



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

CHIN STATE, MINDAT DISTRICT

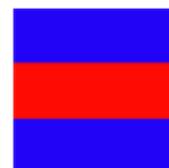
Matupi Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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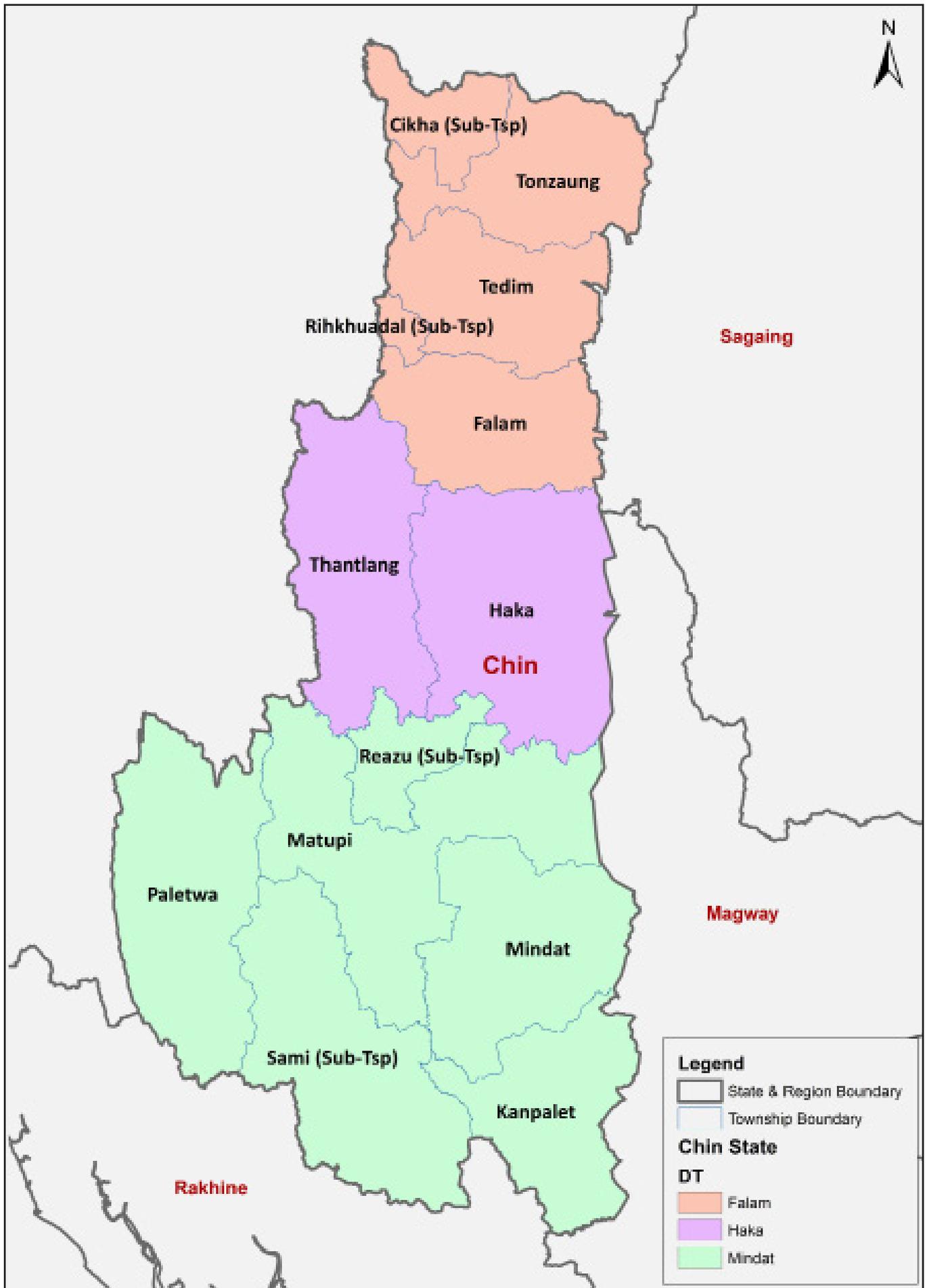
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Chin State, showing the townships



Matupi Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	39,086 ²	
Population males	18,680 (47.8%)	
Population females	20,406 (52.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	22.1 %	
Area (Km²)	4,937.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	7.9 persons	
Median age	20.7 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	49	
Number of private households	7,636	
Percentage of female headed households	22.2%	
Mean household size	5.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	38.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	54.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	82.2	
Child dependency ratio	70.7	
Old dependency ratio	11.5	
Ageing index	16.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	76.2%	
Male	85.9%	
Female	68.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,006	10.2
Walking	1,803	4.6
Seeing	2,215	5.7
Hearing	1,508	3.9
Remembering	2,205	5.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	22,810	79.1	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	21	0.1	
National Registration	51	0.2	
Religious	*	< 0.1	
Temporary Registration	59	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	0.1	
None	5,849	20.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	59.4%	75.2%	45.9%
Unemployment rate	6.6%	7.4%	5.5%
Employment to population ratio	55.5%	69.7%	43.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	6,959	91.1	
Renter	306	4.0	
Provided free (individually)	39	0.5	
Government quarters	306	4.0	
Private company quarters	23	0.3	
Other	*	< 0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.6%		17.2%
Bamboo	33.1%	16.3%	3.3%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	61.8%	79.4%	1.5%
Corrugated sheet	0.5%		77.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.9%	3.5%	0.1%
Other	< 0.1%	0.5%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	133	1.7	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	48	0.6	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	7,335	96.1	
Charcoal	100	1.3	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	837	11.0
Kerosene	569	7.5
Candle	3,496	45.8
Battery	914	12.0
Generator (private)	*	0.2
Water mill (private)	219	2.9
Solar system/energy	1,071	14.0
Other	513	6.7
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	6,442	84.4
Tube well, borehole	*	< 0.1
Protected well/spring	51	0.7
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,495</i>	<i>85.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	136	1.8
Pool/pond/lake	279	3.6
River/stream/canal	518	6.8
Waterfall/rainwater	185	2.4
Other	23	0.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,141</i>	<i>14.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	6,432	84.2
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	50	0.7
Unprotected well/spring	135	1.8
Pool/pond/lake	281	3.7
River/stream/canal	524	6.9
Waterfall/rainwater	183	2.4
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	24	0.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	75	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	5,933	77.7
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>6,008</i>	<i>78.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,119	14.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	53	0.7
Other	69	0.9
None	387	5.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,102	14.4
Television	2,009	26.3
Landline phone	280	3.7
Mobile phone	137	1.8
Computer	119	1.6
Internet at home	35	0.5
Households with none of the items	5,046	66.1
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	34	0.4
Motorcycle/Moped	2,263	29.6
Bicycle	114	1.5
4-Wheel tractor	20	0.3
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	851	11.1

Note: ¹ Population figures for Matupi 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 Matupi 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 Matupi Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	39,086 *		
Males	18,680		
Females	20,406		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	22.1 %		
Area (Km ²)	4,937.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	7.9 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	49		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	38,356	8,148	30,208
Number of conventional households	7,636	1,670	5,966
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Matupi Township, there are more females than males with 92 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (22.1%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Matupi Township is 8 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Matupi Township. This is more than to the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	7,636	39,086	18,680	20,406
	Ward	1,670	8,622	4,229	4,393
1	Cangbong(W)	655	3,607	1,772	1,835
2	Khoboi(W)	349	1,667	802	865
3	Lungvan(W)	531	2,640	1,257	1,383
4	Ngalar(W)	135	708	398	310
	Village Tract	5,966	30,464	14,451	16,013
1	Luivang(VT)	88	487	227	260
2	Tangku(VT)	161	833	403	430
3	Radui(VT)	89	368	169	199
4	Ngaleng(VT)	127	557	259	298
5	Kace(VT)	96	397	177	220
6	Congthia(VT)	135	572	254	318
7	Angthaw(VT)	48	248	121	127
8	Lalui(VT)	72	390	193	197
9	Dai Hnan(VT)	114	663	327	336
10	Leising(VT)	95	407	185	222
11	Leiring(VT)	71	343	163	180
12	Awkla(VT)	44	171	77	94
13	Nhawte(VT)	47	195	82	113
14	Phaneng(VT)	217	1,060	492	568
15	Vuitu(VT)	83	315	158	157
16	Ramting(VT)	98	470	213	257
17	Haltu(VT)	54	241	107	134
18	Thlangpang(VT)	94	393	178	215
19	Amsoi(VT)	129	550	259	291
20	Valangpi(VT)	117	458	218	240
21	Valangte(VT)	161	707	342	365
22	Cangtak(VT)	64	280	127	153

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Lungpang(VT)	64	294	144	150
24	Lingtui(VT)	46	178	87	91
25	Raukthang(VT)	56	298	143	155
26	Rung(VT)	68	300	154	146
27	Pangthui(VT)	123	635	308	327
28	Madu(VT)	226	1,149	560	589
29	Vuilu(VT)	80	444	220	224
30	Sabaungte(VT)	249	1,893	968	925
31	Darling(VT)	198	1,116	532	584
32	Sabongpi(VT)	230	1,198	566	632
33	Sapaw(VT)	103	493	234	259
34	Tisi(VT)	98	554	264	290
35	Lalengpi(VT)	397	2,306	1,066	1,240
36	Sungseng(VT)	82	413	191	222
37	Lailengte(VT)	246	1,350	655	695
38	Sakhai(VT)	180	943	442	501
39	Satu(VT)	105	608	294	314
40	Lotaw(VT)	101	510	246	264
41	Tingsi(VT)	133	599	268	331
42	Vawti(VT)	50	276	141	135
43	Balei(VT)	115	627	301	326
44	Lungngo(VT)	343	1,698	764	934
45	Resaw(VT)	133	763	362	401
46	Lungdua(VT)	67	367	167	200
47	Nabung(VT)	169	858	415	443
48	Cangceh(VT)	73	355	165	190
49	Daidin(VT)	27	134	63	71

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Matupi Township

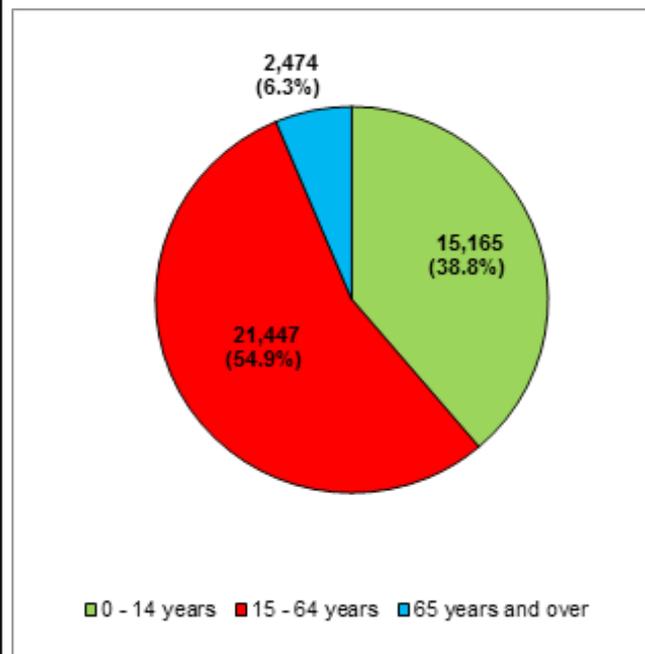
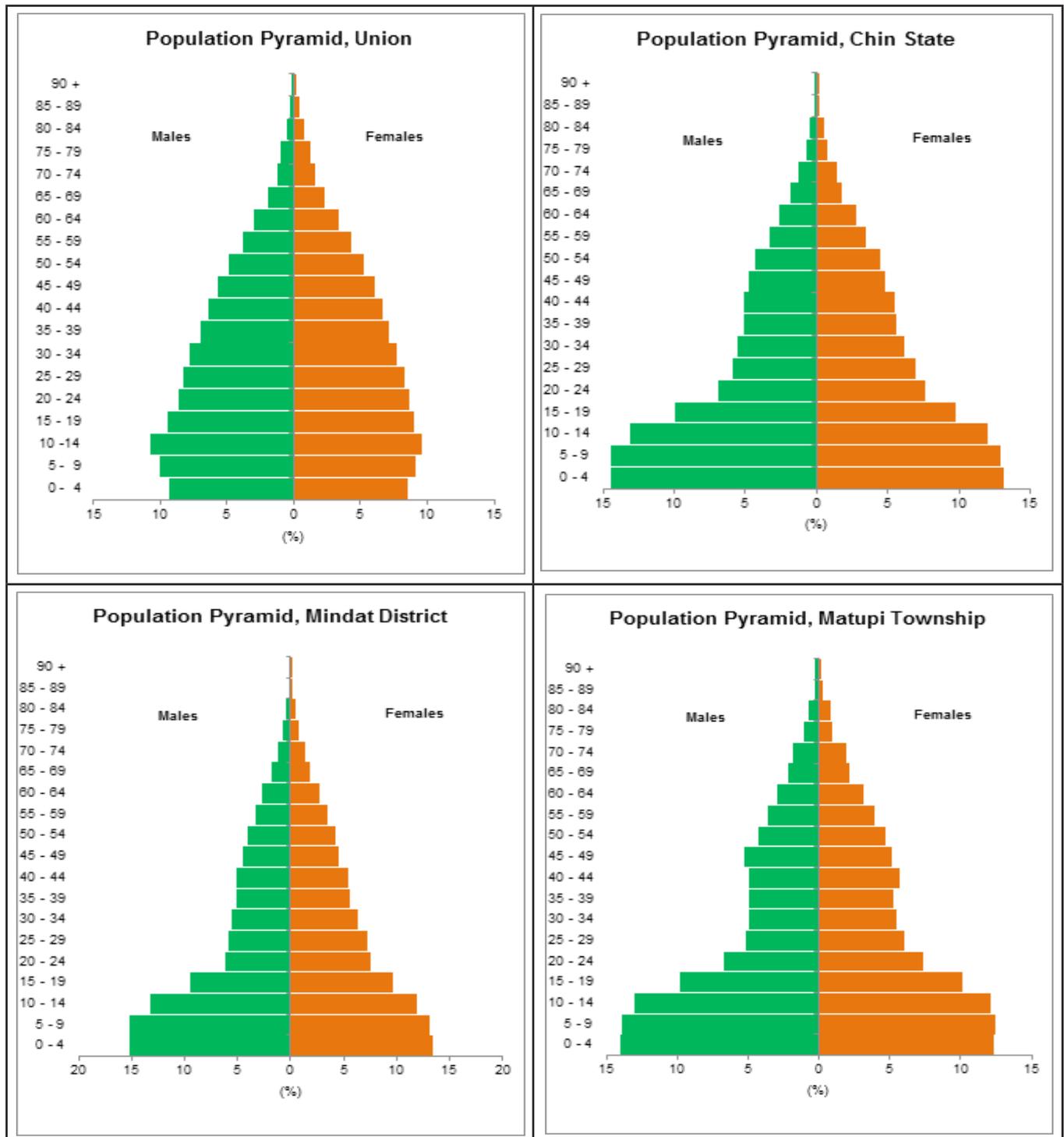


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Matupi Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	39,086	18,680	20,406
0 - 4	5,137	2,611	2,526
5 - 9	5,124	2,593	2,531
10 - 14	4,904	2,442	2,462
15 - 19	3,906	1,836	2,070
20 - 24	2,746	1,250	1,496
25 - 29	2,193	954	1,239
30 - 34	2,044	923	1,121
35 - 39	2,000	928	1,072
40 - 44	2,087	924	1,163
45 - 49	2,031	975	1,056
50 - 54	1,756	806	950
55 - 59	1,483	679	804
60 - 64	1,201	557	644
65 - 69	854	411	443
70 - 74	736	346	390
75 - 79	381	193	188
80 - 84	307	143	164
85 - 89	105	60	45
90 +	91	49	42

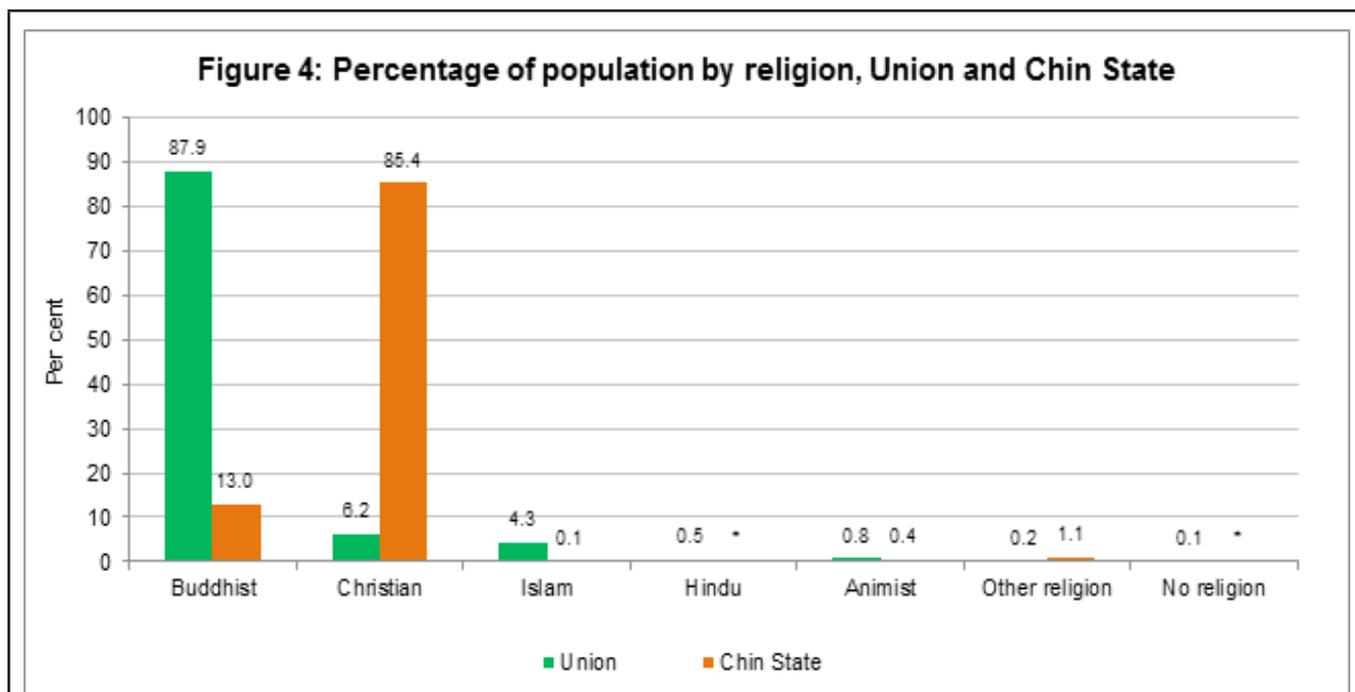
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Matupi Township is 54.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Chin State, Mindat District and Matupi Township)



- The birth rate is still high in Matupi Township.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, the percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Matupi Township obviously decreasing.
- Except the age groups 0-4, 5-9, 75-79, 85-89 and 90 and above, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In 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	970	510	460	275	138	137
6	1,032	496	536	668	327	341
7	1,008	507	501	869	429	440
8	1,038	542	496	971	515	456
9	1,055	526	529	1,018	509	509
10	1,033	501	532	994	484	510
11	889	450	439	860	433	427
12	1,006	500	506	978	482	496
13	980	498	482	919	471	448
14	969	477	492	886	435	451
15	886	435	451	753	363	390
16	812	390	422	660	312	348
17	771	355	416	580	257	323
18	746	335	411	465	213	252
19	605	248	357	346	149	197
20	686	278	408	285	125	160
21	508	228	280	167	91	76
22	453	201	252	112	61	51
23	462	187	275	83	45	38
24	455	201	254	46	24	22
25	483	179	304	39	16	23
26	404	159	245	32	18	14
27	359	167	192	27	13	14
28	472	199	273	28	19	9
29	356	153	203	18	7	11

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

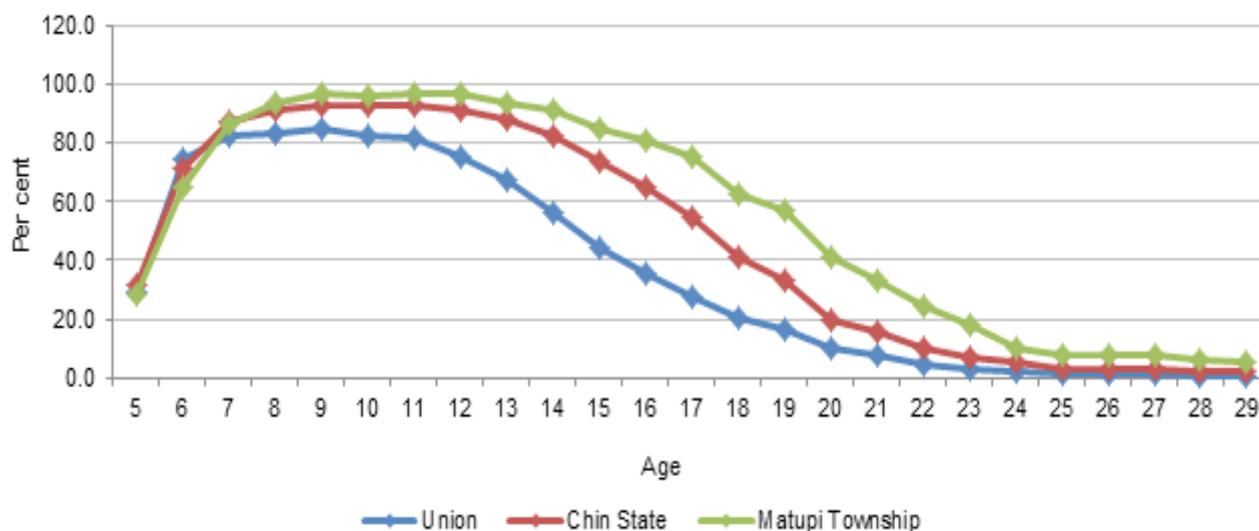
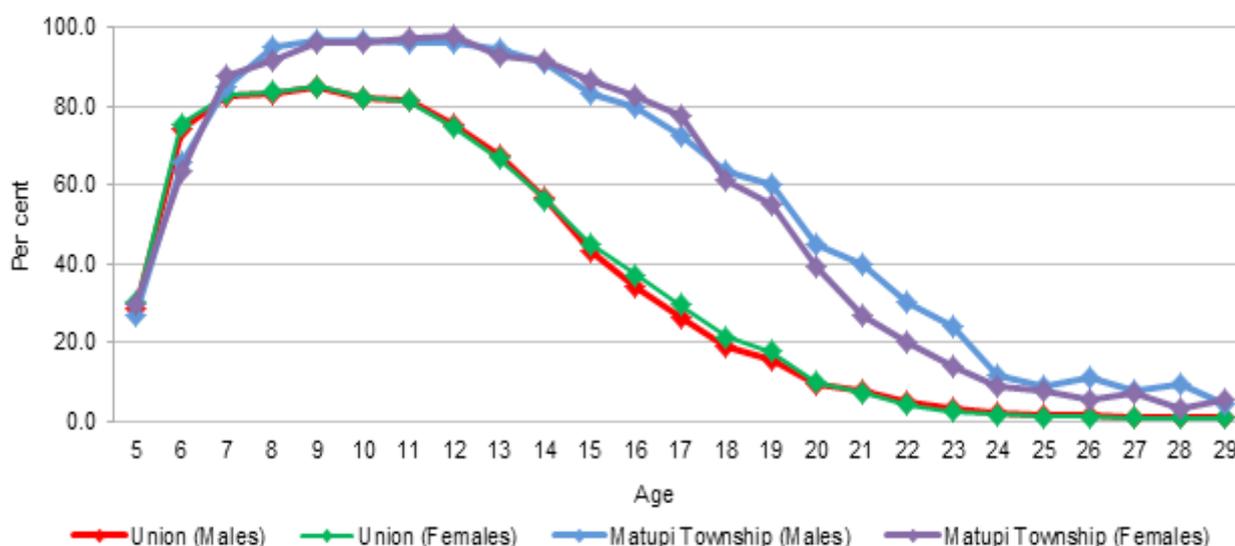
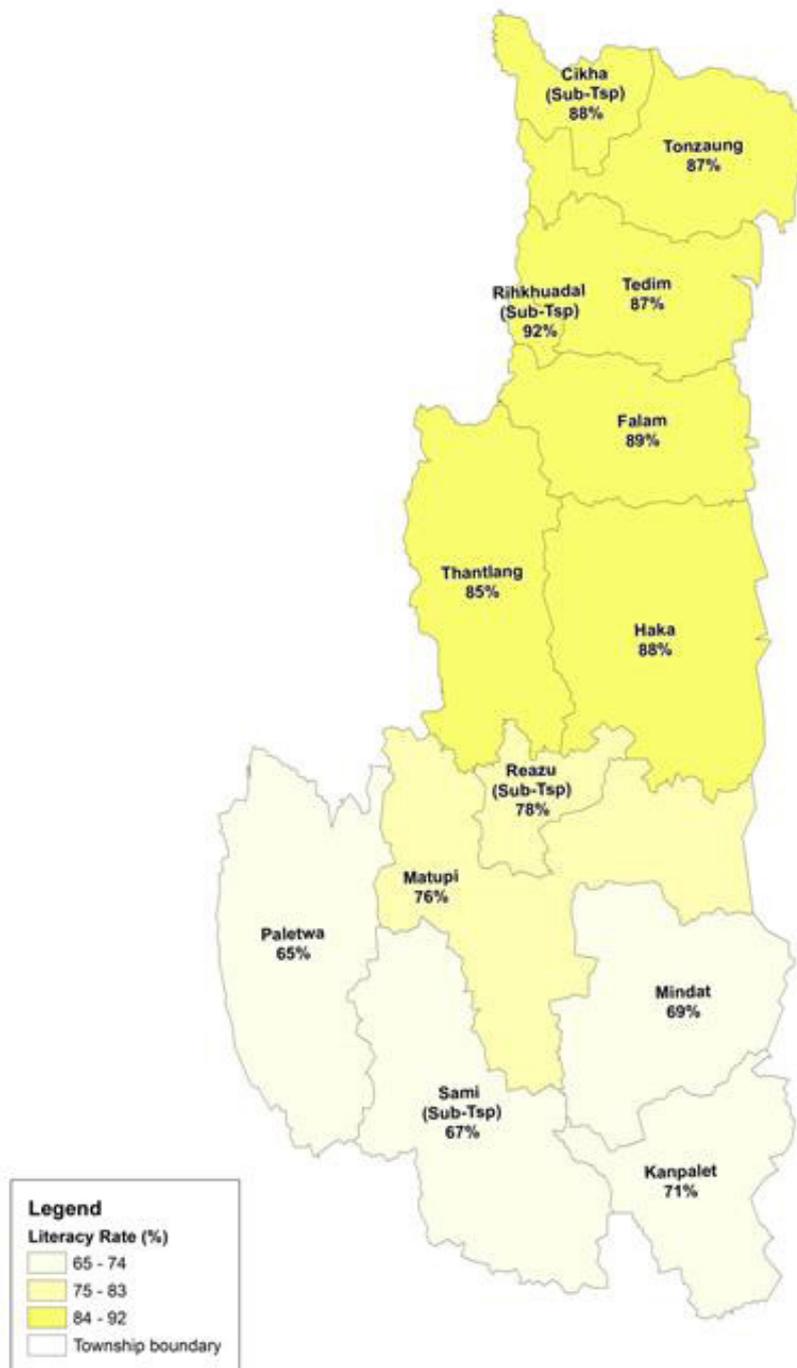


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Matupi Township



- School attendance in Matupi Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Matupi Township is higher starting from the age 7.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Chin State	: 79.4%
Mindat District	: 69.6%
Matupi Township	: 76.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,384	95.7
Males	2,858	96.5
Females	3,526	95.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Matupi Township is 76.2 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Chin State (79.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 68.3 per cent and for the males it is 85.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.7 per cent with 95.1 per cent for females and 96.5 per cent for males.

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

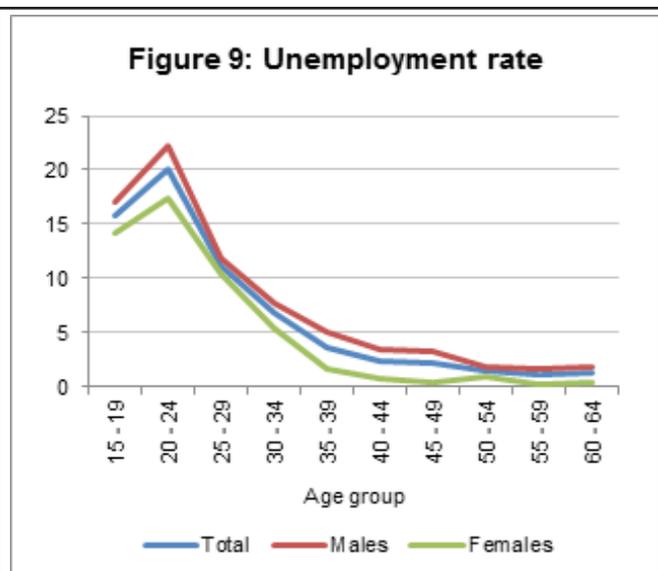
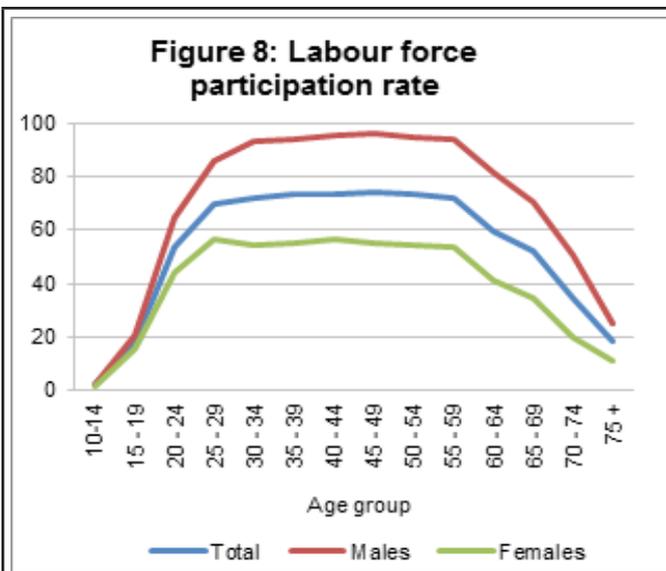
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	17,269	5,289	30.6	2,457	2,714	3,187	2,503	57	977	64	12	9
Urban	3,996	861	21.5	388	400	754	898	28	618	33	10	6
Rural	13,273	4,428	33.4	2,069	2,314	2,433	1,605	29	359	31	2	3
Males	7,948	1,382	17.4	1,104	1,440	1,951	1,408	25	584	45	5	4
Females	9,321	3,907	41.9	1,353	1,274	1,236	1,095	32	393	19	7	5

- Some 30.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 33.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 17.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 41.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 15.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.7 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	2.2	2.5	1.9	7.4	11.3	2.2
15 - 19	18.0	20.7	15.6	15.8	17.1	14.2
20 - 24	53.3	64.2	44.2	20.0	22.2	17.4
25 - 29	69.4	85.8	56.8	11.2	11.8	10.5
30 - 34	71.8	93.1	54.3	6.8	7.8	5.4
35 - 39	73.3	94.1	55.3	3.7	5.0	1.7
40 - 44	73.5	94.9	56.4	2.3	3.4	0.8
45 - 49	74.4	95.7	54.7	2.2	3.2	0.5
50 - 54	73.1	94.8	54.6	1.5	1.8	1.0
55 - 59	71.9	94.1	53.2	1.1	1.7	0.2
60 - 64	59.7	81.0	41.3	1.3	1.8	0.4
65 - 69	51.8	70.1	34.8	1.1	1.0	1.3
70 - 74	34.4	50.6	20.0	1.2	1.7	-
75 +	18.3	25.2	11.4	0.6	-	2.0
15 - 24	32.6	38.3	27.6	18.6	20.5	16.4
15 - 64	59.4	75.2	45.9	6.6	7.4	5.5



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Matupi Township is 59.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 45.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 75.2 per cent.
- In Matupi Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 2.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Matupi Township is 6.6 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (7.4%) and for females (5.5%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 16.4 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	15,125	1.3	55.1	28.6	10.4	1.9	2.7
Males	5,441	2.4	74.5	4.1	12.6	2.5	4.0
Females	9,684	0.7	44.2	42.5	9.2	1.6	1.9

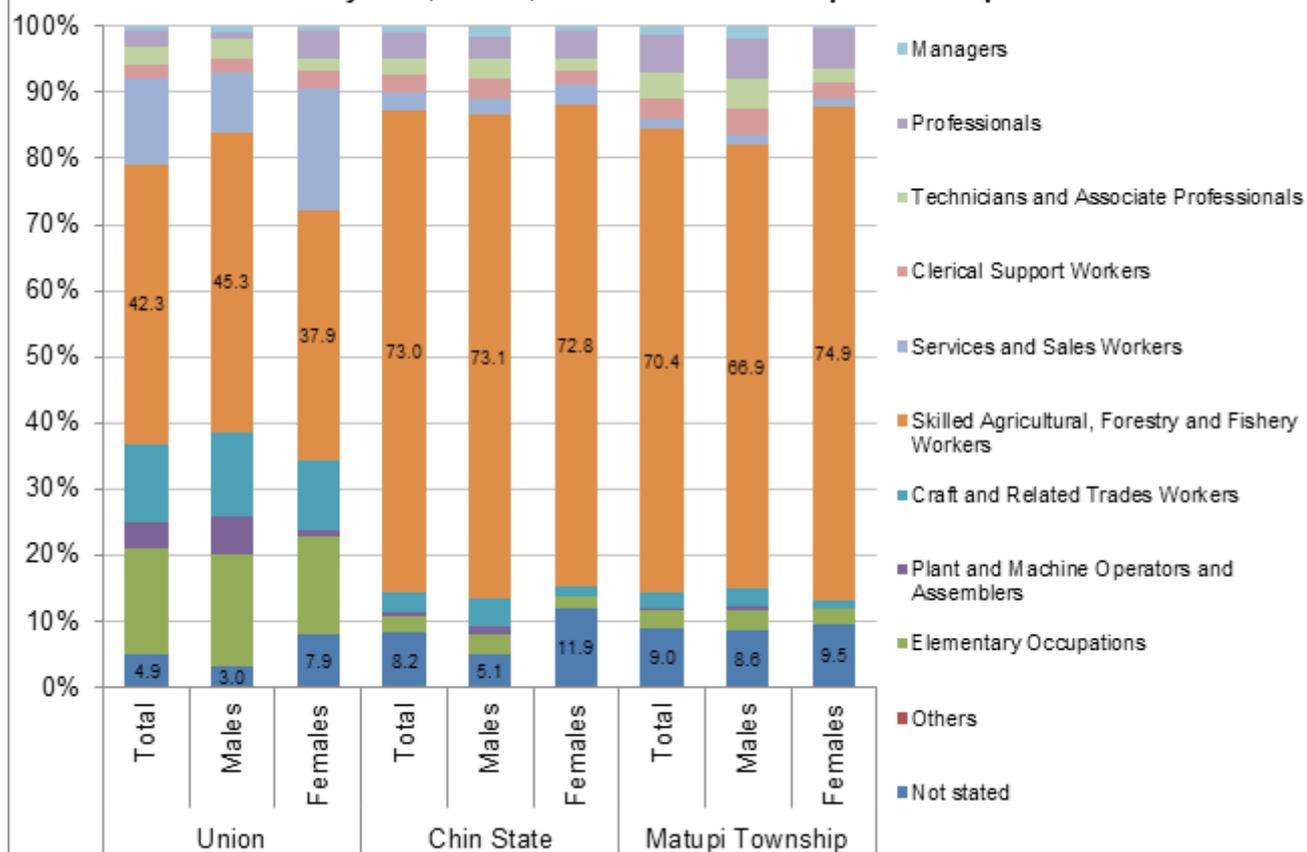
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 74.5 per cent of males and 44.2 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	11,278	6,316	4,962	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	124	108	16	1.1	1.7	0.3
Professionals	680	382	298	6.0	6.0	6.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	418	304	114	3.7	4.8	2.3
Clerical Support Workers	353	245	108	3.1	3.9	2.2
Services and Sales Workers	157	98	59	1.4	1.6	1.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7,945	4,228	3,717	70.4	66.9	74.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	244	186	58	2.2	2.9	1.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	36	36	-	0.3	0.6	-
Elementary Occupations	306	186	120	2.7	2.9	2.4
Others	2	-	2	*	-	*
Not stated	1,013	543	470	9.0	8.6	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 Matupi Township



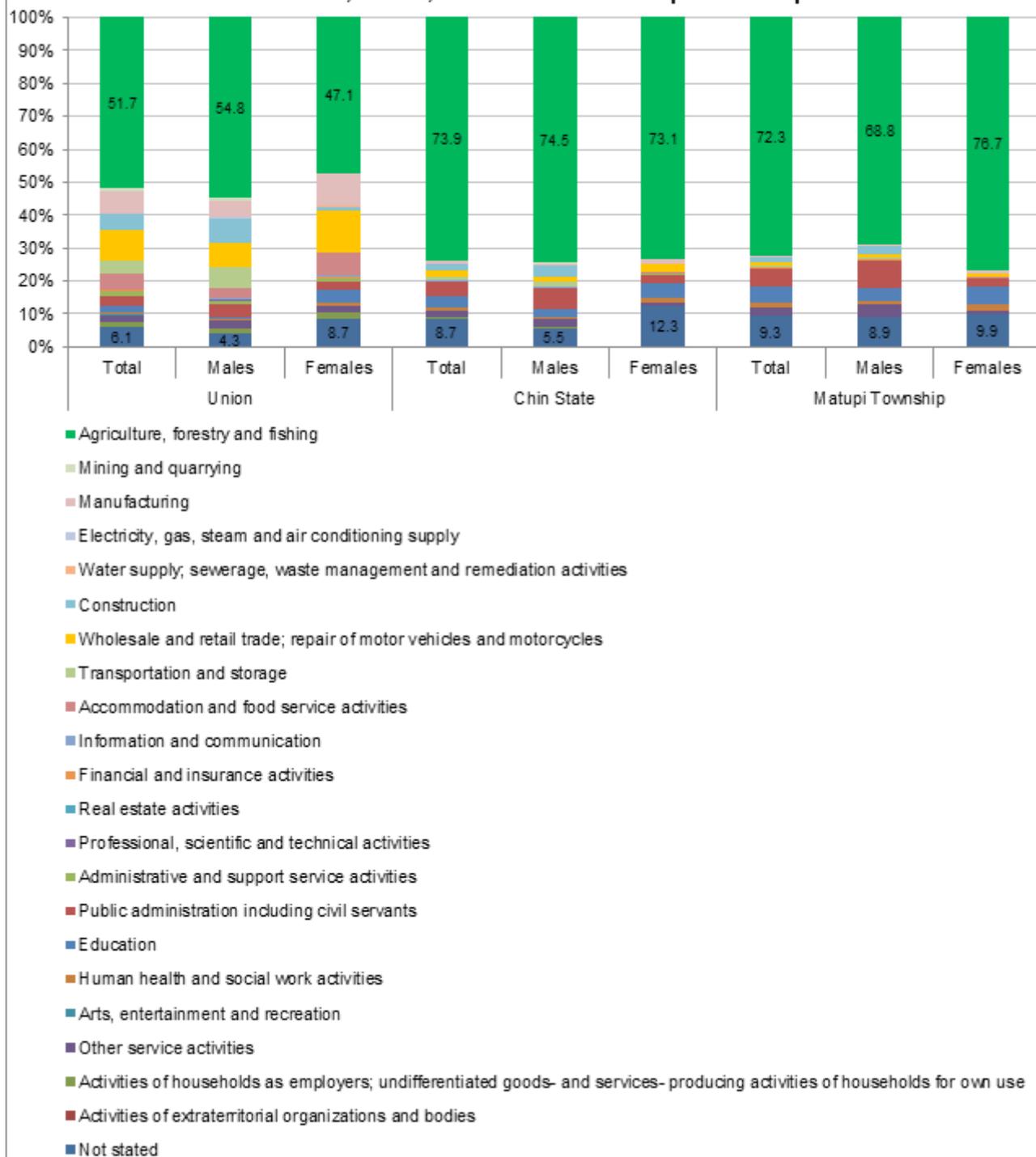
- In Matupi Township, 70.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 66.9 per cent of males and 74.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Chin State, 73.0 per cent are skilled 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
Total	11,278	6,316	4,962	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,150	4,344	3,806	72.3	68.8	76.7
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	85	30	55	0.8	0.5	1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	3	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	167	161	6	1.5	2.5	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	112	62	50	1.0	1.0	1.0
Transportation and storage	29	28	1	0.3	0.4	*
Accommodation and food service activities	4	2	2	*	*	*
Information and communication	23	16	7	0.2	0.3	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	7	4	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	11	9	2	0.1	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	644	526	118	5.7	8.3	2.4
Education	545	264	281	4.8	4.2	5.7
Human health and social work activities	132	40	92	1.2	0.6	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	-	1	*	-	*
Other service activities	298	254	44	2.6	4.0	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	7	5	2	0.1	0.1	*
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5	4	1	*	0.1	*
Not stated	1,052	561	491	9.3	8.9	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 Matupi Township



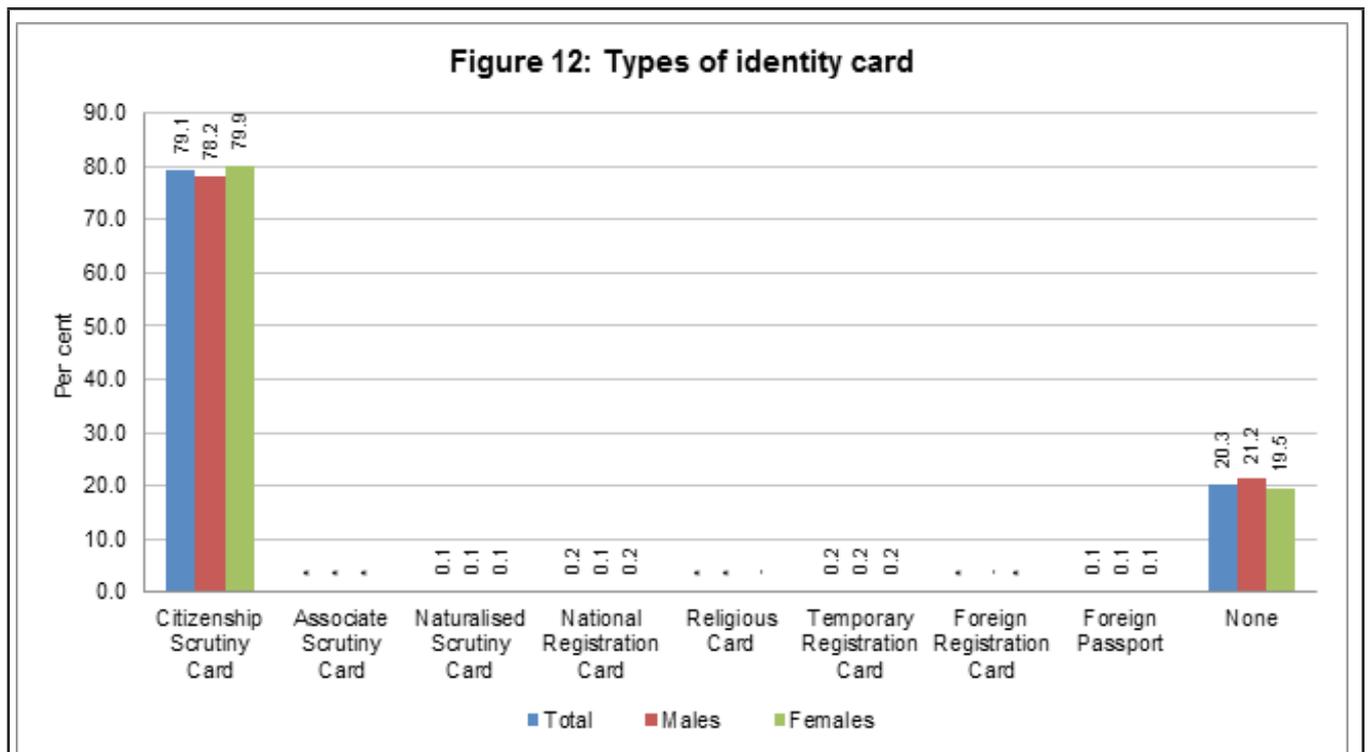
- In Matupi Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 72.3 per cent.
- There are 68.8 per cent of males and 76.7 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Chin State, there are 73.9 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	22,810	*	21	51	*	59	*	*	5,849
Urban	5,910	*	3	4	*	4	*	*	710
Rural	16,900	*	18	47	-	55	-	*	5,139
Males	10,543	*	9	17	*	28	-	*	2,858
Females	12,267	*	12	34	-	31	*	*	2,991

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Matupi Township, 79.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 20.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 21.2 per cent of males and 19.5 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	39,086	35,080	4,006	10.2	2,215	1,508	1,803	2,205
0 - 4	5,137	4,827	310	6.0	36	37	166	267
5 - 9	5,124	4,935	189	3.7	26	29	66	138
10 - 14	4,904	4,756	148	3.0	25	30	70	86
15 - 19	3,906	3,780	126	3.2	33	33	51	64
20 - 24	2,746	2,647	99	3.6	15	19	43	58
25 - 29	2,193	2,096	97	4.4	20	26	47	46
30 - 34	2,044	1,939	105	5.1	24	38	35	57
35 - 39	2,000	1,873	127	6.3	38	40	50	54
40 - 44	2,087	1,833	254	12.2	121	68	100	113
45 - 49	2,031	1,689	342	16.8	237	82	98	140
50 - 54	1,756	1,367	389	22.2	273	117	130	165
55 - 59	1,483	1,108	375	25.3	275	131	139	153
60 - 64	1,201	807	394	32.8	296	175	203	209
65 - 69	854	537	317	37.1	227	165	141	175
70 - 74	736	424	312	42.4	238	211	192	212
75 - 79	381	214	167	43.8	133	114	87	93
80 - 84	307	151	156	50.8	124	115	111	98
85 - 89	105	56	49	46.7	40	35	36	38
90 +	91	41	50	54.9	34	43	38	39

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	18,680	16,808	1,872	10.0	1,013	706	814	983
0 - 4	2,611	2,451	160	6.1	25	25	91	139
5 - 9	2,593	2,496	97	3.7	13	12	32	69
10 - 14	2,442	2,357	85	3.5	15	18	40	50
15 - 19	1,836	1,768	68	3.7	15	22	31	32
20 - 24	1,250	1,211	39	3.1	5	9	15	24
25 - 29	954	914	40	4.2	6	10	16	19
30 - 34	923	883	40	4.3	7	20	14	21
35 - 39	928	869	59	6.4	16	21	23	23
40 - 44	924	830	94	10.2	38	25	40	39
45 - 49	975	818	157	16.1	105	38	46	61
50 - 54	806	622	184	22.8	122	52	59	76
55 - 59	679	510	169	24.9	128	61	58	57
60 - 64	557	375	182	32.7	146	71	83	78
65 - 69	411	264	147	35.8	100	71	55	74
70 - 74	346	203	143	41.3	104	95	82	93
75 - 79	193	106	87	45.1	69	61	42	47
80 - 84	143	74	69	48.3	56	52	48	40
85 - 89	60	33	27	45.0	23	19	20	20
90 +	49	24	25	51.0	20	24	19	21

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	20,406	18,272	2,134	10.5	1,202	802	989	1,222
0 - 4	2,526	2,376	150	5.9	11	12	75	128
5 - 9	2,531	2,439	92	3.6	13	17	34	69
10 - 14	2,462	2,399	63	2.6	10	12	30	36
15 - 19	2,070	2,012	58	2.8	18	11	20	32
20 - 24	1,496	1,436	60	4.0	10	10	28	34
25 - 29	1,239	1,182	57	4.6	14	16	31	27
30 - 34	1,121	1,056	65	5.8	17	18	21	36
35 - 39	1,072	1,004	68	6.3	22	19	27	31
40 - 44	1,163	1,003	160	13.8	83	43	60	74
45 - 49	1,056	871	185	17.5	132	44	52	79
50 - 54	950	745	205	21.6	151	65	71	89
55 - 59	804	598	206	25.6	147	70	81	96
60 - 64	644	432	212	32.9	150	104	120	131
65 - 69	443	273	170	38.4	127	94	86	101
70 - 74	390	221	169	43.3	134	116	110	119
75 - 79	188	108	80	42.6	64	53	45	46
80 - 84	164	77	87	53.0	68	63	63	58
85 - 89	45	23	22	48.9	17	16	16	18
90 +	42	17	25	59.5	14	19	19	18

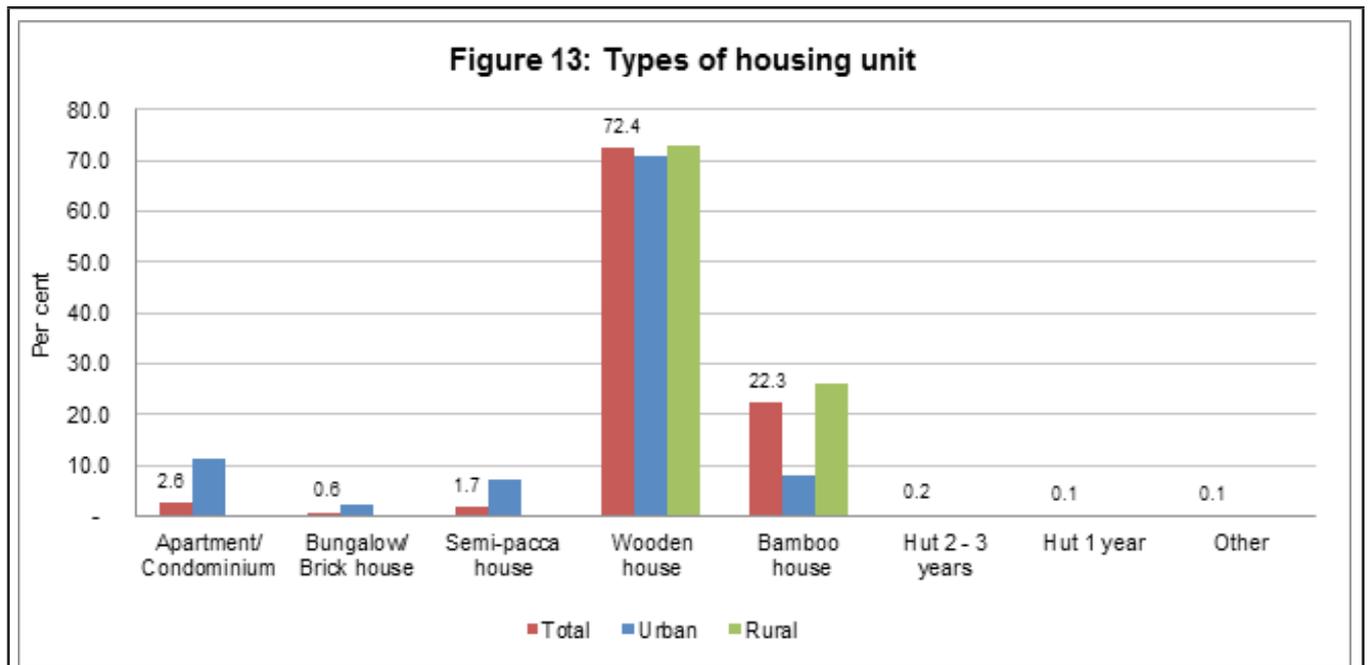
- Ten in every 100 persons in Matupi Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly 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	7,636	2.6	0.6	1.7	72.4	22.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Urban	1,670	11.5	2.5	7.1	71.0	7.9	-	-	0.1
Rural	5,966	0.1	0.1	0.3	72.9	26.3	0.3	0.1	0.1



- The majority of the households in Matupi Township are living in wooden houses (72.4%) followed by households in bamboo houses (22.3%).
- Some 71.0 per cent of urban households and 72.9 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

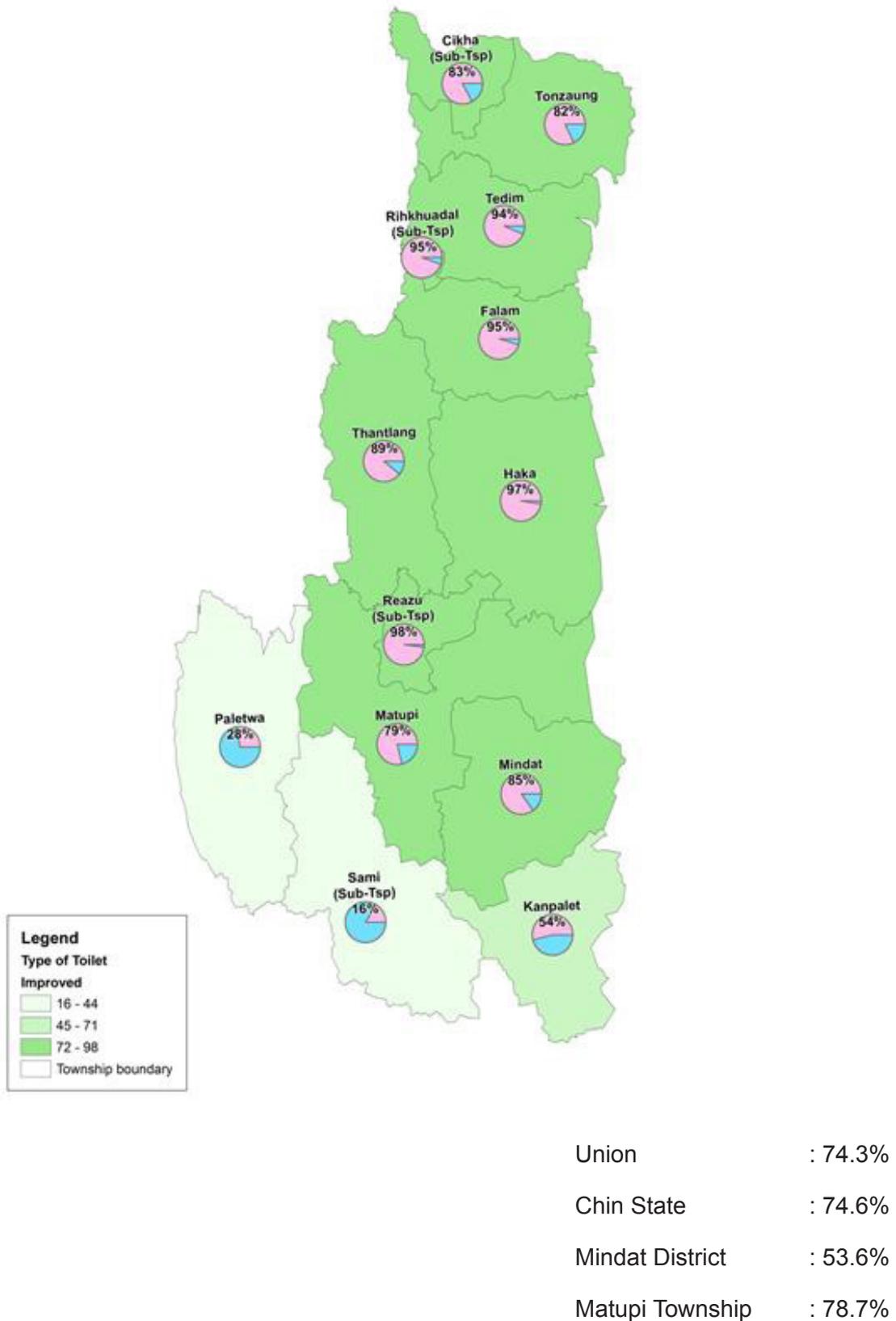


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	3.0	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		77.7	95.8	72.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>78.7</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>73.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		14.6	0.9	18.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.7	0.1	0.9
Other		0.9	0.1	1.1
None		5.1	0.1	6.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,636	1,670	5,966

- Some 78.7 per cent of the households in Matupi Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (77.7%)).
- Compared to other townships in Chin State, Matupi is in the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- 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 5.1 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 Matupi Township, 6.5 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

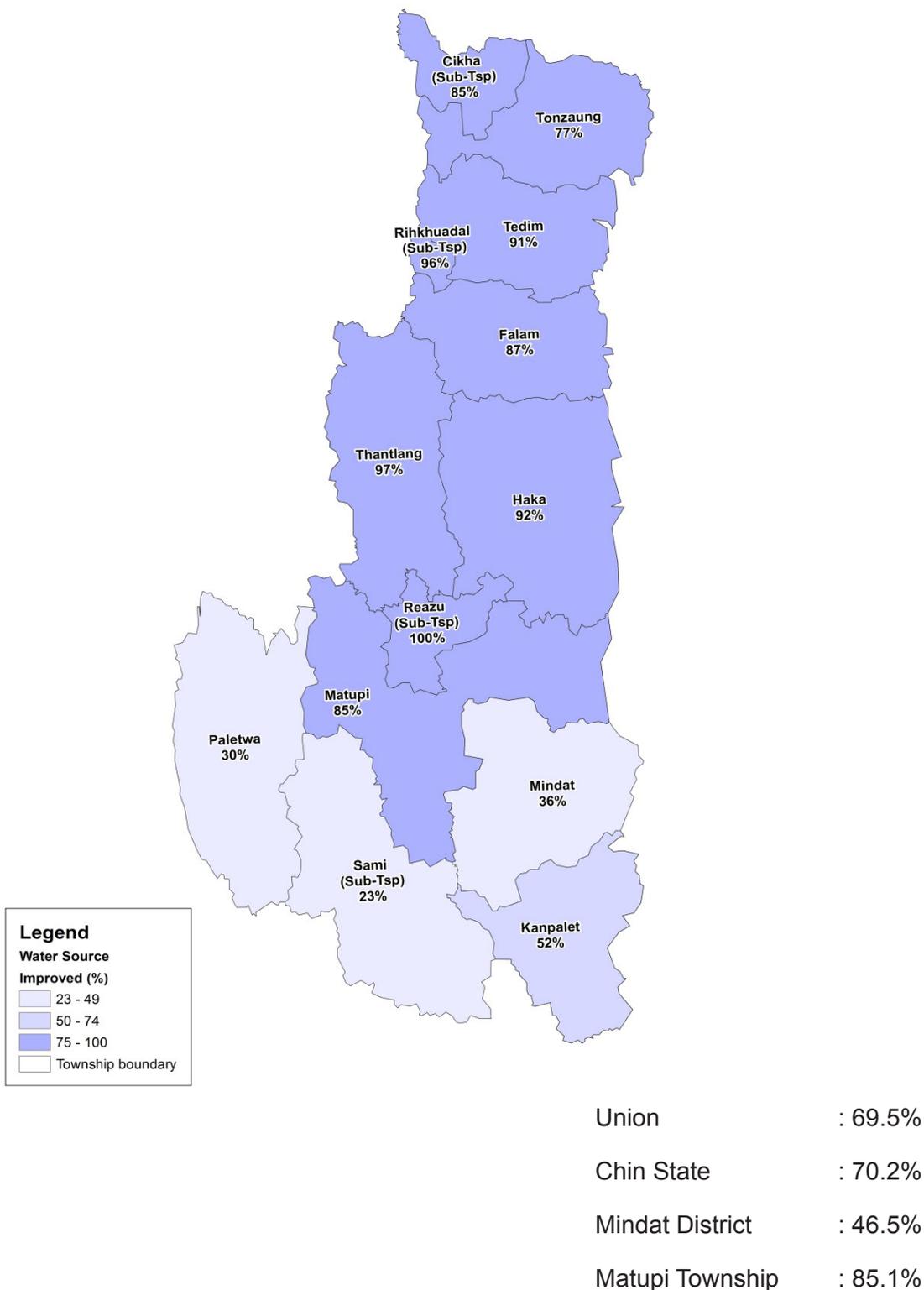


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	84.4	95.1	81.4
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1	*
Protected well/ Spring	0.7	-	0.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier	-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>82.2</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	1.8	0.1	2.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	3.6	0.1	4.6
River/stream/ canal	6.8	3.7	7.6
Waterfall/ Rain water	2.4	0.8	2.9
Other	0.3	0.1	0.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>17.8</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,636	5,966

- In Matupi Township, 85.1 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, it is in the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 84.4 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 6.8 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 14.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 17.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

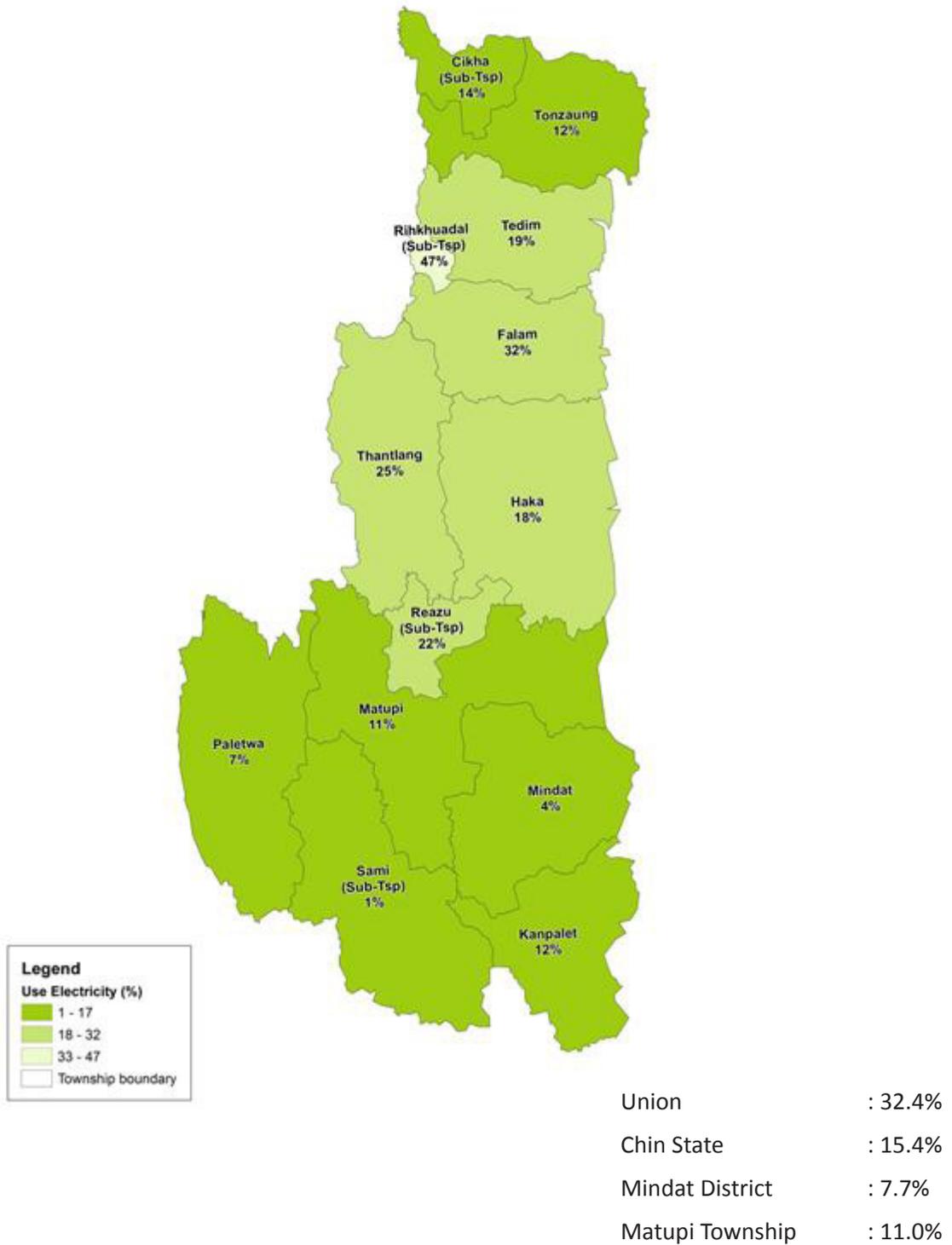


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.0	22.2	7.8
Kerosene		7.5	-	9.5
Candle		45.8	70.2	39.0
Battery		12.0	3.8	14.2
Generator (private)		0.2	0.5	0.2
Water mill (private)		2.9	-	3.7
Solar system/energy		14.0	3.4	17.0
Other		6.7	-	8.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,636	1,670	5,966

- In Matupi Township, 11.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Chin State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Chin State is 15.4 per cent.
- The use of candles for lighting is the highest in the township with 45.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 39.0 per cent of the households mainly use candles for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

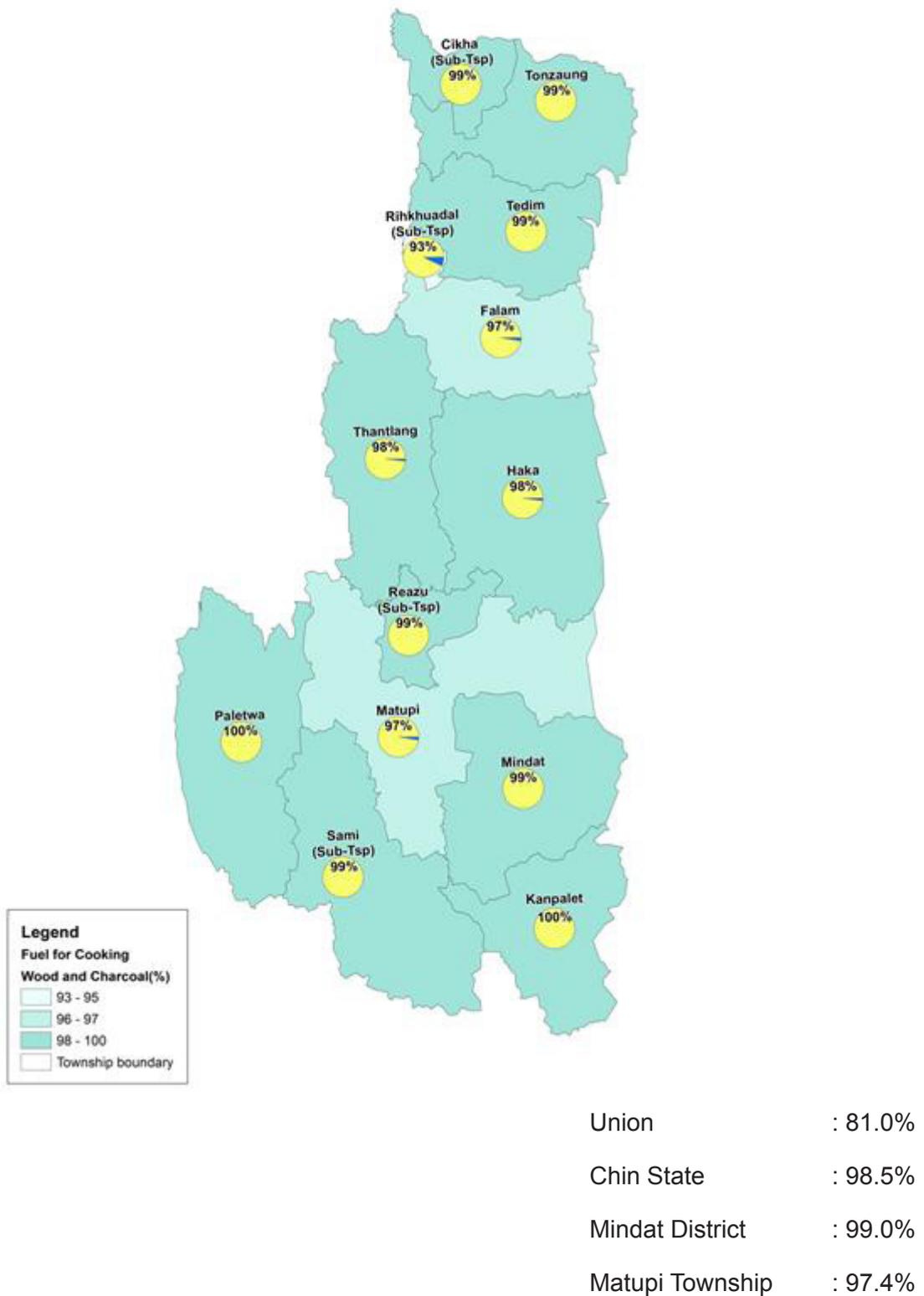


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.7	7.4	0.2
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.6	-	0.8
BioGas		0.1	0.2	0.1
Firewood		96.1	86.2	98.8
Charcoal		1.3	5.7	0.1
Coal		0.1	0.4	-
Other		0.1	-	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,636	1,670	5,966

- In Matupi Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 96.1 per cent using firewood and 1.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 98.8 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.1 per cent use charcoal.

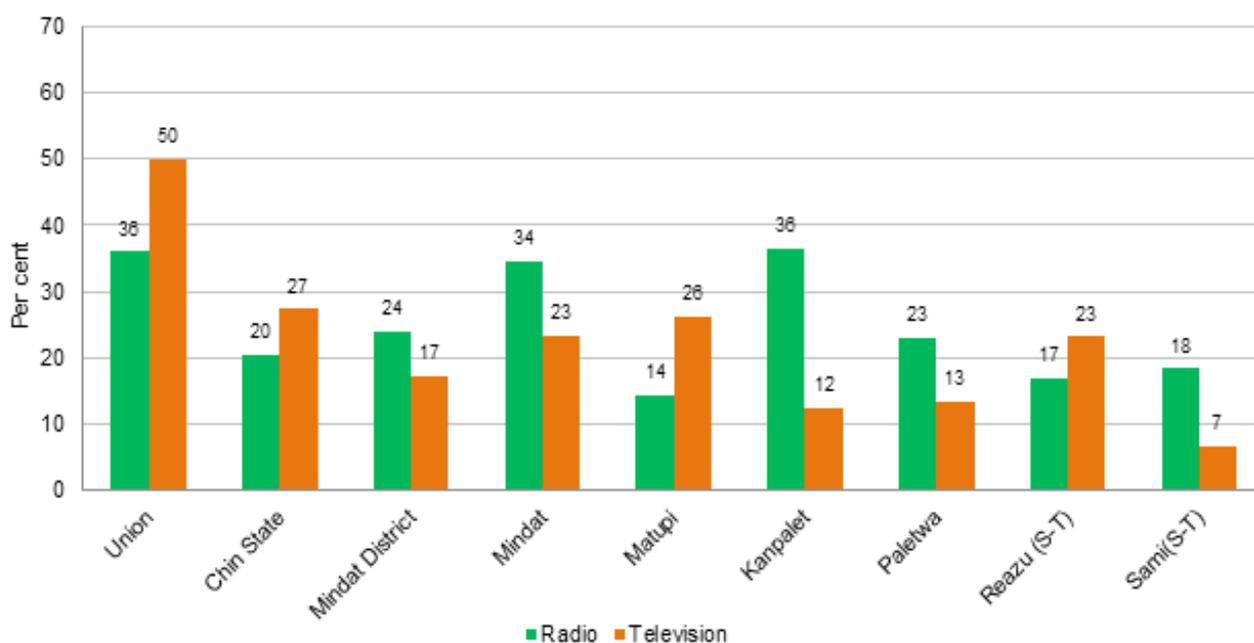
Communication and related amenities

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	7,636	14.4	26.3	3.7	1.8	1.6	0.5	66.1	0.1
Urban	1,670	23.4	68.0	12.5	3.1	6.0	1.7	27.5	0.1
Rural	5,966	11.9	14.6	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.1	76.9	0.1

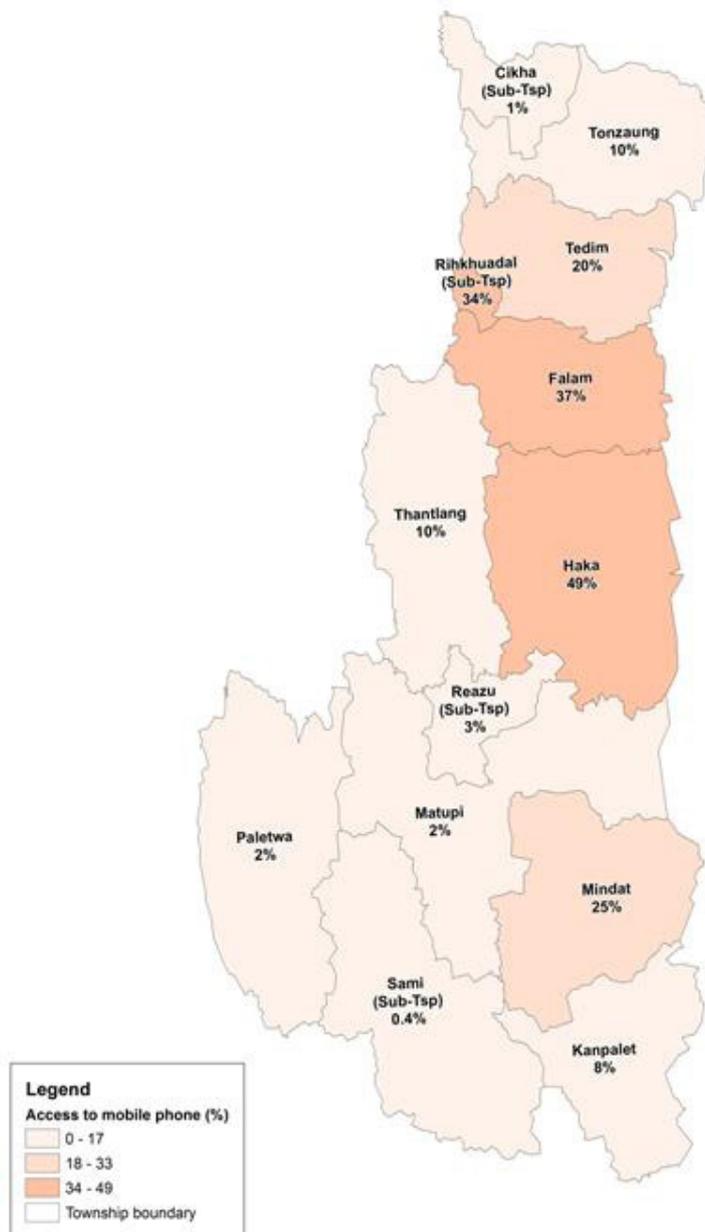
- Some 26.3 per cent of the households in Matupi Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 68.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 14.6 per cent.

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



- In Matupi Township, 26.3 per cent of the households having a television and about one in seven households (14.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Chin State	: 17.1%
Mindat District	: 6.8%
Matupi Township	: 1.8%

- Some 1.8 per cent of the households in Matupi Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Chin State, it is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

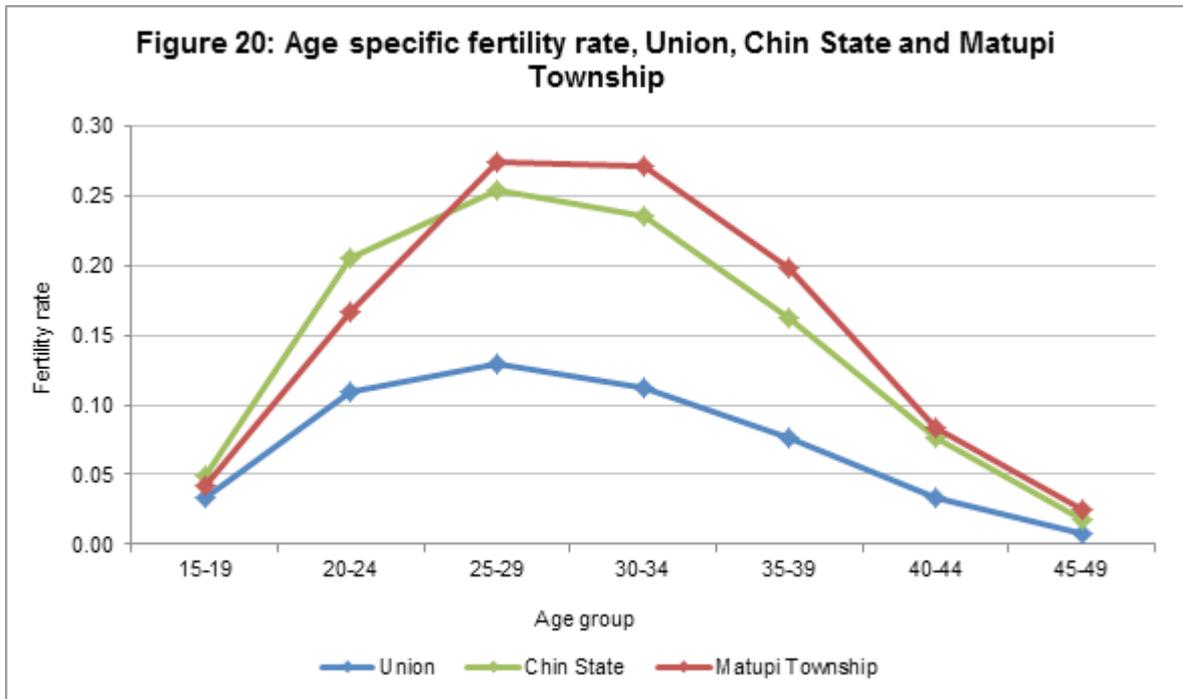
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
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
Mindat District	42,172	175	6,601	608	61	533	1,112	3,200
Urban	7,265	126	2,471	378	23	75	131	203
Rural	34,907	49	4,130	230	38	458	981	2,997
Matupi Township	7,636	34	2,263	114	20	6	9	851
Urban	1,670	25	825	67	11	1	1	41
Rural	5,966	9	1,438	47	9	5	8	810

- In Matupi Township, 29.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 11.1 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.

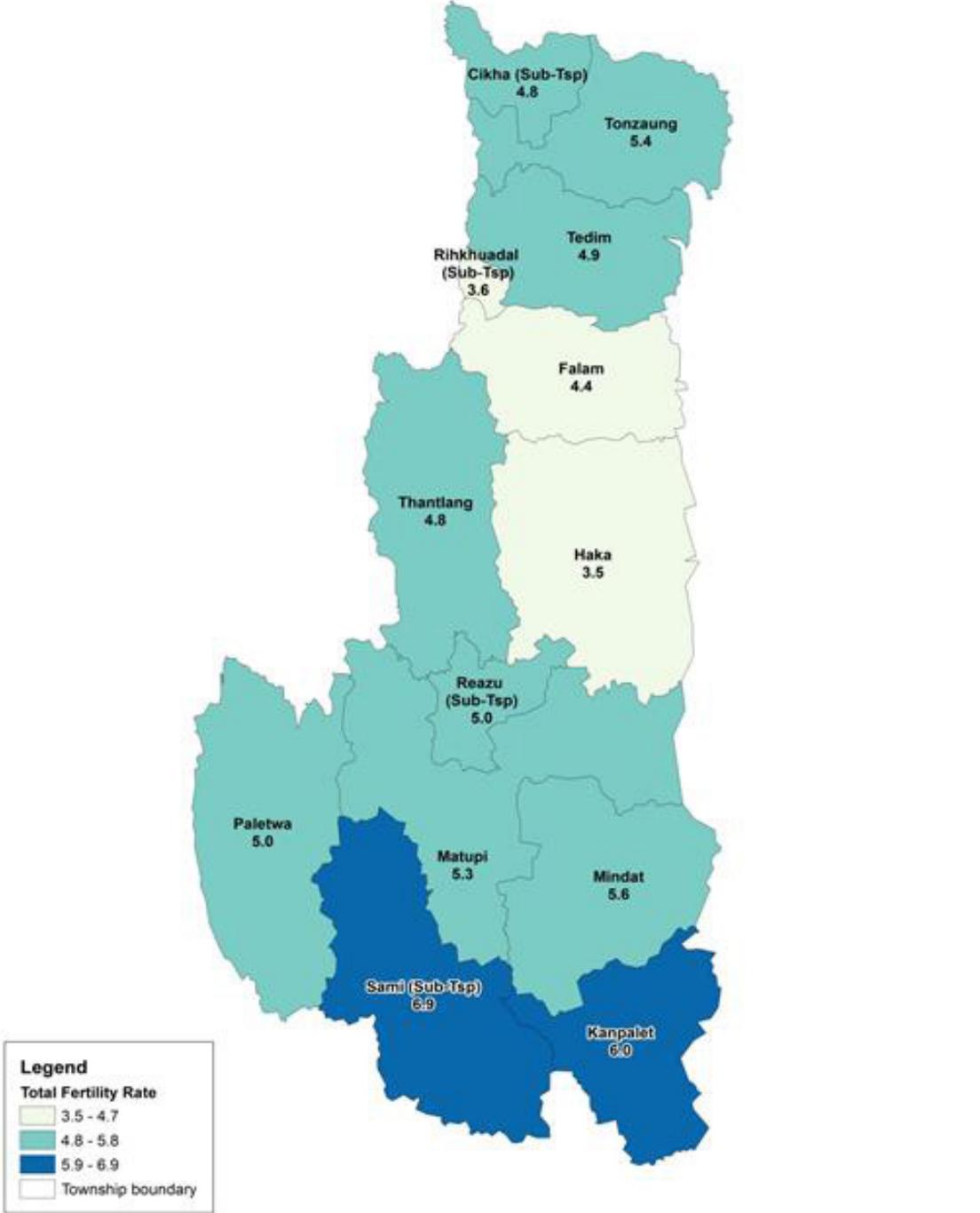
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



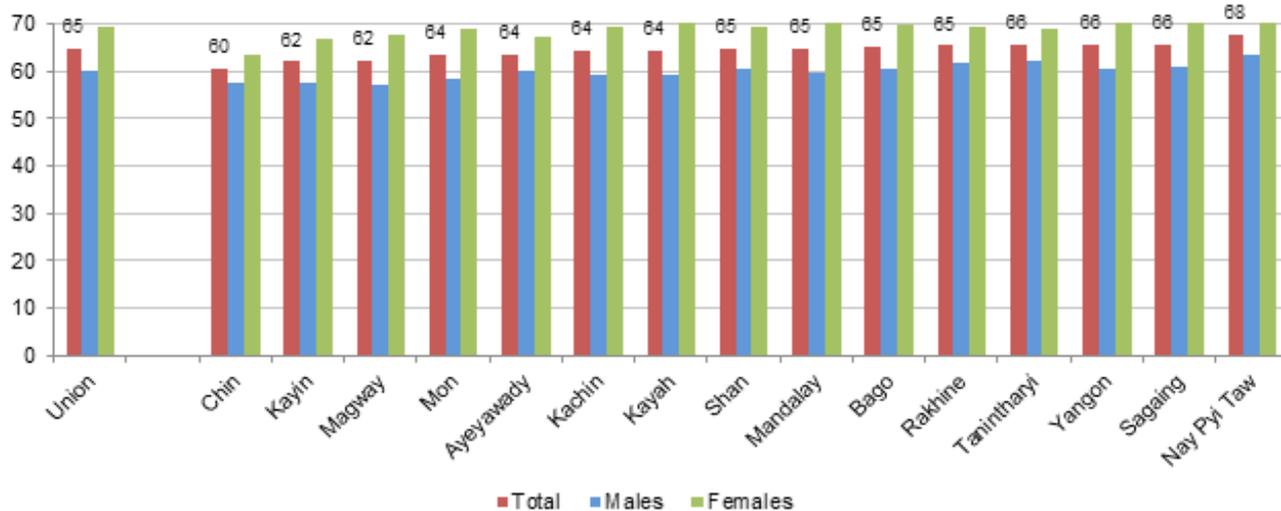
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29 and 30-34.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 5.3 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Chin State	: 5.0
Mindat District	: 5.6
Matupi Township	: 5.3

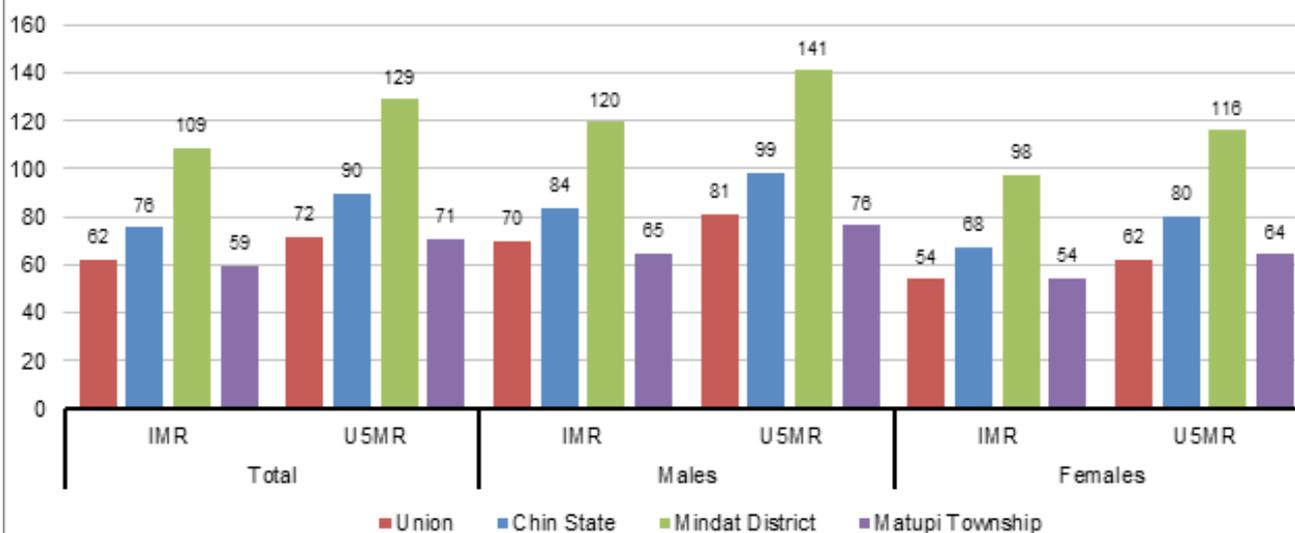
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

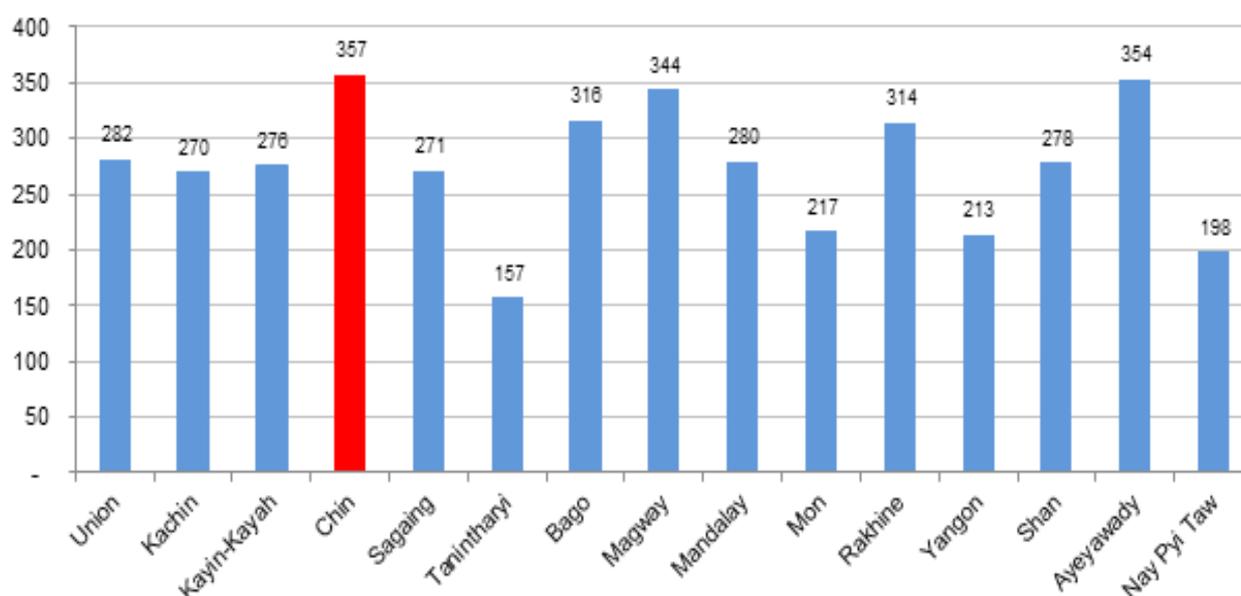
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mindat District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Mindat District is 109 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 129 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Matupi Township are lower than those in Chin State and Mindat District. The Infant mortality in Matupi is 59 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 71 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.

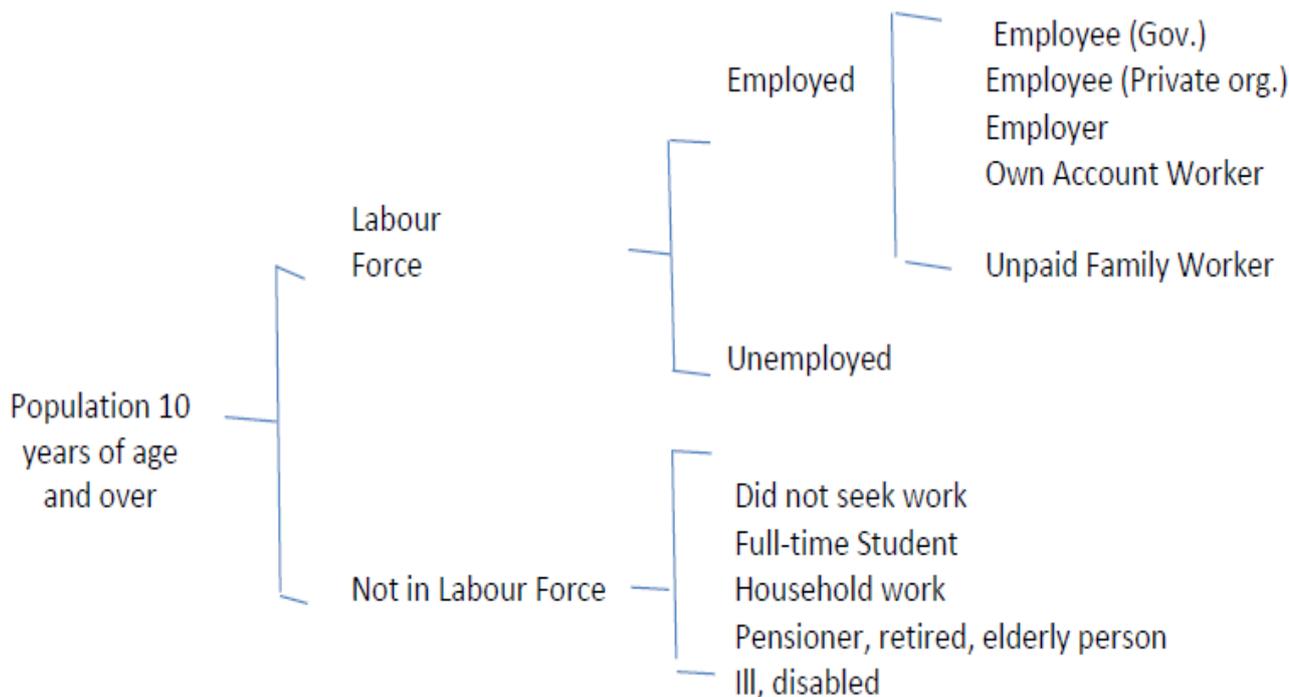
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

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The Townships Reports
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www.dop.gov.mm

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