THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
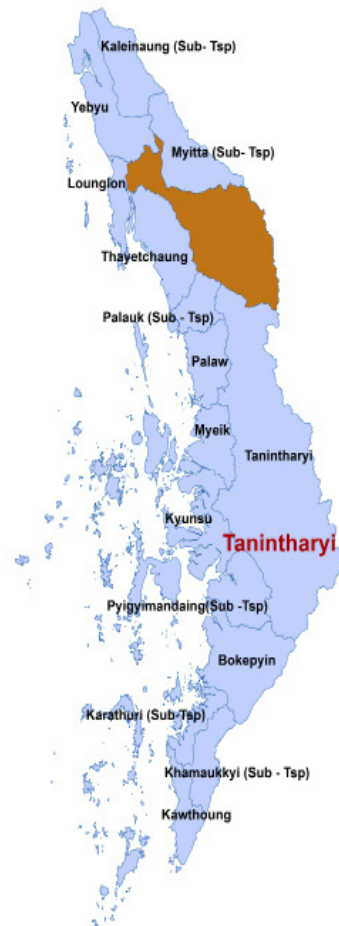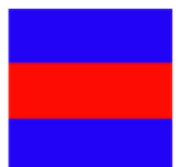
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

TANINTHARYI REGION, DAWEI DISTRICT

Dawei Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Tanintharyi Region, Dawei District

Dawei Township Report

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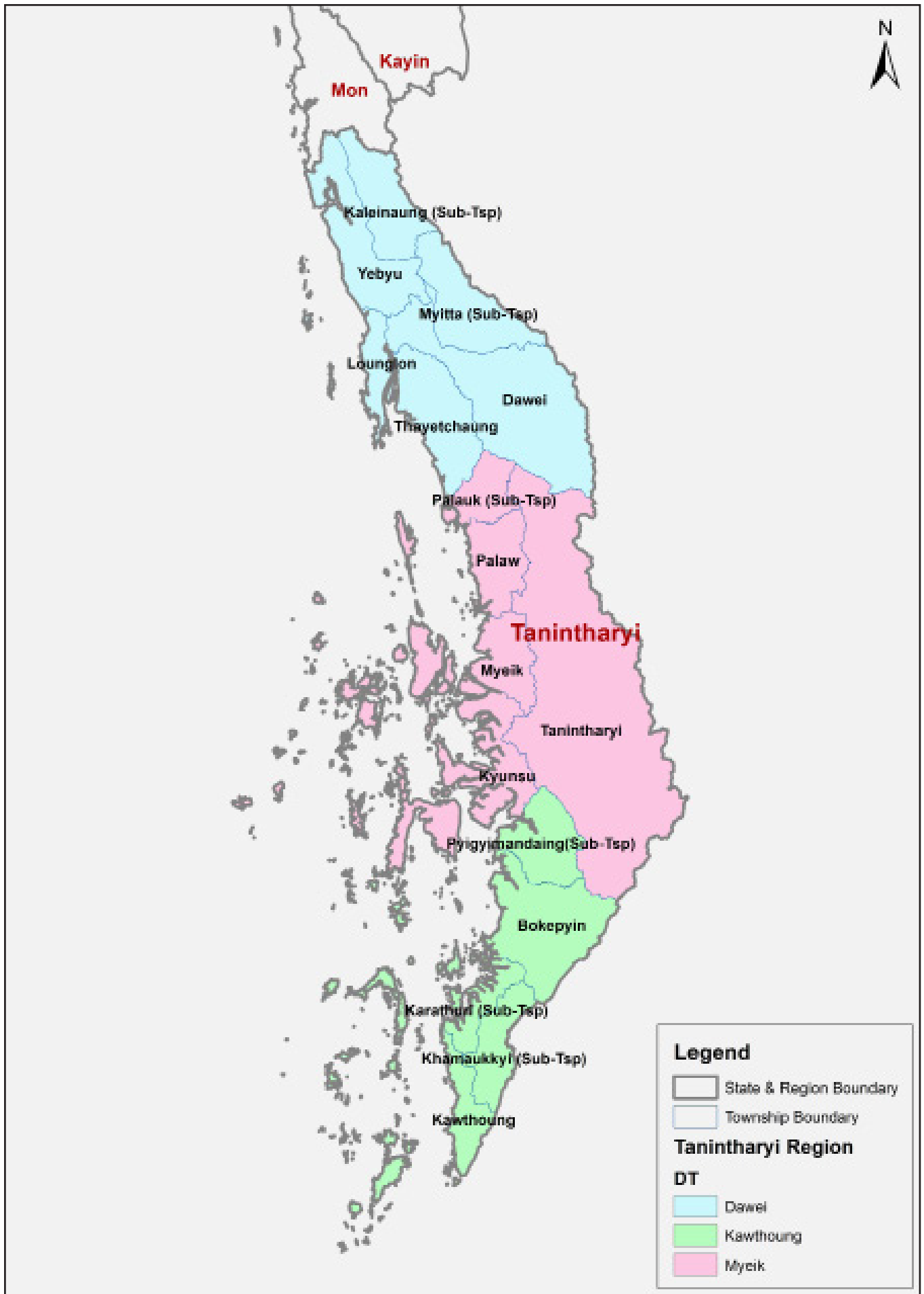Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1 : Map of Tanintharyi Region, showing the townships

Dawei Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	125,605 [2]
Population males	60,044 (47.8%)
Population females	65,561 (52.2%)
Percentage of urban population	63.8%
Area (Km²)	4,268.3 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	29.4 persons
Median age	28.5 years
Number of wards	15
Number of village tracts	17
Number of private households	24,943
Percentage of female headed households	38.4%
Mean household size	4.6 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	26.9%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.0%
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.1%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	51.5
Child dependency ratio	40.7
Old dependency ratio	10.8
Ageing index	26.5
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.1%
Male	96.5%
Female	94.0%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,665	5.3
Walking	2,652	2.1
Seeing	3,832	3.1
Hearing	1,856	1.5
Remembering	2,294	1.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	83,614	80.3
Associate Scrutiny	103	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	319	0.3
National Registration	579	0.6
Religious	818	0.8
Temporary Registration	255	0.2
Foreign Registration	99	0.1
Foreign Passport	181	0.2
None	18,114	17.4

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	64.5%	82.2%	48.5%
Unemployment rate	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%
Employment to population ratio	61.3%	78.0%	46.3%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	19,690	78.9
Renter	2,325	9.3
Provided free (individually)	1,396	5.6
Government quarters	1,330	5.3
Private company quarters	109	0.4
Other	93	0.4

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	4.0%		44.2%
Bamboo	31.6%	12.8%	0.2%
Earth	0.2%	1.1%	
Wood	38.0%	64.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.6%		52.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	24.3%	20.4%	0.9%
Other	1.4%	0.8%	1.7%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	628	2.5
LPG	562	2.3
Kerosene	25	0.1
Biogas	353	1.4
Firewood	10,172	40.8
Charcoal	12,817	51.4
Coal	202	0.8
Other	184	0.7

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,107	4.4
Kerosene	1,675	6.7
Candle	2,827	11.3
Battery	153	0.6
Generator (private)	17,892	71.7
Water mill (private)	313	1.3
Solar system/energy	693	2.8
Other	283	1.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,046	4.2
Tube well, borehole	3,120	12.5
Protected well/spring	8,332	33.4
Bottled/purifier water	4,318	17.3
Total Improved Water Sources	*16,816*	*67.4*
Unprotected well/spring	4,350	17.4
Pool/pond/lake	26	0.1
River/stream/canal	1,466	5.9
Waterfall/rainwater	232	0.9
Other	2,053	8.2
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*8,127*	*32.6*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,888	7.6
Tube well, borehole	4,652	18.7
Protected well/spring	9,660	38.7
Unprotected well/spring	4,475	17.9
Pool/pond/lake	130	0.5
River/stream/canal	1,486	6.0
Waterfall/rainwater	231	0.9
Bottled/purifier water	116	0.5
Other	2,305	9.2

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	1,094	4.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	20,756	83.2
Total Improved Sanitation	*21,850*	*87.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,515	6.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	195	0.8
Other	75	0.3
None	1,308	5.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	10,225	41.0
Television	17,475	70.1
Landline phone	2,029	8.1
Mobile phone	14,084	56.5
Computer	1,812	7.3
Internet at home	3,542	14.2
Households with none of the items	4,116	16.5
Households with all of the items	411	1.6
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,335	5.4
Motorcycle/Moped	15,993	64.1
Bicycle	12,896	51.7
4-Wheel tractor	711	2.9
Canoe/Boat	378	1.5
Motor boat	316	1.3
Cart (bullock)	1,183	4.7

Note: [1] Population figures for Dawei 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

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 Dawei 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 Dawei Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	125,605*		
Males	60,044		
Females	65,561		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	63.8%		
Area (Km2)	4,268.3**		
Population density (persons per Km2)	29.4 persons		
Number of wards	15		
Number of village tracts	17		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	115,544	73,904	41,640
Number of conventional households	24,943	15,382	9,561
Mean household size	4.6 persons***		

- In Dawei Township, there are more females than males with 92 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in urban areas with (63.8%).

- The population density of Dawei Township is 29 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.6 persons living in each household in Dawei Township. This is more 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; Dawei Township (Dawei District, Tanintharyi Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**24,943**	**125,605**	**60,044**	**65,561**
	Ward	**15,382**	**80,117**	**38,008**	**42,109**
1	San Chi(W)	1,270	6,895	3,339	3,556
2	Oe Loke(W)	1,547	8,012	3,737	4,275
3	Ta Laing Ma(W)	528	2,686	1,206	1,480
4	Thin Baw Seik(W)	230	1,170	518	652
5	Daung Ngu(W)	385	2,198	1,007	1,191
6	Kyet Sa Pyin(W)	1,451	7,765	3,785	3,980
7	Bon Maw(W)	827	4,274	1,980	2,294
8	Za Yit(W)	452	2,146	879	1,267
9	Ka Nyon(W)	712	3,537	1,559	1,978
10	Pein Hne Taw(W)	1,276	7,433	3,658	3,775
11	Ah Nauk Myo Twin(W)	383	2,076	907	1,169
12	Byaw Taw Wa(W)	856	4,891	2,302	2,589
13	Kyauk Maw(W)	910	5,716	2,720	2,996
14	Htein Thit	2,686	12,670	6,112	6,558
15	Sin Seik(W)	1,869	8,648	4,299	4,349
	Village Tract	**9,561**	**45,488**	**22,036**	**23,452**
1	Za Har(VT)	536	2,404	1,138	1,266
2	Tha Byay Chaung(VT)	1,178	5,766	3,009	2,757
3	Maung Mei Shaung(VT)	881	3,977	1,860	2,117
4	Za Lun(VT)	423	1,857	870	987
5	Ta Laing Taung(VT)	368	1,581	692	889
6	Tha Byar(VT)	289	1,445	666	779
7	Pa Kar Ri(VT)	785	3,922	1,927	1,995
8	Ah Nyar Hpyar(VT)	418	2,035	1,003	1,032
9	Har Myin Gyi(VT)	251	1,550	800	750
10	Wa Kone(VT)	377	1,978	1,055	923
11	Pyar Thar Chaung(VT)	1,343	7,334	3,842	3,492

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
12	Kyauk Yat(VT)	339	1,547	680	867
13	Shan Ma Twin(VT)	445	1,963	866	1,097
14	Ku Toet(VT)	279	1,318	602	716
15	Ka Naing Dar(VT)	578	2,462	1,086	1,376
16	Shin Moke Tee(VT)	668	2,651	1,164	1,487
17	Yaung Maw(VT)	403	1,698	776	922
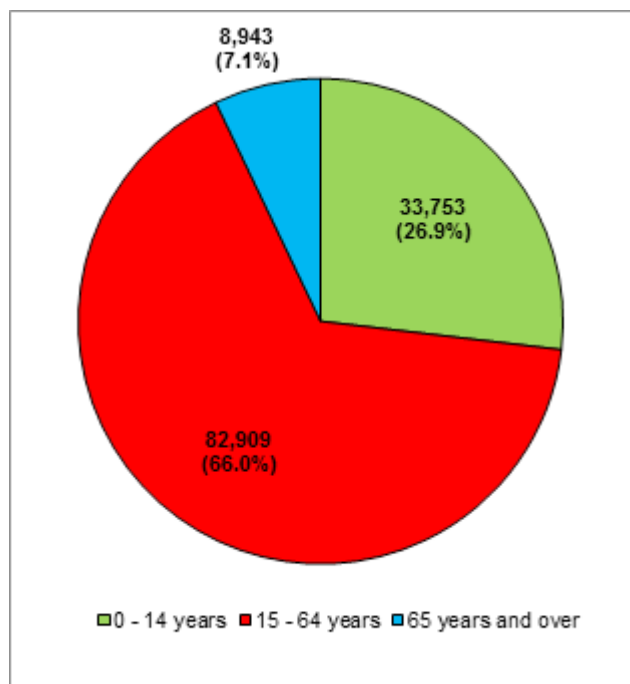
Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Dawei Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Dawei Township

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Dawei Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	125,605	60,044	65,561
0 - 4	10,193	5,250	4,943
5 - 9	11,330	5,750	5,580
10 - 14	12,230	6,214	6,016
15 - 19	11,528	5,550	5,978
20 - 24	10,544	5,197	5,347
25 - 29	9,954	4,984	4,970
30 - 34	9,684	4,859	4,825
35 - 39	8,691	4,166	4,525
40 - 44	7,959	3,728	4,231
45 - 49	7,552	3,397	4,155
50 - 54	6,736	2,907	3,829
55 - 59	5,901	2,659	3,242
60 - 64	4,360	1,935	2,425
65 - 69	3,024	1,278	1,746
70 - 74	2,142	809	1,333
75 - 79	1,648	629	1,019
80 - 84	1,039	389	650
85 - 89	718	222	496
90 +	372	121	251

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Dawei Township is 66.0 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 Dawei Township)
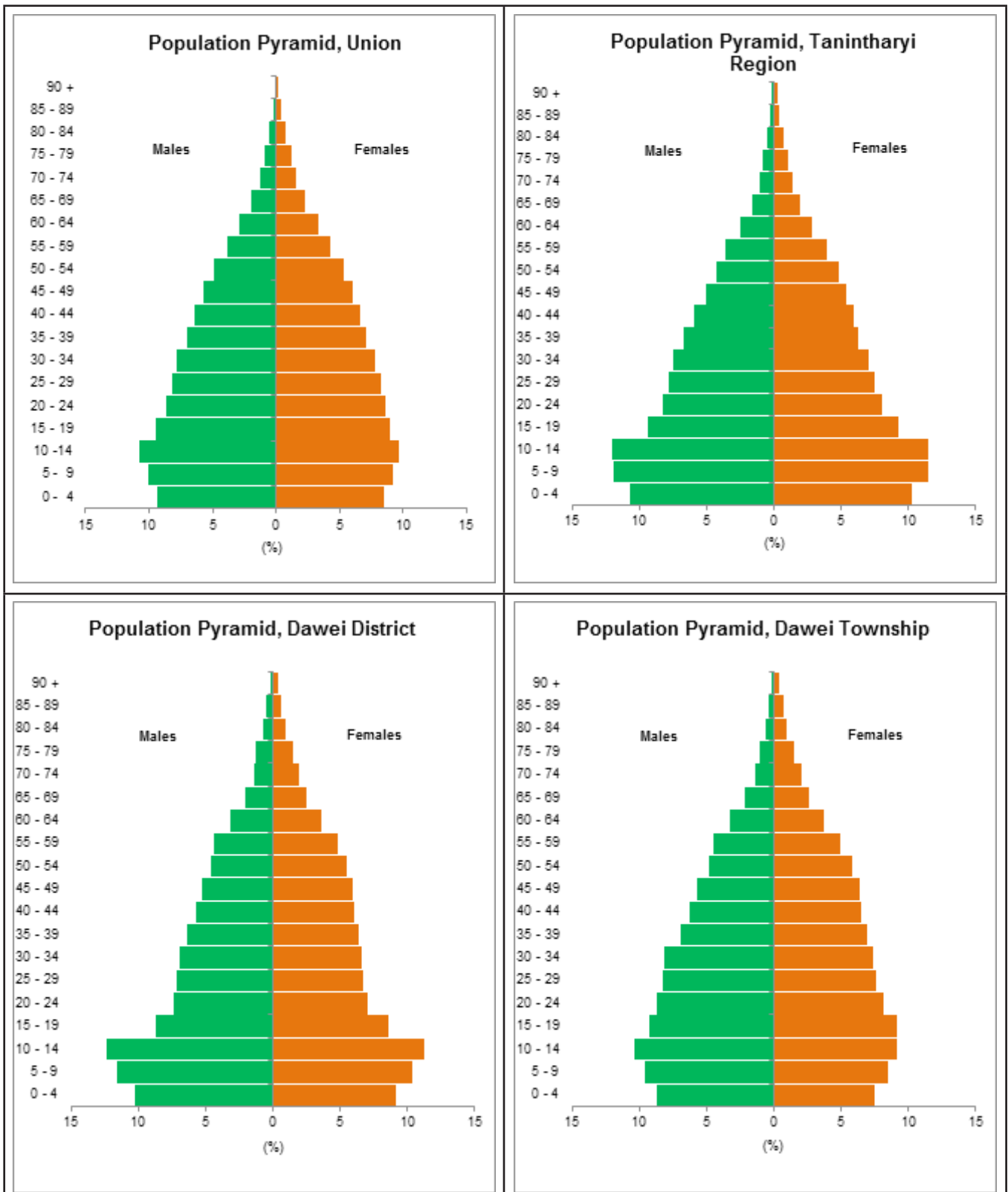
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Dawei Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Dawei Township.

- Starting from age group 35-39, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Tanintharyi Region
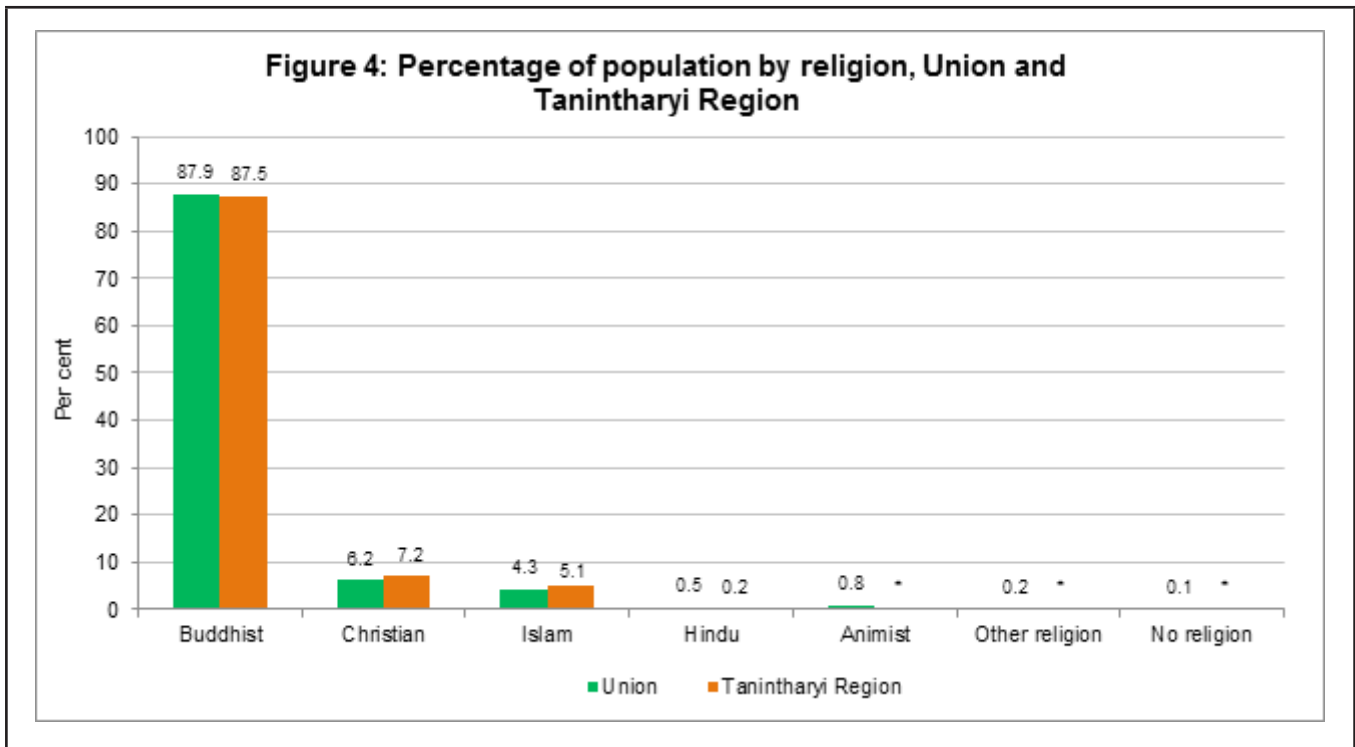
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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	2,118	1,080	1,038	392	189	203
6	2,129	1,039	1,090	1,531	724	807
7	2,165	1,130	1,035	1,816	948	868
8	2,274	1,146	1,128	1,955	970	985
9	2,228	1,122	1,106	1,912	949	963
10	2,201	1,114	1,087	1,879	954	925
11	2,134	1,117	1,017	1,795	942	853
12	2,279	1,165	1,114	1,828	927	901
13	2,471	1,205	1,266	1,767	839	928
14	2,375	1,124	1,251	1,493	686	807
15	1,981	968	1,013	1,036	460	576
16	2,011	956	1,055	853	351	502
17	1,969	935	1,034	724	293	431
18	2,228	1,086	1,142	654	275	379
19	1,906	876	1,030	535	209	326
20	1,963	910	1,053	363	153	210
21	1,955	903	1,052	248	115	133
22	1,782	831	951	127	53	74
23	1,787	825	962	64	35	29
24	1,663	731	932	45	21	24
25	1,860	843	1,017	31	17	14
26	1,690	784	906	14	6	8
27	1,653	811	842	12	6	6
28	1,805	851	954	18	8	10
29	1,641	703	938	15	7	8

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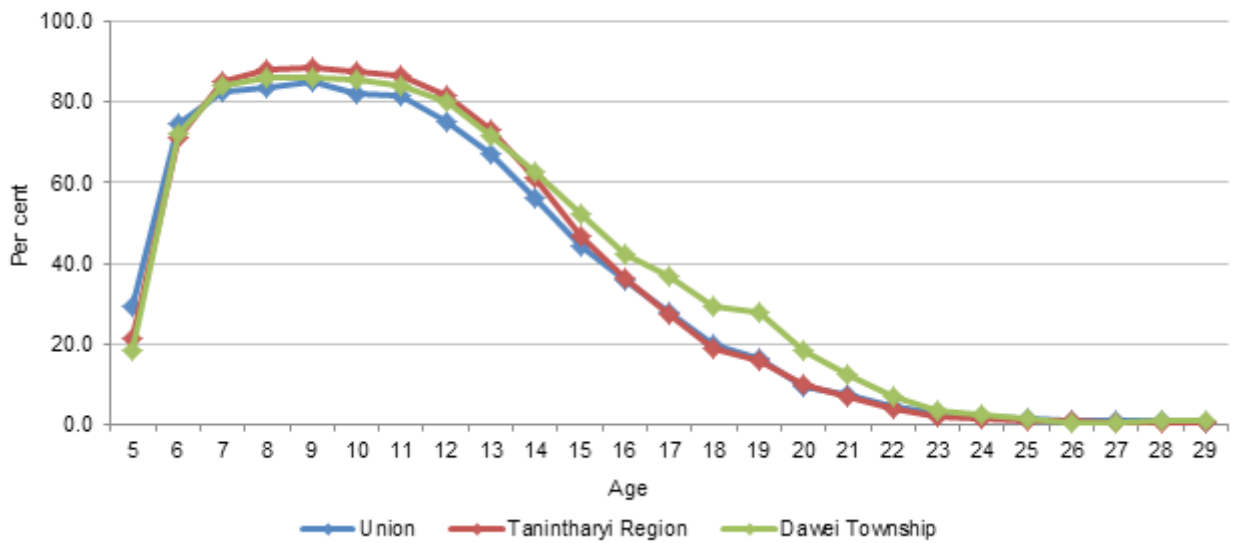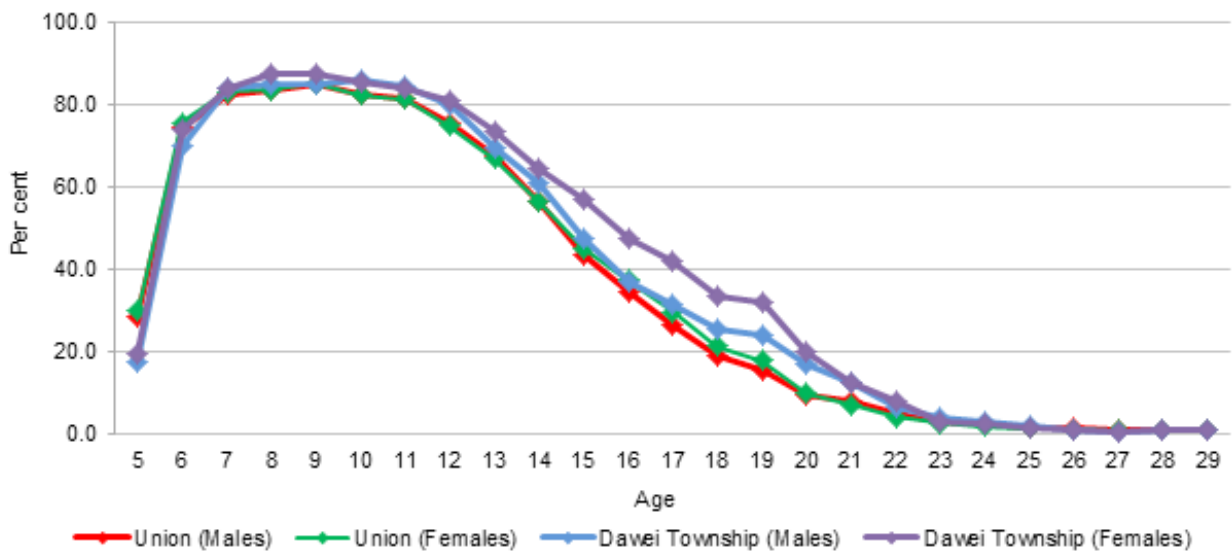

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Dawei Township

- School attendance in Dawei Township drops after age 11 for males and 9 for females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Dawei Township is decreasing more after age 13.

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

Kaleinaung
(Sub- Tsp)
80%

Yebyu
84%

Myitta
(Sub- Tsp)
88%

Lounglon
92%

Thayetchaung
95%

Dawei
95%

Palauk
(Sub - Tsp)
89%

Palaw
94%

Myeik
96%

Tanintharyi
91%

Kyunsu
91%

Pyigyimandaing
(Sub -Tsp)
89%

Bokepyin
91%

Karathuri
(Sub-Tsp)
95%

Khamaukkyi
(Sub - Tsp)
93%

Kawthoung
95%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
80 - 86
87 - 91
92 - 96
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Tanintharyi Region	: 92.8%
Dawei District	: 91.2%
Dawei Township	: 95.1%

Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 – 24), Dawei Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	19,245	97.0
Males	9,021	96.7
Females	10,224	97.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Dawei Township is 95.1 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 94.0 per cent and for the males it is 96.5 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.0 per cent with 97.4 per cent for females and 96.7 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 (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	69,780	4,535	6.5	14,311	15,825	14,935	10,127	233	8,680	581	103	450
Urban	46,194	2,141	4.6	7,609	8,577	10,910	8,420	180	7,593	485	91	188
Rural	23,586	2,394	10.2	6,702	7,248	4,025	1,707	53	1,087	96	12	262
Males	32,083	1,709	5.3	5,163	6,881	8,271	5,610	155	3,716	170	71	337
Females	37,697	2,826	7.5	9,148	8,944	6,664	4,517	78	4,964	411	32	113

- About 6.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 10.2 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 5.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 7.5 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 22.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 12.4 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	10.0	11.2	8.7	16.7	19.0	13.5
15 - 19	42.4	54.9	30.8	10.6	10.4	11.0
20 - 24	69.6	83.5	56.1	10.1	9.1	11.5
25 - 29	75.3	91.5	59.0	5.6	5.9	5.1
30 - 34	73.5	91.8	55.1	4.3	5.0	3.3
35 - 39	72.6	91.0	55.6	3.0	3.4	2.4
40 - 44	72.6	91.3	56.1	2.4	3.1	1.6
45 - 49	69.5	89.6	53.1	2.3	2.7	1.7
50 - 54	62.3	84.2	45.7	2.0	2.8	0.9
55 - 59	55.7	78.1	37.2	1.9	2.1	1.7
60 - 64	41.1	61.2	25.1	1.2	1.3	1.0
65 - 69	30.6	45.9	19.4	2.3	2.2	2.4
70 - 74	18.5	30.8	11.0	2.3	2.0	2.7
75 +	8.4	16.1	4.1	1.3	0.9	2.0
15 - 24	55.4	68.7	42.7	10.3	9.6	11.3
15 - 64	64.5	82.2	48.5	4.9	5.1	4.6

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
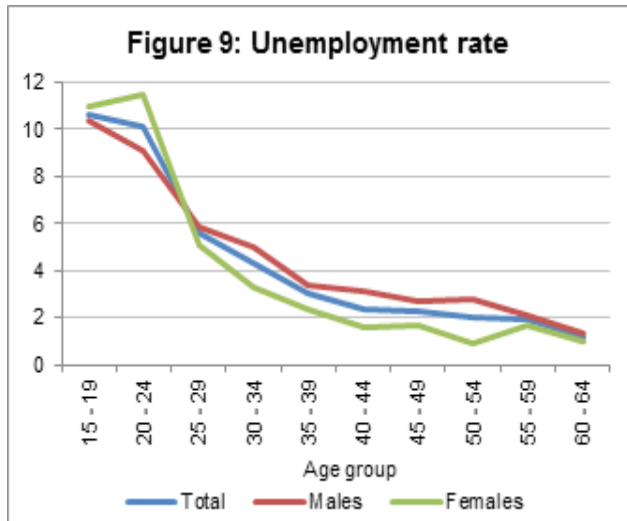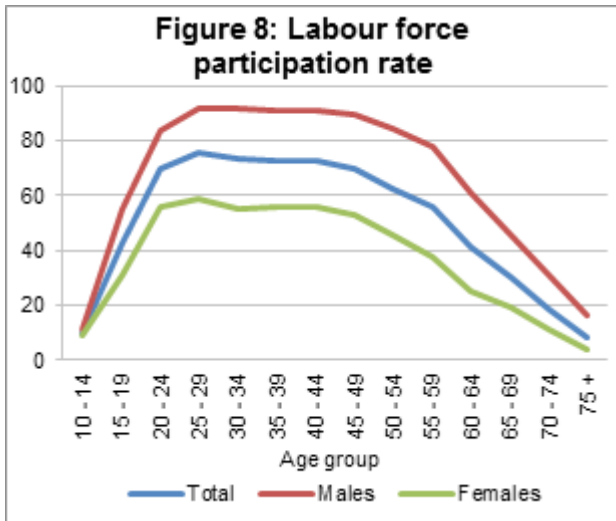
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Dawei Township is 64.5 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 48.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 82.2 per cent.

- In Dawei Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.0 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Dawei Township is 4.9 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (5.1%) and for females is (4.6%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.3 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	47,770	1.3	32.2	39.8	14.6	2.3	9.7
Males	14,937	2.5	47.9	7.3	18.7	4.0	19.6
Females	32,833	0.7	25.1	54.7	12.7	1.6	5.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 47.9 per cent of males are full time students while 54.7 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**44,987**	**26,241**	**18,746**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	559	407	152	1.2	1.6	0.8
Professionals	1,932	329	1,603	4.3	1.3	8.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,777	1,277	500	4.0	4.9	2.7
Clerical Support Workers	1,735	674	1,061	3.9	2.6	5.7
Services and Sales Workers	11,146	3,767	7,379	24.8	14.4	39.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	9,825	6,430	3,395	21.8	24.5	18.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	8,403	6,489	1,914	18.7	24.7	10.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,430	3,294	136	7.6	12.6	0.7
Elementary Occupations	4,697	2,802	1,895	10.4	10.7	10.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,483	772	711	3.3	2.9	3.8

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Dawei Township
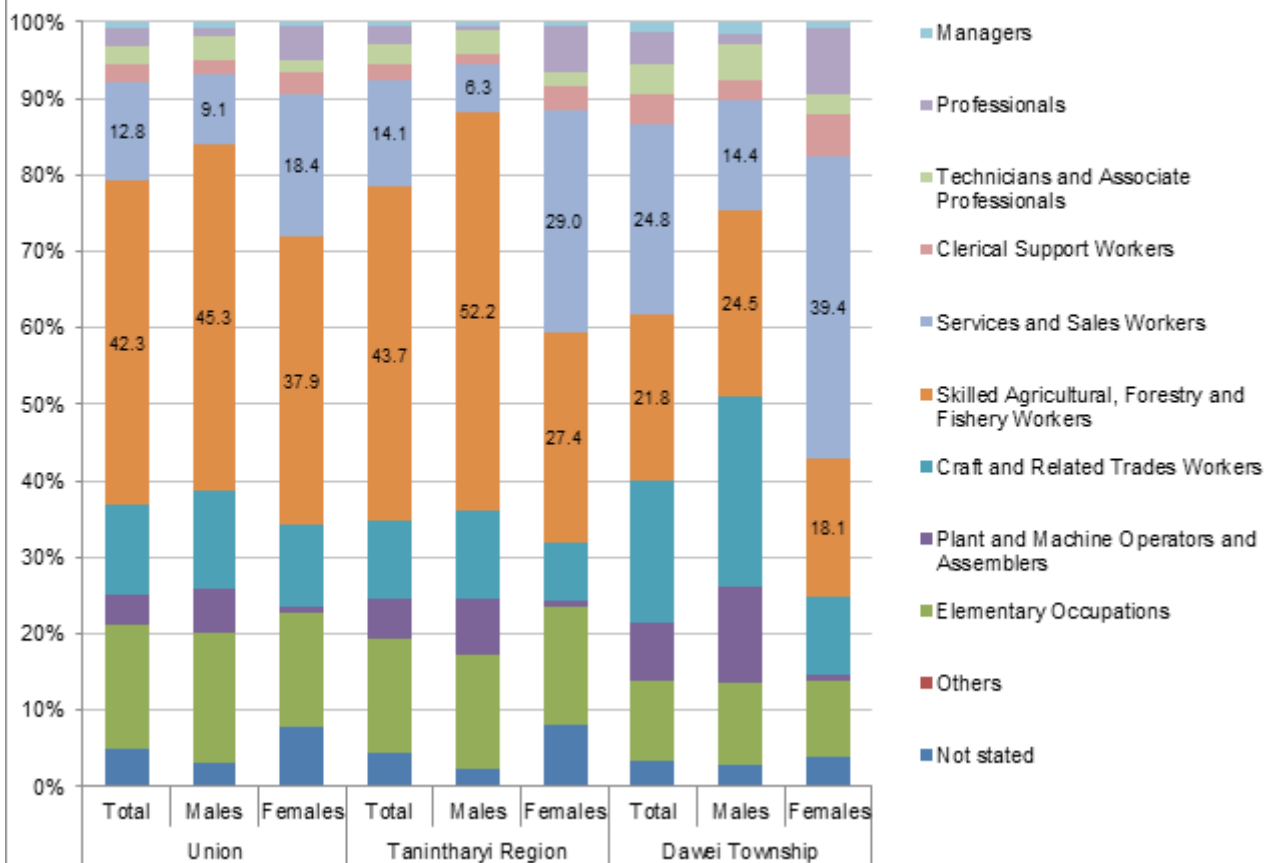
- In Dewei Township, 24.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 21.8 per cent in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 24.7 per cent of males are craft and related trades workers and 39.4 per cent of females are services and sales workers.

- In Tanintharyi Region, 43.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.1 per cent are services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**44,987**	**26,241**	**18,746**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,828	7,628	4,200	26.3	29.1	22.4
Mining and quarrying	171	126	45	0.4	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing	3,077	1,512	1,565	6.8	5.8	8.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	121	116	5	0.3	0.4	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	110	98	12	0.2	0.4	0.1
Construction	4,686	4,430	256	10.4	16.9	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,602	2,772	4,830	16.9	10.6	25.8
Transportation and storage	3,713	3,587	126	8.3	13.7	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	4,418	1,397	3,021	9.8	5.3	16.1
Information and communication	166	98	68	0.4	0.4	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	224	66	158	0.5	0.3	0.8
Real estate activities	10	7	3	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	142	90	52	0.3	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	442	253	189	1.0	1.0	1.0
Public administration including civil servants	2,678	1,774	904	6.0	6.8	4.8
Education	1,643	126	1,517	3.7	0.5	8.1
Human health and social work activities	505	155	350	1.1	0.6	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	154	124	30	0.3	0.5	0.2
Other service activities	709	400	309	1.6	1.5	1.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	571	340	231	1.3	1.3	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	16	10	6	*	*	*
Not stated	2,001	1,132	869	4.4	4.3	4.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Dawei Township
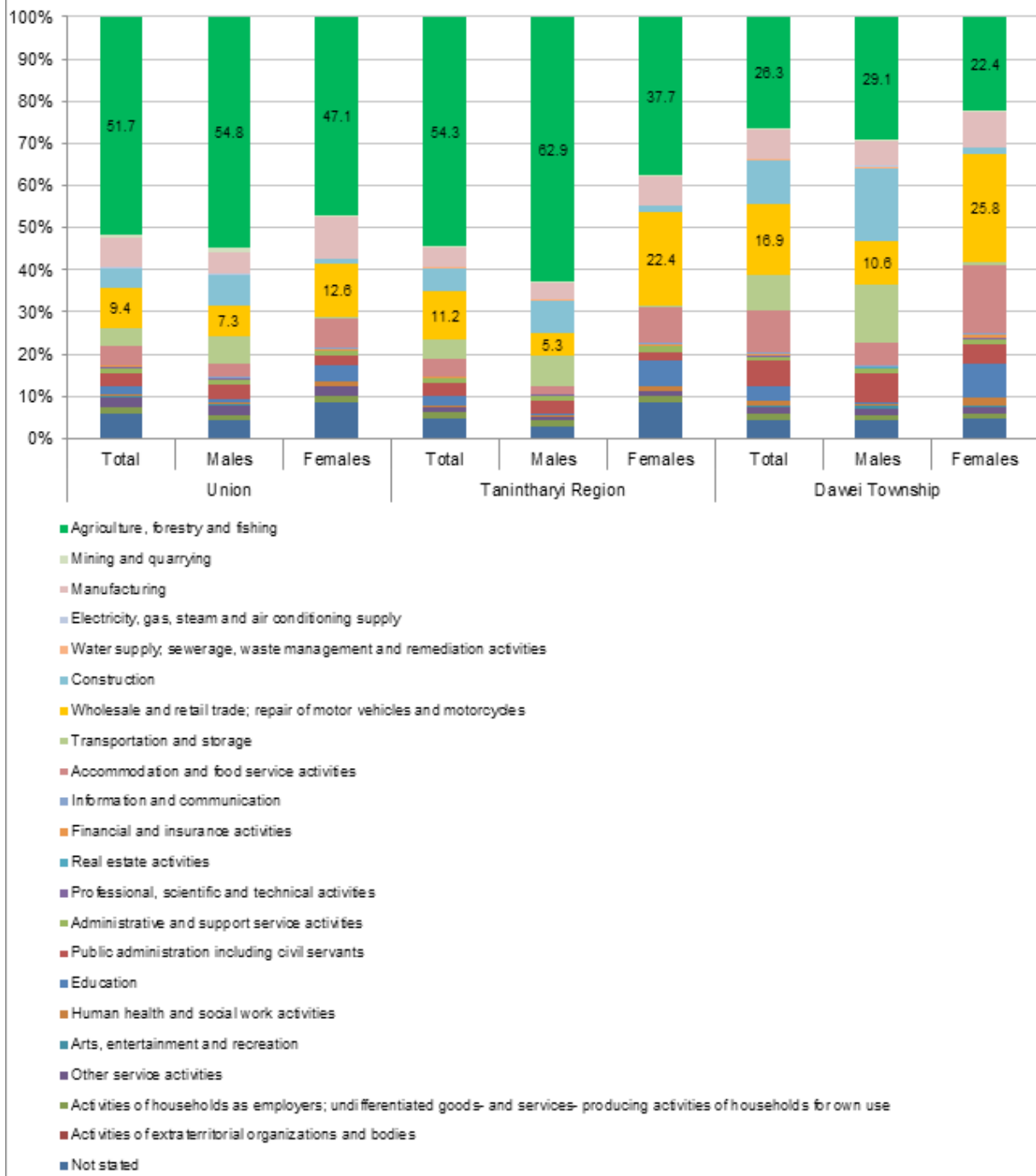
- In Dawei Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishiing" is the highest with 26.3 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 16.9 per cent.

- There are 29.1 per cent of males and 22.4 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 54.3 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 11.2 per cent in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry.

(E)   Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	83,614	103	319	579	818	255	99	181	18,114
Urban	56,290	88	294	383	635	214	41	73	9,834
Rural	27,324	15	25	196	183	41	58	108	8,280
Males	38,482	61	165	245	661	154	53	133	9,090
Females	45,132	42	154	334	157	101	46	48	9,024

Figure 12: Types of identity card
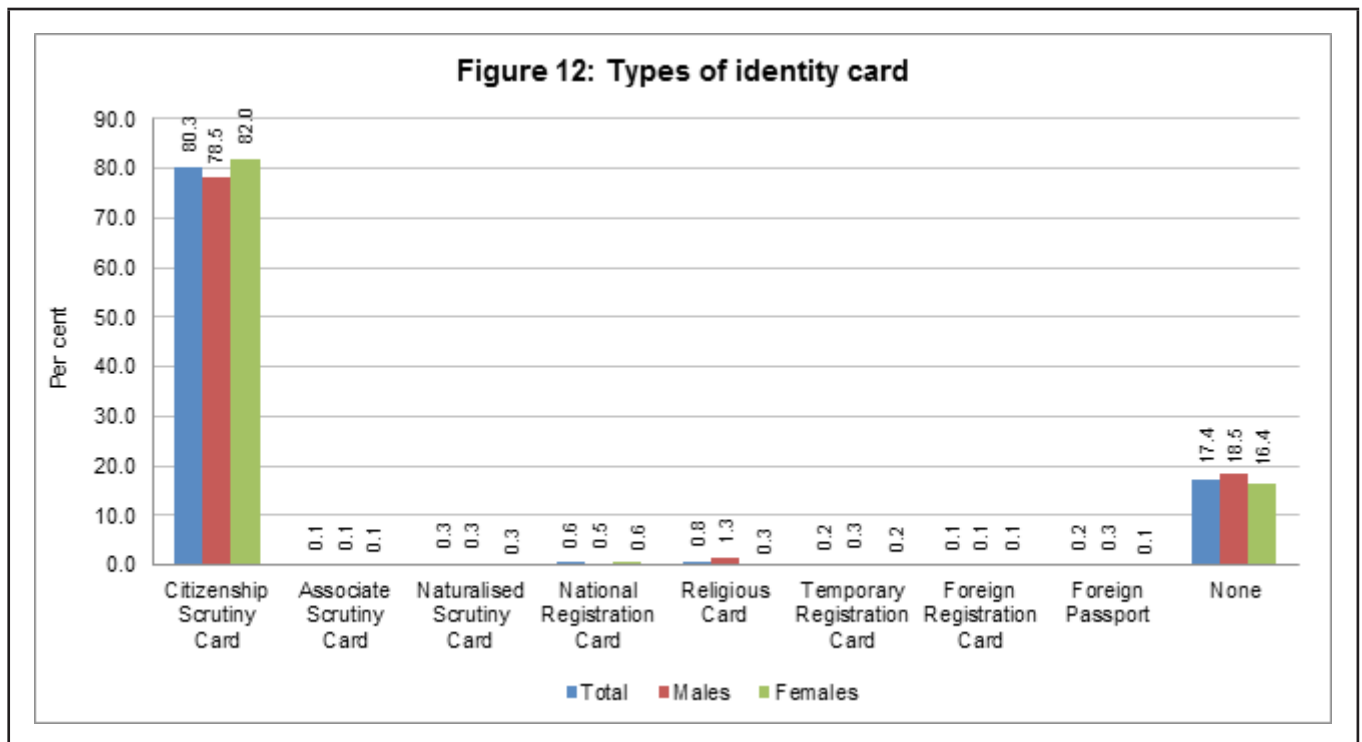
- In Dawei Township, 80.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 17.4 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 18.5 per cent of males and 16.4 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

(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	**125,605**	**118,940**	**6,665**	**5.3**	**3,832**	**1,856**	**2,652**	**2,294**
0 - 4	10,193	9,979	214	2.1	55	62	173	164
5 - 9	11,330	11,202	128	1.1	21	26	40	82
10 - 14	12,230	12,067	163	1.3	44	31	40	97
15 - 19	11,528	11,380	148	1.3	52	35	38	75
20 - 24	10,544	10,392	152	1.4	46	36	39	73
25 - 29	9,954	9,789	165	1.7	51	37	44	75
30 - 34	9,684	9,499	185	1.9	64	34	59	77
35 - 39	8,691	8,463	228	2.6	103	48	65	76
40 - 44	7,959	7,624	335	4.2	204	42	89	89
45 - 49	7,552	7,061	491	6.5	309	88	127	101
50 - 54	6,736	6,119	617	9.2	410	109	192	130
55 - 59	5,901	5,224	677	11.5	452	134	221	162
60 - 64	4,360	3,723	637	14.6	434	137	240	168
65 - 69	3,024	2,444	580	19.2	370	176	237	166
70 - 74	2,142	1,614	528	24.6	356	166	232	155
75 - 79	1,648	1,146	502	30.5	295	187	250	158
80 - 84	1,039	640	399	38.4	255	197	211	170
85 - 89	718	401	317	44.2	194	190	202	157
90 +	372	173	199	53.5	117	121	153	119

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	**60,044**	**57,174**	**2,870**	**4.8**	**1,498**	**770**	**1,125**	**1,014**
0 - 4	5,250	5,140	110	2.1	24	27	85	81
5 - 9	5,750	5,678	72	1.3	12	12	19	49
10 - 14	6,214	6,120	94	1.5	23	17	21	64
15 - 19	5,550	5,463	87	1.6	21	26	19	51
20 - 24	5,197	5,124	73	1.4	19	14	20	38
25 - 29	4,984	4,903	81	1.6	20	16	28	43
30 - 34	4,859	4,761	98	2.0	25	17	37	48
35 - 39	4,166	4,061	105	2.5	38	21	36	40
40 - 44	3,728	3,567	161	4.3	88	23	52	44
45 - 49	3,397	3,179	218	6.4	127	35	65	48
50 - 54	2,907	2,632	275	9.5	178	44	95	59
55 - 59	2,659	2,345	314	11.8	199	74	110	72
60 - 64	1,935	1,669	266	13.7	177	59	105	67
65 - 69	1,278	1,048	230	18.0	144	56	93	64
70 - 74	809	618	191	23.6	120	63	76	47
75 - 79	629	432	197	31.3	118	82	95	66
80 - 84	389	245	144	37.0	82	77	65	50
85 - 89	222	132	90	40.5	47	59	54	41
90 +	121	57	64	52.9	36	48	50	42

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	**65,561**	**61,766**	**3,795**	**5.8**	**2,334**	**1,086**	**1,527**	**1,280**
0 - 4	4,943	4,839	104	2.1	31	35	88	83
5 - 9	5,580	5,524	56	1.0	9	14	21	33
10 - 14	6,016	5,947	69	1.1	21	14	19	33
15 - 19	5,978	5,917	61	1.0	31	9	19	24
20 - 24	5,347	5,268	79	1.5	27	22	19	35
25 - 29	4,970	4,886	84	1.7	31	21	16	32
30 - 34	4,825	4,738	87	1.8	39	17	22	29
35 - 39	4,525	4,402	123	2.7	65	27	29	36
40 - 44	4,231	4,057	174	4.1	116	19	37	45
45 - 49	4,155	3,882	273	6.6	182	53	62	53
50 - 54	3,829	3,487	342	8.9	232	65	97	71
55 - 59	3,242	2,879	363	11.2	253	60	111	90
60 - 64	2,425	2,054	371	15.3	257	78	135	101
65 - 69	1,746	1,396	350	20.0	226	120	144	102
70 - 74	1,333	996	337	25.3	236	103	156	108
75 - 79	1,019	714	305	29.9	177	105	155	92
80 - 84	650	395	255	39.2	173	120	146	120
85 - 89	496	269	227	45.8	147	131	148	116
90 +	251	116	135	53.8	81	73	103	77

- Five in every 100 persons in Dawei 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 60.

- 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

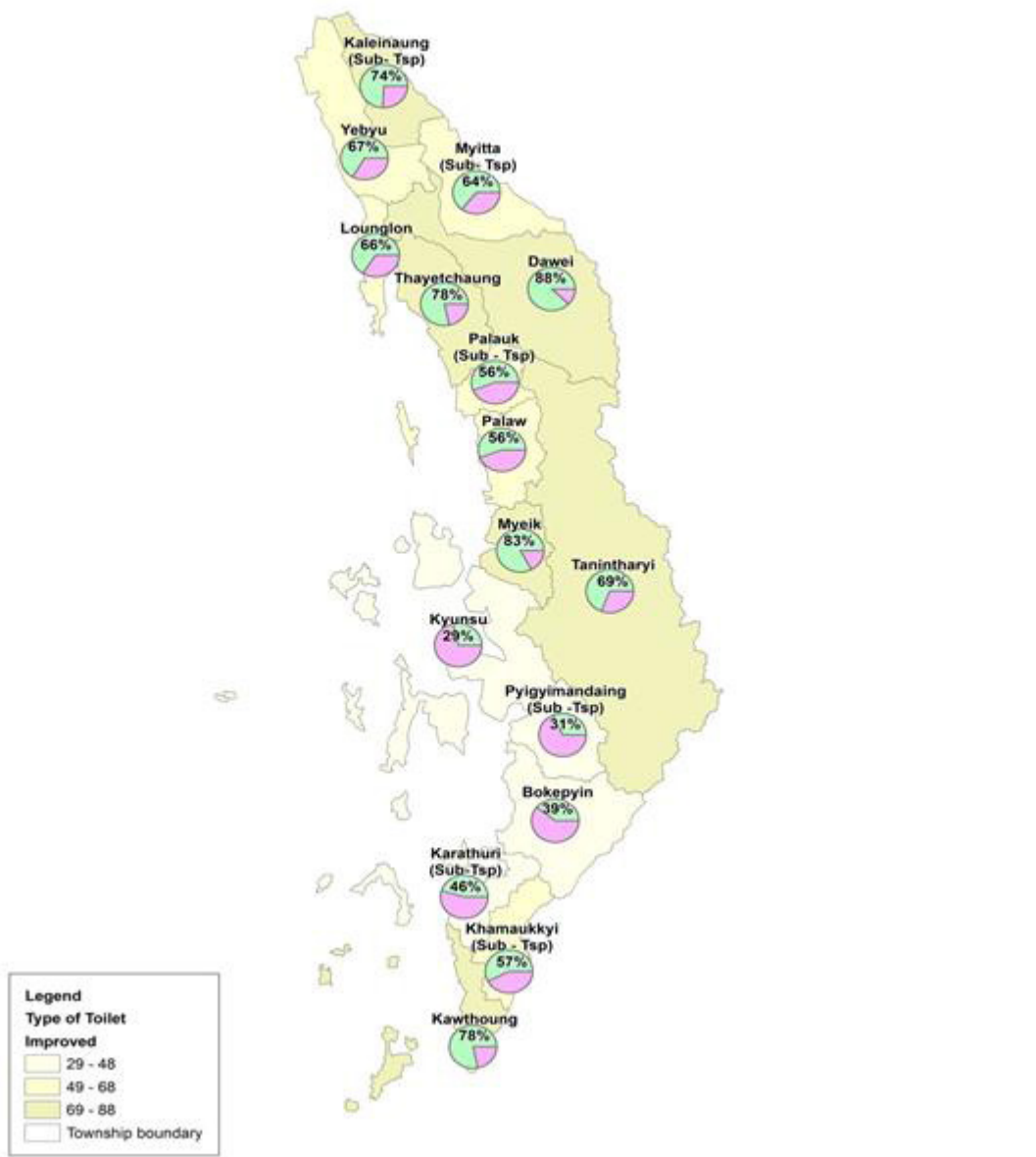**Table 12:   Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	24,943	5.1	12.8	13.8	49.8	16.7	0.8	0.2	0.8
Urban	15,382	5.2	15.7	17.1	48.1	12.5	0.4	0.1	0.9
Rural	9,561	5.1	8.0	8.5	52.5	23.4	1.5	0.4	0.6

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
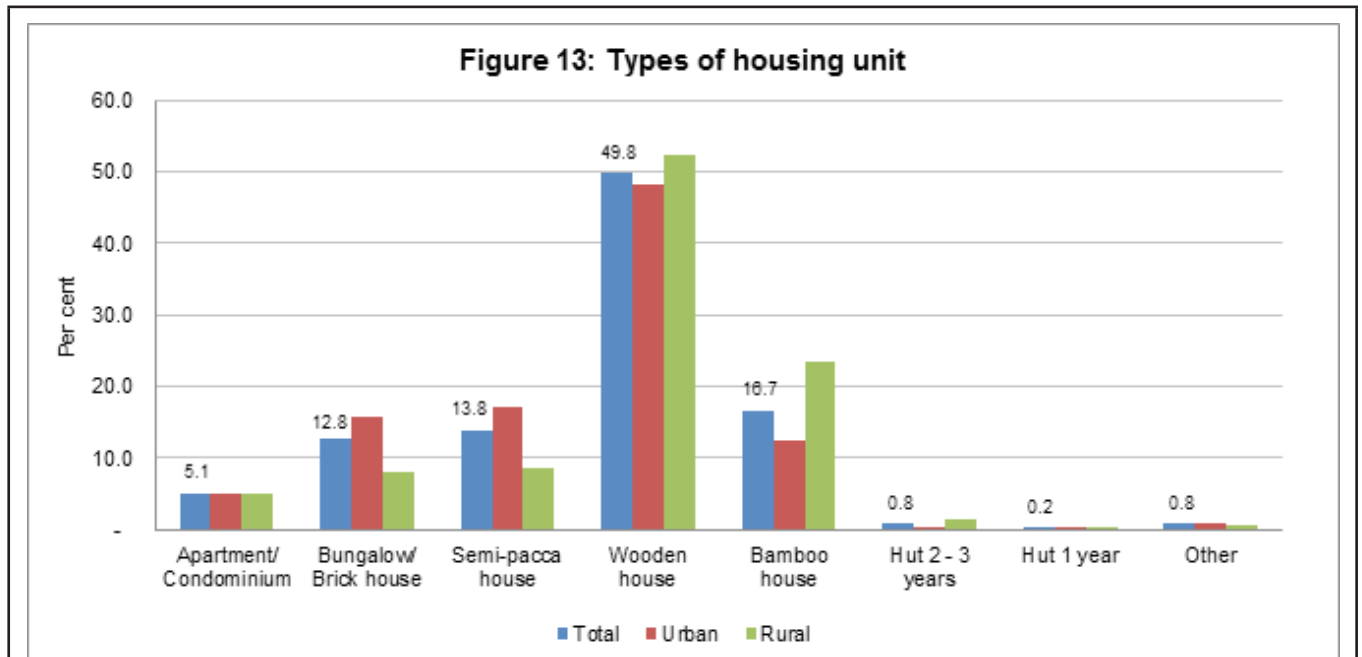
- The majority of the households in Dawei Township are living in wooden houses (49.8%) followed by households in bamboo houses (16.7%).

- About 48.1 per cent of urban households and 52.5 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%
Dawei Township	: 87.6%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		4.4	6.1	1.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		83.2	91.3	70.2
Improved sanitation		*87.6*	*97.4*	*71.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		6.1	0.7	14.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.8	0.3	1.5
Other		0.3	0.1	0.6
None		5.2	1.4	11.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	24,943	15,382	9,561

- About 87.6 per cent of the households in Dawei Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (4.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (83.2%)).

- Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, Dawei belongs to the highest proportion of households 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 5.2 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 Dawei Township, 11.4 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
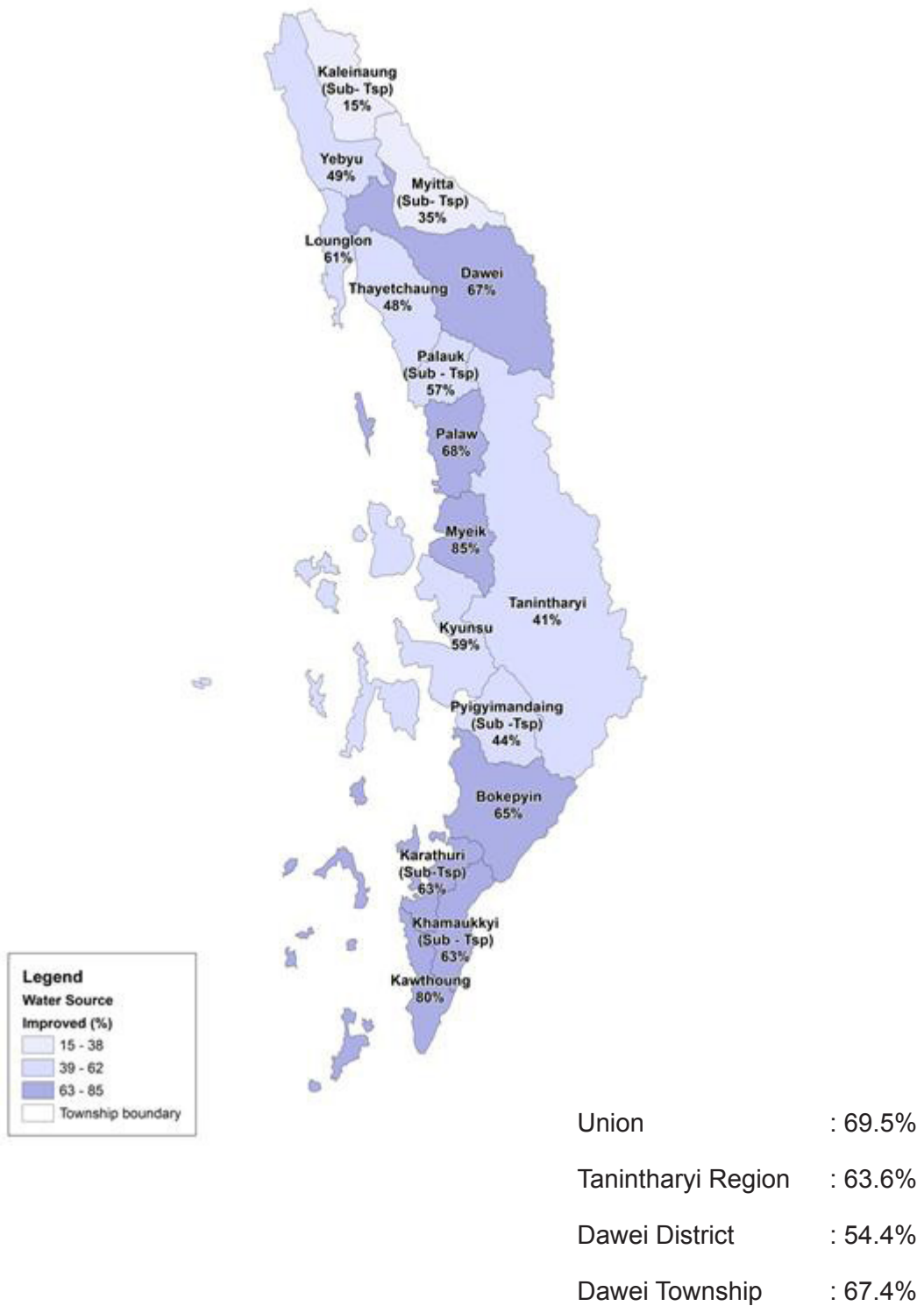

Kaleinaung
(Sub- Tsp)
15%

Yebyu
49%

Myitta
(Sub- Tsp)
35%

Lounglon
61%

Thayetchaung
48%

Dawei
67%

Palauk
(Sub - Tsp)
57%

Palaw
68%

Myeik
85%

Tanintharyi
41%

Kyunsu
59%

Pyigyimandaing
(Sub -Tsp)
44%

Bokepyin
65%

Karathuri
(Sub-Tsp)
63%

Khamaukkyi
(Sub - Tsp)
63%

Kawthoung
80%

Legend
Water Source
Improved (%)
15 - 38
39 - 62
63 - 85
Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Tanintharyi Region	: 63.6%
Dawei District	: 54.4%
Dawei Township	: 67.4%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	4.2	4.4	3.8
Tube well, borehole	12.5	19.7	1.0
Protected well/ Spring	33.4	36.1	29.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier	17.3	26.6	2.4
Total improved drinking water	*67.4*	*86.8*	*36.2*
Unprotected well/Spring	17.4	4.5	38.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.1	*	0.2
River/stream/ canal	5.9	-	15.3
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.9	-	2.4
Other	8.2	8.7	7.6
Total unimproved drinking water	*32.6*	*13.2*	*63.8*
Total Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	24,943	15,382	9,561

- In Dawei Township, 67.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, this household proportion belongs to the highest group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- About 33.4 per cent of the households use water form protected well/spring and 17.4 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

- About 32.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 63.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

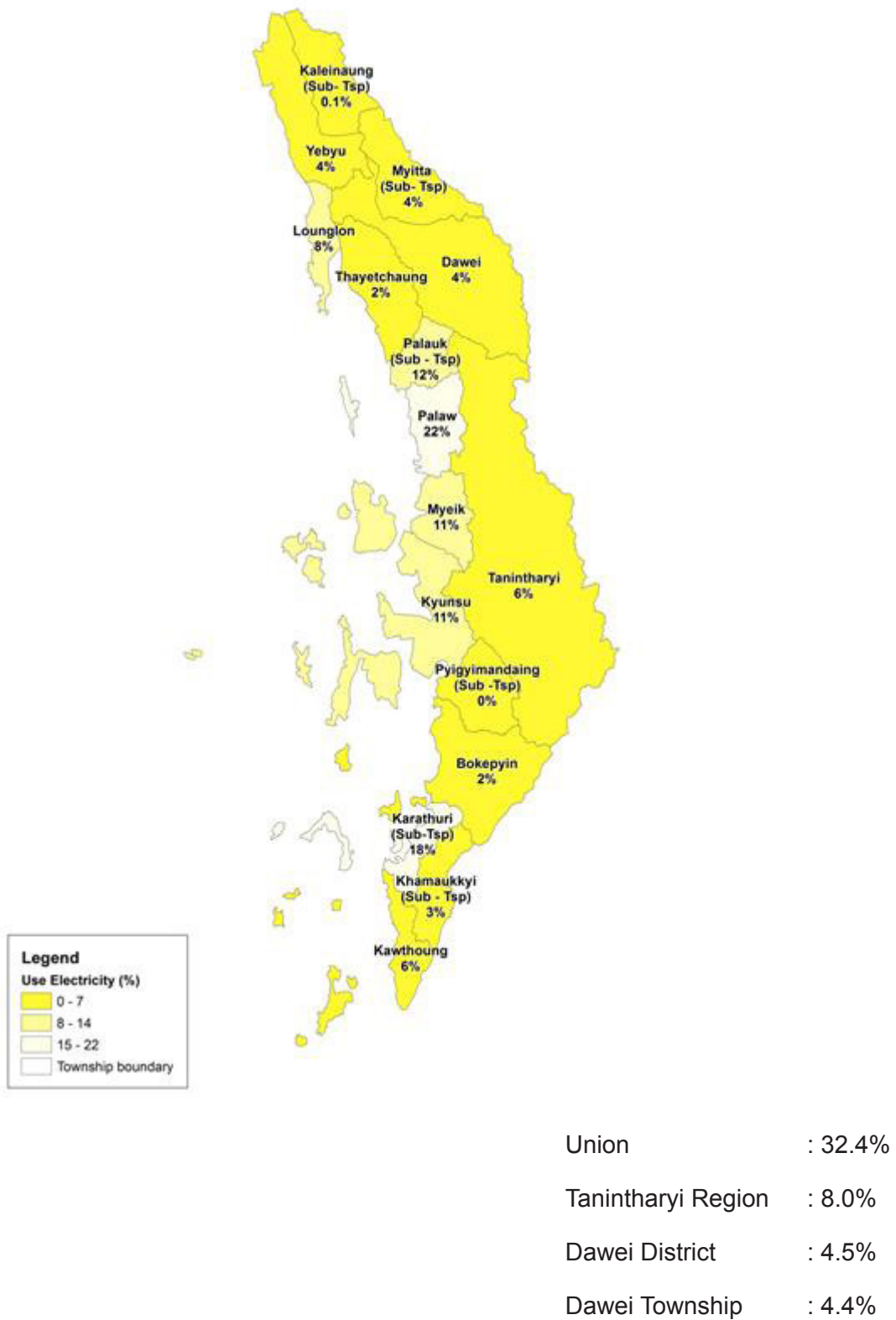**Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting**

Union : 32.4%

Tanintharyi Region : 8.0%

Dawei District : 4.5%

Dawei Township : 4.4%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.4	4.7	4.0
Kerosene		6.7	0.5	16.7
Candle		11.3	6.3	19.4
Battery		0.6	0.4	1.0
Generator (private)		71.7	85.5	49.6
Water mill (private)		1.3	1.5	0.8
Solar system/energy		2.8	0.1	7.1
Other		1.1	1.0	1.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	24,943	15,382	9,561

- In Dawei Township, 4.4 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 71.7 per cent.

- In rural areas, 49.6 per cent of the households use generator (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend	
Fuel for Cooking	
Wood and Charcoal (%)	
	86 - 90
	91 - 94
	95 - 99
	Township boundary

Union : 81.0%

Tanintharyi Region : 95.5%

Dawei District : 96.7%

Dawei Township : 92.2%
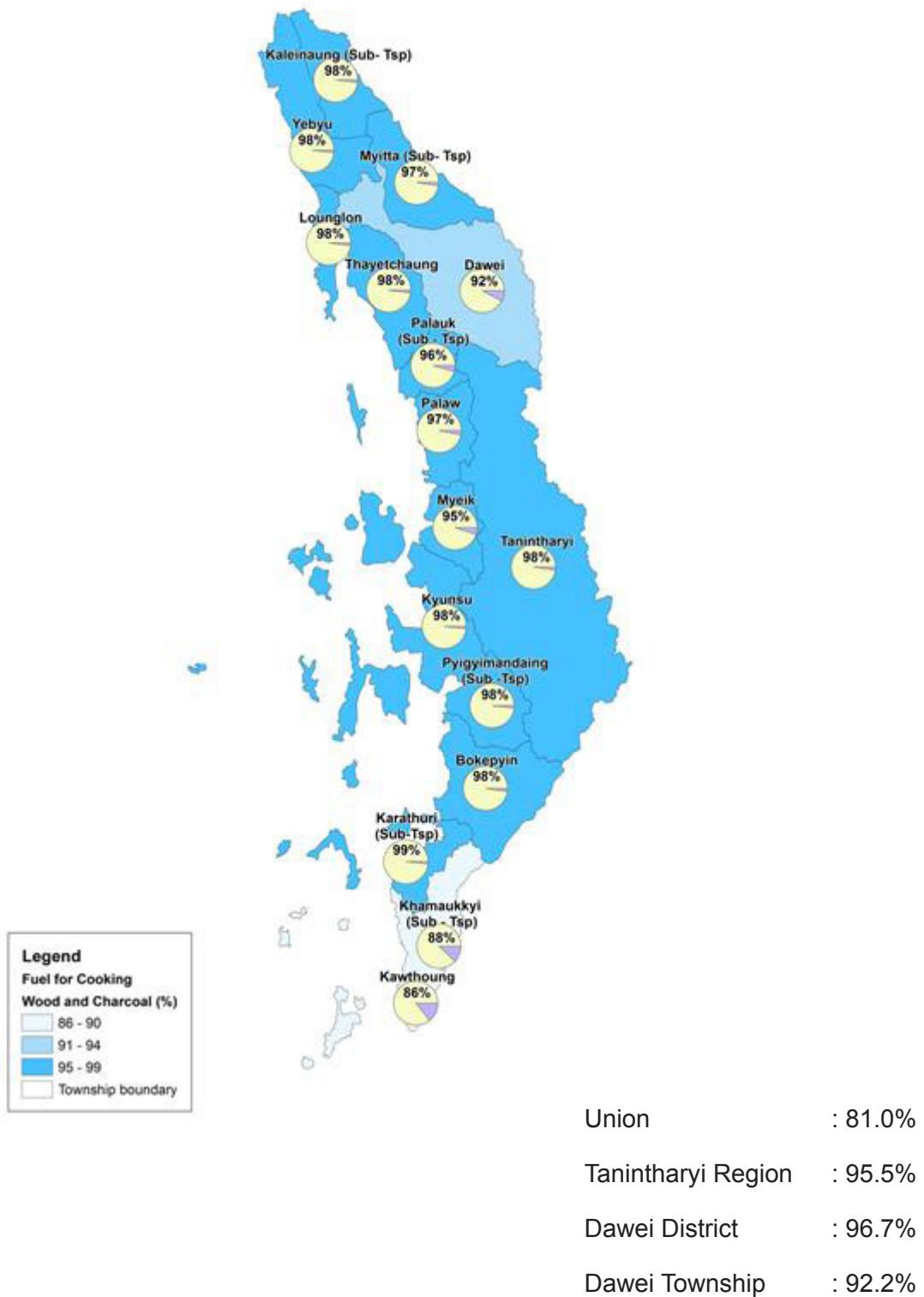
Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.5	3.9	0.3
LPG		2.3	3.5	0.2
Kerosene		0.1	*	0.3
BioGas		1.4	1.9	0.7
Firewood		40.8	19.9	74.3
Charcoal		51.4	68.6	23.7
Coal		0.8	1.1	0.4
Other		0.7	1.1	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	24,943	15,382	9,561

- In Dawei Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 40.8 per cent using firewood and 51.4 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 2.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- About 74.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 23.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	24,943	41.0	70.1	8.1	56.5	7.3	14.2	16.5	1.6
Urban	15,382	38.0	80.6	10.6	71.9	10.0	20.0	9.3	2.2
Rural	9,561	45.9	53.2	4.2	31.6	2.8	4.9	28.1	0.8

- About 70.1 per cent of the households in Dawei Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 80.6 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 53.2 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
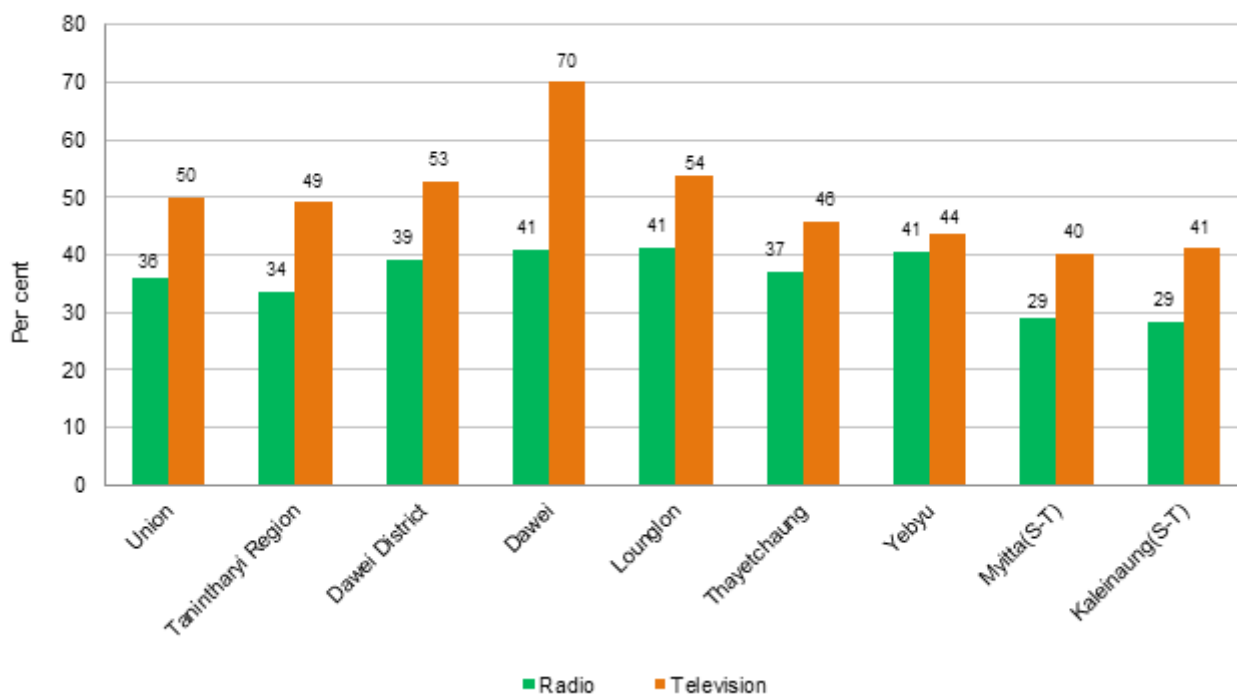
- About 70.1 per cent of the households in Dawei Township have access to television and about two in five households (41.0%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Kaleinaung
(Sub- Tsp)
8%

Yebyu
19%

Myitta
(Sub- Tsp)
3%

Lounglon
30%

Dawei 57%

Thayetchaung
20%

Palauk
(Sub - Tsp)
14%

Palaw
26%

Myeik
40%

Tanintharyi
15%

Kyunsu
12%

Pyigyimandaing
(Sub -Tsp)
1%

Bokepyin
27%

Karathuri
(Sub-Tsp)
9%

Khamaukkyi
(Sub - Tsp)
45%

Kawthoung
56%

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
☐ 1 - 20
☐ 21 - 38
☐ 39 - 57
☐ Township boundary

Union : 32.9%

Tanintharyi Region : 29.8%

Dawei District : 29.7%

Dawei Township : 56.5%

- About 56.5 per cent of the households in Dawei Township reported having mobile phones and it is highest compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region.

Transportation items

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

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Tanintharyi Region	283,099	4,861	118,324	54,883	5,709	9,010	22,513	13,018
Urban	66,807	2,611	36,716	18,061	898	1,063	1,954	629
Rural	216,292	2,250	81,608	36,822	4,811	7,947	20,559	12,389
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
Dawei Township	24,943	1,335	15,993	12,896	711	378	316	1,183
Urban	15,382	1,067	10,599	9,215	356	118	140	146
Rural	9,561	268	5,394	3,681	355	260	176	1,037

- In Dawei Township, 64.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 51.7 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 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Dawei township
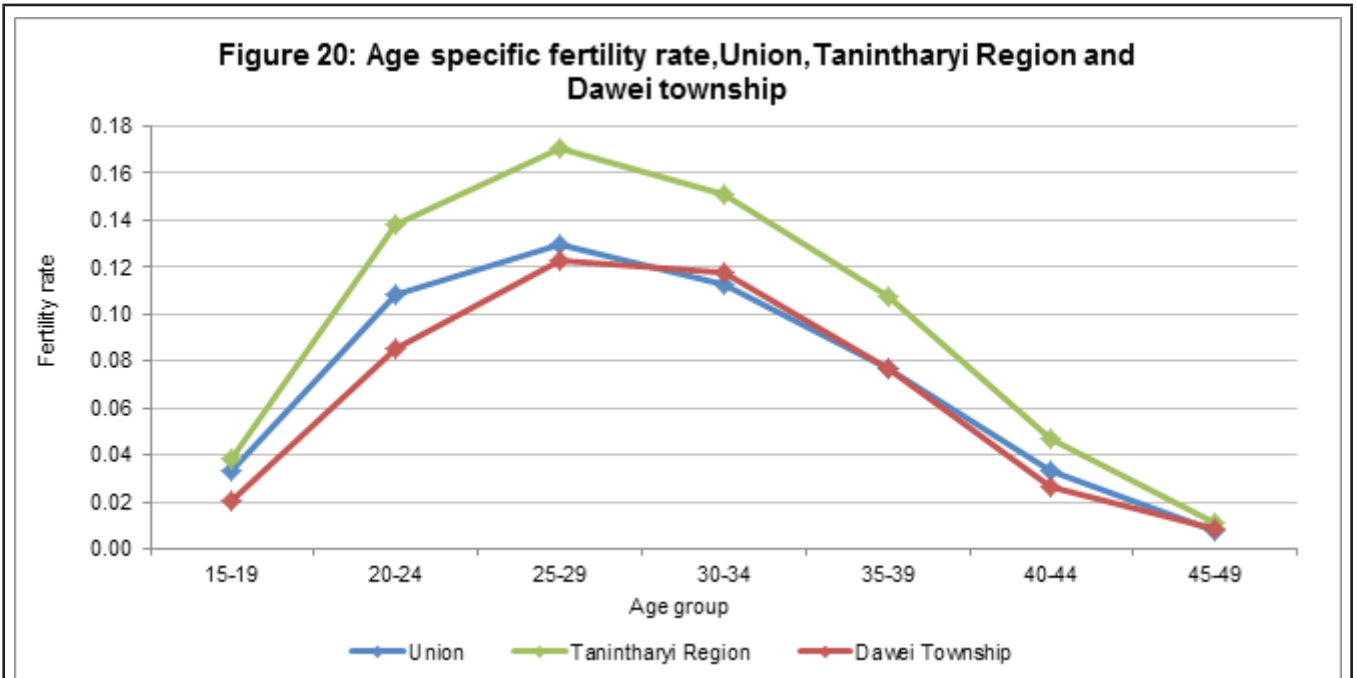
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29 and 30-34.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.3 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 2.3 - 3.1
- 3.2 - 3.9
- 4.0 - 4.7
- Township boundary
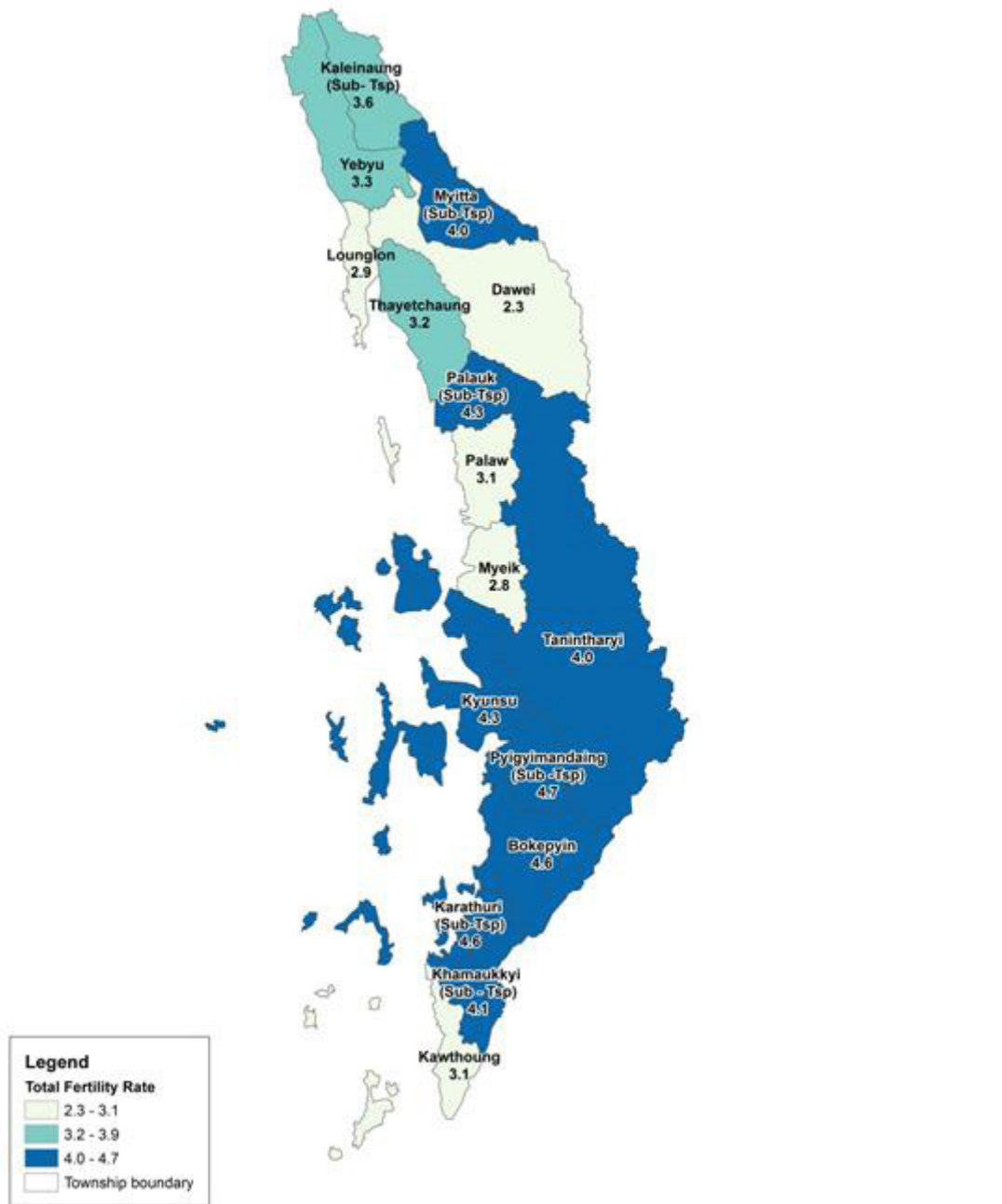
Union	: 2.5
Tanintharyi Region	: 3.3
Dawei District	: 2.9
Dawei Township	: 2.3

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
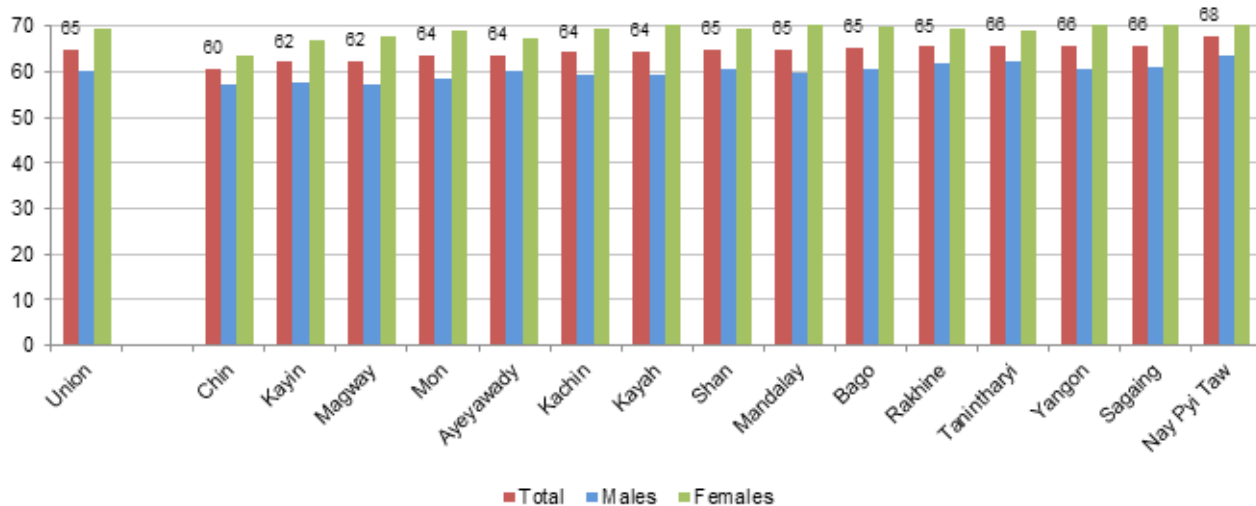
- The expectation of life at birth in Tanintharyi Region is 65.5 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- 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
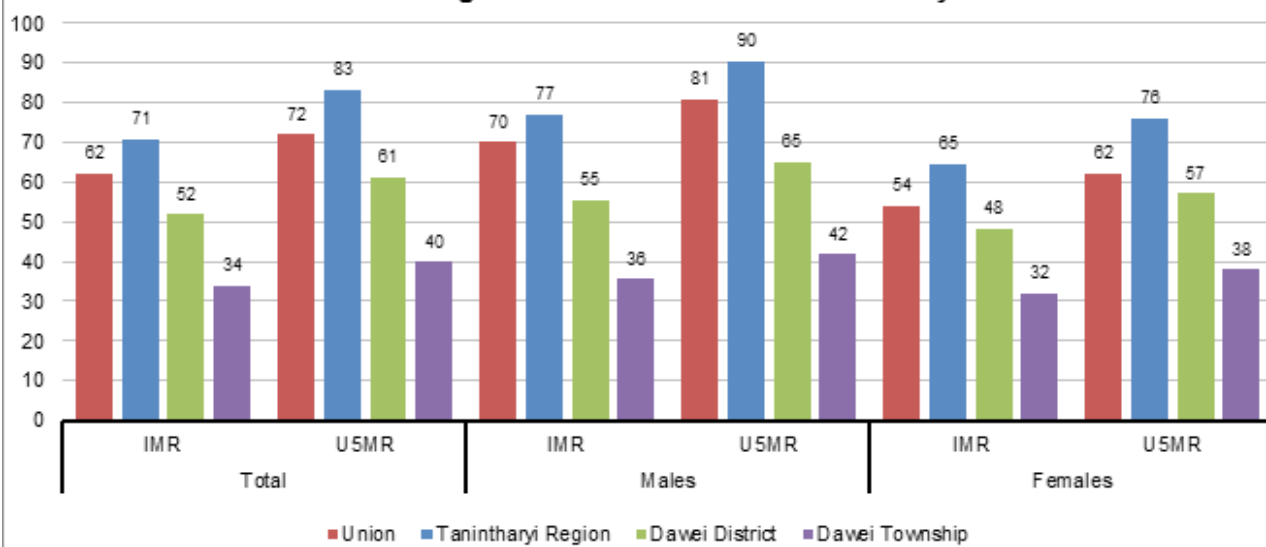
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Dawei District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Dawei District is 52 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 61 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Dawei Township are lower than those in Tanintharyi Region and Dawei District. The Infant mortality in Dawei is 34 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 40 per 1,000 live births.

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Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
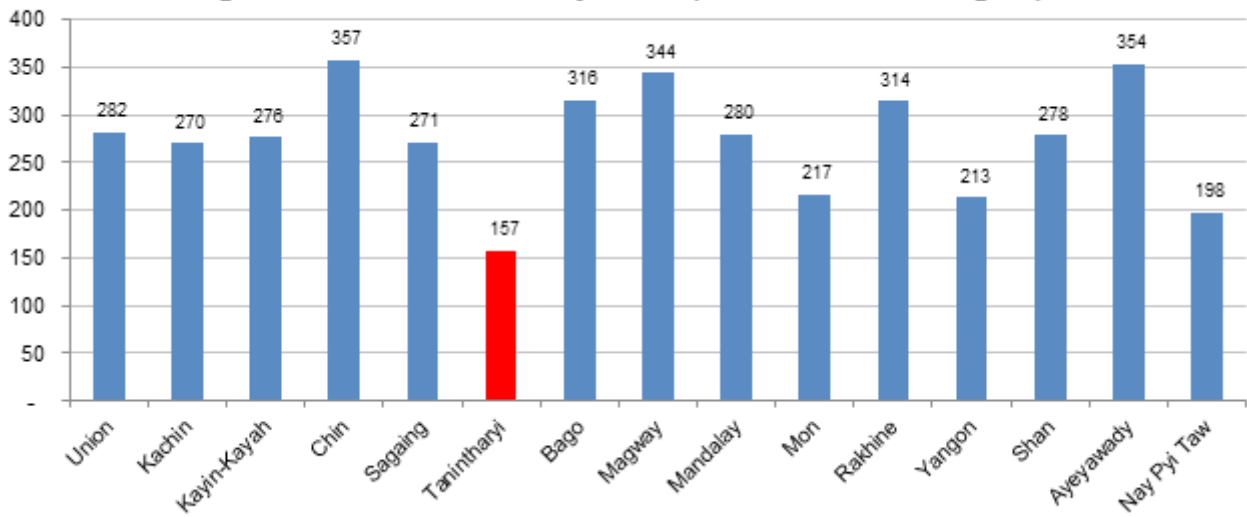
- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 157 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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 (Km^2). 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:
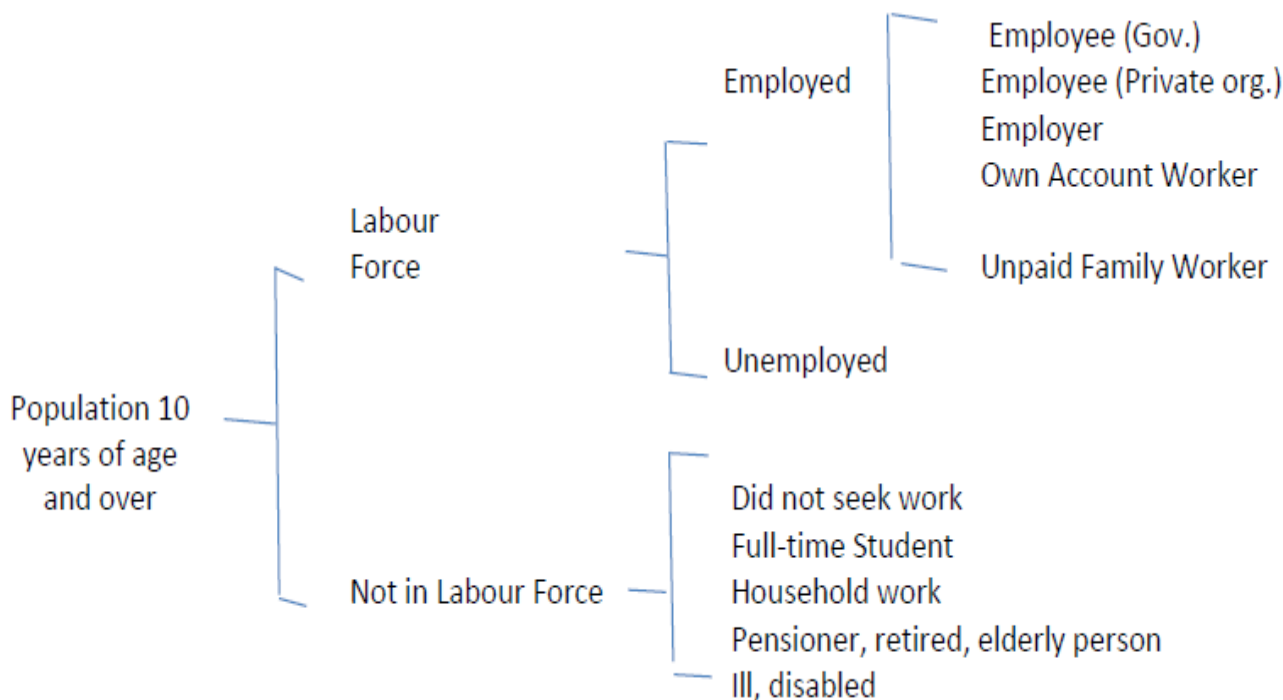
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Employee (Government)**: those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.

(b) **Employee (Private organisation)**: those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.

(c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.

(d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees**.

(e) **Unpaid family worker**: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at:

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census