



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

CHIN STATE, FALAM DISTRICT

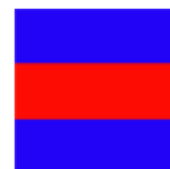
Falam Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Chin State, Falam District

## **Falam Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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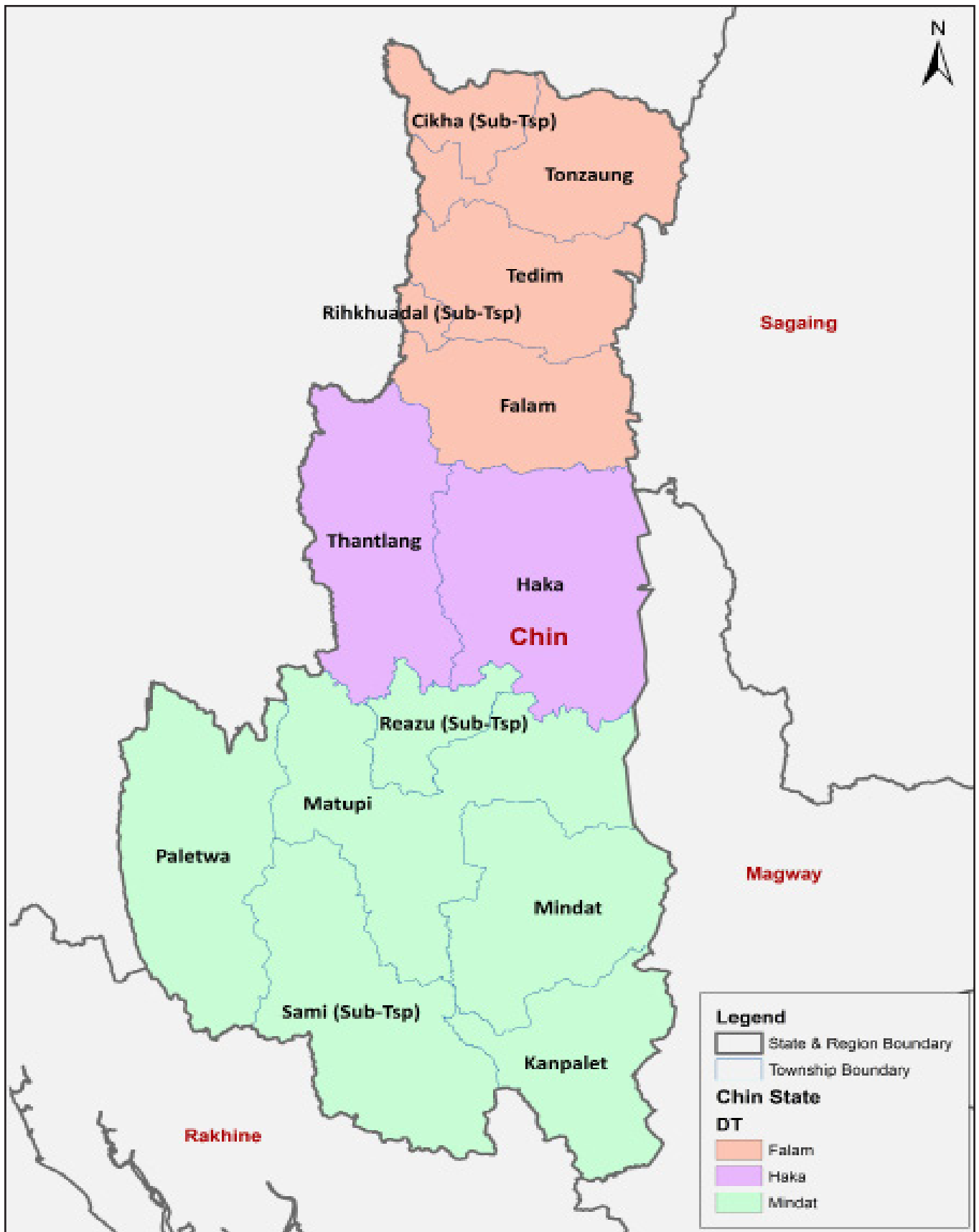
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Chin State, showing the townships





## Falam Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>41,457 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>20,350 (49.1%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>21,107 (50.9%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>2,369.5 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>17.5 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>21.7 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>80</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>8,428</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.7 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>37.3%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>57.2%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>74.7</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>65.1</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>9.6</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>14.7</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>96</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>88.5%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>93.4%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>84.0%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>4,615</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>4.9</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	24,403	78.4	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	45	0.1	
Religious	*	0.1	
Temporary Registration	31	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	6,601	21.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	75.5%	82.0%	69.3%
Unemployment rate	4.2%	4.6%	3.8%
Employment to population ratio	72.3%	78.2%	66.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	6,916	82.1	
Renter	584	6.9	
Provided free (individually)	106	1.3	
Government quarters	596	7.1	
Private company quarters	104	1.2	
Other	122	1.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		5.8%
Bamboo	3.6%	0.3%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	87.0%	95.0%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	1.0%		88.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.8%	2.9%	0.3%
Other	2.1%	1.5%	5.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	145	1.7	
LPG	*	0.2	
Kerosene	*	0.2	
Biogas	34	0.4	
Firewood	7,556	89.6	
Charcoal	648	7.7	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	2,679	31.8
Kerosene	296	3.5
Candle	2,008	23.8
Battery	371	4.4
Generator (private)	37	0.4
Water mill (private)	990	11.7
Solar system/energy	1,599	19.0
Other	448	5.3
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	7,279	86.4
Tube well, borehole	*	<0.1
Protected well/spring	55	0.7
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>7,341</i>	<i>87.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	327	3.9
River/stream/canal	225	2.7
Waterfall/rainwater	349	4.1
Other	174	2.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,087</i>	<i>12.9</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	7,281	86.4
Tube well, borehole	*	<0.1
Protected well/spring	54	0.6
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	328	3.9
River/stream/canal	226	2.7
Waterfall/rainwater	349	4.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	174	2.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	46	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	7,982	94.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>8,028</i>	<i>95.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	134	1.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	30	0.4
Other	22	0.3
None	214	2.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,518	18.0
Television	3,501	41.5
Landline phone	540	6.4
Mobile phone	3,137	37.2
Computer	203	2.4
Internet at home	245	2.9
Households with none of the items	3,595	42.7
Households with all of the items	35	0.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	52	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	4,161	49.4
Bicycle	409	4.9
4-Wheel tractor	21	0.2
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	279	3.3

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Falam Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 Falam 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 Falam Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	41,457 *		
Males	20,350		
Females	21,107		
Sex ratio	96 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	21.9 %		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	2,369.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	17.5 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	80		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	39,898	8,351	31,547
Number of conventional households	8,428	2,002	6,426
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Falam Township, there are slightly more females than males with 96 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (21.9%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Falam Township is 18 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Falam Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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;  
Falam Township (Falam District, Chin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,428</b>	<b>41,457</b>	<b>20,350</b>	<b>21,107</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>9,092</b>	<b>4,266</b>	<b>4,826</b>
1	Cinmual(W)	566	2,716	1,209	1,507
2	Balai(W)	464	2,016	975	1,041
3	Phathauk(W)	338	1,425	652	773
4	Tlanlau(W)	634	2,935	1,430	1,505
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>32,365</b>	<b>16,084</b>	<b>16,281</b>
1	K.Haimual(VT)	32	148	82	66
2	Rallawn(VT)	85	386	193	193
3	MangKheng(VT)	140	613	287	326
4	Lenhai(VT)	40	159	74	85
5	Lente(VT)	152	777	393	384
6	Thungthul(VT)	34	155	80	75
7	Laizo(VT)	191	830	374	456
8	L. Hmunpi(VT)	55	217	112	105
9	Congthe(VT)	74	265	127	138
10	Taisum(VT)	70	216	104	112
11	C. Zamual(VT)	136	482	226	256
12	Taal(VT)	133	615	312	303
13	Thili(VT)	70	328	170	158
14	Ramthlo(VT)	256	1,153	544	609
15	Rulbu(VT)	38	186	95	91
16	L. Zamual(VT)	12	59	35	24
17	Tiah dai(VT)	55	378	210	168
18	Hrianghgnang(VT)	54	245	125	120
19	Cerhmun(VT)	52	286	149	137
20	Zathlir(VT)	60	297	160	137
21	Tlauhmun(VT)	49	230	127	103
22	Rallang(VT)	40	243	133	110

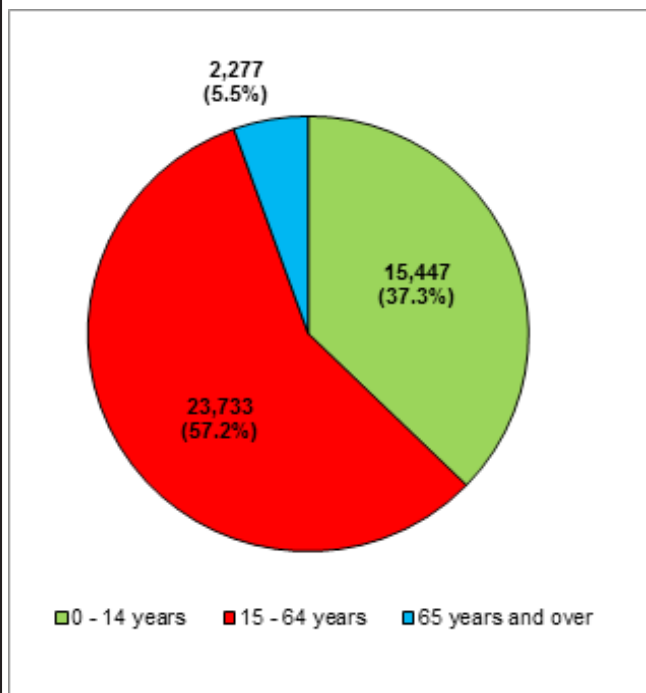
**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Sunthla (Old)(VT)	130	611	328	283
24	Relsing(VT)	107	452	229	223
25	Hlawnmual(VT)	17	90	46	44
26	Khuangli(VT)	66	280	152	128
27	Zawlnu(VT)	179	910	435	475
28	Ngamual(VT)	221	1,379	680	699
29	Bualkhua(VT)	153	1,089	578	511
30	Phaizawl(VT)	52	293	139	154
31	Farkhawm(VT)	81	482	230	252
32	Tisen(VT)	160	881	404	477
33	Duhmang(VT)	104	586	286	300
34	Lumbang(VT)	223	842	360	482
35	Lunghawh(VT)	240	1,289	605	684
36	Khualei(VT)	84	322	154	168
37	Lati(VT)	145	685	337	348
38	Simzawl(VT)	133	701	347	354
39	Hmunli(VT)	32	159	83	76
40	Locom(VT)	44	193	86	107
41	Zultu(VT)	30	127	67	60
42	Khumzing(VT)	46	246	128	118
43	Zalang(VT)	74	336	170	166
44	Webula(VT)	210	1,041	497	544
45	Zatual(VT)	111	478	220	258
46	Khitam(VT)	20	77	38	39
47	Lumte(VT)	64	291	144	147
48	Tlortang(VT)	14	70	32	38
49	Congkua(VT)	77	210	95	115
50	Lianrih(VT)	48	227	126	101
51	Murang(VT)	15	97	51	46

**Table 1: (Continued)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
52	Khupleng(VT)	19	95	57	38
53	Thorzan(VT)	24	103	54	49
54	Khuangdon(VT)	3	12	7	5
55	Seipi(VT)	48	297	150	147
56	Thlancing(VT)	1	3	1	2
57	Losau(VT)	51	262	124	138
58	Bualmin(VT)	4	24	13	11
59	Lunkhua(VT)	14	78	43	35
60	Khuasum(VT)	26	126	65	61
61	Sim/Dihai(VT)	53	266	134	132
62	Tilum(VT)	48	297	146	151
63	Tlangzawl(VT)	87	453	240	213
64	Khualung(VT)	67	372	186	186
65	Zo/Dihai(VT)	24	152	77	75
66	Darteti(VT)	51	289	157	132
67	Ngalti(VT)	36	245	119	126
68	Airebual(VT)	15	68	35	33
69	Zongte(VT)	153	1,031	558	473
70	Selawn(VT)	112	597	309	288
71	Singai(VT)	95	497	266	231
72	Hmawngkawn(VT)	128	754	385	369
73	Tibual(VT)	63	373	183	190
74	Satawm(VT)	58	315	162	153
75	Vangva(VT)	44	270	134	136
76	Laizawl(VT)	45	246	132	114
77	Khuapual(VT)	170	862	426	436
78	Bocung(VT)	49	278	149	129
79	Khuadar(VT)	115	681	315	366
80	Saihmun(VT)	115	607	298	309

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Falam Township**

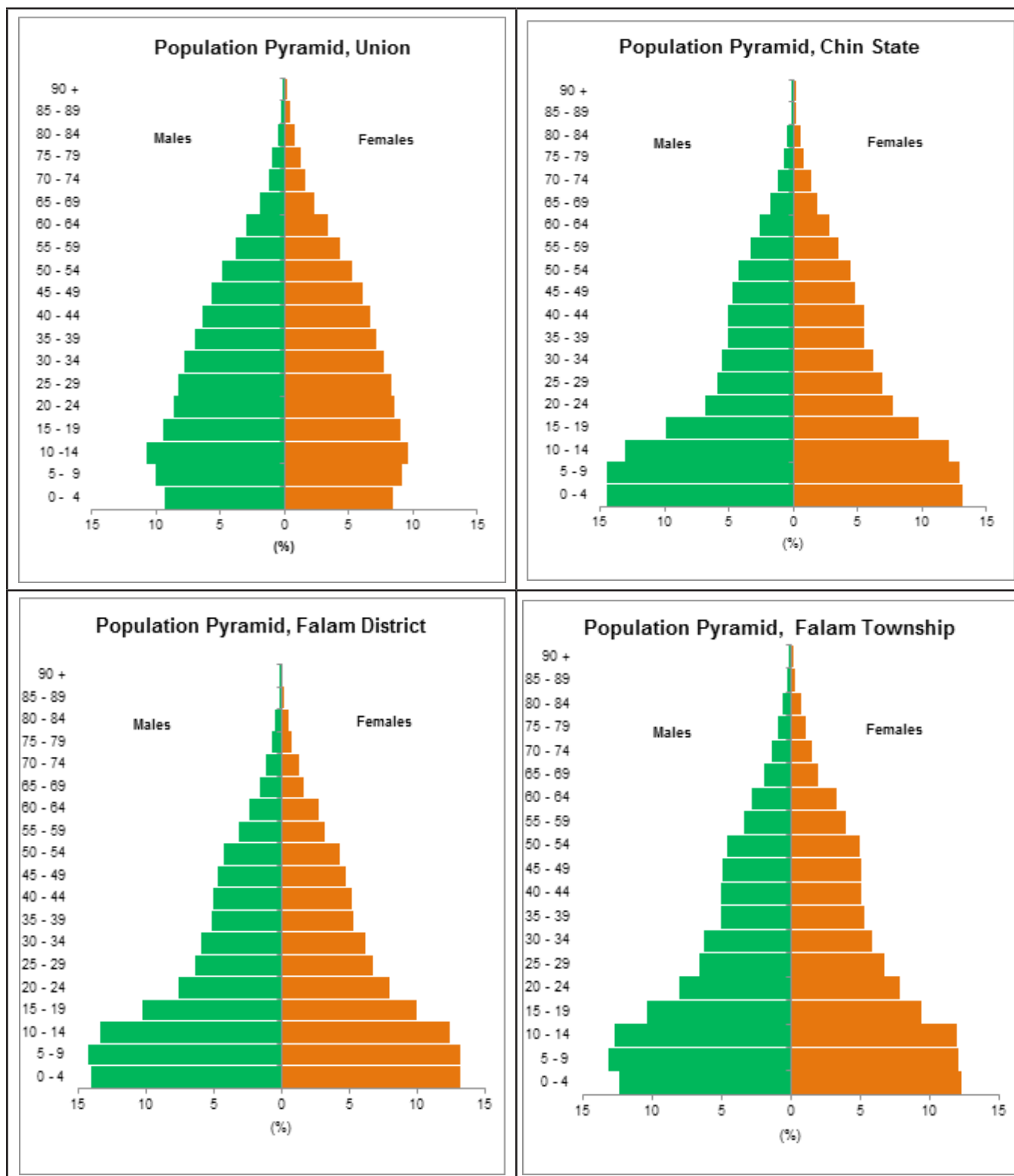


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Falam Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,457</b>	<b>20,350</b>	<b>21,107</b>
0 - 4	5,107	2,503	2,604
5 - 9	5,212	2,664	2,548
10 - 14	5,128	2,588	2,540
15 - 19	4,105	2,106	1,999
20 - 24	3,289	1,638	1,651
25 - 29	2,749	1,325	1,424
30 - 34	2,503	1,270	1,233
35 - 39	2,165	1,030	1,135
40 - 44	2,093	1,022	1,071
45 - 49	2,057	990	1,067
50 - 54	1,984	937	1,047
55 - 59	1,522	688	834
60 - 64	1,266	560	706
65 - 69	811	384	427
70 - 74	593	278	315
75 - 79	418	182	236
80 - 84	278	120	158
85 - 89	114	44	70
90 +	63	21	42

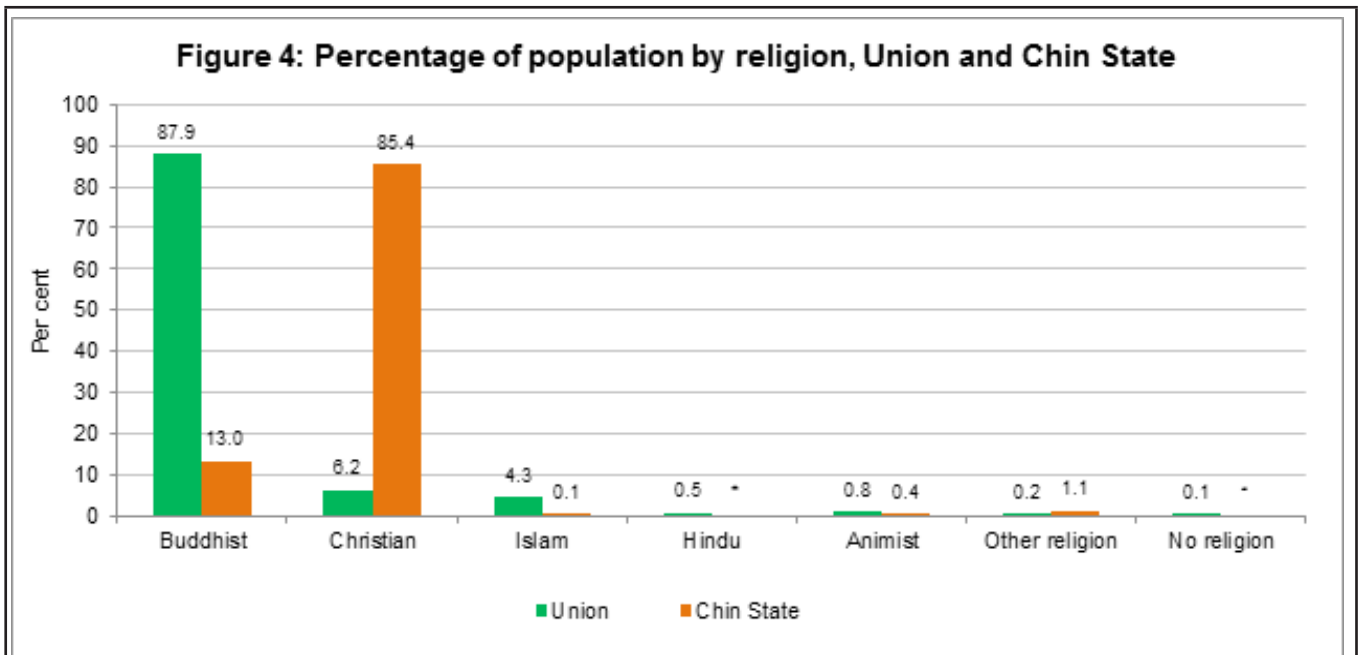
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Falam Township is 57.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Chin State, Falam District and Falam Township)**



- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Falam Township since the last 5 years.
- 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 Falam Township.
- There are less males than females in all age groups except 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 and 30-34 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.

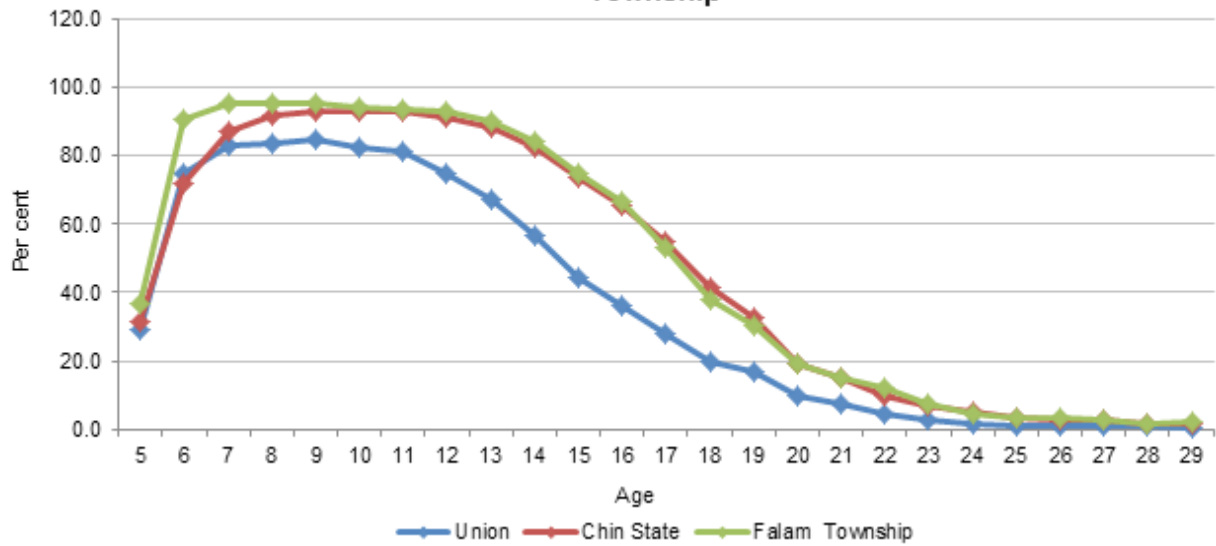
## (C) Education

Table 3: Population aged 5-29 and current school attendance by sex by age

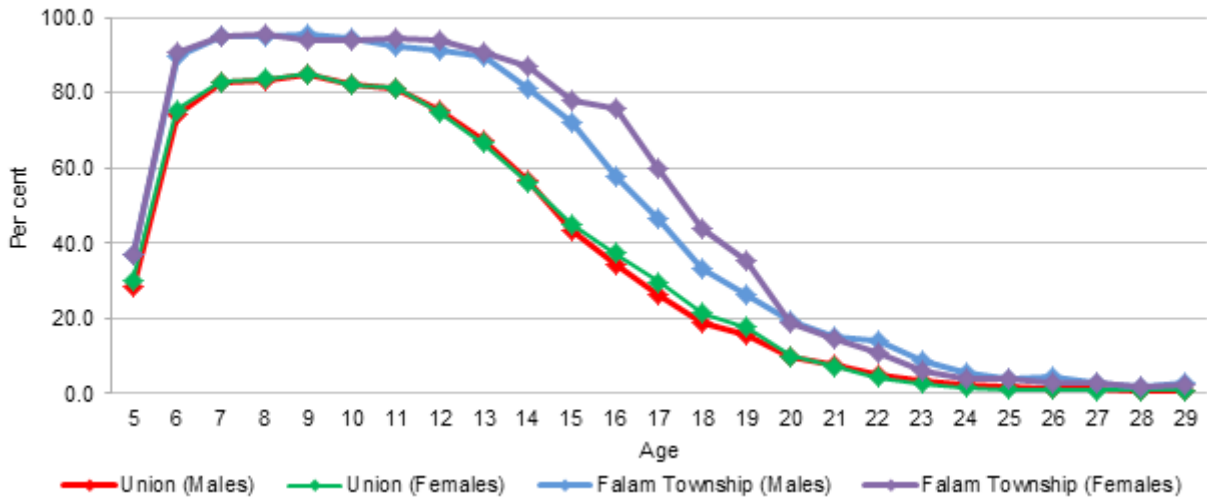
Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	991	521	470	367	194	173
6	1,085	581	504	980	522	458
7	1,073	521	552	1,020	495	525
8	1,024	503	521	977	479	498
9	995	511	484	945	489	456
10	1,025	508	517	966	479	487
11	963	475	488	901	440	461
12	1,024	499	525	950	456	494
13	1,042	524	518	940	470	470
14	954	514	440	800	418	382
15	790	398	392	592	287	305
16	891	452	439	594	261	333
17	750	400	350	397	187	210
18	741	382	359	283	126	157
19	618	322	296	189	85	104
20	629	324	305	121	63	58
21	599	291	308	89	44	45
22	584	305	279	72	42	30
23	620	303	317	46	27	19
24	558	258	300	26	14	12
25	514	215	299	19	8	11
26	488	227	261	17	10	7
27	531	267	264	16	8	8
28	514	264	250	10	5	5
29	518	235	283	13	7	6



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

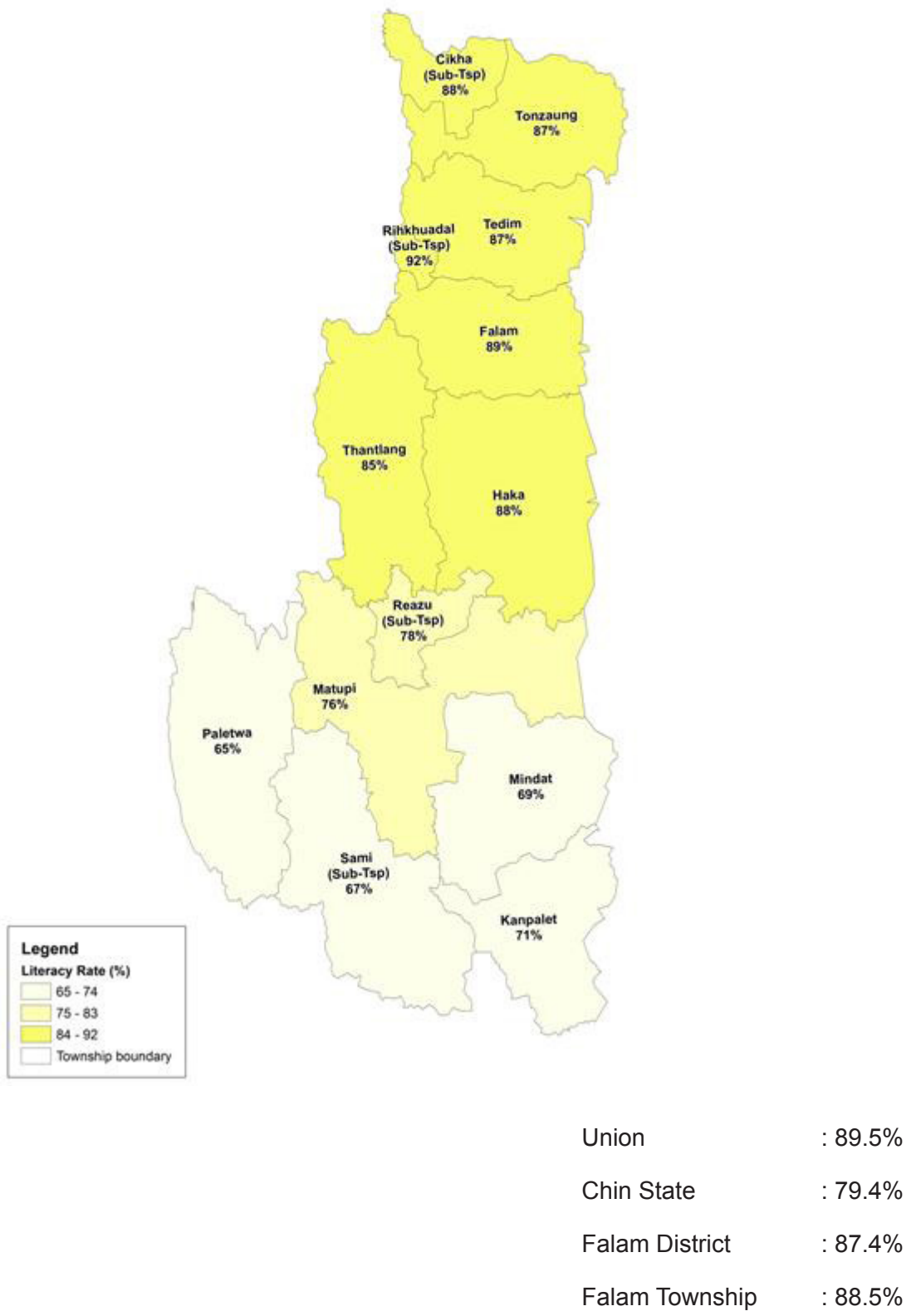


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Falam Township**



- School attendance in Falam Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Falam Township is higher since the starting age of school attendance.

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



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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	6,780	97.8
Males	3,435	97.6
Females	3,345	98.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Falam Township is 88.5 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 84.0 per cent and for the males it is 93.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.8 per cent with 98.1 per cent for females and 97.6 per cent for males.

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

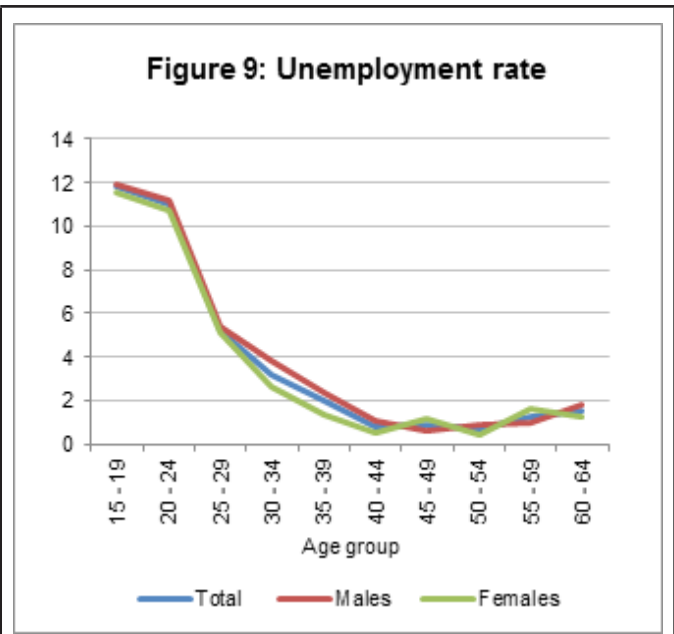
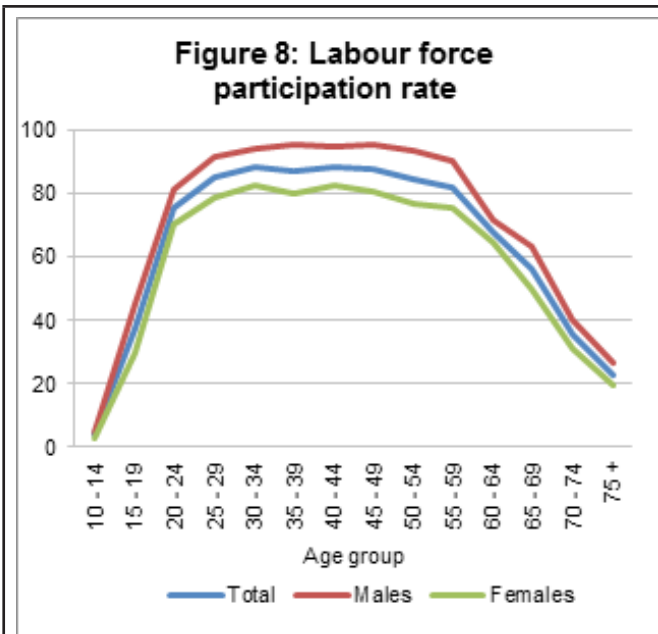
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	18,616	2,764	14.8	3,080	3,870	4,155	2,989	116	1,434	164	18	26
Urban	4,547	411	9.0	371	692	924	1,083	39	926	82	10	9
Rural	14,069	2,353	16.7	2,709	3,178	3,231	1,906	77	508	82	8	17
Males	8,851	700	7.9	1,190	1,858	2,490	1,676	77	716	114	13	17
Females	9,765	2,064	21.1	1,890	2,012	1,665	1,313	39	718	50	5	9

- Some 14.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 16.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 7.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 21.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 20.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 7.7 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	4.1	5.0	3.2	7.1	8.5	4.9
15 - 19	37.6	45.2	29.7	11.8	11.9	11.6
20 - 24	75.5	81.0	70.1	11.0	11.2	10.7
25 - 29	85.0	91.6	78.9	5.2	5.4	5.1
30 - 34	88.4	94.1	82.6	3.2	3.8	2.6
35 - 39	87.2	95.3	79.8	2.0	2.4	1.4
40 - 44	88.4	94.9	82.3	0.8	1.1	0.5
45 - 49	87.8	95.3	80.9	0.9	0.6	1.2
50 - 54	84.7	93.4	76.9	0.7	0.9	0.4
55 - 59	82.2	90.4	75.4	1.3	1.0	1.6
60 - 64	67.5	71.4	64.3	1.5	1.8	1.3
65 - 69	56.1	63.3	49.6	1.3	0.4	2.4
70 - 74	35.4	39.9	31.4	4.3	4.5	4.0
75 +	22.5	26.4	19.6	6.6	6.2	7.1
15 - 24	54.5	60.8	47.9	11.3	11.5	11.0
15 - 64	75.5	82.0	69.3	4.2	4.6	3.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Falam Township is 75.5 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 69.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 82.0 per cent.
- In Falam Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 4.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Falam Township is 4.2 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.6%) and for females (3.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.0 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	12,158	1.8	62.5	17.8	10.3	4.2	3.3
Males	5,123	2.3	71.3	5.8	11.6	4.4	4.6
Females	7,035	1.5	56.0	26.6	9.4	4.1	2.4

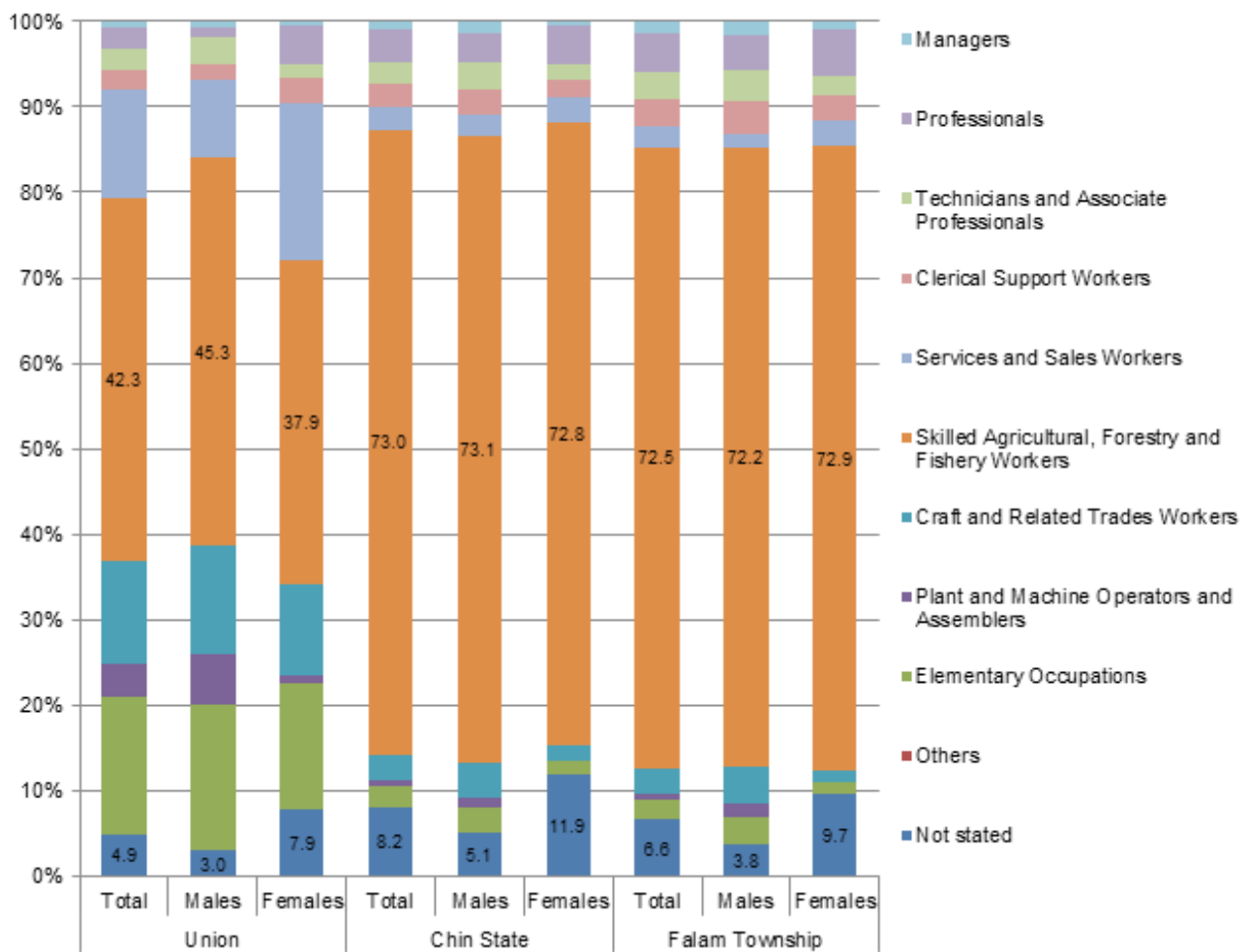
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 71.3 per cent of males and 56.0 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,312</b>	<b>8,413</b>	<b>7,899</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	217	142	75	1.3	1.7	0.9
Professionals	767	330	437	4.7	3.9	5.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	488	314	174	3.0	3.7	2.2
Clerical Support Workers	550	320	230	3.4	3.8	2.9
Services and Sales Workers	389	148	241	2.4	1.8	3.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	11,826	6,070	5,756	72.5	72.2	72.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	488	370	118	3.0	4.4	1.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	137	135	2	0.8	1.6	*
Elementary Occupations	366	267	99	2.2	3.2	1.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,084	317	767	6.6	3.8	9.7

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



- In Falam Township, 72.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 72.2 per cent of males and 72.9 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.

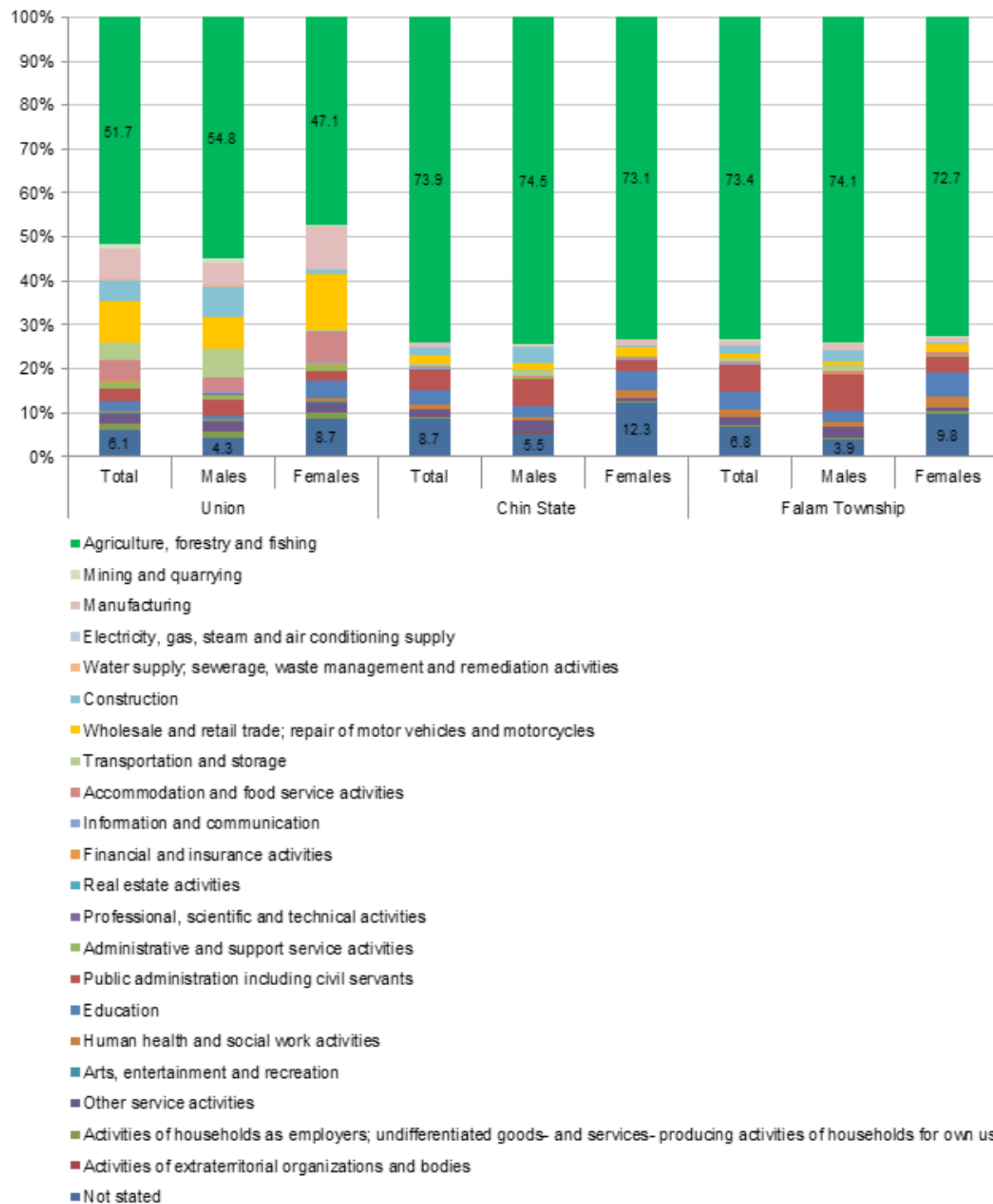
**Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex**

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,312</b>	<b>8,413</b>	<b>7,899</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,979	6,235	5,744	73.4	74.1	72.7
Mining and quarrying	48	29	19	0.3	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	187	103	84	1.1	1.2	1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	3	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	245	214	31	1.5	2.5	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	215	76	139	1.3	0.9	1.8
Transportation and storage	127	125	2	0.8	1.5	*
Accommodation and food service activities	57	12	45	0.3	0.1	0.6
Information and communication	16	9	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	31	15	16	0.2	0.2	0.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	4	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	12	9	3	0.1	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	1,005	710	295	6.2	8.4	3.7
Education	637	196	441	3.9	2.3	5.6
Human health and social work activities	266	89	177	1.6	1.1	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	2	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	314	233	81	1.9	2.8	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	55	16	39	0.3	0.2	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	3	-	*	*	-
Not stated	1,105	330	775	6.8	3.9	9.8

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



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



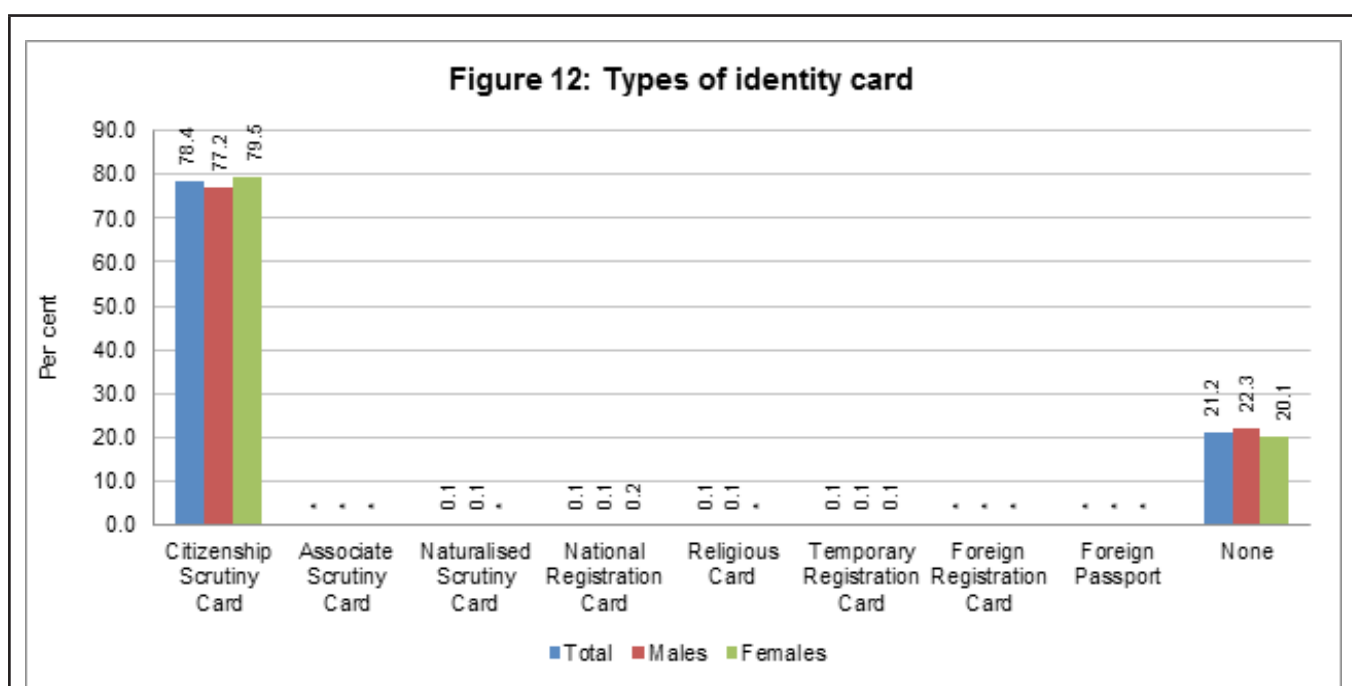
- In Falam Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 73.4 per cent.
- There are 74.1 per cent of males and 72.7 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Chin State, there is 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	24,403	*	*	45	*	31	*	*	6,601
Urban	6,306	*	*	4	*	3	-	-	1,139
Rural	18,097	*	*	41	*	28	*	*	5,462
Males	11,726	*	*	16	*	16	*	*	3,387
Females	12,677	*	*	29	*	15	*	*	3,214

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Falam Township, 78.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 21.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 22.3 per cent of males and 20.1 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,457</b>	<b>36,842</b>	<b>4,615</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>2,034</b>
0 - 4	5,107	5,052	55	1.1	26	12	14	18
5 - 9	5,212	5,102	110	2.1	29	33	33	61
10 - 14	5,128	4,973	155	3.0	57	50	35	67
15 - 19	4,105	3,971	134	3.3	47	35	40	59
20 - 24	3,289	3,152	137	4.2	45	46	43	69
25 - 29	2,749	2,606	143	5.2	49	50	52	59
30 - 34	2,503	2,344	159	6.4	55	50	61	71
35 - 39	2,165	2,018	147	6.8	64	43	51	51
40 - 44	2,093	1,803	290	13.9	168	90	83	107
45 - 49	2,057	1,573	484	23.5	326	181	111	162
50 - 54	1,984	1,384	600	30.2	419	226	187	191
55 - 59	1,522	1,034	488	32.1	356	211	166	189
60 - 64	1,266	792	474	37.4	321	245	184	205
65 - 69	811	457	354	43.6	242	195	159	169
70 - 74	593	269	324	54.6	221	229	193	200
75 - 79	418	168	250	59.8	173	191	156	149
80 - 84	278	97	181	65.1	119	141	113	113
85 - 89	114	35	79	69.3	54	58	57	58
90 +	63	12	51	81.0	34	44	36	36

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>20,350</b>	<b>18,241</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>900</b>
0 - 4	2,503	2,475	28	1.1	12	6	8	10
5 - 9	2,664	2,597	67	2.5	17	20	17	35
10 - 14	2,588	2,502	86	3.3	29	29	23	40
15 - 19	2,106	2,042	64	3.0	18	15	23	37
20 - 24	1,638	1,565	73	4.5	22	35	24	39
25 - 29	1,325	1,261	64	4.8	20	25	21	26
30 - 34	1,270	1,194	76	6.0	22	22	28	34
35 - 39	1,030	957	73	7.1	32	21	25	25
40 - 44	1,022	895	127	12.4	71	43	38	44
45 - 49	990	758	232	23.4	150	94	50	75
50 - 54	937	679	258	27.5	172	103	66	80
55 - 59	688	495	193	28.1	135	85	63	62
60 - 64	560	335	225	40.2	148	114	75	98
65 - 69	384	225	159	41.4	109	83	60	67
70 - 74	278	129	149	53.6	100	107	84	88
75 - 79	182	74	108	59.3	71	84	63	61
80 - 84	120	39	81	67.5	47	67	51	46
85 - 89	44	15	29	65.9	19	19	22	21
90 +	21	4	17	81.0	9	14	11	12

**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
<b>Females</b>	<b>21,107</b>	<b>18,601</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,134</b>
0 - 4	2,604	2,577	27	1.0	14	6	6	8
5 - 9	2,548	2,505	43	1.7	12	13	16	26
10 - 14	2,540	2,471	69	2.7	28	21	12	27
15 - 19	1,999	1,929	70	3.5	29	20	17	22
20 - 24	1,651	1,587	64	3.9	23	11	19	30
25 - 29	1,424	1,345	79	5.5	29	25	31	33
30 - 34	1,233	1,150	83	6.7	33	28	33	37
35 - 39	1,135	1,061	74	6.5	32	22	26	26
40 - 44	1,071	908	163	15.2	97	47	45	63
45 - 49	1,067	815	252	23.6	176	87	61	87
50 - 54	1,047	705	342	32.7	247	123	121	111
55 - 59	834	539	295	35.4	221	126	103	127
60 - 64	706	457	249	35.3	173	131	109	107
65 - 69	427	232	195	45.7	133	112	99	102
70 - 74	315	140	175	55.6	121	122	109	112
75 - 79	236	94	142	60.2	102	107	93	88
80 - 84	158	58	100	63.3	72	74	62	67
85 - 89	70	20	50	71.4	35	39	35	37
90 +	42	8	34	81.0	25	30	25	24

- Eleven in every 100 persons in Falam 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 45.
- Difficulties with seeing and hearing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability.

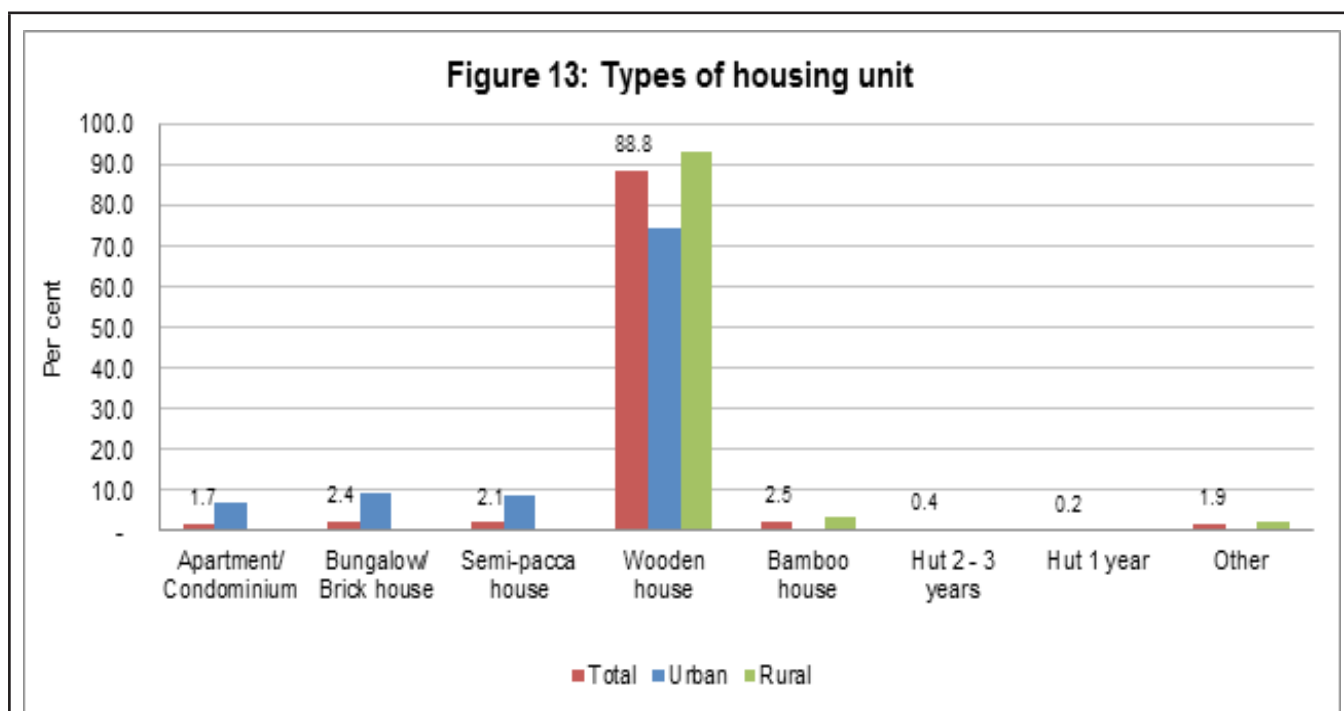
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### 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	8,428	1.7	2.4	2.1	88.8	2.5	0.4	0.2	1.9
Urban	2,002	7.0	9.6	8.5	74.3	-	*	-	0.5
Rural	6,426	*	0.1	0.1	93.4	3.3	0.5	0.2	2.3

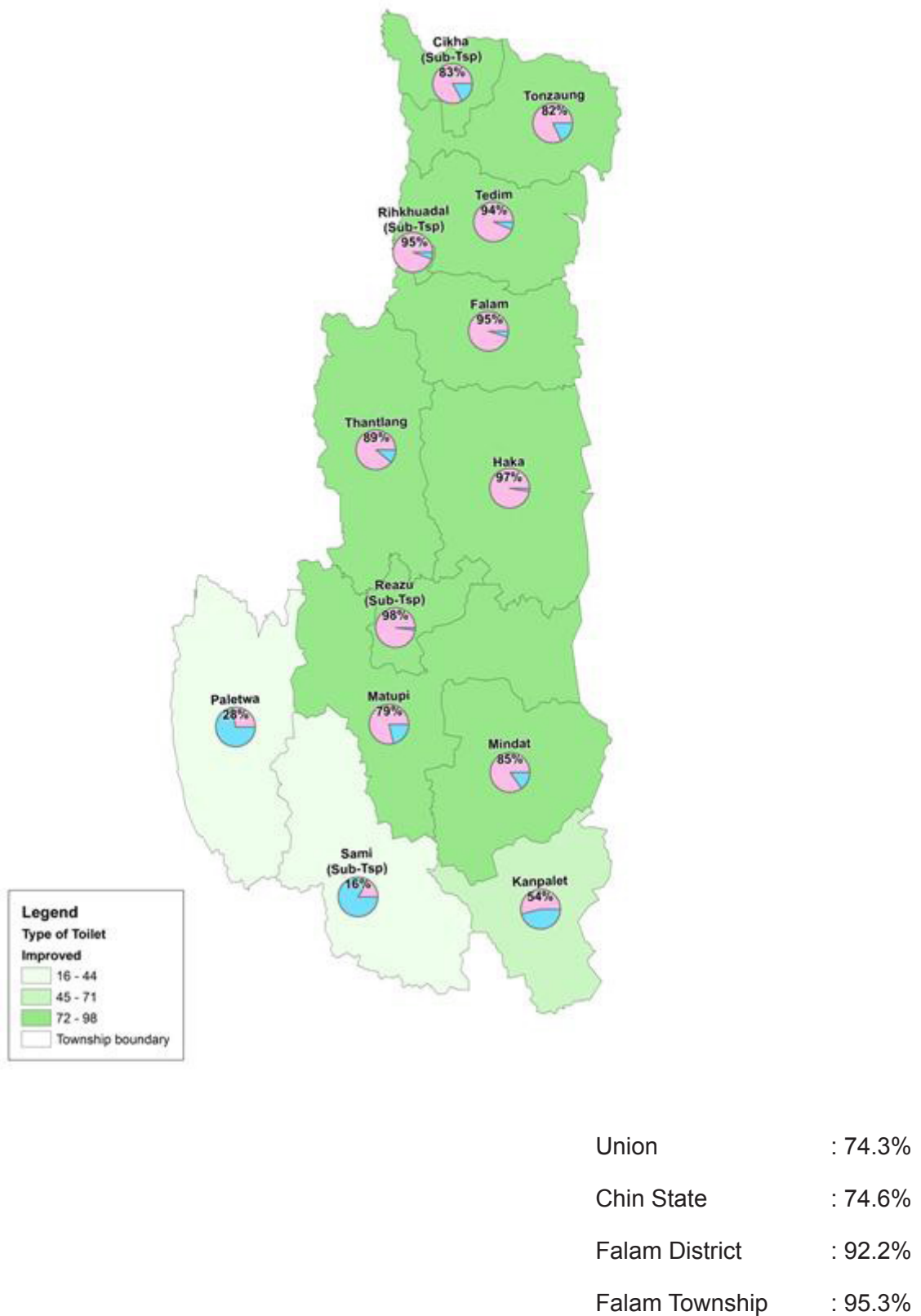
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Falam Township are living in wooden houses (88.8%) followed by households in bamboo houses (2.5%).
- Some 74.3 per cent of urban households and 93.4 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

## Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



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

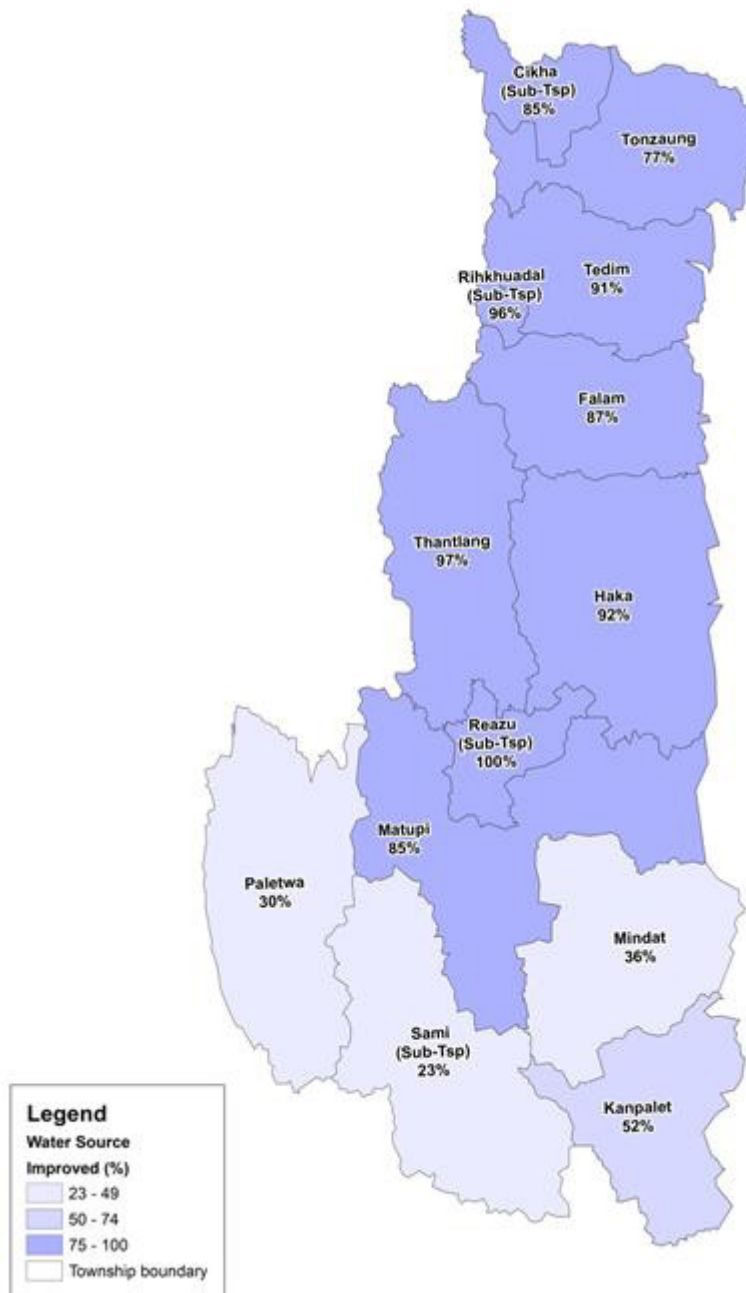
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	0.7	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		94.7	98.7	93.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>95.3</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>94.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.6	0.4	1.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.4	-	0.5
Other		0.3	0.1	0.3
None		2.5	0.1	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>8,428</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>6,426</b>

- Some 95.3 per cent of the households in Falam Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (94.7%)).
- 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 2.5 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 Falam Township, 3.3 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%
Falam Township	: 87.1%

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

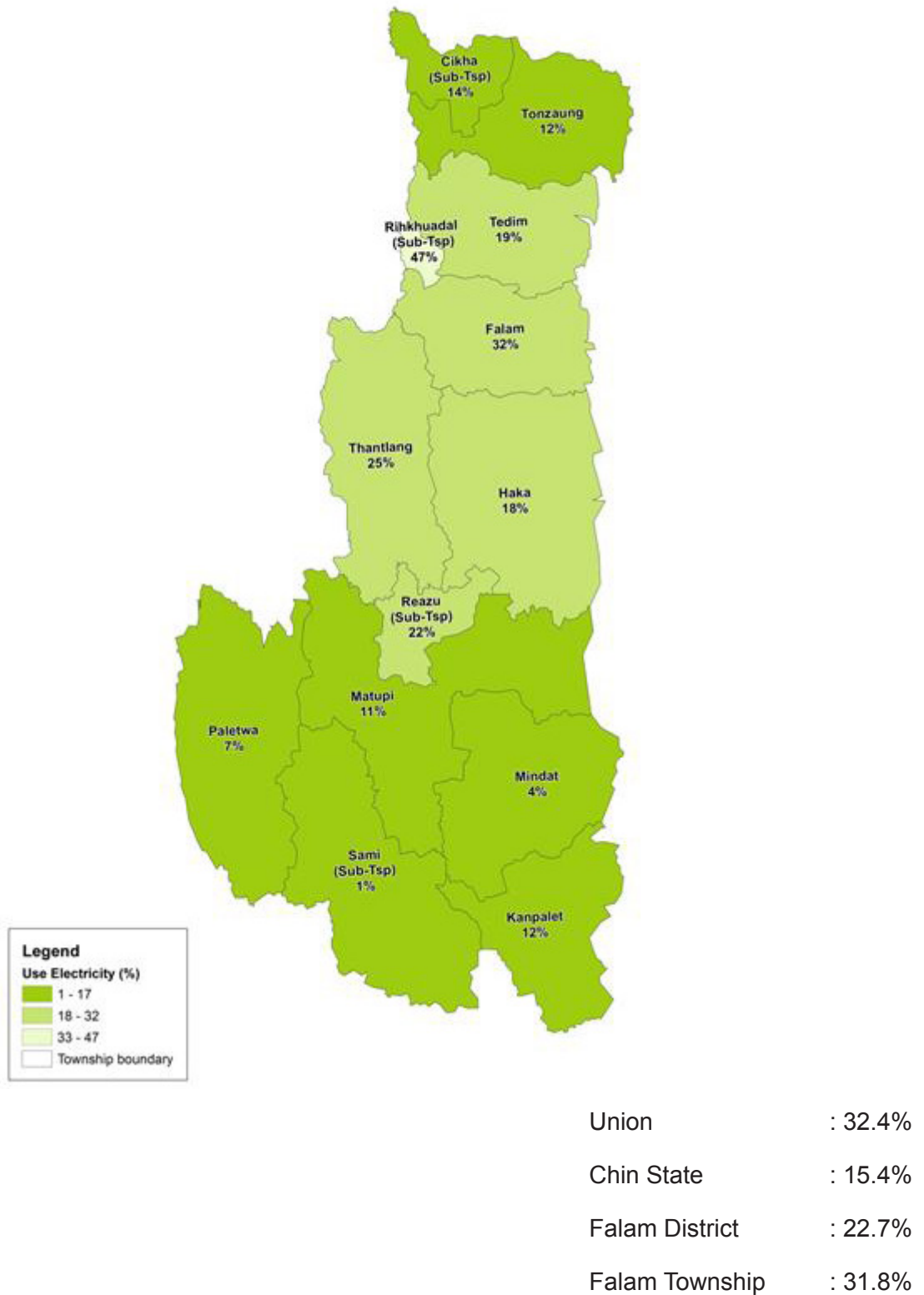
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		86.4	89.9	85.3
Tube well, borehole		*	0.2	-
Protected well/ Spring		0.7	0.8	0.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier		*	0.1	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>87.1</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>85.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.1	0.3	0.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake		3.9	1.9	4.5
River/stream/ canal		2.7	4.1	2.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		4.1	0.4	5.3
Other		2.1	2.3	2.0
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>12.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>14.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>8,428</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>6,426</b>

- In Falam Township, 87.1 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 86.4 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 4.1 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 12.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 14.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



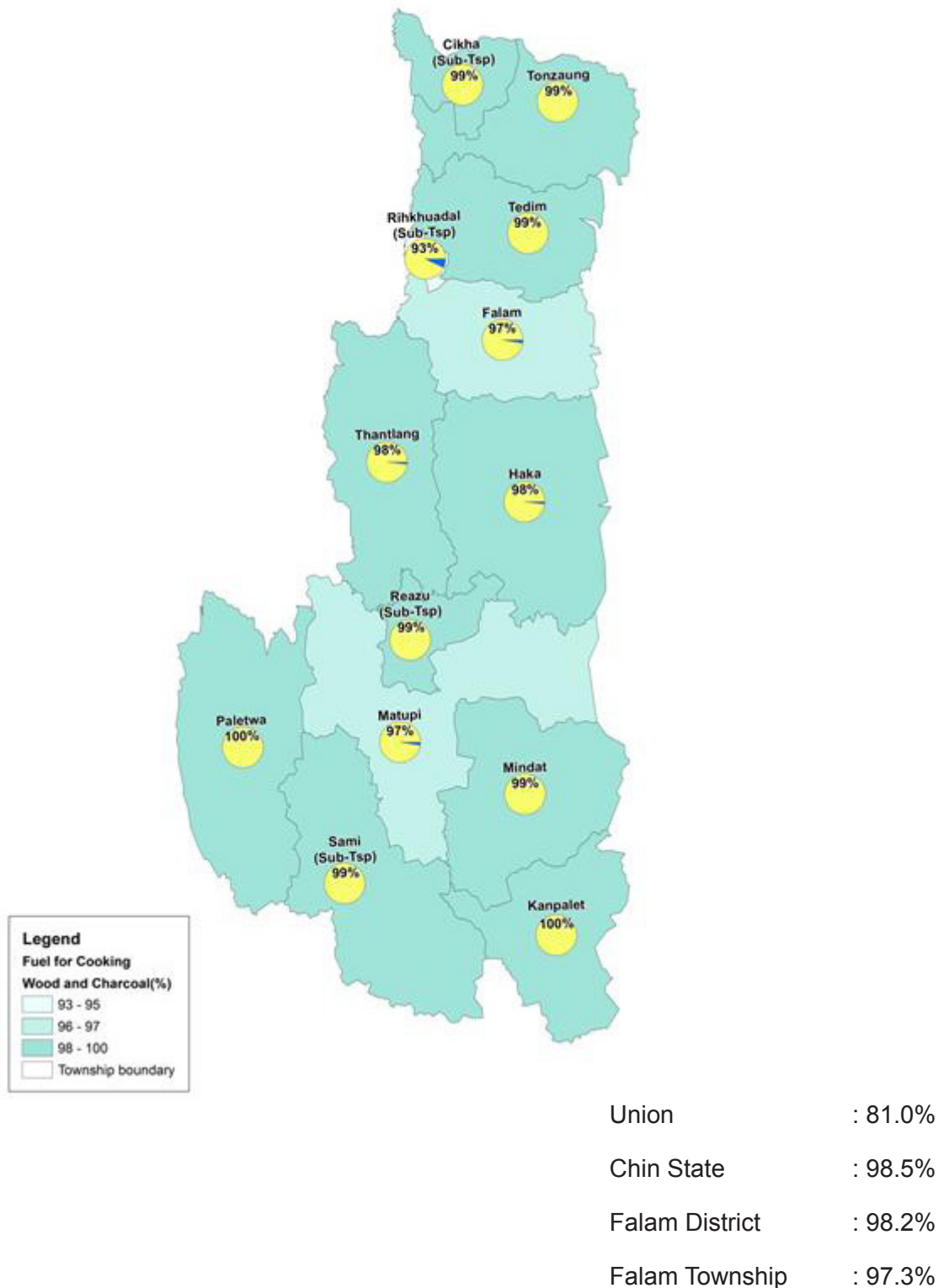
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		31.8	53.1	25.1
Kerosene		3.5	0.2	4.5
Candle		23.8	32.4	21.1
Battery		4.4	4.1	4.5
Generator (private)		0.4	1.0	0.3
Water mill (private)		11.7	-	15.4
Solar system/energy		19.0	9.0	22.1
Other		5.3	0.1	6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>8,428</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>6,426</b>

- In Falam Township, 31.8 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, 25.1 per cent of the households use electricity 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		1.7	4.2	0.9
LPG		0.2	0.7	-
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
BioGas		0.4	1.5	0.1
Firewood		89.6	61.6	98.4
Charcoal		7.7	31.5	0.3
Coal		0.1	0.4	*
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>8,428</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>6,426</b>

- In Falam Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 89.6 per cent using firewood and 7.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 98.4 per cent and charcoal 0.3 per cent.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

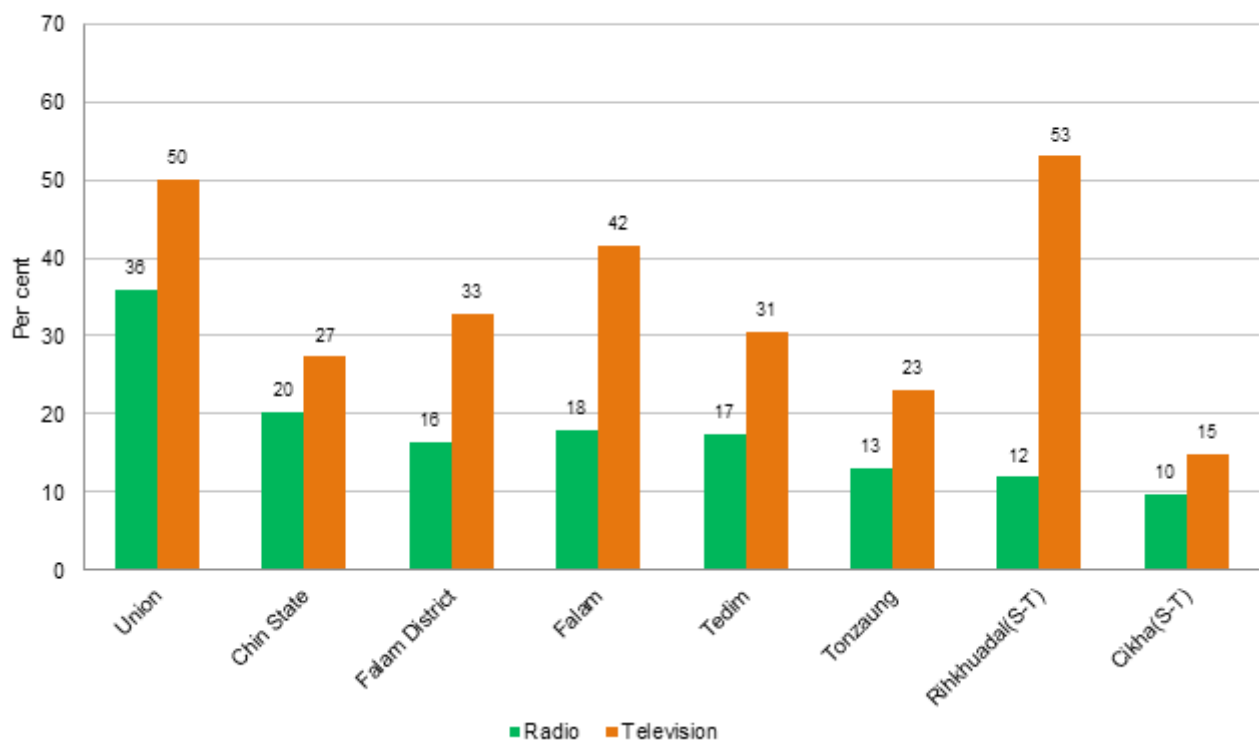
## Communication and related amenities

**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	8,428	18.0	41.5	6.4	37.2	2.4	2.9	42.7	0.4
Urban	2,002	24.9	73.6	18.2	81.4	8.3	11.3	9.7	1.3
Rural	6,426	15.9	31.6	2.7	23.5	0.6	0.3	52.9	0.1

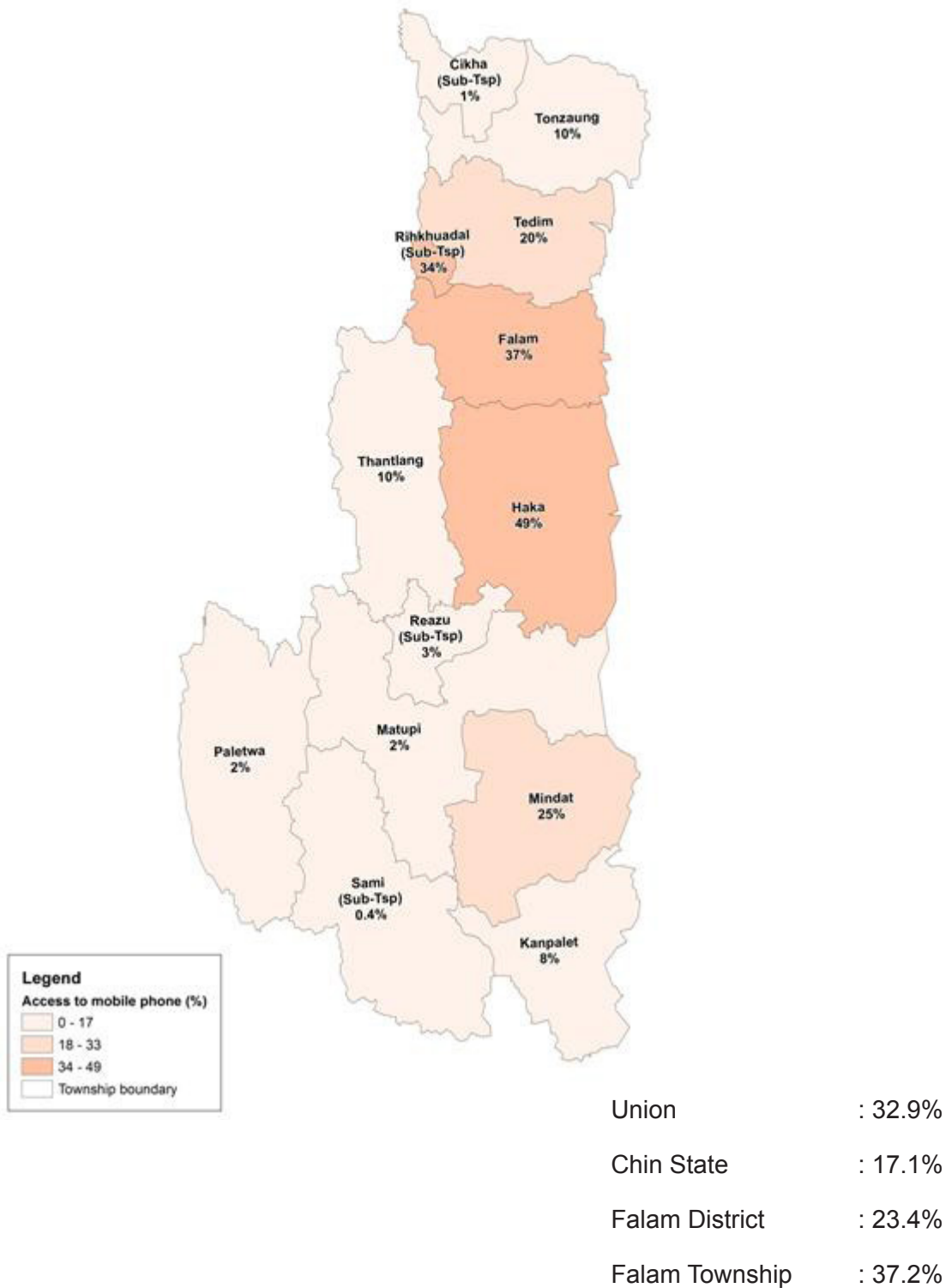
- Some 41.5 per cent of the households in Falam Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 81.4 per cent of households in urban areas have mobile phones, while the proportion for rural areas was 31.6 per cent having television and are the highest in each area.

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



- In Falam Township, 41.5 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in six households (18.0%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 37.2 per cent of the households in Falam Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Chin State, it belongs to the highest group.



## Transportation items

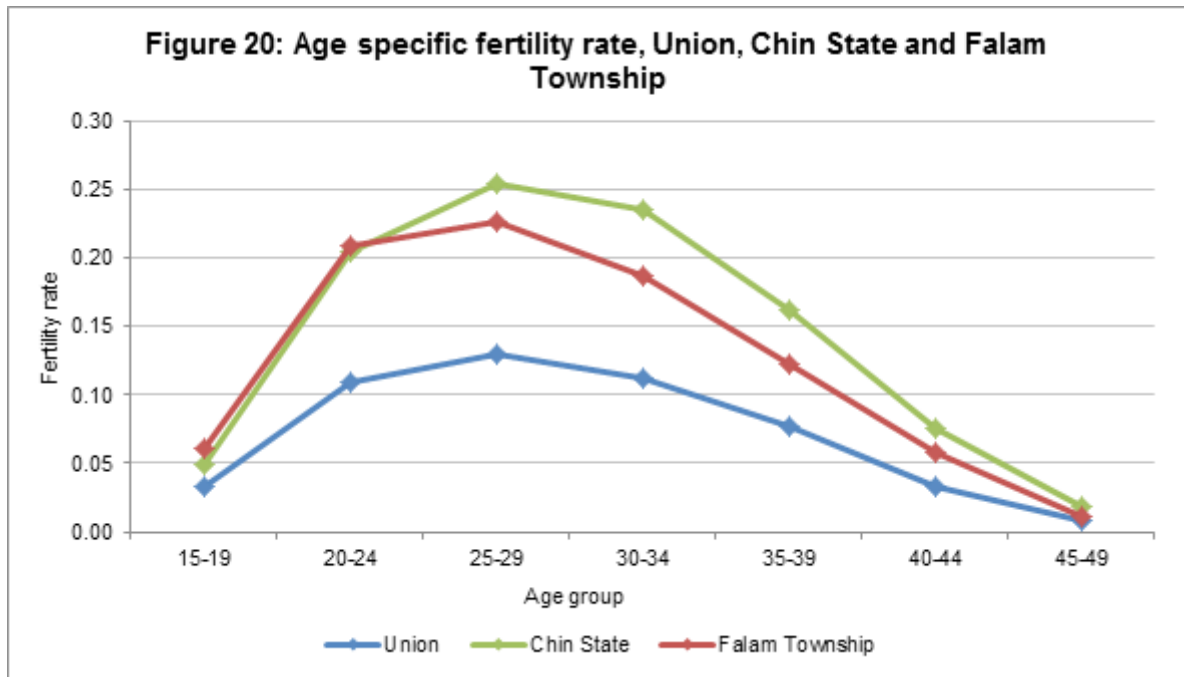
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

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
Falam Township	8,428	52	4,161	409	21	11	11	279
Urban	2,002	35	1,227	213	10	2	2	6
Rural	6,426	17	2,934	196	11	9	9	273

- In Falam Township, 49.4 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 4.9 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.

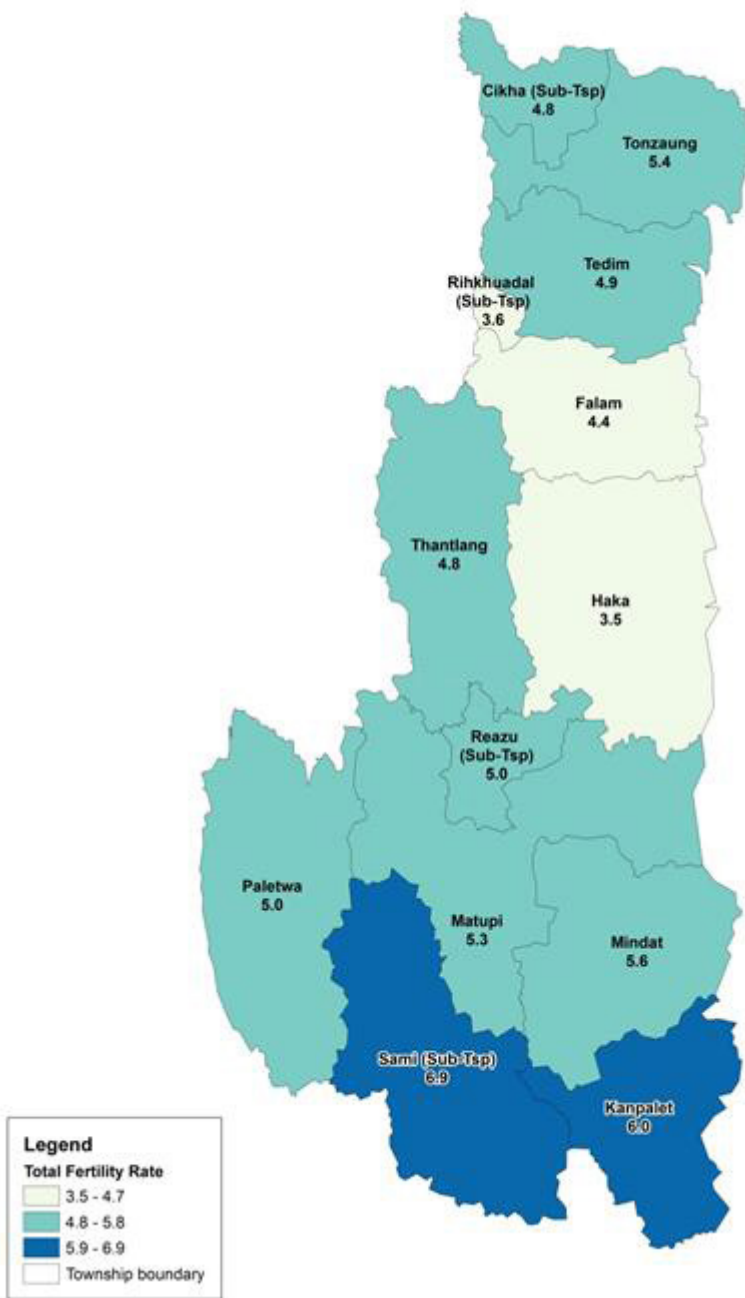
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility



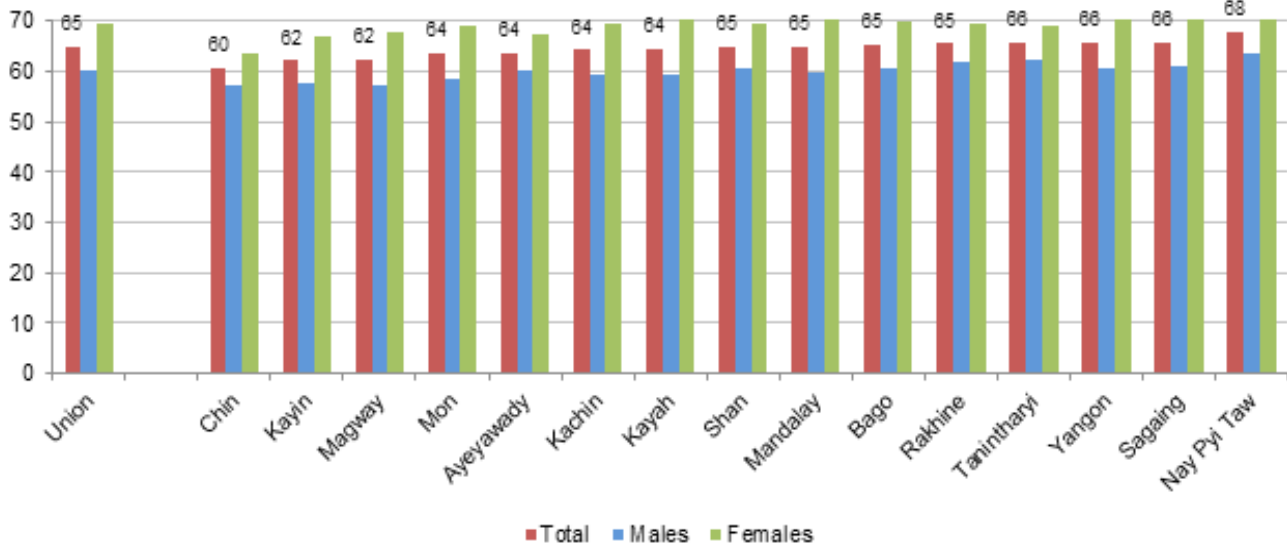
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.4 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Chin State	: 5.0
Falam District	: 4.8
Falam Township	: 4.4

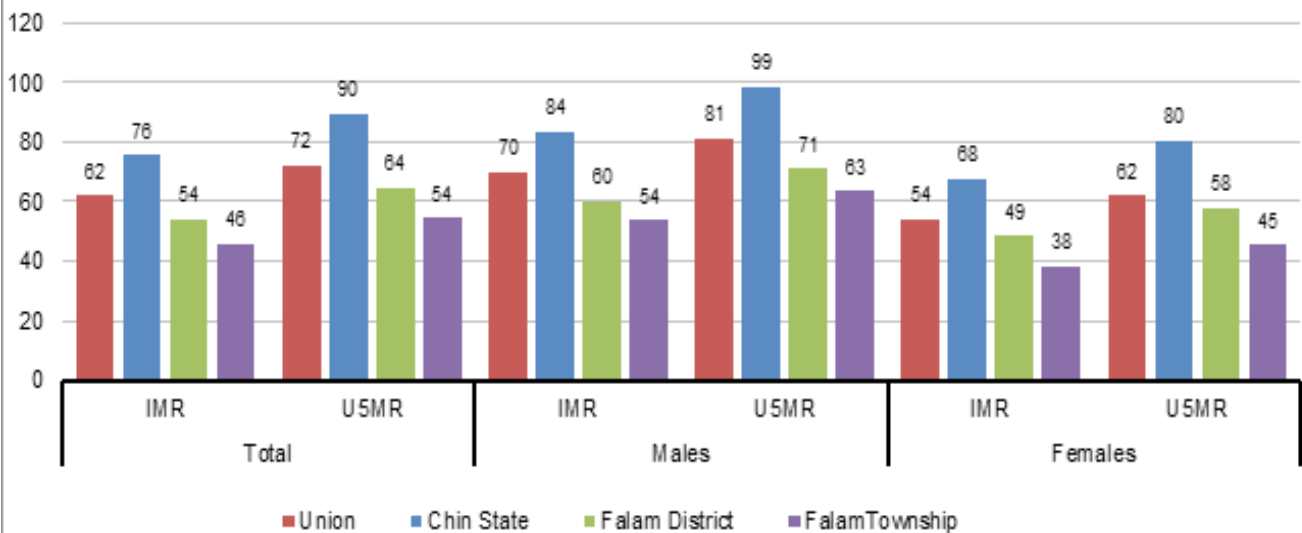
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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.

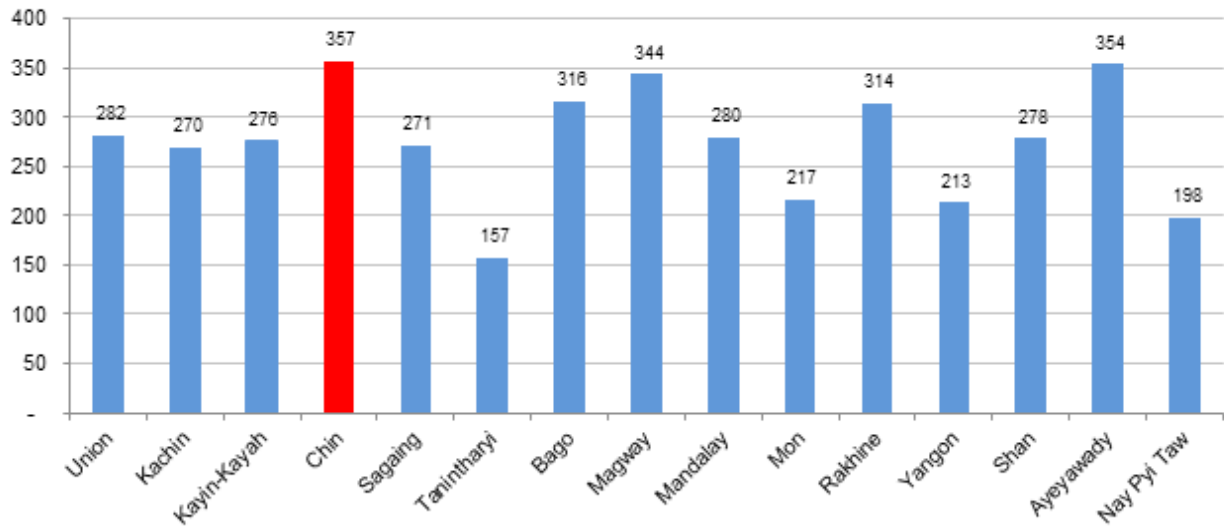
**Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**

**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 and Under 5 mortality rates in Falam Township are lower than those in Chin State and Falam District. The Infant mortality in Falam Township is 46 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 54 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:

(a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

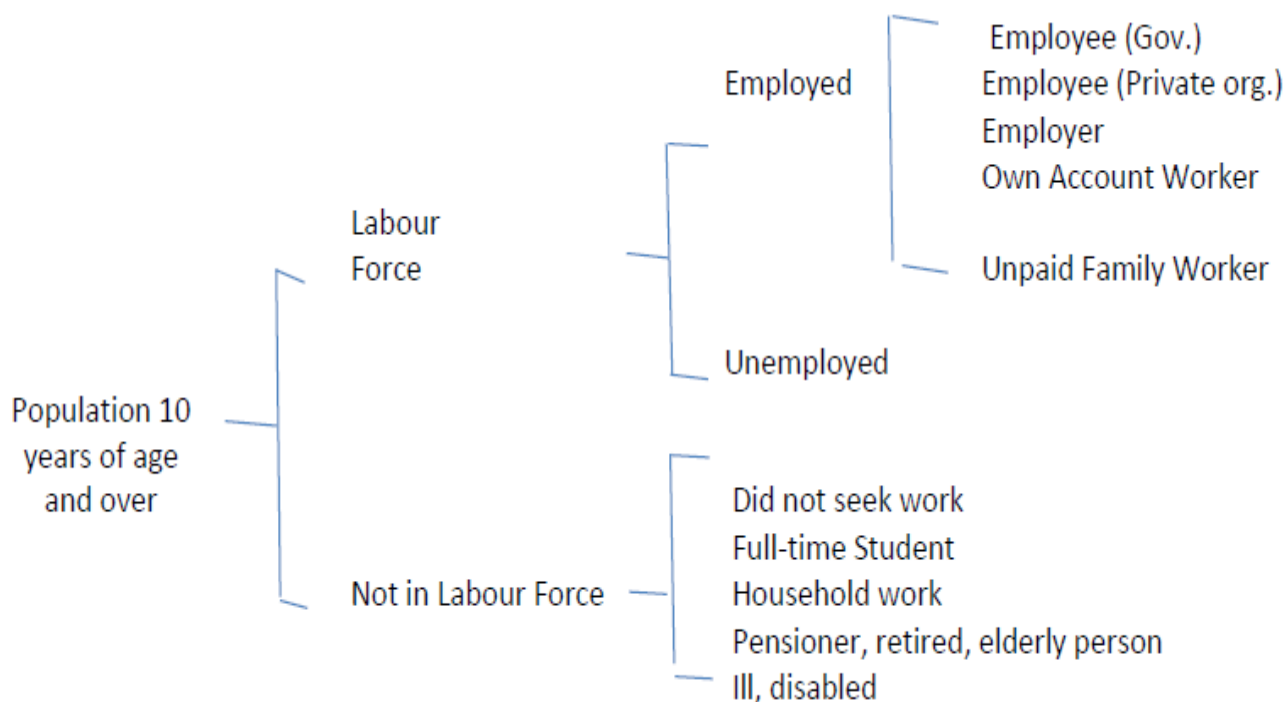
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

**Labour Force Status:** According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



**Labour Force:** The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

