

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

TANINTHARYI REGION, DAWEI DISTRICT

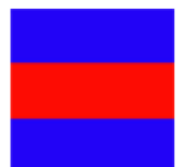
Lounglon Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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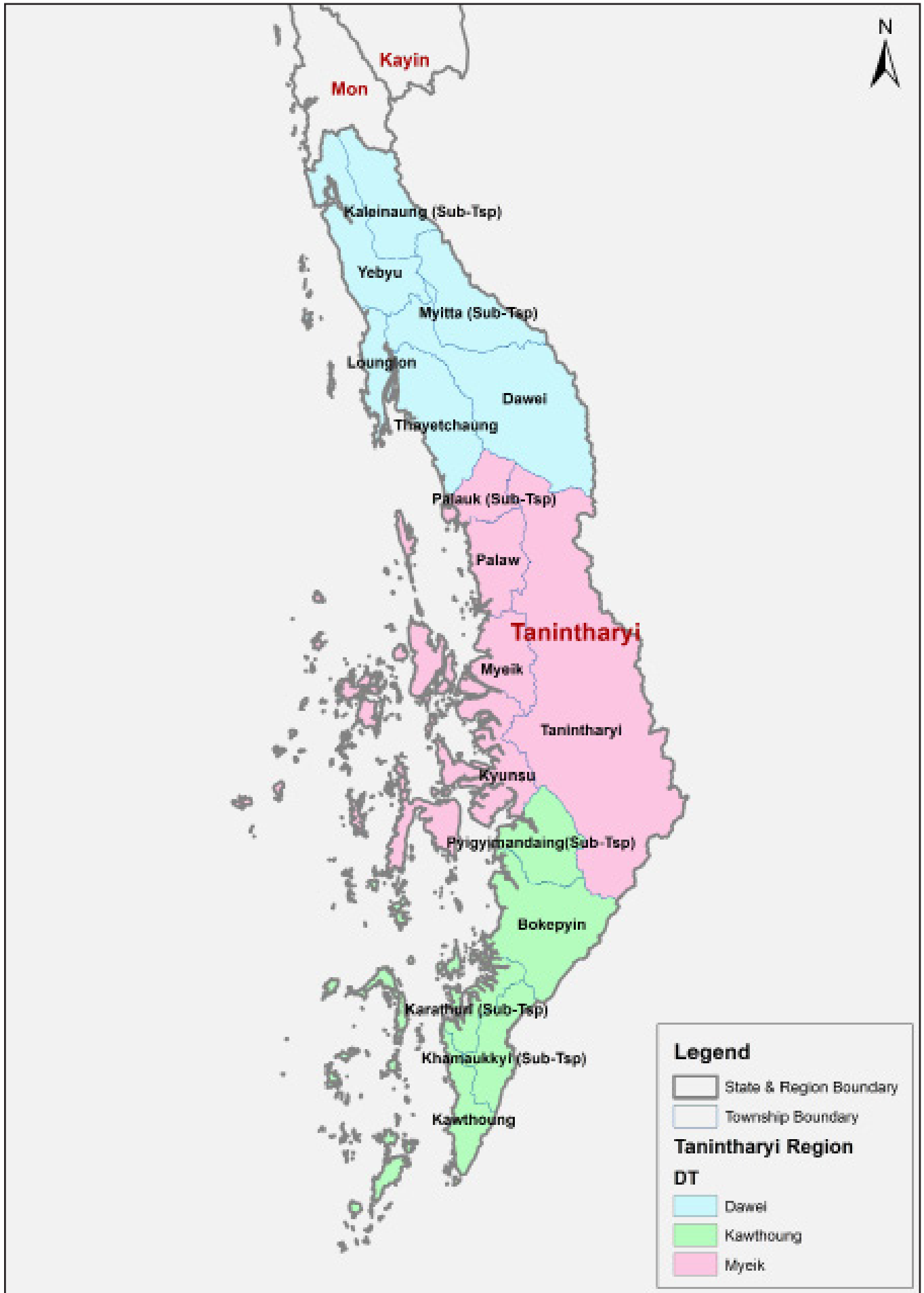
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Figure 1 : Map of Tanintharyi Region, showing the townships



Lounglon Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	118,317 ²	
Population males	55,558 (47.0%)	
Population females	62,759 (53.0%)	
Percentage of urban population	4.5%	
Area (Km²)	921.8 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	128.4 persons	
Median age	25.8 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	41	
Number of private households	25,735	
Percentage of female headed households	33.0%	
Mean household size	4.5 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	57.7%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	8.1%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	73.3	
Child dependency ratio	59.2	
Old dependency ratio	14.1	
Ageing index	23.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	89	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	91.9%	
Male	95.0%	
Female	89.4%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,723	5.7
Walking	2,672	2.3
Seeing	3,268	2.8
Hearing	2,087	1.8
Remembering	2,729	2.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	64,154	69.1	
Associate Scrutiny	50	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	122	0.1	
National Registration	1,034	1.1	
Religious	524	0.6	
Temporary Registration	287	0.3	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	24	<0.1	
None	26,601	28.7	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.6%	87.9%	52.5%
Unemployment rate	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%
Employment to population ratio	65.2%	83.5%	50.1%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	23,456	91.1	
Renter	898	3.5	
Provided free (individually)	1,067	4.1	
Government quarters	199	0.8	
Private company quarters	70	0.3	
Other	45	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	8.2%		73.2%
Bamboo	22.6%	8.5%	0.1%
Earth	0.2%	0.9%	
Wood	49.0%	75.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.5%		26.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	19.0%	14.4%	0.3%
Other	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	122	0.5	
LPG	54	0.2	
Kerosene	30	0.1	
Biogas	158	0.6	
Firewood	21,010	81.6	
Charcoal	4,238	16.5	
Coal	72	0.3	
Other	51	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,993	7.7
Kerosene	3,909	15.2
Candle	4,984	19.4
Battery	157	0.6
Generator (private)	14,131	54.9
Water mill (private)	256	1.0
Solar system/energy	267	1.0
Other	38	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,403	5.5
Tube well, borehole	386	1.5
Protected well/spring	13,695	53.2
Bottled/purifier water	279	1.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>15,763</i>	<i>61.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	6,207	24.1
Pool/pond/lake	360	1.4
River/stream/canal	25	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	1,391	5.4
Other	1,989	7.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>9,972</i>	<i>38.7</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,610	6.3
Tube well, borehole	556	2.2
Protected well/spring	13,639	53.0
Unprotected well/spring	6,245	24.3
Pool/pond/lake	622	2.4
River/stream/canal	28	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	1,437	5.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	1,588	6.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	313	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	16,668	64.8
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>16,981</i>	<i>66.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,167	8.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	797	3.1
Other	66	0.3
None	5,724	22.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	10,600	41.2
Television	13,818	53.7
Landline phone	852	3.3
Mobile phone	7,700	29.9
Computer	476	1.8
Internet at home	1,597	6.2
Households with none of the items	6,979	27.1
Households with all of the items	41	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	456	1.8
Motorcycle/Moped	13,810	53.7
Bicycle	9,590	37.3
4-Wheel tractor	1,448	5.6
Canoe/Boat	195	0.8
Motor boat	1,440	5.6
Cart (bullock)	1,016	3.9

Note: ¹ Population figures for Lounglon 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 Lounglon 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 Lounglon Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	118,317*		
Males	55,558		
Females	62,759		
Sex ratio	89 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	4.5%		
Area (Km2)	921.8**		
Population density (persons per Km2)	128.4 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	41		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	114,977	5,088	109,889
Number of conventional households	25,735	1,240	24,495
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Lounglon Township, there are more females than males with 89 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (4.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Lounglon Township is 128 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Lounglon Township. This is slightly 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; Lounglon Township (Dawei District, Tanintharyi Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	25,735	118,317	55,558	62,759
	Ward	1,240	5,334	2,457	2,877
1	Ka Gyi(W)	367	1,616	766	850
2	Kha Gway(W)	256	1,074	499	575
3	Ga Nge(W)	259	1,161	541	620
4	Ga Gyi(W)	358	1,483	651	832
	Village Tract	24,495	112,983	53,101	59,882
1	Pyin Htein(VT)	202	902	420	482
2	Way Di(VT)	802	3,420	1,521	1,899
3	Ka Nyon Kyun(VT)	366	1,787	843	944
4	Tha Byar(VT)	666	3,108	1,443	1,665
5	Inn Zauk(VT)	839	3,767	1,672	2,095
6	Pan Da Le(VT)	422	1,869	814	1,055
7	Ywar Haung Wa(VT)	203	793	342	451
8	Min Yat(VT)	875	3,809	1,680	2,129
9	Lay Thun Khan(VT)	216	981	451	530
10	Sit Pyea(VT)	671	2,926	1,329	1,597
11	Nyin Maw(VT)	469	2,067	949	1,118
12	Ti Zit(VT)	427	2,061	1,008	1,053
13	San Hlan(VT)	485	2,414	1,190	1,224
14	Pa Nyit(VT)	167	840	390	450
15	Auk Yae Hpyu(VT)	1,788	7,924	3,599	4,325
16	Ka Htaung Ni(VT)	105	447	204	243
17	Ka Det Gyi(Khun Hnit Thein)(VT)	580	2,369	1,037	1,332
18	Pyin Kyaung(VT)	291	1,267	557	710
19	Kyet Yet Twin(VT)	598	2,490	1,093	1,397
20	Maung Ma Kan(VT)	1,618	8,184	3,986	4,198
21	Ka Det Nge Seik(VT)	115	457	206	251

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
22	Kyauk Sin(VT)	1,953	10,250	5,128	5,122
23	Pan Det Inn(VT)	1,515	7,344	3,724	3,620
24	Thar Yar Kone(VT)	449	2,217	1,067	1,150
25	Ka Myaw Gyi(VT)	759	3,812	1,749	2,063
26	Myo Haung(VT)	866	3,634	1,633	2,001
27	Taung Min Pyaung(VT)	393	1,483	675	808
28	Kha Maung Taung(VT)	444	2,027	941	1,086
29	Sa Khan Gyi(VT)	1,011	4,481	2,168	2,313
30	Na Khan Taw(VT)	251	1,187	578	609
31	Ka Myaw Kin(VT)	823	3,718	1,661	2,057
32	Tha Kyet Taw(VT)	838	3,573	1,586	1,987
33	Taw Kye(VT)	311	1,314	594	720
34	Tha Pyay Shaung(VT)	631	2,820	1,345	1,475
35	Pyin Gyi Kyun(VT)	23	133	74	59
36	Za Lut(VT)	288	1,251	571	680
37	Kyauk Twin(VT)	190	836	367	469
38	Kyauk Mat Tat(VT)	282	1,327	657	670
39	Kyauk Wut Pyin(VT)	248	1,176	568	608
40	Kyauk Ni Maw(VT)	532	2,479	1,239	1,240
41	Auk Kyauk Wut(VT)	783	4,039	2,042	1,997

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Lounglon Township

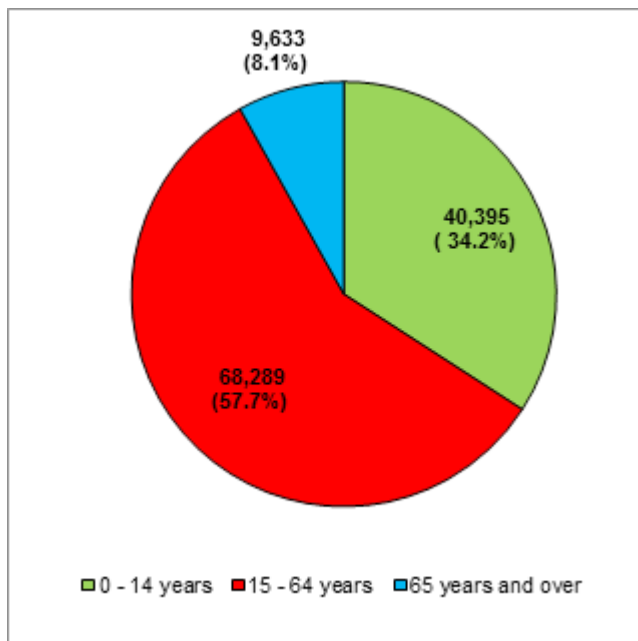
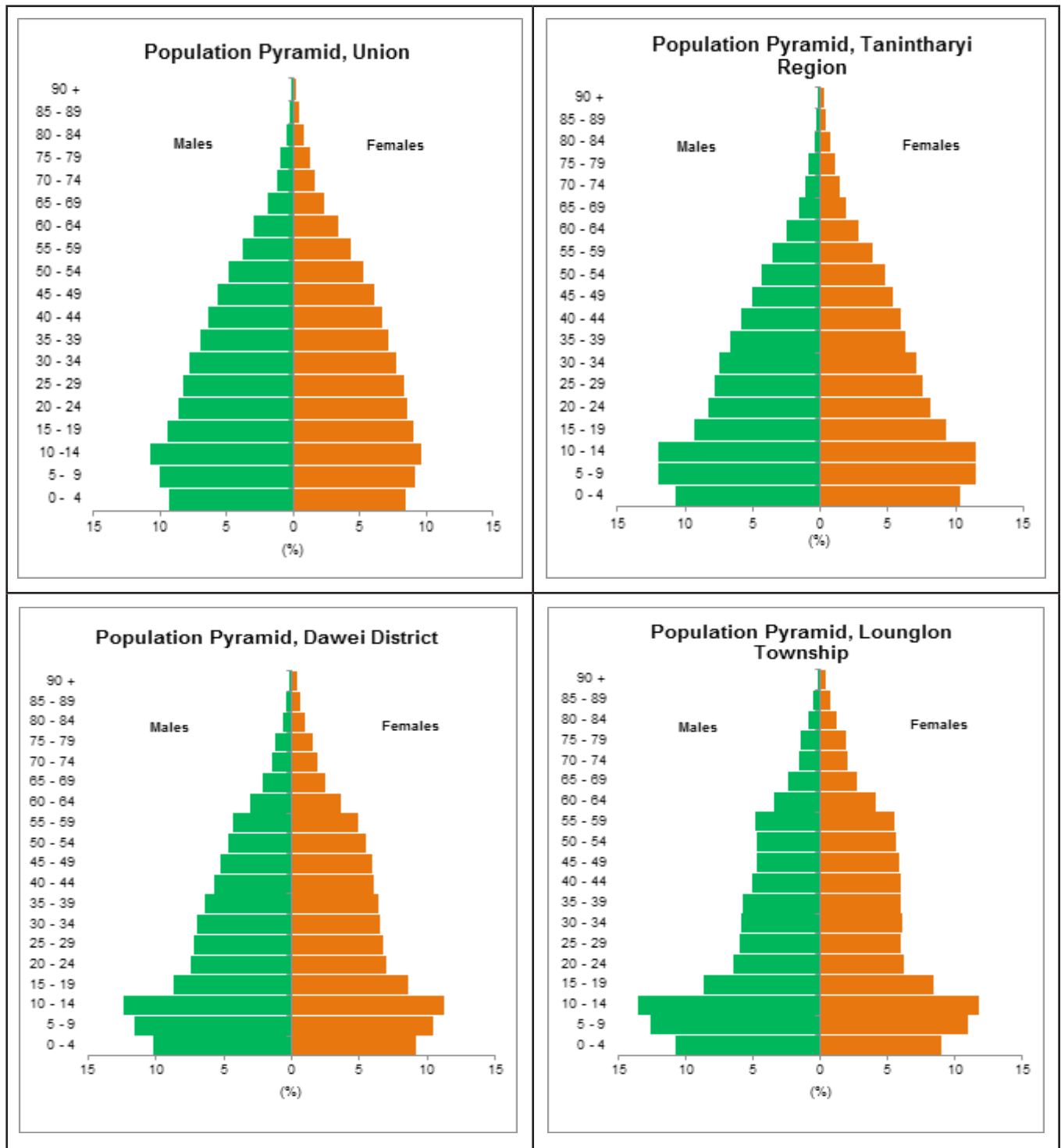


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Lounglon Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	118,317	55,558	62,759
0 - 4	11,610	5,971	5,639
5 - 9	13,906	7,058	6,848
10 - 14	14,879	7,515	7,364
15 - 19	10,051	4,812	5,239
20 - 24	7,462	3,585	3,877
25 - 29	7,117	3,355	3,762
30 - 34	7,118	3,292	3,826
35 - 39	6,910	3,187	3,723
40 - 44	6,567	2,858	3,709
45 - 49	6,297	2,665	3,632
50 - 54	6,118	2,603	3,515
55 - 59	6,149	2,666	3,483
60 - 64	4,500	1,947	2,553
65 - 69	3,070	1,339	1,731
70 - 74	2,195	906	1,289
75 - 79	1,998	848	1,150
80 - 84	1,199	487	712
85 - 89	786	319	467
90 +	385	145	240

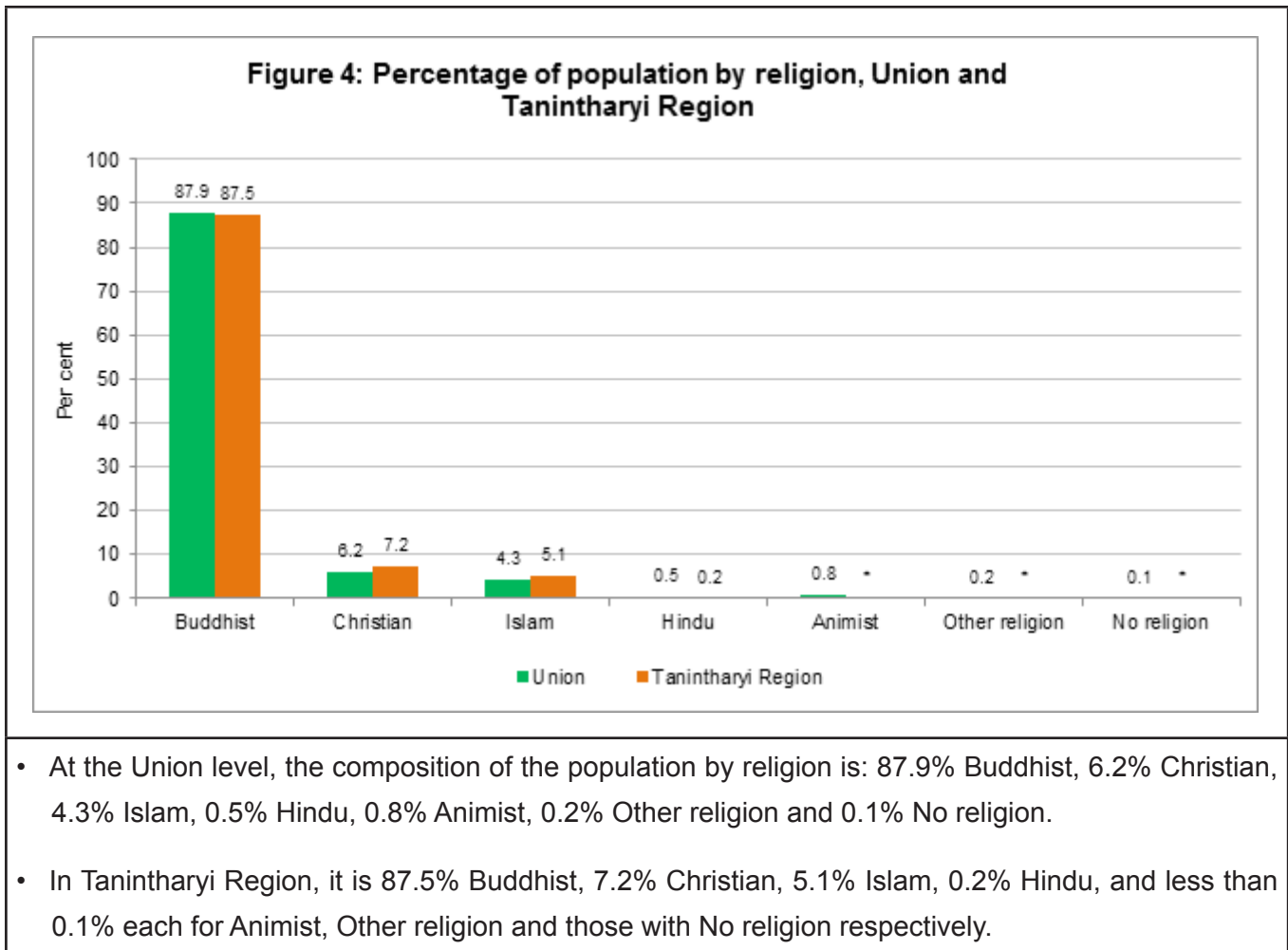
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Lounglon Township is 57.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Tanintharyi Region, Dawei District and Lounglon Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Lounglon Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- The differences in population in each of the working age groups 20-24 to 55-59 are very slight that these age groups seem to be in a straight line in the pyramid.
- Compared to the Union level, there is a noticeably smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Lounglon Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all 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	2,455	1,231	1,224	542	258	284
6	2,828	1,449	1,379	2,194	1,119	1,075
7	2,796	1,443	1,353	2,450	1,248	1,202
8	2,776	1,376	1,400	2,496	1,228	1,268
9	2,872	1,443	1,429	2,614	1,308	1,306
10	2,761	1,372	1,389	2,501	1,230	1,271
11	2,821	1,374	1,447	2,515	1,204	1,311
12	3,017	1,523	1,494	2,589	1,285	1,304
13	3,083	1,505	1,578	2,332	1,104	1,228
14	2,693	1,286	1,407	1,733	776	957
15	2,196	983	1,213	1,065	438	627
16	2,001	919	1,082	714	297	417
17	1,815	886	929	491	181	310
18	2,008	956	1,052	404	140	264
19	1,610	759	851	311	134	177
20	1,624	778	846	192	72	120
21	1,428	690	738	124	56	68
22	1,401	662	739	59	30	29
23	1,374	619	755	27	12	15
24	1,276	585	691	20	10	10
25	1,483	673	810	21	8	13
26	1,350	637	713	12	8	4
27	1,373	627	746	5	1	4
28	1,377	651	726	13	7	6
29	1,215	553	662	7	2	5

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

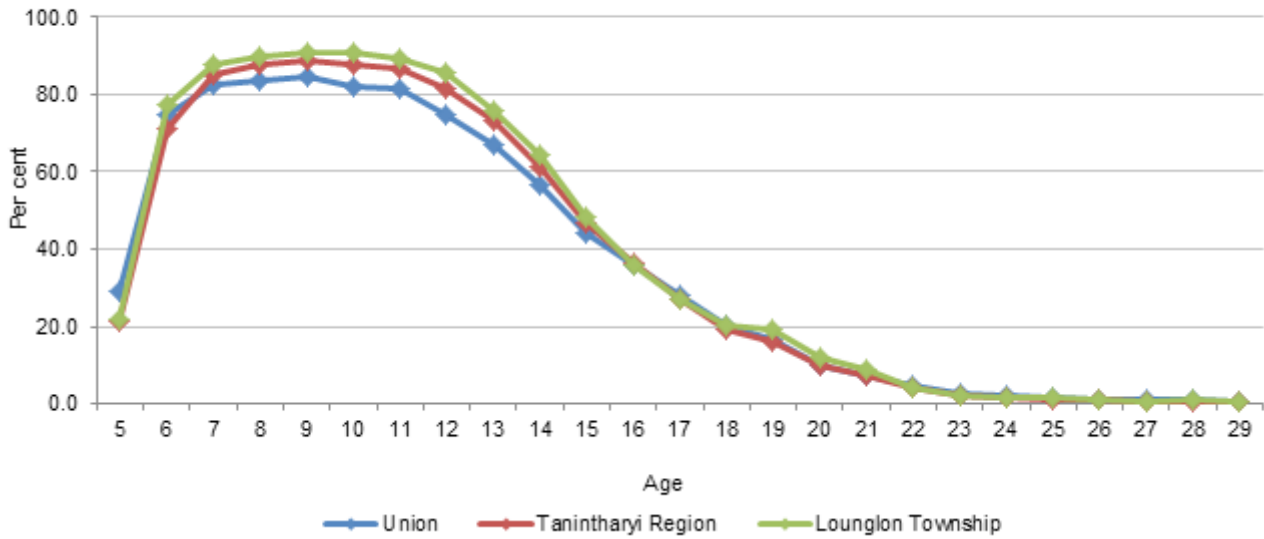
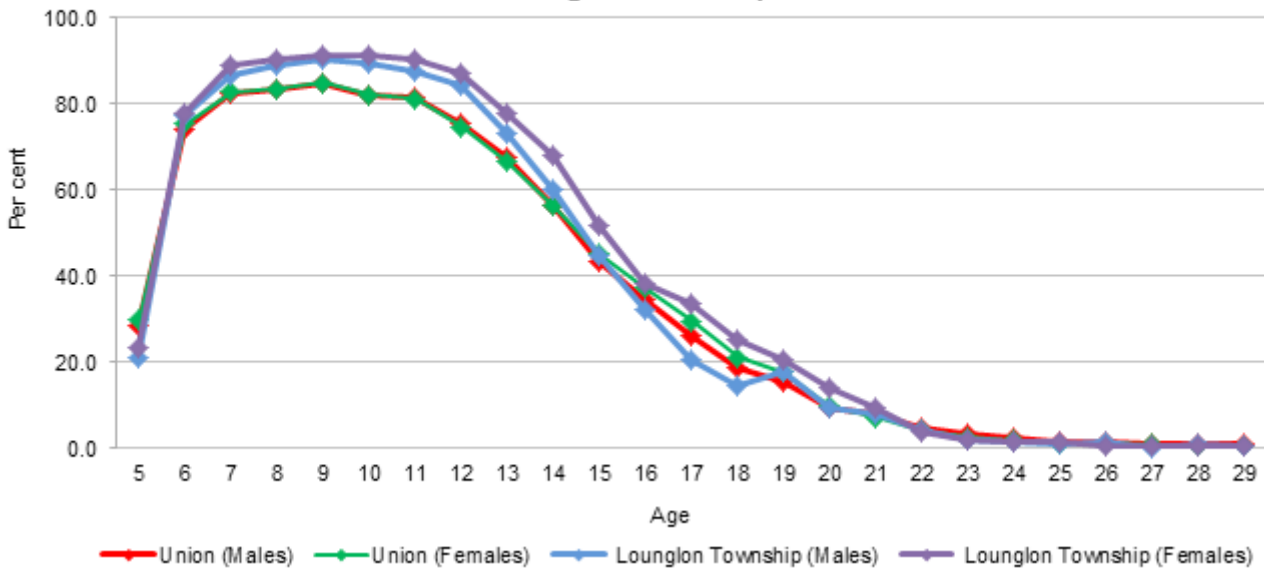


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Lounglon Township



- School attendance in Lounglon Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Lounglon Township declines more at ages above 16 onwards.

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

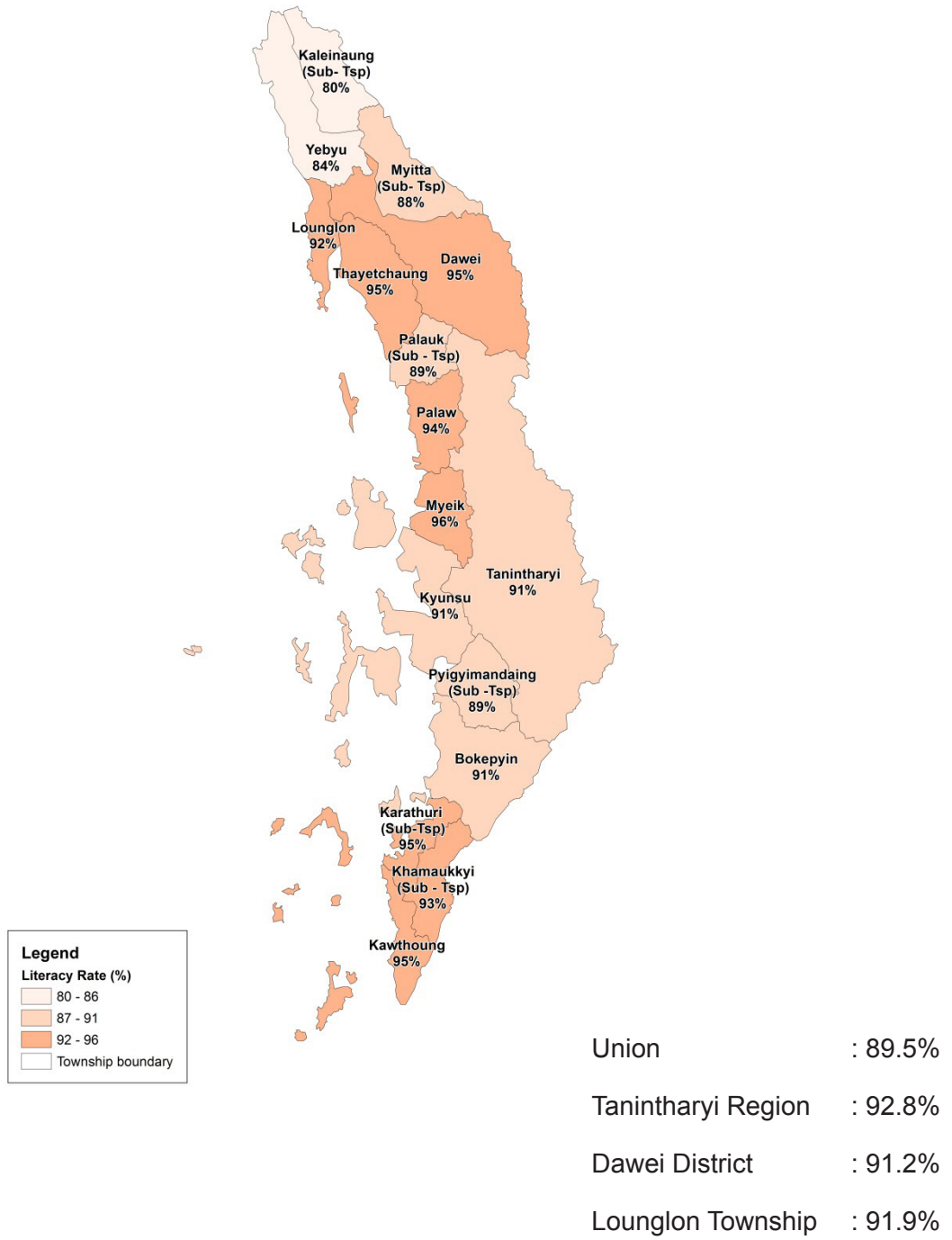


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Lounglon Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	16,733	96.1
Males	7,837	96.3
Females	8,896	95.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Lounglon Township is 91.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) but is higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 89.4 per cent and for the males it is 95.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.1 per cent with 95.9 per cent for females and 96.3 per cent for males.

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

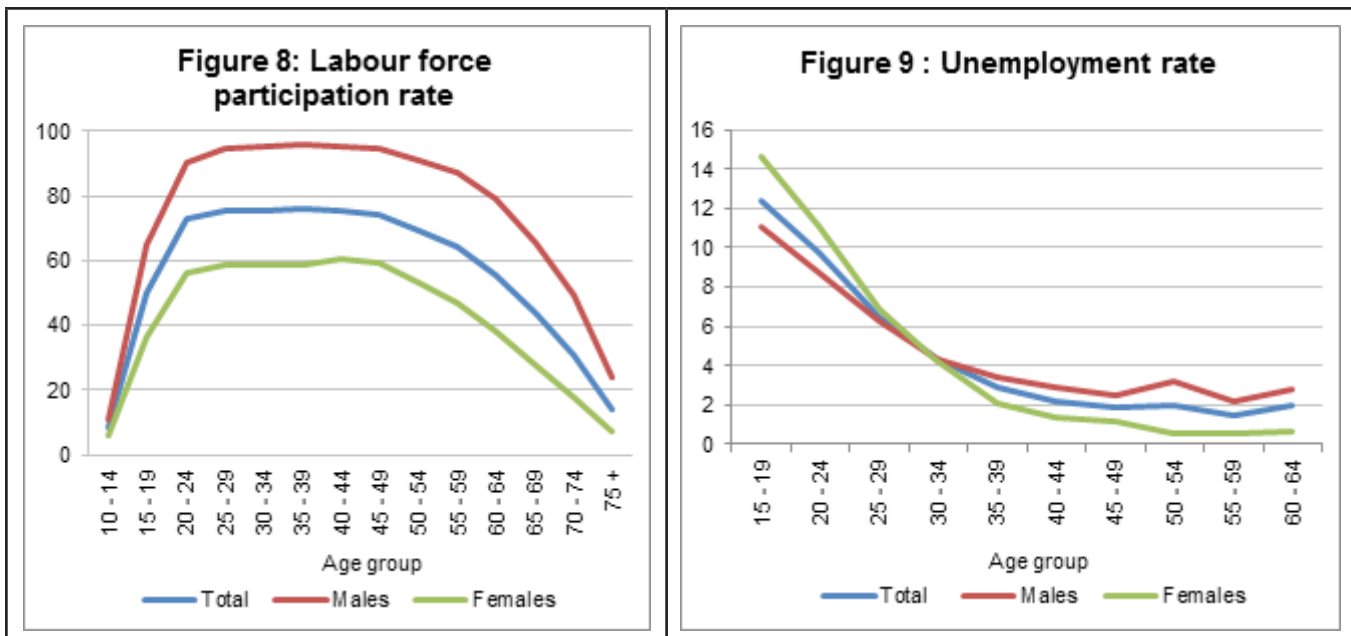
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	60,409	7,069	11.7	22,420	16,163	8,747	3,069	85	2,293	203	19	341
Urban	3,028	311	10.3	806	547	581	337	5	419	12	0	10
Rural	57,381	6,758	11.8	21,614	15,616	8,166	2,732	80	1,874	191	19	331
Males	26,617	2,956	11.1	8,218	7,597	4,761	1,776	70	871	55	10	303
Females	33,792	4,113	12.2	14,202	8,566	3,986	1,293	15	1,422	148	9	38

- Some 11.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 11.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 11.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 12.2 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 26.8 per cent have completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.8 per cent have 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	8.2	10.6	5.7	22.0	23.0	19.9
15 - 19	50.2	65.2	36.4	12.4	11.1	14.6
20 - 24	72.7	90.2	56.5	9.7	8.7	11.1
25 - 29	75.7	94.9	58.6	6.5	6.3	6.9
30 - 34	75.5	95.4	58.5	4.3	4.3	4.2
35 - 39	75.8	96.1	58.5	2.9	3.4	2.1
40 - 44	75.6	95.2	60.4	2.2	2.9	1.4
45 - 49	74.3	94.5	59.5	1.9	2.5	1.2
50 - 54	69.4	91.2	53.3	2.0	3.2	0.6
55 - 59	64.3	87.1	46.8	1.5	2.2	0.6
60 - 64	55.9	78.9	38.3	2.0	2.8	0.7
65 - 69	44.1	65.3	27.7	1.2	1.7	0.2
70 - 74	30.7	49.6	17.5	0.7	1.1	-
75 +	13.8	23.7	6.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
15 - 24	59.8	75.8	45.0	11.0	9.9	12.7
15 - 64	68.6	87.9	52.5	4.9	5.1	4.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Lounglon Township is 68.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 52.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.9 per cent.
- In Lounglon Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Lounglon Township is 4.9 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (5.1%) and for females it is (4.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 12.7 per cent.

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

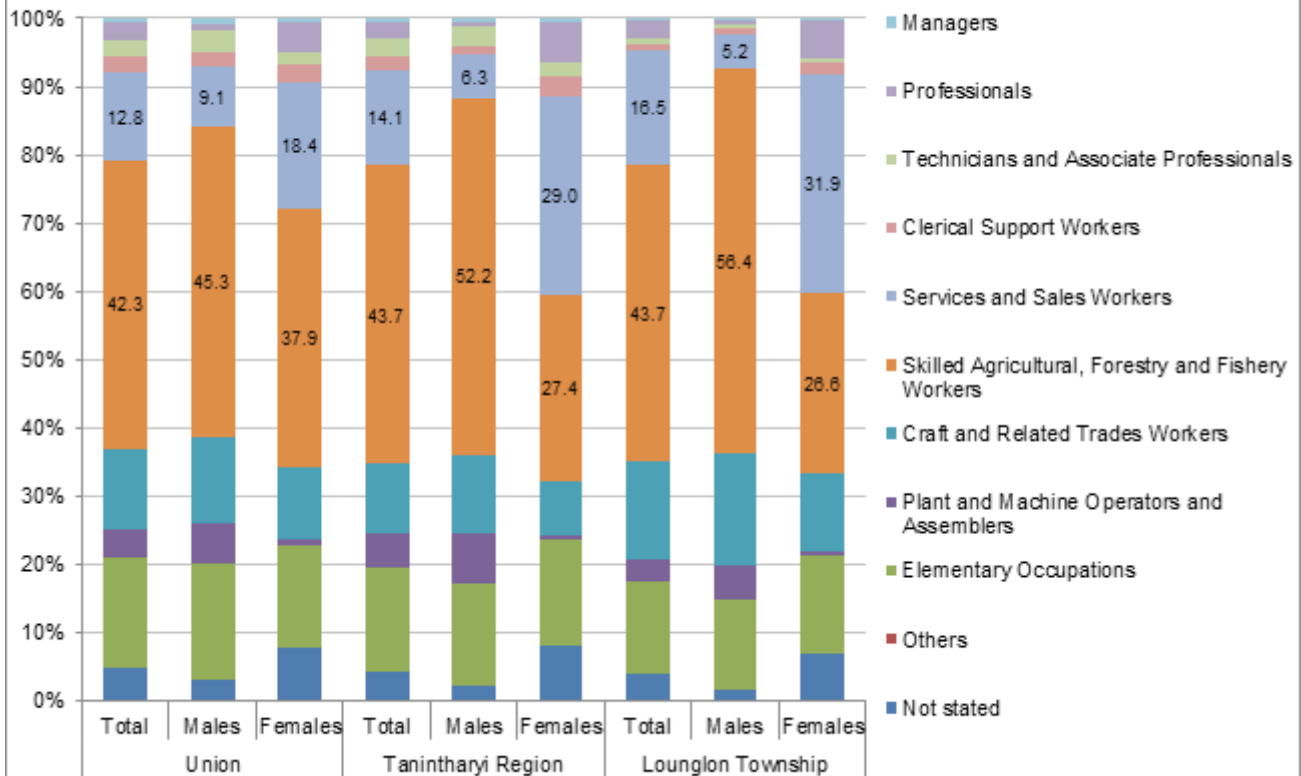
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired, elderly	Ill ,disabled	Other
Total	42,127	1.2	37.1	43.5	12.0	2.9	3.3
Males	12,756	2.3	57.5	10.0	17.1	4.8	8.2
Females	29,371	0.7	28.2	58.1	9.8	2.0	1.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 57.5 per cent of males are full time students while 58.1 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	42,773	24,635	18,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	177	96	81	0.4	0.4	0.4
Professionals	1,078	113	965	2.5	0.5	5.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	343	192	151	0.8	0.8	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	443	148	295	1.0	0.6	1.6
Services and Sales Workers	7,078	1,291	5,787	16.5	5.2	31.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	18,698	13,882	4,816	43.7	56.4	26.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	6,138	4,062	2,076	14.4	16.5	11.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,303	1,212	91	3.0	4.9	0.5
Elementary Occupations	5,854	3,228	2,626	13.7	13.1	14.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,661	411	1,250	3.9	1.7	6.9

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



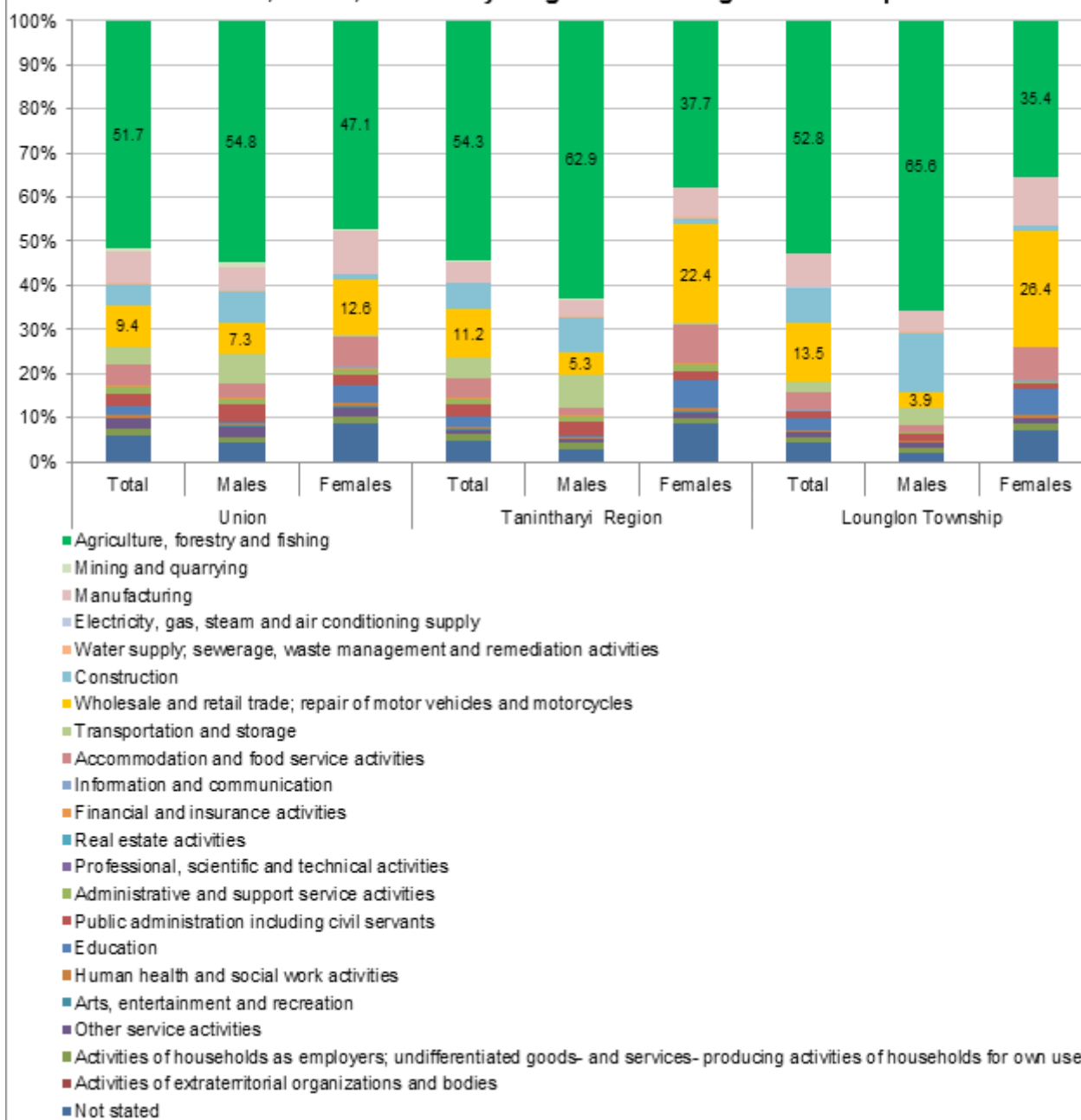
- In Lounglon Township, 43.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 16.5 per cent for services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 56.4 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 31.9 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Tanintharyi Region, 43.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.1 per cent are services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	42,773	24,635	18,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22,565	16,149	6,416	52.8	65.6	35.4
Mining and quarrying	45	27	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	3,194	1,183	2,011	7.5	4.8	11.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	44	41	3	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	33	29	4	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	3,432	3,269	163	8.0	13.3	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,759	963	4,796	13.5	3.9	26.4
Transportation and storage	987	953	34	2.3	3.9	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,675	315	1,360	3.9	1.3	7.5
Information and communication	53	33	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	21	3	18	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	43	39	4	0.1	0.2	*
Administrative and support service activities	81	47	34	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	643	364	279	1.5	1.5	1.5
Education	1,091	83	1,008	2.6	0.3	5.6
Human health and social work activities	209	63	146	0.5	0.3	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	33	27	6	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	441	222	219	1.0	0.9	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	609	336	273	1.4	1.4	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	2	-	*	*	-
Not stated	1,811	486	1,325	4.2	2.0	7.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



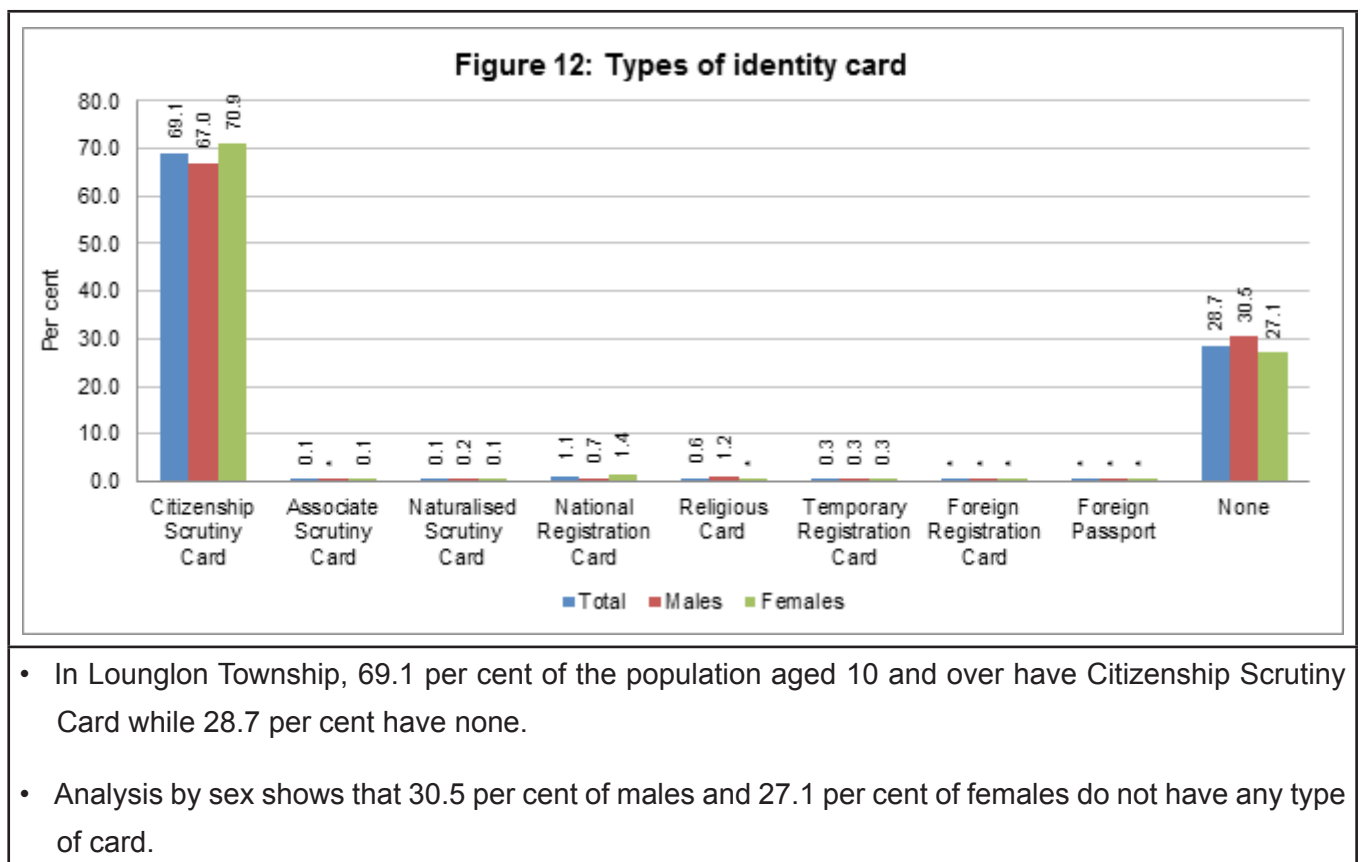
- In Loughlon Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 52.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 13.5 per cent.
- There are 65.6 per cent of males and 35.4 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	64,154	50	122	1,034	524	287	*	24	26,601
Urban	3,666	1	14	8	40	3	*	-	669
Rural	60,488	49	108	1,026	484	284	*	24	25,932
Males	28,498	16	68	306	502	147	*	14	12,976
Females	35,656	34	54	728	22	140	*	10	13,625

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	118,317	111,594	6,723	5.7	3,268	2,087	2,672	2,729
0 - 4	11,610	11,476	134	1.2	9	14	71	87
5 - 9	13,906	13,744	162	1.2	26	38	52	105
10 - 14	14,879	14,680	199	1.3	30	59	51	117
15 - 19	10,051	9,876	175	1.7	38	48	39	89
20 - 24	7,462	7,304	158	2.1	41	33	48	75
25 - 29	7,117	6,958	159	2.2	31	35	41	79
30 - 34	7,118	6,909	209	2.9	48	52	59	98
35 - 39	6,910	6,678	232	3.4	76	54	62	100
40 - 44	6,567	6,262	305	4.6	145	64	75	112
45 - 49	6,297	5,851	446	7.1	245	89	104	161
50 - 54	6,118	5,547	571	9.3	319	112	192	202
55 - 59	6,149	5,441	708	11.5	399	181	236	240
60 - 64	4,500	3,919	581	12.9	329	165	248	180
65 - 69	3,070	2,518	552	18.0	293	201	229	206
70 - 74	2,195	1,682	513	23.4	297	184	225	188
75 - 79	1,998	1,383	615	30.8	361	241	315	238
80 - 84	1,199	741	458	38.2	262	210	262	186
85 - 89	786	443	343	43.6	200	181	216	159
90 +	385	182	203	52.7	119	126	147	107

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	55,558	52,639	2,919	5.3	1,282	913	1,155	1,161
0 - 4	5,971	5,903	68	1.1	5	9	36	41
5 - 9	7,058	6,959	99	1.4	15	22	34	62
10 - 14	7,515	7,405	110	1.5	16	34	30	66
15 - 19	4,812	4,731	81	1.7	17	22	19	43
20 - 24	3,585	3,496	89	2.5	20	18	25	46
25 - 29	3,355	3,276	79	2.4	12	15	21	45
30 - 34	3,292	3,184	108	3.3	22	23	35	52
35 - 39	3,187	3,080	107	3.4	31	23	33	45
40 - 44	2,858	2,724	134	4.7	56	22	43	48
45 - 49	2,665	2,495	170	6.4	74	35	50	62
50 - 54	2,603	2,339	264	10.1	142	45	86	95
55 - 59	2,666	2,363	303	11.4	165	75	115	96
60 - 64	1,947	1,697	250	12.8	135	82	105	74
65 - 69	1,339	1,106	233	17.4	119	88	98	82
70 - 74	906	698	208	23.0	110	82	95	73
75 - 79	848	610	238	28.1	131	107	128	77
80 - 84	487	301	186	38.2	108	98	96	74
85 - 89	319	193	126	39.5	68	74	68	58
90 +	145	79	66	45.5	36	39	38	22

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	62,759	58,955	3,804	6.1	1,986	1,174	1,517	1,568
0 - 4	5,639	5,573	66	1.2	4	5	35	46
5 - 9	6,848	6,785	63	0.9	11	16	18	43
10 - 14	7,364	7,275	89	1.2	14	25	21	51
15 - 19	5,239	5,145	94	1.8	21	26	20	46
20 - 24	3,877	3,808	69	1.8	21	15	23	29
25 - 29	3,762	3,682	80	2.1	19	20	20	34
30 - 34	3,826	3,725	101	2.6	26	29	24	46
35 - 39	3,723	3,598	125	3.4	45	31	29	55
40 - 44	3,709	3,538	171	4.6	89	42	32	64
45 - 49	3,632	3,356	276	7.6	171	54	54	99
50 - 54	3,515	3,208	307	8.7	177	67	106	107
55 - 59	3,483	3,078	405	11.6	234	106	121	144
60 - 64	2,553	2,222	331	13.0	194	83	143	106
65 - 69	1,731	1,412	319	18.4	174	113	131	124
70 - 74	1,289	984	305	23.7	187	102	130	115
75 - 79	1,150	773	377	32.8	230	134	187	161
80 - 84	712	440	272	38.2	154	112	166	112
85 - 89	467	250	217	46.5	132	107	148	101
90 +	240	103	137	57.1	83	87	109	85

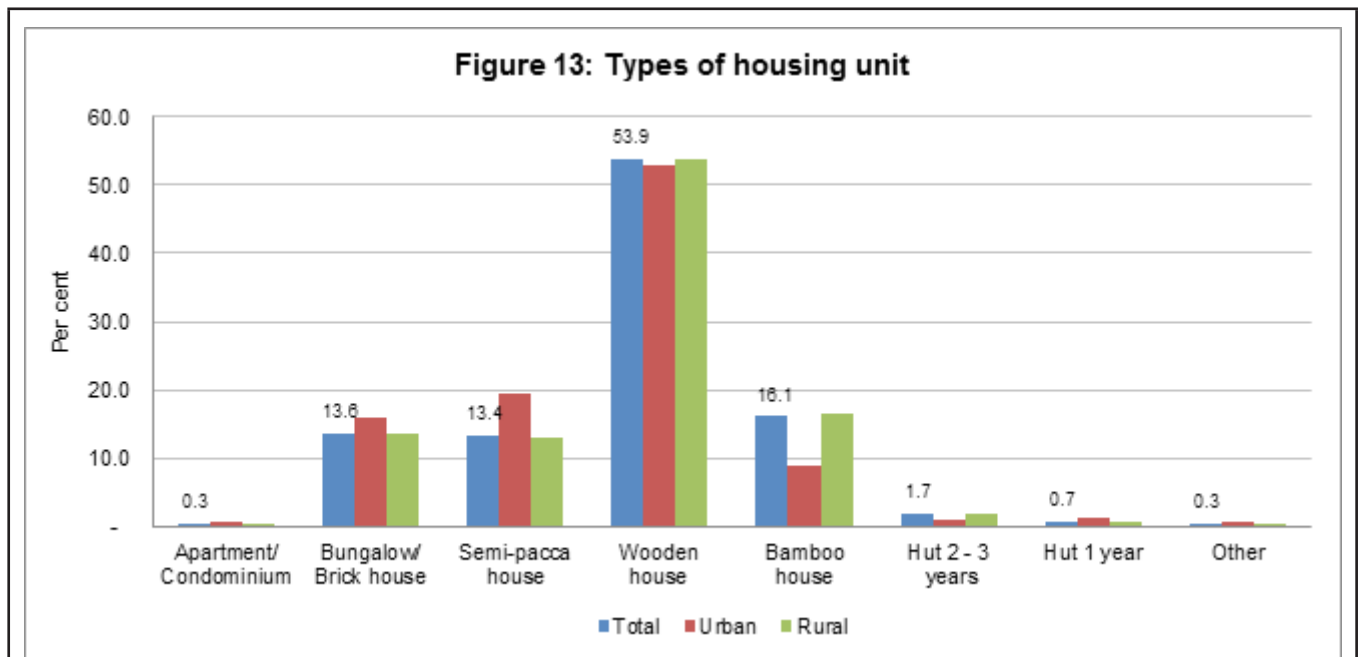
- Six in every 100 persons in Lounglon Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 55.
- Difficulties with seeing was the most commonly mentioned form of disability in the Township followed by remembering.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

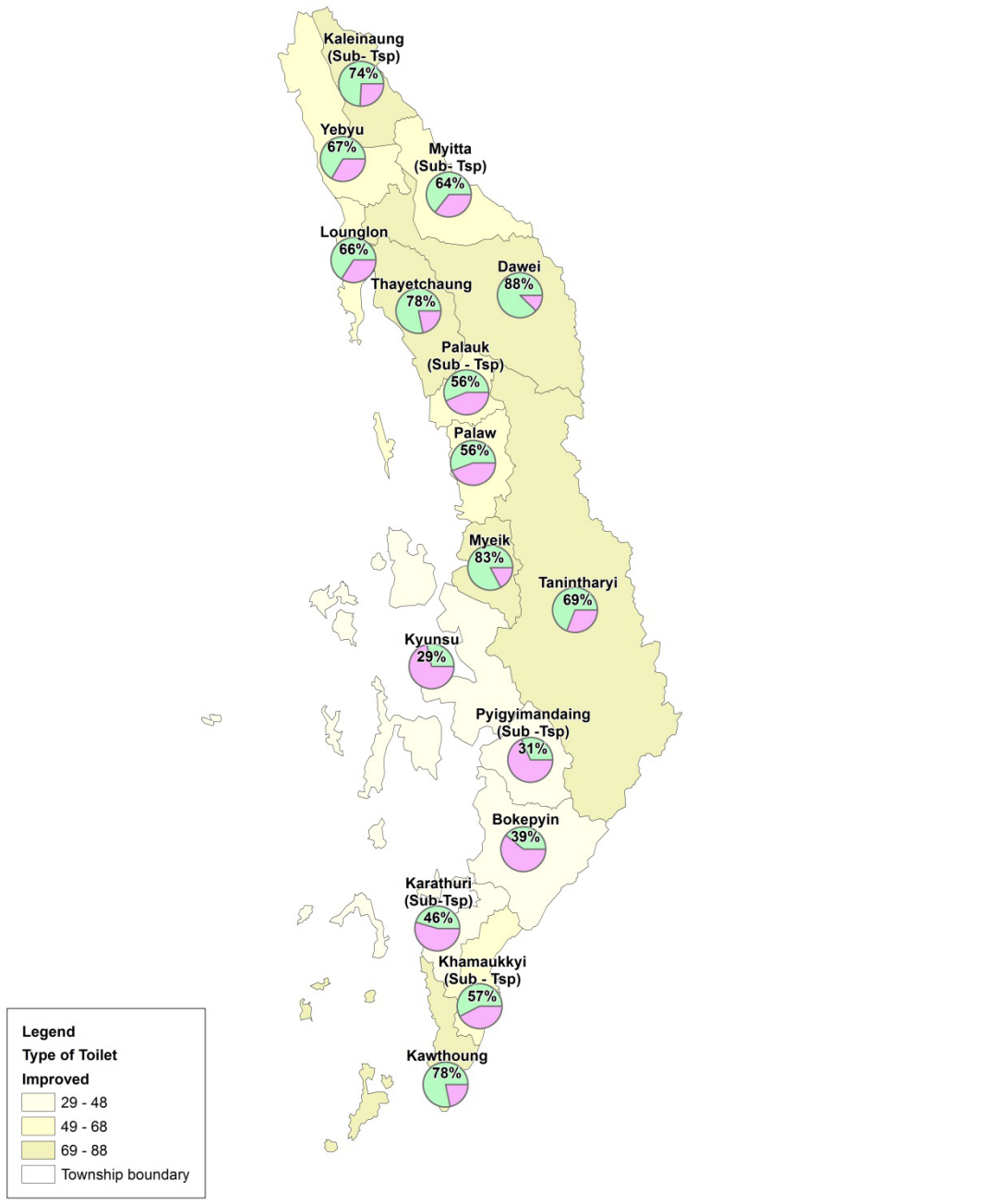
Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	25,735	0.3	13.6	13.4	53.9	16.1	1.7	0.7	0.3
Urban	1,240	0.5	15.9	19.4	53.1	8.7	0.8	1.1	0.6
Rural	24,495	0.3	13.4	13.1	53.9	16.5	1.8	0.7	0.3



- The majority of the households in Lounglon Township are living in wooden houses (53.9%) followed by households in bamboo houses (16.1%).
- Some 53.1 per cent of urban households and 53.9 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Tanintharyi Region	: 66.6%
Dawei District	: 74.2%
Lounglon Township	: 66.0%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.2	1.6	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		64.8	86.9	63.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>66.0</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>64.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		8.4	6.0	8.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.1	1.2	3.2
Other		0.3	-	0.3
None		22.2	4.3	23.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,735	1,240	24,495

- Some 66.0 per cent of the households in Lounglon Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (64.8%)).
- Tanintharyi Region has 66.6 per cent of households with improved sanitation facilities while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 22.2 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 Lounglon Township, 23.2 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

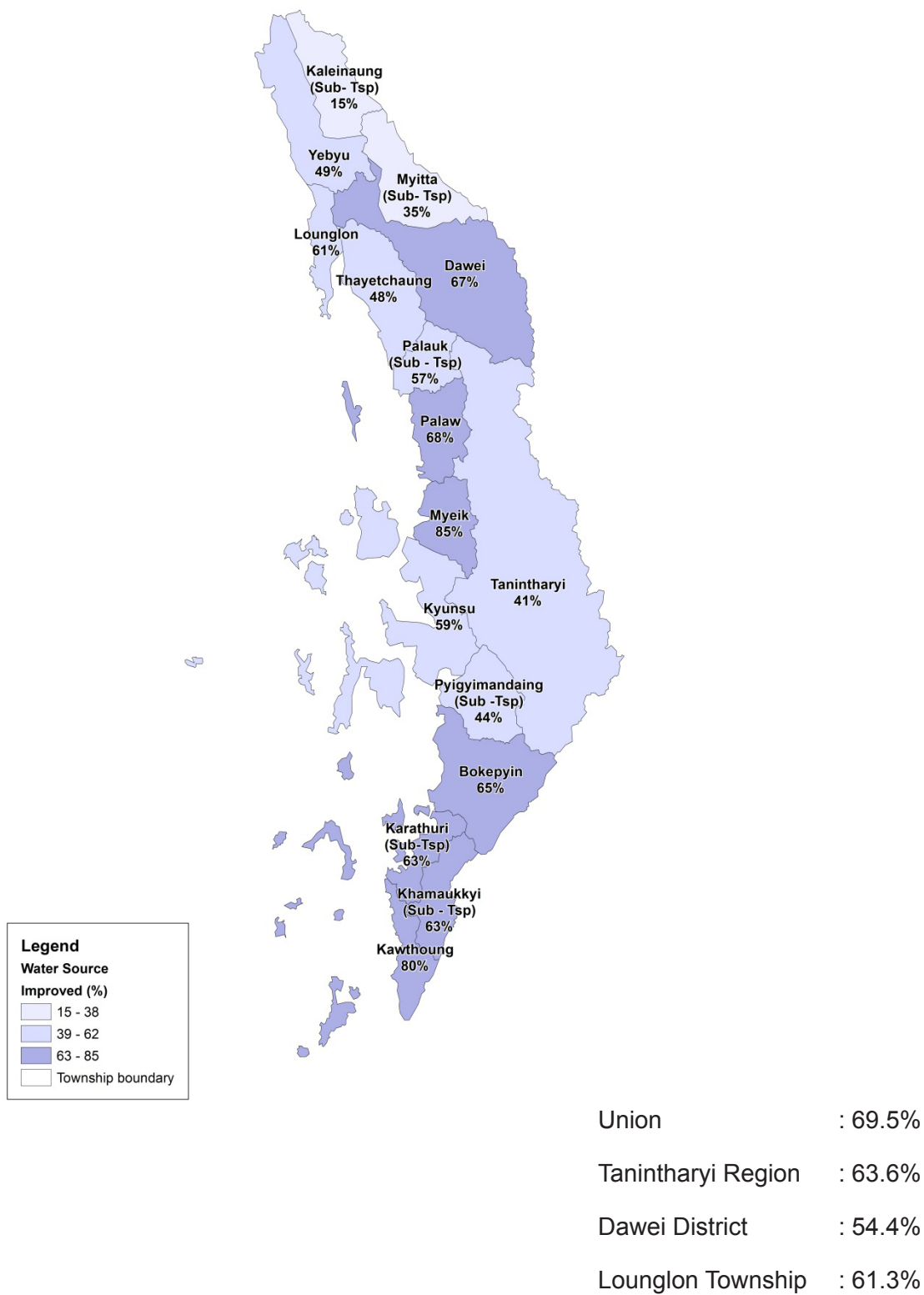


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		5.5	6.5	5.4
Tube well, borehole		1.5	1.0	1.5
Protected well/ Spring		53.2	62.1	52.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.1	5.2	0.9
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>61.3</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>60.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		24.1	22.3	24.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.4	0.1	1.4
River/stream/ canal		0.1	0.1	0.1
Waterfall/ Rain water		5.4	-	5.7
Other		7.7	2.7	8.0
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>38.7</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>39.4</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,735	1,240	24,495

- In Lounglon Township, 61.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- In Tanintharyi Region, 63.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water while it is 69.5 per cent for the Union.
- Some 53.2 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 24.1 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- Some 38.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 39.4 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

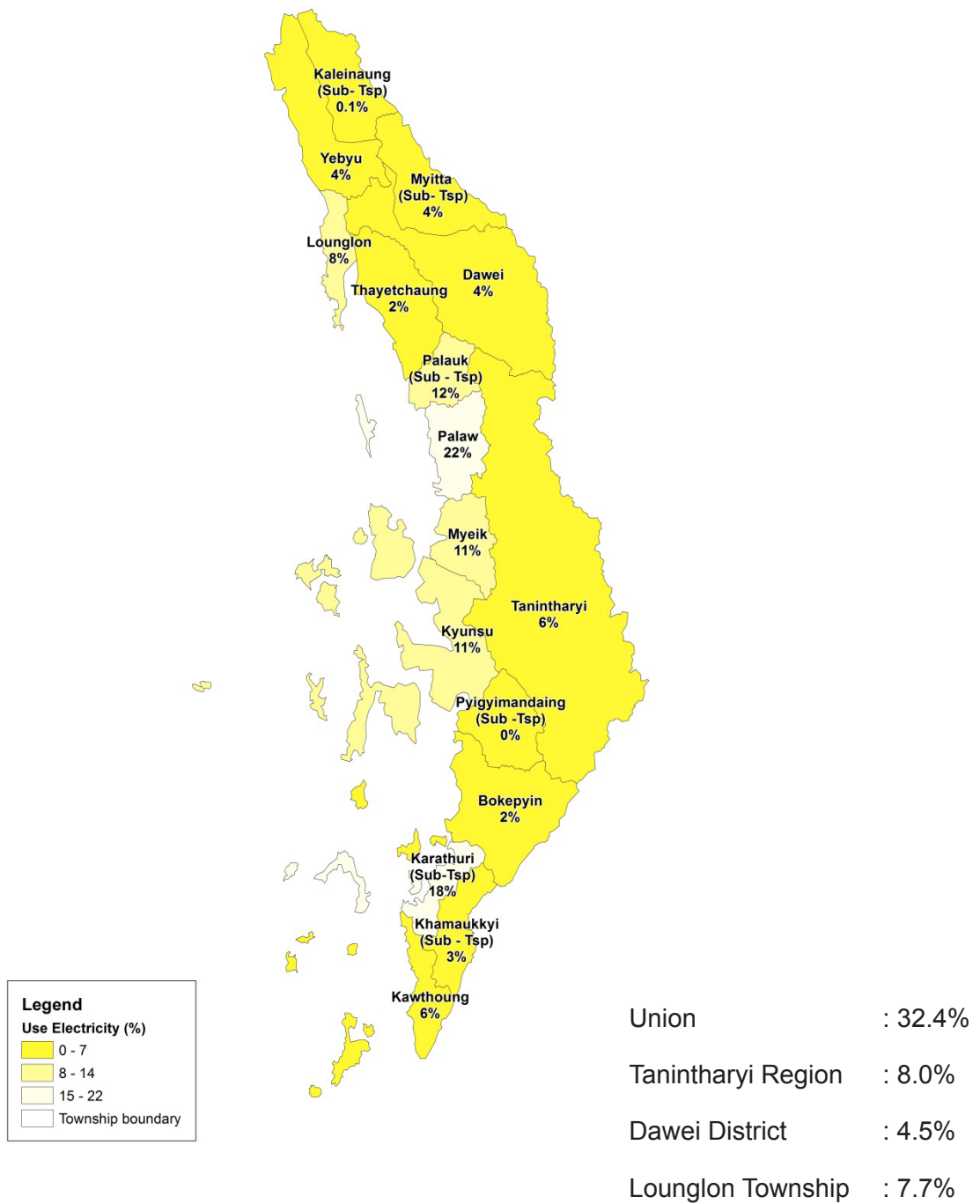


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		7.7	16.1	7.3
Kerosene		15.2	2.9	15.8
Candle		19.4	15.3	19.6
Battery		0.6	0.7	0.6
Generator (private)		54.9	63.5	54.5
Water mill (private)		1.0	1.3	1.0
Solar system/energy		1.0	0.2	1.1
Other		0.1	-	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,735	1,240	24,495

- In Lounglon Township, 7.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is low 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 54.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 54.5 per cent of the households use generator (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

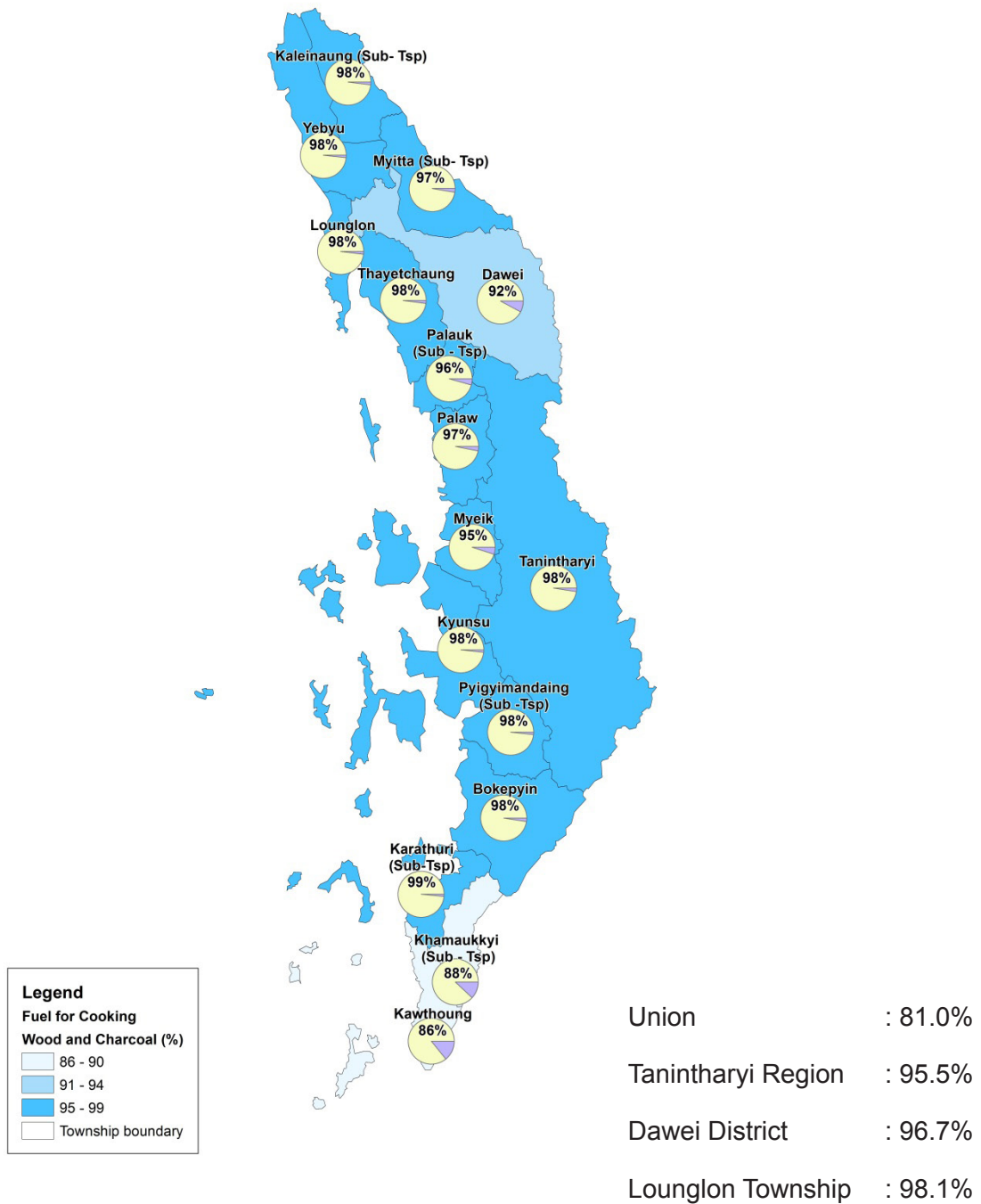


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.5	3.5	0.3
LPG		0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene		0.1	0.2	0.1
BioGas		0.6	1.5	0.6
Firewood		81.6	71.0	82.2
Charcoal		16.5	22.4	16.2
Coal		0.3	0.2	0.3
Other		0.2	1.0	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,735	1,240	24,495

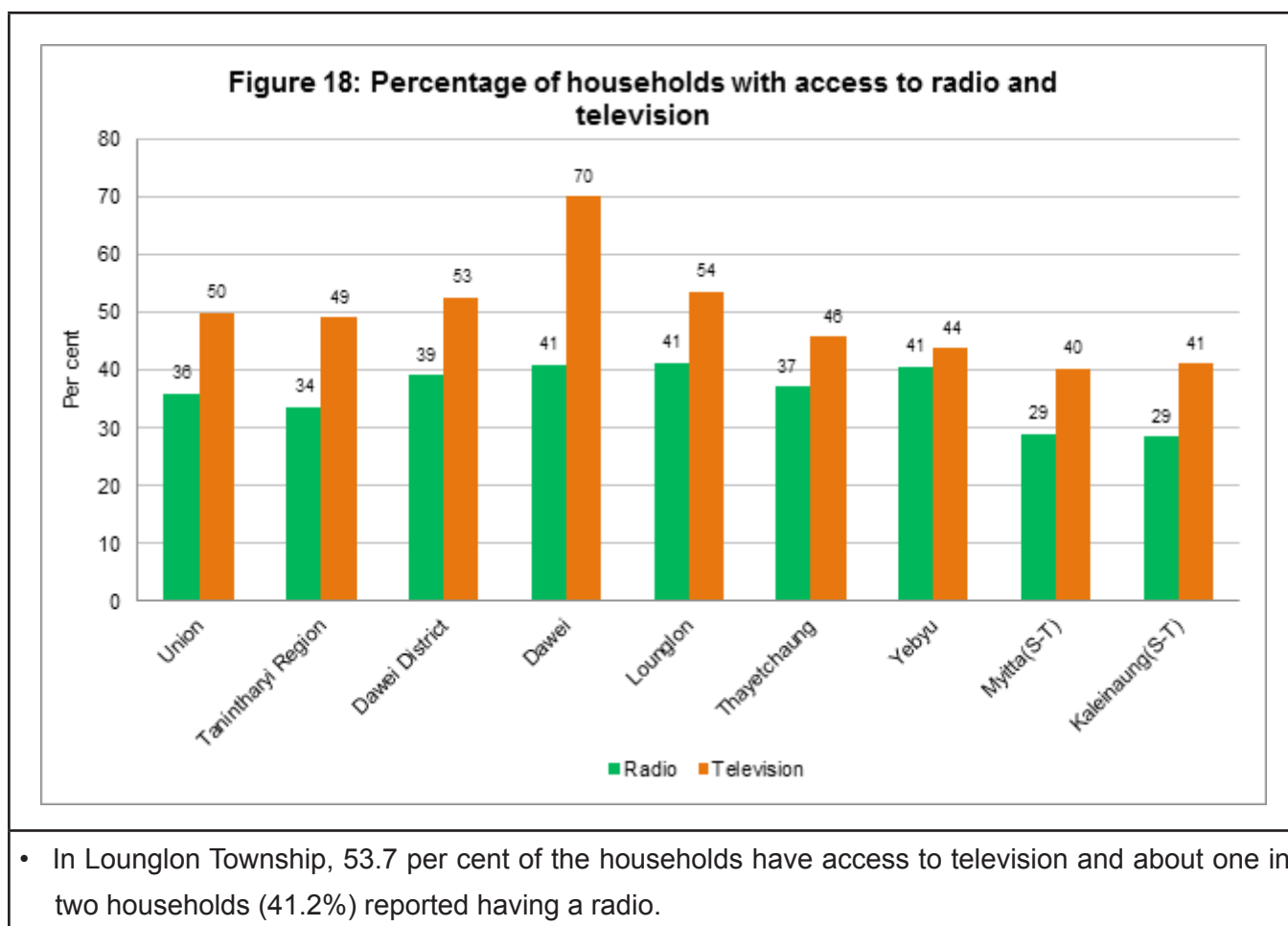
- In Lounglon Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 81.6 per cent using firewood and 16.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 82.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 16.2 per cent use charcoal.

Communication and related amenities

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

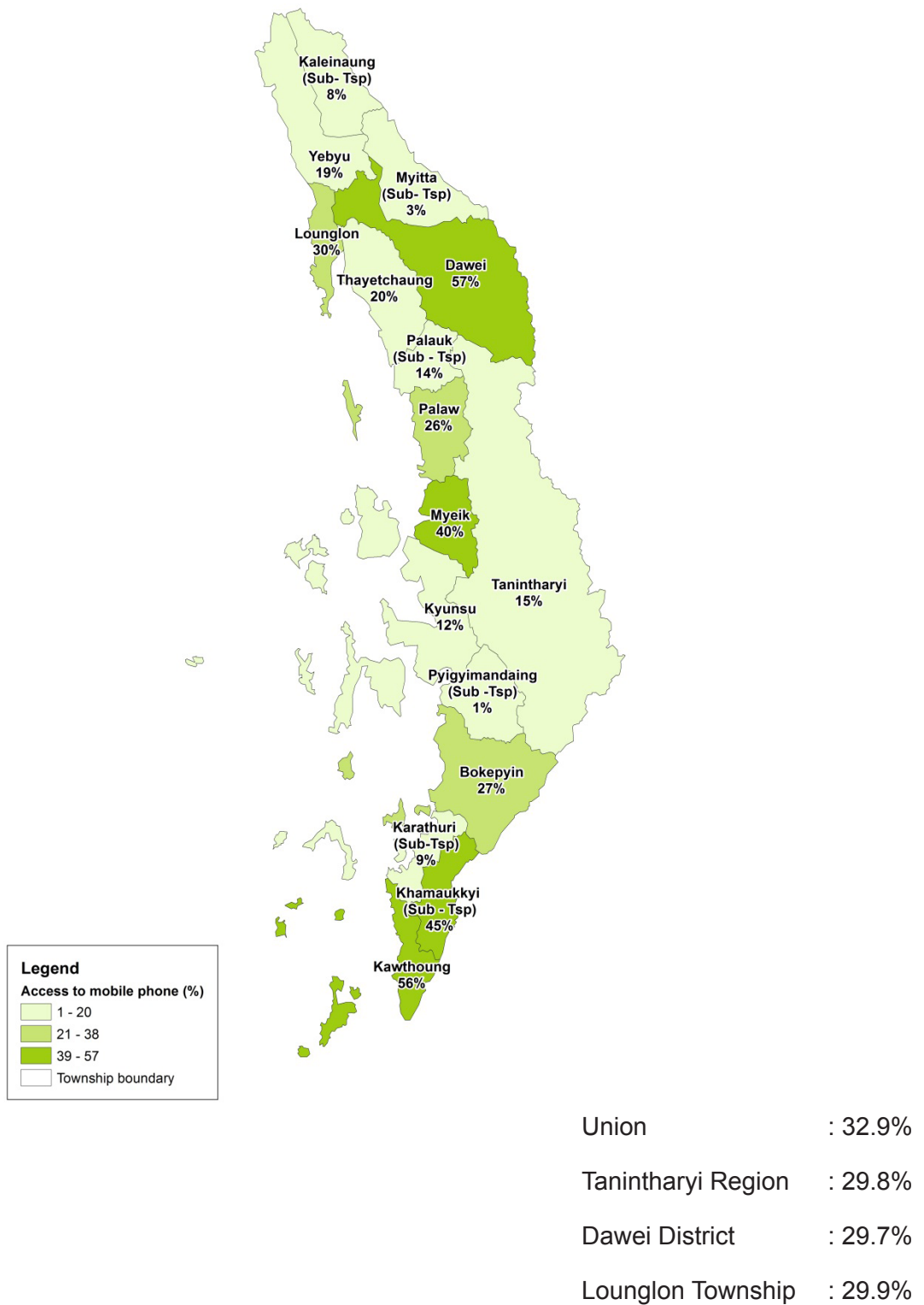
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	25,735	41.2	53.7	3.3	29.9	1.8	6.2	27.1	0.2
Urban	1,240	31.9	68.5	8.5	56.2	6.1	22.3	17.1	0.7
Rural	24,495	41.7	52.9	3.0	28.6	1.6	5.4	27.6	0.1

- Some 53.7 per cent of the households in Lounglon Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 68.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 52.9 per cent.



- In Lounglon Township, 53.7 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in two households (41.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 29.9 per cent of the conventional households in Lounglon Township reported having mobile phones and 29.8 per cent of the households in Tanintharyi Region have mobile phones.

Transportation items

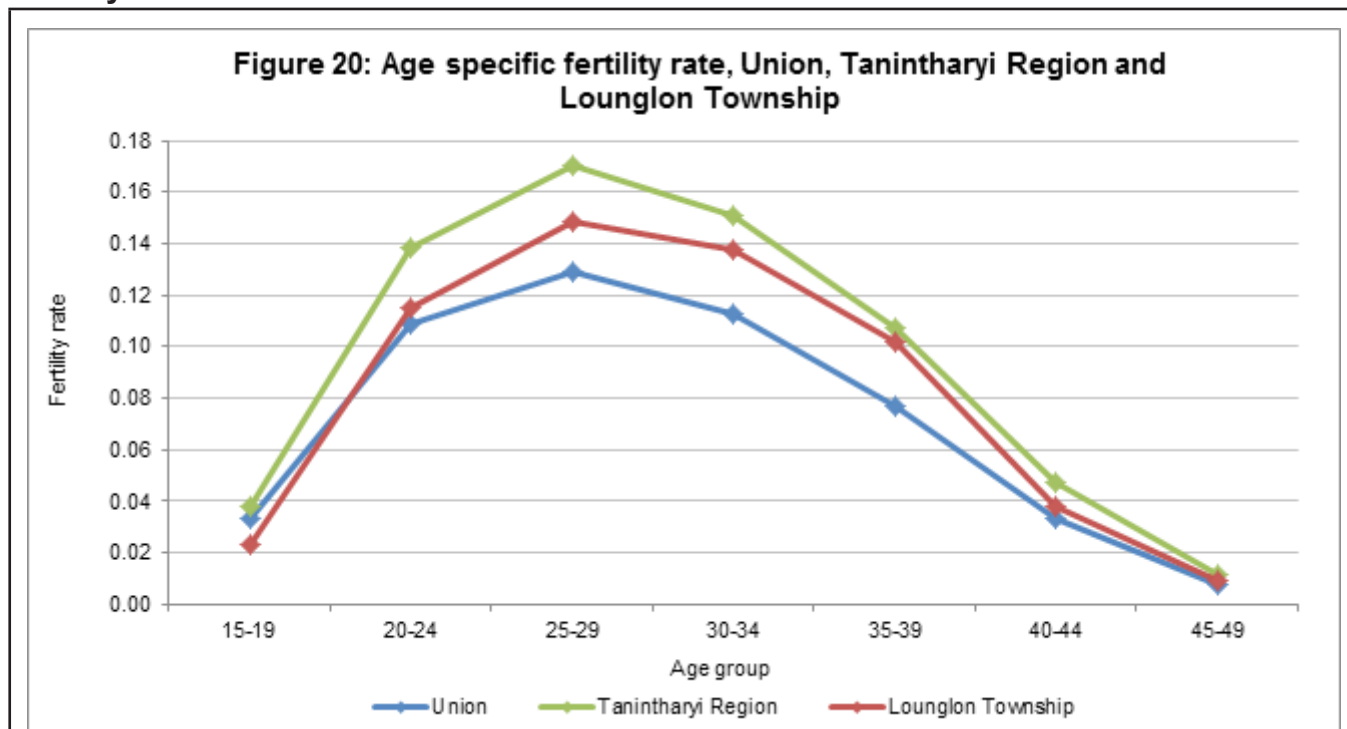
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Dawei District	104,092	2,607	56,155	33,641	3,717	1,232	3,662	5,932
Urban	21,226	1,260	13,876	11,199	549	159	315	284
Rural	82,866	1,347	42,279	22,442	3,168	1,073	3,347	5,648
Lounglon Township	25,735	456	13,810	9,590	1,448	195	1,440	1,016
Urban	1,240	46	842	605	46	5	10	21
Rural	24,495	410	12,968	8,985	1,402	190	1,430	995

- In Lounglon Township, 53.7 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 37.3 per cent of households having bicycles.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

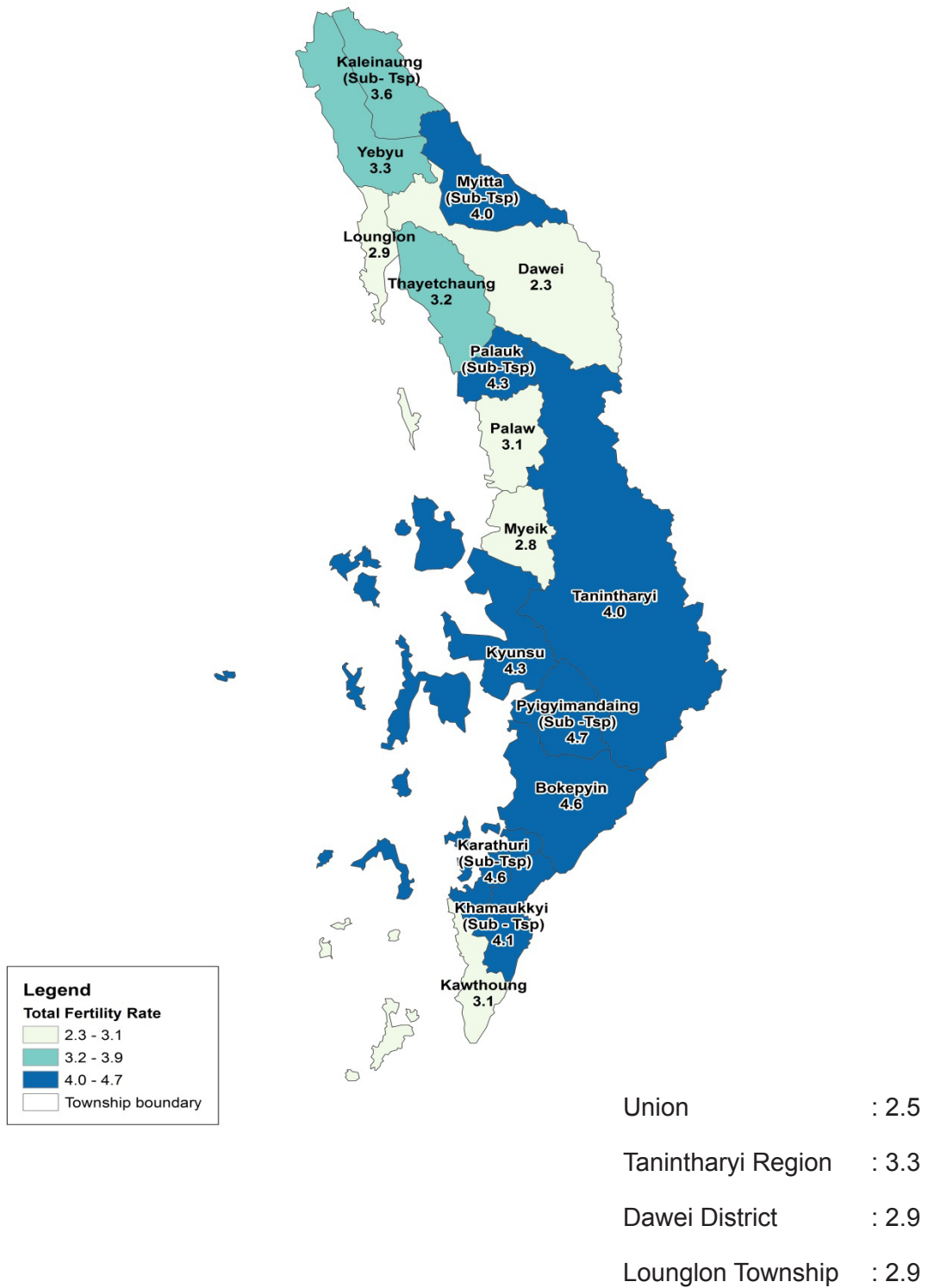
(H) Fertility and Mortality

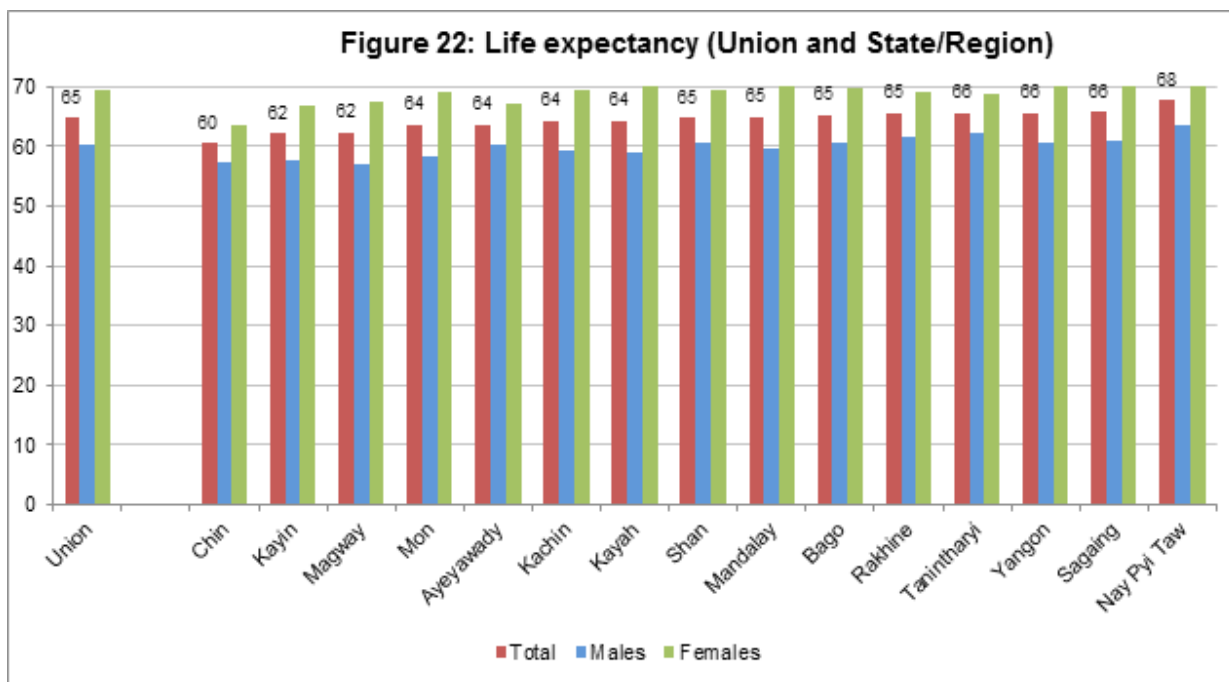
Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

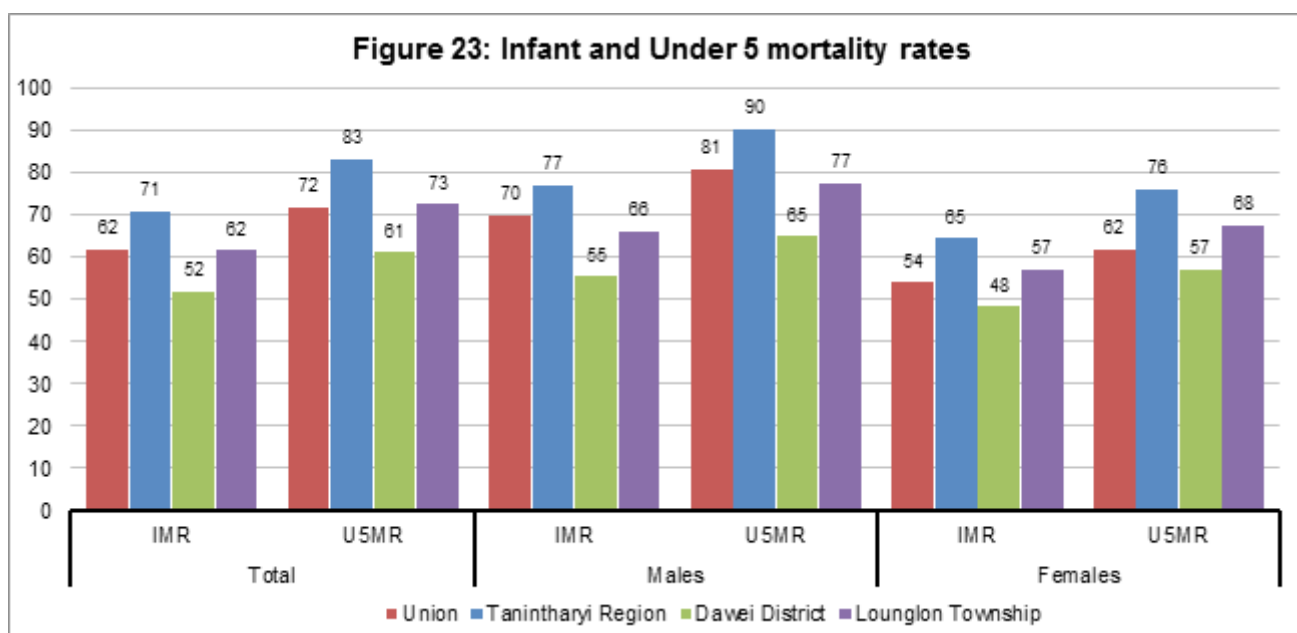
Figure 21: Total fertility rate





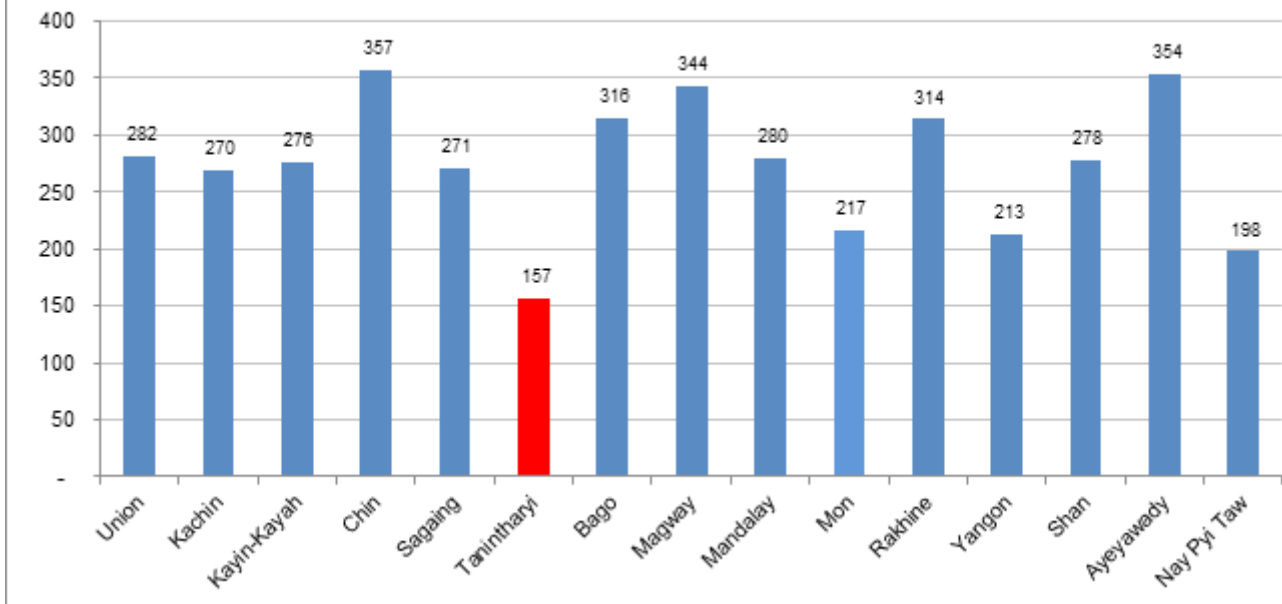
- The expectation of life at birth in Tanintharyi Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 68.9 years is higher than that of the males at 62.2 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Dawei District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Dawei District is 52 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 61 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Lounglon Township are lower than those in Tanintharyi Region but is higher than those of Dawei District. The Infant mortality in Lounglon is 62 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 73 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.

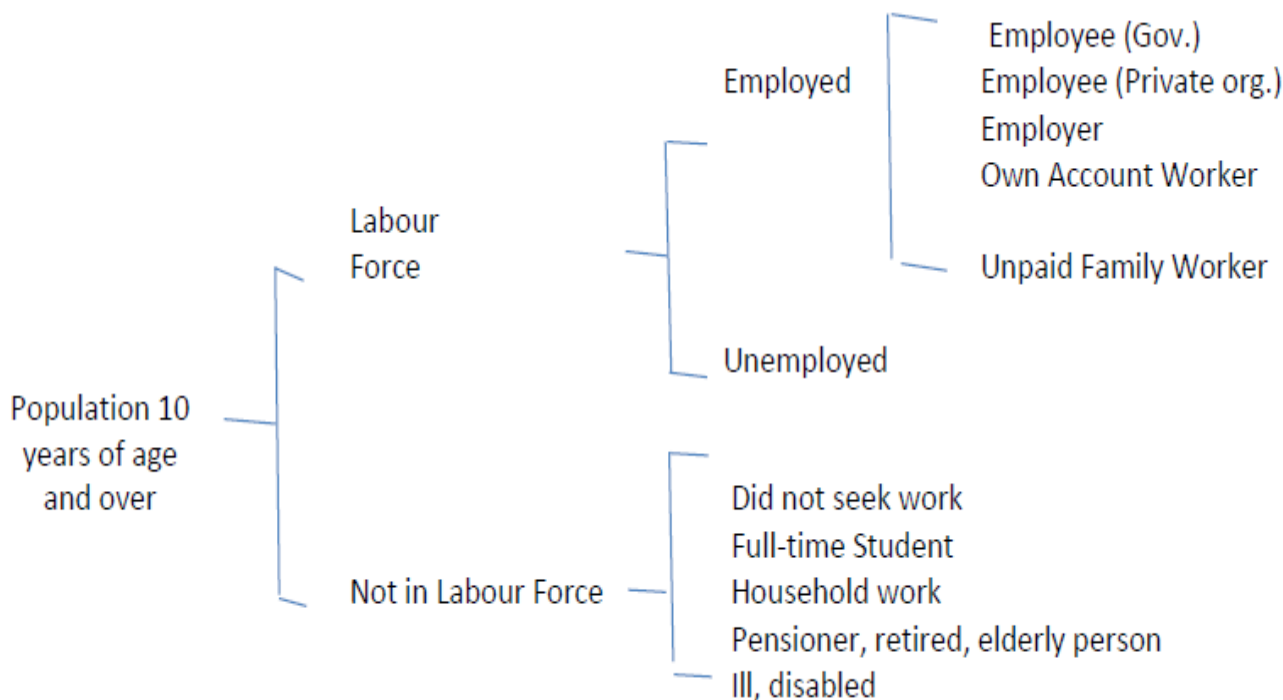
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

