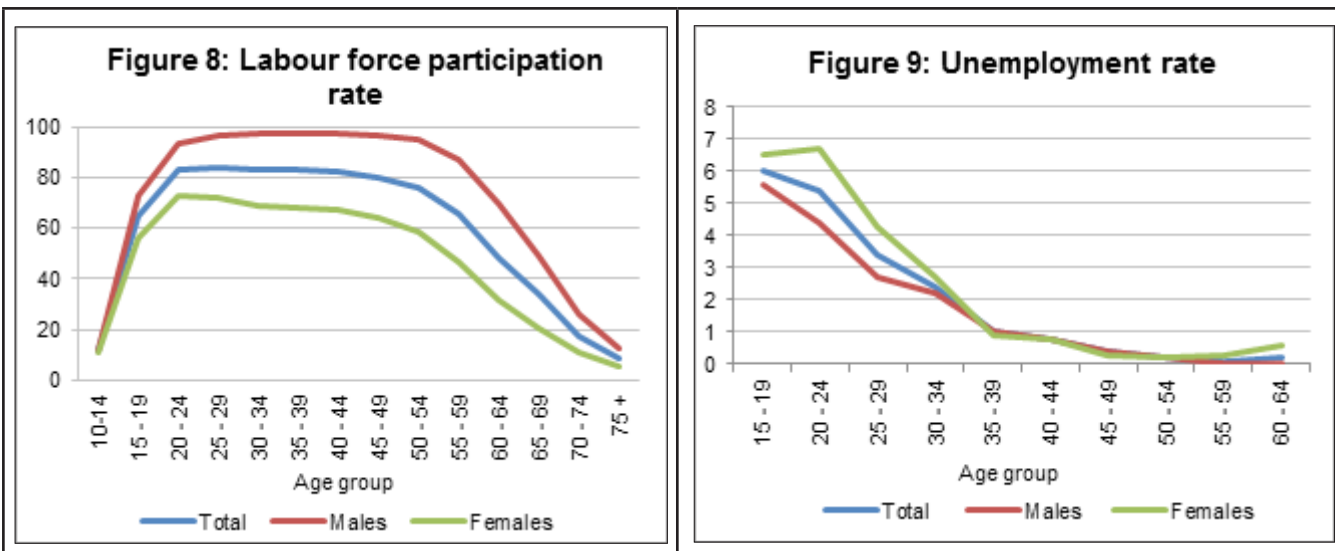
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	55,447	4,882	8.8	12,360	20,863	9,073	3,820	73	2,787	55	22	1,512
Urban	7,063	241	3.4	1,578	1,441	1,443	968	20	1,152	14	12	194
Rural	48,384	4,641	9.6	10,782	19,422	7,630	2,852	53	1,635	41	10	1,318
Males	26,798	1,194	4.5	4,589	10,708	5,691	2,334	57	1,386	25	16	798
Females	28,649	3,688	12.9	7,771	10,155	3,382	1,486	16	1,401	30	6	714

- Some 8.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 9.6 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 12.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 37.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.0 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	11.5	11.7	11.3	5.0	6.8	3.1
15 - 19	64.6	72.4	56.5	6.0	5.6	6.5
20 - 24	82.9	93.6	72.4	5.4	4.4	6.7
25 - 29	83.7	96.1	71.7	3.4	2.7	4.3
30 - 34	83.2	97.1	69.1	2.4	2.2	2.7
35 - 39	82.7	97.2	68.4	1.0	1.0	0.9
40 - 44	81.9	97.4	66.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
45 - 49	79.8	96.5	64.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
50 - 54	76.1	94.9	58.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
55 - 59	65.5	87.2	46.4	0.1	-	0.3
60 - 64	48.6	69.3	31.5	0.2	-	0.6
65 - 69	34.0	49.0	20.9	-	-	-
70 - 74	17.6	25.7	11.3	-	-	-
75 +	8.4	12.7	5.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	73.4	82.5	64.2	5.7	4.9	6.6
15 - 64	77.3	91.2	63.7	2.5	2.2	3.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyunhla Township is 77.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 63.7 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.2 per cent.
- In Kyunhla Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyunhla Township is 2.5 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.2%) and for females (3.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.6 per cent.

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

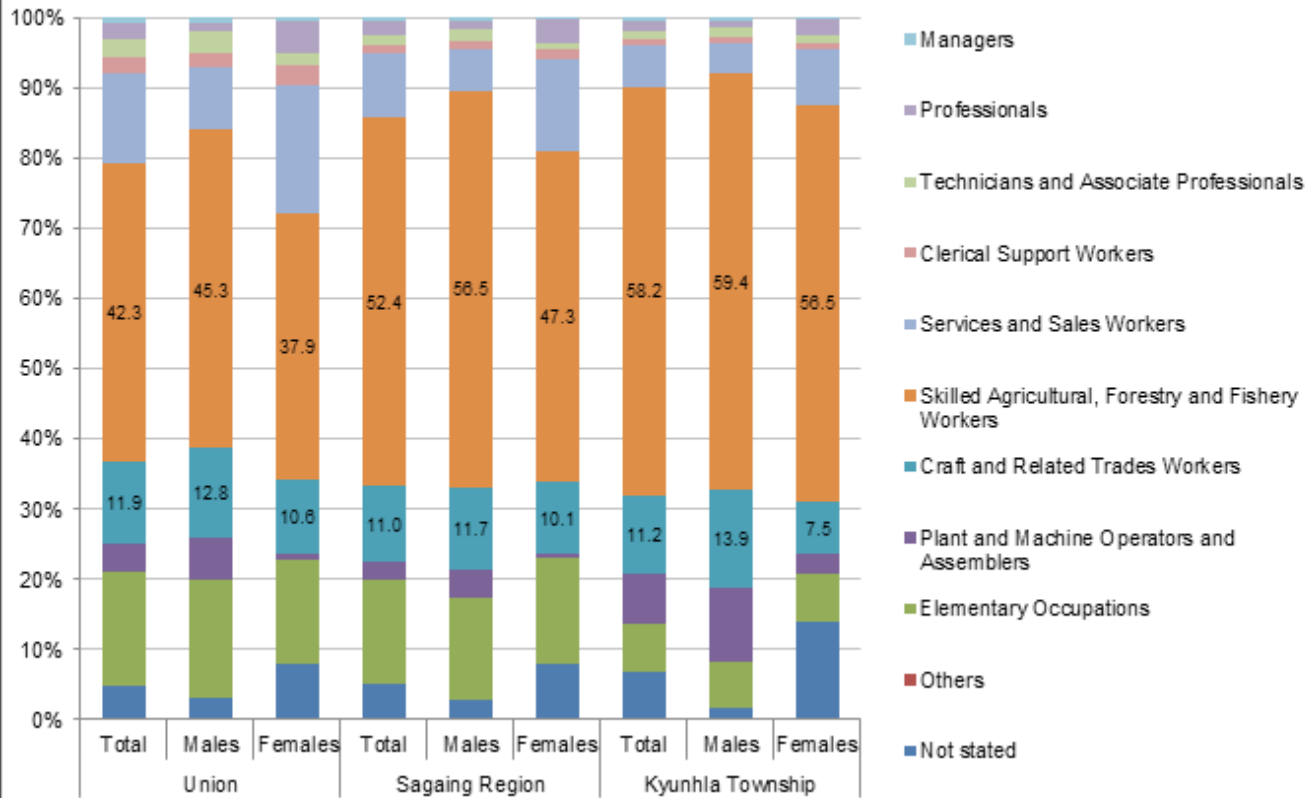
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	28,951	0.5	38.5	37.5	17.0	1.6	5.0
Males	9,083	0.6	60.5	3.4	21.9	2.1	11.5
Females	19,868	0.4	28.4	53.0	14.8	1.3	2.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 60.5 per cent of males are full time students while 53.0 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	49,556	28,636	20,920	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	232	167	65	0.5	0.6	0.3
Professionals	687	226	461	1.4	0.8	2.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	624	365	259	1.3	1.3	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	373	245	128	0.8	0.9	0.6
Services and Sales Workers	2,938	1,262	1,676	5.9	4.4	8.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	28,826	17,007	11,819	58.2	59.4	56.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	5,558	3,987	1,571	11.2	13.9	7.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,589	2,983	606	7.2	10.4	2.9
Elementary Occupations	3,314	1,921	1,393	6.7	6.7	6.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,415	473	2,942	6.9	1.7	14.1

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Kyunhla Township



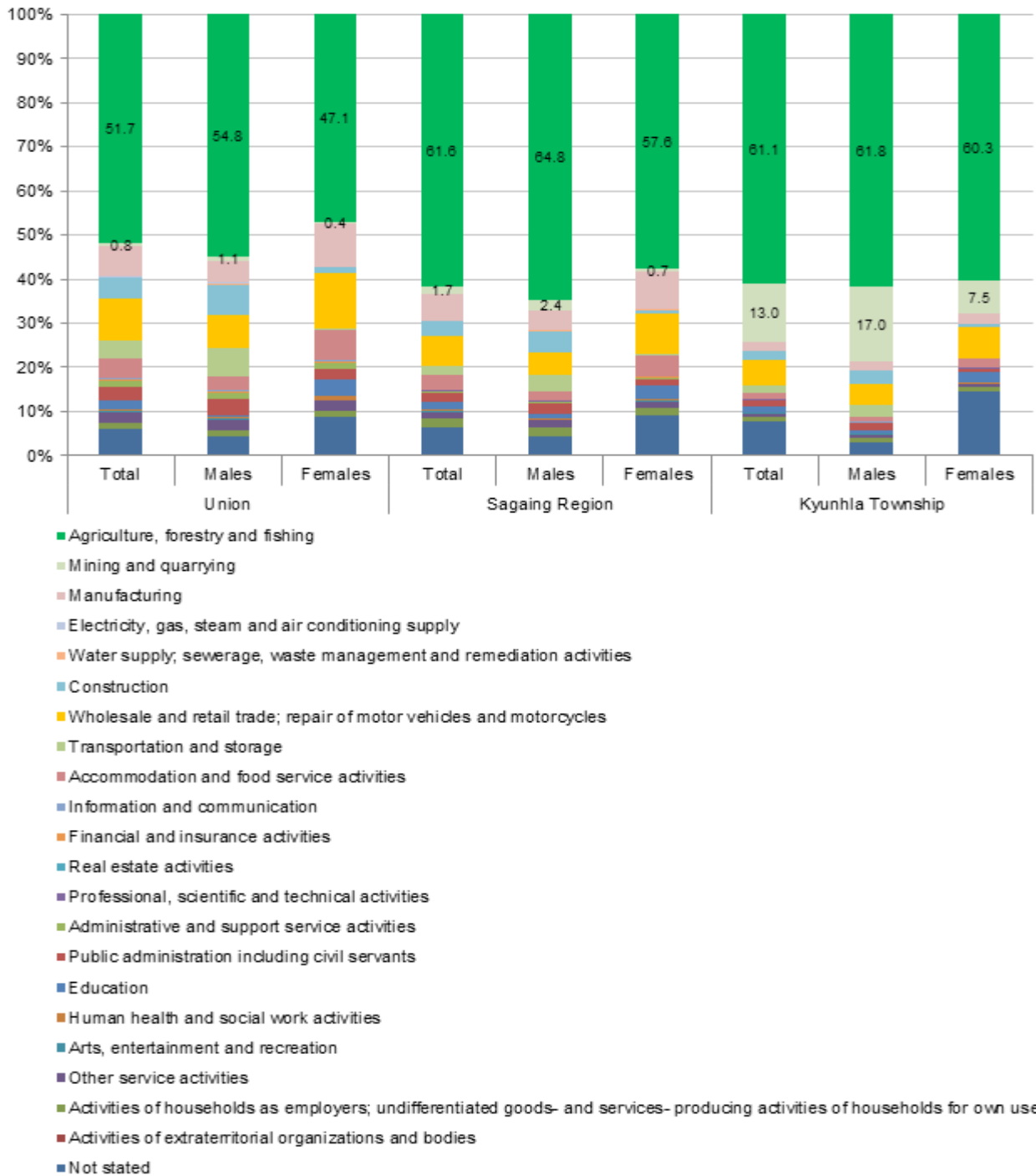
- In Kyunhla Township, 58.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by craft and related trades workers with 11.2 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 59.4 per cent of males and 56.5 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 11.0 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	49,556	28,636	20,920	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30,303	17,695	12,608	61.1	61.8	60.3
Mining and quarrying	6,430	4,862	1,568	13.0	17.0	7.5
Manufacturing	1,052	536	516	2.1	1.9	2.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	24	21	3	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	34	30	4	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	943	805	138	1.9	2.8	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,893	1,435	1,458	5.8	5.0	7.0
Transportation and storage	821	779	42	1.7	2.7	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	715	297	418	1.4	1.0	2.0
Information and communication	20	12	8	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	23	11	12	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	29	25	4	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	74	53	21	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	594	427	167	1.2	1.5	0.8
Education	697	213	484	1.4	0.7	2.3
Human health and social work activities	128	38	90	0.3	0.1	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	21	20	1	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	354	214	140	0.7	0.7	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	533	337	196	1.1	1.2	0.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,868	826	3,042	7.8	2.9	14.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Sagaing Region and Kyunhla Township



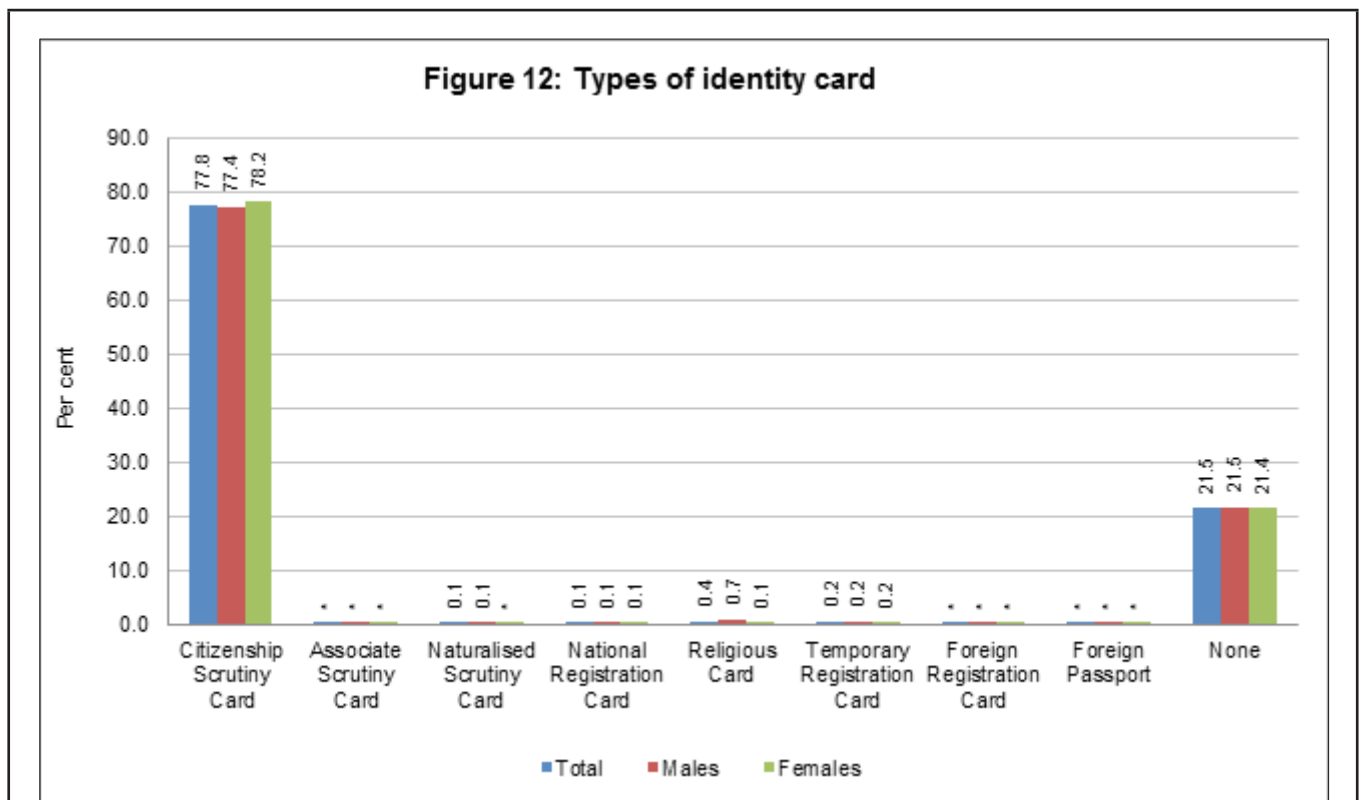
- In Kyunhla Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 61.1 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Mining and quarrying” at 13.0 per cent.
- There are 61.8 per cent of males and 60.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 1.7 per cent in “Mining and quarrying” 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	65,442	*	48	74	313	181	*	*	18,079
Urban	8,899	*	14	2	55	25	-	*	1,274
Rural	56,543	*	34	72	258	156	*	*	16,805
Males	31,860	*	27	38	287	102	*	*	8,864
Females	33,582	*	21	36	26	79	*	*	9,215

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Kyunhla Township, 77.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 21.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 21.5 per cent of males and 21.4 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	104,087	101,933	2,154	2.1	847	622	942	759
0 - 4	9,772	9,690	82	0.8	10	17	64	44
5 - 9	10,167	10,094	73	0.7	11	15	34	49
10 - 14	10,306	10,225	81	0.8	8	14	30	49
15 - 19	9,545	9,470	75	0.8	12	13	29	39
20 - 24	8,850	8,785	65	0.7	10	13	34	20
25 - 29	9,460	9,389	71	0.8	10	17	35	27
30 - 34	8,881	8,802	79	0.9	8	34	25	32
35 - 39	7,749	7,688	61	0.8	12	14	28	20
40 - 44	6,635	6,565	70	1.1	20	19	24	22
45 - 49	5,883	5,803	80	1.4	29	15	30	19
50 - 54	4,951	4,821	130	2.6	48	40	37	33
55 - 59	3,833	3,706	127	3.3	64	32	49	27
60 - 64	2,726	2,559	167	6.1	68	32	62	45
65 - 69	1,907	1,702	205	10.7	100	59	76	59
70 - 74	1,400	1,192	208	14.9	108	60	86	65
75 - 79	1,042	793	249	23.9	142	76	106	73
80 - 84	586	409	177	30.2	101	69	97	61
85 - 89	258	163	95	36.8	53	54	54	43
90 +	136	77	59	43.4	33	29	42	32

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	51,125	50,161	964	1.9	322	276	412	306
0 - 4	4,881	4,838	43	0.9	6	7	33	19
5 - 9	5,061	5,019	42	0.8	5	8	18	27
10 - 14	5,158	5,118	40	0.8	2	8	13	27
15 - 19	4,842	4,803	39	0.8	6	6	16	16
20 - 24	4,385	4,351	34	0.8	5	9	16	9
25 - 29	4,650	4,606	44	0.9	5	9	25	15
30 - 34	4,484	4,445	39	0.9	2	16	14	15
35 - 39	3,856	3,827	29	0.8	7	6	16	6
40 - 44	3,250	3,213	37	1.1	7	9	14	11
45 - 49	2,843	2,799	44	1.5	12	8	19	9
50 - 54	2,420	2,354	66	2.7	24	24	18	13
55 - 59	1,799	1,728	71	3.9	36	16	30	18
60 - 64	1,234	1,160	74	6.0	25	17	33	23
65 - 69	890	794	96	10.8	41	29	35	28
70 - 74	607	532	75	12.4	37	24	26	19
75 - 79	410	312	98	23.9	50	32	42	25
80 - 84	230	180	50	21.7	31	22	23	12
85 - 89	91	61	30	33.0	15	21	15	10
90 +	34	21	13	38.2	6	5	6	4

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	52,962	51,772	1,190	2.2	525	346	530	453
0 - 4	4,891	4,852	39	0.8	4	10	31	25
5 - 9	5,106	5,075	31	0.6	6	7	16	22
10 - 14	5,148	5,107	41	0.8	6	6	17	22
15 - 19	4,703	4,667	36	0.8	6	7	13	23
20 - 24	4,465	4,434	31	0.7	5	4	18	11
25 - 29	4,810	4,783	27	0.6	5	8	10	12
30 - 34	4,397	4,357	40	0.9	6	18	11	17
35 - 39	3,893	3,861	32	0.8	5	8	12	14
40 - 44	3,385	3,352	33	1.0	13	10	10	11
45 - 49	3,040	3,004	36	1.2	17	7	11	10
50 - 54	2,531	2,467	64	2.5	24	16	19	20
55 - 59	2,034	1,978	56	2.8	28	16	19	9
60 - 64	1,492	1,399	93	6.2	43	15	29	22
65 - 69	1,017	908	109	10.7	59	30	41	31
70 - 74	793	660	133	16.8	71	36	60	46
75 - 79	632	481	151	23.9	92	44	64	48
80 - 84	356	229	127	35.7	70	47	74	49
85 - 89	167	102	65	38.9	38	33	39	33
90 +	102	56	46	45.1	27	24	36	28

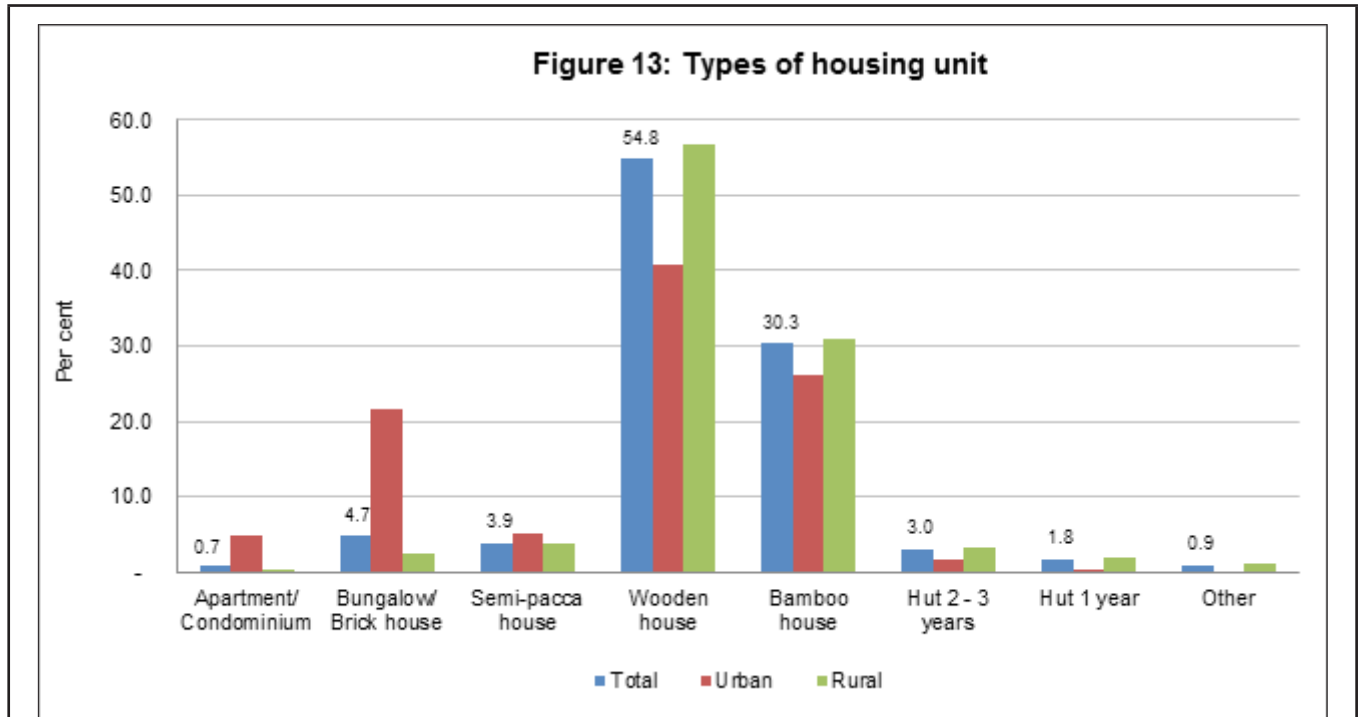
- Two in every 100 persons in Kyunhla Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

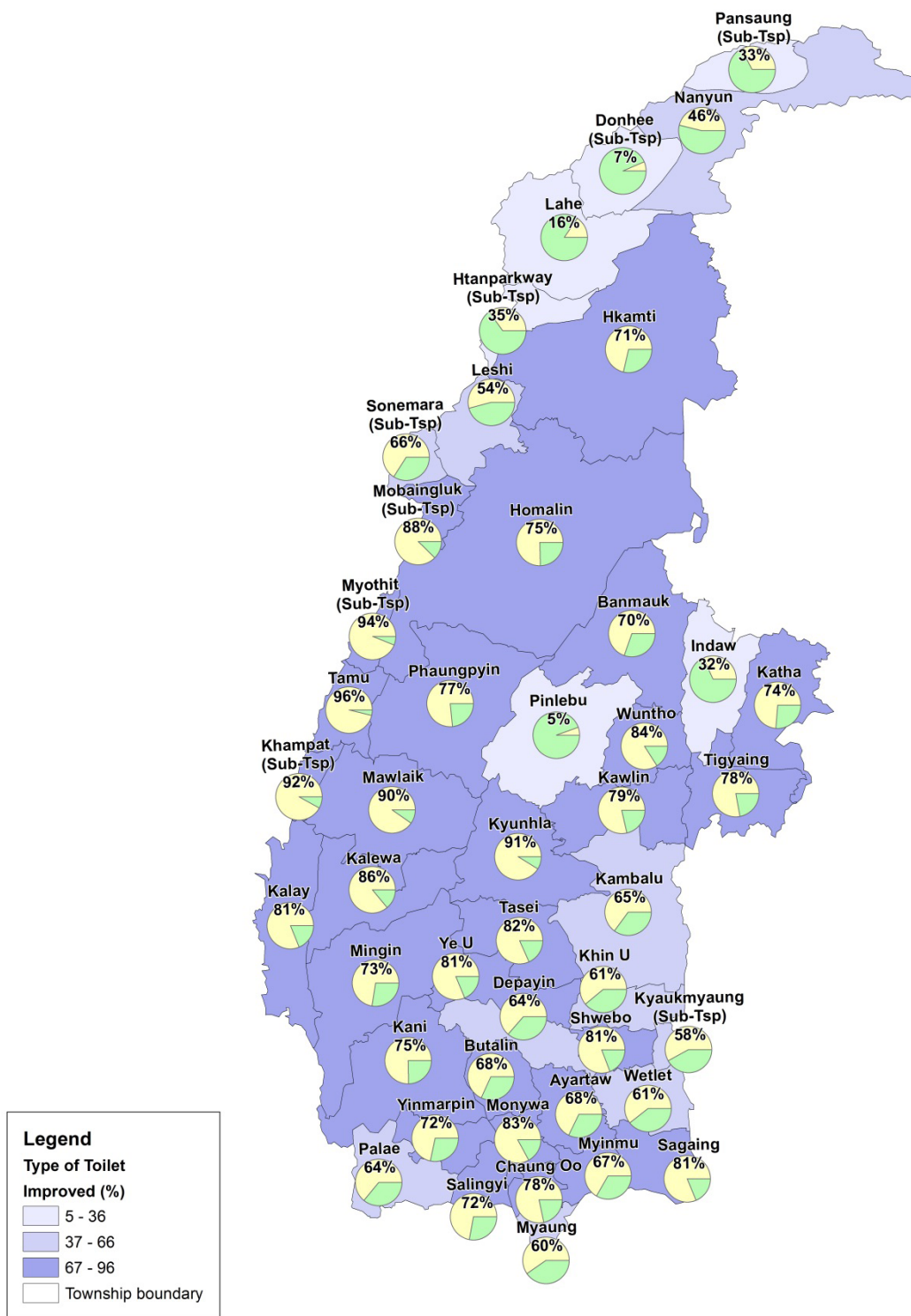
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	20,863	0.7	4.7	3.9	54.8	30.3	3.0	1.8	0.9
Urban	2,499	4.8	21.5	5.2	40.8	26.1	1.5	0.1	-
Rural	18,364	0.1	2.4	3.7	56.7	30.8	3.2	2.0	1.0



- The majority of the households in Kynhla Township are living in wooden houses (54.8%) followed by households in bamboo houses (30.3%).
- Some 40.8 per cent of urban households and 56.7 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Shwebo District	: 71.2%
Kyunhla Township	: 91.2%

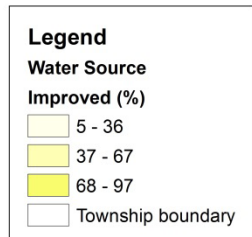
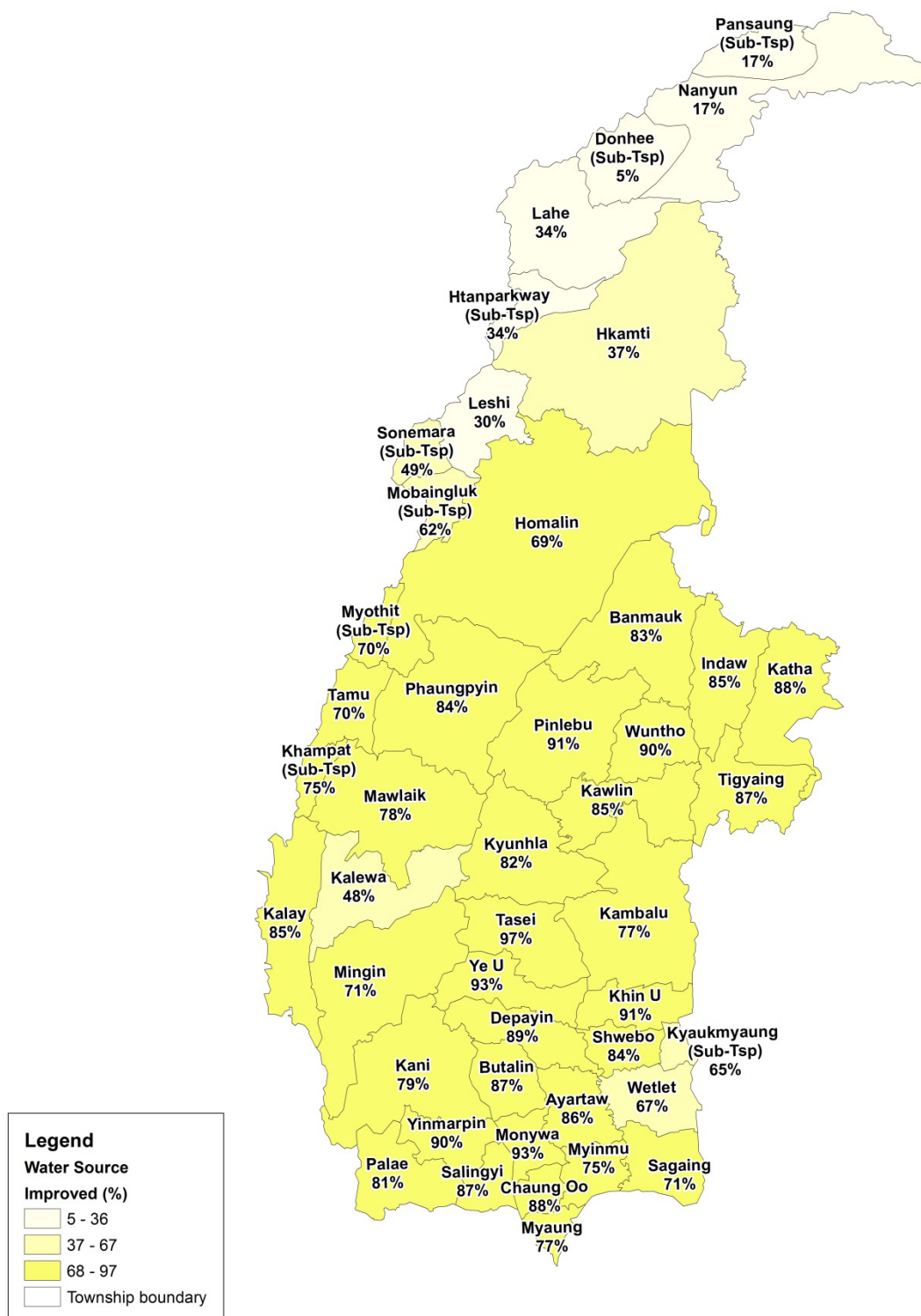
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	1.2	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		90.9	97.6	90.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>91.2</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>90.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.6	0.3	1.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.2	0.1	0.2
Other		0.7	-	0.8
None		6.3	0.8	7.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,863	2,499	18,364

- Some 91.2 per cent of the households in Kyunhla Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (90.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to (67-96) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 6.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kyunhla Township, 7.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Shwebo District	: 82.8%
Kyunhla Township	: 81.6%

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

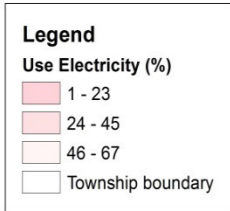
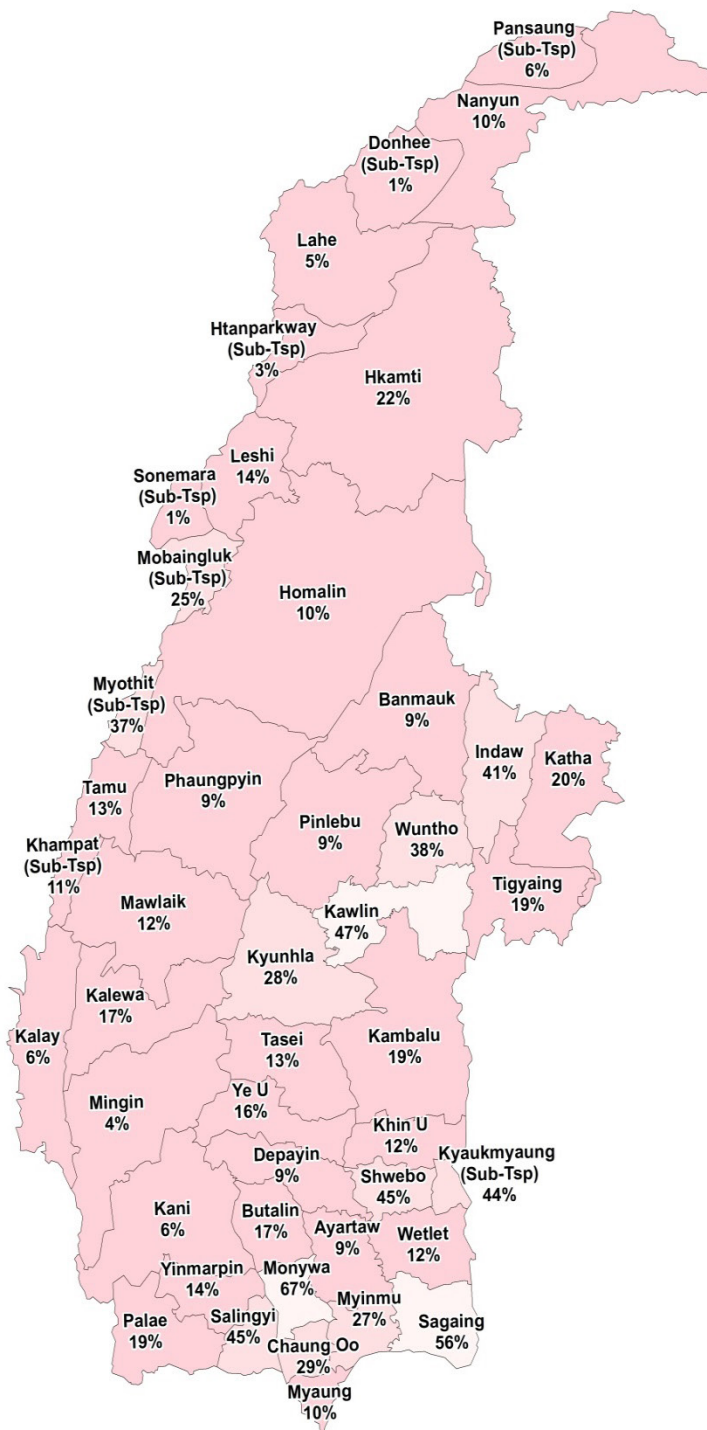
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.9	0.2	2.2
Tube well, borehole		48.4	85.3	43.4
Protected well/ Spring		29.5	1.9	33.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.8	12.0	0.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>81.6</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>79.2</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		4.6	0.3	5.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake		4.6	*	5.2
River/stream/ canal		7.1	0.1	8.1
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.1	*	0.1
Other		2.0	0.2	2.3
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>18.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>20.8</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,863	2,499	18,364

- In Kyunhla Township, 81.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to (68-97) per cent group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 48.4 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 29.5 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 18.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 20.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Shwebo District	: 20.7%
Kyunhla Township	: 27.6%

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

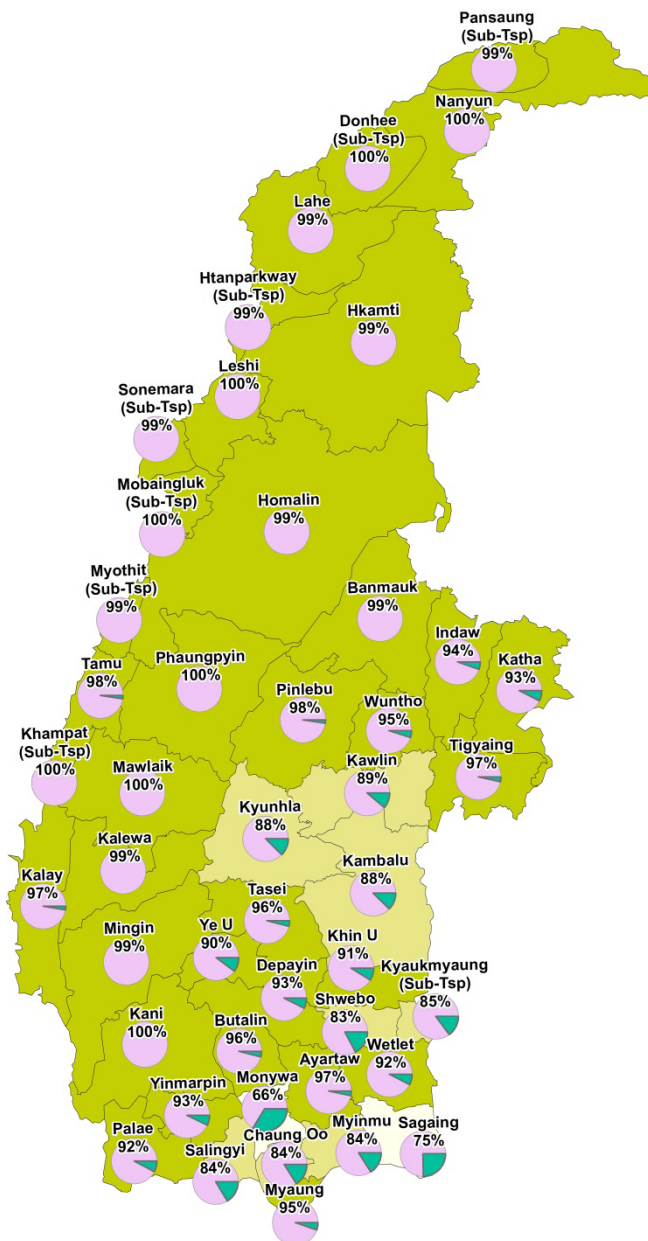
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		27.6	94.2	18.5
Kerosene		0.3	*	0.4
Candle		27.4	3.2	30.7
Battery		9.8	1.9	10.9
Generator (private)		25.9	0.1	29.5
Water mill (private)		*	-	*
Solar system/energy		8.1	0.6	9.2
Other		0.8	-	0.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,863	2,499	18,364

- In Kyunhla Township, 27.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (24-45) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 30.7 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Legend
 Fuel for Cooking
 Wood and charcoal (%)
 66 - 78
 79 - 89
 90 - 100
 Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Shwebo District	: 89.5%
Kyunhla Township	: 87.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.9	56.0	5.9
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		*	-	0.1
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		84.2	37.7	90.6
Charcoal		3.5	6.2	3.1
Coal		0.2	0.1	0.2
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	20,863	2,499	18,364

- In Kyunhla Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 84.2 per cent using firewood and 3.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 11.9 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 90.6 per cent using firewood and 3.1 per cent using charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

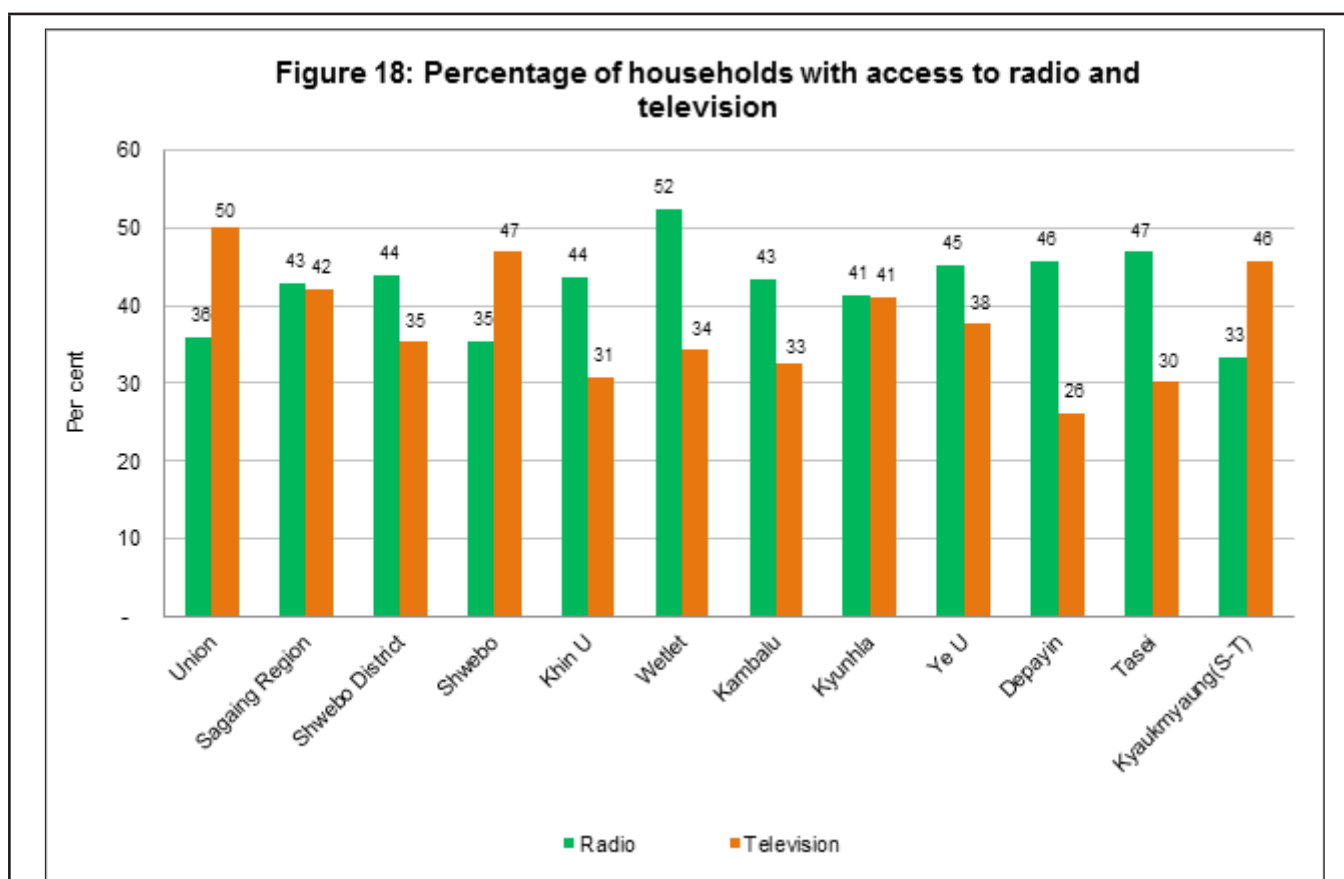
Communication and related amenities

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	20,863	41.4	41.1	5.7	16.2	0.9	2.4	33.4	0.1
Urban	2,499	29.3	79.2	13.8	56.5	5.2	15.6	12.0	0.7
Rural	18,364	43.0	35.9	4.6	10.7	0.3	0.6	36.3	*

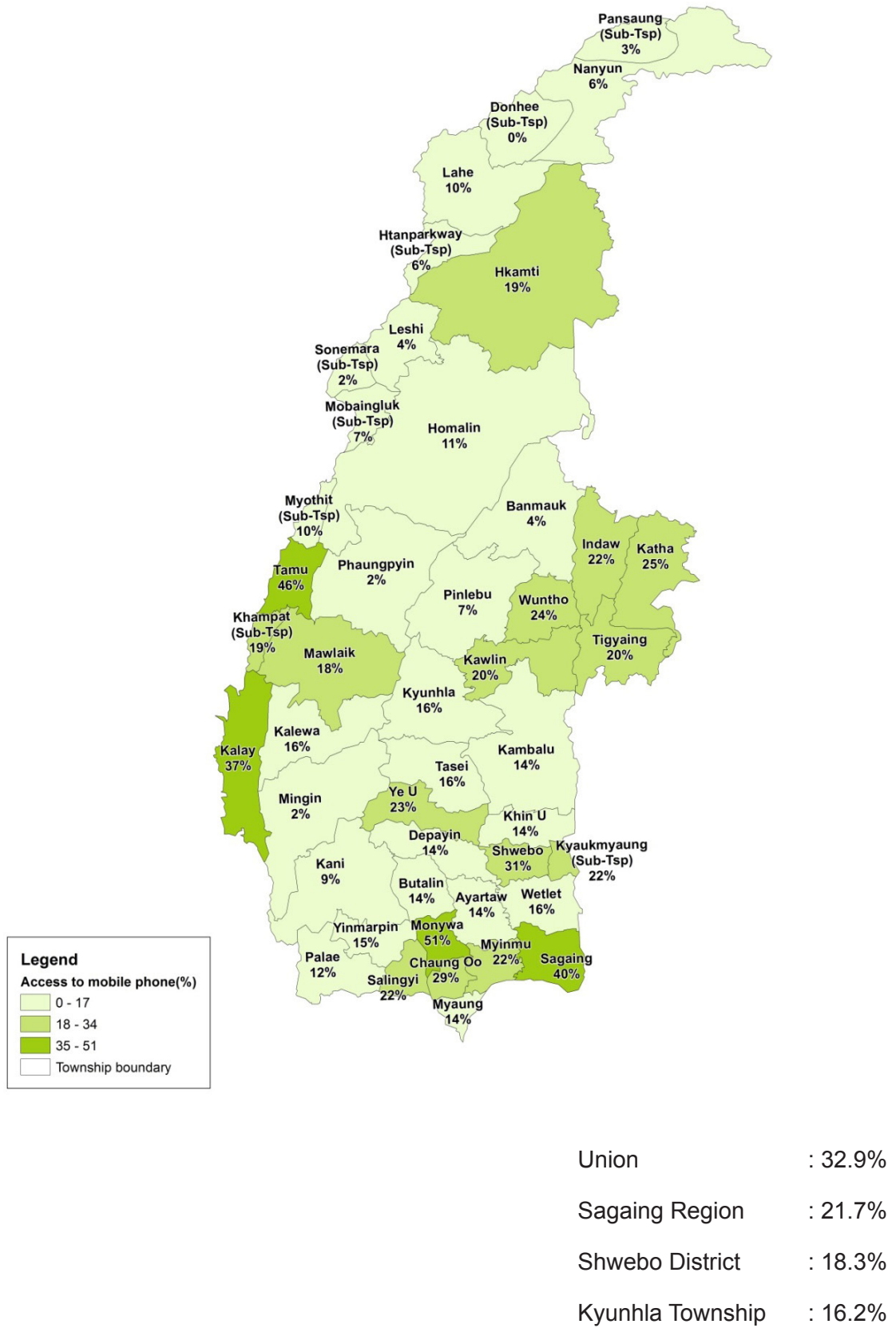
- Some 41.4 per cent of the households in Kyunhla Township have radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 79.2 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 43.0 per cent reported having a radio and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Kyunhla Township, 41.1 per cent of the households have television and about half of the households (41.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 16.2 per cent of the households in Kyunhla Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to (0-17) per cent group.

Transportation items

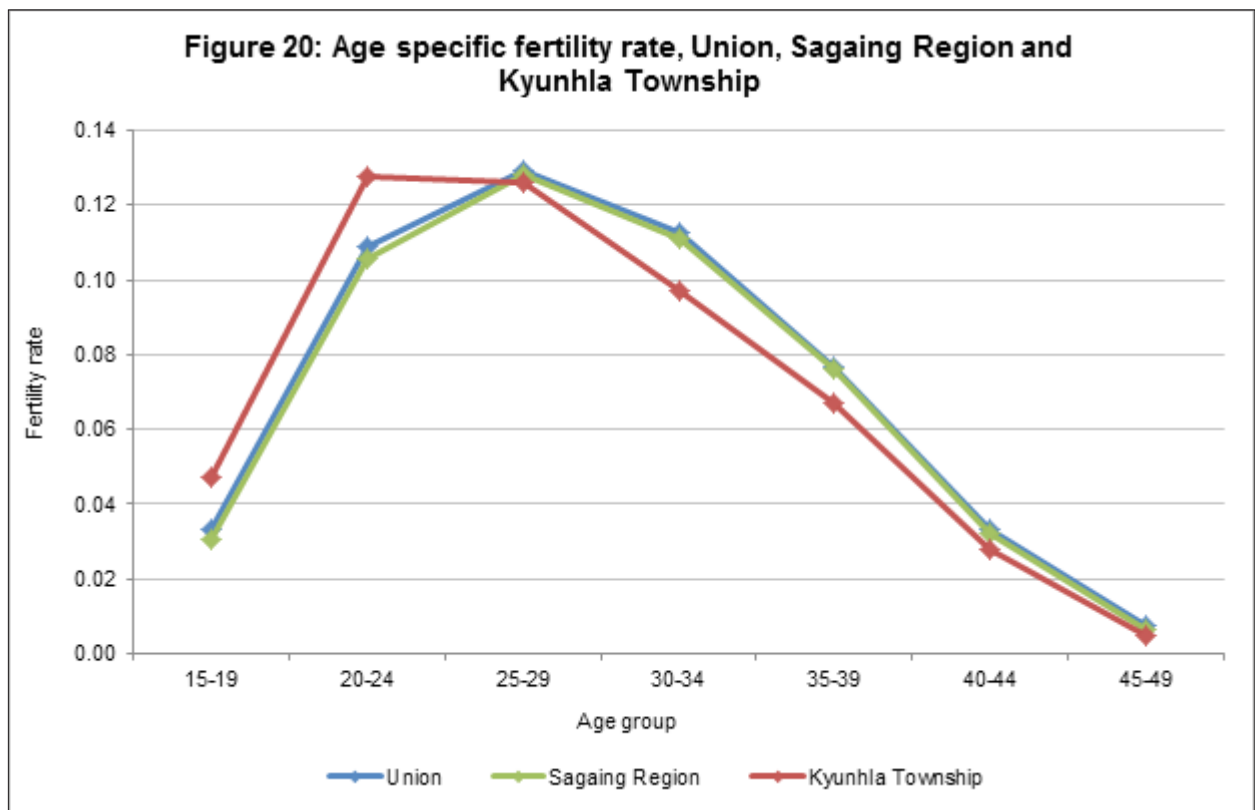
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Shwebo District	311,477	3,970	172,171	120,346	5,440	2,069	1,610	141,834
Urban	36,008	1,861	24,923	21,932	846	120	149	3,331
Rural	275,469	2,109	147,248	98,414	4,594	1,949	1,461	138,503
Kyunhla Township	20,863	274	12,897	4,615	161	790	282	12,127
Urban	2,499	135	1,913	1,380	35	4	13	549
Rural	18,364	139	10,984	3,235	126	786	269	11,578

- In Kyunhla Township, 61.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 58.1 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport while it was cart (bullock) in rural areas.

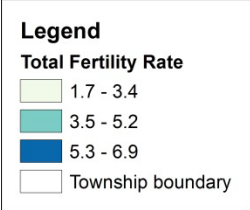
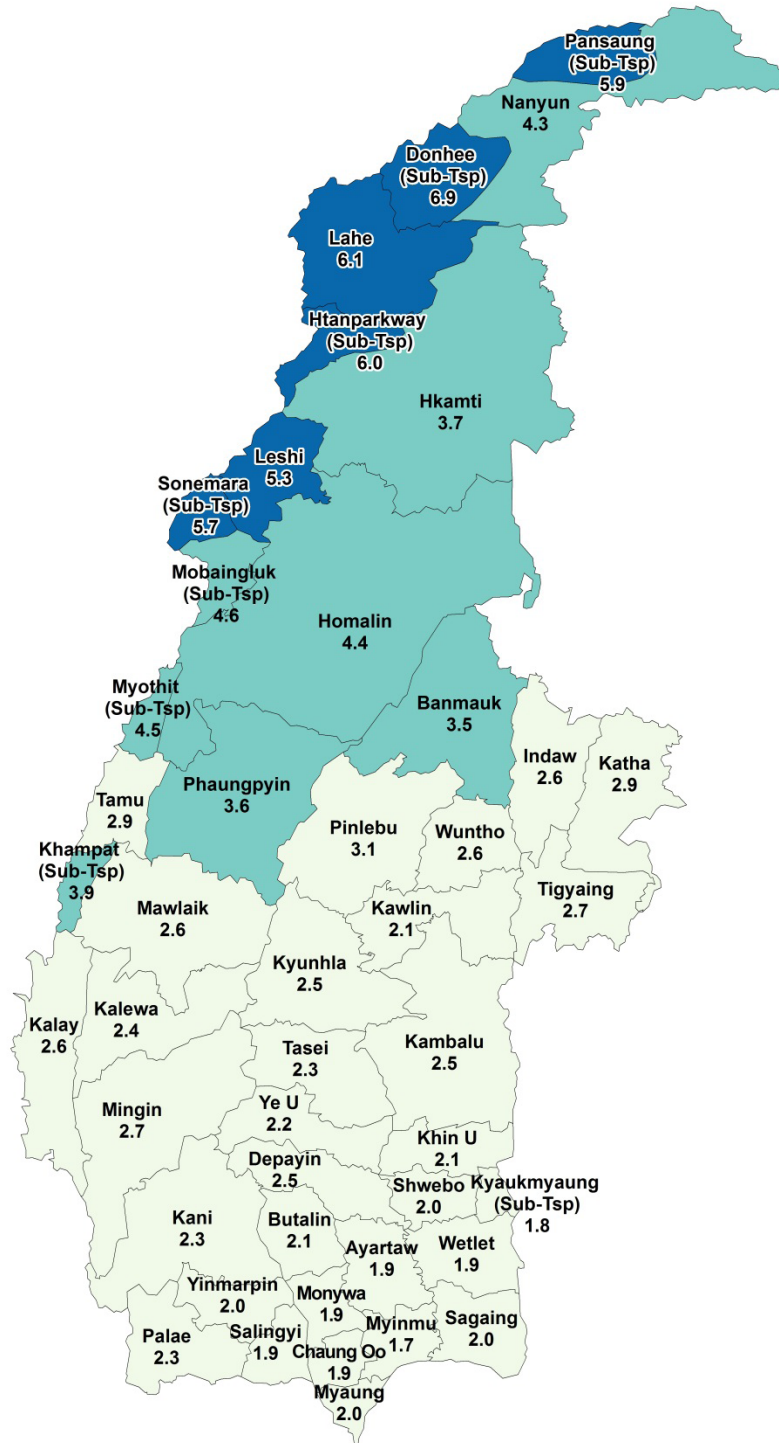
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

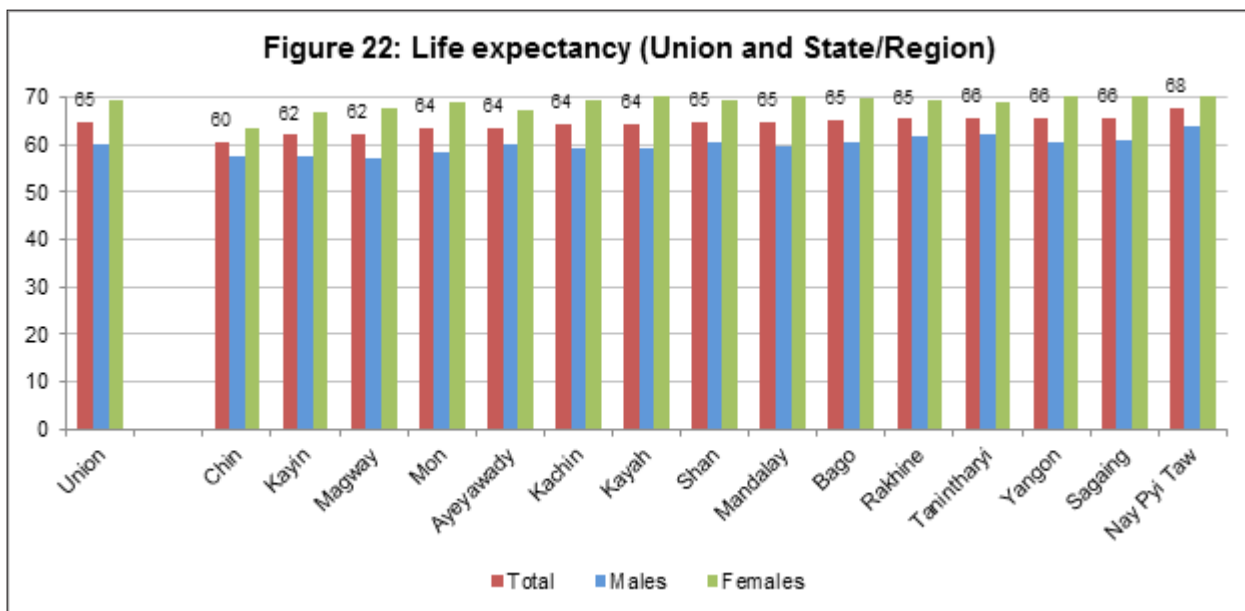


- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman and is equal to the total fertility rate at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

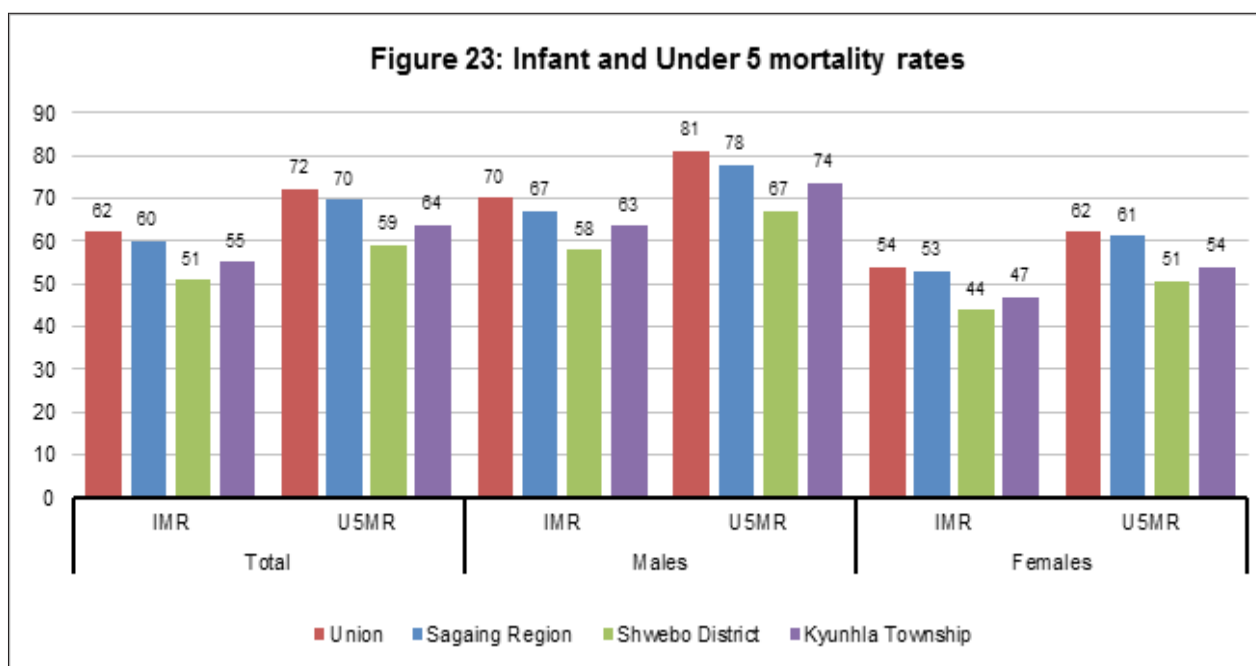


Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Shwebo District	: 2.2
Kyunhla Township	: 2.5



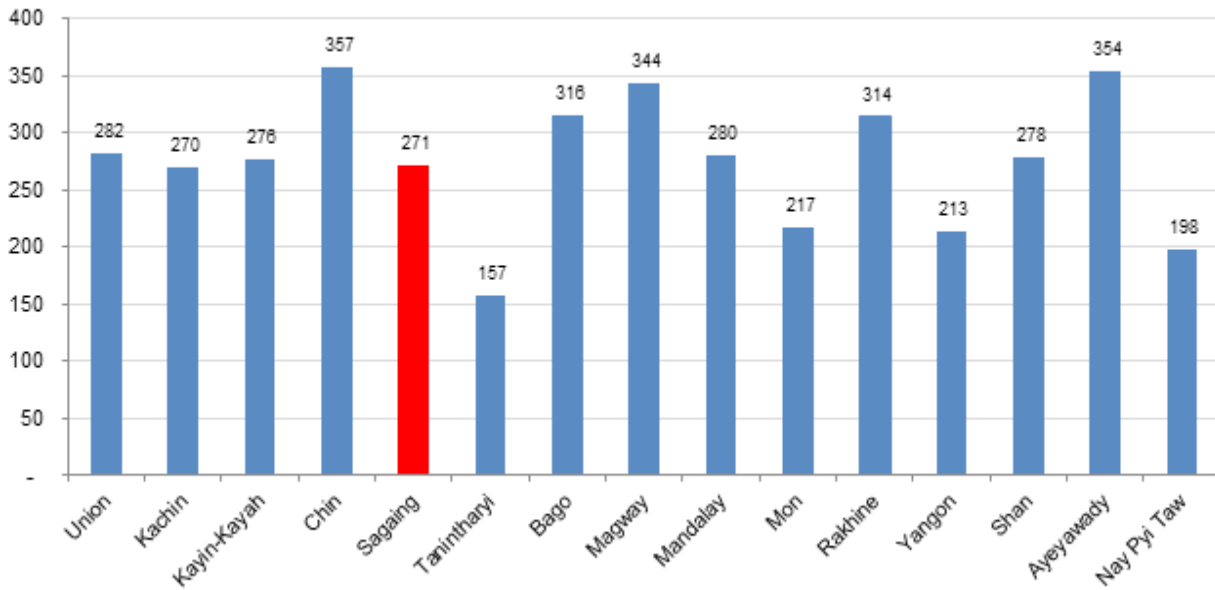
- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Shwebo District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Shwebo District is 51 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 59 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyunhla Township are lower than that of Sagaing Region and higher than that of the Shwebo District. The Infant mortality in Kyunhla Township is 55 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 64 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Sagaing Region 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.

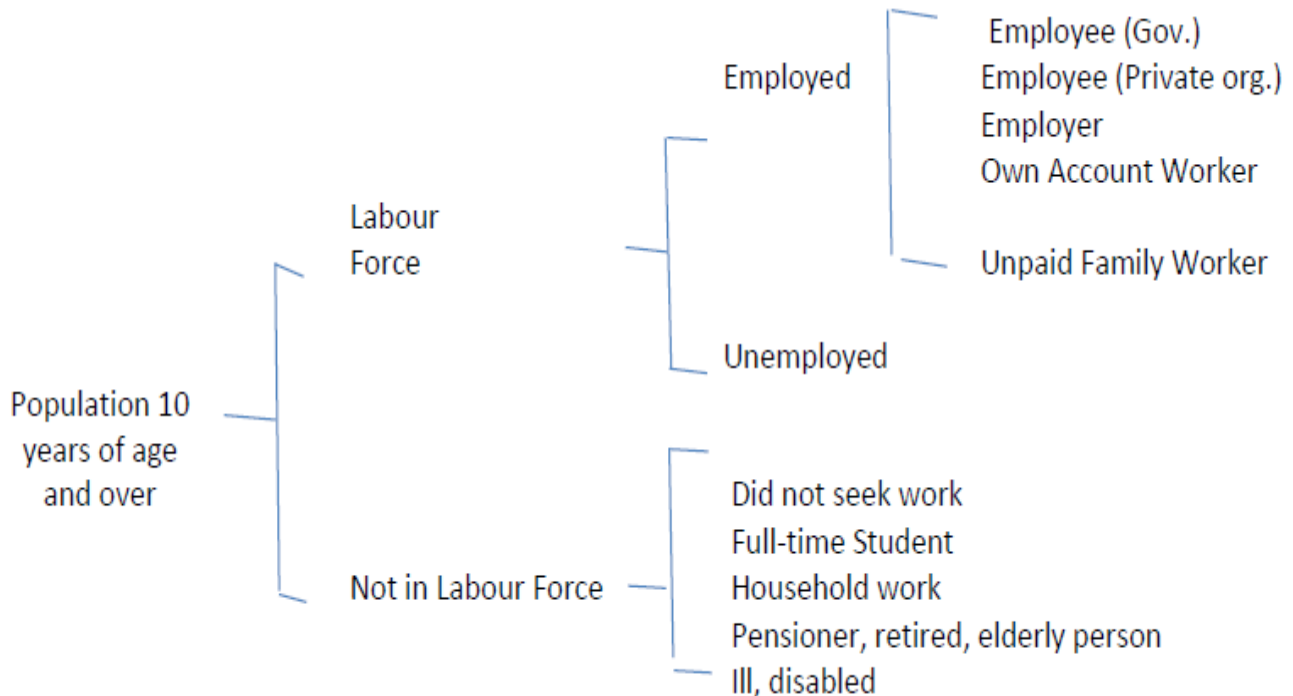
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

