



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

CHIN STATE, MINDAT DISTRICT

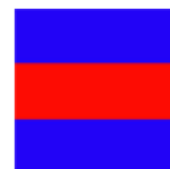
Reazu Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Chin State, Mindat District

## **Reazu Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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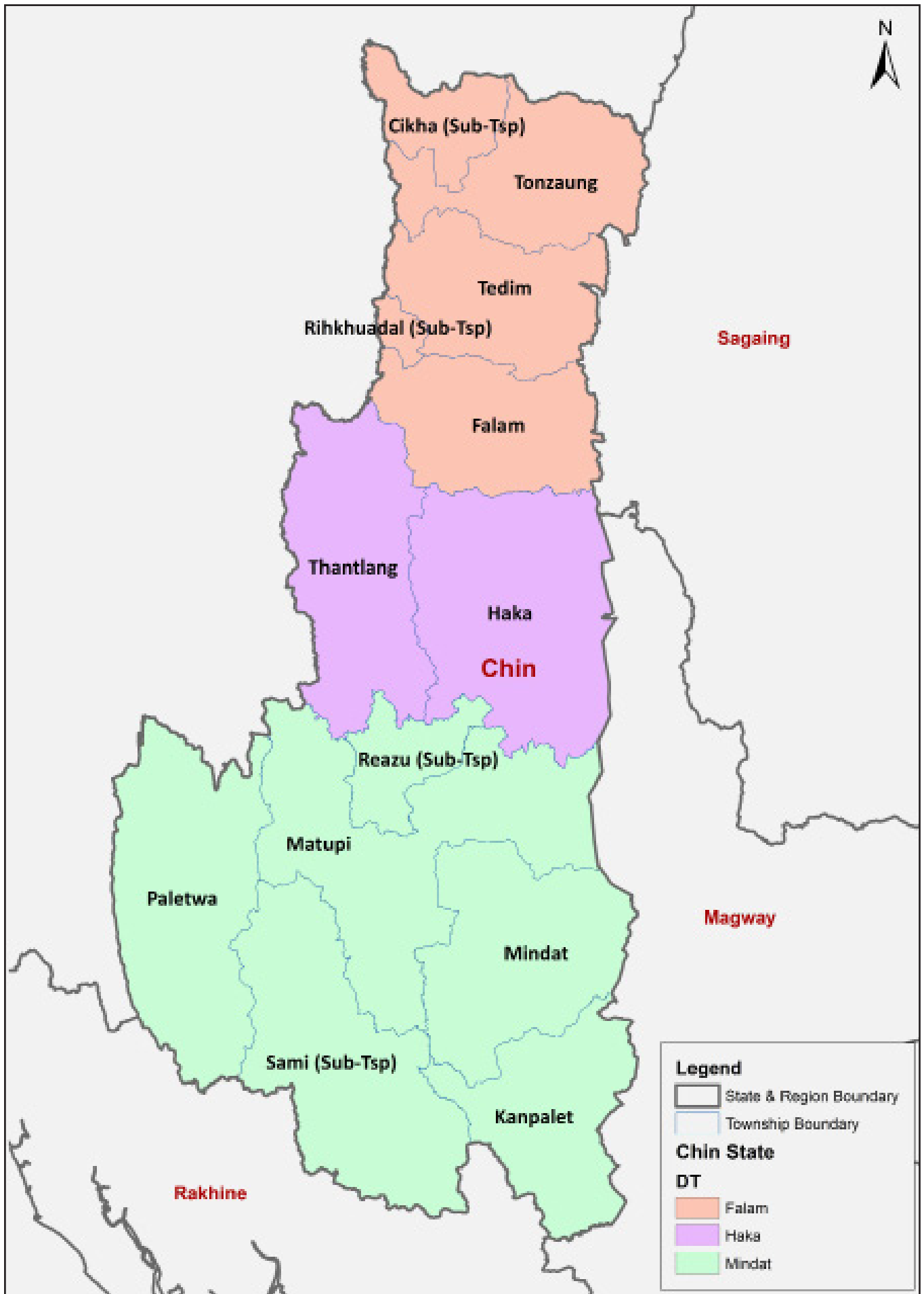
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Chin State, showing the townships





## Reazu Sub-Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>12,265 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>5,471 (44.6%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>6,794 (55.4%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1,062.9 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>11.5 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>19.9 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>2,521</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.8 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>88.2</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>76.9</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>11.3</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>14.6</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>81</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>77.9%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>87.1%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>71.6%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>5.6</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	7,212	81.4	
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	*	0.1	
Religious	*	<0.1	
Temporary Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	0.1	
None	1,604	18.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	64.7%	80.2%	54.1%
Unemployment rate	4.9%	5.7%	4.1%
Employment to population ratio	61.6%	75.6%	51.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	2,415	95.8	
Renter	53	2.1	
Provided free (individually)	*	0.4	
Government quarters	32	1.3	
Private company quarters	*	0.3	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	-		9.8%
Bamboo	6.0%	2.0%	-
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	92.3%	97.0%	-
Corrugated sheet	0.5%		89.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	1.1%	0.8%	-
Other	-	<0.1%	0.8%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.7	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	2,495	99.0	
Charcoal	*	0.2	
Coal	-	-	
Other	*	0.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	547	21.7
Kerosene	136	5.4
Candle	256	10.2
Battery	349	13.8
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	656	26.0
Solar system/energy	291	11.5
Other	286	11.3
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	2,518	99.9
Tube well, borehole	*	<0.1
Protected well/spring	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,519</i>	<i>99.9</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	<0.1
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	2,518	99.9
Tube well, borehole	*	<0.1
Protected well/spring	-	-
Unprotected well/spring	*	<0.1
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	2,467	97.8
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>2,469</i>	<i>97.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	30	1.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.1
Other	*	0.2
None	*	0.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	424	16.8
Television	584	23.2
Landline phone	48	1.9
Mobile phone	65	2.6
Computer	*	0.7
Internet at home	*	0.6
Households with none of the items	1,749	69.4
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	767	30.4
Bicycle	39	1.5
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.4
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	*	<0.1
Cart (bullock)	799	31.7

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Reazu Sub-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 Reazu Sub-Township in Chin State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.



## **Census information on Reazu Sub-Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	12,265 *		
Males	5,471		
Females	6,794		
Sex ratio	81 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	18.2%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,062.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	11.5 persons		
Number of wards	1		
Number of village tracts	14		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	12,164	2,162	10,002
Number of conventional households	2,521	462	2,059
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Reazu Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 81 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (18.2%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Reazu Sub-Township is 12 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Reazu Sub-Township. This is slightly more than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

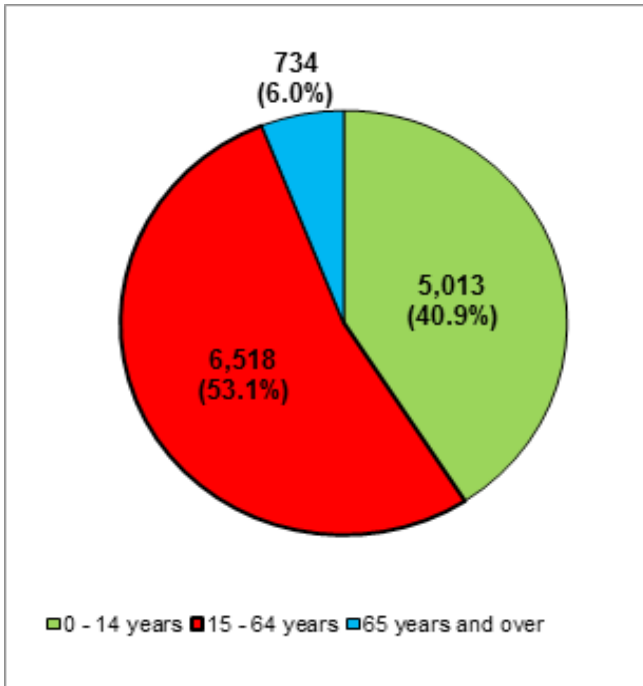
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>12,265</b>	<b>5,471</b>	<b>6,794</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1,243</b>
1	Myo Ma(W)	462	2,229	986	1,243
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>10,036</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>5,551</b>
1	Hriangpi(VT)	113	632	290	342
2	Sate(VT)	105	570	258	312
3	Leikan(VT)	180	854	390	464
4	Ruava(VT)	161	778	337	441
5	Calthawng(VT)	294	1,326	571	755
6	Shar Shi(VT)	98	512	215	297
7	Shar Ta Lai(VT)	172	800	353	447
8	Aiktar(VT)	161	800	361	439
9	Sawtui(VT)	174	832	396	436
10	Hinthang(VT)	141	619	279	340
11	E-tang(VT)	97	502	234	268
12	Tibing(VT)	94	444	186	258
13	Hunglei(VT)	108	576	238	338
14	Thawang(VT)	161	791	377	414

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

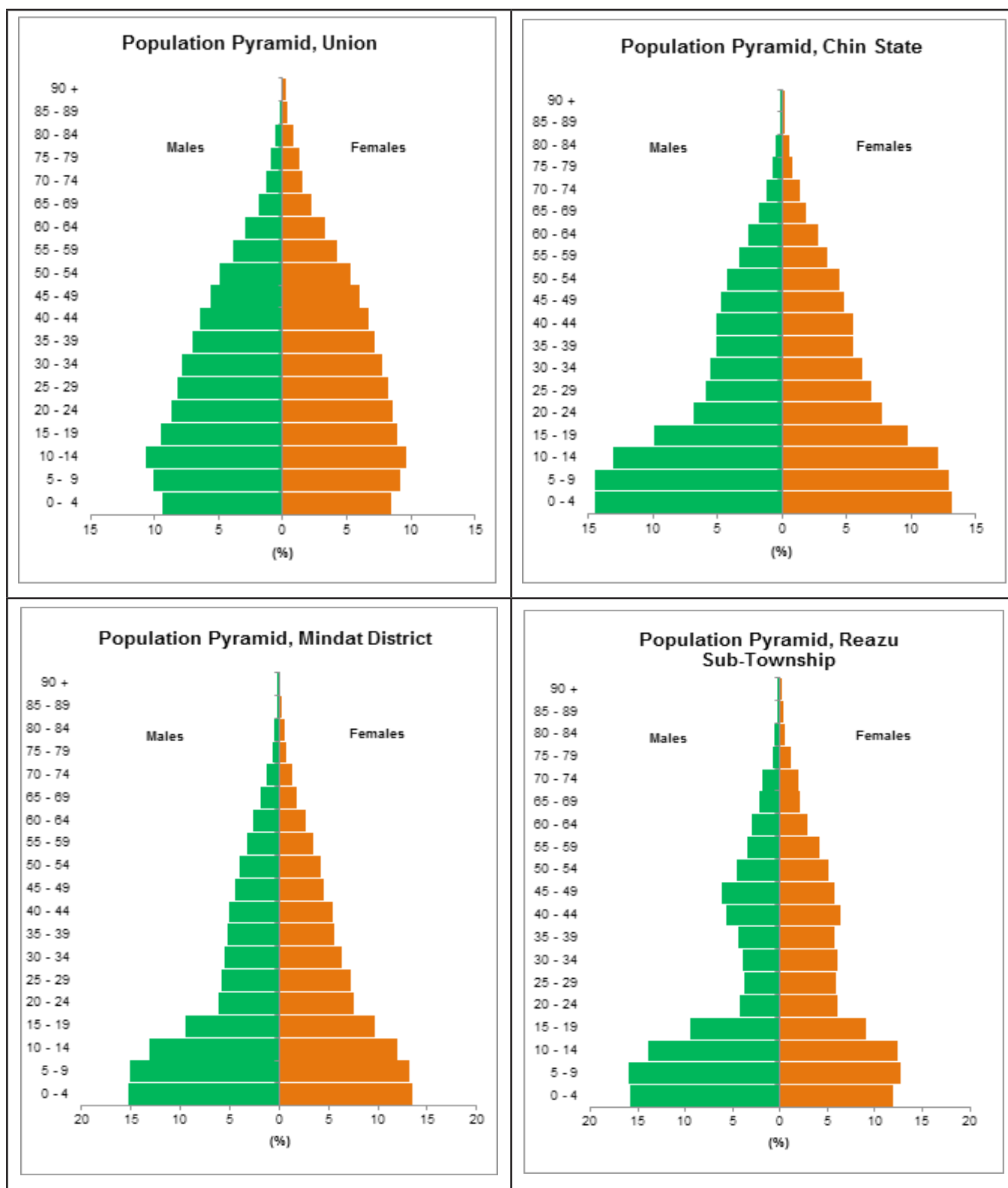


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Reazu Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,265</b>	<b>5,471</b>	<b>6,794</b>
0 - 4	1,675	864	811
5 - 9	1,735	872	863
10 - 14	1,603	758	845
15 - 19	1,134	514	620
20 - 24	638	231	407
25 - 29	608	209	399
30 - 34	622	216	406
35 - 39	624	237	387
40 - 44	747	313	434
45 - 49	724	338	386
50 - 54	592	247	345
55 - 59	472	192	280
60 - 64	357	159	198
65 - 69	260	119	141
70 - 74	228	99	129
75 - 79	115	42	73
80 - 84	72	34	38
85 - 89	32	12	20
90 +	27	15	12

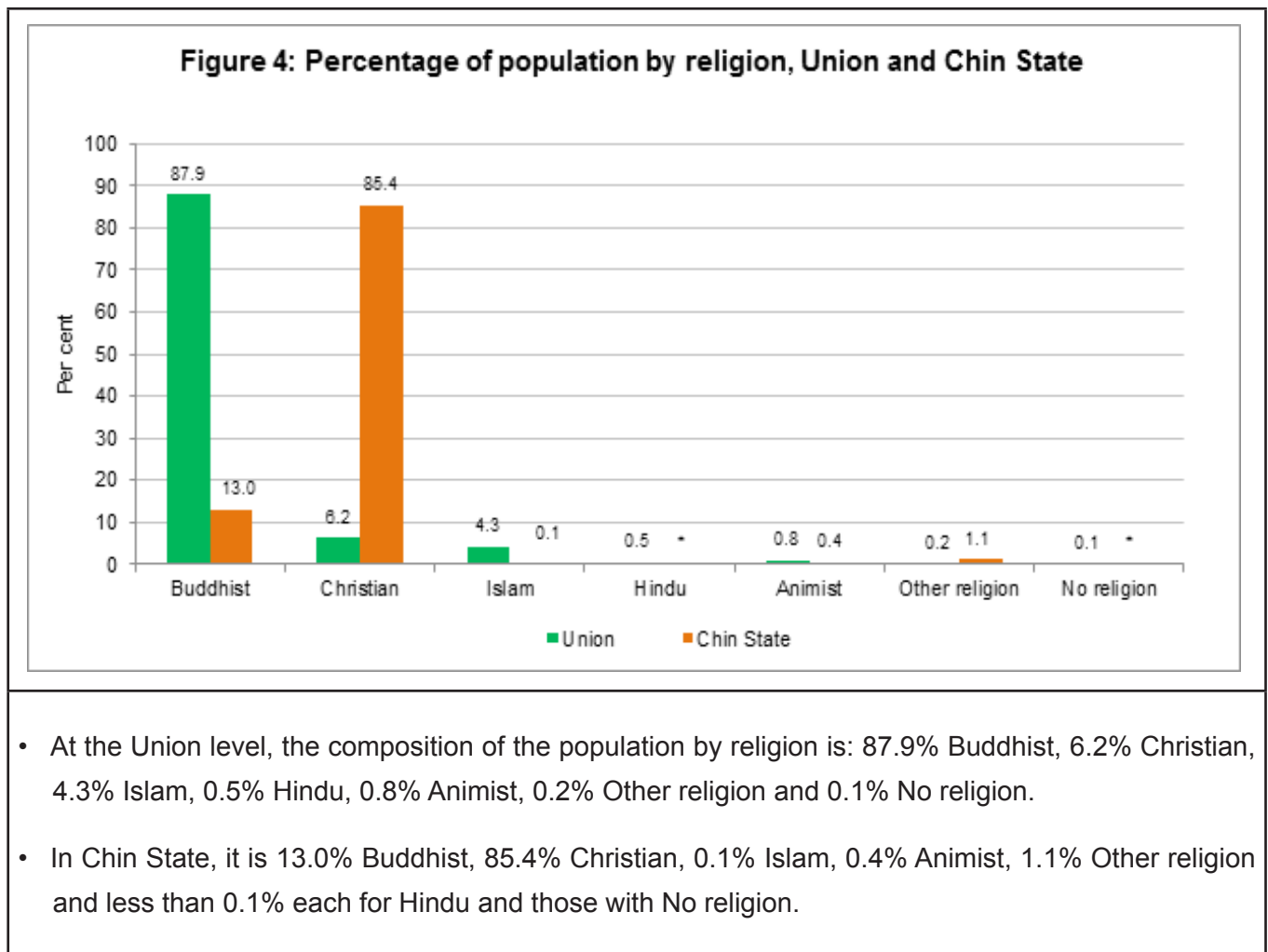
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Reazu Sub-Township is 53.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are 6.2 per cent less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Some 6.2 per cent lesser proportions of children and elderly only slightly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Chin State, Mindat District and Reazu Sub-Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Reazu Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Reazu Sub-Township.
- There are less males than females in age groups 10-14 to 85-89.

## (B) Religion



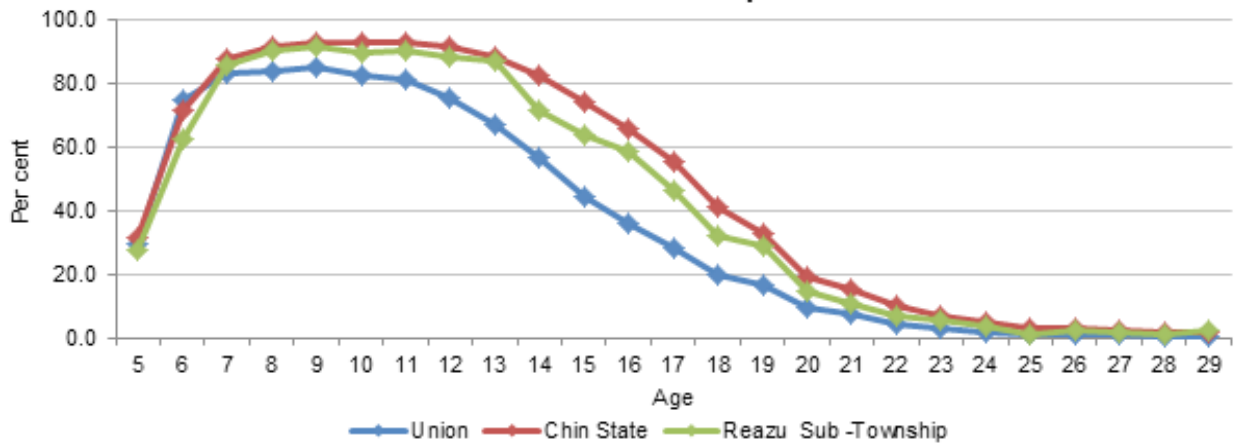
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

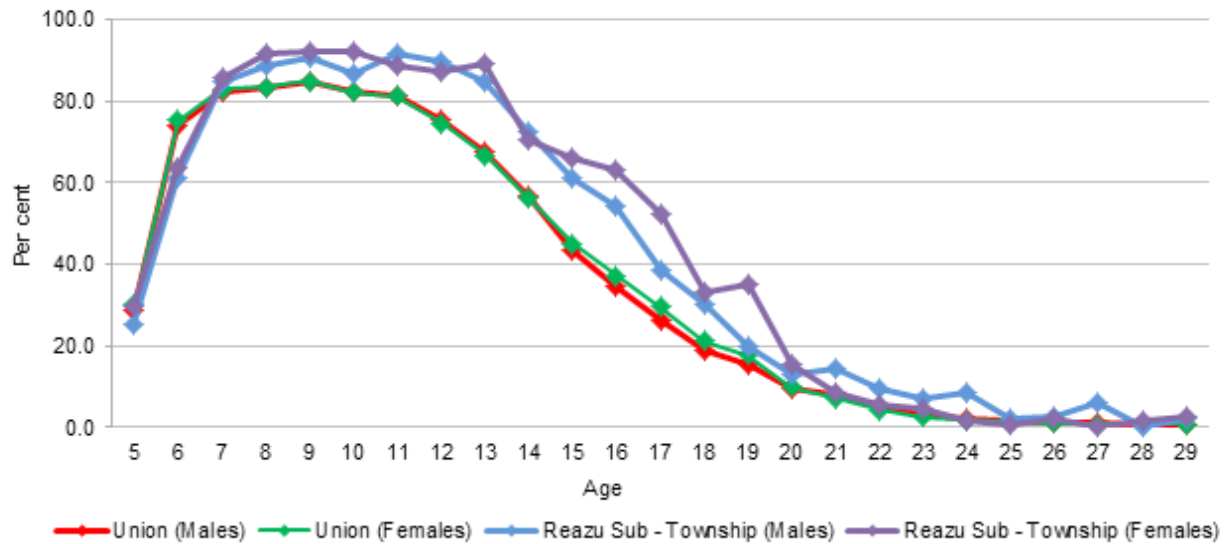
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	346	178	168	95	45	50
6	357	187	170	222	114	108
7	361	166	195	308	141	167
8	332	168	164	299	149	150
9	337	171	166	308	155	153
10	341	174	167	305	151	154
11	272	129	143	245	118	127
12	318	139	179	281	125	156
13	325	158	167	283	134	149
14	335	154	181	240	112	128
15	255	126	129	162	77	85
16	260	125	135	153	68	85
17	237	109	128	109	42	67
18	189	69	120	61	21	40
19	185	80	105	53	16	37
20	163	61	102	24	8	16
21	142	48	94	15	7	8
22	104	32	72	7	3	4
23	105	42	63	6	3	3
24	103	35	68	4	3	1
25	156	50	106	2	1	1
26	123	39	84	3	1	2
27	102	34	68	2	2	-
28	99	34	65	1	-	1
29	116	43	73	3	1	2

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

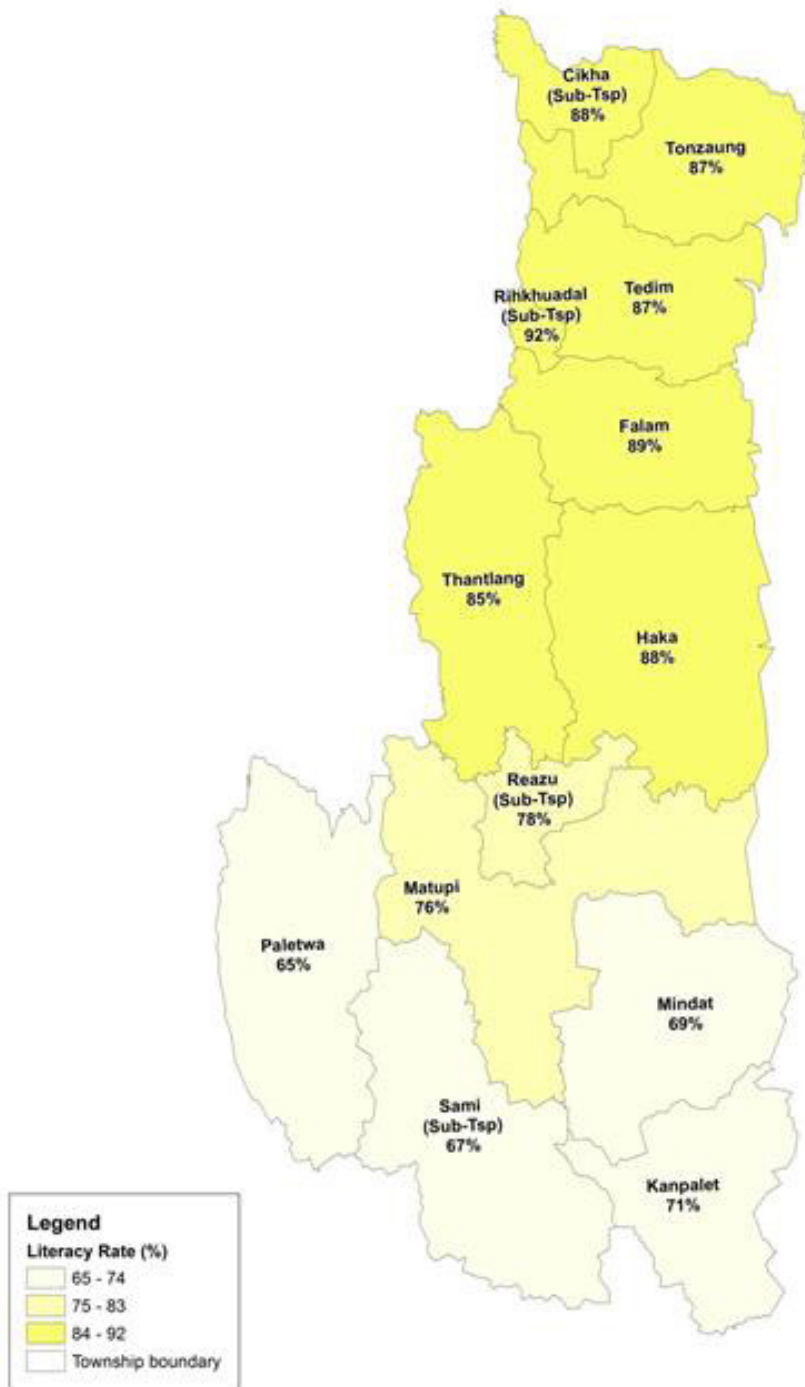


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Reazu Sub - Township**



- School attendance in Reazu Sub-Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of both males and females in Reazu Sub-Township is higher than that of the Union after age 7 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Chin State	: 79.4%
Mindat District	: 69.6%
Reazu Sub-Township	: 77.9%



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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,743	93.5
Males	727	94.9
Females	1,016	92.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Reazu Sub-Township is 77.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Chin State (79.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 71.6 per cent and for the males it is 87.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 93.5 per cent with 92.5 per cent for females and 94.9 per cent for males.

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

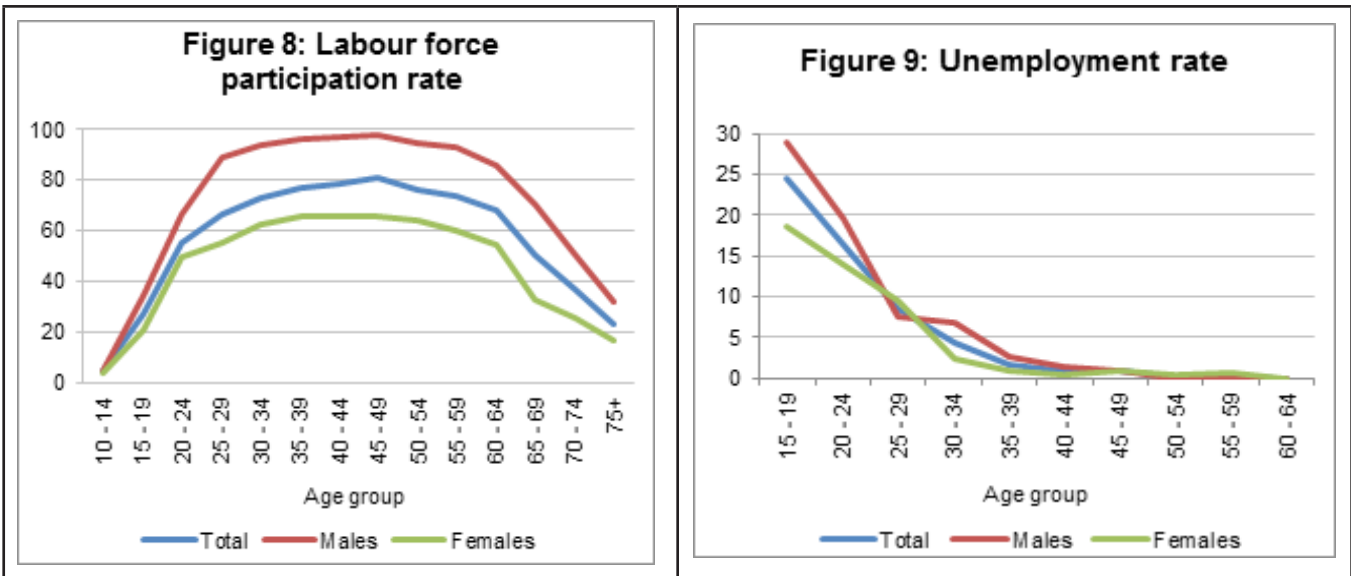
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	5,480	1,483	27.1	868	1,481	909	606	17	105	10	1	-
Urban	1,023	266	26.0	84	164	209	217	5	73	5	-	-
Rural	4,457	1,217	27.3	784	1,317	700	389	12	32	5	1	-
Males	2,232	344	15.4	314	641	532	319	7	69	5	1	-
Females	3,248	1,139	35.1	554	840	377	287	10	36	5	-	-

- Some 27.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 27.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 15.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 35.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 27.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.9 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	4.3	4.7	3.9	26.1	38.9	12.1
15 - 19	27.0	34.2	21.0	24.5	29.0	18.5
20 - 24	55.6	66.7	49.4	16.3	19.5	13.9
25 - 29	66.6	89.0	54.9	8.6	7.5	9.6
30 - 34	73.3	93.5	62.6	4.4	6.9	2.4
35 - 39	77.2	96.6	65.4	1.7	2.6	0.8
40 - 44	78.7	97.1	65.4	0.9	1.3	0.4
45 - 49	80.7	97.6	65.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
50 - 54	76.5	94.3	63.8	0.2	-	0.5
55 - 59	73.5	93.2	60.0	0.3	-	0.6
60 - 64	68.3	85.5	54.5	-	-	-
65 - 69	50.0	70.6	32.6	-	-	-
70 - 74	36.4	50.5	25.6	-	-	-
75+	23.2	32.0	16.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	37.3	44.3	32.2	20.1	24.5	15.7
15 - 64	64.7	80.2	54.1	4.9	5.7	4.1



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Reazu Sub-Township is 64.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 54.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 80.2 per cent.
- In Reazu Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 4.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Reazu Sub-Township is 4.9 per cent. There is some difference between the unemployment rate for males (5.7%) and for females (4.1%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 15.7 per cent.

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

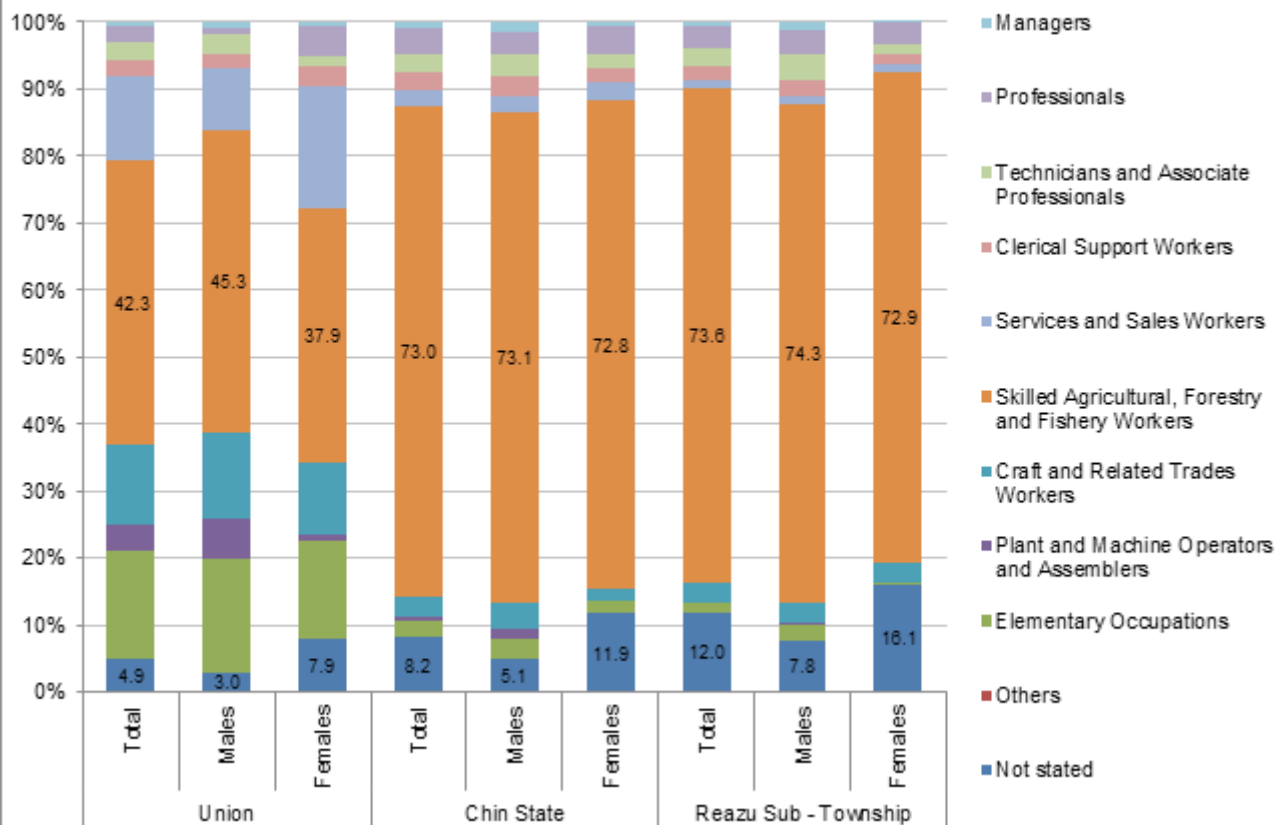
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	4,296	3.6	47.6	32.1	10.9	2.9	3.0
Males	1,403	5.7	66.3	7.1	12.5	3.8	4.6
Females	2,893	2.6	38.5	44.2	10.1	2.4	2.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 66.3 per cent of males are full time students while 44.2 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	24	23	1	0.6	1.2	0.1
Professionals	132	69	63	3.3	3.5	3.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	106	76	30	2.7	3.9	1.5
Clerical Support Workers	80	47	33	2.0	2.4	1.7
Services and Sales Workers	51	26	25	1.3	1.3	1.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,915	1,458	1,457	73.6	74.3	72.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	120	59	61	3.0	3.0	3.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7	7	-	0.2	0.4	-
Elementary Occupations	49	43	6	1.2	2.2	0.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	475	153	322	12.0	7.8	16.1

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



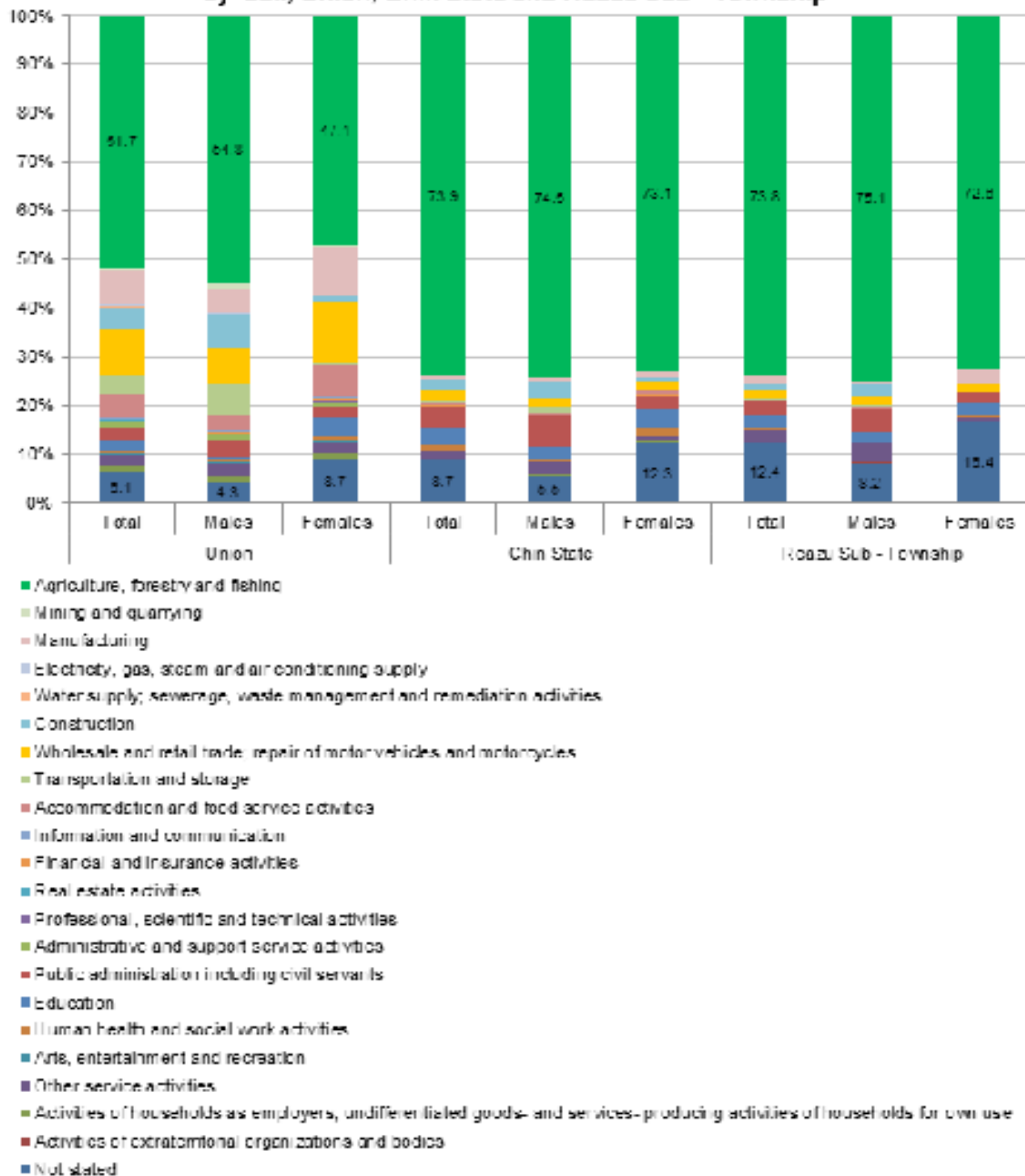
- In Reazu Sub-Township, 73.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 74.3 per cent of males and 72.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Chin State, 73.0 per cent are 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>3,959</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,923	1,472	1,451	73.8	75.1	72.6
Mining and quarrying	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	72	13	59	1.8	0.7	3.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Construction	49	47	2	1.2	2.4	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	68	34	34	1.7	1.7	1.7
Transportation and storage	8	8	-	0.2	0.4	-
Accommodation and food service activities	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Information and communication	5	3	2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	1	-	1	0.0	-	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	127	93	34	3.2	4.7	1.7
Education	102	45	57	2.6	2.3	2.9
Human health and social work activities	15	3	12	0.4	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	94	77	17	2.4	3.9	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1	-	1	*	-	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Not stated	489	161	328	12.4	8.2	16.4

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



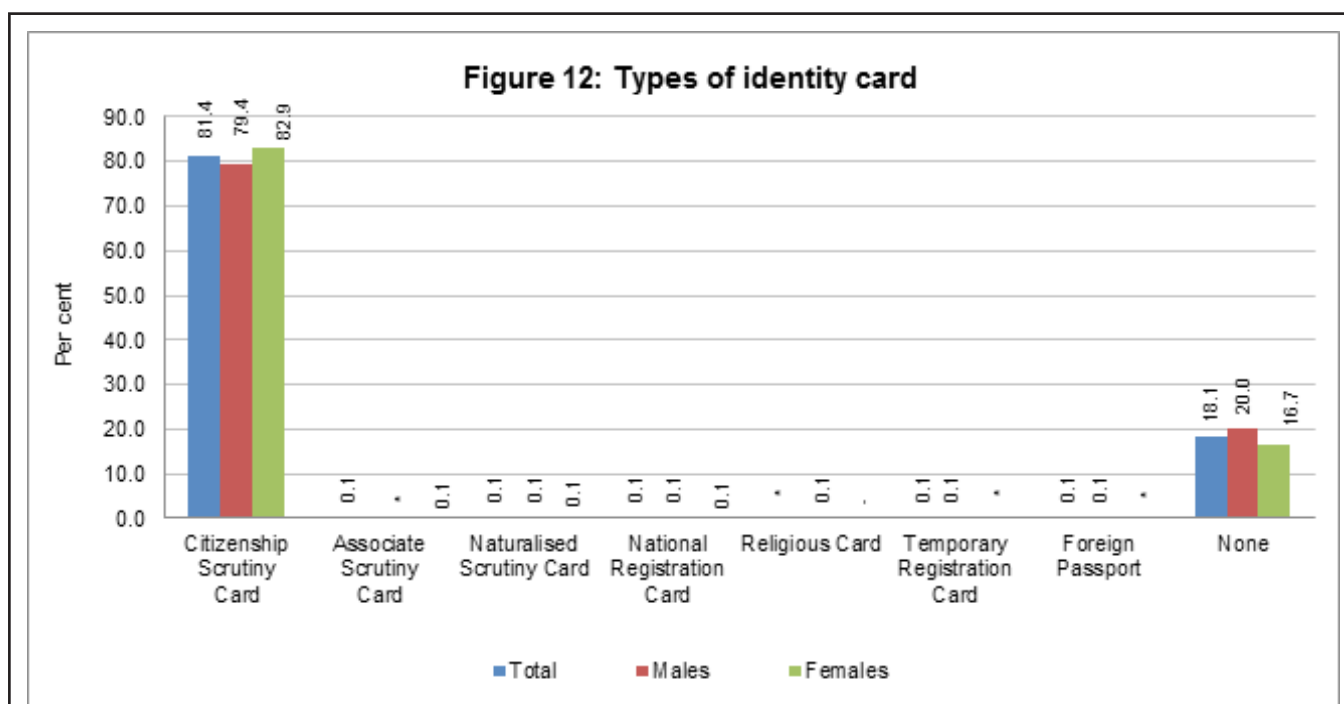
- In Reazu Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 73.8 per cent.
- There are 75.1 per cent of males and 72.6 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Chin State, there 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	7,212	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	1,604
Urban	1,351	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	260
Rural	5,861	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	1,344
Males	2,965	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	748
Females	4,247	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	856

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Reazu Sub-Township, 81.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 18.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 20.0 per cent of males and 16.7 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>12,265</b>	<b>10,895</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>681</b>
0 - 4	1,675	1,590	85	5.1	4	4	13	81
5 - 9	1,735	1,636	99	5.7	27	19	25	56
10 - 14	1,603	1,549	54	3.4	23	23	23	20
15 - 19	1,134	1,086	48	4.2	21	21	17	17
20 - 24	638	599	39	6.1	14	10	22	21
25 - 29	608	582	26	4.3	7	11	14	10
30 - 34	622	590	32	5.1	8	15	12	10
35 - 39	624	586	38	6.1	13	15	14	12
40 - 44	747	675	72	9.6	39	17	21	18
45 - 49	724	616	108	14.9	74	27	28	32
50 - 54	592	452	140	23.6	96	61	57	56
55 - 59	472	354	118	25.0	95	53	53	50
60 - 64	357	239	118	33.1	89	55	52	49
65 - 69	260	144	116	44.6	92	70	52	59
70 - 74	228	114	114	50.0	94	79	68	74
75 - 79	115	34	81	70.4	65	63	55	50
80 - 84	72	31	41	56.9	34	36	32	31
85 - 89	32	12	20	62.5	14	16	12	15
90 +	27	6	21	77.8	17	18	18	20

**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>5,471</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>283</b>
0 - 4	864	822	42	4.9	-	-	6	40
5 - 9	872	810	62	7.1	18	13	18	35
10 - 14	758	733	25	3.3	10	9	5	8
15 - 19	514	491	23	4.5	7	12	8	10
20 - 24	231	214	17	7.4	4	4	11	11
25 - 29	209	204	5	2.4	-	3	3	4
30 - 34	216	196	20	9.3	6	10	6	8
35 - 39	237	218	19	8.0	6	8	7	6
40 - 44	313	290	23	7.3	10	7	6	6
45 - 49	338	284	54	16.0	36	14	17	18
50 - 54	247	192	55	22.3	38	23	18	16
55 - 59	192	147	45	23.4	34	18	15	13
60 - 64	159	116	43	27.0	30	19	18	16
65 - 69	119	71	48	40.3	41	29	17	20
70 - 74	99	61	38	38.4	30	25	23	20
75 - 79	42	12	30	71.4	24	23	16	16
80 - 84	34	13	21	61.8	16	18	17	18
85 - 89	12	4	8	66.7	4	7	3	5
90 +	15	2	13	86.7	11	12	13	13

**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>6,794</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>398</b>
0 - 4	811	768	43	5.3	4	4	7	41
5 - 9	863	826	37	4.3	9	6	7	21
10 - 14	845	816	29	3.4	13	14	18	12
15 - 19	620	595	25	4.0	14	9	9	7
20 - 24	407	385	22	5.4	10	6	11	10
25 - 29	399	378	21	5.3	7	8	11	6
30 - 34	406	394	12	3.0	2	5	6	2
35 - 39	387	368	19	4.9	7	7	7	6
40 - 44	434	385	49	11.3	29	10	15	12
45 - 49	386	332	54	14.0	38	13	11	14
50 - 54	345	260	85	24.6	58	38	39	40
55 - 59	280	207	73	26.1	61	35	38	37
60 - 64	198	123	75	37.9	59	36	34	33
65 - 69	141	73	68	48.2	51	41	35	39
70 - 74	129	53	76	58.9	64	54	45	54
75 - 79	73	22	51	69.9	41	40	39	34
80 - 84	38	18	20	52.6	18	18	15	13
85 - 89	20	8	12	60.0	10	9	9	10
90 +	12	4	8	66.7	6	6	5	7

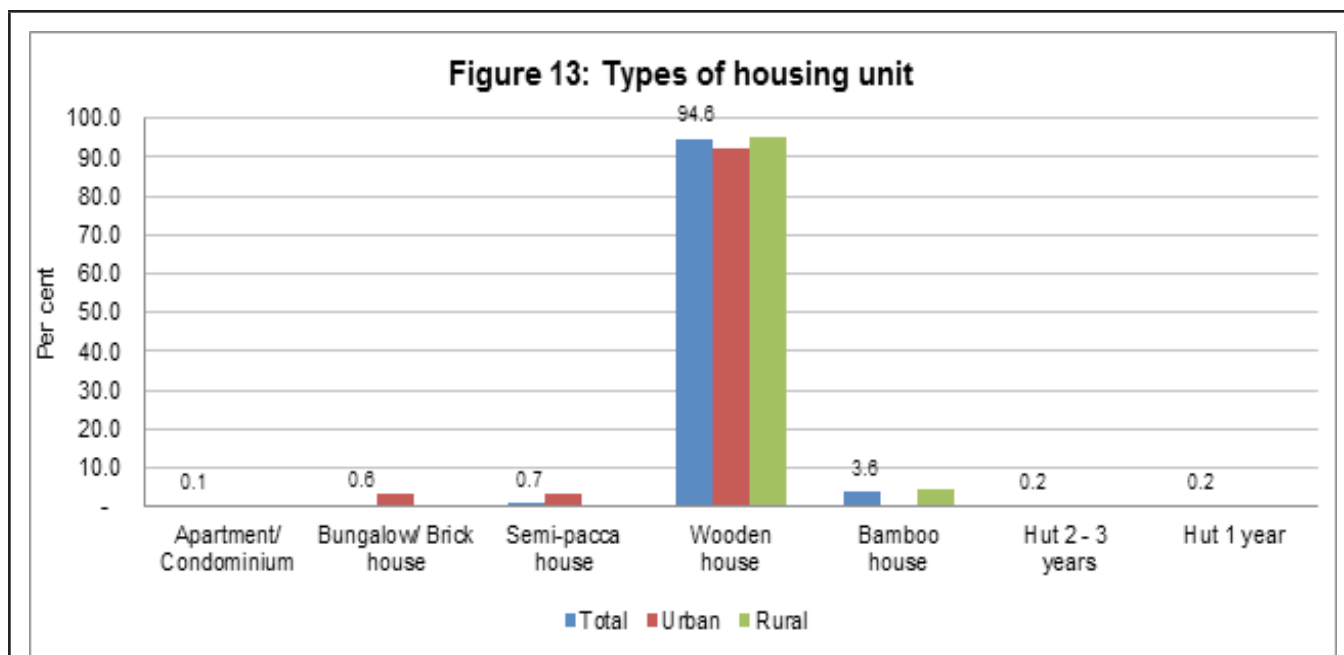
- Eleven in every 100 persons in Reazu Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 45.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most 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

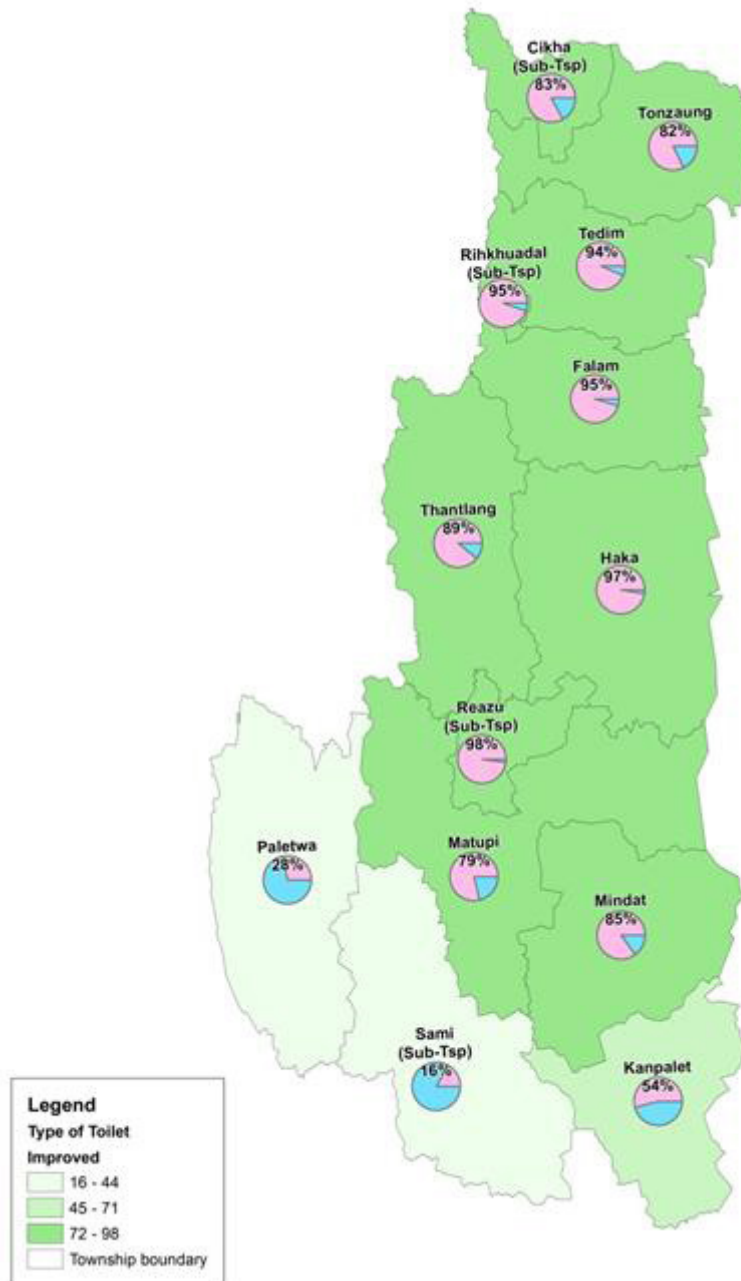
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	2,521	0.1	0.6	0.7	94.6	3.6	0.2	-	0.2
Urban	462	0.4	3.0	3.5	92.4	0.4	0.2	-	-
Rural	2,059	-	-	0.1	95.0	4.4	0.2	-	0.2



- The majority of the households in Reazu Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (94.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (3.6%).
- Some 92.4 per cent of urban households and 95.0 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

# Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Chin State	: 74.6%
Mindat District	: 53.6%
Reazu Sub-Township	: 97.9%

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

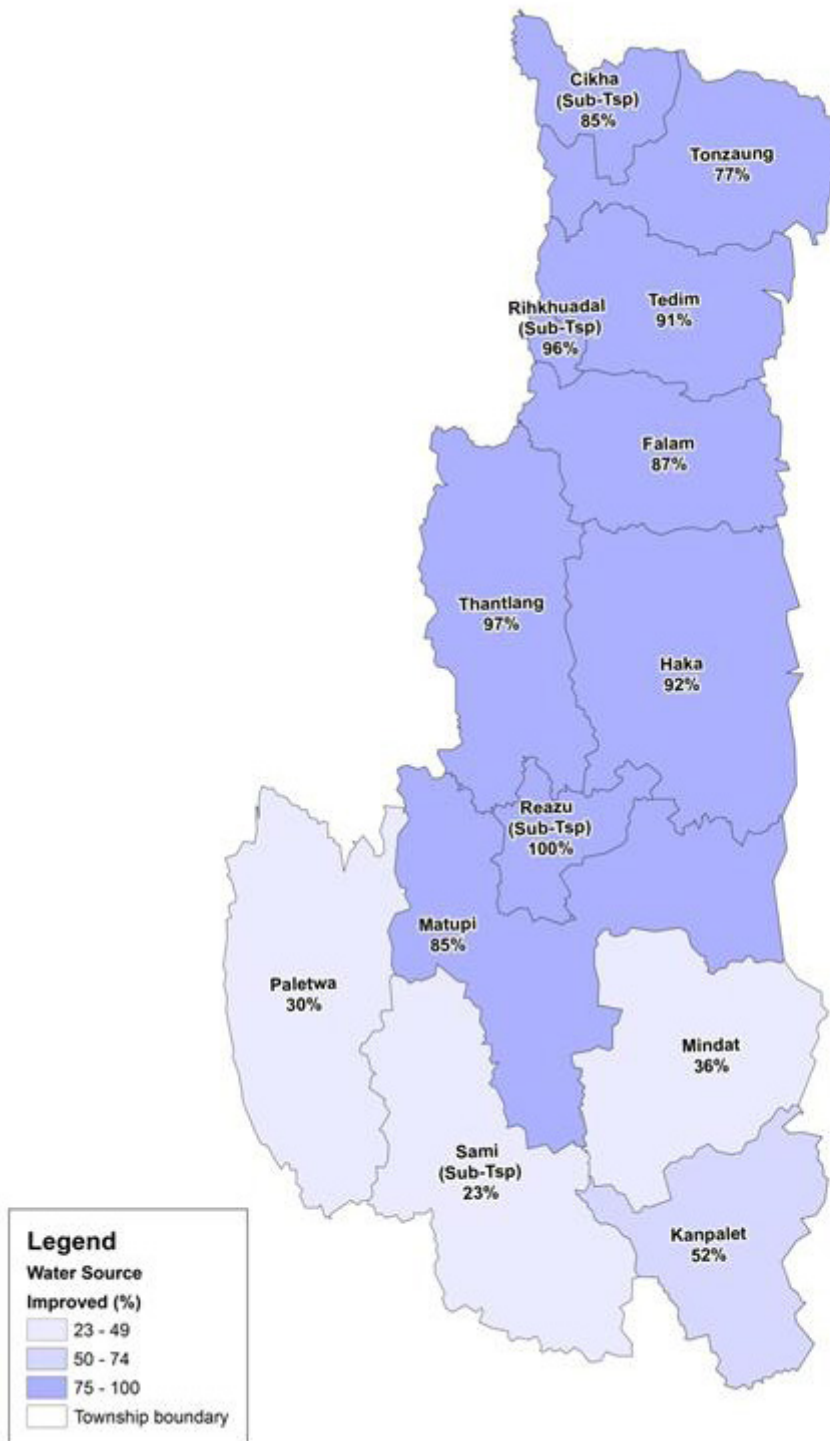
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.1	-	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		97.8	92.9	99.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>97.9</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>99.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.2	5.4	0.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.2	*
Other		0.2	-	0.2
None		0.6	1.5	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>2,059</b>

- Some 97.9 per cent of the households in Reazu Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (97.8%)).
- Compared to other townships in Chin State, Reazu Sub-Township belongs to the highest group with the 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 0.6 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 Reazu Sub-Township, 0.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent

## Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Chin State	: 70.2%
Mindat District	: 46.5%
Reazu Sub-Township	: 99.9%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		99.9	99.8	99.9
Tube well, borehole		*	-	*
Protected well/ Spring		-	-	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>99.9</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>99.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		*	0.2	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		-	-	-
River/stream/ canal		*	-	*
Waterfall/ Rain water		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>2,059</b>

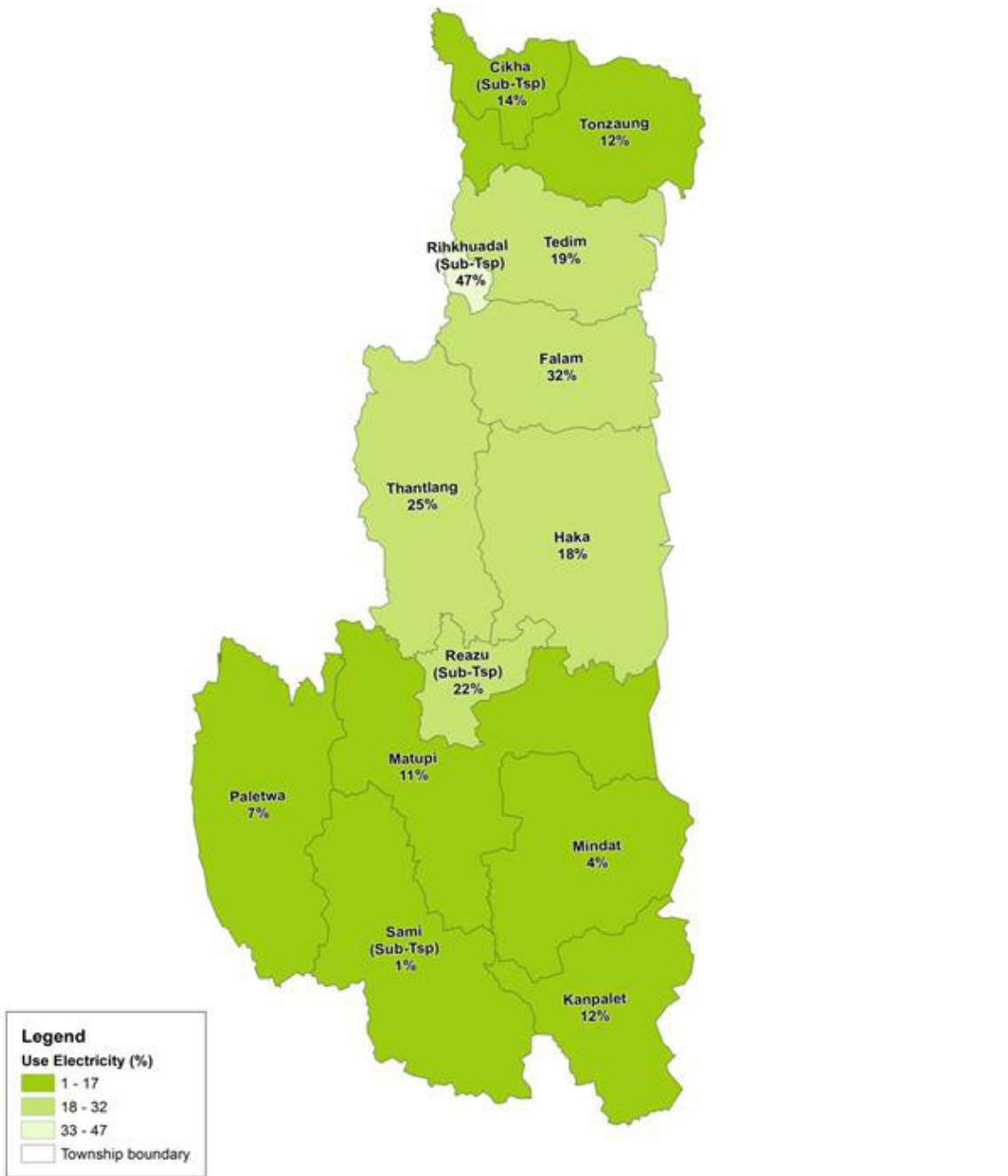
- In Reazu Sub-Township, 99.9 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Chin State, it belongs to the highest group of households using improved sources of drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 99.9 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 0.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 0.1 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



Union	: 32.4%
Chin State	: 15.4%
Mindat District	: 7.7%
Reazu Sub-Township	: 21.7%

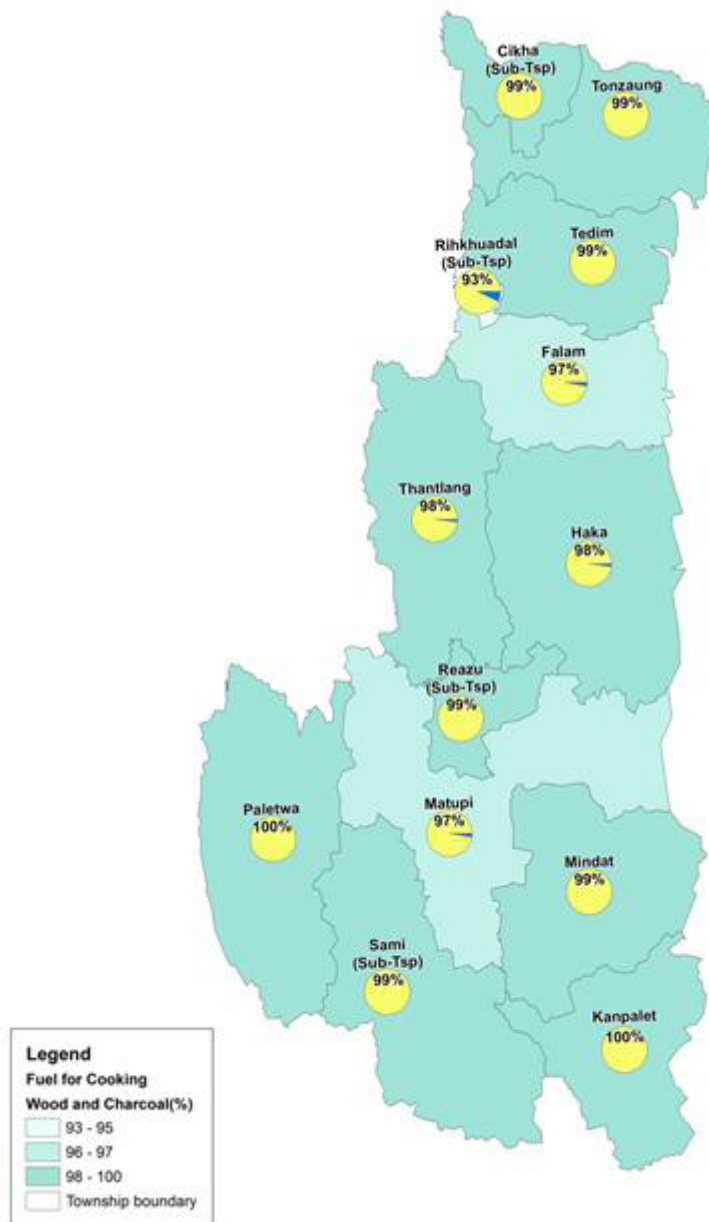
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		21.7	55.4	14.1
Kerosene		5.4	3.0	5.9
Candle		10.2	22.5	7.4
Battery		13.8	4.5	15.9
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		26.0	-	31.9
Solar system/energy		11.5	11.0	11.7
Other		11.3	3.5	13.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>2,059</b>

- In Reazu Sub-Township, 21.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the group with (18-32) per cent 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 water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 26.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 31.9 per cent of the households mainly use water mill (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Chin State	: 98.5%
Mindat District	: 99.0%
Reazu Sub-Township	: 99.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.7	1.3	0.5
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	0.2	-
BioGas		*	0.2	-
Firewood		99.0	98.1	99.2
Charcoal		0.2	0.2	0.1
Coal		-	-	-
Other		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>2,521</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>2,059</b>

- In Reazu Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.0 per cent using firewood and 0.2 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 99.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.1 per cent use charcoal.

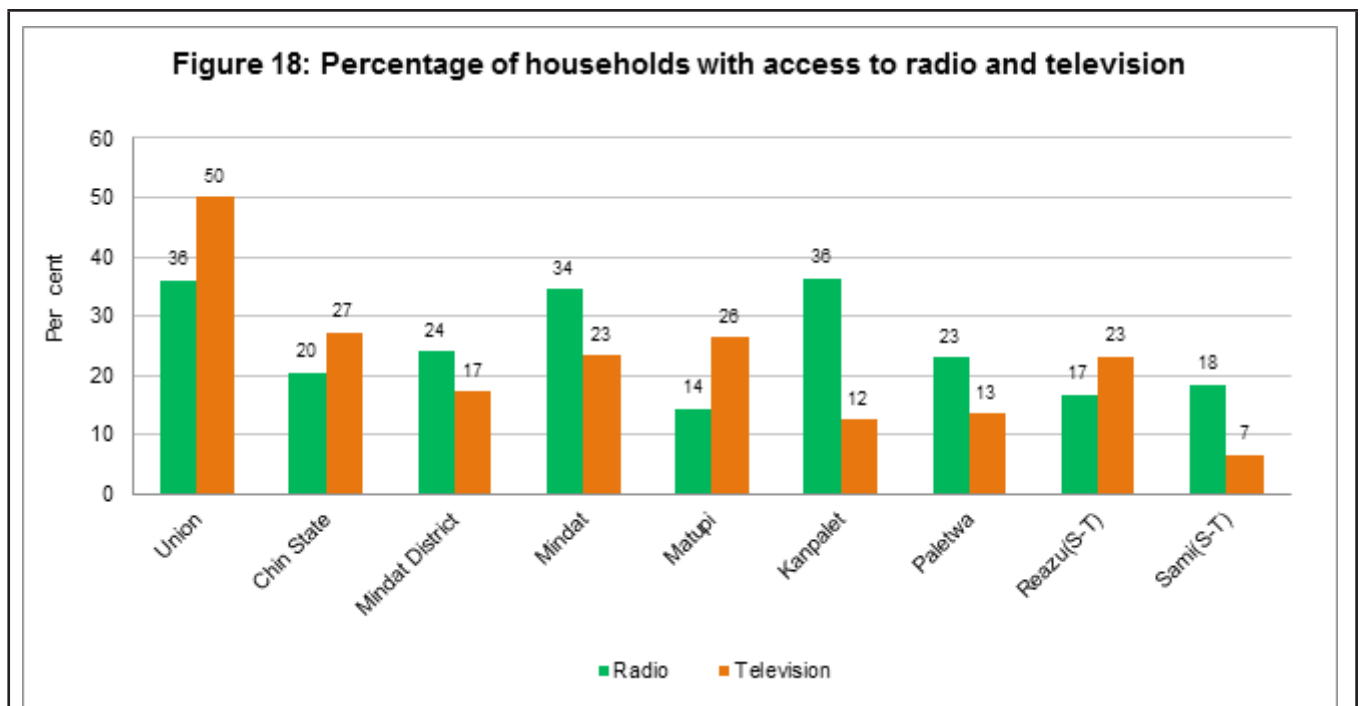
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Communication and related amenities

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

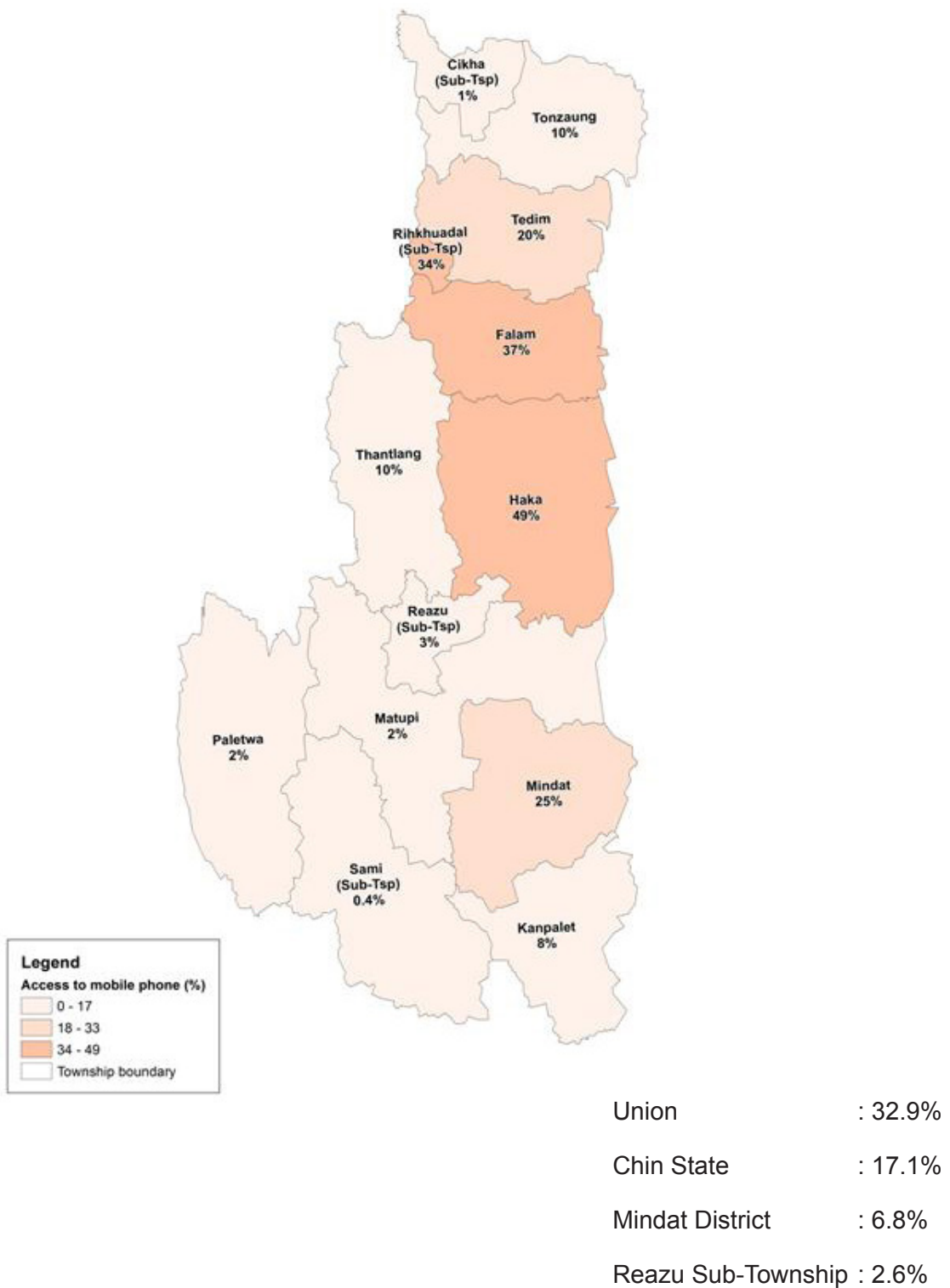
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	2,521	16.8	23.2	1.9	2.6	0.7	0.6	69.4	-
Urban	462	25.5	42.6	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.4	48.7	-
Rural	2,059	14.9	18.8	2.0	3.1	0.5	0.6	74.0	-

- Some 23.2 per cent of the households in Reazu Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 42.6 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 18.8 per cent.



- In Reazu Sub-Township, 23.2 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in six households (16.8%) reported having a radio.

**Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone**



- Only 2.6 per cent of the households in Reazu Sub-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
Reazu Sub - Township	2,521	17	767	39	9	1	1	799
Urban	462	6	187	18	-	-	-	57
Rural	2,059	11	580	21	9	1	1	742

- In Reazu Sub-Township, 31.7 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 30.4 per cent having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and the majority of the rural households use cart (bullock).

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

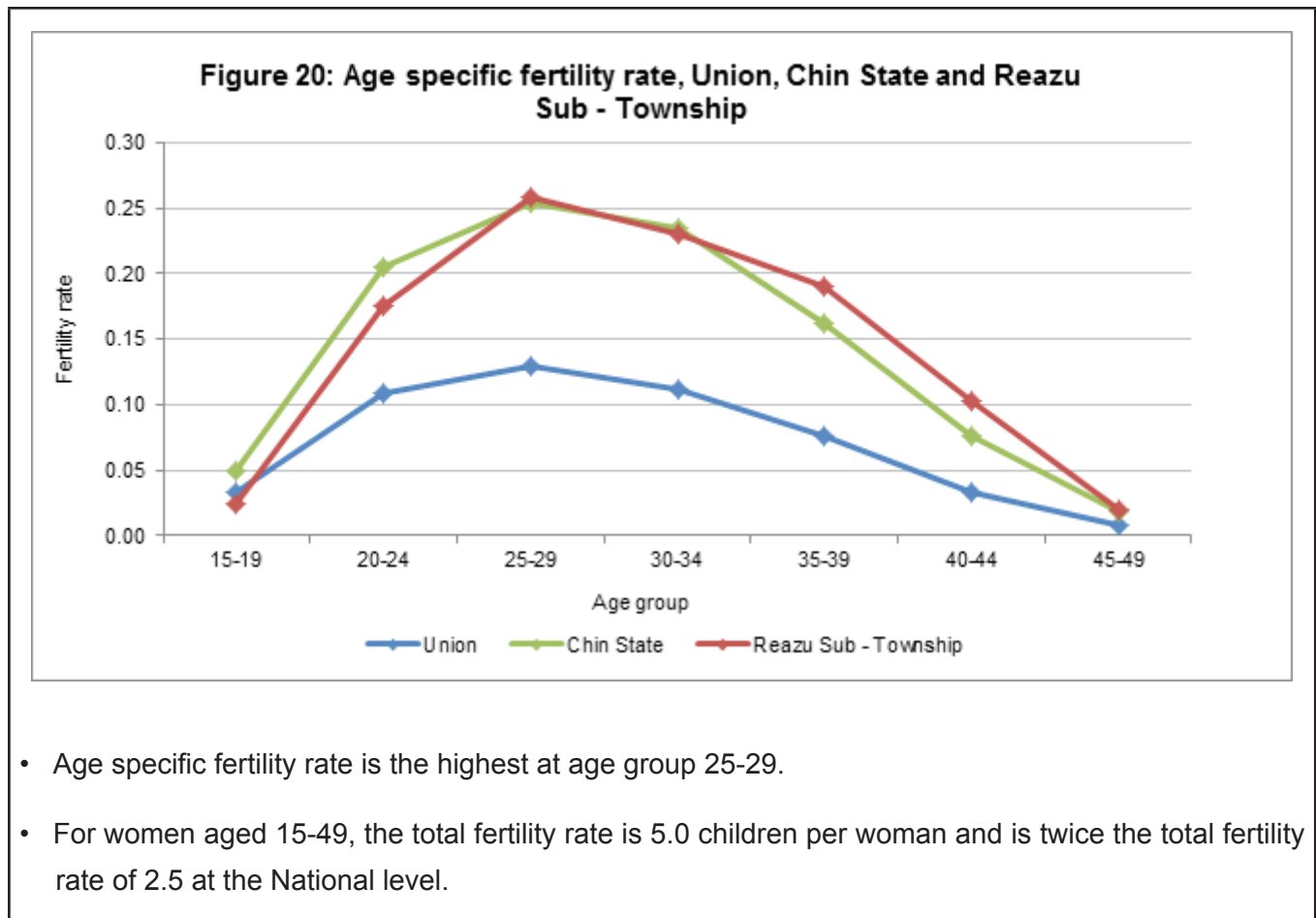
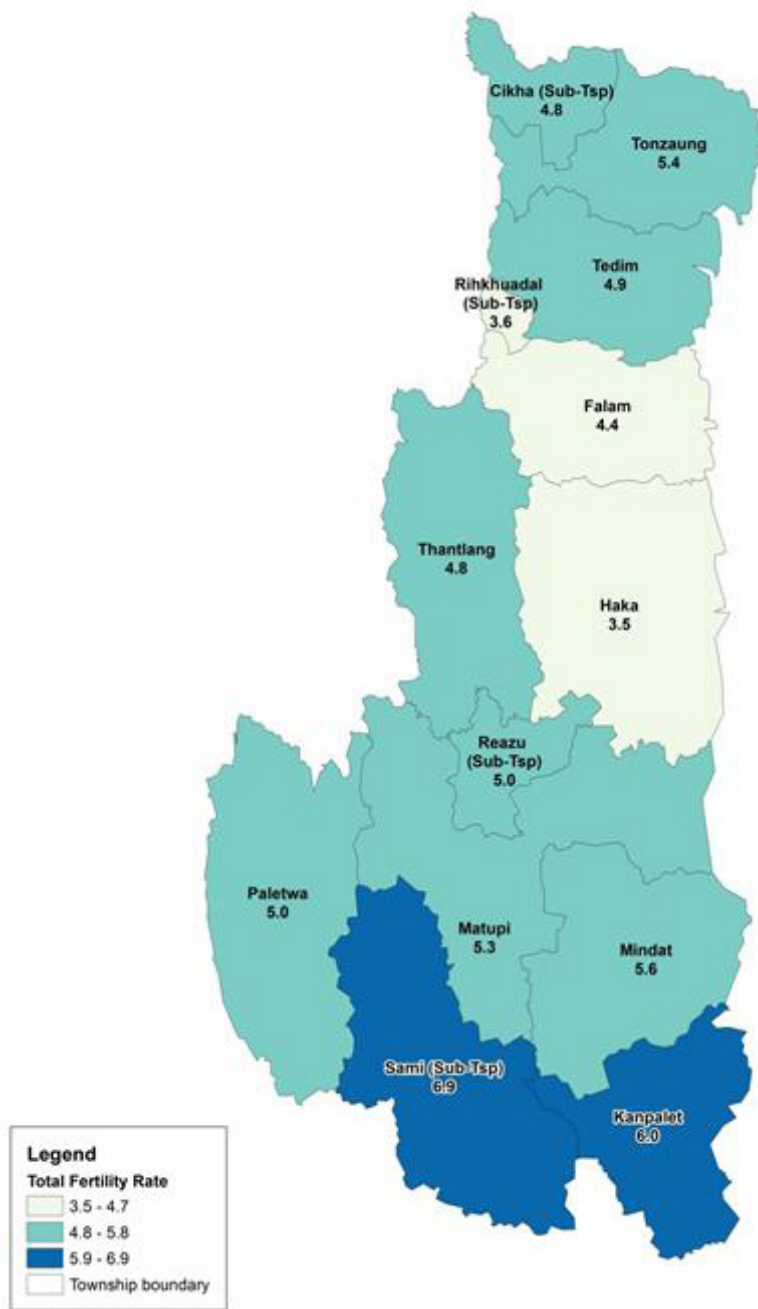


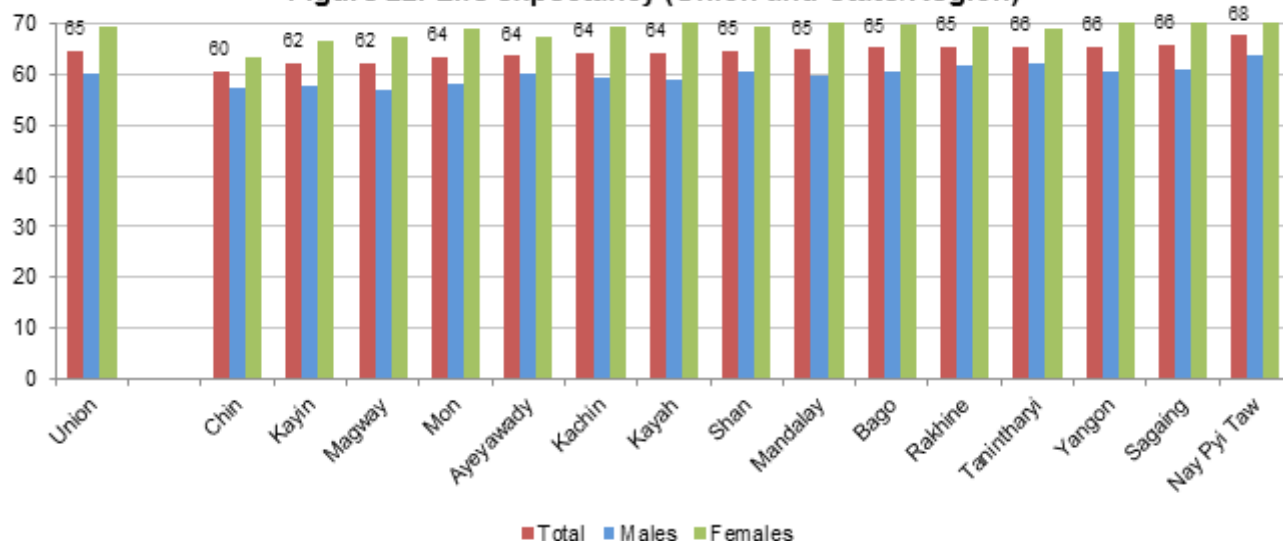


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Chin State	: 5.0
Mindat District	: 5.6
Reazu Sub-Township	: 5.0

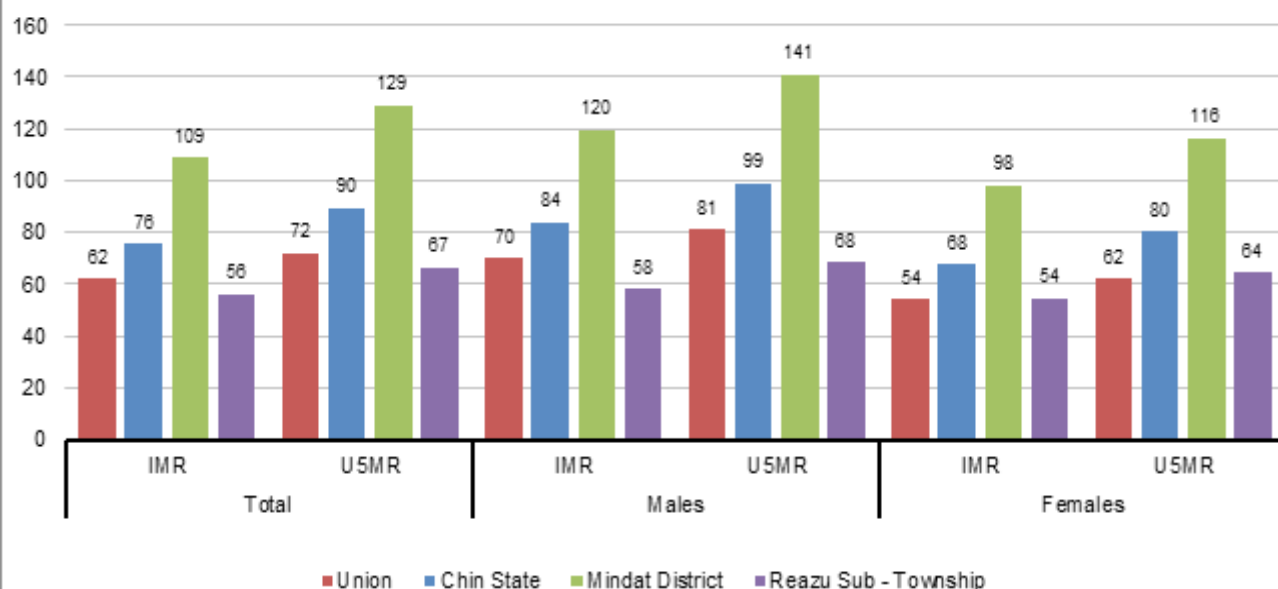
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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.

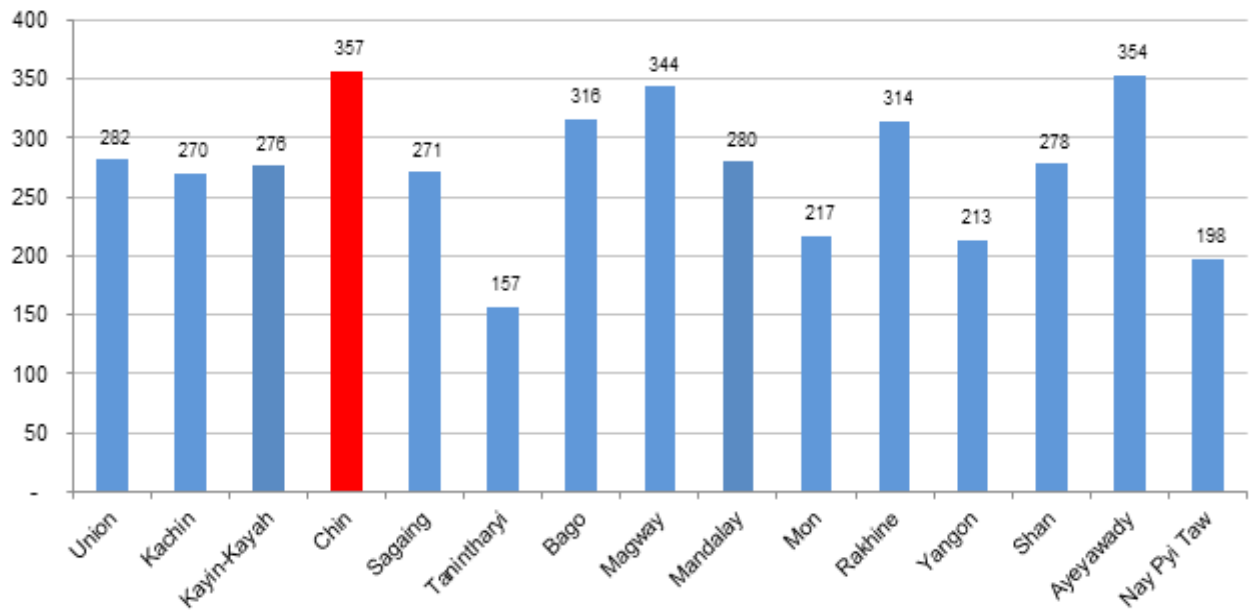
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

**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 Reazu Sub-Township are lower than those in Chin State and Mindat District. The Infant mortality in Reazu Sub-Township is 56 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 67 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);

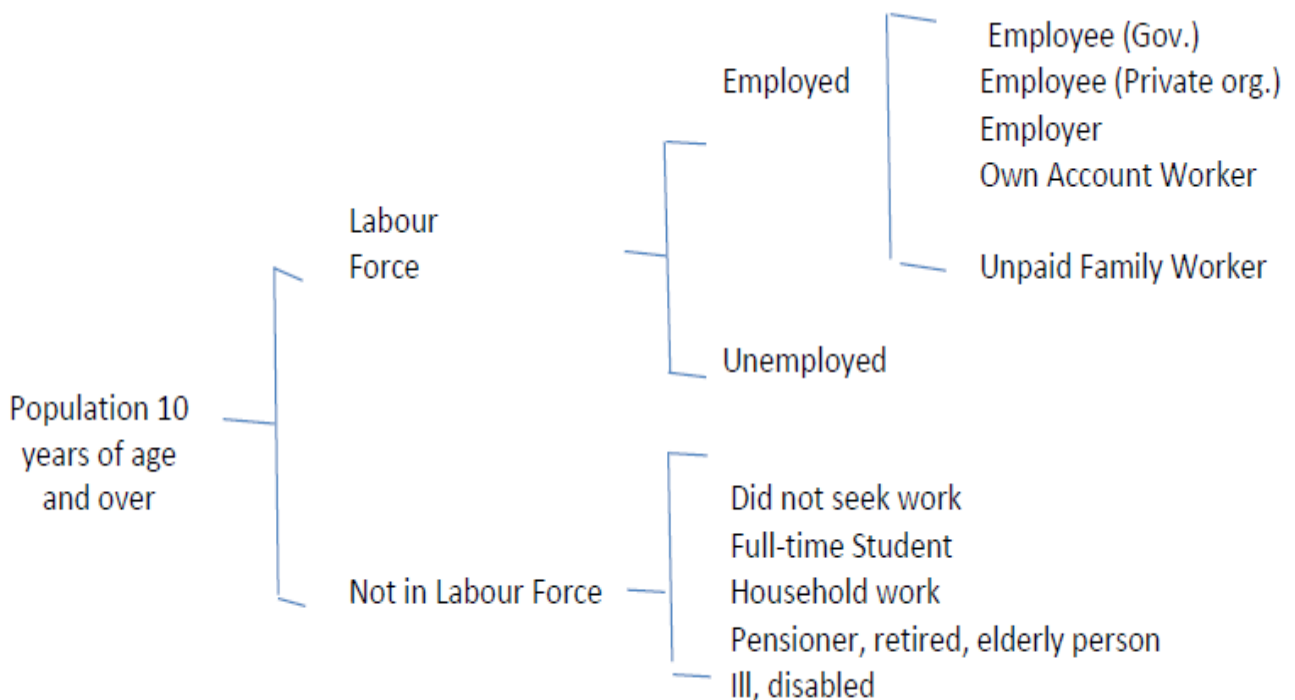
(b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);

(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.

## List of Contributors

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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>

