



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

CHIN STATE, HAKA DISTRICT

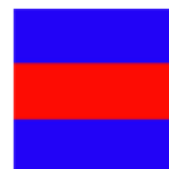
Thantlang Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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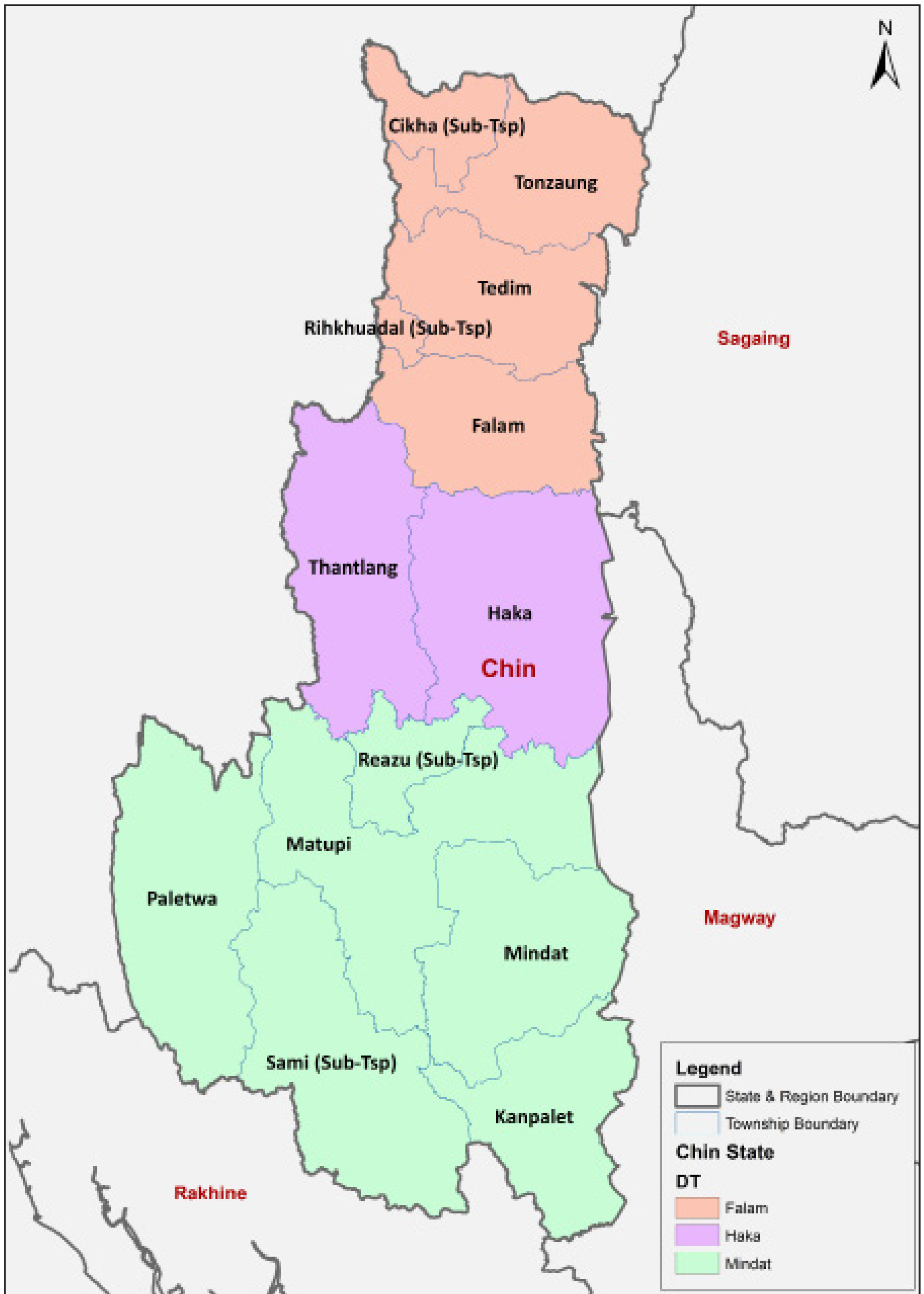
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

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Figure 1 : Map of Chin State, showing the townships



Thantlang Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	50,374 ²	
Population males	24,379 (48.4%)	
Population females	25,995 (51.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	15.1%	
Area (Km²)	3,551.0 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	14.2 persons	
Median age	20.2 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	37	
Number of private households	9,782	
Percentage of female headed households	17.6%	
Mean household size	5.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	39.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	54.5%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.6%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	83.6	
Child dependency ratio	73.3	
Old dependency ratio	10.3	
Ageing index	14.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	94	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	84.7%	
Male	89.3%	
Female	80.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,051	6.1
Walking	1,294	2.6
Seeing	1,417	2.8
Hearing	1,430	2.8
Remembering	1,485	2.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	28,267	77.5	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
National Registration	251	0.7	
Religious	*	< 0.1	
Temporary Registration	30	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	23	0.1	
None	7,875	21.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.5%	75.6%	52.8%
Unemployment rate	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%
Employment to population ratio	62.0%	73.8%	51.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	8,904	91.0	
Renter	563	5.8	
Provided free (individually)	39	0.4	
Government quarters	196	2.0	
Private company quarters	49	0.5	
Other	31	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		11.7%
Bamboo	10.8%	1.6%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	84.2%	96.8%	0.9%
Corrugated sheet	1.2%		87.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	2.4%	0.8%	< 0.1%
Other	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	98	1.0	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	45	0.5	
Biogas	*	0.2	
Firewood	9,474	96.9	
Charcoal	128	1.3	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,432	24.9
Kerosene	970	9.9
Candle	894	9.1
Battery	990	10.1
Generator (private)	223	2.3
Water mill (private)	2,330	23.8
Solar system/energy	1,613	16.5
Other	330	3.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	9,141	93.4
Tube well, borehole	*	< 0.1
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	292	3.0
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>9,440</i>	<i>96.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	239	2.5
Pool/pond/lake	91	0.9
River/stream/canal	*	< 0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	*	0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	9,151	93.6
Tube well, borehole	*	< 0.1
Protected well/spring	218	2.2
Unprotected well/spring	265	2.7
Pool/pond/lake	92	1.0
River/stream/canal	*	< 0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	44	0.4
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	44	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	8,664	88.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>8,708</i>	<i>89.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	340	3.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	24	0.3
Other	*	0.1
None	699	7.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,778	18.2
Television	2,911	29.8
Landline phone	541	5.5
Mobile phone	956	9.8
Computer	212	2.2
Internet at home	80	0.8
Households with none of the items	5,907	60.4
Households with all of the items	47	0.5
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	82	0.8
Motorcycle/Moped	2,848	29.1
Bicycle	131	1.3
4-Wheel tractor	60	0.6
Canoe/Boat	32	0.3
Motor boat	32	0.3
Cart (bullock)	1,716	17.5

Note: ¹ Population figures for Thantlang 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 Thantlang 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 Thantlang Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	50,374 *		
Males	24,379		
Females	25,995		
Sex ratio	94 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	15.1%		
Area (Km ²)	3,551.0 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	14.2 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	37		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	49,949	7,344	42,605
Number of conventional households	9,782	1,507	8,275
Mean household size	5.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Thantlang Township, there are slightly more females than males with 94 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (15.1%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Thantlang Township is 14 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.1 persons living in each household in Thantlang 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;
Thantlang Township (Haka District, Chin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	9,782	50,374	24,379	25,995
	Ward	1,507	7,587	3,583	4,004
1	No(1)(W)	449	2,238	1,039	1,199
2	No(2)(W)	714	3,528	1,662	1,866
3	No(3)(W)	344	1,821	882	939
	Village Tract	8,275	42,787	20,796	21,991
1	Tlangkhua(VT)	167	798	388	410
2	Tikhuangtum(VT)	237	1,195	598	597
3	Lungzarh(VT)	213	1,023	522	501
4	Tlangte(VT)	210	1,025	526	499
5	Tlangpi(VT)	346	1,648	825	823
6	Lungding(VT)	103	499	254	245
7	Vanzang(VT)	395	1,856	920	936
8	Dawn(VT)	303	1,549	779	770
9	Zaangtlang(VT)	147	767	392	375
10	Lungler(VT)	308	1,503	773	730
11	Thangzang(VT)	280	1,422	692	730
12	Saikah(VT)	206	1,121	541	580
13	Bungtlang(VT)	100	458	226	232
14	Thau(VT)	157	802	395	407
15	Hriangkhan(VT)	218	1,197	575	622
16	Thlualam(VT)	161	761	392	369
17	Tlang(VT)	153	811	382	429
18	Salen(VT)	146	739	339	400
19	Tikir(VT)	95	528	276	252
20	Sialam(VT)	142	903	471	432
21	Lulpilung(VT)	100	504	244	260
22	Hmawngtlang(VT)	282	1,479	717	762
23	Congthia(VT)	317	1,650	798	852

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Surngen(VT)	320	1,766	843	923
25	Aibur(VT)	171	942	461	481
26	Fanthen(VT)	214	1,188	556	632
27	Hnaring (A)(VT)	371	1,881	836	1,045
28	Khuahrang(VT)	250	1,355	624	731
29	Thangaw(VT)	146	901	426	475
30	Ngaphaite(VT)	281	1,469	686	783
31	Lailen(VT)	189	1,066	506	560
32	Ngaphaipi(VT)	334	1,978	954	1,024
33	Khuabung(VT)	176	821	393	428
34	Lawngtlang(VT)	153	758	370	388
35	Zephai(Ka)(VT)	405	2,029	968	1,061
36	Belhar(VT)	207	1,033	496	537
37	Hriphi(VT)	272	1,362	652	710

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Thantlang Township

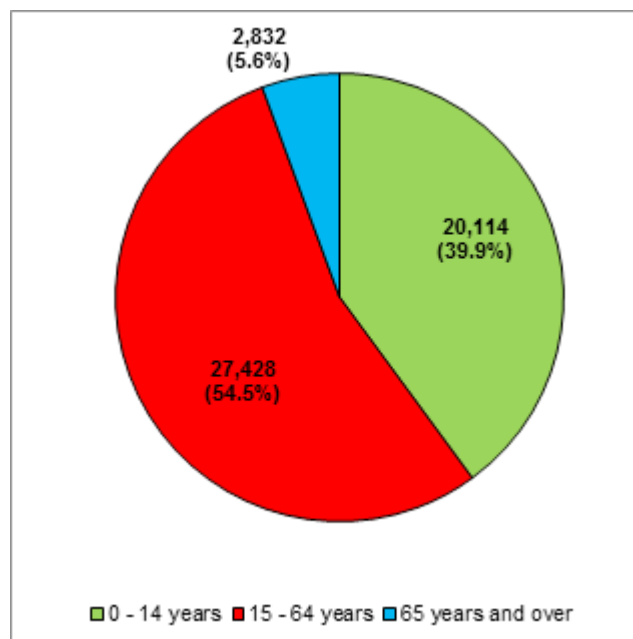
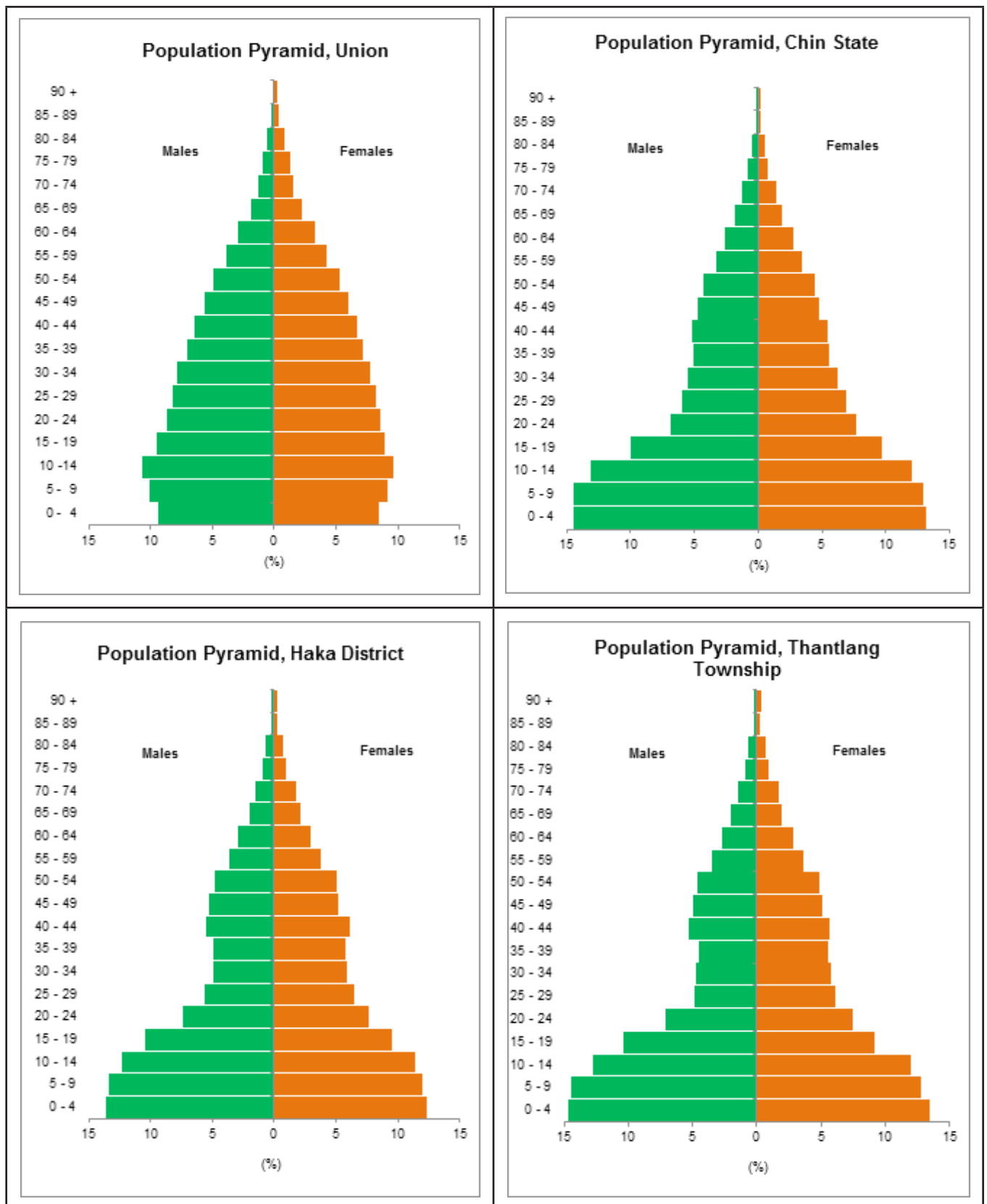


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Thantlang Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	50,374	24,379	25,995
0 - 4	7,064	3,566	3,498
5 - 9	6,835	3,511	3,324
10 - 14	6,215	3,114	3,101
15 - 19	4,908	2,528	2,380
20 - 24	3,685	1,733	1,952
25 - 29	2,779	1,189	1,590
30 - 34	2,648	1,161	1,487
35 - 39	2,523	1,092	1,431
40 - 44	2,758	1,281	1,477
45 - 49	2,549	1,215	1,334
50 - 54	2,382	1,119	1,263
55 - 59	1,786	859	927
60 - 64	1,410	673	737
65 - 69	975	485	490
70 - 74	806	358	448
75 - 79	445	209	236
80 - 84	343	172	171
85 - 89	118	52	66
90 +	145	62	83

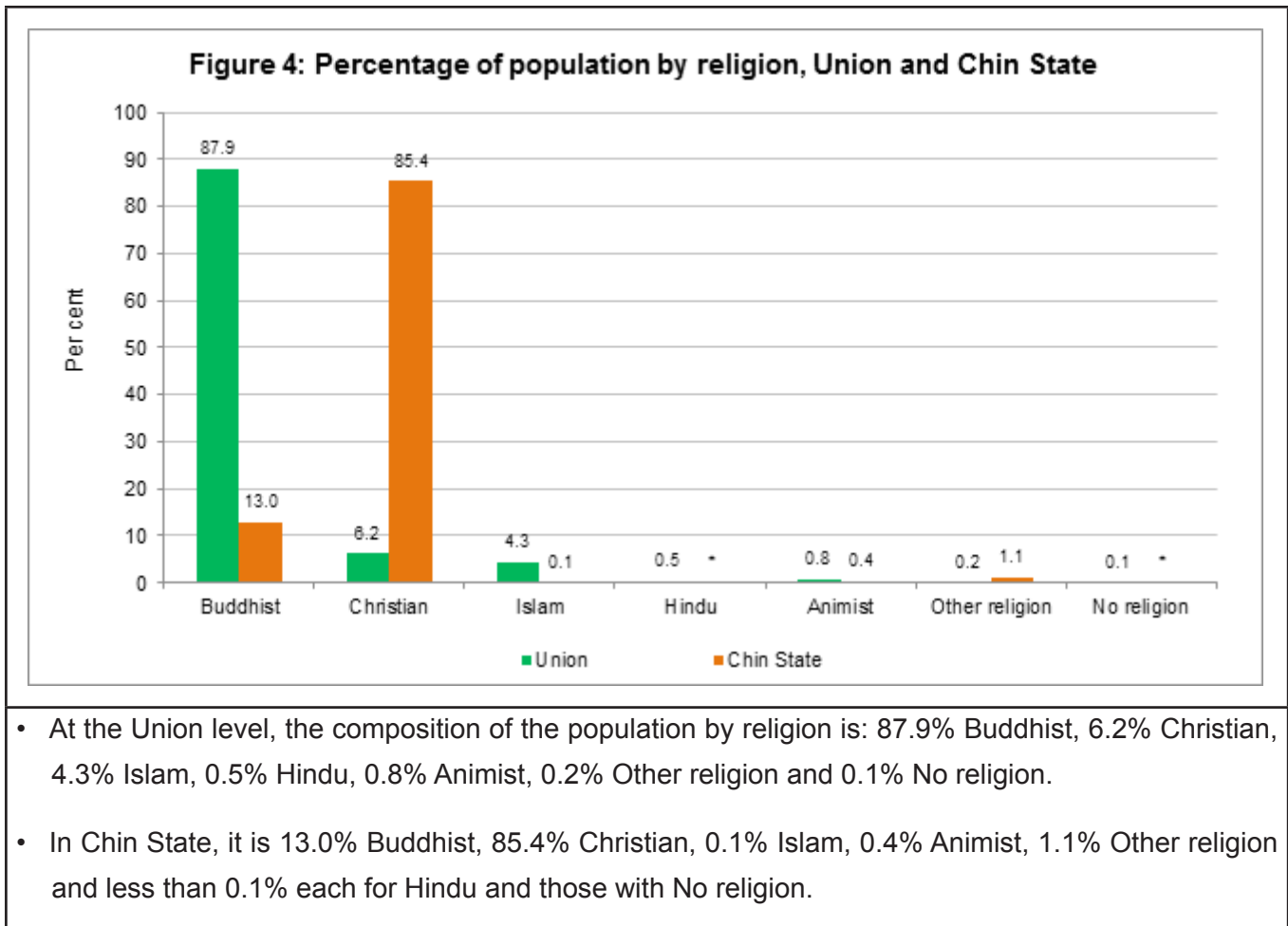
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Thantlang Township is 54.5 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are only 9 per cent less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Due to the proportions of children and elderly is only 9 per cent less than the proportion of the working age group population, it reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population only slightly.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Chin State, Haka District and Thantlang Township)



- The birth rate has not been declining in Thantlang Township.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Thantlang Township.
- Starting from age group 20-24, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) 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	1,476	760	716	454	236	218
6	1,425	732	693	1,015	506	509
7	1,411	707	704	1,257	627	630
8	1,284	679	605	1,182	625	557
9	1,223	625	598	1,142	578	564
10	1,261	631	630	1,195	595	600
11	1,209	597	612	1,142	554	588
12	1,225	624	601	1,122	576	546
13	1,240	623	617	1,128	563	565
14	1,216	602	614	1,035	497	538
15	1,013	520	493	772	381	391
16	1,051	558	493	699	352	347
17	1,005	529	476	536	282	254
18	927	480	447	352	181	171
19	822	387	435	246	129	117
20	961	475	486	153	94	59
21	591	277	314	90	64	26
22	672	296	376	60	31	29
23	712	323	389	56	35	21
24	688	321	367	30	18	12
25	627	257	370	23	12	11
26	560	248	312	14	10	4
27	520	227	293	6	3	3
28	585	245	340	9	7	2
29	425	170	255	9	4	5

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Chin State and Thantlang Township

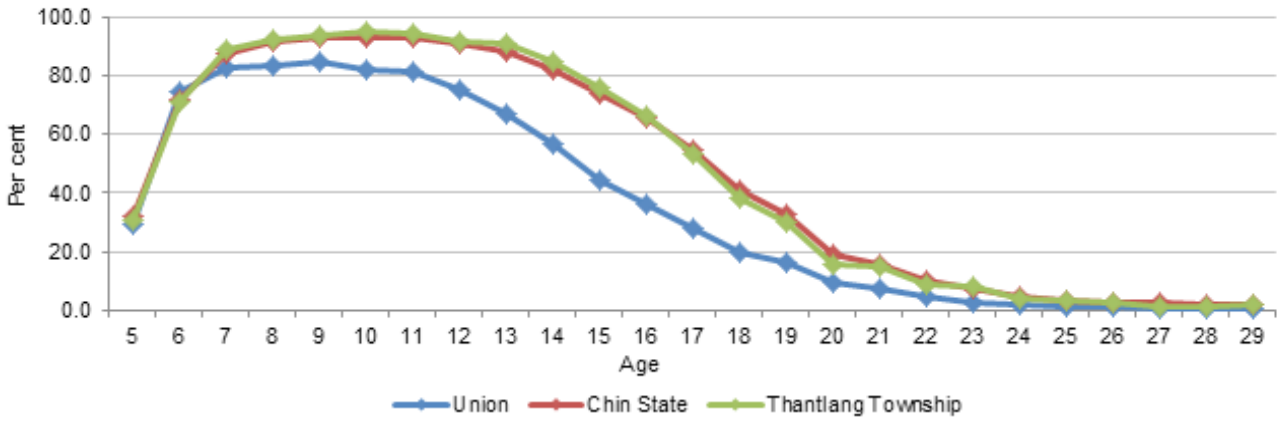
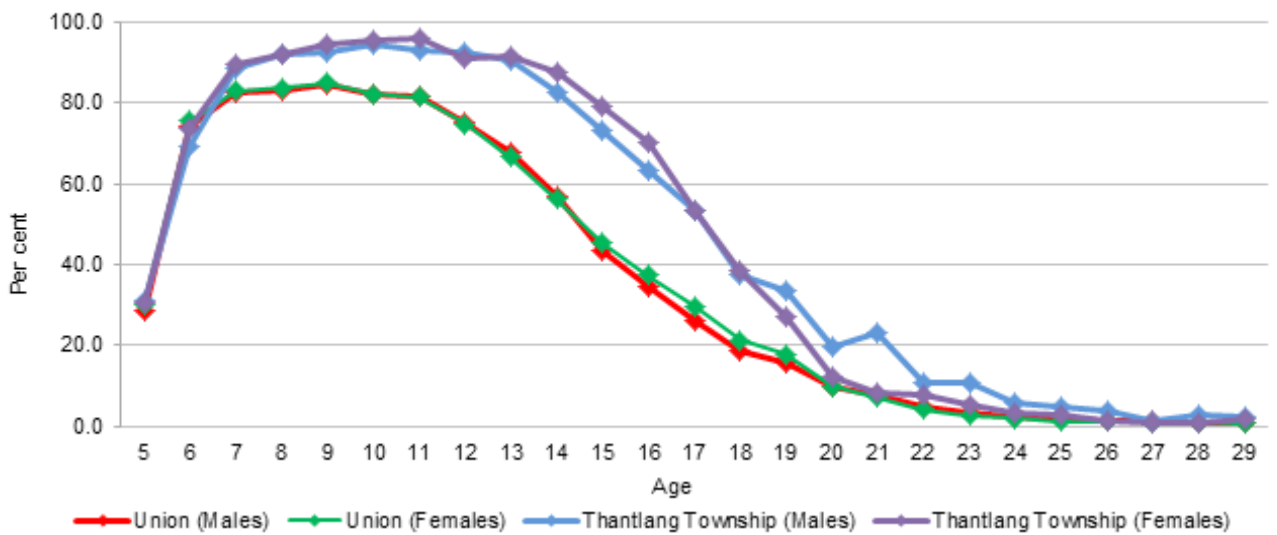
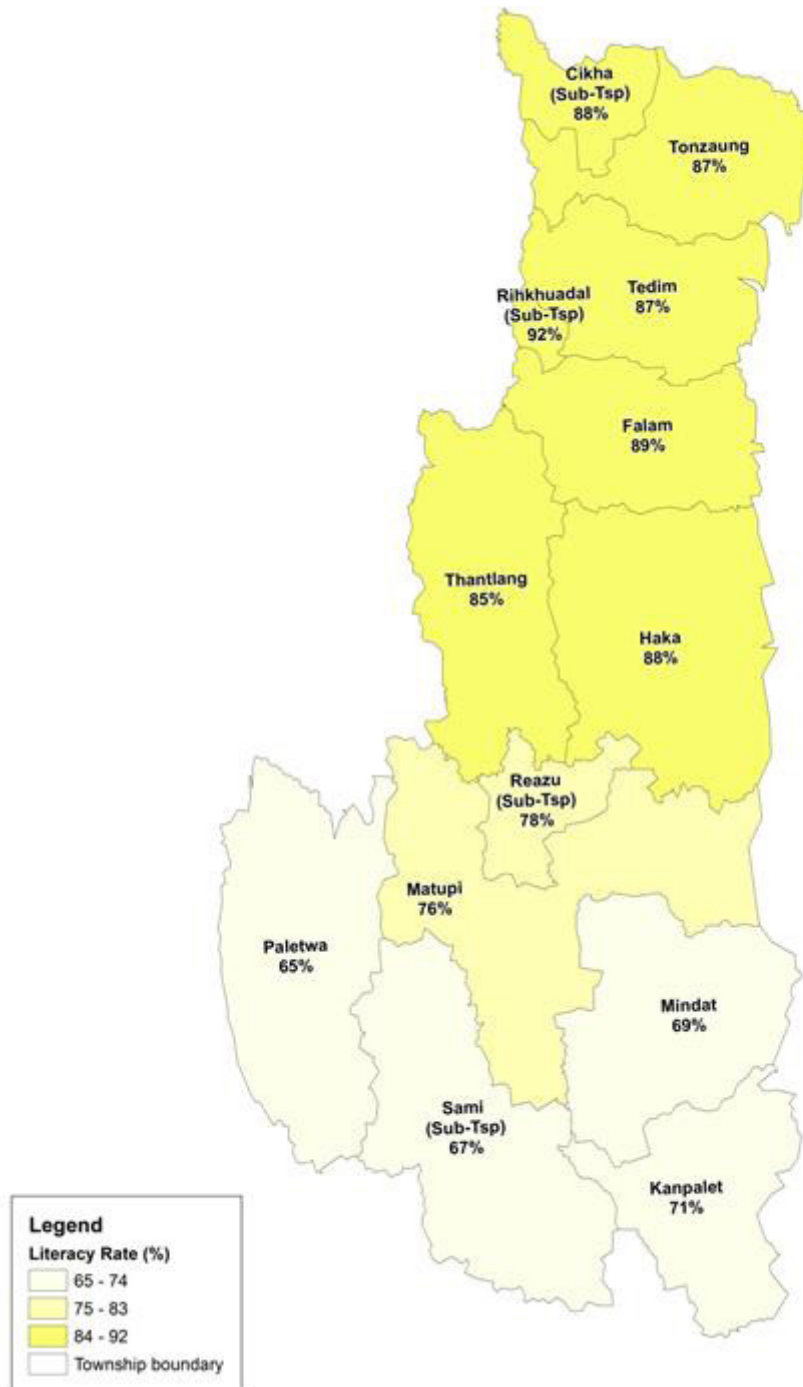


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Thantlang Township



- School attendance in Thantlang Township drops after age 15 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Thantlang Township is higher in all age except age 6 years.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Chin State	: 79.4%
Haka District	: 86.3%
Thantlang Township	: 84.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	8,442	95.5
Males	4,166	95.0
Females	4,276	96.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Thantlang Township is 84.7 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Chin State (79.4%) but lower than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 80.8 per cent and for the males it is 89.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.5 per cent with 96.1 per cent for females and 95.0 per cent for males.

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

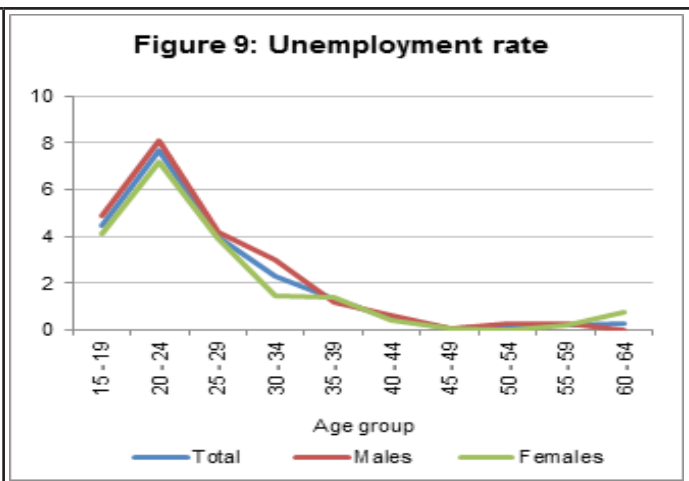
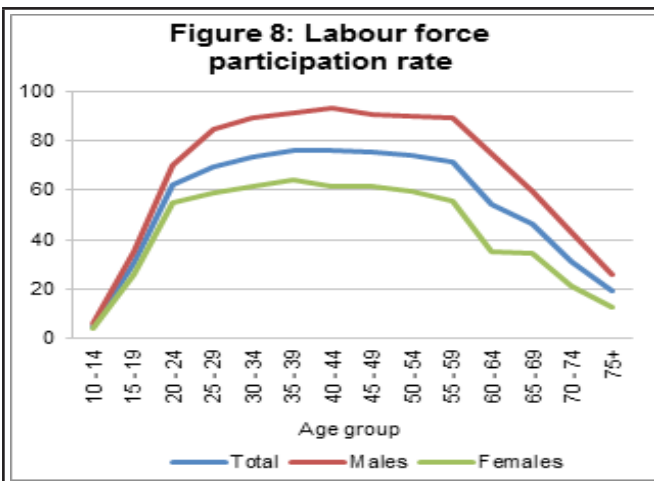
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	21,667	4,508	20.8	5,534	2,700	5,123	2,674	129	833	114	41	11
Urban	3,575	417	11.7	747	294	878	738	28	411	50	12	-
Rural	18,092	4,091	22.6	4,787	2,406	4,245	1,936	101	422	64	29	11
Males	9,927	1,391	14.0	2,389	1,334	2,700	1,377	88	529	89	24	6
Females	11,740	3,117	26.6	3,145	1,366	2,423	1,297	41	304	25	17	5

- Some 20.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 22.6 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 14.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 26.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 12.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.8 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	4.9	5.7	4.2	6.9	5.1	9.2
15 - 19	30.5	35.0	25.6	4.5	4.9	4.1
20 - 24	62.2	70.3	55.0	7.7	8.1	7.2
25 - 29	69.6	84.3	58.7	4.0	4.2	3.9
30 - 34	73.5	89.2	61.3	2.3	3.0	1.5
35 - 39	75.7	91.3	63.8	1.3	1.2	1.4
40 - 44	76.3	93.5	61.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
45 - 49	75.4	90.8	61.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
50 - 54	74.0	90.2	59.6	0.2	0.3	-
55 - 59	71.7	89.1	55.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
60 - 64	54.1	74.9	35.1	0.3	-	0.8
65 - 69	46.6	59.2	34.1	-	-	-
70 - 74	30.9	43.0	21.2	0.8	-	2.1
75+	19.0	26.1	12.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	44.1	49.4	38.9	6.4	6.8	6.1
15 - 64	63.5	75.6	52.8	2.4	2.5	2.2



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Thantlang Township is 63.5 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 52.8 per cent and is noticeably lower than that of their male counterparts which is 75.6 per cent.
- In Thantlang Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 4.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Thantlang Township is 2.4 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.5%) and for females (2.2%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.1 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	17,856	1.7	49.8	29.4	11.0	3.8	4.2
Males	6,839	2.8	66.2	6.2	12.3	4.6	7.8
Females	11,017	1.0	39.7	43.9	10.1	3.4	2.0

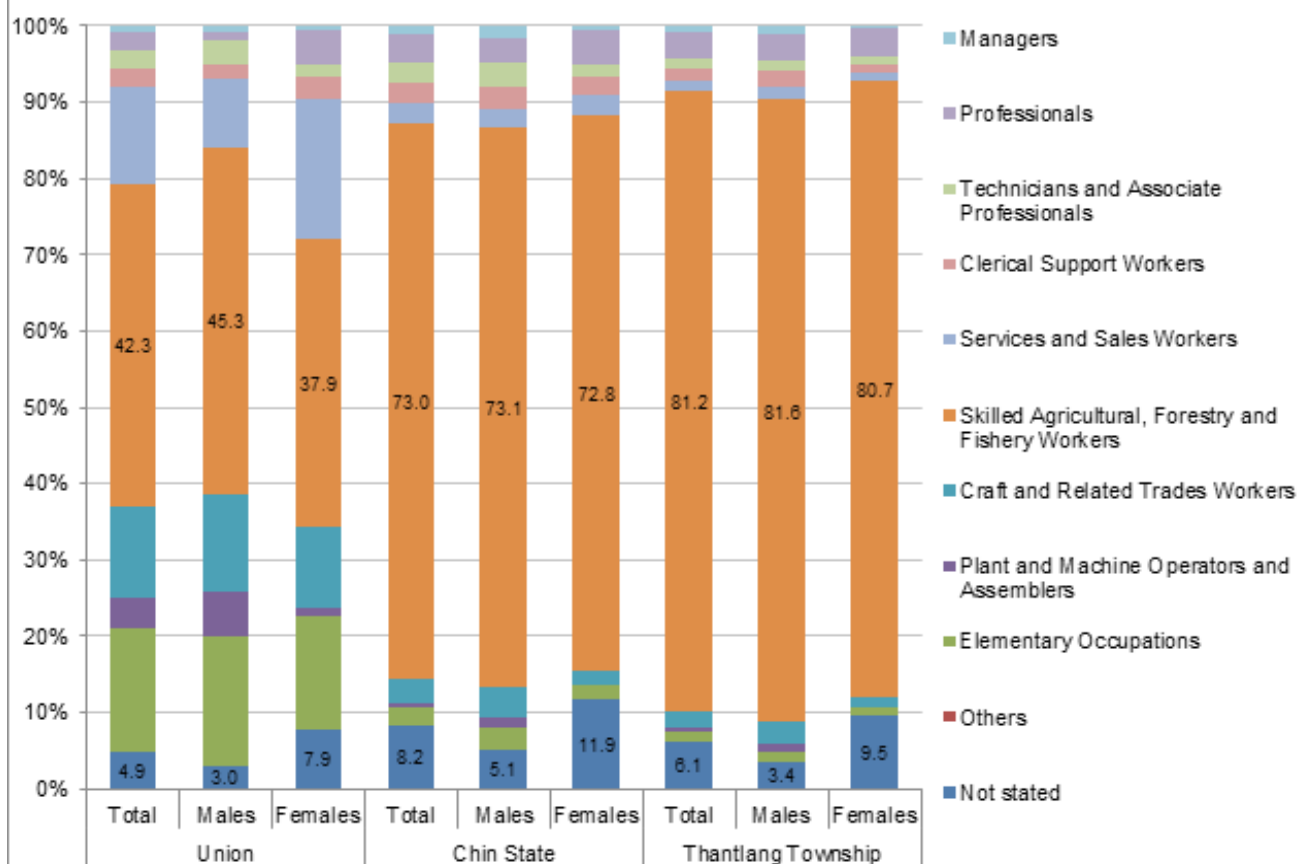
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 66.2 per cent of males are full time students while 43.9 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	16,738	9,295	7,443	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	127	102	25	0.8	1.1	0.3
Professionals	597	325	272	3.6	3.5	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	195	114	81	1.2	1.2	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	289	212	77	1.7	2.3	1.0
Services and Sales Workers	237	150	87	1.4	1.6	1.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	13,588	7,582	6,006	81.2	81.6	80.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	365	269	96	2.2	2.9	1.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	80	79	1	0.5	0.8	*
Elementary Occupations	234	143	91	1.4	1.5	1.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,026	319	707	6.1	3.4	9.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



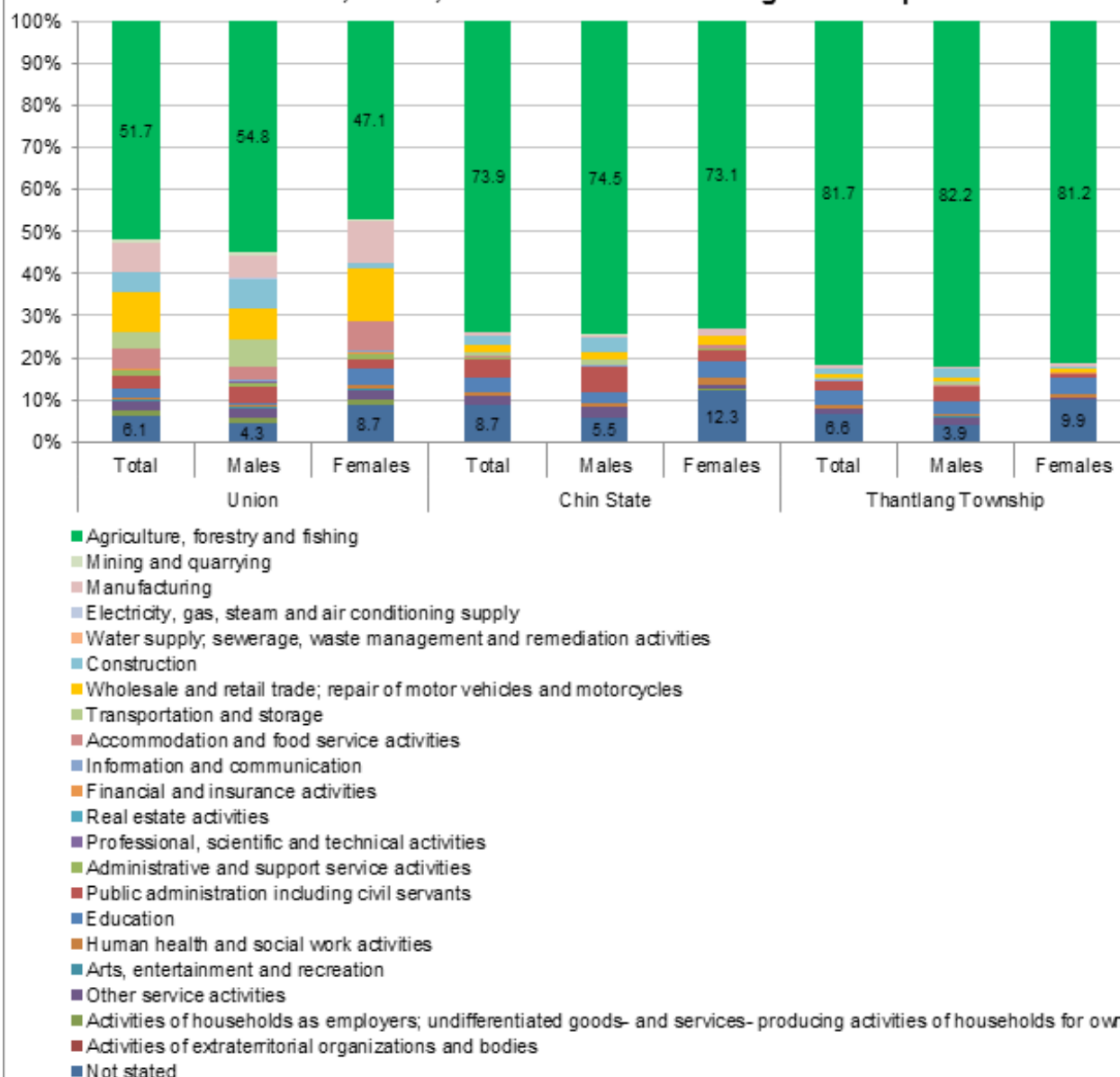
- In Thantlang Township, 81.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 81.6 per cent of males and 80.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Chin State, 73.0 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	16,738	9,295	7,443	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13,683	7,639	6,044	81.7	82.2	81.2
Mining and quarrying	2	2	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	135	50	85	0.8	0.5	1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	216	203	13	1.3	2.2	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	141	71	70	0.8	0.8	0.9
Transportation and storage	89	87	2	0.5	0.9	*
Accommodation and food service activities	20	11	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Information and communication	14	10	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	13	4	9	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	12	12	-	0.1	0.1	-
Public administration including civil servants	394	328	66	2.4	3.5	0.9
Education	564	269	295	3.4	2.9	4.0
Human health and social work activities	130	56	74	0.8	0.6	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	3	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	203	174	29	1.2	1.9	0.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	14	10	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,104	365	739	6.6	3.9	9.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



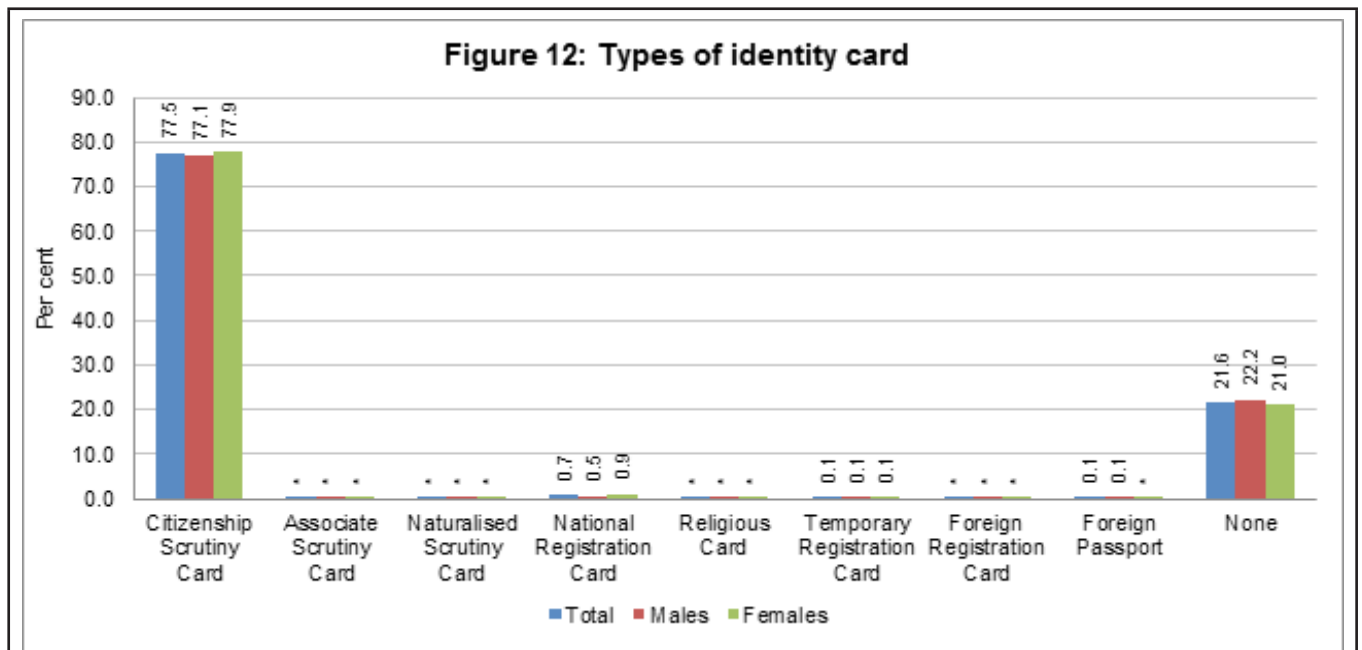
- In Thantlang Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 81.7 per cent.
- There are 82.2 per cent of males and 81.2 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Chin State, there is 73.9 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	28,267	*	*	251	*	30	*	23	7,875
Urban	5,151	-	-	19	*	7	*	-	799
Rural	23,116	*	*	232	*	23	*	23	7,076
Males	13,337	*	*	78	*	14	*	16	3,841
Females	14,930	*	*	173	*	16	*	7	4,034

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Thantlang Township, 77.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 21.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 22.2 per cent of males and 21.0 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	50,374	47,323	3,051	6.1	1,417	1,430	1,294	1,485
0 - 4	7,064	6,941	123	1.7	26	21	73	96
5 - 9	6,835	6,744	91	1.3	17	37	43	53
10 - 14	6,215	6,141	74	1.2	14	22	31	37
15 - 19	4,908	4,805	103	2.1	25	28	48	51
20 - 24	3,685	3,589	96	2.6	17	26	50	60
25 - 29	2,779	2,645	134	4.8	20	71	46	89
30 - 34	2,648	2,555	93	3.5	22	42	33	58
35 - 39	2,523	2,431	92	3.6	17	30	47	43
40 - 44	2,758	2,566	192	7.0	82	69	50	70
45 - 49	2,549	2,273	276	10.8	134	122	80	94
50 - 54	2,382	2,087	295	12.4	163	117	90	112
55 - 59	1,786	1,530	256	14.3	153	90	68	84
60 - 64	1,410	1,147	263	18.7	148	121	88	92
65 - 69	975	752	223	22.9	132	106	94	97
70 - 74	806	541	265	32.9	159	174	137	144
75 - 79	445	271	174	39.1	96	119	110	108
80 - 84	343	186	157	45.8	93	121	101	94
85 - 89	118	62	56	47.5	39	47	39	40
90 +	145	57	88	60.7	60	67	66	63

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	24,379	22,940	1,439	5.9	595	689	599	637
0 - 4	3,566	3,509	57	1.6	7	10	36	44
5 - 9	3,511	3,466	45	1.3	9	16	24	23
10 - 14	3,114	3,077	37	1.2	6	14	17	17
15 - 19	2,528	2,473	55	2.2	15	16	23	26
20 - 24	1,733	1,681	52	3.0	11	16	23	34
25 - 29	1,189	1,122	67	5.6	6	36	24	43
30 - 34	1,161	1,122	39	3.4	11	17	13	24
35 - 39	1,092	1,044	48	4.4	6	16	28	27
40 - 44	1,281	1,191	90	7.0	31	33	27	26
45 - 49	1,215	1,079	136	11.2	61	69	41	39
50 - 54	1,119	986	133	11.9	66	56	41	50
55 - 59	859	735	124	14.4	65	45	32	34
60 - 64	673	555	118	17.5	59	63	32	28
65 - 69	485	388	97	20.0	53	44	40	33
70 - 74	358	245	113	31.6	62	73	51	53
75 - 79	209	131	78	37.3	38	54	48	44
80 - 84	172	90	82	47.7	43	60	47	44
85 - 89	52	26	26	50.0	16	20	18	17
90 +	62	20	42	67.7	30	31	34	31

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	25,995	24,383	1,612	6.2	822	741	695	848
0 - 4	3,498	3,432	66	1.9	19	11	37	52
5 - 9	3,324	3,278	46	1.4	8	21	19	30
10 - 14	3,101	3,064	37	1.2	8	8	14	20
15 - 19	2,380	2,332	48	2.0	10	12	25	25
20 - 24	1,952	1,908	44	2.3	6	10	27	26
25 - 29	1,590	1,523	67	4.2	14	35	22	46
30 - 34	1,487	1,433	54	3.6	11	25	20	34
35 - 39	1,431	1,387	44	3.1	11	14	19	16
40 - 44	1,477	1,375	102	6.9	51	36	23	44
45 - 49	1,334	1,194	140	10.5	73	53	39	55
50 - 54	1,263	1,101	162	12.8	97	61	49	62
55 - 59	927	795	132	14.2	88	45	36	50
60 - 64	737	592	145	19.7	89	58	56	64
65 - 69	490	364	126	25.7	79	62	54	64
70 - 74	448	296	152	33.9	97	101	86	91
75 - 79	236	140	96	40.7	58	65	62	64
80 - 84	171	96	75	43.9	50	61	54	50
85 - 89	66	36	30	45.5	23	27	21	23
90 +	83	37	46	55.4	30	36	32	32

- Six in every 100 persons in Thantlang 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 70.
- Difficulties with remembering and hearing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

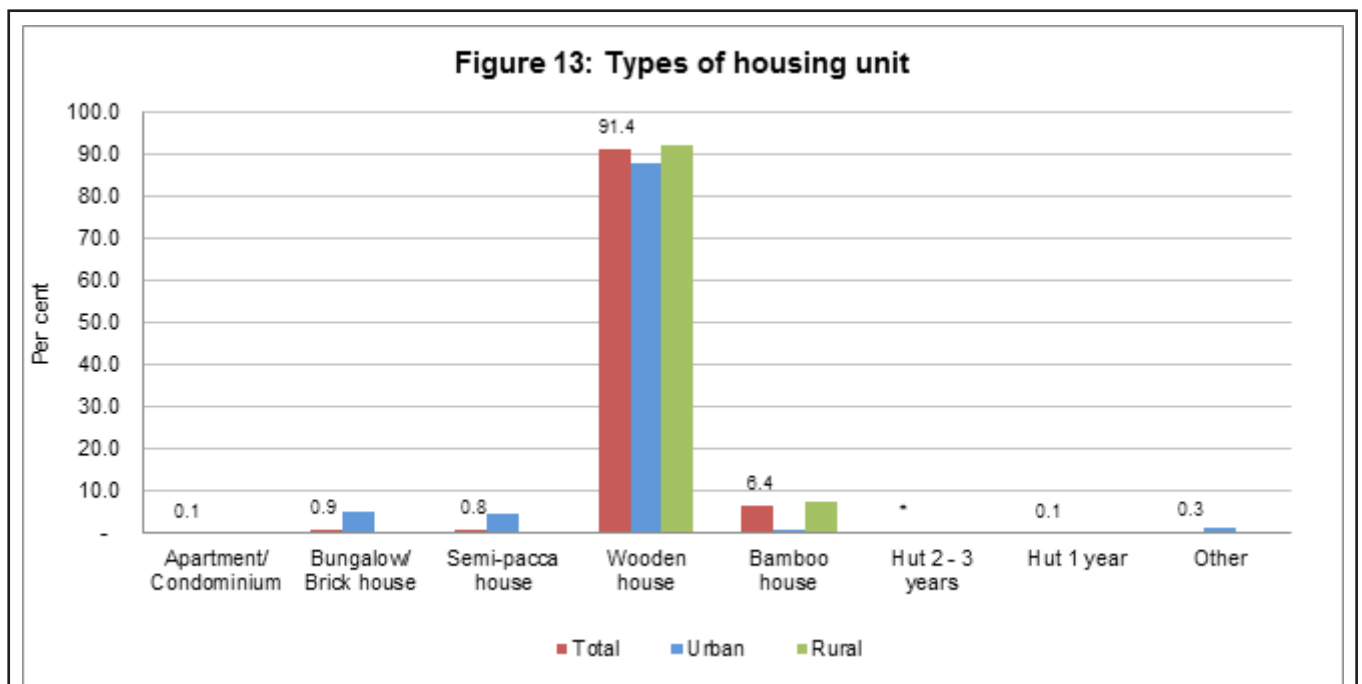
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	9,782	0.1	0.9	0.8	91.4	6.4	*	0.1	0.3
Urban	1,507	0.3	5.0	4.5	88.0	0.9	-	0.1	1.2
Rural	8,275	-	0.1	0.2	92.0	7.4	*	0.1	0.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Thantlang Township are living in wooden houses (91.4%) followed by households in bamboo houses (6.4%).
- Eighty eight per cent of urban households and 92.0 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

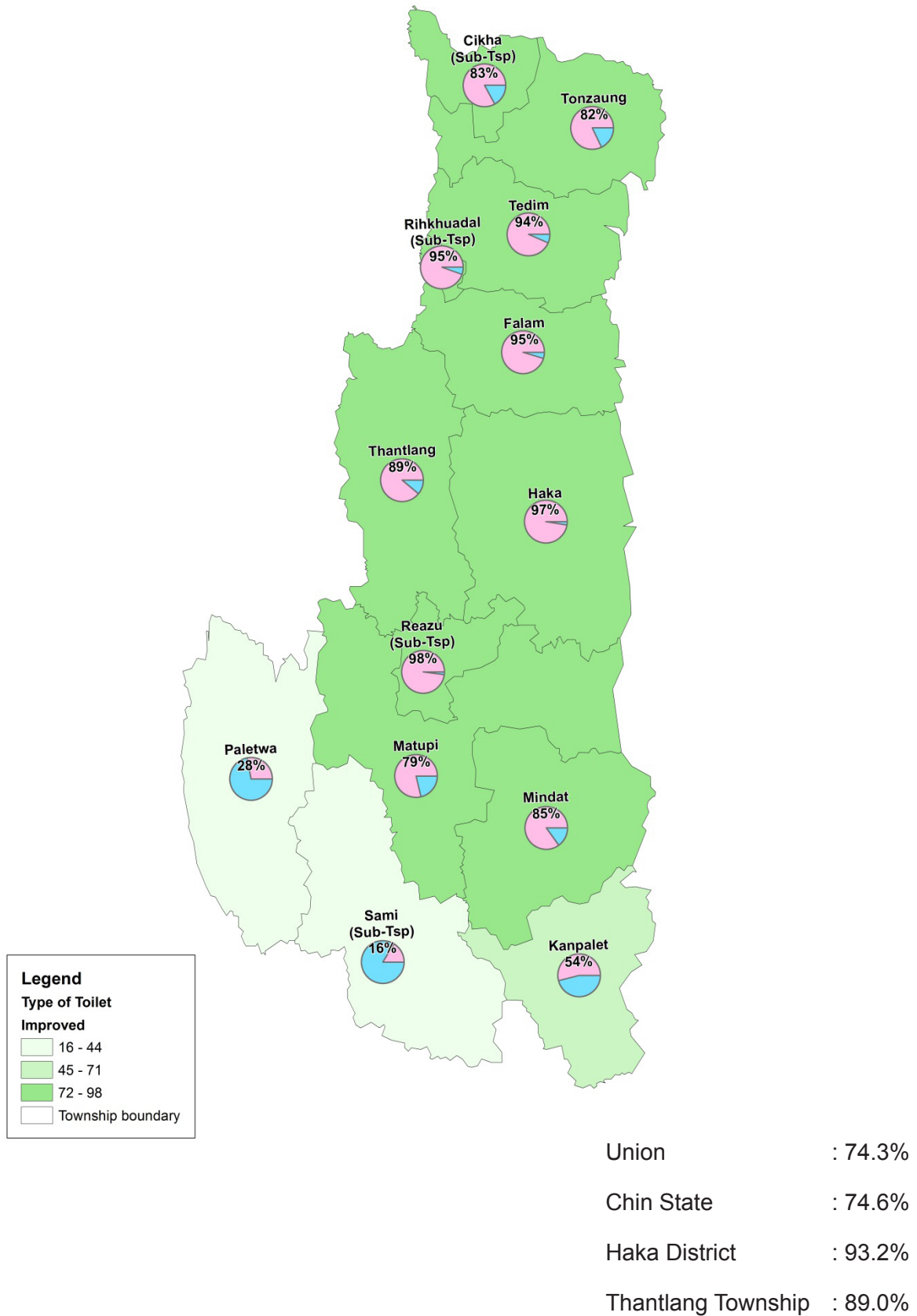


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	1.4	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		88.6	97.9	86.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>89.0</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>87.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.5	0.3	4.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.3	0.3
Other		0.1	-	0.1
None		7.1	0.1	8.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,782	1,507	8,275

- Eighty nine per cent of the households in Thantlang Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (88.6%)).
- 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 7.1 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 Thantlang Township, 8.4 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

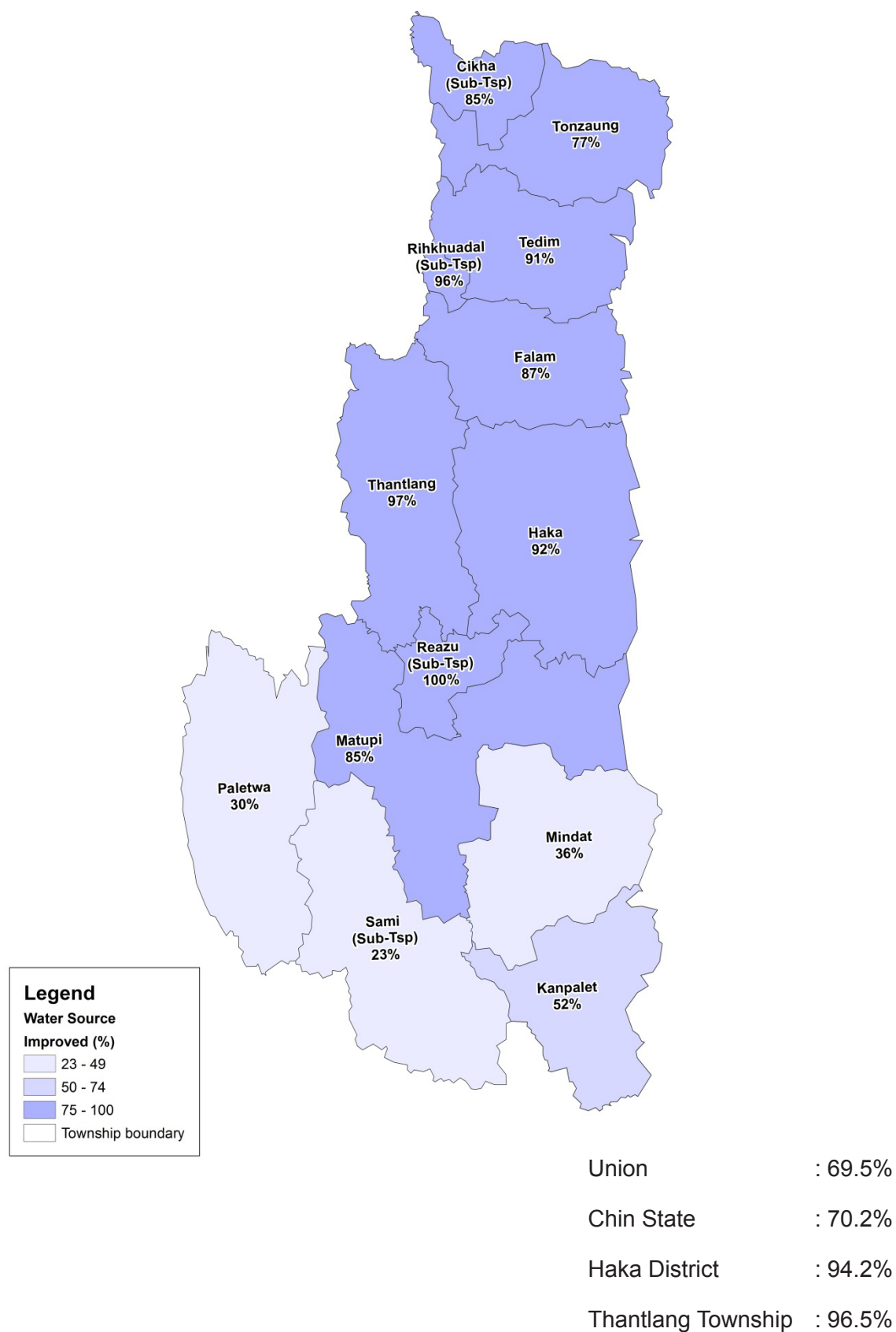


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		93.4	99.7	92.3
Tube well, borehole		*	0.1	*
Protected well/ Spring		0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier		3.0	0.1	3.5
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>96.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>95.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		2.5	-	2.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.9	-	1.1
River/stream/ canal		*	-	*
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	-	*
Other		0.1	-	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>3.5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,782	1,507	8,275

- In Thantlang Township, 96.5 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 in the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 93.4 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 3.0 per cent use water from bottled water/water purifier.
- Some 3.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 4.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

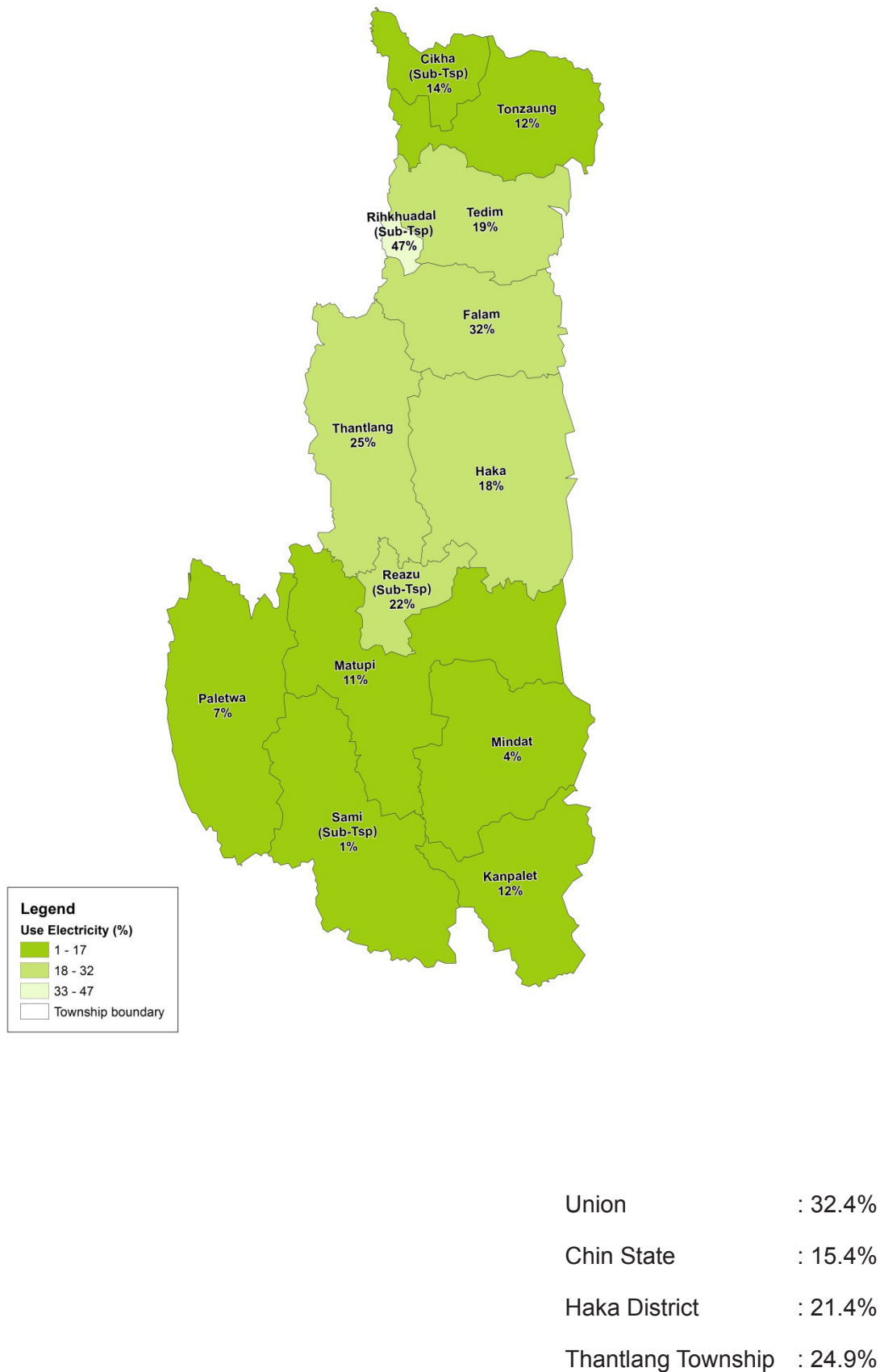


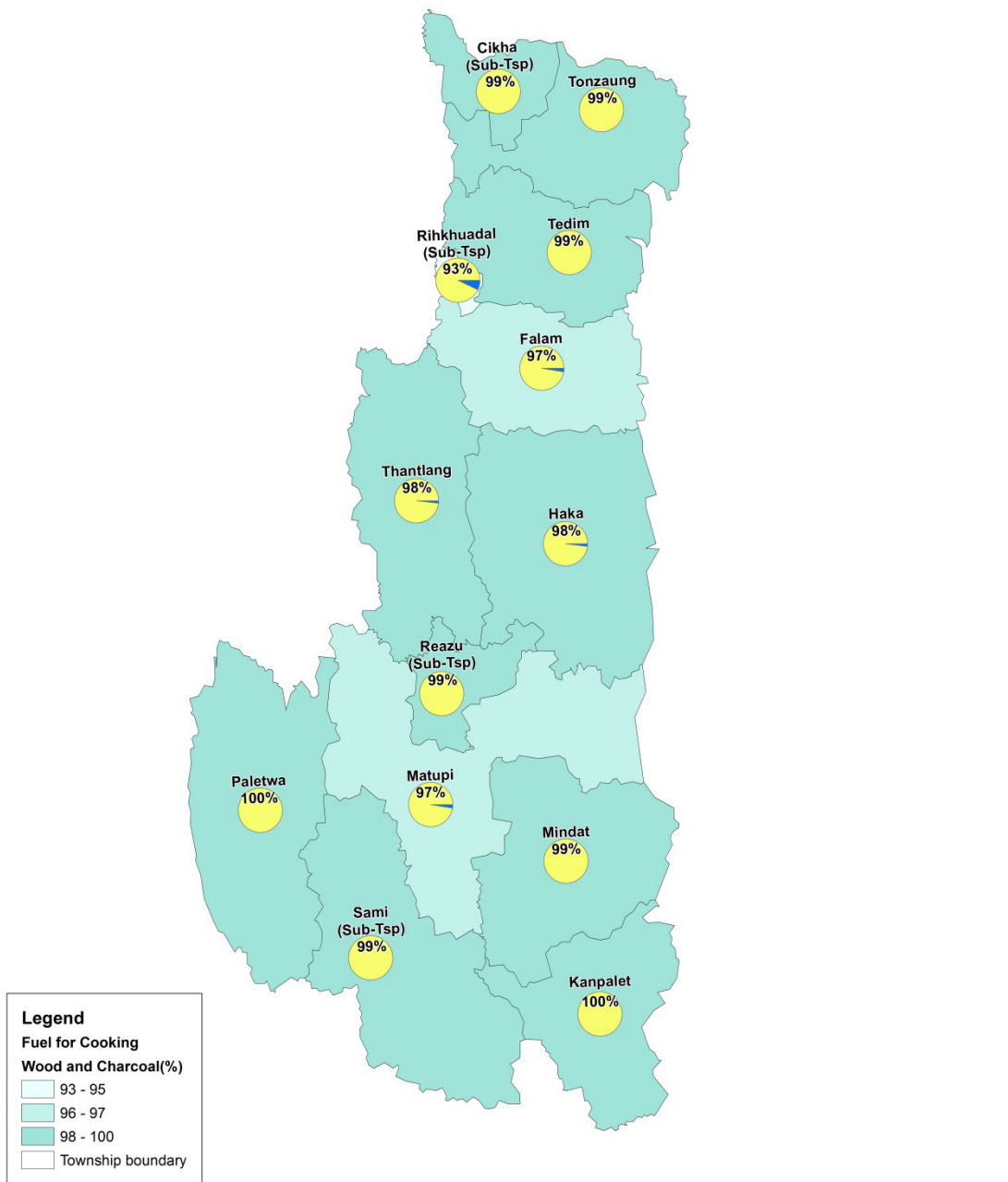
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		24.9	90.0	13.0
Kerosene		9.9	0.1	11.7
Candle		9.1	7.0	9.5
Battery		10.1	0.7	11.8
Generator (private)		2.3	1.5	2.4
Water mill (private)		23.8	-	28.2
Solar system/energy		16.5	0.5	19.4
Other		3.4	0.1	4.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,782	1,507	8,275

- In Thantlang Township, 24.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and is the highest. Compared to other townships in Chin State, this proportion belongs to (18-32) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Chin State is 15.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 28.2 per cent of the households use water mill (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Chin State	: 98.5%
Haka District	: 98.1%
Thantlang Township	: 98.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.0	4.3	0.4
LPG		*	0.1	-
Kerosene		0.5	-	0.5
BioGas		0.2	0.8	*
Firewood		96.9	86.4	98.8
Charcoal		1.3	7.3	0.2
Coal		0.2	1.0	-
Other		0.1	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,782	1,507	8,275

- In Thantlang Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 96.9 per cent using firewood and 1.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 98.8 per cent using firewood and 0.2 per cent using charcoal.

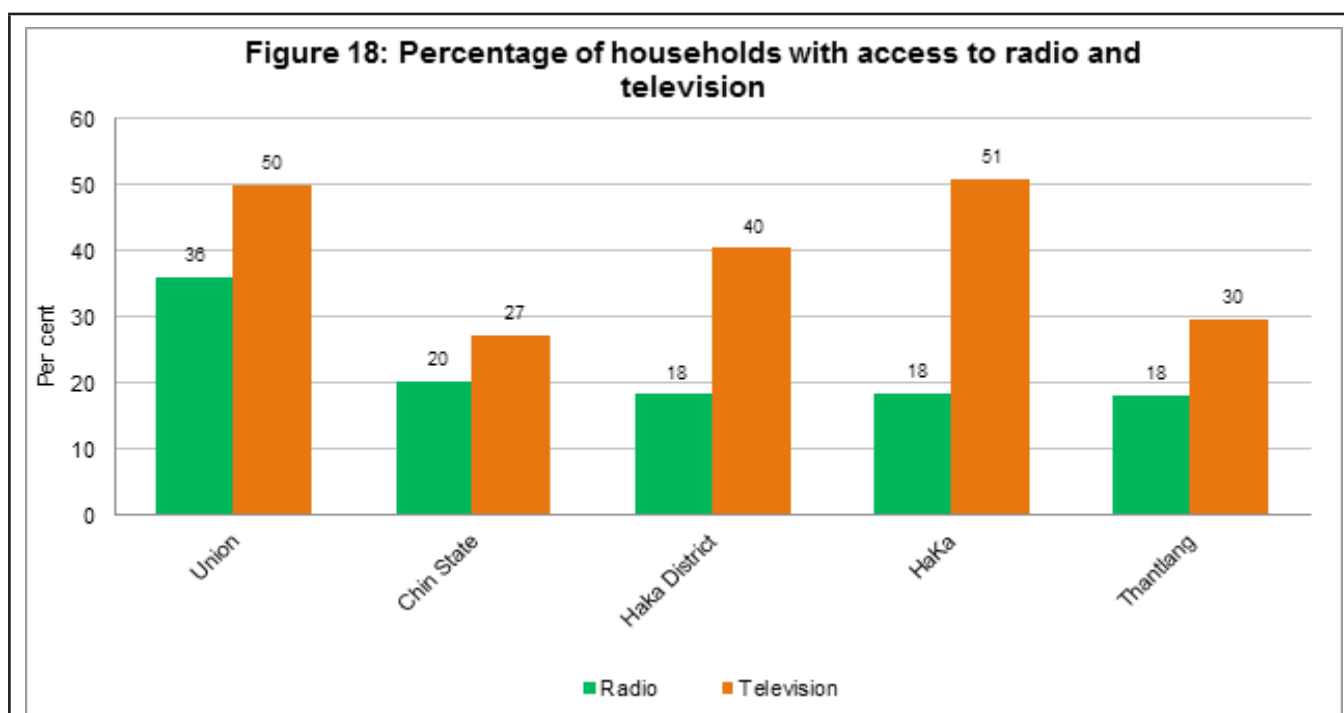
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

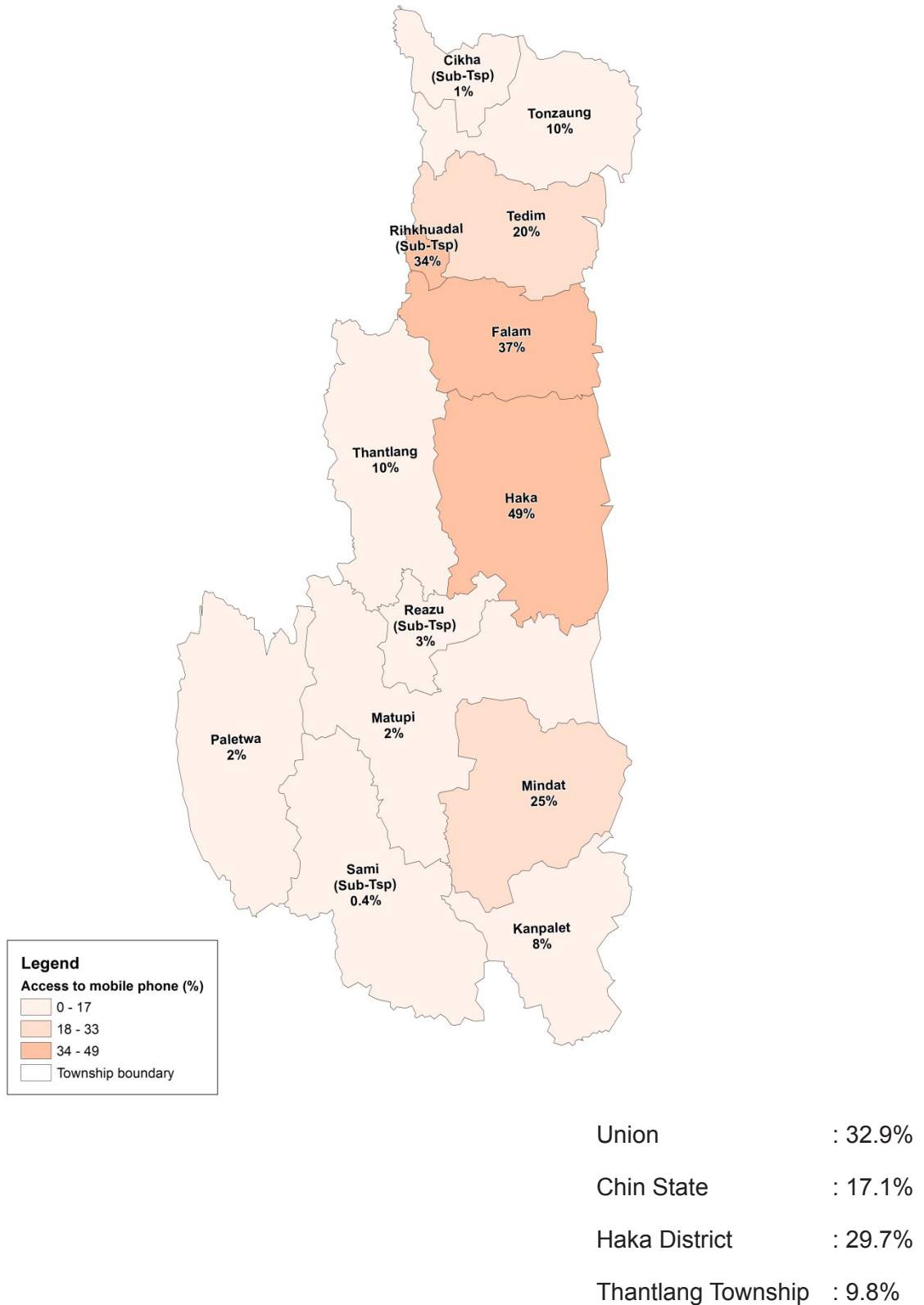
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	9,782	18.2	29.8	5.5	9.8	2.2	0.8	60.4	0.5
Urban	1,507	25.1	66.5	21.1	25.0	7.2	2.5	28.2	0.7
Rural	8,275	16.9	23.1	2.7	7.0	1.3	0.5	66.2	0.4

- Some 29.8 per cent of the households in Thantlang Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 66.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 23.1 per cent.



- In Thantlang Township, 29.8 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in six households (18.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 9.8 per cent of the households in Thantlang Township reported having mobile phones and compared to other townships in Chin State, it belongs to the lowest group.

Transportation items

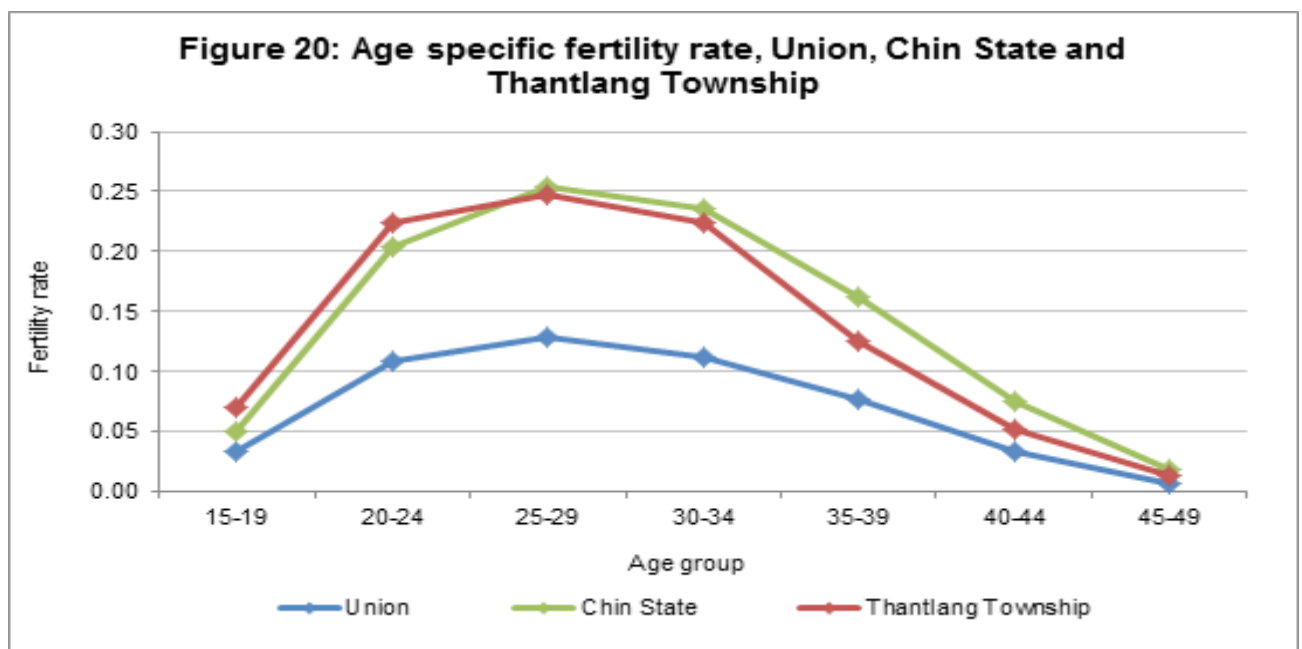
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Haka District	19,699	230	7,307	354	101	37	41	3,085
Urban	6,728	183	3,624	224	38	5	9	205
Rural	12,971	47	3,683	130	63	32	32	2,880
Thantlang Township	9,782	82	2,848	131	60	32	32	1,716
Urban	1,507	38	723	55	14	4	5	24
Rural	8,275	44	2,125	76	46	28	27	1,692

- In Thantlang Township, 29.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 17.5 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

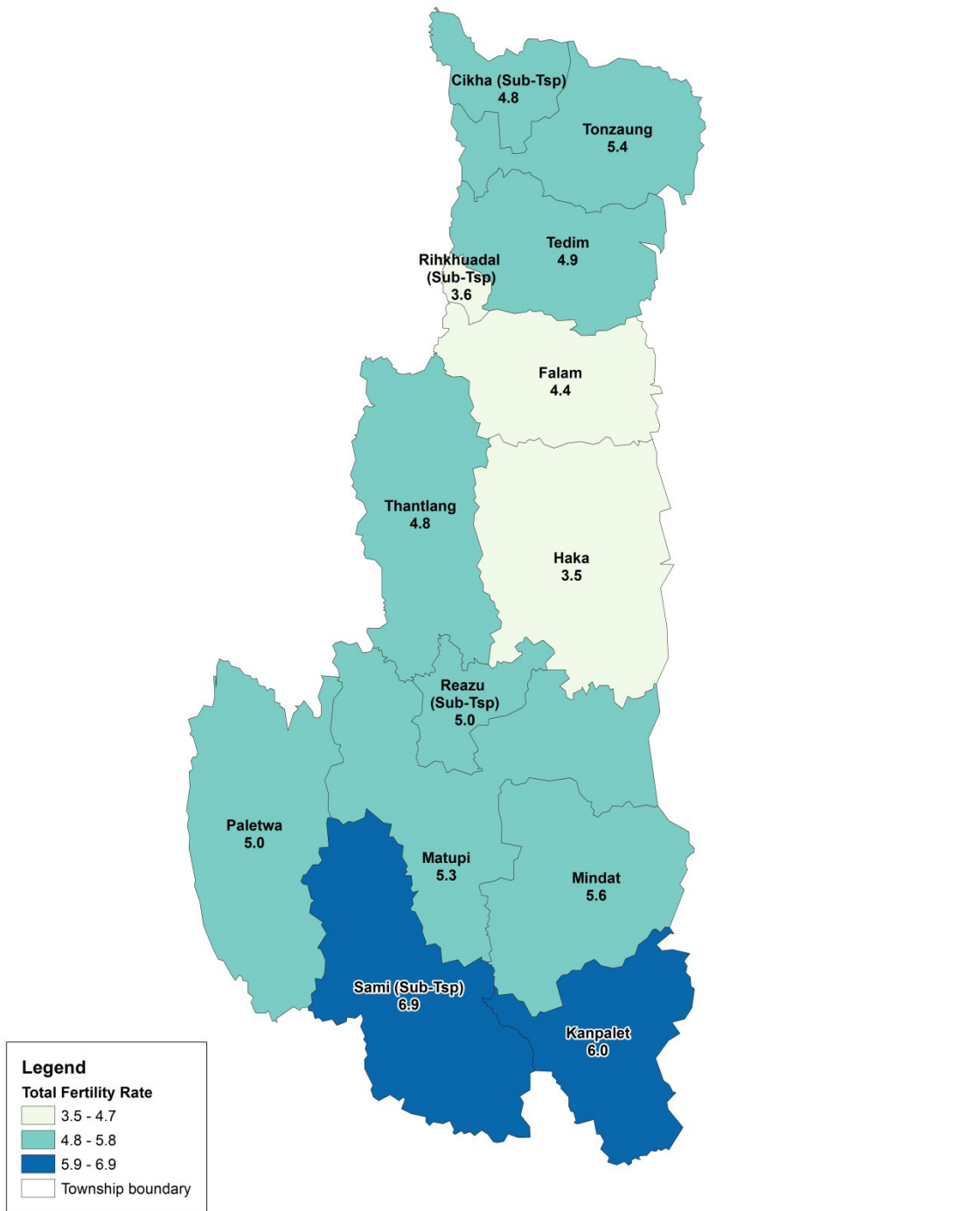
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



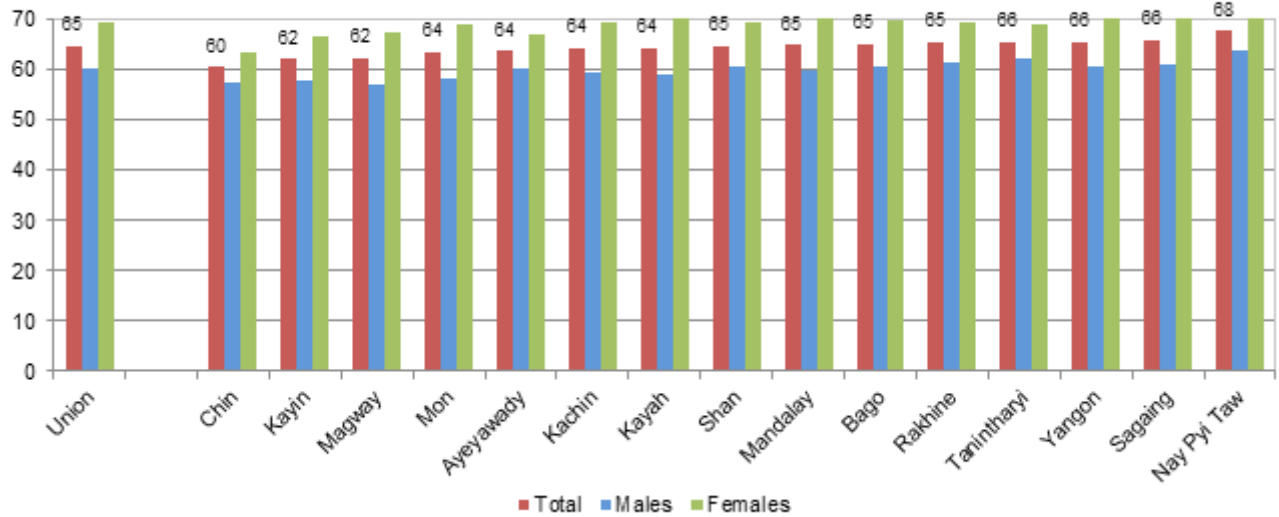
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.8 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Chin State	: 5.0
Haka District	: 4.2
Thantlang Township	: 4.8

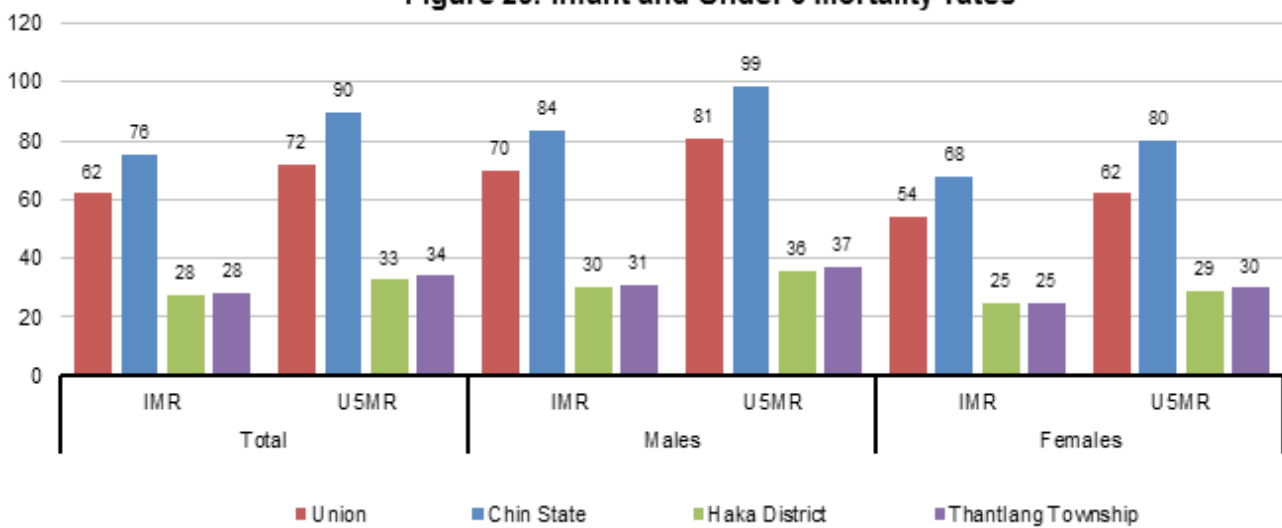
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

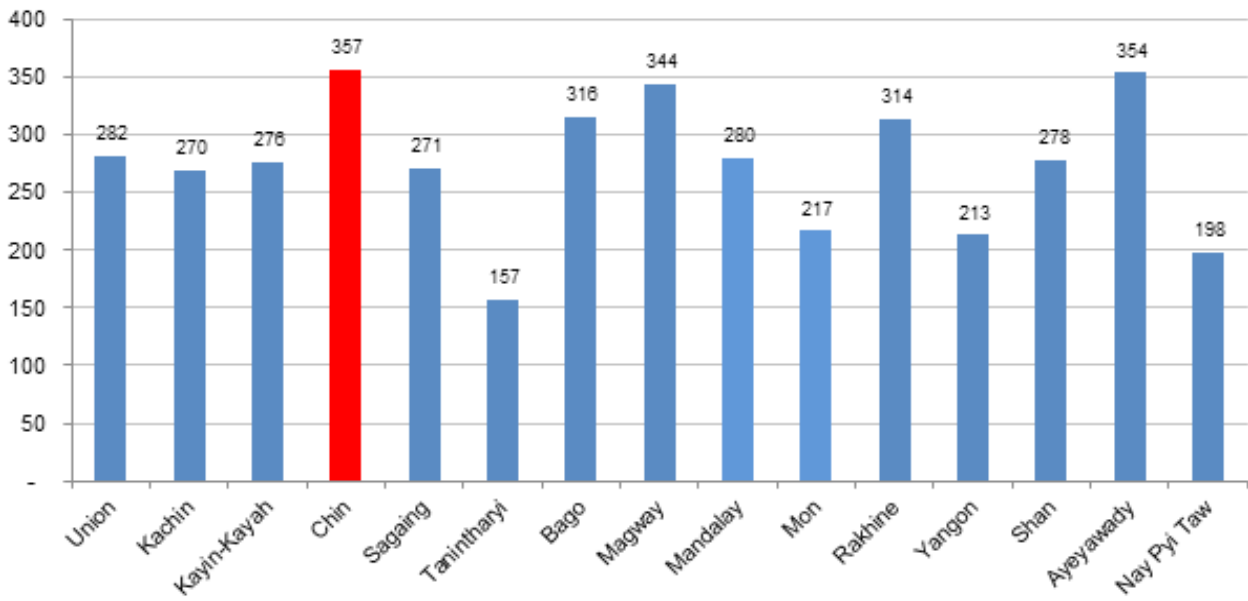
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Haka District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Haka District is 28 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 33 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thantlang Township are lower than those in Chin State and are not much difference with those in Haka District. The Infant mortality in Thantlang is 28 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 34 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.

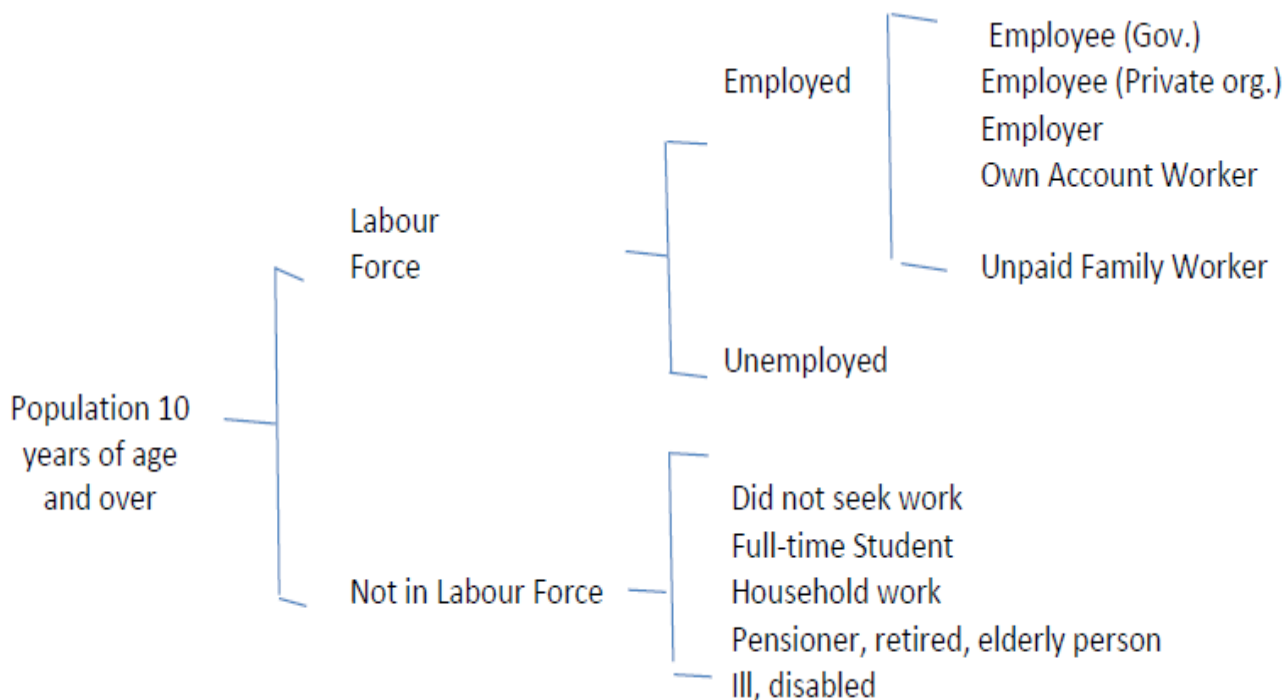
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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, Haka District, Thantlang Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Tin Tin Hla	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw May Nwe Soe	Junior Clerk, 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
U Khun Zin Naing Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

