

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

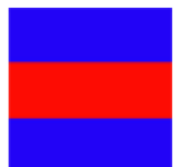
CHIN STATE, FALAM DISTRICT

Tonzaung Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Office No.48

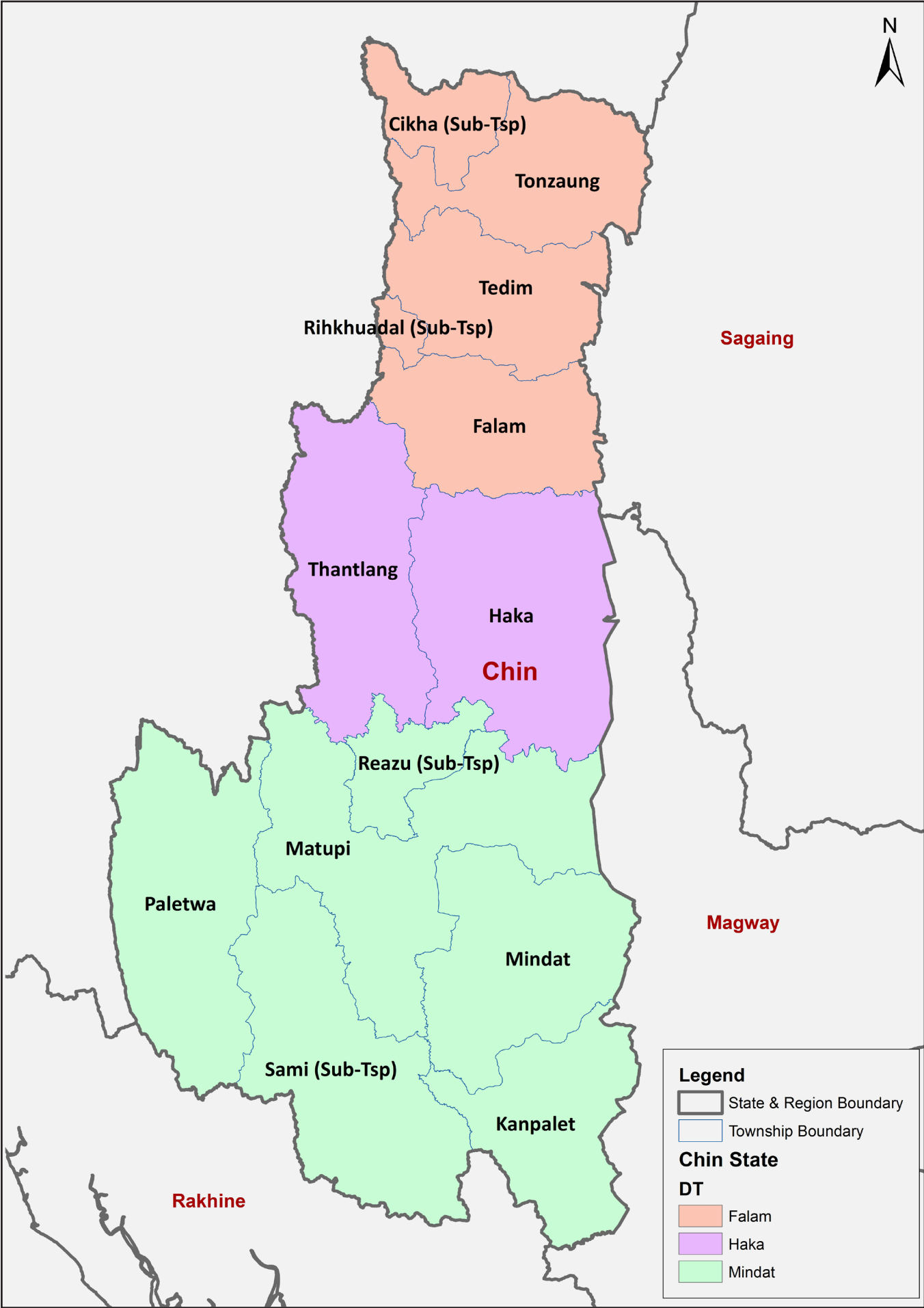
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Chin State, showing the townships



Tonzaung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	20,722 ²	
Population males	10,107 (48.8%)	
Population females	10,615 (51.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	18.2%	
Area (Km²)	2,511.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	8.3 persons	
Median age	17.5 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	22	
Number of private households	3,411	
Percentage of female headed households	18.5%	
Mean household size	5.9 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	44.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	51.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.6%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	93.0	
Child dependency ratio	86.0	
Old dependency ratio	7.0	
Ageing index	8.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	87.1%	
Male	93.1%	
Female	81.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	930	4.5
Walking	389	1.9
Seeing	425	2.1
Hearing	483	2.3
Remembering	465	2.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	9,939	69.8	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1	
National Registration	27	0.2	
Religious	*	<0.1	
Temporary Registration	25	0.2	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	0.1	
None	4,221	29.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	60.8%	77.5%	45.6%
Unemployment rate	7.8%	8.6%	6.5%
Employment to population ratio	56.1%	70.8%	42.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	3,068	89.9	
Renter	159	4.7	
Provided free (individually)	58	1.7	
Government quarters	88	2.6	
Private company quarters	*	0.5	
Other	21	0.6	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.9%		29.6%
Bamboo	28.7%	5.4%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	1.4%	
Wood	68.6%	92.0%	1.4%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		62.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	0.9%	0.7%	-
Other	0.4%	0.5%	6.4%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	27	0.8	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.3	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	3,280	96.2	
Charcoal	87	2.6	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	<0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	410	12.0
Kerosene	319	9.4
Candle	685	20.1
Battery	879	25.8
Generator (private)	*	0.2
Water mill (private)	378	11.1
Solar system/energy	485	14.2
Other	248	7.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,310	67.7
Tube well, borehole	*	0.6
Protected well/spring	280	8.2
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,608</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	242	7.1
Pool/pond/lake	73	2.1
River/stream/canal	379	11.1
Waterfall/rainwater	90	2.6
Other	*	0.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>803</i>	<i>23.5</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,286	67.0
Tube well, borehole	*	0.5
Protected well/spring	280	8.2
Unprotected well/spring	234	6.9
Pool/pond/lake	72	2.1
River/stream/canal	414	12.1
Waterfall/rainwater	90	2.6
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	73	2.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	2,727	79.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>2,800</i>	<i>82.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	118	3.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	52	1.5
Other	*	0.3
None	431	12.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	446	13.1
Television	789	23.1
Landline phone	57	1.7
Mobile phone	352	10.3
Computer	67	2.0
Internet at home	26	0.8
Households with none of the items	2,277	66.8
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	22	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	1,075	31.5
Bicycle	152	4.5
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	<0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	200	5.9

Note: ¹ Population figures for Tonzaung Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Tonzaung 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 Tonzang Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	20,722 *		
Males	10,107		
Females	10,615		
Sex ratio	95 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	18.2%		
Area (Km ²)	2,511.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	8.3 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	22		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	20,221	3,667	16,554
Number of conventional households	3,411	640	2,771
Mean household size	5.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Tonzaung Township, there are more females than males with 95 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (18.2%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Tonzaung Township is 8 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.9 persons living in each household in Tonzaung Township. This is higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	3,411	20,722	10,107	10,615
	Ward	640	3,777	1,786	1,991
1	Khuavung(W)	470	2,796	1,324	1,472
2	Khualai(W)	170	981	462	519
	Village Tract	2,771	16,945	8,321	8,624
1	Salzang(VT)	149	882	438	444
2	Tungtuang(VT)	117	646	294	352
3	Phaitu(VT)	167	889	406	483
4	Lungtak(VT)	104	677	331	346
5	Gelmual(VT)	57	320	151	169
6	Mualpi(VT)	167	915	456	459
7	Anlun(VT)	50	274	148	126
8	Senam(VT)	33	246	142	104
9	Lennakot(VT)	27	178	92	86
10	Sihpek(VT)	43	264	125	139
11	Singpial(VT)	145	1,058	515	543
12	Balbil(VT)	93	613	308	305
13	Hangken(VT)	53	365	178	187
14	Suangpek(VT)	331	2,038	1,036	1,002
15	Siabok(VT)	309	1,905	990	915
16	Lamthang(VT)	208	1,077	493	584
17	Gampum(VT)	25	156	75	81
18	Tuitum(VT)	123	677	317	360
19	Zampi(VT)	192	1,321	628	693
20	Darkhai (A)(VT)	259	1,715	849	866
21	Bapi(VT)	56	330	163	167
22	Saipimual(VT)	63	399	186	213

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Tonzaung Township

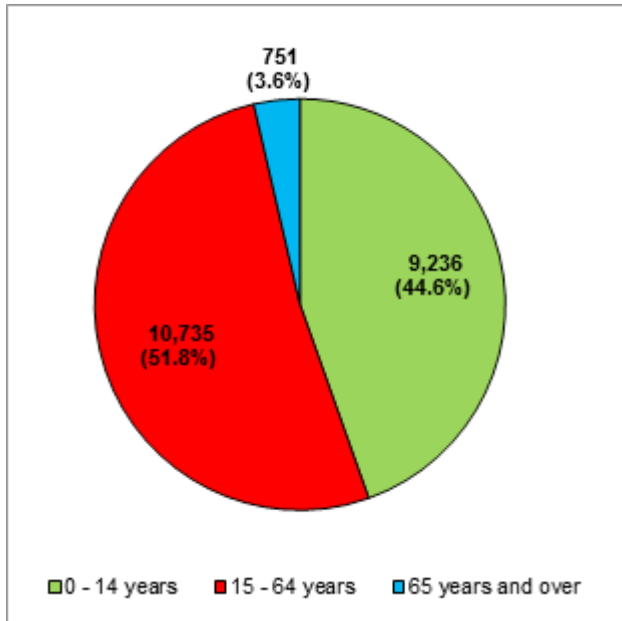
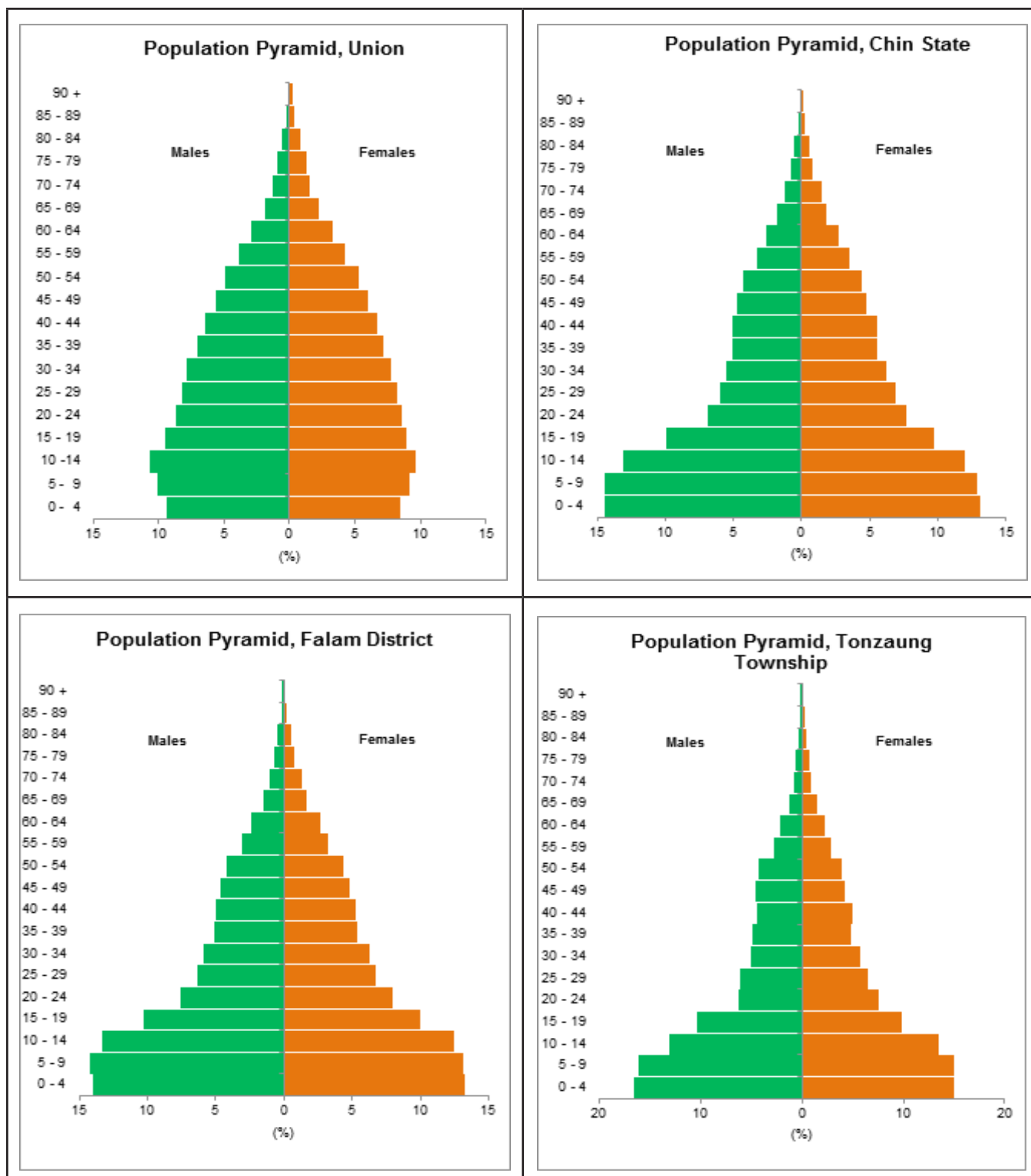


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Tonzaung Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	20,722	10,107	10,615
0 - 4	3,266	1,673	1,593
5 - 9	3,216	1,626	1,590
10 - 14	2,754	1,328	1,426
15 - 19	2,090	1,041	1,049
20 - 24	1,436	639	797
25 - 29	1,312	619	693
30 - 34	1,123	508	615
35 - 39	1,011	491	520
40 - 44	972	440	532
45 - 49	904	461	443
50 - 54	845	428	417
55 - 59	583	282	301
60 - 64	459	223	236
65 - 69	283	131	152
70 - 74	178	80	98
75 - 79	143	70	73
80 - 84	85	40	45
85 - 89	39	15	24
90 +	23	12	11

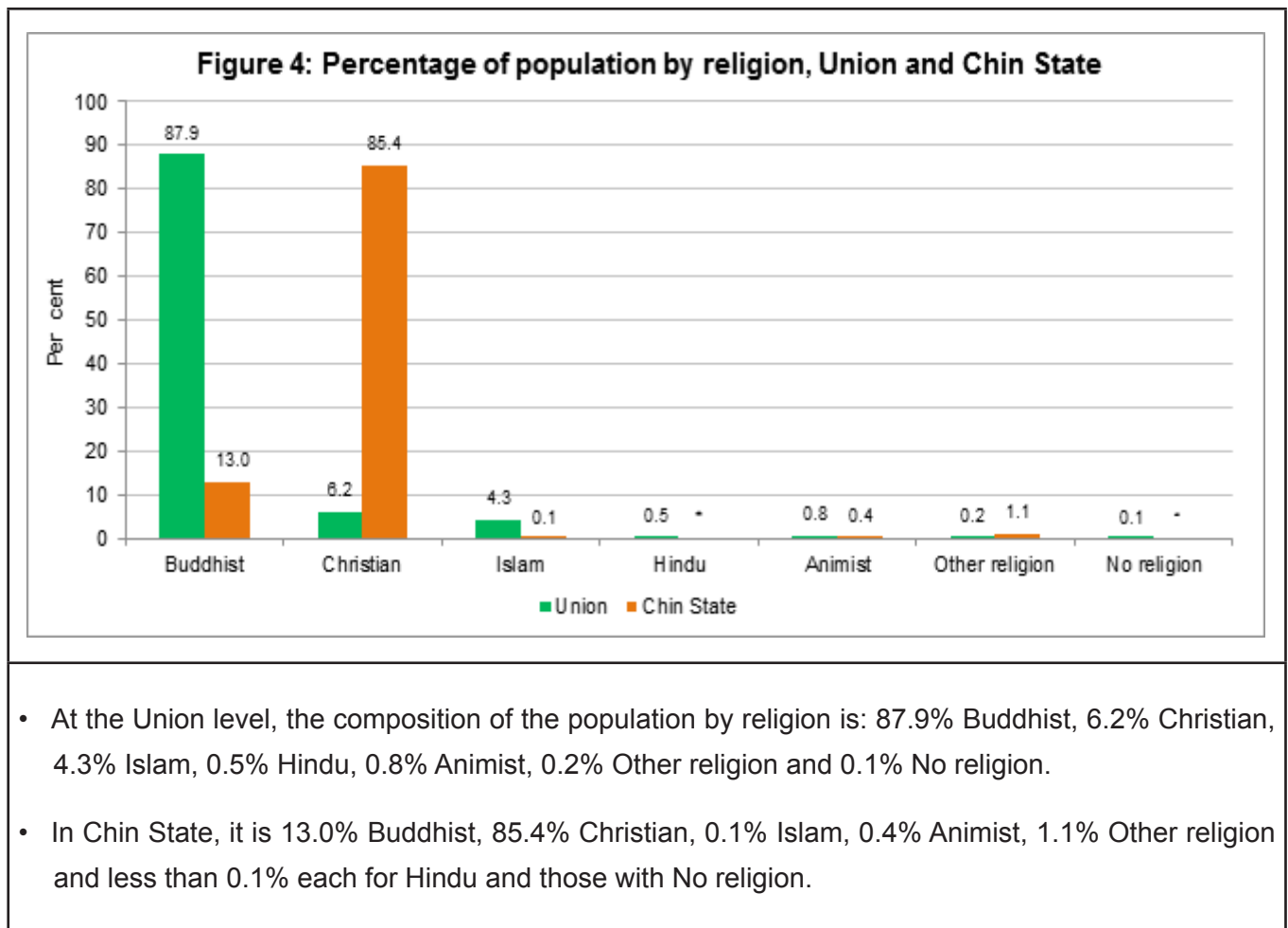
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Tonzaung Township is 51.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than 4.0 per cent only of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate is higher in Tonzang Township.
- The population has markedly declined from age group (10-14) onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is noticeably lower in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Tonzang Township.
- Except age groups (0-4), (5-9), (45-49), (50-54) and (90+) all other age groups are less males than females.

(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	674	332	342	221	103	118
6	682	356	326	470	238	232
7	619	301	318	545	257	288
8	619	321	298	552	288	264
9	601	306	295	544	273	271
10	572	284	288	524	260	264
11	508	241	267	466	215	251
12	543	271	272	479	239	240
13	538	270	268	446	228	218
14	517	230	287	392	181	211
15	460	226	234	328	157	171
16	423	214	209	243	112	131
17	373	183	190	169	80	89
18	407	200	207	123	58	65
19	317	156	161	84	36	48
20	304	132	172	40	19	21
21	281	119	162	29	14	15
22	264	116	148	22	16	6
23	256	106	150	8	5	3
24	257	116	141	12	8	4
25	308	138	170	9	6	3
26	269	135	134	2	1	1
27	225	100	125	9	5	4
28	232	102	130	3	1	2
29	230	111	119	6	5	1

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

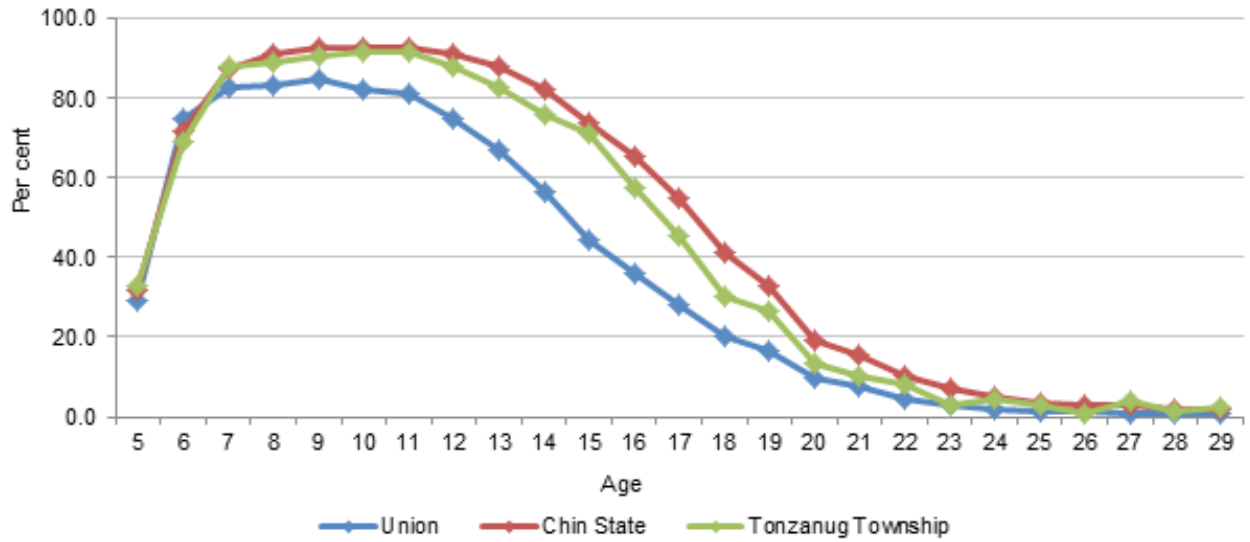
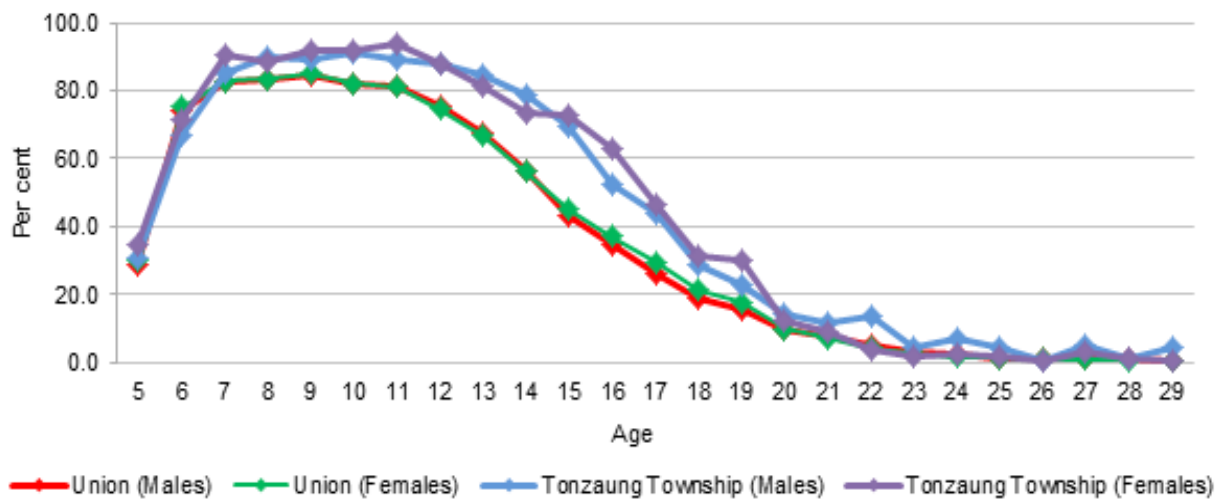


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Tonzaung Township



- School attendance in Tonzaung Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Tonzaung Township is higher in almost all ages, except it is lower in age 6 and age 26.

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

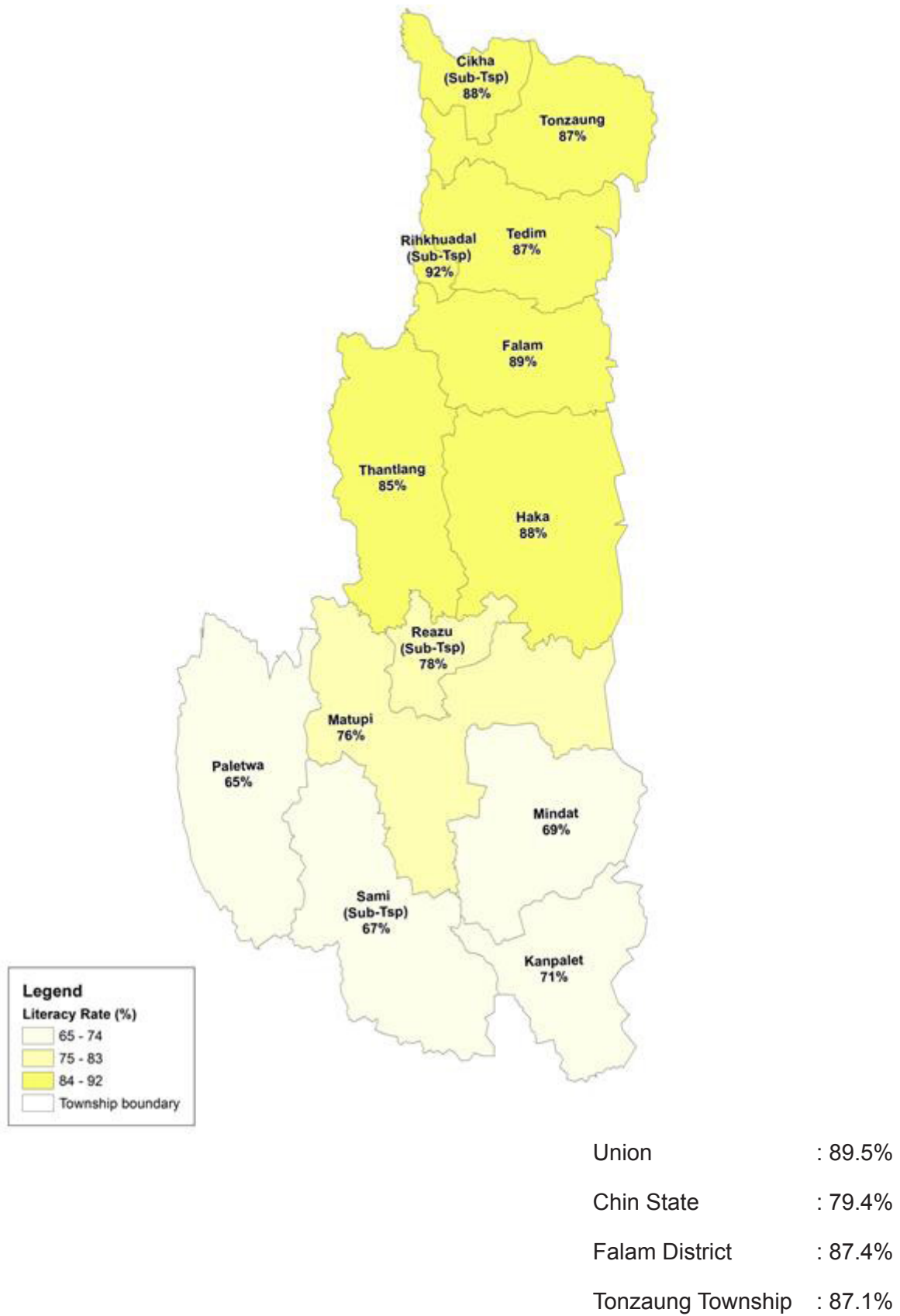


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Tonzaung Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,342	96.5
Males	1,568	96.9
Females	1,774	96.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Tonzaung Township is 87.1 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of (79.4%) for Chin State and it is lower than (89.5%) for the Union. Female literacy rate is 81.8 per cent and for the males it is 93.1 per cent.
- In Tonzaung Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.5 per cent with 96.1 per cent for females and 96.9 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	7,960	1,342	16.9	1,616	1,612	1,813	1,125	47	366	28	9	2
Urban	1,577	166	10.5	193	220	361	390	18	208	17	4	-
Rural	6,383	1,176	18.4	1,423	1,392	1,452	735	29	158	11	5	2
Males	3,800	307	8.1	607	819	1,118	660	36	226	23	4	-
Females	4,160	1,035	24.9	1,009	793	695	465	11	140	5	5	2

- About 16.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 18.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 8.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 24.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 20.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.6 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	4.1	4.2	4.1	10.5	16.1	5.2
15 - 19	31.0	37.4	24.7	20.4	22.4	17.4
20 - 24	63.2	76.5	52.4	15.7	16.6	14.6
25 - 29	70.5	88.9	54.1	10.8	11.8	9.3
30 - 34	70.5	93.7	51.4	5.9	8.2	2.5
35 - 39	73.2	93.3	54.2	3.9	5.5	1.4
40 - 44	71.6	93.9	53.2	3.6	4.6	2.1
45 - 49	73.1	92.4	53.0	2.0	2.6	0.9
50 - 54	68.0	90.9	44.6	1.9	2.1	1.6
55 - 59	63.5	87.2	41.2	1.9	2.0	1.6
60 - 64	47.1	62.8	32.2	0.9	0.7	1.3
65 - 69	35.3	43.5	28.3	2.0	3.5	-
70 - 74	29.2	36.3	23.5	-	-	-
75 +	18.3	26.3	11.1	3.8	2.8	5.9
15 - 24	44.1	52.3	36.7	17.6	19.1	15.7
15 - 64	60.8	77.5	45.6	7.8	8.6	6.5

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

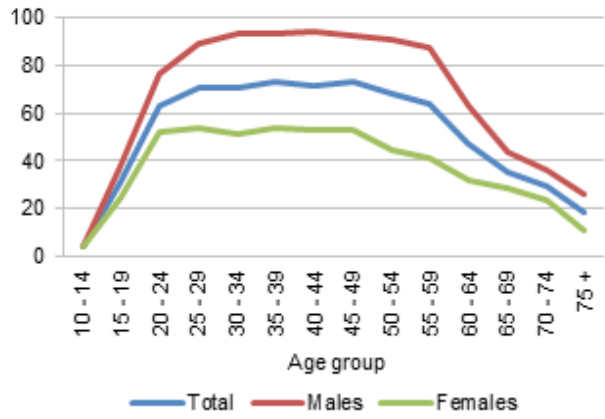
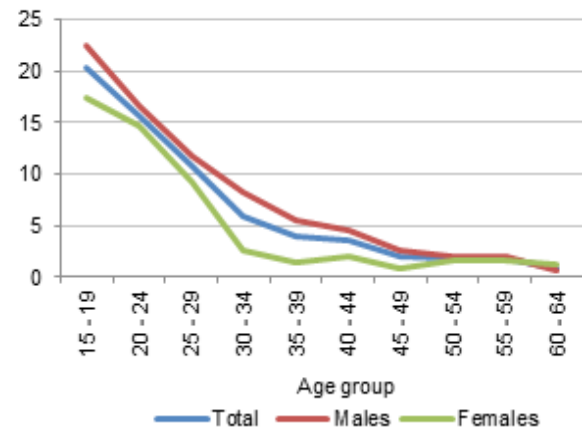


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Tonzaung Township is 60.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 45.6 per cent and is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 77.5 per cent.
- In Tonzaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 4.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Tonzaung Township is 7.8 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (8.6%) and for females (6.5%).
- 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	7,391	2.2	50.7	30.2	9.9	2.6	4.4
Males	2,654	3.8	69.0	5.1	11.4	3.2	7.5
Females	4,737	1.3	40.4	44.3	9.1	2.3	2.7

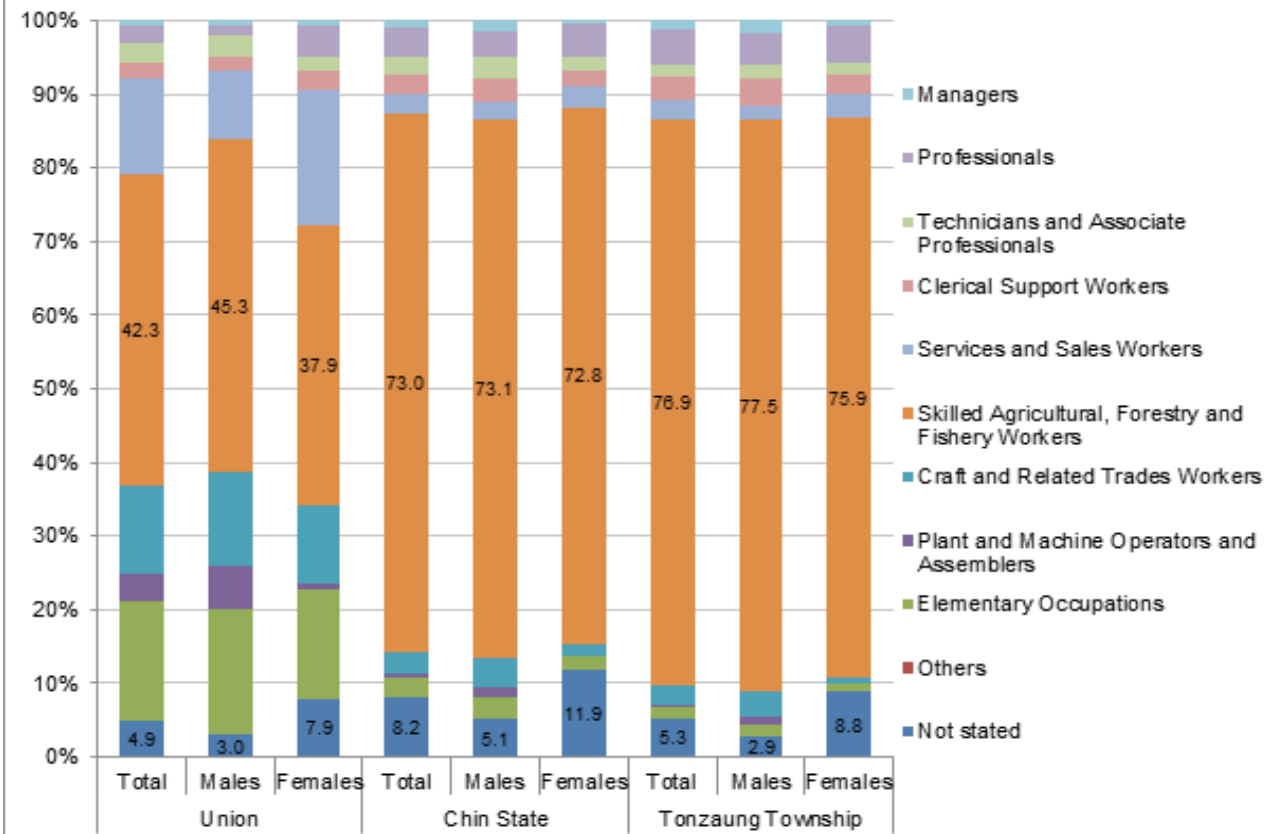
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 69.0 per cent of males are full time students while 44.3 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	5,773	3,449	2,324	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	73	60	13	1.3	1.7	0.6
Professionals	274	151	123	4.7	4.4	5.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	93	56	37	1.6	1.6	1.6
Clerical Support Workers	186	128	58	3.2	3.7	2.5
Services and Sales Workers	148	70	78	2.6	2.0	3.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	4,439	2,674	1,765	76.9	77.5	75.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	146	126	20	2.5	3.7	0.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	29	28	1	0.5	0.8	*
Elementary Occupations	81	57	24	1.4	1.7	1.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	304	99	205	5.3	2.9	8.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



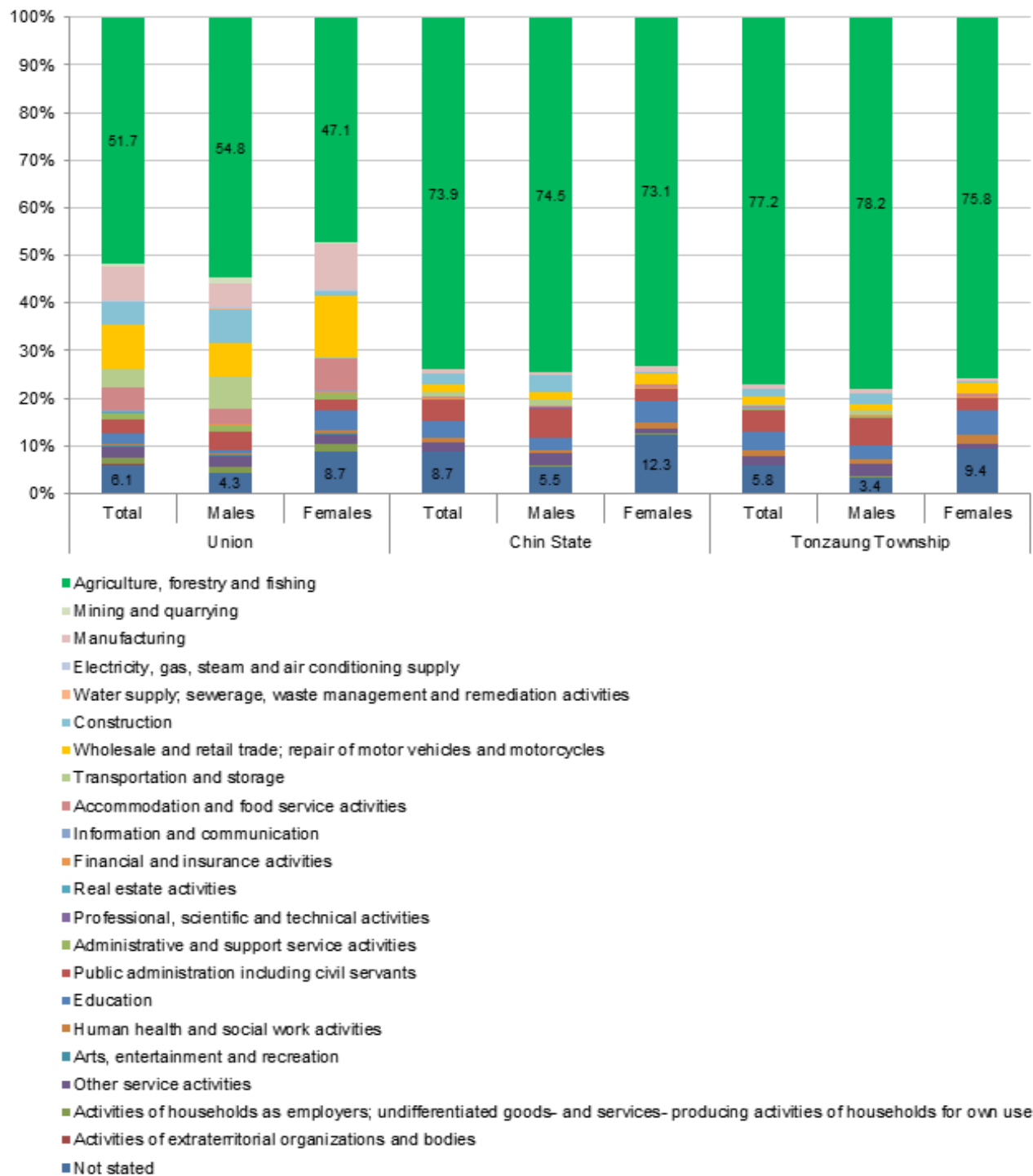
- In Tonzaung Township, 76.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 77.5 per cent of males and 75.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Chin State, 73.0 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	5,773	3,449	2,324	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,458	2,696	1,762	77.2	78.2	75.8
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	39	25	14	0.7	0.7	0.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	94	86	8	1.6	2.5	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	94	43	51	1.6	1.2	2.2
Transportation and storage	30	29	1	0.5	0.8	*
Accommodation and food service activities	18	1	17	0.3	*	0.7
Information and communication	6	5	1	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	11	6	5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4	4	-	0.1	0.1	-
Administrative and support service activities	5	2	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	263	205	58	4.6	5.9	2.5
Education	220	103	117	3.8	3.0	5.0
Human health and social work activities	71	29	42	1.2	0.8	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	3	-	0.1	0.1	-
Other service activities	113	90	23	2.0	2.6	1.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	10	6	4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	334	116	218	5.8	3.4	9.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



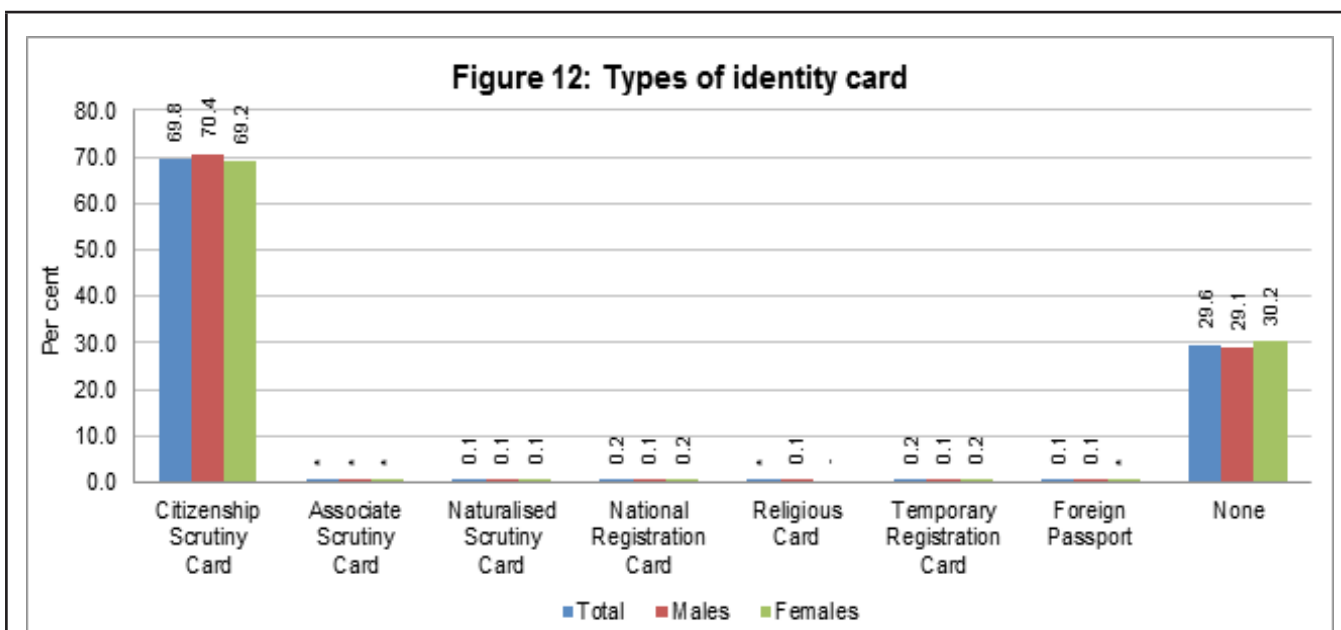
- In Tonzaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 77.2 per cent.
- There are 78.2 per cent of males and 75.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Chin State, there 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	9,939	*	*	27	*	25	-	*	4,221
Urban	2,238	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	557
Rural	7,701	*	*	27	*	25	-	*	3,664
Males	4,794	*	*	10	*	9	-	*	1,978
Females	5,145	*	*	17	-	16	-	*	2,243

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Tonzang Township, 69.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 29.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 29.1 per cent of males and 30.2 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	20,722	19,792	930	4.5	425	483	389	465
0 - 4	3,266	3,221	45	1.4	14	23	32	30
5 - 9	3,216	3,166	50	1.6	6	15	19	22
10 - 14	2,754	2,705	49	1.8	17	17	21	21
15 - 19	2,090	2,062	28	1.3	8	10	16	12
20 - 24	1,436	1,396	40	2.8	11	12	16	13
25 - 29	1,312	1,265	47	3.6	6	30	15	27
30 - 34	1,123	1,077	46	4.1	11	22	14	22
35 - 39	1,011	981	30	3.0	8	13	8	16
40 - 44	972	916	56	5.8	26	21	16	19
45 - 49	904	828	76	8.4	35	41	17	33
50 - 54	845	746	99	11.7	51	51	31	44
55 - 59	583	497	86	14.8	56	48	26	42
60 - 64	459	378	81	17.6	46	43	39	46
65 - 69	283	223	60	21.2	42	41	35	35
70 - 74	178	125	53	29.8	35	40	30	30
75 - 79	143	104	39	27.3	21	24	26	21
80 - 84	85	62	23	27.1	18	17	14	17
85 - 89	39	26	13	33.3	7	8	8	8
90 +	23	14	9	39.1	7	7	6	7

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	10,107	9,654	453	4.5	193	228	177	209
0 - 4	1,673	1,648	25	1.5	3	10	15	16
5 - 9	1,626	1,595	31	1.9	3	10	13	14
10 - 14	1,328	1,307	21	1.6	8	9	10	5
15 - 19	1,041	1,029	12	1.2	4	3	6	7
20 - 24	639	616	23	3.6	6	8	9	8
25 - 29	619	596	23	3.7	5	16	8	12
30 - 34	508	485	23	4.5	2	14	5	10
35 - 39	491	475	16	3.3	5	6	3	9
40 - 44	440	415	25	5.7	13	9	4	7
45 - 49	461	417	44	9.5	18	25	11	20
50 - 54	428	381	47	11.0	21	22	15	17
55 - 59	282	244	38	13.5	27	21	13	17
60 - 64	223	188	35	15.7	21	16	14	18
65 - 69	131	104	27	20.6	20	17	16	15
70 - 74	80	56	24	30.0	14	17	11	11
75 - 79	70	52	18	25.7	11	11	12	9
80 - 84	40	33	7	17.5	4	5	5	6
85 - 89	15	8	7	46.7	2	3	3	3
90 +	12	5	7	58.3	6	6	4	5

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	10,615	10,138	477	4.5	232	255	212	256
0 - 4	1,593	1,573	20	1.3	11	13	17	14
5 - 9	1,590	1,571	19	1.2	3	5	6	8
10 - 14	1,426	1,398	28	2.0	9	8	11	16
15 - 19	1,049	1,033	16	1.5	4	7	10	5
20 - 24	797	780	17	2.1	5	4	7	5
25 - 29	693	669	24	3.5	1	14	7	15
30 - 34	615	592	23	3.7	9	8	9	12
35 - 39	520	506	14	2.7	3	7	5	7
40 - 44	532	501	31	5.8	13	12	12	12
45 - 49	443	411	32	7.2	17	16	6	13
50 - 54	417	365	52	12.5	30	29	16	27
55 - 59	301	253	48	15.9	29	27	13	25
60 - 64	236	190	46	19.5	25	27	25	28
65 - 69	152	119	33	21.7	22	24	19	20
70 - 74	98	69	29	29.6	21	23	19	19
75 - 79	73	52	21	28.8	10	13	14	12
80 - 84	45	29	16	35.6	14	12	9	11
85 - 89	24	18	6	25.0	5	5	5	5
90 +	11	9	2	18.2	1	1	2	2

- Five in every 100 persons in Tonzaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Females and males disability per cent are same.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with hearing and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

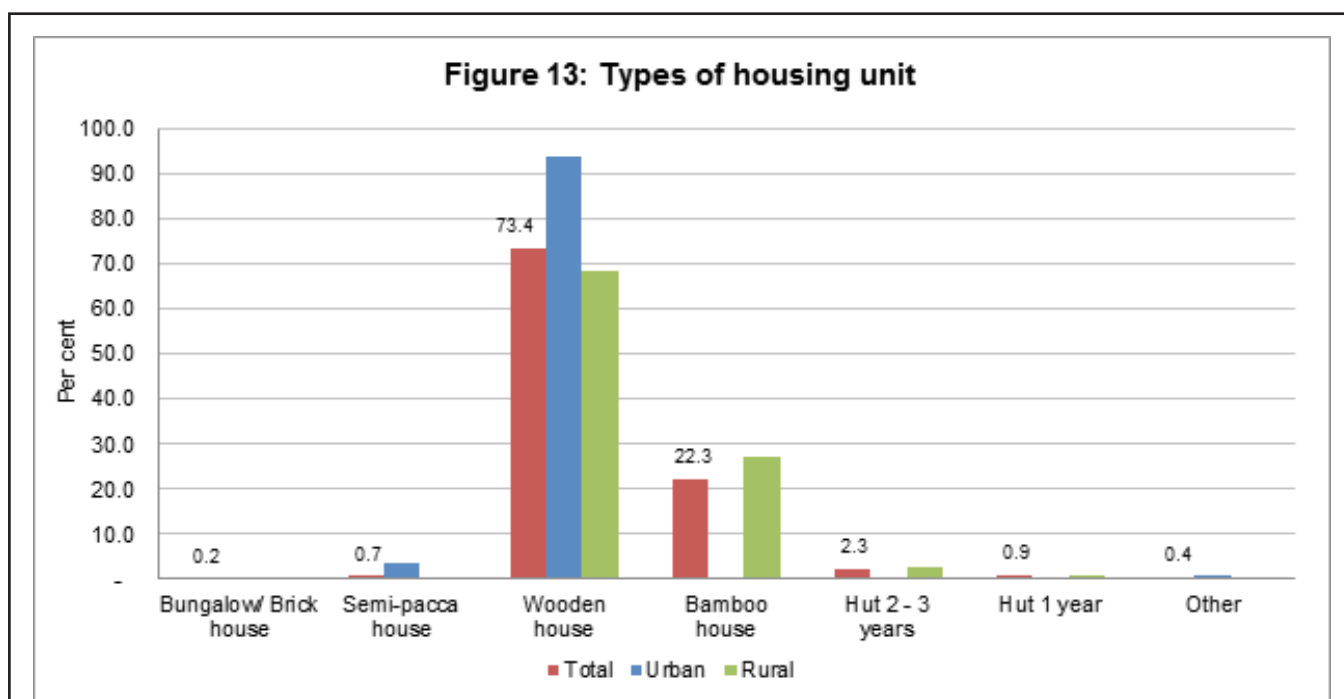
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	3,411	-	0.2	0.7	73.4	22.3	2.3	0.9	0.4
Urban	640	-	0.6	3.8	93.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.1
Rural	2,771	-	0.1	*	68.6	27.3	2.8	1.0	0.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Tonzaung Township are living in Wooden houses (73.4%) followed by households in bamboo houses (22.3%).
- About 93.8 per cent of urban households and 68.6 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

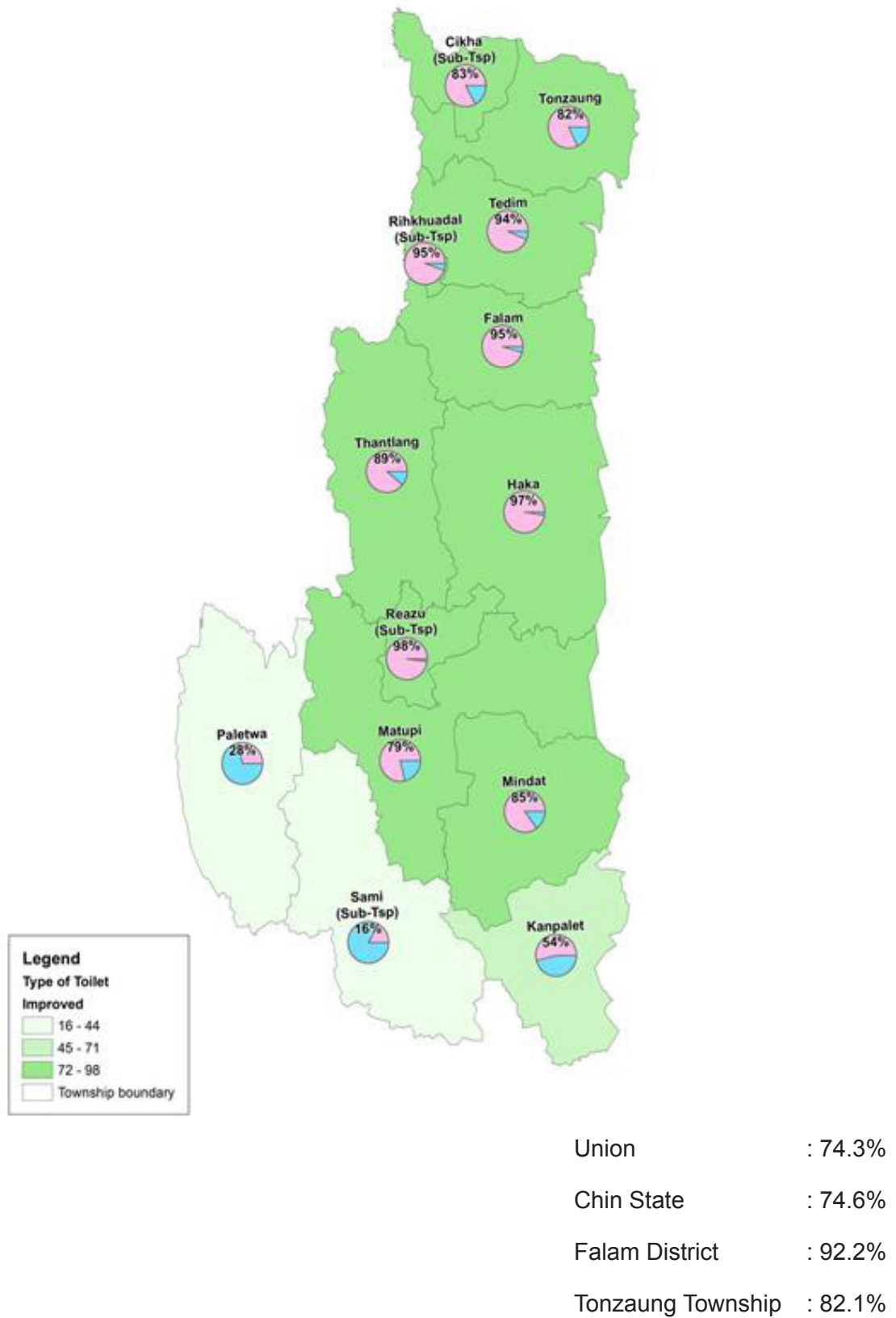


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.2	0.3	2.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		79.9	98.6	75.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>82.1</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>78.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.5	-	4.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.5	-	1.9
Other		0.3	0.2	0.3
None		12.6	0.9	15.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,411	640	2,771

- Up to 82.1 per cent of the households in Tonzaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (79.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Chin State, Tonzaung proportion belongs to the highest proportion group 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.
- About 12.6 per cent of the households in the Tonzaung Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Chin State, it is 15.8 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Tonzaung Township, 15.3 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

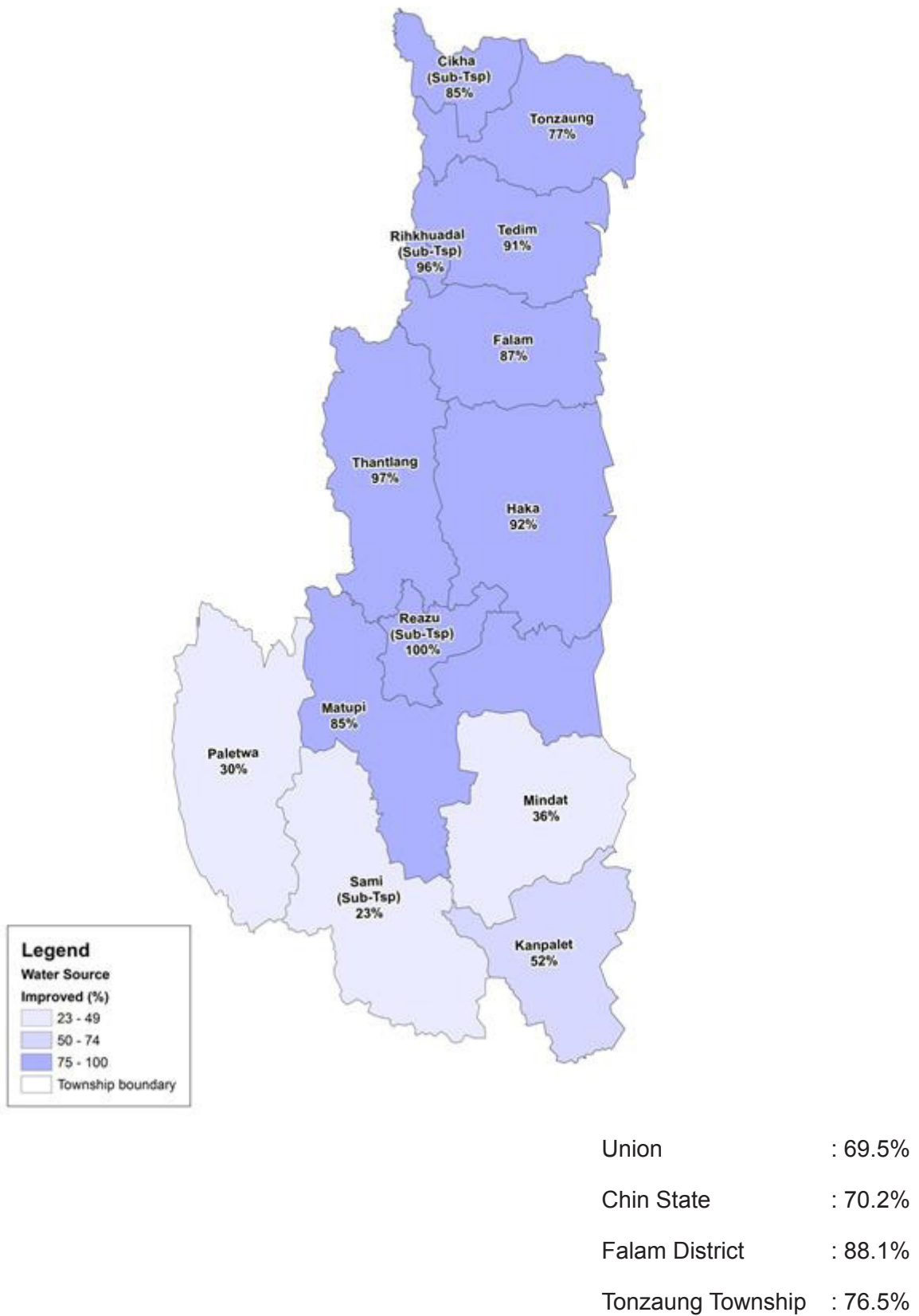


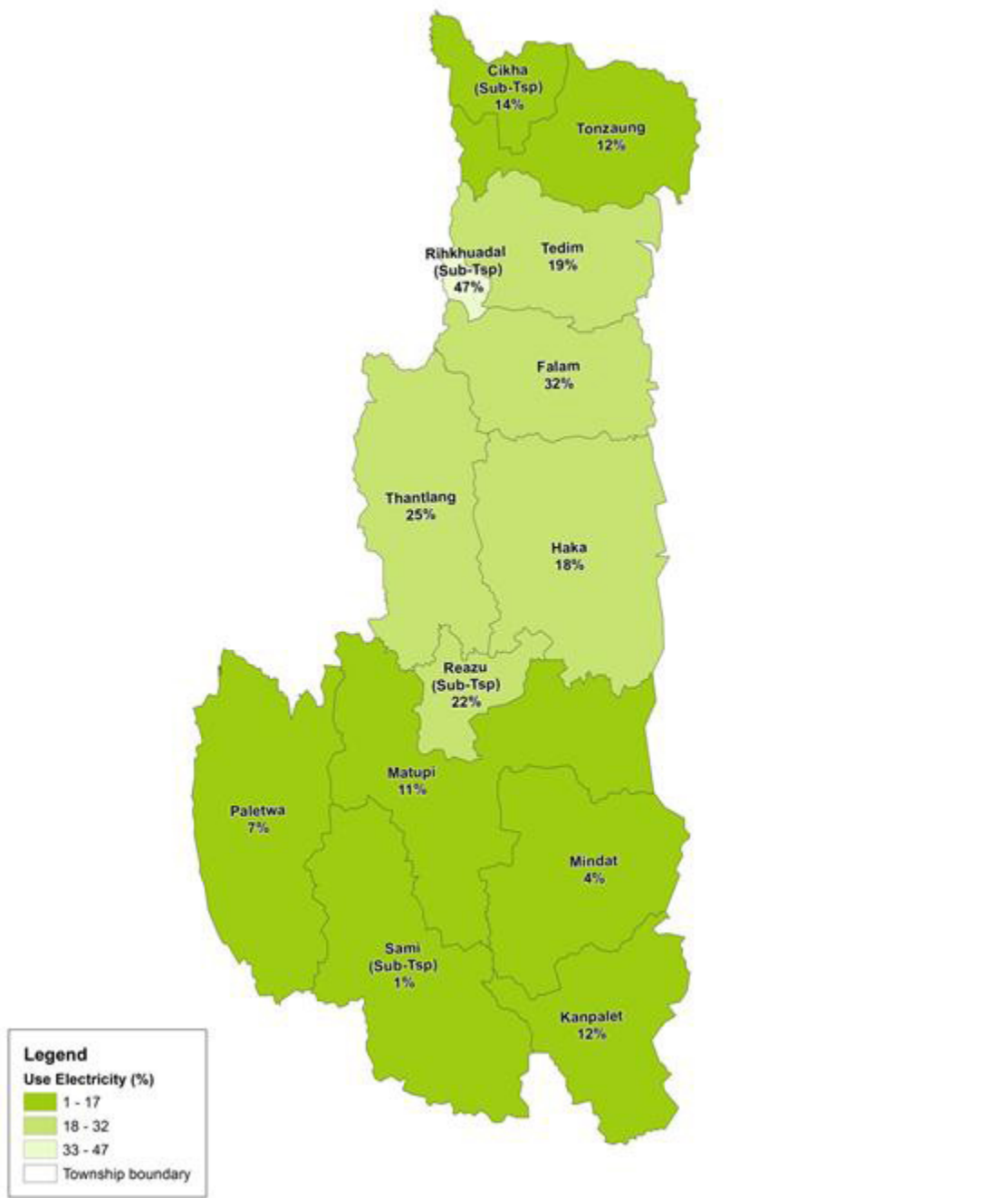
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		67.7	86.6	63.4
Tube well, borehole		0.6	-	0.6
Protected well/ Spring		8.2	2.5	9.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>76.5</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>73.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		7.1	0.9	8.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		2.1	-	2.6
River/stream/ canal		11.1	0.5	13.7
Waterfall/ Rain water		2.6	8.7	1.2
Other		0.6	0.8	0.5
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>23.5</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>26.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,411	640	2,771

- In Tonzang Township, 76.5 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Chin State, Tonzang household belongs to the highest group proportion in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 67.7 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 11.1 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- About 23.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 26.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Chin State	: 15.4%
Falam District	: 22.7%
Tonzaung Township	: 12.0%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		12.0	49.8	3.3
Kerosene		9.4	-	11.5
Candle		20.1	29.7	17.9
Battery		25.8	8.8	29.7
Generator (private)		0.2	0.2	0.2
Water mill (private)		11.1	6.3	12.2
Solar system/energy		14.2	4.8	16.4
Other		7.3	0.5	8.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,411	640	2,771

- In Tonzang Township, 12.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Chin State, this proportion belongs to the lowest proportion group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Chin State is 15.4 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 25.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 29.7 per cent of the households use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

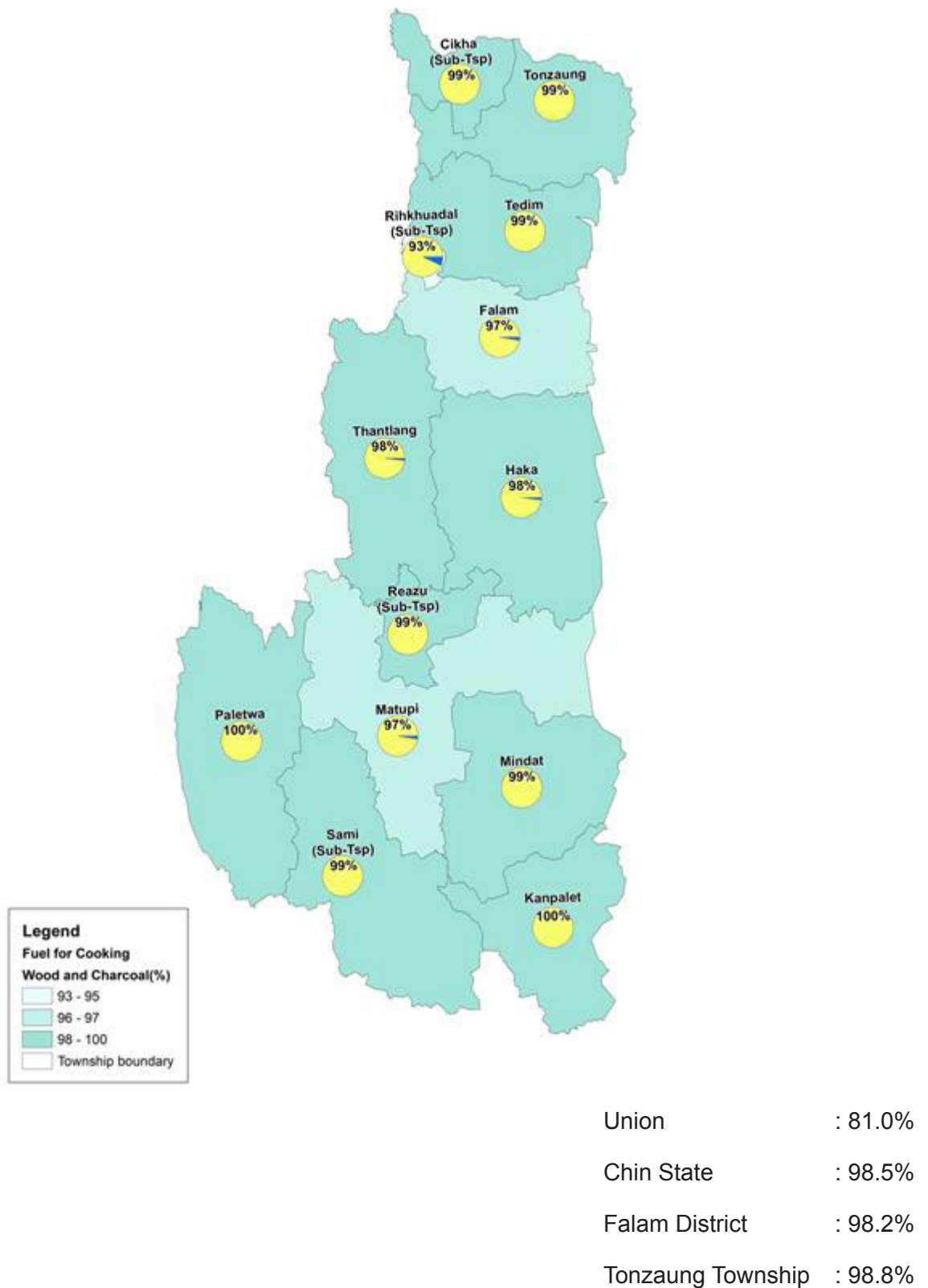


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.8	3.9	0.1
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.4
BioGas		0.1	0.3	*
Firewood		96.2	83.1	99.2
Charcoal		2.6	12.3	0.3
Coal		0.1	0.3	-
Other		*	-	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,411	640	2,771

- In Tonzaung Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 96.2 per cent using firewood and 2.6 per cent using charcoal.
- About 0.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 99.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.3 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

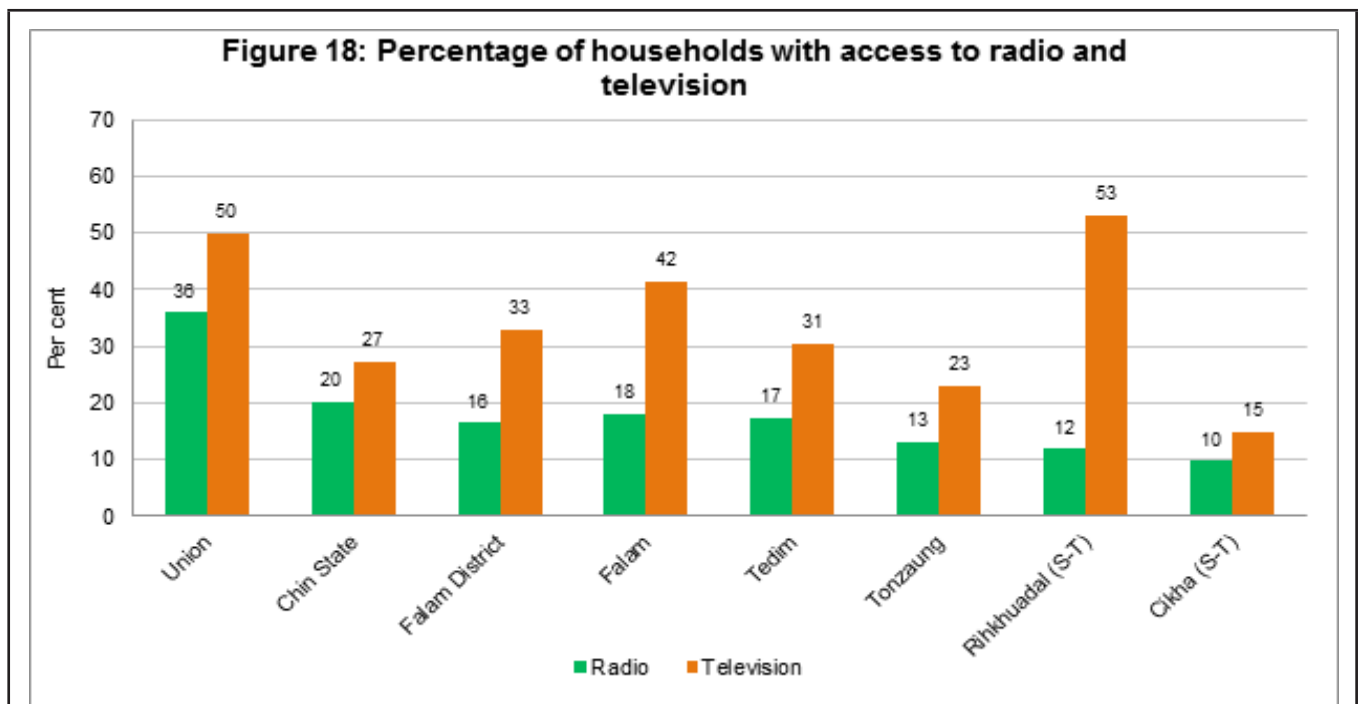
Communication and related amenities

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	3,411	13.1	23.1	1.7	10.3	2.0	0.8	66.8	0.1
Urban	640	18.0	50.9	4.1	29.4	9.4	3.8	37.8	0.3
Rural	2,771	11.9	16.7	1.1	5.9	0.3	0.1	73.4	*

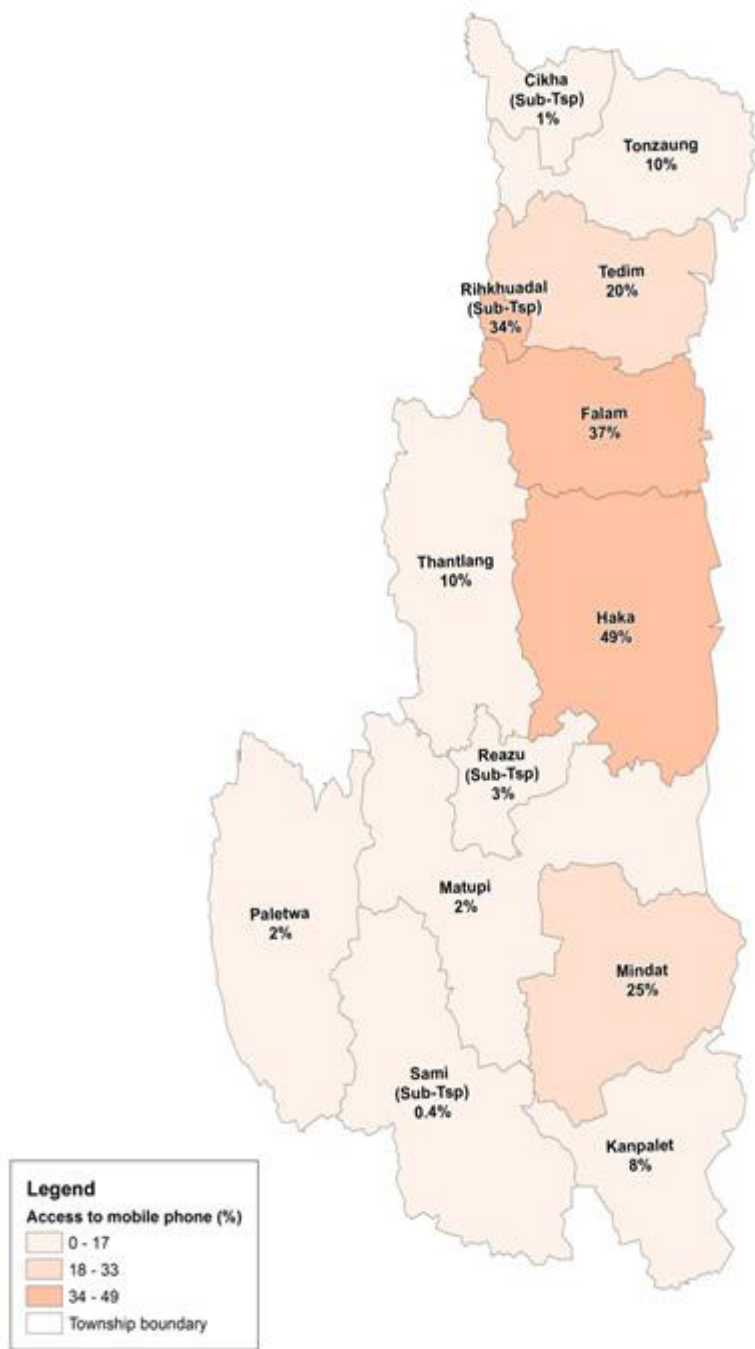
- About 23.1 per cent of the households in Tonzaung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 50.9 per cent of households in urban areas and 16.7 per cent of rural areas have access to television.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- About 23.1 per cent of the households in Tonzaung Township have access to television and about one in eight households 13.1 per cent reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Chin State	: 17.1%
Falam District	: 23.4%
Tonzaung Township	: 10.3%

- About 10.3 per cent of the households in Tonzaung Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships In Chin State, it belongs to the lowest proportion group having mobile phones.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Chin State	91,121	733	25,593	3,083	266	611	1,228	7,582
Urban	19,770	444	9,412	1,241	89	83	144	446
Rural	71,351	289	16,181	1,842	177	528	1,084	7,136
Falam District	29,250	328	11,685	2,121	104	41	75	1,297
Urban	5,777	135	3,317	639	28	3	4	38
Rural	23,473	193	8,368	1,482	76	38	71	1,259
Tonzaung Township	3,411	22	1,075	152	5	1	2	200
Urban	640	20	325	23	2	-	-	1
Rural	2,771	2	750	129	3	1	2	199

- In Tonzaung Township, 31.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 5.9 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

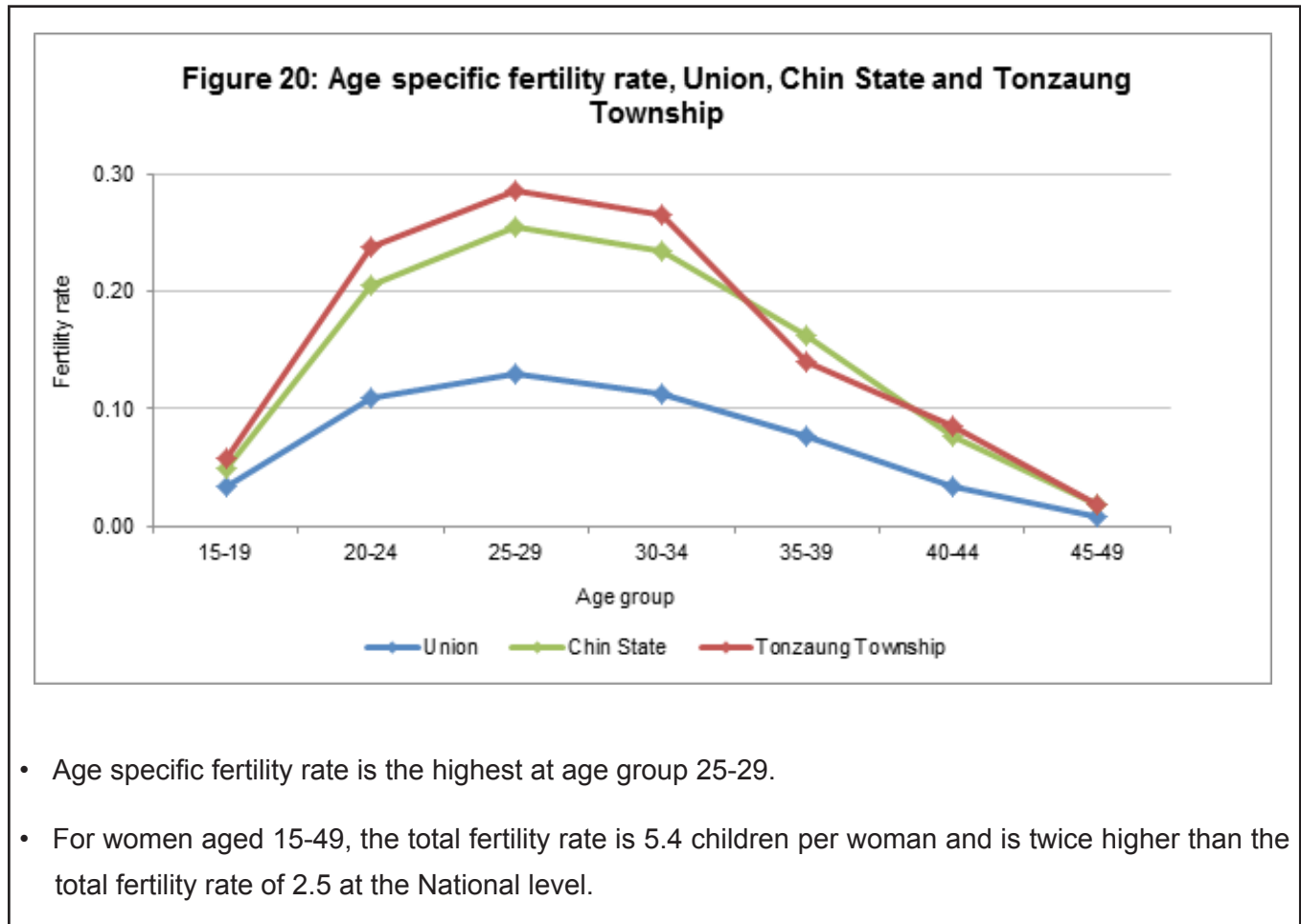


Figure 21: Total fertility rate

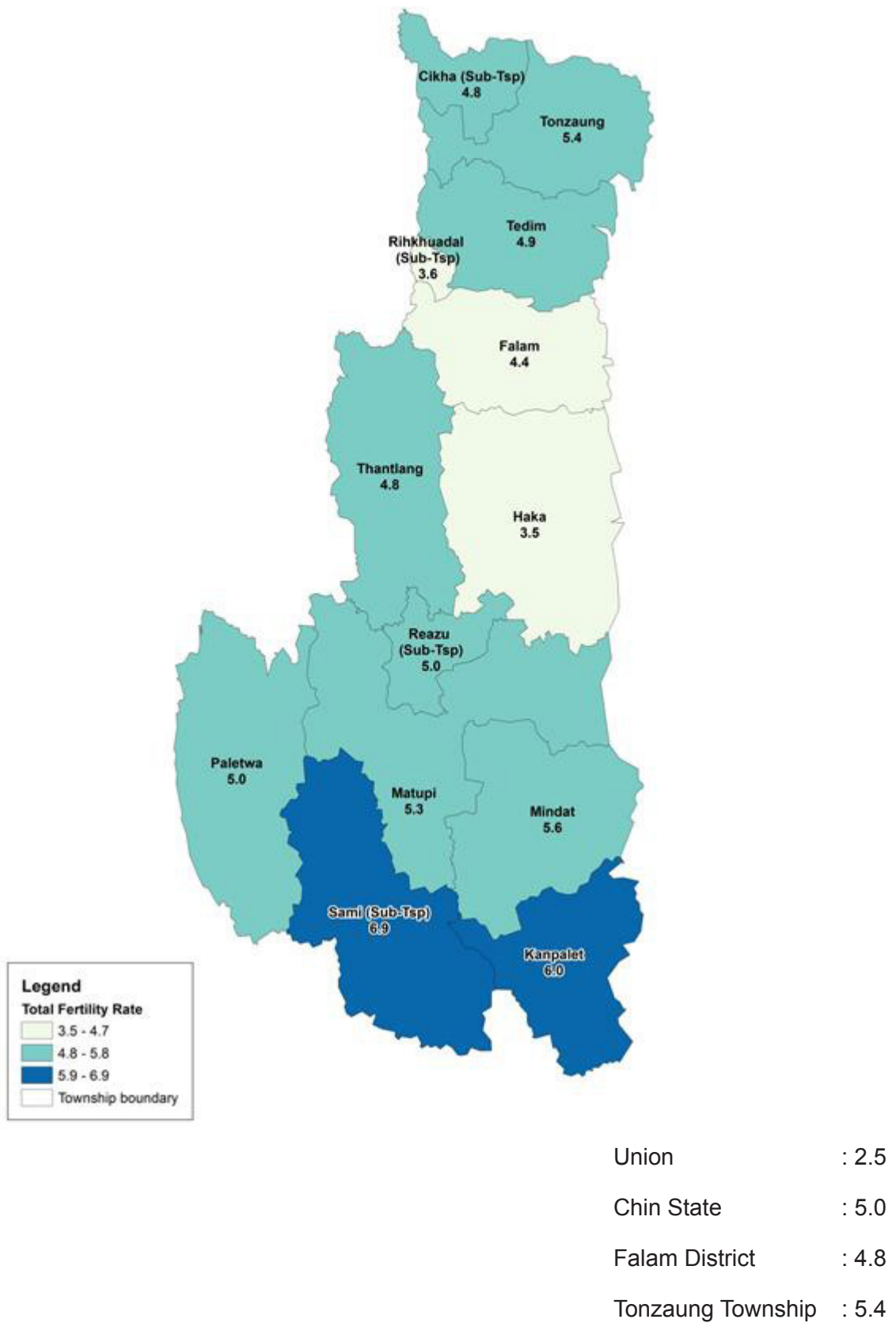
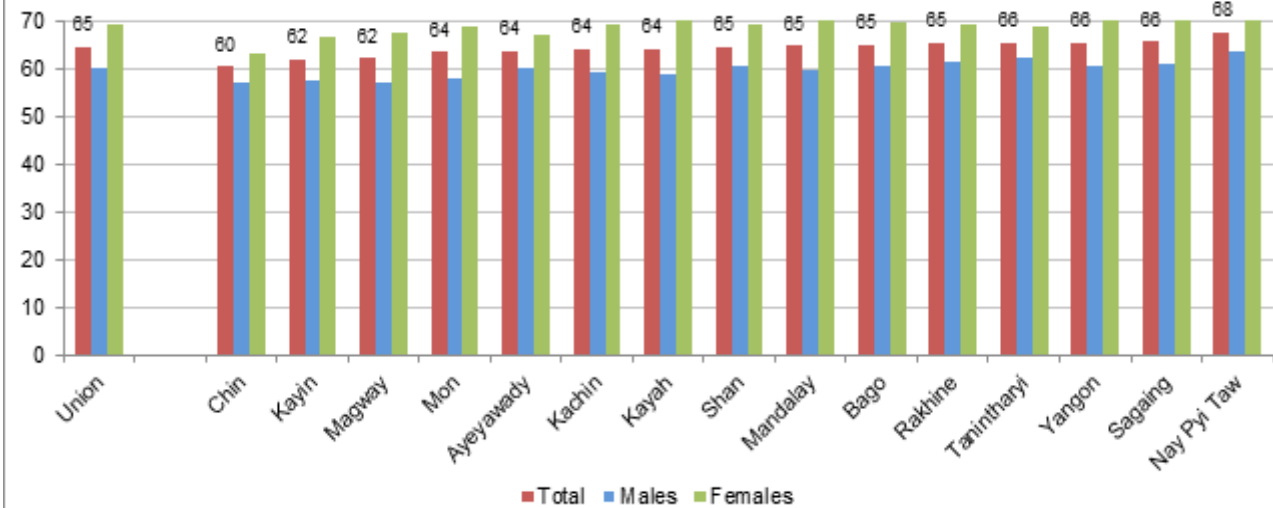


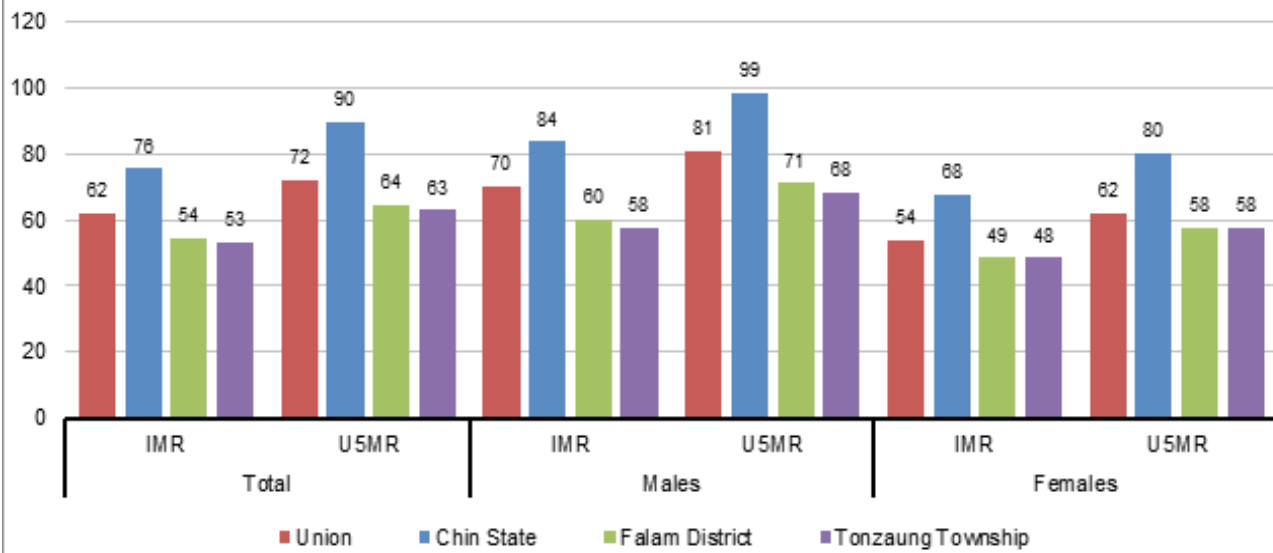
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Chin State is 60.5 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 63.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.4 years.

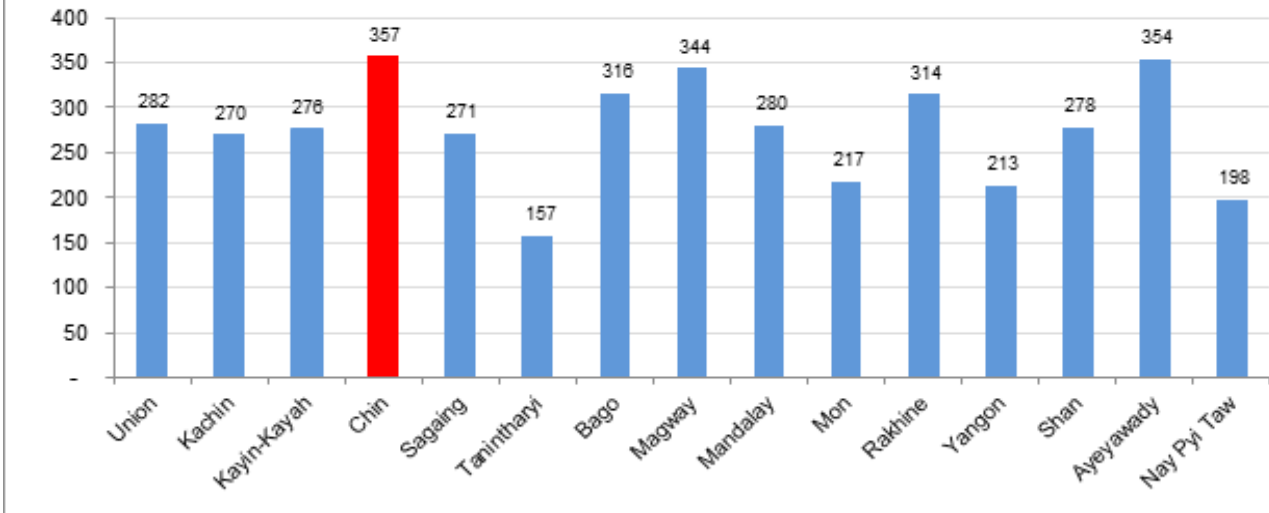
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Falam District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Falam District is 54 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 64 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tonzaung Township are lower than those in Chin State and Falam District. The Infant mortality in Tonzaung is 53 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 63 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 is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

Population: The population in this report corresponds to the de-facto population of Myanmar on Census Night (see below).

Census Night: The night between the 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

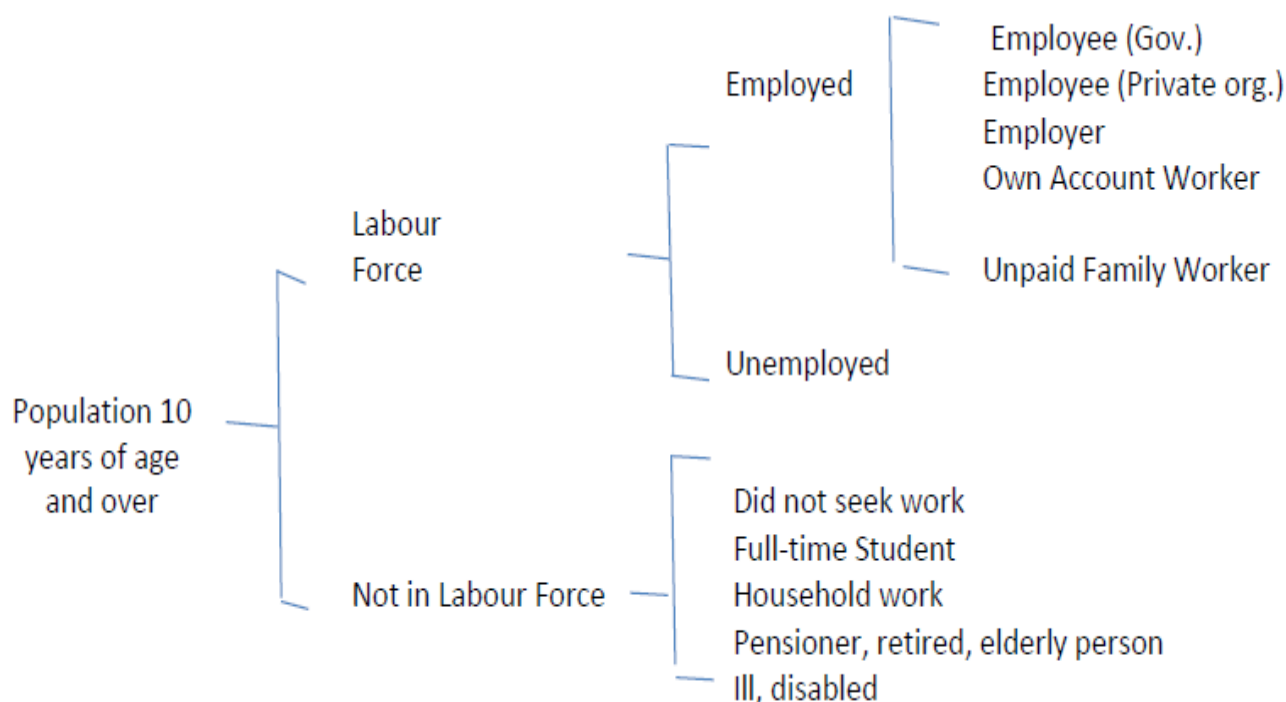
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

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www.dop.gov.mm

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