THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census
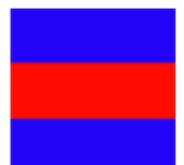
CHIN STATE, MINDAT DISTRICT

Sami Sub-Township Report

MYANMAR
Census
2014

Cikha (Sub-Tsp)

Tonzaung

Tedim

Rihkhuadal (Sub-Tsp)

Falam

Thantlang

Haka

Chin

Reazu (Sub-Tsp)

Matupi

Paletwa

Mindat

Kanpalet

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Chin State, Mindat District

Sami Sub-Township Report

Figure 1: Map of Chin State, showing the townships
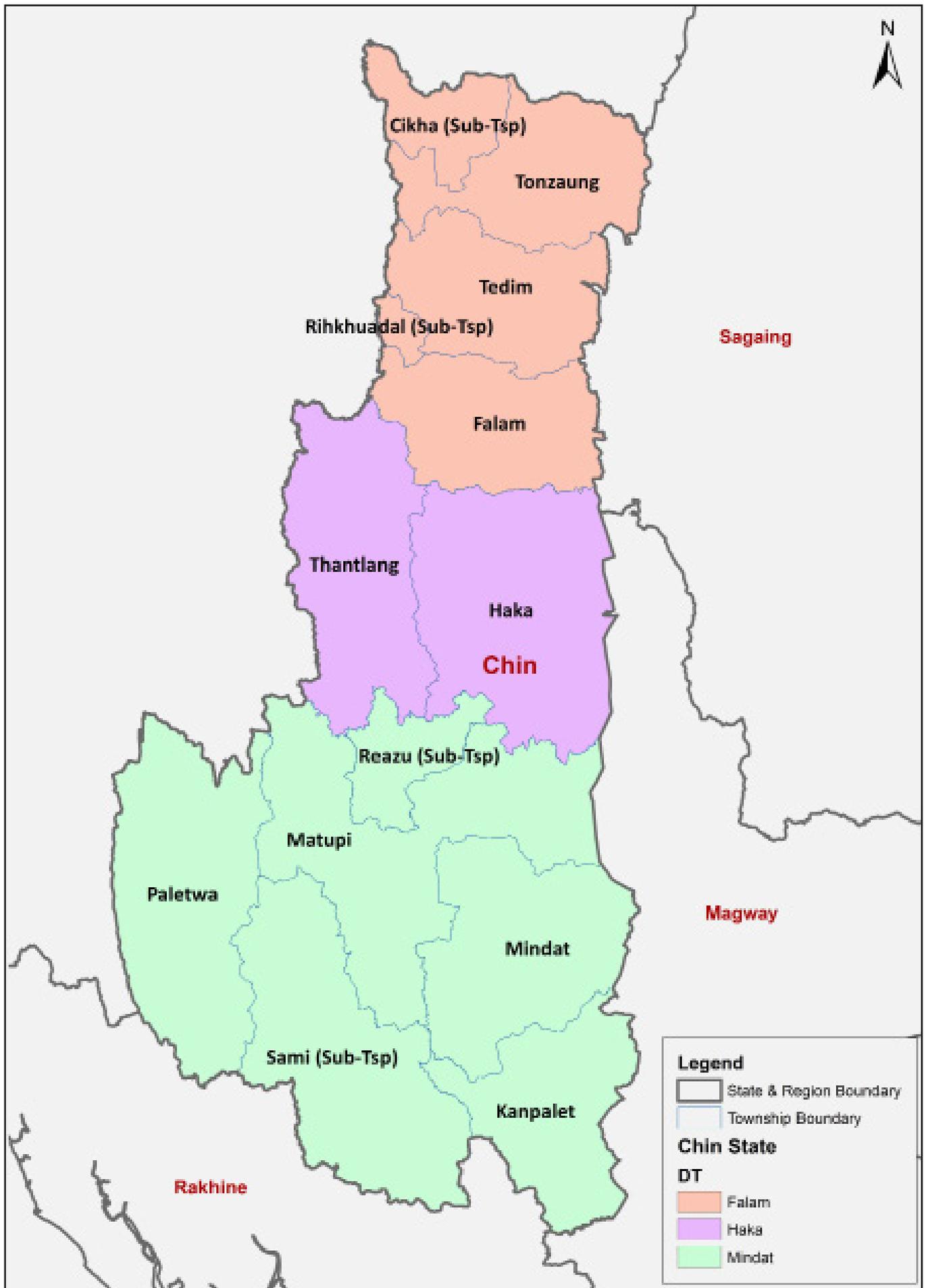
Sami Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	32,082 [2]
Population males	15,666 (48.8%)
Population females	16,416 (51.2%)
Percentage of urban population	9.5%
Area (Km²)	4,121.8 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	7.8 persons
Median age	18.4 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	39
Number of private households	6,223
Percentage of female headed households	16.3%
Mean household size	5.0 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	43.2%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	53.1%
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.7%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	88.1
Child dependency ratio	81.2
Old dependency ratio	6.9
Ageing index	8.5
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	67.1%
Male	84.6%
Female	52.2%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,262	3.9
Walking	557	1.7
Seeing	573	1.8
Hearing	521	1.6
Remembering	509	1.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	12,928	57.6
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	42	0.2
National Registration	75	0.3
Religious	24	0.1
Temporary Registration	127	0.6
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	9,211	41.1

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	60.7%	80.9%	42.9%
Unemployment rate	4.0%	4.1%	3.8%
Employment to population ratio	58.3%	77.6%	41.3%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	6,000	96.4
Renter	103	1.7
Provided free (individually)	*	0.3
Government quarters	34	0.5
Private company quarters	64	1.0
Other	*	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.7%		44.3%
Bamboo	90.2%	81.7%	26.8%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	8.7%	17.6%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		26.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	0.2%	0.2%	< 0.1%
Other	< 0.1%	0.3%	2.6%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	< 0.1
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	29	0.5
Biogas	*	< 0.1
Firewood	6,171	99.2
Charcoal	*	0.2
Coal	-	-
Other	*	< 0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	81	1.3
Kerosene	316	5.1
Candle	3,780	60.7
Battery	824	13.2
Generator (private)	25	0.4
Water mill (private)	*	0.2
Solar system/energy	1,010	16.2
Other	176	2.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,285	20.7
Tube well, borehole	*	< 0.1
Protected well/spring	133	2.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*1,421*	*22.8*
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	40	0.7
River/stream/canal	3,964	63.7
Waterfall/rainwater	791	12.7
Other	*	< 0.1
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*4,802*	*77.2*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,026	16.5
Tube well, borehole	*	< 0.1
Protected well/spring	133	2.1
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	42	0.7
River/stream/canal	4,267	68.6
Waterfall/rainwater	746	12.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	*	< 0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,003	16.1
Total Improved Sanitation	*1,015*	*16.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	968	15.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	217	3.5
Other	57	0.9
None	3,966	63.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,142	18.4
Television	413	6.6
Landline phone	48	0.8
Mobile phone	26	0.4
Computer	*	0.3
Internet at home	*	0.2
Households with none of the items	4,801	77.1
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.1
Motorcycle/Moped	69	1.1
Bicycle	56	0.9
4-Wheel tractor	*	< 0.1
Canoe/Boat	115	1.8
Motor boat	407	6.5
Cart (bullock)	411	6.6

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

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

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 Sami 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 Sami Sub-Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	32,082 *		
Males	15,666		
Females	16,416		
Sex ratio	95 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.5 %		
Area (Km^2)	4,121.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	7.8 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	39		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	30,954	2,902	28,052
Number of conventional households	6,223	633	5,590
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		

- In Sami Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 95 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (9.5%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Sami Sub-Township is 8 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Sami Sub-Township. This is larger than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**6,223**	**32,082**	**15,666**	**16,416**
	Ward	**633**	**3,032**	**1,468**	**1,564**
1	No(1)(W)	292	1,345	634	711
2	No(2)(W)	252	1,280	632	648
3	No(3)(W)	89	407	202	205
	Village Tract	**5,590**	**29,050**	**14,198**	**14,852**
1	Par Maung(VT)	71	391	176	215
2	Kyet Ma Aing(VT)	153	764	360	404
3	Leik Chaung Wa(VT)	49	272	125	147
4	Tin Bone(VT)	95	521	243	278
5	War Tein(VT)	218	1,129	535	594
6	Wet Ma(VT)	374	1,676	827	849
7	Sar Wa(VT)	247	1,149	562	587
8	Pyin Wa(VT)	312	1,358	648	710
9	Ka Naung(VT)	90	520	258	262
10	Baung Kone(VT)	100	537	257	280
11	Sin Ki Taung(VT)	165	789	356	433
12	Ka Yet(VT)	105	554	256	298
13	Ahr Ki Kone(VT)	96	510	241	269
14	Di Laung Kone(VT)	58	272	131	141
15	Taing Wa(VT)	396	2,116	1,039	1,077
16	Mee Chaung Bar Wa(VT)	115	516	245	271
17	Twi Sawt Kone(VT)	131	727	359	368
18	War Daing Kone(VT)	213	1,060	508	552
19	Laung Yaw Kone(VT)	115	675	325	350
20	Sin Li(VT)	139	667	332	335
21	Than Taung(VT)	316	1,690	857	833
22	Ko Hpay Shey(VT)	113	672	334	338
23	Ah Lel Dein Kin(VT)	198	1,129	562	567

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Khaik Khar(VT)	99	510	256	254
25	Aht Sa(VT)	229	1,280	628	652
26	Htein Khaung(VT)	104	532	263	269
27	Chaing Sa Nu(VT)	160	921	436	485
28	Hmon Tone Nu(VT)	74	438	207	231
29	Htoe Nu(VT)	67	395	191	204
30	Khan To(VT)	52	269	131	138
31	Gar Rar Pyin(VT)	181	973	478	495
32	Lan Dan(VT)	67	407	203	204
33	Khway Gaung(VT)	66	407	212	195
34	Khar Ein(VT)	191	980	527	453
35	Tat Chaung(VT)	180	844	395	449
36	War Chaung Wa(VT)	84	428	240	188
37	Mauk Chaung Wa(VT)	38	188	99	89
38	Kauk Sin(VT)	18	81	43	38
39	Maw Sone Gyi(VT)	111	703	353	350
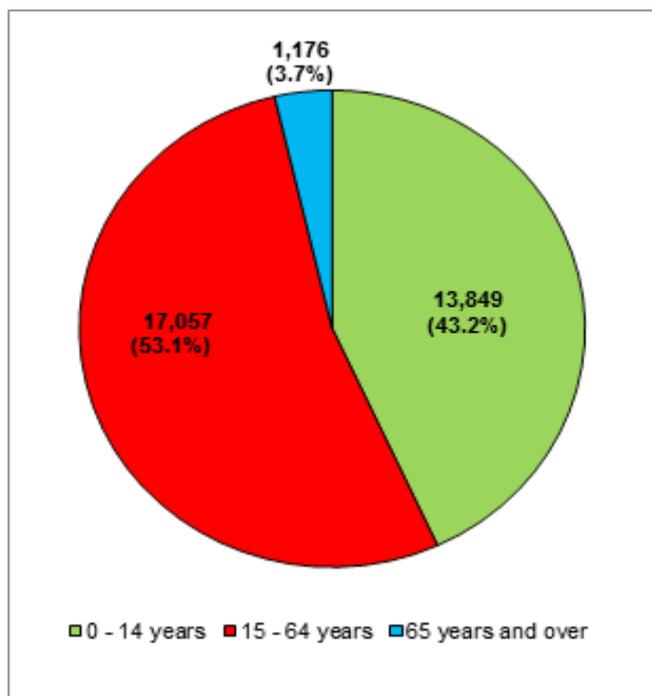
Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Sami Sub-Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Sami Sub-Township		

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

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	32,082	15,666	16,416
0 - 4	5,009	2,518	2,491
5 - 9	4,642	2,408	2,234
10 - 14	4,198	2,124	2,074
15 - 19	3,067	1,480	1,587
20 - 24	2,125	910	1,215
25 - 29	2,300	981	1,319
30 - 34	1,955	886	1,069
35 - 39	1,712	828	884
40 - 44	1,558	775	783
45 - 49	1,315	651	664
50 - 54	1,226	590	636
55 - 59	948	454	494
60 - 64	851	438	413
65 - 69	493	292	201
70 - 74	296	145	151
75 - 79	151	68	83
80 - 84	134	66	68
85 - 89	48	29	19
90 +	54	23	31

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Sami 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 fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Mindat District and Sami Sub-Township)

Population Pyramid, Union — Males / Females, age groups 0-4 to 90+, (%)

Population Pyramid, Chin State — Males / Females, age groups 0-4 to 90+, (%)

Population Pyramid, Mindat District — Males / Females, age groups 0-4 to 90+, (%)

Population Pyramid, Sami Sub-Township — Males / Females, age groups 0-4 to 90+, (%)
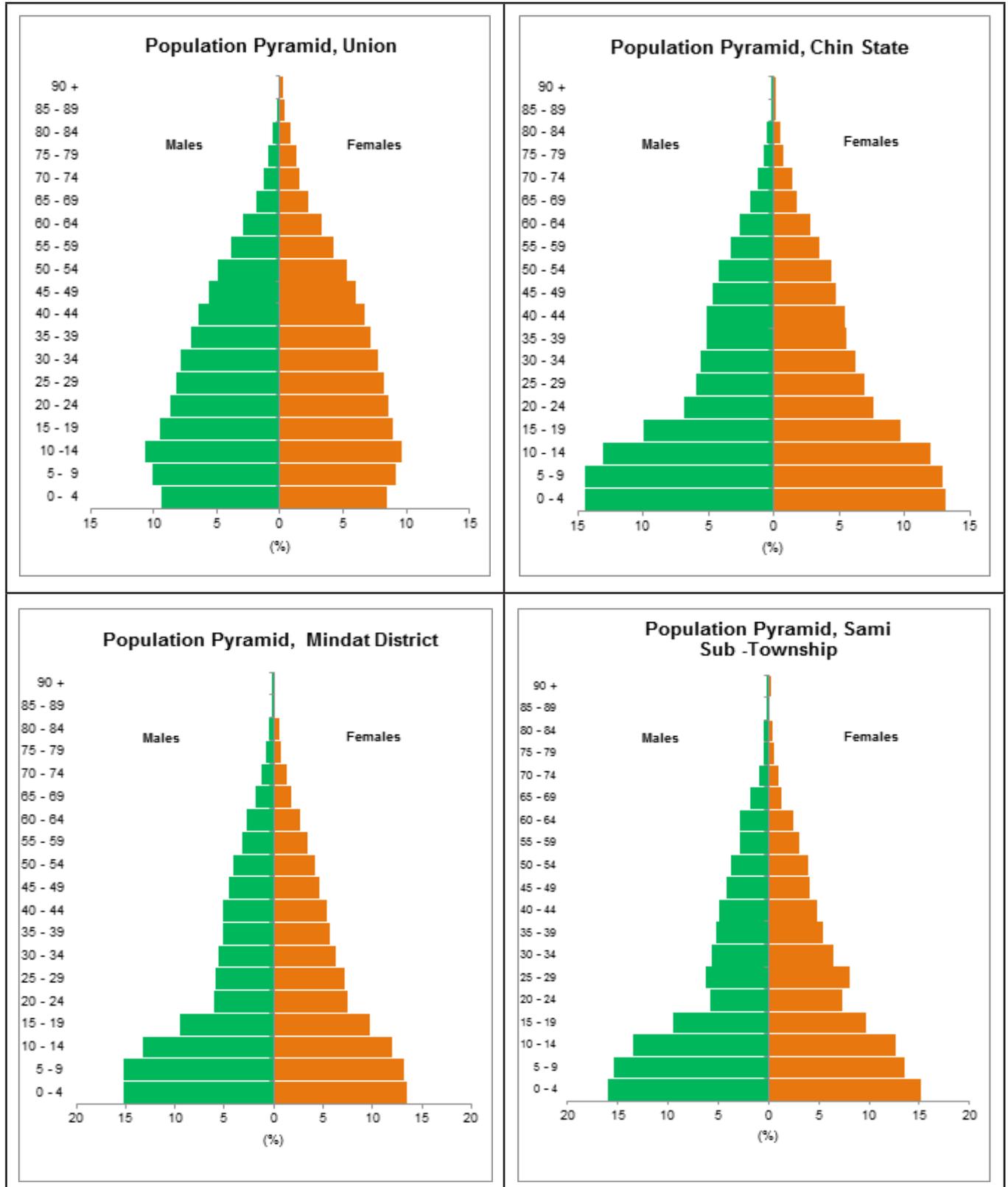
- There has been no decline in the birth rate Sami Sub-Township.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Sami Sub-Township.

- Starting from age group 15-19 to 55-59, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Chin State
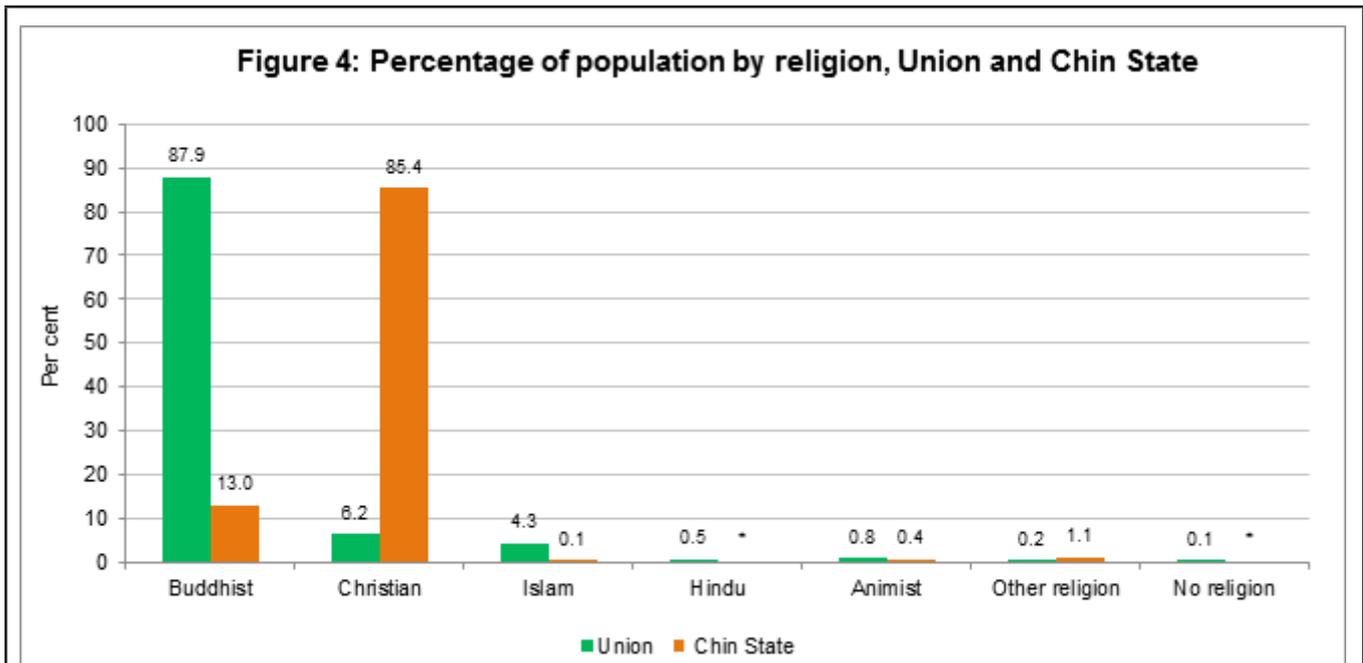
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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	1,041	530	511	265	128	137
6	945	497	448	555	289	266
7	892	480	412	687	374	313
8	916	459	457	773	379	394
9	780	403	377	698	368	330
10	980	522	458	873	475	398
11	719	355	364	673	331	342
12	836	413	423	763	375	388
13	808	418	390	707	376	331
14	767	363	404	656	333	323
15	679	316	363	527	262	265
16	608	294	314	458	246	212
17	590	306	284	387	234	153
18	612	267	345	292	164	128
19	447	212	235	161	101	60
20	580	235	345	112	65	47
21	326	133	193	53	29	24
22	382	162	220	37	20	17
23	373	148	225	27	18	9
24	354	152	202	11	7	4
25	471	174	297	10	5	5
26	398	166	232	11	8	3
27	451	177	274	13	7	6
28	476	191	285	3	1	2
29	373	174	199	9	5	4

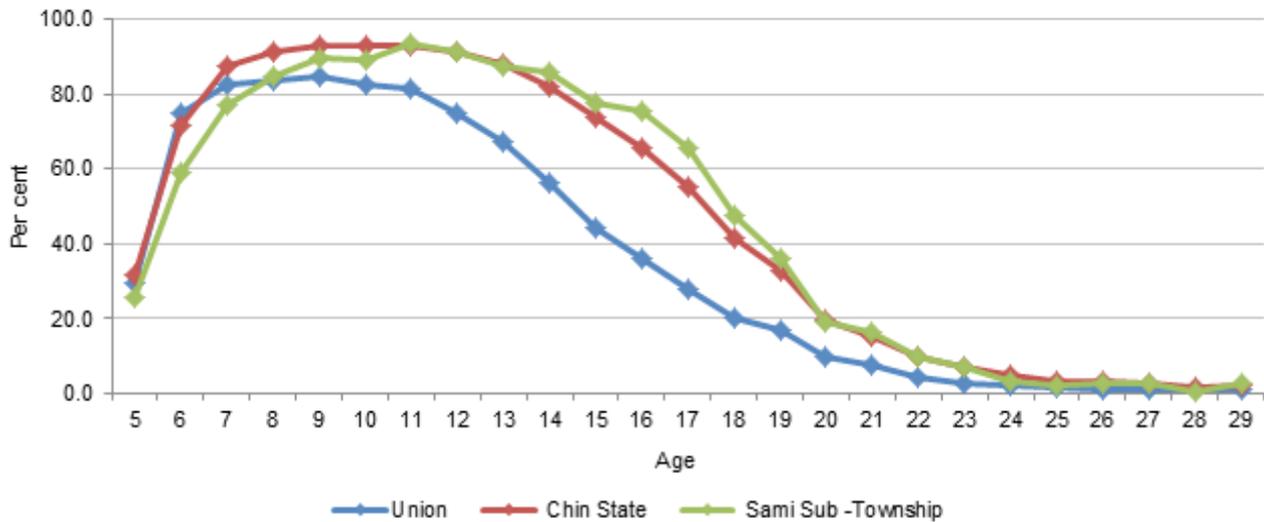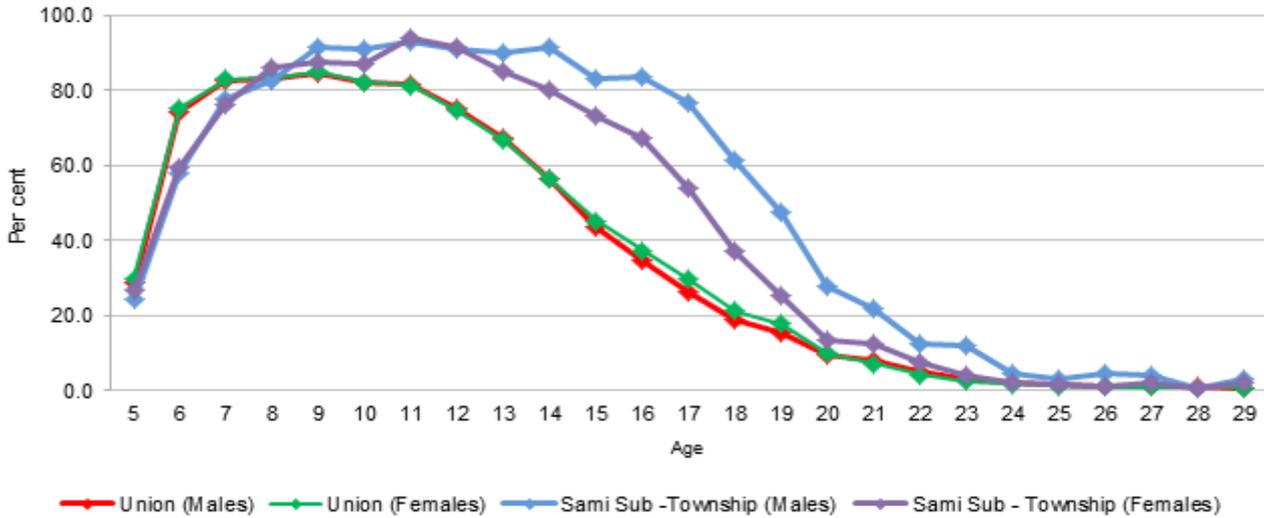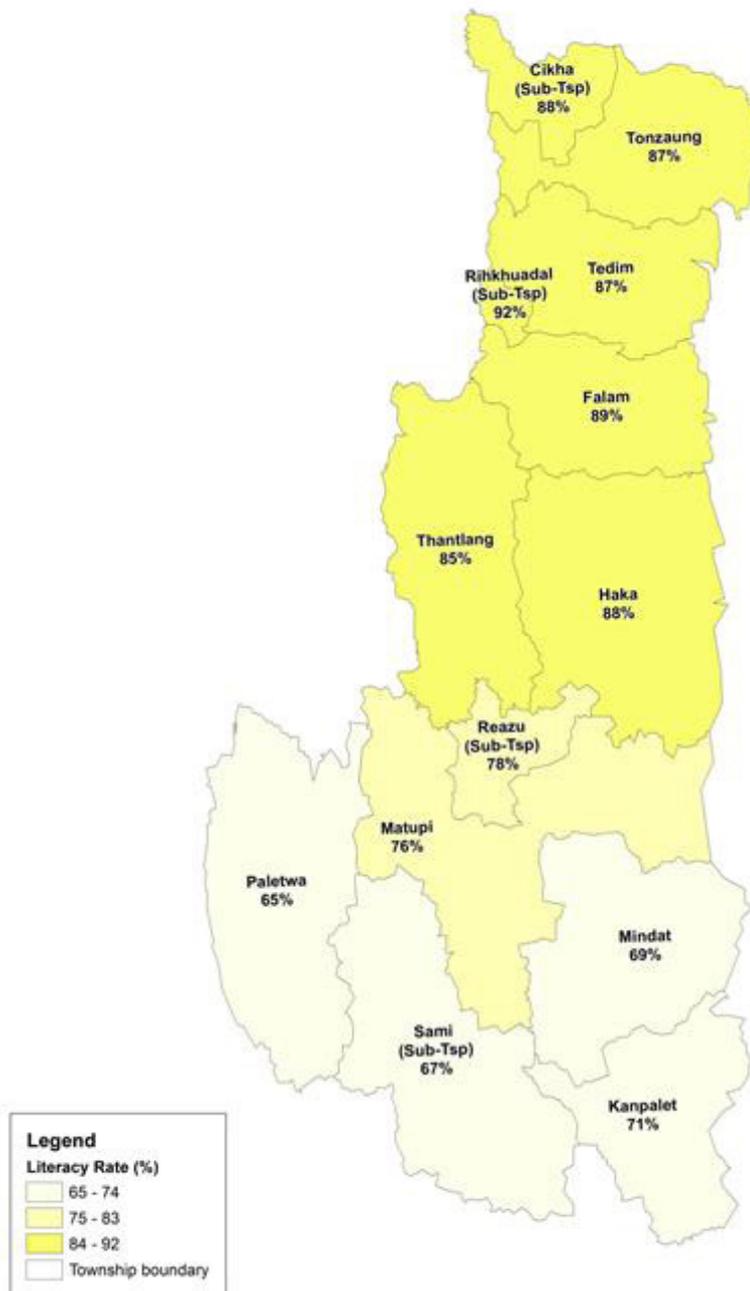Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Chin State and Sami Sub-Township

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

- The school attendance of males and females in Sami Sub-Township starts declining from age 13 onwards.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Sami Sub-Township is higher than that of the Union after age 9 onwards.

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

Cikha
(Sub-Tsp)
88%

Tonzaung
87%

Rihkhuadal
(Sub-Tsp)
92%

Tedim
87%

Falam
89%

Thantlang
85%

Haka
88%

Reazu
(Sub-Tsp)
78%

Matupi
76%

Paletwa
65%

Mindat
69%

Sami
(Sub-Tsp)
67%

Kanpalet
71%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
65 - 74
75 - 83
84 - 92
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Chin State	: 79.4%
Mindat District	: 69.6%
Sami Sub-Township	: 67.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	4,951	87.5
Males	2,225	95.8
Females	2,726	80.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Sami Sub-Township is 67.1 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Chin State (79.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 52.2 per cent and for the males it is 84.6 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 87.5 per cent with 80.7 per cent for females and 95.8 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 (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	13,041	5,138	39.4	2,352	2,231	1,913	1,106	30	233	19	13	6
Urban	1,365	374	27.4	258	176	280	185	6	77	7	1	1
Rural	11,676	4,764	40.8	2,094	2,055	1,633	921	24	156	12	12	5
Males	6,226	1,151	18.5	1,154	1,473	1,399	812	26	179	18	10	4
Females	6,815	3,987	58.5	1,198	758	514	294	4	54	1	3	2

- Some 39.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 40.8 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 18.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 58.5 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 17.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	5.2	4.2	6.1	3.7	4.4	3.1
15 - 19	25.9	25.3	26.5	12.5	13.9	11.2
20 - 24	62.8	79.1	50.5	13.0	15.1	10.6
25 - 29	66.9	94.2	46.6	5.4	6.6	3.6
30 - 34	70.1	97.5	47.3	2.5	2.8	2.0
35 - 39	71.5	98.4	46.3	1.4	1.6	1.0
40 - 44	73.7	98.5	49.2	0.3	0.4	-
45 - 49	71.6	97.4	46.4	0.1	0.2	-
50 - 54	69.6	95.4	45.6	0.1	0.2	-
55 - 59	67.7	96.0	41.7	-	-	-
60 - 64	59.7	85.2	32.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
65 - 69	56.0	77.4	24.9	-	-	-
70 - 74	43.9	71.7	17.2	0.8	1.0	-
75 +	23.5	39.2	9.0	-	-	-
15 - 24	41.0	45.8	36.9	12.8	14.7	10.8
15 - 64	60.7	80.9	42.9	4.0	4.1	3.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
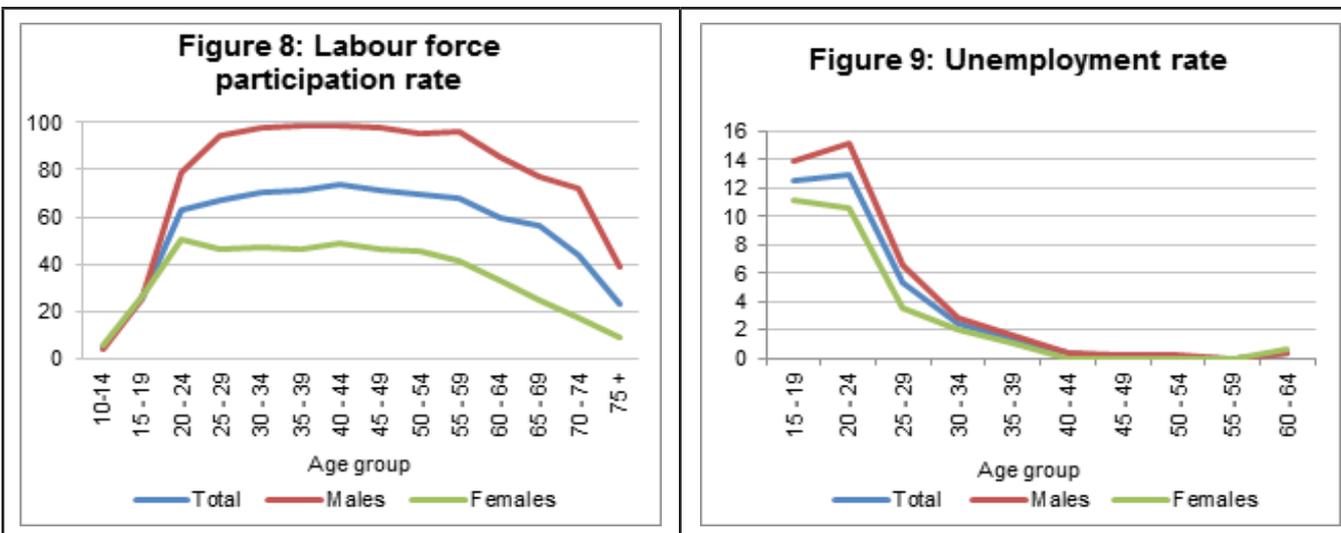
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Sami Sub-Township is 60.7 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 42.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 80.9 per cent.

- In Sami Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 5.2 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Sami Sub-Township is 4.0 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.1%) and for females (3.8%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 10.8 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	11,362	1.0	52.8	36.7	6.8	1.6	1.2
Males	3,780	1.5	84.6	2.9	7.4	2.1	1.6
Females	7,582	0.7	36.9	53.5	6.6	1.3	0.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 84.6 per cent of males are full time students while 53.5 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**9,260**	**5,620**	**3,640**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	52	47	5	0.6	0.8	0.1
Professionals	207	156	51	2.2	2.8	1.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	206	184	22	2.2	3.3	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	95	86	9	1.0	1.5	0.2
Services and Sales Workers	177	98	79	1.9	1.7	2.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6,973	4,266	2,707	75.3	75.9	74.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	51	37	14	0.6	0.7	0.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	24	23	1	0.3	0.4	*
Elementary Occupations	390	297	93	4.2	5.3	2.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,085	426	659	11.7	7.6	18.1

Note: Less than 0.1 per cent.

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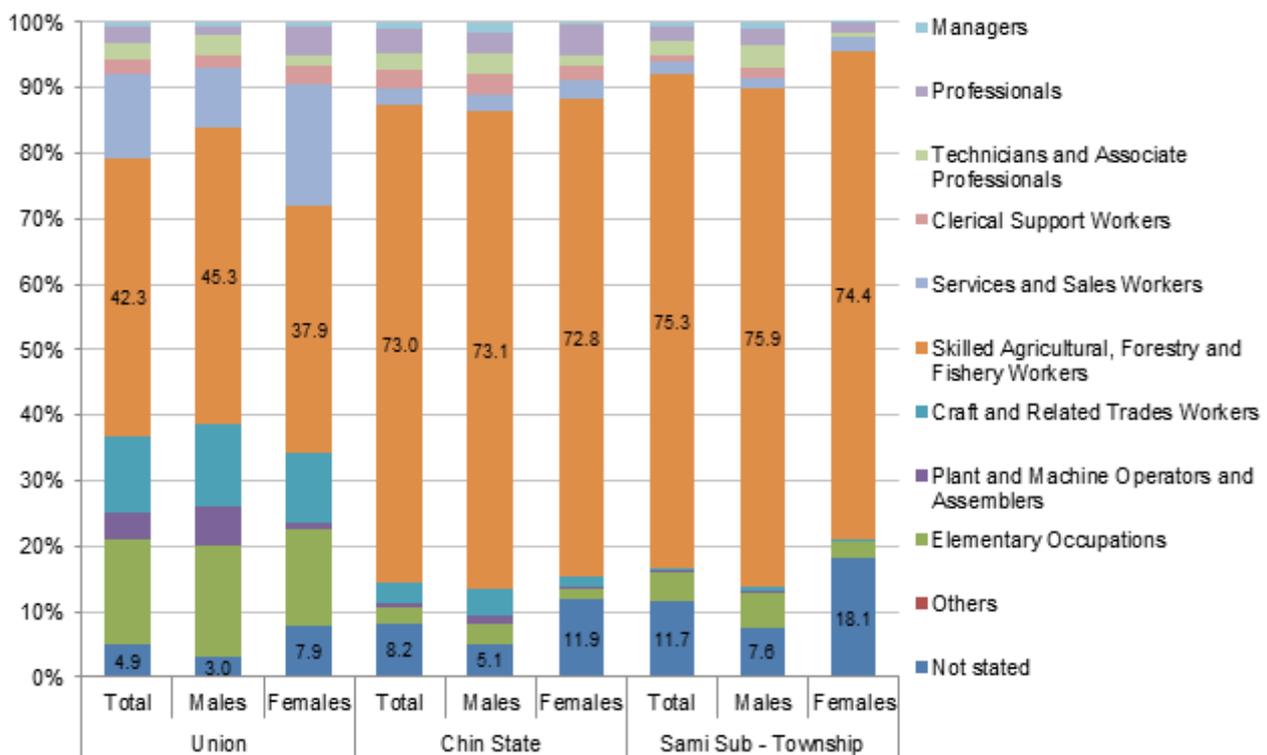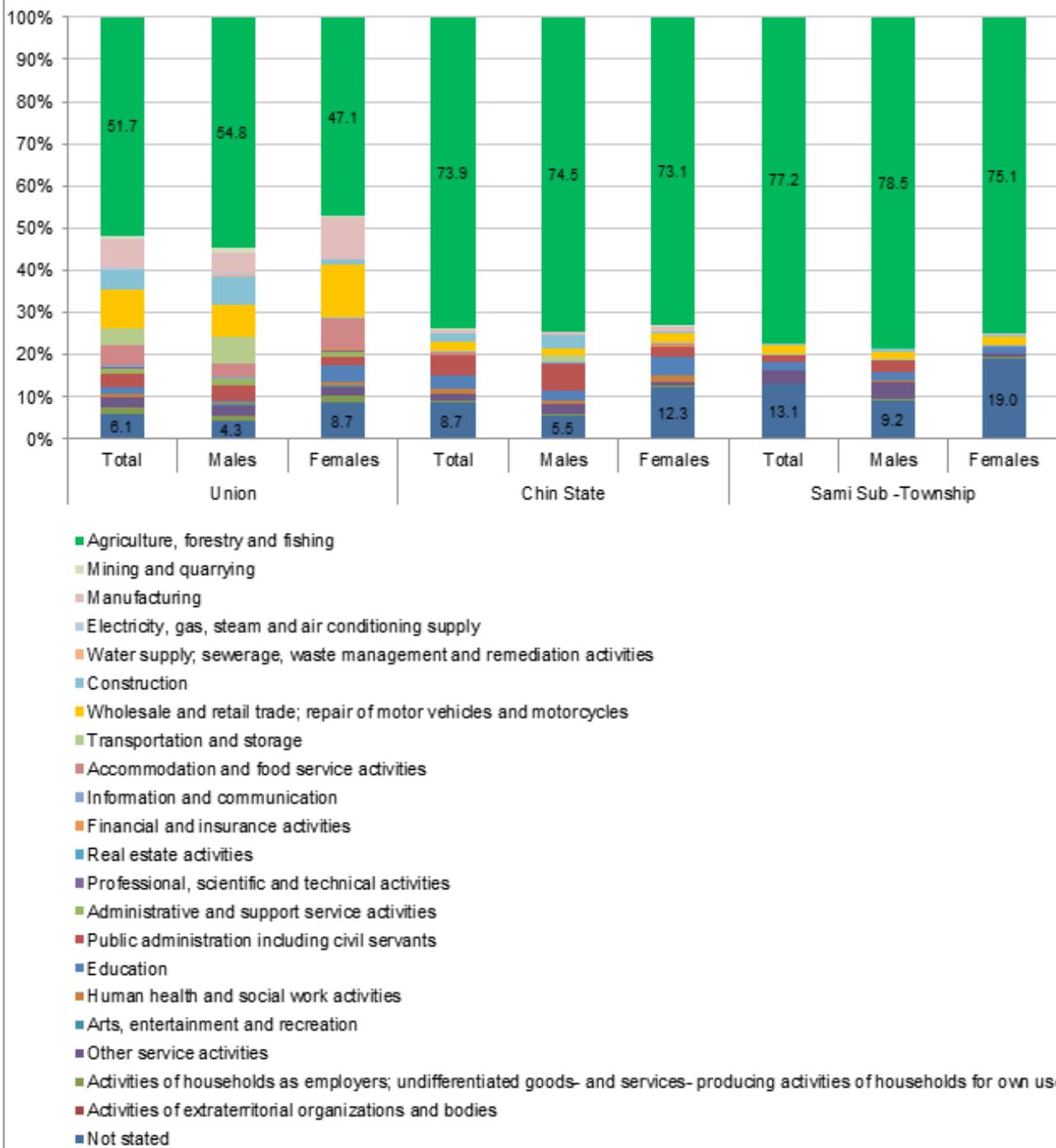

- In Sami Sub-Township, 75.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion.

- Analysis by sex shows that 75.9 per cent of males and 74.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Chin State, 73.0 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**9,260**	**5,620**	**3,640**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,145	4,413	2,732	77.2	78.5	75.1
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	22	8	14	0.2	0.1	0.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	41	33	8	0.4	0.6	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	166	90	76	1.8	1.6	2.1
Transportation and storage	31	30	1	0.3	0.5	*
Accommodation and food service activities	10	4	6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information and communication	2	1	1	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration including civil servants	154	144	10	1.7	2.6	0.3
Education	173	125	48	1.9	2.2	1.3
Human health and social work activities	17	10	7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	272	237	35	2.9	4.2	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	17	8	9	0.2	0.1	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,209	516	693	13.1	9.2	19.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
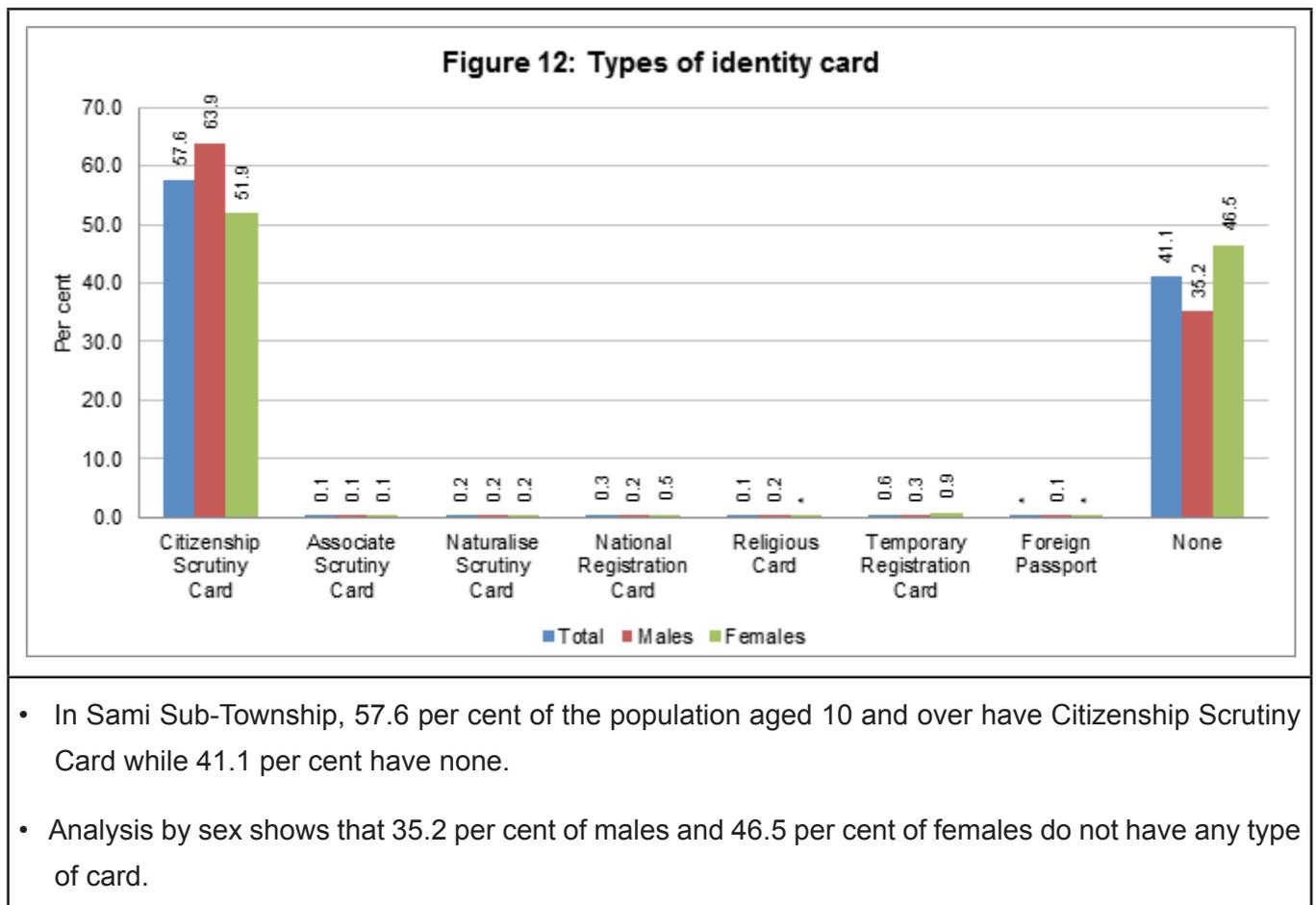- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Sami Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 77.2 per cent.

- There are 78.5 per cent of males and 75.1 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Chin State, there are 73.9 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

(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	12,928	*	42	75	24	127	-	*	9,211
Urban	1,530	-	-	3	2	6	-	-	754
Rural	11,398	*	42	72	22	121	-	*	8,457
Males	6,864	*	19	19	19	27	-	*	3,779
Females	6,064	*	23	56	5	100	-	*	5,432

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card

- In Sami Sub-Township, 57.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 41.1 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 35.2 per cent of males and 46.5 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	**32,082**	**30,820**	**1,262**	**3.9**	**573**	**521**	**557**	**509**
0 - 4	5,009	4,947	62	1.2	14	11	38	42
5 - 9	4,642	4,589	53	1.1	5	16	23	26
10 - 14	4,198	4,130	68	1.6	13	29	22	35
15 - 19	3,067	3,033	34	1.1	7	10	8	19
20 - 24	2,125	2,078	47	2.2	8	10	20	18
25 - 29	2,300	2,240	60	2.6	12	25	18	20
30 - 34	1,955	1,910	45	2.3	6	16	21	12
35 - 39	1,712	1,663	49	2.9	10	19	16	13
40 - 44	1,558	1,493	65	4.2	20	27	26	14
45 - 49	1,315	1,246	69	5.2	29	22	22	17
50 - 54	1,226	1,126	100	8.2	50	41	30	31
55 - 59	948	852	96	10.1	52	37	30	20
60 - 64	851	709	142	16.7	82	74	53	49
65 - 69	493	378	115	23.3	70	48	68	50
70 - 74	296	207	89	30.1	66	38	50	49
75 - 79	151	92	59	39.1	41	34	35	27
80 - 84	134	78	56	41.8	44	29	39	30
85 - 89	48	27	21	43.8	17	13	16	13
90 +	54	22	32	59.3	27	22	22	24

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	**15,666**	**15,046**	**620**	**4.0**	**284**	**249**	**272**	**226**
0 - 4	2,518	2,479	39	1.5	11	7	25	25
5 - 9	2,408	2,377	31	1.3	3	10	15	14
10 - 14	2,124	2,091	33	1.6	9	16	9	16
15 - 19	1,480	1,460	20	1.4	4	6	6	9
20 - 24	910	883	27	3.0	5	5	15	8
25 - 29	981	947	34	3.5	7	13	11	8
30 - 34	886	861	25	2.8	3	12	7	7
35 - 39	828	805	23	2.8	2	9	9	7
40 - 44	775	736	39	5.0	11	16	18	9
45 - 49	651	624	27	4.1	13	9	10	6
50 - 54	590	555	35	5.9	17	15	9	11
55 - 59	454	407	47	10.4	29	14	11	9
60 - 64	438	379	59	13.5	34	28	22	12
65 - 69	292	231	61	20.9	42	21	32	23
70 - 74	145	107	38	26.2	30	17	20	19
75 - 79	68	44	24	35.3	15	14	12	9
80 - 84	66	37	29	43.9	24	18	20	15
85 - 89	29	14	15	51.7	12	10	12	9
90 +	23	9	14	60.9	13	9	9	10

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	**16,416**	**15,774**	**642**	**3.9**	**289**	**272**	**285**	**283**
0 - 4	2,491	2,468	23	0.9	3	4	13	17
5 - 9	2,234	2,212	22	1.0	2	6	8	12
10 - 14	2,074	2,039	35	1.7	4	13	13	19
15 - 19	1,587	1,573	14	0.9	3	4	2	10
20 - 24	1,215	1,195	20	1.6	3	5	5	10
25 - 29	1,319	1,293	26	2.0	5	12	7	12
30 - 34	1,069	1,049	20	1.9	3	4	14	5
35 - 39	884	858	26	2.9	8	10	7	6
40 - 44	783	757	26	3.3	9	11	8	5
45 - 49	664	622	42	6.3	16	13	12	11
50 - 54	636	571	65	10.2	33	26	21	20
55 - 59	494	445	49	9.9	23	23	19	11
60 - 64	413	330	83	20.1	48	46	31	37
65 - 69	201	147	54	26.9	28	27	36	27
70 - 74	151	100	51	33.8	36	21	30	30
75 - 79	83	48	35	42.2	26	20	23	18
80 - 84	68	41	27	39.7	20	11	19	15
85 - 89	19	13	6	31.6	5	3	4	4
90 +	31	13	18	58.1	14	13	13	14

- Four in every 100 persons in Sami Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly less females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.

- Difficulties with seeing and walking 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	6223	0.1	*	0.2	17.9	80.3	1.4	0.2	-
Urban	633	0.5	0.2	1.9	17.7	79.1	0.5	0.2	-
Rural	5590	*	*	*	17.9	80.4	1.5	0.2	-

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
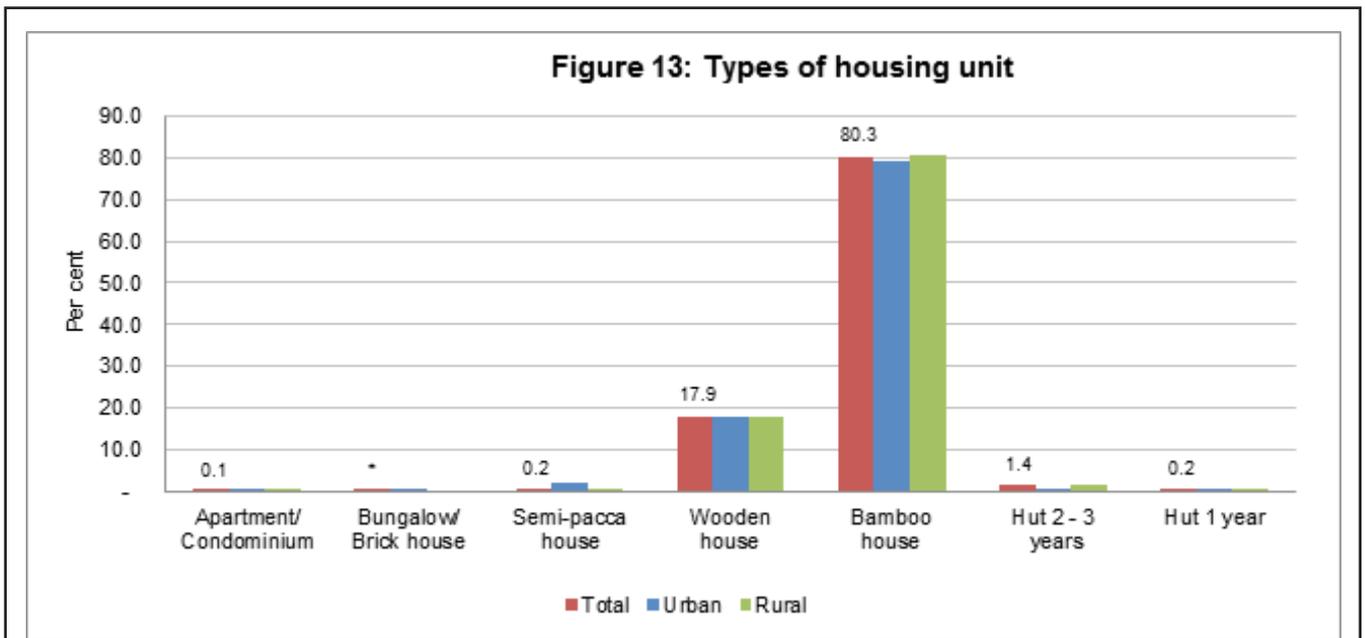
- The majority of the households in Sami Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (80.3%) followed by households in wooden houses (17.9%).

- Some 79.1 per cent of urban households and 80.4 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Cikha (Sub-Tsp) 83%
Tonzaung 82%
Tedim 94%
Rihkhuadal (Sub-Tsp) 95%
Falam 95%
Thantlang 89%
Haka 97%
Reazu (Sub-Tsp) 98%
Paletwa 28%
Matupi 79%
Mindat 85%
Sami (Sub-Tsp) 16%
Kanpalet 54%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved
16 - 44
45 - 71
72 - 98
Township boundary

Union   : 74.3%

Chin State   : 74.6%

Mindat District   : 53.6%

Sami Sub-Township   : 16.3%

28
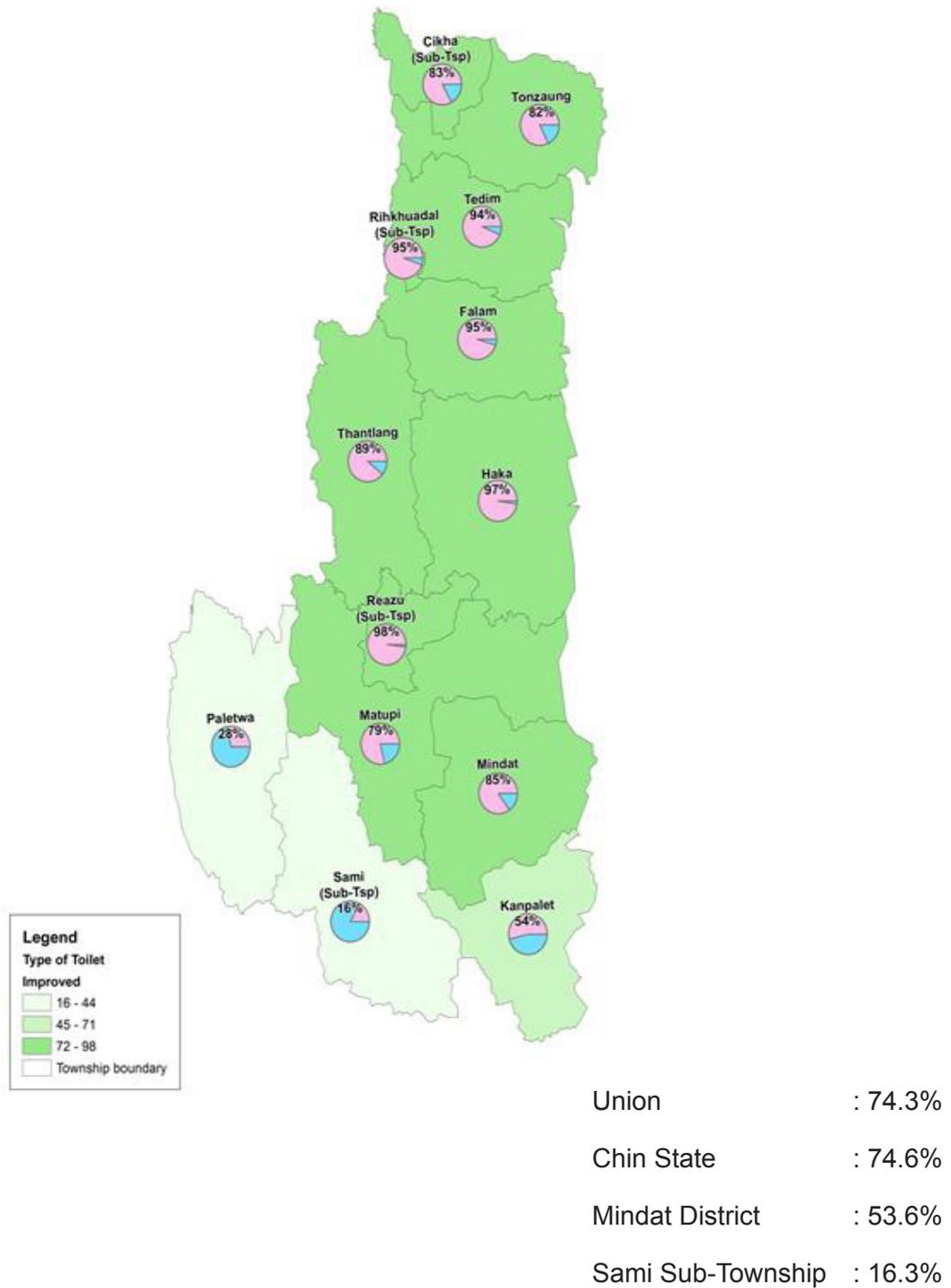
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.2	1.1	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		16.1	27.5	14.8
Improved sanitation		*16.3*	*28.6*	*14.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		15.6	19.1	15.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.5	0.8	3.8
Other		0.9	-	1.0
None		63.7	51.5	65.1
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**6,223**	**633**	**5,590**

- Some 16.3 per cent of the households in Sami Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (16.1%)).

- Compared to other townships in Chin State, Sami Sub-Township belongs to the lowest group in 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 63.7 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 Sami Sub-Township, 65.1 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

Legend
Water Source
Improved (%)
- 23 - 49
- 50 - 74
- 75 - 100
- Township boundary

Cikha (Sub-Tsp) 85%
Tonzaung 77%
Rihkhuadal (Sub-Tsp) 96%
Tedim 91%
Falam 87%
Thantlang 97%
Haka 92%
Reazu (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Matupi 85%
Paletwa 30%
Mindat 36%
Sami (Sub-Tsp) 23%
Kanpalet 52%

Union   : 69.5%

Chin State   : 70.2%

Mindat District   : 46.5%

Sami Sub-Township   : 22.8%

30
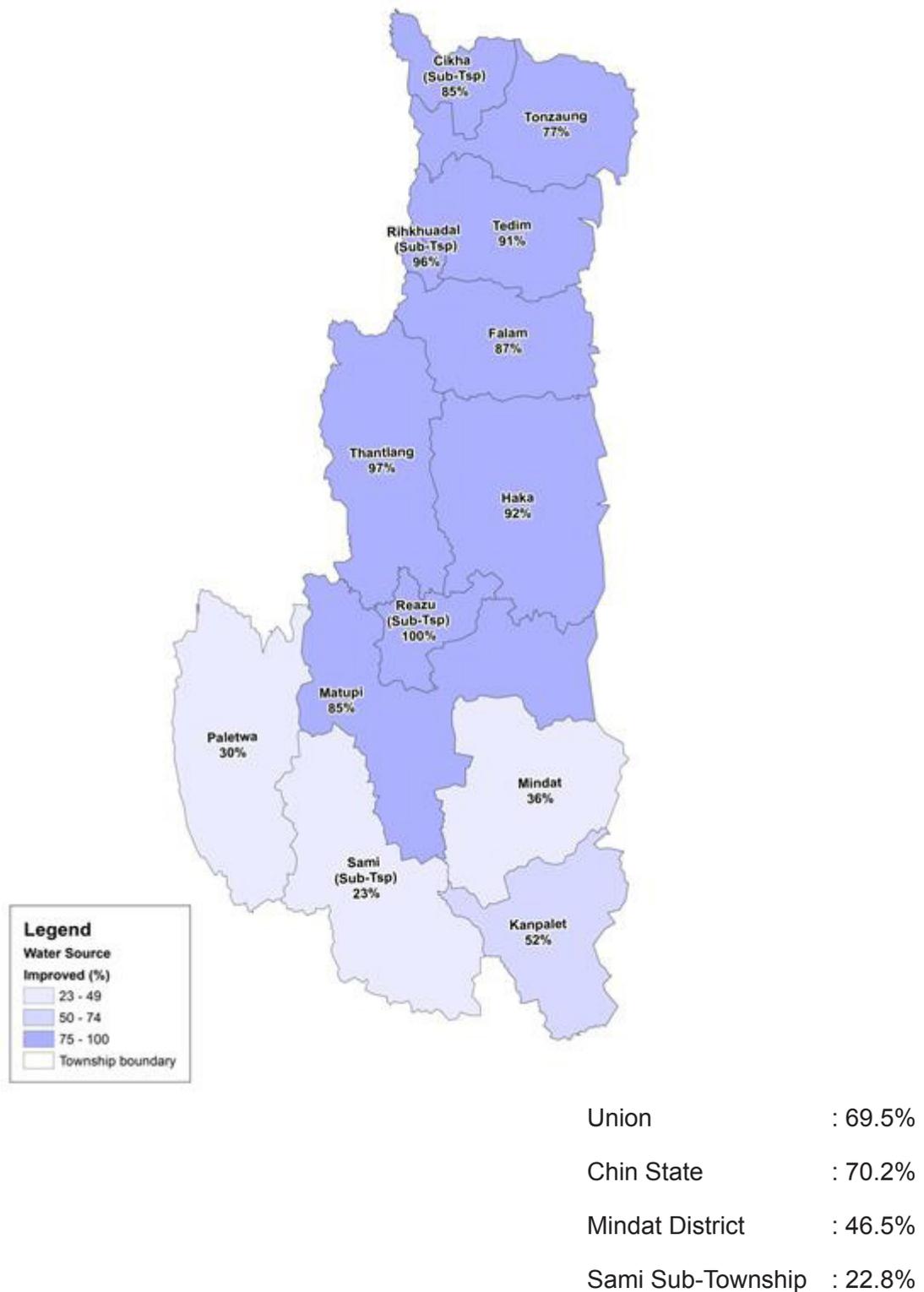
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	20.7	41.5	18.3
Tube well, borehole	*	-	*
Protected well/ Spring	2.1	-	2.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	-	*
Total improved drinking water	*22.8*	*41.5*	*20.7*
Unprotected well/Spring	0.1	-	0.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.7	1.1	0.6
River/stream/ canal	63.7	54.5	64.8
Waterfall/ Rain water	12.7	2.9	13.8
Other	*	-	*
Total unimproved drinking water	*77.2*	*58.5*	*79.3*
Total Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,223	633	5,590

- In Sami Sub-Township, 22.8 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 lowest group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 63.7 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 20.7 per cent use water from tap water/piped.

- Some 77.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 79.3 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

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 1 - 17
- 18 - 32
- 33 - 47
- Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Chin State	: 15.4%
Mindat District	: 7.7%
Sami Sub-Township	: 1.3%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.3	10.0	0.3
Kerosene		5.1	0.8	5.6
Candle		60.7	74.2	59.2
Battery		13.2	2.7	14.4
Generator (private)		0.4	1.3	0.3
Water mill (private)		0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar system/energy		16.2	10.9	16.8
Other		2.8	-	3.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,223	633	5,590

- In Sami Sub-Township, 1.3 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 60.7 per cent.

- In rural areas, 59.2 per cent of the households mainly use candles for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel
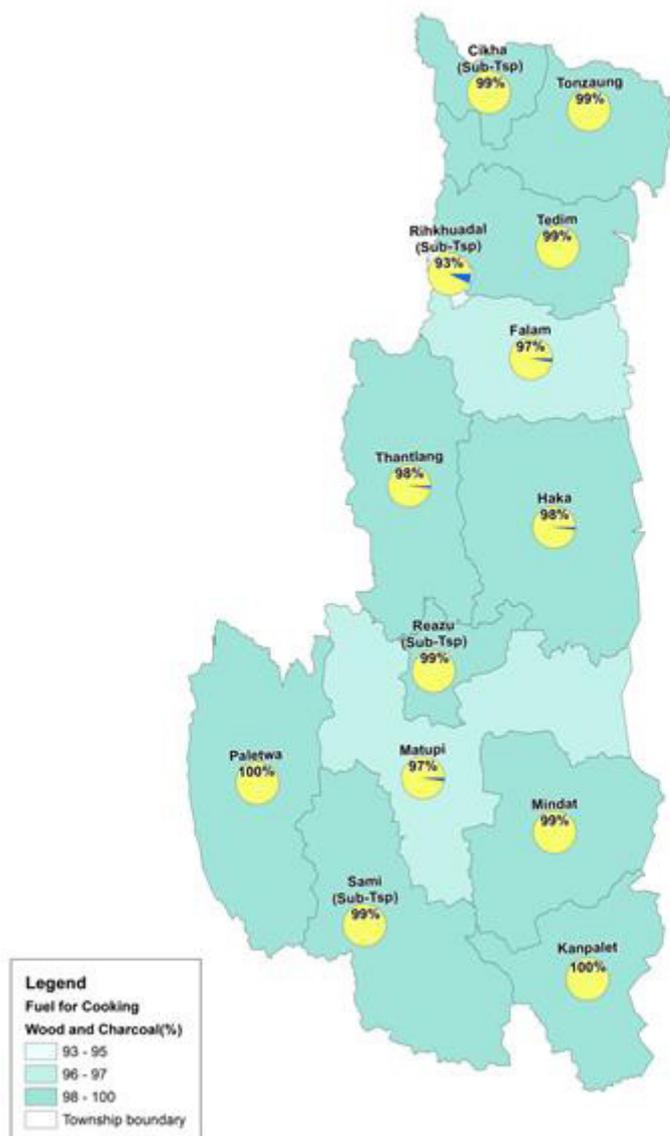
Union	: 81.0%
Chin State	: 98.5%
Mindat District	: 99.0%
Sami Sub-Township	: 99.4%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		*	0.2	*
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.5	-	0.5
BioGas		*	0.3	-
Firewood		99.2	99.1	99.2
Charcoal		0.2	0.5	0.2
Coal		-	-	-
Other		*	-	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,223	633	5,590

- In Sami Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 99.2 per cent using firewood and 0.2 per cent using charcoal.

- Only less than 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 99.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.2 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	6,223	18.4	6.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	77.1	*
Urban	633	17.7	9.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.7	76.0	-
Rural	5,590	18.4	6.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	77.3	*

- Some 18.4 per cent of the households in Sami Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 17.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to radio, while the proportion for rural areas was 18.4 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
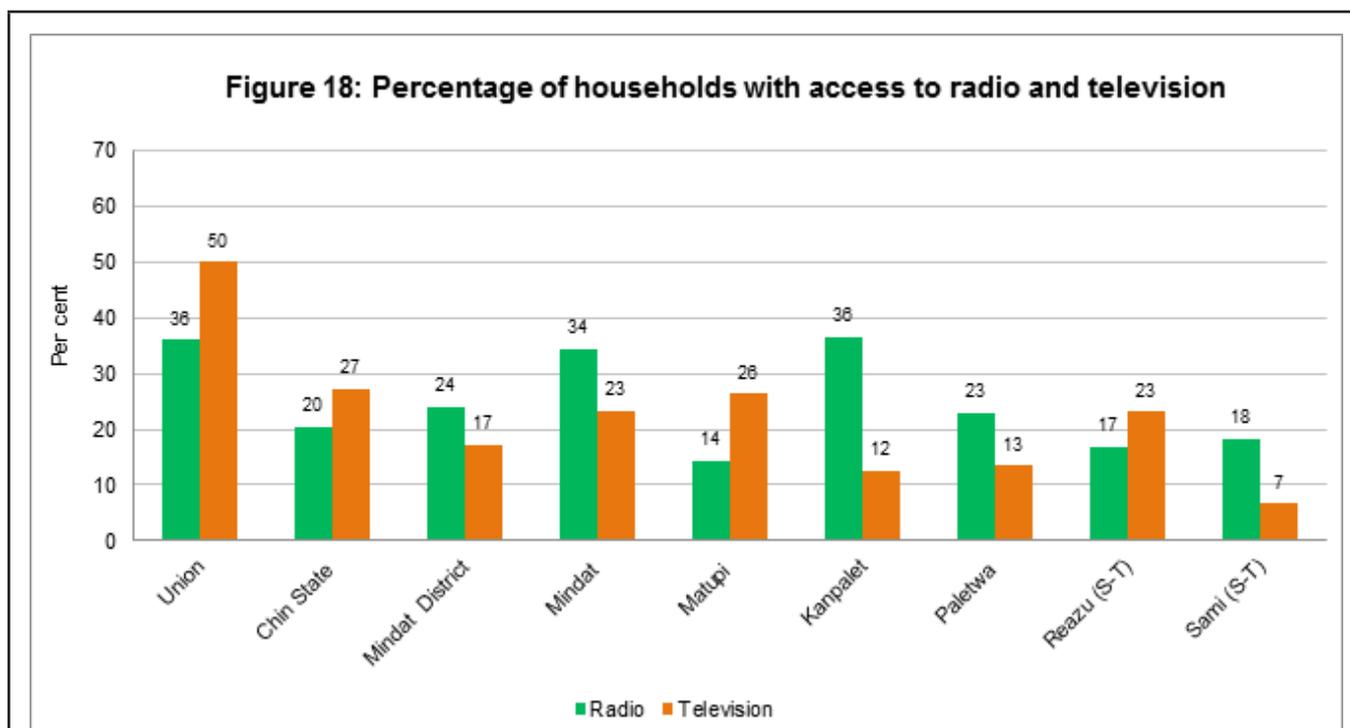
- In Sami Sub-Township, 6.6 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in five households (18.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Cikha
(Sub-Tsp)
1%

Tonzaung
10%

Rihkhuadal
(Sub-Tsp)
34%

Tedim
20%

Falam
37%

Thantlang
10%

Haka
49%

Reazu
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Paletwa
2%

Matupi
2%

Mindat
25%

Sami
(Sub-Tsp)
0.4%

Kanpalet
8%

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
- 0 - 17
- 18 - 33
- 34 - 49
- Township boundary

Union   : 32.9%

Chin State   : 17.1%

Mindat District : 6.8%

Sami Sub-Township : 0.4%
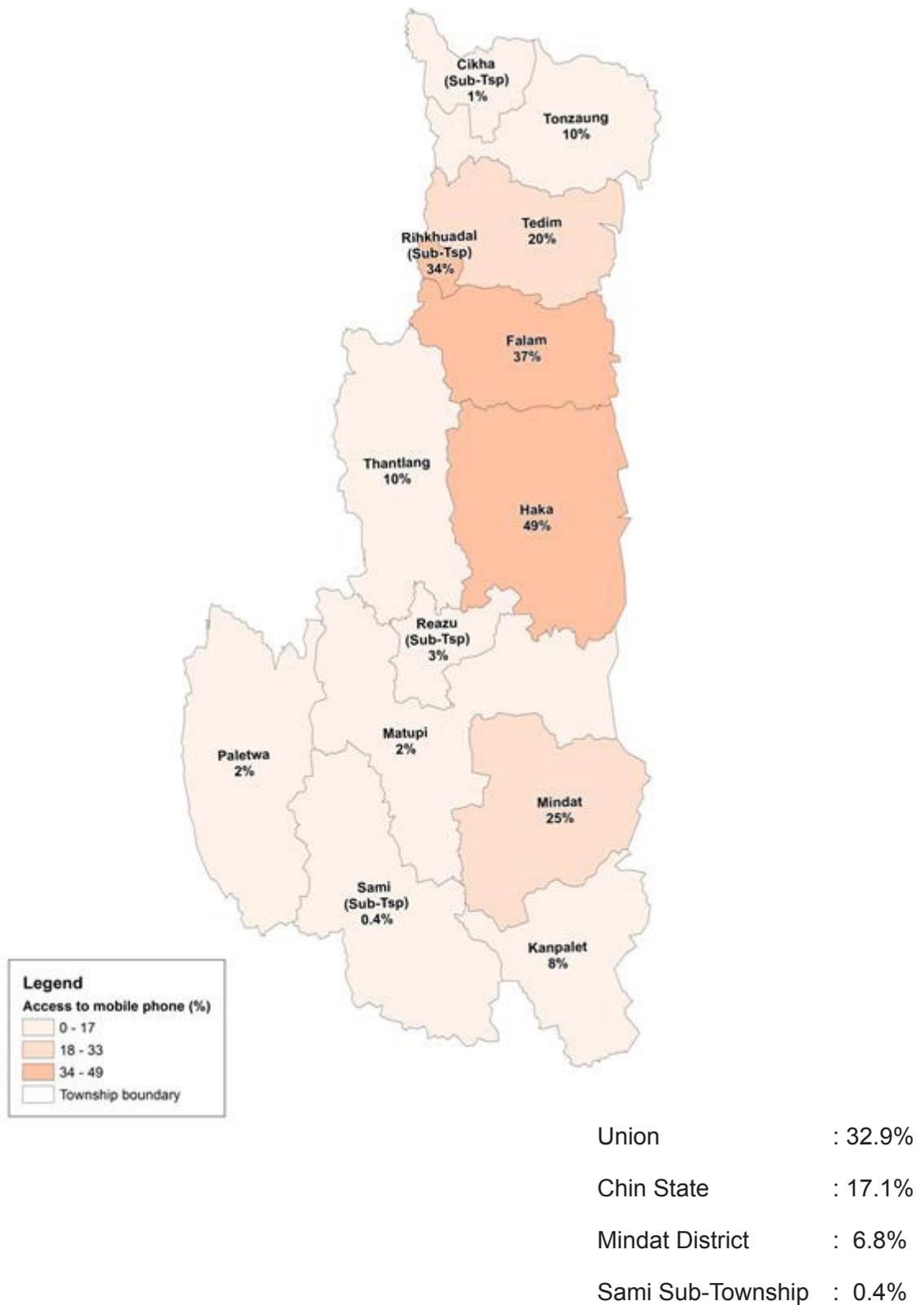
- Only 0.4 per cent of the households in Sami Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Chin State, it belongs to the lowest group.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Chin State	91,121	733	25,593	3,083	266	611	1,228	7,582
Urban	19,770	444	9,412	1,241	89	83	144	446
Rural	71,351	289	16,181	1,842	177	528	1,084	7,136
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
Sami Sub -Township	6,223	4	69	56	2	115	407	411
Urban	633	-	9	25	-	10	37	10
Rural	5,590	4	60	31	2	105	370	401

- In Sami Sub-Township, 6.6 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 6.5 per cent of households having motor boat.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use motor boat as a means of transport and the majority of the rural households mainly use cart (bullock).

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Chin State and Sami Sub-Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 6.9 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
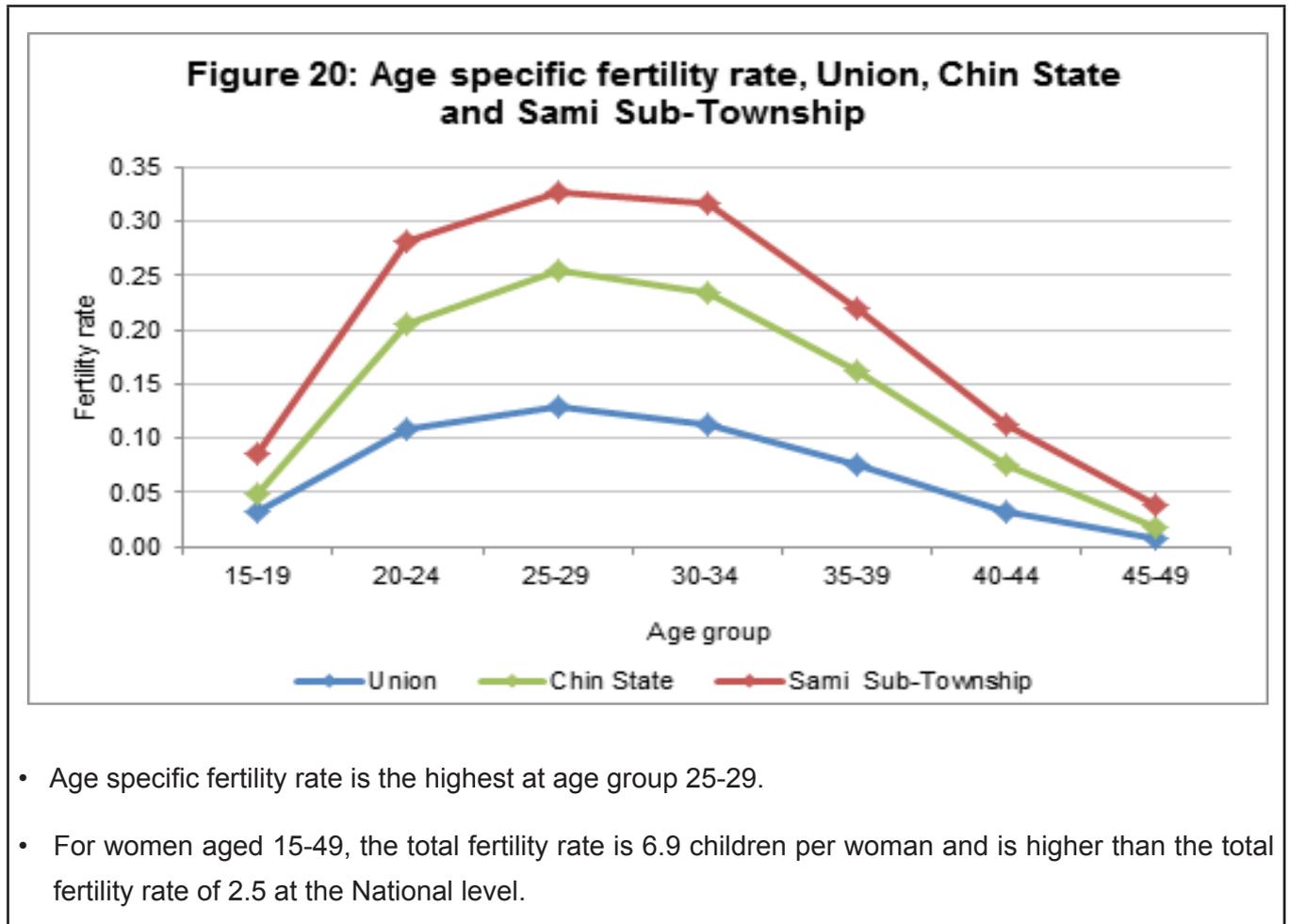
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 3.5 - 4.7
- 4.8 - 5.8
- 5.9 - 6.9
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Chin State	: 5.0
Mindat District	: 5.6
Sami Sub-Township	: 6.9
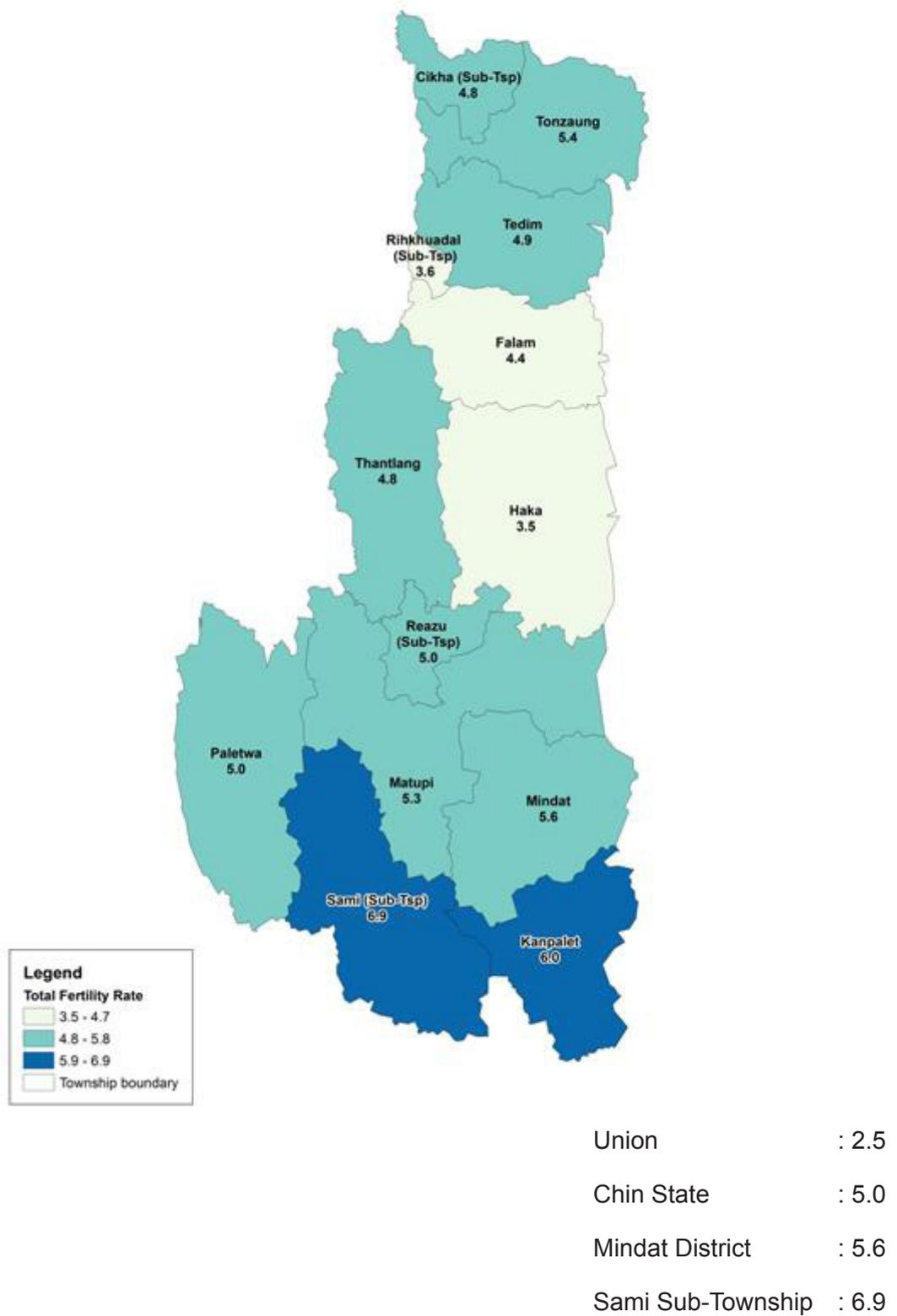
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
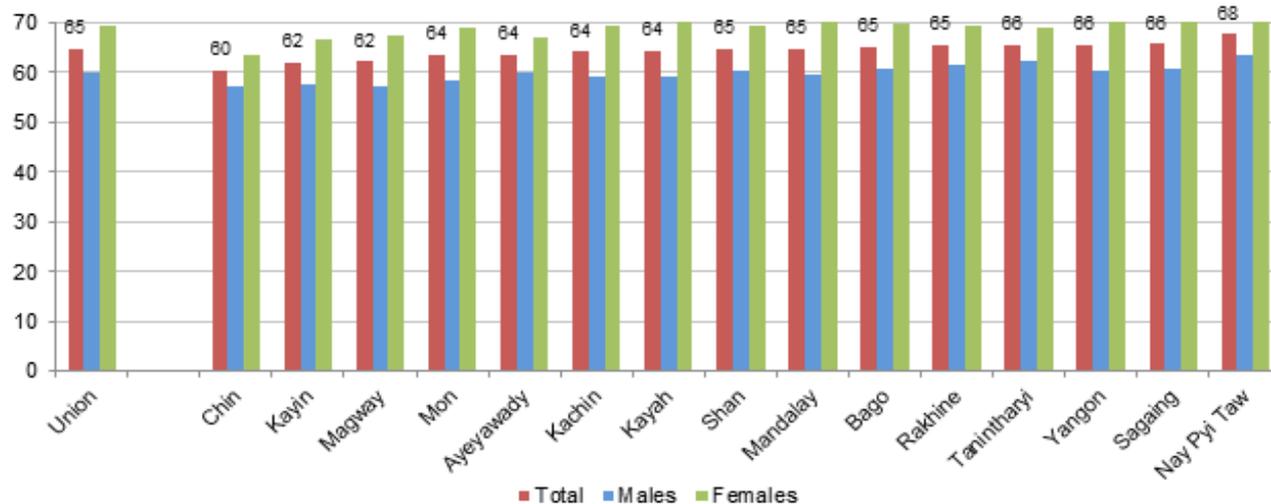
- The expectation of life at birth in Chin State is 60.5 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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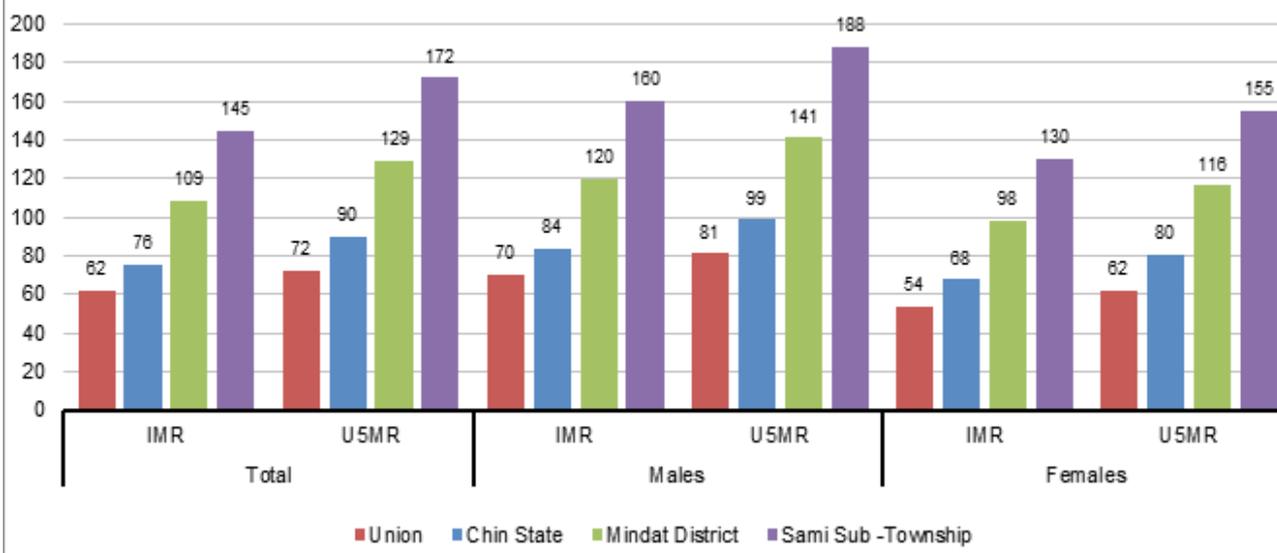
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mindat District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Mindat District is 109 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 129 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sami Sub-Township are higher than those in Chin State and Mindat District. The Infant mortality in Sami Sub-Township is 145 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 172 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
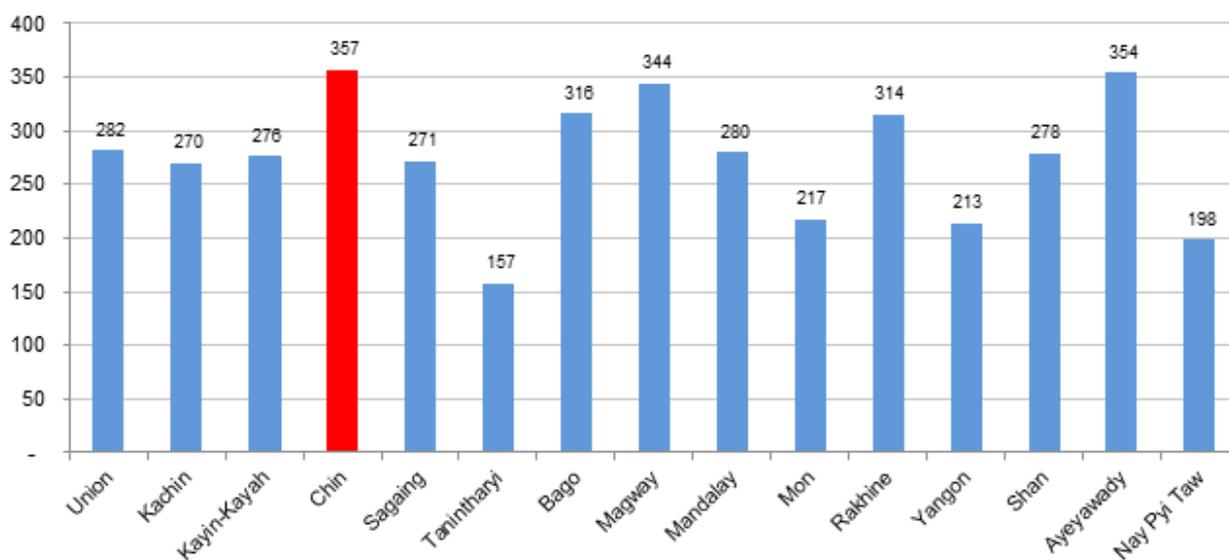
- In Chin State, there are 357 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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 (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) **School attendance**: The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were: (a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

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

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

(a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

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

(c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);

(d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:
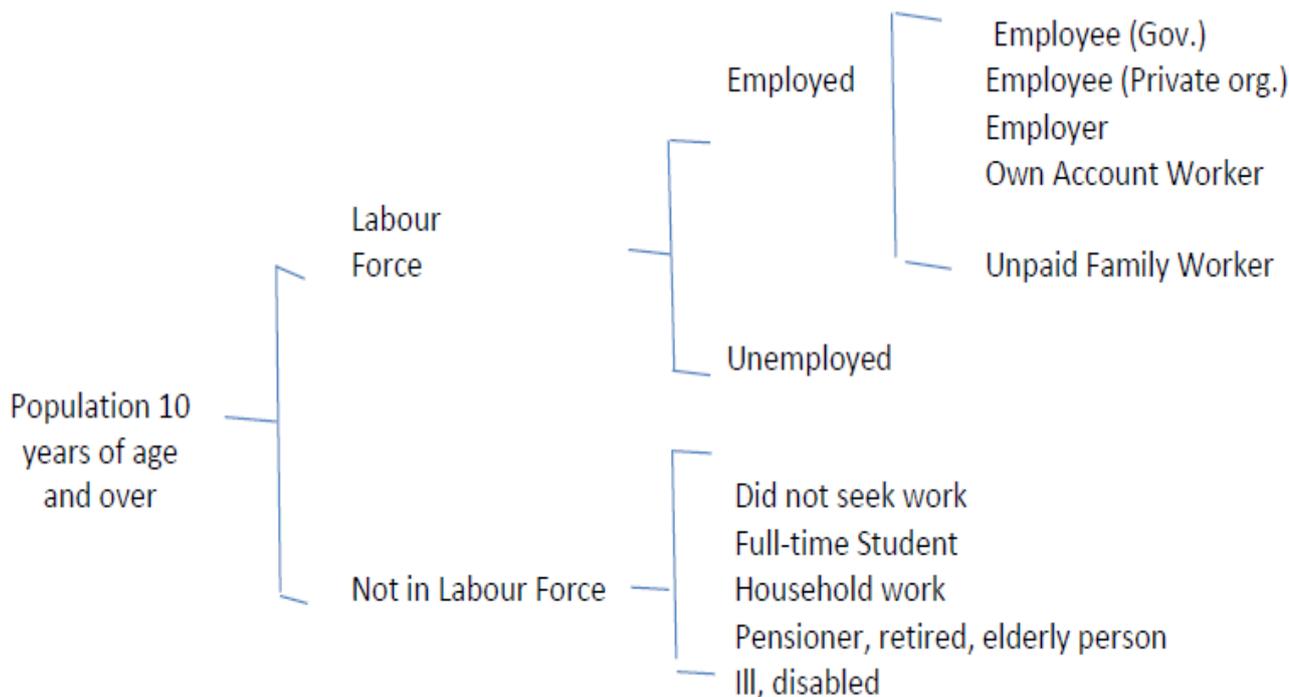
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Employee (Government)**: those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.

(b) **Employee (Private organisation)**: those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.

(c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.

(d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees**.

(e) **Unpaid family worker**: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census