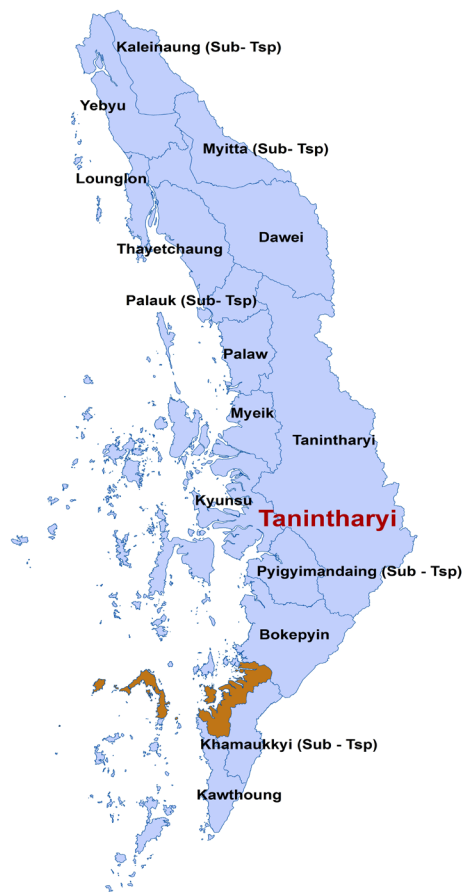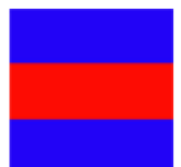# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

TANINTHARYI REGION, KAWTHOUNG DISTRICT

Karathuri Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Tanintharyi Region, Kawthoung District

Karathuri Sub-Township Report

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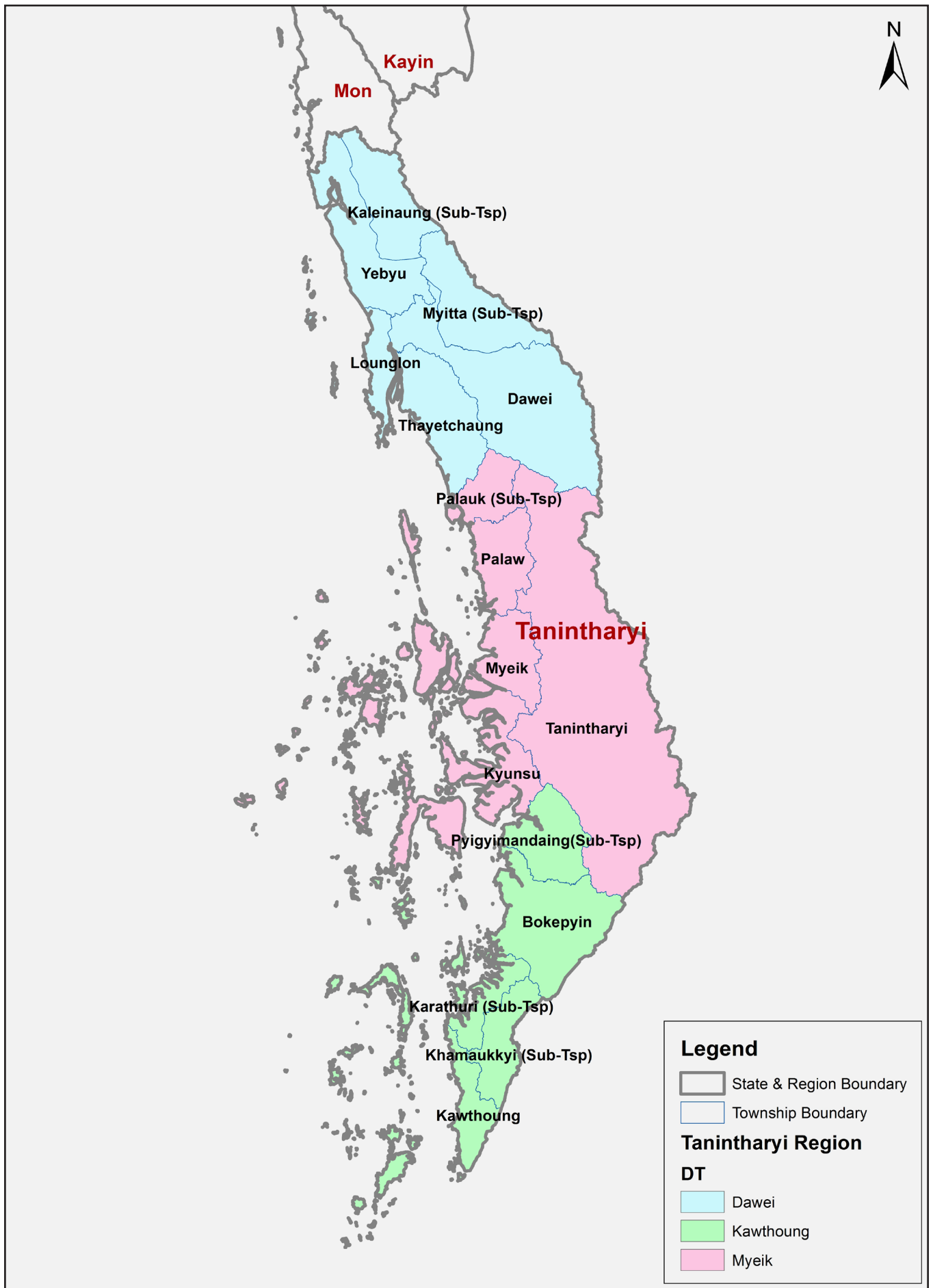Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1: Map of Tanintharyi Region, showing the townships

N

Kayin

Mon

Kaleinaung (Sub-Tsp)

Yebyu

Myitta (Sub-Tsp)

Lounglon

Dawei

Thayetchaung

Palauk (Sub-Tsp)

Palaw

Tanintharyi

Myeik

Tanintharyi

Kyunsu

Pyigyimandaing(Sub-Tsp)

Bokepyin

Karathuri (Sub-Tsp)

Khamaukkyi (Sub-Tsp)

Kawthoung

Legend

State & Region Boundary

Township Boundary

Tanintharyi Region

DT

Dawei

Kawthoung

Myeik

Karathuri Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	18,293 [2]
Population males	9,922 (54.2%)
Population females	8,371 (45.8%)
Percentage of urban population	7.7%
Area (Km^2)	1,623.2 [3]
Population density (per Km^2)	11.3 persons
Median age	22.6 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	3
Number of private households	3,762
Percentage of female headed households	15.7%
Mean household size	4.6 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	35.2%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	62.8%
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.0%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	59.3
Child dependency ratio	56.1
Old dependency ratio	3.2
Ageing index	5.7
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	119
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.4%
Male	97.1%
Female	93.4%

People with disability	**Number**	**Per cent**
Any form of disability	716	3.9
Walking	256	1.4
Seeing	323	1.8
Hearing	180	1.0
Remembering	245	1.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	9,283	66.7
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	51	0.4
National Registration	220	1.6
Religious	37	0.3
Temporary Registration	55	0.4
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	0.1
None	4,256	30.6

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	69.1%	93.0%	38.3%
Unemployment rate	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%
Employment to population ratio	68.2%	92.0%	37.6%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	2,213	58.8
Renter	373	9.9
Provided free (individually)	103	2.7
Government quarters	369	9.8
Private company quarters	689	18.3
Other	*	0.4

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	6.2%		56.8%
Bamboo	37.8%	14.1%	<0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.8%	
Wood	32.0%	63.6%	<0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		32.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	21.4%	20.5%	3.3%
Other	2.0%	0.9%	7.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.4
LPG	*	0.1
Kerosene		
Biogas	*	0.3
Firewood	1,309	34.8
Charcoal	2,395	63.7
Coal	*	0.4
Other	*	0.3

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	672	17.9
Kerosene	87	2.3
Candle	945	25.1
Battery	25	0.7
Generator (private)	1,961	52.1
Water mill (private)	*	0.5
Solar system/energy	*	0.2
Other	45	1.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	464	12.3
Tube well, borehole	615	16.4
Protected well/spring	1,279	34.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
Total Improved Water Sources	*2,367*	*62.9*
Unprotected well/spring	555	14.8
Pool/pond/lake	23	0.6
River/stream/canal	597	15.9
Waterfall/rainwater	176	4.7
Other	44	1.1
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,395*	*37.1*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	341	9.1
Tube well, borehole	429	11.4
Protected well/spring	1,343	35.7
Unprotected well/spring	556	14.8
Pool/pond/lake	45	1.2
River/stream/canal	742	19.7
Waterfall/rainwater	274	7.3
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	32	0.9

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	30	0.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,687	44.8
Total Improved Sanitation	*1,717*	*45.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	40	1.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,076	28.6
Other	45	1.2
None	884	23.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,122	29.8
Television	1,692	45.0
Landline phone	128	3.4
Mobile phone	328	8.7
Computer	44	1.2
Internet at home	*	0.2
Households with none of the items	1,549	41.2
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.3
Motorcycle/Moped	554	14.7
Bicycle	260	6.9
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	465	12.4
Motor boat	613	16.3
Cart (bullock)	28	0.7

Note: [1] Population figures for Karathuri Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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 Karathuri Sub-Township in Tanintharyi Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Karathuri Sub-Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	18,293 *		
Males	9,922		
Females	8,371		
Sex ratio	119 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	7.7%		
Area (Km²)	1,623.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km²)	11.3 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	3		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	17,202	1,205	15,997
Number of conventional households	3,762	286	3,476
Mean household size	4.6 persons ***		

- In Karathuri Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 119 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (7.7%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Karathuri Sub-Township is 11 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.6 persons living in each household in Karathuri Sub-Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	**Males**	**Females**
	Total	**3,762**	**18,293**	**9,922**	**8,371**
	Ward	**286**	**1,412**	**788**	**624**
1	No(1)(W)	171	873	497	376
2	No(2)(W)	36	152	72	80
3	No(3)(W)	79	387	219	168
	Village Tract	**3,476**	**16,881**	**9,134**	**7,747**
1	Ma Thay(VT)	2,252	10,678	5,735	4,943
2	Han Ka Pyu(VT)	761	3,896	2,125	1,771
3	Kawt Ba Mar(VT)	463	2,307	1,274	1,033
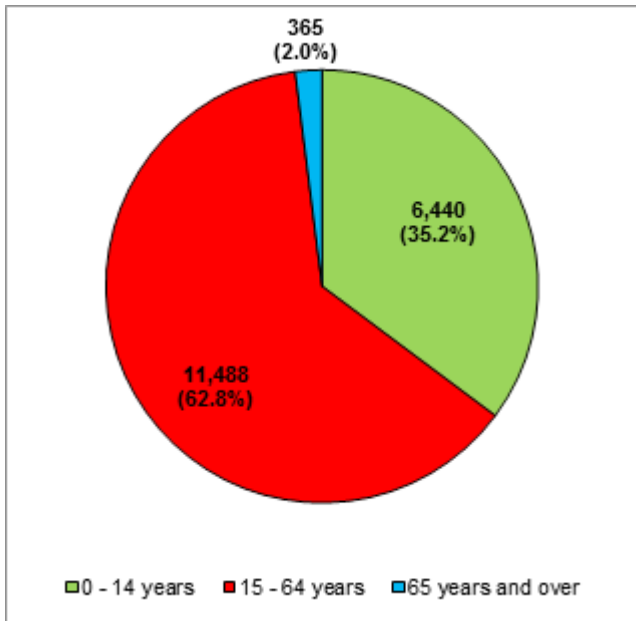
Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Karathuri Sub-Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Karathuri Sub-Township		

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

365 (2.0%)
6,440 (35.2%)
11,488 (62.8%)

□ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years □ 65 years and over

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	18,293	9,922	8,371
0 - 4	2,106	1,067	1,039
5 - 9	2,266	1,130	1,136
10 - 14	2,068	1,070	998
15 - 19	1,790	979	811
20 - 24	1,699	969	730
25 - 29	1,656	957	699
30 - 34	1,444	821	623
35 - 39	1,255	704	551
40 - 44	1,184	659	525
45 - 49	950	538	412
50 - 54	714	410	304
55 - 59	516	280	236
60 - 64	280	157	123
65 - 69	176	98	78
70 - 74	79	37	42
75 - 79	53	22	31
80 - 84	31	13	18
85 - 89	15	7	8
90 +	11	4	7

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Karathuri Sub-Township is 62.8 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Tanintharyi Region, Kawthoung District and Karathuri Sub-Township)
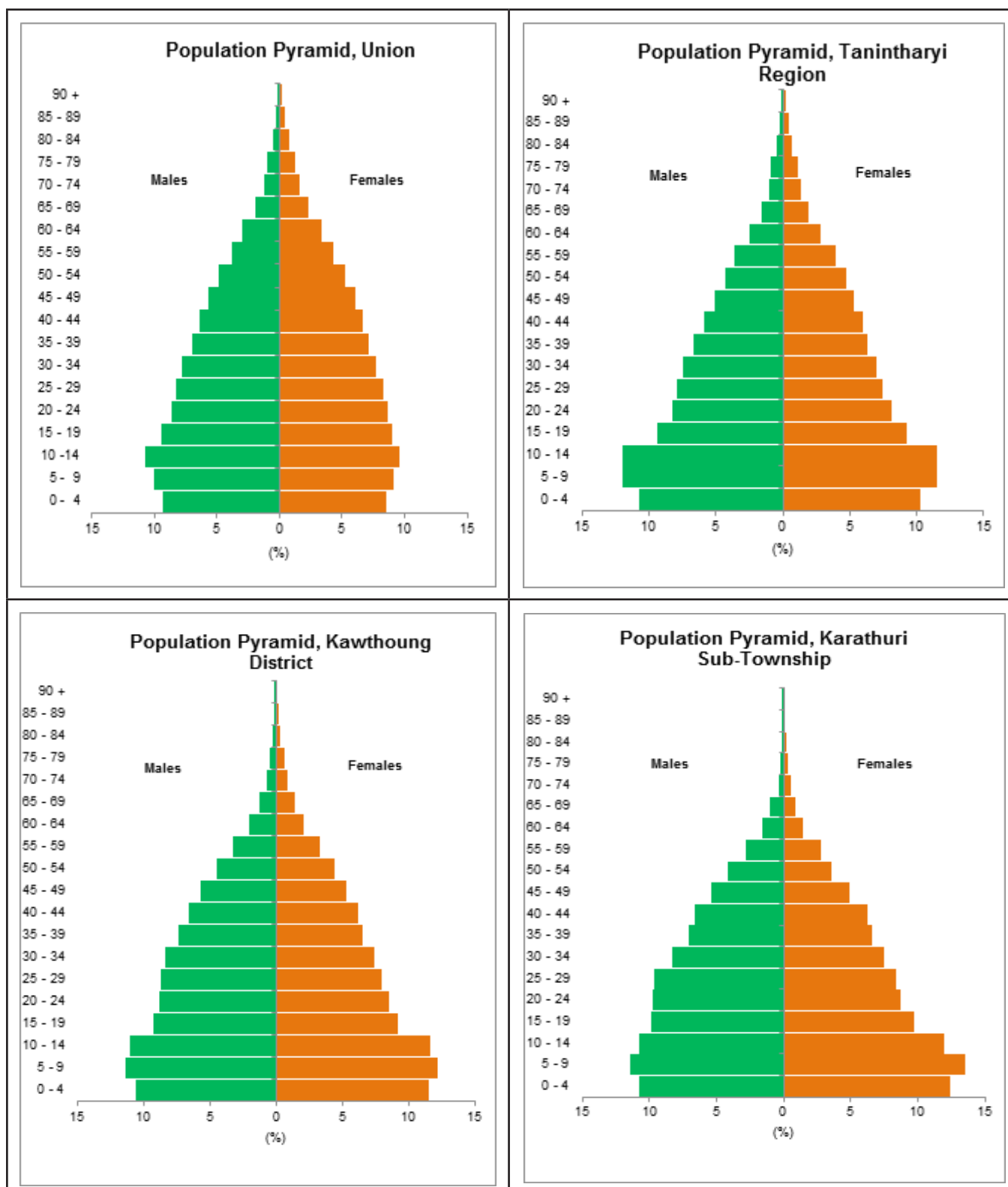
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Karathuri Sub-Township since the last 5 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Karathuri Sub-Township.

- Starting from age group 15-19 to 60-64, there are more males than females.

(B)   Religion

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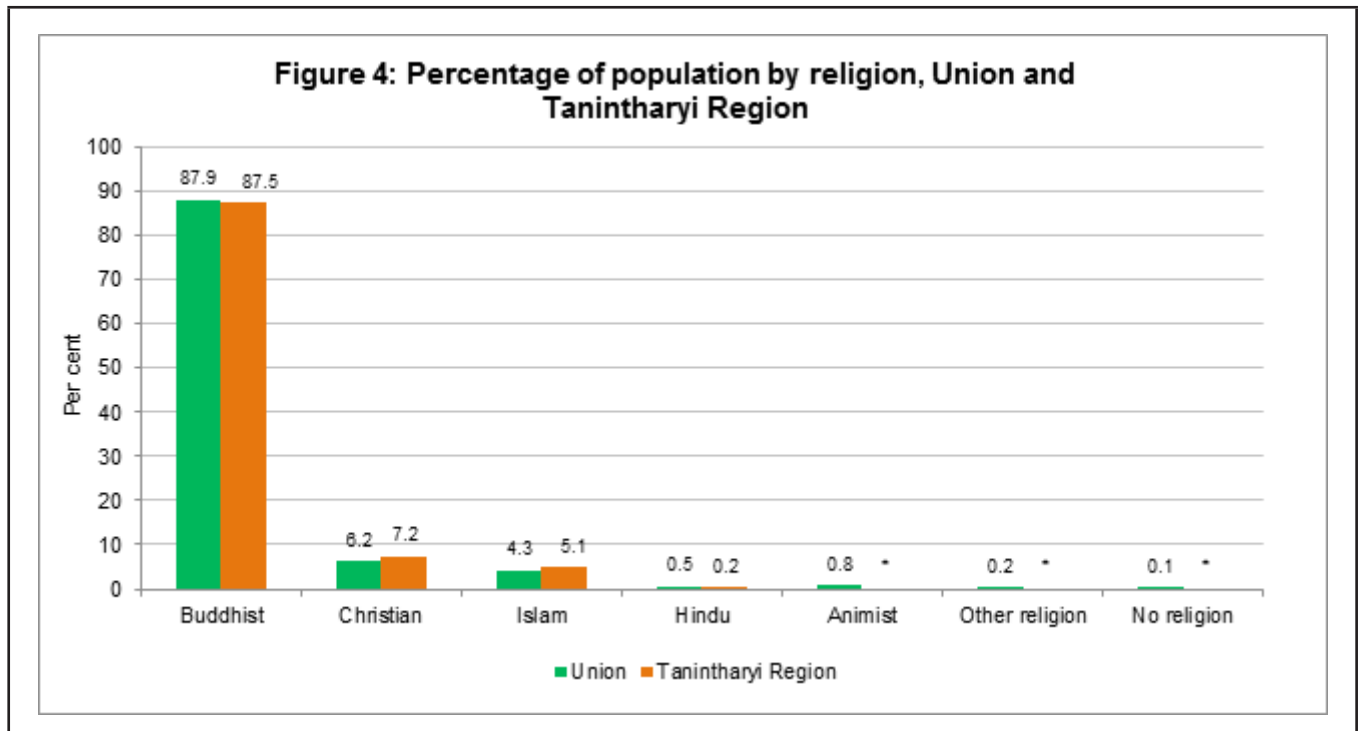
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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	404	193	211	93	39	54
6	491	256	235	353	169	184
7	465	216	249	401	185	216
8	444	224	220	401	201	200
9	449	236	213	396	212	184
10	410	211	199	365	193	172
11	378	191	187	329	162	167
12	432	217	215	329	158	171
13	415	218	197	282	134	148
14	407	211	196	230	120	110
15	349	195	154	151	78	73
16	324	173	151	90	40	50
17	300	167	133	58	24	34
18	398	204	194	48	18	30
19	346	173	173	29	9	20
20	365	193	172	19	9	10
21	294	147	147	11	3	8
22	270	140	130	5	2	3
23	267	131	136	5	1	4
24	289	156	133	2	2	-
25	330	166	164	3	1	2
26	262	146	116	2	2	-
27	280	141	139	3	2	1
28	295	156	139	2	1	1
29	247	116	131	-	-	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Karathuri Sub-Township
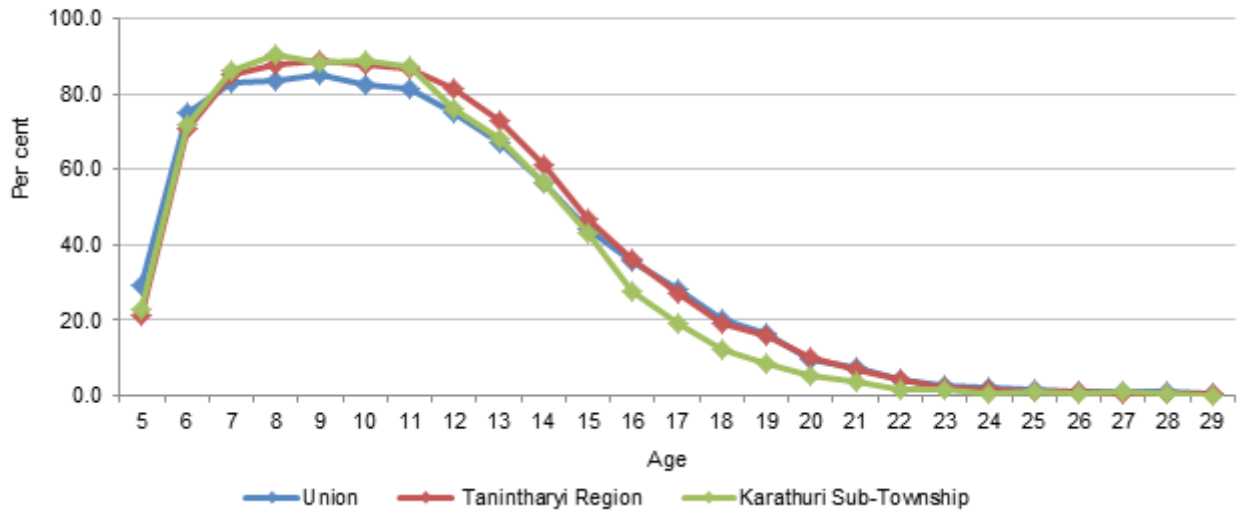
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Karathuri Sub-Township
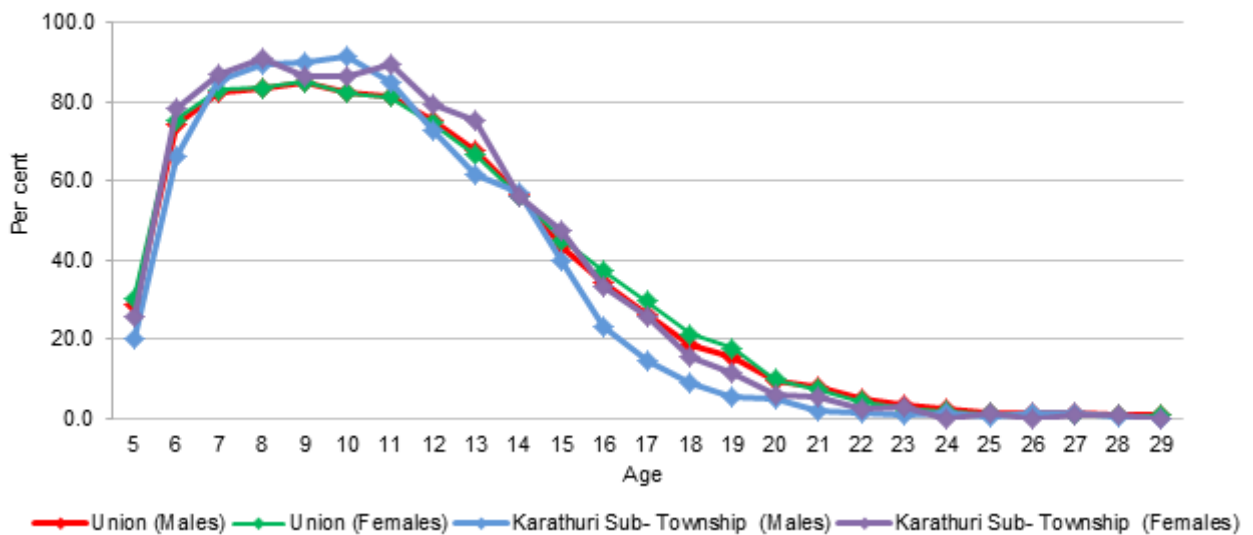
- School attendance in Karathuri Sub-Township drops after age 11 for males and after age 12 for females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Karathuri Sub-Township is decreasing more after age 12 onwards.

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

Kaleinaung
(Sub- Tsp)
80%

Yebyu
84%

Myitta
(Sub- Tsp)
88%

Lounglon
92%

Dawei
95%

Thayetchaung
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%
Kawthoung District	:	93.5%
Karathuri Sub-Township	:	95.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,202	97.1
Males	1,679	97.7
Females	1,523	96.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Karathuri Sub-Township is 95.4 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.4 per cent and for the males it is 97.1 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.1 per cent with 96.4 per cent for females and 97.7 per cent for males.

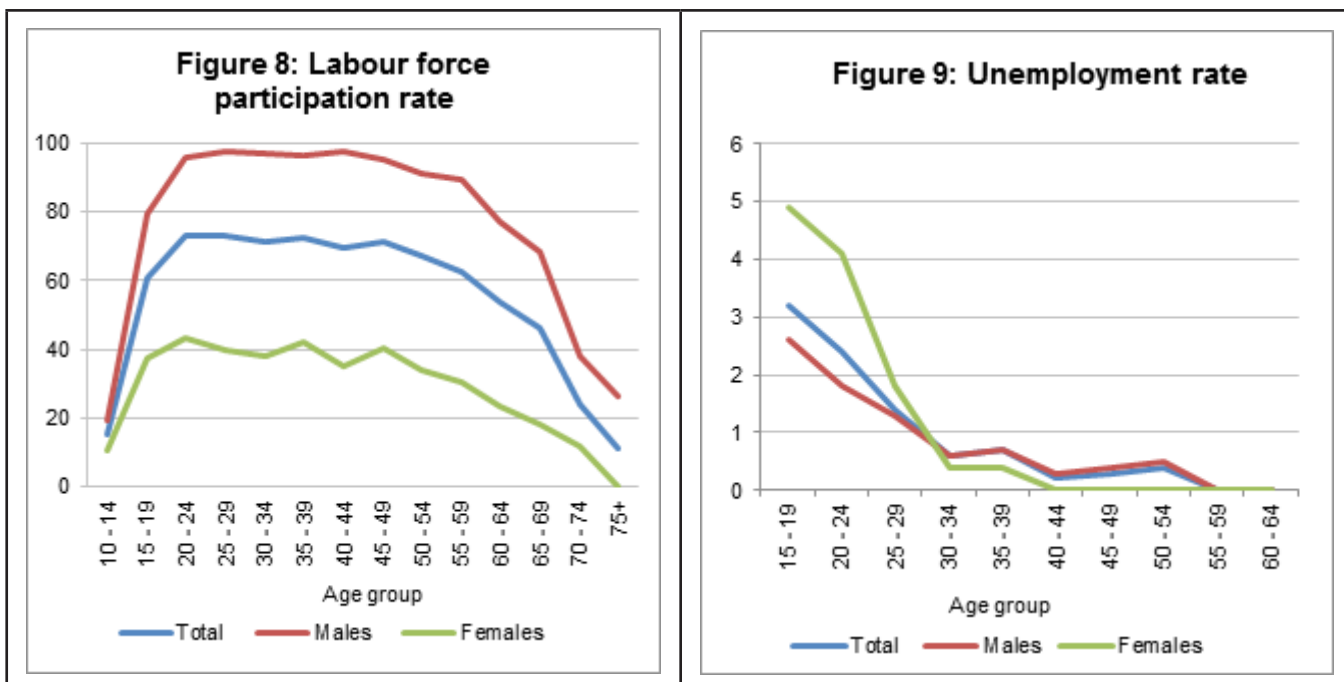## Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/ rural and sex

	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	8,364	524	6.3	2,700	2,044	2,034	631	21	306	19	-	85
Urban	743	31	4.2	192	162	191	76	4	78	9	-	-
Rural	7,621	493	6.5	2,508	1,882	1,843	555	17	228	10	-	85
Males	4,707	214	4.5	1,295	1,134	1,356	410	19	202	14	-	63
Females	3,657	310	8.5	1,405	910	678	221	2	104	5	-	22

- About 6.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 6.5 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 4.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 8.5 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 24.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.7 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	15.2	19.3	10.7	2.9	1.4	5.6
15 - 19	60.6	79.6	37.6	3.2	2.6	4.9
20 - 24	73.3	96.1	43.2	2.4	1.8	4.1
25 - 29	73.1	97.6	39.5	1.4	1.3	1.8
30 - 34	71.5	97.1	37.9	0.6	0.6	0.4
35 - 39	72.6	96.4	42.1	0.7	0.7	0.4
40 - 44	69.8	97.6	34.9	0.2	0.3	-
45 - 49	71.5	95.4	40.3	0.3	0.4	-
50 - 54	67.1	91.5	34.2	0.4	0.5	-
55 - 59	62.4	89.3	30.5	-	-	-
60 - 64	53.6	77.1	23.6	-	-	-
65 - 69	46.0	68.4	17.9	1.2	1.5	-
70 - 74	24.1	37.8	11.9	-	-	-
75+	10.9	26.1	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	66.8	87.8	40.2	2.8	2.2	4.5
15 - 64	69.1	93.0	38.3	1.3	1.1	1.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Karathuri Sub-Township is 69.1 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 38.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 93.0 per cent.

- In Karathuri Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 15.2 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Karathuri Sub-Township is 1.3 per cent. The unemployment rate for males (1.1%) and for females (1.8%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.5 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	5,555	1.5	34.9	50.4	6.1	0.8	6.3
Males	1,403	1.5	67.5	4.1	9.3	1.9	15.8
Females	4,152	1.5	23.9	66.0	5.0	0.4	3.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 67.5 per cent of males are full time students while 66.0 per cent of females are household workers.

17

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**6,882**	**5,047**	**1,835**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	17	13	4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Professionals	61	10	51	0.9	0.2	2.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	356	320	36	5.2	6.3	2.0
Clerical Support Workers	62	46	16	0.9	0.9	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	500	161	339	7.3	3.2	18.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3,427	2,887	540	49.8	57.2	29.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	306	230	76	4.4	4.6	4.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	283	247	36	4.1	4.9	2.0
Elementary Occupations	1,201	855	346	17.5	16.9	18.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	669	278	391	9.7	5.5	21.3

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Karathuri Sub-Township
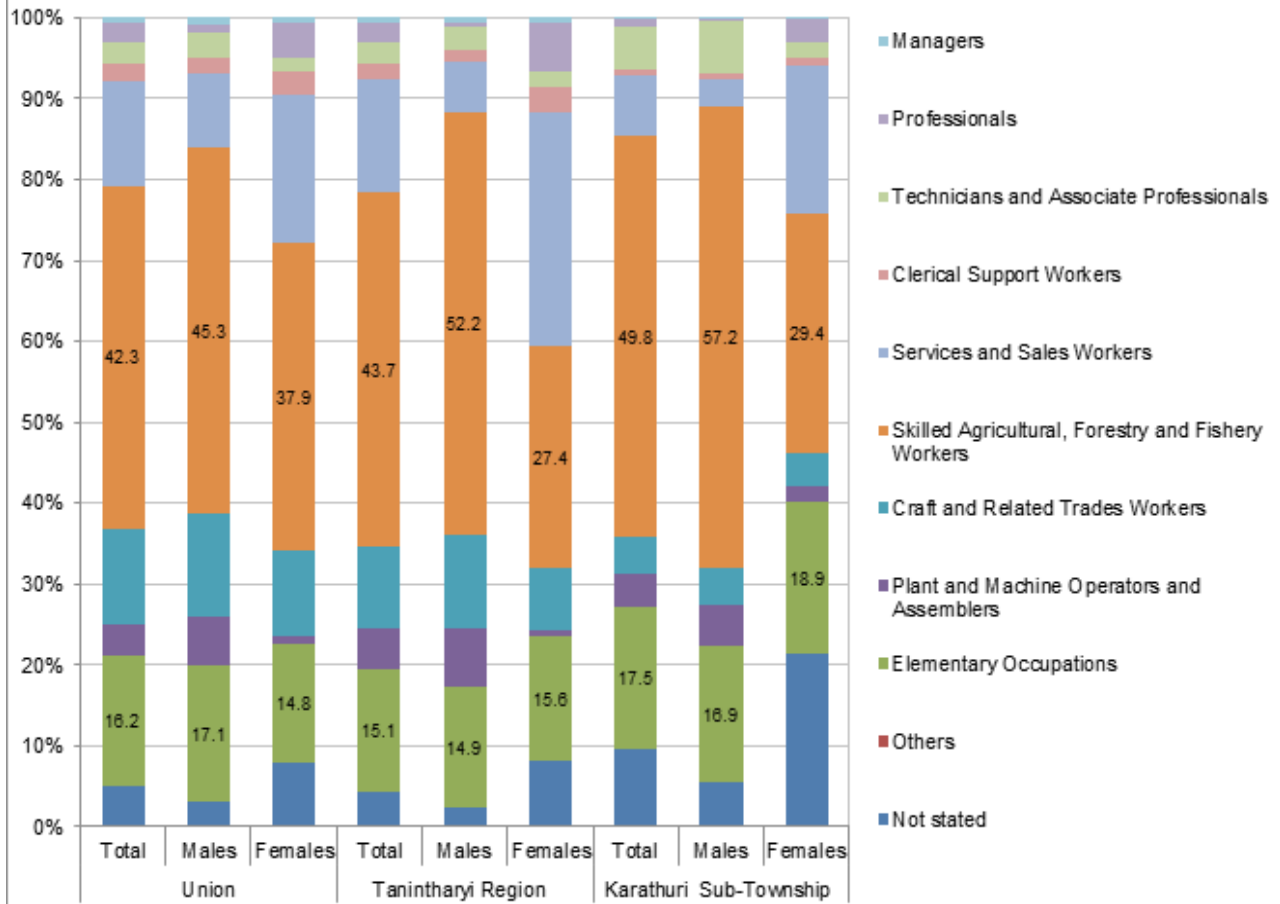
- In Karathuri Sub-Township, 49.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 17.5 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 57.2 per cent of males and 29.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Tanintharyi Region, 43.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 15.1 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**6,882**	**5,047**	**1,835**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,468	3,641	827	64.9	72.1	45.1
Mining and quarrying	1	-	1	*	-	0.1
Manufacturing	358	243	115	5.2	4.8	6.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	5	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	225	181	44	3.3	3.6	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	457	161	296	6.6	3.2	16.1
Transportation and storage	143	142	1	2.1	2.8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	52	14	38	0.8	0.3	2.1
Information and communication	2	2	-	*	*	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	1	1	*	*	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	21	19	2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	354	316	38	5.1	6.3	2.1
Education	61	8	53	0.9	0.2	2.9
Human health and social work activities	16	1	15	0.2	*	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	19	11	8	0.3	0.2	0.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	11	9	2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	686	292	394	10.0	5.8	21.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

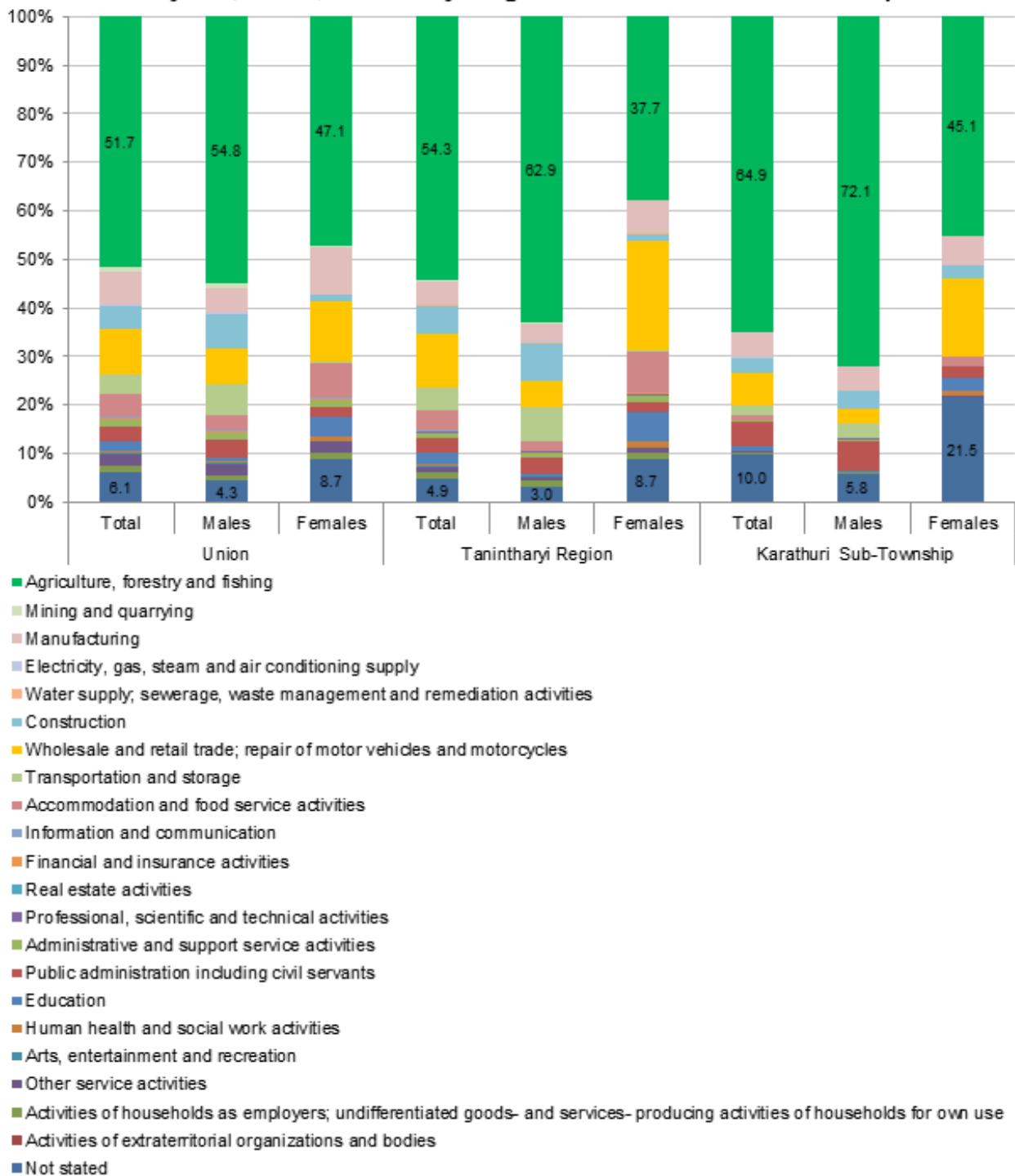- In Karathuri Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 64.9 per cent.

- There are 72.1 per cent of males and 45.1 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 54.3 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	9,283	*	51	220	37	55	-	*	4,256
Urban	901	-	1	1	5	2	-	*	231
Rural	8,382	*	50	219	32	53	-	*	4,025
Males	5,237	*	36	102	37	32	-	*	2,273
Females	4,046	*	15	118	-	23	-	*	1,983

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
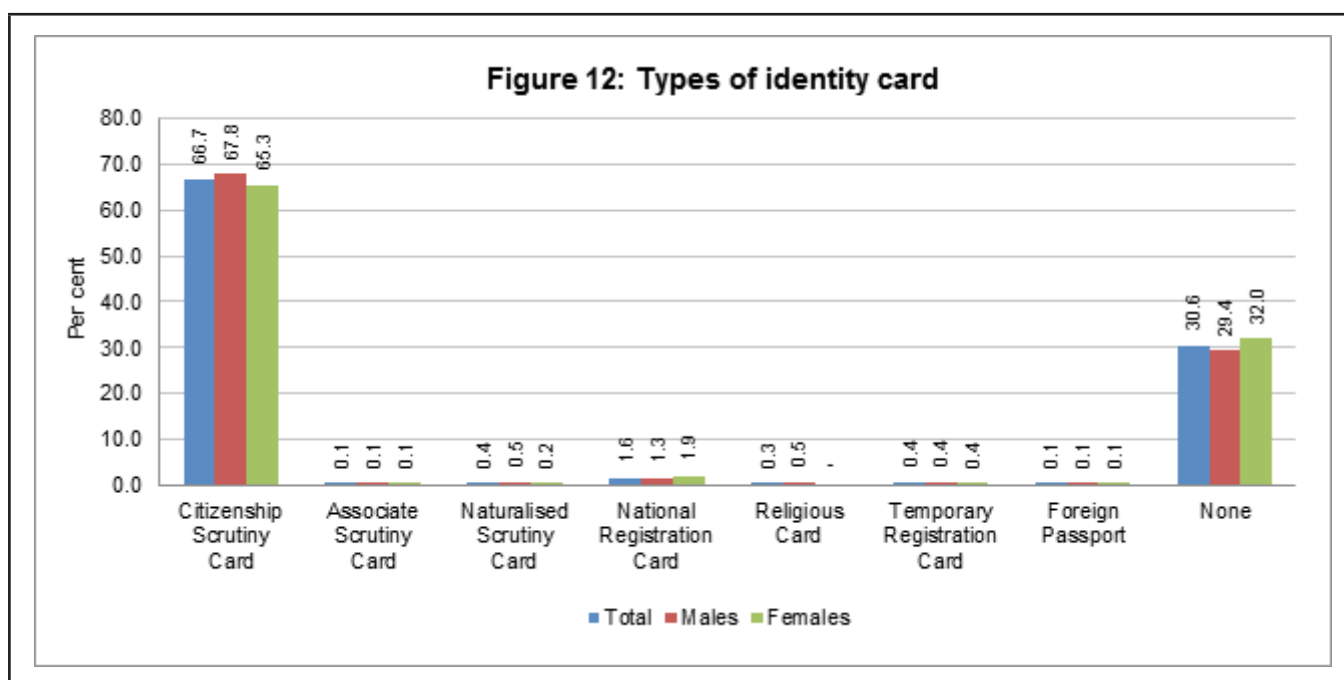
- In Karathuri Sub-Township, 66.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 30.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 29.4 per cent of males and 32.0 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	**18,293**	**17,577**	**716**	**3.9**	**323**	**180**	**256**	**245**
0 - 4	2,106	2,087	19	0.9	3	2	14	8
5 - 9	2,266	2,240	26	1.1	5	4	9	19
10 - 14	2,068	2,035	33	1.6	3	8	5	20
15 - 19	1,790	1,767	23	1.3	4	7	5	11
20 - 24	1,699	1,678	21	1.2	5	4	8	6
25 - 29	1,656	1,628	28	1.7	12	7	8	10
30 - 34	1,444	1,413	31	2.1	14	3	4	12
35 - 39	1,255	1,203	52	4.1	23	11	14	14
40 - 44	1,184	1,104	80	6.8	39	12	23	17
45 - 49	950	868	82	8.6	48	20	23	24
50 - 54	714	622	92	12.9	48	27	23	24
55 - 59	516	434	82	15.9	44	21	33	28
60 - 64	280	238	42	15.0	18	11	24	12
65 - 69	176	142	34	19.3	19	12	14	5
70 - 74	79	57	22	27.8	12	7	11	7
75 - 79	53	35	18	34.0	8	9	12	12
80 - 84	31	18	13	41.9	4	6	10	4
85 - 89	15	4	11	73.3	8	3	9	6
90 +	11	4	7	63.6	6	6	7	6

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	**9,922**	**9,556**	**366**	**3.7**	**148**	**90**	**135**	**118**
0 - 4	1,067	1,057	10	0.9	1	1	9	2
5 - 9	1,130	1,119	11	1.0	2	1	3	8
10 - 14	1,070	1,053	17	1.6	2	6	1	9
15 - 19	979	965	14	1.4	2	7	3	4
20 - 24	969	955	14	1.4	2	2	6	5
25 - 29	957	947	10	1.0	3	1	6	3
30 - 34	821	806	15	1.8	5	2	3	6
35 - 39	704	675	29	4.1	12	7	11	7
40 - 44	659	619	40	6.1	20	2	13	8
45 - 49	538	498	40	7.4	21	9	12	11
50 - 54	410	359	51	12.4	24	14	14	16
55 - 59	280	234	46	16.4	24	8	17	13
60 - 64	157	136	21	13.4	8	7	13	8
65 - 69	98	80	18	18.4	8	8	6	1
70 - 74	37	29	8	21.6	4	2	3	4
75 - 79	22	13	9	40.9	3	5	4	4
80 - 84	13	9	4	30.8	-	3	3	2
85 - 89	7	1	6	85.7	5	2	5	4
90 +	4	1	3	75.0	2	3	3	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
Females	8,371	8,021	350	4.2	175	90	121	127
0 - 4	1,039	1,030	9	0.9	2	1	5	6
5 - 9	1,136	1,121	15	1.3	3	3	6	11
10 - 14	998	982	16	1.6	1	2	4	11
15 - 19	811	802	9	1.1	2	-	2	7
20 - 24	730	723	7	1.0	3	2	2	1
25 - 29	699	681	18	2.6	9	6	2	7
30 - 34	623	607	16	2.6	9	1	1	6
35 - 39	551	528	23	4.2	11	4	3	7
40 - 44	525	485	40	7.6	19	10	10	9
45 - 49	412	370	42	10.2	27	11	11	13
50 - 54	304	263	41	13.5	24	13	9	8
55 - 59	236	200	36	15.3	20	13	16	15
60 - 64	123	102	21	17.1	10	4	11	4
65 - 69	78	62	16	20.5	11	4	8	4
70 - 74	42	28	14	33.3	8	5	8	3
75 - 79	31	22	9	29.0	5	4	8	8
80 - 84	18	9	9	50.0	4	3	7	2
85 - 89	8	3	5	62.5	3	1	4	2
90 +	7	3	4	57.1	4	3	4	3

- Four in every 100 persons in Karathuri 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 and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

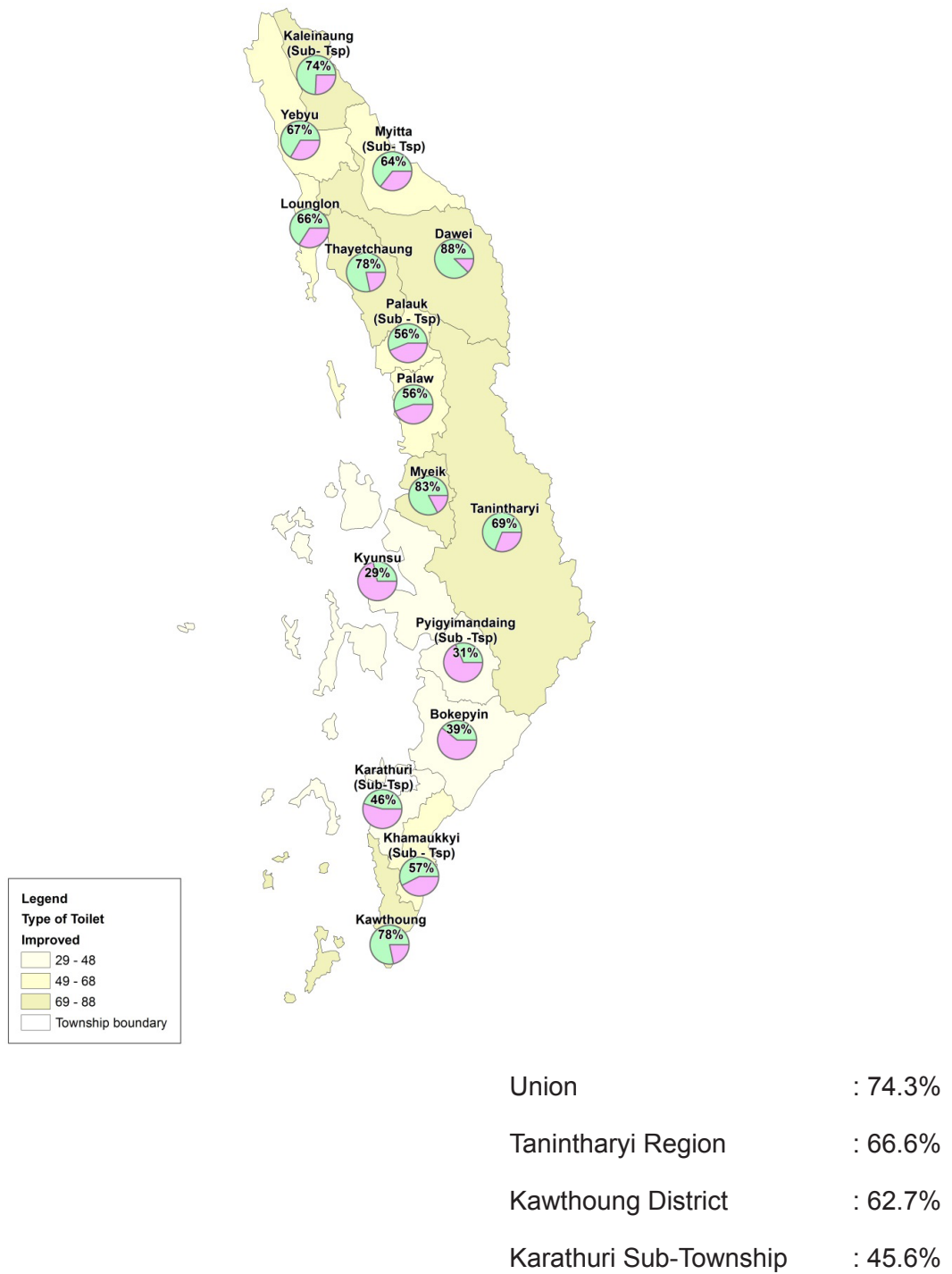**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	3,762	18.6	1.0	2.2	45.4	21.8	7.3	1.9	1.8
Urban	286	23.4	6.6	14.7	35.0	19.6	-	-	0.7
Rural	3,476	18.2	0.6	1.1	46.3	22.0	7.9	2.1	1.9

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
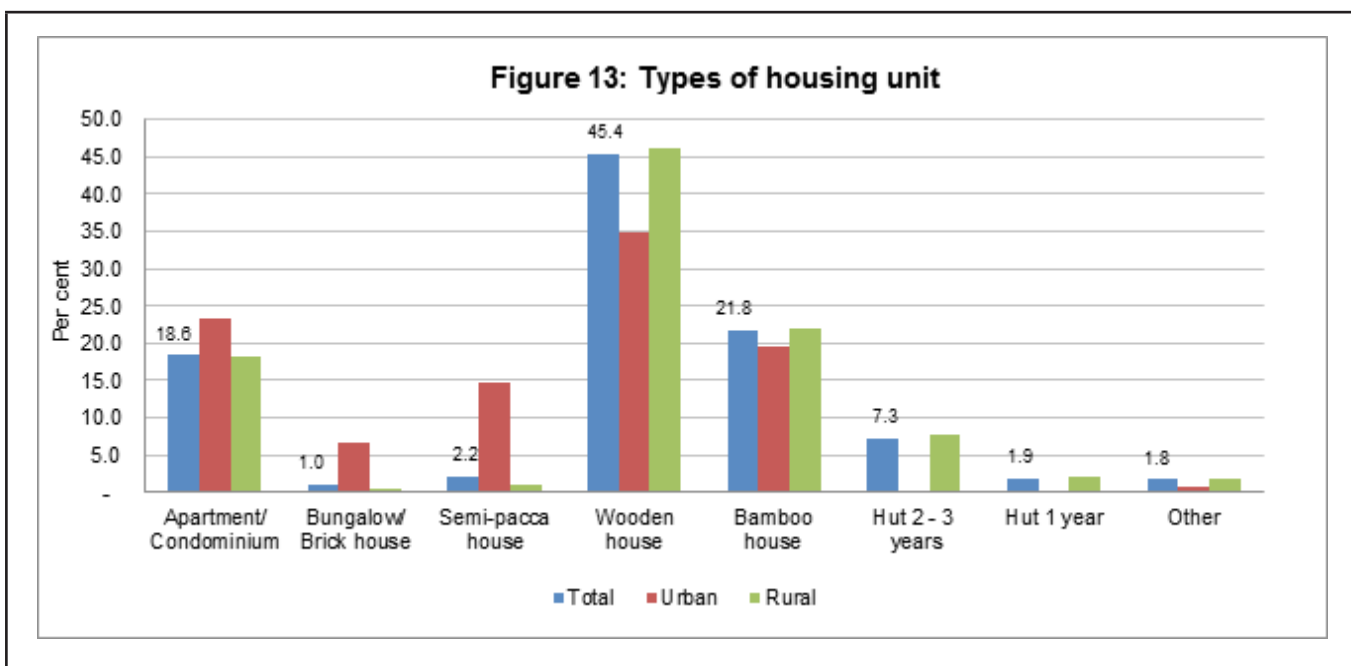
- The majority of the households in Karathuri Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (45.4%) followed by households in bamboo houses (21.8%).

- Some 35.0 per cent of urban households and 46.3 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

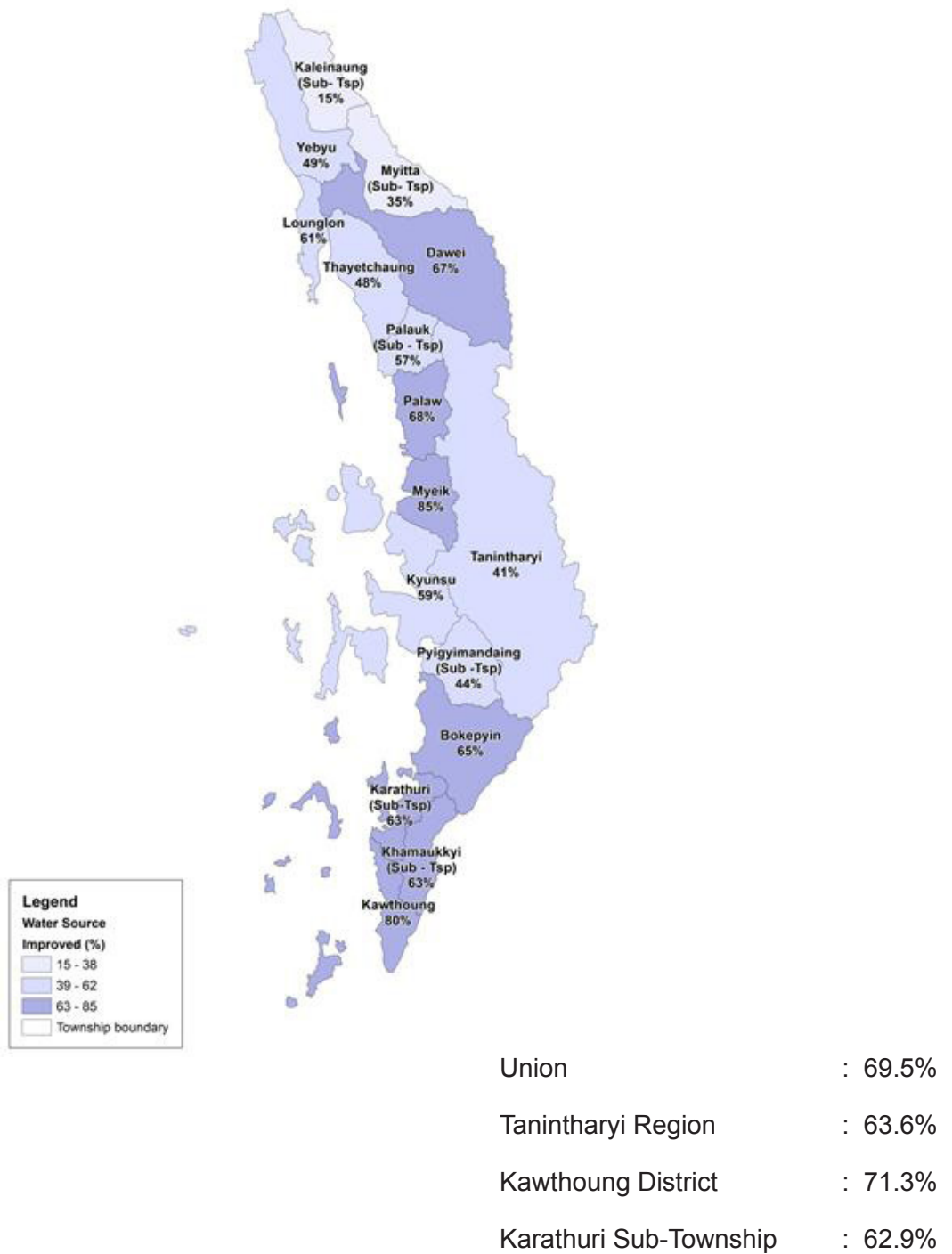**Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation**

Kaleinaung (Sub- Tsp) 74%
Yebyu 67%
Myitta (Sub- Tsp) 64%
Lounglon 66%
Dawei 88%
Thayetchaung 78%
Palauk (Sub - Tsp) 56%
Palaw 56%
Myeik 83%
Tanintharyi 69%
Kyunsu 29%
Pyigyimandaing (Sub -Tsp) 31%
Bokepyin 39%
Karathuri (Sub-Tsp) 46%
Khamaukkyi (Sub - Tsp) 57%
Kawthoung 78%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved
29 - 48
49 - 68
69 - 88
Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Tanintharyi Region	: 66.6%
Kawthoung District	: 62.7%
Karathuri Sub-Township	: 45.6%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.8	7.3	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		44.8	78.7	42.0
Improved sanitation		*45.6*	*86.0*	*42.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.1	0.3	1.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		28.6	1.0	30.9
Other		1.2	0.3	1.3
None		23.5	12.2	24.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,762	286	3,476

- About 45.6 per cent of the households in Karathuri Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (44.8%)).

- Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, it is found that the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Karathuri is low.

- 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 23.5 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Tanintharyi Region, it is 15.6 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Karathuri Sub-Township, 24.4 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%

Dawei
67%

Thayetchaung
48%

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%
Kawthoung District	: 71.3%
Karathuri Sub-Township	: 62.9%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		12.3	-	13.3
Tube well, borehole		16.4	2.4	17.5
Protected well/ Spring		34.0	64.3	31.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.2	1.1	0.2
Total improved drinking water		*62.9*	*67.8*	*62.5*
Unprotected well/Spring		14.8	24.5	14.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.6	1.7	0.5
River/stream/ canal		15.9	5.6	16.7
Waterfall/ Rain water		4.7	0.4	5.0
Other		1.1	-	1.3
Total unimproved drinking water		*37.1*	*32.2*	*37.5*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,762	286	3,476

- In Karathuri Sub-Township, 62.9 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, it is high but it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- About 34.0 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 16.4 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.

- About 37.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 37.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Kaleinaung (Sub- Tsp) 0.1%
Yebyu 4%
Myitta (Sub- Tsp) 4%
Lounglon 8%
Thayetchaung 2%
Dawei 4%
Palauk (Sub - Tsp) 12%
Palaw 22%
Myeik 11%
Tanintharyi 6%
Kyunsu 11%
Pyigyimandaing (Sub -Tsp) 0%
Bokepyin 2%
Karathuri (Sub-Tsp) 18%
Khamaukkyi (Sub - Tsp) 3%
Kawthoung 6%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
0 - 7
8 - 14
15 - 22
Township boundary
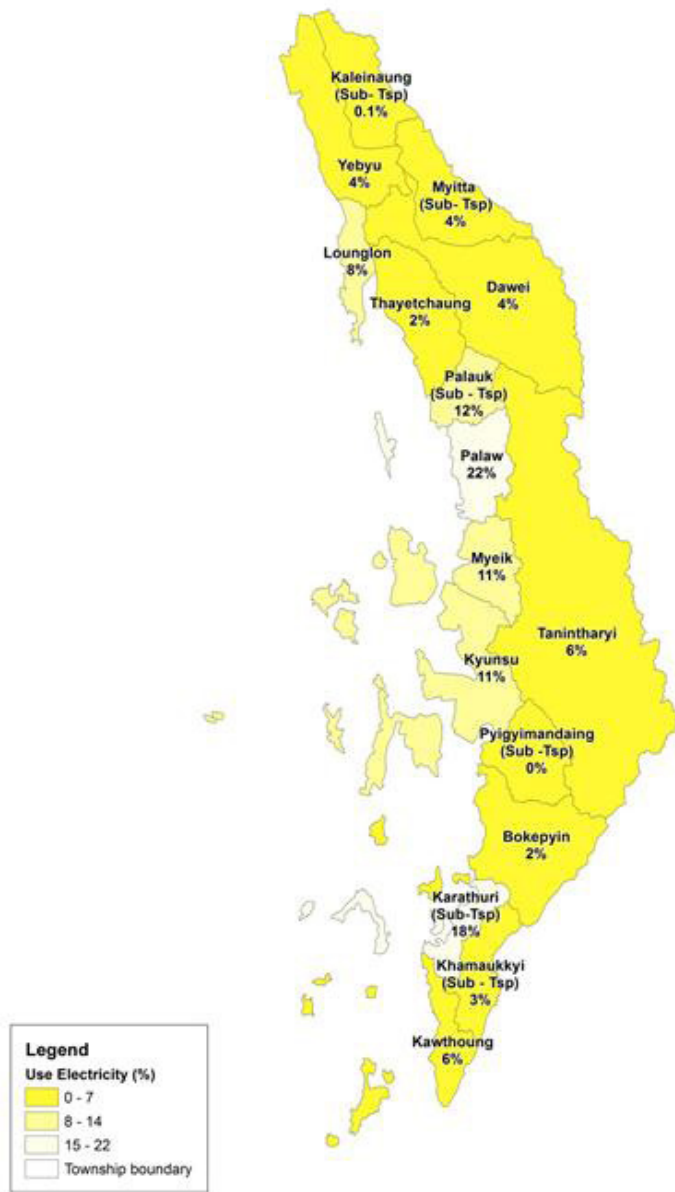
Union	: 32.4%
Tanintharyi Region	: 8.0%
Kawthoung District	: 5.6%
Karathuri Sub-Township	: 17.9%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		17.9	18.5	17.8
Kerosene		2.3	-	2.5
Candle		25.1	22.0	25.4
Battery		0.7	0.3	0.7
Generator (private)		52.1	57.3	51.7
Water mill (private)		0.5	0.7	0.5
Solar system/energy		0.2	0.7	0.2
Other		1.2	0.3	1.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,762	286	3,476

- In Karathuri Sub-Township, 17.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the highest 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 sub-township with 52.1 per cent.

- In rural areas, 51.7 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%
Kawthoung District	: 90.2%
Karathuri Sub-Township	: 98.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.4	0.7	0.4
LPG		0.1	-	0.1
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		0.3	-	0.4
Firewood		34.8	19.2	36.1
Charcoal		63.7	77.6	62.5
Coal		0.4	0.3	0.4
Other		0.3	2.1	0.2
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**3,762**	**286**	**3,476**

- In Karathuri Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 34.8 per cent using firewood and 63.7 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- About 36.1 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 62.5 per cent use charcoal.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% wit noneof the items	% with all of the items
Total	3,762	29.8	45.0	3.4	8.7	1.2	0.2	41.2	0.1
Urban	286	46.2	63.3	11.2	14.7	3.1	1.0	25.2	0.3
Rural	3,476	28.5	43.5	2.8	8.2	1.0	0.1	42.5	*

- About 45.0 per cent of the households in Karathuri Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 63.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 43.5 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
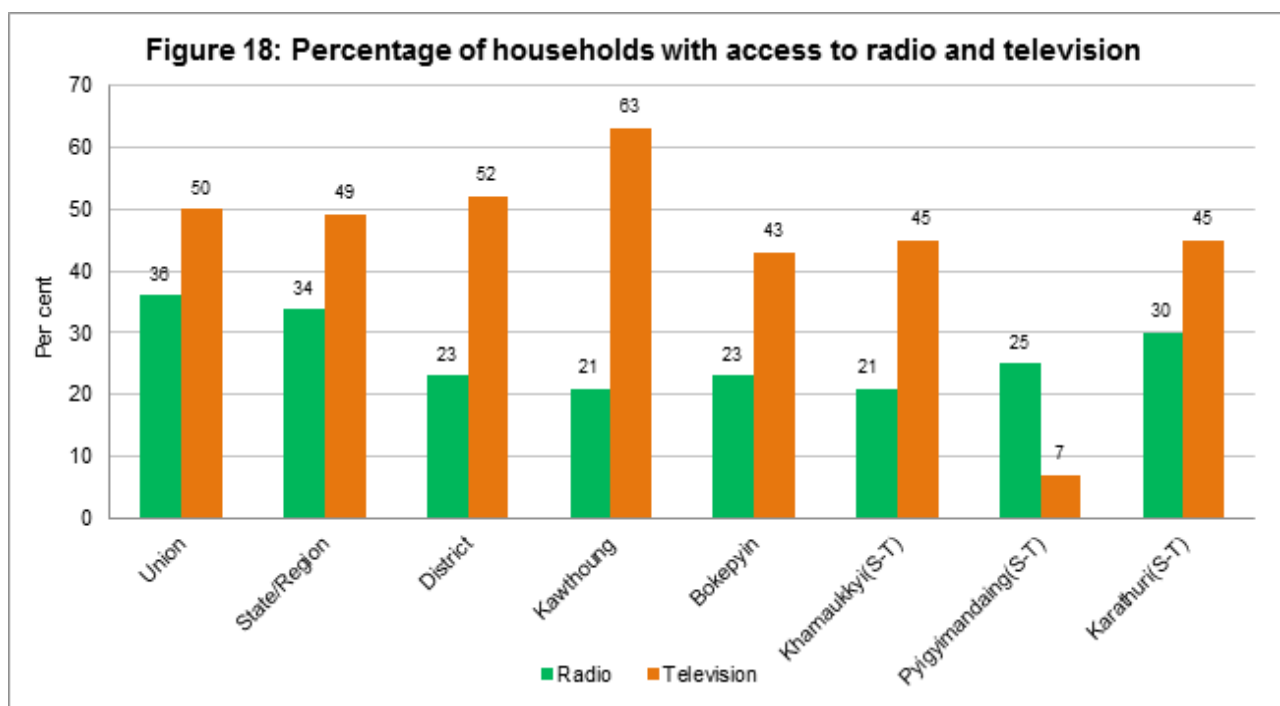
- In Karathuri Sub-Township, 45.0 per cent of households having a television and one in three households (29.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
- 1 - 20
- 21 - 38
- 39 - 57
- Township boundary
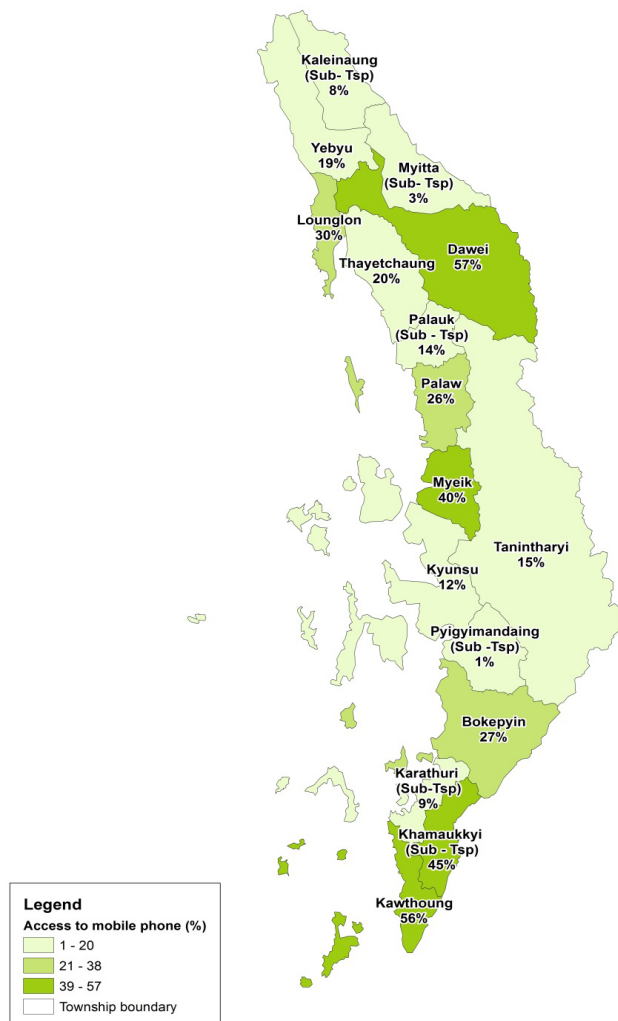
Union	: 32.9%
Tanintharyi Region	: 29.8%
Kawthoung District	: 41.8%
Karathuri Sub-Township	: 8.7%

- Only 8.7 per cent of the households in Karathuri 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
Kawthoung District	46,088	527	17,143	5,346	193	2,121	5,109	986
Urban	16,983	329	8,288	2,065	71	330	617	40
Rural	29,105	198	8,855	3,281	122	1,791	4,492	946
Karathuri Sub-Township	3,762	13	554	260	5	465	613	28
Urban	286	5	101	15	4	1	13	3
Rural	3,476	8	453	245	1	464	600	25

- In Karathuri Sub-Township, 16.3 per cent of the households have motor boat as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 14.7 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/ moped and households in rural areas use motor boat as a means of transport.
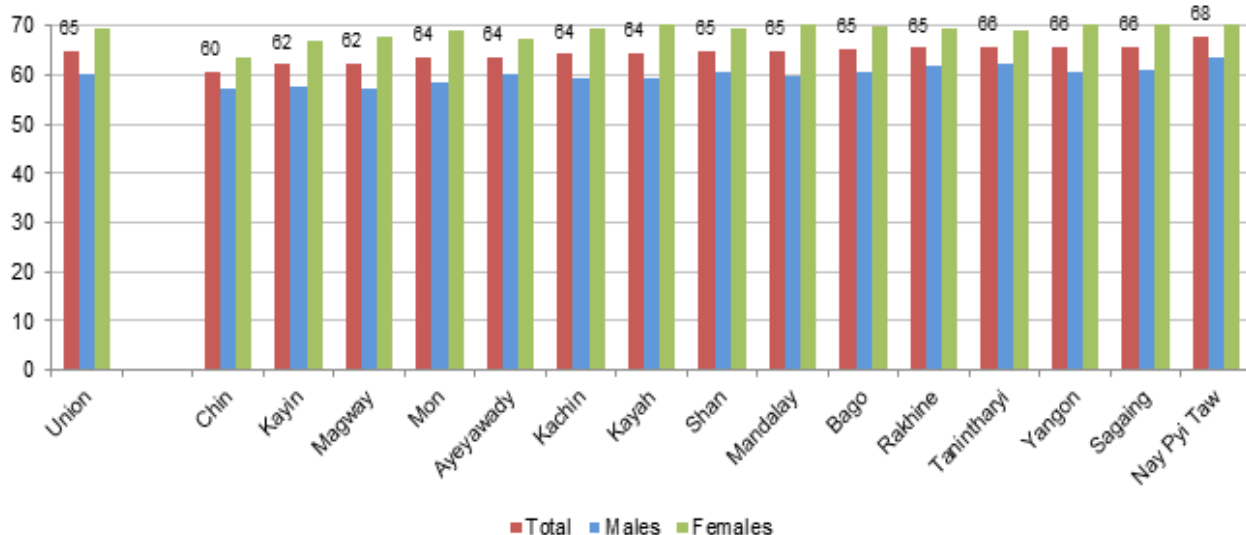
(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Karathuri Sub-Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.6 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
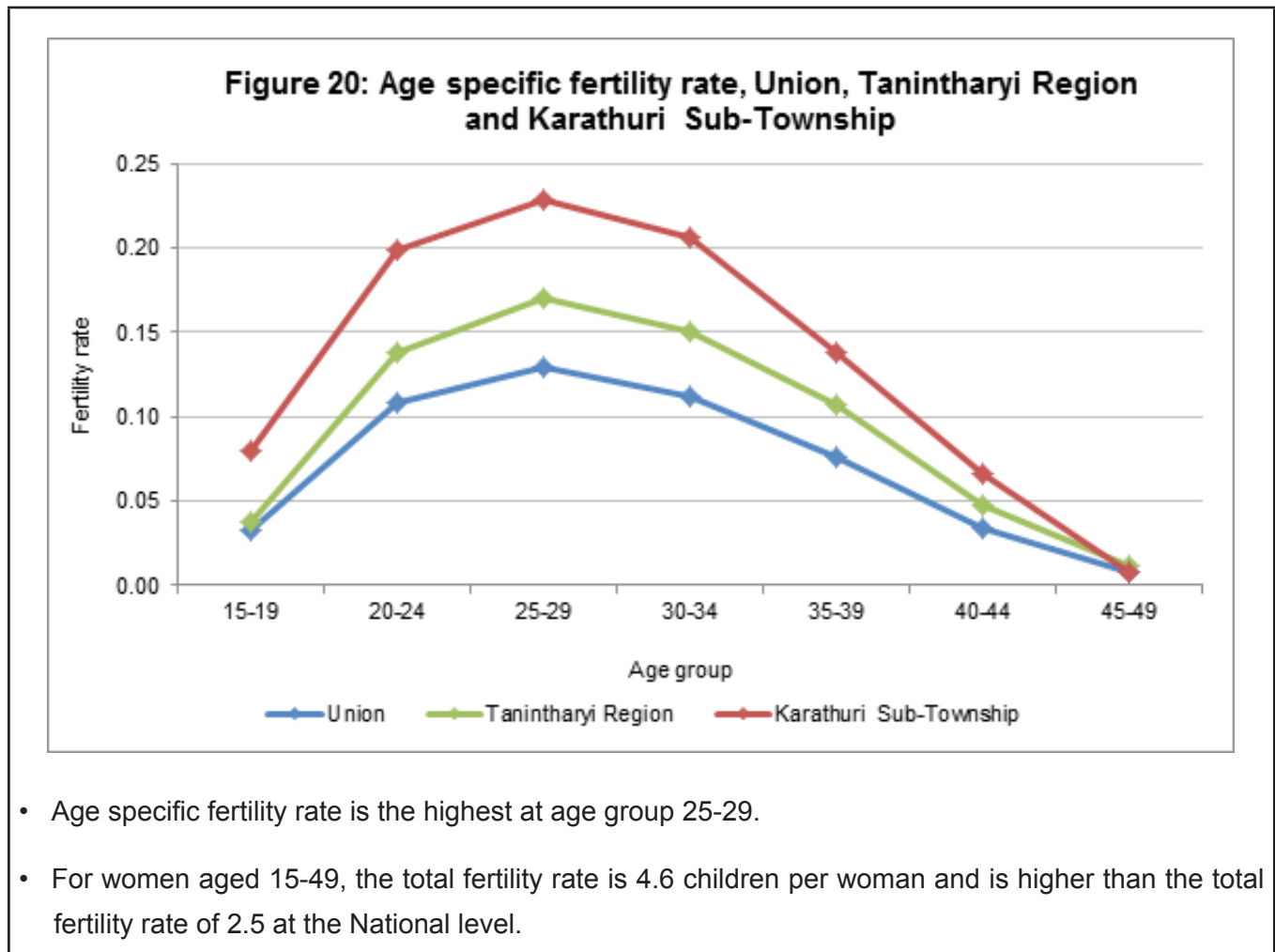
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

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
Kawthoung District	: 3.8
Karathuri Sub-Township	: 4.6

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
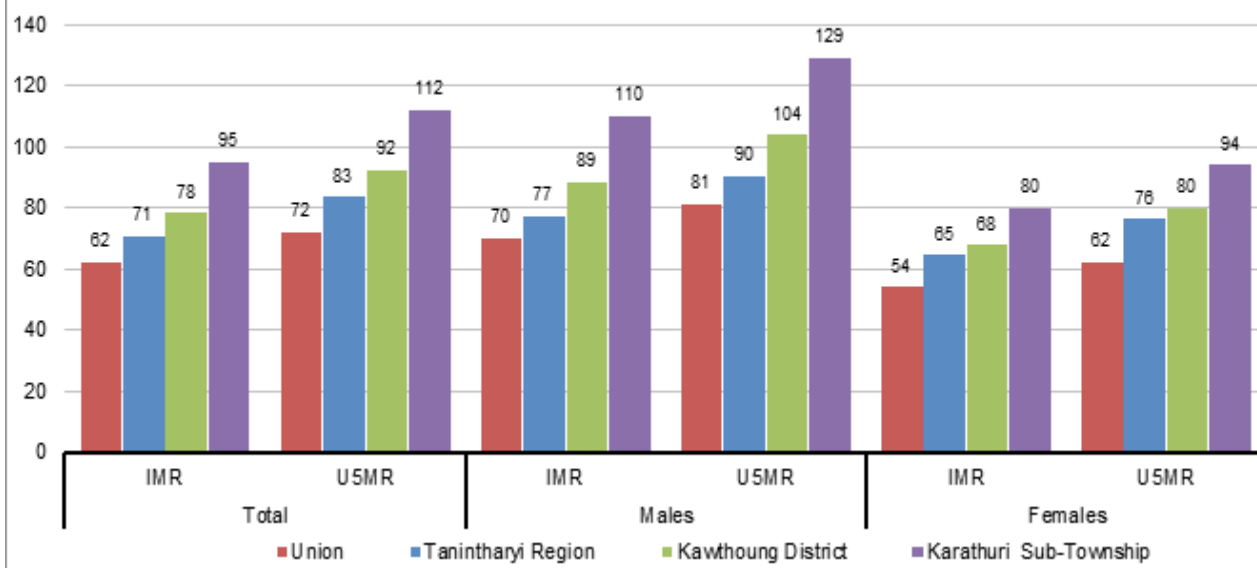
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kawthoung District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kawthaung District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 92 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Karathuri Sub-Township are higher than those in Tanintharyi Region and Kawthoung District. The Infant mortality in Karathuri Sub-Township is 95 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 112 per 1,000 live births.

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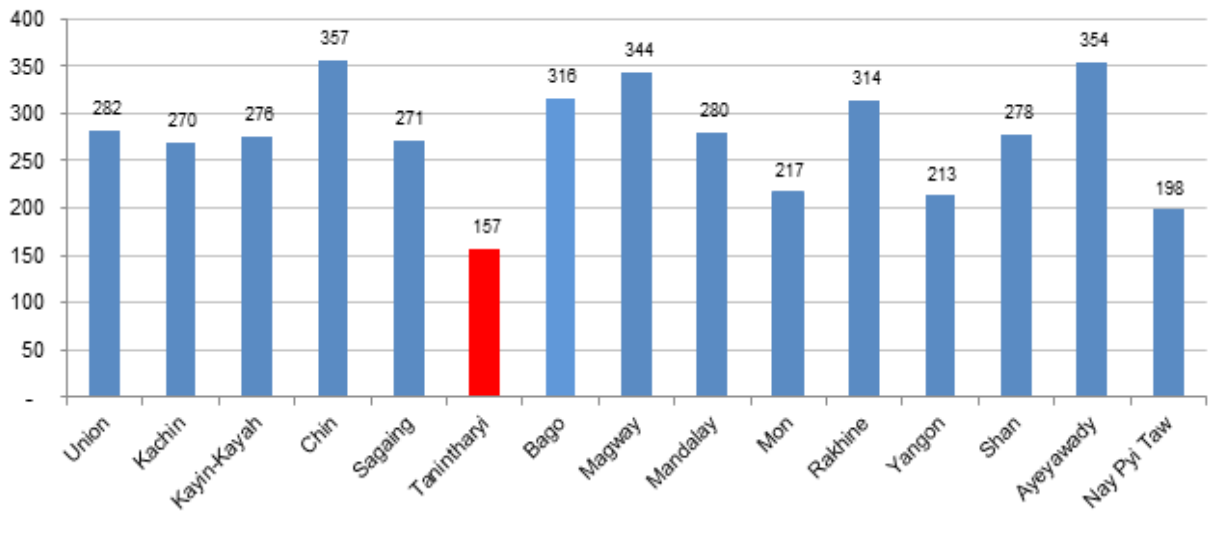
- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 157 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio is lower than that of the Union level.

- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

41

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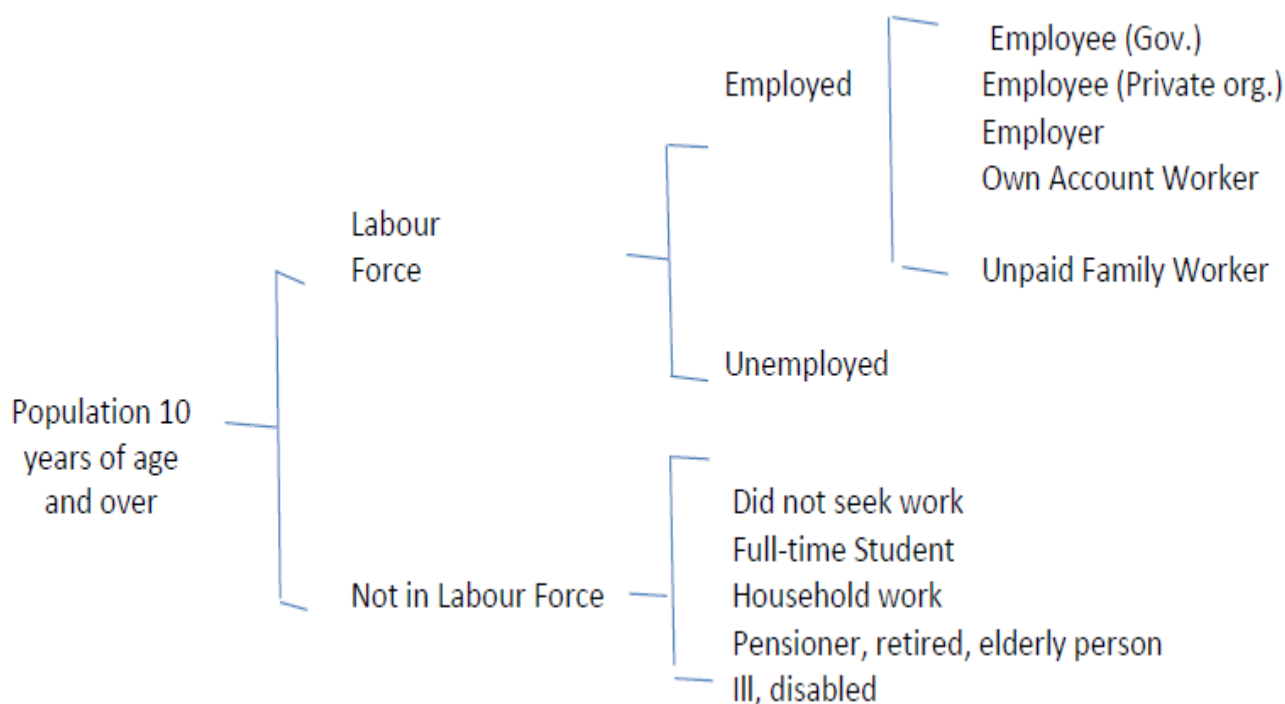
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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