



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

TANINTHARYI REGION, DAWEI DISTRICT

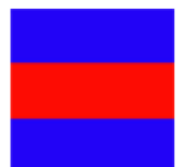
Kaleinaung Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Tanintharyi Region, Dawei District

## **Kaleinaung Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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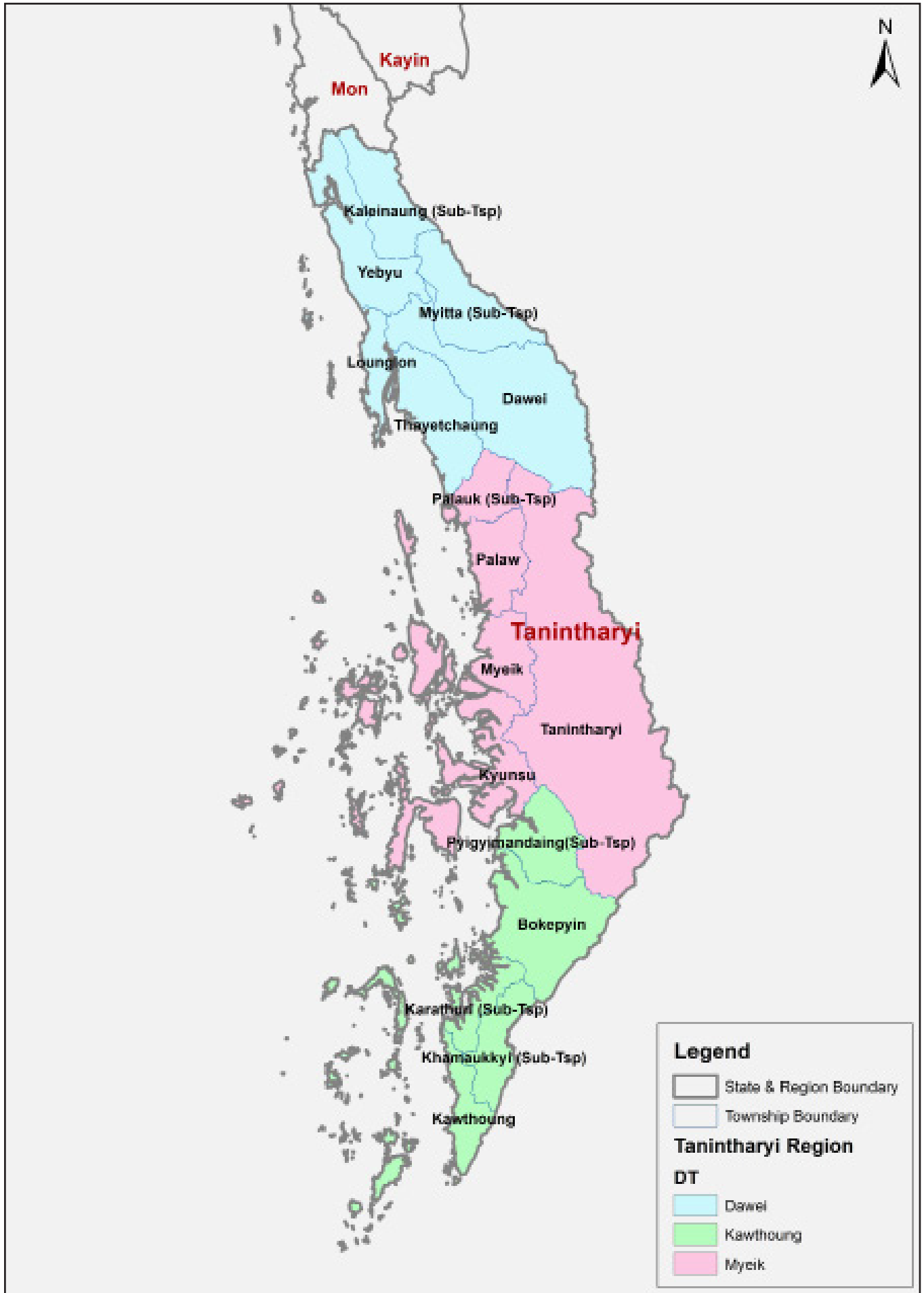
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Tanintharyi Region, showing the townships





## Kaleinaung Sub-Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>21,865 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>11,659 (53.3%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>10,206 (46.7%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1,659.2 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>13.2 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>24.0 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>4,277</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.6 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>63.3%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>57.8</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>52.0</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>5.8</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>11.1</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>114</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>80.1%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>84.4%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>75.9%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	12,851	75.0	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	27	0.2	
National Registration	165	1.0	
Religious	42	0.2	
Temporary Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	4,027	23.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.7%	89.3%	44.0%
Unemployment rate	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Employment to population ratio	67.0%	87.1%	42.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	3,475	81.2	
Renter	105	2.5	
Provided free (individually)	153	3.6	
Government quarters	356	8.3	
Private company quarters	93	2.2	
Other	95	2.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	7.9%		53.9%
Bamboo	47.7%	36.9%	<0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.7%	
Wood	27.7%	49.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		26.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	12.5%	11.6%	<0.1%
Other	4.0%	1.4%	19.4%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	<0.1	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	3,324	77.7	
Charcoal	871	20.4	
Coal	66	1.5	
Other	*	0.2	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	*	0.1
Kerosene	437	10.2
Candle	1,711	40.0
Battery	47	1.1
Generator (private)	1,448	33.9
Water mill (private)	*	0.4
Solar system/energy	253	5.9
Other	357	8.3
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	41	1.0
Tube well, borehole	*	0.3
Protected well/spring	579	13.5
Bottled/purifier water	22	0.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>15.3</i>
Unprotected well/spring	703	16.4
Pool/pond/lake	77	1.7
River/stream/canal	956	22.4
Waterfall/rainwater	1,847	43.2
Other	41	1.0
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,624</i>	<i>84.7</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	52	1.2
Tube well, borehole	*	0.2
Protected well/spring	519	12.1
Unprotected well/spring	680	15.9
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	1,112	26.0
Waterfall/rainwater	1,855	43.4
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	39	0.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	34	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,141	73.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,175</i>	<i>74.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	373	8.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	0.4
Other	29	0.7
None	685	16.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,219	28.5
Television	1,758	41.1
Landline phone	165	3.9
Mobile phone	360	8.4
Computer	48	1.1
Internet at home	28	0.7
Households with none of the items	1,910	44.7
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	56	1.3
Motorcycle/Moped	1,798	42.0
Bicycle	473	11.1
4-Wheel tractor	30	0.7
Canoe/Boat	25	0.6
Motor boat	72	1.7
Cart (bullock)	220	5.1

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

\* Less than 20.

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## Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Kaleinaung Sub-Township in Tanintharyi Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.



## **Census information of Kaleinaung Sub-Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	21,865*		
Males	11,659		
Females	10,206		
Sex ratio	114 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	14.2%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,659.2**		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	13.2 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	7		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	19,870	2,843	17,027
Number of conventional households	4,277	624	3,653
Mean household size	4.6 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kaleinaung Sub-Township, there are lower females than males with 114 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (14.2 %) live in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Kaleinaung Sub-Township is 13 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.6 persons living in each household in Kaleinaung Sub-Township. This is slightly more than to the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

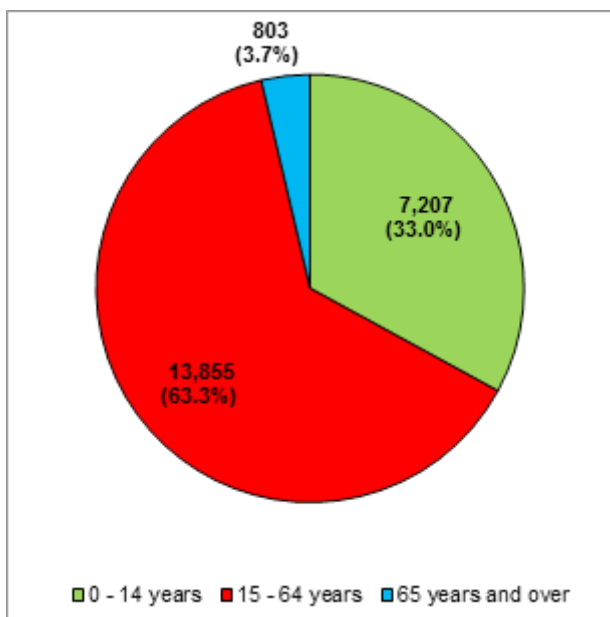
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

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

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>21,865</b>	<b>11,659</b>	<b>10,206</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>1,493</b>
1	No(1)(W)	103	538	277	261
2	No(2)(W)	85	392	199	193
3	No(3)(W)	272	1,339	716	623
4	No(4)(W)	164	845	429	416
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>3,653</b>	<b>18,751</b>	<b>10,038</b>	<b>8,713</b>
1	Hnan Kye(VT)	247	1,158	600	558
2	Kayin Shin Ta Bi(VT)	91	494	248	246
3	Kyauk Shat(VT)	608	2,779	1,454	1,325
4	Zin Bar(VT)	230	1,301	693	608
5	Rar Hpu(VT)	1,202	6,118	3,283	2,835
6	Mi Kyaung Hlaung(VT)	325	1,847	1,035	812
7	Lawt Thaing(VT)	950	5,054	2,725	2,329

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

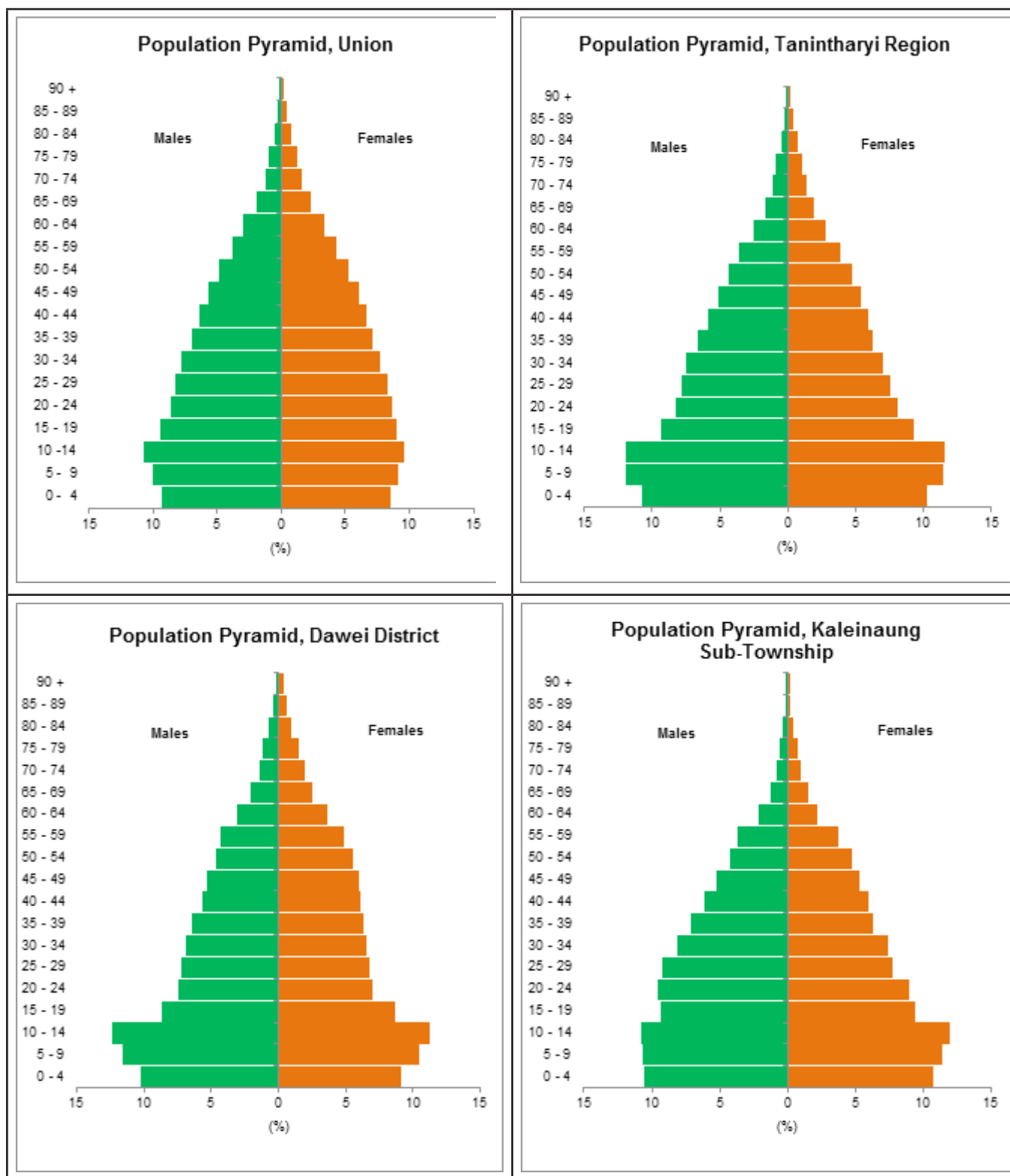


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kaleinaung Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,865</b>	<b>11,659</b>	<b>10,206</b>
0 - 4	2,320	1,229	1,091
5 - 9	2,404	1,243	1,161
10 - 14	2,483	1,258	1,225
15 - 19	2,045	1,088	957
20 - 24	2,032	1,115	917
25 - 29	1,863	1,076	787
30 - 34	1,707	946	761
35 - 39	1,471	827	644
40 - 44	1,321	713	608
45 - 49	1,155	615	540
50 - 54	974	494	480
55 - 59	805	423	382
60 - 64	482	254	228
65 - 69	312	150	162
70 - 74	203	98	105
75 - 79	144	69	75
80 - 84	79	37	42
85 - 89	37	16	21
90 +	28	8	20

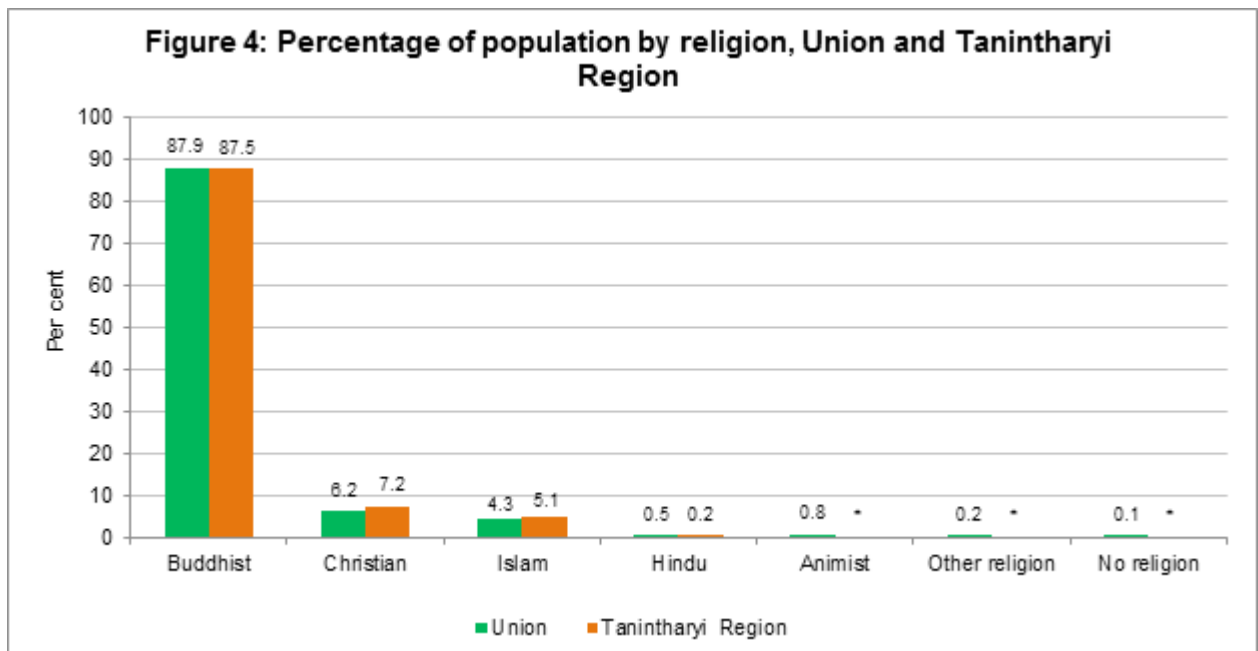
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kaleinaung Sub-Township is 63.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- 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 Kaleinaung Sub-Township)**



- The birth rate has been declining in Kaleinaung Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly decreasing in age group 15-19. It is not decreasing in aged 20-24 for males but it is continuously decreasing for females.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kaleinaung Sub-Township.
- There are more males than females in the age groups 0-4 to 60-64.

## (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.

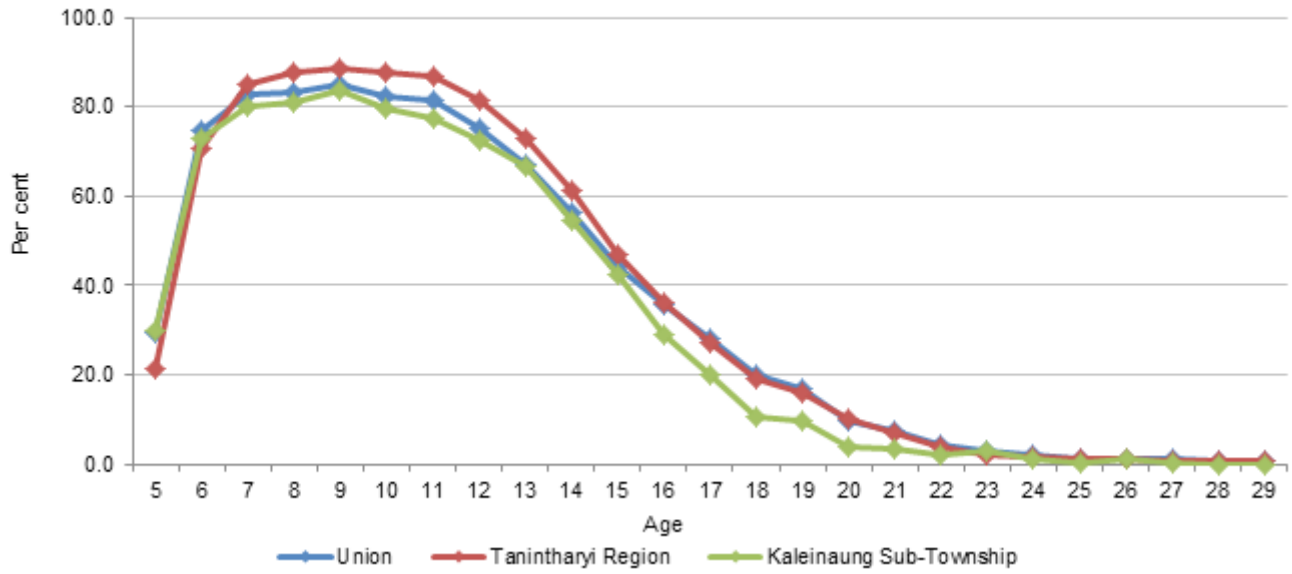
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

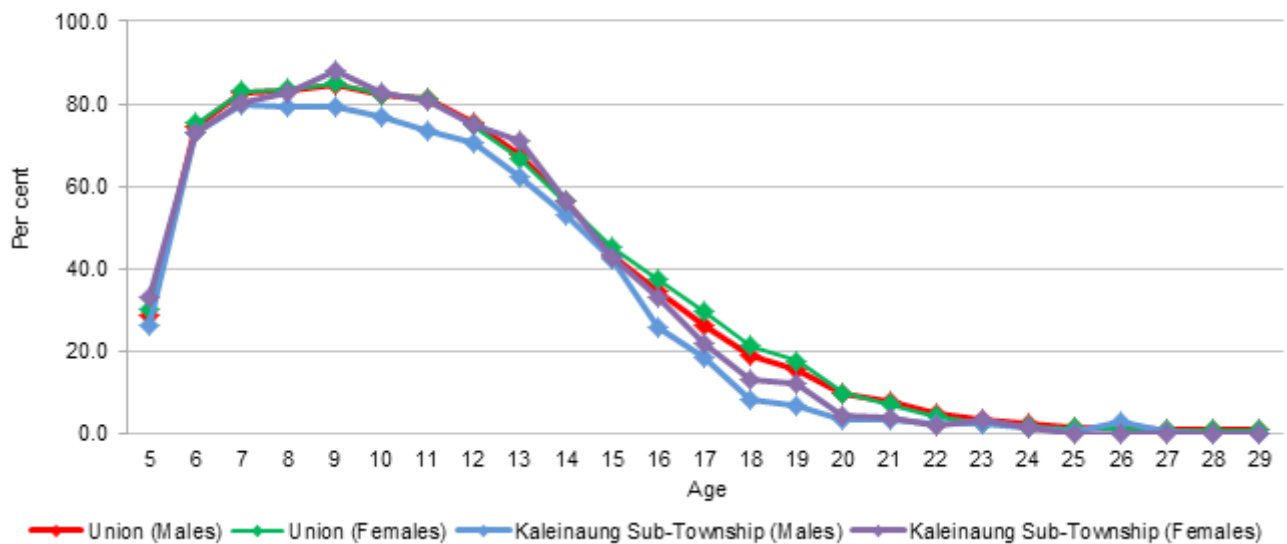
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	440	208	232	131	54	77
6	514	254	260	375	185	190
7	488	276	212	390	220	170
8	508	266	242	411	211	200
9	431	221	210	360	175	185
10	480	234	246	383	180	203
11	467	214	253	361	157	204
12	510	270	240	370	190	180
13	479	242	237	319	151	168
14	466	235	231	255	125	130
15	394	202	192	167	85	82
16	357	187	170	104	48	56
17	343	184	159	69	34	35
18	371	187	184	39	15	24
19	340	152	188	33	10	23
20	350	148	202	14	5	9
21	303	141	162	11	5	6
22	345	175	170	7	4	3
23	341	159	182	10	4	6
24	280	136	144	4	2	2
25	326	154	172	1	1	-
26	283	148	135	4	4	-
27	320	157	163	1	1	-
28	320	161	159	-	-	-
29	274	138	136	-	-	-

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

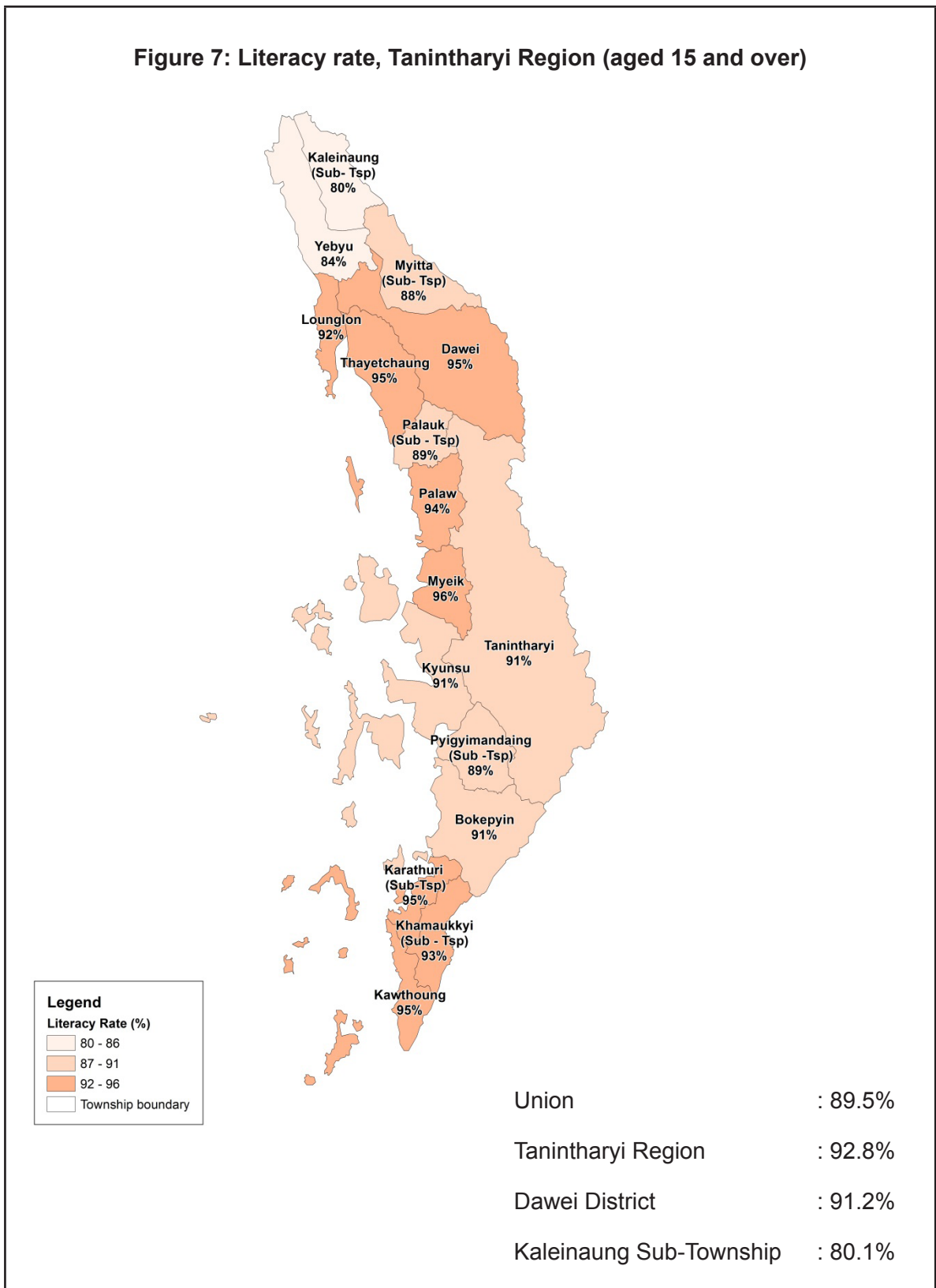


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kaleinaung Sub-Township**



- School attendance in Kaleinaung Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kaleinaung Sub-Township is dropped more after age 11.

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





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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,424	91.4
Males	1,671	91.0
Females	1,753	91.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kaleinaung Sub-Township is 80.1 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 75.9 per cent and for the males it is 84.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 91.4 per cent with 91.7 per cent for females and 91.0 per cent for males.

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

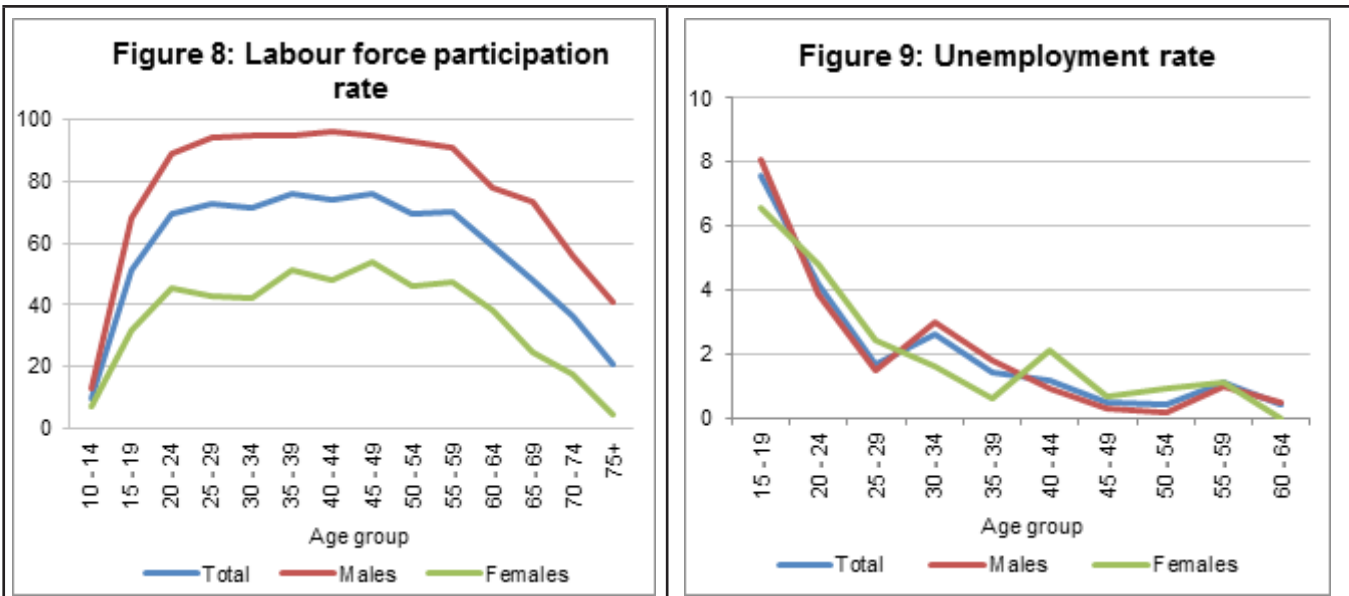
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	10,581	2,570	24.3	3,317	1,808	1,689	679	10	385	16	5	102
Urban	1,618	179	11.1	361	329	360	186	1	145	6	2	49
Rural	8,963	2,391	26.7	2,956	1,479	1,329	493	9	240	10	3	53
Males	5,726	1,127	19.7	1,673	1,005	1,144	446	7	230	12	3	79
Females	4,855	1,443	29.7	1,644	803	545	233	3	155	4	2	23

- Some 24.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 26.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 19.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 29.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 17.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.6 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	9.9	12.8	6.9	7.3	8.1	5.9
15 - 19	51.1	68.4	31.6	7.6	8.1	6.6
20 - 24	69.4	89.2	45.3	4.2	3.9	4.8
25 - 29	72.5	94.1	42.8	1.7	1.5	2.4
30 - 34	71.2	94.7	41.9	2.6	3.0	1.6
35 - 39	75.7	94.8	51.1	1.4	1.8	0.6
40 - 44	74.0	96.2	47.9	1.2	0.9	2.1
45 - 49	75.8	95.0	53.9	0.5	0.3	0.7
50 - 54	69.6	92.7	45.8	0.4	0.2	0.9
55 - 59	70.2	91.0	47.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
60 - 64	59.1	78.0	38.2	0.4	0.5	-
65 - 69	48.1	73.3	24.7	2.0	1.8	2.5
70 - 74	36.0	56.1	17.1	-	-	-
75 +	20.8	40.8	4.4	-	-	-
15 - 24	60.2	78.9	38.3	5.7	5.7	5.6
15 - 64	68.7	89.3	44.0	2.5	2.5	2.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kaleinaung Sub-Township is 68.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 44.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.3 per cent.
- In Kaleinaung Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kaleinaung Sub-Township is 2.5 per cent with 2.5 per cent for males and 2.4 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.6 per cent.

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

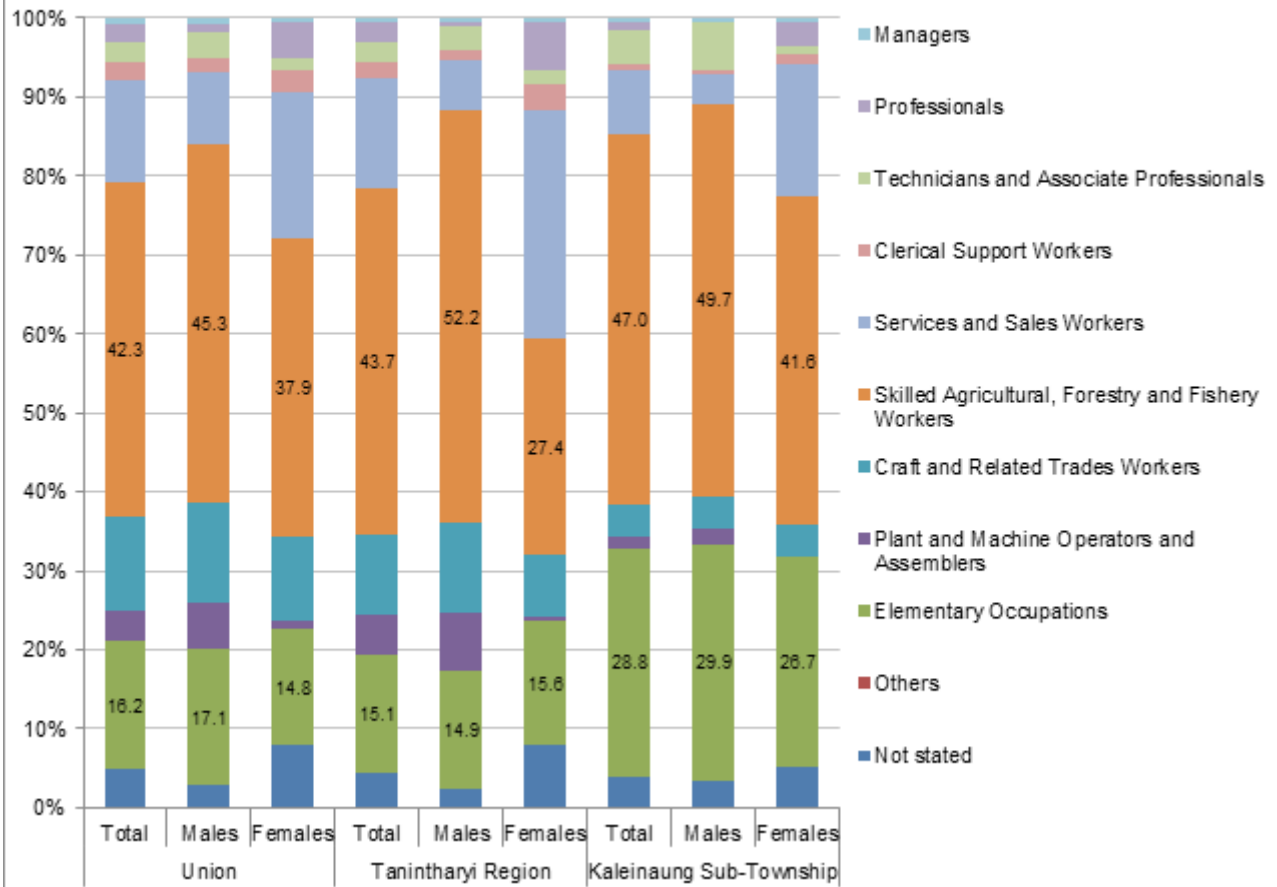
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	7,098	0.6	34.9	44.3	6.7	1.5	12.1
Males	2,065	1.5	57.2	4.0	8.0	3.1	26.2
Females	5,033	0.3	25.7	60.8	6.2	0.8	6.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 57.2 per cent of males are full time students while 60.8 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,625</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	36	23	13	0.5	0.5	0.5
Professionals	81	6	75	1.1	0.1	3.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	332	302	30	4.4	5.9	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	60	28	32	0.8	0.5	1.3
Services and Sales Workers	611	192	419	8.0	3.8	16.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3,585	2,538	1,047	47.0	49.7	41.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	305	206	99	4.0	4.0	3.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	110	106	4	1.4	2.1	0.2
Elementary Occupations	2,198	1,526	672	28.8	29.9	26.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	307	179	128	4.0	3.5	5.1

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



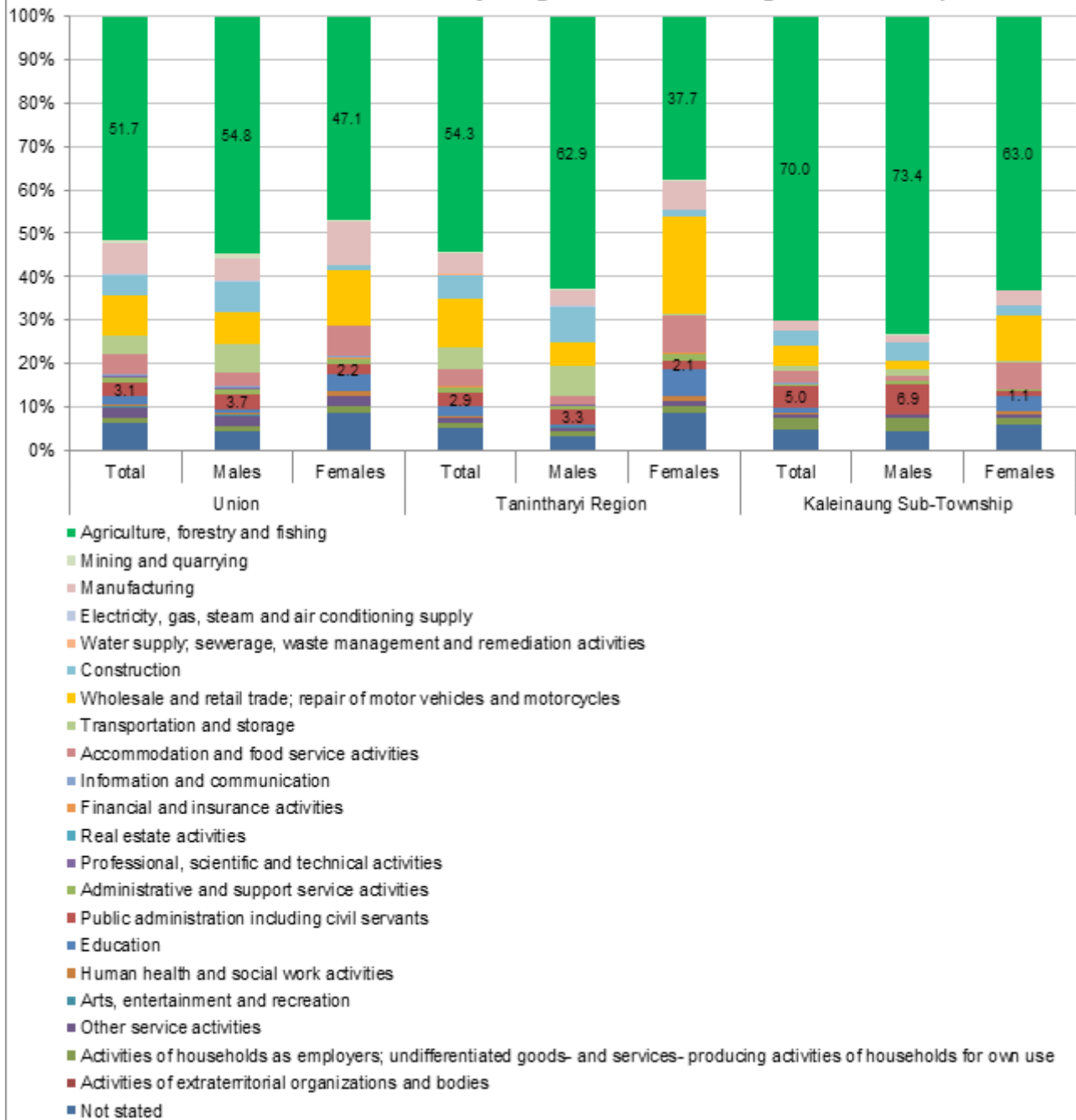
- In Kaleinaung Sub-Township, 47.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 28.8 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 49.7 per cent of males and 41.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Tanintharyi Region, 43.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 15.1 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,625</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,336	3,749	1,587	70.0	73.4	63.0
Mining and quarrying	22	16	6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	161	74	87	2.1	1.4	3.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	4	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	263	209	54	3.4	4.1	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	368	97	271	4.8	1.9	10.8
Transportation and storage	92	91	1	1.2	1.8	*
Accommodation and food service activities	202	44	158	2.6	0.9	6.3
Information and communication	7	4	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4	2	2	0.1	*	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	49	37	12	0.6	0.7	0.5
Public administration including civil servants	379	351	28	5.0	6.9	1.1
Education	84	3	81	1.1	0.1	3.2
Human health and social work activities	35	9	26	0.5	0.2	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	58	39	19	0.8	0.8	0.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	195	155	40	2.6	3.0	1.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	365	221	144	4.8	4.3	5.7

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



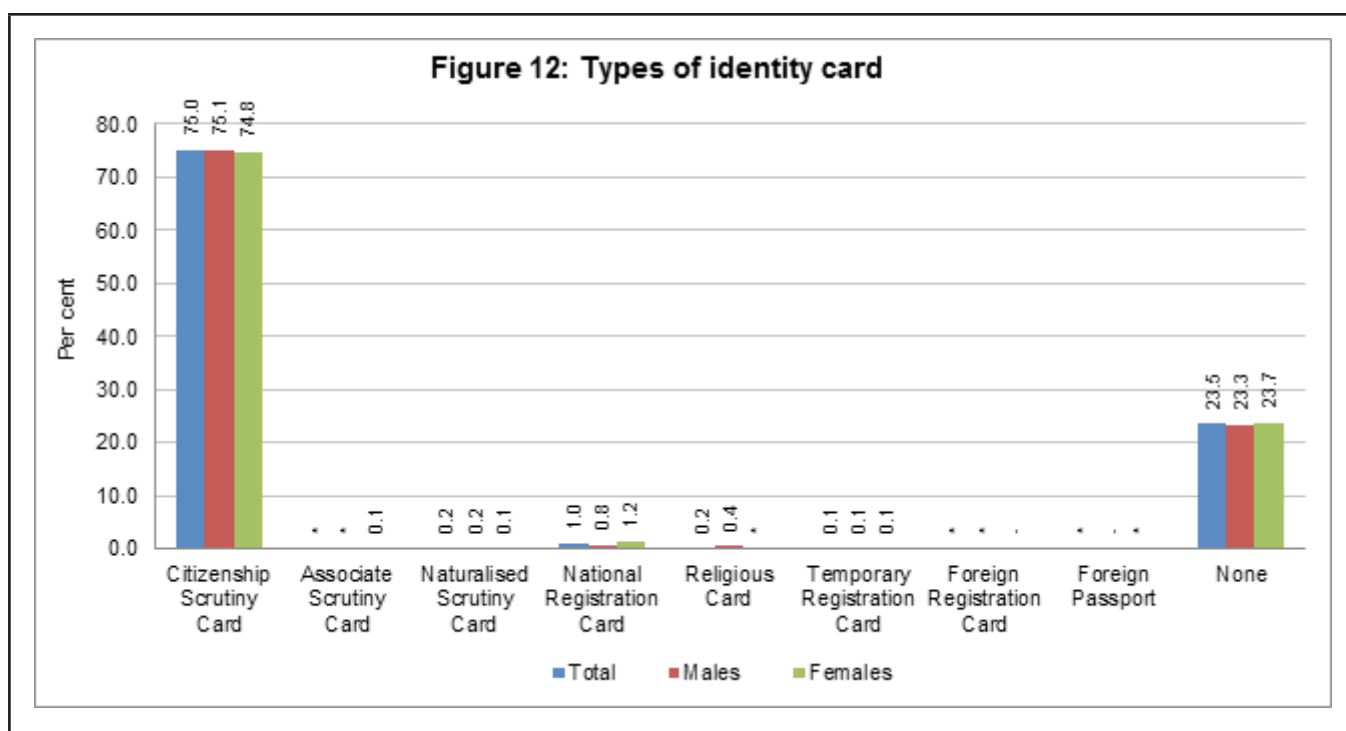
- In Kaleinaung Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 70.0 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 5.0 per cent.
- There are 73.4 per cent of males and 63.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 54.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 2.9 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” 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	12,851	*	27	165	42	*	*	*	4,027
Urban	2,067	-	10	26	8	*	-	-	421
Rural	10,784	*	17	139	34	*	*	*	3,606
Males	6,900	*	16	70	40	*	*	-	2,143
Females	5,951	*	11	95	2	*	-	*	1,884

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Kaleinaung Sub-Township, 75.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 23.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 23.3 per cent of males and 23.7 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



## (F) Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,865</b>	<b>20,075</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>559</b>
0 - 4	2,320	2,306	14	0.6	3	3	11	6
5 - 9	2,404	2,365	39	1.6	4	11	15	18
10 - 14	2,483	2,428	55	2.2	14	19	12	26
15 - 19	2,045	1,998	47	2.3	9	20	9	14
20 - 24	2,032	1,975	57	2.8	13	10	19	21
25 - 29	1,863	1,800	63	3.4	19	14	16	29
30 - 34	1,707	1,630	77	4.5	26	20	21	24
35 - 39	1,471	1,380	91	6.2	31	20	33	26
40 - 44	1,321	1,149	172	13.0	108	27	59	46
45 - 49	1,155	958	197	17.1	125	35	59	47
50 - 54	974	743	231	23.7	161	43	68	56
55 - 59	805	591	214	26.6	136	53	92	64
60 - 64	482	323	159	33.0	104	41	63	47
65 - 69	312	201	111	35.6	74	35	38	28
70 - 74	203	110	93	45.8	64	34	39	26
75 - 79	144	71	73	50.7	46	38	43	32
80 - 84	79	28	51	64.6	40	29	32	26
85 - 89	37	12	25	67.6	20	16	16	9
90 +	28	7	21	75.0	15	13	16	14

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Males</b>	<b>11,659</b>	<b>10,719</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>276</b>
0 - 4	1,229	1,221	8	0.7	2	2	7	4
5 - 9	1,243	1,221	22	1.8	4	5	8	9
10 - 14	1,258	1,224	34	2.7	5	13	8	20
15 - 19	1,088	1,062	26	2.4	4	13	4	8
20 - 24	1,115	1,083	32	2.9	7	6	10	14
25 - 29	1,076	1,036	40	3.7	11	10	7	19
30 - 34	946	902	44	4.7	12	11	10	14
35 - 39	827	774	53	6.4	16	12	23	10
40 - 44	713	628	85	11.9	47	12	35	22
45 - 49	615	516	99	16.1	60	17	30	21
50 - 54	494	371	123	24.9	87	26	34	25
55 - 59	423	307	116	27.4	74	28	50	29
60 - 64	254	168	86	33.9	62	27	37	27
65 - 69	150	102	48	32.0	36	13	16	7
70 - 74	98	53	45	45.9	28	21	22	14
75 - 79	69	33	36	52.2	22	16	20	14
80 - 84	37	11	26	70.3	19	15	13	12
85 - 89	16	5	11	68.8	9	8	8	4
90 +	8	2	6	75.0	4	5	5	3

**Table 11: (Continued)**

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Females</b>	<b>10,206</b>	<b>9,356</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>283</b>
0 - 4	1,091	1,085	6	0.5	1	1	4	2
5 - 9	1,161	1,144	17	1.5	0	6	7	9
10 - 14	1,225	1,204	21	1.7	9	6	4	6
15 - 19	957	936	21	2.2	5	7	5	6
20 - 24	917	892	25	2.7	6	4	9	7
25 - 29	787	764	23	2.9	8	4	9	10
30 - 34	761	728	33	4.3	14	9	11	10
35 - 39	644	606	38	5.9	15	8	10	16
40 - 44	608	521	87	14.3	61	15	24	24
45 - 49	540	442	98	18.1	65	18	29	26
50 - 54	480	372	108	22.5	74	17	34	31
55 - 59	382	284	98	25.7	62	25	42	35
60 - 64	228	155	73	32.0	42	14	26	20
65 - 69	162	99	63	38.9	38	22	22	21
70 - 74	105	57	48	45.7	36	13	17	12
75 - 79	75	38	37	49.3	24	22	23	18
80 - 84	42	17	25	59.5	21	14	19	14
85 - 89	21	7	14	66.7	11	8	8	5
90 +	20	5	15	75.0	11	8	11	11

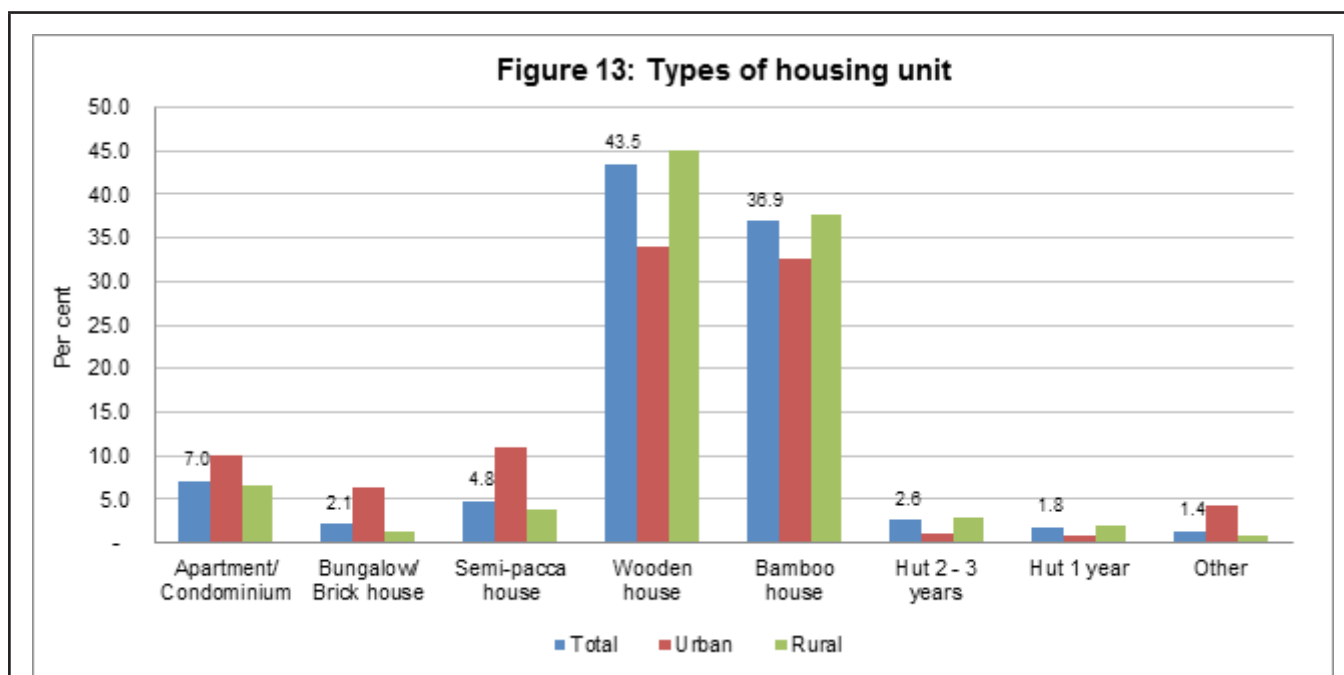
- Eight in every 100 persons in Kaleinaung Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 50.
- Difficulties with seeing is highest followed by walking items in the Sub-Township.

## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### Type of housing unit

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

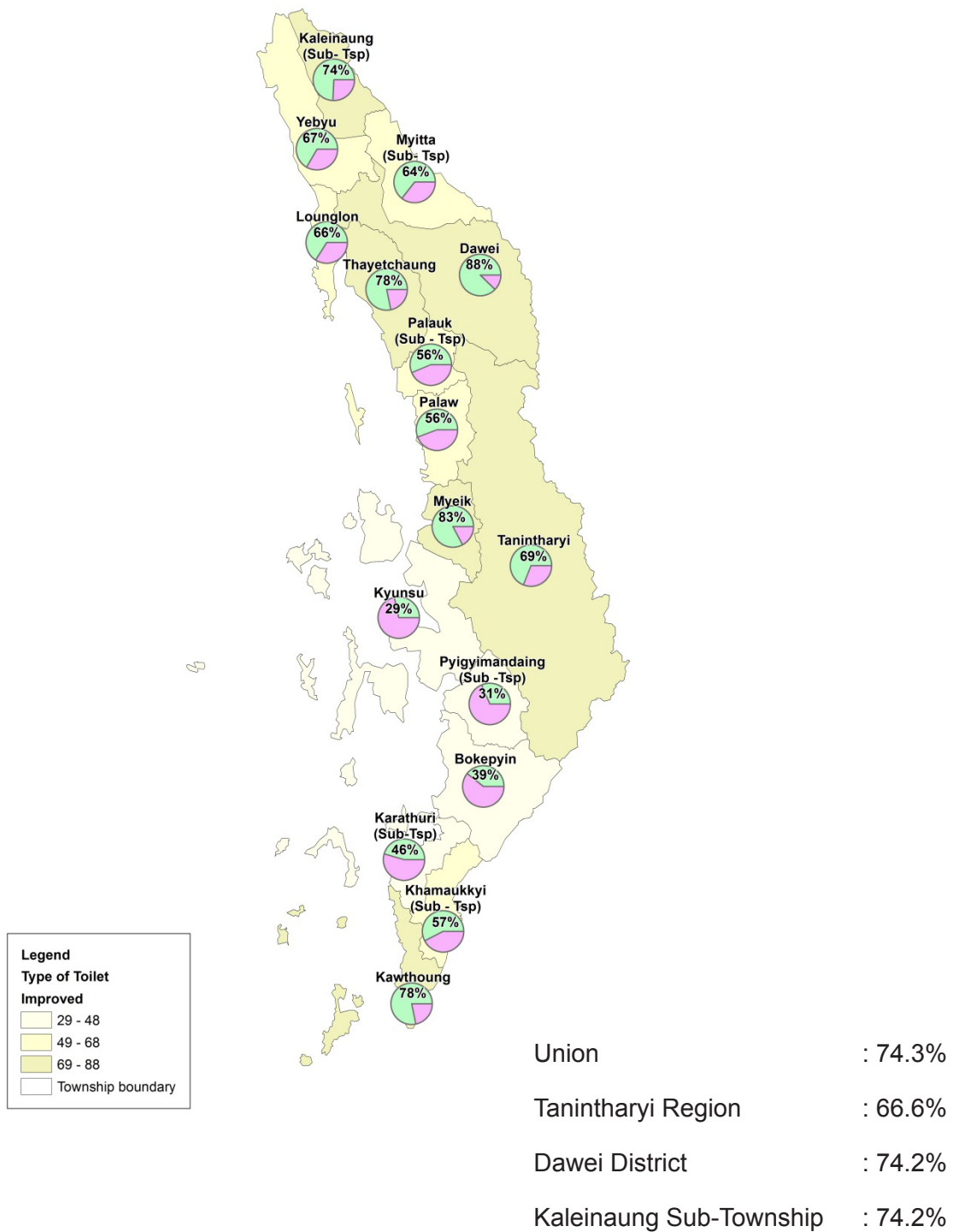
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,277	7.0	2.1	4.8	43.5	36.9	2.6	1.8	1.4
Urban	624	9.9	6.4	10.9	34.0	32.7	1.0	0.8	4.3
Rural	3,653	6.5	1.4	3.7	45.1	37.6	2.9	1.9	0.8



- The majority of the households in Kaleinaung Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (43.5%) followed by households in bamboo houses (36.9%).
- Some 34.0 per cent of urban households and 45.1 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

# Type of toilet

**Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation**



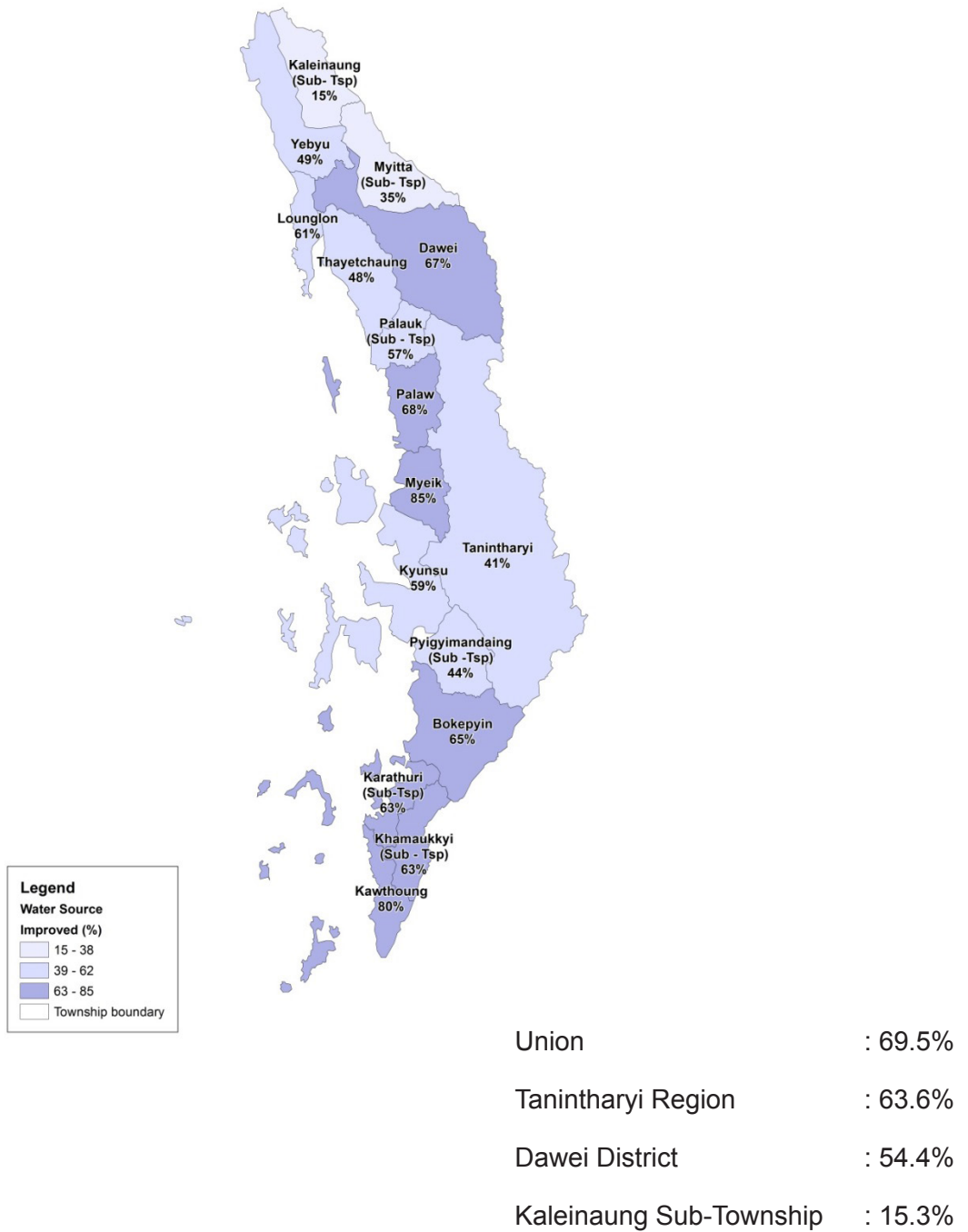
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	2.7	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		73.4	85.4	71.4
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>74.2</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>71.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		8.7	1.6	9.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.4	0.3	0.4
Other		0.7	0.3	0.7
None		16.0	9.6	17.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>3,653</b>

- Some 74.2 per cent of the households in Kaleinaung Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (73.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, it shows that the proportion of improved sanitation facilities in Kaleinaung Sub-Township is high.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Tanintharyi Region is 66.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 16.0 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Tanintharyi Region, it is 15.6 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kaleinaung Sub-Township, 17.1 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

## Source of drinking water

Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water



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

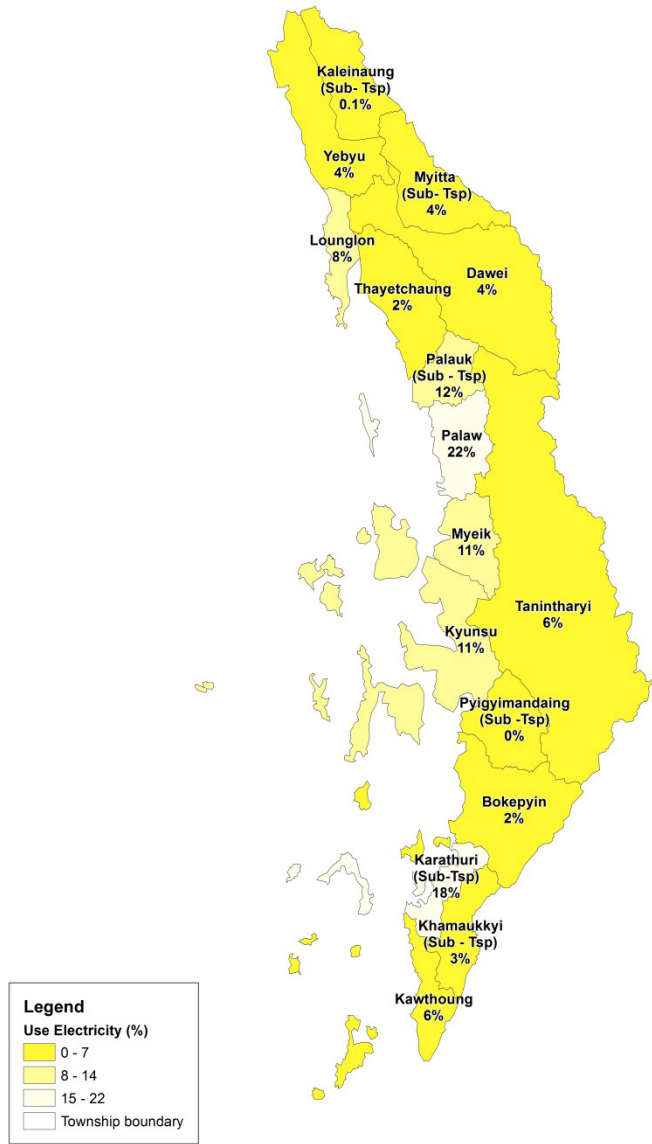
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	1.0	2.2	0.8
Tube well, borehole	0.3	0.6	0.2
Protected well/ Spring	13.5	29.4	10.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.5	1.3	0.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>12.2</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	16.4	2.5	18.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.7	-	2.1
River/stream/ canal	22.4	61.4	15.7
Waterfall/ Rain water	43.2	2.1	50.2
Other	1.0	0.5	1.0
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>87.8</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>3,653</b>

- In Kaleinaung Sub-Township, 15.3 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, the percentage of households use improved sources of drinking water is the lowest and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 43.2 per cent of the households use water from waterfall/rain water and 22.4 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 84.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 87.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.



Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Tanintharyi Region	: 8.0%
Dawei District	: 4.5%
Kaleinaung Sub-Township	: 0.1%

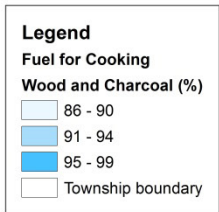
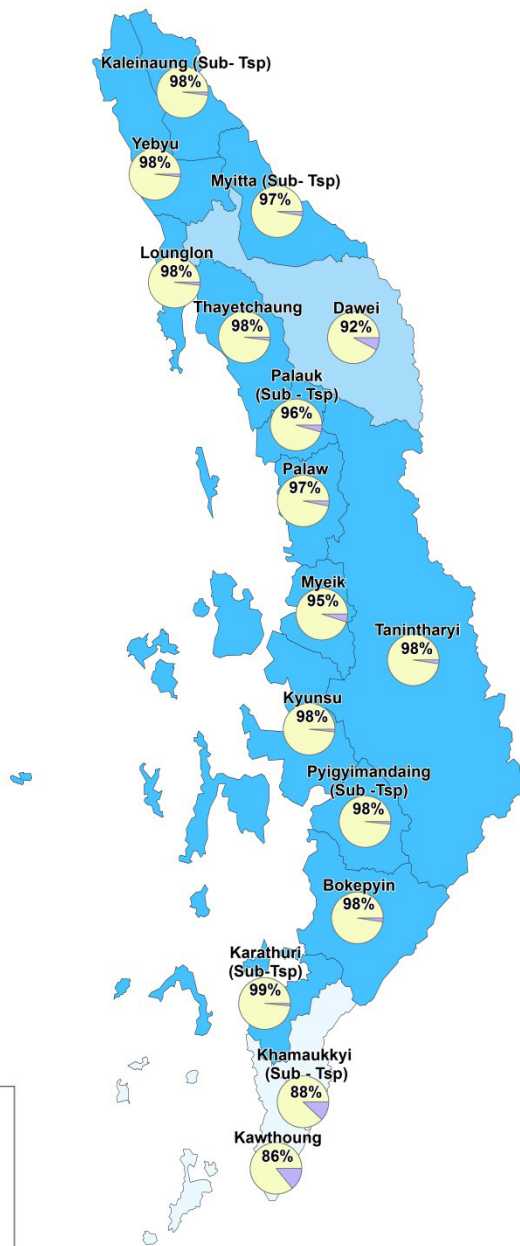
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	-	0.2
Kerosene		10.2	1.9	11.6
Candle		40.0	34.0	41.0
Battery		1.1	0.8	1.1
Generator (private)		33.9	57.7	29.8
Water mill (private)		0.4	1.0	0.3
Solar system/energy		5.9	3.4	6.4
Other		8.3	1.3	9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>3,653</b>

- In Kaleinaung Sub-Township, 0.1 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 candle for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 40.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 41.0 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Tanintharyi Region	: 95.5 %
Dawei District	: 96.7%
Kaleinaung Sub-Township	: 98.1%

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

Type of cooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	*	-	*
LPG	*	0.3	-
Kerosene	0.1	-	0.1
BioGas	0.1	-	0.1
Firewood	77.7	63.0	80.2
Charcoal	20.4	35.6	17.8
Coal	1.5	0.5	1.7
Other	0.2	0.6	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>3,653</b>

- In Kaleinaung Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 77.7 per cent using firewood and 20.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Less than 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, 80.2 per cent and 17.8 per cent of households mainly use firewood and charcoal respectively.

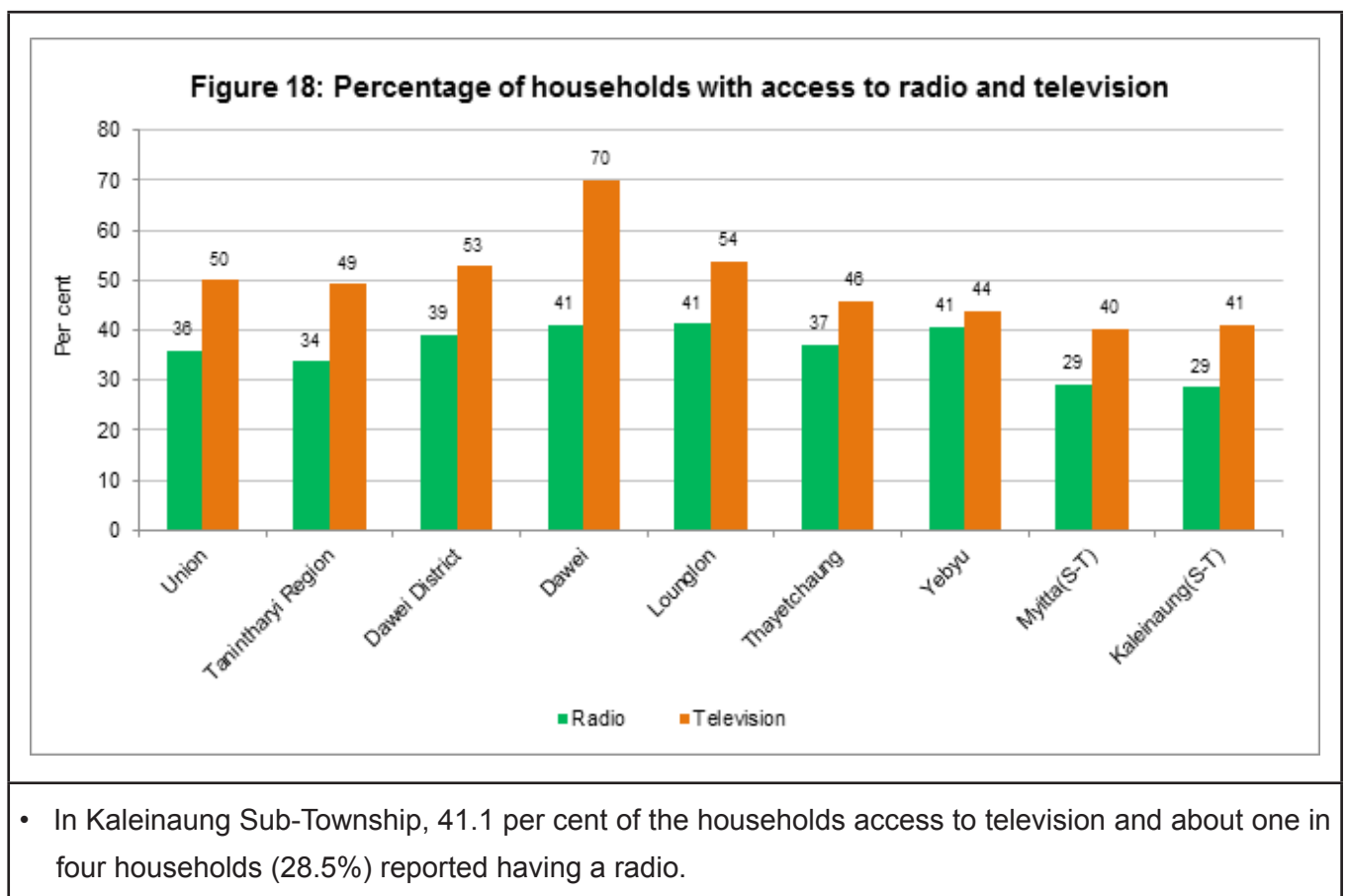
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Communication and related amenities

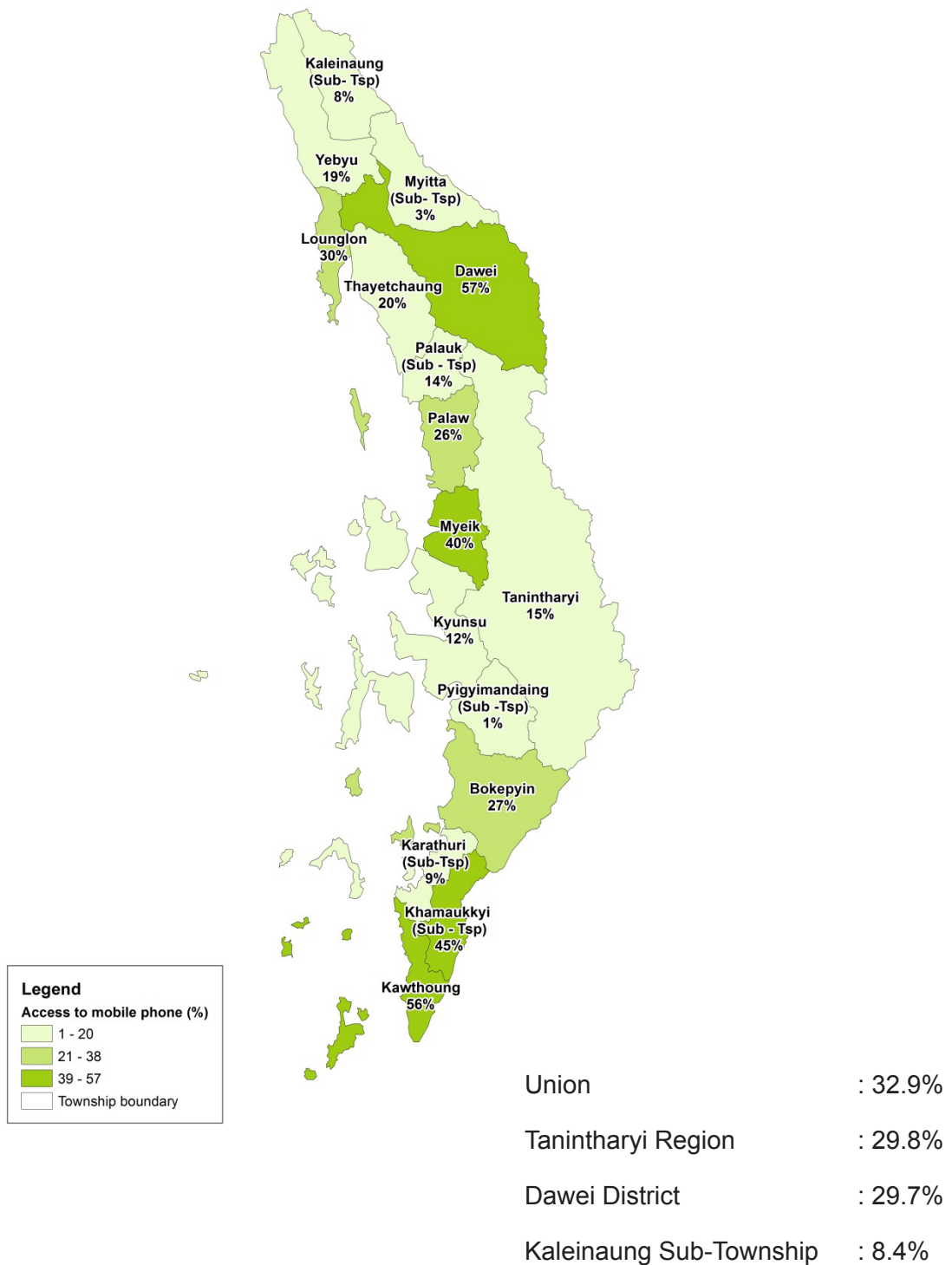
**Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural**

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	4,277	28.5	41.1	3.9	8.4	1.1	0.7	44.7	0.1
Urban	624	37.5	55.4	7.2	18.9	3.2	1.1	30.4	0.2
Rural	3,653	27.0	38.7	3.3	6.6	0.8	0.6	47.1	0.1

- Some 41.1 per cent of the households in Kaleinaung Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. It is 55.4 per cent and 38.7 per cent of households in urban areas and rural areas respectively have access to television.



**Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone**



- Only 8.4 per cent of the households in Kaleinaung Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, it is low.

## Transportation items

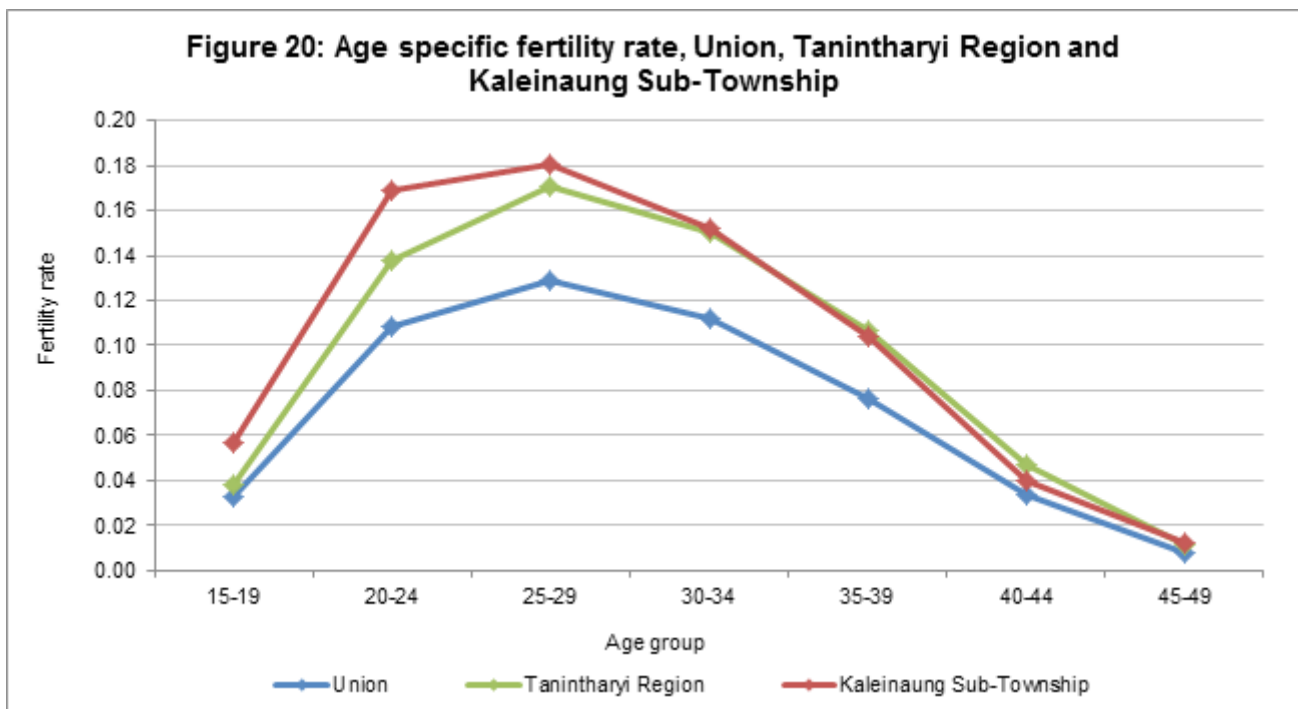
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Tanintharyi Region	283,099	4,861	118,324	54,883	5,709	9,010	22,513	13,018
Urban	66,807	2,611	36,716	18,061	898	1,063	1,954	629
Rural	216,292	2,250	81,608	36,822	4,811	7,947	20,559	12,389
Dawei District	104,092	2,607	56,155	33,641	3,717	1,232	3,662	5,932
Urban	21,226	1,260	13,876	11,199	549	159	315	284
Rural	82,866	1,347	42,279	22,442	3,168	1,073	3,347	5,648
Kaleinaung Sub-Township	4,277	56	1,798	473	30	25	72	220
Urban	624	17	309	122	8	9	7	5
Rural	3,653	39	1,489	351	22	16	65	215

- In Kaleinaung Sub-Township, 42.0 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 11.1 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

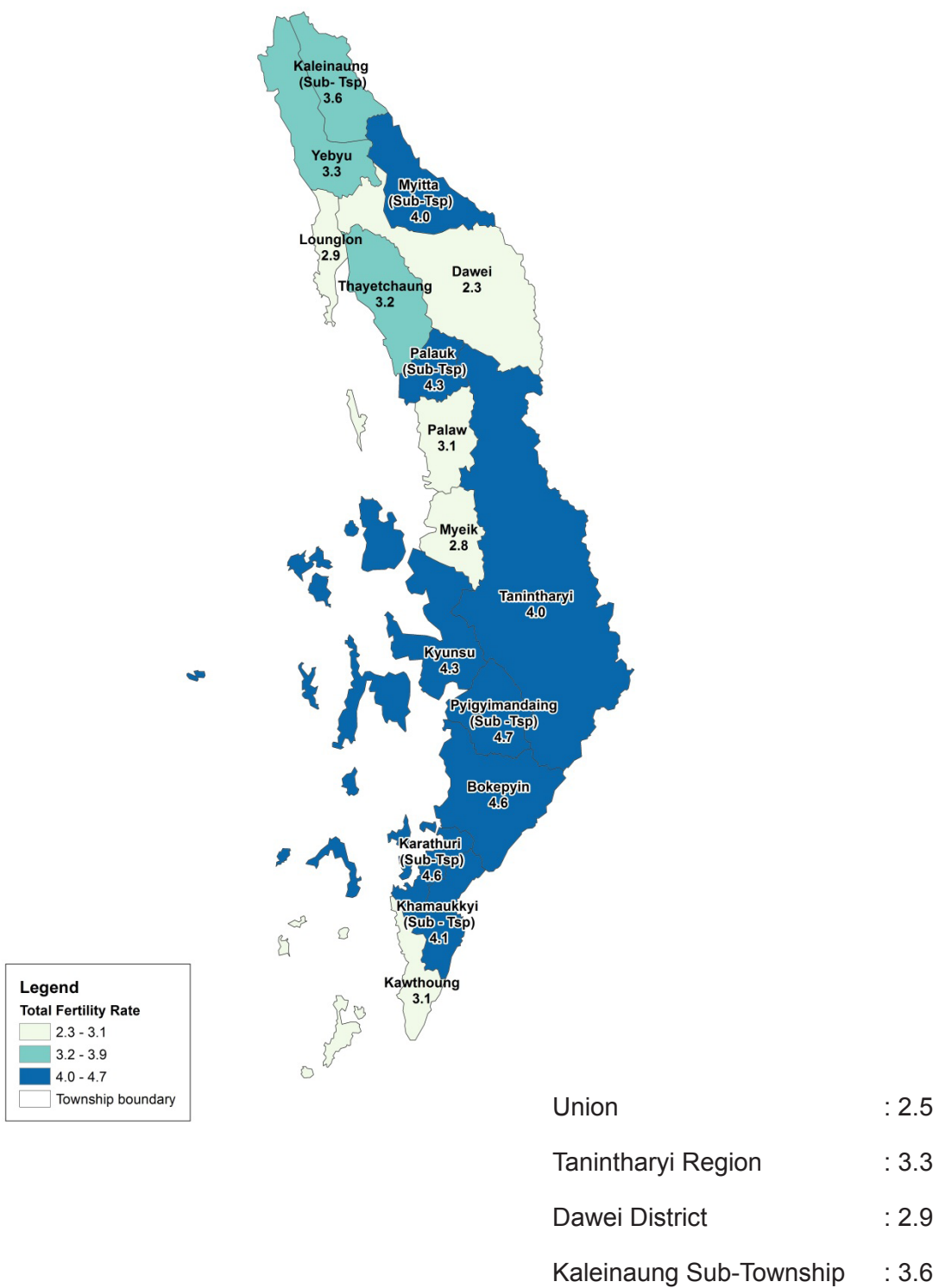
### Fertility



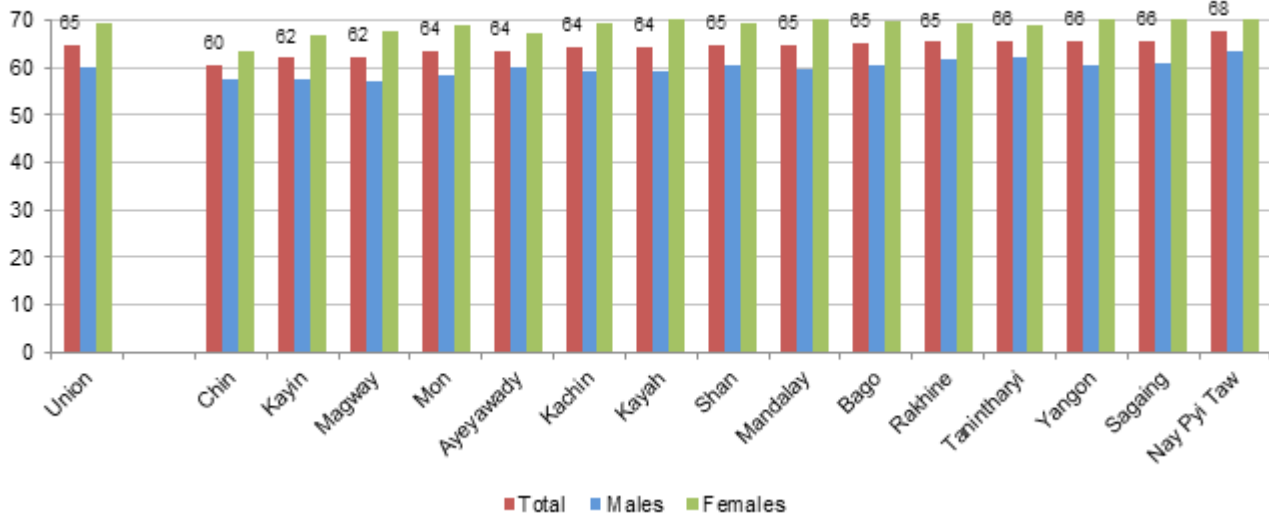
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.6 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.



Figure 21: Total fertility rate



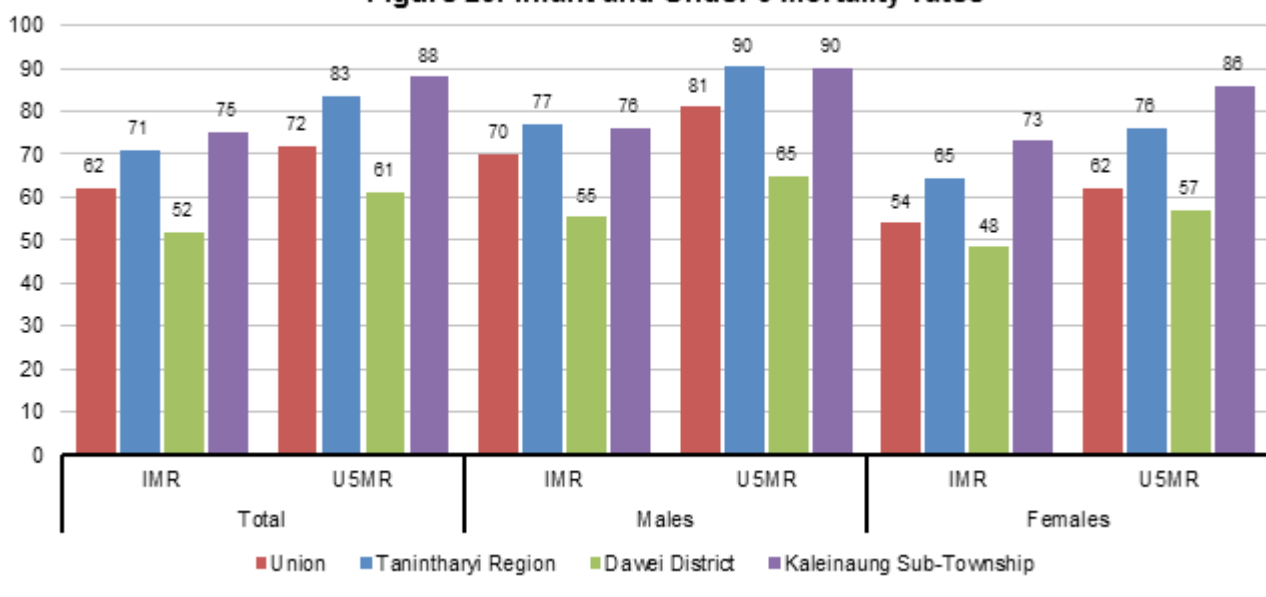
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



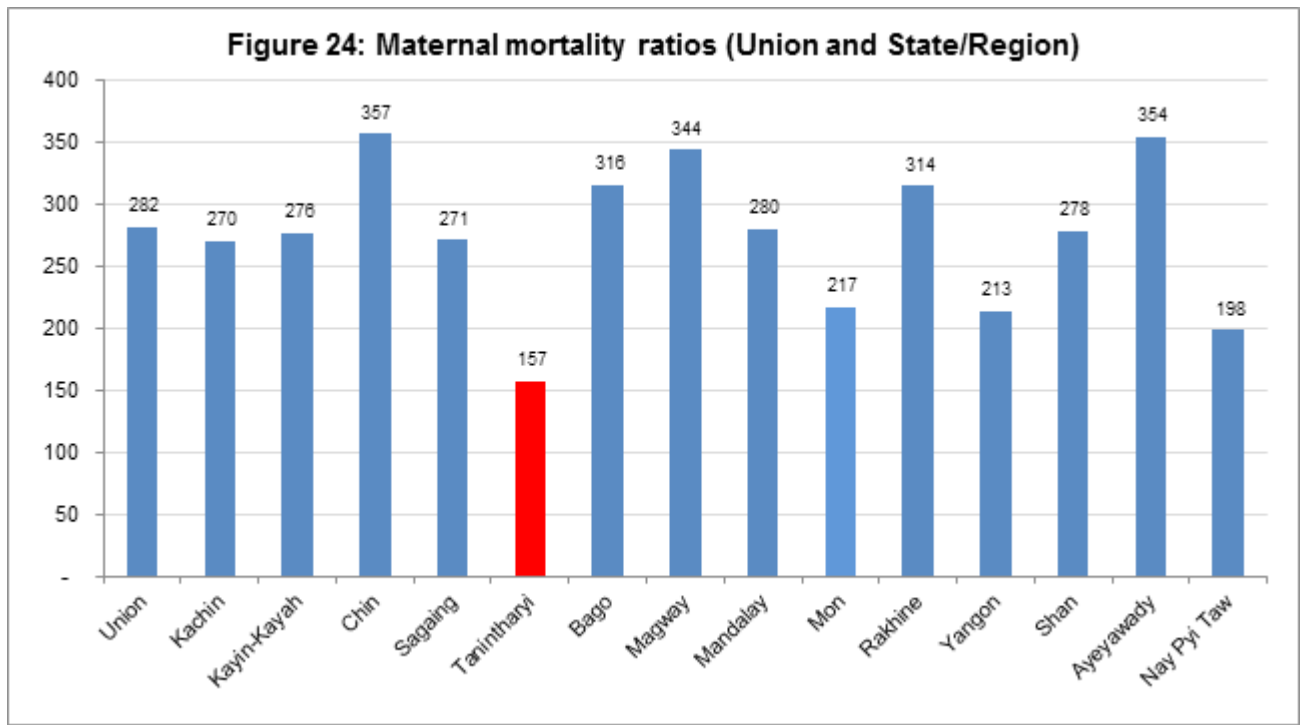
- The expectation of life at birth in Tanintharyi Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 68.9 years is higher than that of the males at 62.2 years.

**Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**

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



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in 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 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kaleinaung Sub-Township are higher than those in Tanintharyi Region and Dawei District. The Infant mortality in Kaleinaung is 75 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 88 per 1,000 live births.



- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 157 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Tanintharyi Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

## Definitions and Concepts

**Population:** The population in this report corresponds to the de-facto population of Myanmar on Census Night (see below).

**Census Night:** The night between the 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:

(a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

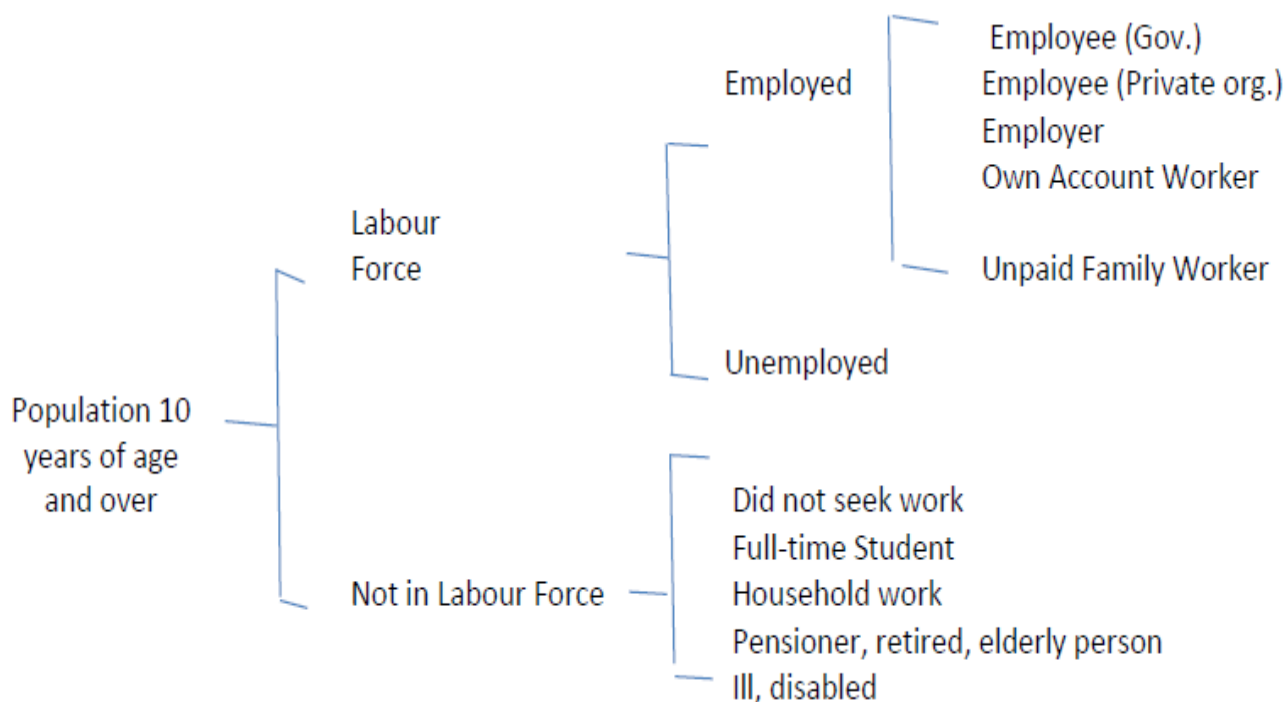
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at:

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

or

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

