



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

CHIN STATE, FALAM DISTRICT

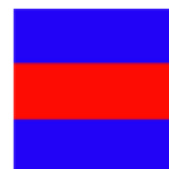
Cikha Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Chin State, Falam District

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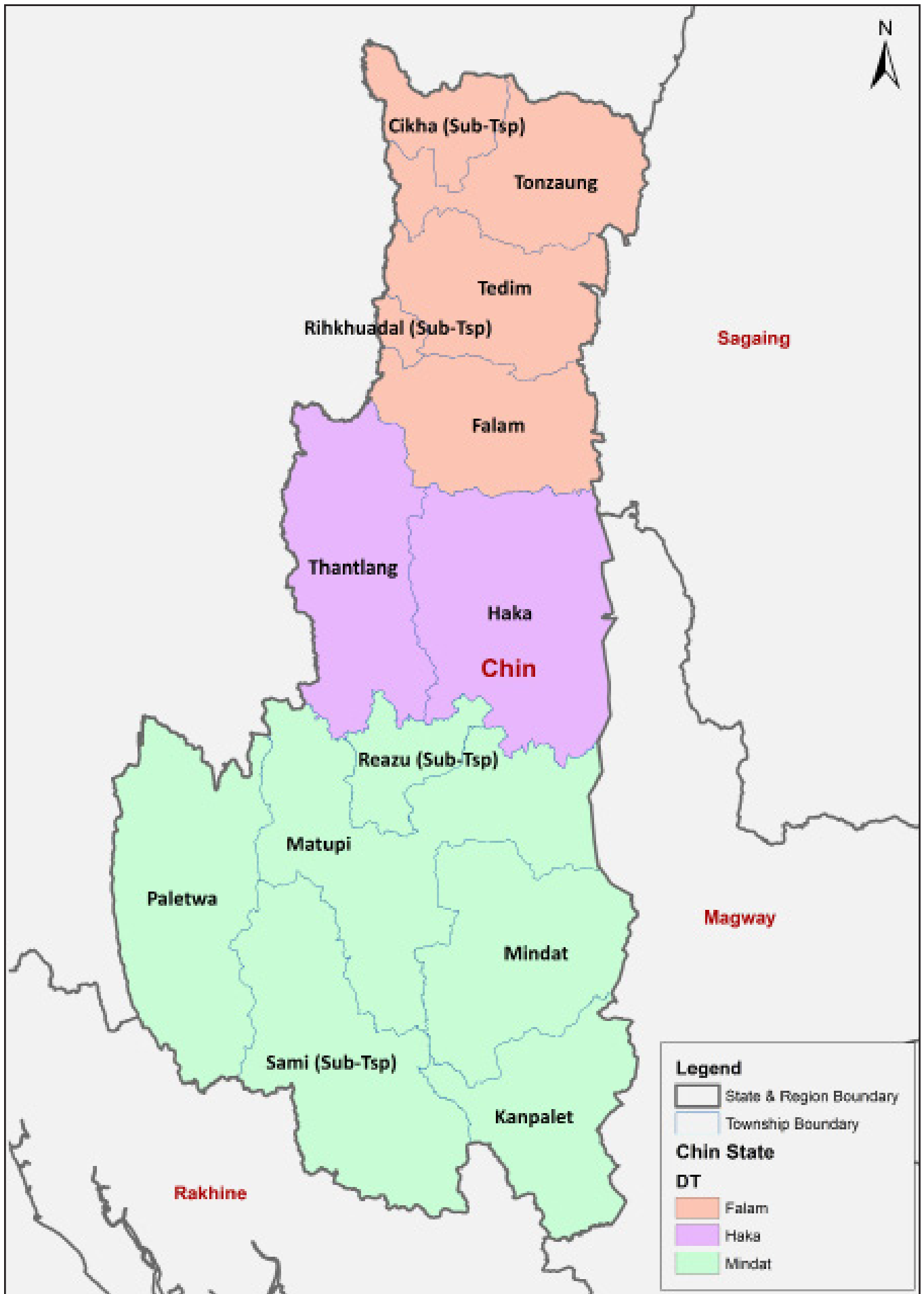
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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Figure 1 : Map of Chin State, showing the townships



Cikha Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	11,156 ²	
Population males	5,585 (50.1%)	
Population females	5,571 (49.9%)	
Percentage of urban population	13.0%	
Area (Km²)	1,011.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	11.0 persons	
Median age	19.8 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	9	
Number of private households	1,530	
Percentage of female headed households	23.6%	
Mean household size	7.3 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	40.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	55.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.6%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	78.8	
Child dependency ratio	72.4	
Old dependency ratio	6.4	
Ageing index	8.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	100	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	87.6%	
Male	95.8%	
Female	79.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	870	7.8
Walking	312	2.8
Seeing	494	4.4
Hearing	362	3.2
Remembering	182	1.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	5,499	68.6	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
National Registration	32	0.4	
Religious	*	<0.1	
Temporary Registration	34	0.4	
Foreign Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Passport	-	-	
None	2,438	30.4	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	80.3%	86.4%	74.1%
Unemployment rate	2.0%	2.3%	1.7%
Employment to population ratio	78.6%	84.4%	72.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	1,421	92.9	
Renter	41	2.7	
Provided free (individually)	27	1.8	
Government quarters	37	2.4	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.0%		14.8%
Bamboo	43.5%	4.2%	0.3%
Earth	0.3%	0.7%	
Wood	52.2%	93.0%	0.6%
Corrugated sheet	0.6%		81.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	1.4%	1.2%	0.1%
Other	0.9%	0.9%	2.5%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	-	-	
LPG	*	0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.4	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	1,501	98.1	
Charcoal	*	0.6	
Coal	*	0.7	
Other	-	-	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	209	13.7
Kerosene	318	20.8
Candle	35	2.3
Battery	160	10.5
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	40	2.6
Solar system/energy	688	45.0
Other	80	5.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,136	74.2
Tube well, borehole	*	0.2
Protected well/spring	153	10.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,293</i>	<i>84.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	170	11.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.4
River/stream/canal	56	3.7
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.3
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>15.5</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,043	68.2
Tube well, borehole	*	0.3
Protected well/spring	157	10.3
Unprotected well/spring	172	11.2
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.3
River/stream/canal	145	9.5
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.3
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	36	2.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,233	80.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>1,269</i>	<i>82.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	81	5.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.8
Other	*	0.5
None	161	10.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	150	9.8
Television	227	14.8
Landline phone	26	1.7
Mobile phone	*	1.2
Computer	*	0.7
Internet at home	-	-
Households with none of the items	1,194	78.0
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.5
Motorcycle/Moped	409	26.7
Bicycle	40	2.6
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	-	-

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	11,156 *		
Males	5,585		
Females	5,571		
Sex ratio	100 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	13.0 %		
Area (Km ²)	1,011.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	11.0 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	9		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	11,106	1,400	9,706
Number of conventional households	1,530	215	1,315
Mean household size	7.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Cikha Sub-Township, female and male have equal ratio with 100 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (13.0%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Cikha Sub-Township is 11 persons per square kilometre. • There are 7.3 persons living in each household in Cikha Sub-Township. This is 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;
Cikha Sub-Township (Falam District, Chin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	1,530	11,156	5,585	5,571
	Ward	215	1,450	732	718
1	No(1)(W)	118	783	403	380
2	No(2)(W)	97	667	329	338
	Village Tract	1,315	9,706	4,853	4,853
1	Kansau(VT)	175	1,301	680	621
2	Haipi(VT)	19	166	82	84
3	Suangzang(VT)	118	747	361	386
4	Khuabem(VT)	61	414	193	221
5	Tuimui(VT)	234	1,803	885	918
6	Tuimang(VT)	252	1,681	847	834
7	Haicin(VT)	345	2,457	1,226	1,231
8	Pangmual(VT)	42	346	171	175
9	Tongciin(VT)	69	791	408	383

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

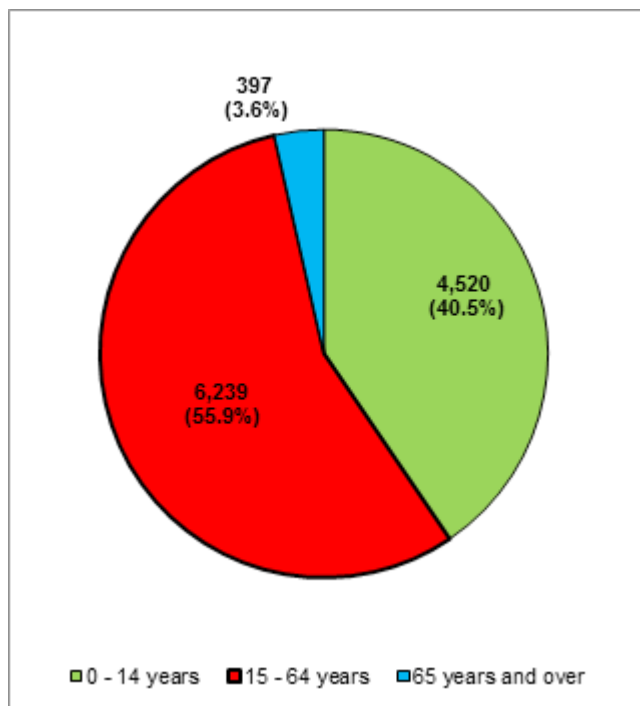
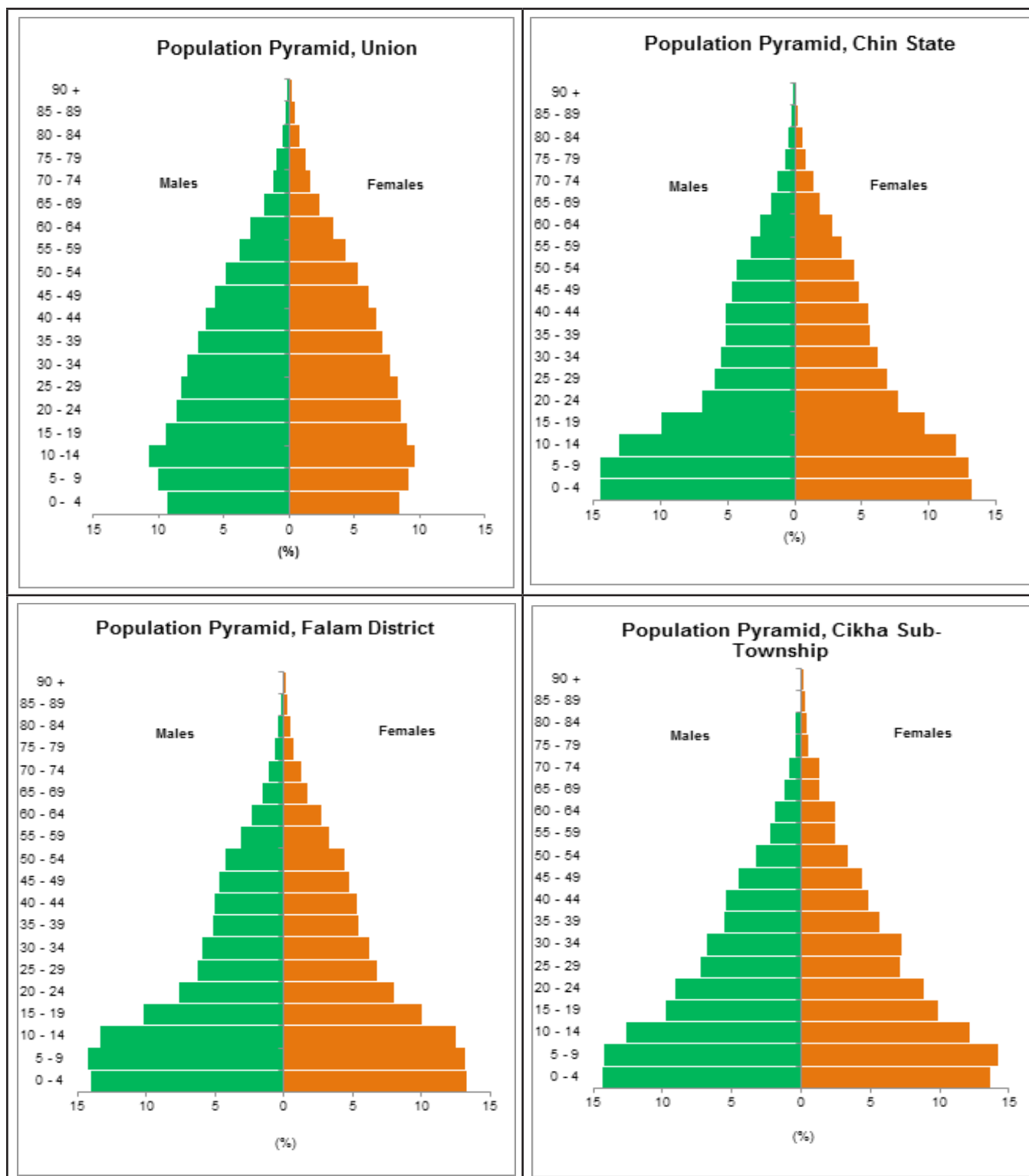


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Cikha Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	11,156	5,585	5,571
0 - 4	1,556	797	759
5 - 9	1,585	796	789
10 - 14	1,379	702	677
15 - 19	1,092	542	550
20 - 24	1,000	510	490
25 - 29	804	408	396
30 - 34	784	378	406
35 - 39	621	309	312
40 - 44	575	305	270
45 - 49	492	250	242
50 - 54	372	183	189
55 - 59	260	126	134
60 - 64	239	105	134
65 - 69	144	69	75
70 - 74	125	51	74
75 - 79	56	25	31
80 - 84	45	21	24
85 - 89	19	5	14
90 +	8	3	5

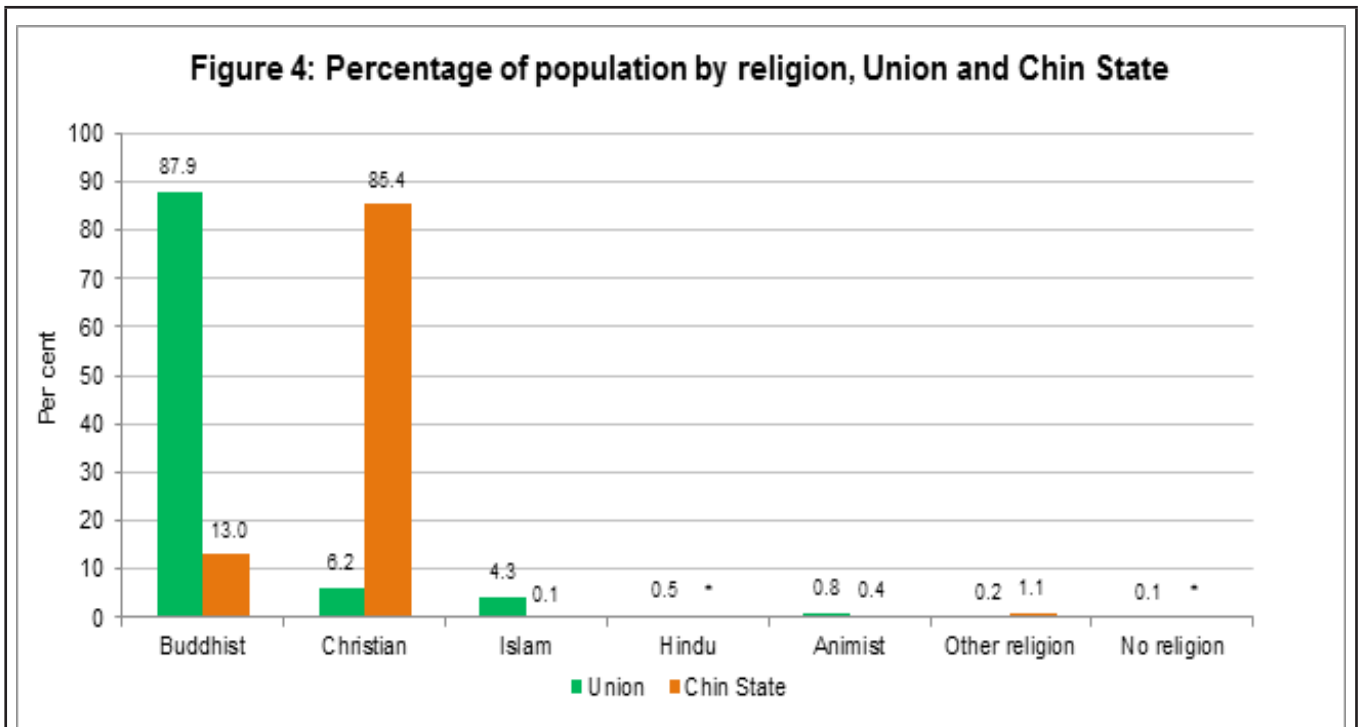
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Cikha Sub-Township is 55.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are about 12 per cent less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- About 12 per cent less in the proportion of children together with the proportion of elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population only slightly.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Chin State, Falam District and Cikha Sub-Township)



- The birth rate is high in Cikha Sub-Township.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Cikha Sub-Township.
- There are slightly less males than females in all age groups except 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 20-24, 25-29, 40-44 and 45-49 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 Chin State, it is 13.0% Buddhist, 85.4% Christian, 0.1% Islam, 0.4% Animist, 1.1% Other religion and less than 0.1% each for Hindu 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	303	140	163	107	51	56
6	359	185	174	255	130	125
7	296	139	157	252	123	129
8	323	161	162	293	150	143
9	303	171	132	277	155	122
10	286	146	140	251	129	122
11	280	147	133	250	137	113
12	263	135	128	220	116	104
13	305	164	141	252	138	114
14	243	110	133	181	85	96
15	221	103	118	135	61	74
16	237	120	117	114	59	55
17	218	104	114	67	28	39
18	238	118	120	56	32	24
19	174	94	80	30	16	14
20	256	122	134	22	14	8
21	172	84	88	9	4	5
22	181	79	102	8	5	3
23	208	118	90	10	8	2
24	176	102	74	2	2	-
25	203	97	106	5	2	3
26	143	77	66	1	1	-
27	118	63	55	2	1	1
28	174	84	90	2	1	1
29	156	79	77	-	-	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Chin State and Cikha Sub-Township

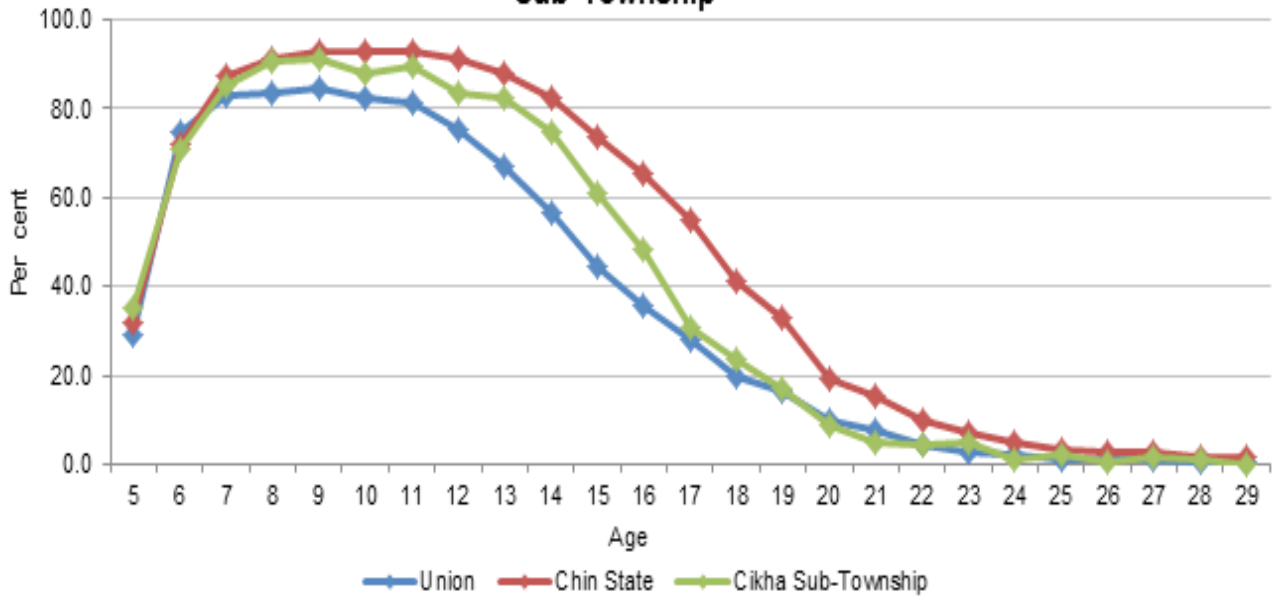
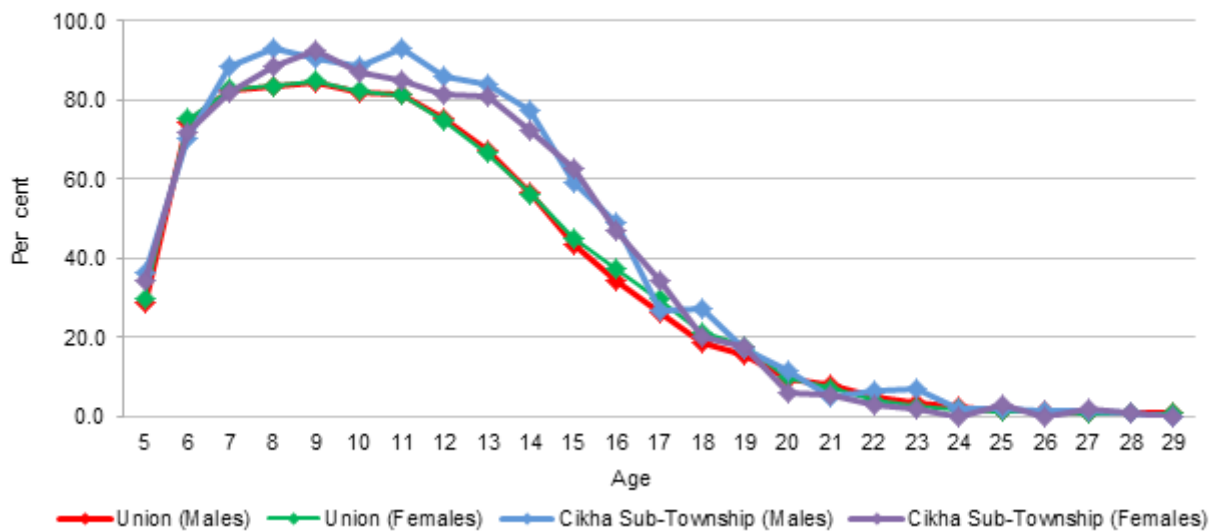
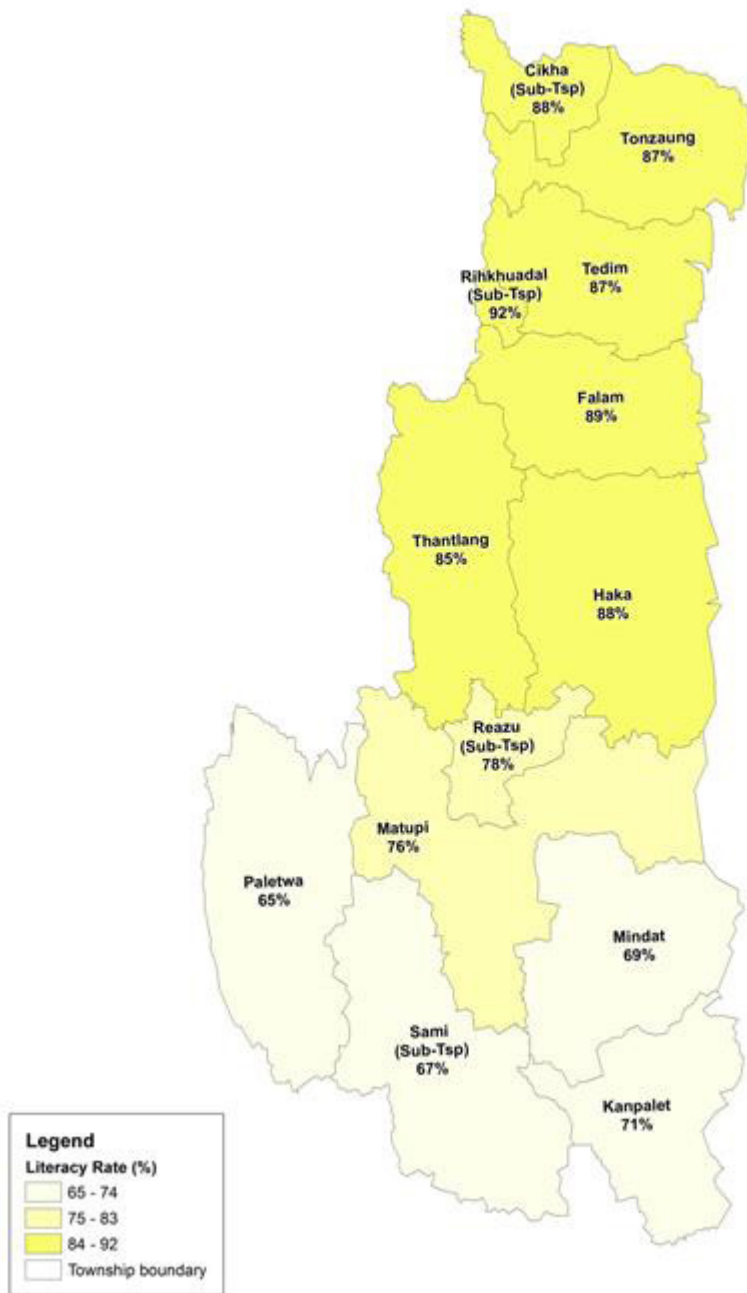


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Cikha Sub-Township



- School attendance in Cikha Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Cikha Sub-Township is higher at ages 8 to 17 years.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Chin State	: 79.4%
Falam District	: 87.4%
Cikha Sub-Township	: 87.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	2,081	96.9
Males	1,044	98.4
Females	1,037	95.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Cikha Sub-Township is 87.6 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Chin State (79.4%) but lower than that of Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 79.5 per cent and for the males it is 95.8 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.9 per cent with 95.5 per cent for females and 98.4 per cent for males.

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

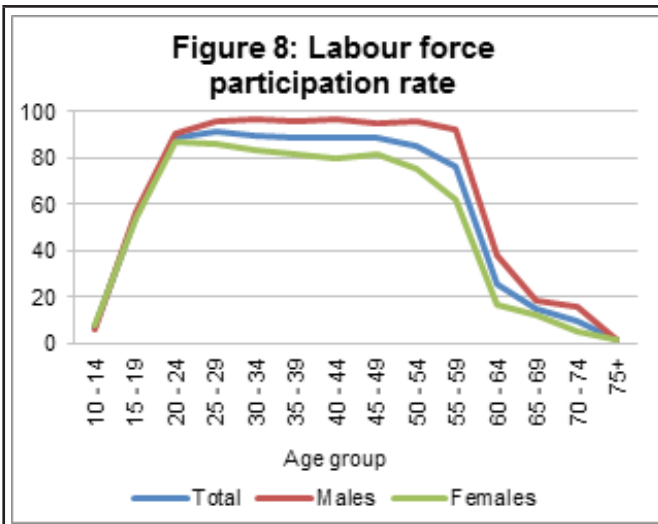
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	4,544	748	16.5	1,074	846	861	760	30	185	33	5	2
Urban	634	100	15.8	104	76	121	133	9	81	9	-	1
Rural	3,910	648	16.6	970	770	740	627	21	104	24	5	1
Males	2,238	112	5.0	452	471	566	471	14	116	32	3	1
Females	2,306	636	27.6	622	375	295	289	16	69	1	2	1

- Some 16.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 16.6 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 5.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 27.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 18.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.1 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	6.5	5.7	7.4	1.1	2.5	-
15 - 19	55.3	56.8	53.8	3.6	3.9	3.4
20 - 24	88.8	90.8	86.7	3.7	4.5	2.8
25 - 29	91.2	96.3	85.9	2.6	3.3	1.8
30 - 34	90.1	96.8	83.7	1.3	1.1	1.5
35 - 39	88.7	95.8	81.7	0.7	1.4	-
40 - 44	88.9	97.0	79.6	0.8	1.0	0.5
45 - 49	88.4	95.2	81.4	1.4	1.7	1.0
50 - 54	85.5	96.2	75.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
55 - 59	76.5	92.1	61.9	1.0	-	2.4
60 - 64	25.9	38.1	16.4	-	-	-
65 - 69	15.3	18.8	12.0	-	-	-
70 - 74	9.6	15.7	5.4	-	-	-
75 +	1.6	1.9	1.4	-	-	-
15 - 24	71.3	73.3	69.3	3.7	4.3	3.1
15 - 64	80.3	86.4	74.1	2.0	2.3	1.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Cikha Sub-Township is 80.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 74.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.4 per cent.
- In Cikha Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 6.5 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Cikha Sub-Township is 2.0 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.3%) and for females (1.7%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.1 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	2,882	1.0	61.7	13.6	18.6	3.0	2.1
Males	1,238	1.2	73.9	1.5	17.8	3.0	2.7
Females	1,644	0.8	52.4	22.8	19.3	3.0	1.6

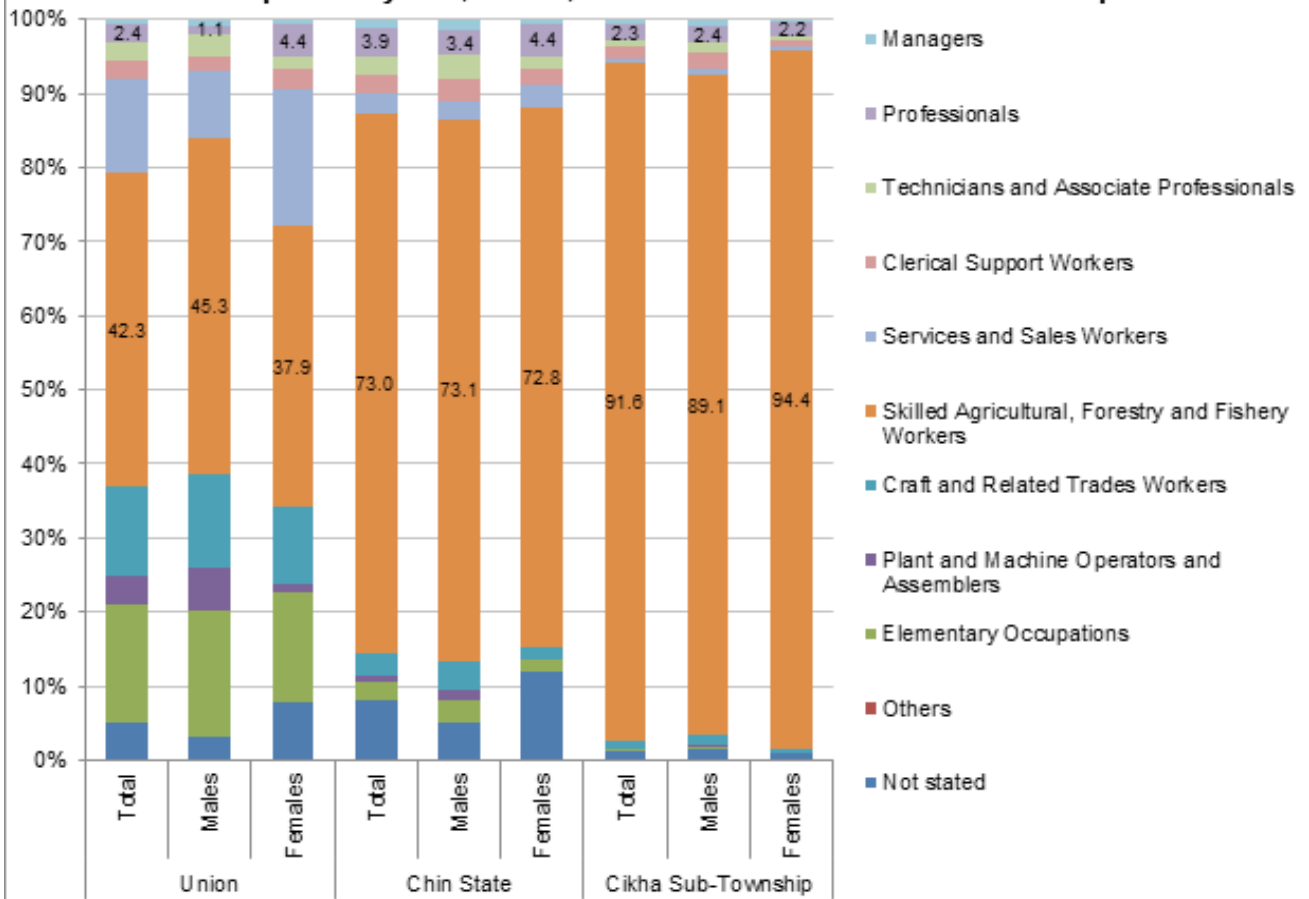
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 73.9 per cent of males and 52.4 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,869	2,599	2,270	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	26	21	5	0.5	0.8	0.2
Professionals	112	63	49	2.3	2.4	2.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	44	33	11	0.9	1.3	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	75	60	15	1.5	2.3	0.7
Services and Sales Workers	31	17	14	0.6	0.7	0.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	4,460	2,317	2,143	91.6	89.1	94.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	44	33	11	0.9	1.3	0.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7	7	-	0.1	0.3	-
Elementary Occupations	11	10	1	0.2	0.4	*
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	59	38	21	1.2	1.5	0.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



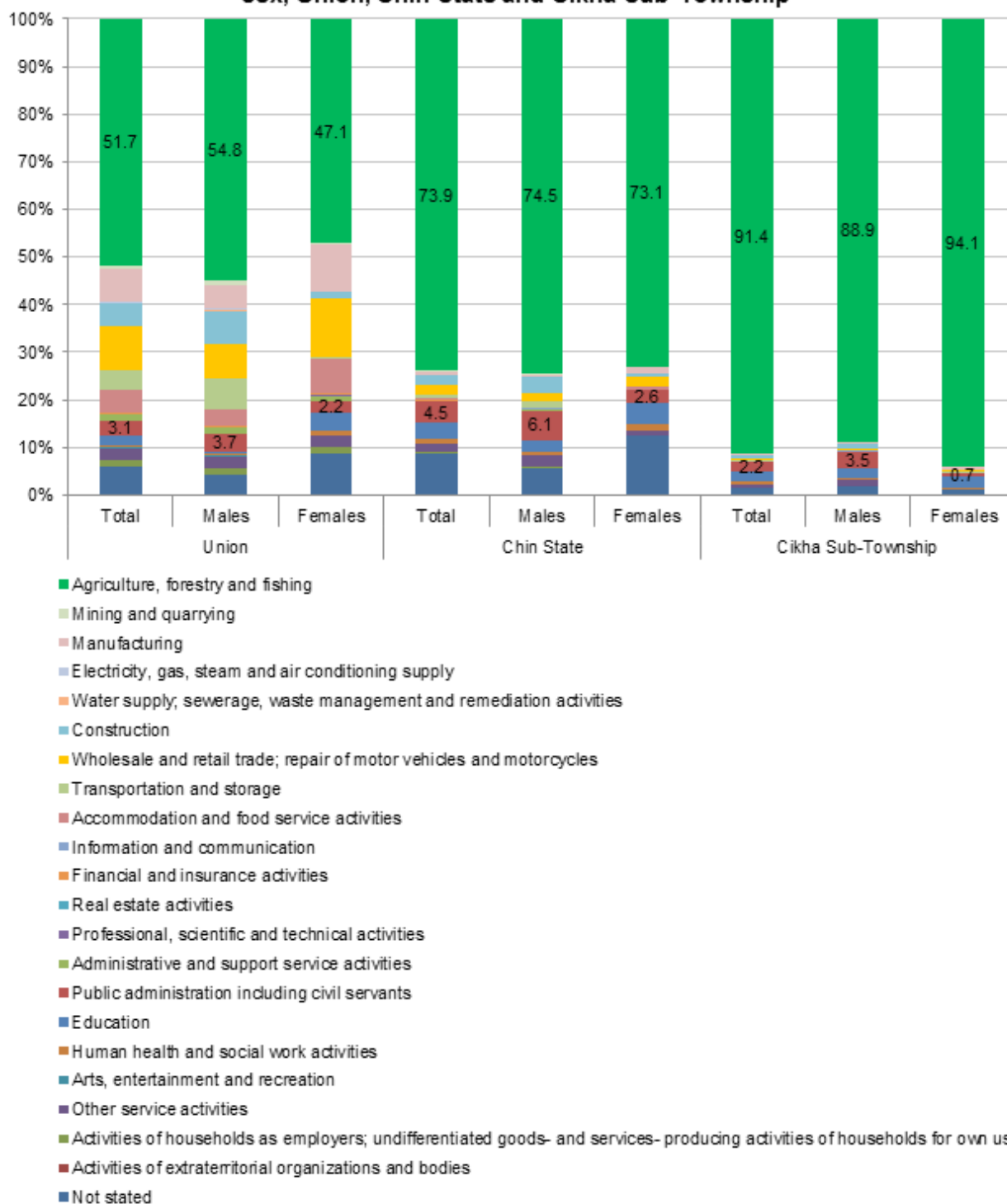
- In Cikha Sub-Township, 91.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by professionals at 2.3 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 89.1 per cent of males and 94.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Chin State, 73.0 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 3.9 per cent are professionals.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,869	2,599	2,270	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,448	2,311	2,137	91.4	88.9	94.1
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	15	5	10	0.3	0.2	0.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	3	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	26	22	4	0.5	0.8	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20	10	10	0.4	0.4	0.4
Transportation and storage	8	7	1	0.2	0.3	*
Accommodation and food service activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Information and communication	6	4	2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	106	90	16	2.2	3.5	0.7
Education	102	51	51	2.1	2.0	2.2
Human health and social work activities	22	11	11	0.5	0.4	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	42	39	3	0.9	1.5	0.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	70	46	24	1.4	1.8	1.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



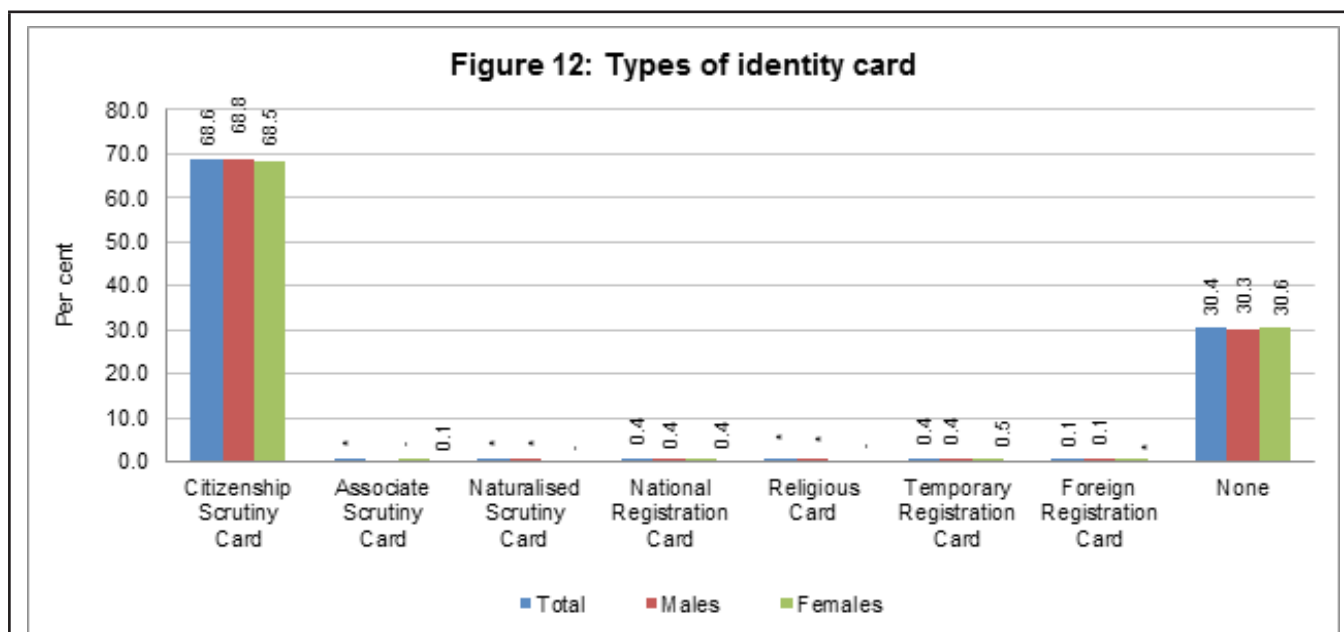
- In Cikha Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 91.4 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 2.2 per cent.
- There are 88.9 per cent of males and 94.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Chin State, there are 73.9 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 4.5 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” 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	5,499	*	*	32	*	34	*	-	2,438
Urban	925	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	123
Rural	4,574	*	*	32	-	34	*	-	2,315
Males	2,745	-	*	17	*	15	*	-	1,208
Females	2,754	*	-	15	-	19	*	-	1,230

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Cikha Sub-Township, 68.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 30.4 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 30.3 per cent of males and 30.6 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	11,156	10,286	870	7.8	494	362	312	182
0 - 4	1,556	1,543	13	0.8	3	5	5	3
5 - 9	1,585	1,555	30	1.9	10	12	5	7
10 - 14	1,379	1,349	30	2.2	8	14	9	3
15 - 19	1,092	1,062	30	2.7	10	12	12	4
20 - 24	1,000	964	36	3.6	6	11	17	10
25 - 29	804	773	31	3.9	10	10	9	12
30 - 34	784	738	46	5.9	21	10	16	11
35 - 39	621	574	47	7.6	20	12	18	13
40 - 44	575	491	84	14.6	2	21	25	14
45 - 49	492	401	91	18.5	60	31	21	13
50 - 54	372	267	105	28.2	73	48	26	15
55 - 59	260	188	72	27.7	52	30	20	8
60 - 64	239	168	71	29.7	57	34	23	14
65 - 69	144	93	51	35.4	33	24	28	14
70 - 74	125	65	60	48.0	41	36	30	16
75 - 79	56	27	29	51.8	20	18	22	11
80 - 84	45	16	29	64.4	16	25	14	8
85 - 89	19	7	12	63.2	8	7	9	5
90 +	8	5	3	37.5	1	2	3	1

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	5,585	5,170	415	7.4	230	174	151	71
0 - 4	797	790	7	0.9	3	3	2	1
5 - 9	796	782	14	1.8	4	6	4	3
10 - 14	702	685	17	2.4	3	8	7	2
15 - 19	542	531	11	2.0	3	3	5	-
20 - 24	510	492	18	3.5	1	8	8	5
25 - 29	408	393	15	3.7	4	4	6	6
30 - 34	378	356	22	5.8	5	6	12	9
35 - 39	309	292	17	5.5	8	3	7	2
40 - 44	305	264	41	13.4	21	7	12	5
45 - 49	250	198	52	20.8	32	23	17	9
50 - 54	183	136	47	25.7	33	22	14	4
55 - 59	126	88	38	30.2	31	16	11	3
60 - 64	105	74	31	29.5	26	13	5	3
65 - 69	69	46	23	33.3	16	12	13	5
70 - 74	51	26	25	49.0	17	15	7	6
75 - 79	25	10	15	60.0	10	9	9	4
80 - 84	21	5	16	76.2	8	13	6	3
85 - 89	5	1	4	80.0	4	1	4	1
90 +	3	1	2	66.7	1	2	2	-

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	5,571	5,116	455	8.2	264	188	161	111
0 - 4	759	753	6	0.8	-	2	3	2
5 - 9	789	773	16	2.0	6	6	1	4
10 - 14	677	664	13	1.9	5	6	2	1
15 - 19	550	531	19	3.5	7	9	7	4
20 - 24	490	472	18	3.7	5	3	9	5
25 - 29	396	380	16	4.0	6	6	3	6
30 - 34	406	382	24	5.9	16	4	4	2
35 - 39	312	282	30	9.6	12	9	11	11
40 - 44	270	227	43	15.9	24	14	13	9
45 - 49	242	203	39	16.1	28	8	4	4
50 - 54	189	131	58	30.7	40	26	12	11
55 - 59	134	100	34	25.4	21	14	9	5
60 - 64	134	94	40	29.9	31	21	18	11
65 - 69	75	47	28	37.3	17	12	15	9
70 - 74	74	39	35	47.3	24	21	23	10
75 - 79	31	17	14	45.2	10	9	13	7
80 - 84	24	11	13	54.2	8	12	8	5
85 - 89	14	6	8	57.1	4	6	5	4
90 +	5	4	1	20.0	-	-	1	1

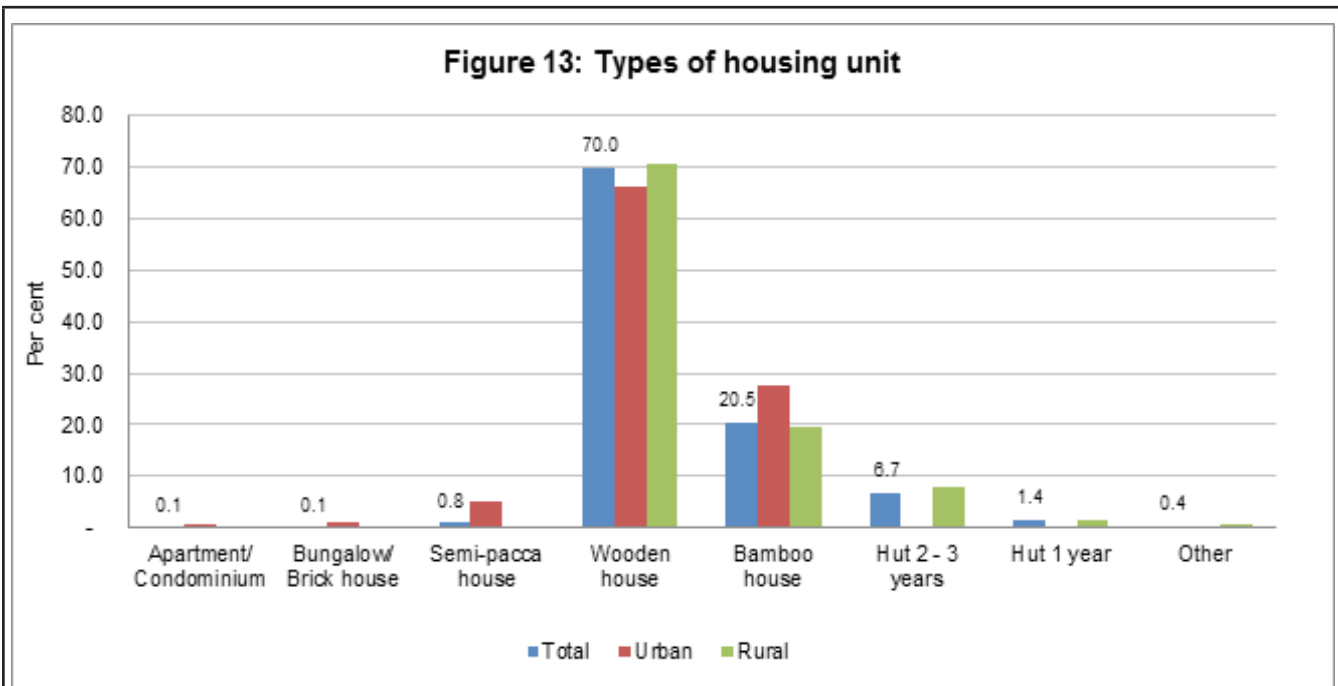
- Eight in every 100 persons in Cikha Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

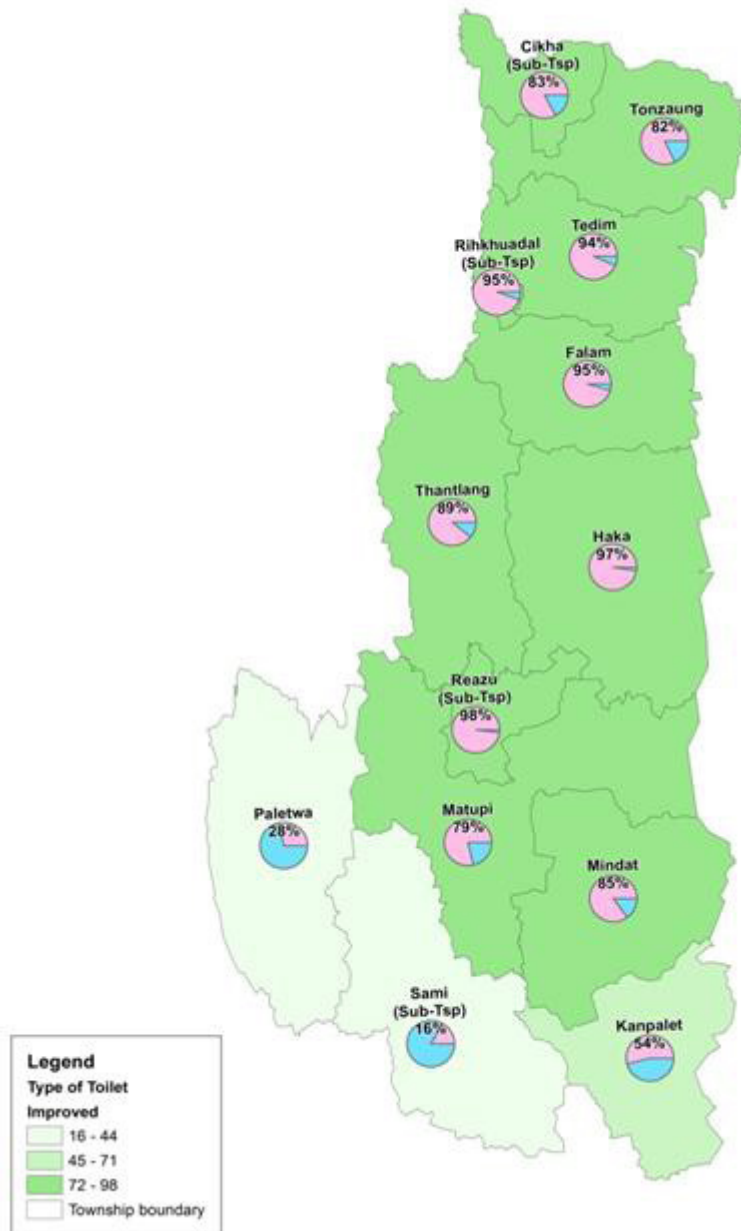
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,530	0.1	0.1	0.8	70.0	20.5	6.7	1.4	0.4
Urban	215	0.5	0.9	5.1	66.0	27.4	-	-	-
Rural	1,315	-	-	0.2	70.6	19.4	7.8	1.6	0.5



- The majority of the households in Cikha Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (70.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (20.5%).
- Some 66.0 per cent of urban households and 70.6 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%
Chin State	: 74.6%
Falam District	: 92.2%
Cikha Sub-Township	: 82.9%

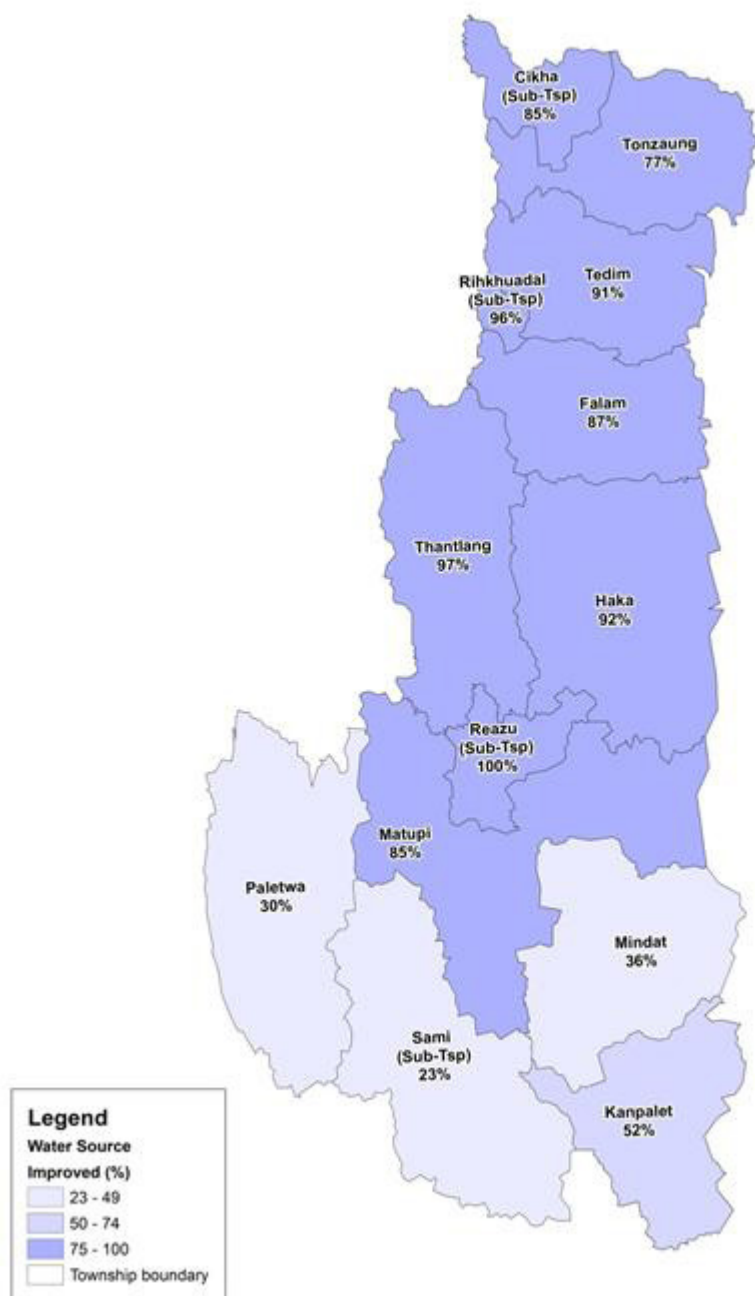
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.3	6.0	1.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		80.6	91.2	78.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>82.9</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>80.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		5.3	0.9	6.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.8	-	0.9
Other		0.5	-	0.6
None		10.5	1.9	11.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,530	215	1,315

- Some 82.9 per cent of the households in Cikha Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (80.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Chin State, this proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to the highest group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Chin State is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 10.5 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Chin State, it is 15.8 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Cikha Sub-Township, 11.9 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%
Chin State	: 70.2%
Falam District	: 88.1%
Cikha Sub-Township	: 84.5%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		74.2	99.1	70.2
Tube well, borehole		0.2	-	0.2
Protected well/ Spring		10.0	-	11.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.1	-	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>84.5</i>	<i>99.1</i>	<i>82.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		11.1	-	12.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.4	-	0.5
River/stream/ canal		3.7	0.9	4.1
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.3	-	0.4
Other		-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>15.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>17.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,530	215	1,315

- In Cikha Sub-Township, 84.5 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 Chin State, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 74.2 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 11.1 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- Some 15.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 17.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

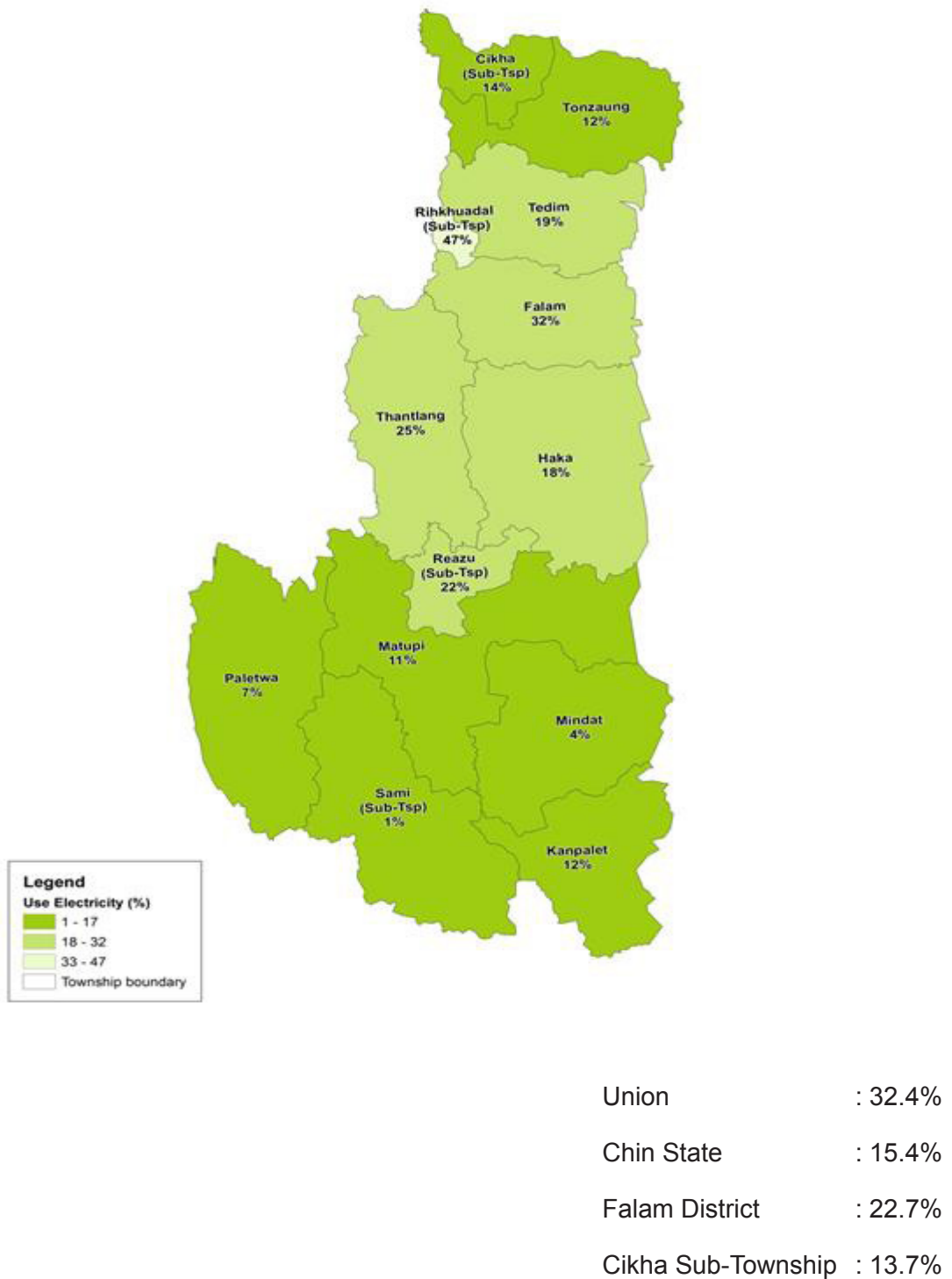


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		13.7	79.1	3.0
Kerosene		20.8	5.6	23.3
Candle		2.3	9.3	1.1
Battery		10.5	0.5	12.1
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		2.6	-	3.0
Solar system/energy		45.0	5.1	51.5
Other		5.2	0.5	6.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,530	215	1,315

- In Cikha Sub-Township, 13.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Chin State, this proportion belongs to the lowest group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Chin State is 15.4 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 45.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 51.5 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

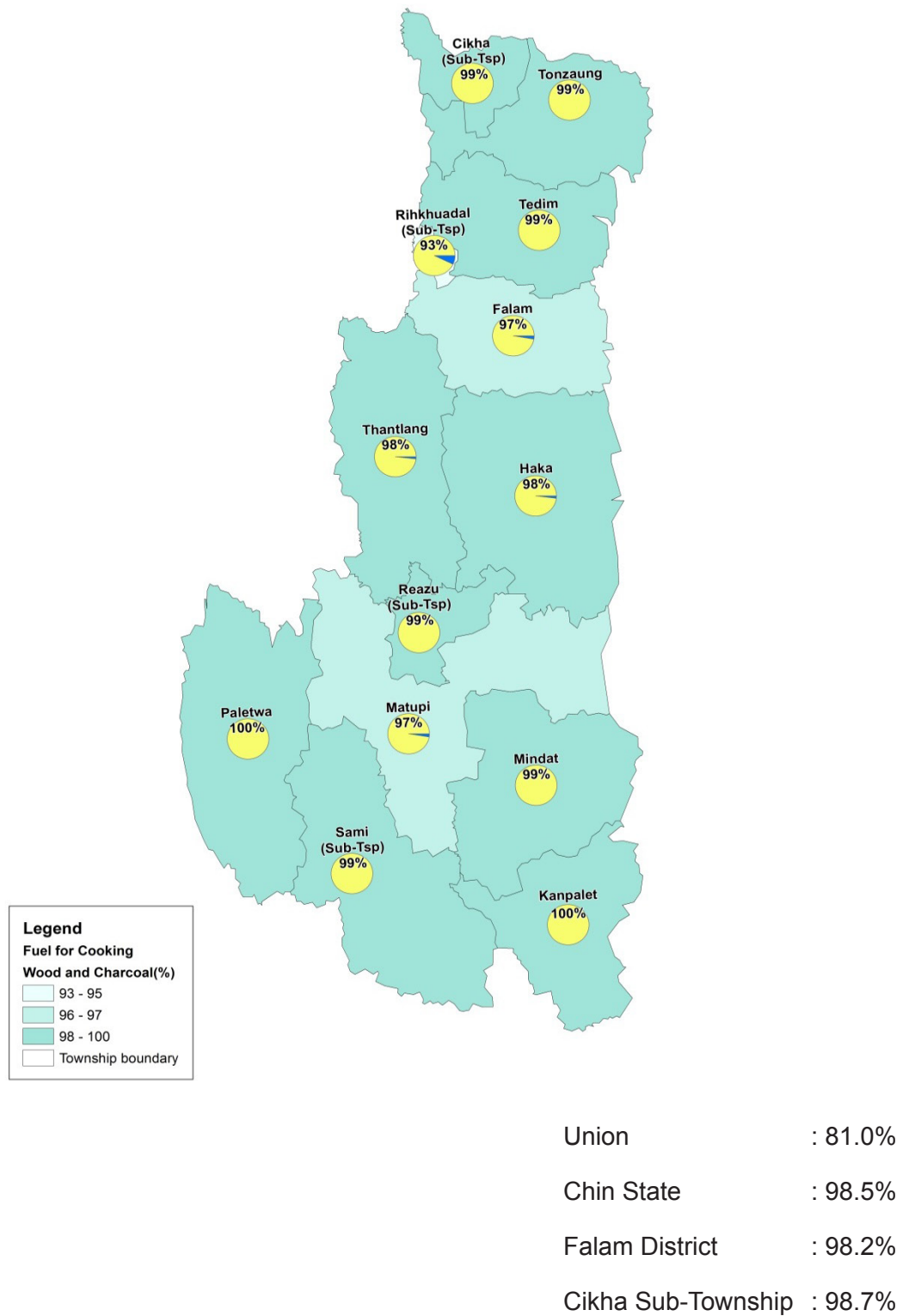


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		-	-	-
LPG		0.1	-	0.1
Kerosene		0.4	-	0.5
BioGas		0.1	-	0.2
Firewood		98.1	94.9	98.6
Charcoal		0.6	0.5	0.6
Coal		0.7	4.7	0.1
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,530	215	1,315

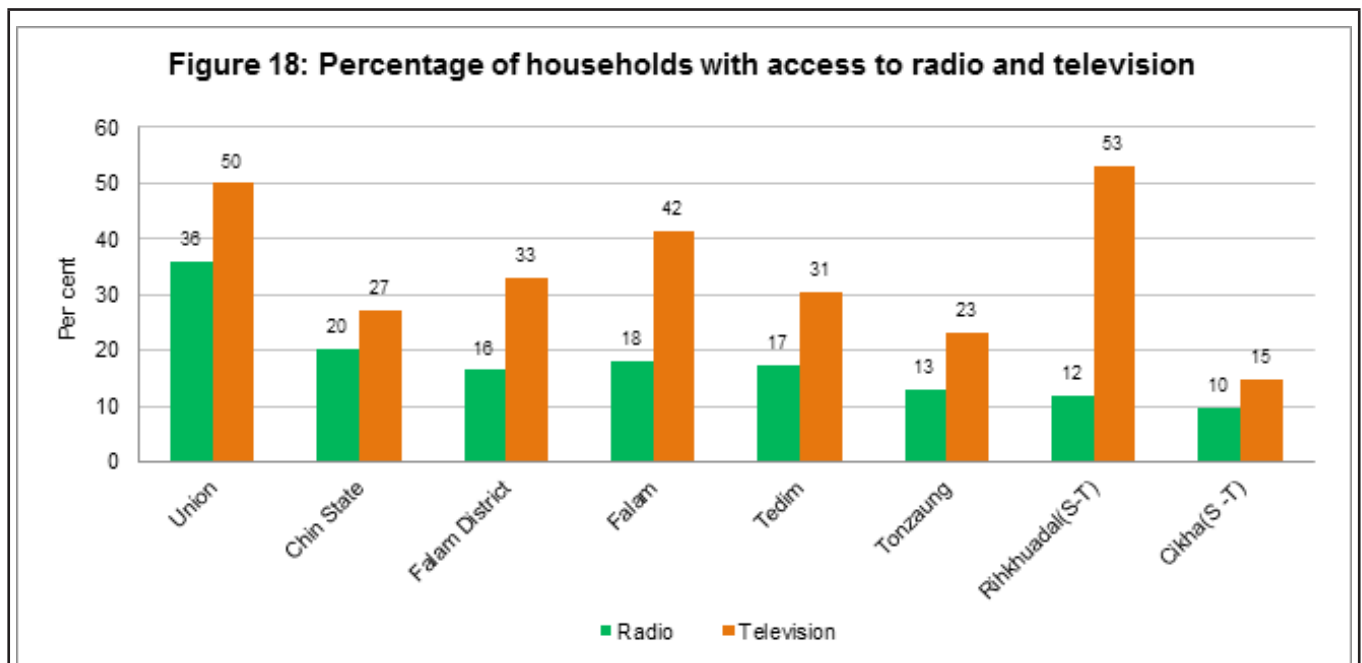
- In Cikha Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.1 per cent using firewood and 0.6 per cent using charcoal.
- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 98.6 per cent and charcoal 0.6 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

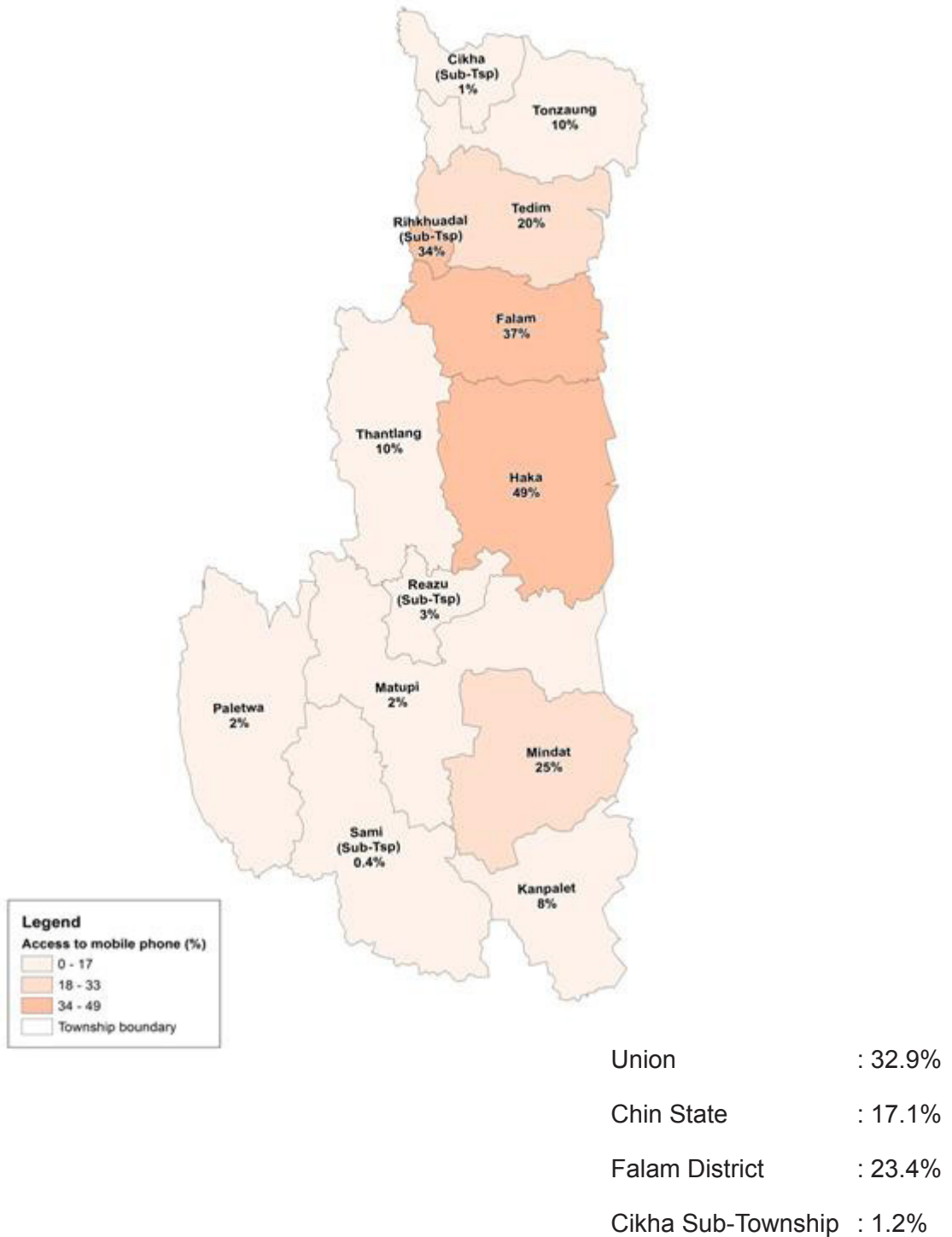
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	1,530	9.8	14.8	1.7	1.2	0.7	-	78.0	-
Urban	215	14.0	40.9	5.6	1.4	3.3	-	53.5	-
Rural	1,315	9.1	10.6	1.1	1.2	0.3	-	82.1	-

- Some 14.8 per cent of the households in Cikha Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 40.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 10.6 per cent and are the highest in each area.



- In Cikha Sub-Township, 14.8 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in ten households (9.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 1.2 per cent of the households in Cikha Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Chin State, it belongs to the lowest group.

Transportation items

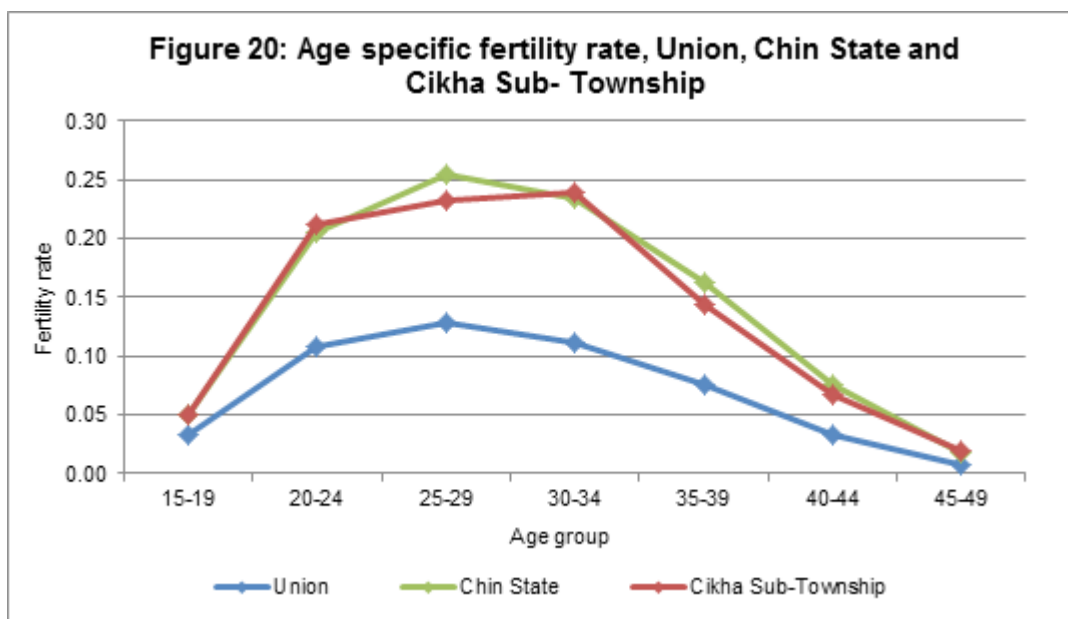
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Chin State	91,121	733	25,593	3,083	266	611	1,228	7,582
Urban	19,770	444	9,412	1,241	89	83	144	446
Rural	71,351	289	16,181	1,842	177	528	1,084	7,136
Falam District	29,250	328	11,685	2,121	104	41	75	1,297
Urban	5,777	135	3,317	639	28	3	4	38
Rural	23,473	193	8,368	1,482	76	38	71	1,259
Cikha Sub -Township	1,530	8	409	40	1	-	-	-
Urban	215	5	98	12	1	-	-	-
Rural	1,315	3	311	28	-	-	-	-

- In Cikha Sub-Township, 26.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 2.6 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group (30-34).
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.8 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

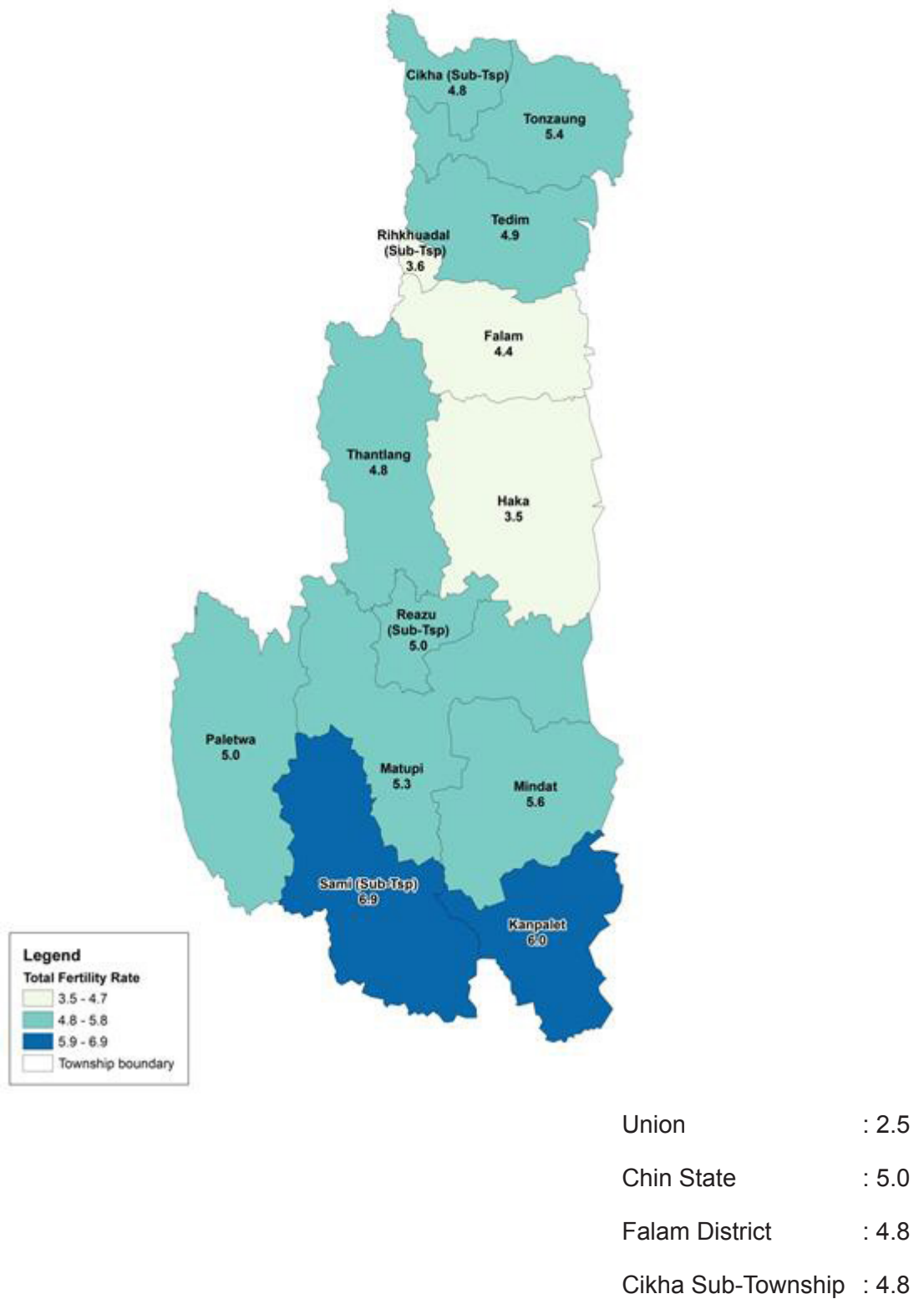
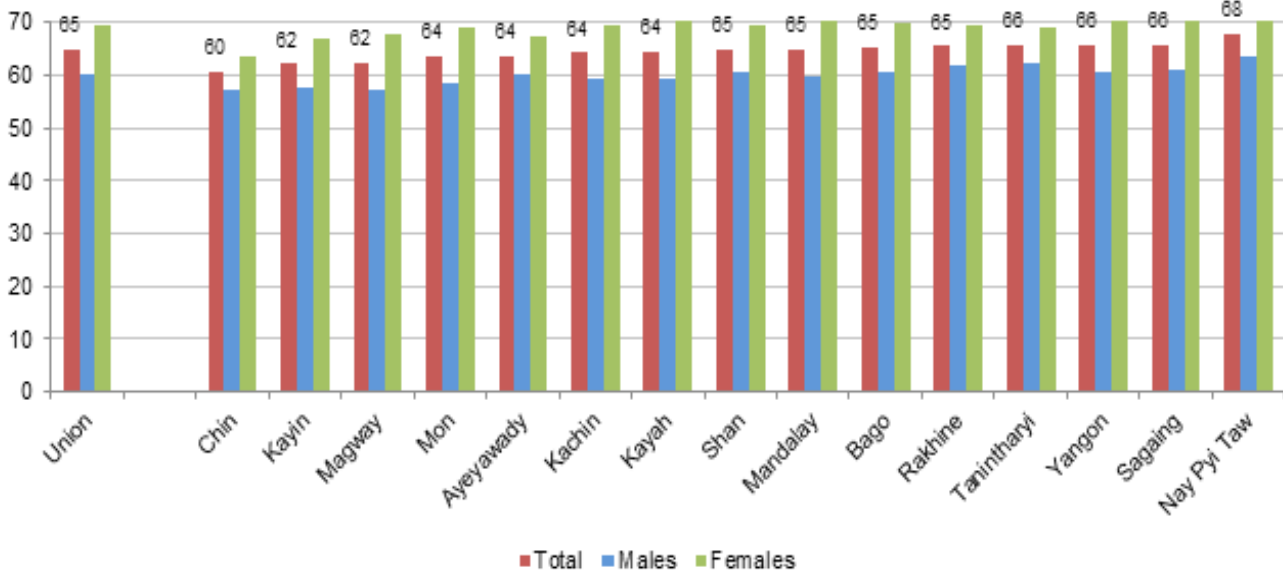


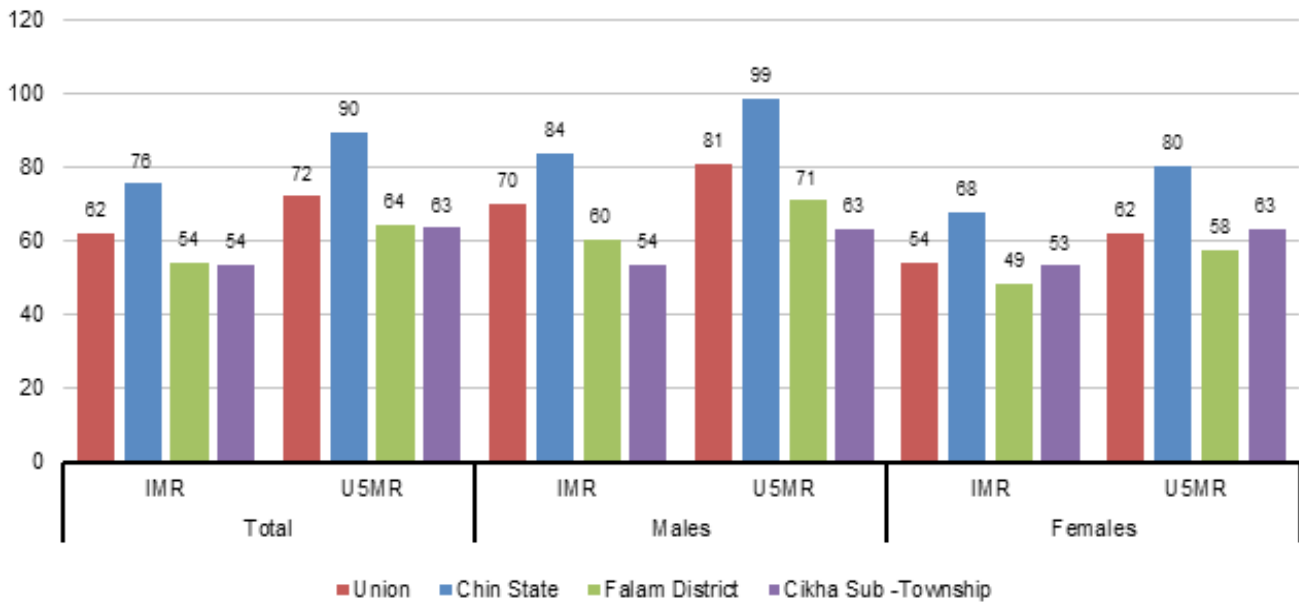
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Chin State is 60.5 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 63.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.4 years.

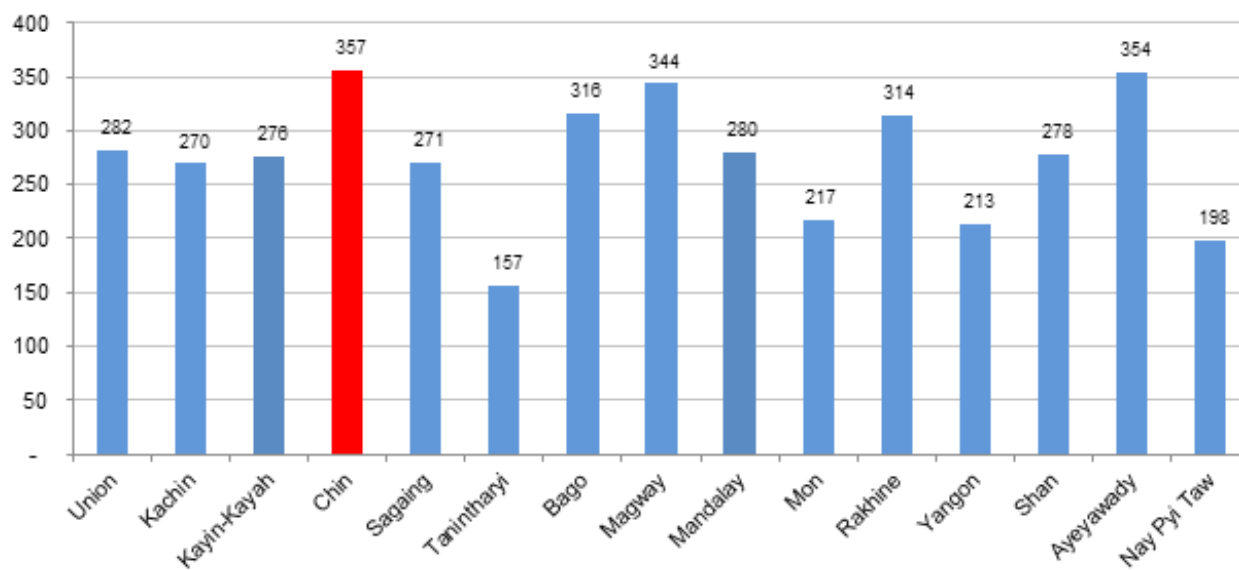
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Falam District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Falam District is 54 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 64 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant mortality rate in Cikha Sub-Township is lower than that of Chin State and equal to that of Falam District. The Under 5 mortality rate is lower than those in Chin State and Falam District. The Infant mortality in Cikha Sub-Township is 54 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 63 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Chin State, there are 357 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 Chin State is higher 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.

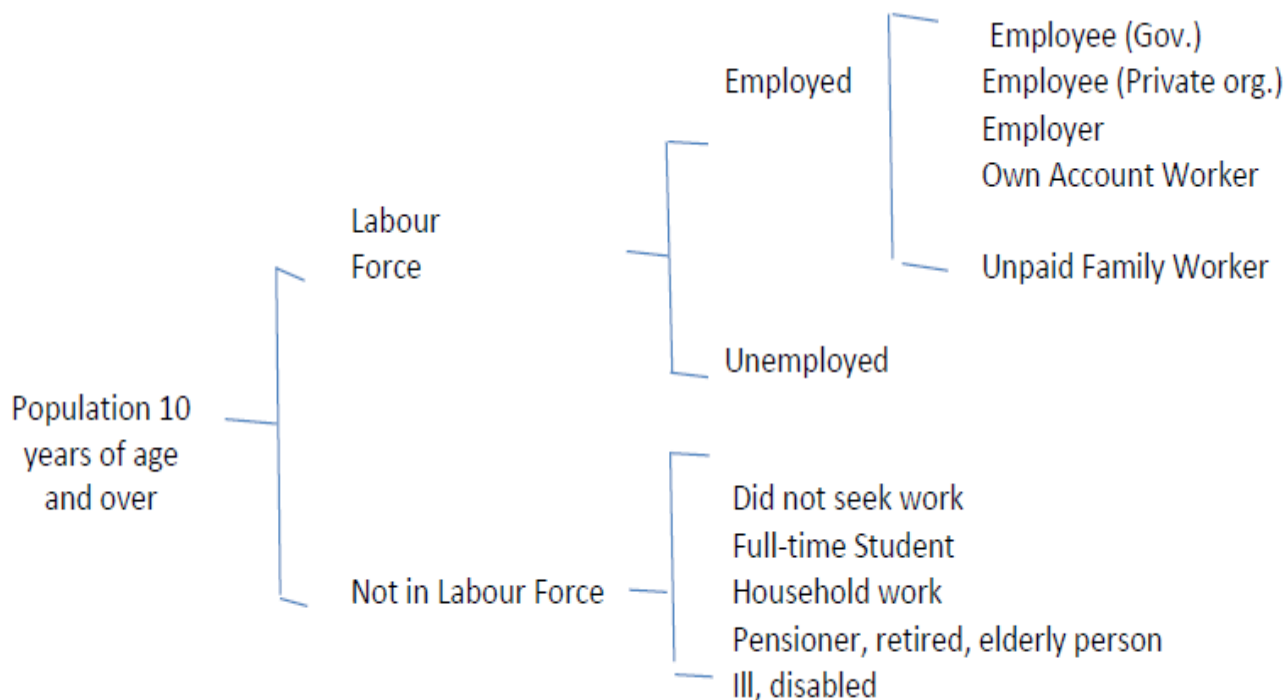
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Chin State, Falam District, Cikha Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Tin Tin Hla	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Moe Moe Khaing	Assistant Immigration Officer, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Khine Thinzar Soe	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U Aung Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Maung Thet	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Kyaw Lin Aung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
Daw Cho Zin Win	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

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