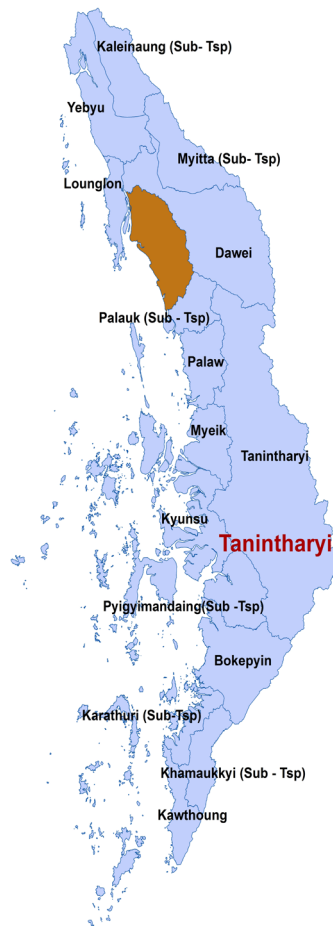


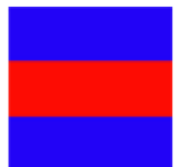
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census TANINTHARYI REGION, DAWEI DISTRICT Thayetchaung Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Tanintharyi Region, Dawei District

Thayetchaung Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

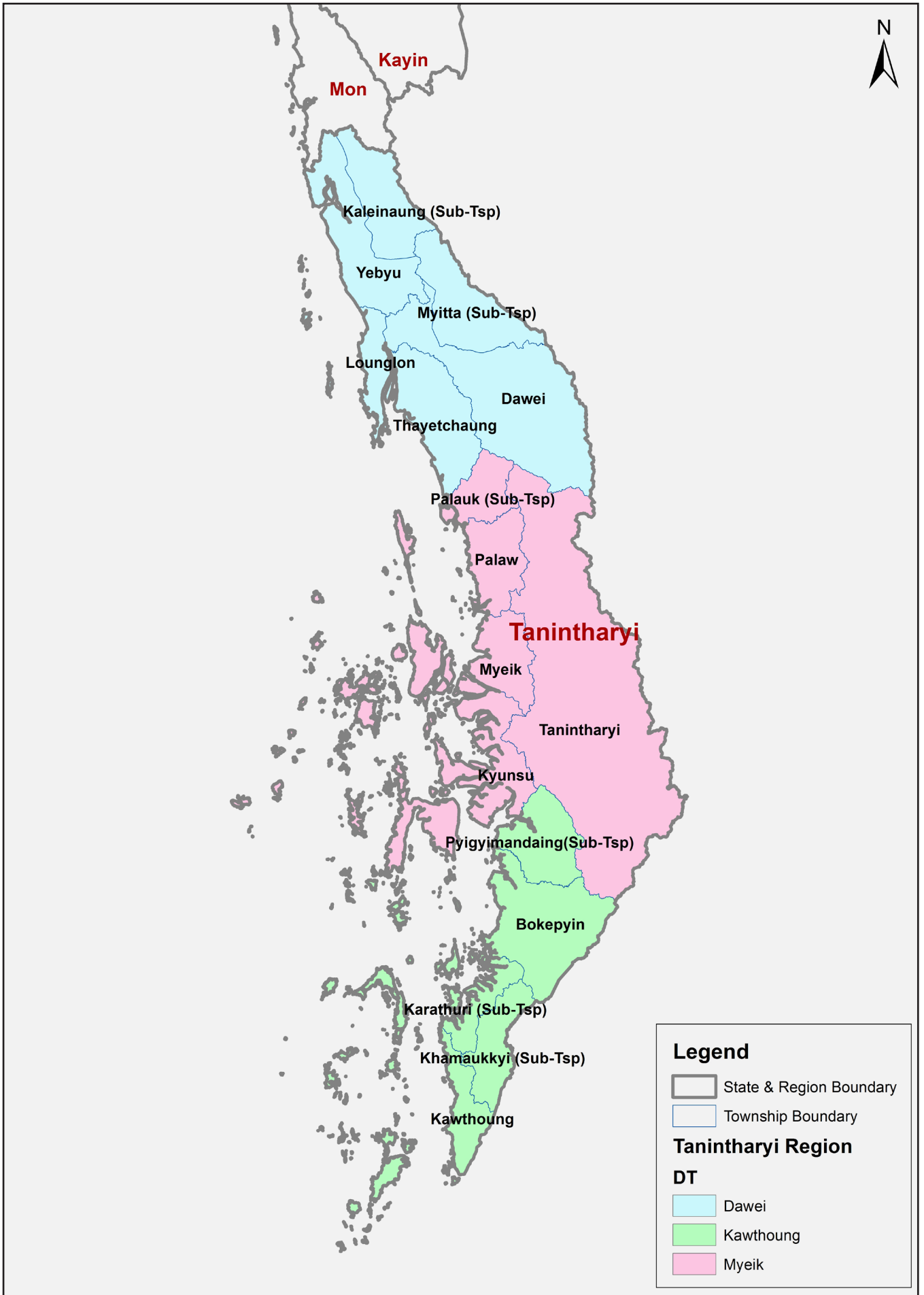
Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Tanintharyi Region, showing the townships



Thayetchaung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	105,662 ²	
Population males	50,421 (47.7%)	
Population females	55,241 (52.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	10.7%	
Area (Km²)	2,148.7 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	49.2 persons	
Median age	25.7 years	
Number of wards	5	
Number of village tracts	39	
Number of private households	22,874	
Percentage of female headed households	55.1%	
Mean household size	4.5 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	34.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	57.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	8.0%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	73.1	
Child dependency ratio	59.2	
Old dependency ratio	13.9	
Ageing index	23.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	91	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.6%	
Male	96.0%	
Female	93.4%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	9,810	9.3
Walking	4,335	4.1
Seeing	5,797	5.5
Hearing	3,194	3.0
Remembering	4,117	3.9

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	64,171	77.5	
Associate Scrutiny	40	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	134	0.2	
National Registration	1,357	1.6	
Religious	357	0.4	
Temporary Registration	211	0.3	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	34	< 0.1	
None	16,517	19.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	60.9%	84.9%	40.0%
Unemployment rate	7.5%	7.4%	7.7%
Employment to population ratio	56.3%	78.6%	36.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	20,926	91.5	
Renter	390	1.7	
Provided free (individually)	1,125	4.9	
Government quarters	301	1.3	
Private company quarters	89	0.4	
Other	43	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	10.4%		76.2%
Bamboo	29.2%	11.8%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	1.2%	
Wood	43.5%	75.2%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		22.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	14.7%	11.0%	0.4%
Other	1.8%	0.9%	0.7%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	65	0.3	
LPG	70	0.3	
Kerosene	90	0.4	
Biogas	111	0.5	
Firewood	19,381	84.7	
Charcoal	3,031	13.3	
Coal	103	0.5	
Other	23	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	552	2.4
Kerosene	6,450	28.2
Candle	3,301	14.4
Battery	214	0.9
Generator (private)	11,128	48.6
Water mill (private)	124	0.5
Solar system/energy	1,072	4.7
Other	33	0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	542	2.3
Tube well, borehole	162	0.7
Protected well/spring	10,125	44.3
Bottled/purifier water	223	1.0
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>11,052</i>	<i>48.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	9,364	40.9
Pool/pond/lake	148	0.6
River/stream/canal	626	2.7
Waterfall/rainwater	218	1.1
Other	1,466	6.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>11,822</i>	<i>51.7</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	502	2.2
Tube well, borehole	176	0.8
Protected well/spring	10,362	45.3
Unprotected well/spring	9,352	40.9
Pool/pond/lake	181	0.8
River/stream/canal	664	2.9
Waterfall/rainwater	317	1.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	1,315	5.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	254	1.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	17,643	77.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>17,897</i>	<i>78.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,540	6.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	416	1.8
Other	131	0.6
None	2,890	12.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	8,496	37.1
Television	10,464	45.7
Landline phone	827	3.6
Mobile phone	4,525	19.8
Computer	295	1.3
Internet at home	663	2.9
Households with none of the items	8,033	35.1
Households with all of the items	24	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	322	1.4
Motorcycle/Moped	11,255	49.2
Bicycle	5,715	25.0
4-Wheel tractor	893	3.9
Canoe/Boat	386	1.7
Motor boat	822	3.6
Cart (bullock)	1,081	4.7

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Thayetchaung Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	12
(C) Education	13
(D) Economic Characteristics	17
(E) Identity Cards	23
(F) Disability	24
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	27
Type of housing unit	27
Type of toilet	28
Source of drinking water	30
Source of lighting	32
Type of cooking fuel	34
Communication and related amenities	36
Transportation items	38
(H) Fertility and Mortality	39
Fertility	39
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	41
Definitions and Concepts	43
List of Contributors	47

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 Thayetchaung 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 Thayetchaung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	105,662*		
Males	50,421		
Females	55,241		
Sex ratio	91 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	10.7%		
Area (Km2)	2,148.7**		
Population density (persons per Km2)	49.2 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	39		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	103,182	10,726	92,456
Number of conventional households	22,874	2,407	20,467
Mean household size	4.5 persons***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Thayetchaung Township, there are more females than males with 91 males per 100 females. • In Thayetchaung Township, 10.7 per cent of the population live in urban areas. • The population density of Thayetchaung Township is 49 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Thayetchaung Township. This is higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	22,874	105,662	50,421	55,241
	Ward	2,407	11,305	5,642	5,663
1	Maw Shi Kone(W)	257	1,123	539	584
2	Kyauk Myaung(W)	700	3,191	1,585	1,606
3	Myo Ma(Tha Yet Chaung)(W)	739	3,511	1,767	1,744
4	Pan Taw(W)	444	2,083	1,010	1,073
5	Sin Hpyu Pyin(W)	267	1,397	741	656
	Village Tract	20,467	94,357	44,779	49,578
1	Ka Zi Ta Dar U(VT)	194	981	455	526
2	Pein Taw(VT)	820	3,359	1,535	1,824
3	Pan Chi Shaung(VT)	271	1,186	568	618
4	Oke Tu(VT)	559	2,487	1,163	1,324
5	Tha Yet Hnit Khwa(VT)	549	2,364	1,077	1,287
6	Thin Kyun(VT)	601	2,624	1,235	1,389
7	Yan Taung(VT)	576	2,567	1,152	1,415
8	Nyaung Zin(VT)	966	4,343	1,975	2,368
9	Kyar Inn(VT)	630	2,647	1,152	1,495
10	Kin Shey(VT)	396	1,738	814	924
11	Saw Hpyar(VT)	570	2,265	1,004	1,261
12	Pa Dat Chaung(VT)	258	1,514	755	759
13	Ti Tut Pyin(VT)	449	2,115	996	1,119
14	Ein Shey Pyin(VT)	168	924	494	430
15	Sin Ku(VT)	255	1,244	605	639
16	La Ba(VT)	774	3,675	1,830	1,845
17	Pyin Hpyu Gyi(VT)	666	3,191	1,557	1,634
18	Son Sin(VT)	675	3,043	1,427	1,616
19	Pyin Hpyu Thar(VT)	239	1,114	561	553
20	Chaung Wa Pyin(VT)	368	1,370	607	763
21	Yae Cho Chaung(VT)	119	501	226	275

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
22	Gon Hnyin Seik(VT)	704	3,131	1,322	1,809
23	Yae Nge(Ya Nge)(VT)	841	3,655	1,768	1,887
24	Ka Myaing(VT)	177	777	407	370
25	Min Dat(VT)	717	3,110	1,503	1,607
26	Kywe Min Kone(VT)	510	2,127	1,009	1,118
27	Ka Net Thi Ri(VT)	1,449	6,673	3,199	3,474
28	Mei Ke(VT)	294	1,546	825	721
29	Thea Chaung Gyi(VT)	923	4,407	2,156	2,251
30	Kayin Taung Pyauk(VT)	84	419	191	228
31	Yae Pu(VT)	95	552	283	269
32	Ka Twe(VT)	240	1,237	615	622
33	Ka Nyin Chaung(VT)	551	2,826	1,353	1,473
34	Auk Tha Yet Chaung(VT)	477	2,117	990	1,127
35	Pa Dauk(VT)	151	947	476	471
36	Kyauk Se(VT)	420	2,019	969	1,050
37	Myanmar Pa Awt(VT)	625	2,886	1,396	1,490
38	Ait Ait(Kayin Pa Awt)(VT)	907	4,807	2,257	2,550
39	Pe Det(VT)	1,199	5,869	2,872	2,997

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Thayetchaung Township

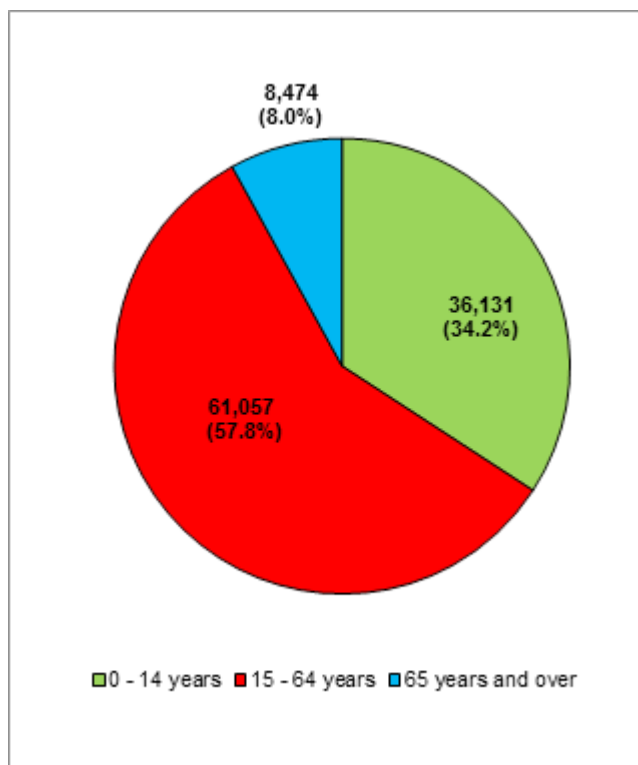
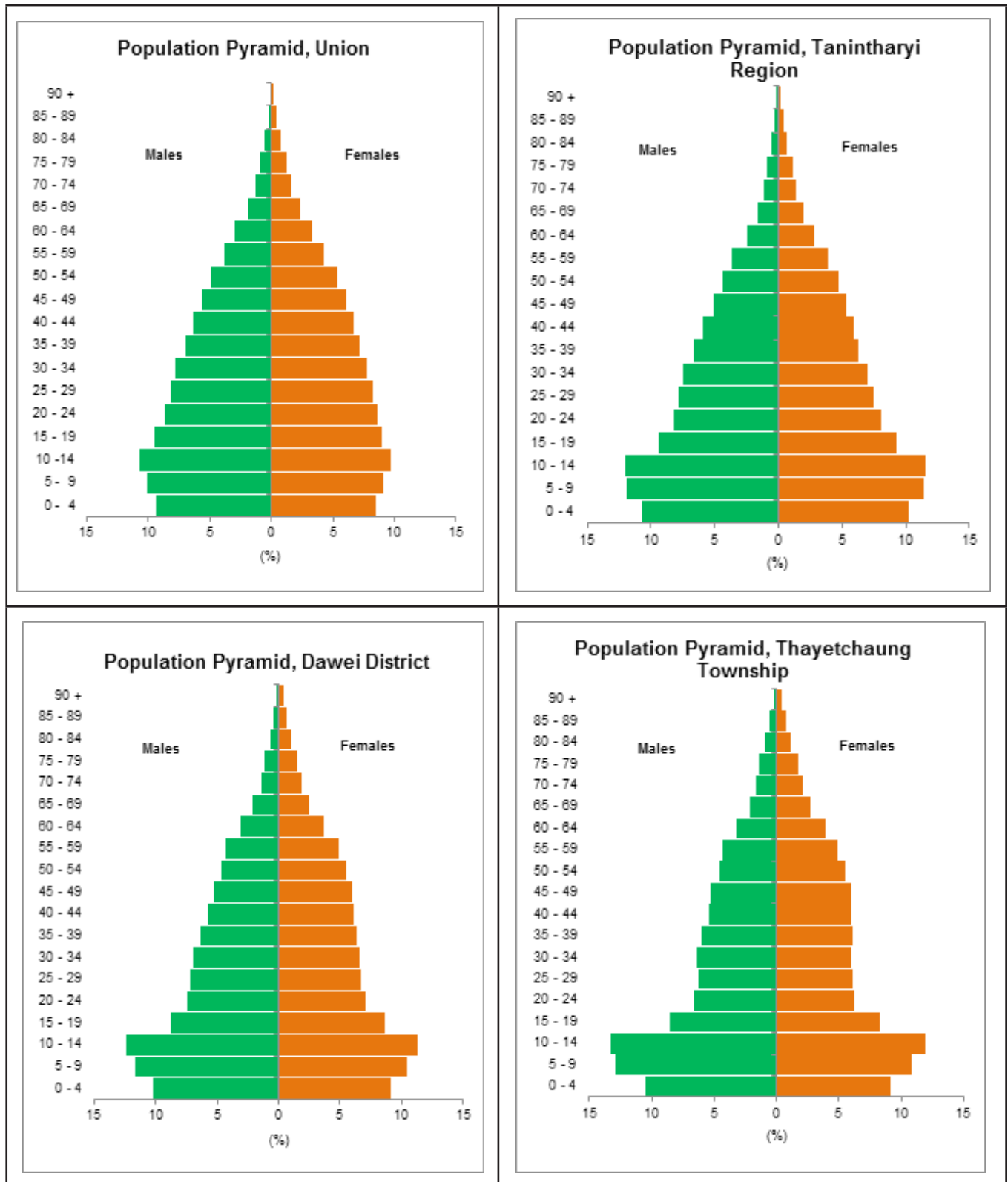


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Thayetchaung Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	105,662	50,421	55,241
0 - 4	10,359	5,303	5,056
5 - 9	12,478	6,498	5,980
10 - 14	13,294	6,718	6,576
15 - 19	8,898	4,305	4,593
20 - 24	6,756	3,307	3,449
25 - 29	6,563	3,179	3,384
30 - 34	6,496	3,203	3,293
35 - 39	6,429	3,024	3,405
40 - 44	6,078	2,745	3,333
45 - 49	5,916	2,636	3,280
50 - 54	5,292	2,276	3,016
55 - 59	4,877	2,167	2,710
60 - 64	3,752	1,601	2,151
65 - 69	2,613	1,091	1,522
70 - 74	2,017	828	1,189
75 - 79	1,692	705	987
80 - 84	1,090	433	657
85 - 89	708	282	426
90 +	354	120	234

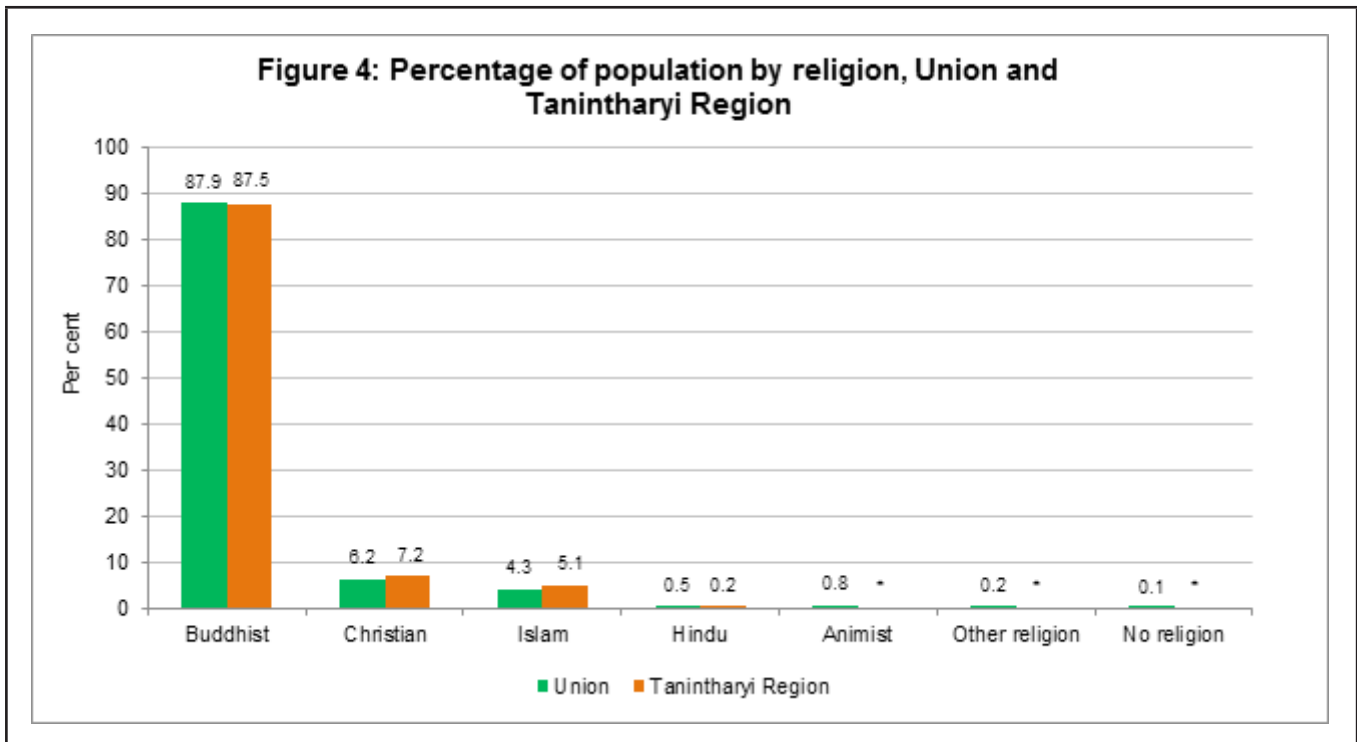
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Thayetchaung Township is 57.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer 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 Thayetchaung Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Thayetchaung 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 Thayetchaung Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Tanintharyi Region, it is 87.5% Buddhist, 7.2% Christian, 5.1% Islam, 0.2% Hindu, and less than 0.1% each for Animist, Other religion and those with No religion respectively.

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	2,235	1,178	1,057	728	374	354
6	2,543	1,337	1,206	2,085	1,096	989
7	2,533	1,261	1,272	2,221	1,112	1,109
8	2,536	1,326	1,210	2,253	1,181	1,072
9	2,521	1,314	1,207	2,247	1,175	1,072
10	2,656	1,367	1,289	2,341	1,198	1,143
11	2,434	1,205	1,229	2,125	1,044	1,081
12	2,660	1,318	1,342	2,224	1,100	1,124
13	2,825	1,415	1,410	2,182	1,059	1,123
14	2,444	1,167	1,277	1,519	710	809
15	2,079	968	1,111	1,060	447	613
16	1,798	815	983	662	249	413
17	1,650	825	825	502	206	296
18	1,737	842	895	361	121	240
19	1,394	662	732	230	84	146
20	1,475	693	782	152	52	100
21	1,285	637	648	120	53	67
22	1,234	567	667	57	27	30
23	1,288	616	672	33	11	22
24	1,181	539	642	31	16	15
25	1,337	659	678	15	9	6
26	1,174	523	651	13	5	8
27	1,254	577	677	12	7	5
28	1,325	616	709	12	4	8
29	1,182	560	622	13	6	7

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

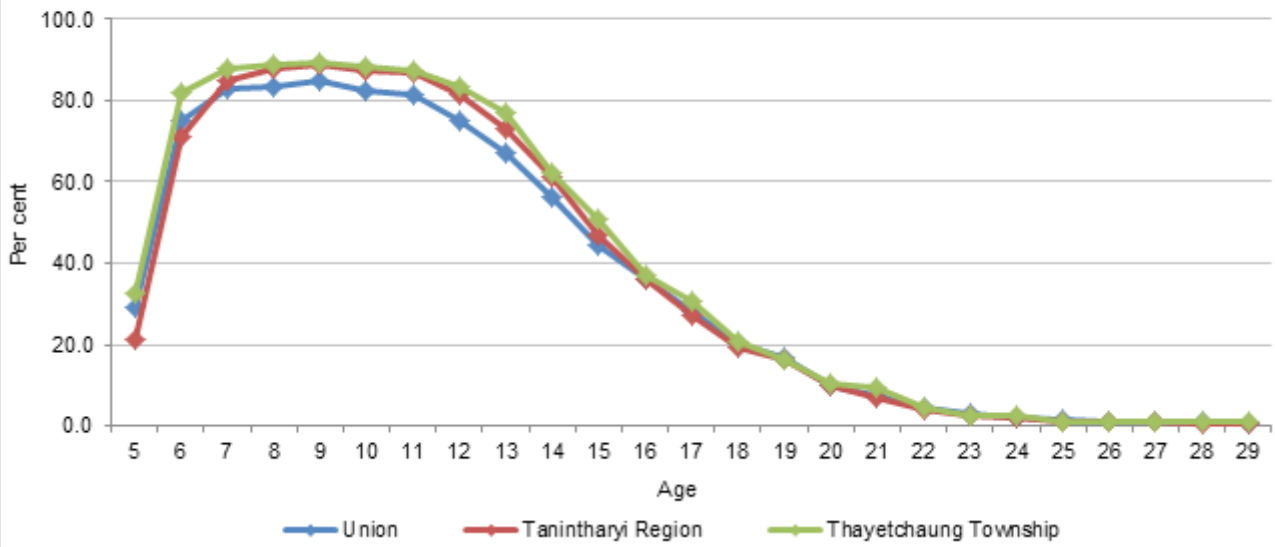
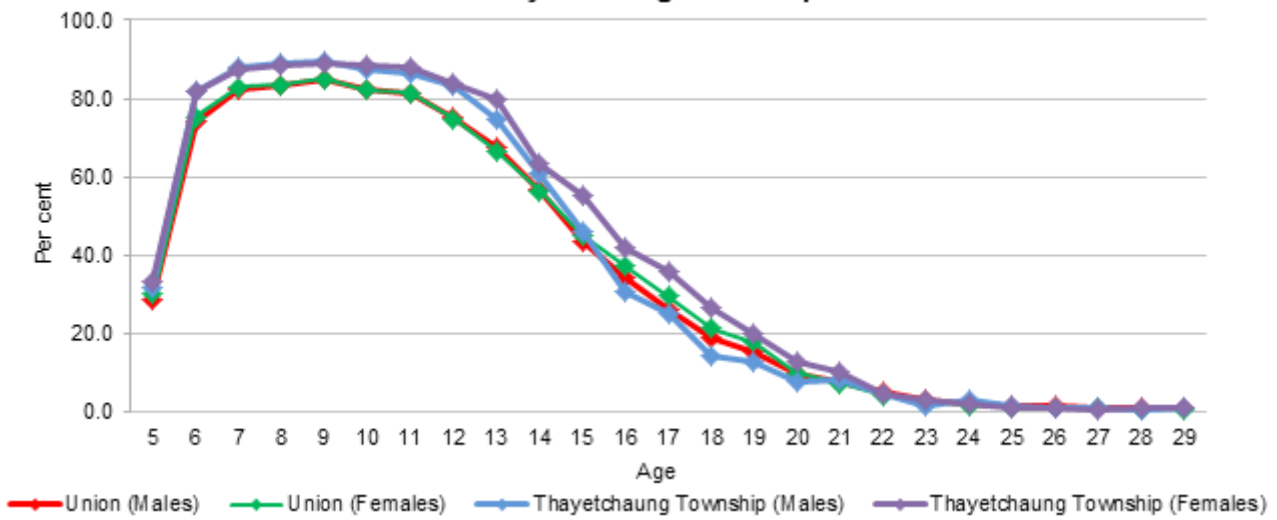
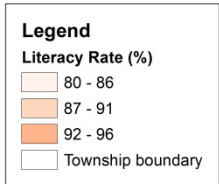
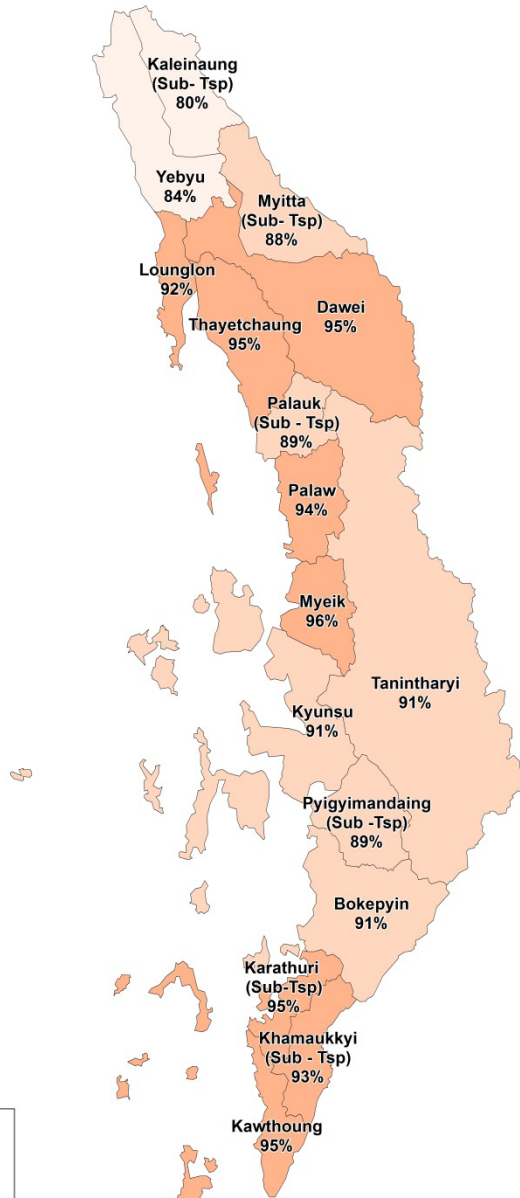


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Thayetchaung Township



- School attendance in Thayetchaung Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Thayetchaung Township is lower than that of the Union after age 13 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Tanintharyi Region	: 92.8%
Dawei District	: 91.2%
Thayetchaung Township	: 94.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	15,121	97.9
Males	7,164	97.8
Females	7,957	97.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Thayetchaung Township is 94.6 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.4 per cent and for the males it is 96.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.9 per cent with 97.9 per cent for females and 97.8 per cent for males.

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

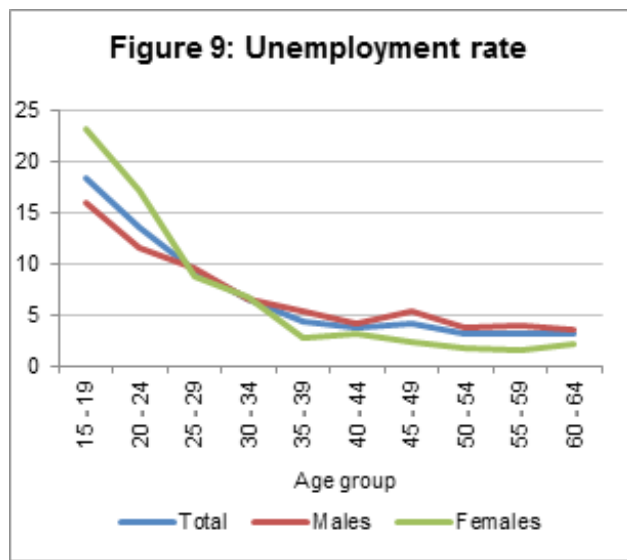
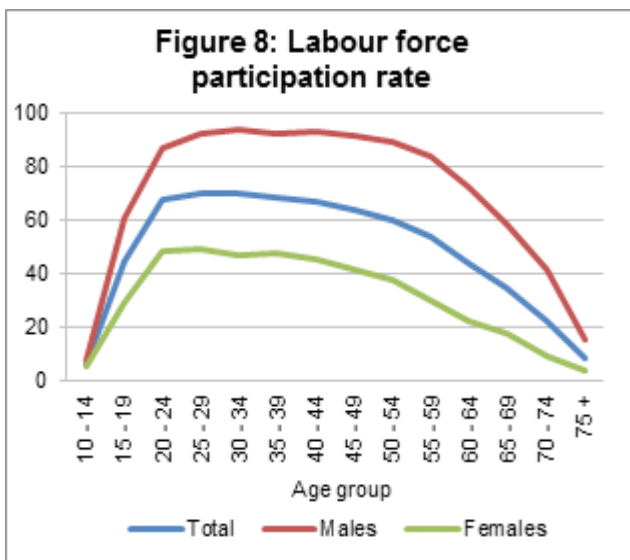
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	53,877	3,797	7.0	18,069	15,976	9,767	3,617	91	2,236	158	30	136
Urban	6,394	190	3.0	1,312	1,702	1,713	765	26	624	51	8	3
Rural	47,483	3,607	7.6	16,757	14,274	8,054	2,852	65	1,612	107	22	133
Males	24,290	1,428	5.9	7,121	7,410	5,382	1,892	66	815	48	20	108
Females	29,587	2,369	8.0	10,948	8,566	4,385	1,725	25	1,421	110	10	28

- Seven per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 7.6 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 5.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 8.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 29.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	6.2	7.6	4.7	23.9	22.3	26.6
15 - 19	44.3	60.9	28.7	18.4	16.0	23.2
20 - 24	67.2	87.1	48.2	13.6	11.6	17.1
25 - 29	69.6	91.8	48.8	9.3	9.6	8.8
30 - 34	69.9	93.7	46.8	6.5	6.5	6.7
35 - 39	68.3	92.0	47.3	4.4	5.4	2.8
40 - 44	66.4	92.6	44.8	3.8	4.2	3.2
45 - 49	63.7	91.2	41.6	4.2	5.3	2.4
50 - 54	59.5	89.0	37.2	3.1	3.8	1.8
55 - 59	53.8	84.0	29.7	3.2	3.9	1.5
60 - 64	43.5	72.4	22.0	3.1	3.5	2.1
65 - 69	34.4	58.5	17.1	1.6	2.0	0.4
70 - 74	21.9	41.1	8.6	1.1	1.5	-
75 +	8.1	15.1	3.4	1.3	1.7	-
15 - 24	54.2	72.3	37.0	15.8	13.7	19.8
15 - 64	60.9	84.9	40.0	7.5	7.4	7.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Thayetchaung Township is 60.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 40.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 84.9 per cent.
- In Thayetchaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 6.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Thayetchaung Township is 7.5 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (7.4%) and for females (7.7%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 19.8 per cent.

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

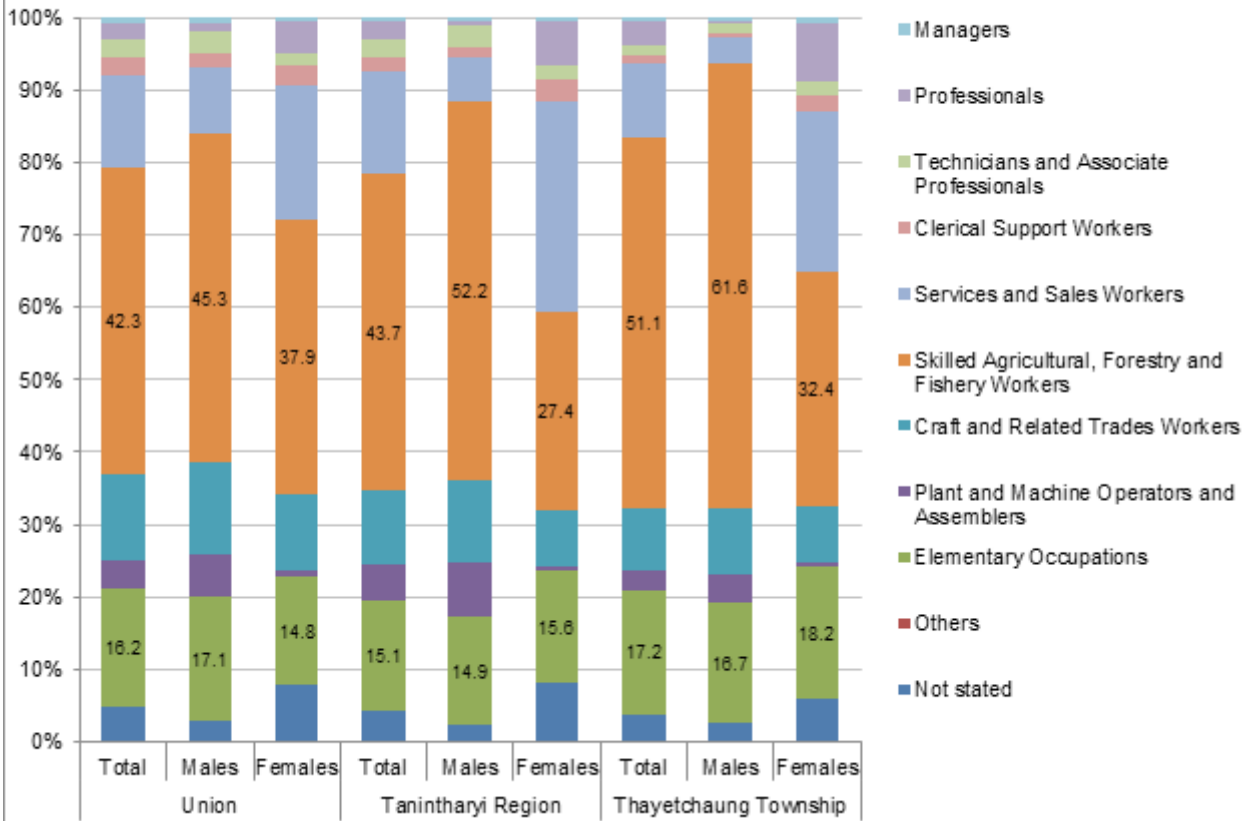
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	43,162	1.1	34.2	45.1	12.1	3.1	4.4
Males	12,743	2.3	54.8	9.9	16.6	5.7	10.7
Females	30,419	0.6	25.5	59.8	10.2	2.0	1.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 54.8 per cent of males are full time students while 59.8 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	32,938	21,108	11,830	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	169	88	81	0.5	0.4	0.7
Professionals	1,057	83	974	3.2	0.4	8.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	485	280	205	1.5	1.3	1.7
Clerical Support Workers	403	142	261	1.2	0.7	2.2
Services and Sales Workers	3,379	740	2,639	10.3	3.5	22.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	16,826	12,996	3,830	51.1	61.6	32.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,805	1,889	916	8.5	8.9	7.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	886	822	64	2.7	3.9	0.5
Elementary Occupations	5,668	3,518	2,150	17.2	16.7	18.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,260	550	710	3.8	2.6	6.0

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



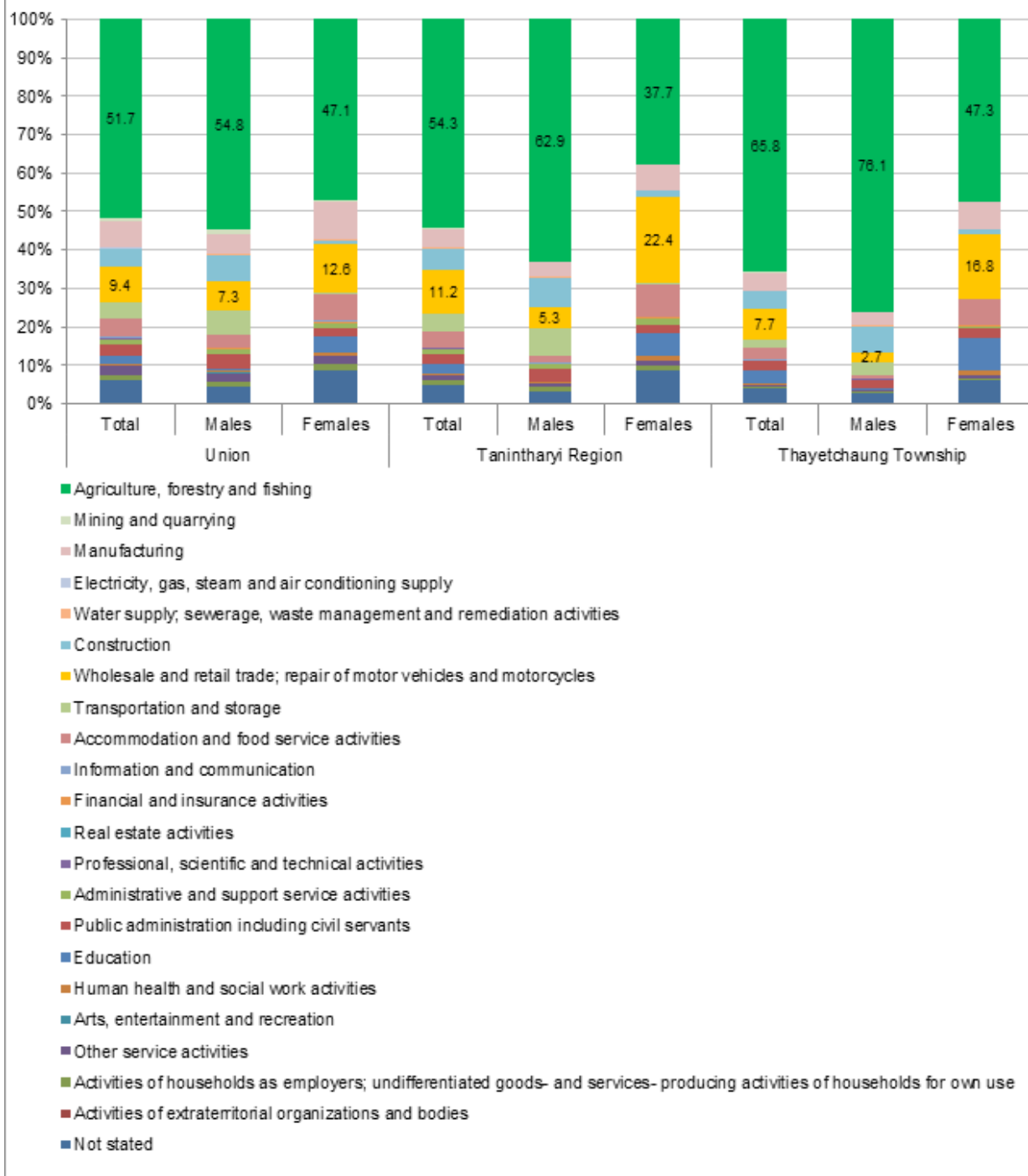
- In Thayetchaung Township, 51.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 17.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 61.6 per cent of males and 32.4 per cent of females are 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	32,938	21,108	11,830	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,672	16,073	5,599	65.8	76.1	47.3
Mining and quarrying	45	33	12	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	1,550	687	863	4.7	3.3	7.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	34	33	1	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10	9	1	*	*	*
Construction	1,554	1,421	133	4.7	6.7	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,546	562	1,984	7.7	2.7	16.8
Transportation and storage	760	729	31	2.3	3.5	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	973	188	785	3.0	0.9	6.6
Information and communication	42	19	23	0.1	0.1	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	30	4	26	0.1	*	0.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	27	19	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	59	24	35	0.2	0.1	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	729	431	298	2.2	2.0	2.5
Education	1,097	81	1,016	3.3	0.4	8.6
Human health and social work activities	181	39	142	0.5	0.2	1.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	12	11	1	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	167	85	82	0.5	0.4	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	99	57	42	0.3	0.3	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	1	1	*	*	*
Not stated	1,349	602	747	4.1	2.9	6.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



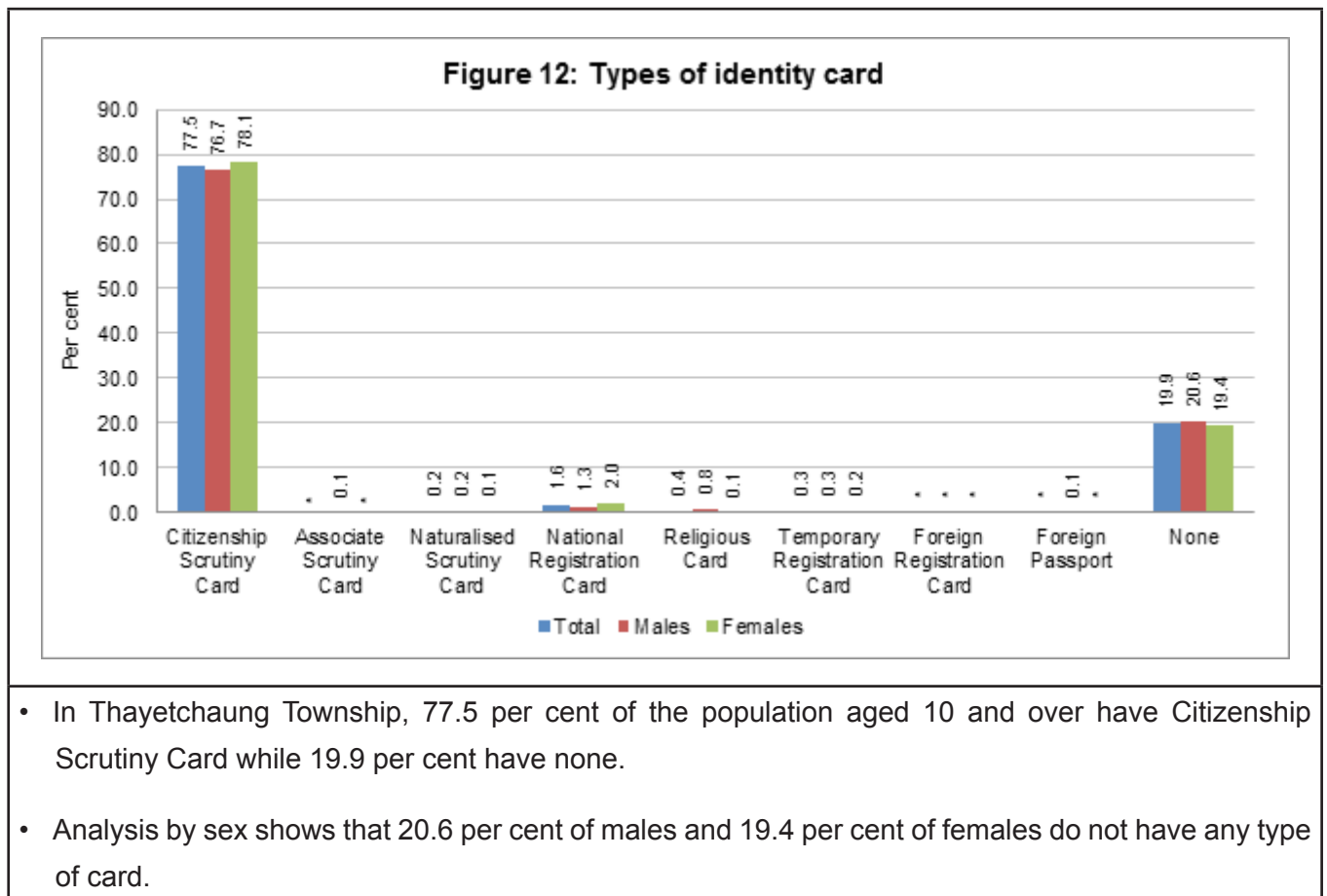
- In Thayetchaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 65.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 7.7 per cent.
- There are 76.1 per cent of males and 47.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 54.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 11.2 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	64,171	40	134	1,357	357	211	*	34	16,517
Urban	8,264	5	6	74	39	22	*	-	931
Rural	55,907	35	128	1,283	318	189	*	34	15,586
Males	29,626	20	79	487	328	109	*	26	7,942
Females	34,545	20	55	870	29	102	*	8	8,575

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	105,662	95,852	9,810	9.3	5,797	3,194	4,335	4,117
0 - 4	10,359	10,147	212	2.0	18	27	155	159
5 - 9	12,478	12,284	194	1.6	38	55	64	130
10 - 14	13,294	13,016	278	2.1	54	92	61	147
15 - 19	8,898	8,689	209	2.3	67	68	50	92
20 - 24	6,756	6,584	172	2.5	47	42	58	72
25 - 29	6,563	6,335	228	3.5	69	43	84	91
30 - 34	6,496	6,206	290	4.5	83	66	89	136
35 - 39	6,429	6,083	346	5.4	138	70	106	132
40 - 44	6,078	5,528	550	9.0	346	89	161	174
45 - 49	5,916	5,112	804	13.6	563	124	225	230
50 - 54	5,292	4,384	908	17.2	639	159	319	287
55 - 59	4,877	3,919	958	19.6	660	234	357	298
60 - 64	3,752	2,822	930	24.8	617	271	425	334
65 - 69	2,613	1,807	806	30.8	533	298	373	302
70 - 74	2,017	1,241	776	38.5	499	329	376	331
75 - 79	1,692	876	816	48.2	541	433	489	418
80 - 84	1,090	458	632	58.0	427	334	415	344
85 - 89	708	257	451	63.7	292	291	323	272
90 +	354	104	250	70.6	166	169	205	168

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	50,421	46,275	4,146	8.2	2,226	1,359	1,865	1,703
0 - 4	5,303	5,191	112	2.1	10	14	83	76
5 - 9	6,498	6,388	110	1.7	23	35	36	75
10 - 14	6,718	6,563	155	2.3	26	58	33	80
15 - 19	4,305	4,209	96	2.2	25	28	29	40
20 - 24	3,307	3,221	86	2.6	19	19	28	41
25 - 29	3,179	3,062	117	3.7	26	22	48	47
30 - 34	3,203	3,069	134	4.2	27	27	52	63
35 - 39	3,024	2,852	172	5.7	55	35	56	65
40 - 44	2,745	2,528	217	7.9	113	38	77	71
45 - 49	2,636	2,300	336	12.7	222	59	110	97
50 - 54	2,276	1,908	368	16.2	239	66	138	110
55 - 59	2,167	1,782	385	17.8	254	100	154	112
60 - 64	1,601	1,219	382	23.9	245	105	182	127
65 - 69	1,091	761	330	30.2	220	111	159	113
70 - 74	828	526	302	36.5	174	137	133	118
75 - 79	705	374	331	47.0	211	176	203	168
80 - 84	433	183	250	57.7	163	149	158	136
85 - 89	282	103	179	63.5	121	119	121	105
90 +	120	36	84	70.0	53	61	65	59

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	55,241	49,577	5,664	10.3	3,571	1,835	2,470	2,414
0 - 4	5,056	4,956	100	2.0	8	13	72	83
5 - 9	5,980	5,896	84	1.4	15	20	28	55
10 - 14	6,576	6,453	123	1.9	28	34	28	67
15 - 19	4,593	4,480	113	2.5	42	40	21	52
20 - 24	3,449	3,363	86	2.5	28	23	30	31
25 - 29	3,384	3,273	111	3.3	43	21	36	44
30 - 34	3,293	3,137	156	4.7	56	39	37	73
35 - 39	3,405	3,231	174	5.1	83	35	50	67
40 - 44	3,333	3,000	333	10.0	233	51	84	103
45 - 49	3,280	2,812	468	14.3	341	65	115	133
50 - 54	3,016	2,476	540	17.9	400	93	181	177
55 - 59	2,710	2,137	573	21.1	406	134	203	186
60 - 64	2,151	1,603	548	25.5	372	166	243	207
65 - 69	1,522	1,046	476	31.3	313	187	214	189
70 - 74	1,189	715	474	39.9	325	192	243	213
75 - 79	987	502	485	49.1	330	257	286	250
80 - 84	657	275	382	58.1	264	185	257	208
85 - 89	426	154	272	63.8	171	172	202	167
90 +	234	68	166	70.9	113	108	140	109

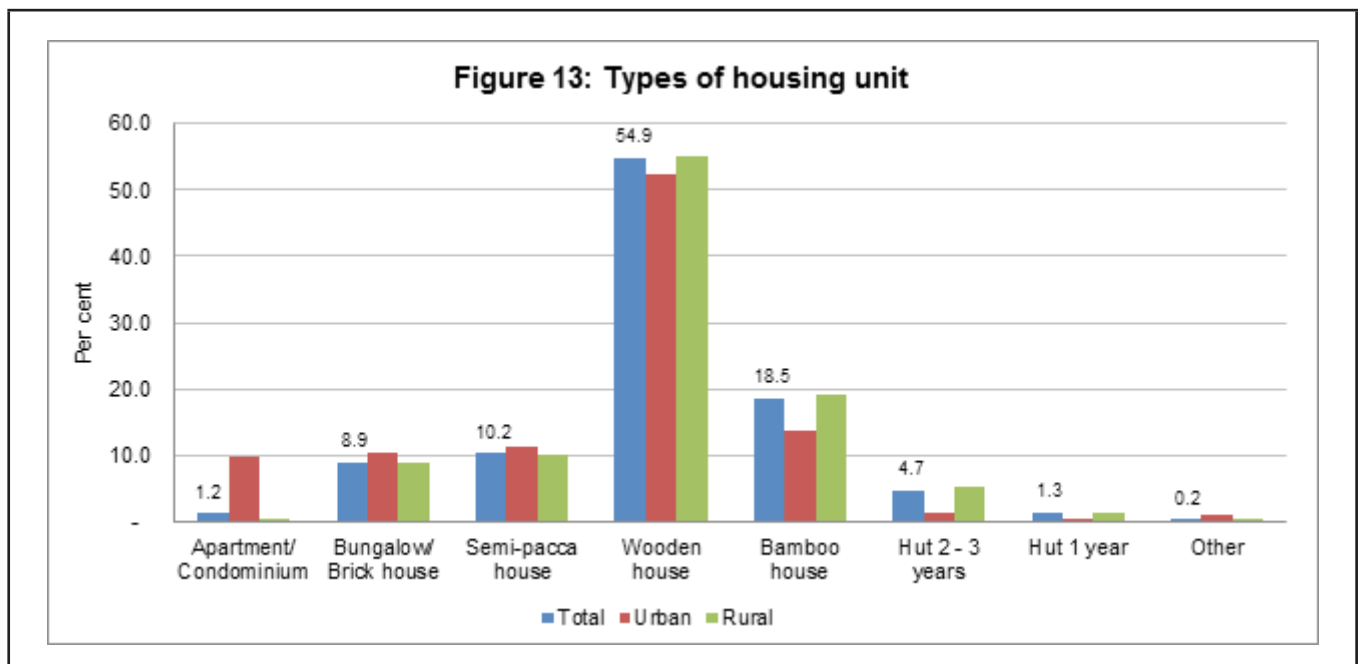
- Nine in every 100 persons in Thayetchaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

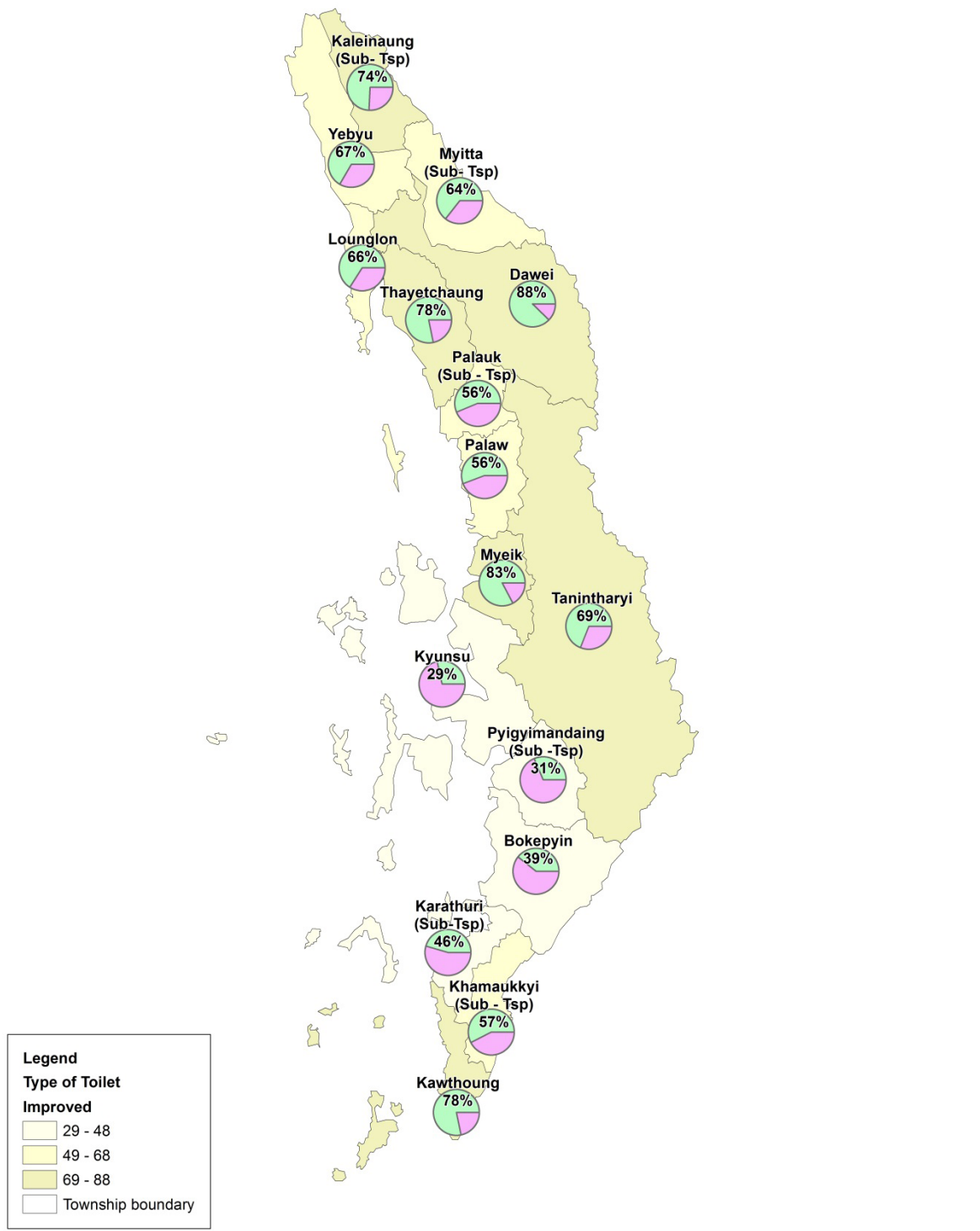
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	22,874	1.2	8.9	10.2	54.9	18.5	4.7	1.3	0.2
Urban	2,407	9.8	10.4	11.2	52.5	13.6	1.2	0.2	1.1
Rural	20,467	0.2	8.8	10.1	55.2	19.1	5.1	1.4	0.1



- The majority of the households in Thayetchaung Township are living in wooden houses (54.9%) followed by households in bamboo houses (18.5%).
- About 52.5 per cent of urban households and 55.2 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%
Dawei District	: 74.2%
Thayetchaung Township	: 78.2%

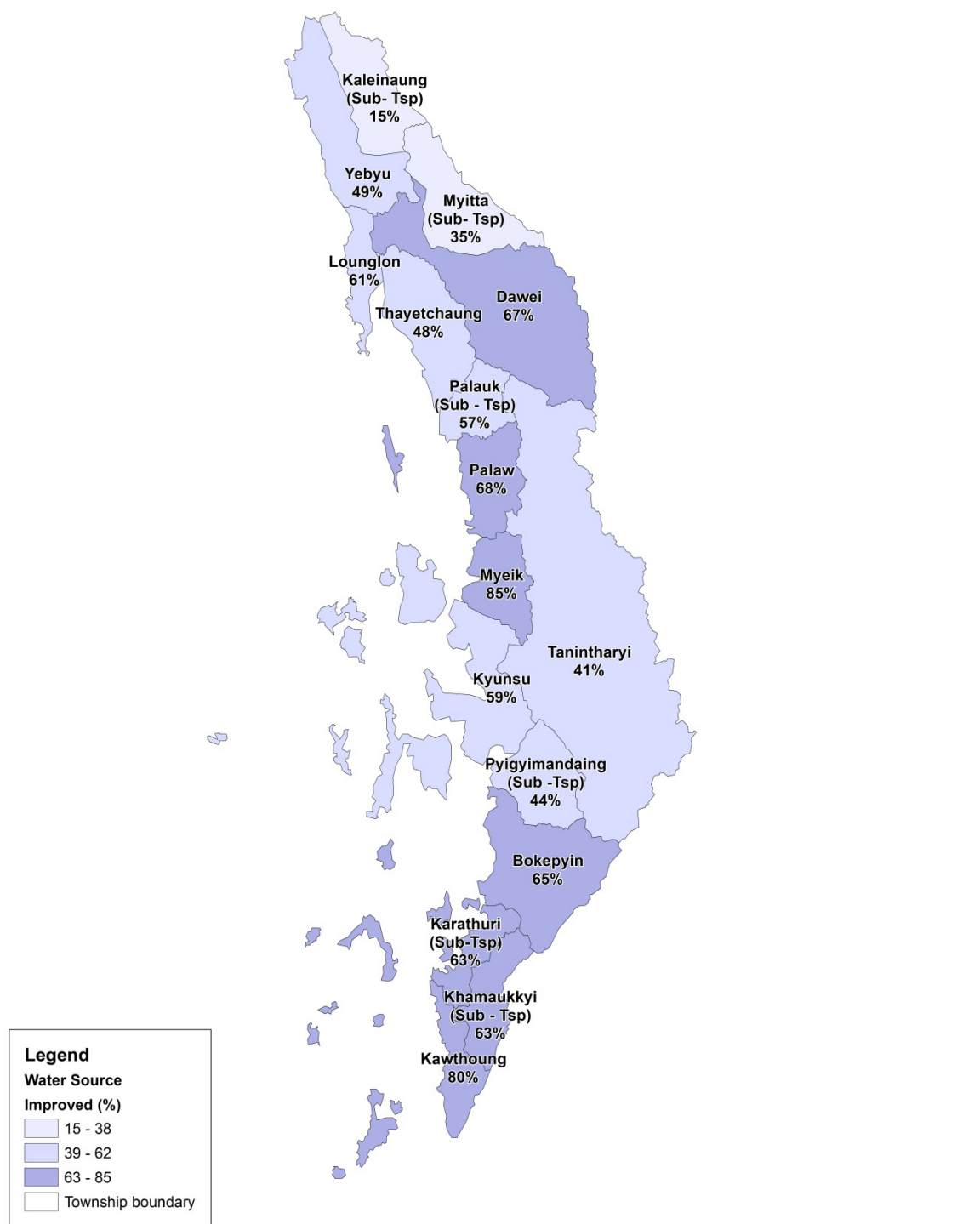
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.1	4.4	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		77.1	90.1	75.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>78.2</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>76.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		6.7	1.7	7.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.8	1.4	1.9
Other		0.6	-	0.6
None		12.6	2.3	13.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	22,874	2,407	20,467

- About 78.2 per cent of the households in Thayetchaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (77.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, Thayetchaung belongs to the highest household proportion group with improved sanitation facilities
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Tanintharyi Region is 66.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 12.6 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 Thayetchaung Township, 13.9 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



Union	: 69.5%
Tanintharyi Region	: 63.6%
Dawei District	: 54.4%
Thayetchaung Township	: 48.3%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		2.3	9.9	1.4
Tube well, borehole		0.7	1.3	0.6
Protected well/ Spring		44.3	51.2	43.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.0	6.1	0.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>48.3</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>45.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		40.9	21.7	43.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.6	1.9	0.5
River/stream/ canal		2.7	-	3.1
Waterfall/ Rain water		1.1	*	1.1
Other		6.4	7.9	6.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>51.7</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>54.1</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	22,874	2,407	20,467

- In Thayetchaung Township, 48.3 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 households with improved drinking water in Tanintharyi Region is 63.6 per cent while it is 69.5 per cent at the Union level.
- About 44.3 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 40.9 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- About 51.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 54.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

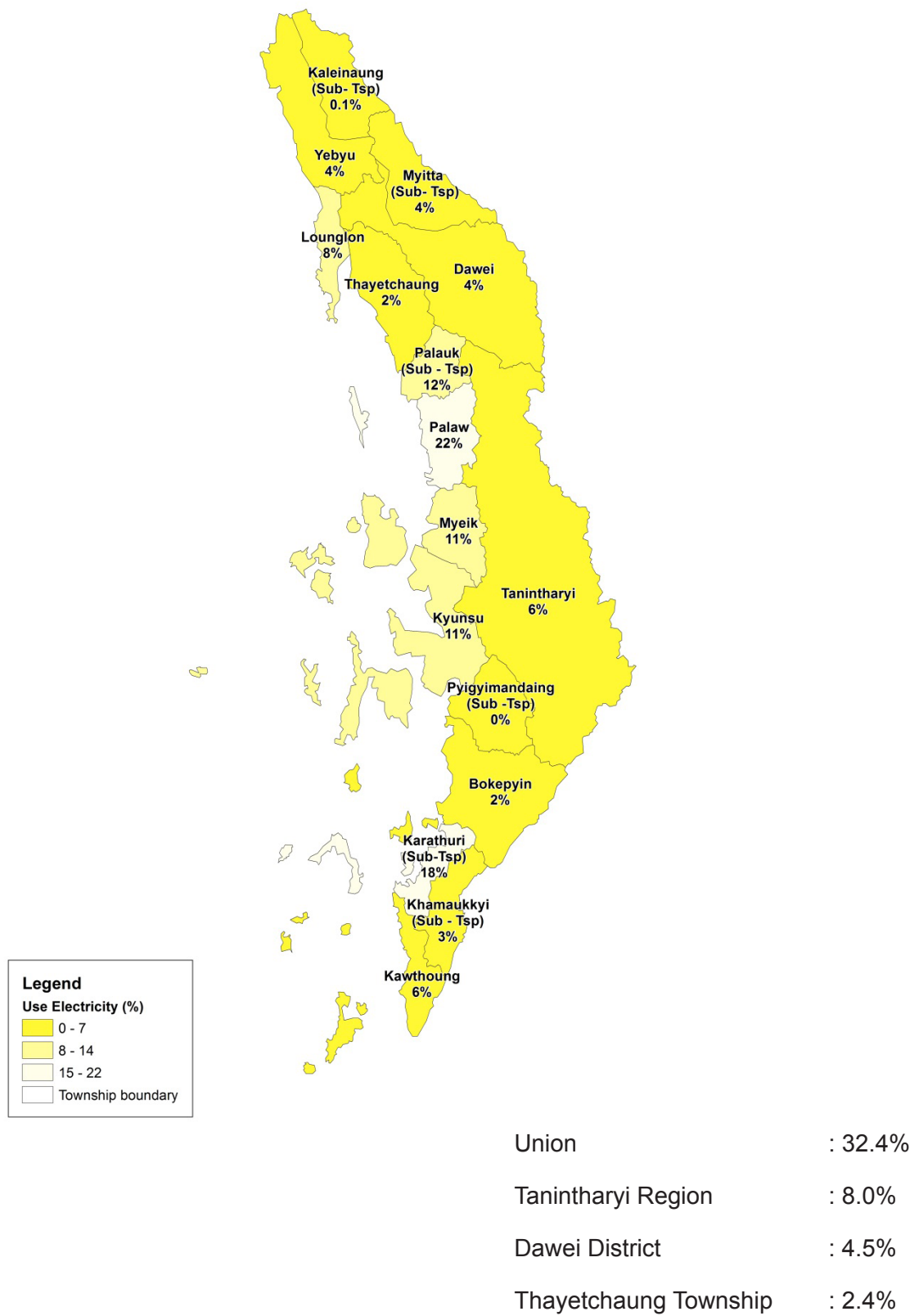


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.4	7.6	1.8
Kerosene		28.2	12.9	30.0
Candle		14.4	7.2	15.3
Battery		0.9	0.6	1.0
Generator (private)		48.6	70.3	46.1
Water mill (private)		0.5	0.4	0.6
Solar system/energy		4.7	0.8	5.1
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	22,874	2,407	20,467

- In Thayetchaung Township, 2.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Tanintharyi Region is 8.0 per cent.
- The use of generator (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 48.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 46.1 per cent of the households mainly use generator (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

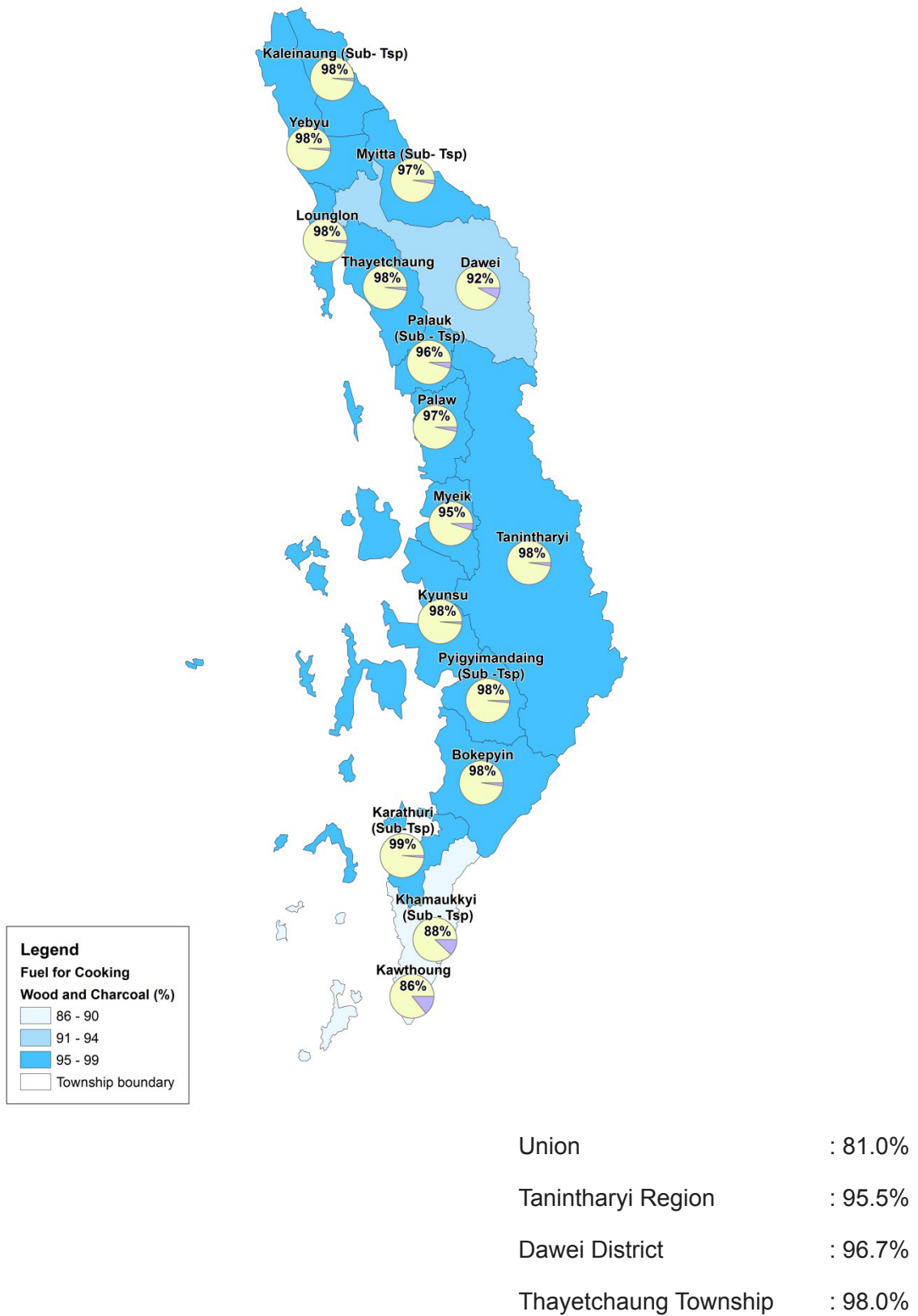


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.3	0.7	0.2
LPG		0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene		0.4	0.2	0.4
BioGas		0.5	0.5	0.5
Firewood		84.7	81.8	85.1
Charcoal		13.3	15.9	12.9
Coal		0.5	0.1	0.5
Other		0.1	0.5	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	22,874	2,407	20,467

- In Thayetchaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 84.7 per cent using firewood and 13.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 85.1 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 12.9 per cent use charcoal.

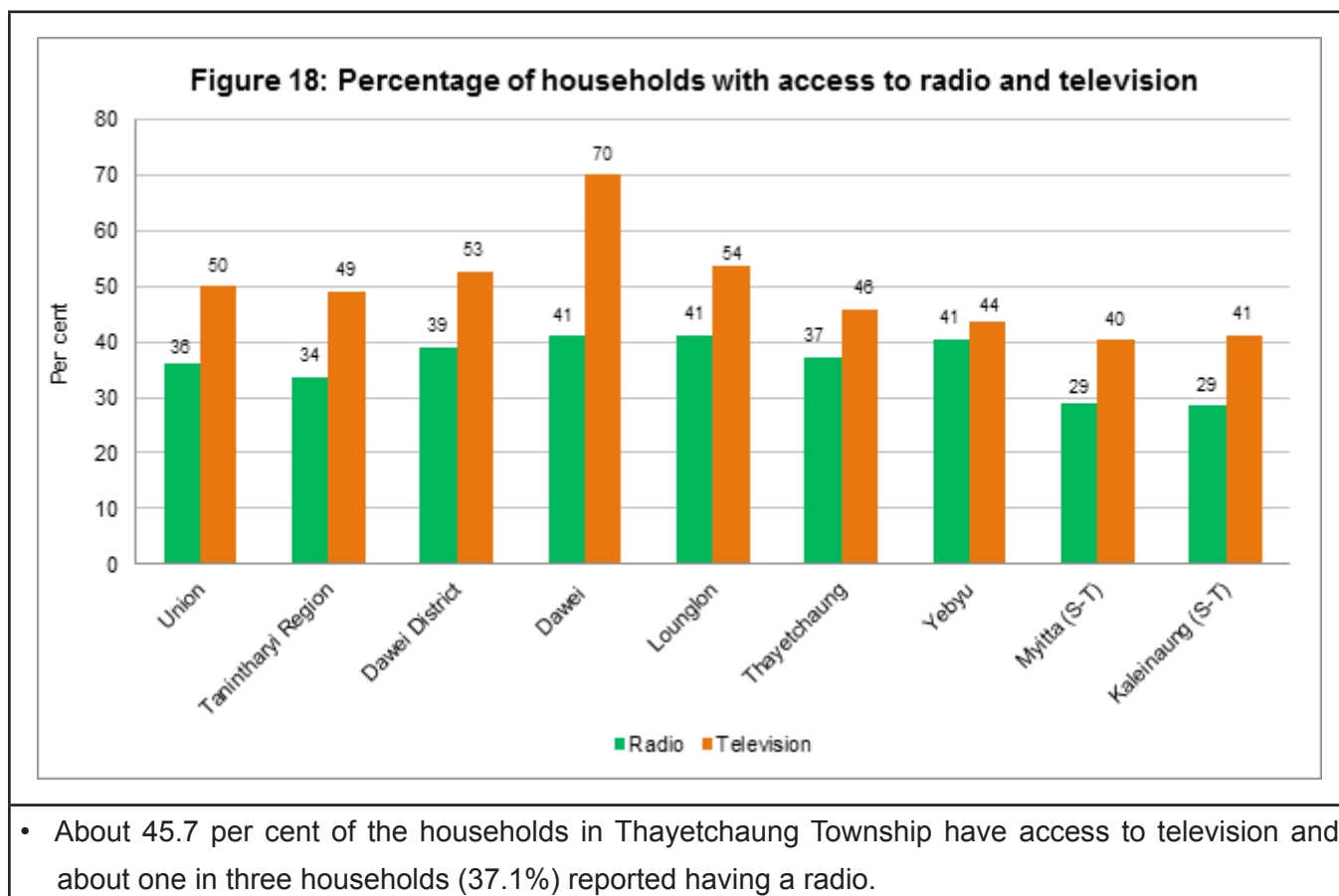
Communication and related amenities

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	22,874	37.1	45.7	3.6	19.8	1.3	2.9	35.1	0.1
Urban	2,407	46.4	61.7	8.1	51.7	3.4	16.3	16.9	0.6
Rural	20,467	36.1	43.9	3.1	16.0	1.0	1.3	37.3	*

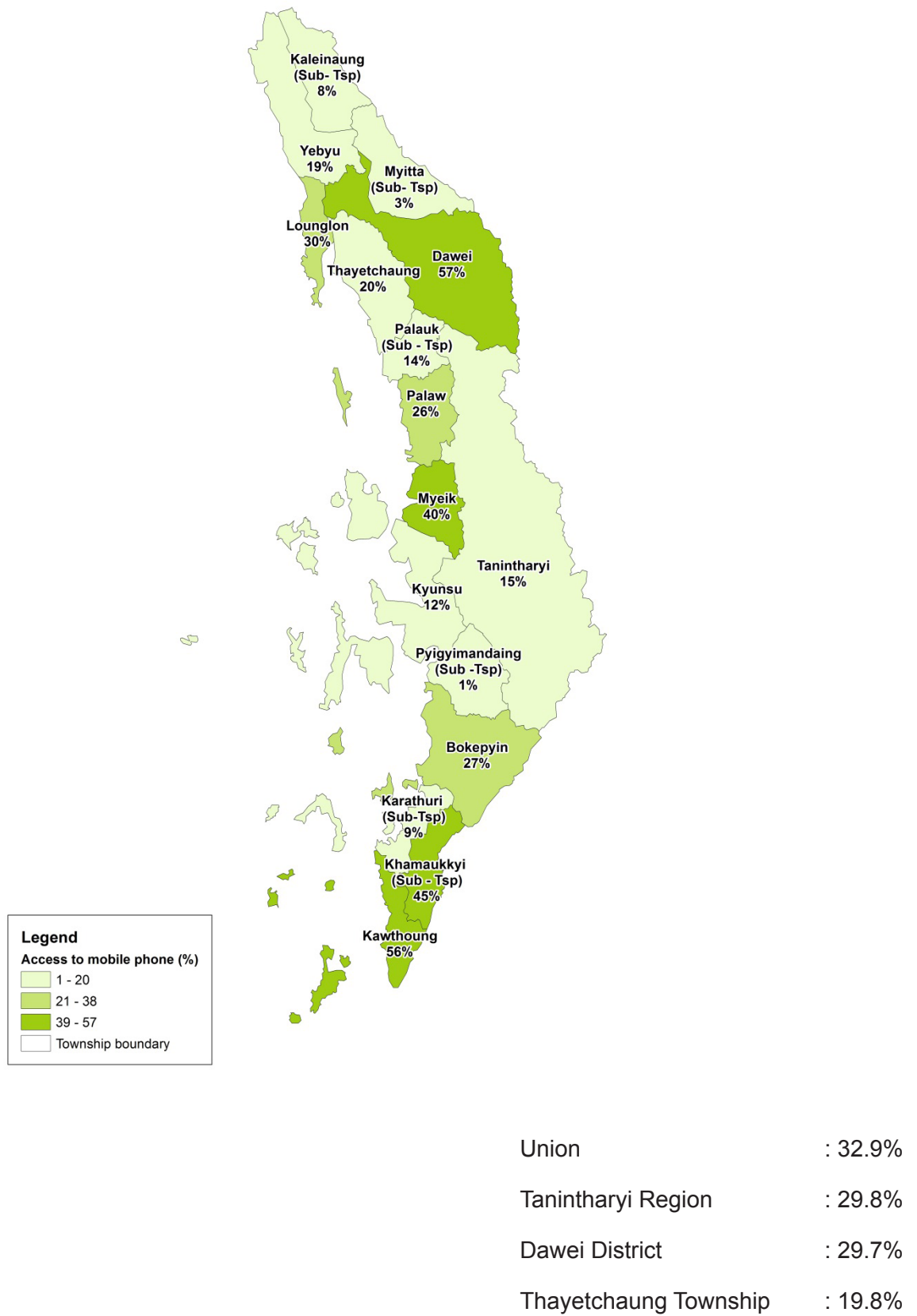
- About 45.7 per cent of the households in Thayetchaung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Up to 61.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 43.9 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- About 45.7 per cent of the households in Thayetchaung Township have access to television and about one in three households (37.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 19.8 per cent of the households in Thayetchaung Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, it is low.

Transportation items

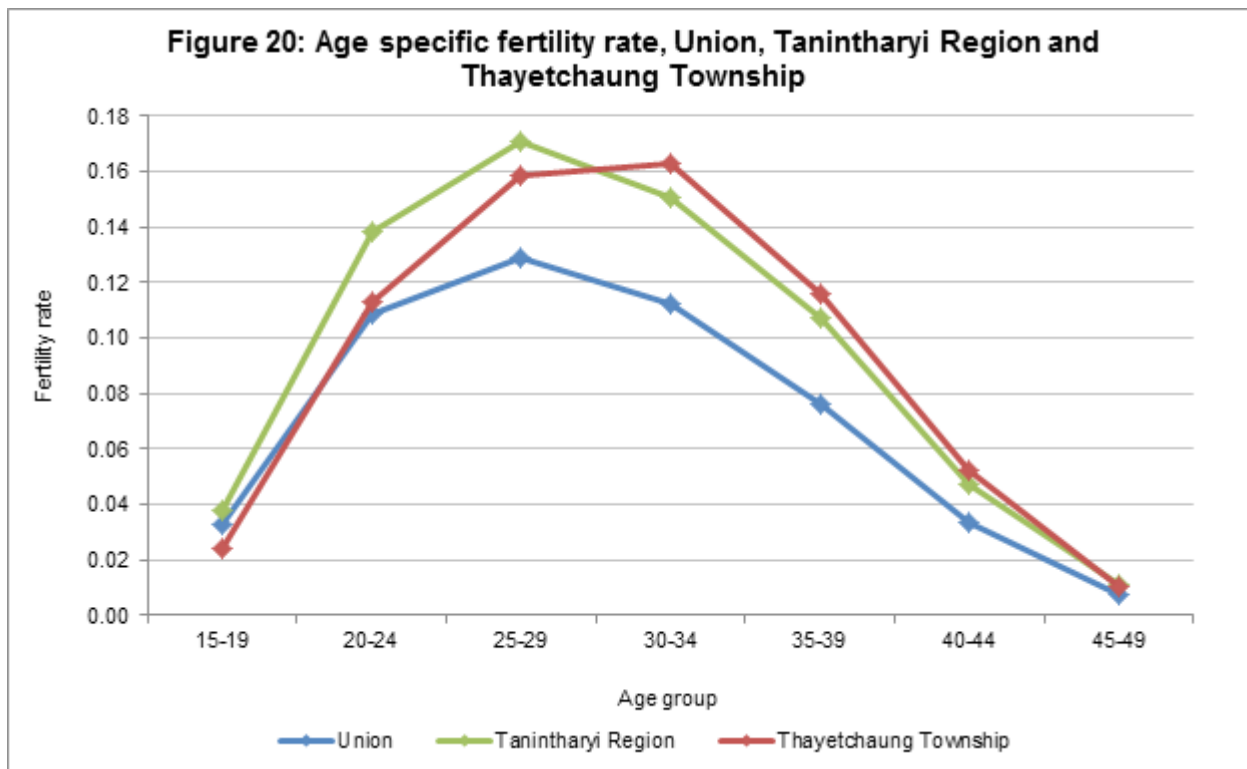
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Thayetchaung Township	22,874	322	11,255	5,715	893	386	822	1,081
Urban	2,407	85	1,166	925	90	4	57	38
Rural	20,467	237	10,089	4,790	803	382	765	1,043

- In Thayetchaung Township, 49.2 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 25.0 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.

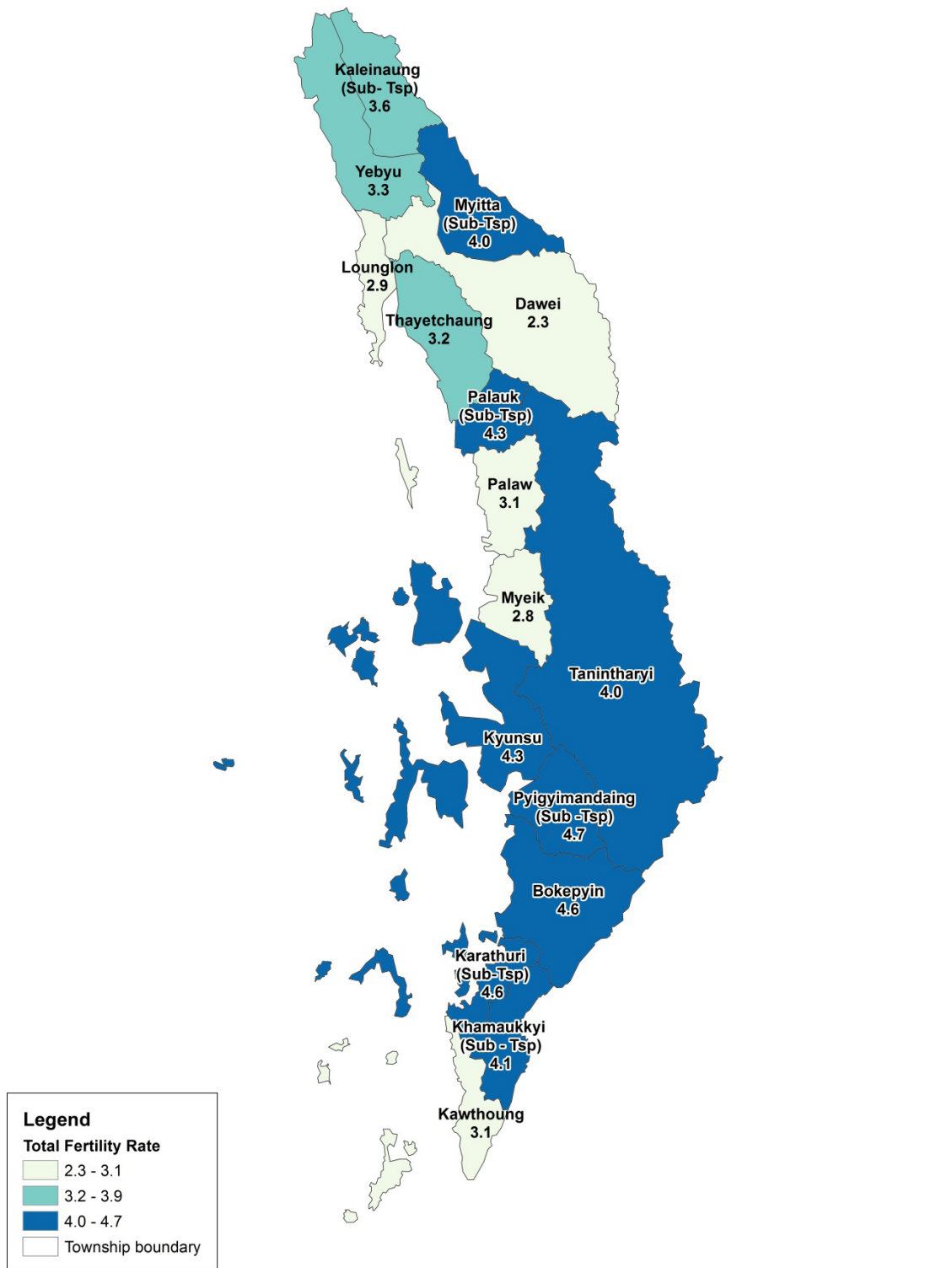
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



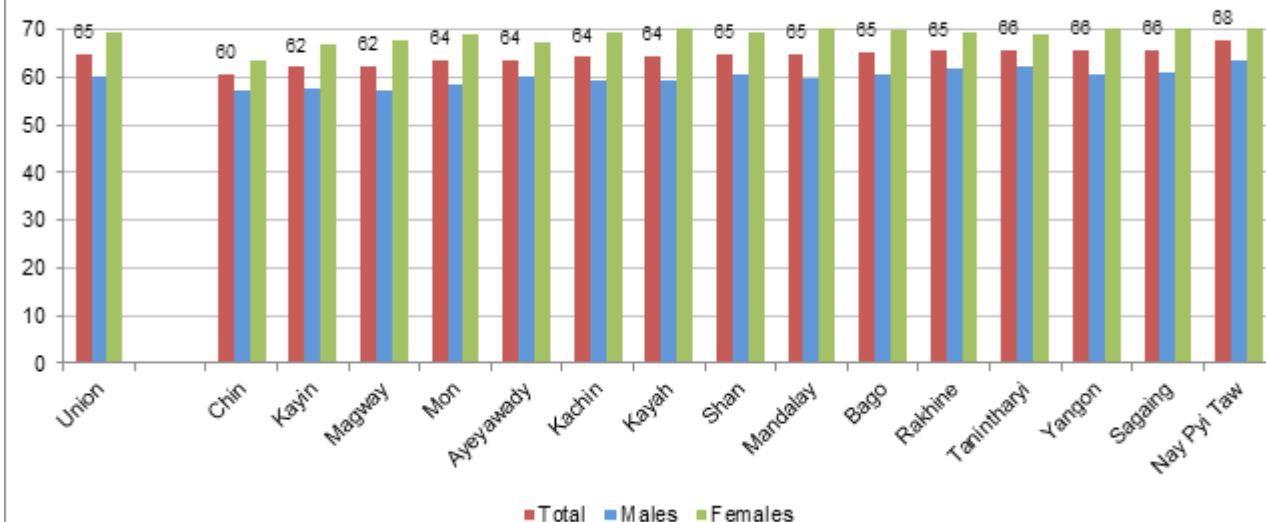
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 30-34.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.2 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Tanintharyi Region	: 3.3
Dawei District	: 2.9
Thayetchaung Township	: 3.2

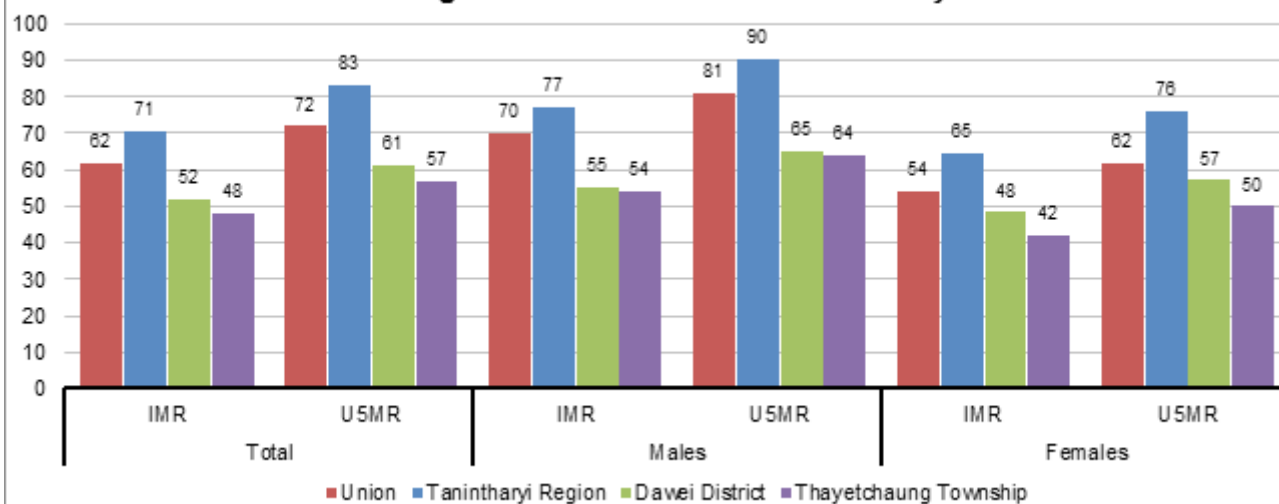
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

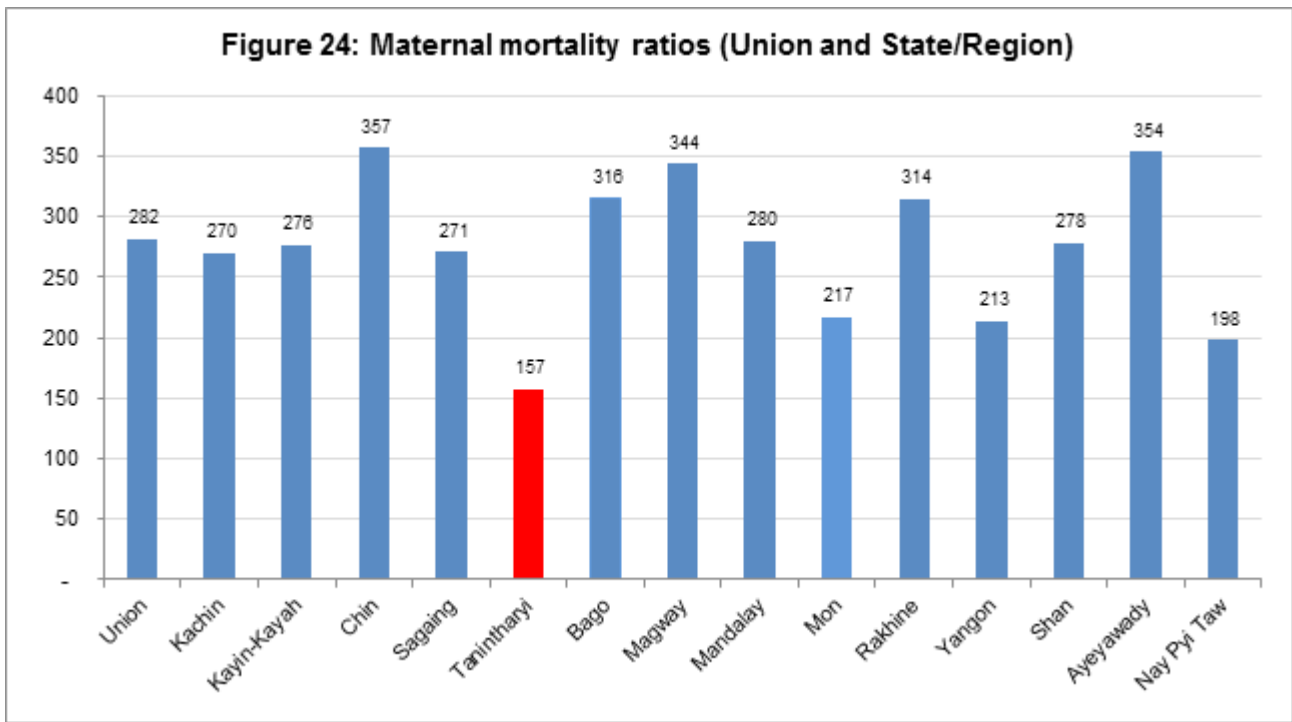
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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 Thayetchaung Township are lower than those in Tanintharyi Region and Dawei District. The Infant mortality in Thayetchaung is 48 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 57 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.

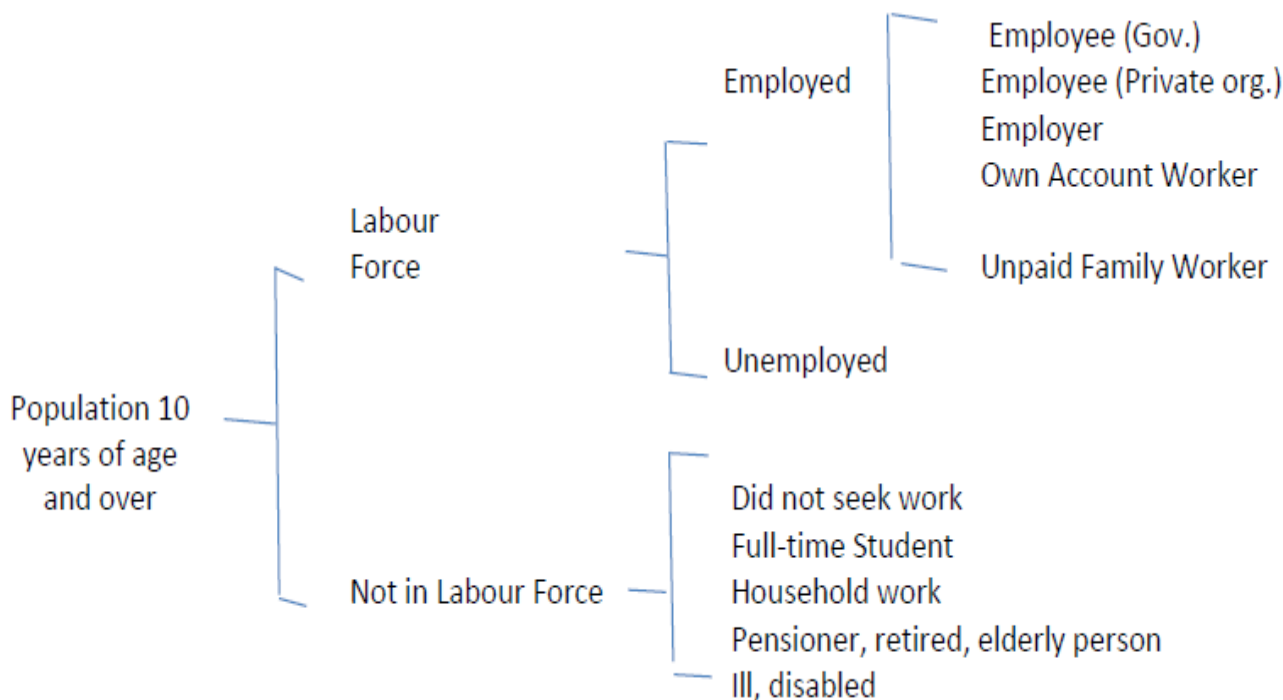
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Tanintharyi Region, Dawei District, Thayetchaung Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Thi Thi Nwe	Assistant Director, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Thuzar Win	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
U Aung Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Yin Yin Htwe	Assistant Immigration Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khun Zin Naing Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Thein Han	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at:

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

