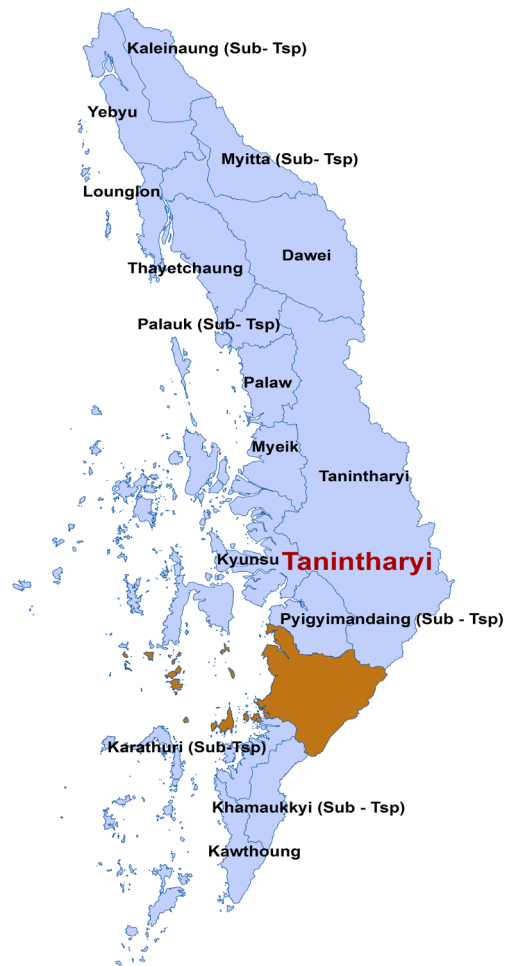


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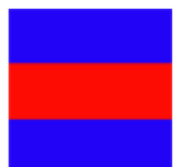
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census TANINTHARYI REGION, KAWTHOUNG DISTRICT Bokepyin Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Tanintharyi Region, Kawthoung District

Bokepyin Township Report

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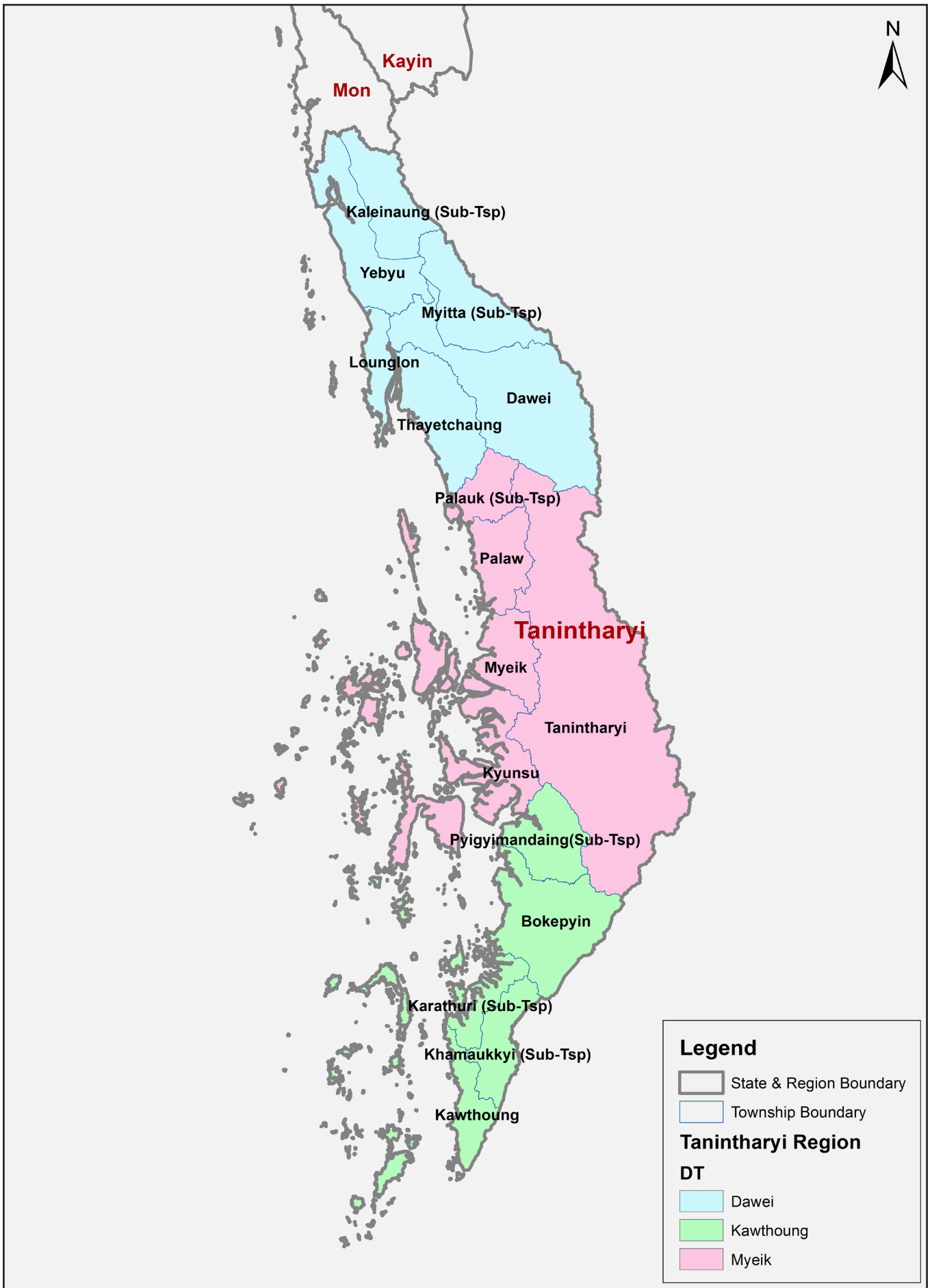
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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Tanintharyi Region, showing the townships



Bokepyin Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	46,821 ²	
Population males	24,992 (53.4%)	
Population females	21,829 (46.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	11.5%	
Area (Km²)	2,742.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	17.1 persons	
Median age	21.8 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	10	
Number of private households	8,876	
Percentage of female headed households	15.1%	
Mean household size	4.9 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	36.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	60.7%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.5%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	64.8	
Child dependency ratio	60.6	
Old dependency ratio	4.2	
Ageing index	6.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	115	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	91.1%	
Male	93.1%	
Female	89.0%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,490	5.3
Walking	943	2.0
Seeing	1,253	2.7
Hearing	778	1.7
Remembering	986	2.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	19,092	54.4	
Associate Scrutiny	27	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	150	0.4	
National Registration	1,756	5.0	
Religious	100	0.3	
Temporary Registration	349	1.0	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	13,623	38.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.5%	89.7%	31.1%
Unemployment rate	2.2%	2.0%	3.1%
Employment to population ratio	62.1%	88.0%	30.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	5,959	67.1	
Renter	932	10.5	
Provided free (individually)	328	3.7	
Government quarters	526	5.9	
Private company quarters	1,068	12.0	
Other	63	0.7	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	9.0%		70.6%
Bamboo	33.2%	10.4%	-
Earth	0.1%	0.5%	
Wood	45.3%	77.4%	<0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		24.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	10.0%	11.0%	3.9%
Other	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	71	0.8	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	62	0.7	
Firewood	3,216	36.2	
Charcoal	5,440	61.3	
Coal	52	0.6	
Other	*	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	134	1.5
Kerosene	1,006	11.3
Candle	2,783	31.4
Battery	148	1.7
Generator (private)	4,537	51.1
Water mill (private)	46	0.5
Solar system/energy	151	1.7
Other	71	0.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	536	6.1
Tube well, borehole	2,276	25.6
Protected well/spring	2,283	25.7
Bottled/purifier water	644	7.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,739</i>	<i>64.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,223	13.8
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	998	11.2
Waterfall/rainwater	775	8.7
Other	125	1.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,137</i>	<i>35.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	874	9.8
Tube well, borehole	2,247	25.3
Protected well/spring	2,405	27.1
Unprotected well/spring	1,241	14.0
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	1,055	11.9
Waterfall/rainwater	863	9.7
Bottled/purifier water	50	0.6
Other	122	1.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	57	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,428	38.6
Total Improved Sanitation	3,485	39.3
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	393	4.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	2,863	32.3
Other	153	1.7
None	1,982	22.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,005	22.6
Television	3,794	42.7
Landline phone	422	4.8
Mobile phone	2,368	26.7
Computer	138	1.6
Internet at home	379	4.3
Households with none of the items	3,772	42.5
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	56	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	2,168	24.4
Bicycle	1,208	13.6
4-Wheel tractor	22	0.2
Canoe/Boat	515	5.8
Motor boat	1,884	21.2
Cart (bullock)	405	4.6

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	46,821*		
Males	24,992		
Females	21,829		
Sex ratio	115 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	11.5%		
Area (Km ²)	2,742.7**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	17.1 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	10		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	43,252	5,094	38,158
Number of conventional households	8,876	1,047	7,829
Mean household size	4.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Bokepyin Township, there are less females than males with 115 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (11.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Bokepyin Township is 17 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.9 persons living in each household in Bokepyin Township. This is higher 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; Bokepyin Township (Kawthoung District, Tanintharyi Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	8,876	46,821	24,992	21,829
	Ward	1,047	5,384	2,707	2,677
1	Shwe Bon Thar(W)	322	1,586	790	796
2	Aung Min Ga Lar(W)	239	1,248	631	617
3	Myo Ma(W)	180	885	431	454
4	Aye Chan tar(W)	306	1,665	855	810
	Village Tract	7,829	41,437	22,285	19,152
1	Ohn Taw Kan(VT)	179	903	474	429
2	Ka Mar Chaung(VT)	421	2,151	1,223	928
3	Ah Twin Bokpyin(VT)	552	2,872	1,662	1,210
4	Chaung Ka Shet/Htaung Kha Met(VT)	1,222	6,198	3,455	2,743
5	Noet Ngwar(VT)	1,518	8,820	4,669	4,151
6	Ah Lel Man(VT)	1,111	6,252	3,315	2,937
7	Sa Tein(VT)	880	4,286	2,188	2,098
8	Yae Ngan Gyi(VT)	1,042	5,899	3,078	2,821
9	Bon Khun(VT)	92	477	245	232
10	Htuang Son Ma Het/Chaung Ka Ton(VT)	812	3,579	1,976	1,603

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Bokepyin Township

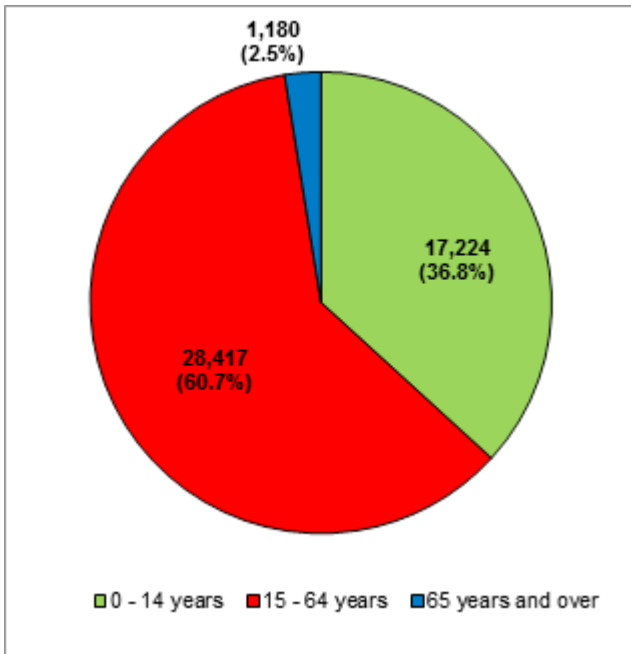
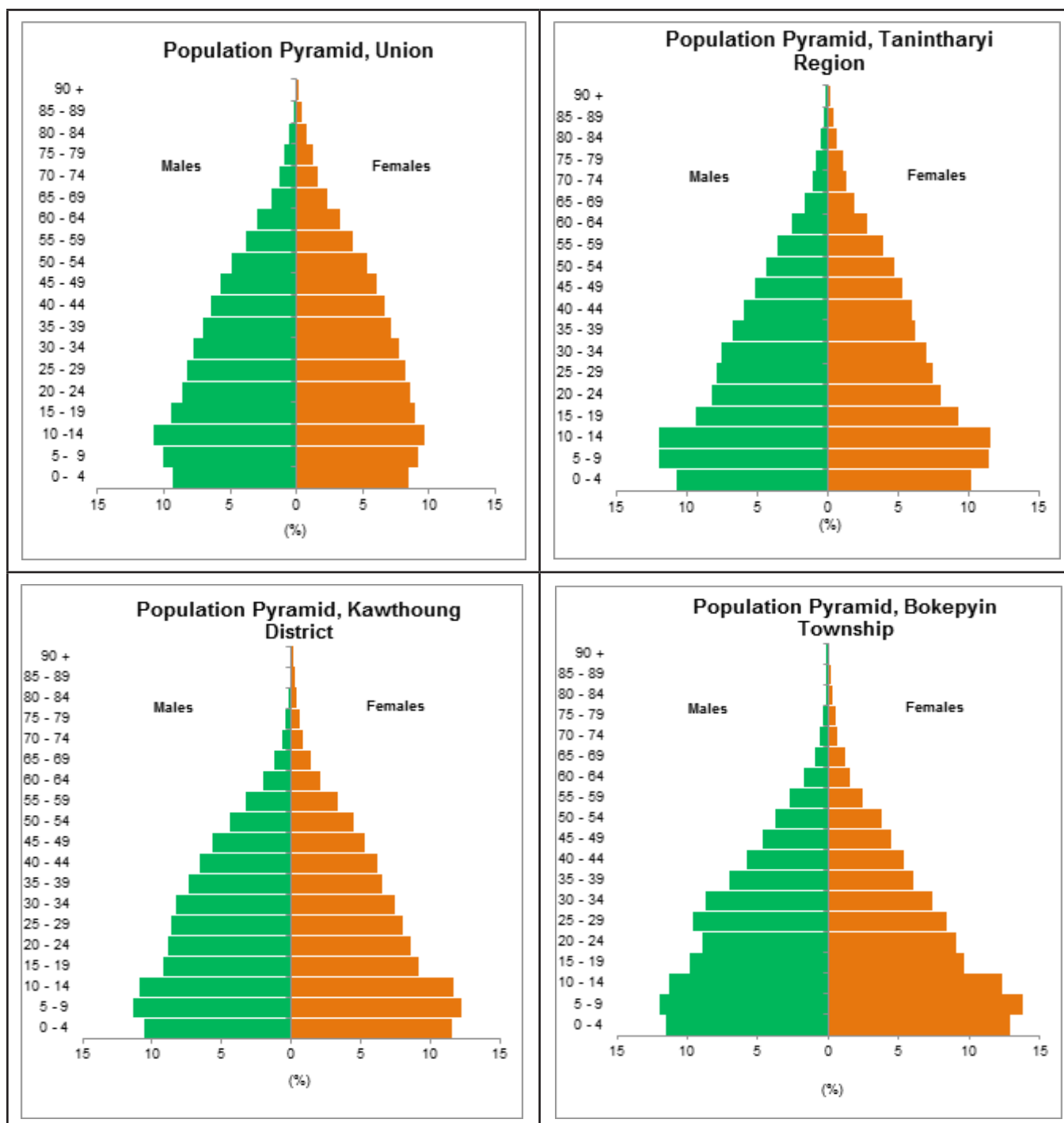


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Bokepyin Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	46,821	24,992	21,829
0 - 4	5,683	2,870	2,813
5 - 9	6,029	3,005	3,024
10 - 14	5,512	2,831	2,681
15 - 19	4,568	2,471	2,097
20 - 24	4,231	2,242	1,989
25 - 29	4,237	2,392	1,845
30 - 34	3,784	2,177	1,607
35 - 39	3,073	1,755	1,318
40 - 44	2,633	1,453	1,180
45 - 49	2,148	1,176	972
50 - 54	1,757	928	829
55 - 59	1,225	684	541
60 - 64	761	432	329
65 - 69	505	247	258
70 - 74	284	154	130
75 - 79	201	95	106
80 - 84	97	44	53
85 - 89	58	22	36
90 +	35	14	21

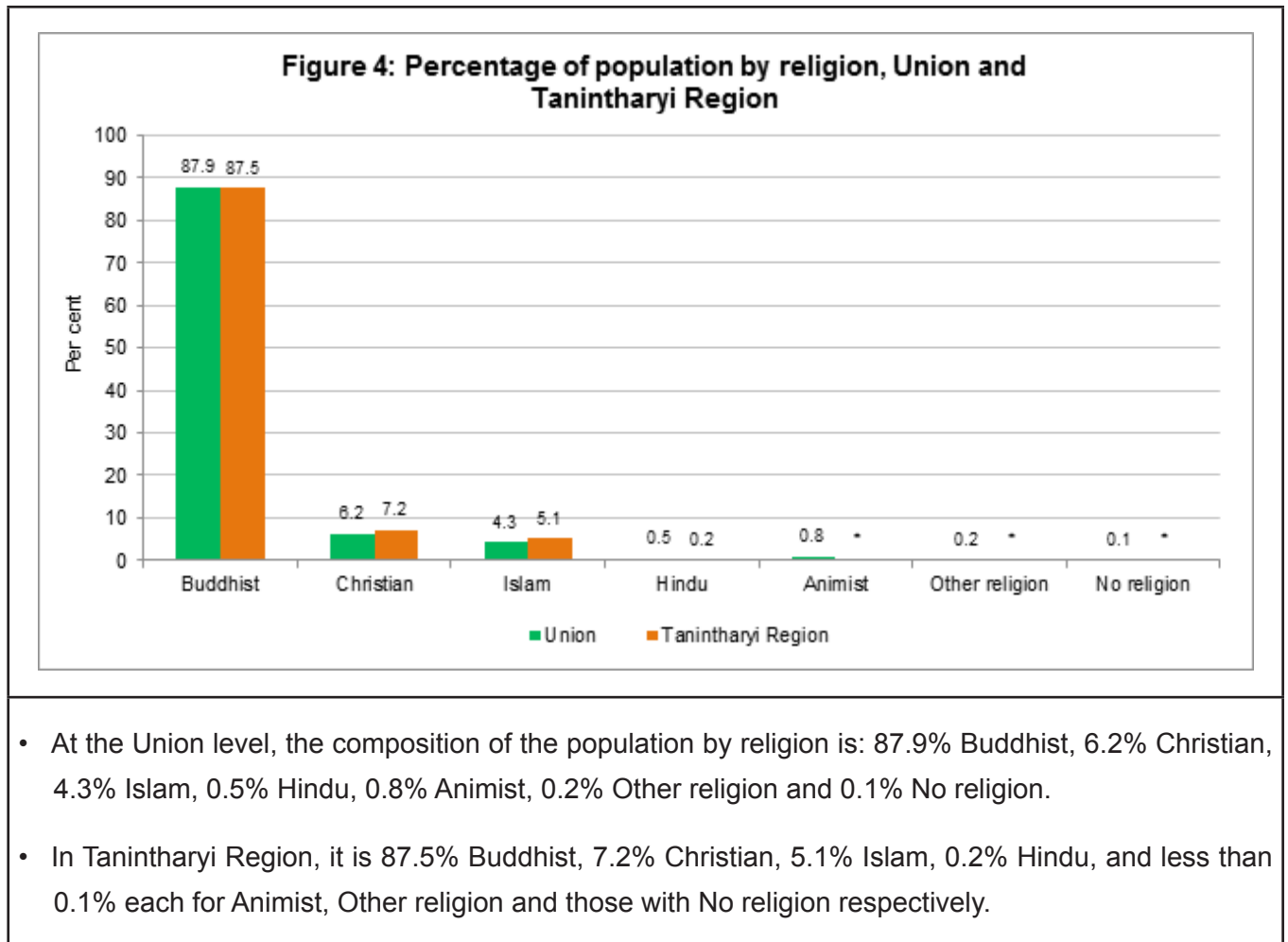
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Bokepyin Township is 60.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Tanintharyi Region, Kawthoung District and Bokepyin Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Bokepyin Township since the last 5 years.
- 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 Bokepyin Township.
- There are more males than females in the age group 0-4, age groups 10-14 to 60-64 and age group 70-74. More females than males in the rest of the age groups.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,212	624	588	242	124	118
6	1,231	616	615	728	361	367
7	1,227	581	646	898	416	482
8	1,118	570	548	894	453	441
9	1,087	527	560	864	420	444
10	1,083	553	530	880	439	441
11	967	505	462	769	378	391
12	1,089	555	534	805	402	403
13	1,110	544	566	758	349	409
14	1,048	504	544	588	271	317
15	890	440	450	354	152	202
16	786	406	380	249	99	150
17	749	399	350	152	62	90
18	965	499	466	117	45	72
19	766	380	386	63	33	30
20	871	412	459	40	23	17
21	670	319	351	24	11	13
22	710	338	372	19	9	10
23	743	373	370	14	5	9
24	650	287	363	20	8	12
25	873	437	436	12	9	3
26	699	355	344	10	7	3
27	668	340	328	8	3	5
28	740	380	360	3	1	2
29	639	328	311	6	2	4

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Bokepyin Township

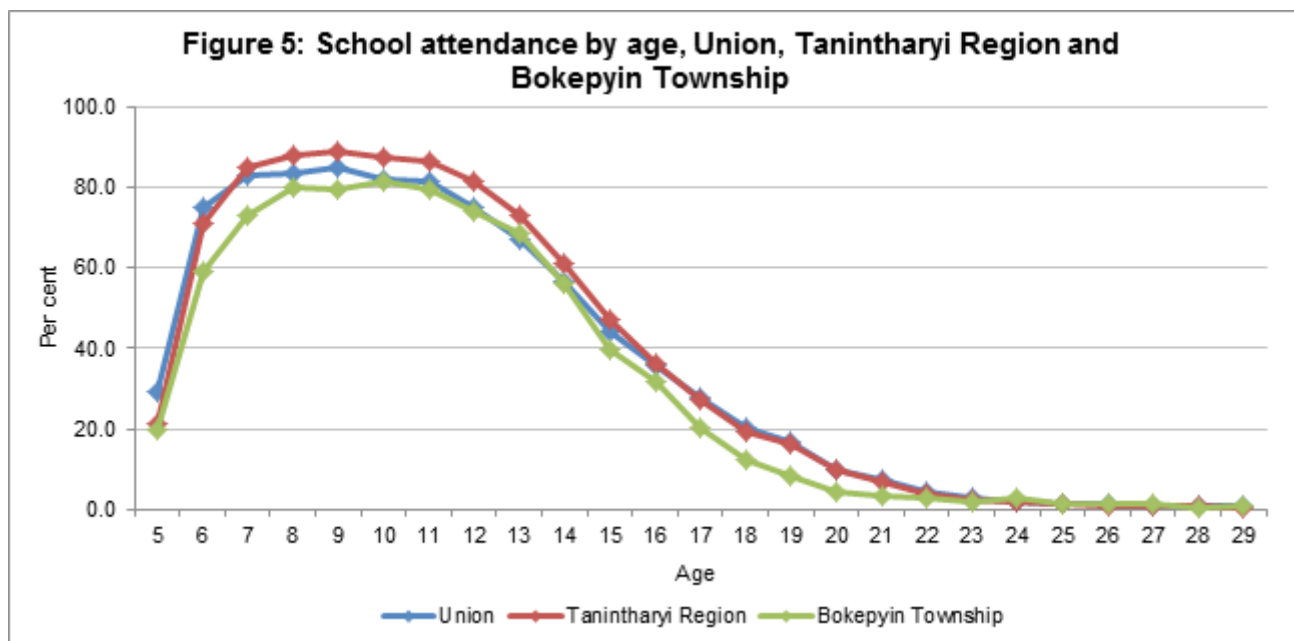
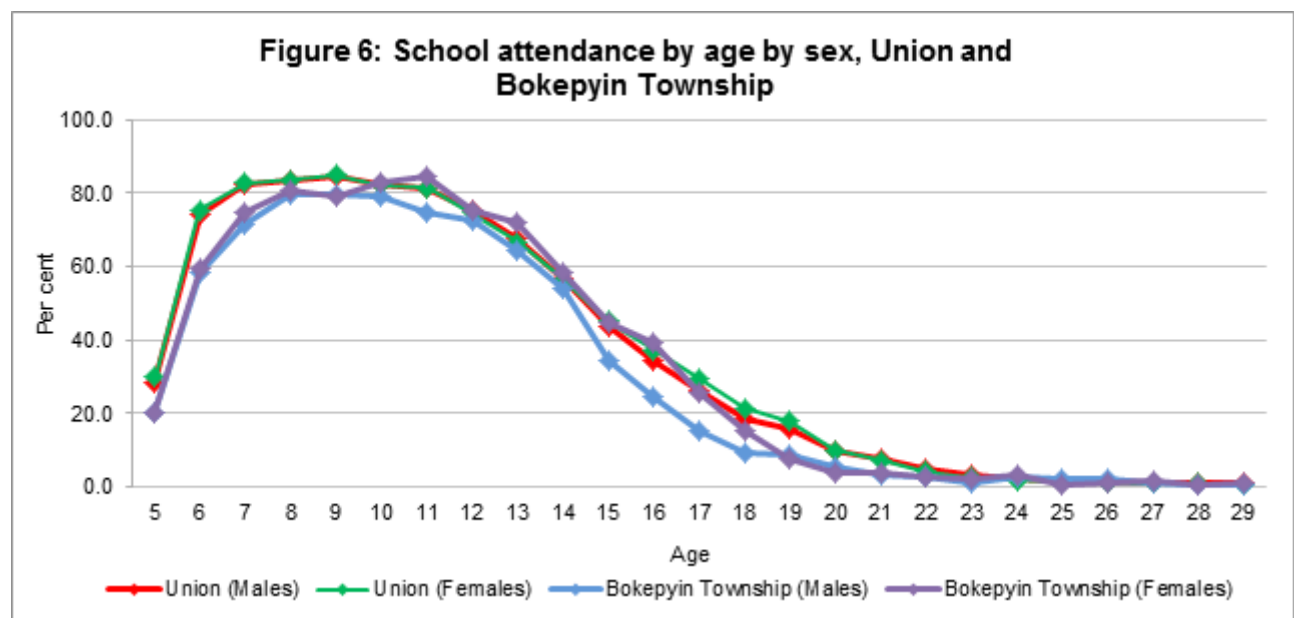
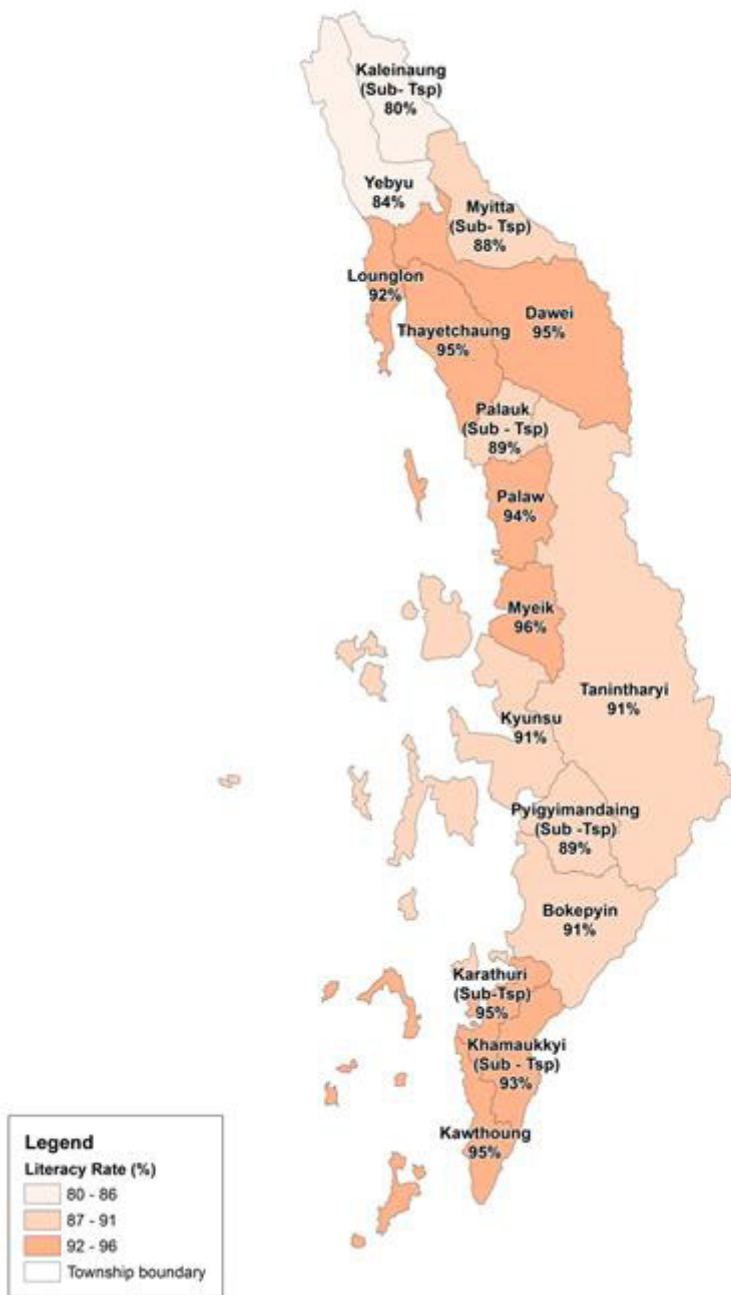


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Bokepyin Township



- School attendance in Bokepyin Township drops starting from age 13 for males and age 14 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Bokepyin Township is decreasing more after age 14 onwards.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Tanintharyi Region (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Tanintharyi Region	: 92.8%
Kawthoung District	: 93.5%
Bokepyin Township	: 91.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	7,800	93.6
Males	3,853	93.9
Females	3,947	93.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Bokepyin Township is 91.1 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 89.0 per cent and for the males it is 93.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 93.6 per cent with 93.3 per cent for females and 93.9 per cent for males.

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

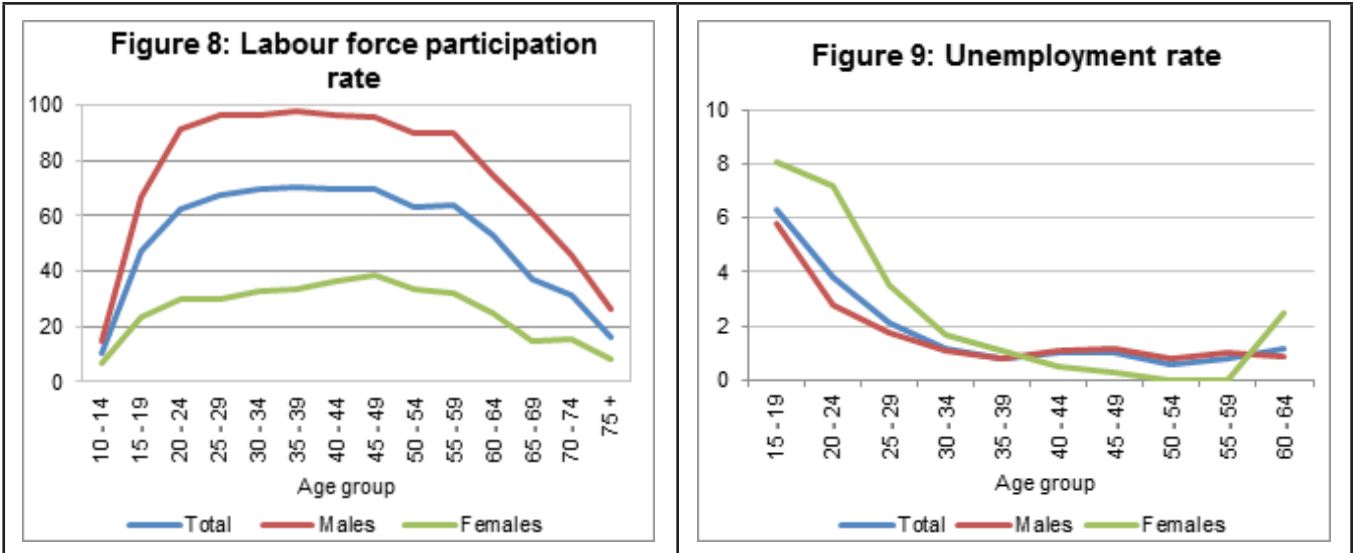
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	20,798	2,775	13.3	5,364	4,188	5,140	1,945	61	919	45	12	349
Urban	2,702	212	7.8	432	460	767	479	26	304	14	2	6
Rural	18,096	2,563	14.2	4,932	3,728	4,373	1,466	35	615	31	10	343
Males	11,573	1,346	11.6	2,689	2,262	3,234	1,202	51	557	33	9	190
Females	9,225	1,429	15.5	2,675	1,926	1,906	743	10	362	12	3	159

- Some 13.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 14.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 11.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 15.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 20.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.4 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	10.6	14.6	6.5	7.7	6.8	9.8
15 - 19	46.9	66.7	23.7	6.3	5.8	8.1
20 - 24	62.5	91.2	30.2	3.8	2.8	7.2
25 - 29	67.3	96.2	29.8	2.1	1.8	3.5
30 - 34	69.5	96.4	33.0	1.2	1.1	1.7
35 - 39	70.1	97.7	33.3	0.8	0.8	1.1
40 - 44	69.5	96.2	36.7	1.0	1.1	0.5
45 - 49	69.7	95.5	38.6	1.0	1.2	0.3
50 - 54	63.3	90.0	33.4	0.6	0.8	-
55 - 59	64.1	89.6	31.8	0.8	1.0	-
60 - 64	53.1	74.8	24.6	1.2	0.9	2.5
65 - 69	37.2	60.7	14.7	-	-	-
70 - 74	31.7	45.5	15.4	-	-	-
75 +	16.1	26.3	7.9	1.6	2.2	-
15 - 24	54.4	78.3	26.8	4.9	4.1	7.6
15 - 64	63.5	89.7	31.1	2.2	2.0	3.1



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Bokepyin Township is 63.5 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 31.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.7 per cent.
- In Bokepyin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Bokepyin Township is 2.2 per cent with 2.0 per cent for males and 3.1 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.6 per cent.

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

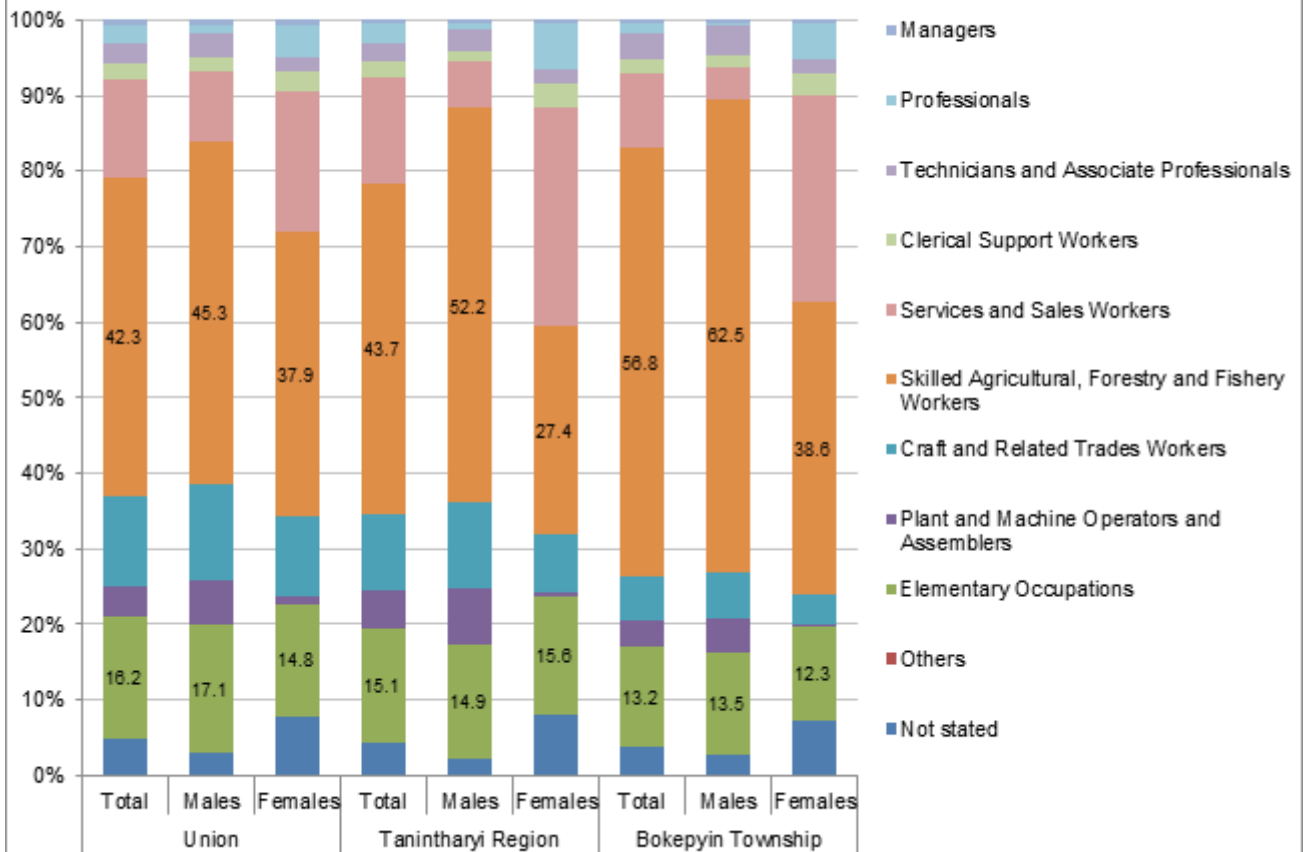
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	16,132	1.0	32.3	53.3	5.8	1.1	6.6
Males	4,343	2.6	59.5	9.9	9.5	2.2	16.3
Females	11,789	0.4	22.2	69.3	4.4	0.7	3.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 59.5 per cent of males are full time students while 69.3 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	15,093	11,455	3,638	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	67	53	14	0.4	0.5	0.4
Professionals	203	25	178	1.3	0.2	4.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	535	471	64	3.5	4.1	1.8
Clerical Support Workers	262	156	106	1.7	1.4	2.9
Services and Sales Workers	1,493	494	999	9.9	4.3	27.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	8,568	7,163	1,405	56.8	62.5	38.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	850	707	143	5.6	6.2	3.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	544	530	14	3.6	4.6	0.4
Elementary Occupations	1,992	1,543	449	13.2	13.5	12.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	579	313	266	3.8	2.7	7.3

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Bokepyin Township



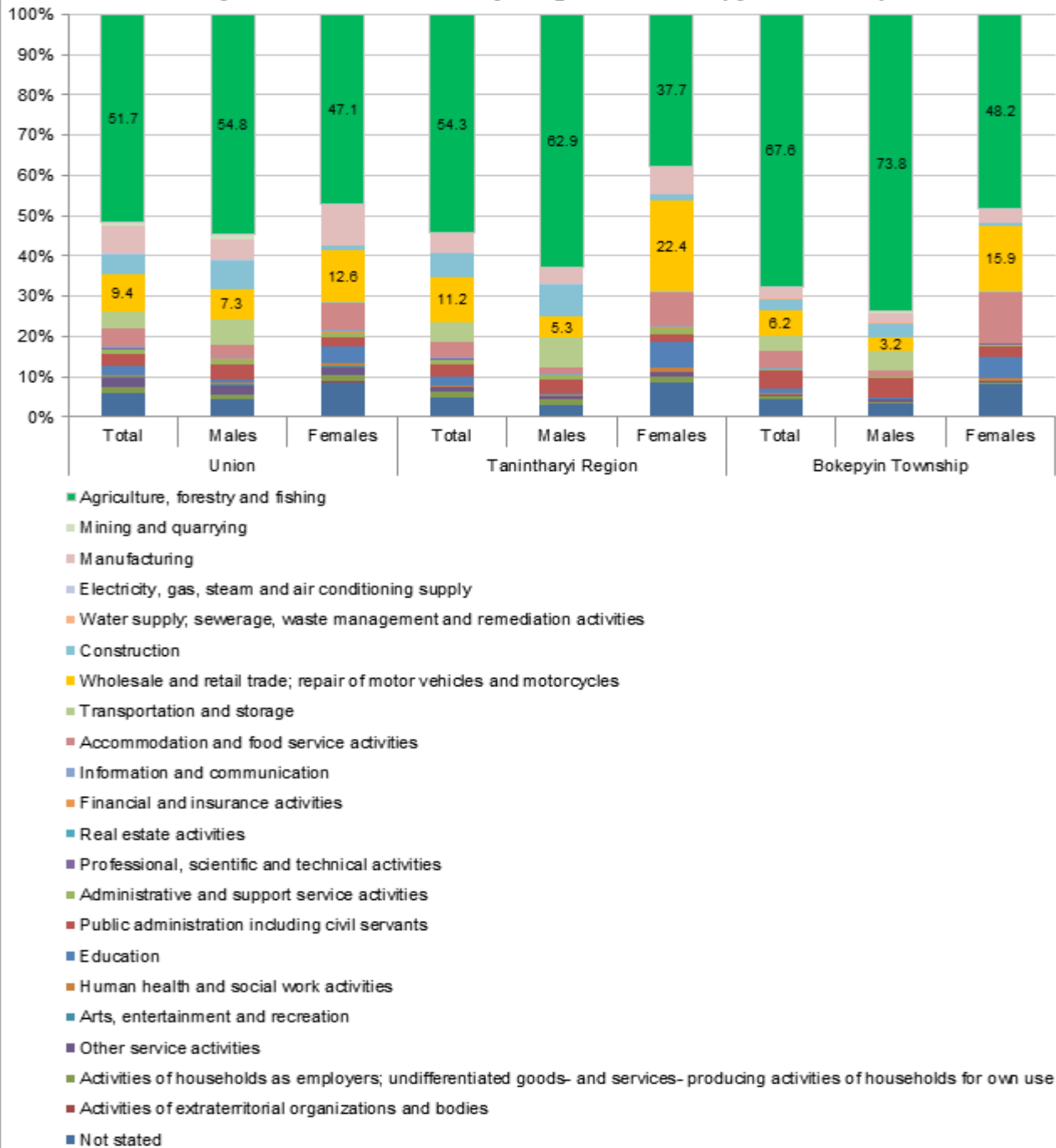
- In Bokepyin Township, 56.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 13.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 62.5 per cent of males and 38.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Tanintharyi Region, 43.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 15.1 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	15,093	11,455	3,638	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,206	8,453	1,753	67.6	73.8	48.2
Mining and quarrying	48	42	6	0.3	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	408	281	127	2.7	2.5	3.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10	9	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11	9	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	441	410	31	2.9	3.6	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	943	364	579	6.2	3.2	15.9
Transportation and storage	559	550	9	3.7	4.8	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	634	168	466	4.2	1.5	12.8
Information and communication	14	12	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	9	5	4	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14	9	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	66	54	12	0.4	0.5	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	644	542	102	4.3	4.7	2.8
Education	202	20	182	1.3	0.2	5.0
Human health and social work activities	48	17	31	0.3	0.1	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5	4	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	79	66	13	0.5	0.6	0.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	78	56	22	0.5	0.5	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	673	383	290	4.5	3.3	8.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Bokepyin Township



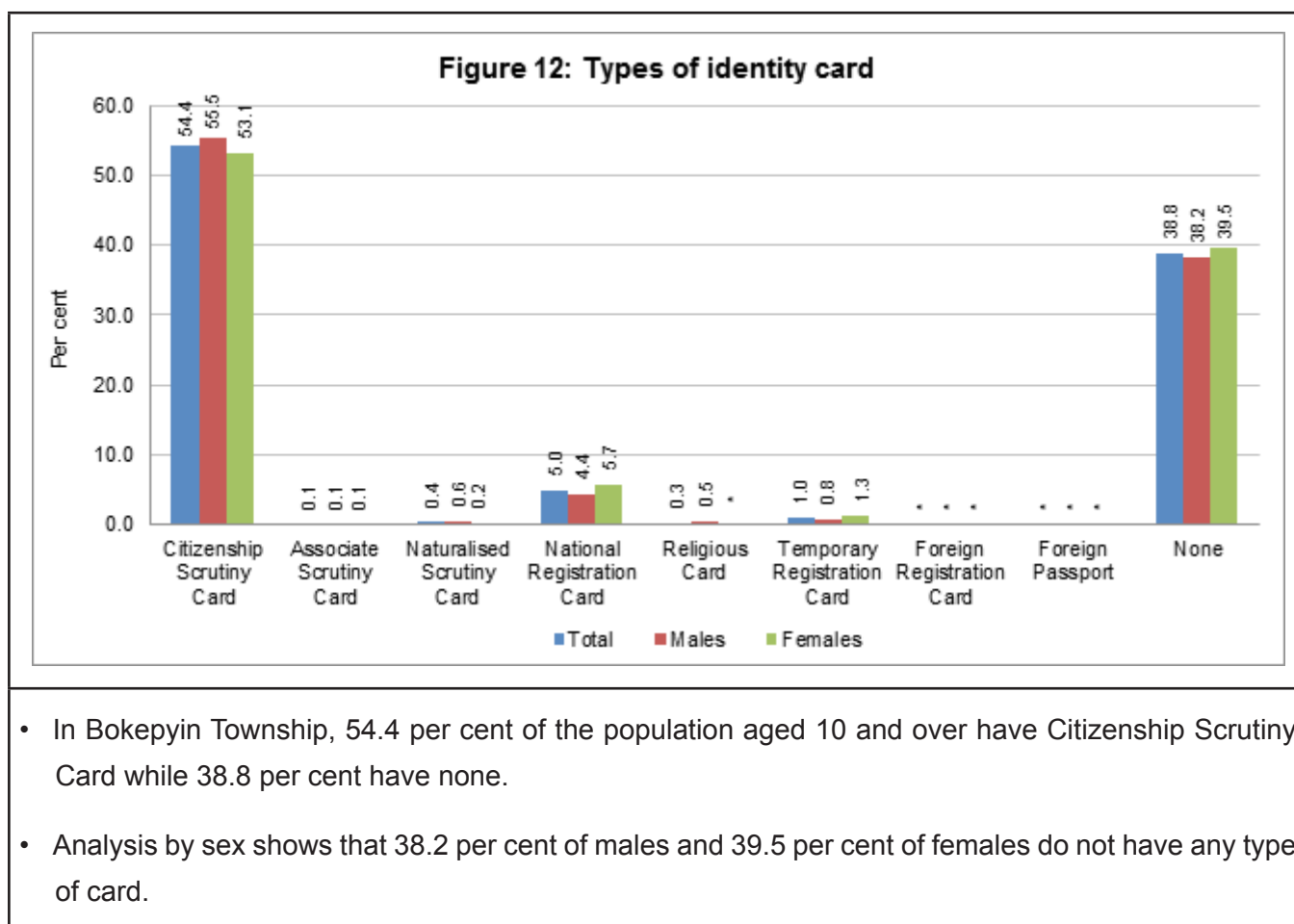
- In Bokepyin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 67.6 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 6.2 per cent.
- There are 73.8 per cent of males and 48.2 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 54.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 11.2 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” 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	19,092	27	150	1,756	100	349	*	*	13,623
Urban	3,030	1	24	171	32	5	-	*	1,061
Rural	16,062	26	126	1,585	68	344	*	*	12,562
Males	10,606	13	113	838	96	144	-	*	7,299
Females	8,486	14	37	918	4	205	*	*	6,324

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



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	46,821	44,331	2,490	5.3	1,253	778	943	986
0 - 4	5,683	5,531	152	2.7	44	65	136	119
5 - 9	6,029	5,935	94	1.6	16	32	37	42
10 - 14	5,512	5,407	105	1.9	27	33	19	48
15 - 19	4,568	4,480	88	1.9	17	22	16	50
20 - 24	4,231	4,118	113	2.7	28	34	25	48
25 - 29	4,237	4,115	122	2.9	30	33	33	51
30 - 34	3,784	3,651	133	3.5	39	33	37	54
35 - 39	3,073	2,940	133	4.3	57	29	50	52
40 - 44	2,633	2,405	228	8.7	110	51	64	69
45 - 49	2,148	1,910	238	11.1	138	53	70	79
50 - 54	1,757	1,528	229	13.0	149	48	66	64
55 - 59	1,225	1,007	218	17.8	145	64	70	58
60 - 64	761	572	189	24.8	123	75	79	67
65 - 69	505	352	153	30.3	111	55	71	51
70 - 74	284	175	109	38.4	85	61	51	39
75 - 79	201	117	84	41.8	62	39	54	38
80 - 84	97	48	49	50.5	36	24	32	28
85 - 89	58	25	33	56.9	20	15	19	18
90 +	35	15	20	57.1	16	12	14	11

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	24,992	23,677	1,315	5.3	636	427	499	494
0 - 4	2,870	2,797	73	2.5	23	29	66	58
5 - 9	3,005	2,959	46	1.5	6	16	17	21
10 - 14	2,831	2,774	57	2.0	16	17	10	27
15 - 19	2,471	2,420	51	2.1	11	13	9	27
20 - 24	2,242	2,183	59	2.6	12	21	12	26
25 - 29	2,392	2,316	76	3.2	16	23	17	33
30 - 34	2,177	2,101	76	3.5	19	19	26	30
35 - 39	1,755	1,690	65	3.7	26	16	26	23
40 - 44	1,453	1,341	112	7.7	46	29	36	27
45 - 49	1,176	1,049	127	10.8	68	34	42	34
50 - 54	928	802	126	13.6	82	25	34	32
55 - 59	684	568	116	17.0	72	33	40	25
60 - 64	432	324	108	25.0	67	47	40	35
65 - 69	247	177	70	28.3	58	22	27	21
70 - 74	154	89	65	42.2	51	35	36	25
75 - 79	95	53	42	44.2	31	23	30	21
80 - 84	44	19	25	56.8	19	14	15	12
85 - 89	22	7	15	68.2	8	8	11	12
90 +	14	8	6	42.9	5	3	5	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	21,829	20,654	1,175	5.4	617	351	444	492
0 - 4	2,813	2,734	79	2.8	21	36	70	61
5 - 9	3,024	2,976	48	1.6	10	16	20	21
10 - 14	2,681	2,633	48	1.8	11	16	9	21
15 - 19	2,097	2,060	37	1.8	6	9	7	23
20 - 24	1,989	1,935	54	2.7	16	13	13	22
25 - 29	1,845	1,799	46	2.5	14	10	16	18
30 - 34	1,607	1,550	57	3.5	20	14	11	24
35 - 39	1,318	1,250	68	5.2	31	13	24	29
40 - 44	1,180	1,064	116	9.8	64	22	28	42
45 - 49	972	861	111	11.4	70	19	28	45
50 - 54	829	726	103	12.4	67	23	32	32
55 - 59	541	439	102	18.9	73	31	30	33
60 - 64	329	248	81	24.6	56	28	39	32
65 - 69	258	175	83	32.2	53	33	44	30
70 - 74	130	86	44	33.8	34	26	15	14
75 - 79	106	64	42	39.6	31	16	24	17
80 - 84	53	29	24	45.3	17	10	17	16
85 - 89	36	18	18	50.0	12	7	8	6
90 +	21	7	14	66.7	11	9	9	6

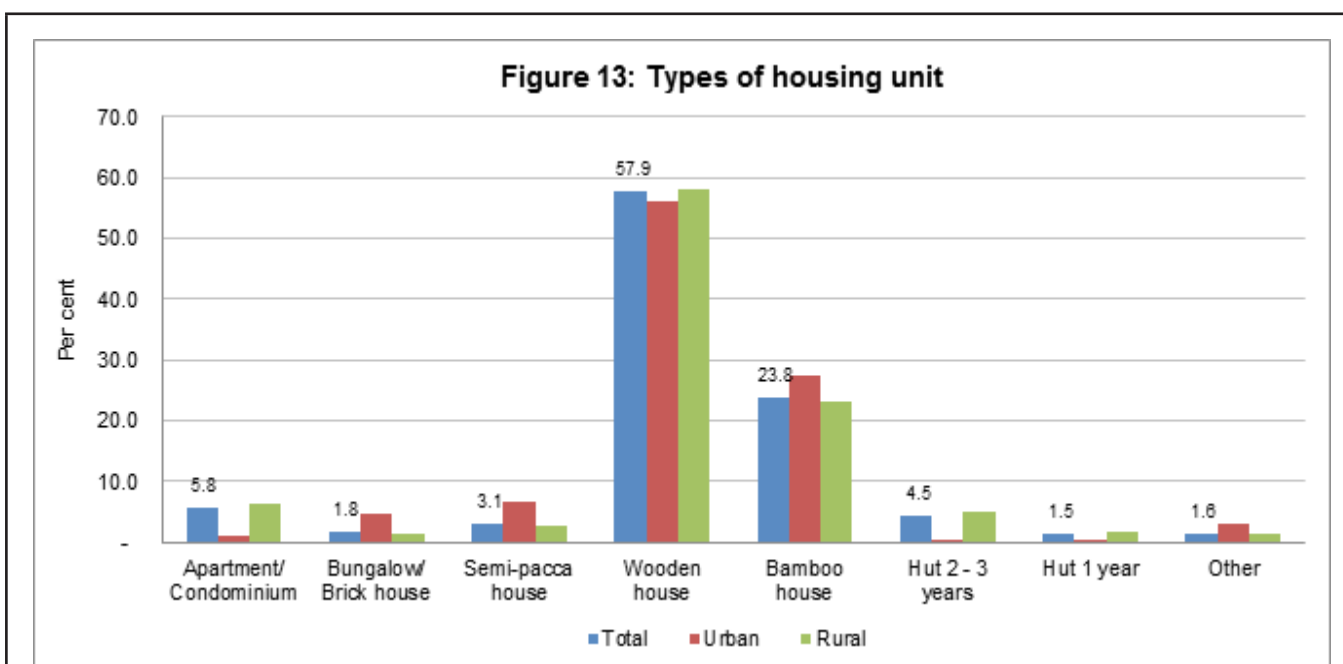
- Five in every 100 persons in Bokepyin Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 55.
- Difficulties with seeing are the highest among all forms of disability followed by remembering 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	8,876	5.8	1.8	3.1	57.9	23.8	4.5	1.5	1.6
Urban	1,047	1.1	4.8	6.8	56.2	27.6	0.4	0.3	3.0
Rural	7,829	6.5	1.4	2.6	58.1	23.3	5.1	1.6	1.4



- The majority of the households in Bokepyin Township are living in wooden houses (57.9%) followed by household in bamboo houses (23.8%).
- Some 56.2 per cent of urban households and 58.1 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

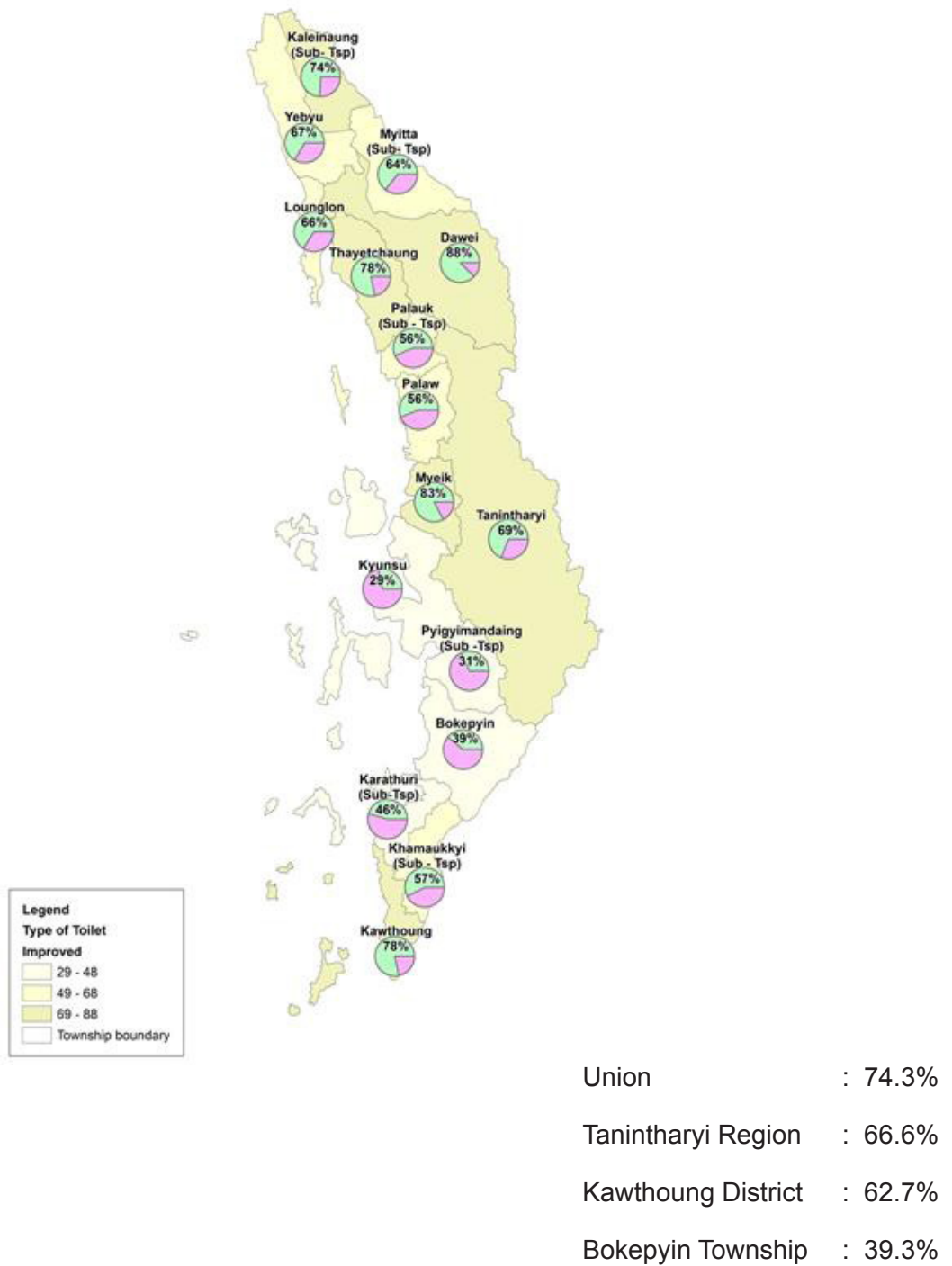


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	1.3	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		38.6	63.1	35.3
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>39.3</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>35.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		4.4	2.4	4.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		32.3	24.9	33.2
Other		1.7	4.4	1.4
None		22.3	3.9	24.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,876	1,047	7,829

- Some 39.3 per cent of the households in Bokeyyin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (38.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, Bokeyyin is in the lowest proportion of households group with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Tanintharyi Region is 66.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 22.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Tanintharyi Region, it is 15.6 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Bokeyyin Township, 24.8 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

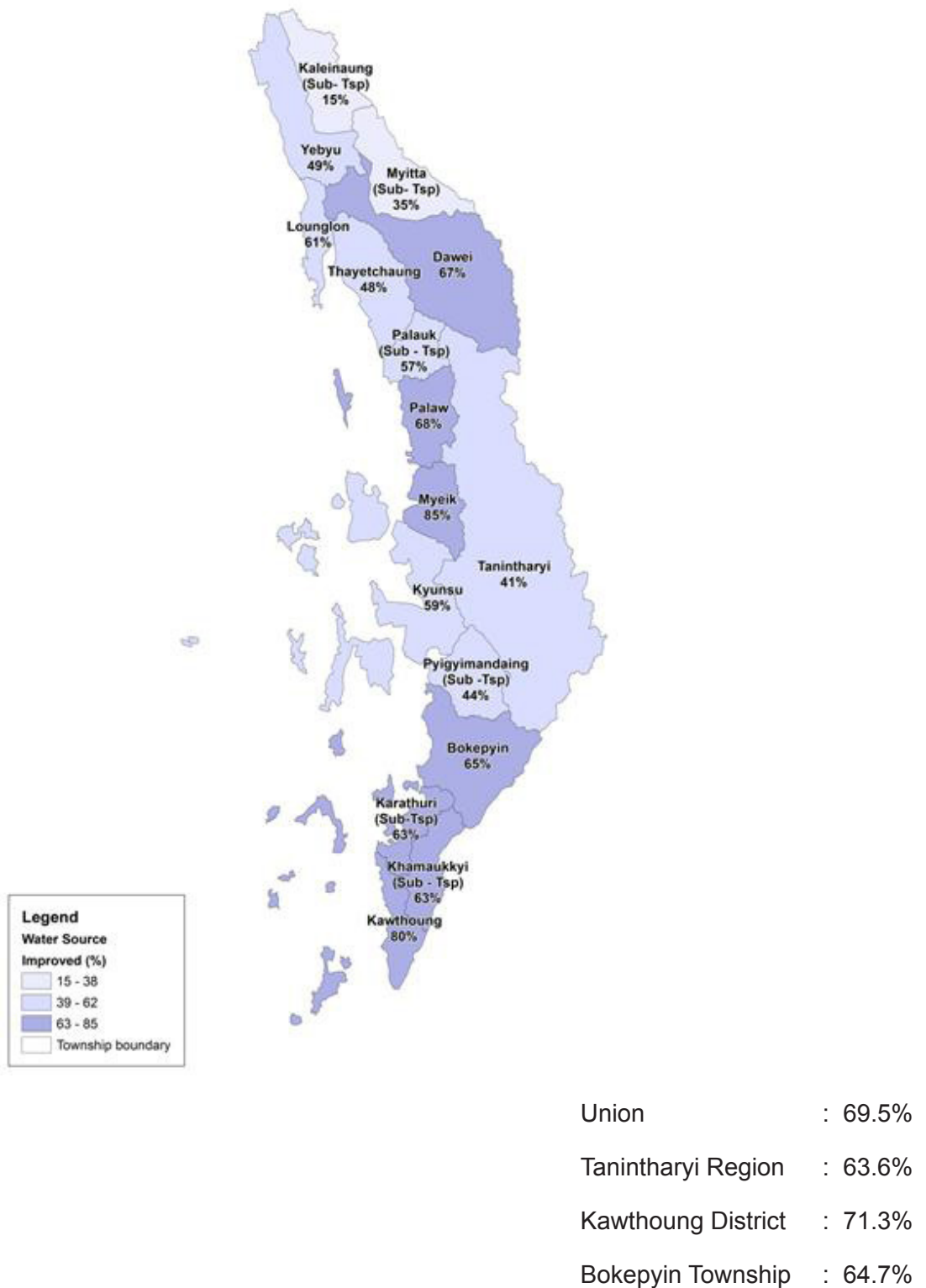


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		6.1	1.8	6.6
Tube well, borehole		25.6	67.6	20.0
Protected well/ Spring		25.7	18.9	26.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier		7.3	3.4	7.8
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>64.7</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>61.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		13.8	0.4	15.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.2	-	0.2
River/stream/ canal		11.2	-	12.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		8.7	-	9.9
Other		1.4	7.9	0.5
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>35.3</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>39.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,876	1,047	7,829

- In Bokeyyin Township, 64.7 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 Tanintharyi Region, the proportion of households use improved sources for drinking is high in Bokeyyin. But it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 25.7 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 25.6 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.
- Some 35.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 39.0 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

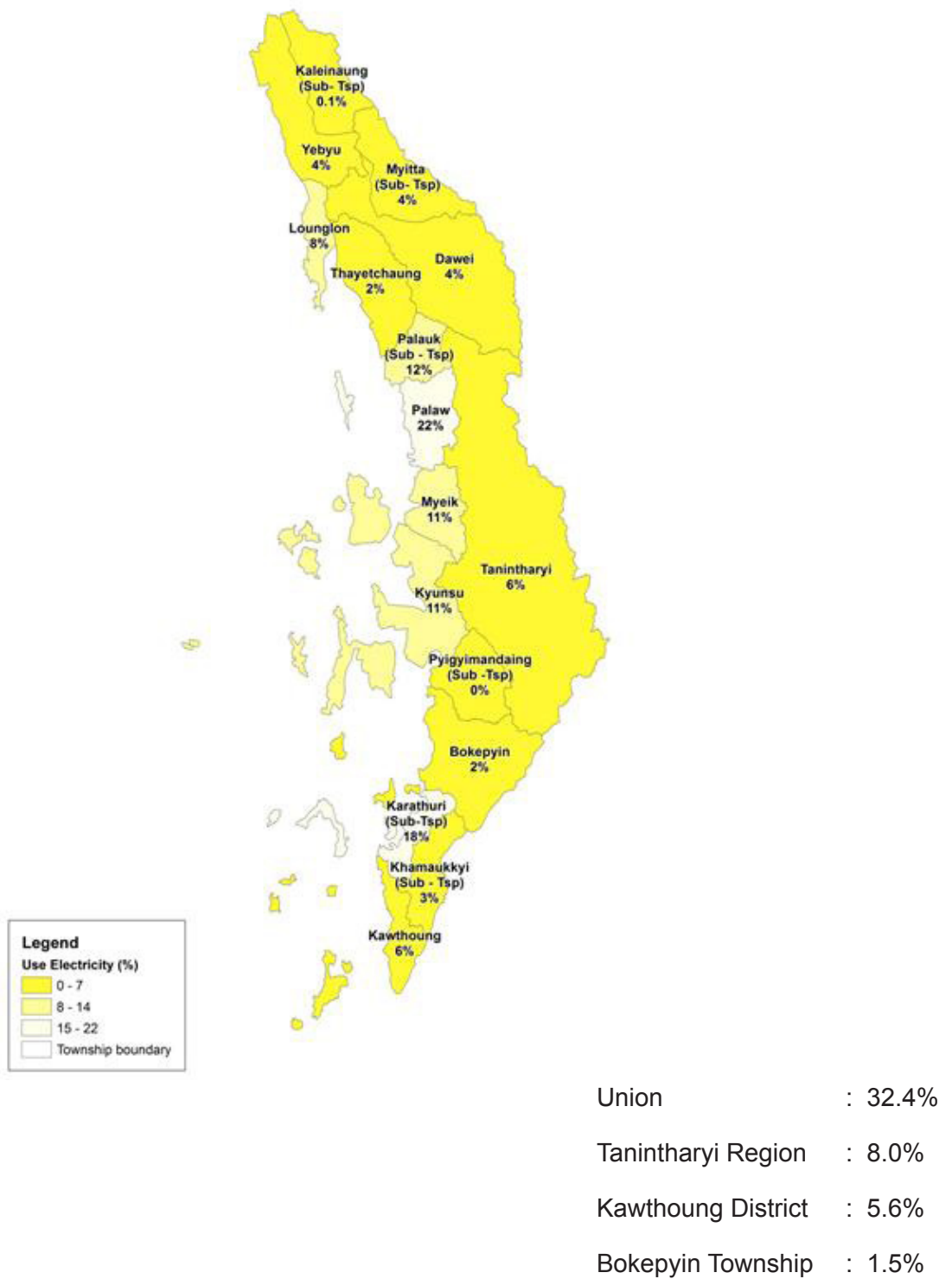


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.5	4.4	1.1
Kerosene		11.3	1.1	12.7
Candle		31.4	26.2	32.0
Battery		1.7	2.2	1.6
Generator (private)		51.1	63.5	49.5
Water mill (private)		0.5	0.8	0.5
Solar system/energy		1.7	1.1	1.8
Other		0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,876	1,047	7,829

- In Bokepyin Township, 1.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Tanintharyi Region is 8.0 per cent.
- The use of generator (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 51.1 per cent.
- In rural areas, 49.5 per cent of the households use generator (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

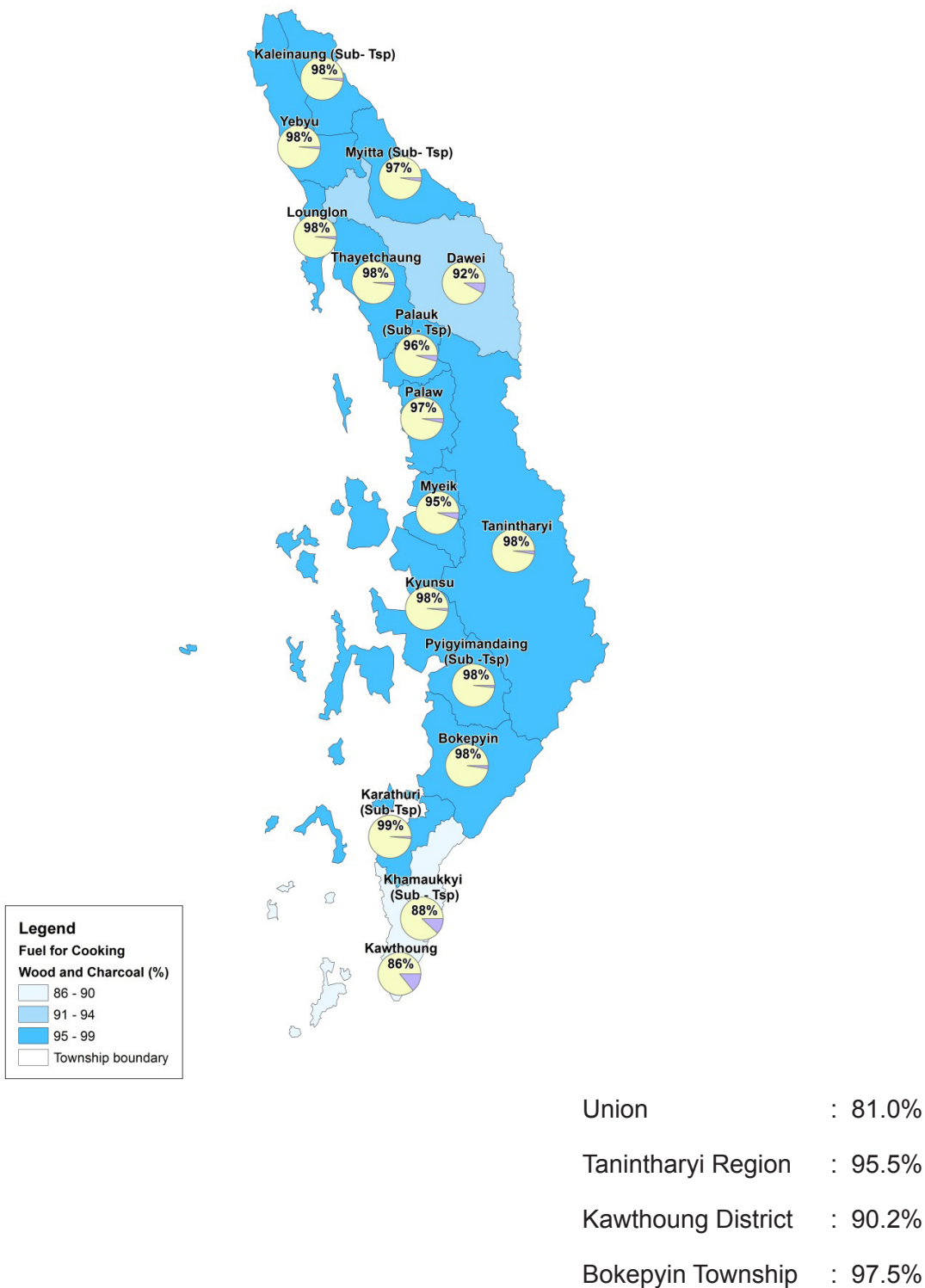


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.8	0.6	0.8
LPG		*	-	0.1
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.2
BioGas		0.7	1.8	0.5
Firewood		36.2	14.9	39.1
Charcoal		61.3	80.5	58.7
Coal		0.6	1.8	0.4
Other		0.2	0.4	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,876	1,047	7,829

- In Bokepyin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 36.2 per cent using firewood and 61.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Households in rural areas use wood-related fuels for cooking with 39.1 per cent using firewood and 58.7 per cent using charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

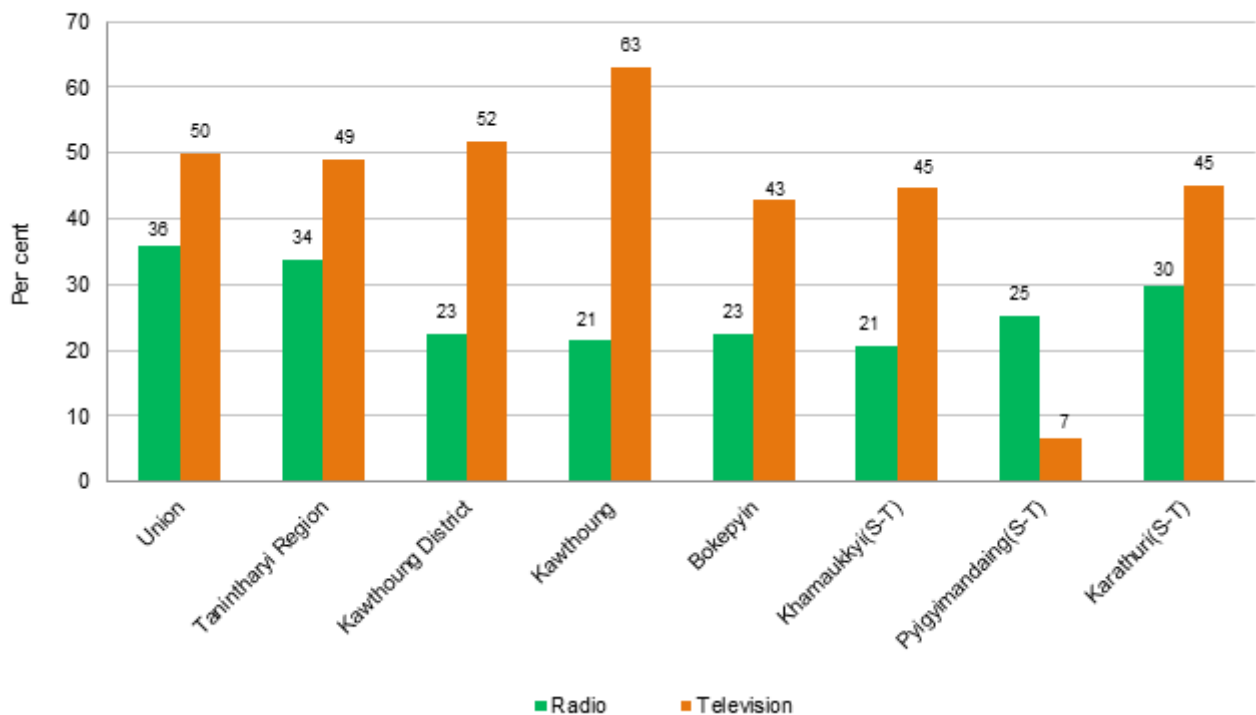
Communication and related amenities

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	8,876	22.6	42.7	4.8	26.7	1.6	4.3	42.5	0.1
Urban	1,047	21.9	62.8	3.3	62.6	4.1	20.0	20.6	0.3
Rural	7,829	22.7	40.1	4.9	21.9	1.2	2.2	45.4	0.1

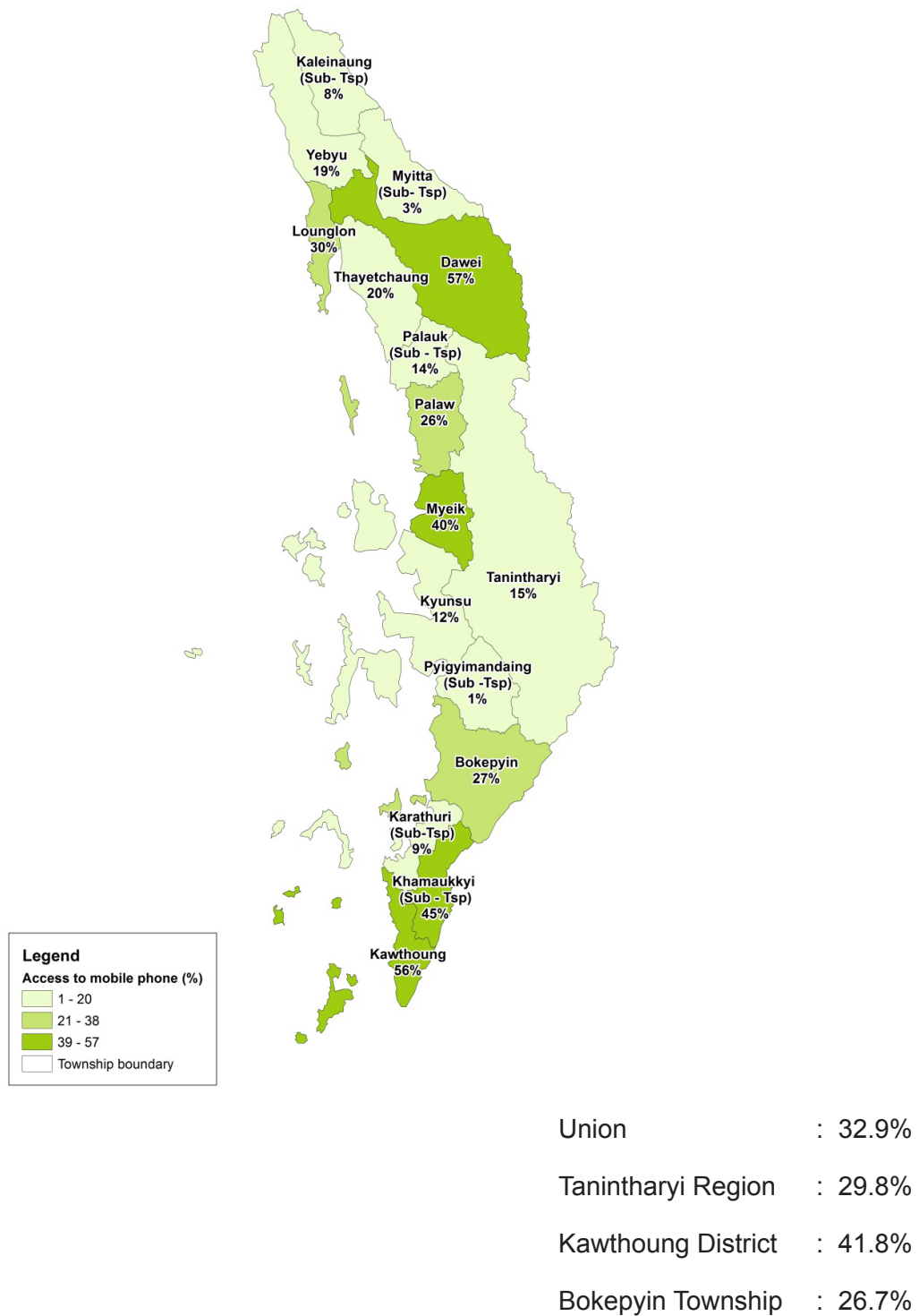
- Some 42.7 per cent of the households in Bokepyin Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. It is 62.8 per cent and 40.1 per cent of households in urban areas and rural areas respectively have access to television.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- In Bokepyin Township, about one in four households (22.6%) reported having a radio and 42.7 per cent of households having a television.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 26.7 per cent of the households in Bokepyin Township reported having mobile phones and it is 29.8 per cent in Tanintharyi Region.

Transportation items

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

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Tanintharyi Region	283,099	4,861	118,324	54,883	5,709	9,010	22,513	13,018
Urban	66,807	2,611	36,716	18,061	898	1,063	1,954	629
Rural	216,292	2,250	81,608	36,822	4,811	7,947	20,559	12,389
Kawthoung District	46,088	527	17,143	5,346	193	2,121	5,109	986
Urban	16,983	329	8,288	2,065	71	330	617	40
Rural	29,105	198	8,855	3,281	122	1,791	4,492	946
Bokepyin Township	8,876	56	2,168	1,208	22	515	1,884	405
Urban	1,047	22	516	343	14	37	47	5
Rural	7,829	34	1,652	865	8	478	1,837	400

- In Bokepyin Township, 24.4 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 21.2 per cent of households having motor boat.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/moped and rural households mainly use motor boat as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

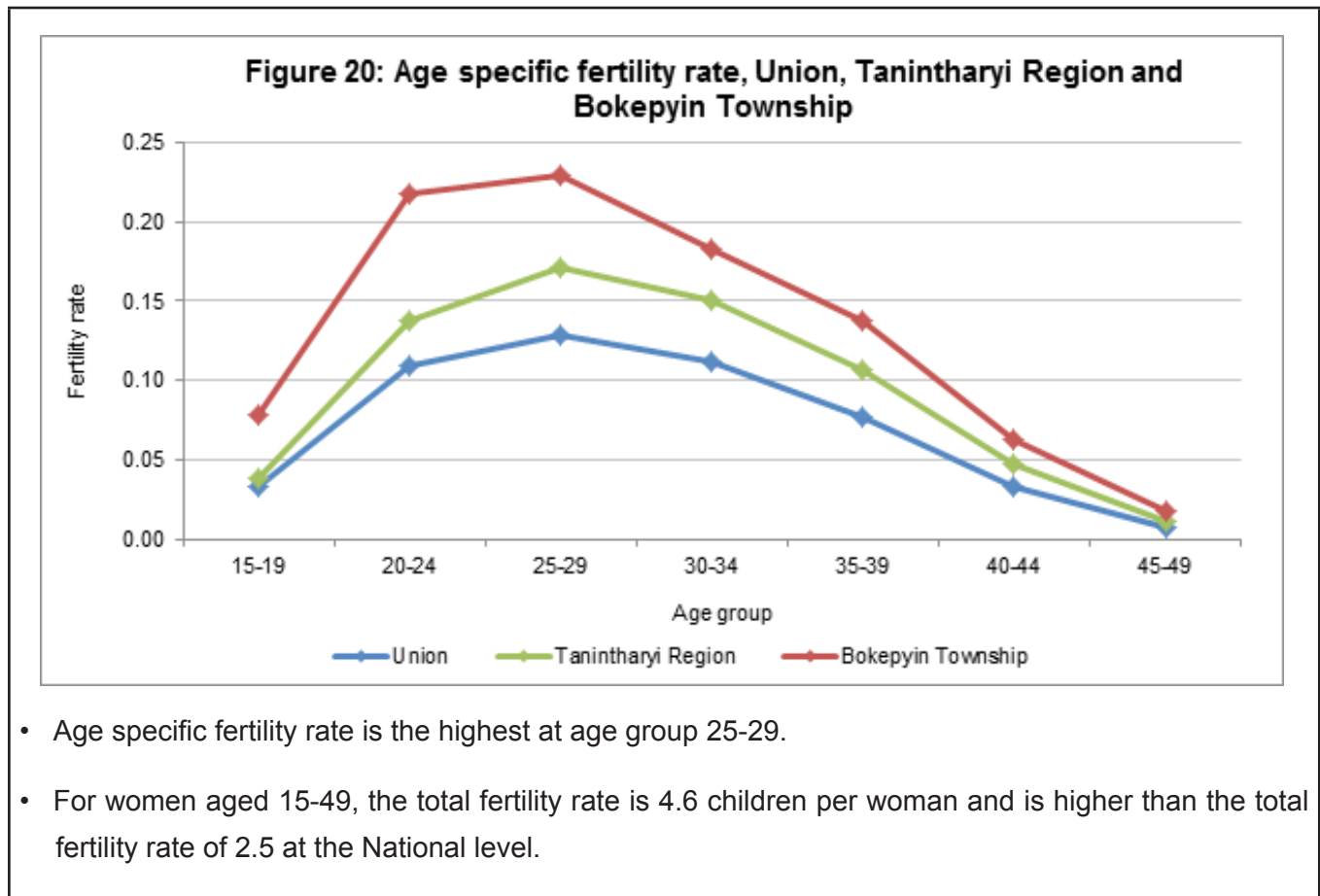
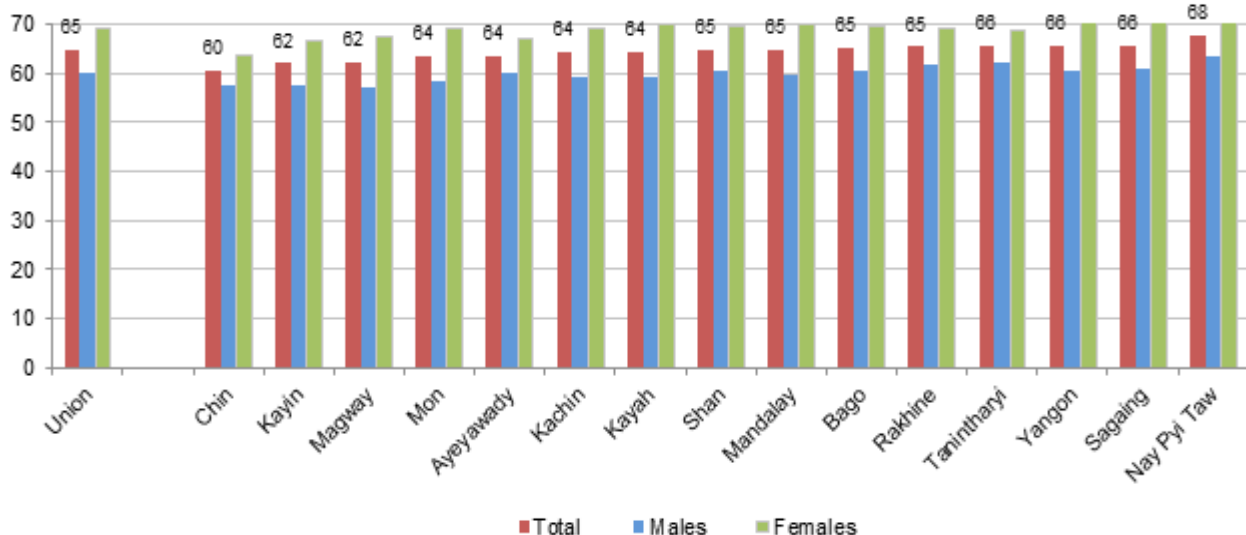


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Tanintharyi Region	: 3.3
Kawthoung District	: 3.8
Bokepyin Township	: 4.6

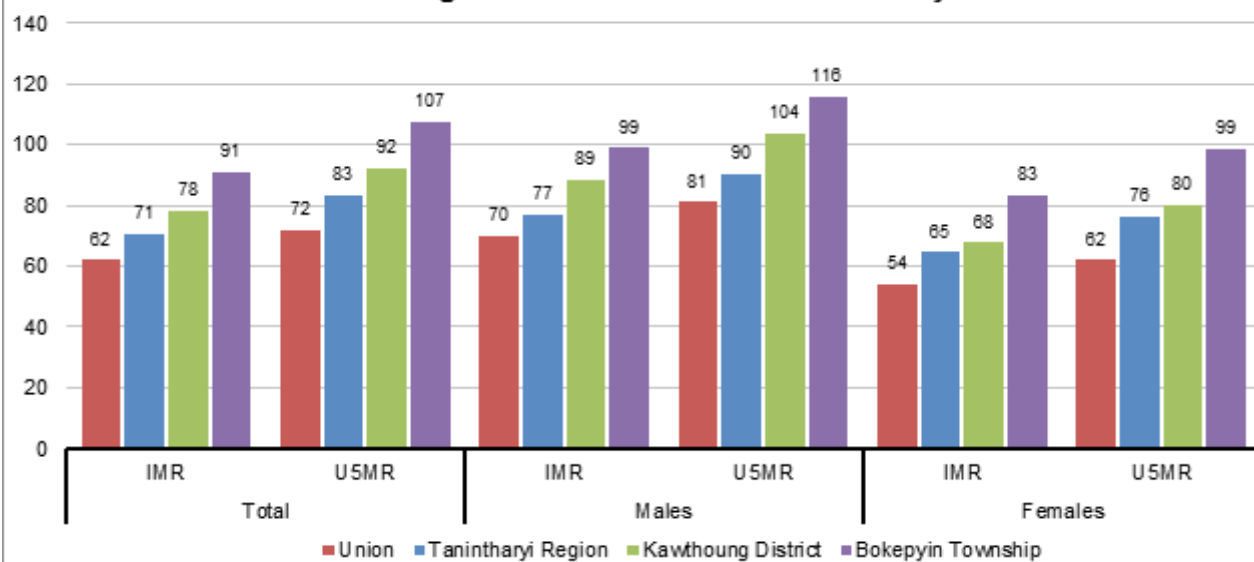
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Tanintharyi Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 68.9 years is higher than that of the males at 62.2 years.

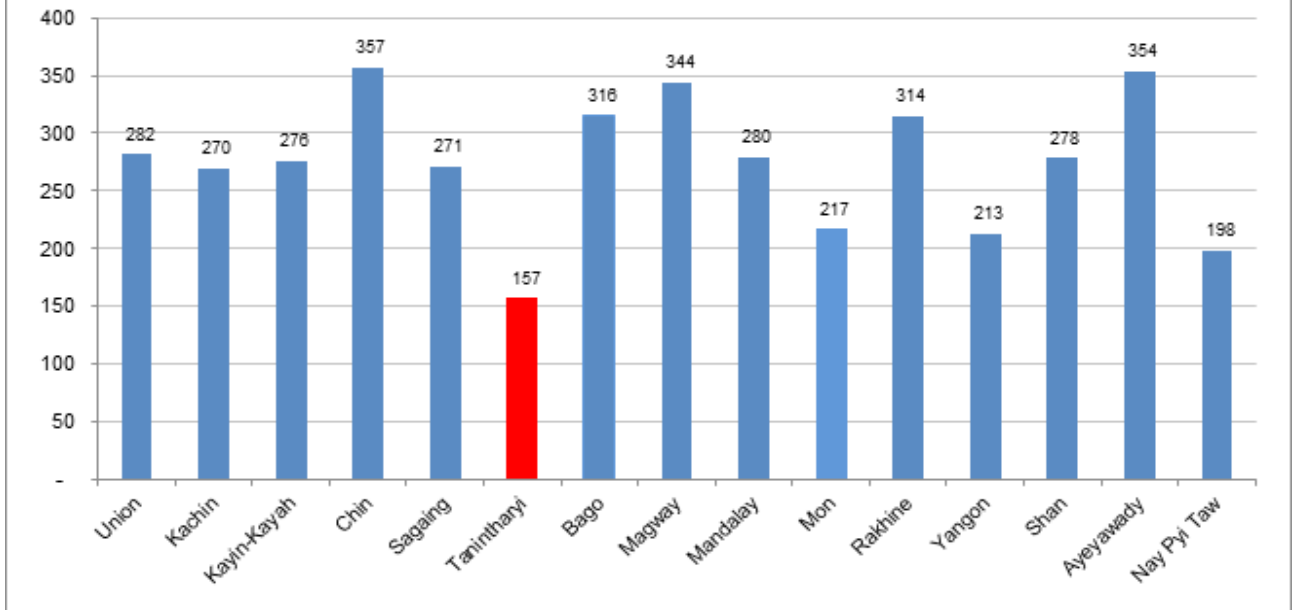
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kawthoung District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kawthoung District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 92 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Bokepyin Township are higher than those in Tanintharyi Region and Kawthoung District. The Infant mortality in Bokepyin is 91 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 107 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 157 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

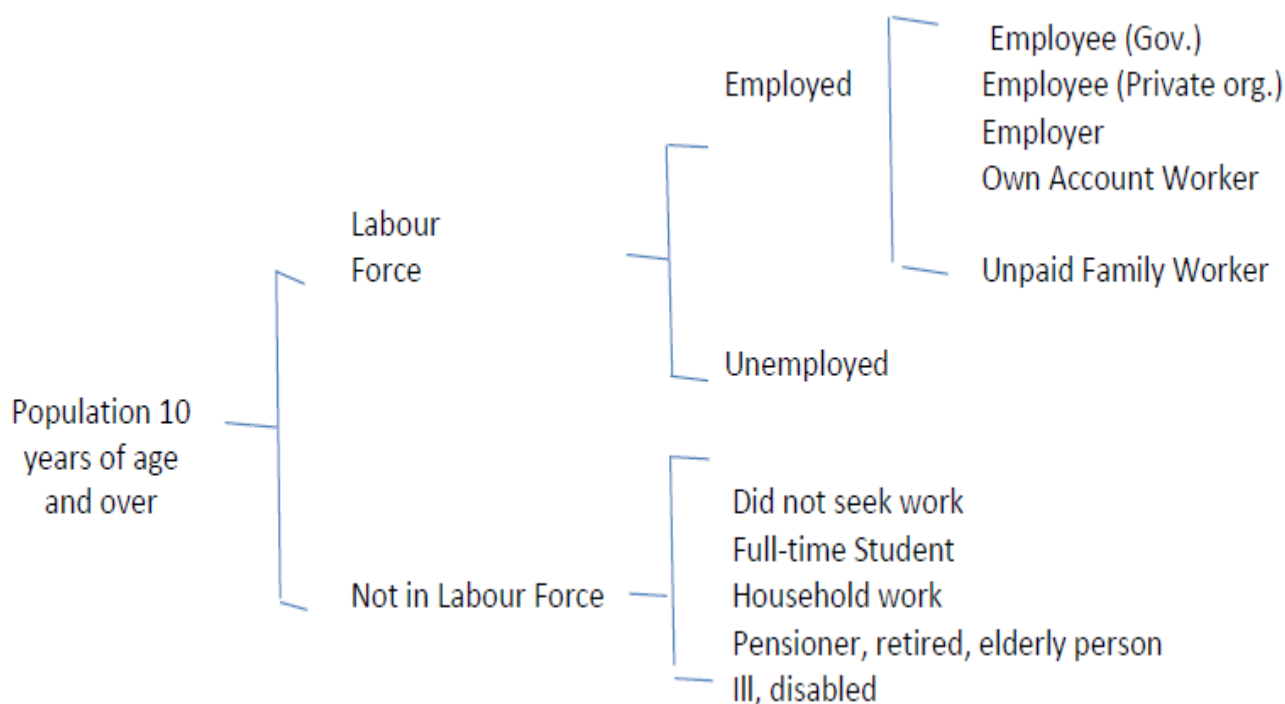
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

