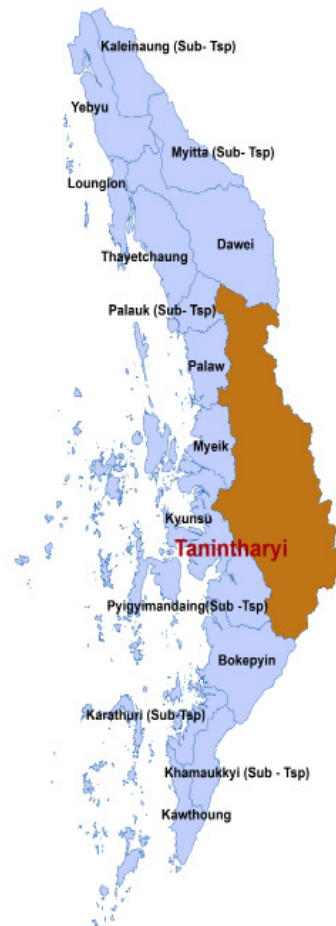


# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

TANINTHARYI REGION, MYEIK DISTRICT

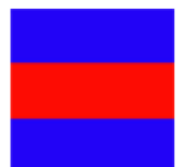
Tanintharyi Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Tanintharyi Region, Myeik District

## **Tanintharyi Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

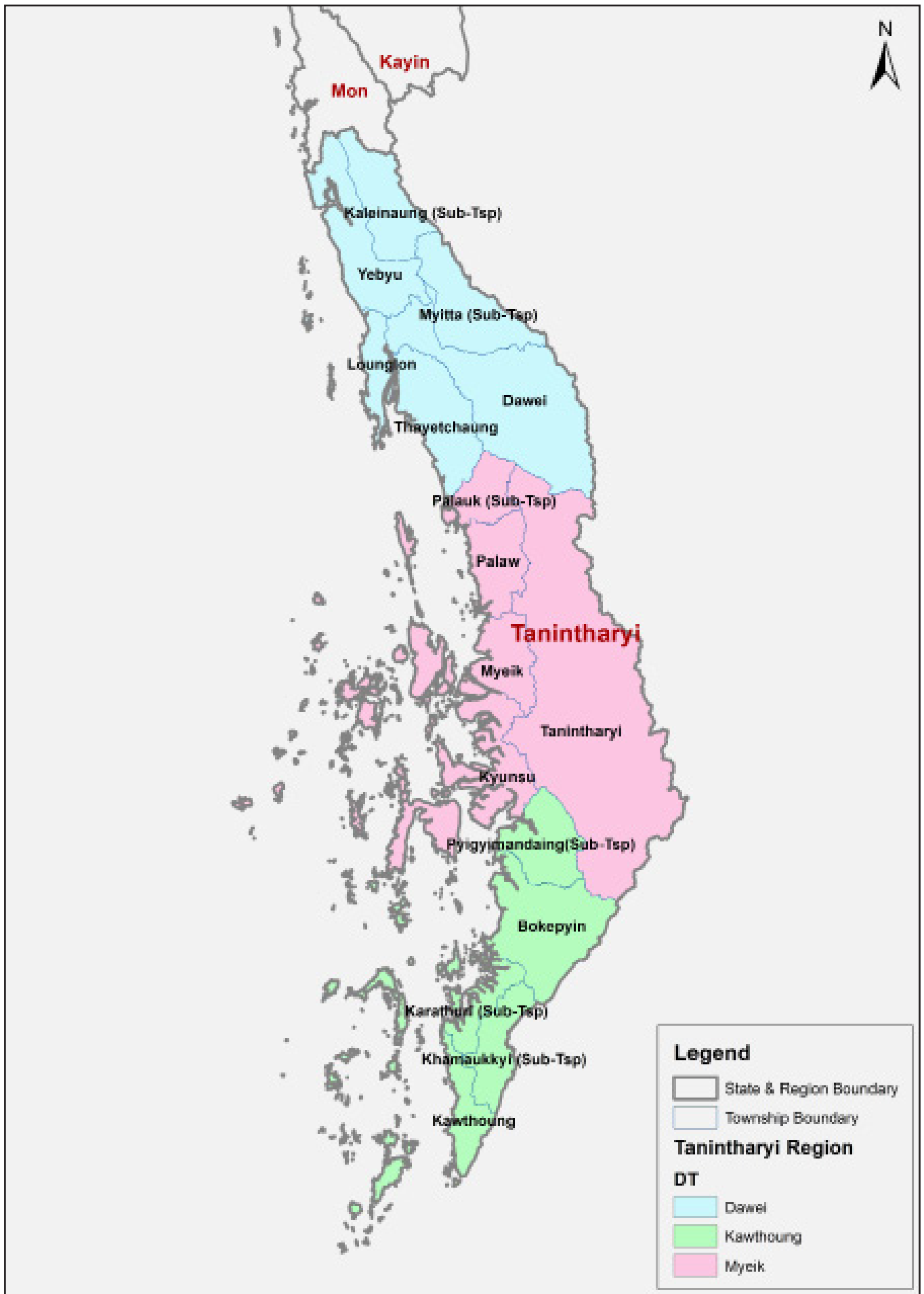
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Tanintharyi Region, showing the townships





## Tanintharyi Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>106,853 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>54,817 (51.3%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>52,036 (48.7%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>11,344.5 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>9.4 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>21.9 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>19,929</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>5.2 persons<sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>59.6%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>67.8</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>61.6</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>6.2</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>10.0</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>105</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>91.3%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>92.1%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>90.5%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>12,330</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>4,919</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>7,258</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>6,088</b>	<b>5.7</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Citizenship Scrutiny	51,278	63.7	
Associate Scrutiny	35	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	165	0.2	
National Registration	2,220	2.8	
Religious	245	0.3	
Temporary Registration	407	0.5	
Foreign Registration	29	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	26,167	32.5	
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	64.5%	84.5%	43.2%
Unemployment rate	4.6%	4.5%	4.9%
Employment to population ratio	61.6%	80.7%	41.0%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Owner	17,425	87.4	
Renter	917	4.6	
Provided free (individually)	740	3.7	
Government quarters	492	2.5	
Private company quarters	319	1.6	
Other	36	0.2	
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.1%		71.1%
Bamboo	62.3%	22.8%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	1.6%	
Wood	27.8%	66.5%	<0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		17.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	7.0%	6.7%	5.4%
Other	1.5%	2.4%	6.1%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	
Electricity	35	0.2	
LPG	21	0.1	
Kerosene	147	0.7	
Biogas	191	1.0	
Firewood	12,854	64.5	
Charcoal	6,596	33.1	
Coal	55	0.3	
Other	30	0.2	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	1,214	6.1
Kerosene	7,062	35.4
Candle	5,491	27.6
Battery	105	0.5
Generator (private)	5,087	25.5
Water mill (private)	147	0.7
Solar system/energy	718	3.6
Other	105	0.5
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	445	2.3
Tube well, borehole	783	3.9
Protected well/spring	6,294	31.6
Bottled/purifier water	705	3.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>8,227</i>	<i>41.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	6,732	33.8
Pool/pond/lake	84	0.4
River/stream/canal	4,048	20.3
Waterfall/rainwater	660	3.3
Other	178	0.9
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>11,702</i>	<i>58.7</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	650	3.3
Tube well, borehole	708	3.6
Protected well/spring	5,919	29.7
Unprotected well/spring	6,617	33.2
Pool/pond/lake	230	1.2
River/stream/canal	5,143	25.8
Waterfall/rainwater	509	2.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	148	0.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	81	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	13,656	68.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>13,737</i>	<i>68.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	3,206	16.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	323	1.6
Other	236	1.2
None	2,427	12.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,820	29.2
Television	6,473	32.5
Landline phone	616	3.1
Mobile phone	2,942	14.8
Computer	236	1.2
Internet at home	443	2.2
Households with none of the items	9,714	48.7
Households with all of the items	42	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	127	0.6
Motorcycle/Moped	7,475	37.5
Bicycle	2,269	11.4
4-Wheel tractor	162	0.8
Canoe/Boat	1,257	6.3
Motor boat	1,343	6.7
Cart (bullock)	1,999	10.0

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Tanintharyi Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 Tanintharyi 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 Tanintharyi Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	106,853*		
Males	54,817		
Females	52,036		
Sex ratio	105 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	5.2%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	11,344.5**		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	9.4 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	19		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	102,805	5,284	97,521
Number of conventional households	19,929	1,126	18,803
Mean household size	5.2 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Tanintharyi Township, there are fewer females than males with 105 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (5.2%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Tanintharyi Township is 9 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 5.2 persons living in each household in Tanintharyi Township. This is more than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

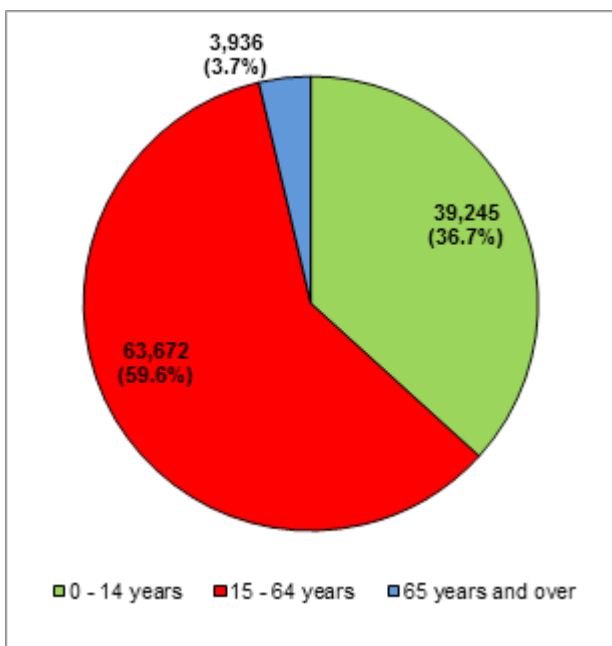
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Tanintharyi Township (Myeik District, Tanintharyi Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,929</b>	<b>106,853</b>	<b>54,817</b>	<b>52,036</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>5,514</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>2,768</b>
1	Chaung Gyi(W)	651	3,199	1,575	1,624
2	Chaung Nge(W)	475	2,315	1,171	1,144
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>18,803</b>	<b>101,339</b>	<b>52,071</b>	<b>49,268</b>
1	Sin Chay Hpone(VT)	1,062	5,293	2,733	2,560
2	Pa Wa(VT)	1,291	7,113	3,589	3,524
3	Maw Tone (East)(VT)	759	3,960	2,041	1,919
4	Maw Tone (West)(VT)	402	2,198	1,077	1,121
5	Lel Thit(VT)	590	3,290	1,677	1,613
6	Ta Moke Chone(VT)	739	3,770	2,049	1,721
7	Ban La Mut(VT)	461	2,402	1,225	1,177
8	Thein Khun(VT)	3,093	15,648	8,589	7,059
9	Kyauk Ta Lone(VT)	149	796	434	362
10	Thar Ra Hpon(VT)	380	1,996	1,022	974
11	Thein Daw(VT)	676	3,662	1,839	1,823
12	Ban Law(VT)	871	4,563	2,303	2,260
13	Ta Ku(VT)	2,038	11,052	5,464	5,588
14	Nyaung Pin Kwin(VT)	2,102	11,046	5,545	5,501
15	Tha Kyet(VT)	1,168	6,418	3,178	3,240
16	Kawt Ma Pyin(VT)	373	2,065	1,051	1,014
17	Thin Baw U(VT)	671	4,923	2,639	2,284
18	Za Wea(VT)	626	3,307	1,758	1,549
19	Thar Ra Bwin(VT)	1,352	7,837	3,858	3,979

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Tanintharyi Township**

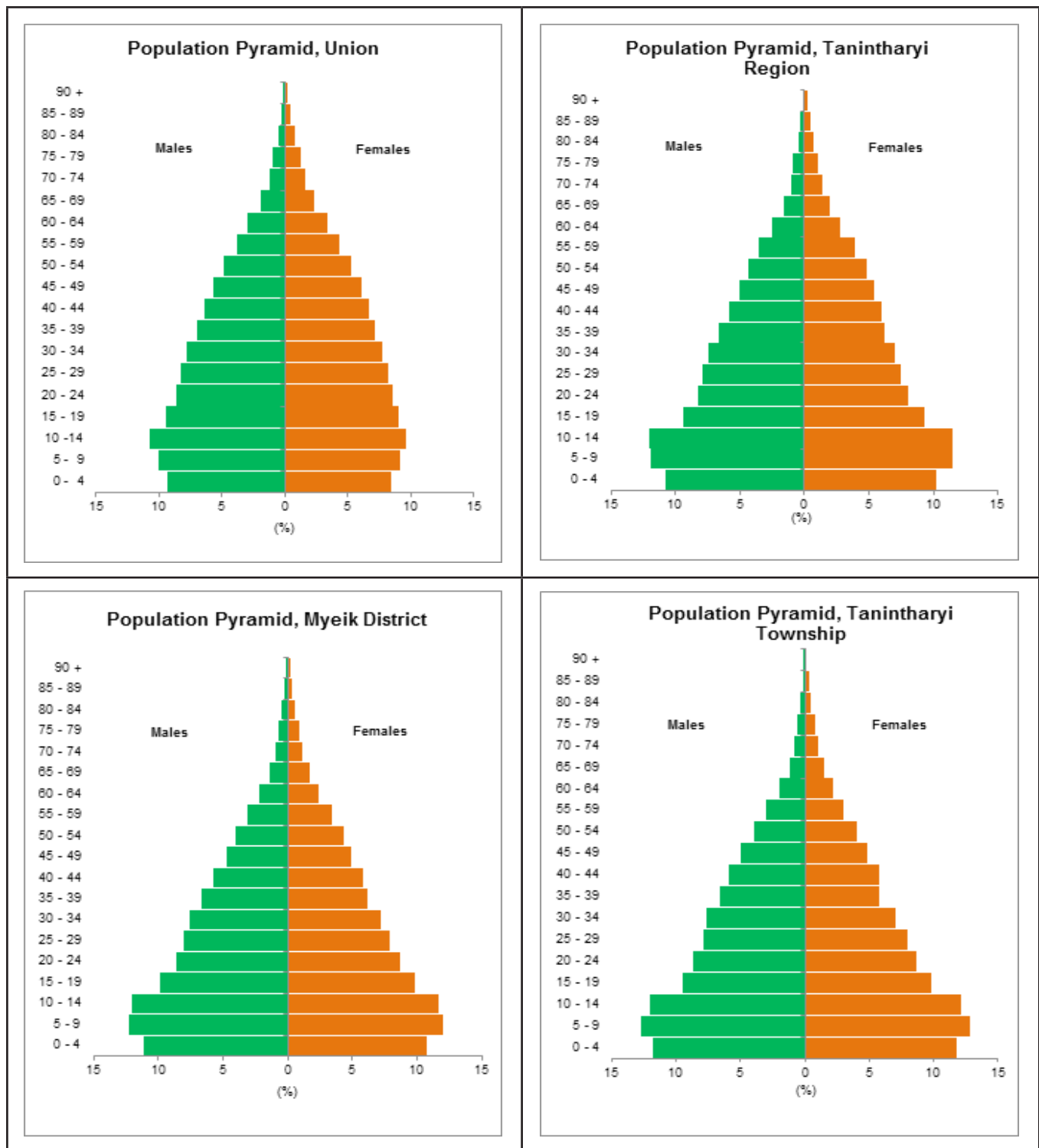


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Tanintharyi Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,853</b>	<b>54,817</b>	<b>52,036</b>
0 - 4	12,625	6,484	6,141
5 - 9	13,669	7,011	6,658
10 - 14	12,951	6,626	6,325
15 - 19	10,283	5,185	5,098
20 - 24	9,244	4,746	4,498
25 - 29	8,457	4,334	4,123
30 - 34	7,907	4,214	3,693
35 - 39	6,619	3,628	2,991
40 - 44	6,270	3,245	3,025
45 - 49	5,213	2,701	2,512
50 - 54	4,289	2,172	2,117
55 - 59	3,217	1,655	1,562
60 - 64	2,173	1,064	1,109
65 - 69	1,402	642	760
70 - 74	984	462	522
75 - 79	757	341	416
80 - 84	420	173	247
85 - 89	242	78	164
90 +	131	56	75

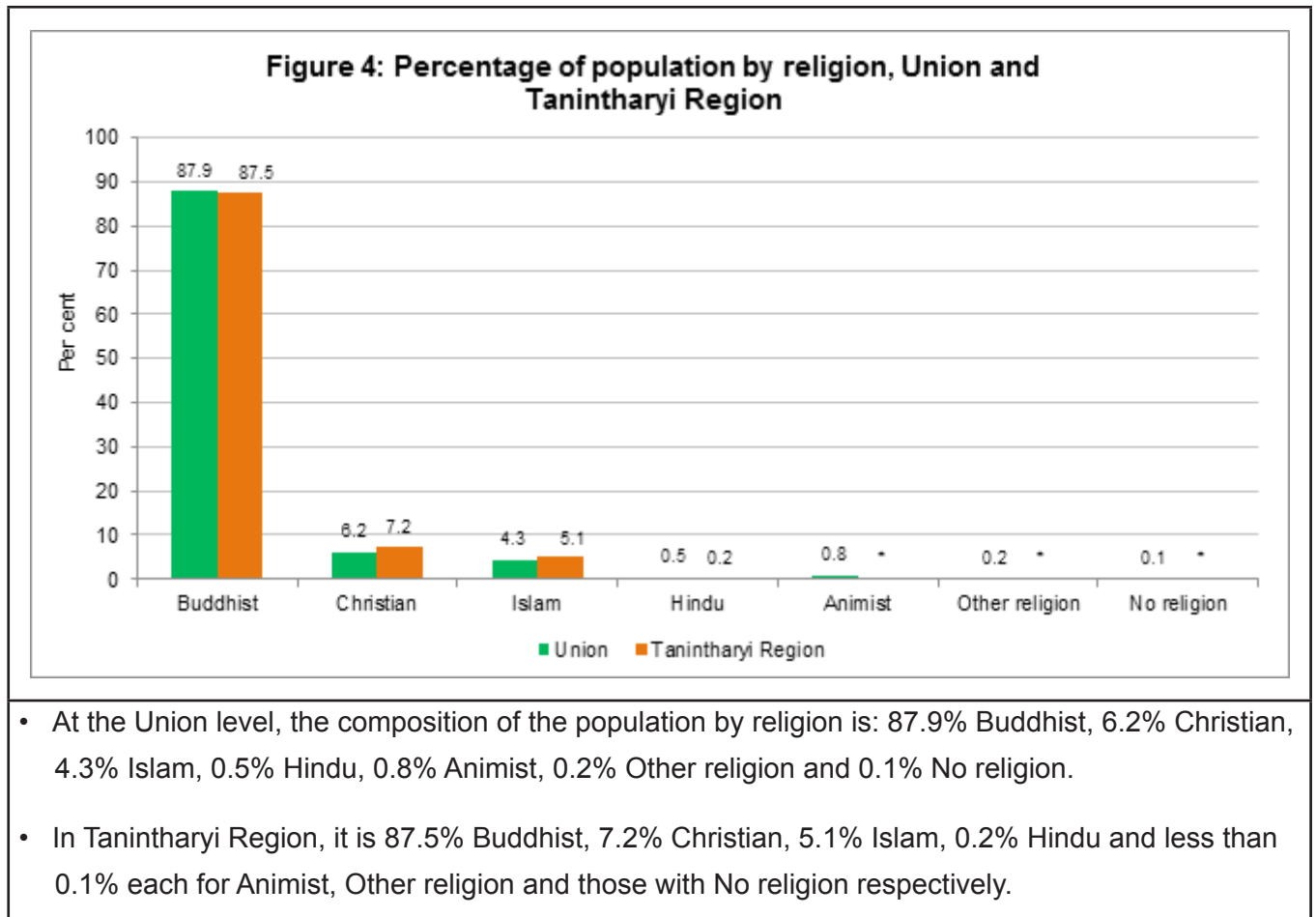
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Tanintharyi Township is 59.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Tanintharyi Region, Myeik District and Tanintharyi Township)**



- The birth rate has been declining in Tanintharyi Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Tanintharyi Township.
- Starting from age group 20-24 to age group 55-59, there are more males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion

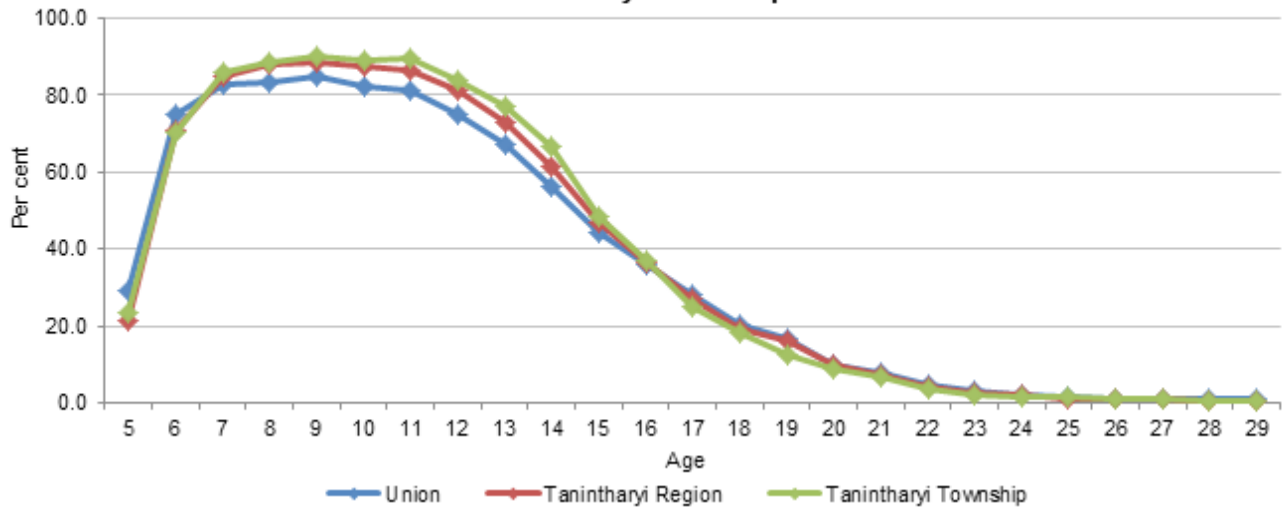


Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

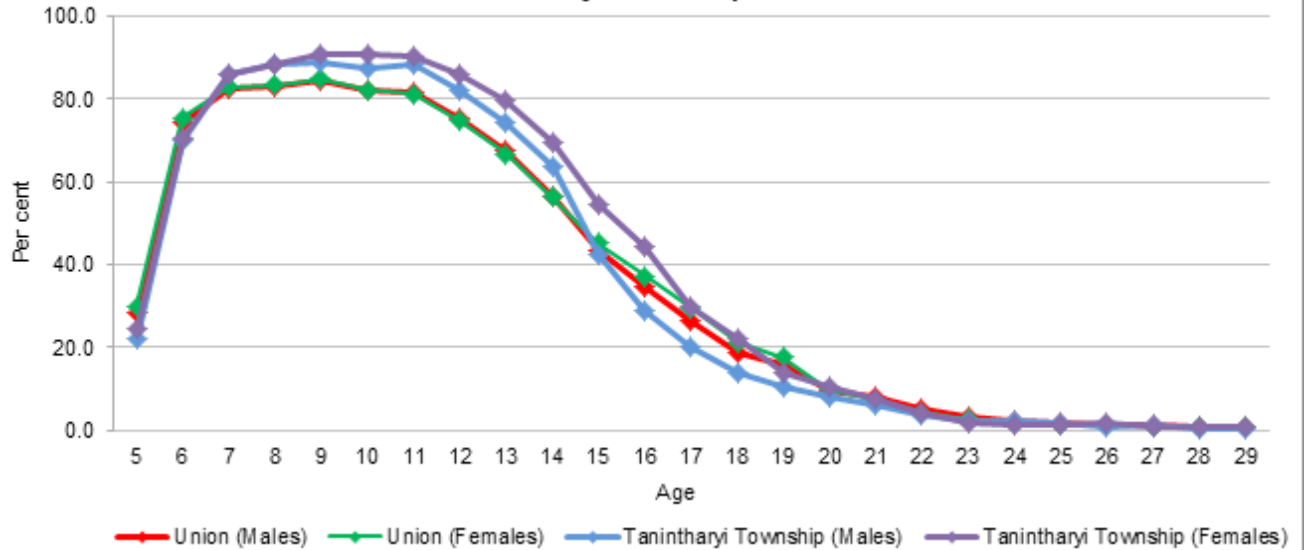
**(C) Education****Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age**

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,692	1,361	1,331	628	302	326
6	2,734	1,400	1,334	1,921	978	943
7	2,751	1,407	1,344	2,368	1,213	1,155
8	2,712	1,391	1,321	2,397	1,228	1,169
9	2,623	1,354	1,269	2,361	1,205	1,156
10	2,632	1,353	1,279	2,347	1,187	1,160
11	2,294	1,192	1,102	2,051	1,053	998
12	2,615	1,323	1,292	2,198	1,088	1,110
13	2,598	1,295	1,303	1,999	961	1,038
14	2,589	1,293	1,296	1,726	823	903
15	2,137	1,033	1,104	1,038	437	601
16	1,949	974	975	717	282	435
17	1,825	905	920	458	184	274
18	2,199	1,074	1,125	398	147	251
19	1,777	918	859	216	98	118
20	2,166	1,087	1,079	196	85	111
21	1,585	759	826	110	48	62
22	1,697	851	846	64	30	34
23	1,688	817	871	34	20	14
24	1,465	719	746	24	16	8
25	1,921	959	962	26	15	11
26	1,440	710	730	16	5	11
27	1,512	726	786	16	9	7
28	1,574	756	818	10	3	7
29	1,391	655	736	8	3	5

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

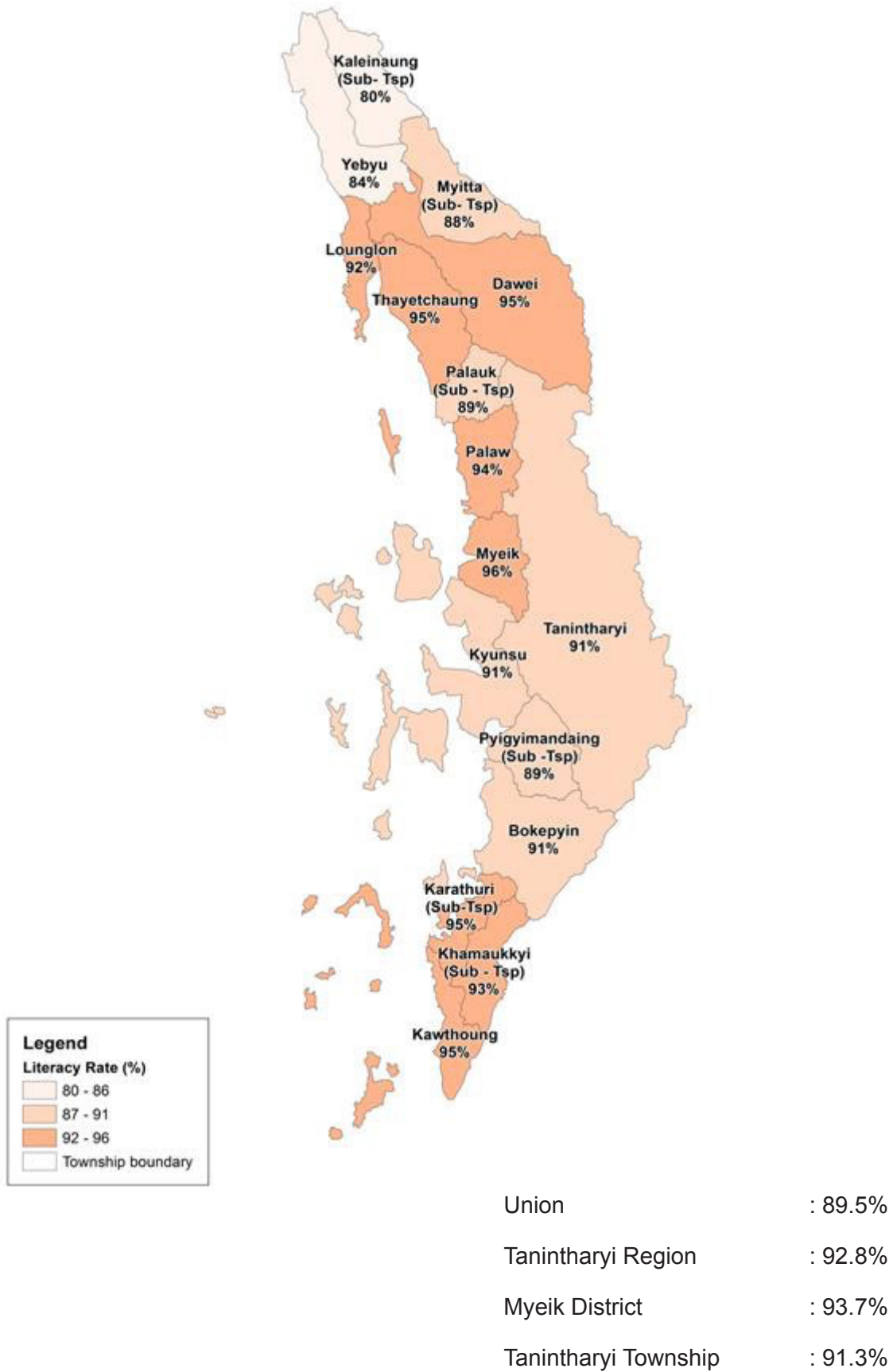


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Tanintharyi Township**



- School attendance in Tanintharyi Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Tanintharyi Township is lower than that of the Union after age 15 onwards.

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





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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	18,488	95.5
Males	9,137	94.9
Females	9,351	96.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Tanintharyi Township is 91.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rates of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and higher than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 90.5 per cent and for the males it is 92.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.5 per cent with 96.0 per cent for females and 94.9 per cent for males.

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

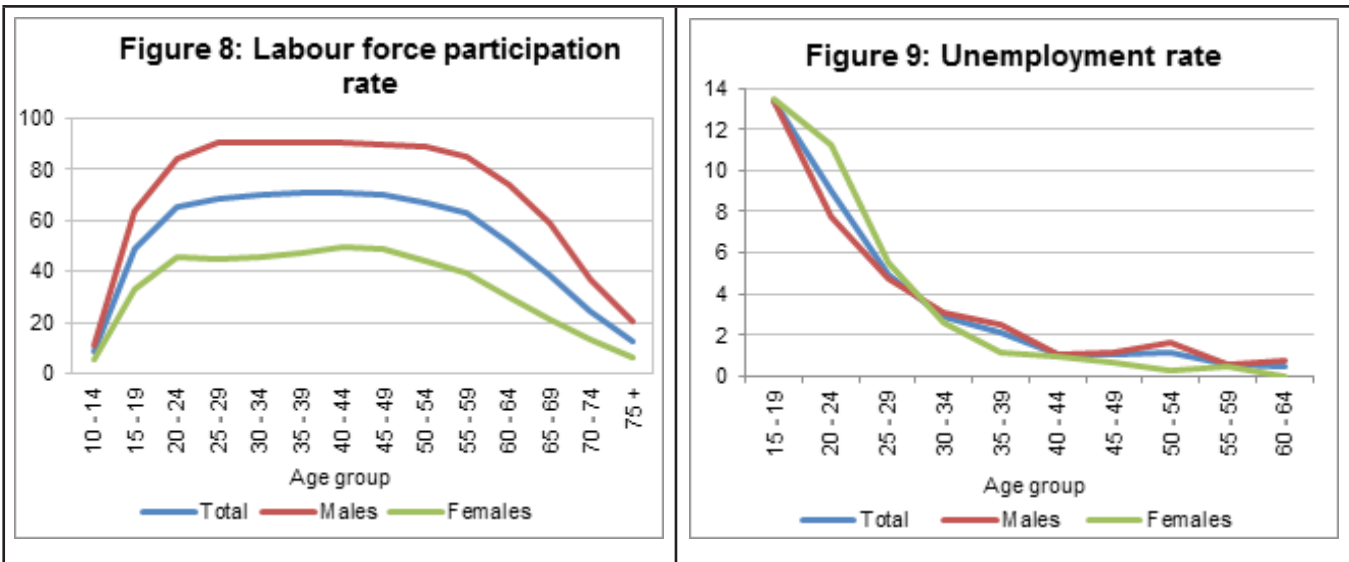
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	48,081	5,659	11.8	15,423	9,212	9,711	4,728	99	1,814	78	19	1,338
Urban	2,912	69	2.4	610	433	796	549	32	374	6	1	42
Rural	45,169	5,590	12.4	14,813	8,779	8,915	4,179	67	1,440	72	18	1,296
Males	24,765	2,610	10.5	7,416	4,638	5,694	2,539	65	879	37	13	874
Females	23,316	3,049	13.1	8,007	4,574	4,017	2,189	34	935	41	6	464

- Some 11.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 12.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 10.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 13.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 19.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.8 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	8.4	11.0	5.6	14.4	14.6	13.8
15 - 19	48.4	63.5	33.0	13.4	13.4	13.5
20 - 24	65.5	84.5	45.4	9.0	7.8	11.2
25 - 29	68.2	90.7	44.5	4.9	4.7	5.5
30 - 34	69.8	90.7	45.8	2.9	3.1	2.6
35 - 39	70.8	90.5	47.0	2.1	2.5	1.2
40 - 44	70.9	90.8	49.5	1.1	1.1	1.0
45 - 49	70.0	90.0	48.4	1.1	1.2	0.7
50 - 54	66.7	88.6	44.3	1.2	1.6	0.3
55 - 59	62.8	84.8	39.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
60 - 64	51.4	73.6	30.2	0.5	0.8	-
65 - 69	38.5	58.7	21.4	0.4	0.5	-
70 - 74	24.7	37.2	13.6	0.8	0.6	1.4
75 +	12.5	20.8	6.4	0.5	0.7	-
15 - 24	56.5	73.5	38.8	11.0	10.4	12.2
15 - 64	64.5	84.5	43.2	4.6	4.5	4.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Tanintharyi Township is 64.5 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 43.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 84.5 per cent.
- In Tanintharyi Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Tanintharyi Township is 4.6 per cent with (4.5%) and (4.9%) for males and females respectively.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 12.2 per cent.

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

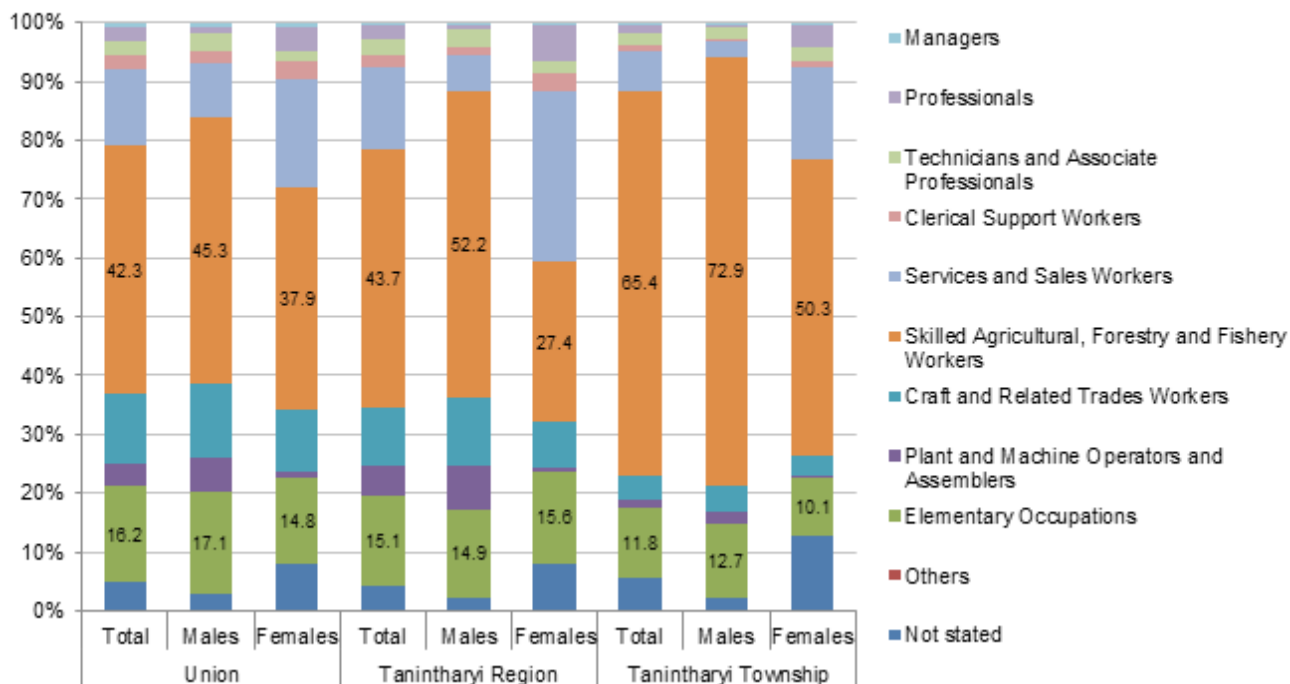
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired, elderly	Ill ,disabled	Other
Total	37,409	1.3	37.0	40.6	8.6	1.9	10.6
Males	12,079	2.6	55.1	5.4	10.2	3.3	23.3
Females	25,330	0.7	28.3	57.3	7.9	1.2	4.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 55.1 per cent of males are full time students while 57.3 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,420</b>	<b>24,279</b>	<b>12,141</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	149	88	61	0.4	0.4	0.5
Professionals	564	114	450	1.5	0.5	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	734	458	276	2.0	1.9	2.3
Clerical Support Workers	267	131	136	0.7	0.5	1.1
Services and Sales Workers	2,507	603	1,904	6.9	2.5	15.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	23,812	17,704	6,108	65.4	72.9	50.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,544	1,107	437	4.2	4.6	3.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	506	488	18	1.4	2.0	0.1
Elementary Occupations	4,295	3,072	1,223	11.8	12.7	10.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,042	514	1,528	5.6	2.1	12.6

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



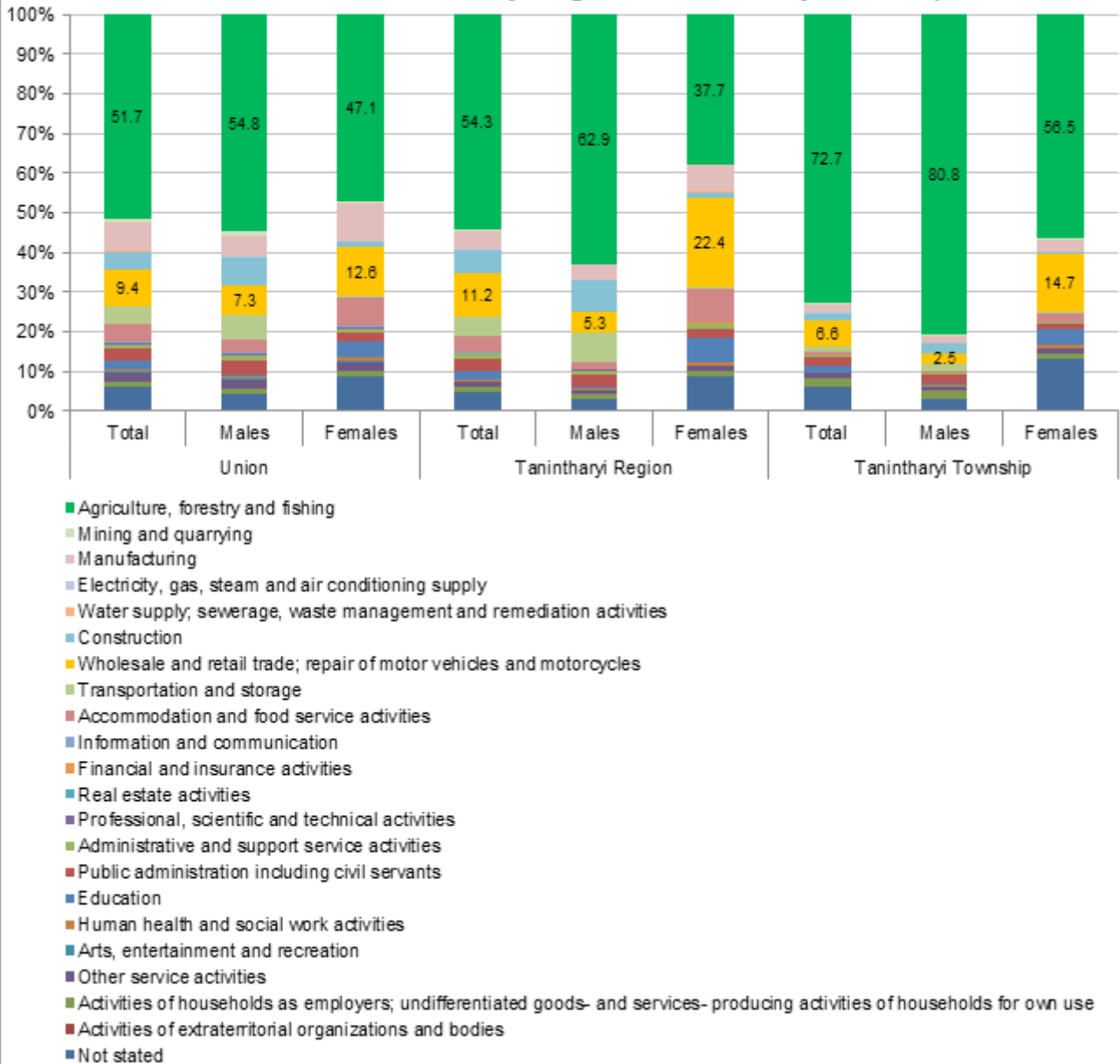
- In Tanintharyi Township, 65.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 11.8 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 72.9 per cent of males and 50.3 per cent of females are skilled 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,420</b>	<b>24,279</b>	<b>12,141</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26,480	19,625	6,855	72.7	80.8	56.5
Mining and quarrying	117	92	25	0.3	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	770	376	394	2.1	1.5	3.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14	13	1	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6	5	1	*	*	*
Construction	701	651	50	1.9	2.7	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,388	602	1,786	6.6	2.5	14.7
Transportation and storage	468	452	16	1.3	1.9	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	358	83	275	1.0	0.3	2.3
Information and communication	12	10	2	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	11	4	7	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	22	18	4	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	186	130	56	0.5	0.5	0.5
Public administration including civil servants	723	561	162	2.0	2.3	1.3
Education	603	98	505	1.7	0.4	4.2
Human health and social work activities	129	31	98	0.4	0.1	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8	7	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	453	308	145	1.2	1.3	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	699	528	171	1.9	2.2	1.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	2,271	685	1,586	6.2	2.8	13.1

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



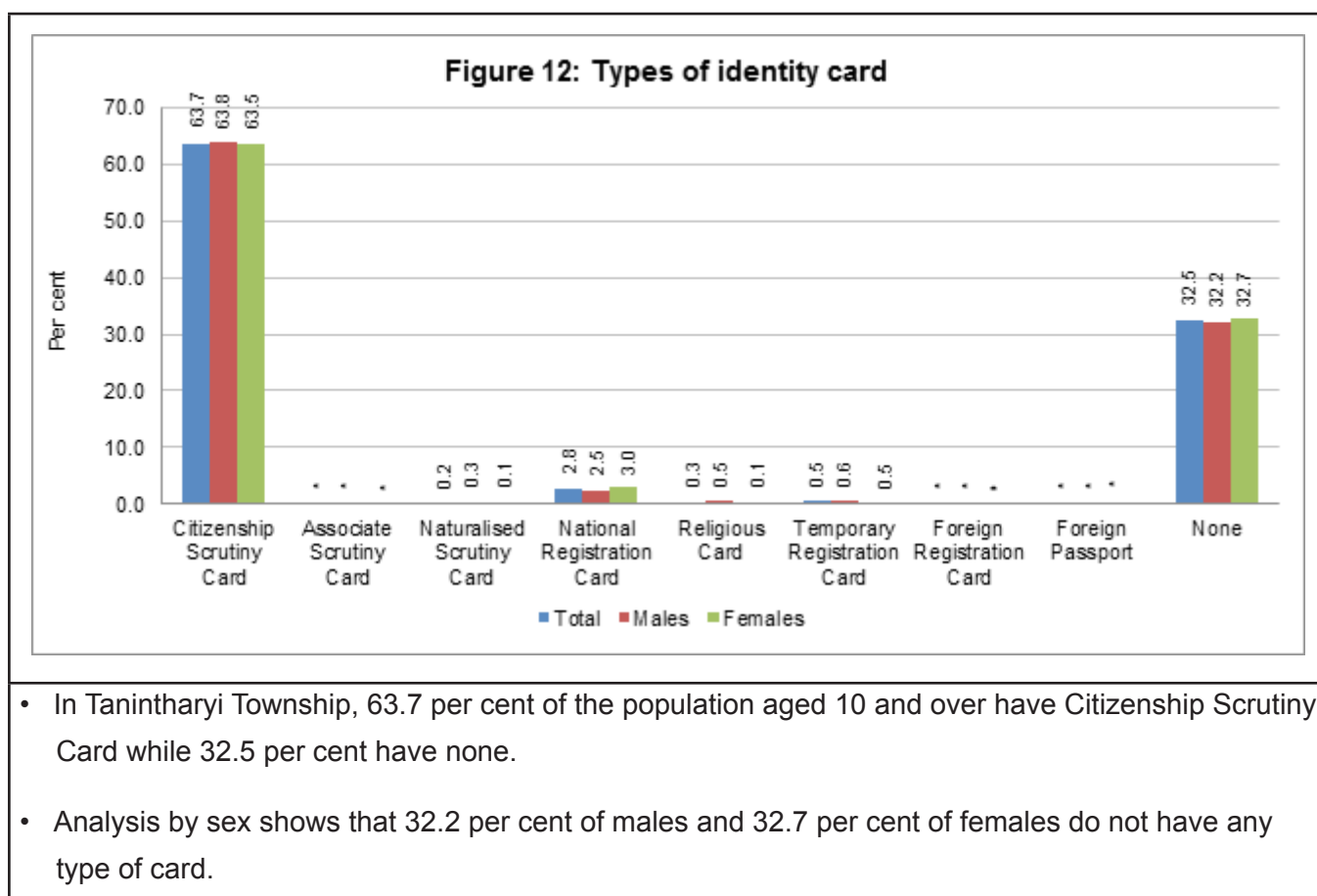
- In Tanintharyi Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 72.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 6.6 per cent.
- There are 80.8 per cent of males and 56.5 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	51,278	35	165	2,220	245	407	29	*	26,167
Urban	3,768	-	6	69	31	4	-	*	648
Rural	47,510	35	159	2,151	214	403	29	*	25,519
Males	26,344	20	129	1,024	224	228	20	*	13,326
Females	24,934	15	36	1,196	21	179	9	*	12,841

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,853</b>	<b>94,523</b>	<b>12,330</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>7,258</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>4,919</b>	<b>6,088</b>
0 - 4	12,625	12,273	352	2.8	80	80	245	238
5 - 9	13,669	13,270	399	2.9	64	129	100	217
10 - 14	12,951	12,468	483	3.7	102	108	114	269
15 - 19	10,283	9,874	409	4.0	134	89	100	180
20 - 24	9,244	8,830	414	4.5	137	99	99	183
25 - 29	8,457	7,874	583	6.9	181	97	168	285
30 - 34	7,907	7,106	801	10.1	298	144	267	389
35 - 39	6,619	5,757	862	13.0	369	165	274	417
40 - 44	6,270	5,097	1,173	18.7	720	195	354	512
45 - 49	5,213	3,837	1,376	26.4	1,009	226	450	570
50 - 54	4,289	2,975	1,314	30.6	995	293	492	568
55 - 59	3,217	2,028	1,189	37.0	905	303	492	541
60 - 64	2,173	1,287	886	40.8	649	293	418	452
65 - 69	1,402	754	648	46.2	482	229	331	349
70 - 74	984	478	506	51.4	397	244	322	296
75 - 79	757	322	435	57.5	340	226	296	272
80 - 84	420	168	252	60.0	206	163	190	174
85 - 89	242	86	156	64.5	121	104	126	114
90 +	131	39	92	70.2	69	68	81	62

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>54,817</b>	<b>48,939</b>	<b>5,878</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>2,818</b>
0 - 4	6,484	6,301	183	2.8	41	40	136	123
5 - 9	7,011	6,809	202	2.9	40	59	56	110
10 - 14	6,626	6,368	258	3.9	44	63	70	149
15 - 19	5,185	4,997	188	3.6	52	43	53	92
20 - 24	4,746	4,556	190	4.0	48	51	44	88
25 - 29	4,334	4,051	283	6.5	68	58	89	133
30 - 34	4,214	3,803	411	9.8	131	66	142	194
35 - 39	3,628	3,193	435	12.0	154	91	149	211
40 - 44	3,245	2,712	533	16.4	285	92	180	218
45 - 49	2,701	2,044	657	24.3	458	107	219	259
50 - 54	2,172	1,554	618	28.5	439	149	230	257
55 - 59	1,655	1,065	590	35.6	427	163	238	253
60 - 64	1,064	635	429	40.3	315	151	197	218
65 - 69	642	358	284	44.2	201	102	133	138
70 - 74	462	231	231	50.0	181	125	147	134
75 - 79	341	145	196	57.5	151	108	131	116
80 - 84	173	67	106	61.3	85	81	83	73
85 - 89	78	32	46	59.0	29	32	34	30
90 +	56	18	38	67.9	24	28	32	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
<b>Females</b>	<b>52,036</b>	<b>45,584</b>	<b>6,452</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>4,085</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>3,270</b>
0 - 4	6,141	5,972	169	2.8	39	40	109	115
5 - 9	6,658	6,461	197	3.0	24	70	44	107
10 - 14	6,325	6,100	225	3.6	58	45	44	120
15 - 19	5,098	4,877	221	4.3	82	46	47	88
20 - 24	4,498	4,274	224	5.0	89	48	55	95
25 - 29	4,123	3,823	300	7.3	113	39	79	152
30 - 34	3,693	3,303	390	10.6	167	78	125	195
35 - 39	2,991	2,564	427	14.3	215	74	125	206
40 - 44	3,025	2,385	640	21.2	435	103	174	294
45 - 49	2,512	1,793	719	28.6	551	119	231	311
50 - 54	2,117	1,421	696	32.9	556	144	262	311
55 - 59	1,562	963	599	38.3	478	140	254	288
60 - 64	1,109	652	457	41.2	334	142	221	234
65 - 69	760	396	364	47.9	281	127	198	211
70 - 74	522	247	275	52.7	216	119	175	162
75 - 79	416	177	239	57.5	189	118	165	156
80 - 84	247	101	146	59.1	121	82	107	101
85 - 89	164	54	110	67.1	92	72	92	84
90 +	75	21	54	72.0	45	40	49	40

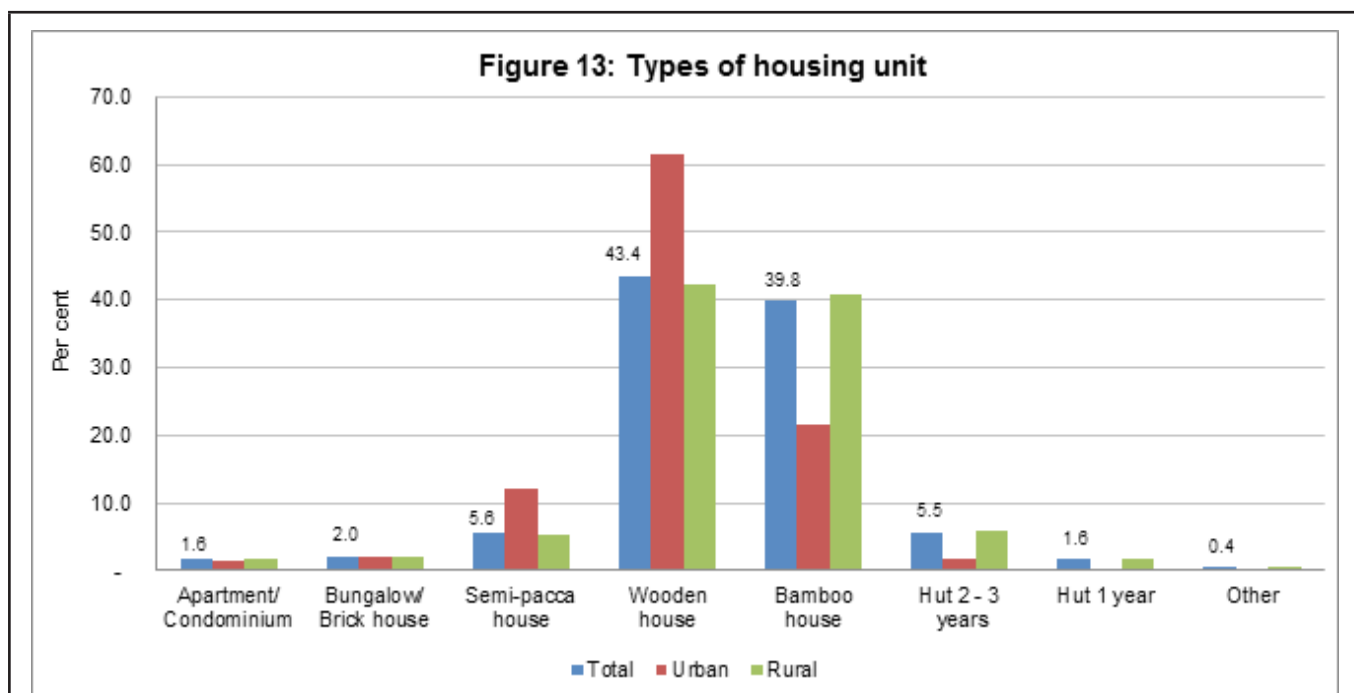
- Twelve in every 100 persons in Tanintharyi Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.
- Difficulties with seeing is the most form of disability in the township and 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

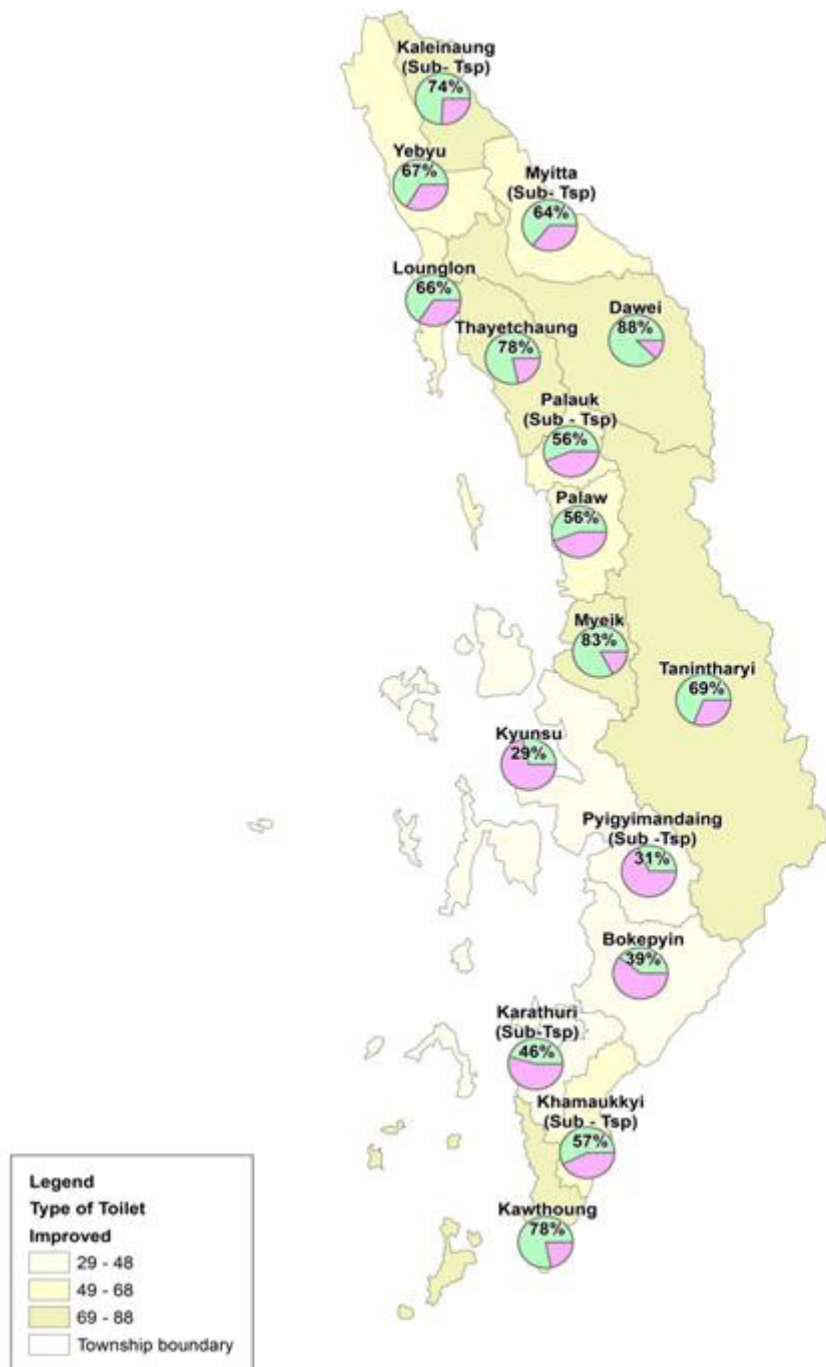
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	19,929	1.6	2.0	5.6	43.4	39.8	5.5	1.6	0.4
Urban	1,126	1.4	1.9	12.0	61.5	21.5	1.6	0.1	0.1
Rural	18,803	1.7	2.0	5.2	42.3	40.9	5.8	1.7	0.4



- The majority of the households in Tanintharyi Township are living in wooden houses (43.4%) followed by households in bamboo houses (39.8%).
- Some 61.5 per cent of urban households and 42.3 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

# Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Tanintharyi Region	: 66.6%
Myeik District	: 62.0 %
Tanintharyi Township	: 68.9%

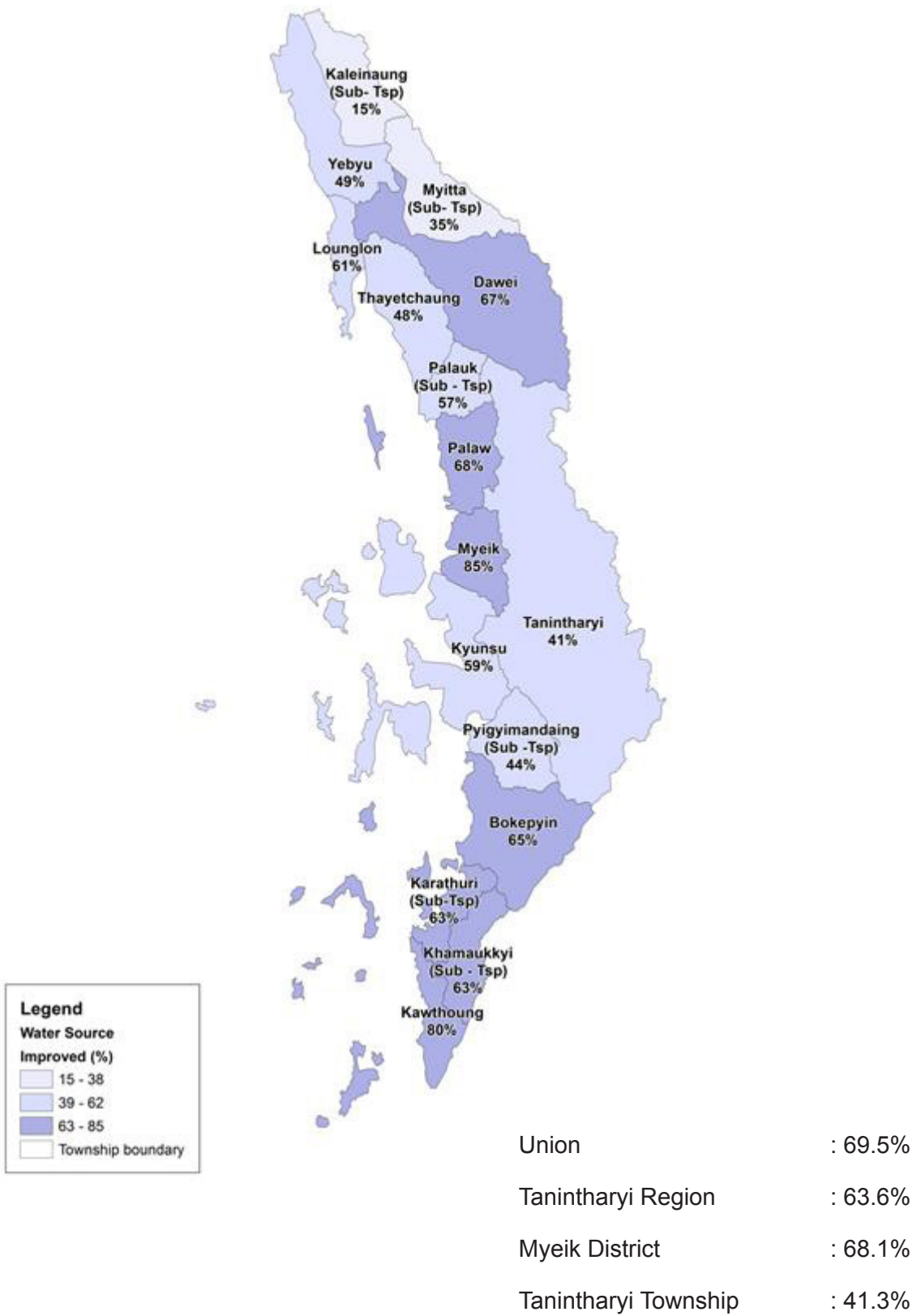
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	1.4	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		68.5	92.5	67.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<b>68.9</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>67.4</b>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		16.1	2.7	16.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.6	0.7	1.7
Other		1.2	0.4	1.2
None		12.2	2.3	12.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>19,929</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>18,803</b>

- Some 68.9 per cent of the households in Tanintharyi Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (68.5%)).
- Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, this proportion is high with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Tanintharyi Region is 66.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 12.2 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 Tanintharyi Township, 12.8 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**

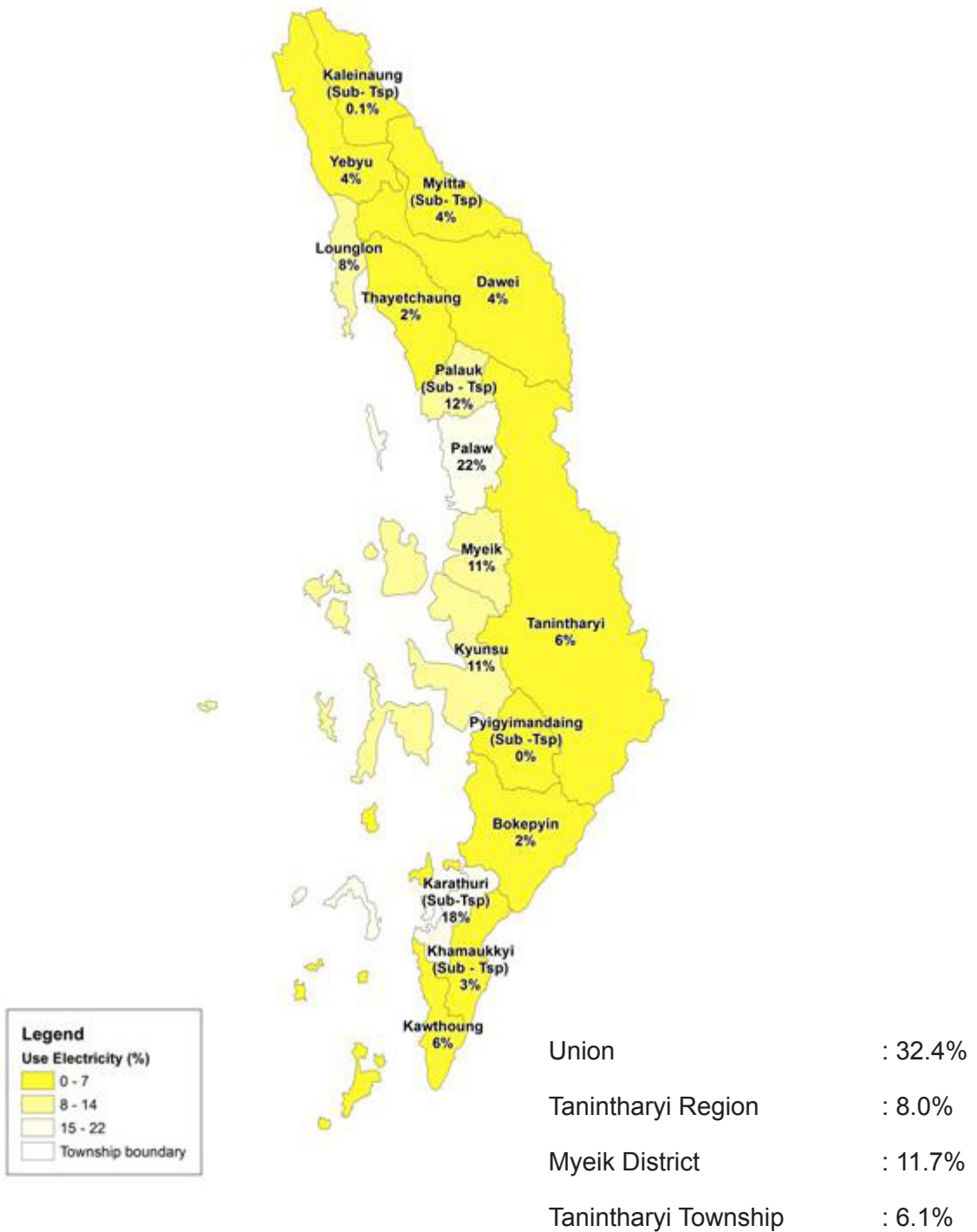
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	2.3	-	2.4
Tube well, borehole	3.9	16.5	3.2
Protected well/ Spring	31.6	67.7	29.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier	3.5	4.3	3.5
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>38.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	33.8	7.4	35.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.4	-	0.4
River/stream/ canal	20.3	3.9	21.3
Waterfall/ Rain water	3.3	-	3.5
Other	0.9	0.2	0.9
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>61.5</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>19,929</b>	<b>18,803</b>

- In Tanintharyi Township, 41.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- The proportion of Tanintharyi Region using improved sources of drinking water is 63.6 per cent while Union average is 69.5 per cent.
- Some 33.8 per cent of the households use water from unprotected well/spring and 31.6 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 58.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural area, 61.5 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



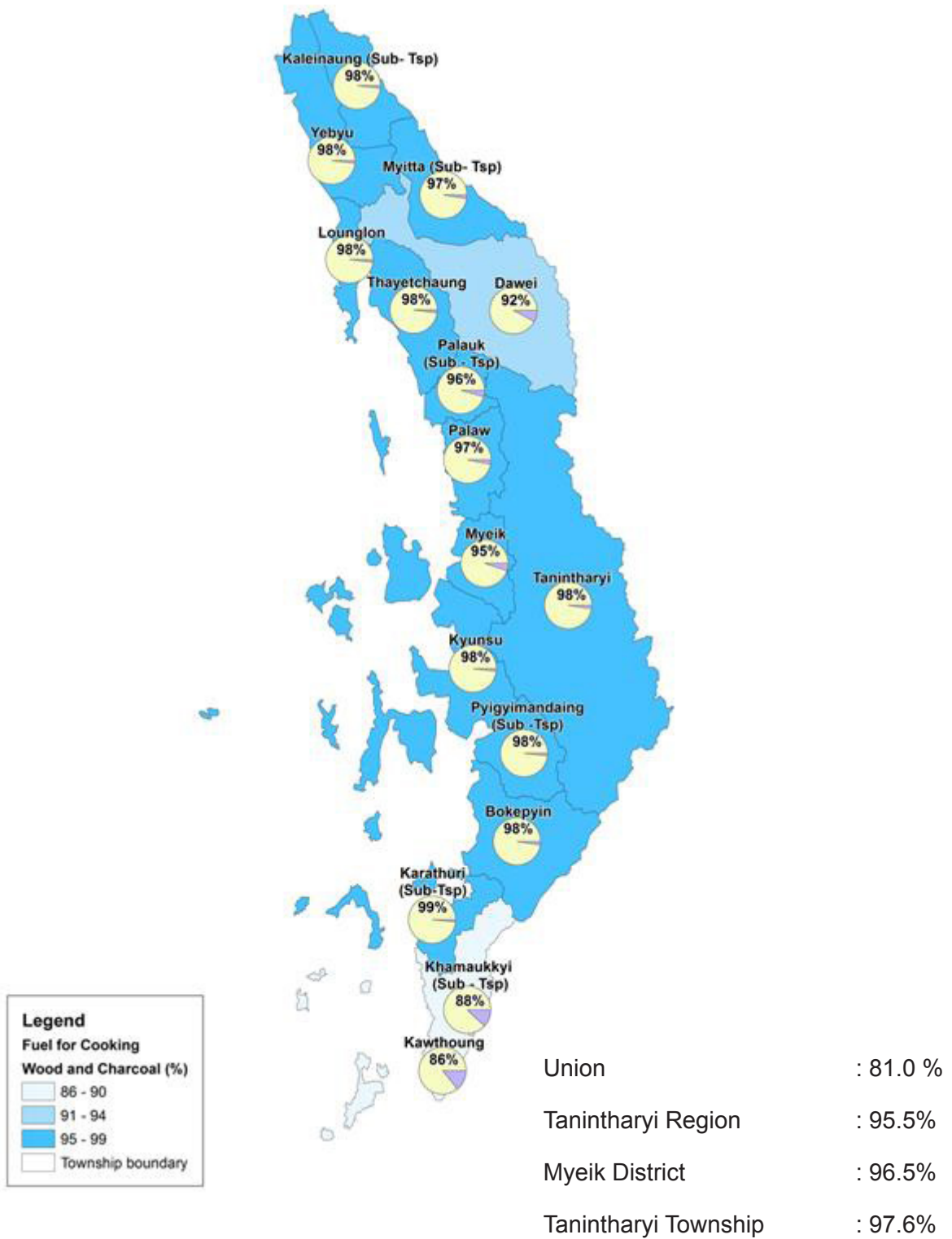
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.1	42.1	3.9
Kerosene		35.4	5.9	37.2
Candle		27.6	21.1	27.9
Battery		0.5	0.3	0.5
Generator (private)		25.5	29.8	25.3
Water mill (private)		0.7	0.1	0.8
Solar system/energy		3.6	0.1	3.8
Other		0.5	0.6	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>19,929</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>18,803</b>

- In Tanintharyi Township, 6.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, it is low. 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 township with 35.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 37.2 per cent of the households mainly 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		0.2	1.9	0.1
LPG		0.1	0.2	0.1
Kerosene		0.7	-	0.8
BioGas		1.0	1.0	1.0
Firewood		64.5	30.2	66.6
Charcoal		33.1	65.1	31.2
Coal		0.3	0.5	0.3
Other		0.2	1.2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>19,929</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>18,803</b>

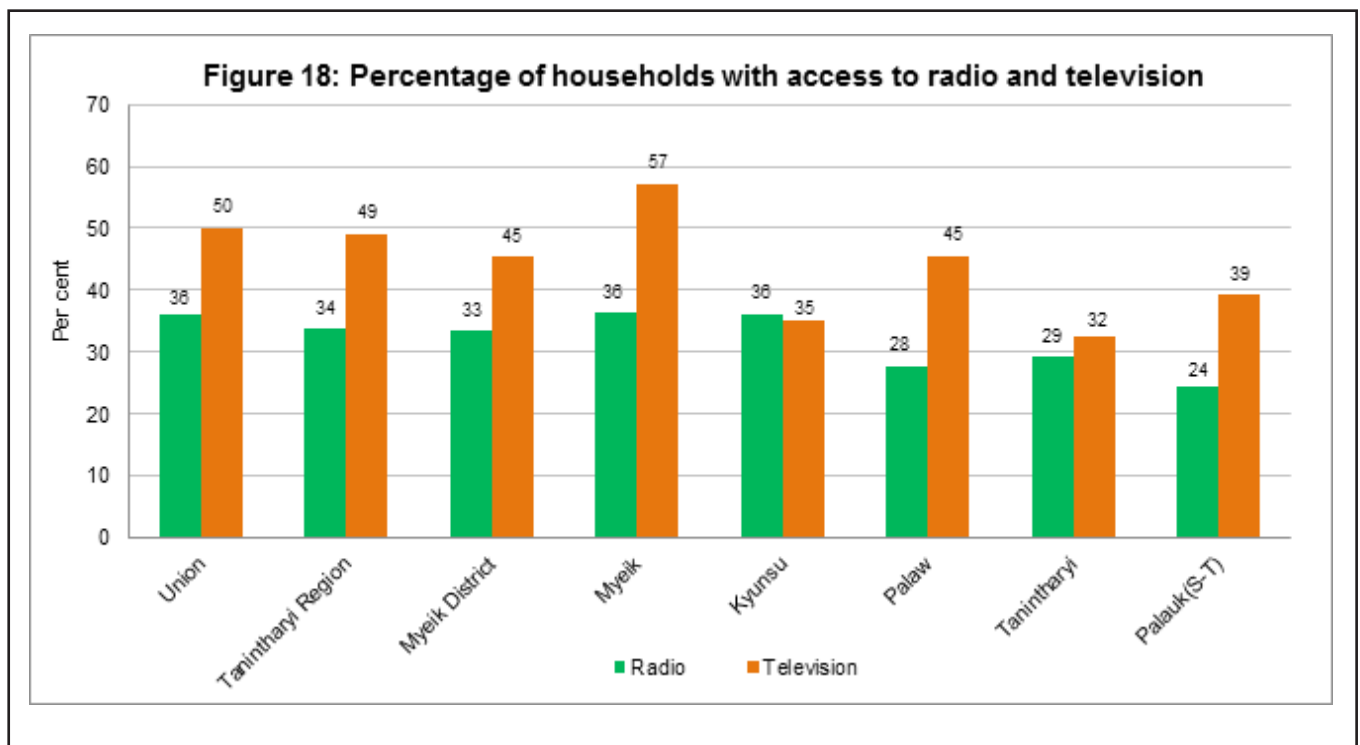
- In Tanintharyi Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 64.5 per cent using firewood and 33.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, 66.6 per cent of households use firewood and 31.2 per cent use charcoal.

## Communication and related amenities

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

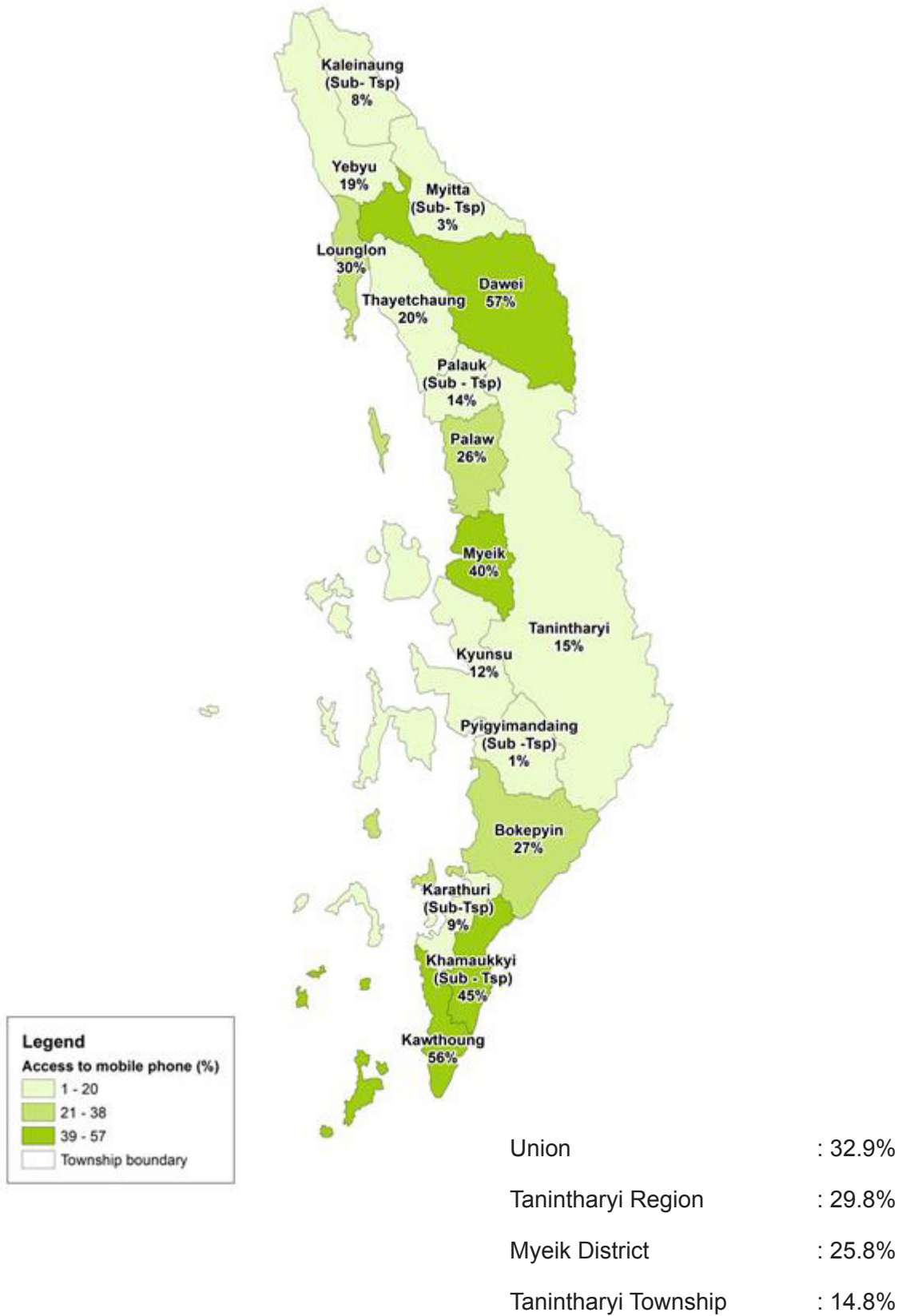
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	19,929	29.2	32.5	3.1	14.8	1.2	2.2	48.7	0.2
Urban	1,126	22.0	63.8	3.0	66.3	5.5	30.4	20.5	0.1
Rural	18,803	29.6	30.6	3.1	11.7	0.9	0.5	50.4	0.2

- Some 32.5 per cent of the households in Tanintharyi Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 66.3 per cent of households in urban areas reported having mobile phones, while 30.6 per cent of rural areas have access to television as a highest.



- In Tanintharyi Township, 32.5 per cent of the households have televisions and about one in three households (29.2%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 14.8 per cent of the households in Tanintharyi 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
Myeik District	132,919	1,727	45,026	15,896	1,799	5,657	13,742	6,100
Urban	28,598	1,022	14,552	4,797	278	574	1,022	305
Rural	104,321	705	30,474	11,099	1,521	5,083	12,720	5,795
Tanintharyi Township	19,929	127	7,475	2,269	162	1,257	1,343	1,999
Urban	1,126	17	535	230	9	220	35	13
Rural	18,803	110	6,940	2,039	153	1,037	1,308	1,986

- In Tanintharyi Township, 37.5 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 11.4 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

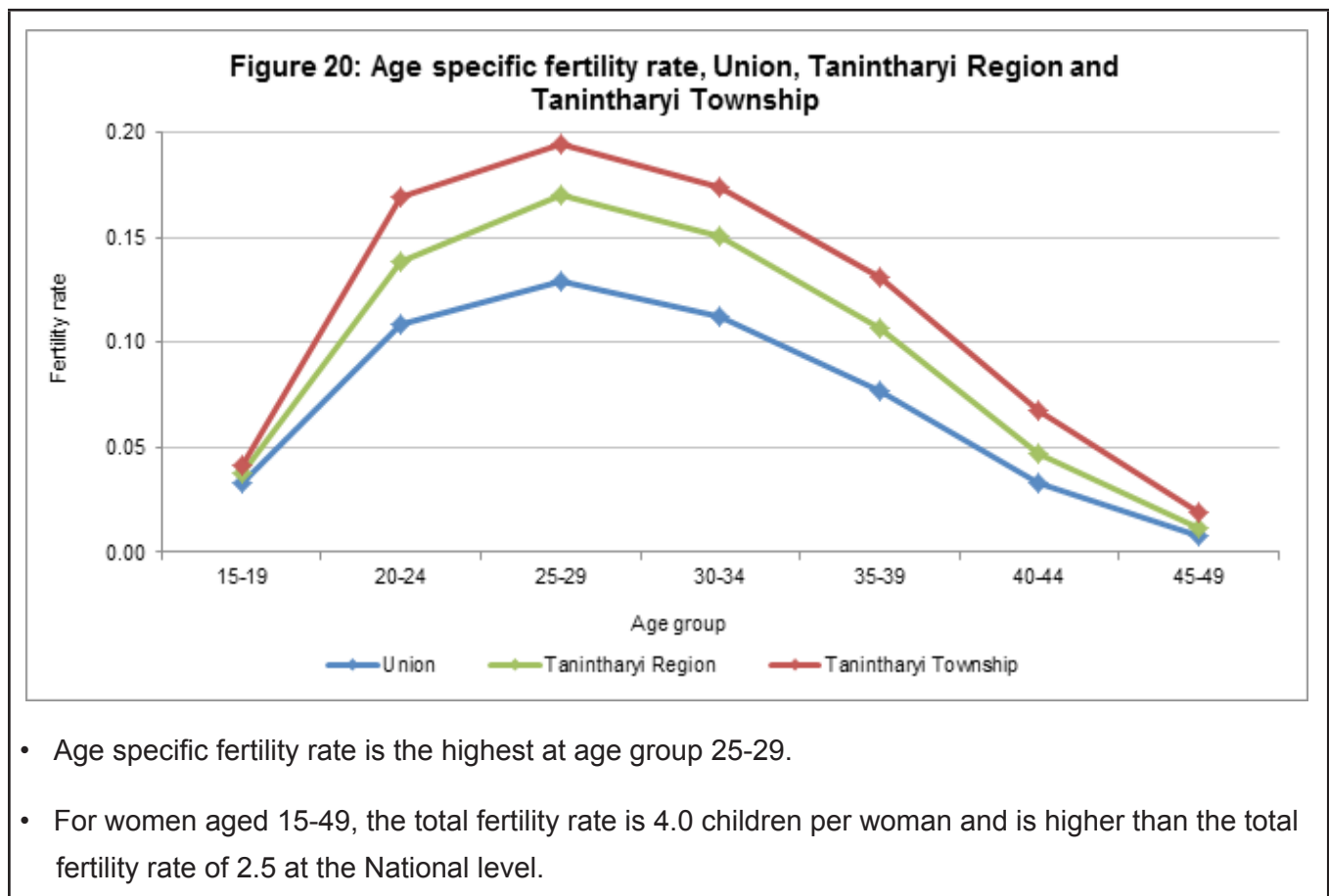
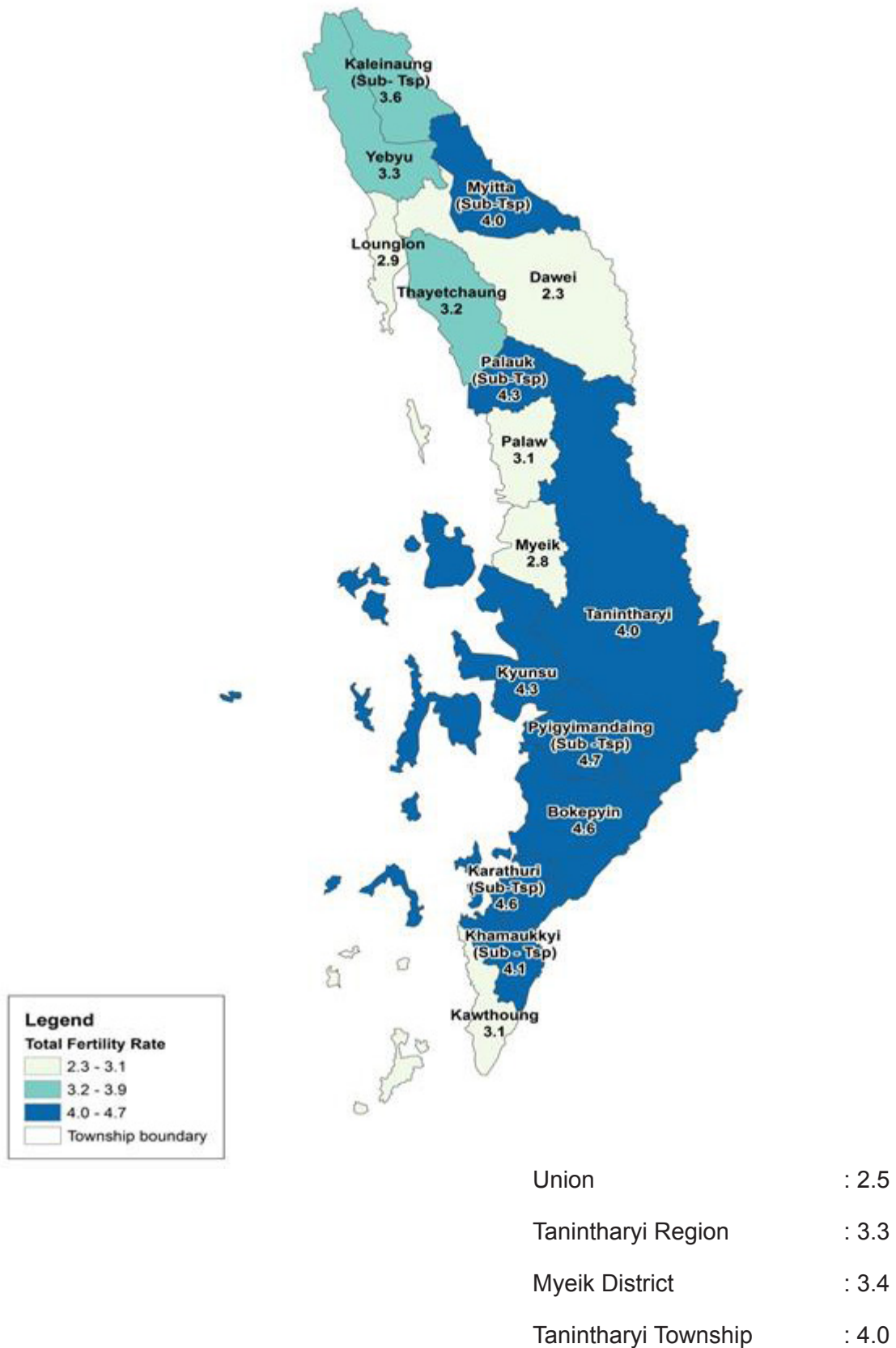
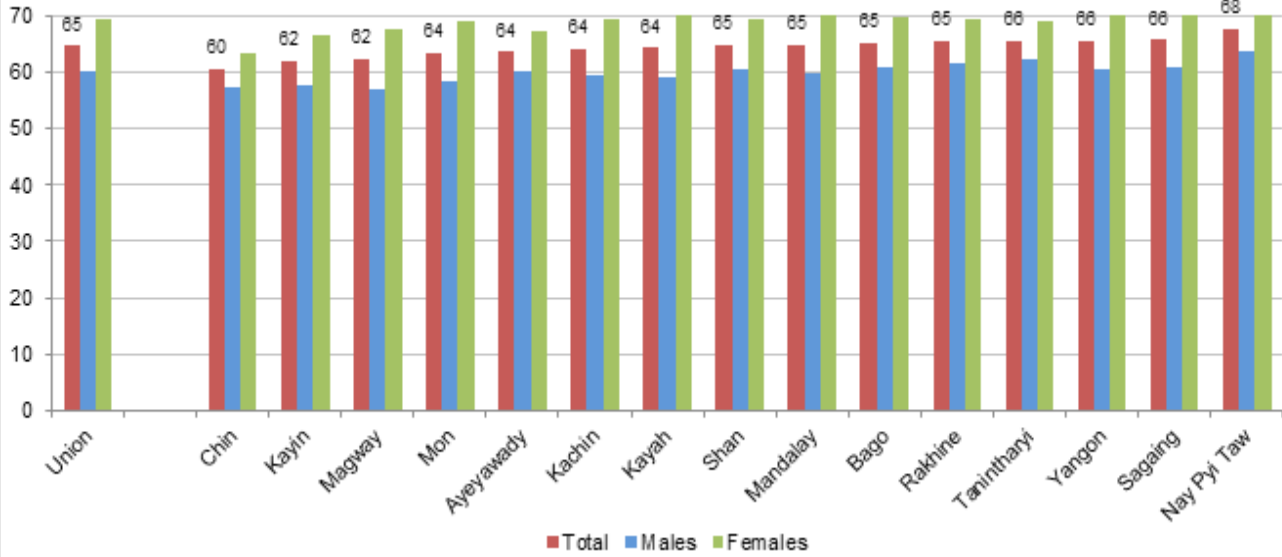




Figure 21: Total fertility rate



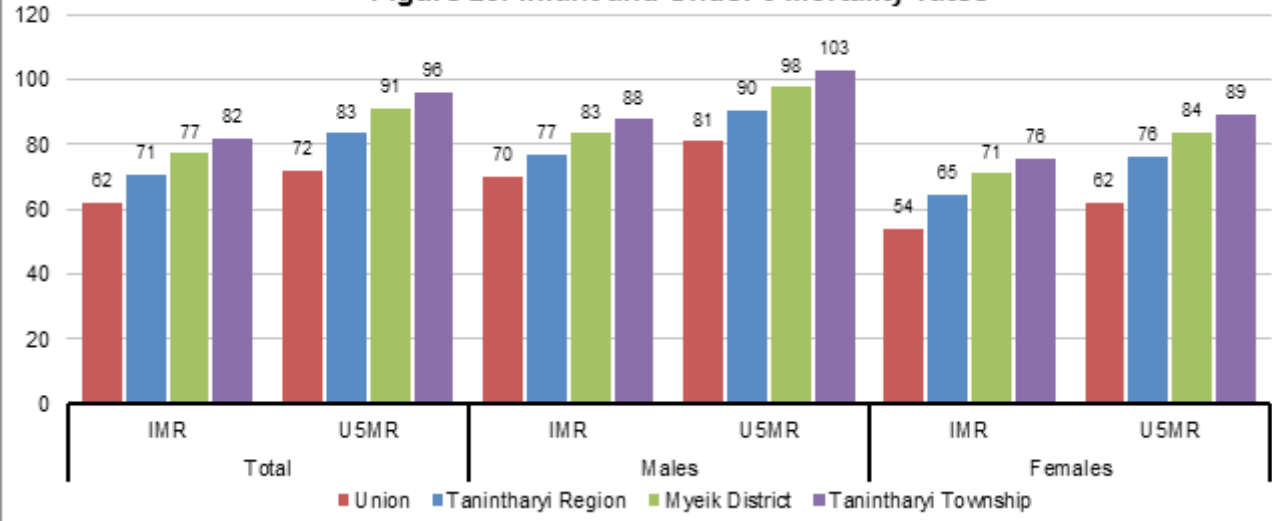
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



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

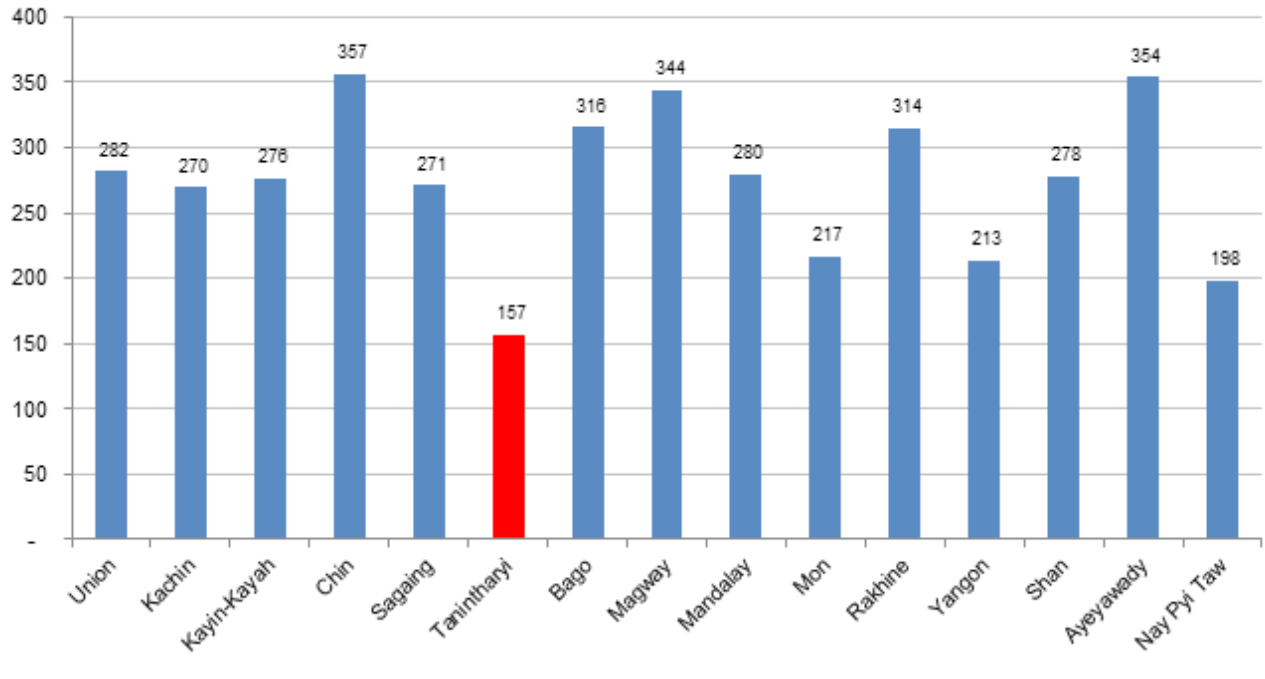
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myeik District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Myeik District is 77 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 91 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Tanintharyi Township are higher than those in Tanintharyi Region and Myeik District. The Infant mortality in Tanintharyi is 82 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 96 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 in Tanintharyi Region 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

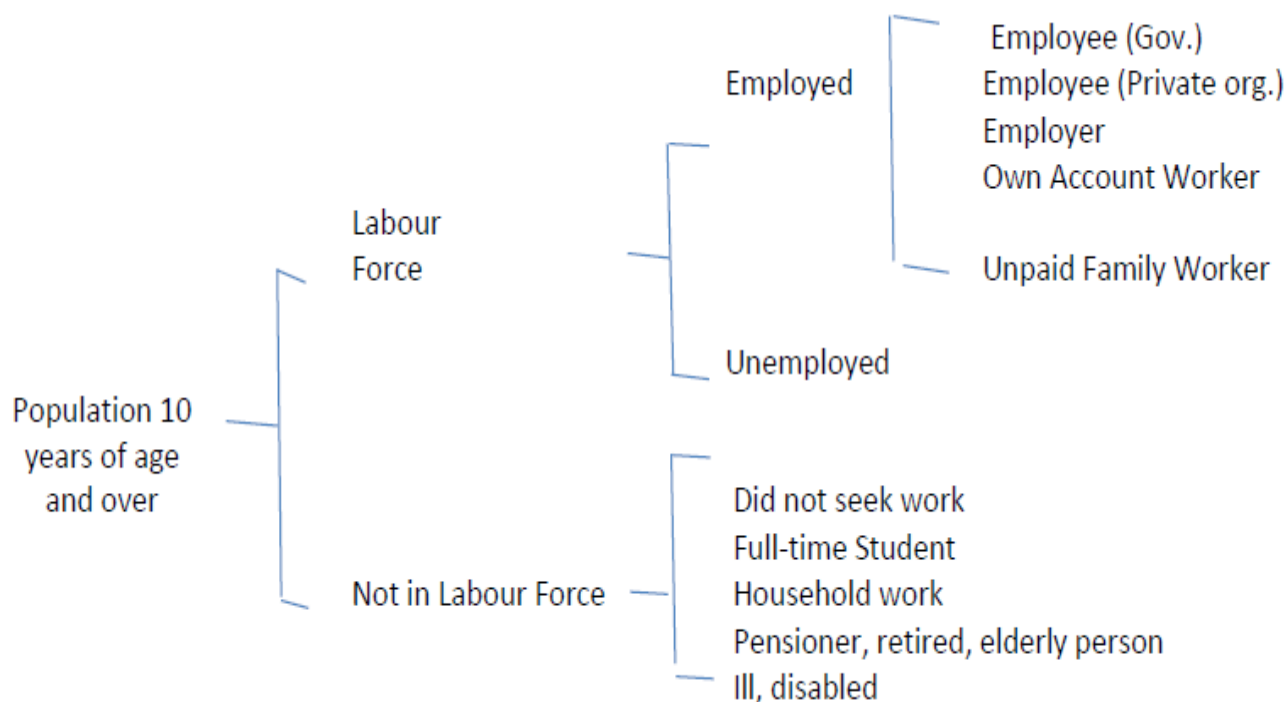
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

