THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

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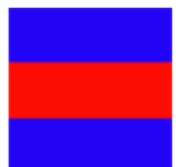
CHIN STATE, FALAM DISTRICT

Tedim Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Chin State, Falam District

Tedim Township Report

Department of Population

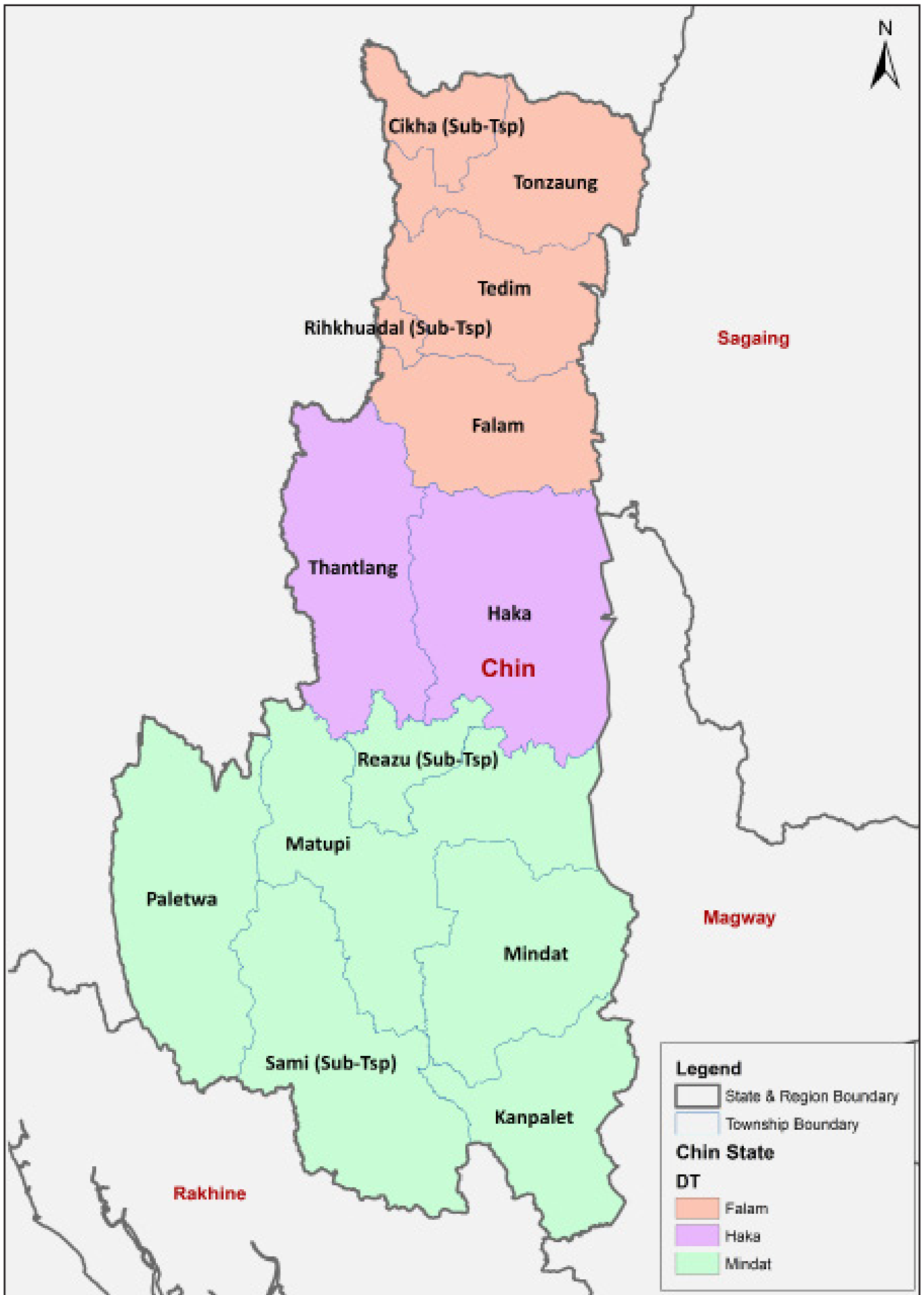Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1: Map of Chin State, showing the townships

N

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

Legend
State & Region Boundary
Township Boundary
Chin State
DT
Falam
Haka
Mindat

Tedim Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	87,623 [2]
Population males	41,927 (47.8%)
Population females	45,696 (52.2%)
Percentage of urban population	15.4%
Area (Km²)	2,459.7 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	35.6 persons
Median age	19.4 years
Number of wards	4
Number of village tracts	55
Number of private households	14,683
Percentage of female headed households	26.9%
Mean household size	5.9 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	40.7%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	55.3%
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.0%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	81.0
Child dependency ratio	73.7
Old dependency ratio	7.3
Ageing index	9.9
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	86.7%
Male	93.5%
Female	80.8%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,347	7.2
Walking	2,549	2.9
Seeing	3,052	3.5
Hearing	2,750	3.1
Remembering	3,057	3.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	46,183	72.8
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	20	<0.1
National Registration	276	0.4
Religious	*	<0.1
Temporary Registration	25	<0.1
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	29	<0.1
None	16,871	26.6

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	61.9%	75.3%	50.3%
Unemployment rate	10.8%	12.2%	9.0%
Employment to population ratio	55.2%	66.1%	45.7%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	13,139	89.5
Renter	883	6.0
Provided free (individually)	276	1.9
Government quarters	332	2.3
Private company quarters	30	0.2
Other	23	0.2

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		4.3%
Bamboo	9.7%	0.7%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.5%	
Wood	85.7%	96.9%	1.3%
Corrugated sheet	1.1%		91.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	2.8%	1.3%	0.1%
Other	0.4%	0.6%	3.0%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	85	0.6
LPG	*	<0.1
Kerosene	*	0.1
Biogas	*	0.1
Firewood	13,959	95.1
Charcoal	559	3.8
Coal	41	0.3
Other	*	<0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,766	18.8
Kerosene	1,221	8.3
Candle	1,721	11.7
Battery	1,293	8.8
Generator (private)	283	1.9
Water mill (private)	3,921	26.7
Solar system/energy	2,890	19.7
Other	588	4.0
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	13,215	90.0
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	143	1.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*13,384*	*91.2*
Unprotected well/spring	372	2.5
Pool/pond/lake	199	1.4
River/stream/canal	644	4.4
Waterfall/rainwater	20	0.1
Other	64	0.4
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,299*	*8.8*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	12,967	88.3
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	139	0.9
Unprotected well/spring	437	3.0
Pool/pond/lake	221	1.5
River/stream/canal	815	5.6
Waterfall/rainwater	20	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	66	0.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	85	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	13,643	92.9
Total Improved Sanitation	*13,728*	*93.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	594	4.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	46	0.3
Other	26	0.2
None	289	2.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,567	17.5
Television	4,481	30.5
Landline phone	1,097	7.5
Mobile phone	2,926	19.9
Computer	497	3.4
Internet at home	274	1.9
Households with none of the items	8,650	58.9
Households with all of the items	96	0.7
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	222	1.5
Motorcycle/Moped	5,306	36.1
Bicycle	1,477	10.1
4-Wheel tractor	74	0.5
Canoe/Boat	29	0.2
Motor boat	61	0.4
Cart (bullock)	783	5.3

Note: [1] Population figures for Tedim 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 Tedim 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 Tedim Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	87,623 *		
Males	41,927		
Females	45,696		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	15.4%		
Area (Km^2)	2,459.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	35.6 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	55		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	86,855	13,023	73,832
Number of conventional households	14,683	2,250	12,433
Mean household size	5.9 persons ***		

- In Tedim 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 (15.4%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Tedim Township is 36 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.9 persons living in each household in Tedim Township. This is higher than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

     *** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**14,683**	**87,623**	**41,927**	**45,696**
	Ward	**2,250**	**13,452**	**6,289**	**7,163**
1	Sakollam(W)	814	4,680	2,185	2,495
2	Myo Ma(W)	563	3,305	1,504	1,801
3	Lawibual(W)	639	3,854	1,851	2,003
4	Lay Lwam(W)	234	1,613	749	864
	Village Tract	**12,433**	**74,171**	**35,638**	**38,533**
1	Saizang(VT)	454	2,865	1,400	1,465
2	Vongmual(VT)	62	402	208	194
3	Khiangzang(VT)	359	1,896	918	978
4	Suangpi(VT)	271	1,647	746	901
5	Dimpi(VT)	204	1,161	557	604
6	Bumzang(VT)	64	305	145	160
7	Kahngen(VT)	46	295	155	140
8	Thangzang(VT)	93	518	208	310
9	Tualmu(VT)	58	303	149	154
10	Gamngai(VT)	162	879	435	444
11	Lailui(VT)	223	1,323	622	701
12	Teeklui(VT)	181	984	484	500
13	Haupi(VT)	106	653	292	361
14	Sezang(VT)	155	883	435	448
15	Lamzang(VT)	280	1,543	698	845
16	Lailo(VT)	379	2,347	1,108	1,239
17	Valvum(VT)	281	1,907	922	985
18	Kaptel(VT)	642	3,708	1,740	1,968
19	Tuipi(VT)	98	583	292	291
20	Laitui(VT)	713	3,750	1,678	2,072
21	Tuitawh(VT)	78	494	245	249
22	Muizawl(VT)	111	671	313	358

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Muallum(VT)	226	1,497	725	772
24	Cingpikot(VT)	273	1,685	836	849
25	Tuithang(VT)	469	2,931	1,413	1,518
26	Tungzang(VT)	296	2,283	1,141	1,142
27	Anlangh(VT)	265	1,740	822	918
28	Gamlai(VT)	97	619	331	288
29	Suangsang(VT)	229	1,528	764	764
30	Thalmual(VT)	145	1,014	509	505
31	Phaiza(VT)	168	988	490	498
32	Buanli(VT)	61	467	236	231
33	Bukphil(VT)	289	1,881	914	967
34	Dampi(VT)	273	1,515	768	747
35	Tuidil(VT)	273	1,514	746	768
36	Zimpi(VT)	55	342	181	161
37	Kawilam(VT)	53	344	168	176
38	Suangphei(VT)	96	646	315	331
39	Heilei(VT)	210	1,288	649	639
40	Suangzang(VT)	247	1,383	627	756
41	Pangsak(VT)	262	1,957	1,004	953
42	Pakzang(VT)	159	986	498	488
43	Thuklai(VT)	113	460	208	252
44	Khuasak(VT)	158	753	366	387
45	Buanman(VT)	137	604	270	334
46	Limkhai(VT)	129	523	225	298
47	Dolluang(VT)	724	4,204	2,015	2,189
48	Vangteh(VT)	359	2,095	963	1,132
49	Phunom(VT)	354	2,149	991	1,158
50	Mualbeen(VT)	258	1,577	774	803
51	Buan(VT)	158	1,157	574	583

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
52	Pimpih(VT)	124	772	378	394
53	Laibung(VT)	186	1,129	536	593
54	Theizang(VT)	447	2,266	1,101	1,165
55	Ngalzang(VT)	120	757	350	407

Figure 2:	Population by broad age groups, Tedim Township

Legend: 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ■ 65 years and over

Pie chart values: 3,534 (4.0%); 35,689 (40.7%); 48,400 (55.3%)
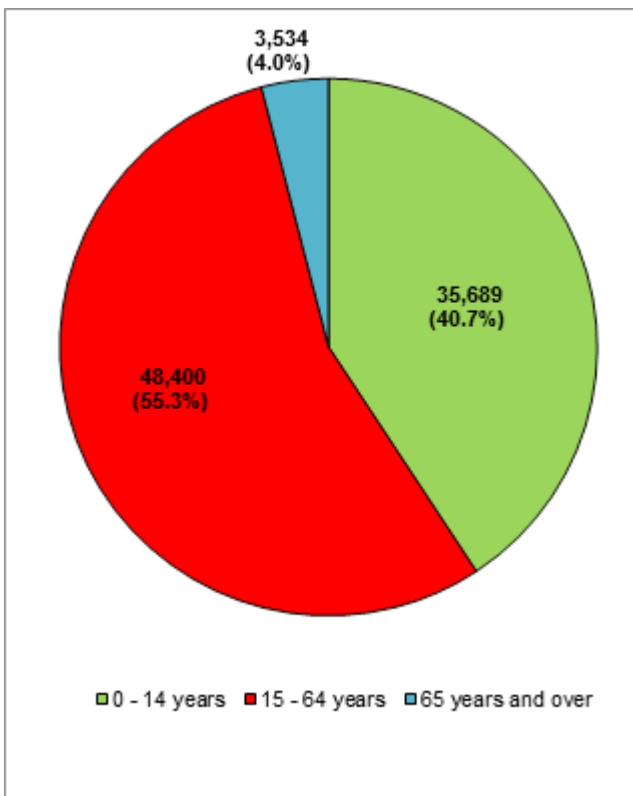
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Tedim Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**87,623**	**41,927**	**45,696**
0 - 4	12,044	6,019	6,025
5 - 9	12,142	6,110	6,032
10 - 14	11,503	5,789	5,714
15 - 19	8,915	4,254	4,661
20 - 24	6,713	3,082	3,631
25 - 29	5,540	2,499	3,041
30 - 34	5,247	2,374	2,873
35 - 39	4,589	2,136	2,453
40 - 44	4,575	2,098	2,477
45 - 49	4,176	1,969	2,207
50 - 54	3,728	1,741	1,987
55 - 59	2,767	1,303	1,464
60 - 64	2,150	970	1,180
65 - 69	1,358	615	743
70 - 74	1,037	445	592
75 - 79	569	279	290
80 - 84	369	164	205
85 - 89	147	59	88
90 +	54	21	33

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Tedim Township is 55.3 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, Falam District and Tedim Township)
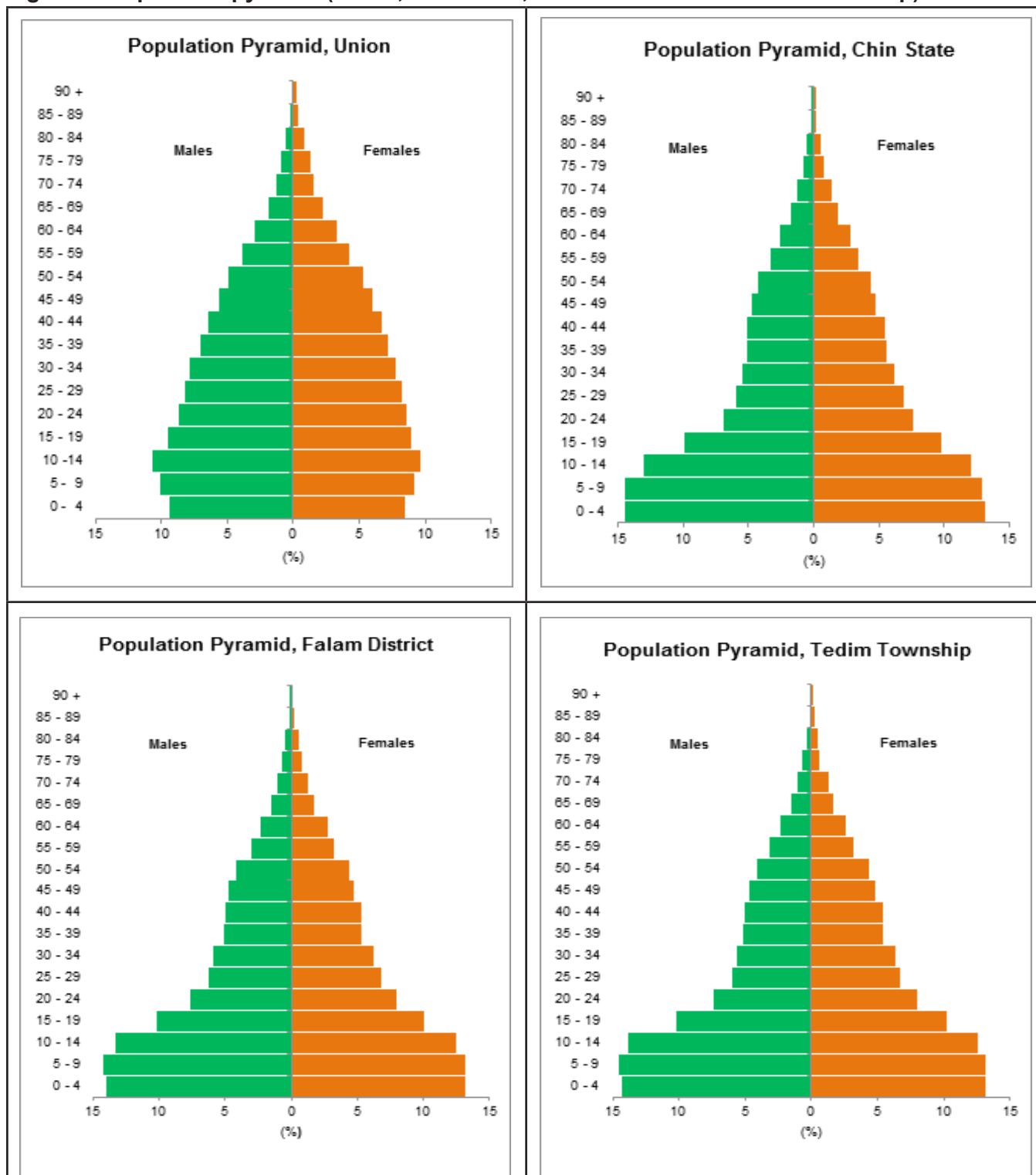
- The birth rate has been increasing in Tedim Township.

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

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

- There are less males than females in all age groups with the exception of age groups 5-9 and 10-14.

(B)   Religion

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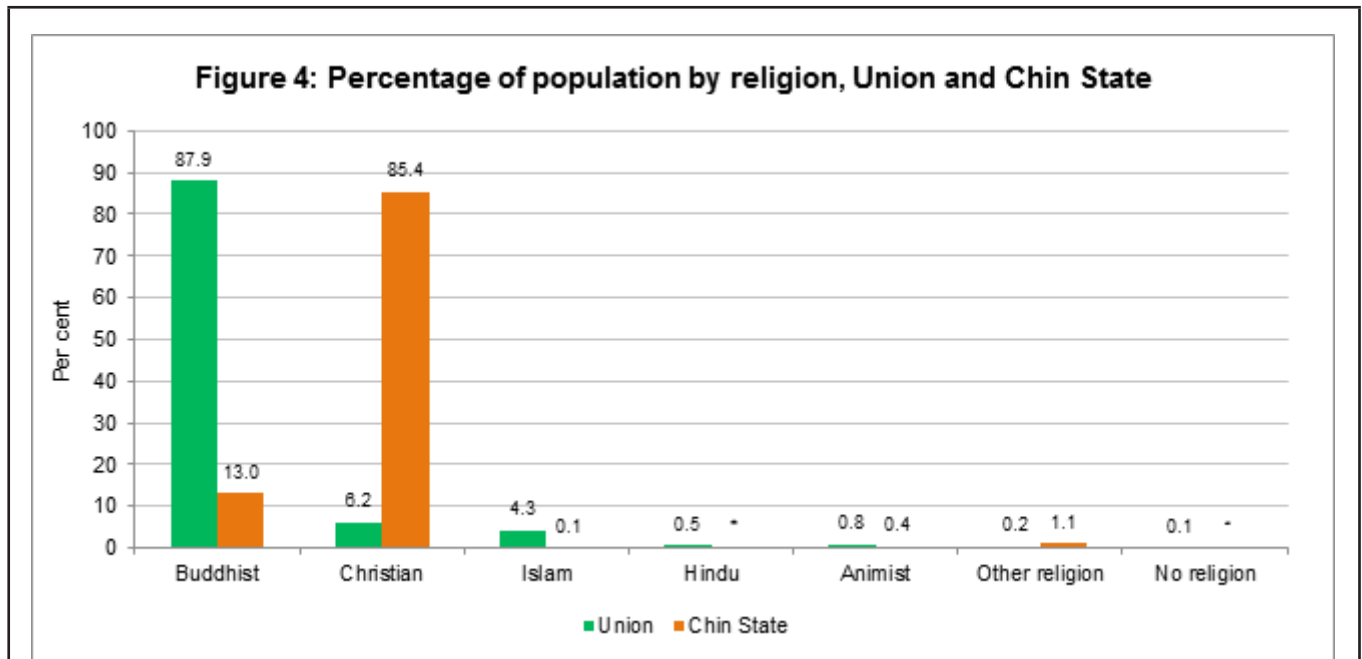
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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	2,404	1,212	1,192	799	414	385
6	2,363	1,194	1,169	1,832	928	904
7	2,427	1,224	1,203	2,211	1,109	1,102
8	2,475	1,215	1,260	2,304	1,127	1,177
9	2,440	1,248	1,192	2,279	1,164	1,115
10	2,418	1,211	1,207	2,241	1,115	1,126
11	2,205	1,087	1,118	1,997	978	1,019
12	2,210	1,165	1,045	1,974	1,052	922
13	2,444	1,219	1,225	2,057	1,040	1,017
14	2,116	1,036	1,080	1,618	782	836
15	1,911	938	973	1,289	613	676
16	1,973	936	1,037	1,130	508	622
17	1,813	875	938	841	396	445
18	1,672	803	869	549	252	297
19	1,396	627	769	363	168	195
20	1,518	686	832	199	93	106
21	1,212	573	639	129	70	59
22	1,337	618	719	89	41	48
23	1,376	622	754	62	24	38
24	1,166	521	645	43	22	21
25	1,236	571	665	26	20	6
26	1,104	494	610	28	10	18
27	1,041	470	571	25	18	7
28	1,114	491	623	16	7	9
29	951	410	541	10	6	4

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Chin State and Tedim Township
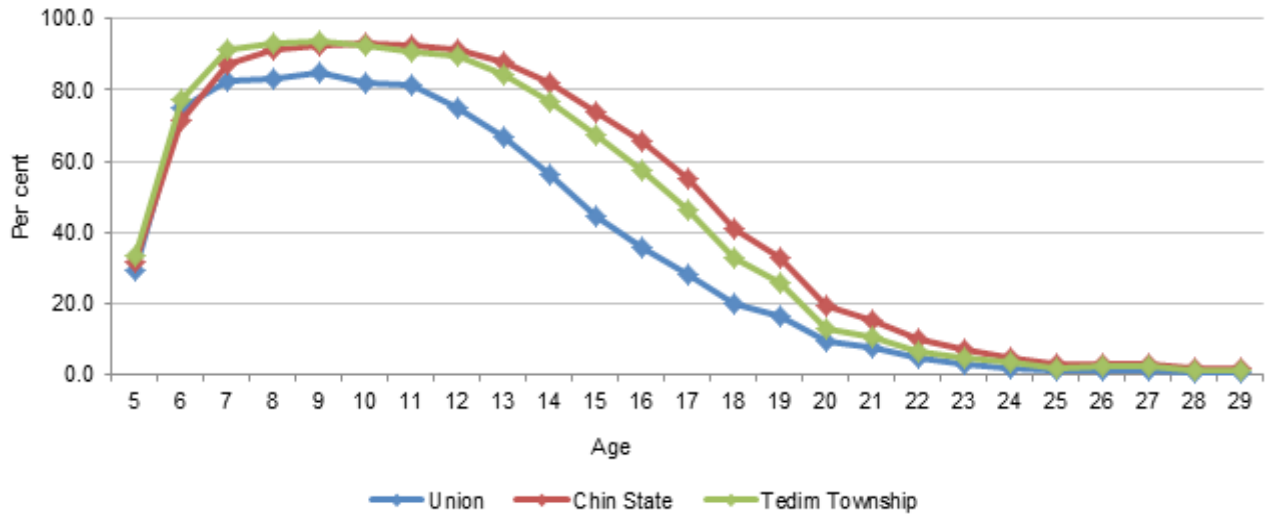
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Tedim Township
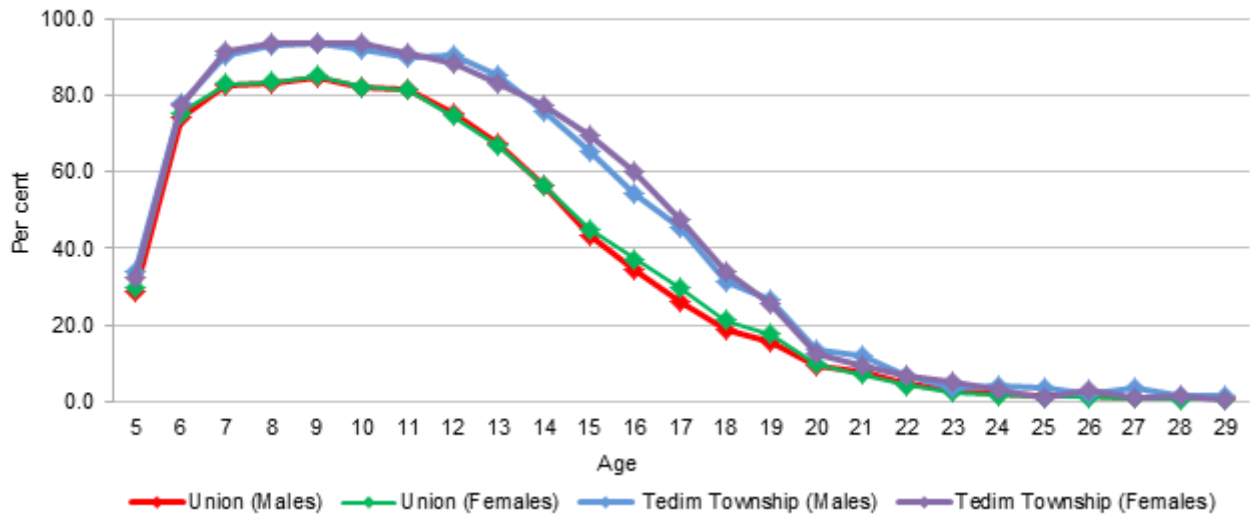
- School attendance in Tedim Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Tedim Township is higher than that of the Union at starting from school going age.

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

Legend

Literacy Rate (%)

- 65 - 74
- 75 - 83
- 84 - 92
- Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Chin State	: 79.4%
Falam District	: 87.4%
Tedim Township	: 86.7%
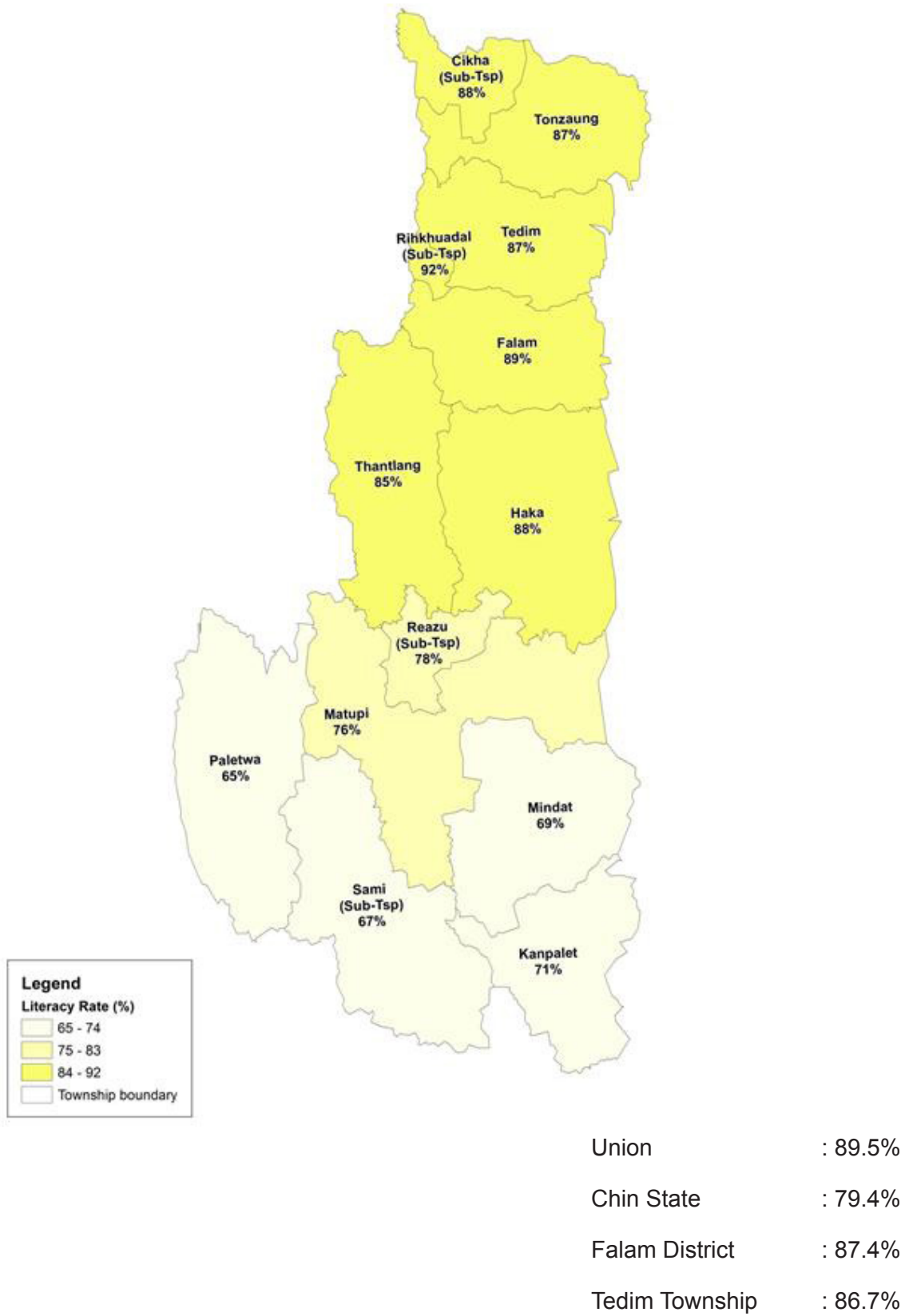
Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Tedim Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	15,374	96.4
Males	7,199	97.2
Females	8,175	95.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Tedim Township is 86.7 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Chin State (79.4%) but lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 80.8 per cent and for the males it is 93.5 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.4 per cent with 95.7 per cent for females and 97.2 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	36,306	6,345	17.5	8,042	6,656	7,435	5,394	219	1,898	222	73	22
Urban	6,463	421	6.5	815	747	1,379	1,811	80	1,080	102	20	8
Rural	29,843	5,924	19.9	7,227	5,909	6,056	3,583	139	818	120	53	14
Males	16,673	1,288	7.7	2,937	3,350	4,665	3,104	115	1,002	156	40	16
Females	19,633	5,057	25.8	5,105	3,306	2,770	2,290	104	896	66	33	6

- Some 17.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 19.9 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 7.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 25.8 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 18.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	5.4	5.6	5.2	11.5	15.6	7.1
15 - 19	35.6	39.5	32.1	21.4	23.8	18.7
20 - 24	69.2	77.0	62.6	23.1	26.3	19.7
25 - 29	71.1	84.0	60.6	15.5	19.1	11.4
30 - 34	71.8	88.0	58.3	10.1	12.4	7.2
35 - 39	72.8	88.7	58.9	6.5	8.6	3.7
40 - 44	69.8	88.6	53.9	4.3	5.5	2.5
45 - 49	70.0	89.0	53.0	2.7	3.6	1.5
50 - 54	65.3	86.6	46.7	1.8	2.3	1.0
55 - 59	59.3	81.2	39.9	0.9	1.1	0.5
60 - 64	41.2	59.6	26.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
65 - 69	29.8	46.2	16.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
70 - 74	18.2	26.5	12.0	-	-	-
75 +	10.4	15.1	6.5	3.4	3.8	2.5
15 - 24	50.0	55.2	45.4	22.4	25.2	19.3
15 - 64	61.9	75.3	50.3	10.8	12.2	9.0

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
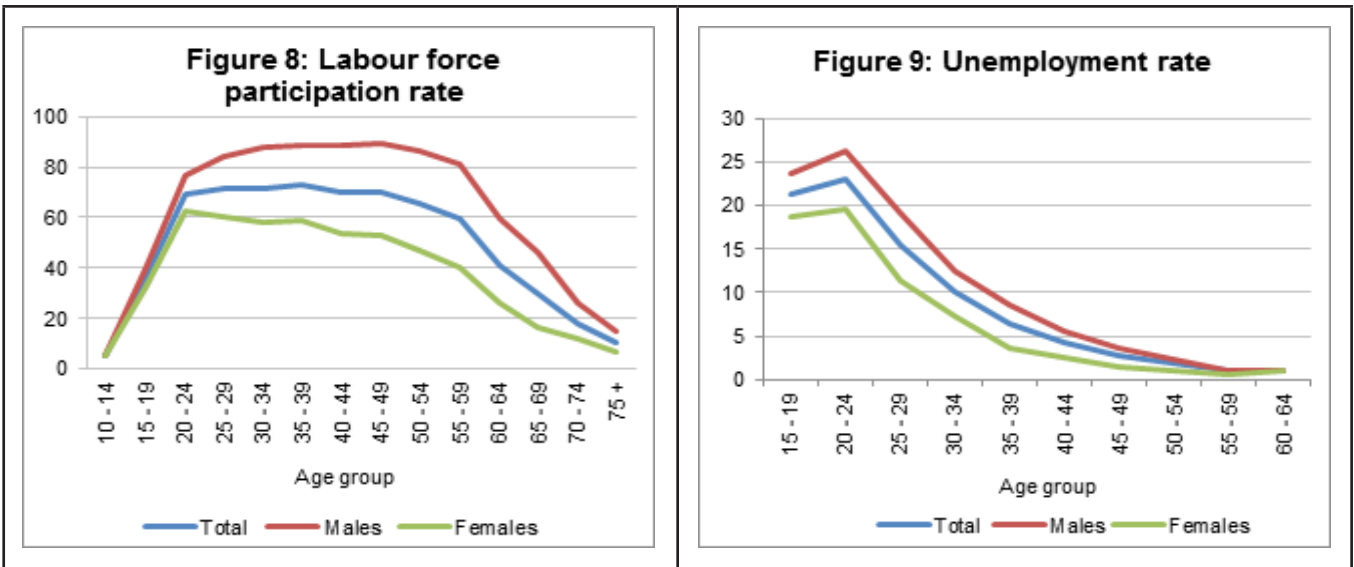
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Tedim Township is 61.9 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 50.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 75.3 per cent.

- In Tedim Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 5.4 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Tedim Township is 10.8 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (12.2%) and for females (9.0%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 19.3 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	32,160	2.4	47.7	33.3	8.6	2.7	5.3
Males	12,103	3.8	62.2	11.9	10.8	3.2	8.2
Females	20,057	1.6	39.0	46.2	7.2	2.4	3.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 62.2 per cent of males are full time students while 46.2 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**26,298**	**14,520**	**11,778**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	182	137	45	0.7	0.9	0.4
Professionals	1,086	436	650	4.1	3.0	5.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	817	540	277	3.1	3.7	2.4
Clerical Support Workers	423	248	175	1.6	1.7	1.5
Services and Sales Workers	686	420	266	2.6	2.9	2.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	20,468	11,086	9,382	77.8	76.3	79.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	638	560	78	2.4	3.9	0.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	143	141	2	0.5	1.0	*
Elementary Occupations	724	469	255	2.8	3.2	2.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,131	483	648	4.3	3.3	5.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Chin State and Tedim Township
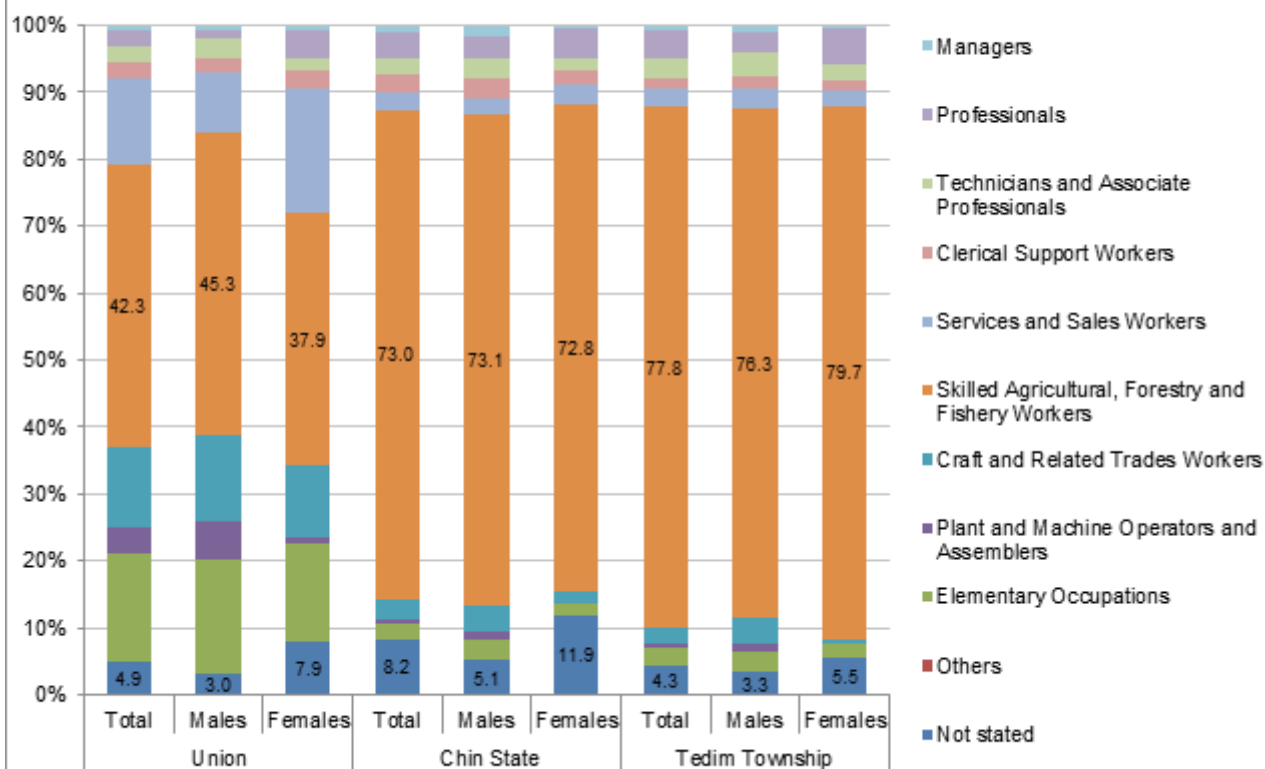
- In Tedim Township, 77.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 76.3 per cent of males and 79.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Chin State, 73.0 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
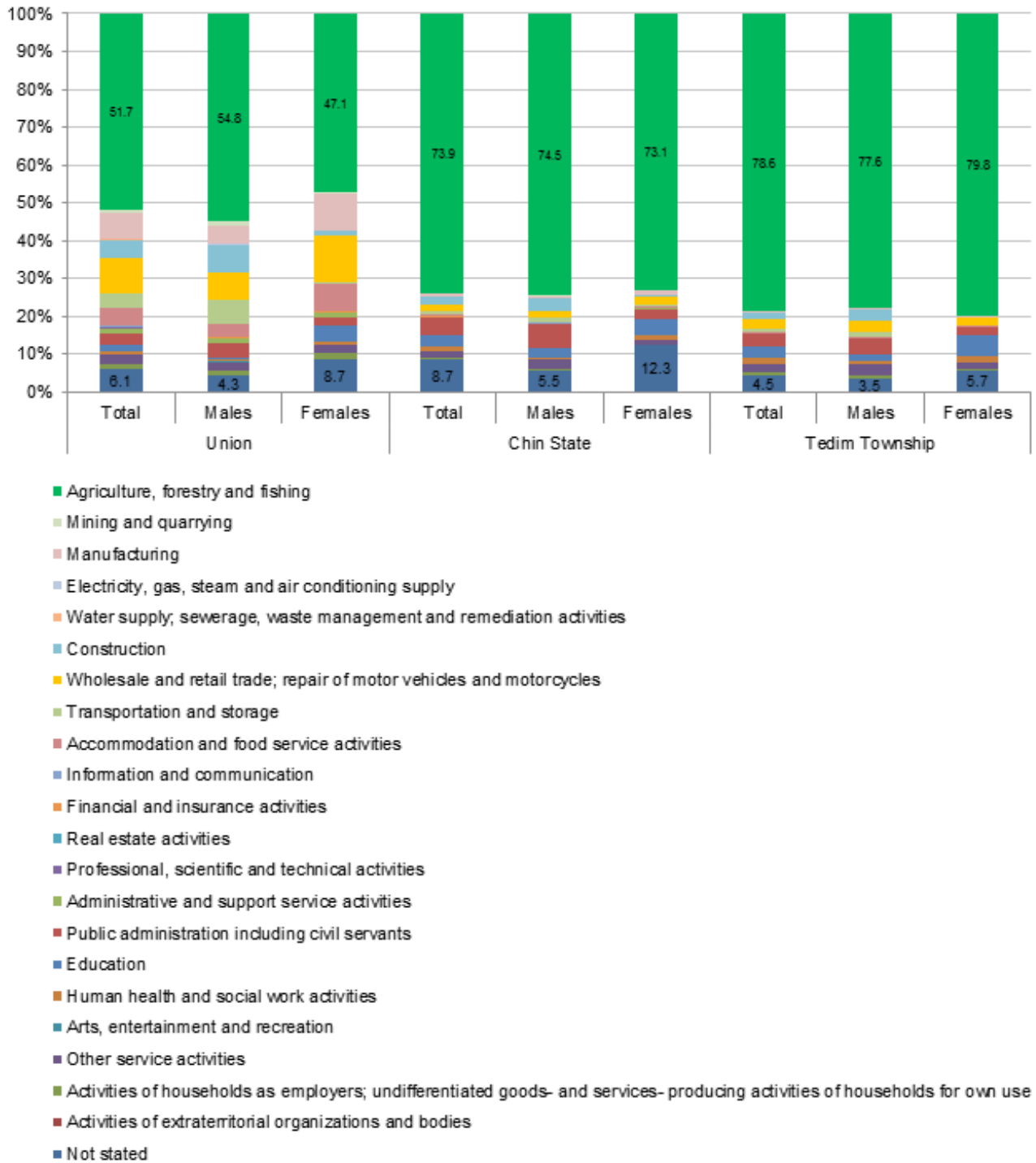
Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**26,298**	**14,520**	**11,778**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20,670	11,267	9,403	78.6	77.6	79.8
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	132	80	52	0.5	0.6	0.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	3	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	444	416	28	1.7	2.9	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	700	483	217	2.7	3.3	1.8
Transportation and storage	175	174	1	0.7	1.2	*
Accommodation and food service activities	84	26	58	0.3	0.2	0.5
Information and communication	26	22	4	0.1	0.2	*
Financial and insurance activities	10	7	3	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	3	2	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	20	14	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	823	560	263	3.1	3.9	2.2
Education	869	265	604	3.3	1.8	5.1
Human health and social work activities	372	141	231	1.4	1.0	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9	8	1	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	623	447	176	2.4	3.1	1.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	143	86	57	0.5	0.6	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	3	3	*	*	*
Not stated	1,182	513	669	4.5	3.5	5.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Legend:
- 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 Tedim Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 78.6 per cent.

- There are 77.6 per cent of males and 79.8 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

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

(E)   Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	46,183	*	20	276	*	25	-	29	16,871
Urban	9,203	*	2	11	-	-	-	-	1,411
Rural	36,980	*	18	265	*	25	-	29	15,460
Males	21,575	*	11	91	*	9	-	18	8,075
Females	24,608	*	9	185	*	16	-	11	8,796

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
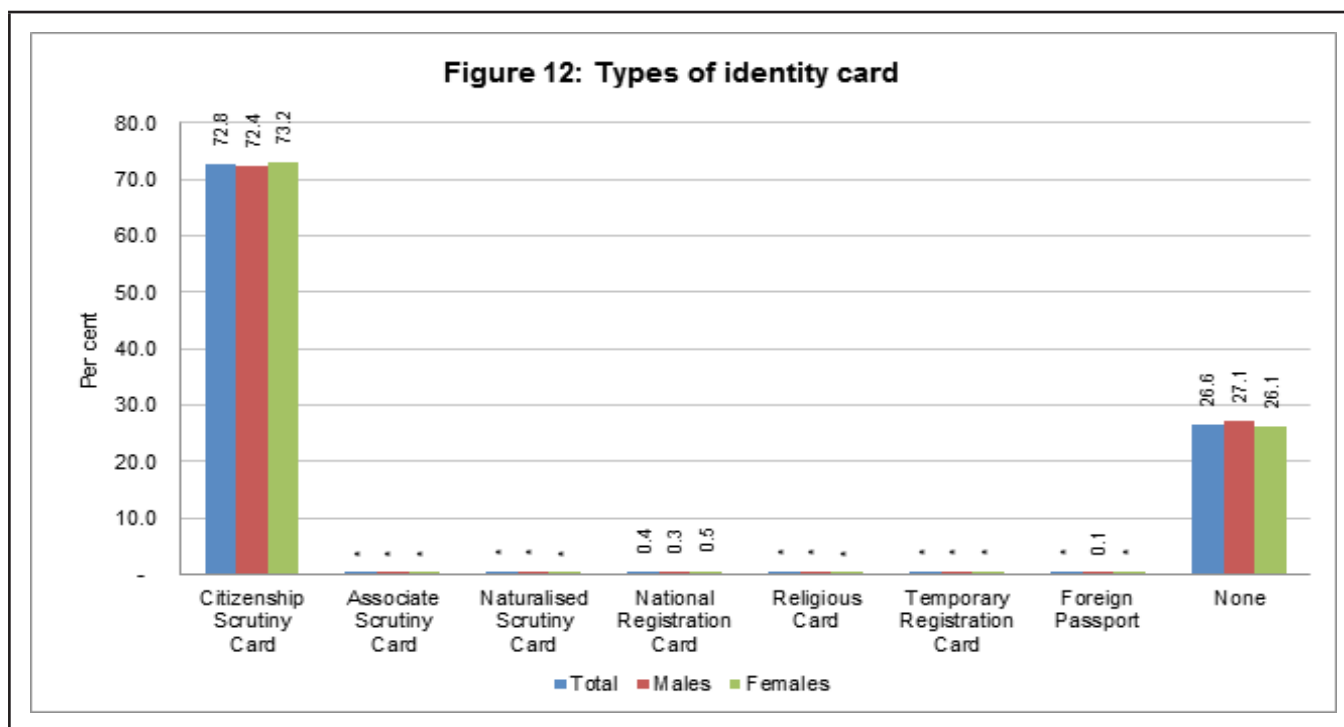
- In Tedim Township, 72.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 26.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 27.1 per cent of males and 26.1 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	**87,623**	**81,276**	**6,347**	**7.2**	**3,052**	**2,750**	**2,549**	**3,057**
0 - 4	12,044	11,891	153	1.3	19	30	113	76
5 - 9	12,142	12,000	142	1.2	32	54	39	62
10 - 14	11,503	11,291	212	1.8	54	59	67	100
15 - 19	8,915	8,689	226	2.5	53	73	63	108
20 - 24	6,713	6,480	233	3.5	67	79	62	125
25 - 29	5,540	5,216	324	5.8	79	150	100	166
30 - 34	5,247	4,923	324	6.2	96	126	107	186
35 - 39	4,589	4,252	337	7.3	128	106	115	161
40 - 44	4,575	4,112	463	10.1	223	154	134	206
45 - 49	4,176	3,524	652	15.6	360	243	213	268
50 - 54	3,728	3,026	702	18.8	418	287	233	303
55 - 59	2,767	2,181	586	21.2	345	256	202	252
60 - 64	2,150	1,543	607	28.2	364	315	277	288
65 - 69	1,358	921	437	32.2	235	226	217	206
70 - 74	1,037	641	396	38.2	244	233	231	208
75 - 79	569	304	265	46.6	156	169	169	154
80 - 84	369	195	174	47.2	111	117	120	106
85 - 89	147	57	90	61.2	55	59	68	64
90 +	54	30	24	44.4	13	14	19	18

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	**41,927**	**39,028**	**2,899**	**6.9**	**1,303**	**1,287**	**1,074**	**1,306**
0 - 4	6,019	5,944	75	1.2	11	13	53	35
5 - 9	6,110	6,033	77	1.3	16	29	21	35
10 - 14	5,789	5,667	122	2.1	22	31	38	66
15 - 19	4,254	4,144	110	2.6	15	41	32	60
20 - 24	3,082	2,974	108	3.5	21	33	30	60
25 - 29	2,499	2,343	156	6.2	31	76	45	82
30 - 34	2,374	2,216	158	6.7	46	68	50	92
35 - 39	2,136	1,989	147	6.9	55	47	50	76
40 - 44	2,098	1,911	187	8.9	72	60	51	76
45 - 49	1,969	1,694	275	14.0	149	104	78	91
50 - 54	1,741	1,418	323	18.6	187	128	84	107
55 - 59	1,303	1,041	262	20.1	153	119	78	97
60 - 64	970	683	287	29.6	170	159	123	120
65 - 69	615	416	199	32.4	109	103	88	85
70 - 74	445	283	162	36.4	99	104	93	78
75 - 79	279	149	130	46.6	76	91	79	75
80 - 84	164	89	75	45.7	47	52	48	42
85 - 89	59	21	38	64.4	21	25	27	24
90 +	21	13	8	38.1	3	4	6	5

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	**45,696**	**42,248**	**3,448**	**7.5**	**1,749**	**1,463**	**1,475**	**1,751**
0 - 4	6,025	5,947	78	1.3	8	17	60	41
5 - 9	6,032	5,967	65	1.1	16	25	18	27
10 - 14	5,714	5,624	90	1.6	32	28	29	34
15 - 19	4,661	4,545	116	2.5	38	32	31	48
20 - 24	3,631	3,506	125	3.4	46	46	32	65
25 - 29	3,041	2,873	168	5.5	48	74	55	84
30 - 34	2,873	2,707	166	5.8	50	58	57	94
35 - 39	2,453	2,263	190	7.7	73	59	65	85
40 - 44	2,477	2,201	276	11.1	151	94	83	130
45 - 49	2,207	1,830	377	17.1	211	139	135	177
50 - 54	1,987	1,608	379	19.1	231	159	149	196
55 - 59	1,464	1,140	324	22.1	192	137	124	155
60 - 64	1,180	860	320	27.1	194	156	154	168
65 - 69	743	505	238	32.0	126	123	129	121
70 - 74	592	358	234	39.5	145	129	138	130
75 - 79	290	155	135	46.6	80	78	90	79
80 - 84	205	106	99	48.3	64	65	72	64
85 - 89	88	36	52	59.1	34	34	41	40
90 +	33	17	16	48.5	10	10	13	13

- Seven in every 100 persons in Tedim 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 60.

- 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	14,683	0.3	1.3	1.8	89.0	6.3	0.6	0.1	0.5
Urban	2,250	2.0	6.2	6.7	83.6	1.0	0.1	-	0.4
Rural	12,433	*	0.5	0.9	90.0	7.2	0.7	0.2	0.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
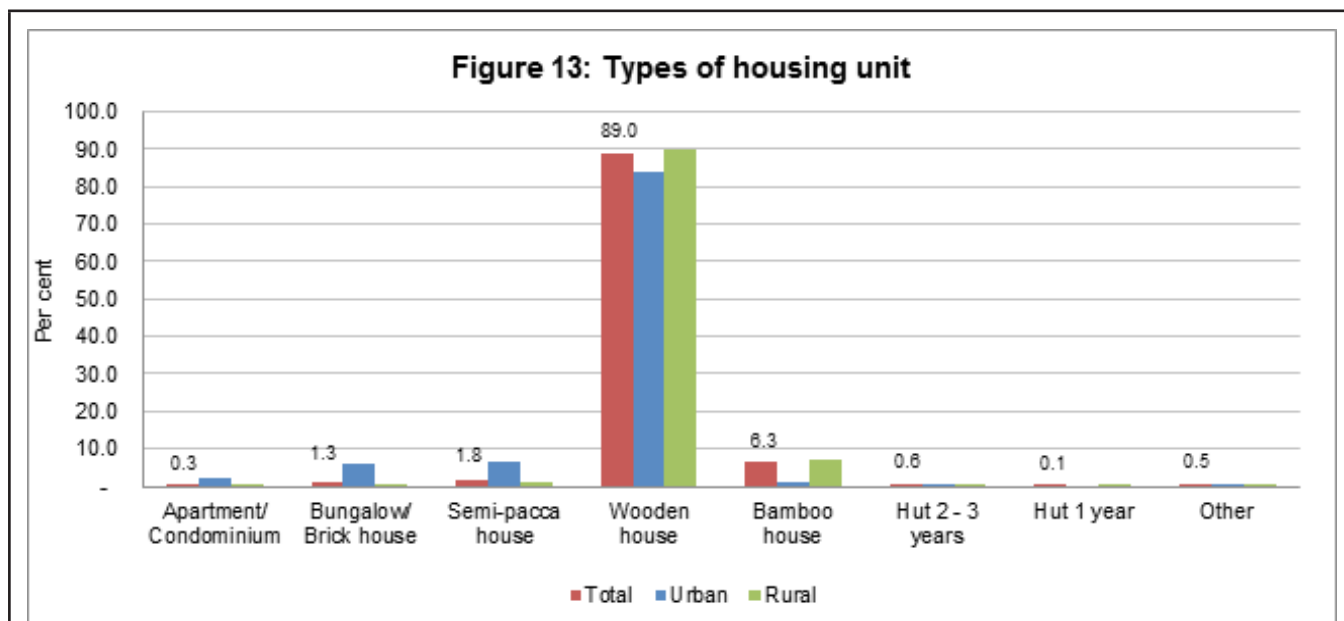
- The majority of the households in Tedim Township are living in wooden houses (89.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (6.3%).

- Some 83.6 per cent of urban households and 90.0 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

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

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

Union   : 74.3%

Chin State   : 74.6%

Falam District   : 92.2%

Tedim Township   : 93.5%

29
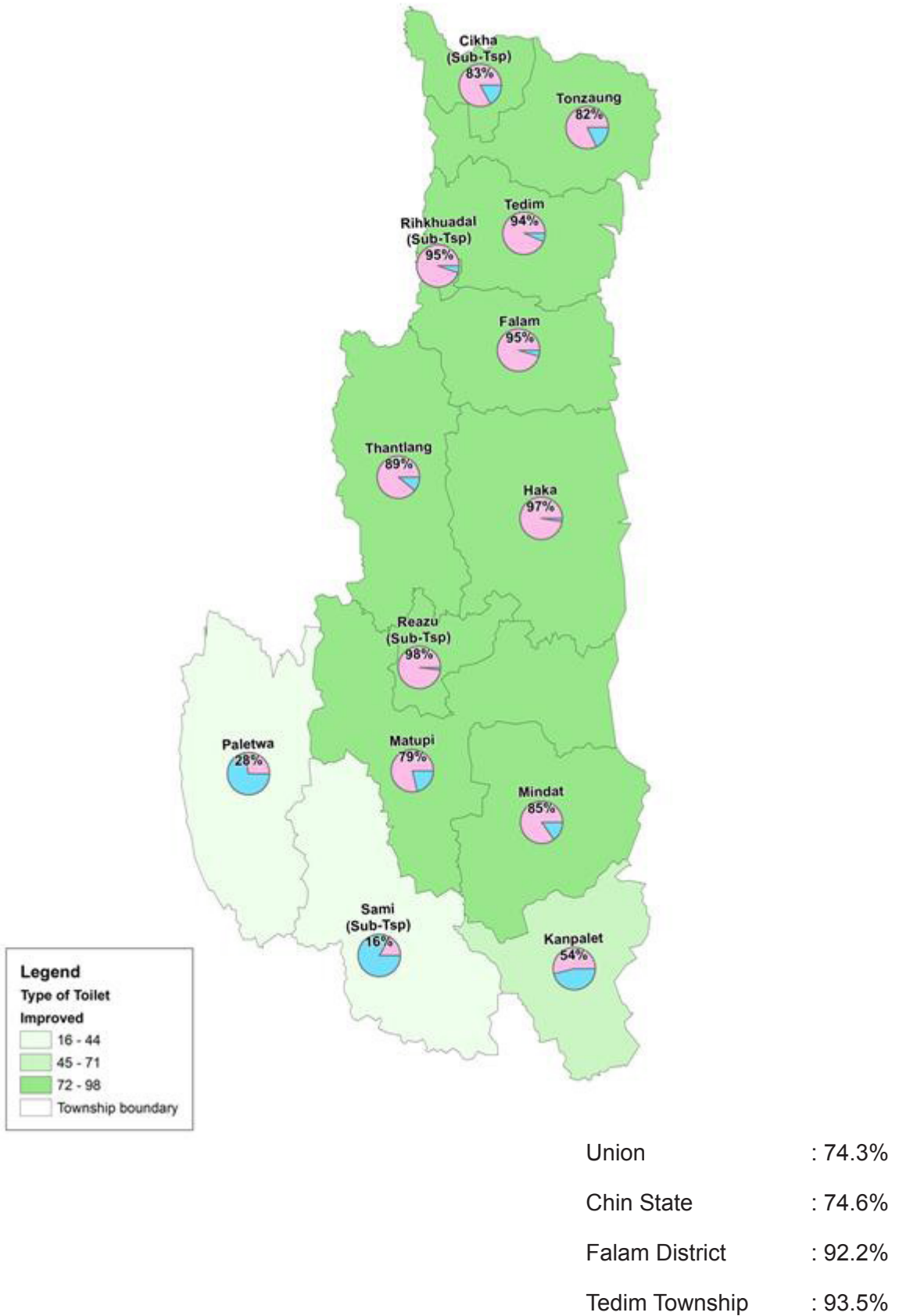
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	0.6	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		92.9	98.4	91.9
Improved sanitation		*93.5*	*99.0*	*92.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		4.0	0.6	4.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	*	0.4
Other		0.2	*	0.1
None		2.0	0.4	2.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	14,683	2,250	12,433

- Some 93.5 per cent of the households in Tedim Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (92.9%)).

- Compared to other townships in Chin State, Tedim belongs to the highest proportion group of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Chin State is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 2.0 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 Tedim Township, 2.3 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

Cikha
(Sub-Tsp)
85%

Tonzaung
77%

Rihkhuadal
(Sub-Tsp)
96%

Tedim
91%

Falam
87%

Thantlang
97%

Haka
92%

Reazu
(Sub-Tsp)
100%

Matupi
85%

Paletwa
30%

Mindat
36%

Sami
(Sub-Tsp)
23%

Kanpalet
52%

Legend
Water Source
Improved (%)
23 - 49
50 - 74
75 - 100
Township boundary
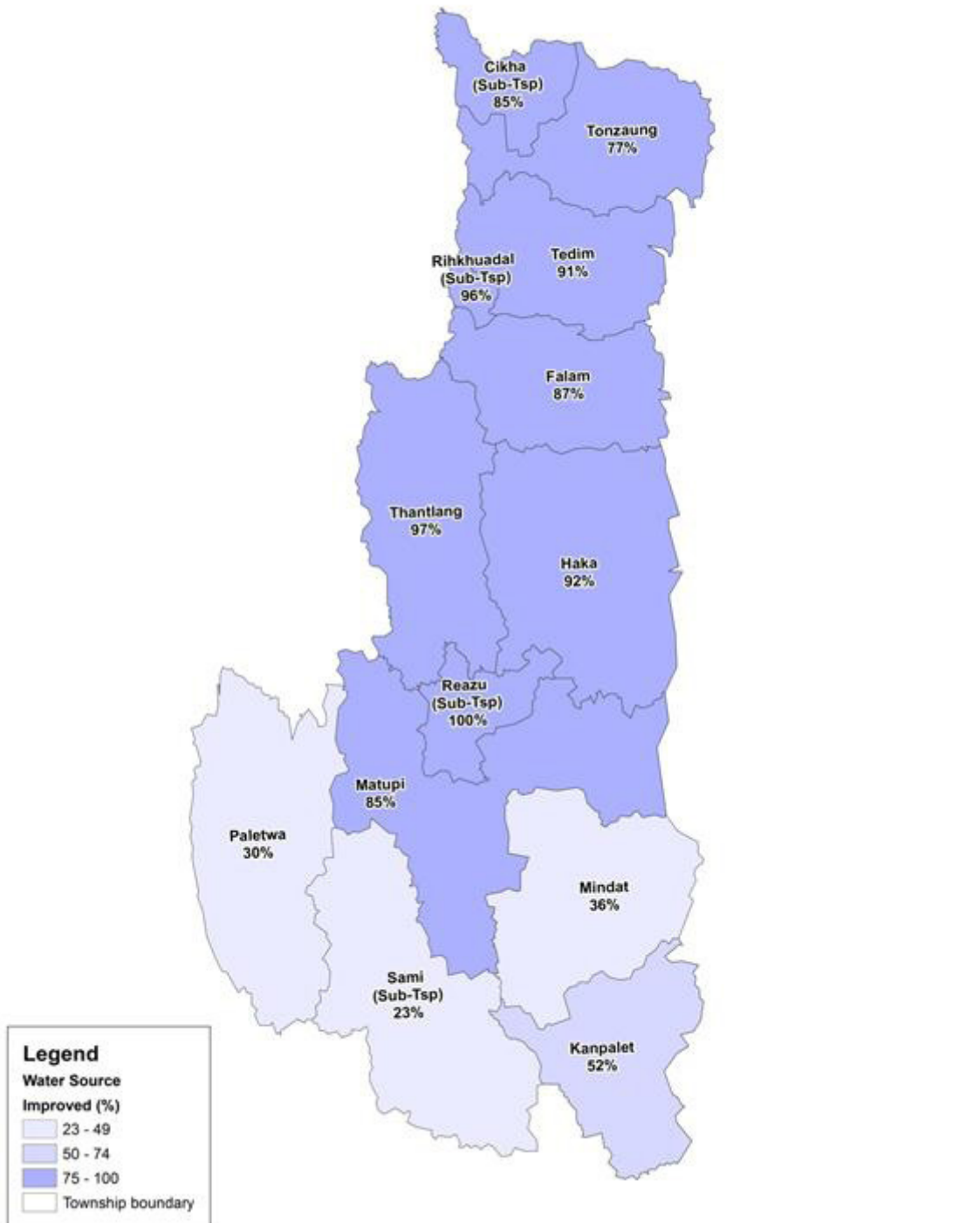
Union	: 69.5%
Chin State	: 70.2%
Falam District	: 88.1%
Tedim Township	: 91.2%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		90.0	91.0	89.8
Tube well, borehole		0.1	*	0.1
Protected well/ Spring		1.0	0.2	1.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.1	-	0.1
Total improved drinking water		*91.2*	*91.2*	*91.1*
Unprotected well/Spring		2.5	0.5	2.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.4	2.1	1.2
River/stream/ canal		4.4	6.2	4.1
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.1	-	0.2
Other		0.4	-	0.5
Total unimproved drinking water		*8.8*	*8.8*	*8.9*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	14,683	2,250	12,433

- In Tedim Township, 91.2 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Chin State, it belongs to the highest group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 90.0 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 4.4 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.

- Some 8.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 8.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

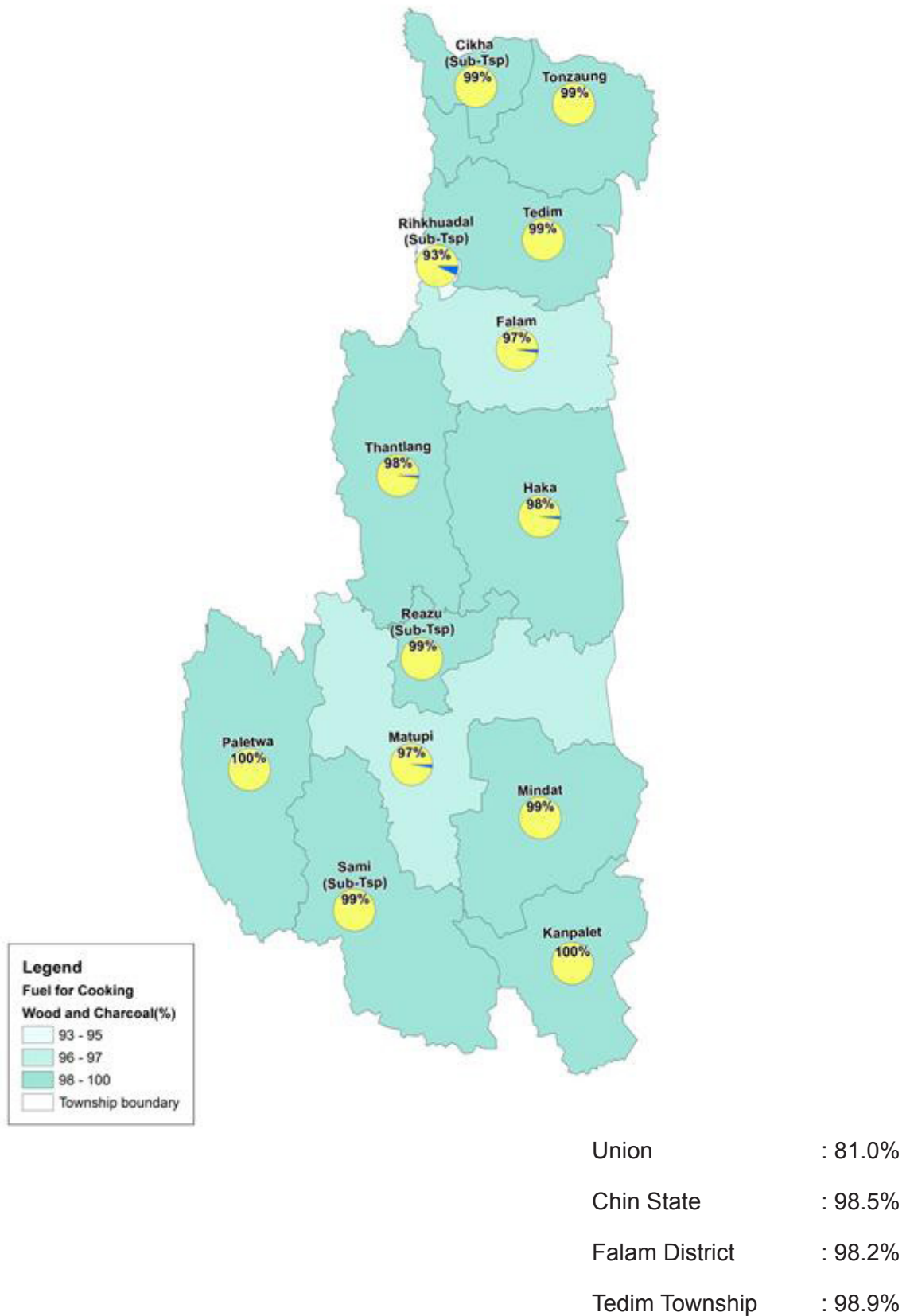Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

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

Union	: 32.4%
Chin State	: 15.4%
Falam District	: 22.7%
Tedim Township	: 18.8%
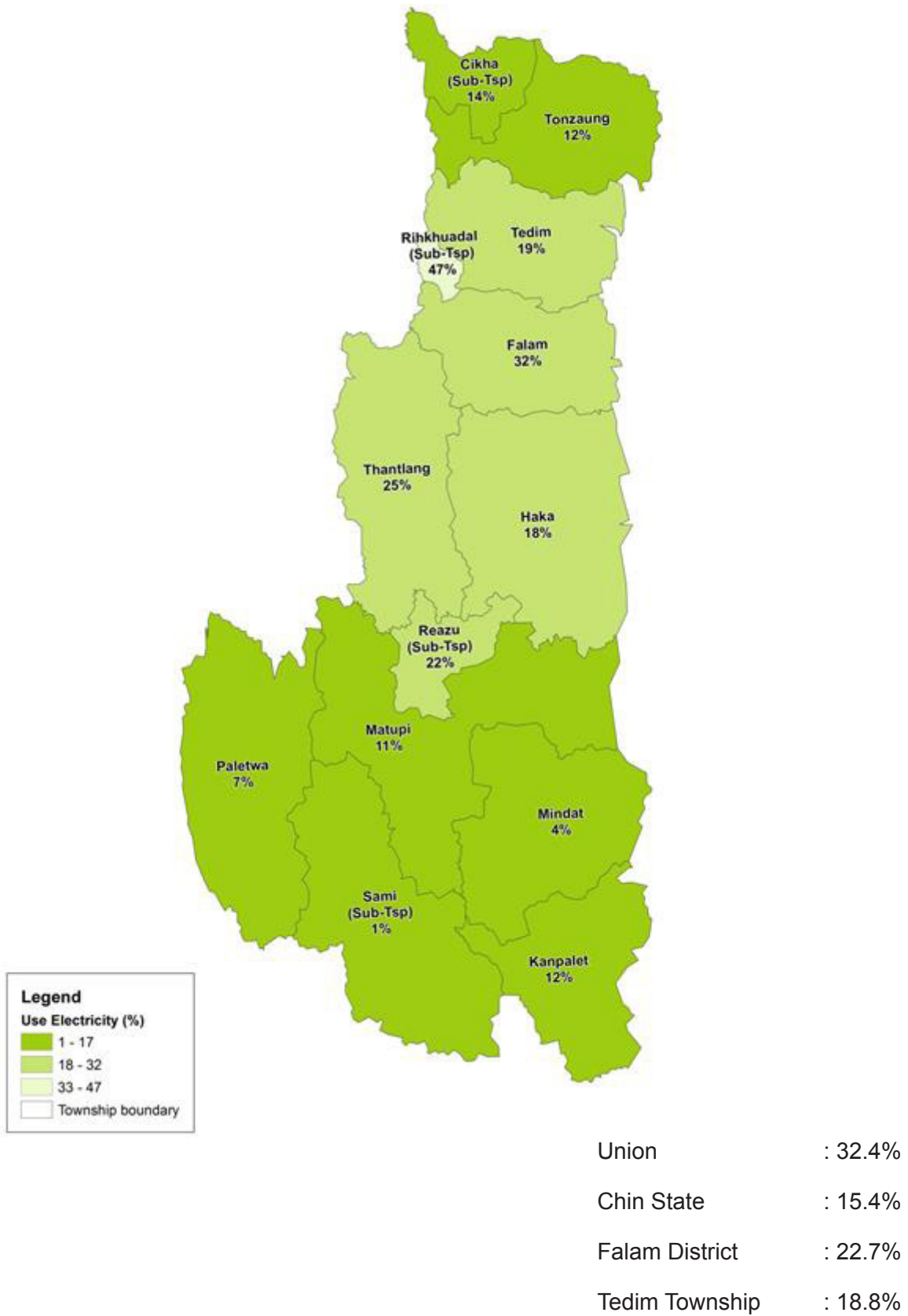
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		18.8	66.1	10.3
Kerosene		8.3	1.5	9.5
Candle		11.7	24.7	9.4
Battery		8.8	2.0	10.0
Generator (private)		1.9	0.3	2.2
Water mill (private)		26.7	1.7	31.2
Solar system/energy		19.7	3.6	22.6
Other		4.0	0.1	4.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	14,683	2,250	12,433

- In Tedim Township, 18.8 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (18-32) 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 water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 26.7 per cent.

- In rural areas, 31.2 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

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%
Falam District	: 98.2%
Tedim Township	: 98.9%

35

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.6	1.8	0.4
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		0.1	*	0.1
BioGas		0.1	0.4	0.1
Firewood		95.1	75.6	98.6
Charcoal		3.8	21.1	0.7
Coal		0.3	1.0	0.1
Other		*	*	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	14,683	2,250	12,433

- In Tedim Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 95.1 per cent using firewood and 3.8 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 98.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.7 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	14,683	17.5	30.5	7.5	19.9	3.4	1.9	58.9	0.7
Urban	2,250	24.4	65.7	20.4	52.8	8.5	4.4	23.7	1.5
Rural	12,433	16.2	24.1	5.1	14.0	2.5	1.4	65.3	0.5

- Some 30.5 per cent of the households in Tedim Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 65.7 per cent of households in urban areas and 24.1 per cent for rural areas have access to television.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
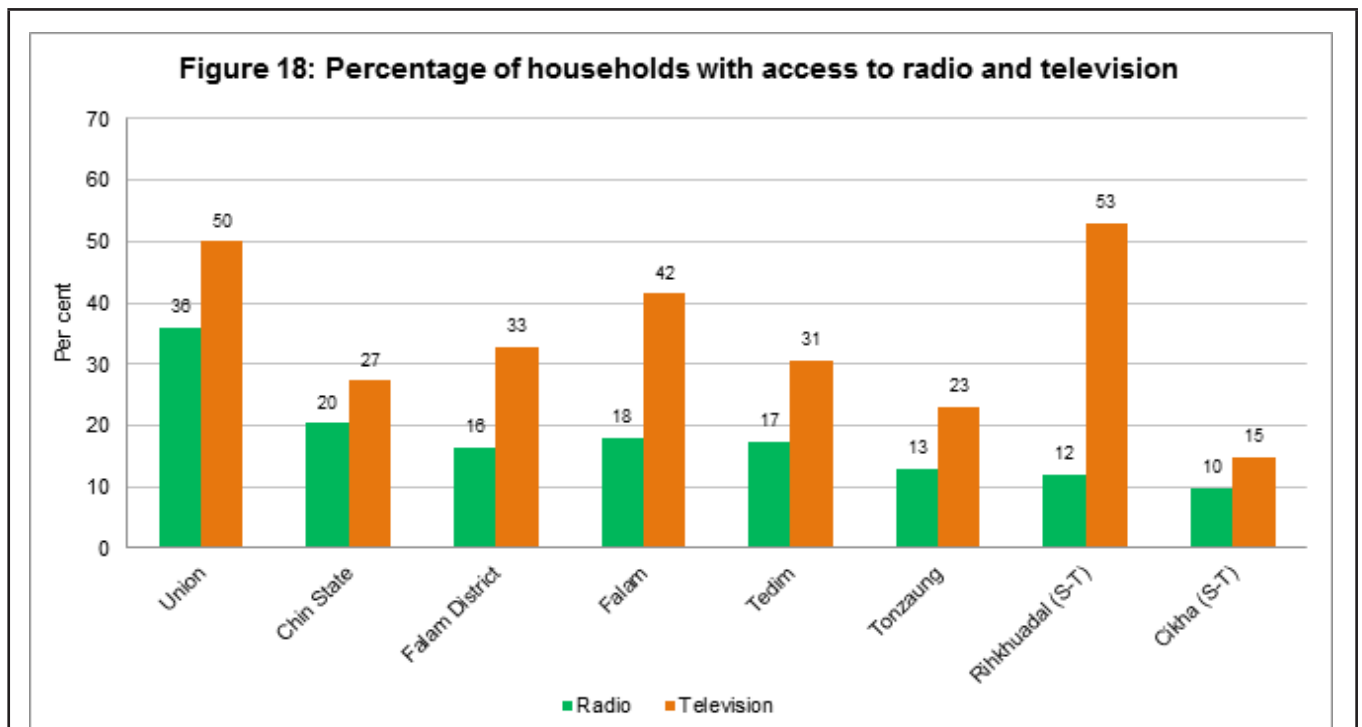
- In Tedim Township, some 30.5 per cent of the households in Township have access to television and about one in six households (17.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Cikha (Sub-Tsp) 1%

Tonzaung 10%

Tedim 20%

Rihkhuadal (Sub-Tsp) 34%

Falam 37%

Thantlang 10%

Haka 49%

Reazu (Sub-Tsp) 3%

Matupi 2%

Paletwa 2%

Mindat 25%

Sami (Sub-Tsp) 0.4%

Kanpalet 8%

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

Union	: 32.9%
Chin State	: 17.1%
Falam District	: 23.4%
Tedim Township	: 19.9%
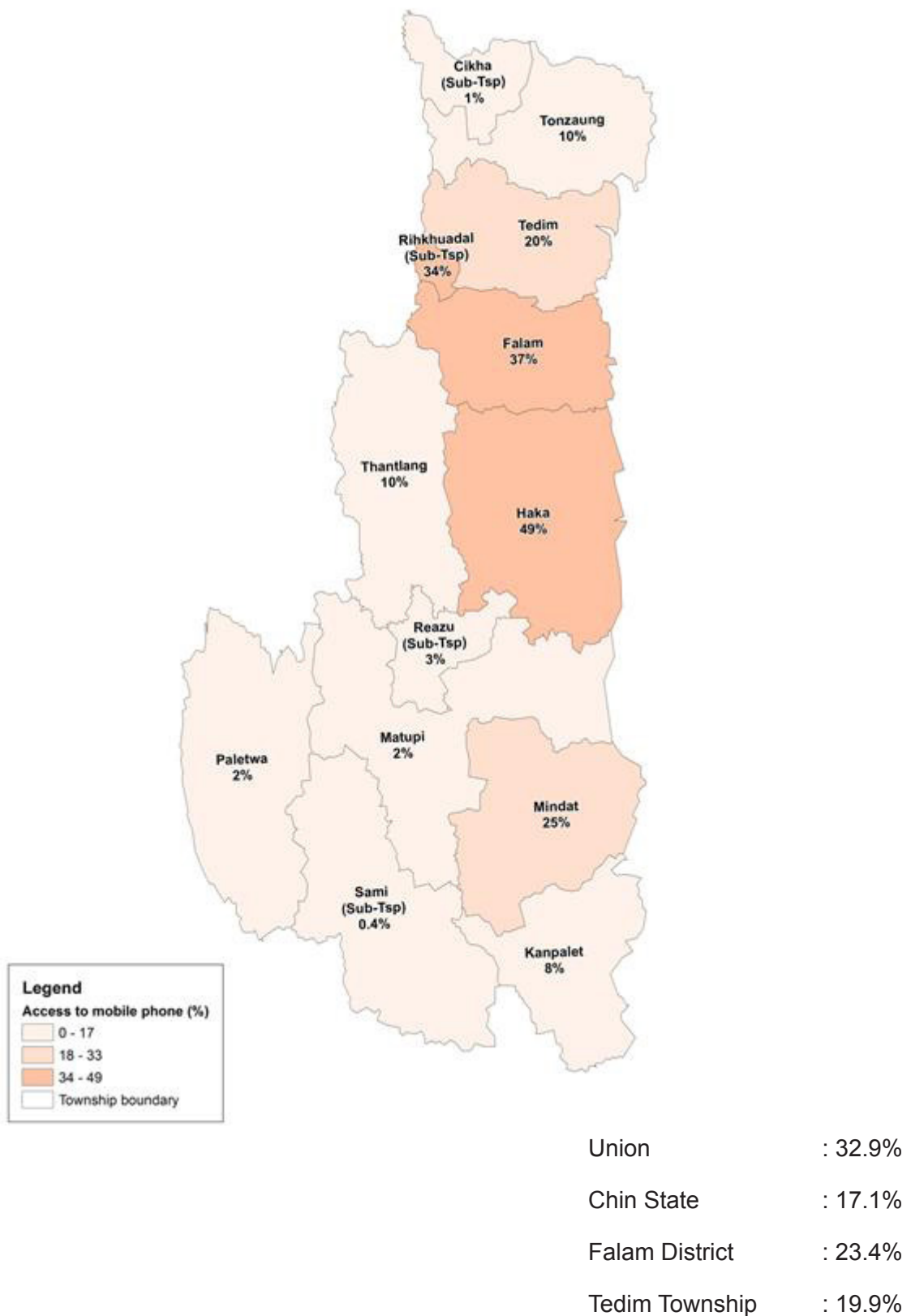
- Only 19.9 per cent of the households in Tedim Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Chin State, it belongs to the group (18-33).

Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Chin State	91,121	733	25,593	3,083	266	611	1,228	7,582
Urban	19,770	444	9,412	1,241	89	83	144	446
Rural	71,351	289	16,181	1,842	177	528	1,084	7,136
Falam District	29,250	328	11,685	2,121	104	41	75	1,297
Urban	5,777	135	3,317	639	28	3	4	38
Rural	23,473	193	8,368	1,482	76	38	71	1,259
TedimTownship	14,683	222	5,306	1,477	74	29	61	783
Urban	2,250	54	1,232	352	12	1	1	28
Rural	12,433	168	4,074	1,125	62	28	60	755

- In Tedim Township, 36.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 10.1 per cent of households having bicycle.

- 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 Tedim Township

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

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.9 children per woman and is twice the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
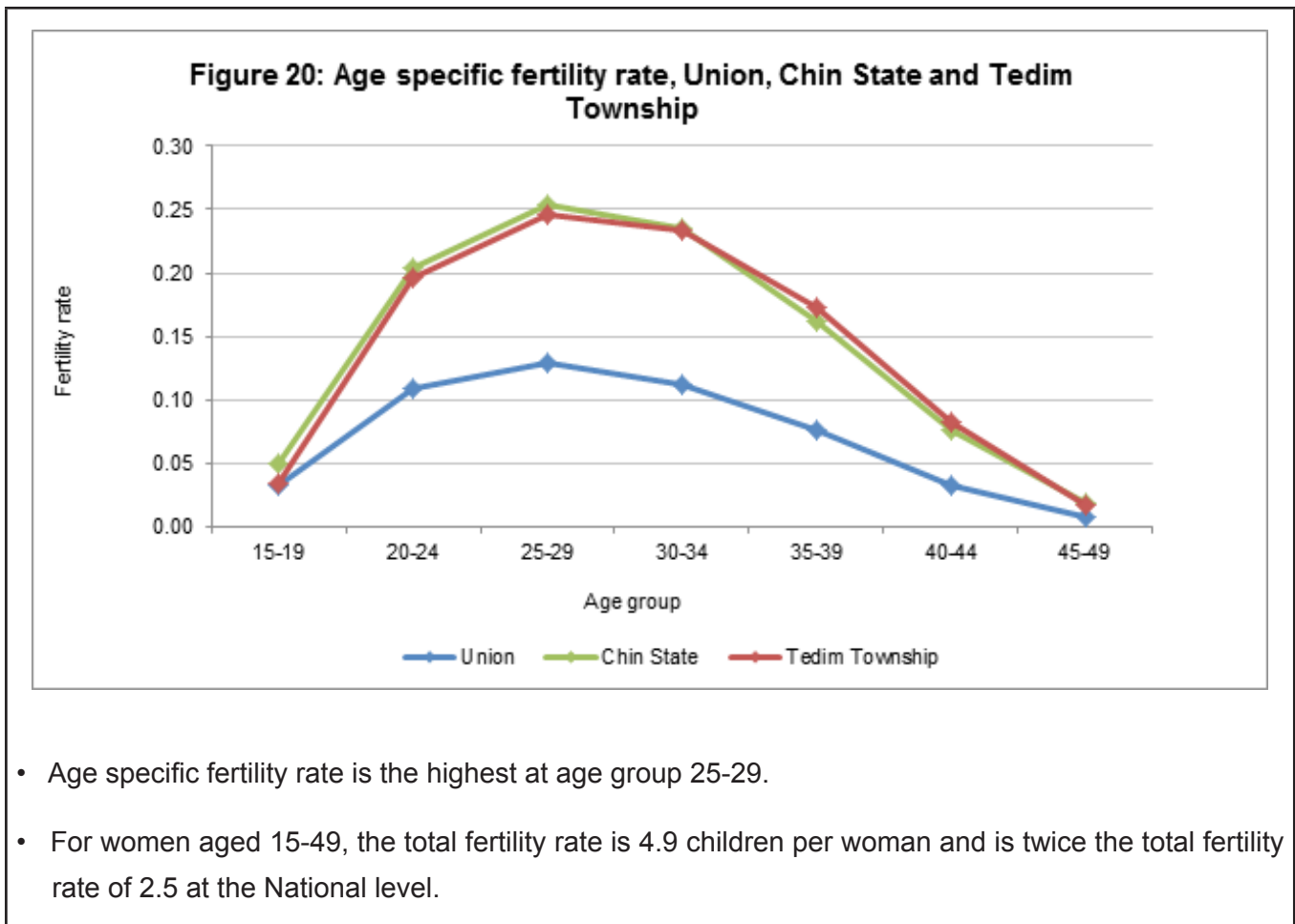
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Cikha (Sub-Tsp)
4.8

Tonzaung
5.4

Tedim
4.9

Rihkhuadal
(Sub-Tsp)
3.6

Falam
4.4

Thantlang
4.8

Haka
3.5

Reazu
(Sub-Tsp)
5.0

Paletwa
5.0

Matupi
5.3

Mindat
5.6

Sami (Sub-Tsp)
6.9

Kanpalet
6.0

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
Falam District	: 4.8
Tedim Township	: 4.9

41
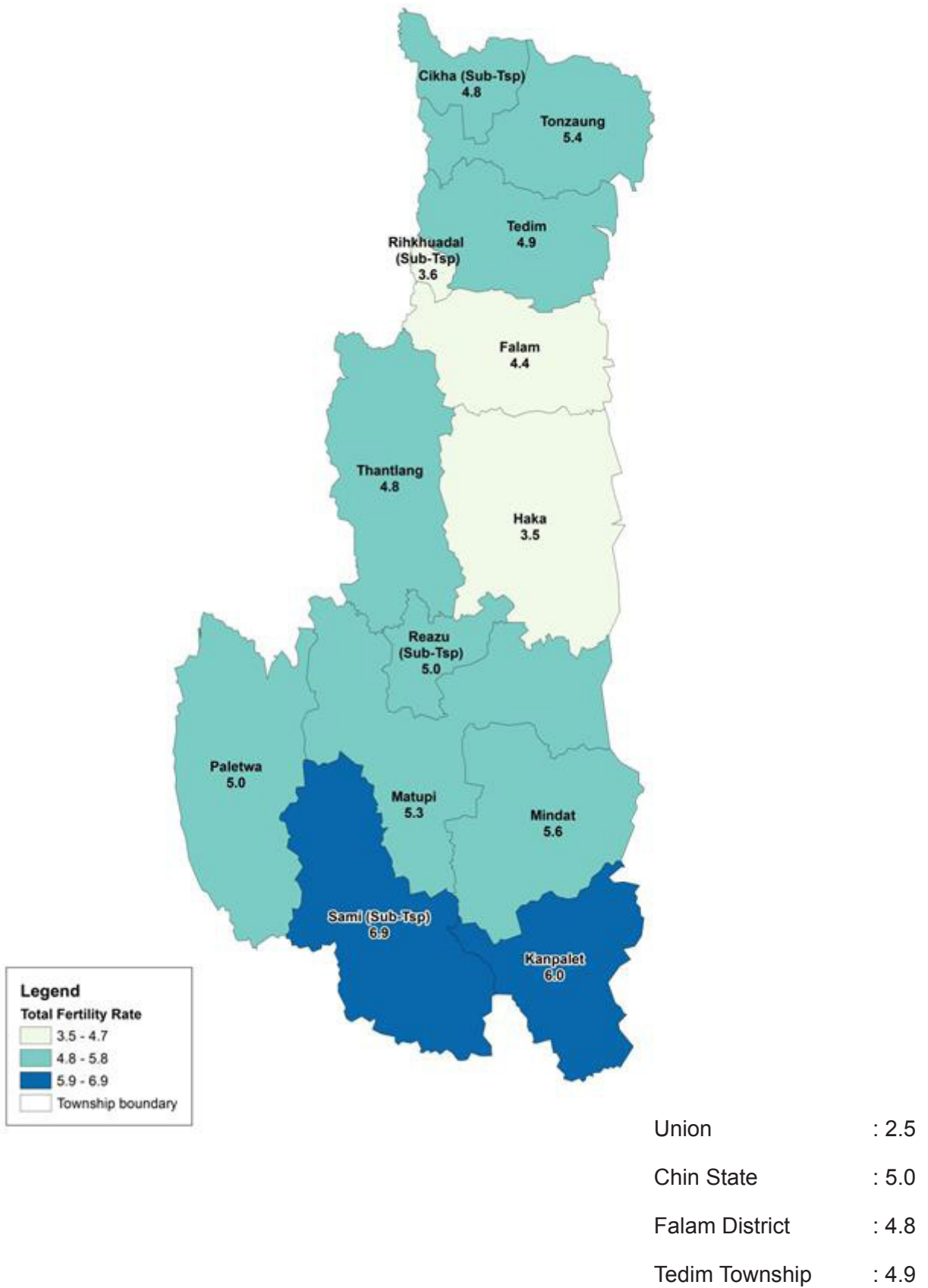
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
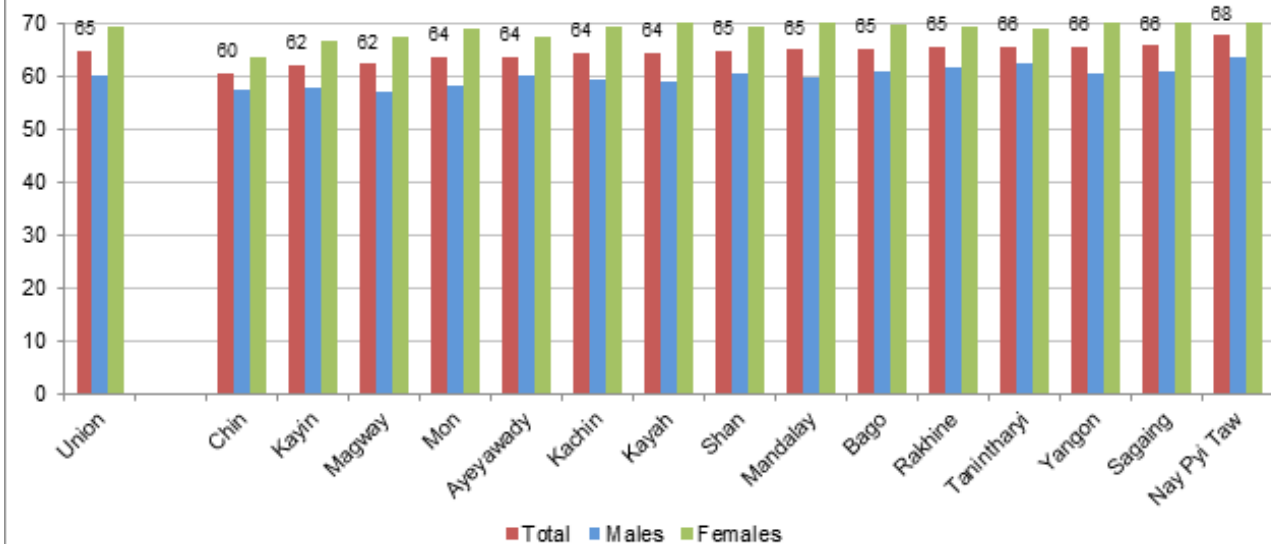
- The expectation of life at birth in Chin State is 60.5 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
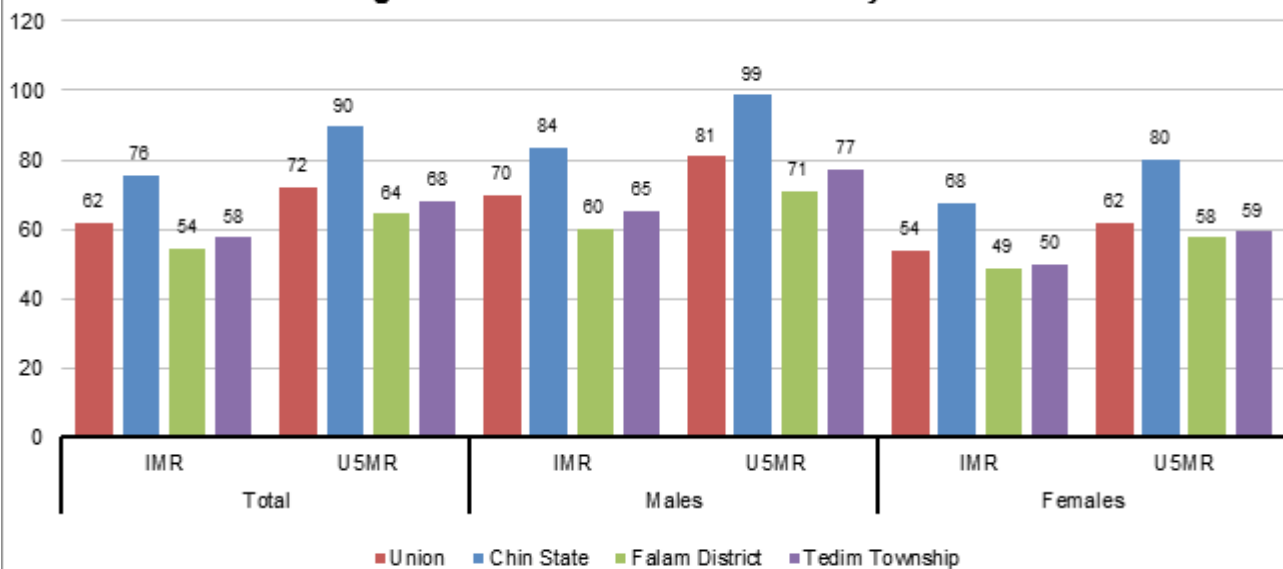
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Falam District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Falam District is 54 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 64 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tedim Township are lower than those in Chin State and slightly higher than Falam District. The Infant mortality in Tedim is 58 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 68 per 1,000 live births.

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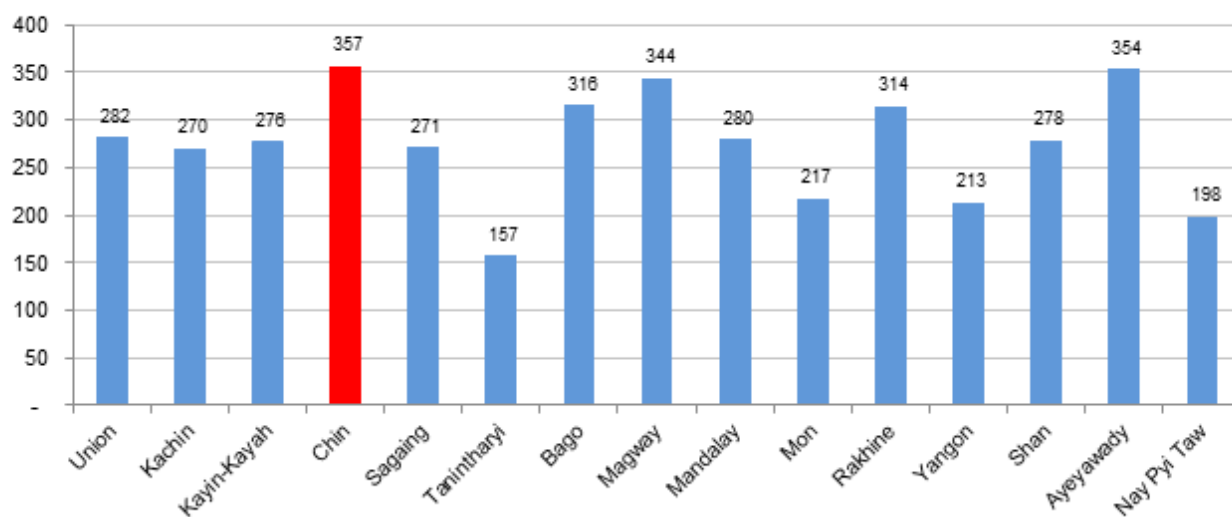
- In Chin State, there are 357 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Chin State is higher than that of the Union level.

- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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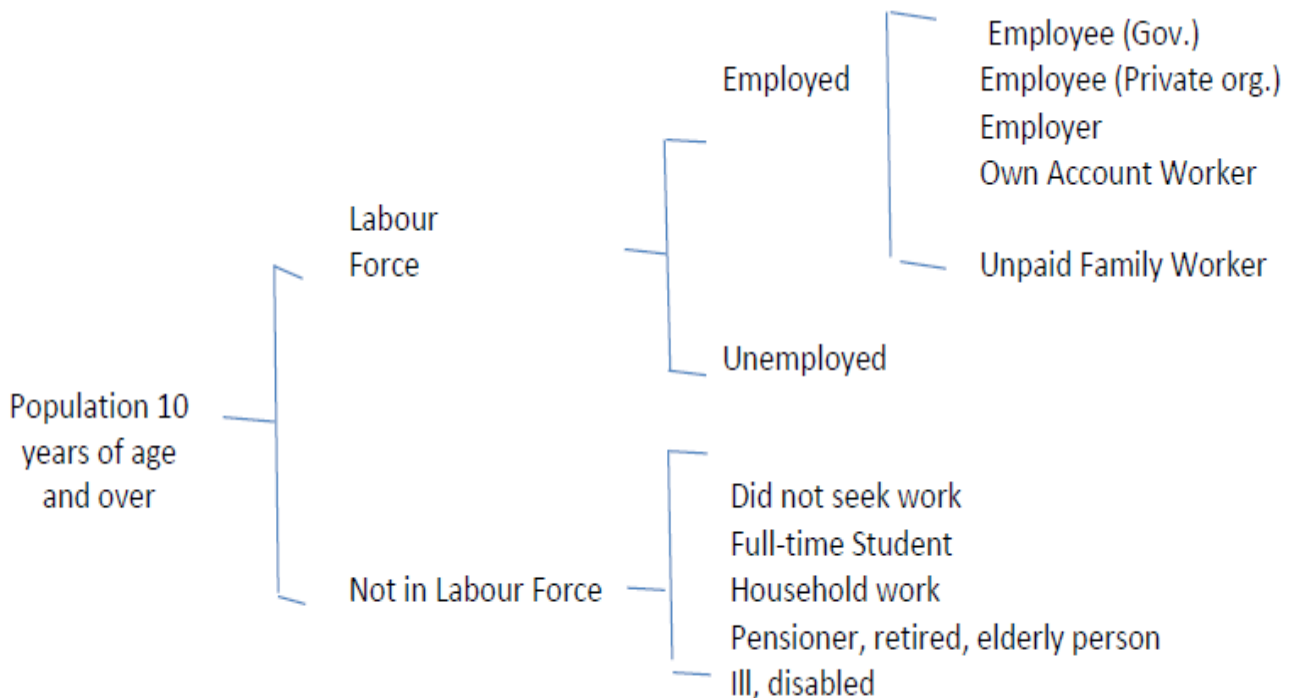
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census