THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

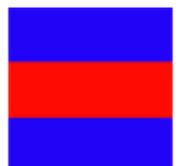## CHIN STATE, MINDAT DISTRICT

Kanpalet Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Chin State, Mindat District

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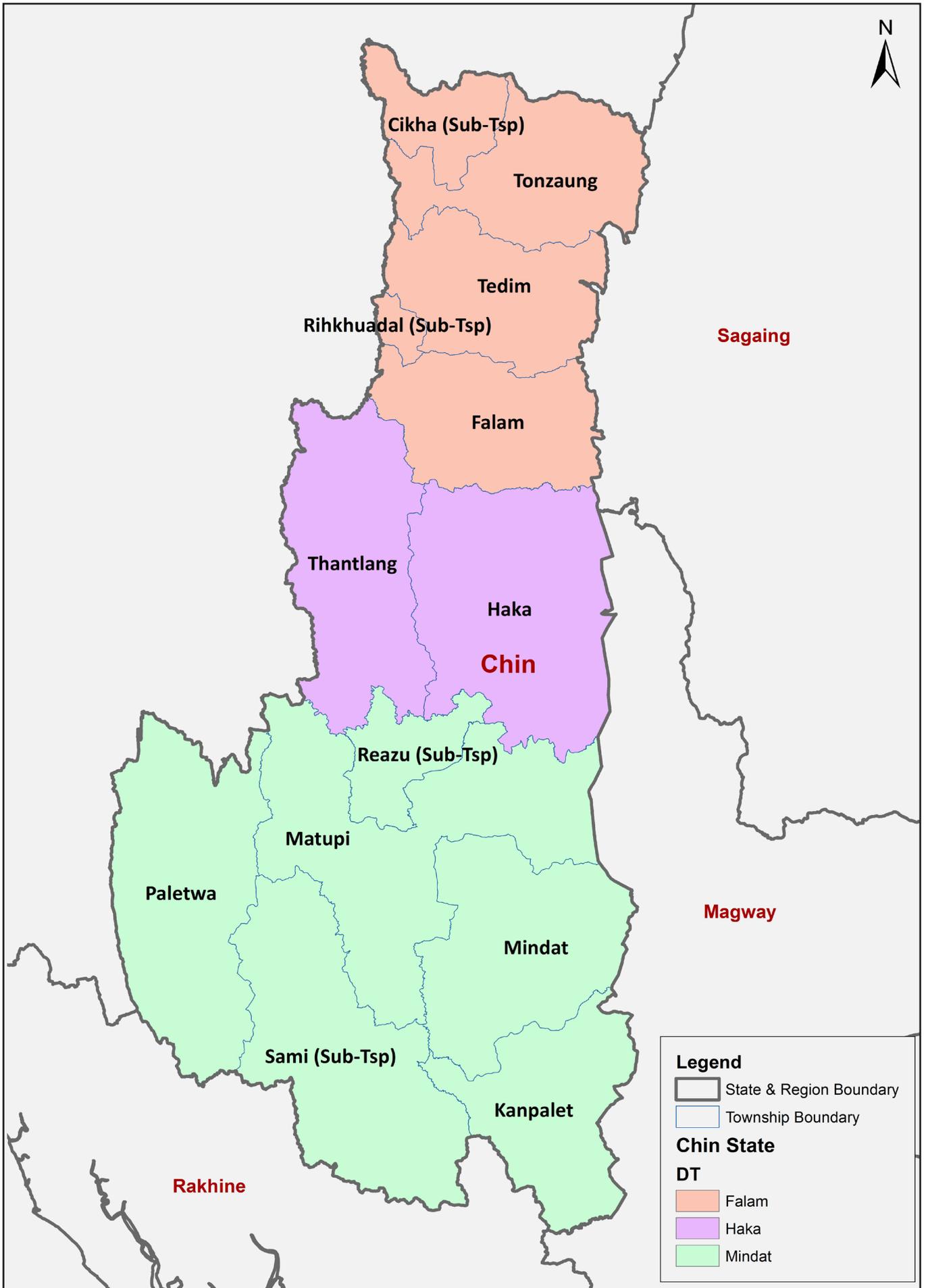
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Figure 1 : Map of Chin State, showing the townships

Cikha (Sub-Tsp)

Tonzaung

Tedim

Rihkhuadal (Sub-Tsp)

Sagaing

Falam

Thantlang

Haka

Chin

Reazu (Sub-Tsp)

Matupi

Paletwa

Magway

Mindat

Sami (Sub-Tsp)

Kanpalet

Rakhine

N

Legend

State & Region Boundary

Township Boundary

Chin State

DT

Falam

Haka

Mindat

Kanpalet Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	21,493 [2]
Population males	10,313 (48.0%)
Population females	11,180 (52.0%)
Percentage of urban population	19.4%
Area (Km²)	2,496.3 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	8.6 persons
Median age	18.2 years
Number of wards	2
Number of village tracts	26
Number of private households	3,977
Percentage of female headed households	21.3%
Mean household size	5.2 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	43.6
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	52.3
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.1
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	91.2
Child dependency ratio	83.4
Old dependency ratio	7.8
Ageing index	9.4
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	70.9%
Male	86.4%
Female	58.8%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,192	10.2
Walking	1,025	4.8
Seeing	1,292	6.0
Hearing	975	4.5
Remembering	960	4.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	11,173	75.6
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	0.1
National Registration	*	0.1
Religious	34	0.2
Temporary Registration	24	0.2
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1
Foreign Passport	*	0.1
None	3,507	23.7

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	57.7%	74.0%	44.1%
Unemployment rate	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%
Employment to population ratio	54.8%	70.3%	41.9%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	3,493	87.8
Renter	222	5.6
Provided free (individually)	40	1.0
Government quarters	166	4.2
Private company quarters	26	0.7
Other	30	0.8

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		60.1%
Bamboo	65.8%	52.5%	2.8%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	31.5%	45.5%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		34.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	1.9%	1.3%	<0.1
Other	0.2%	0.4%	2.2%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.2
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	*	0.1
Biogas	*	<0.1
Firewood	3,662	92.1
Charcoal	297	7.4
Coal	*	0.1
Other	*	0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	482	12.1
Kerosene	*	0.4
Candle	1,460	36.7
Battery	251	6.3
Generator (private)	*	0.2
Water mill (private)	121	3.0
Solar system/energy	452	11.4
Other	1,187	29.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,035	51.2
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	41	1.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*2,083*	*52.4*
Unprotected well/spring	134	3.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.3
River/stream/canal	1,528	38.4
Waterfall/rainwater	103	2.6
Other	115	2.9
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,894*	*47.6*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,038	51.2
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	41	1.0
Unprotected well/spring	134	3.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.4
River/stream/canal	1,526	38.4
Waterfall/rainwater	102	2.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	116	2.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	2,142	53.9
Total Improved Sanitation	*2,147*	*54.0*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	873	22.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	68	1.7
Other	100	2.5
None	789	19.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,450	36.5
Television	497	12.5
Landline phone	54	1.4
Mobile phone	306	7.7
Computer	57	1.4
Internet at home	*	0.2
Households with none of the items	2,300	57.8
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	33	0.8
Motorcycle/Moped	1,032	25.9
Bicycle	22	0.6
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	266	6.7

Note: [1] Population figures for Kanpalet 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 of Kanpalet 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 Kanpalet Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	21494 *		
Males	10,313		
Females	11,180		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	19.4 %		
Area (Km^2)	2,496.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	8.6 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	26		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	20,726	3,728	16,998
Number of conventional households	3,977	807	3,170
Mean household size	5.2 persons ***		

- In Kanpalet Township, there are more females than males with 92 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (19.4%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Kanpalet Township is 9 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.2 persons living in each household in Kanpalet Township. This is more than to the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**3,977**	**21,493**	**10,313**	**11,180**
	Ward	**807**	**4,159**	**2,028**	**2,131**
1	No(1)(W)	298	1,543	772	771
2	No(2)(W)	509	2,616	1,256	1,360
	Village Tract	**3,170**	**17,334**	**8,285**	**9,049**
1	Ma Kyar(VT)	195	975	458	517
2	Ton Nge(VT)	86	417	192	225
3	Khi Taw(VT)	197	1,044	491	553
4	Ngon Laung(VT)	143	694	342	352
5	Kant Thar Yon(VT)	230	1,241	627	614
6	Kyet Chan(VT)	91	513	237	276
7	Lun Don(VT)	113	612	253	359
8	Baung Bin(VT)	124	671	291	380
9	Say Kay(VT)	57	354	161	193
10	Hman Taung(VT)	286	1,574	729	845
11	Le Pon(VT)	84	498	268	230
12	Ngun Zaing(VT)	63	408	209	199
13	Lauk Mawt(VT)	71	407	204	203
14	Auk Kant(VT)	123	703	337	366
15	Kyin Dway(VT)	300	1,595	799	796
16	Pu Saw(VT)	80	434	218	216
17	Hmu Chein Dein(VT)	133	774	365	409
18	Kar Nan(VT)	32	187	94	93
19	Mu Laung(VT)	70	311	134	177
20	Ma Kyar Ein Nu(VT)	105	655	304	351
21	Khar Nan(VT)	108	570	277	293
22	Lon Ein Nu(VT)	187	1,053	507	546
23	Khar Yaing(VT)	122	693	326	367
24	Sat Chauk(VT)	62	386	193	193
25	Pin Laung(VT)	45	261	125	136
26	Mar Kyar(VT)	63	304	144	160

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kanpalet Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kanpalet Township

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kanpalet Township

877 (4.1%)
9,374 (43.6%)
11,242 (52.3%)

■ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ■ 65 years and over
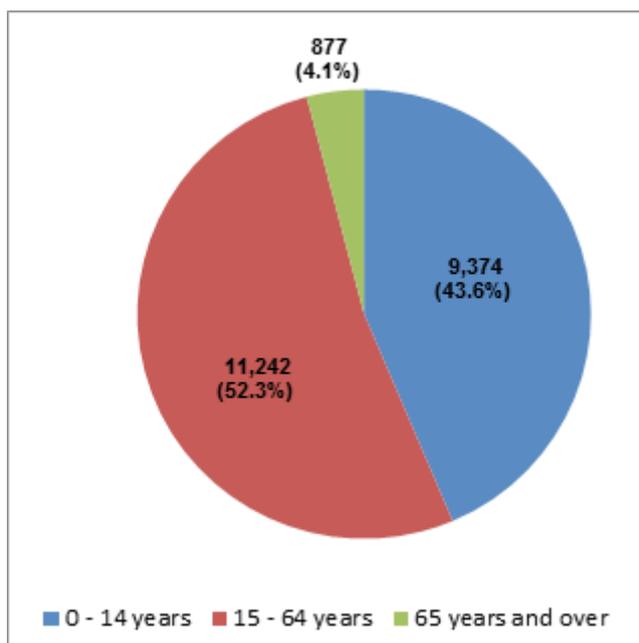
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kanpalet Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	21,493	10,313	11,180
0 - 4	3,463	1,746	1,717
5 - 9	3,242	1,609	1,633
10 - 14	2,669	1,417	1,252
15 - 19	2,072	979	1,093
20 - 24	1,442	634	808
25 - 29	1,402	581	821
30 - 34	1,228	541	687
35 - 39	1,133	510	623
40 - 44	1,103	531	572
45 - 49	918	427	491
50 - 54	838	420	418
55 - 59	614	283	331
60 - 64	492	218	274
65 - 69	343	165	178
70 - 74	236	107	129
75 - 79	131	58	73
80 - 84	97	49	48
85 - 89	27	12	15
90 +	43	26	17

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kanpalet Township is 52.3 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than 4.6 per cent of the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly slightly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Chin State, Mindat District and Kanpalet Township)
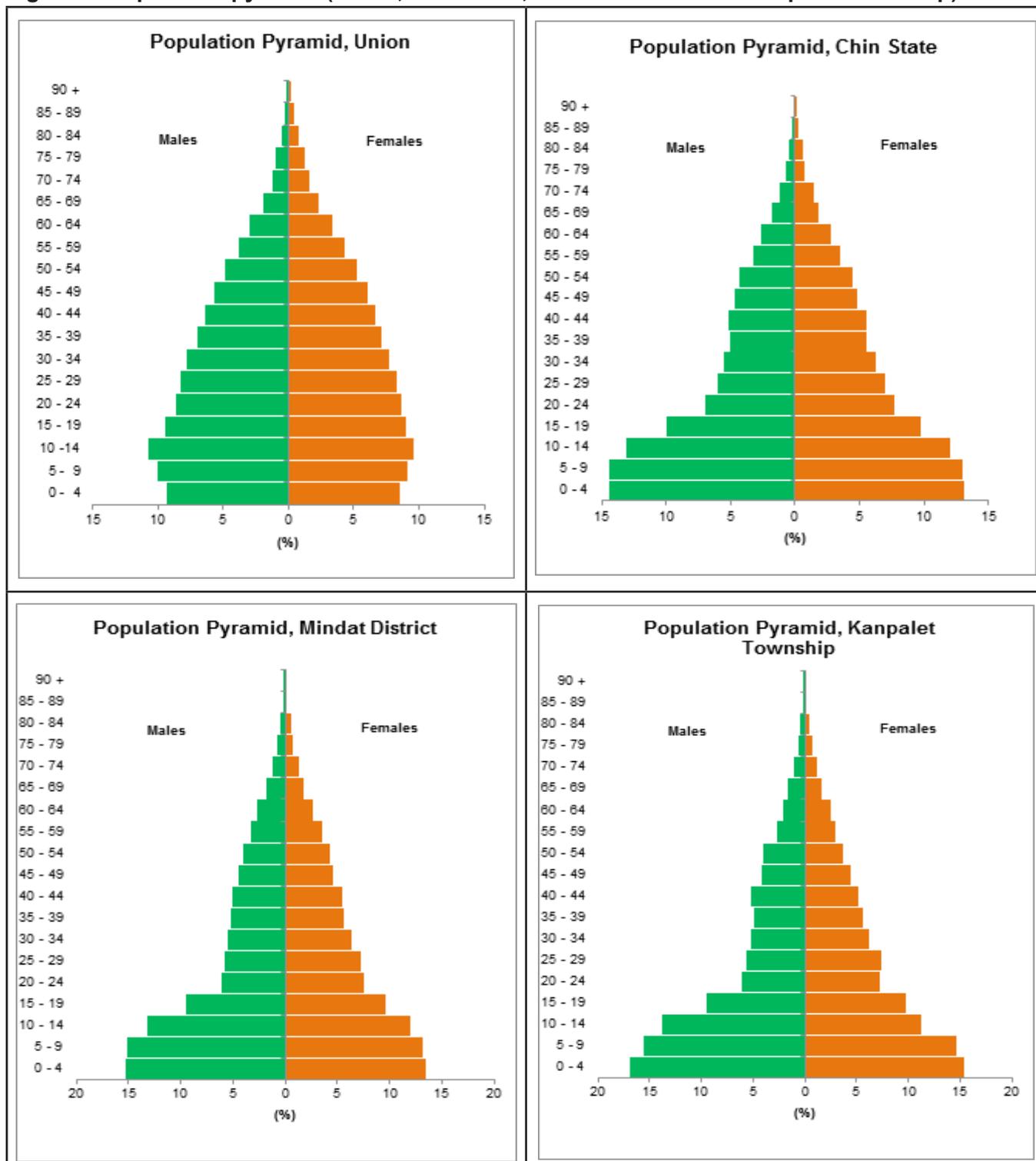
- The birth rate in Kanpalet Township is still high.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

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

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

(B) Religion

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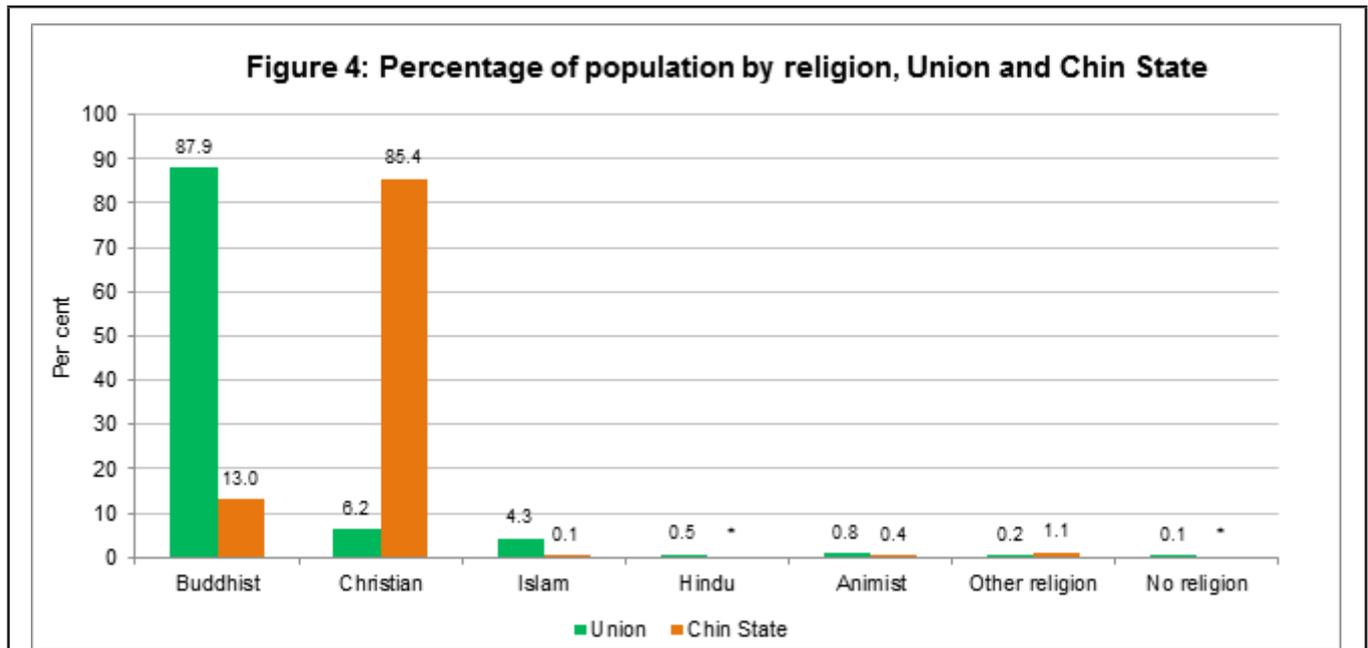
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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	706	356	350	256	137	119
6	674	329	345	490	232	258
7	635	317	318	558	282	276
8	637	319	318	585	289	296
9	568	274	294	543	261	282
10	624	334	290	588	316	272
11	493	248	245	475	237	238
12	515	284	231	489	275	214
13	491	248	243	450	227	223
14	457	218	239	419	198	221
15	425	211	214	356	184	172
16	409	181	228	288	133	155
17	392	180	212	258	131	127
18	407	175	232	214	100	114
19	312	131	181	136	68	68
20	361	153	208	97	49	48
21	236	95	141	53	28	25
22	240	103	137	26	15	11
23	260	106	154	29	17	12
24	249	90	159	16	7	9
25	293	108	185	12	7	5
26	257	105	152	6	3	3
27	230	86	144	5	-	5
28	297	111	186	5	2	3
29	228	90	138	2	1	1

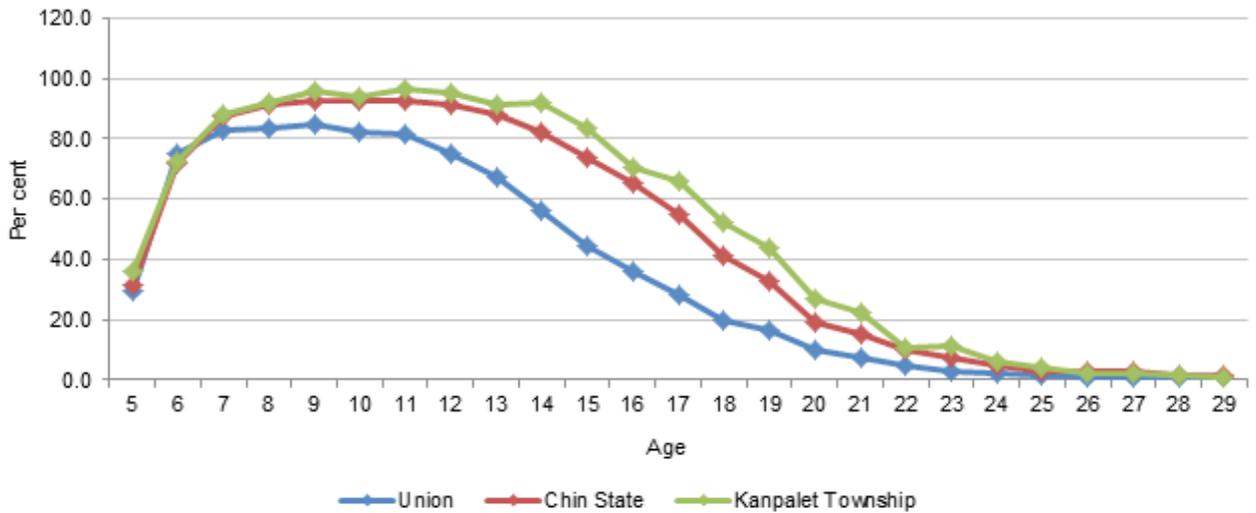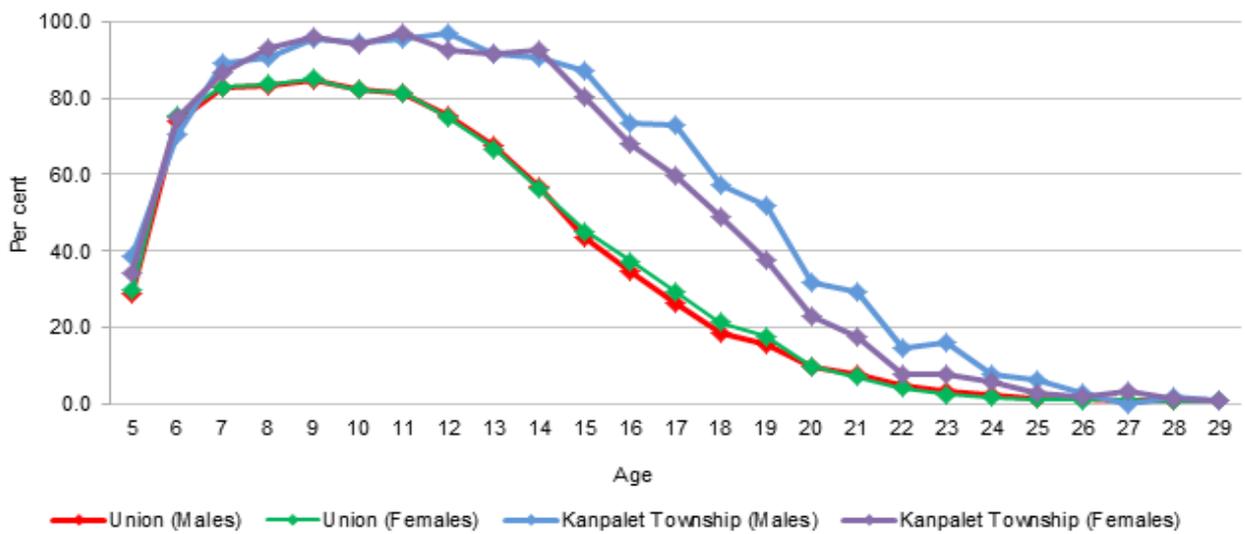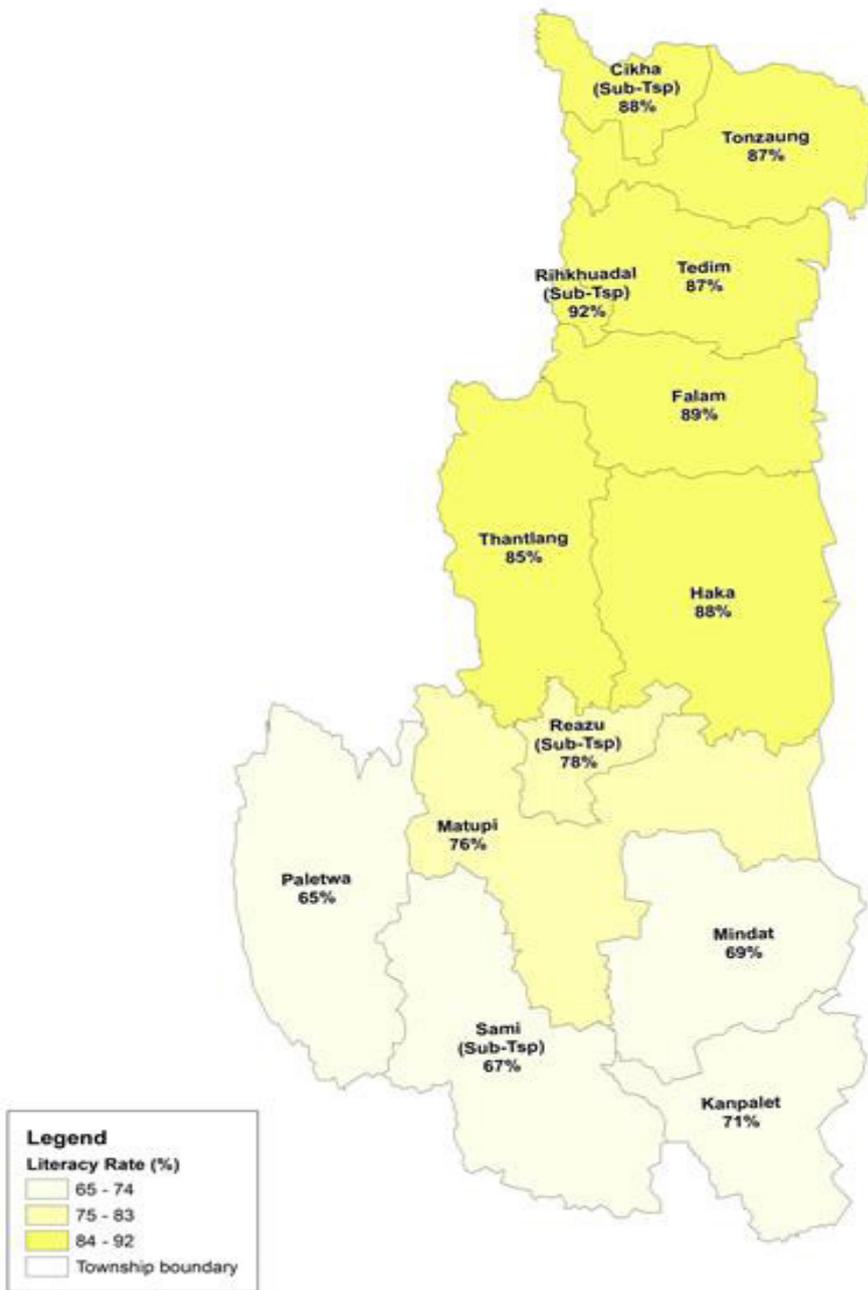Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Chin State and Kanpalet Township

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

- School attendance in Kanpalet Township drops after age 15 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kanpalet Township is higher starting from the school going age (at age 5).

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%
Kanpalet Township	: 70.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,291	93.6
Males	1,425	96.5
Females	1,866	91.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kanpalet Township is 70.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Chin State (79.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 58.8 per cent and for the males it is 86.4 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 93.6 per cent with 91.4 per cent for females and 96.5 per cent for males.

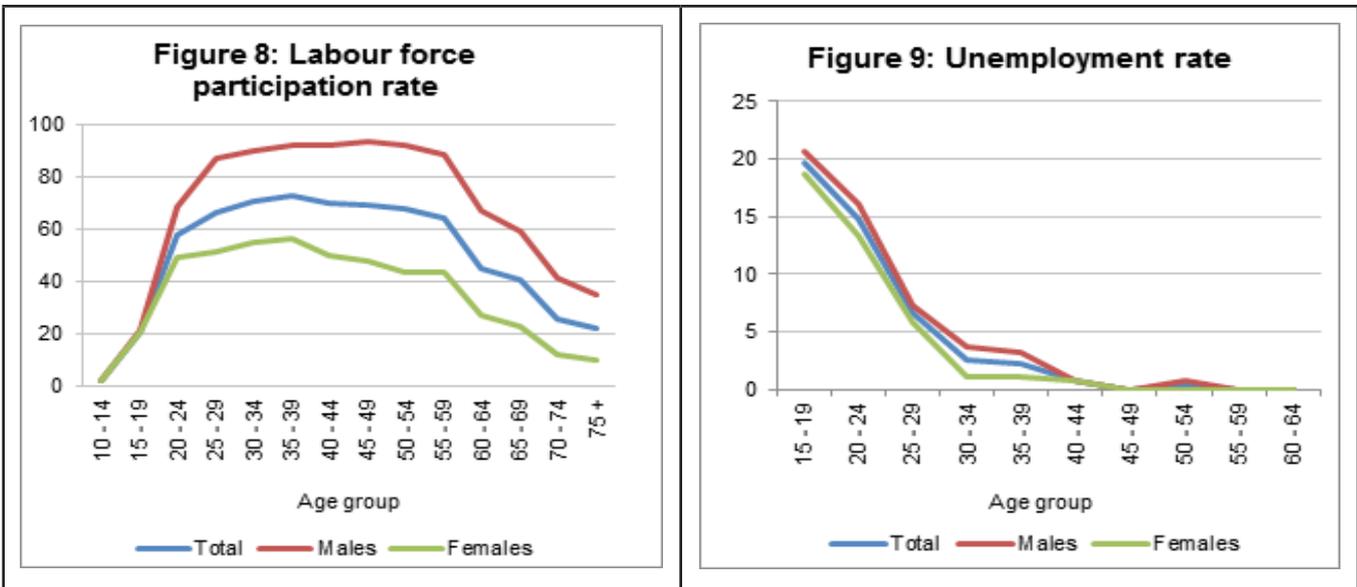**Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex**

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	8,605	3,134	36.4	926	1,570	1,231	1,118	11	519	48	46	2
Urban	1,891	390	20.6	115	222	276	441	5	368	37	37	-
Rural	6,714	2,744	40.9	811	1,348	955	677	6	151	11	9	2
Males	3,928	650	16.5	431	910	848	718	7	306	30	26	2
Females	4,677	2,484	53.1	495	660	383	400	4	213	18	20	-

- Some 36.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 40.9 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 16.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 53.1 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 18.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.0 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	2.0	1.9	2.1	13.2	7.4	19.2
15 - 19	20.9	21.3	20.6	19.6	20.6	18.7
20 - 24	57.7	68.6	49.1	14.8	16.1	13.4
25 - 29	66.3	87.4	51.4	6.7	7.3	5.9
30 - 34	70.5	90.4	54.9	2.5	3.7	1.1
35 - 39	72.7	92.5	56.5	2.3	3.2	1.1
40 - 44	70.4	92.1	50.2	0.8	0.8	0.7
45 - 49	69.3	93.7	48.1	-	-	-
50 - 54	68.0	92.6	43.3	0.5	0.8	-
55 - 59	64.5	89.0	43.5	-	-	-
60 - 64	44.9	67.4	27.0	-	-	-
65 - 69	40.5	59.4	23.0	-	-	-
70 - 74	25.4	41.1	12.4	-	-	-
75 +	22.1	35.2	9.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	36.0	39.9	32.7	16.4	17.5	15.3
15 - 64	57.7	74.0	44.1	4.9	5.0	4.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kanpalet Township is 57.7 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 44.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 74.0 per cent.

- In Kanpalet Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 2.0 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kanpalet Township is 4.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (5.0%) and for females (4.8%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 15.3 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	7,985	0.8	51.5	33.6	8.1	1.8	4.2
Males	2,948	1.3	73.9	6.5	8.8	2.1	7.5
Females	5,037	0.5	38.5	49.4	7.7	1.7	2.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 73.9 per cent of males are full time students while 49.4 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	**5,740**	**3,253**	**2,487**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	136	101	35	2.4	3.1	1.4
Professionals	428	246	182	7.5	7.6	7.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	198	121	77	3.4	3.7	3.1
Clerical Support Workers	259	177	82	4.5	5.4	3.3
Services and Sales Workers	155	82	73	2.7	2.5	2.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	4,059	2,221	1,838	70.7	68.3	73.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	96	72	24	1.7	2.2	1.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	25	25	-	0.4	0.8	-
Elementary Occupations	149	81	68	2.6	2.5	2.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	235	127	108	4.1	3.9	4.3

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Chin State and Kanpalet Township
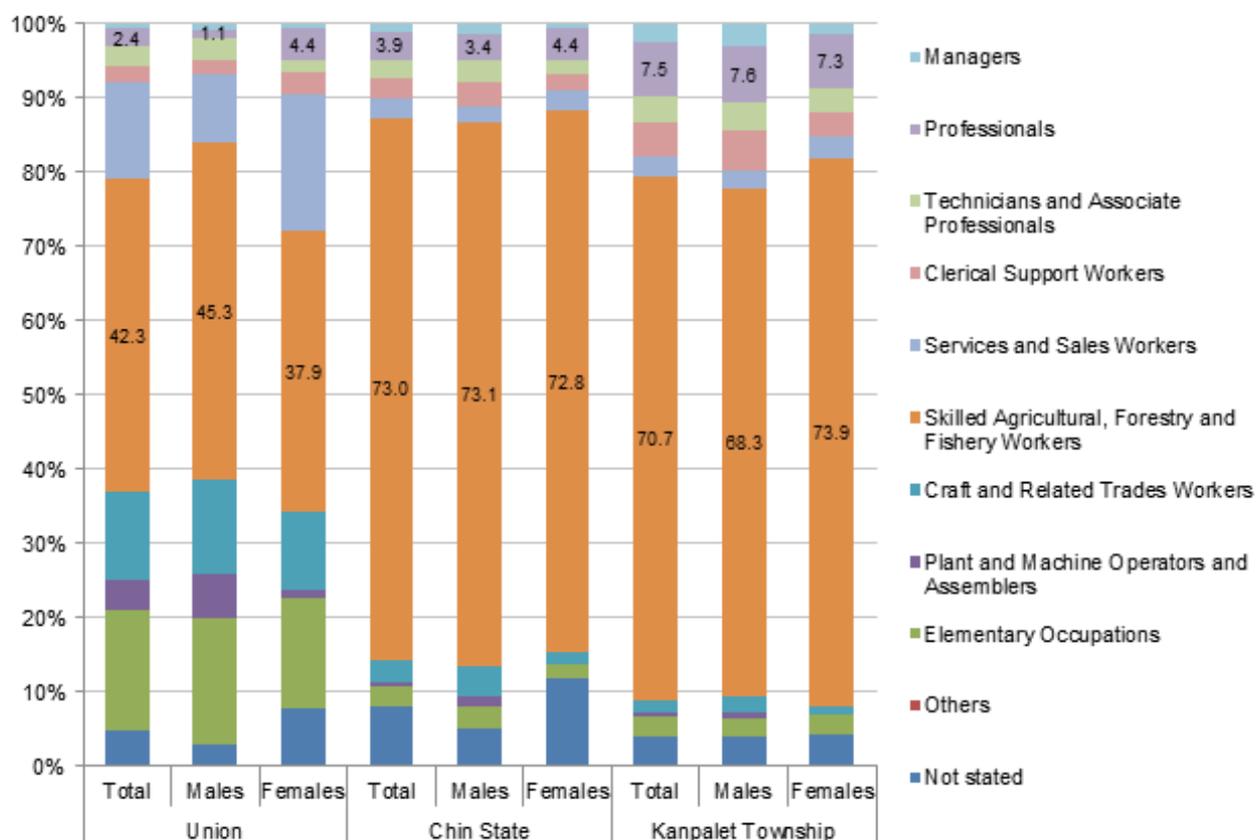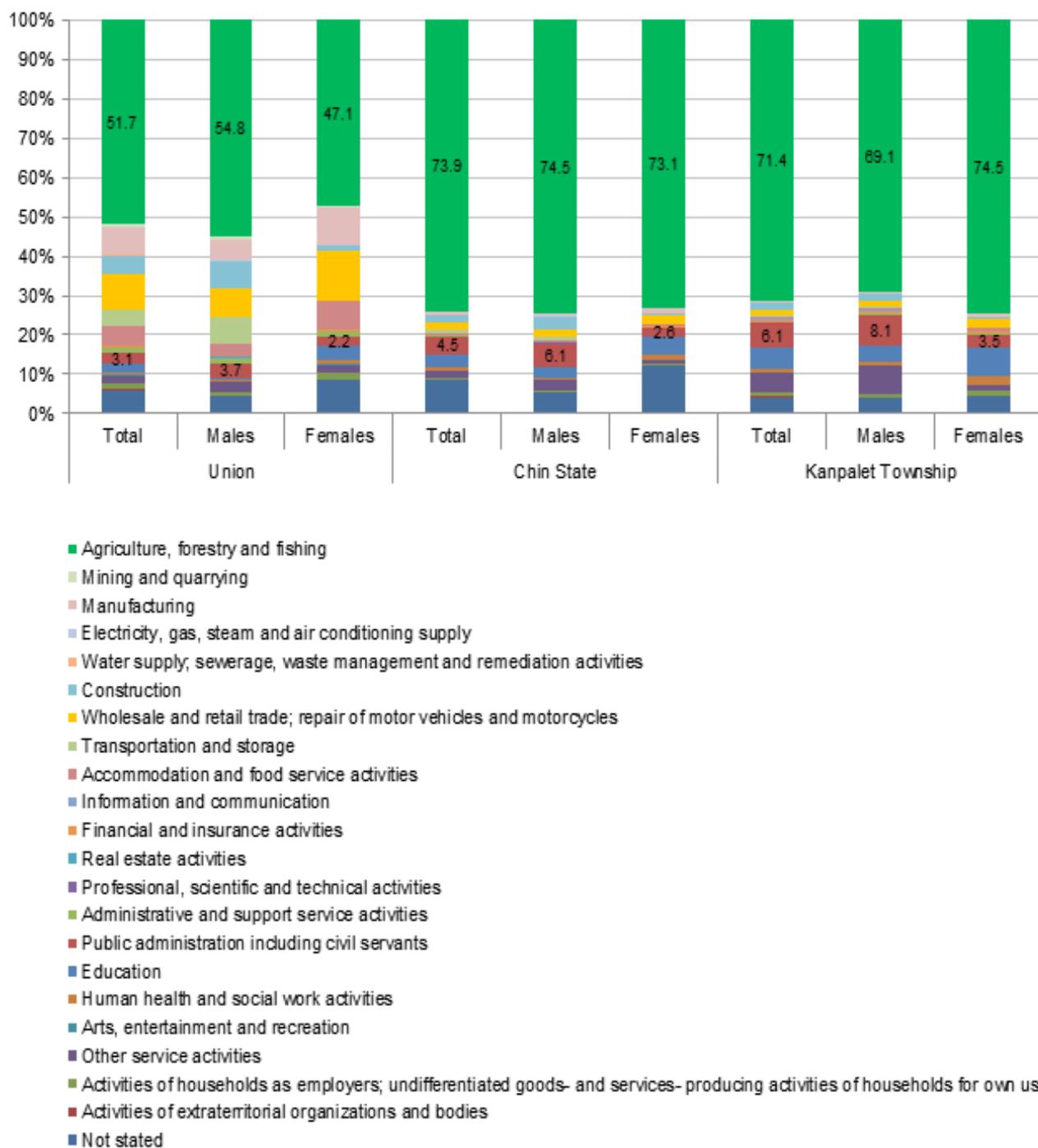
- In Kanpalet Township, 70.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 7.5 per cent in professionals occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 68.3 per cent of males and 73.9 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 and 3.9 per cent are in professionals occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**5,740**	**3,253**	**2,487**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,101	2,249	1,852	71.4	69.1	74.5
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	30	9	21	0.5	0.3	0.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	83	68	15	1.4	2.1	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	94	36	58	1.6	1.1	2.3
Transportation and storage	23	23	-	0.4	0.7	-
Accommodation and food service activities	34	11	23	0.6	0.3	0.9
Information and communication	14	10	4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	25	15	10	0.4	0.5	0.4
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	13	10	3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	351	263	88	6.1	8.1	3.5
Education	306	132	174	5.3	4.1	7.0
Human health and social work activities	77	22	55	1.3	0.7	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	284	243	41	4.9	7.5	1.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	51	23	28	0.9	0.7	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	3	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	244	133	111	4.3	4.1	4.5

Note: *Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Chin State and Kanpalet 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 Kanpalet Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 71.4 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Public administration including civil servants" at 6.1 per cent.

- There are 69.1 per cent of males and 74.5 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 and 4.5 per cent in "Public administration including civil servants" 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	11,173	*	*	*	34	24	*	*	3,507
Urban	2,645	-	-	*	10	1	-	*	480
Rural	8,528	*	*	*	24	23	*	*	3,027
Males	5,189	*	*	*	34	16	*	*	1,684
Females	5,984	*	*	*	-	8	-	*	1,823

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
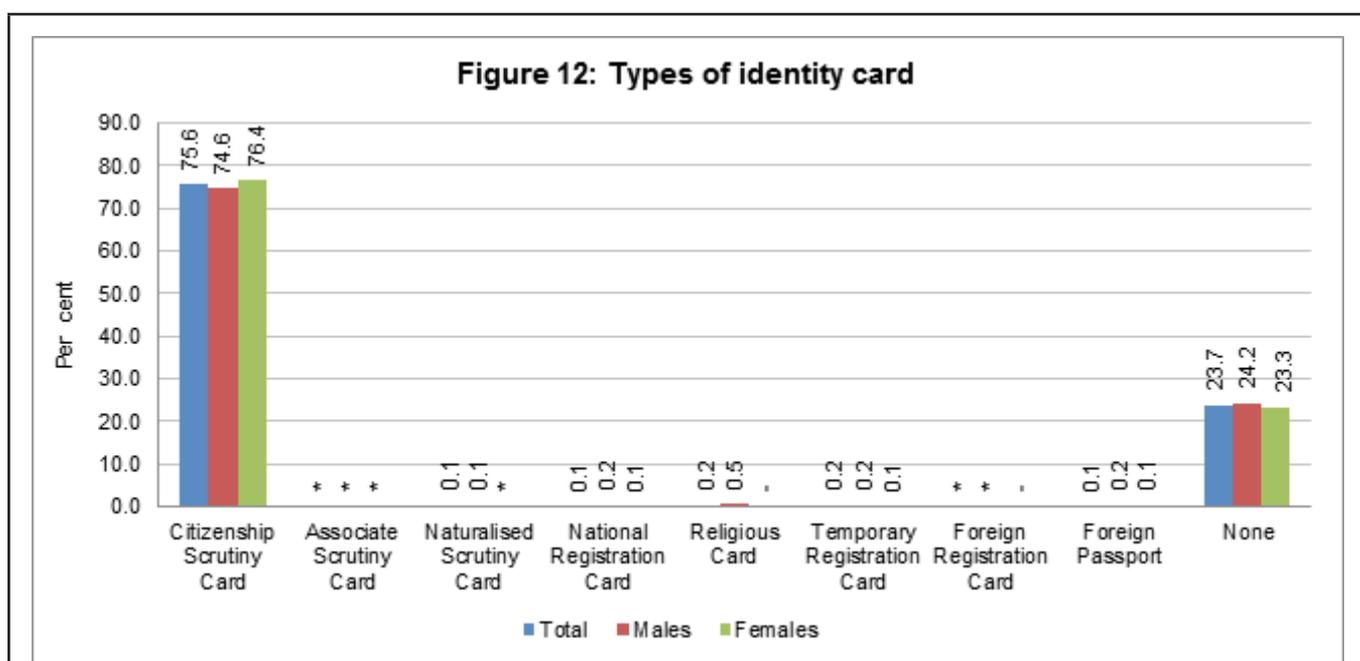
- In Kanpalet Township, 75.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 23.7 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 24.2 per cent of males and 23.3 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	**21,493**	**19,301**	**2,192**	**10.2**	**1,292**	**975**	**1,025**	**960**
0 - 4	3,463	3,395	68	2.0	7	12	50	49
5 - 9	3,242	3,153	89	2.7	21	30	43	42
10 - 14	2,669	2,588	81	3.0	24	32	30	28
15 - 19	2,072	1,982	90	4.3	24	33	34	30
20 - 24	1,442	1,375	67	4.6	17	23	32	24
25 - 29	1,402	1,315	87	6.2	27	38	33	27
30 - 34	1,228	1,154	74	6.0	26	29	37	20
35 - 39	1,133	1,020	113	10.0	61	35	38	37
40 - 44	1,103	905	198	18.0	126	57	75	68
45 - 49	918	714	204	22.2	138	68	68	66
50 - 54	838	556	282	33.7	198	116	114	122
55 - 59	614	425	189	30.8	123	93	79	79
60 - 64	492	316	176	35.8	133	96	99	83
65 - 69	343	179	164	47.8	122	95	78	77
70 - 74	236	111	125	53.0	96	90	80	79
75 - 79	131	56	75	57.3	64	53	51	49
80 - 84	97	37	60	61.9	47	44	46	40
85 - 89	27	10	17	63.0	12	8	11	11
90 +	43	10	33	76.7	26	23	27	29

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	**10,313**	**9,257**	**1,056**	**10.2**	**595**	**476**	**446**	**410**
0 - 4	1,746	1,706	40	2.3	5	8	31	29
5 - 9	1,609	1,559	50	3.1	12	16	24	23
10 - 14	1,417	1,367	50	3.5	14	18	19	16
15 - 19	979	931	48	4.9	11	18	22	15
20 - 24	634	607	27	4.3	8	8	11	8
25 - 29	581	544	37	6.4	9	16	17	11
30 - 34	541	508	33	6.1	13	14	15	6
35 - 39	510	470	40	7.8	19	10	14	12
40 - 44	531	435	96	18.1	63	30	41	29
45 - 49	427	327	100	23.4	64	37	25	28
50 - 54	420	264	156	37.1	105	66	45	55
55 - 59	283	203	80	28.3	47	43	29	26
60 - 64	218	144	74	33.9	56	39	36	32
65 - 69	165	84	81	49.1	58	49	28	34
70 - 74	107	50	57	53.3	43	43	30	32
75 - 79	58	23	35	60.3	28	26	20	20
80 - 84	49	22	27	55.1	21	19	19	15
85 - 89	12	5	7	58.3	5	3	5	5
90 +	26	8	18	69.2	14	13	15	14

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	**11,180**	**10,044**	**1,136**	**10.2**	**697**	**499**	**579**	**550**
0 - 4	1,717	1,689	28	1.6	2	4	19	20
5 - 9	1,633	1,594	39	2.4	9	14	19	19
10 - 14	1,252	1,221	31	2.5	10	14	11	12
15 - 19	1,093	1,051	42	3.8	13	15	12	15
20 - 24	808	768	40	5.0	9	15	21	16
25 - 29	821	771	50	6.1	18	22	16	16
30 - 34	687	646	41	6.0	13	15	22	14
35 - 39	623	550	73	11.7	42	25	24	25
40 - 44	572	470	102	17.8	63	27	34	39
45 - 49	491	387	104	21.2	74	31	43	38
50 - 54	418	292	126	30.1	93	50	69	67
55 - 59	331	222	109	32.9	76	50	50	53
60 - 64	274	172	102	37.2	77	57	63	51
65 - 69	178	95	83	46.6	64	46	50	43
70 - 74	129	61	68	52.7	53	47	50	47
75 - 79	73	33	40	54.8	36	27	31	29
80 - 84	48	15	33	68.8	26	25	27	25
85 - 89	15	5	10	66.7	7	5	6	6
90 +	17	2	15	88.2	12	10	12	15

- Ten in every 100 persons in Kanpalet Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- The disability rate of females is equal to the males.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 50.

- 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	3,977	0.1	0.6	1.2	40.5	57.2	0.1	*	0.4
Urban	807	0.4	2.5	5.1	67.5	24.0	-	-	0.5
Rural	3,170	*	0.1	0.2	33.6	65.6	0.2	*	0.3

Note: *Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
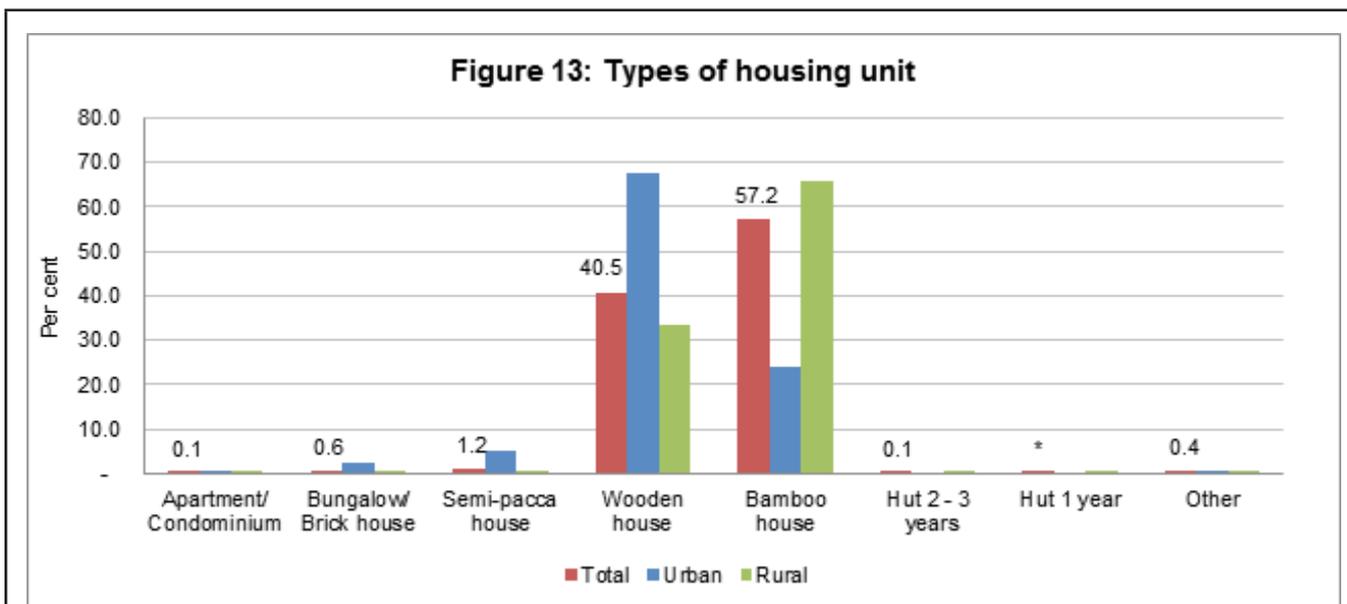
- The majority of the households in Kanpalet Township are living in bamboo houses (57.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (40.5%).

- Some 67.5 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 65.6 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

Union	: 74.3%
Chin State	: 74.6%
Mindat District	: 53.6%
Kanpalet Township	: 54.0%
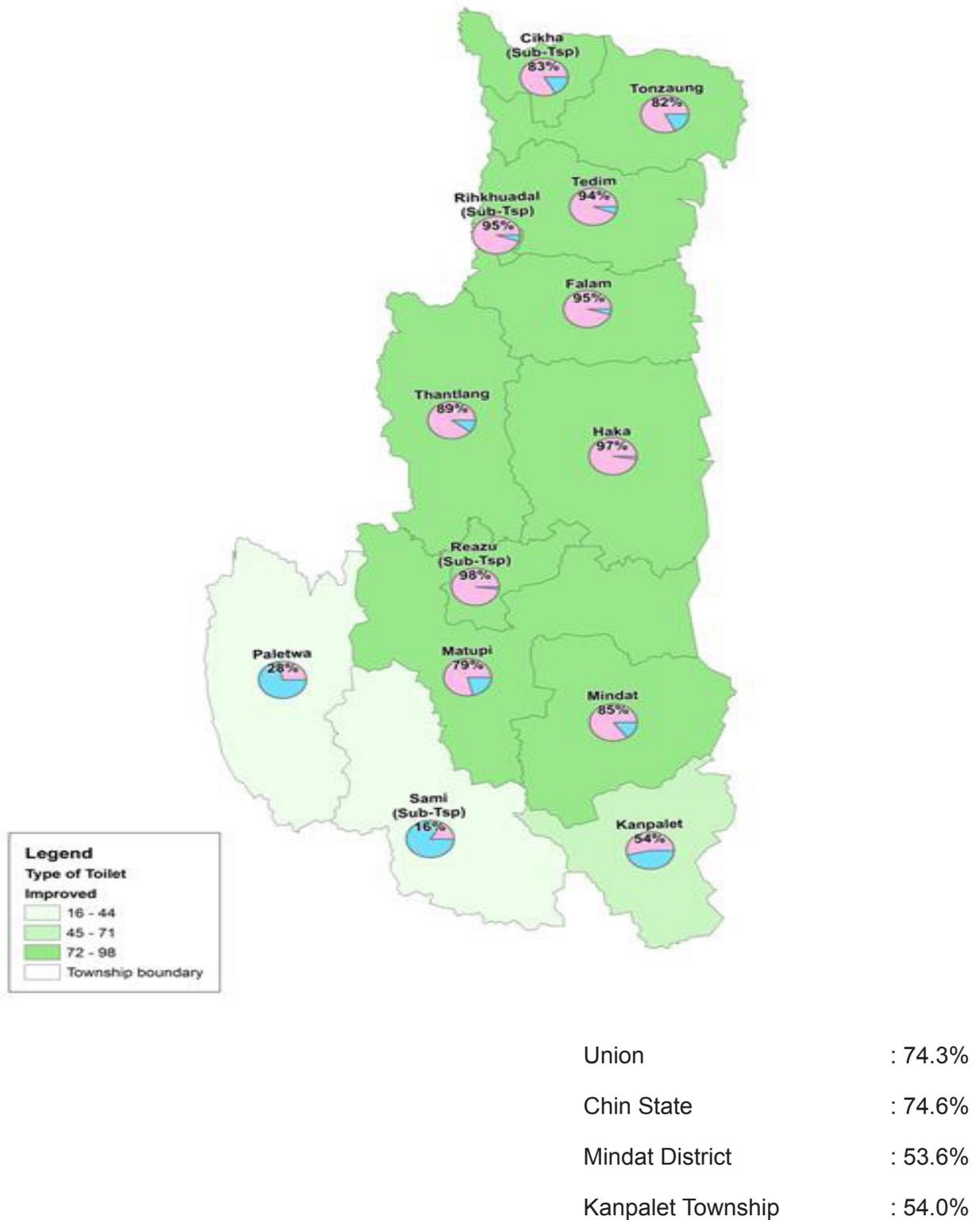
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet	Total	Urban	Rural
Flush	0.1	0.5	*
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	53.9	83.9	46.2
Improved sanitation	*54.0*	*84.4*	*46.2*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	22.0	12.6	24.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1.7	-	2.2
Other	2.5	0.1	3.1
None	19.8	2.9	24.2
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**3,977**	**807**	**3,170**

- Some 54.0 per cent of the households in Kanpalet Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (53.9%)).

- Compared to other townships in Chin State, Kanpalet is in the range of 45-71 per cent group 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 19.8 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 Kanpalet Township, 24.2 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: *Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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

Legend
Water Source
Improved (%)
- 23 - 49
- 50 - 74
- 75 - 100
- Township boundary
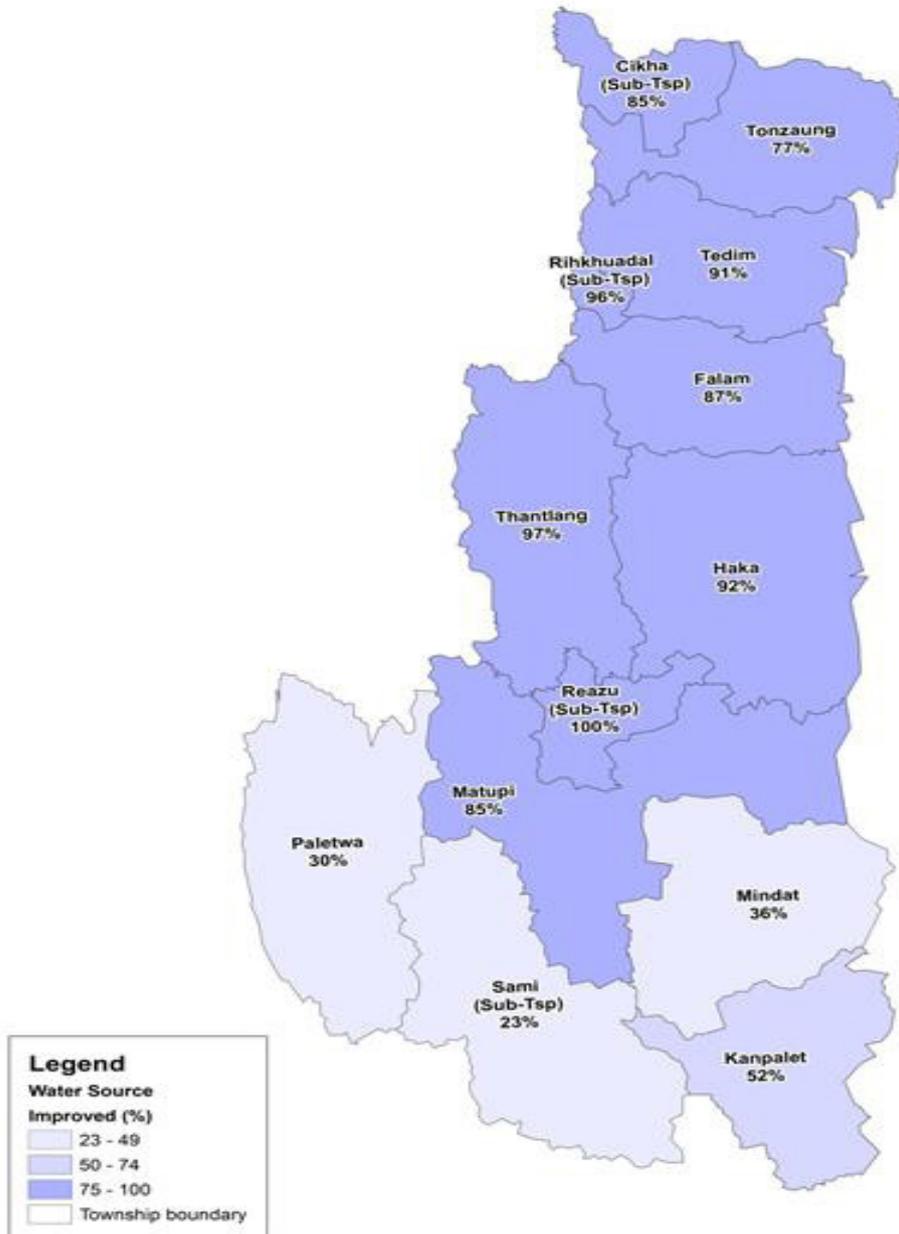
Union	: 69.5%
Chin State	: 70.2%
Mindat District	: 46.5%
Kanpalet Township	: 52.4%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	51.2	81.7	43.4
Tube well, borehole	0.1	-	0.2
Protected well/ Spring	1.0	0.3	1.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.1	0.2	-
Total improved drinking water	*52.4*	*82.2*	*44.8*
Unprotected well/Spring	3.4	2.4	3.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.3	1.5	0.1
River/stream/ canal	38.4	5.1	46.9
Waterfall/ Rain water	2.6	5.1	2.0
Other	2.9	3.7	2.7
Total unimproved drinking water	*47.6*	*17.8*	*55.2*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	3,977	807	3,170

- In Kanpalet Township, 52.4 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, the proportion belongs to the range of 50-74 per cent group. It is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 51.2 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 38.4 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.

- Some 47.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 55.2 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

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 1 - 17
- 18 - 32
- 33 - 47
- Township boundary
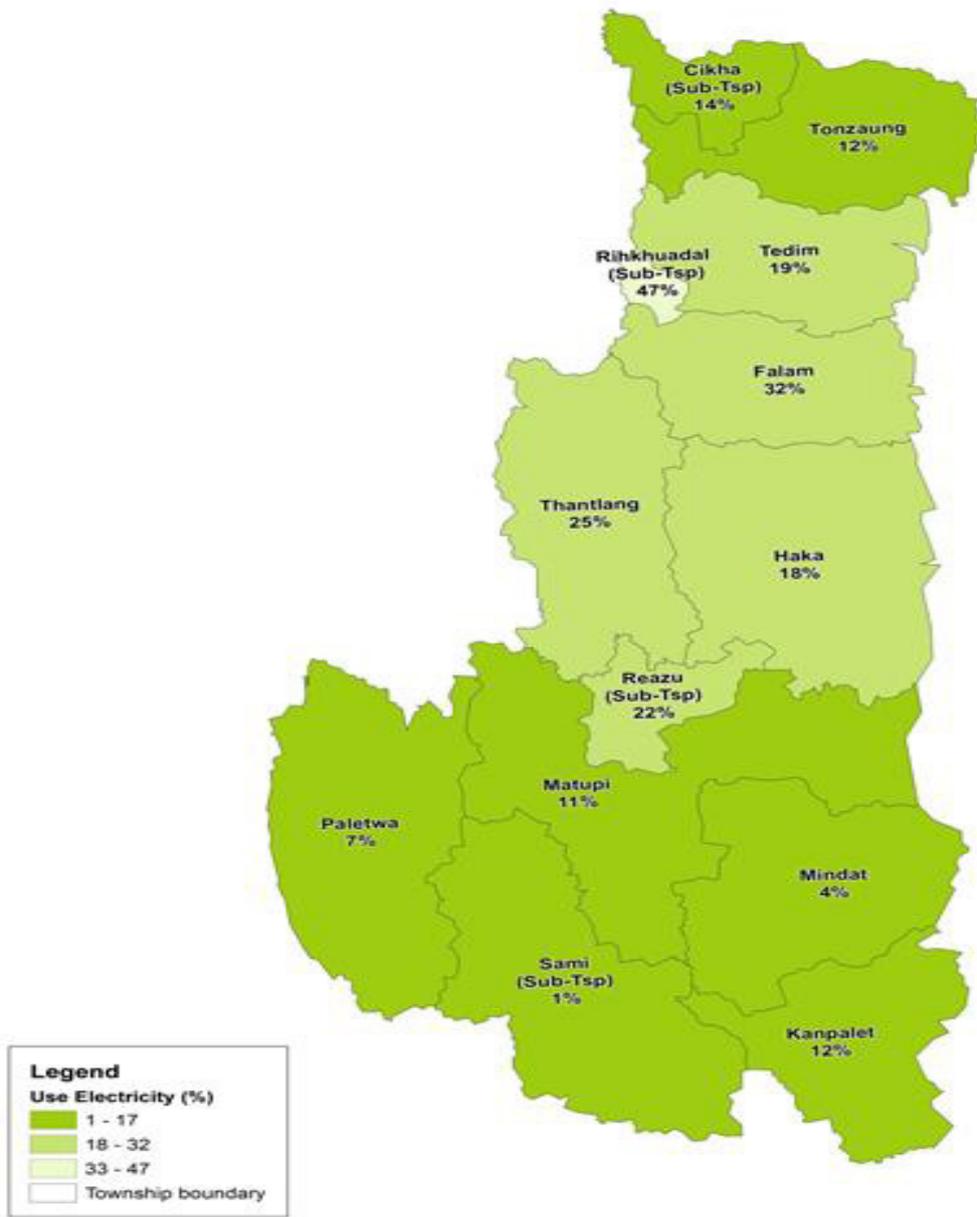
Union	: 32.4%
Chin State	: 15.4%
Mindat District	: 7.7%
Kanpalet Township	: 12.1%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		12.1	49.6	2.6
Kerosene		0.4	-	0.5
Candle		36.7	36.4	36.8
Battery		6.3	2.9	7.2
Generator (private)		0.2	0.5	0.2
Water mill (private)		3.0	1.7	3.4
Solar system/energy		11.4	5.6	12.8
Other		29.8	3.3	36.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,977	807	3,170

- In Kanpalet Township, 12.1 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 36.7 per cent.

- In rural areas, 36.8 per cent of the households use candles for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Cikha
(Sub-Tsp)
99%

Tonzaung
99%

Rihkhuadal
(Sub-Tsp)
93%

Tedim
99%

Falam
97%

Thantlang
98%

Haka
98%

Reazu
(Sub-Tsp)
99%

Paletwa
100%

Matupi
97%

Mindat
99%

Sami
(Sub-Tsp)
99%

Kanpalet
100%

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal(%)
93 - 95
96 - 97
98 - 100
Township boundary
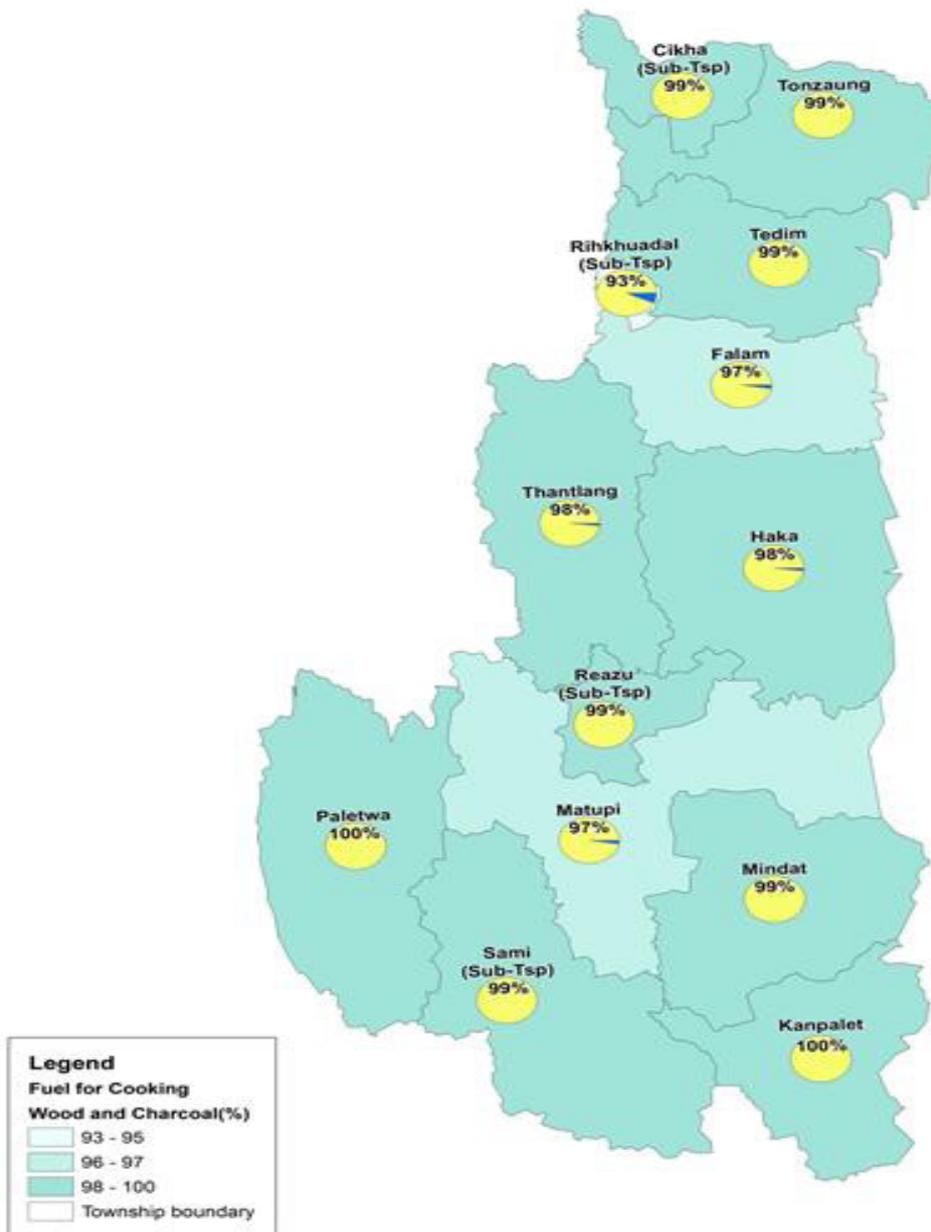
Union   : 81.0%

Chin State   : 98.5%

Mindat District   : 99.0%

Kanpalet Township   : 99.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	0.2	0.5	0.1
LPG	-	-	-
Kerosene	0.1	-	0.1
BioGas	*	-	*
Firewood	92.1	65.9	98.7
Charcoal	7.4	33.2	0.9
Coal	0.1	0.2	-
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	3,977	807	3,170

- In Kanpalet Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 92.1 per cent using firewood and 7.4 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 98.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.9 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	3,977	36.5	12.5	1.4	7.7	1.4	0.2	57.8	-
Urban	807	54.2	37.2	3.8	27.1	5.8	0.1	31.1	-
Rural	3,170	32.0	6.2	0.7	2.7	0.3	0.2	64.6	-

- Some 36.5 per cent of the households in Kanpalet Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 54.2 per cent of households in urban areas have access to radio, while the proportion for rural areas was 32.0 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
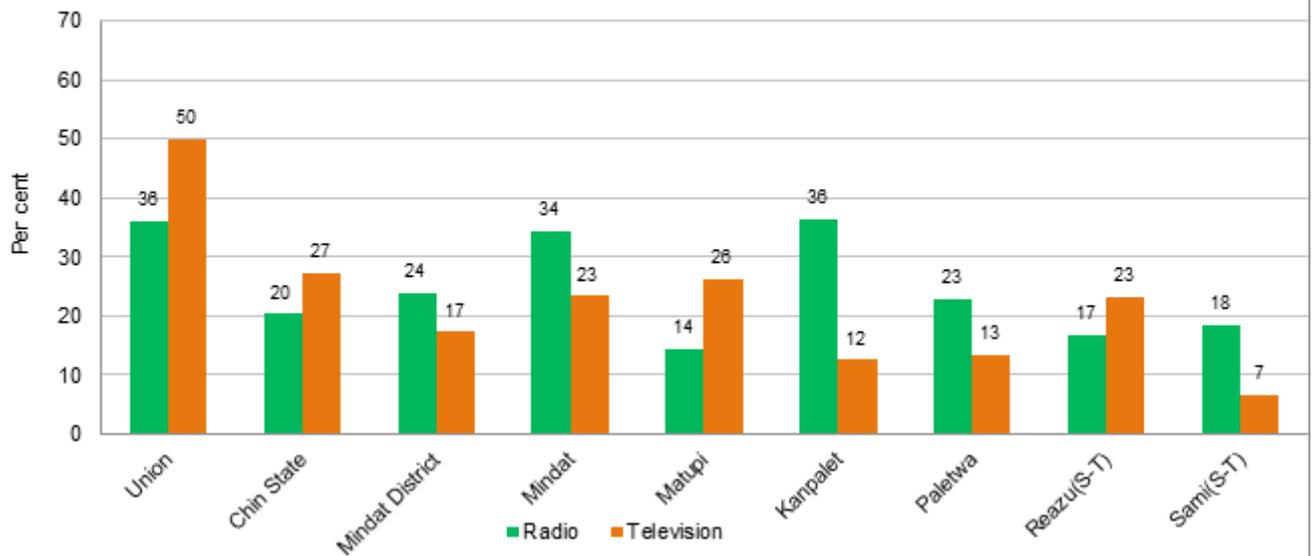
- In Kanpalet Township, 12.5 per cent of the households having a television and about one in three households (36.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
- 0 - 17
- 18 - 33
- 34 - 49
- Township boundary
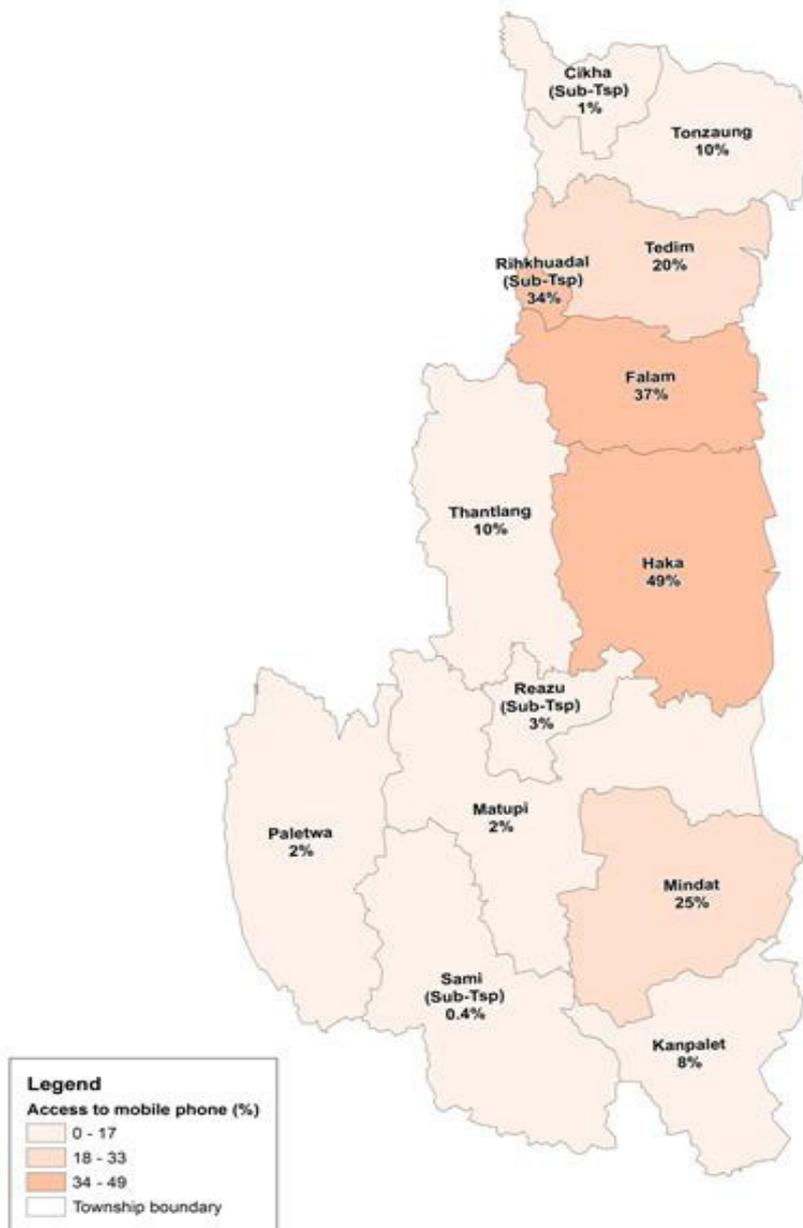
Union	: 32.9%
Chin State	: 17.1%
Mindat District	: 6.8%
Kanpalet Township	: 7.7%

- Some 7.7 per cent of the households in Kanpalet Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Chin State, it is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Chin State	91,121	733	25,593	3,083	266	611	1,228	7,582
Urban	19,770	444	9,412	1,241	89	83	144	446
Rural	71,351	289	16,181	1,842	177	528	1,084	7,136
Mindat District	42,172	175	6,601	608	61	533	1,112	3,200
Urban	7,265	126	2,471	378	23	75	131	203
Rural	34,907	49	4,130	230	38	458	981	2,997
Kanpalet Township	3,977	33	1,032	22	4	3	-	266
Urban	807	24	369	6	4	-	-	-
Rural	3,170	9	663	16	-	3	-	266

- In Kanpalet Township, 25.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 6.7 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 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Chin State and Kanpalet Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29 and 30-34.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 6.0 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
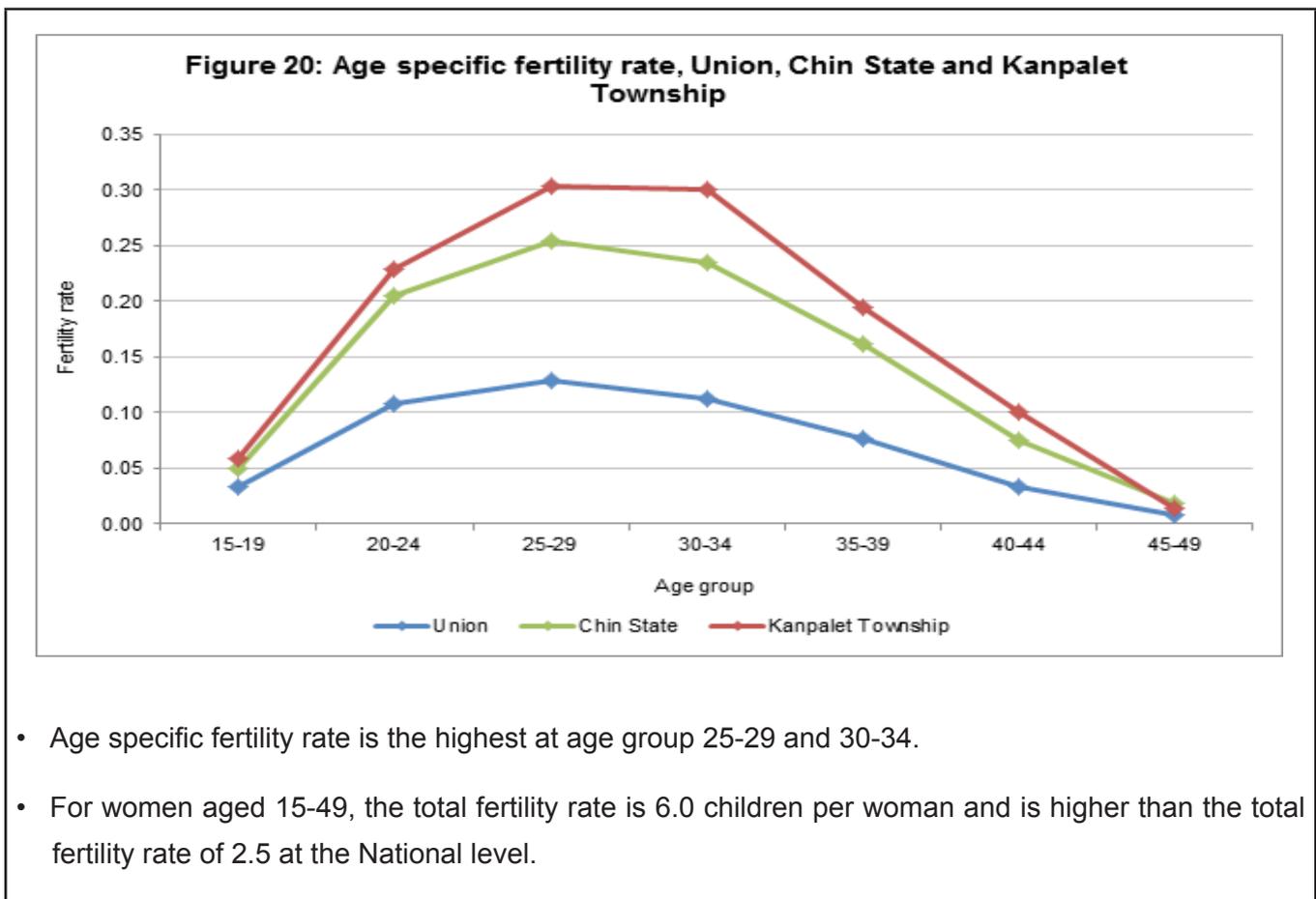
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 3.5 - 4.7
- 4.8 - 5.8
- 5.9 - 6.9
- Township boundary
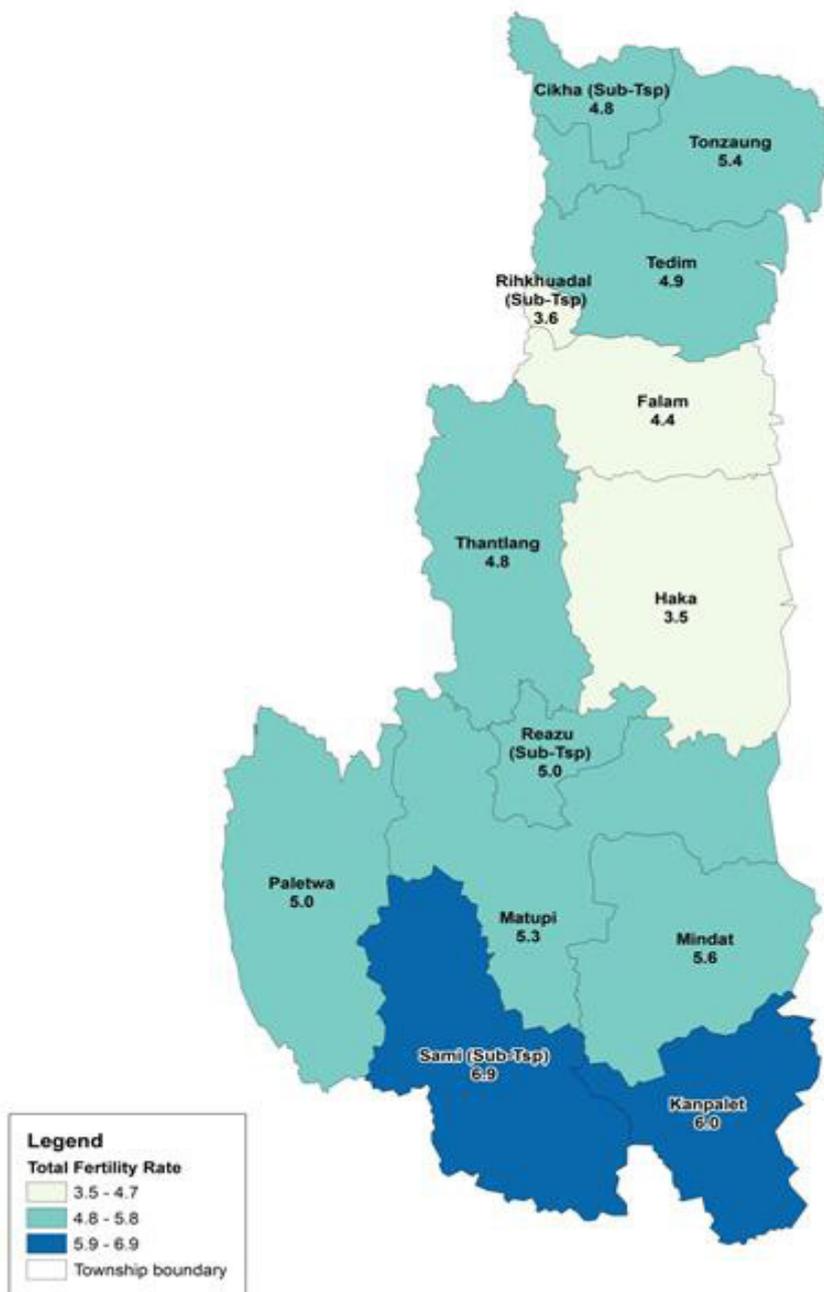
Union	: 2.5
Chin State	: 5.0
Mindat District	: 5.6
Kanpalet Township	: 6.0

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
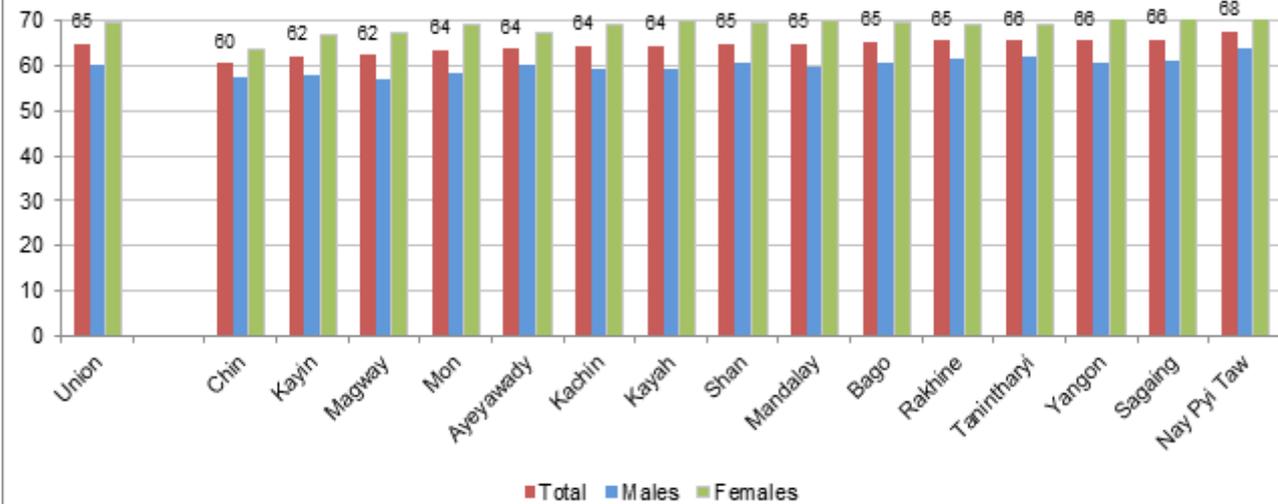
- The expectation of life at birth in Chin State is 60.5 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 63.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.4 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
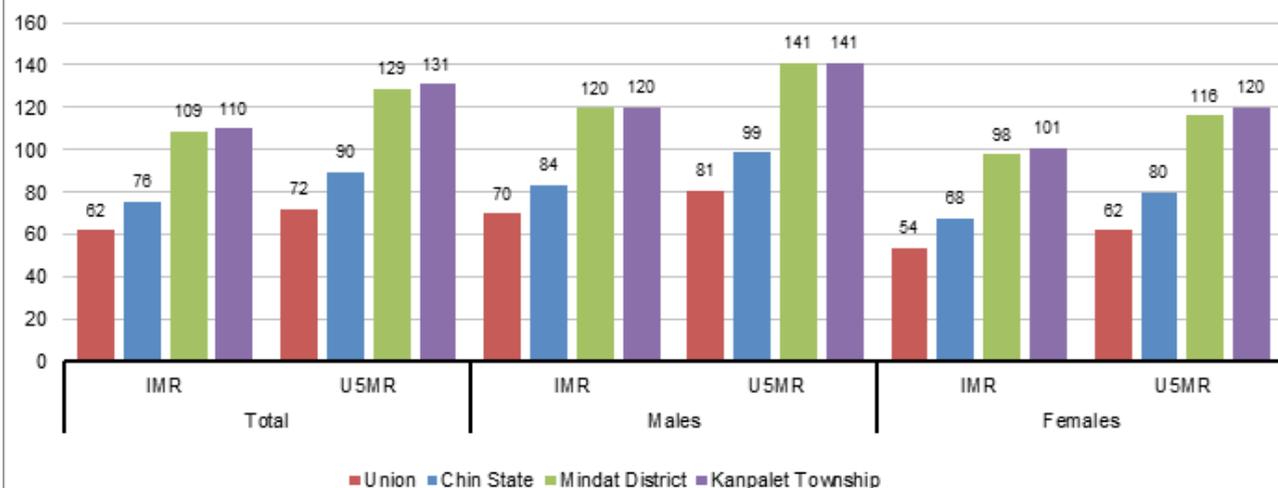
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mindat District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Mindat District is 109 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 129 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kanpalet Township are higher than those in Chin State and Mindat District. The Infant mortality in Kanpalet is 110 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 131 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)

Union: 282, Kachin: 270, Kayin-Kayah: 276, Chin: 357, Sagaing: 271, Tanintharyi: 157, Bago: 316, Magway: 344, Mandalay: 280, Mon: 217, Rakhine: 314, Yangon: 213, Shan: 278, Ayeyawady: 354, Nay Pyi Taw: 198
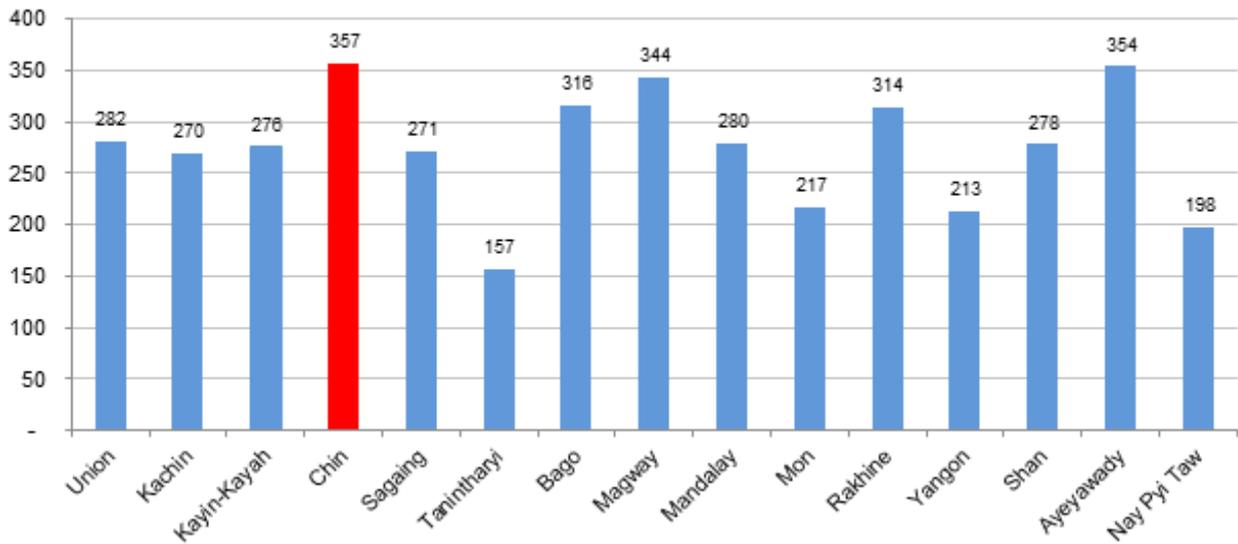
- In Chin State, there are 357 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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.

41

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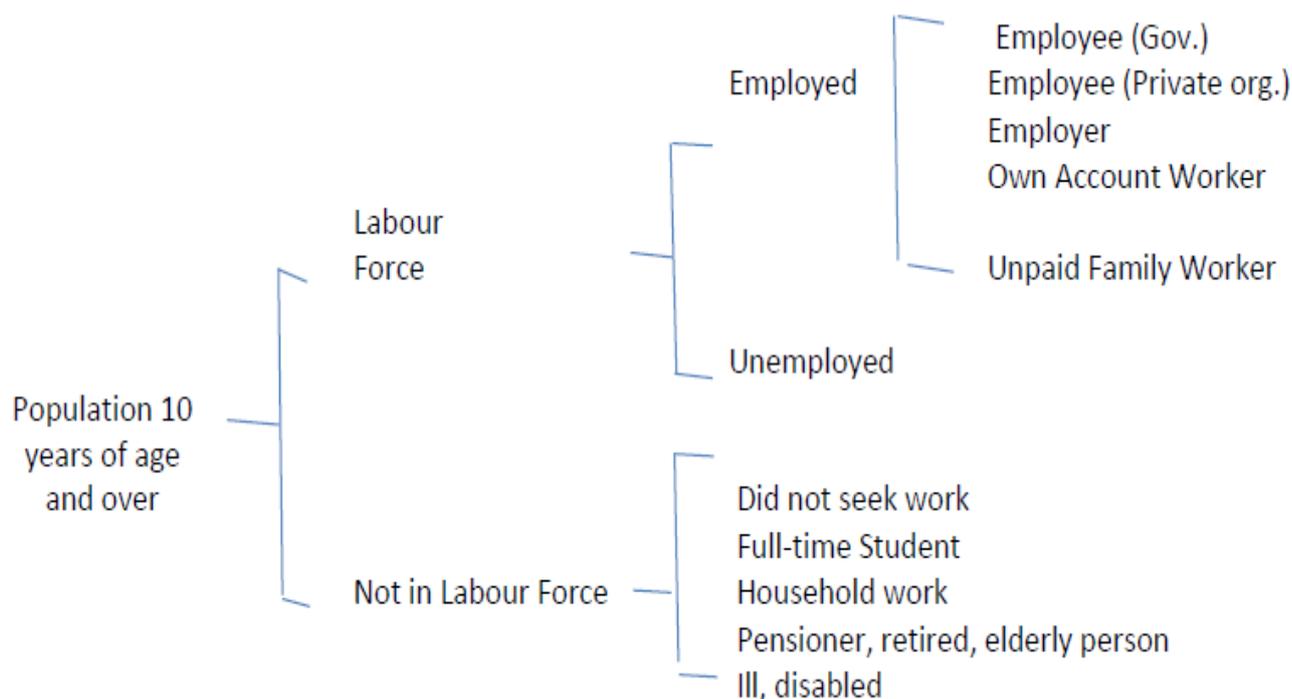
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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