



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

CHIN STATE, HAKA DISTRICT

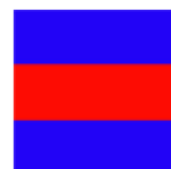
Haka Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Chin State, Haka District

Haka Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

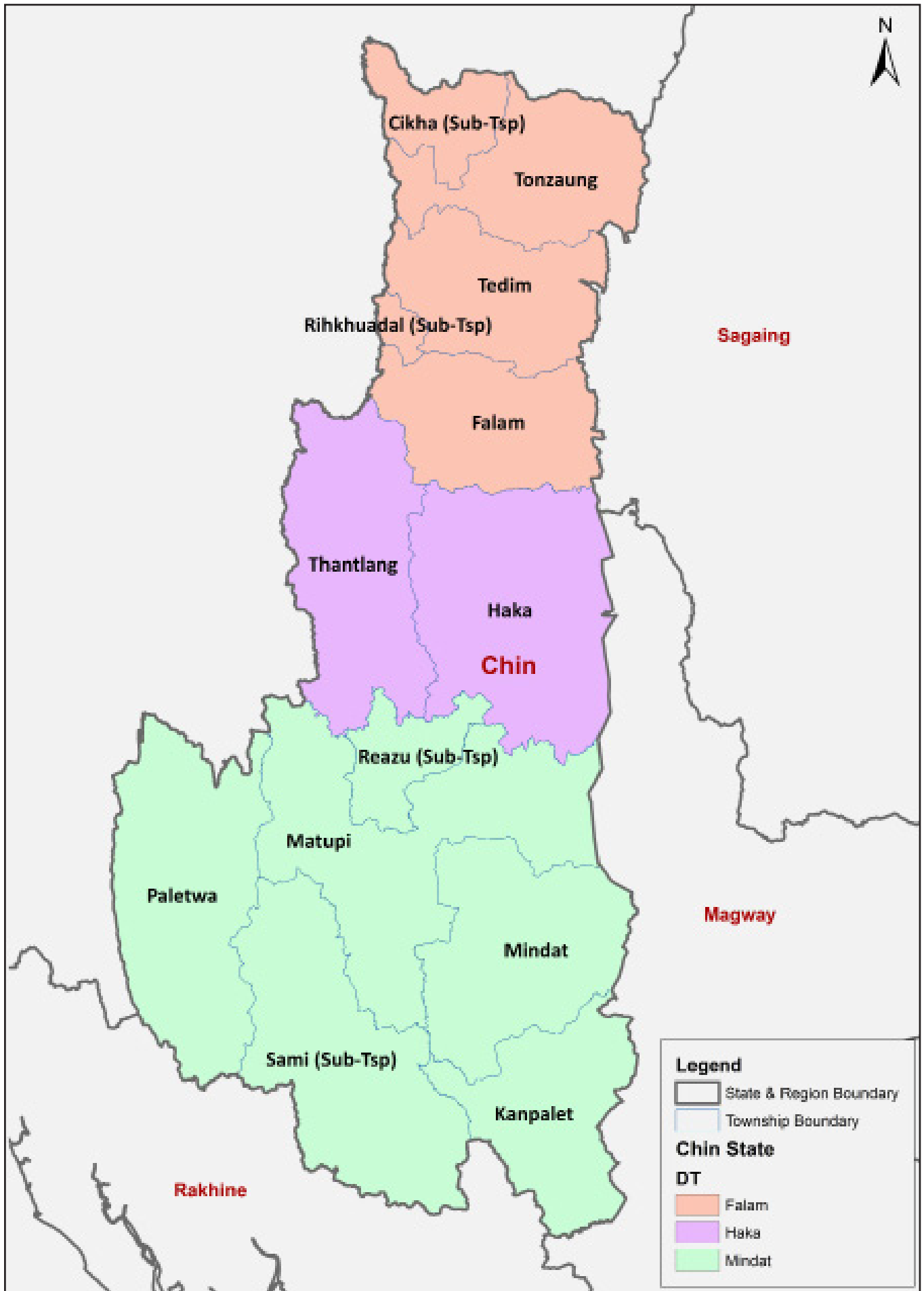
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Chin State, showing the townships



Haka Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	48,352 ²	
Population males	23,022 (47.6%)	
Population females	25,330 (52.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	51.6%	
Area (Km²)	4,165.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	11.6 persons	
Median age	23.2 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	30	
Number of private households	9,917	
Percentage of female headed households	23.8%	
Mean household size	4.7 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.7%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	59.3%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.0%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	68.5	
Child dependency ratio	58.5	
Old dependency ratio	10.0	
Ageing index	17.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	91	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	87.9%	
Male	91.3%	
Female	85.2%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,131	6.5
Walking	1,452	3.0
Seeing	1,571	3.2
Hearing	1,471	3.0
Remembering	2,095	4.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	29,136	78.6	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
National Registration	64	0.2	
Religious	33	0.1	
Temporary Registration	108	0.3	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	24	0.1	
None	7,660	20.7	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	53.4%	73.6%	36.0%
Unemployment rate	6.0%	5.3%	7.3%
Employment to population ratio	50.2%	69.7%	33.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	7,264	73.2	
Renter	1,542	15.6	
Provided free (individually)	122	1.2	
Government quarters	872	8.8	
Private company quarters	76	0.8	
Other	41	0.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		1.7%
Bamboo	3.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	83.8%	95.6%	5.3%
Corrugated sheet	1.9%		92.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	10.5%	3.0%	0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	118	1.2	
LPG	*	0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	42	0.4	
Firewood	8,257	83.3	
Charcoal	1,460	14.7	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	20	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,781	18.0
Kerosene	63	0.6
Candle	2,187	22.1
Battery	387	3.9
Generator (private)	2,287	23.1
Water mill (private)	1,848	18.6
Solar system/energy	1,055	10.6
Other	309	3.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	8,777	88.5
Tube well, borehole	67	0.7
Protected well/spring	139	1.4
Bottled/purifier water	137	1.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>9,120</i>	<i>92.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	301	3.0
Pool/pond/lake	166	1.7
River/stream/canal	289	2.9
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.1
Other	34	0.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>797</i>	<i>8.0</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	8,897	89.7
Tube well, borehole	67	0.7
Protected well/spring	136	1.4
Unprotected well/spring	302	3.0
Pool/pond/lake	172	1.7
River/stream/canal	290	2.9
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	35	0.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	38	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	9,620	97.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>9,658</i>	<i>97.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	184	1.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.1
Other	31	0.3
None	33	0.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,827	18.4
Television	5,058	51.0
Landline phone	1,378	13.9
Mobile phone	4,889	49.3
Computer	482	4.9
Internet at home	374	3.8
Households with none of the items	3,433	34.6
Households with all of the items	78	0.8
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	148	1.5
Motorcycle/Moped	4,459	45.0
Bicycle	223	2.2
4-Wheel tractor	41	0.4
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	1,369	13.8

Note: ¹ Population figures for Haka 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	3
Census information on Haka Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	12
(C) Education	13
(D) Economic Characteristics	17
(E) Identity Cards	23
(F) Disability	24
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	27
Type of housing unit	27
Type of toilet	28
Source of drinking water	30
Source of lighting	32
Type of cooking fuel	34
Communication and related amenities	36
Transportation items	38
(H) Fertility and Mortality	39
Fertility	39
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	41
Definitions and Concepts	43
List of Contributors	47

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 Haka 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 Haka Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	48,352 *		
Males	23,022		
Females	25,330		
Sex ratio	91 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	51.6 %		
Area (Km ²)	4,165.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	11.6 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	30		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	46,519	23,530	22,989
Number of conventional households	9,917	5,221	4,696
Mean household size	4.7 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Haka Township, there are more females than males with 91 males per 100 females. • Some 51.6 per cent of the Haka Township population living in the urban areas. • The population density of Haka Township is 12 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.7 persons living in each household in Haka 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;
Haka Township (Haka District, Chin State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	9,917	48,352	23,022	25,330
	Ward	5,221	24,926	11,759	13,167
1	Zay Haung(W)	456	2,118	994	1,124
2	Zay Thit(W)	2,184	10,119	4,663	5,456
3	Pyi Taw Thar(W)	1,107	5,255	2,584	2,671
4	Kyaw Boke(W)	326	1,609	754	855
5	Myo Haung(W)	447	1,938	881	1,057
6	Myo Thit(W)	701	3,887	1,883	2,004
	Village Tract	4,696	23,426	11,263	12,163
1	Khuabe(VT)	86	353	169	184
2	Hniarlawn(VT)	170	694	313	381
3	Loklung(VT)	186	952	476	476
4	Tiphul(VT)	181	809	394	415
5	Chuncung(VT)	352	1,600	705	895
6	Hranhring(VT)	68	351	163	188
7	Zokhua(VT)	173	879	437	442
8	Bualtak(VT)	86	487	216	271
9	Malsawm(VT)	121	592	273	319
10	Tinam(VT)	287	1,463	727	736
11	Rinpi(VT)	87	422	204	218
12	Haiphai(VT)	77	457	209	248
13	Farrawn(VT)	147	691	341	350
14	Dauchim(VT)	164	712	338	374
15	Vanhar(VT)	117	605	298	307
16	Ruan(VT)	75	403	218	185
17	Surkhua(VT)	246	1,070	472	598
18	Lungtar(VT)	139	742	329	413
19	Cangva(VT)	460	2,380	1,248	1,132
20	Sumsi(VT)	85	494	240	254

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
21	Lungrang(VT)	287	1,500	733	767
22	Phaipha (A)(VT)	96	481	231	250
23	Dumva(VT)	88	506	233	273
24	Sakta(VT)	256	1,210	565	645
25	Bungtuah(VT)	70	359	186	173
26	Khuapi(VT)	170	943	466	477
27	Buanlung(VT)	167	879	421	458
28	Dongva(VT)	70	388	195	193
29	Lungkhin(VT)	104	583	278	305
30	Leipi(VT)	81	421	185	236

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Haka Township

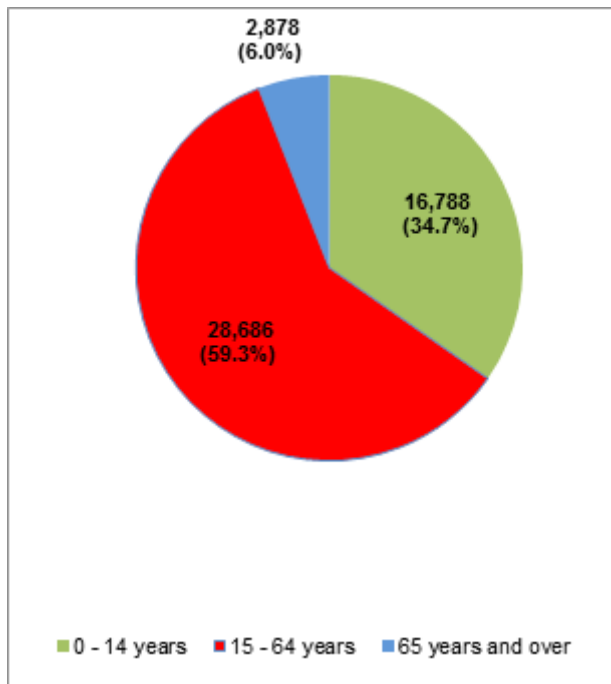
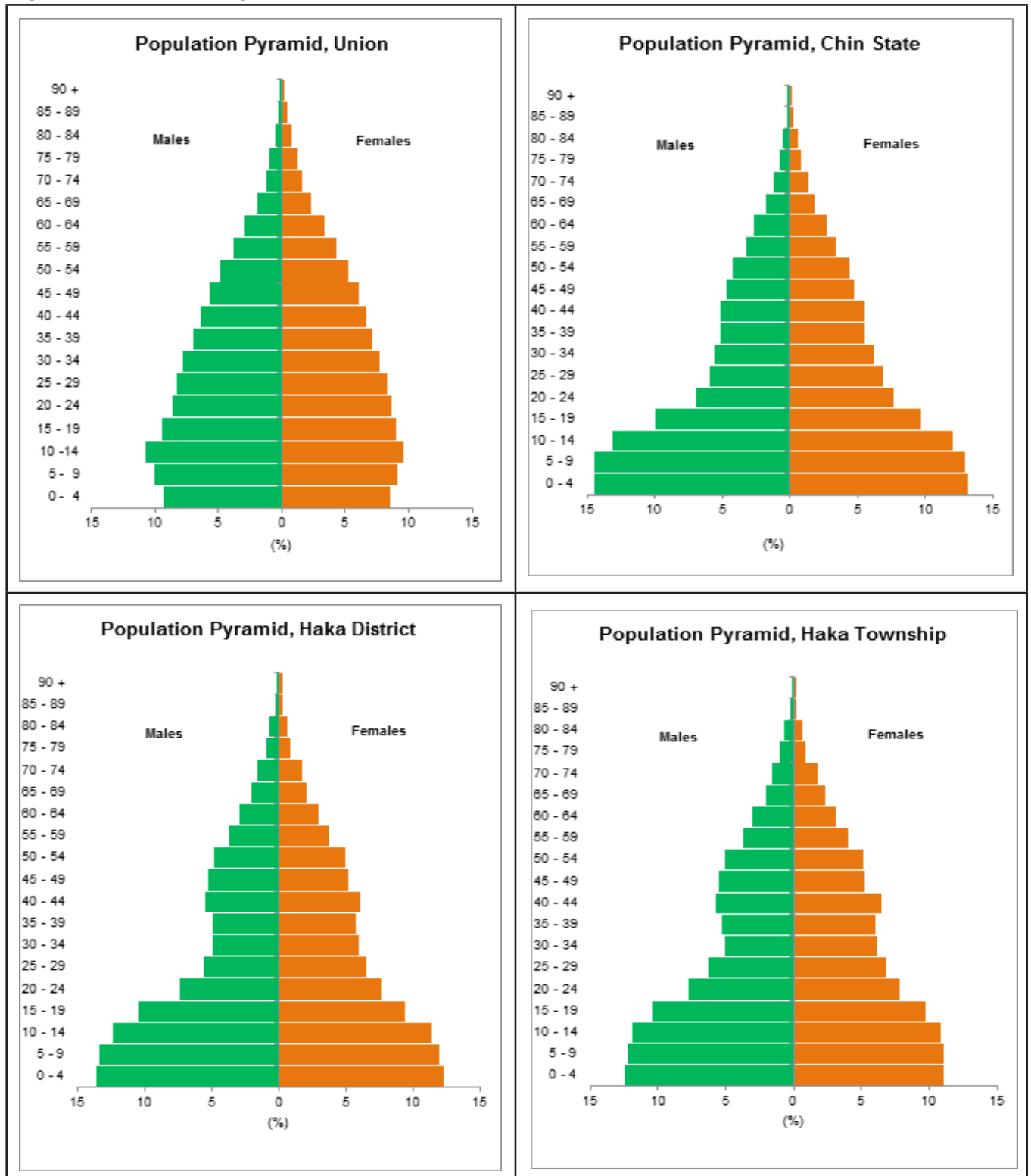


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Haka Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	48,352	23,022	25,330
0 - 4	5,679	2,867	2,812
5 - 9	5,619	2,810	2,809
10 - 14	5,490	2,738	2,752
15 - 19	4,880	2,409	2,471
20 - 24	3,753	1,771	1,982
25 - 29	3,191	1,453	1,738
30 - 34	2,705	1,154	1,551
35 - 39	2,764	1,222	1,542
40 - 44	2,948	1,307	1,641
45 - 49	2,617	1,272	1,345
50 - 54	2,461	1,161	1,300
55 - 59	1,880	864	1,016
60 - 64	1,487	691	796
65 - 69	1,058	471	587
70 - 74	837	373	464
75 - 79	460	233	227
80 - 84	316	147	169
85 - 89	122	55	67
90 +	85	24	61

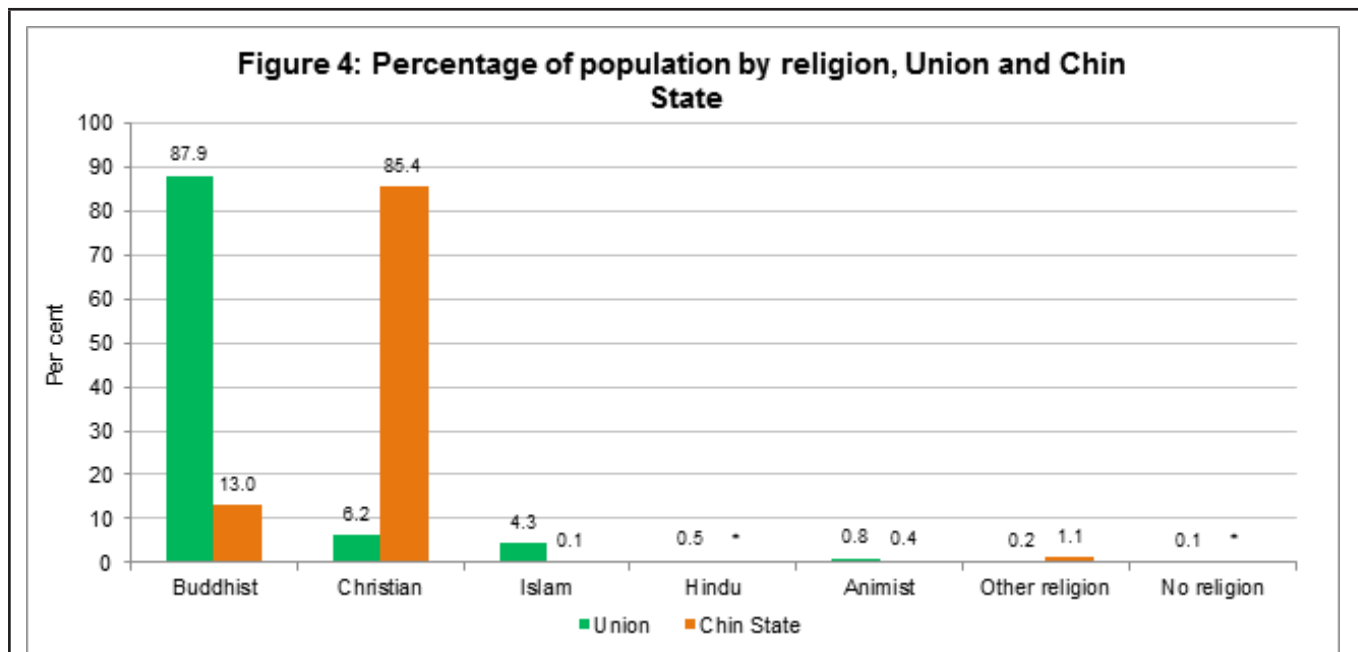
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Haka Township is 59.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate in Haka Township is 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 Haka Township.
- There are less males than females in all age group except the age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 75-79.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Chin State, it is 13.0% Buddhist, 85.4% Christian, 0.1% Islam, 0.4% Animist, 1.1% Other religion and less than 0.1% each for Hindu and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,076	555	521	442	230	212
6	1,152	561	591	959	465	494
7	1,135	563	572	1,076	534	542
8	1,092	538	554	1,040	506	534
9	1,117	563	554	1,049	519	530
10	1,088	532	556	1,040	512	528
11	977	481	496	917	455	462
12	1,140	585	555	1,053	536	517
13	1,053	550	503	939	479	460
14	1,137	530	607	943	426	517
15	1,005	481	524	748	331	417
16	934	444	490	625	279	346
17	868	390	478	485	208	277
18	991	485	506	444	204	240
19	758	349	409	279	123	156
20	800	344	456	194	99	95
21	641	268	373	109	63	46
22	729	324	405	81	44	37
23	657	287	370	49	23	26
24	592	261	331	46	25	21
25	650	282	368	26	14	12
26	562	228	334	23	13	10
27	556	239	317	23	12	11
28	616	241	375	10	4	6
29	529	235	294	13	5	8

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

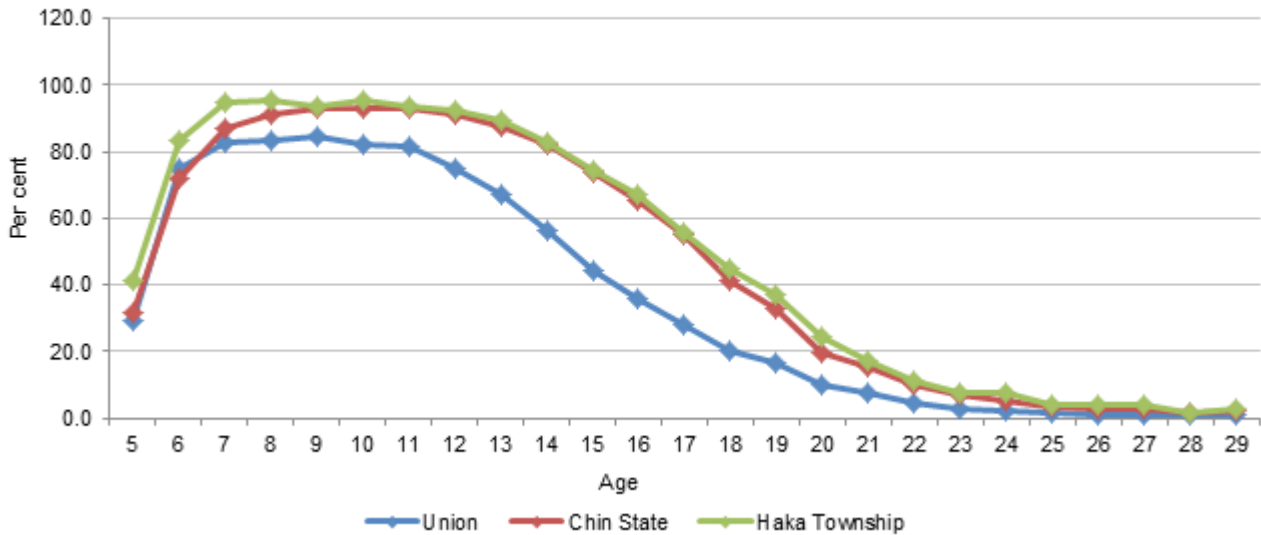
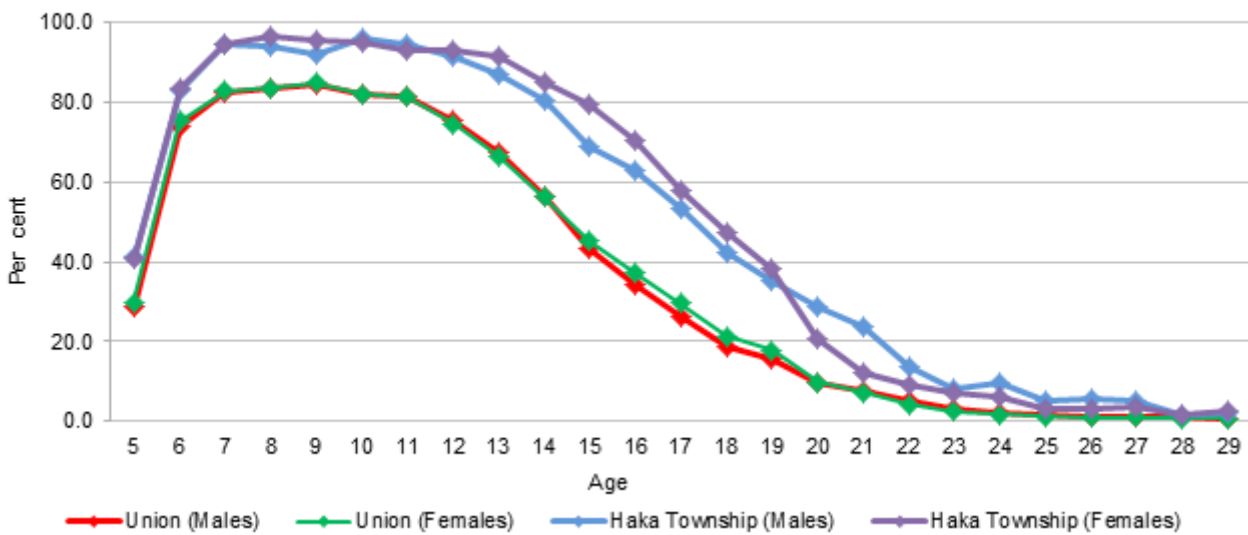


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Haka Township



- School attendance in Haka Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females is high starting from the school going age (at age 5).

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

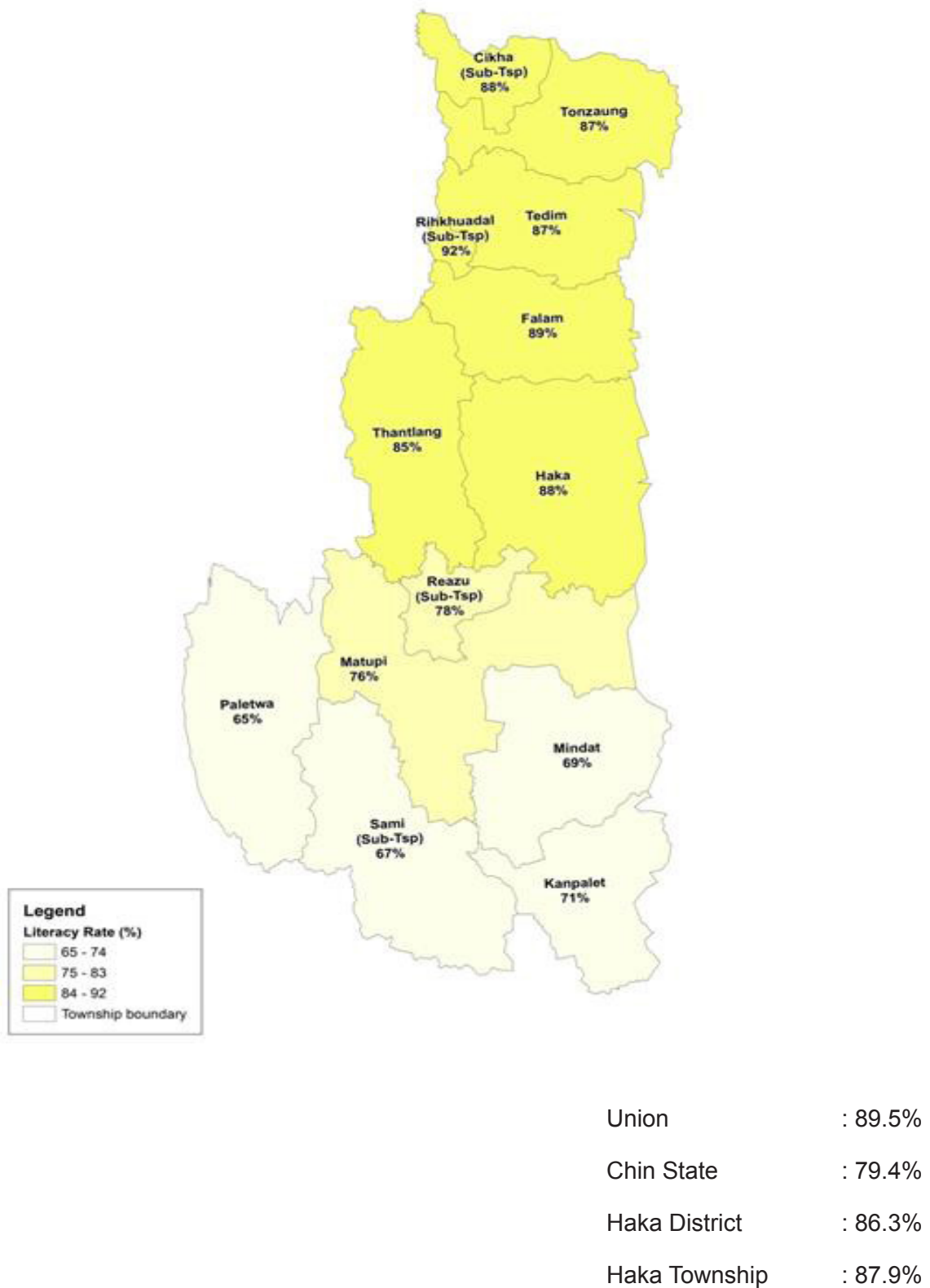


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Haka Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	7,975	97.0
Males	3,633	96.3
Females	4,342	97.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Haka Township is 87.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Chin State (79.4%) and it is lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 85.2 per cent and for the males it is 91.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.0 per cent with 97.6 per cent for females and 96.3 per cent for males.

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

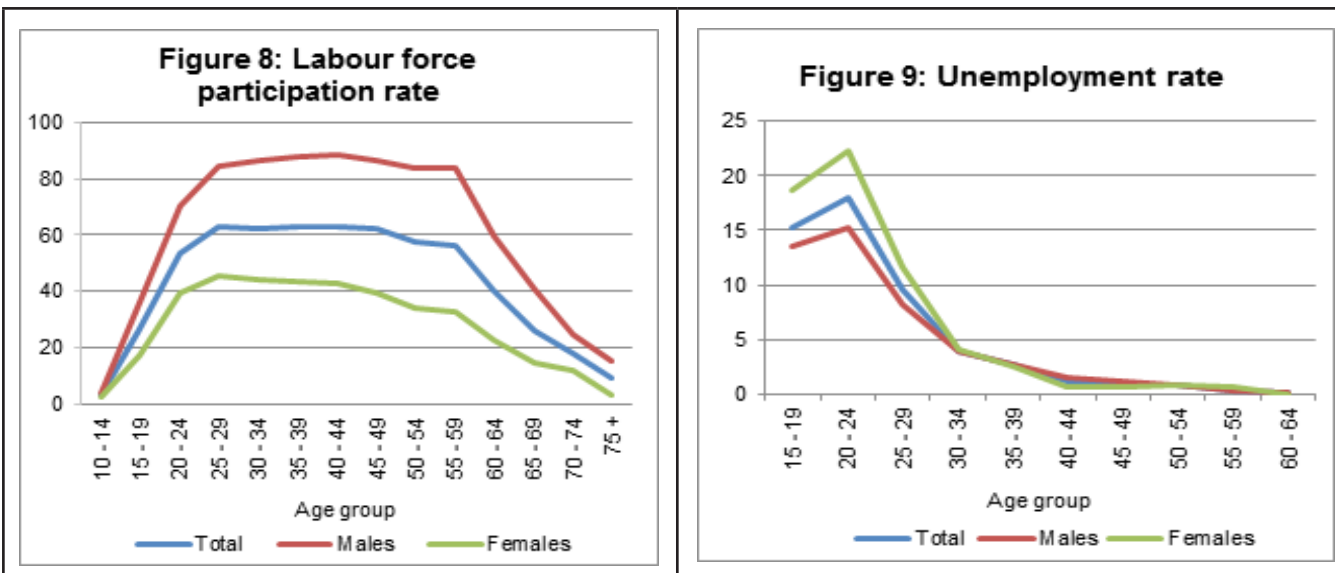
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	22,931	3,526	15.4	4,341	4,141	4,800	3,474	169	2,203	206	27	44
Urban	12,497	1,491	11.9	1,951	1,402	2,693	2,621	108	1,986	180	25	40
Rural	10,434	2,035	19.5	2,390	2,739	2,107	853	61	217	26	2	4
Males	10,427	1,088	10.4	1,778	1,992	2,500	1,664	89	1,139	129	15	33
Females	12,504	2,438	19.5	2,563	2,149	2,300	1,810	80	1,064	77	12	11

- Some 15.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 19.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 10.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 19.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 18.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 9.6 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	3.1	3.9	2.3	7.6	5.7	10.9
15 - 19	26.3	35.9	16.9	15.2	13.5	18.7
20 - 24	53.9	70.5	39.1	17.9	15.2	22.3
25 - 29	63.1	84.7	45.2	9.6	8.2	11.7
30 - 34	62.3	86.3	44.4	4.0	4.0	4.1
35 - 39	63.0	88.1	43.2	2.7	2.8	2.6
40 - 44	63.2	88.4	43.1	1.2	1.6	0.7
45 - 49	62.5	86.6	39.7	0.9	1.1	0.6
50 - 54	57.8	84.2	34.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
55 - 59	56.4	84.0	32.9	0.4	0.3	0.6
60 - 64	39.9	59.8	22.6	0.2	0.2	-
65 - 69	26.2	41.0	14.3	-	-	-
70 - 74	17.6	24.9	11.6	0.7	1.1	-
75 +	9.0	15.5	3.2	-	-	-
15 - 24	38.3	50.6	26.8	16.9	14.5	21.0
15 - 64	53.4	73.6	36.0	6.0	5.3	7.3



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Haka Township is 53.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 36.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 73.6 per cent.
- In Haka Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 3.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Haka Township is 6.0 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (5.3%) and for females (7.3%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 21.0 per cent.

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

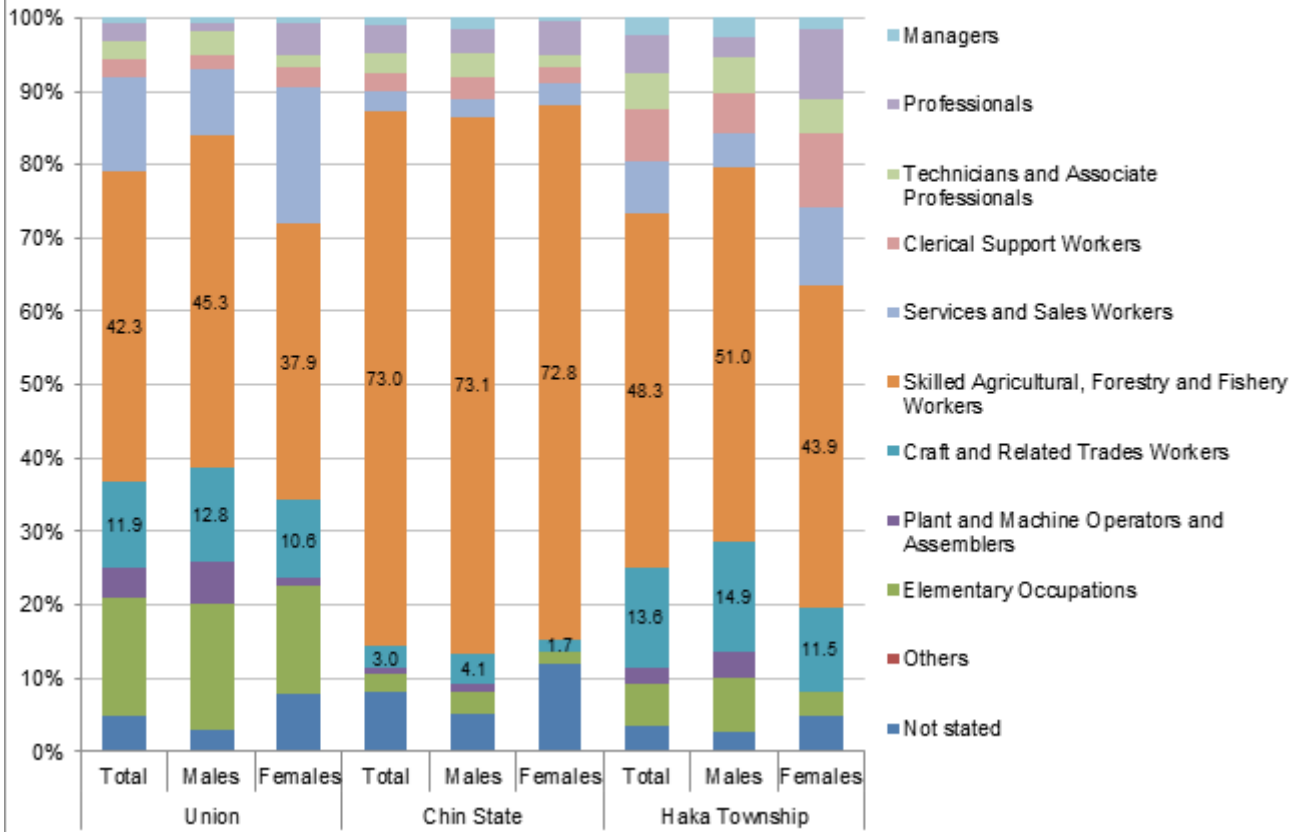
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	21,049	1.8	40.5	38.2	10.0	3.3	6.1
Males	7,091	3.8	58.1	6.6	14.6	4.7	12.2
Females	13,958	0.9	31.5	54.3	7.7	2.6	3.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 58.1 per cent of males are full time students while 54.3 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	13,071	8,117	4,954	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	290	217	73	2.2	2.7	1.5
Professionals	694	221	473	5.3	2.7	9.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	626	388	238	4.8	4.8	4.8
Clerical Support Workers	950	449	501	7.3	5.5	10.1
Services and Sales Workers	908	388	520	6.9	4.8	10.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6,311	4,138	2,173	48.3	51.0	43.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,781	1,211	570	13.6	14.9	11.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	298	292	6	2.3	3.6	0.1
Elementary Occupations	744	592	152	5.7	7.3	3.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	469	221	248	3.6	2.7	5.0

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



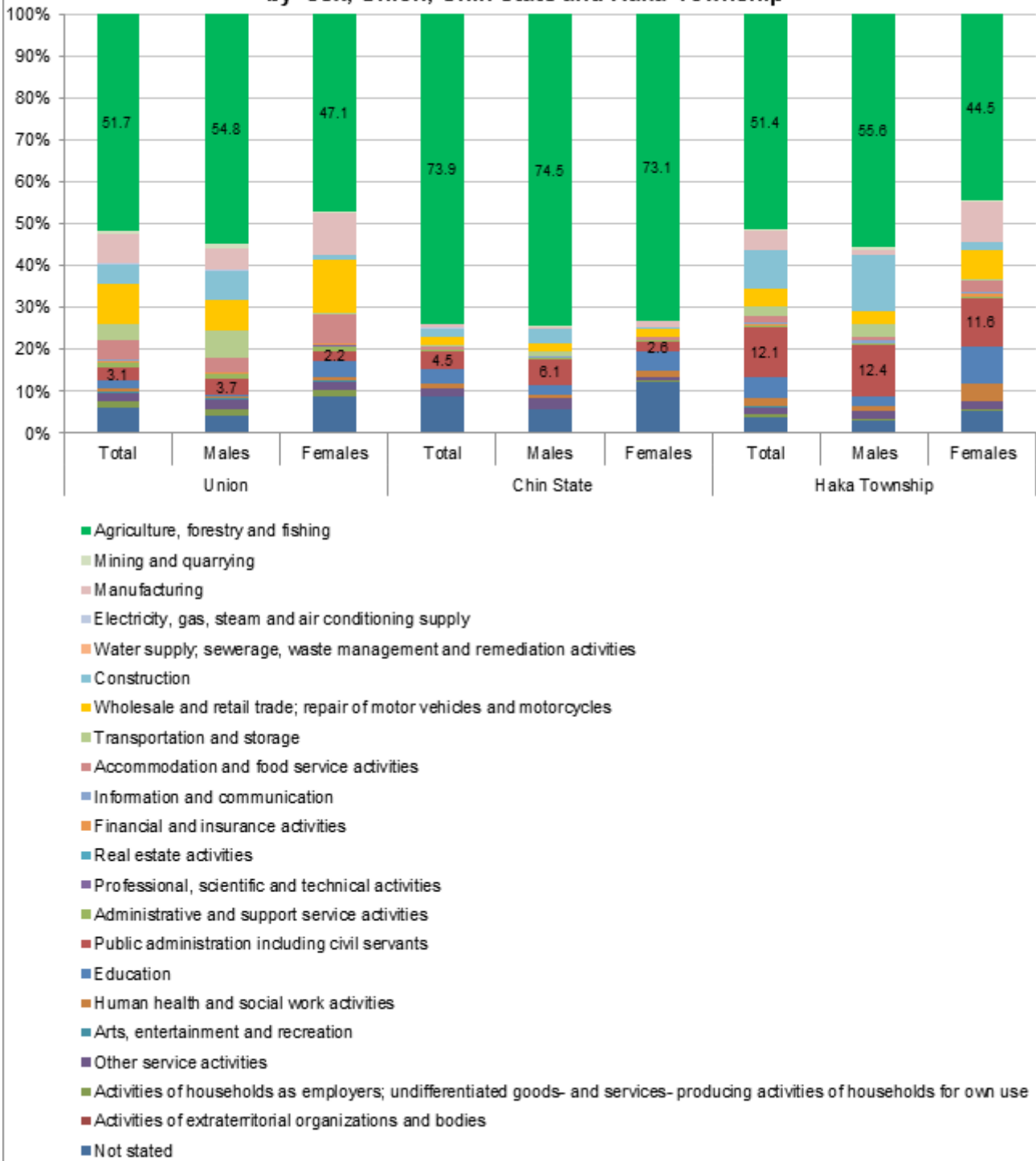
- In Haka Township, 48.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 13.6 per cent in craft and related trades workers occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 51.0 per cent of males and 43.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Chin State, 73.0 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 3.0 per cent are in craft and related trades workers occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	13,071	8,117	4,954	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,718	4,512	2,206	51.4	55.6	44.5
Mining and quarrying	53	47	6	0.4	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing	575	96	479	4.4	1.2	9.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	4	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	4	1	*	*	*
Construction	1,195	1,098	97	9.1	13.5	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	577	230	347	4.4	2.8	7.0
Transportation and storage	276	264	12	2.1	3.3	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	196	67	129	1.5	0.8	2.6
Information and communication	64	41	23	0.5	0.5	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	58	18	40	0.4	0.2	0.8
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	2	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	25	13	12	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	1,585	1,009	576	12.1	12.4	11.6
Education	621	178	443	4.8	2.2	8.9
Human health and social work activities	290	88	202	2.2	1.1	4.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6	5	1	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	250	158	92	1.9	1.9	1.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	54	33	21	0.4	0.4	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	2	1	*	*	*
Not stated	513	248	265	3.9	3.1	5.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



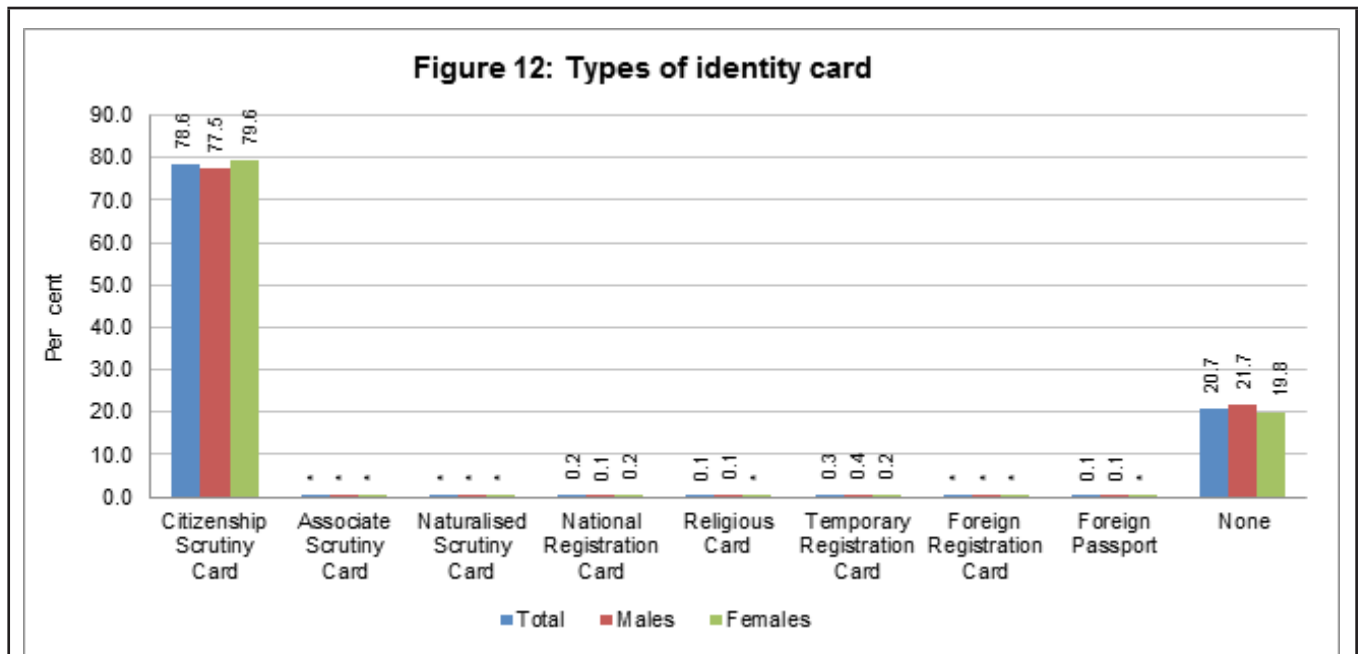
- In Haka Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 51.4 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil services” at 12.1 per cent.
- There are 55.6 per cent of males and 44.5 per 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 services” 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	29,136	*	*	64	33	108	*	24	7,660
Urban	16,410	*	*	13	31	21	*	17	3,459
Rural	12,726	*	*	51	2	87	*	7	4,201
Males	13,445	*	*	18	26	64	*	15	3,763
Females	15,691	*	*	46	7	44	*	9	3,897

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Haka Township, 78.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 20.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 21.7 per cent of males and 19.8 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	48,352	45,221	3,131	6.5	1,571	1,471	1,452	2,095
0 - 4	5,679	5,469	210	3.7	21	25	149	195
5 - 9	5,619	5,542	77	1.4	16	13	17	59
10 - 14	5,490	5,434	56	1.0	18	24	13	36
15 - 19	4,880	4,818	62	1.3	19	11	20	31
20 - 24	3,753	3,699	54	1.4	9	19	17	38
25 - 29	3,191	3,121	70	2.2	15	29	30	42
30 - 34	2,705	2,647	58	2.1	12	21	20	37
35 - 39	2,764	2,684	80	2.9	22	22	18	46
40 - 44	2,948	2,762	186	6.3	77	58	51	100
45 - 49	2,617	2,381	236	9.0	108	95	69	139
50 - 54	2,461	2,124	337	13.7	162	153	110	196
55 - 59	1,880	1,539	341	18.1	192	140	103	185
60 - 64	1,487	1,181	306	20.6	191	151	142	210
65 - 69	1,058	784	274	25.9	192	159	157	195
70 - 74	837	538	299	35.7	191	186	191	215
75 - 79	460	263	197	42.8	127	145	130	152
80 - 84	316	149	167	52.8	115	131	121	127
85 - 89	122	54	68	55.7	45	48	50	50
90 +	85	32	53	62.4	39	41	44	42

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	23,022	21,604	1,418	6.2	656	643	631	904
0 - 4	2,867	2,762	105	3.7	12	12	75	98
5 - 9	2,810	2,772	38	1.4	9	6	9	30
10 - 14	2,738	2,712	26	0.9	6	12	7	18
15 - 19	2,409	2,374	35	1.5	9	6	14	15
20 - 24	1,771	1,746	25	1.4	3	9	9	21
25 - 29	1,453	1,406	47	3.2	9	20	20	27
30 - 34	1,154	1,130	24	2.1	4	9	10	16
35 - 39	1,222	1,180	42	3.4	11	12	11	25
40 - 44	1,307	1,224	83	6.4	30	24	24	42
45 - 49	1,272	1,158	114	9.0	46	48	31	62
50 - 54	1,161	1,022	139	12.0	60	62	49	77
55 - 59	864	709	155	17.9	88	62	43	70
60 - 64	691	557	134	19.4	83	59	59	83
65 - 69	471	361	110	23.4	75	58	59	77
70 - 74	373	247	126	33.8	70	77	66	85
75 - 79	233	138	95	40.8	60	75	62	72
80 - 84	147	75	72	49.0	47	55	51	54
85 - 89	55	23	32	58.2	20	24	20	20
90 +	24	8	16	66.7	14	13	12	12

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	25,330	23,617	1,713	6.8	915	828	821	1,191
0 - 4	2,812	2,707	105	3.7	9	13	74	97
5 - 9	2,809	2,770	39	1.4	7	7	8	29
10 - 14	2,752	2,722	30	1.1	12	12	6	18
15 - 19	2,471	2,444	27	1.1	10	5	6	16
20 - 24	1,982	1,953	29	1.5	6	10	8	17
25 - 29	1,738	1,715	23	1.3	6	9	10	15
30 - 34	1,551	1,517	34	2.2	8	12	10	21
35 - 39	1,542	1,504	38	2.5	11	10	7	21
40 - 44	1,641	1,538	103	6.3	47	34	27	58
45 - 49	1,345	1,223	122	9.1	62	47	38	77
50 - 54	1,300	1,102	198	15.2	102	91	61	119
55 - 59	1,016	830	186	18.3	104	78	60	115
60 - 64	796	624	172	21.6	108	92	83	127
65 - 69	587	423	164	27.9	117	101	98	118
70 - 74	464	291	173	37.3	121	109	125	130
75 - 79	227	125	102	44.9	67	70	68	80
80 - 84	169	74	95	56.2	68	76	70	73
85 - 89	67	31	36	53.7	25	24	30	30
90 +	61	24	37	60.7	25	28	32	30

- Seven in every 100 persons in Haka Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 50.
- Difficulties with remembering and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

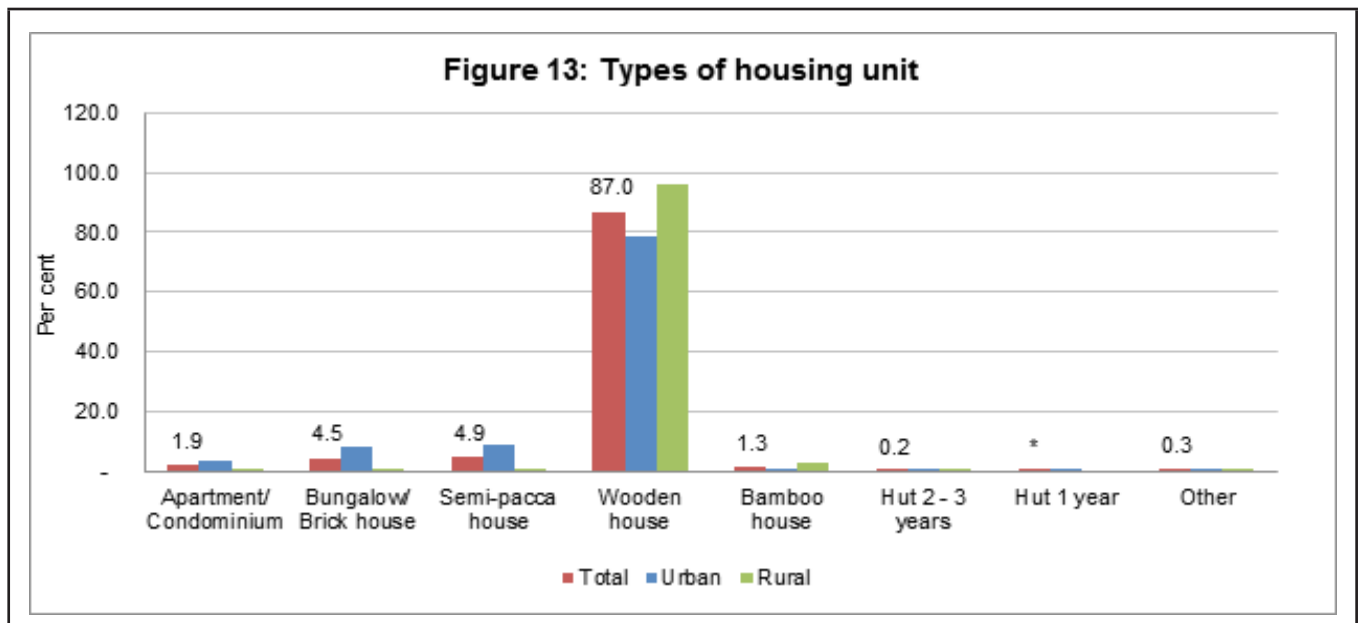
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	9,917	1.9	4.5	4.9	87.0	1.3	0.2	*	0.3
Urban	5,221	3.4	8.0	8.8	78.8	0.1	0.3	*	0.4
Rural	4,696	0.1	0.5	0.4	96.0	2.7	0.1	-	0.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Haka Township are living in wooden houses (87.0%) followed by households in Semi-pacca houses (4.9%).
- Some 78.8 per cent of urban households and 96.0 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

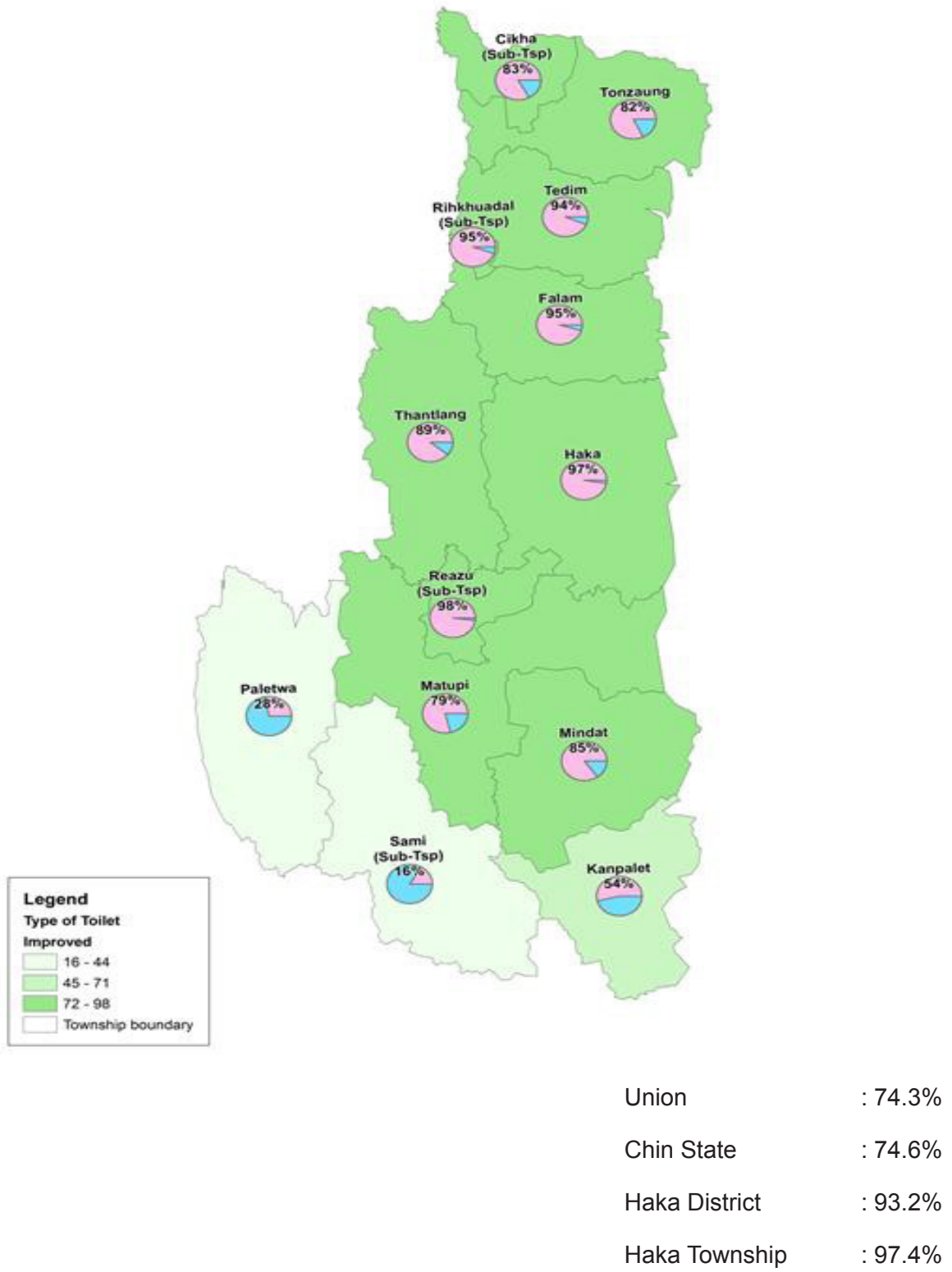


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	0.7	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		97.0	98.4	95.3
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>97.4</i>	<i>99.1</i>	<i>95.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.9	0.4	3.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.1	0.2
Other		0.3	0.2	0.4
None		0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,917	5,221	4,696

- Some 97.4 per cent of the households in Haka Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (97.0%)).
- Compared to other townships in Chin State, the proportion of households in Haka belongs to the highest 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 0.3 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 Haka Township, 0.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

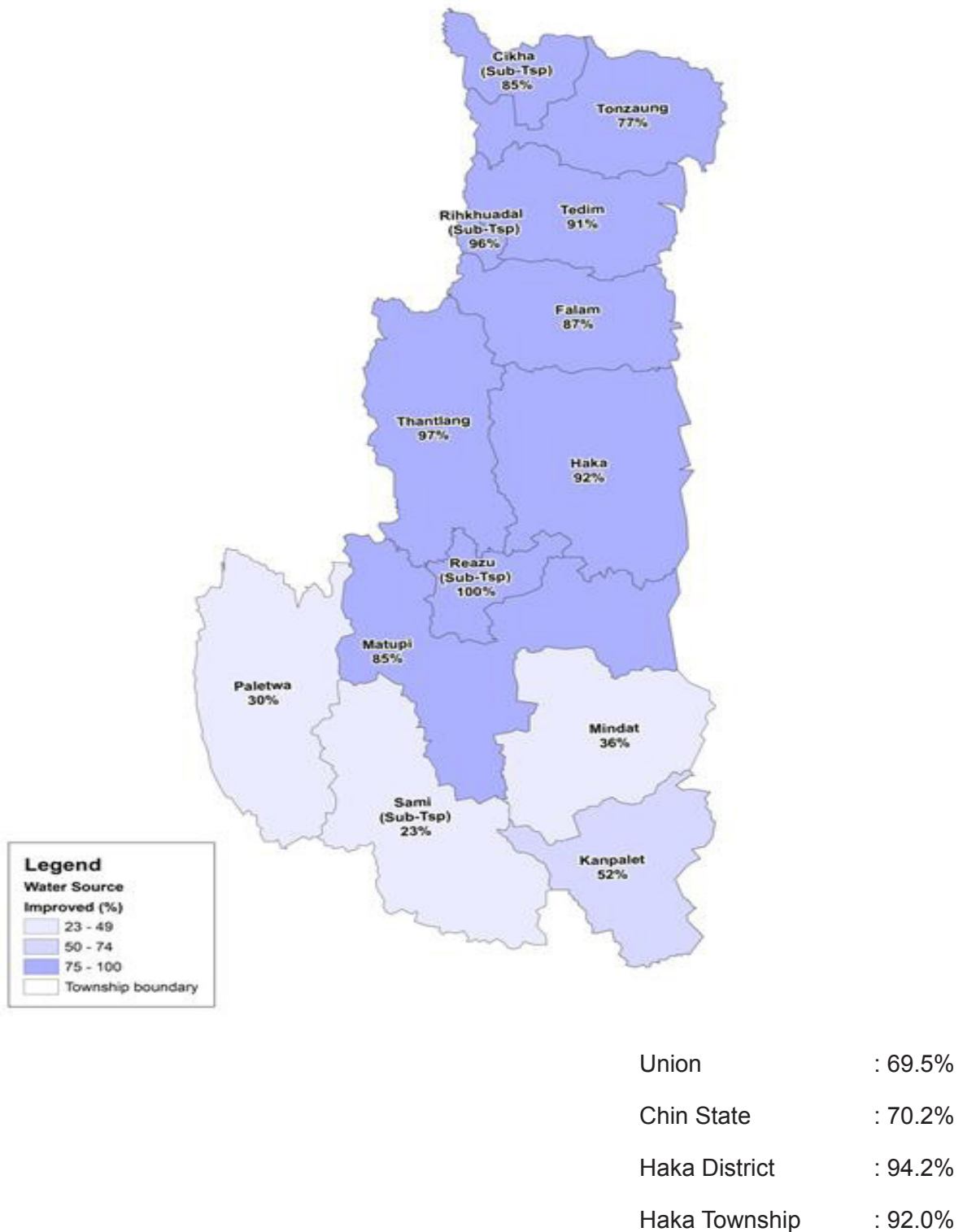


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		88.5	87.0	90.1
Tube well, borehole		0.7	0.9	0.5
Protected well/ Spring		1.4	2.6	0.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.4	2.6	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>92.0</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>90.7</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		3.0	3.5	2.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.7	1.0	2.5
River/stream/ canal		2.9	1.6	4.3
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.1	0.1	-
Other		0.3	0.7	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>8.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>9.3</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,917	5,221	4,696

- In Haka Township, 92.0 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Chin State, it is the highest and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 88.5 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 3.0 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- Some 8.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 9.3 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

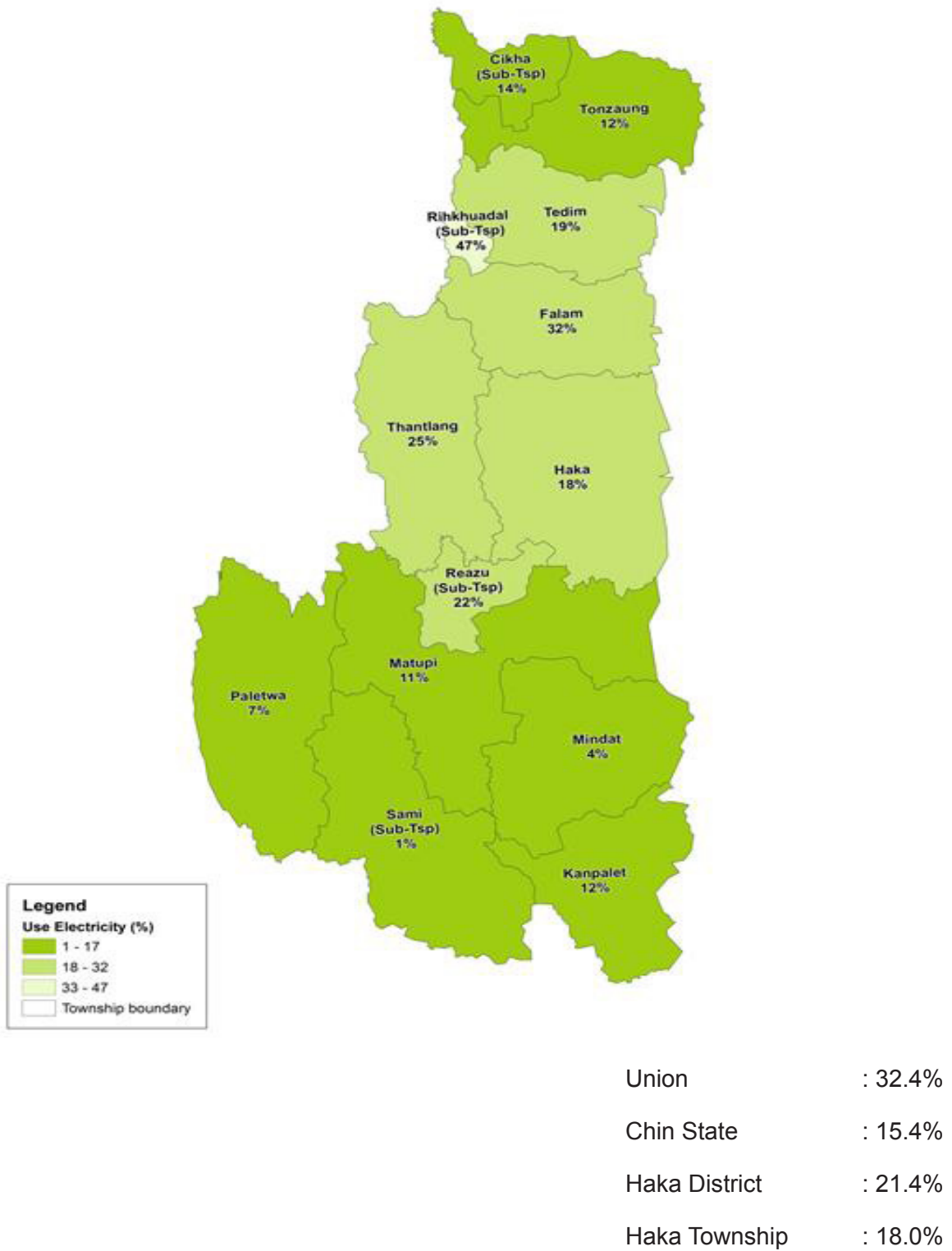


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		18.0	20.8	14.8
Kerosene		0.6	0.1	1.2
Candle		22.1	26.6	17.0
Battery		3.9	2.2	5.8
Generator (private)		23.1	43.3	0.6
Water mill (private)		18.6	0.3	39.0
Solar system/energy		10.6	5.5	16.4
Other		3.1	1.3	5.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,917	5,221	4,696

- In Haka Township, 18.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of 18-32 per cent 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 generator (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 23.1 per cent.
- In rural areas, 39.0 per cent of the households mainly use water mill (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

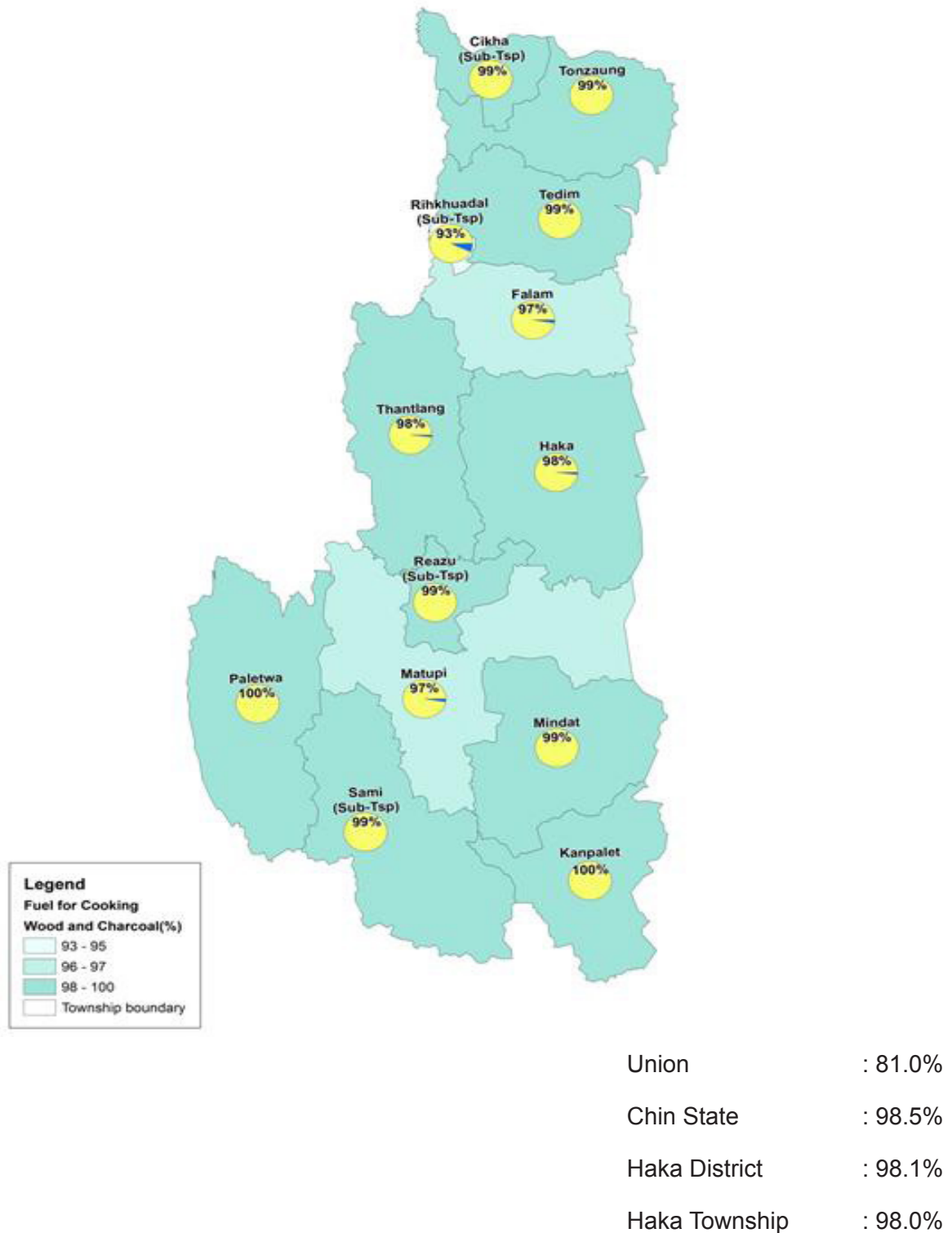


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.2	1.3	1.0
LPG		0.1	0.2	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		0.4	0.8	-
Firewood		83.3	69.2	98.9
Charcoal		14.7	27.9	0.1
Coal		0.1	0.2	-
Other		0.2	0.4	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,917	5,221	4,696

- In Haka Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 83.3 per cent using firewood and 14.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 1.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 98.9 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.1 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

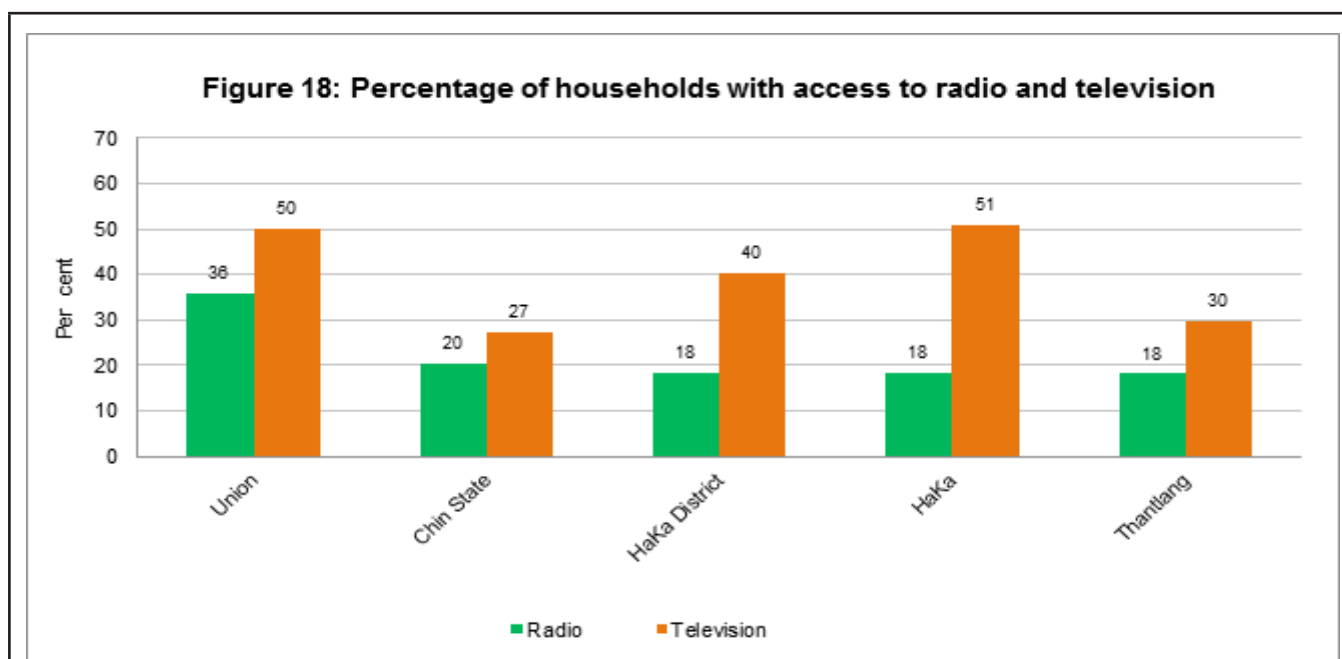
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	9,917	18.4	51.0	13.9	49.3	4.9	3.8	34.6	0.8
Urban	5,221	23.1	70.7	22.6	78.1	8.8	6.9	13.0	1.5
Rural	4,696	13.2	29.1	4.3	17.3	0.5	0.3	58.6	*

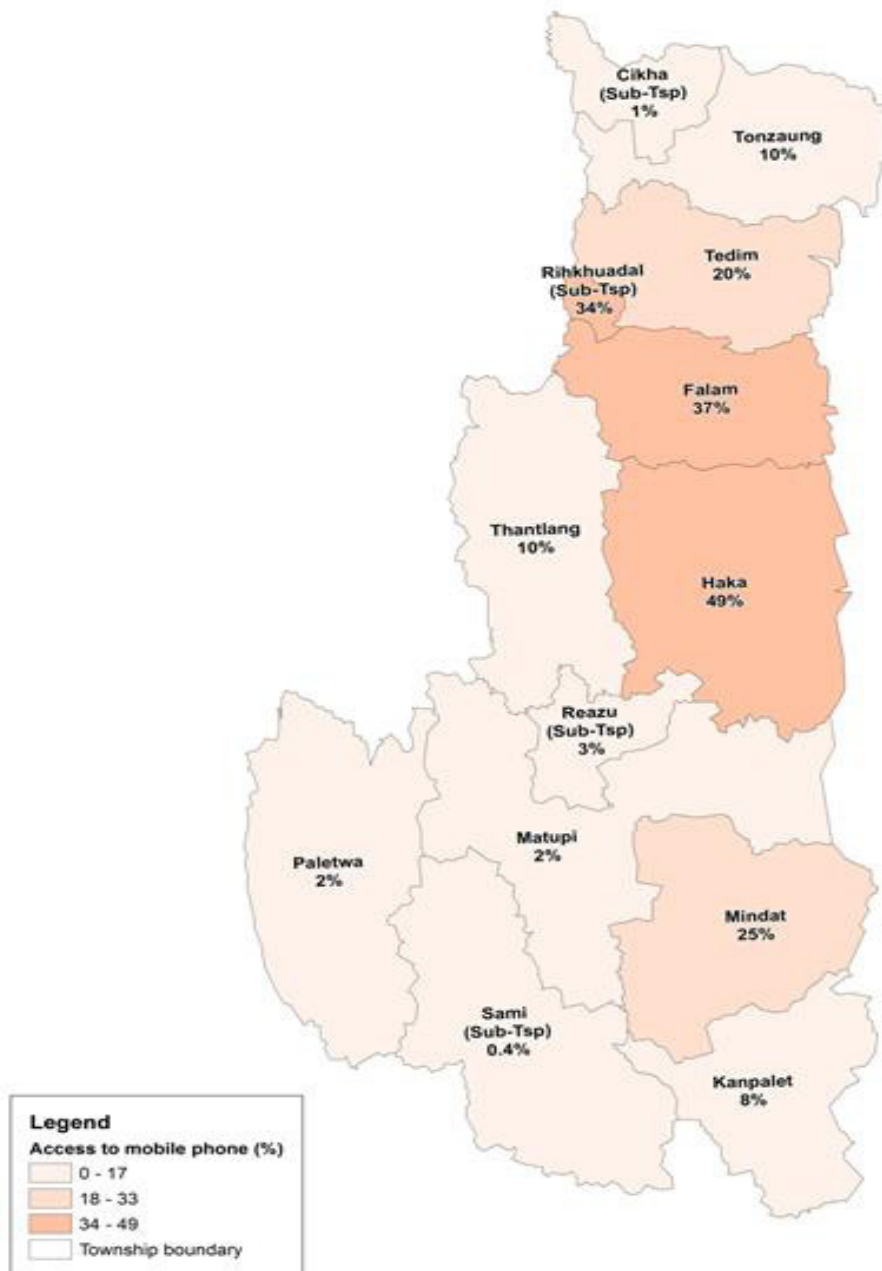
- Some 51.0 per cent of the households in Haka Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 78.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to mobile phones, while the proportion for rural areas have access to television was 29.1 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Haka Township, 51.0 per cent of the households having a television and about one in five households (18.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Chin State	: 17.1%
Haka District	: 29.7%
Haka Township	: 49.3%

- Some 49.3 per cent of the households in Haka Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Chin State, it is highest.

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
Haka District	19,699	230	7,307	354	101	37	41	3,085
Urban	6,728	183	3,624	224	38	5	9	205
Rural	12,971	47	3,683	130	63	32	32	2,880
Haka Township	9,917	148	4,459	223	41	5	9	1,369
Urban	5,221	145	2,901	169	24	1	4	181
Rural	4,696	3	1,558	54	17	4	5	1,188

- In Haka Township, 45.0 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 13.8 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

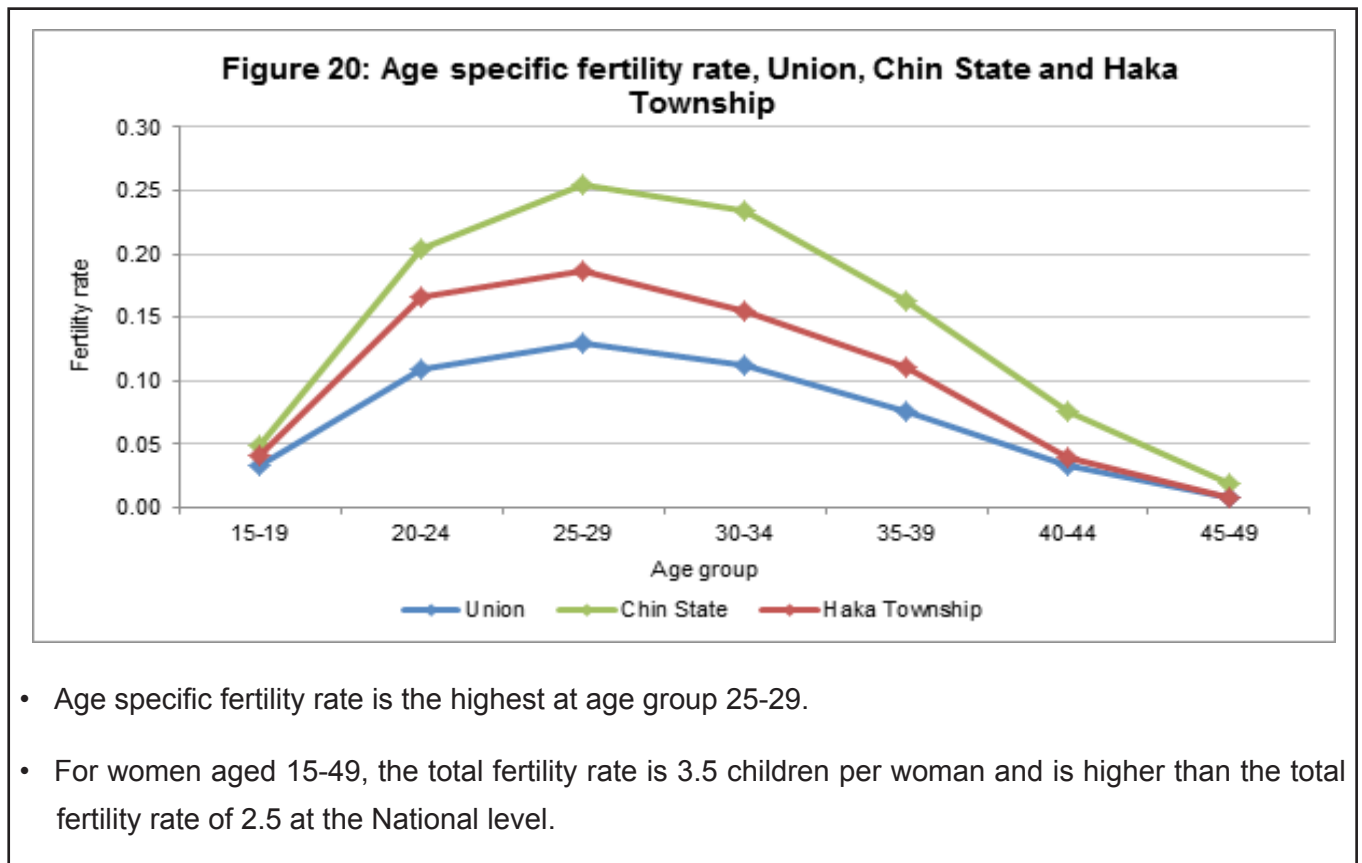


Figure 21: Total fertility rate

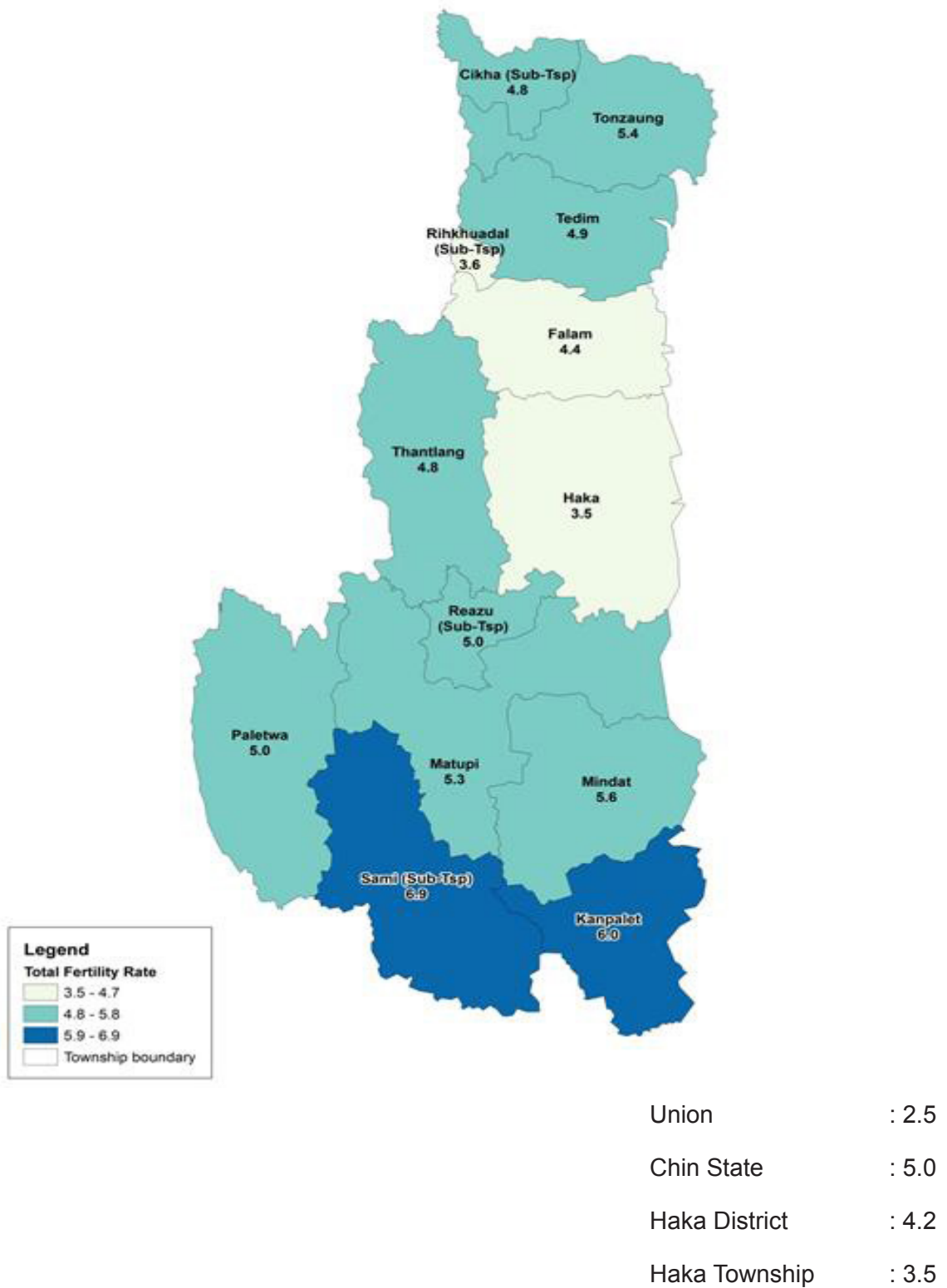
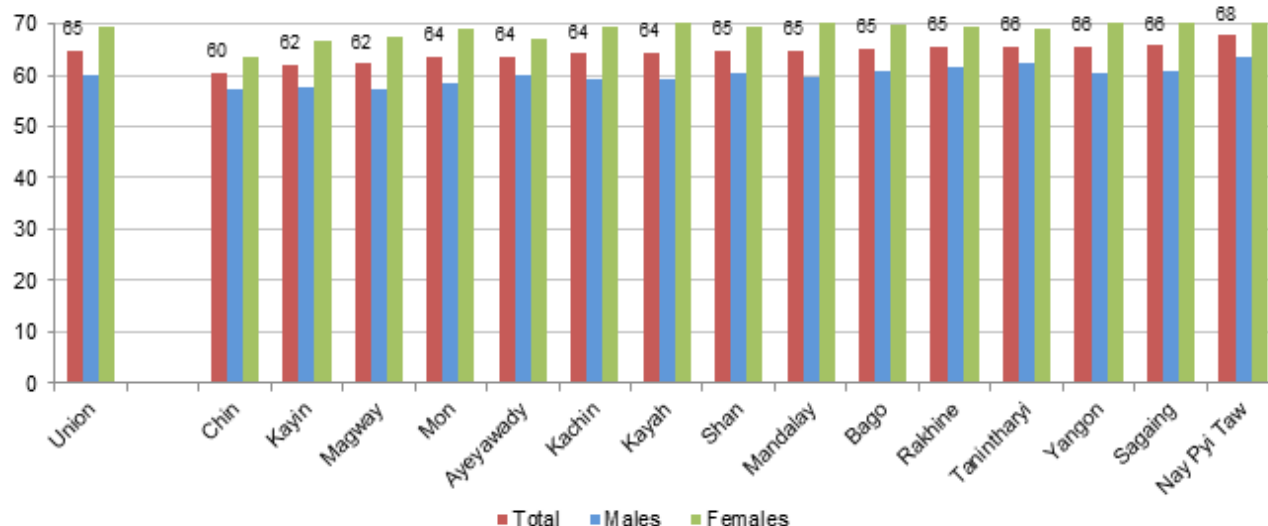


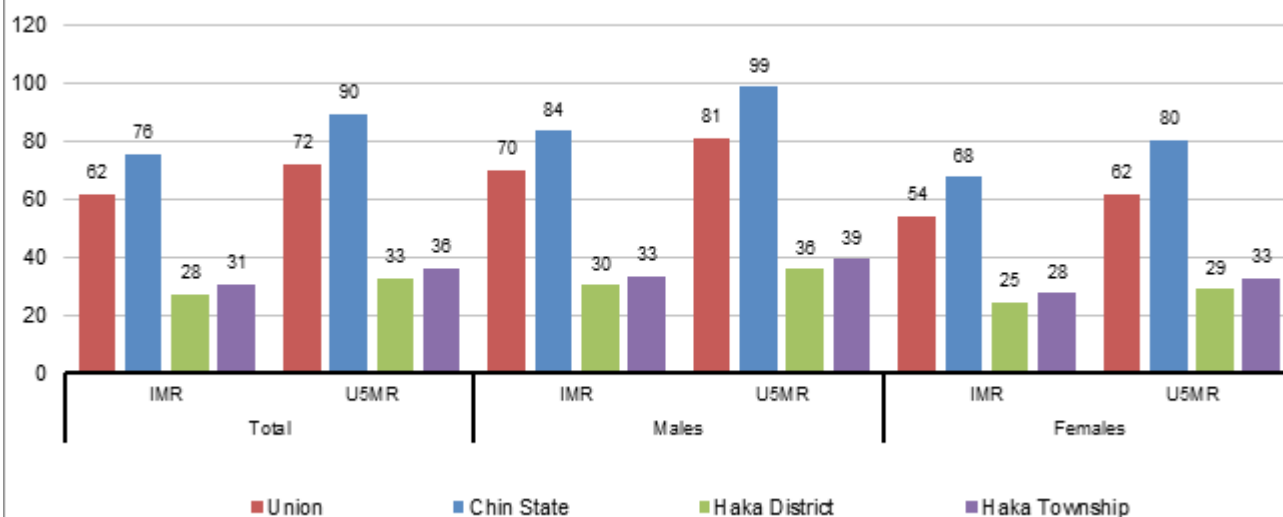
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

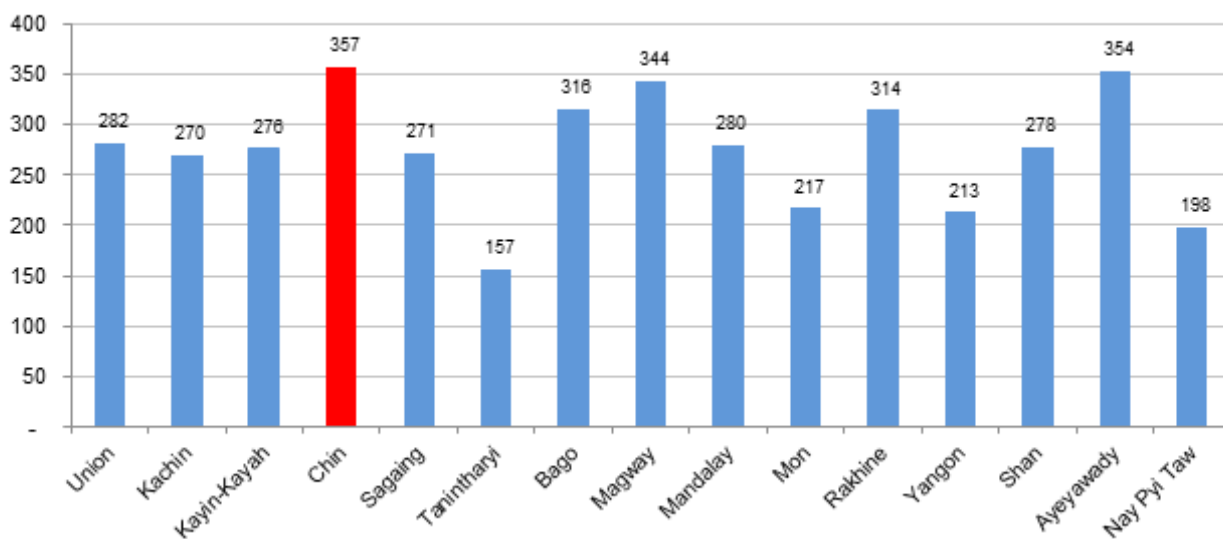
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Haka District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Haka District is 28 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 33 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Haka Township are lower than those in Chin State and slightly higher than Haka District. The Infant mortality in Haka is 31 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 36 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Chin State, there are 357 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Chin State is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

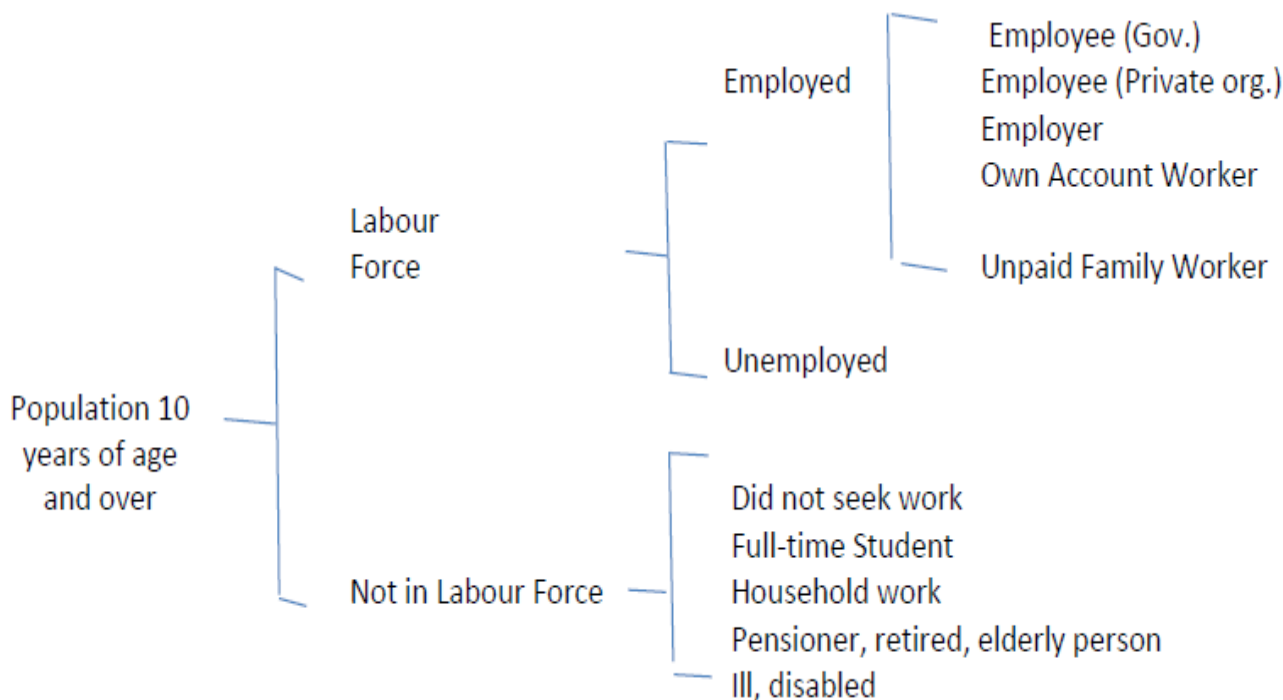
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Chin State, Haka District, Haka Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Tin Tin Hla	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Moe Moe Khaing	Assistant Immigration Officer, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Khine Thinzar Soe	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May Aung	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Maung Thet	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Kyaw Lin Aung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Sai Maung	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

<http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census>

