

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

TANINTHARYI REGION, DAWEI DISTRICT

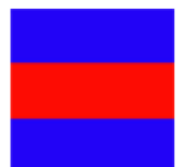
Myitta Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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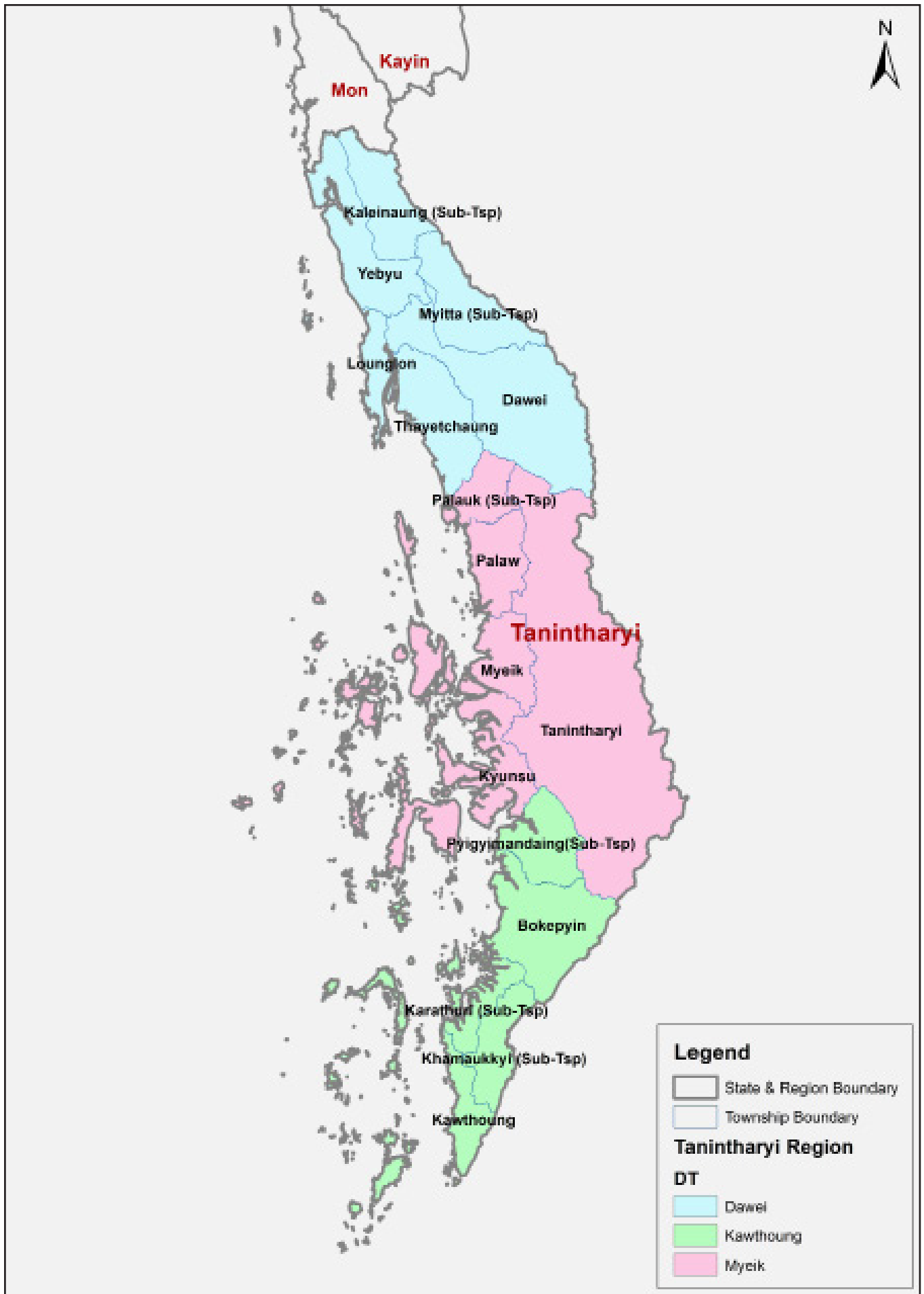
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Figure 1 : Map of Tanintharyi Region, showing the townships



Myitta Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	21,359 ²	
Population males	10,609 (49.7%)	
Population females	10,750 (50.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	15.6%	
Area (Km²)	2,559.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	8.3 persons	
Median age	21.3 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	7	
Number of private households	4,190	
Percentage of female headed households	49.4%	
Mean household size	4.9 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	37.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	58.7%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	70.5	
Child dependency ratio	64.2	
Old dependency ratio	6.3	
Ageing index	9.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	99	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	87.9%	
Male	89.4%	
Female	86.6%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,880	8.8
Walking	732	3.4
Seeing	1,174	5.5
Hearing	578	2.7
Remembering	885	4.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	10,879	68.7	
Associate Scrutiny	22	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	49	0.3	
National Registration	447	2.8	
Religious	36	0.2	
Temporary Registration	57	0.4	
Foreign Registration	35	0.2	
Foreign Passport	25	0.2	
None	4,297	27.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.7%	87.3%	50.5%
Unemployment rate	4.3%	4.4%	4.0%
Employment to population ratio	65.7%	83.4%	48.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	3,592	85.7	
Renter	134	3.2	
Provided free (individually)	164	3.9	
Government quarters	132	3.2	
Private company quarters	154	3.7	
Other	*	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	2.0%		70.8%
Bamboo	62.5%	42.2%	0.1%
Earth	0.3%	0.9%	
Wood	27.7%	50.2%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		28.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	6.2%	6.2%	0.5%
Other	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	26	0.6	
LPG	20	0.5	
Kerosene	*	0.3	
Biogas	28	0.7	
Firewood	2,879	68.7	
Charcoal	1,200	28.7	
Coal	*	0.3	
Other	*	0.3	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	164	3.9
Kerosene	1,167	27.9
Candle	645	15.4
Battery	133	3.2
Generator (private)	1,018	24.3
Water mill (private)	*	0.2
Solar system/energy	553	13.2
Other	503	12.0
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	791	18.9
Tube well, borehole	*	0.2
Protected well/spring	625	14.9
Bottled/purifier water	35	0.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,458</i>	<i>34.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,455	34.7
Pool/pond/lake	32	0.8
River/stream/canal	1,050	25.1
Waterfall/rainwater	28	0.6
Other	167	4.0
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,732</i>	<i>65.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	838	20.0
Tube well, borehole	*	0.2
Protected well/spring	607	14.5
Unprotected well/spring	1,453	34.7
Pool/pond/lake	36	0.9
River/stream/canal	1,052	25.1
Waterfall/rainwater	28	0.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	168	4.0

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	33	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	2,667	63.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>2,700</i>	<i>64.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	691	16.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	37	0.9
Other	29	0.7
None	733	17.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,215	29.0
Television	1,686	40.2
Landline phone	118	2.8
Mobile phone	106	2.5
Computer	37	0.9
Internet at home	*	0.2
Households with none of the items	1,921	45.8
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	92	2.2
Motorcycle/Moped	1,912	45.6
Bicycle	280	6.7
4-Wheel tractor	37	0.9
Canoe/Boat	35	0.8
Motor boat	148	3.5
Cart (bullock)	677	16.2

Note: ¹ Population figures for Myitta Sub-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 Myitta Sub-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 Myitta Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	21,359*		
Males	10,609		
Females	10,750		
Sex ratio	99 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	15.6%		
Area (Km2)	2,559.3**		
Population density (persons per Km2)	8.3 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	7		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	20,452	2,847	17,605
Number of conventional households	4,190	496	3,694
Mean household size	4.9 persons***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Myitta Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 99 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (15.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Myitta Sub-Township is 8 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.9 persons living in each household in Myitta Sub-Township. This is higher than that of 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; Myitta Sub-Township (Dawei District, Tanintharyi Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	4,190	21,359	10,609	10,750
	Ward	496	3,342	1,760	1,582
1	No(1)(W)	194	1,264	656	608
2	No(2)(W)	221	1,391	695	696
3	No(3)(W)	81	687	409	278
	Village Tract	3,694	18,017	8,849	9,168
1	Taung Thone Lone(VT)	540	2,336	1,111	1,225
2	Kyauk Me Taung(VT)	282	1,335	660	675
3	Myay Khan Baw(VT)	1,110	6,182	3,067	3,115
4	Hein Dar(VT)	1,187	5,521	2,669	2,852
5	Hpaung Taw Gyi(VT)	352	1,803	888	915
6	Ka Lit Gyi(VT)	40	227	102	125
7	Sin Hpyu Taing(VT)	183	613	352	261

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Myitta Sub-Township

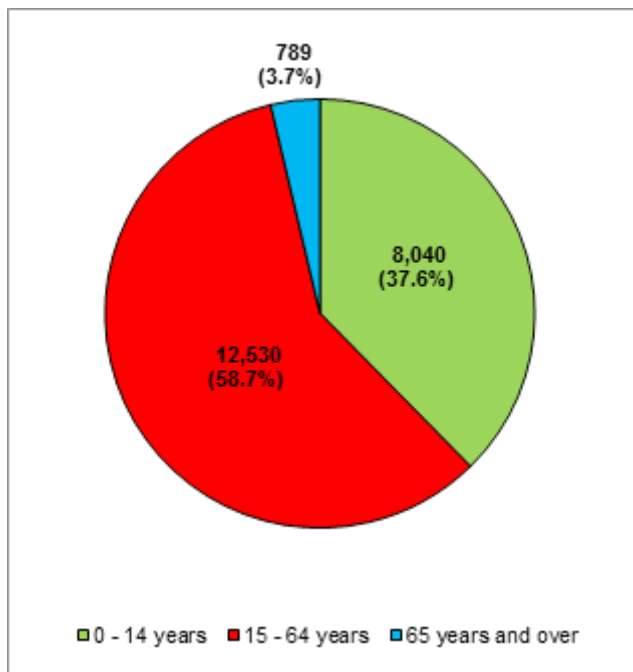
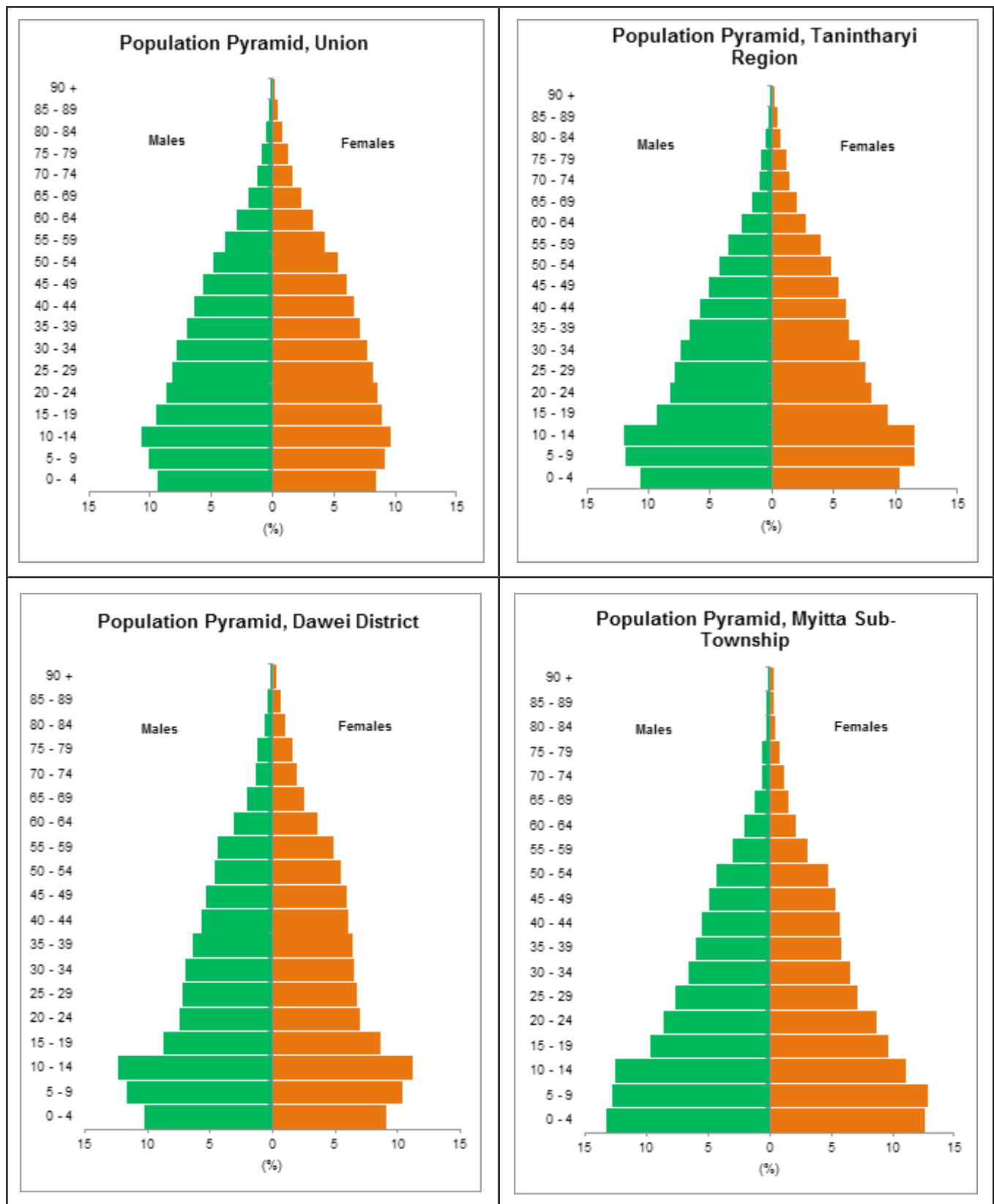


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Myitta Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	21,359	10,609	10,750
0 - 4	2,772	1,413	1,359
5 - 9	2,740	1,362	1,378
10 - 14	2,528	1,333	1,195
15 - 19	2,062	1,030	1,032
20 - 24	1,843	908	935
25 - 29	1,582	810	772
30 - 34	1,406	701	705
35 - 39	1,259	638	621
40 - 44	1,199	589	610
45 - 49	1,100	522	578
50 - 54	970	457	513
55 - 59	657	323	334
60 - 64	452	220	232
65 - 69	284	123	161
70 - 74	190	67	123
75 - 79	150	61	89
80 - 84	76	23	53
85 - 89	53	23	30
90 +	36	6	30

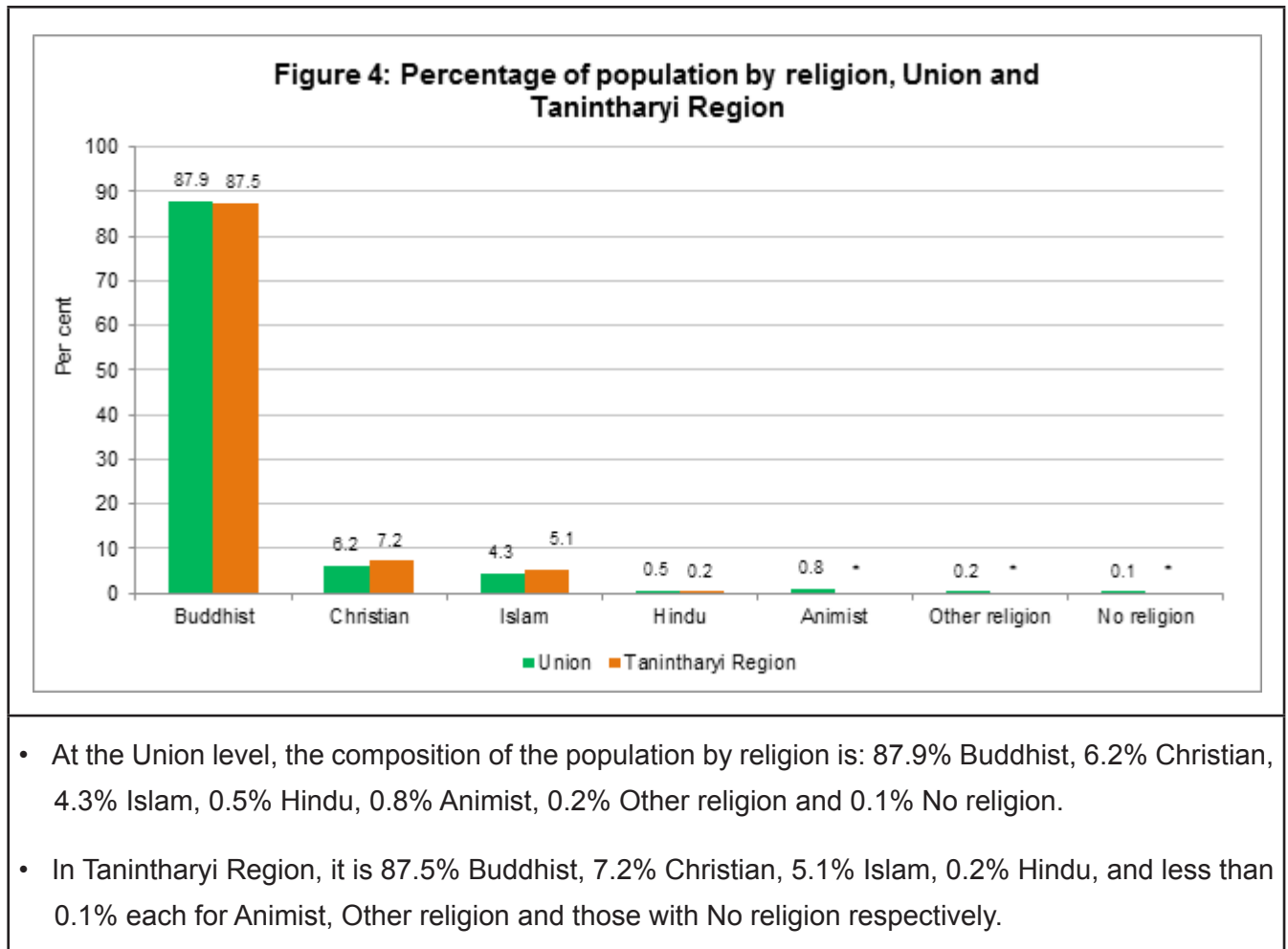
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Myitta Sub-Township is 58.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer 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 Myitta Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been slightly increasing in Myitta Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Myitta Sub-Township.
- Starting from age group 40-44, 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	513	269	244	122	63	59
6	529	271	258	340	163	177
7	582	281	301	458	219	239
8	510	239	271	427	195	232
9	567	283	284	455	222	233
10	517	265	252	409	210	199
11	503	254	249	394	199	195
12	462	256	206	330	186	144
13	519	286	233	340	180	160
14	479	237	242	273	126	147
15	382	196	186	142	67	75
16	415	202	213	126	51	75
17	373	185	188	97	38	59
18	446	203	243	85	23	62
19	351	174	177	35	14	21
20	425	214	211	41	20	21
21	338	150	188	19	6	13
22	322	153	169	23	12	11
23	335	170	165	10	3	7
24	283	118	165	3	1	2
25	302	140	162	7	3	4
26	296	144	152	1	-	1
27	312	155	157	2	2	-
28	301	156	145	1	1	-
29	257	119	138	2	1	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Myitta Sub-Township

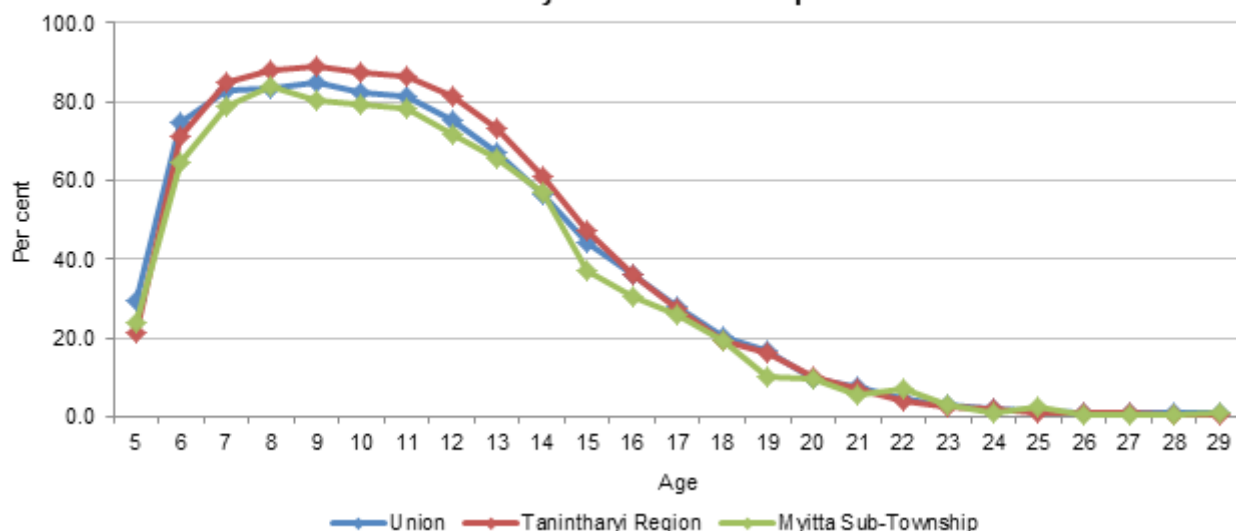
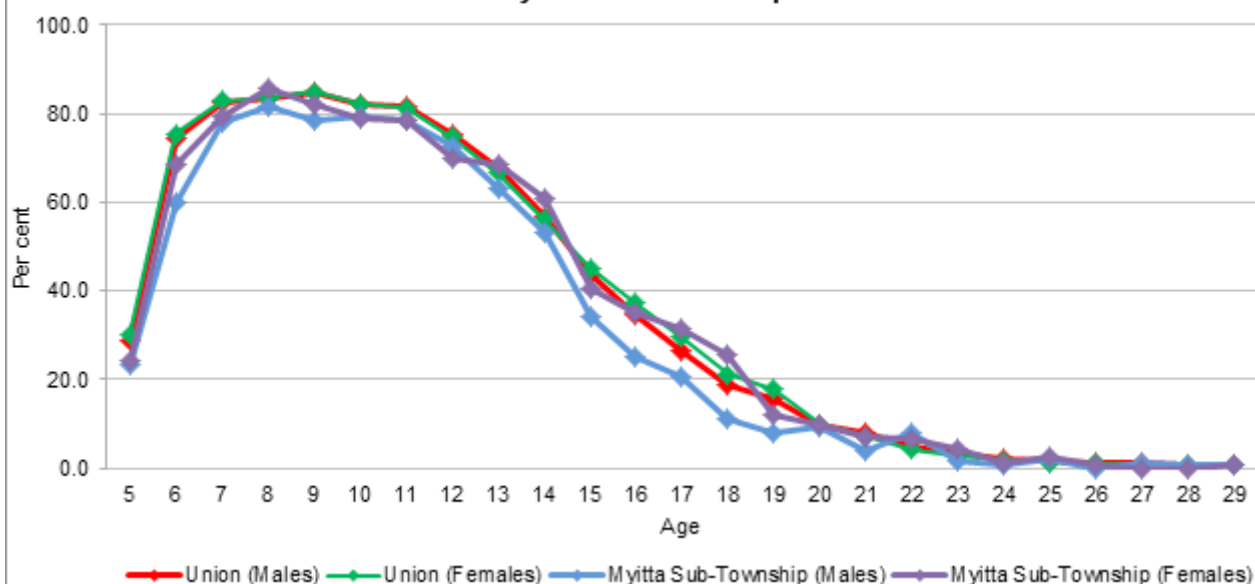


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Myitta Sub-Township



- School attendance in Myitta Sub-Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Myitta Sub-Township is much lower than that of the Union after age 9 onwards.

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

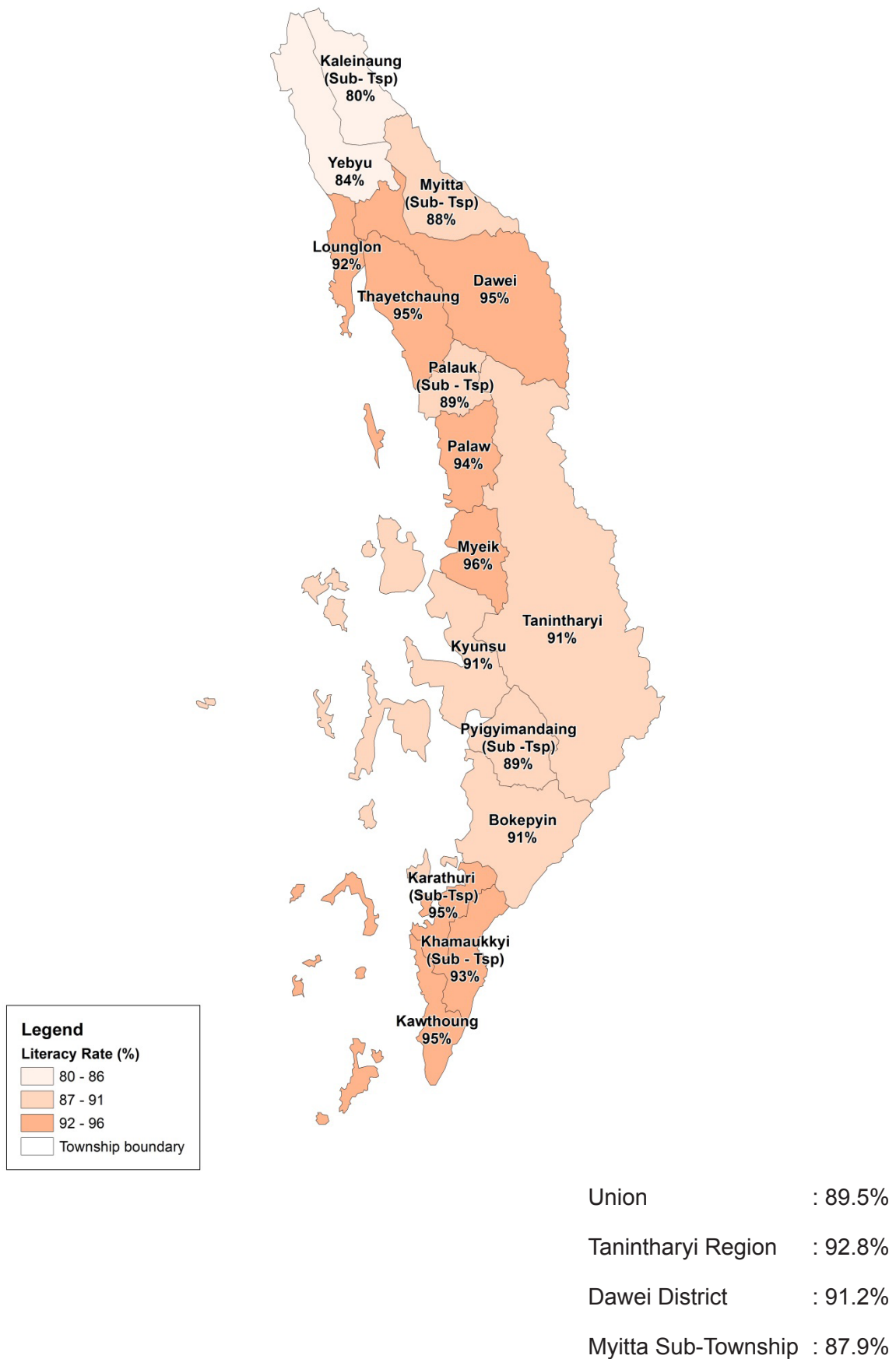


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Myitta Sub-Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,670	93.9
Males	1,765	93.0
Females	1,905	94.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Myitta Sub-Township is 87.9 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 86.6 per cent and for the males it is 89.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 93.9 per cent with 94.7 per cent for females and 93.0 per cent for males.

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

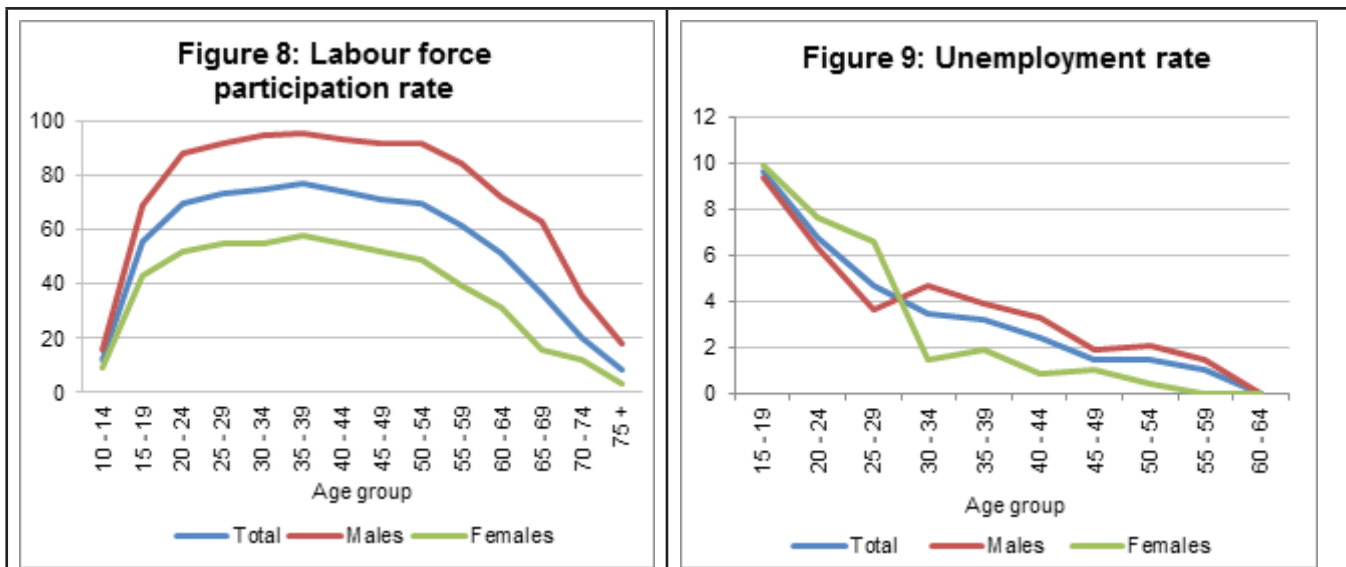
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	9,414	1,405	14.9	2,912	2,115	1,823	808	6	282	13	13	37
Urban	1,482	96	6.5	496	332	349	131	2	66	3	3	4
Rural	7,932	1,309	16.5	2,416	1,783	1,474	677	4	216	10	10	33
Males	4,563	589	12.9	1,345	1,020	1,009	433	6	125	3	6	27
Females	4,851	816	16.8	1,567	1,095	814	375	-	157	10	7	10

- Some 14.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 16.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 12.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 16.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 22.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.0 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	12.4	15.5	9.0	15.0	13.6	17.6
15 - 19	56.0	68.9	43.0	9.6	9.4	9.9
20 - 24	69.8	88.1	52.1	6.8	6.3	7.6
25 - 29	73.8	91.9	54.9	4.7	3.6	6.6
30 - 34	74.8	94.6	55.0	3.5	4.7	1.5
35 - 39	77.0	95.5	58.0	3.2	3.9	1.9
40 - 44	73.9	93.5	54.9	2.4	3.3	0.9
45 - 49	71.1	92.3	51.9	1.5	1.9	1.0
50 - 54	69.4	91.9	49.3	1.5	2.1	0.4
55 - 59	61.6	84.2	39.8	1.0	1.5	-
60 - 64	50.9	71.8	31.0	-	-	-
65 - 69	36.3	63.4	15.5	1.0	1.3	-
70 - 74	20.5	35.8	12.2	2.6	-	6.7
75 +	8.6	17.7	3.5	-	-	-
15 - 24	62.5	77.9	47.3	8.1	7.7	8.7
15 - 64	68.7	87.3	50.5	4.3	4.4	4.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Myitta Sub-Township is 68.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 50.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.3 per cent.
- In Myitta Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Myitta Sub-Township is 4.3 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (4.4%) and for females is (4.0%) respectively.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 8.7 per cent.

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

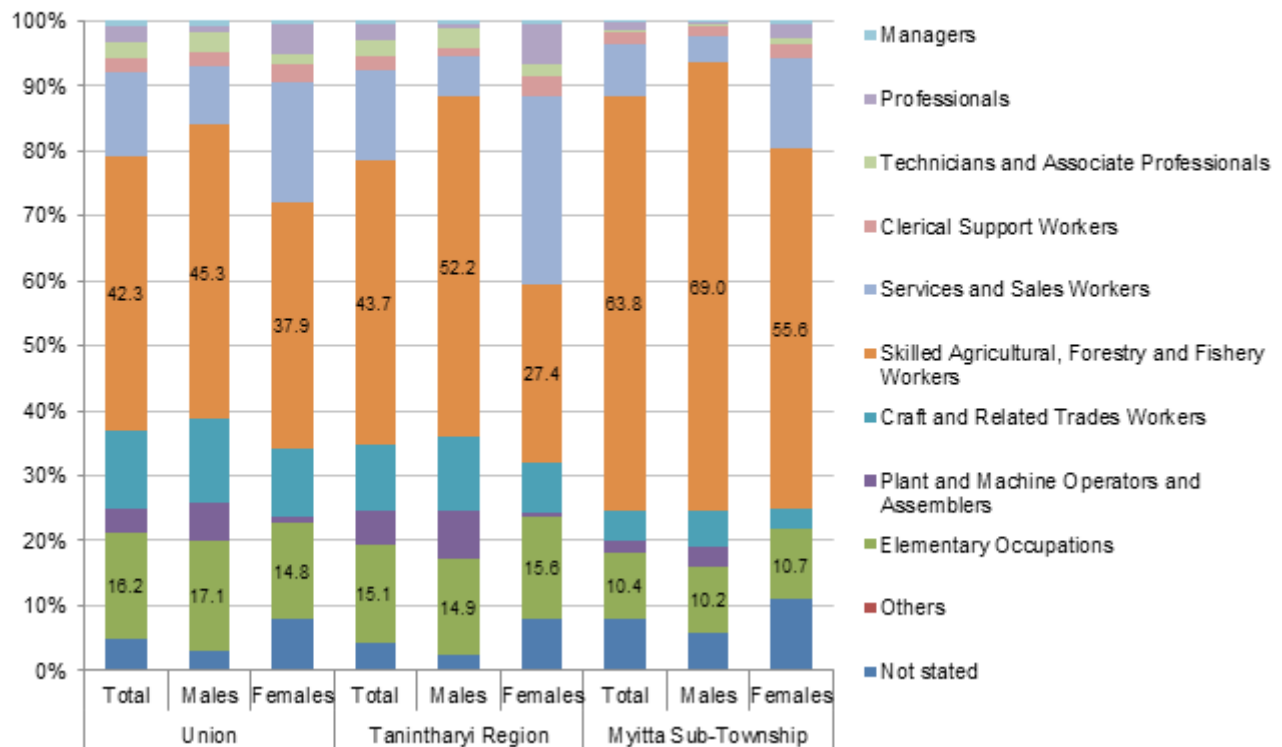
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	6,759	0.5	39.5	38.4	10.6	2.3	8.7
Males	2,097	1.3	61.9	7.7	11.3	3.4	14.5
Females	4,662	0.2	29.5	52.2	10.3	1.8	6.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 61.9 per cent of males are full time students while 52.2 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	7,617	4,665	2,952	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	18	7	11	0.2	0.2	0.4
Professionals	82	15	67	1.1	0.3	2.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	41	17	24	0.5	0.4	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	139	69	70	1.8	1.5	2.4
Services and Sales Workers	598	192	406	7.9	4.1	13.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	4,860	3,220	1,640	63.8	69.0	55.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	351	262	89	4.6	5.6	3.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	138	134	4	1.8	2.9	0.1
Elementary Occupations	793	476	317	10.4	10.2	10.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	597	273	324	7.8	5.9	11.0

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



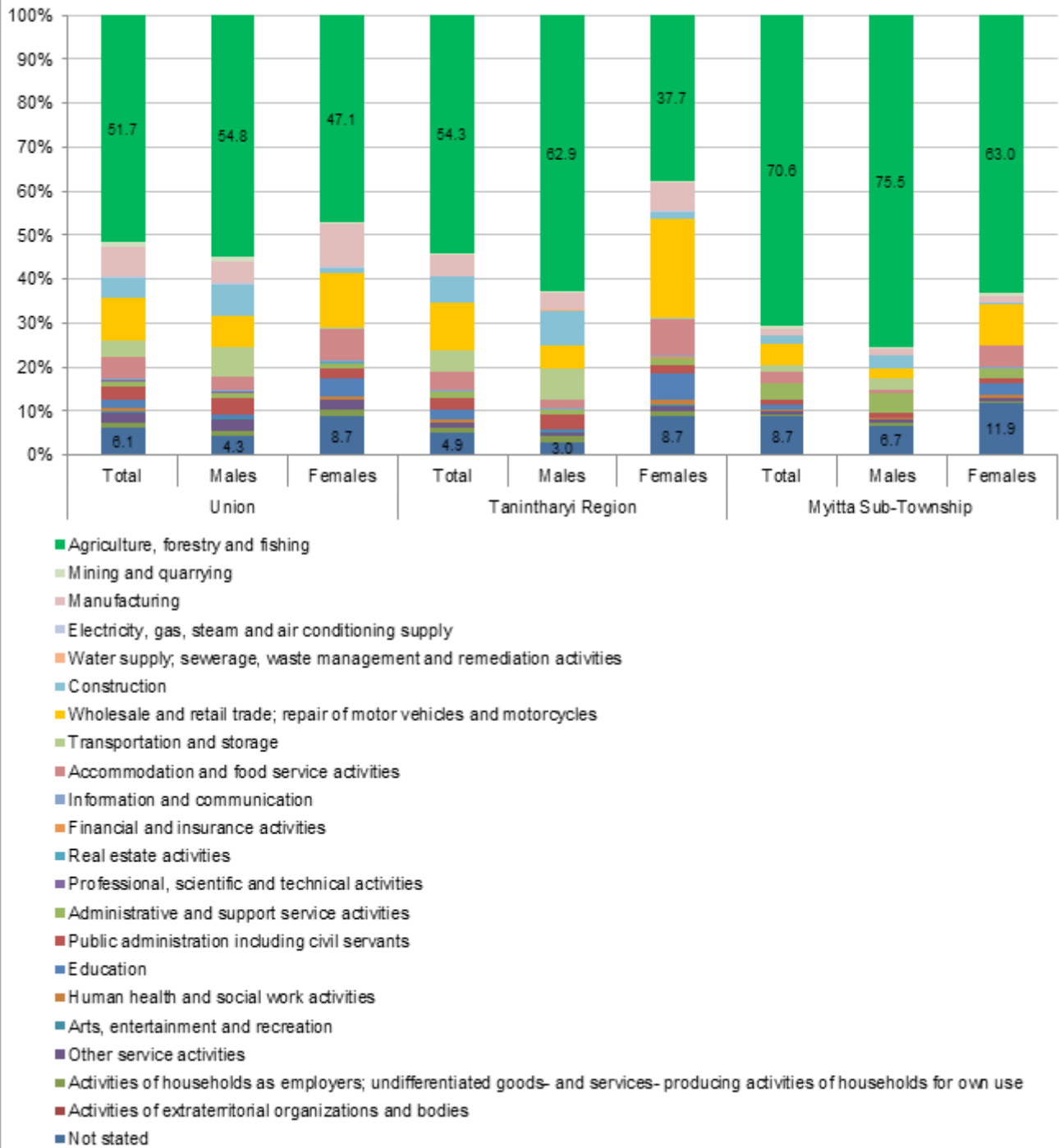
- In Myitta Sub-Township, 63.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 10.4 per cent are in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 69.0 per cent of males and 55.6 per cent of females are 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	7,617	4,665	2,952	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,381	3,522	1,859	70.6	75.5	63.0
Mining and quarrying	44	19	25	0.6	0.4	0.8
Manufacturing	113	66	47	1.5	1.4	1.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9	6	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	152	141	11	2.0	3.0	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	364	96	268	4.8	2.1	9.1
Transportation and storage	126	124	2	1.7	2.7	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	191	40	151	2.5	0.9	5.1
Information and communication	3	1	2	*	*	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	271	197	74	3.6	4.2	2.5
Public administration including civil servants	90	57	33	1.2	1.2	1.1
Education	80	5	75	1.1	0.1	2.5
Human health and social work activities	30	11	19	0.4	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	63	41	22	0.8	0.9	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	35	24	11	0.5	0.5	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	661	311	350	8.7	6.7	11.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

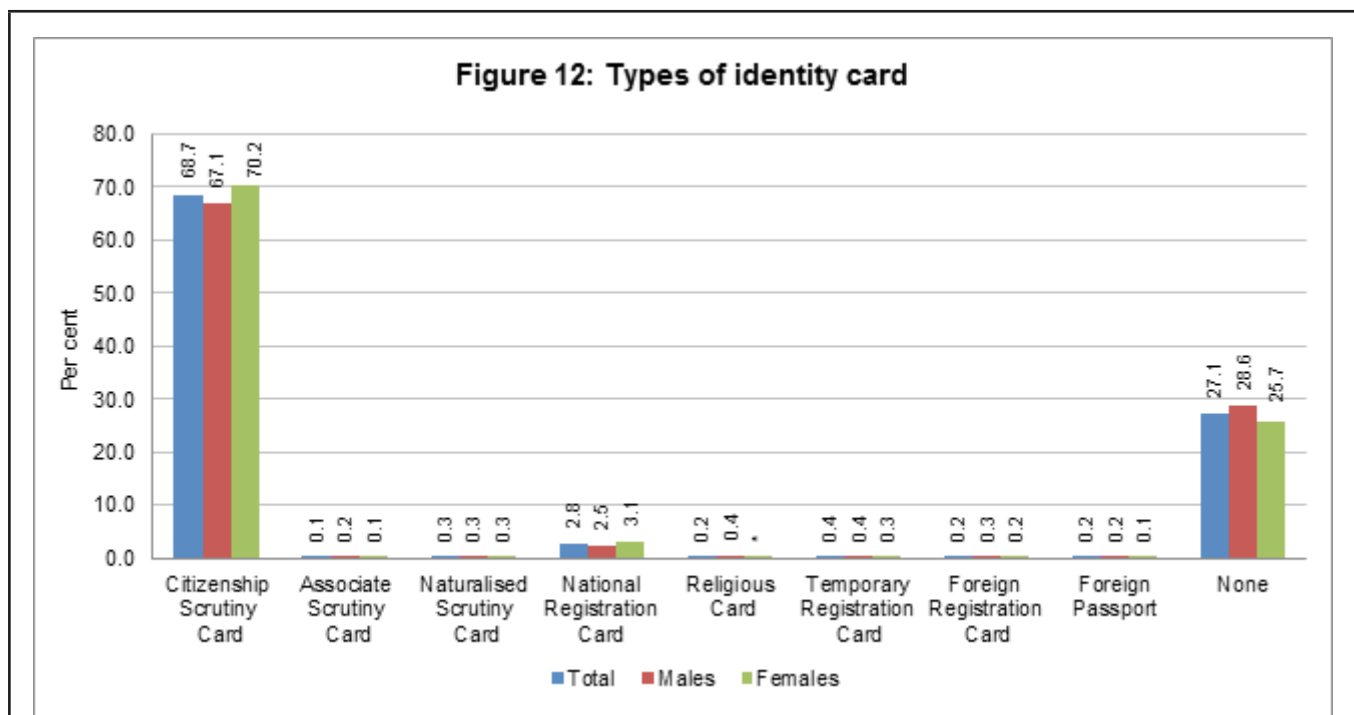


- In Myitta Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 70.6 per cent.
- There are 75.5 per cent of males and 63.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 54.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	10,879	22	49	447	36	57	35	25	4,297
Urban	1,815	-	3	24	6	23	22	1	597
Rural	9,064	22	46	423	30	34	13	24	3,700
Males	5,255	13	25	195	35	30	22	19	2,240
Females	5,624	9	24	252	1	27	13	6	2,057



- In Myitta Sub-Township, 68.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 27.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 28.6 per cent of males and 25.7 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	21,359	19,479	1,880	8.8	1,174	578	732	885
0 - 4	2,772	2,672	100	3.6	3	3	66	81
5 - 9	2,740	2,684	56	2.0	9	16	17	30
10 - 14	2,528	2,462	66	2.6	13	20	17	31
15 - 19	2,062	2,013	49	2.4	11	14	13	25
20 - 24	1,843	1,779	64	3.5	17	19	21	28
25 - 29	1,582	1,519	63	4.0	31	11	18	22
30 - 34	1,406	1,333	73	5.2	24	14	24	28
35 - 39	1,259	1,159	100	7.9	45	24	25	51
40 - 44	1,199	1,042	157	13.1	107	28	44	58
45 - 49	1,100	887	213	19.4	173	42	59	80
50 - 54	970	738	232	23.9	196	51	72	75
55 - 59	657	492	165	25.1	132	51	61	79
60 - 64	452	282	170	37.6	130	73	83	81
65 - 69	284	168	116	40.8	87	60	51	57
70 - 74	190	111	79	41.6	66	45	43	49
75 - 79	150	73	77	51.3	61	48	42	42
80 - 84	76	32	44	57.9	32	26	33	31
85 - 89	53	20	33	62.3	21	16	23	20
90 +	36	13	23	63.9	16	17	20	17

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	10,609	9,785	824	7.8	488	241	304	373
0 - 4	1,413	1,362	51	3.6	1	1	36	41
5 - 9	1,362	1,333	29	2.1	5	7	9	19
10 - 14	1,333	1,300	33	2.5	6	13	7	15
15 - 19	1,030	1,011	19	1.8	1	8	6	11
20 - 24	908	885	23	2.5	3	4	7	13
25 - 29	810	779	31	3.8	13	5	10	12
30 - 34	701	671	30	4.3	10	6	8	9
35 - 39	638	592	46	7.2	16	11	13	20
40 - 44	589	521	68	11.5	45	12	16	24
45 - 49	522	437	85	16.3	70	12	25	30
50 - 54	457	353	104	22.8	88	26	32	30
55 - 59	323	241	82	25.4	65	18	28	39
60 - 64	220	142	78	35.5	59	31	35	35
65 - 69	123	68	55	44.7	39	28	18	27
70 - 74	67	38	29	43.3	24	18	13	15
75 - 79	61	27	34	55.7	27	24	21	16
80 - 84	23	11	12	52.2	8	9	10	8
85 - 89	23	11	12	52.2	6	6	8	7
90 +	6	3	3	50.0	2	2	2	2

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	10,750	9,694	1,056	9.8	686	337	428	512
0 - 4	1,359	1,310	49	3.6	2	2	30	40
5 - 9	1,378	1,351	27	2.0	4	9	8	11
10 - 14	1,195	1,162	33	2.8	7	7	10	16
15 - 19	1,032	1,002	30	2.9	10	6	7	14
20 - 24	935	894	41	4.4	14	15	14	15
25 - 29	772	740	32	4.1	18	6	8	10
30 - 34	705	662	43	6.1	14	8	16	19
35 - 39	621	567	54	8.7	29	13	12	31
40 - 44	610	521	89	14.6	62	16	28	34
45 - 49	578	450	128	22.1	103	30	34	50
50 - 54	513	385	128	25.0	108	25	40	45
55 - 59	334	251	83	24.9	67	33	33	40
60 - 64	232	140	92	39.7	71	42	48	46
65 - 69	161	100	61	37.9	48	32	33	30
70 - 74	123	73	50	40.7	42	27	30	34
75 - 79	89	46	43	48.3	34	24	21	26
80 - 84	53	21	32	60.4	24	17	23	23
85 - 89	30	9	21	70.0	15	10	15	13
90 +	30	10	20	66.7	14	15	18	15

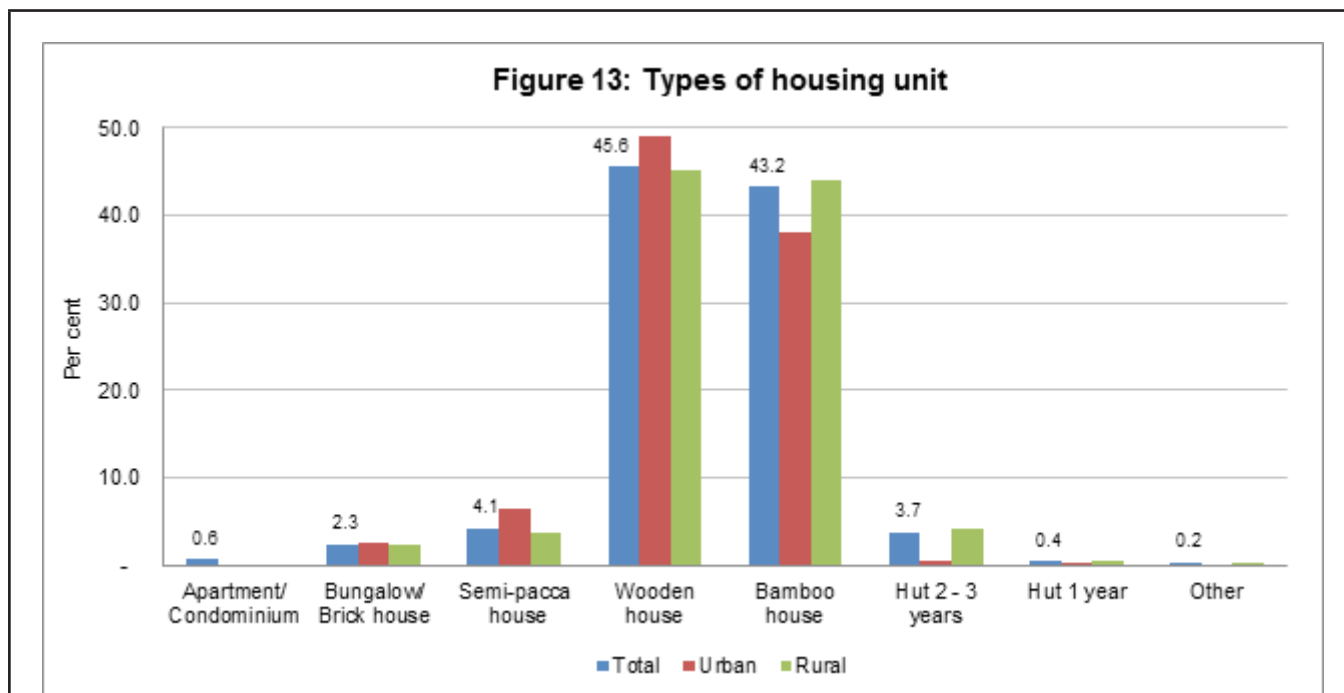
- Nine in every 100 persons in Myitta Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.
- Difficulties with seeing was the most commonly mentioned forms of disability and is the highest 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	4,190	0.6	2.3	4.1	45.6	43.2	3.7	0.4	0.2
Urban	496	-	2.6	6.5	49.0	38.1	0.4	0.2	-
Rural	3,694	-	2.2	3.8	45.1	43.9	4.1	0.4	0.2



- The majority of the households in Myitta Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (45.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (43.2%).
- Some 49.0 per cent of urban households and 45.1 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

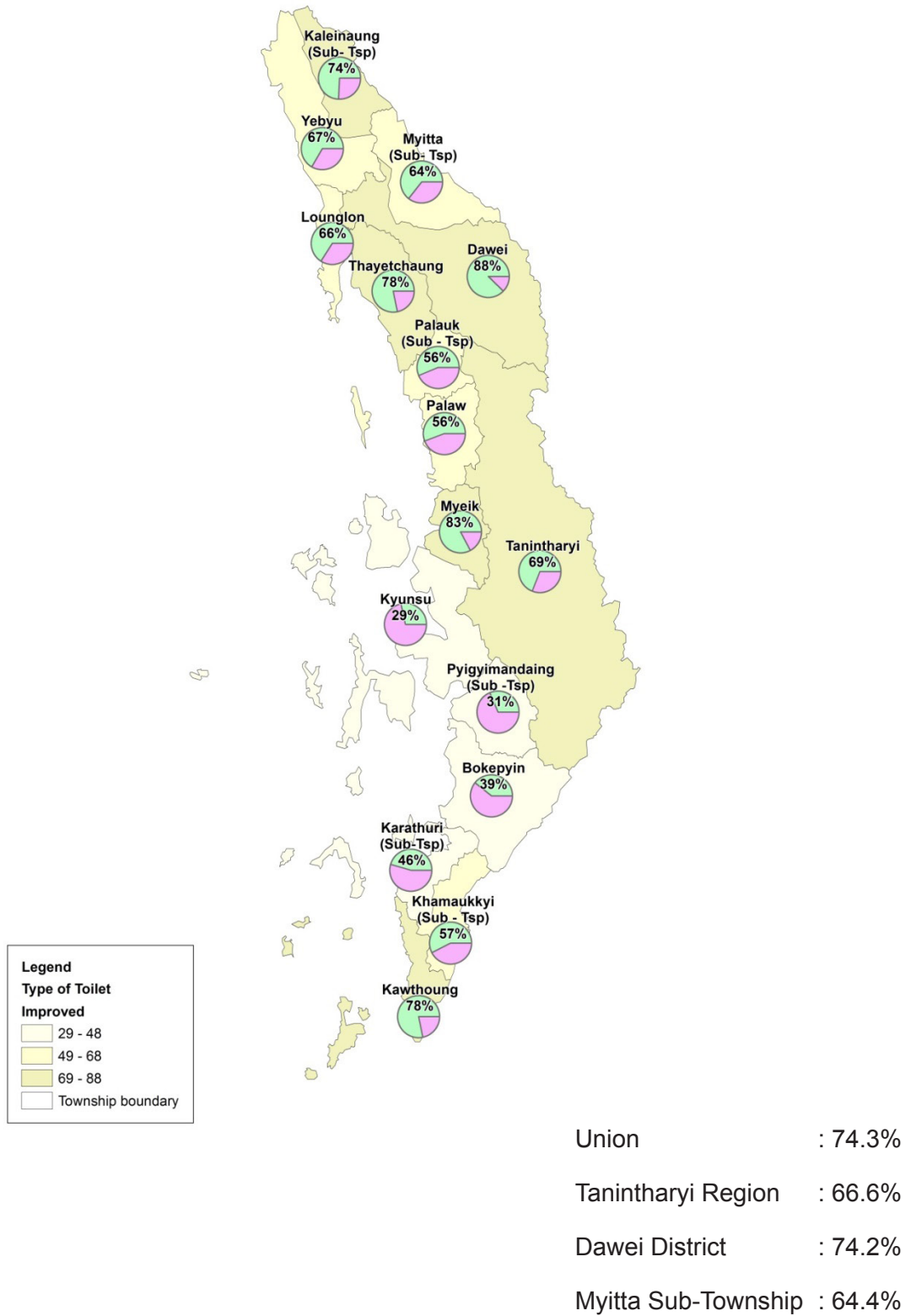


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	1.0	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		63.6	81.3	61.3
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>64.4</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>62.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		16.5	7.5	17.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.9	2.0	0.7
Other		0.7	0.4	0.7
None		17.5	7.9	18.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,190	496	3,694

- Some 64.4 per cent of the households in Myitta Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (63.6%)).
- 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 17.5 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Tanintharyi Region, it is 15.6 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Myitta Sub-Township, 18.8 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

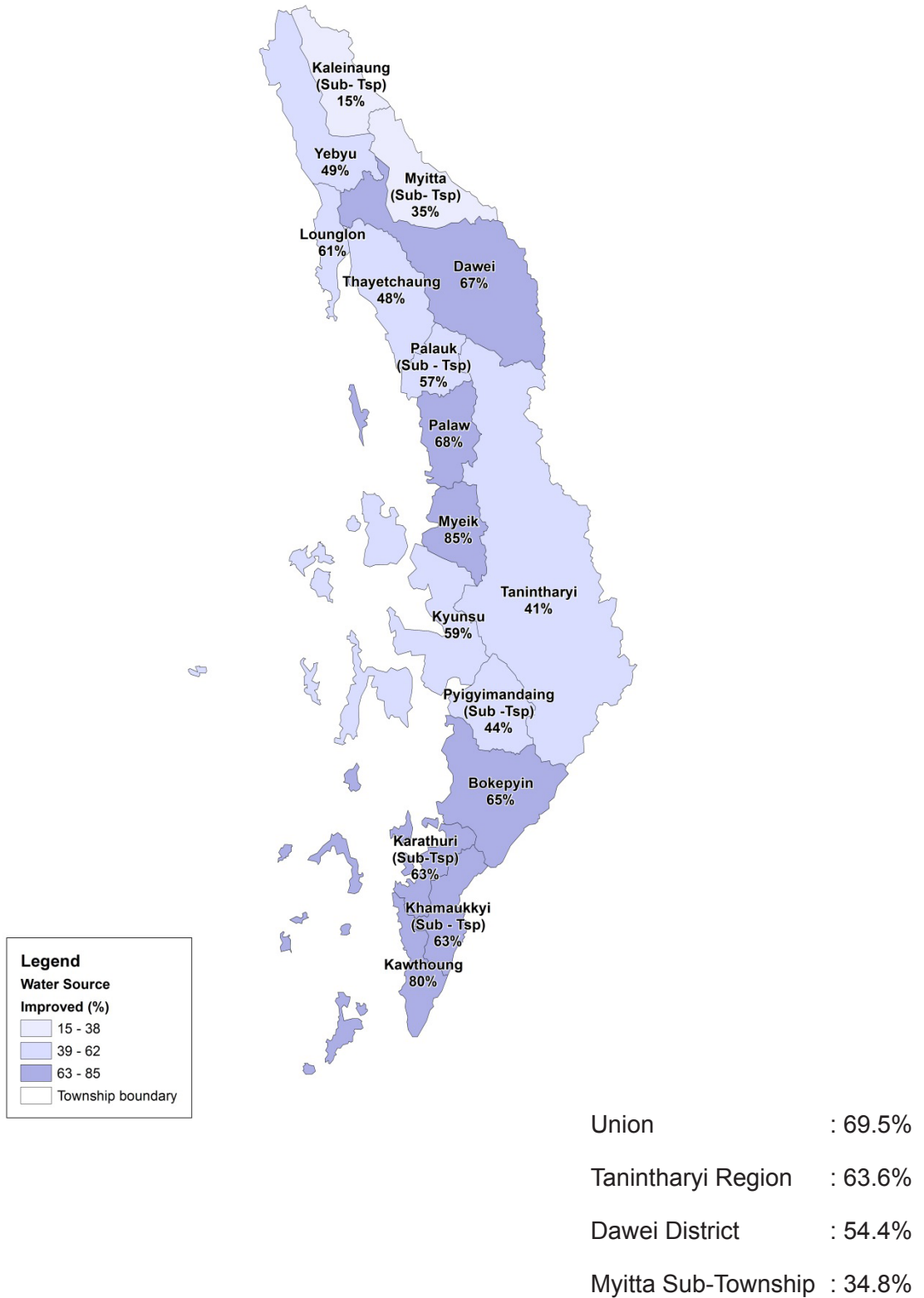


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	18.9	0.6	21.3
Tube well, borehole	0.2	-	0.2
Protected well/ Spring	14.9	50.0	10.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.8	2.8	0.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>32.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	34.7	40.5	33.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.8	-	0.9
River/stream/ canal	25.1	2.0	28.2
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.6	4.1	0.2
Other	4.0	-	4.5
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>67.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,190	3,694

- In Myitta Sub-Township, 34.8 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, it is low and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 34.7 per cent of the households use water from unprotected well/spring and 25.1 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 65.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 67.7 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

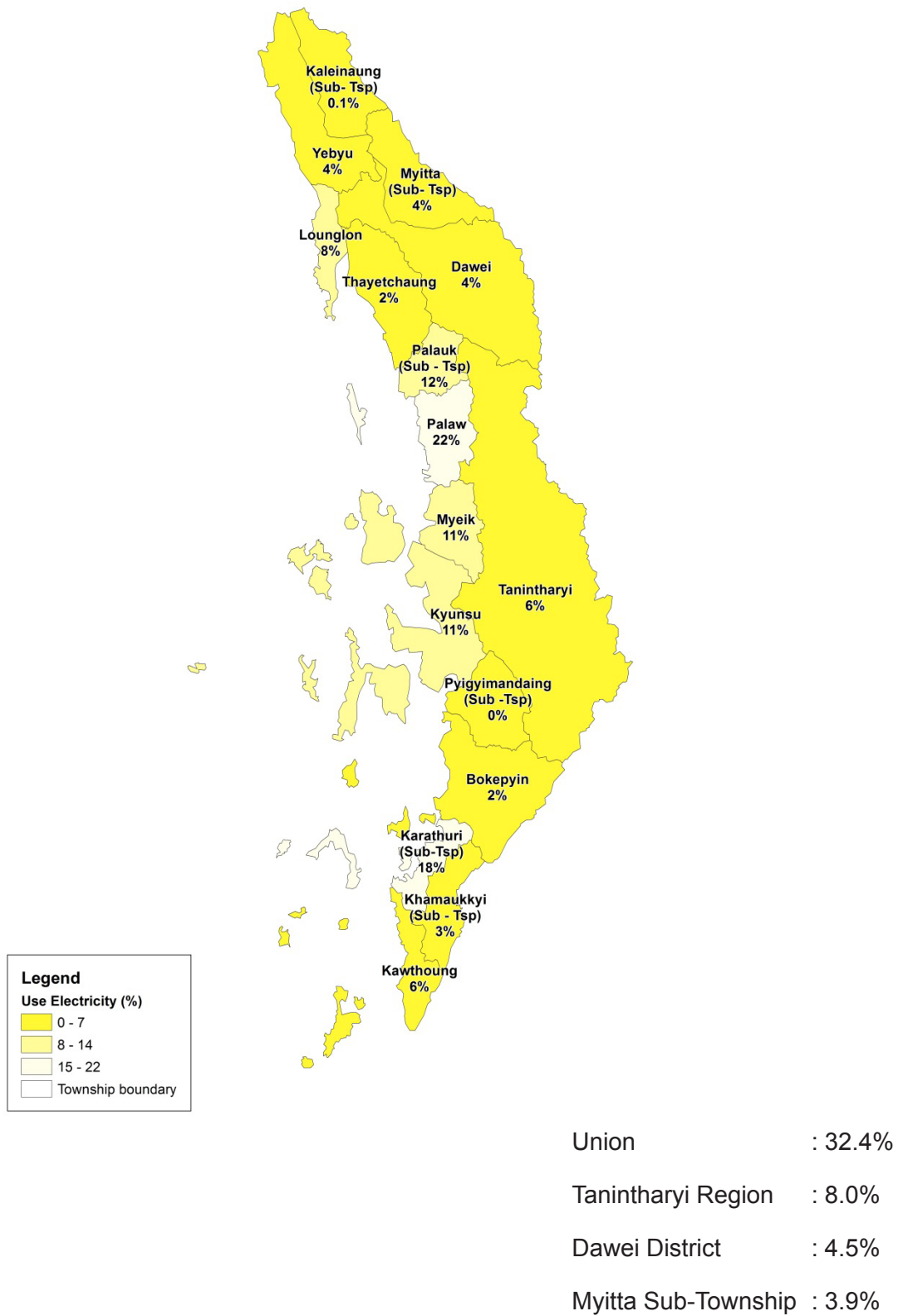


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.9	1.0	4.3
Kerosene		27.9	18.5	29.1
Candle		15.4	18.5	15.0
Battery		3.2	1.8	3.4
Generator (private)		24.3	56.7	20.0
Water mill (private)		0.2	0.4	0.1
Solar system/energy		13.2	2.6	14.6
Other		12.0	0.4	13.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,190	496	3,694

- In Myitta Sub-Township, 3.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is low 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 kerosene for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 27.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 29.1 per cent of the households use kerosene for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

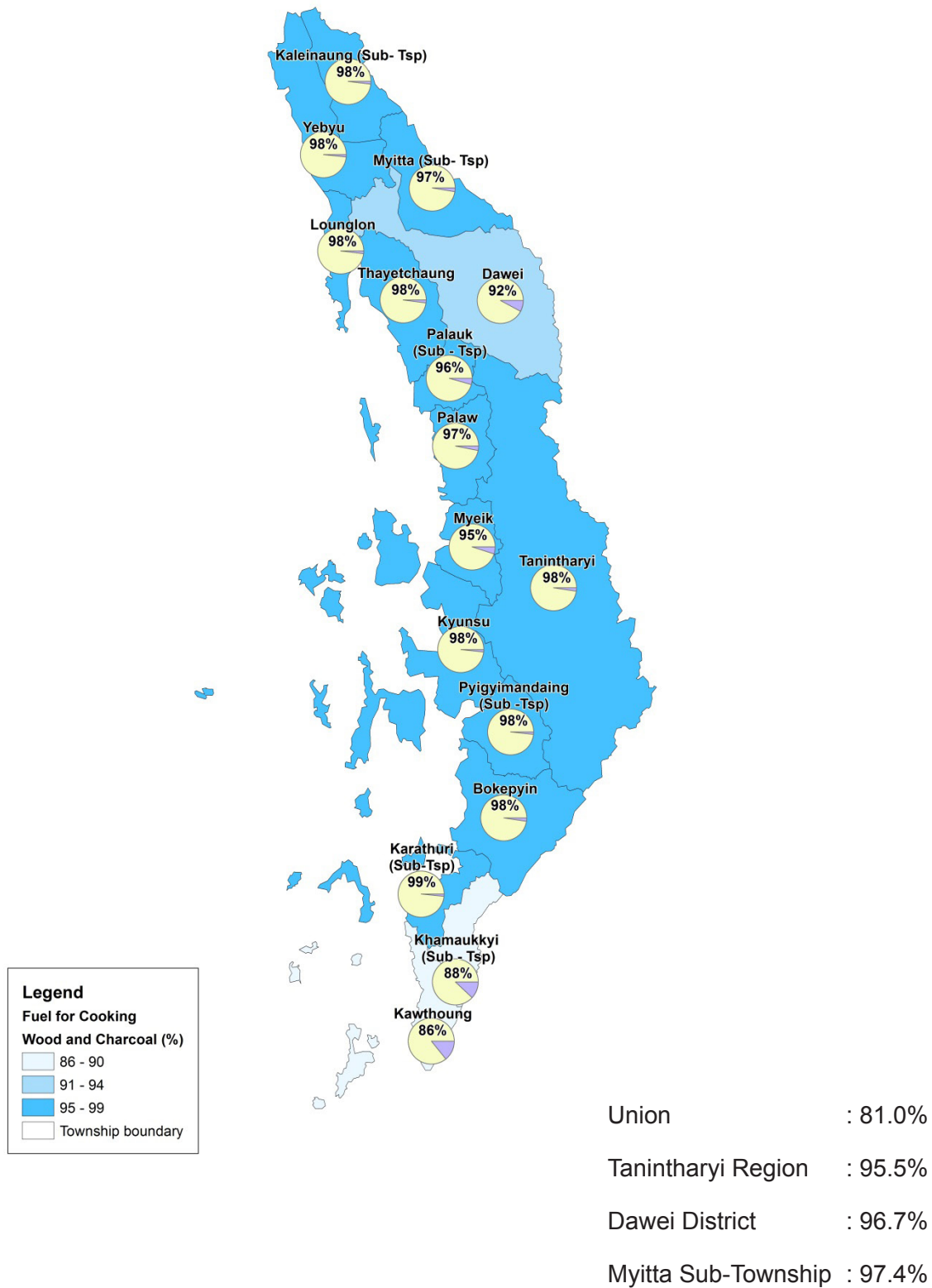


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.6	-	0.7
LPG		0.5	0.2	0.5
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.4
BioGas		0.7	1.2	0.6
Firewood		68.7	67.7	68.8
Charcoal		28.7	30.6	28.4
Coal		0.3	0.2	0.3
Other		0.3	-	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,190	496	3,694

- In Myitta Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 68.7 per cent using firewood and 28.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 68.8 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 28.4 per cent use charcoal.

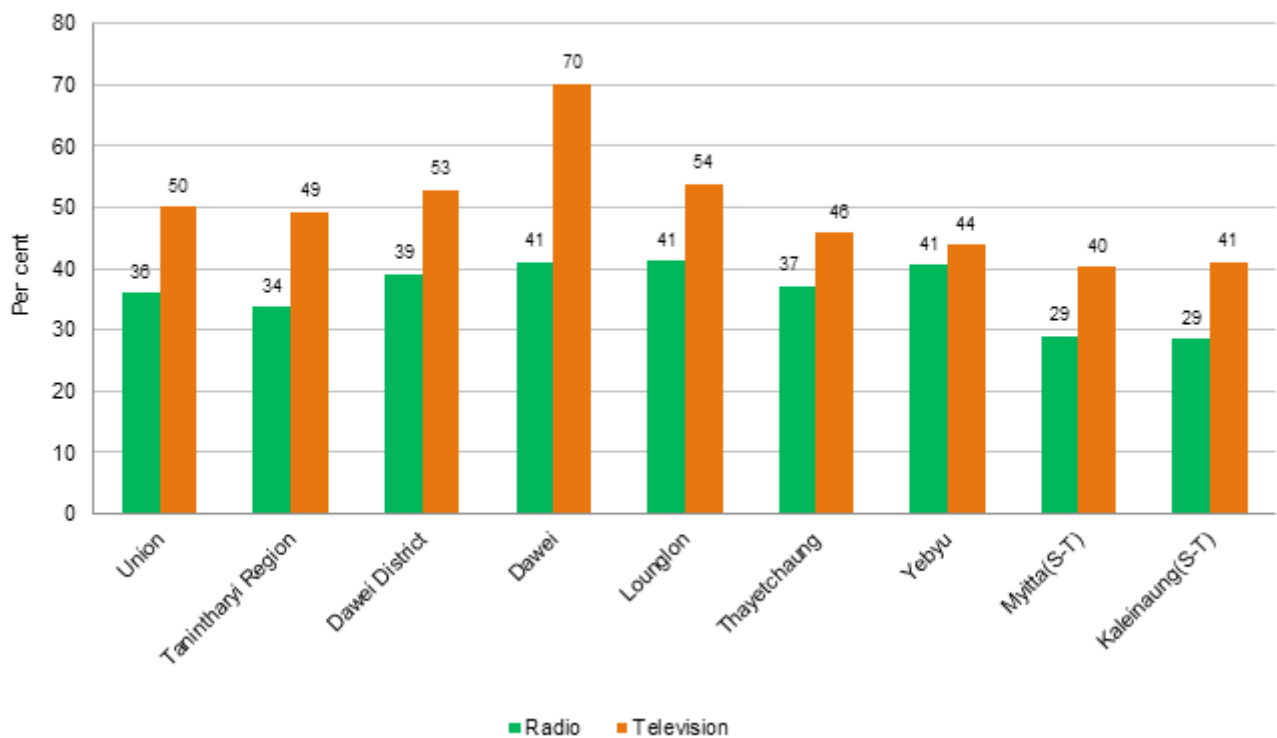
Communication and related amenities

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	4,190	29.0	40.2	2.8	2.5	0.9	0.2	45.8	-
Urban	496	22.8	36.3	3.0	2.8	1.4	0.4	51.6	-
Rural	3,694	29.8	40.8	2.8	2.5	0.8	0.1	45.1	-

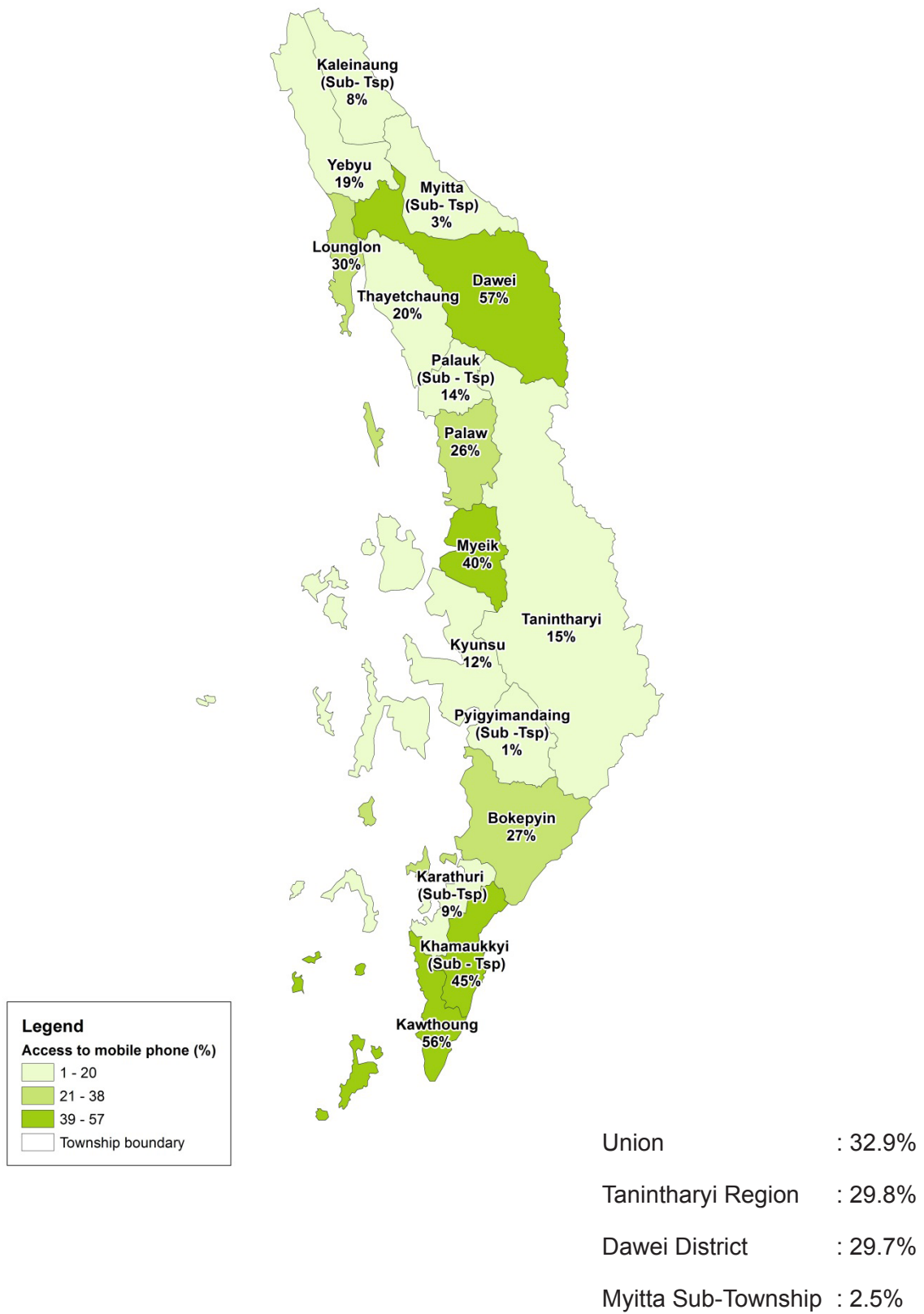
- Some 40.2 per cent of the households in Myitta Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 36.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 40.8 per cent.

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



- Some 40.2 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in four households (29.0%) reported having a radio in Myitta Sub-Township.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 2.5 per cent of the households in Myitta Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, it is low.

Transportation items

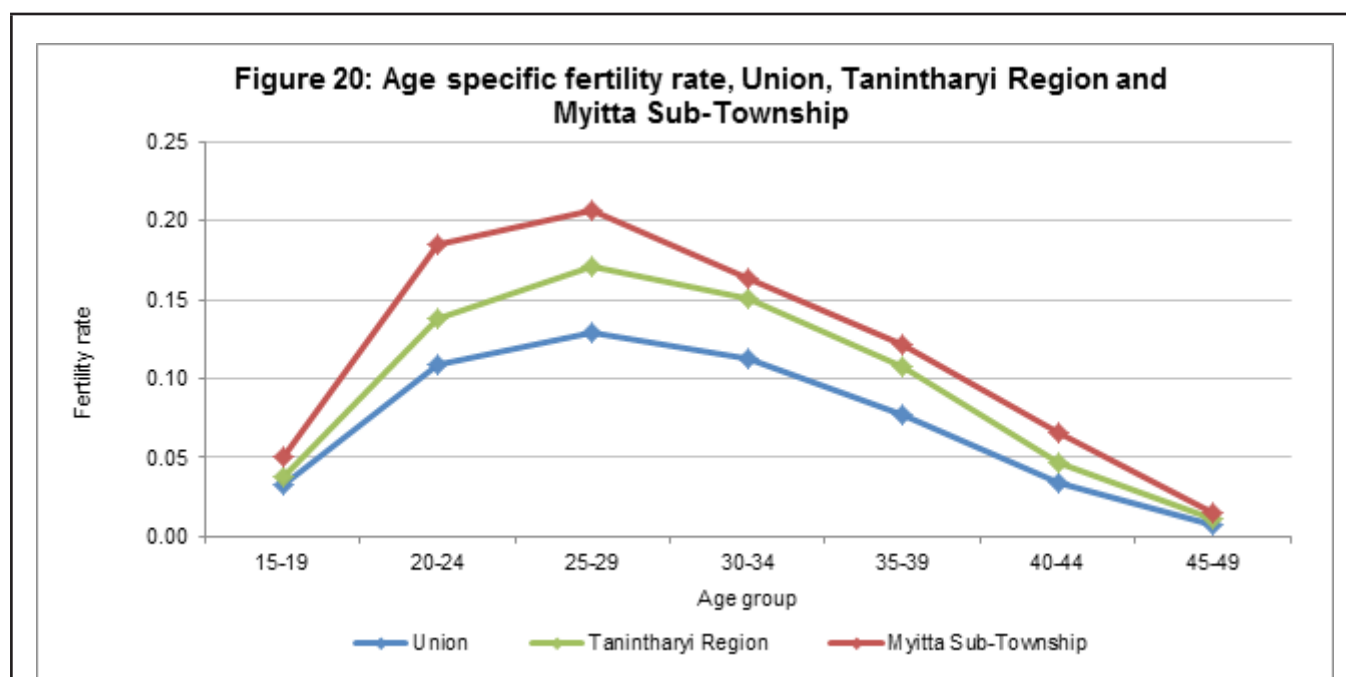
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Myitta Sub-Township	4,190	92	1,912	280	37	35	148	677
Urban	496	17	239	32	8	16	87	55
Rural	3,694	75	1,673	248	29	19	61	622

- In Myitta Sub-Township, 45.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 16.2 per cent of household having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29 in Myitta Sub-Township.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.0 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21 : Total fertility rate

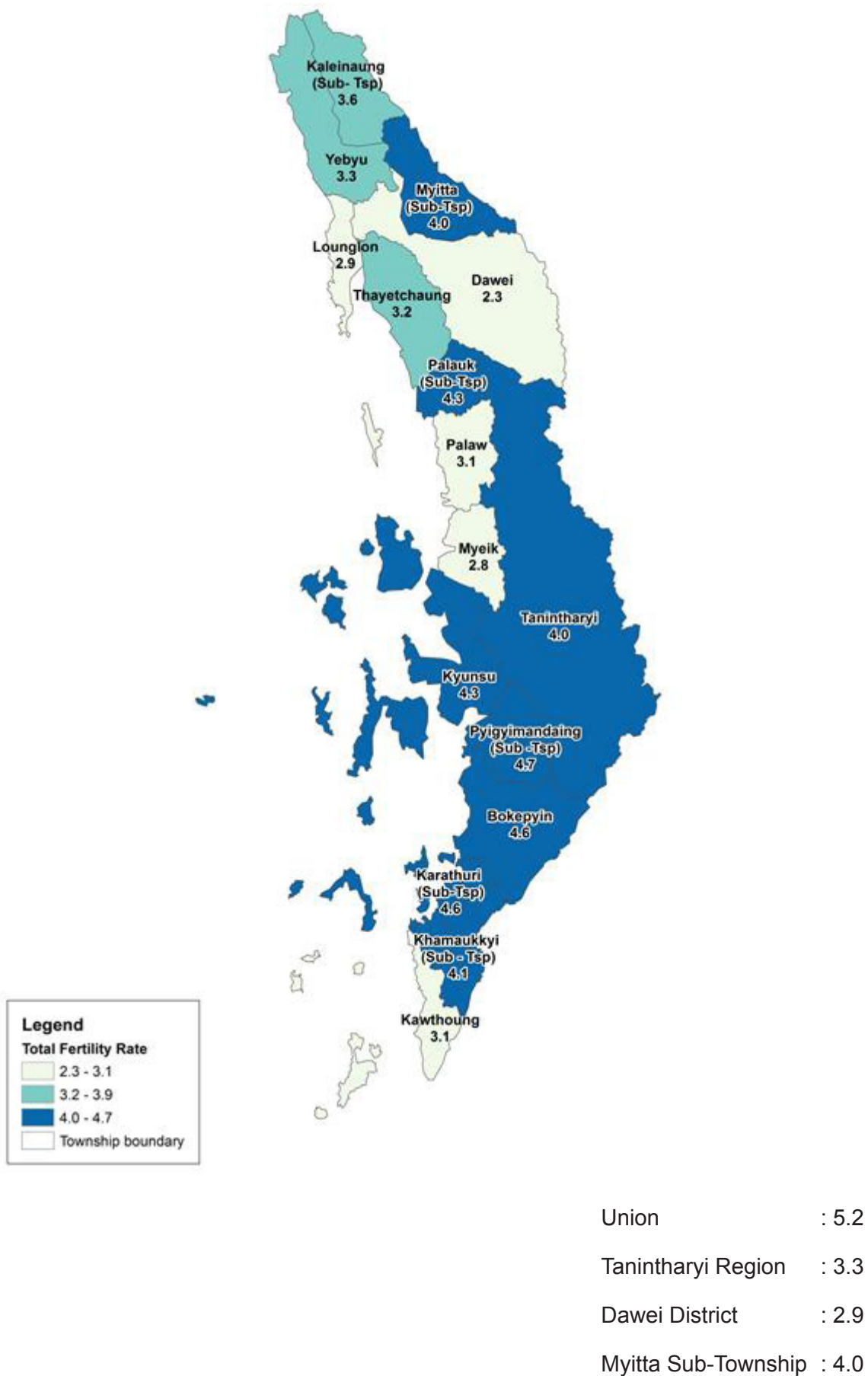
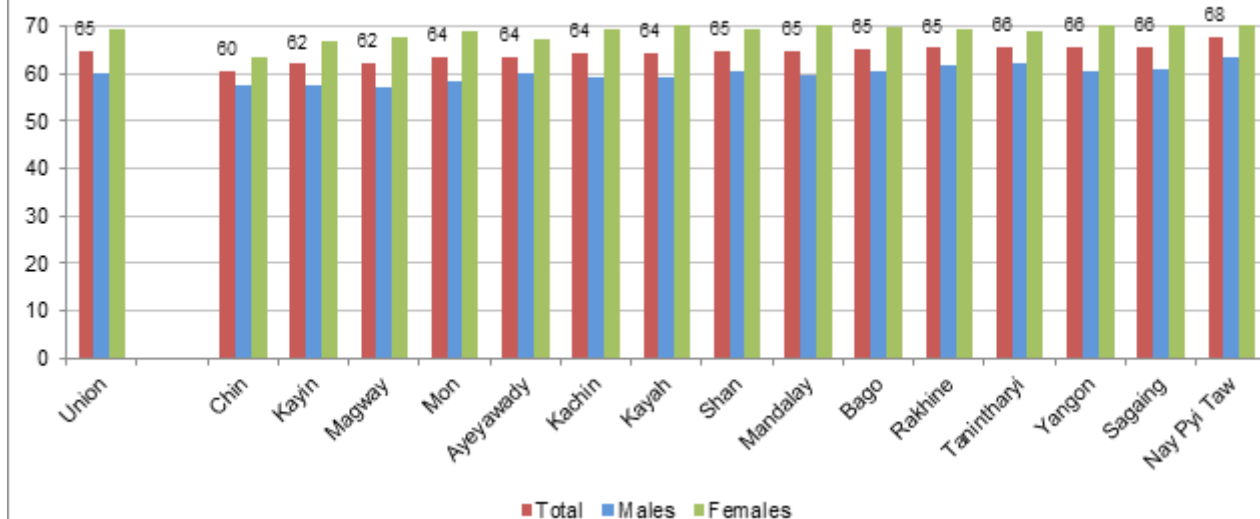


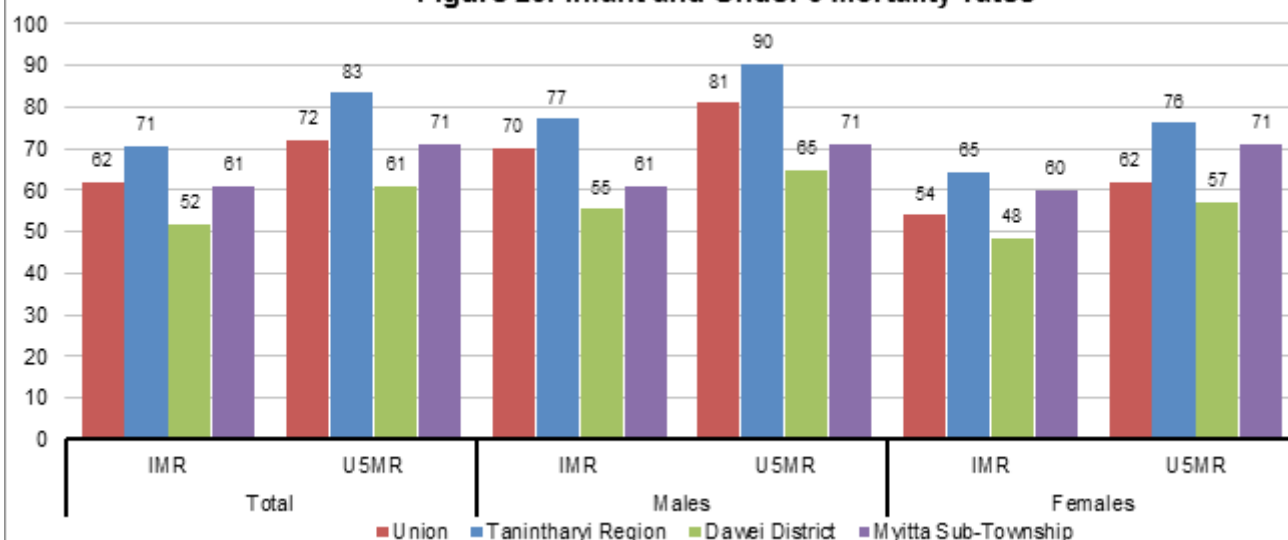
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Tanintharyi Region is 65.5 years and is lower 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.

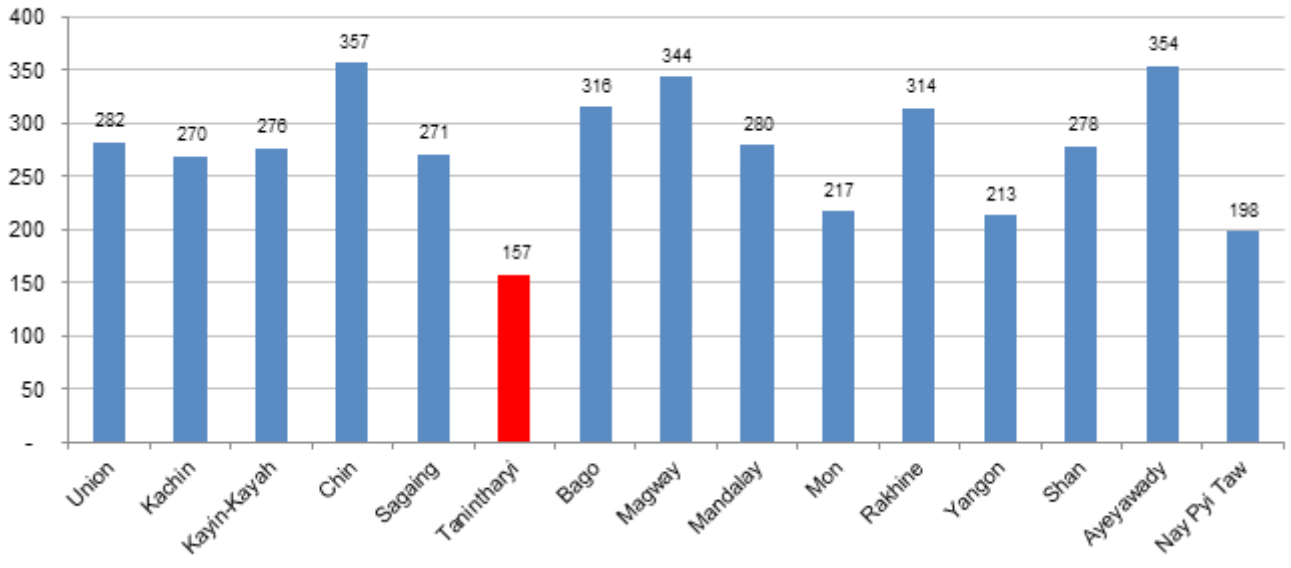
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in 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 Myitta Sub-Township are lower than those in Tanintharyi Region and higher than Dawei District. The Infant mortality in Myitta is 61 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 71 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.

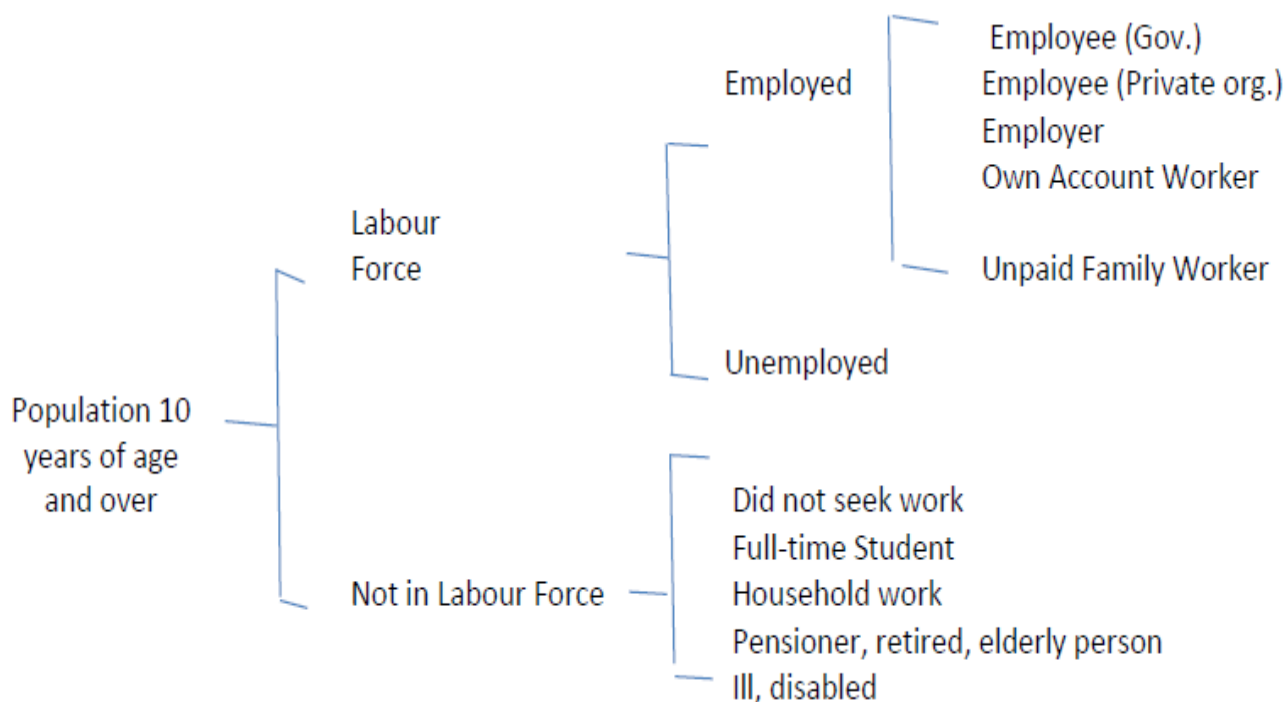
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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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