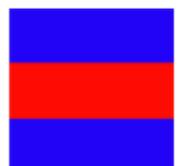# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

TANINTHARYI REGION, KAWTHOUNG DISTRICT

Kawthoung Township Report

MYANMAR Census 2014

Kaleinaung (Sub- Tsp)

Yebyu

Myitta (Sub- Tsp)

Lounglon

Dawei

Thayetchaung

Palauk (Sub- Tsp)

Palaw

Myeik

Tanintharyi

Kyunsu

Tanintharyi

Pyigyimandaing (Sub - Tsp)

Bokepyin

Karathuri (Sub - Tsp)

Khamaukkyi (Sub - Tsp)

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Tanintharyi Region, Kawthoung District

Kawthoung Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
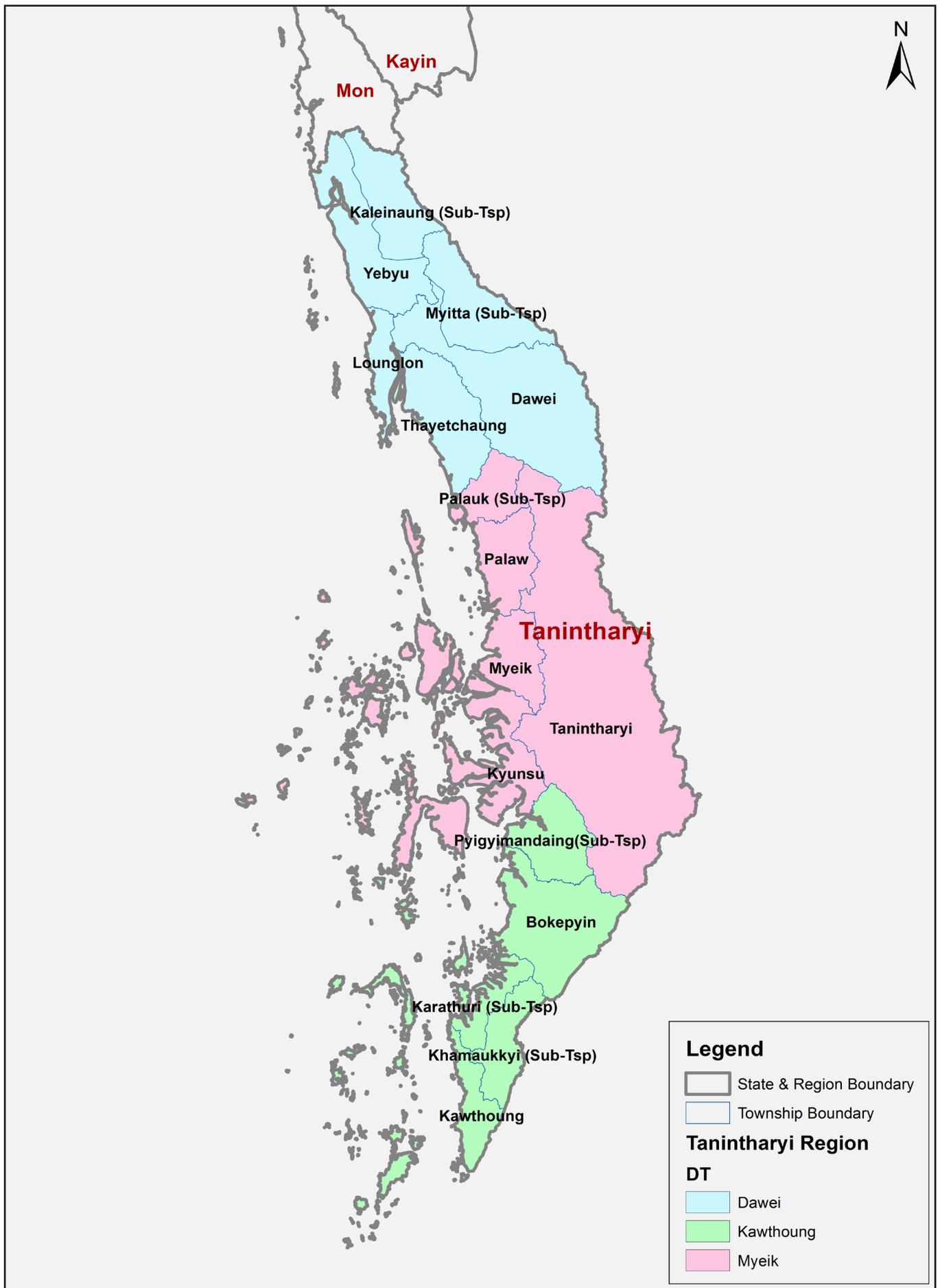
Office No. 48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431 062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Tanintharyi Region, showing the townships

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

N

Legend

State & Region Boundary

Township Boundary

Tanintharyi Region

DT

Dawei

Kawthoung

Myeik

Kawthoung Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	116,980 [2]
Population males	59,507 (50.9%)
Population females	57,473 (49.1%)
Percentage of urban population	49.5%
Area (Km²)	1,391.8 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	84.1 persons
Median age	25.0 years
Number of wards	10
Number of village tracts	9
Number of private households	25,481
Percentage of female headed households	34.5%
Mean household size	4.4 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.7%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.5%
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.8%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	57.6
Child dependency ratio	51.6
Old dependency ratio	6.0
Ageing index	11.7
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	104
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.8%
Male	96.5%
Female	93.1%

People with disability	**Number**	**Per cent**
Any form of disability	4,763	4.1
Walking	1,556	1.3
Seeing	2,962	2.5
Hearing	1,129	1.0
Remembering	1,240	1.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	58,050	63.1
Associate Scrutiny	55	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	323	0.4
National Registration	5,356	5.8
Religious	523	0.6
Temporary Registration	366	0.4
Foreign Registration	63	0.1
Foreign Passport	226	0.2
None	27,027	29.4

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	61.5%	87.0%	34.4%
Unemployment rate	3.2%	3.0%	3.6%
Employment to population ratio	59.5%	84.4%	33.1%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	14,445	56.7
Renter	7,095	27.8
Provided free (individually)	1,191	4.7
Government quarters	1,068	4.2
Private company quarters	1,619	6.4
Other	63	0.2

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	3.2%		17.6%
Bamboo	16.2%	3.6%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	1.3%	
Wood	34.2%	45.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	1.2%		65.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	43.4%	48.2%	15.6%
Other	1.8%	1.1%	0.8%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	861	3.4
LPG	1,584	6.2
Kerosene	23	0.1
Biogas	536	2.1
Firewood	3,755	14.7
Charcoal	18,116	71.1
Coal	384	1.5
Other	222	0.9

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,639	6.4
Kerosene	609	2.4
Candle	4,955	19.4
Battery	330	1.3
Generator (private)	17,055	66.9
Water mill (private)	255	1.0
Solar system/energy	420	1.6
Other	218	0.9
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	2,523	9.9
Tube well, borehole	839	3.3
Protected well/spring	10,173	39.9
Bottled/purifier water	6,797	26.7
Total Improved Water Sources	*20,332*	*79.8*
Unprotected well/spring	1,488	5.8
Pool/pond/lake	51	0.2
River/stream/canal	561	2.2
Waterfall/rainwater	1,440	5.7
Other	1,609	6.3
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*5,149*	*20.2*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	5,158	20.2
Tube well, borehole	1,159	4.5
Protected well/spring	11,368	44.6
Unprotected well/spring	1,552	6.1
Pool/pond/lake	156	0.6
River/stream/canal	597	2.3
Waterfall/rainwater	1,551	6.1
Bottled/purifier water	48	0.2
Other	3,892	15.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	350	1.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	19,598	76.9
Total Improved Sanitation	*19,948*	*78.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	943	3.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,412	5.5
Other	293	1.1
None	2,885	11.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,458	21.4
Television	16,044	63.0
Landline phone	1,298	5.1
Mobile phone	14,322	56.2
Computer	1,267	5.0
Internet at home	1,005	3.9
Households with none of the items	5,947	23.3
Households with all of the items	115	0.5
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	412	1.6
Motorcycle/Moped	11,931	46.8
Bicycle	3,068	12.0
4-Wheel tractor	114	0.4
Canoe/Boat	793	3.1
Motor boat	1,846	7.2
Cart (bullock)	457	1.8

Note: [1] Population figures for Kawthoung 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 Kawthoung 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 Kawthoung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	116,980*		
Males	59,507		
Females	57,473		
Sex ratio	104 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	49.5%		
Area (Km^2)	1,391.8 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	84.1 persons		
Number of wards	10		
Number of village tracts	9		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	112,382	56,140	56,242
Number of conventional households	25,481	12,580	12,901
Mean household size	4.4 persons***		

- In Kawthoung Township, there are less females than males with 104 males per 100 females.

- In Kawthoung Township, 49.5 per cent of the population live in urban areas.

- The population density of Kawthoung Township is 84 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Kawthoung Township. This is equal to 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; Kawthoung Township (Kawthoung District, Tanintharyi Region)

Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
		Total	Males	Females
Total	**25,481**	**116,980**	**59,507**	**57,473**
Ward	**12,580**	**57,949**	**28,657**	**29,292**
Shwe Hin Thar(W)	794	3,585	1,823	1,762
Ah Nan War(W)	776	3,776	1,804	1,972
Pi Tauk Shwe War(W)	1,599	7,557	3,696	3,861
Ba Yint Naung(W)	739	3,495	1,708	1,787
Aung Thu Kha(W)	1,707	7,926	3,838	4,088
Aye Mya Kan Thar(W)	769	3,634	1,810	1,824
Thi Ri Myaing(W)	600	2,610	1,296	1,314
Shwe Zin Yaw(W)	1,266	5,855	2,968	2,887
Aye Yeik Nyein(W)	2,437	10,533	5,148	5,385
Shwe Pyi Thar(W)	1,893	8,978	4,566	4,412
Village Tract	**12,901**	**59,031**	**30,850**	**28,181**
Pu Lo Ton Tone(VT)	1,215	5,888	3,031	2,857
Zar Det Gyi Kyun(VT)	249	1,291	751	540
Se Maing(VT)	1,419	6,627	3,538	3,089
Khun Hnit Maing/Shwe Pyi Soe(VT)	1,920	8,836	4,697	4,139
Ban Ka Chun(VT)	1,337	5,872	3,020	2,852
Ma Li Wan(VT)	1,806	7,740	4,127	3,613
Chan Hpan(VT)	1,473	6,914	3,401	3,513
Aw Gyi(VT)	963	4,089	2,063	2,026
Su Nge Bar Laing(VT)	2,519	11,774	6,222	5,552

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kawthoung Township		

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kawthoung Township

4,476 (3.8%)
38,285 (32.7%)
74,219 (63.5%)

☐ 0 - 14 years ☐ 15 - 64 years ☐ 65 years and over
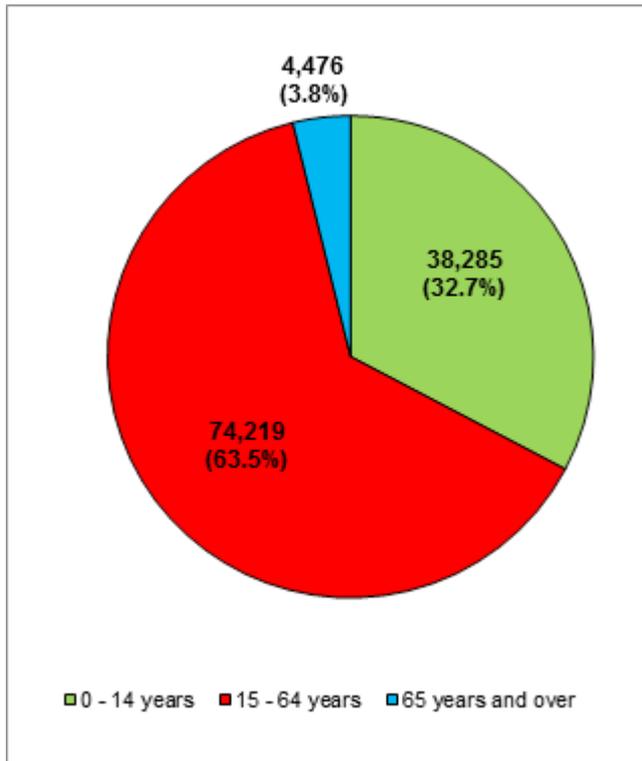
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kawthoung Township

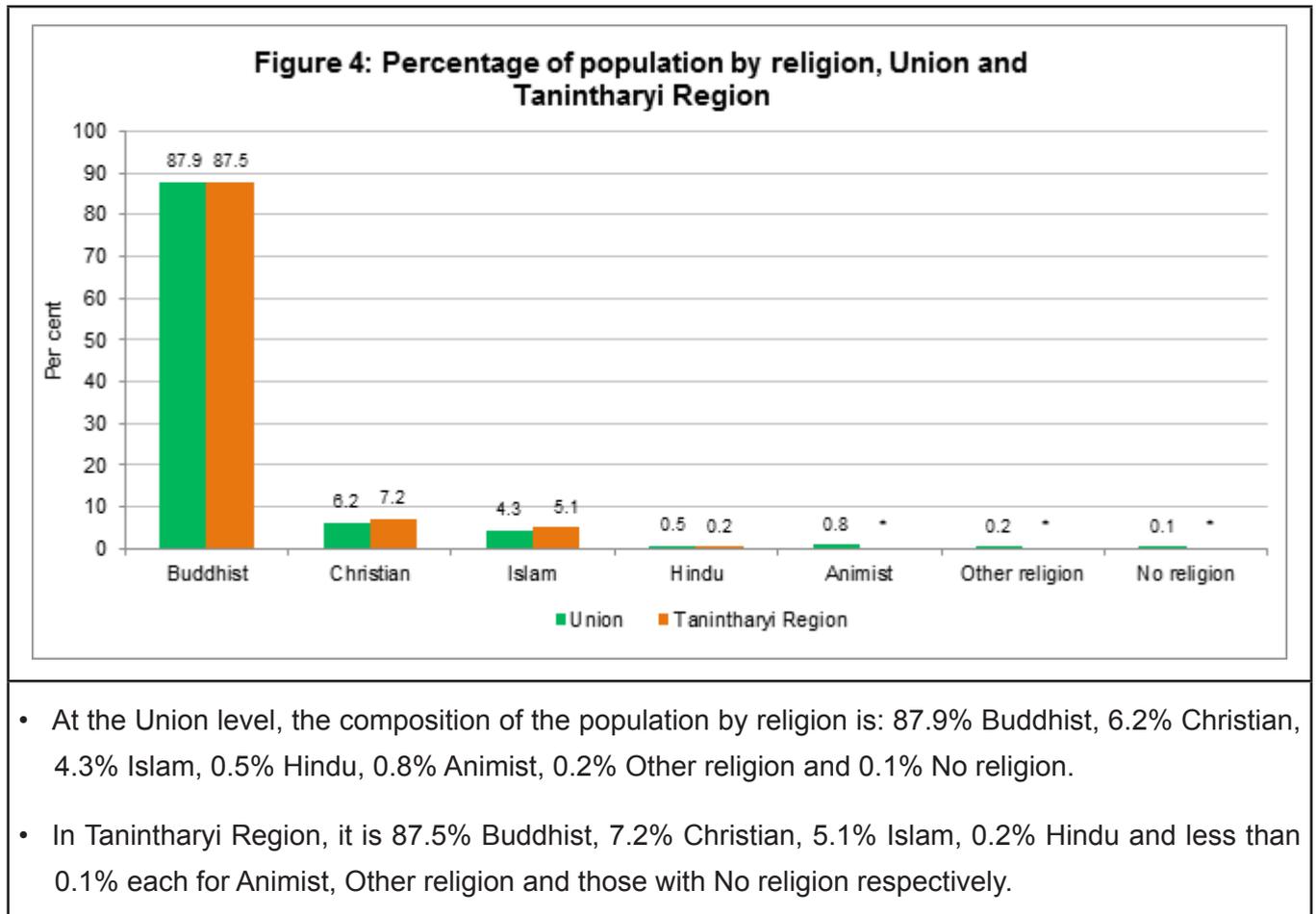| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**116,980**	**59,507**	**57,473**
0 - 4	11,810	5,932	5,878
5 - 9	13,181	6,682	6,499
10 - 14	13,294	6,685	6,609
15 - 19	10,452	5,328	5,124
20 - 24	9,662	4,949	4,713
25 - 29	9,078	4,651	4,427
30 - 34	8,965	4,693	4,272
35 - 39	8,281	4,393	3,888
40 - 44	7,763	4,031	3,732
45 - 49	6,909	3,590	3,319
50 - 54	5,801	2,942	2,859
55 - 59	4,423	2,218	2,205
60 - 64	2,885	1,448	1,437
65 - 69	1,884	889	995
70 - 74	1,064	469	595
75 - 79	785	336	449
80 - 84	391	167	224
85 - 89	224	64	160
90 +	128	40	88

• The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kawthoung Township is 63.5 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 Kawthoung Township)
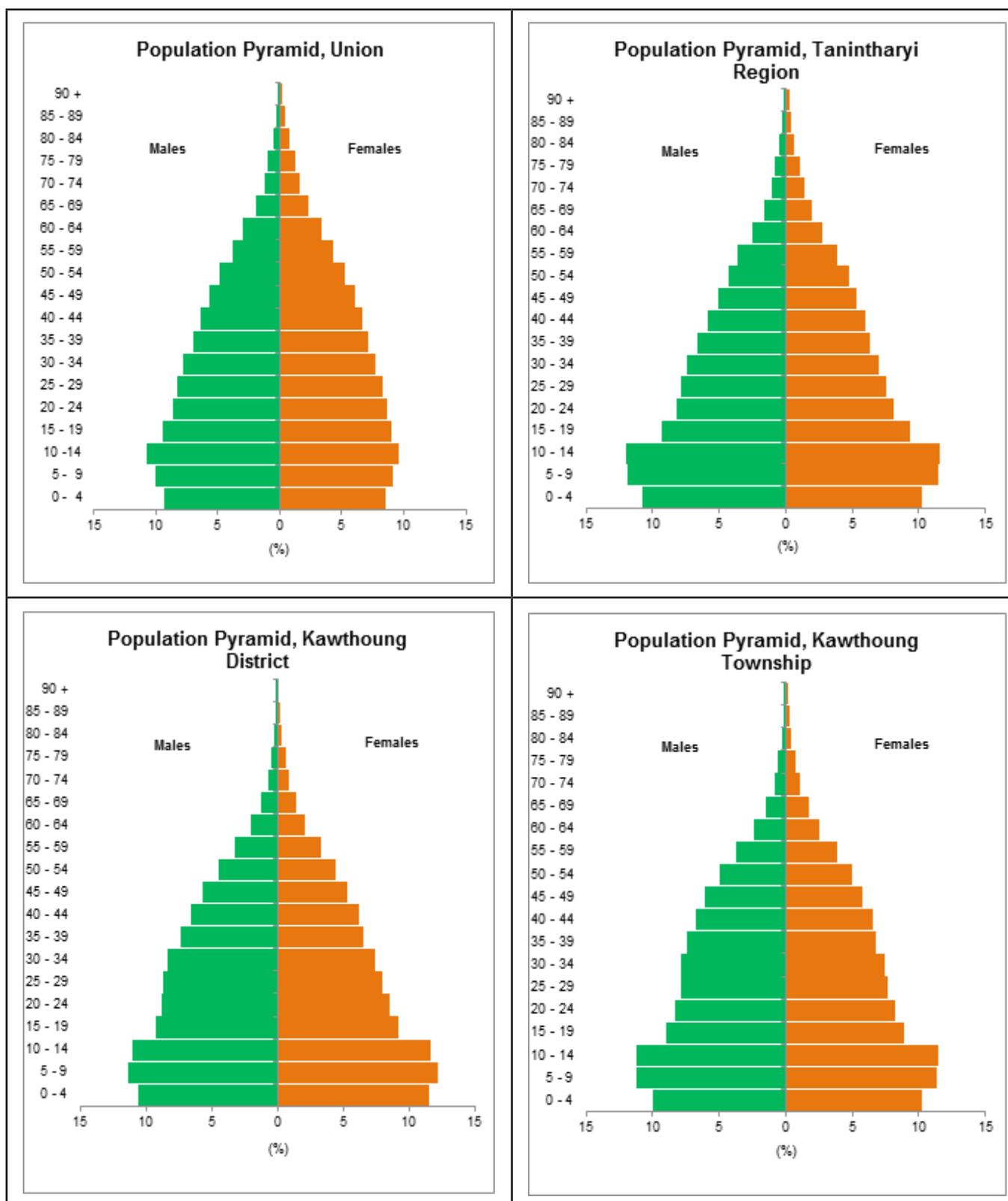
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kawthoung Township since the last 5 years.

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

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

- From age groups 0-4 to 60-64, there are more males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Taninthayri Region

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

- In Tanintharyi Region, it is 87.5% Buddhist, 7.2% Christian, 5.1% Islam, 0.2% Hindu and less than 0.1% each for Animist, Other religion and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C)   Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,464	1,278	1,186	432	221	211
6	2,668	1,328	1,340	1,786	856	930
7	2,711	1,372	1,339	2,276	1,175	1,101
8	2,625	1,329	1,296	2,244	1,118	1,126
9	2,569	1,259	1,310	2,200	1,075	1,125
10	2,534	1,255	1,279	2,146	1,061	1,085
11	2,406	1,177	1,229	2,015	983	1,032
12	2,557	1,264	1,293	1,999	977	1,022
13	2,770	1,360	1,410	1,870	884	986
14	2,669	1,314	1,355	1,463	673	790
15	2,027	1,030	997	816	361	455
16	2,067	1,006	1,061	643	262	381
17	1,980	982	998	466	187	279
18	2,181	1,134	1,047	304	129	175
19	1,827	887	940	207	87	120
20	2,019	998	1,021	130	51	79
21	1,854	889	965	79	32	47
22	1,763	838	925	63	19	44
23	1,737	844	893	37	19	18
24	1,589	790	799	19	6	13
25	1,910	946	964	19	9	10
26	1,597	747	850	16	6	10
27	1,535	749	786	10	3	7
28	1,743	856	887	14	6	8
29	1,623	773	850	13	8	5

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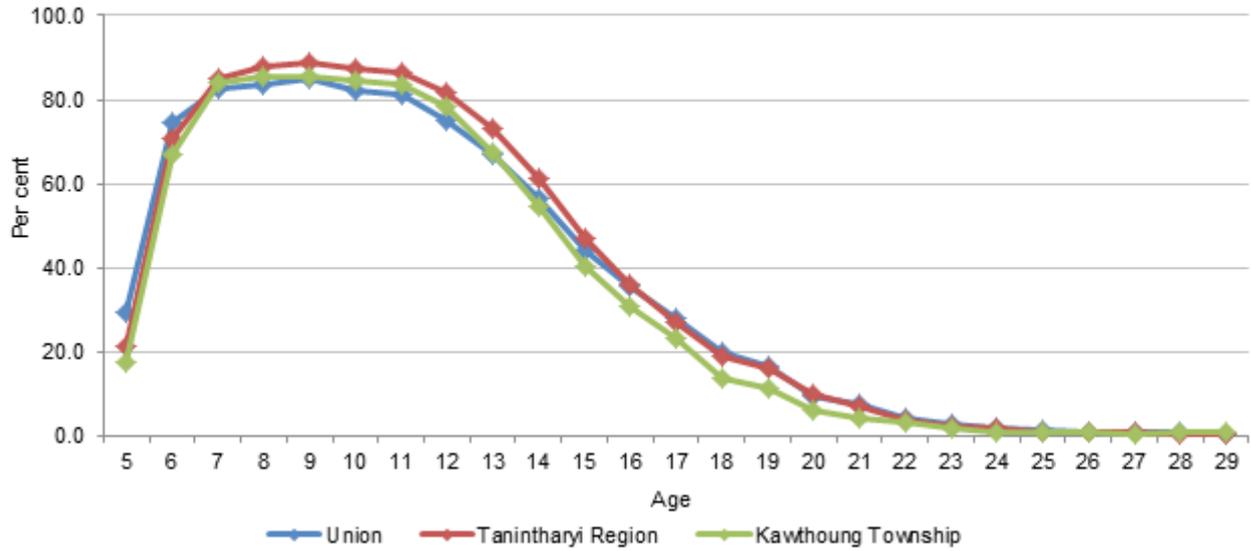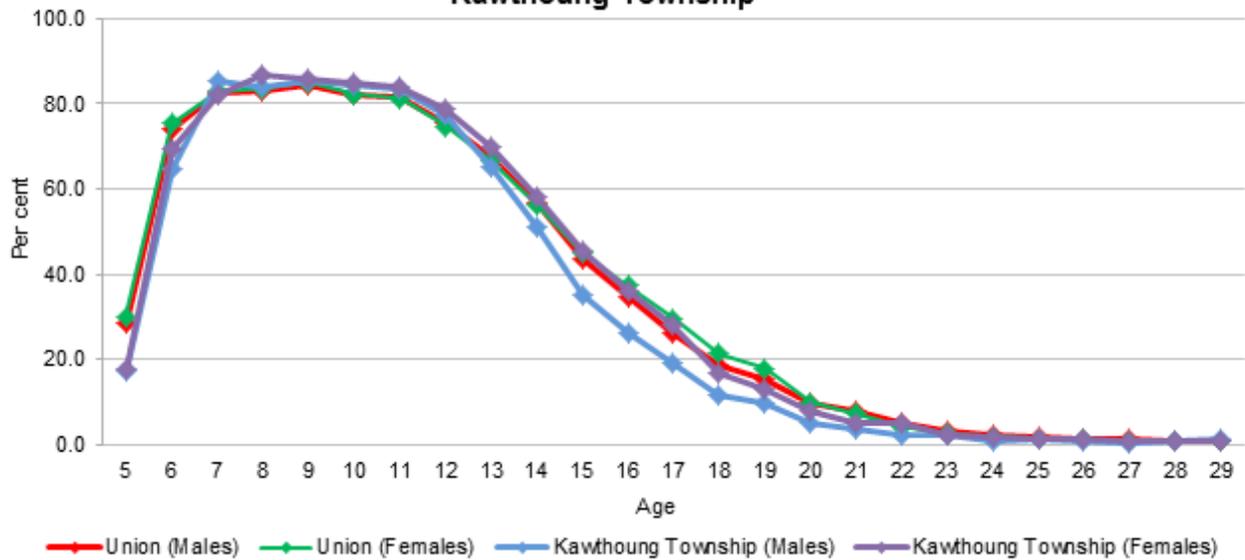

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kawthoung Township

- School attendance in Kawthoung Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.

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

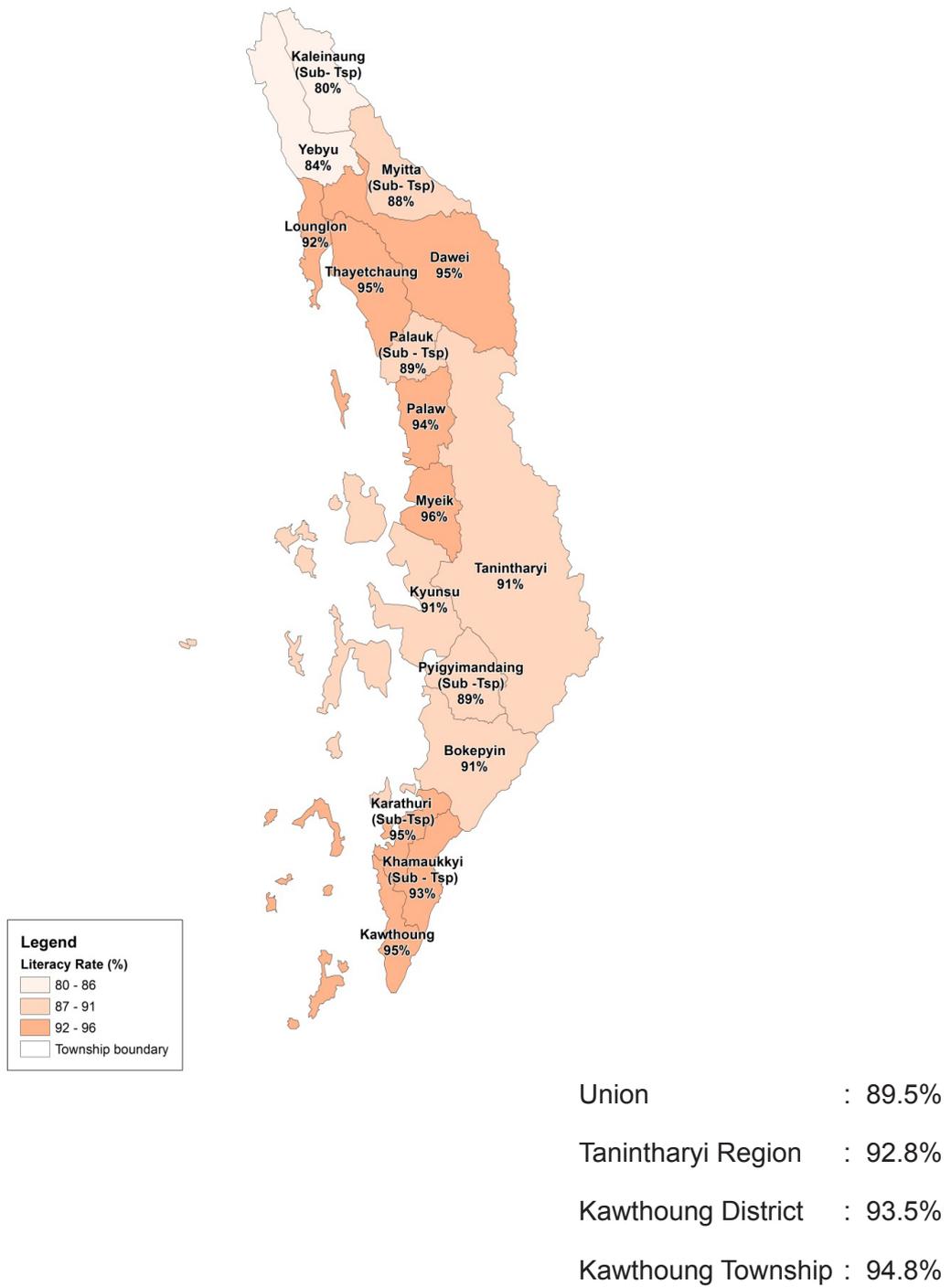**Figure 7: Literacy rate, Tanintharyi Region (aged 15 and over)**

Kaleinaung
(Sub- Tsp)
80%

Yebyu
84%

Myitta
(Sub- Tsp)
88%

Lounglon
92%

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%
Kawthoung Township	:	94.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	19,044	96.2
Males	9,398	96.4
Females	9,646	95.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kawthoung Township is 94.8 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.1 per cent and for the males it is 96.5 per cent.

- In Kawthoung Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.2 per cent with 95.9 per cent for females and 96.4 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	58,581	4,968	8.5	15,811	11,111	15,095	7,218	143	3,703	137	42	353
Urban	30,096	1,158	3.8	6,809	5,295	8,738	4,966	92	2,872	82	29	55
Rural	28,485	3,810	13.4	9,002	5,816	6,357	2,252	51	831	55	13	298
Males	29,931	1,937	6.5	6,879	5,629	8,990	4,182	96	1,874	74	34	236
Females	28,650	3,031	10.6	8,932	5,482	6,105	3,036	47	1,829	63	8	117

- About 8.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.4 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 6.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.6 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 19.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.3 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	7.9	10.6	5.1	15.1	16.1	12.9
15 - 19	45.8	62.8	28.1	10.5	10.7	10.0
20 - 24	63.5	88.1	37.6	6.0	4.8	8.8
25 - 29	66.8	93.8	38.4	3.2	3.0	3.8
30 - 34	67.0	94.9	36.2	1.9	2.0	1.7
35 - 39	68.6	94.9	38.8	1.3	1.4	1.1
40 - 44	67.3	95.0	37.5	1.0	1.0	0.8
45 - 49	66.3	93.8	36.5	1.2	1.2	1.1
50 - 54	61.1	90.0	31.5	1.3	1.5	0.4
55 - 59	54.5	81.1	27.7	0.9	1.1	0.3
60 - 64	42.0	64.8	18.9	1.7	2.0	0.4
65 - 69	31.1	50.3	14.0	1.7	2.2	*
70 - 74	20.9	33.5	10.9	0.5	0.6	*
75 +	11.3	18.1	6.8	1.2	*	3.2
15 - 24	54.3	75.0	32.7	8.0	7.4	9.3
15 - 64	61.5	87.0	34.4	3.2	3.0	3.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
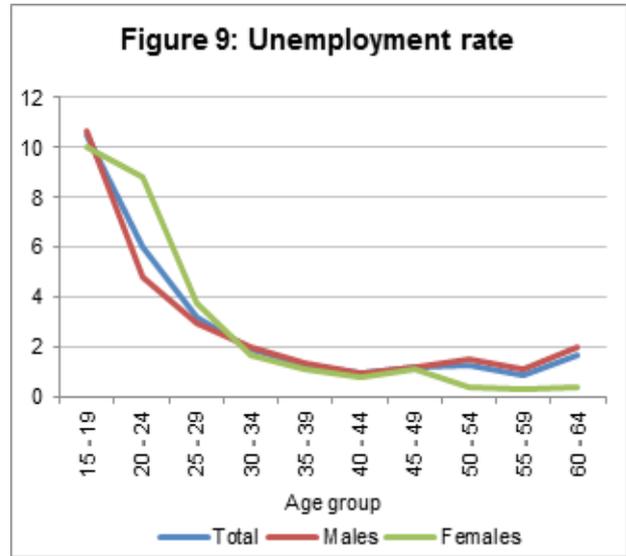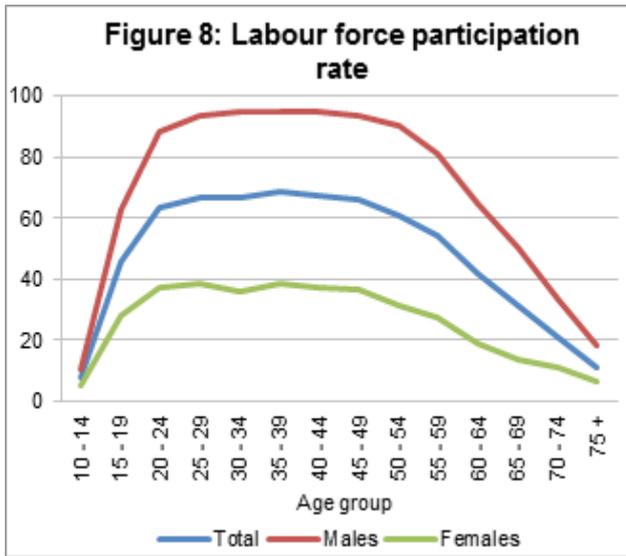
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kawthoung Township is 61.5 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 34.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.0 per cent.

- In Kawthoung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.9 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kawthoung Township is 3.2 per cent. The unemployment rate for males is (3.0%) and for females is (3.6%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.3 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	44,328	1.5	29.6	50.2	8.8	1.7	8.3
Males	12,198	3.5	51.4	8.5	13.3	3.4	19.8
Females	32,130	0.7	21.2	66.0	7.1	1.0	3.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 51.4 per cent of males are full time students while 66.0 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**41,182**	**29,677**	**11,505**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	279	232	47	0.7	0.8	0.4
Professionals	830	156	674	2.0	0.5	5.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1221	1008	213	3.0	3.4	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	1120	594	526	2.7	2.0	4.6
Services and Sales Workers	7,957	2,867	5,090	19.3	9.7	44.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	15,067	12,987	2,080	36.6	43.8	18.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,839	3,255	584	9.3	11.0	5.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,710	3,640	70	9.0	12.3	0.6
Elementary Occupations	5,533	4,055	1,478	13.4	13.7	12.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,626	883	743	3.9	3.0	6.5

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Kawthoung Township
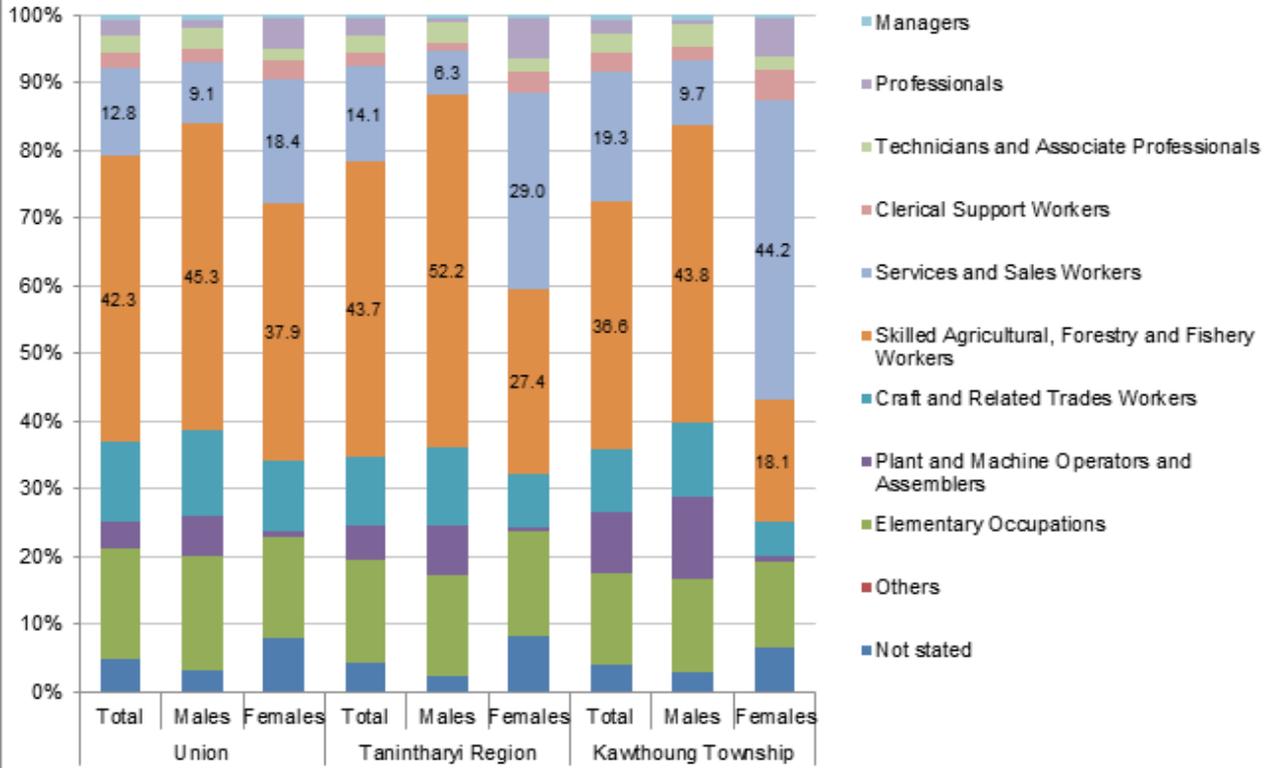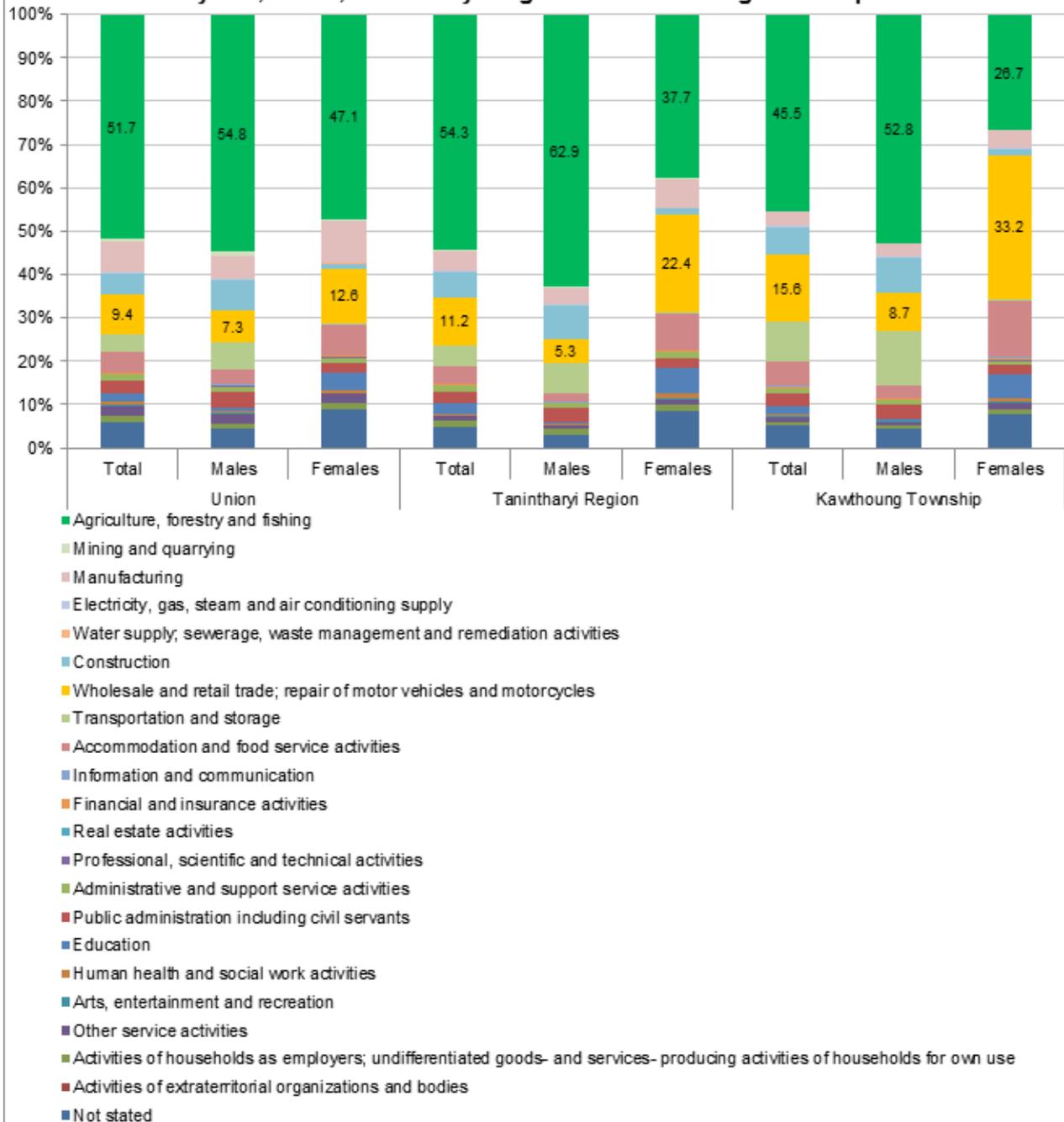
- In Kawthoung Township, 36.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 19.3 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 43.8 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 44.2 per cent of females are services and sales workers.

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

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**41,182**	**29,677**	**11,505**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18,745	15,675	3,070	45.5	52.8	26.7
Mining and quarrying	36	33	3	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	1,317	841	476	3.2	2.8	4.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	115	103	12	0.3	0.3	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	56	45	11	0.1	0.2	0.1
Construction	2,560	2,401	159	6.2	8.1	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,410	2,595	3,815	15.6	8.7	33.2
Transportation and storage	3,721	3,674	47	9.0	12.4	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	2,357	873	1,484	5.7	2.9	12.9
Information and communication	81	48	33	0.2	0.2	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	127	51	76	0.3	0.2	0.7
Real estate activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	65	43	22	0.2	0.1	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	401	295	106	1.0	1.0	0.9
Public administration including civil servants	1,277	1036	241	3.1	3.5	2.1
Education	690	59	631	1.7	0.2	5.5
Human health and social work activities	165	61	104	0.4	0.2	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	115	73	42	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other service activities	438	269	169	1.1	0.9	1.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	344	221	123	0.8	0.7	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5	2	3	*	*	*
Not stated	2,155	1,277	878	5.2	4.3	7.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

- In Kawthoung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 45.5 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 15.6 per cent.

- There are 52.8 per cent of males working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 33.2 per cent of females in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry.

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

(E)   Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	58,050	55	323	5,356	523	366	63	226	27,027
Urban	33,900	27	117	1,663	331	156	59	49	10,008
Rural	24,150	28	206	3,693	192	210	4	177	17,019
Males	29,072	27	235	2,408	475	213	30	145	14,288
Females	28,978	28	88	2,948	48	153	33	81	12,739

Figure 12: Types of identity card
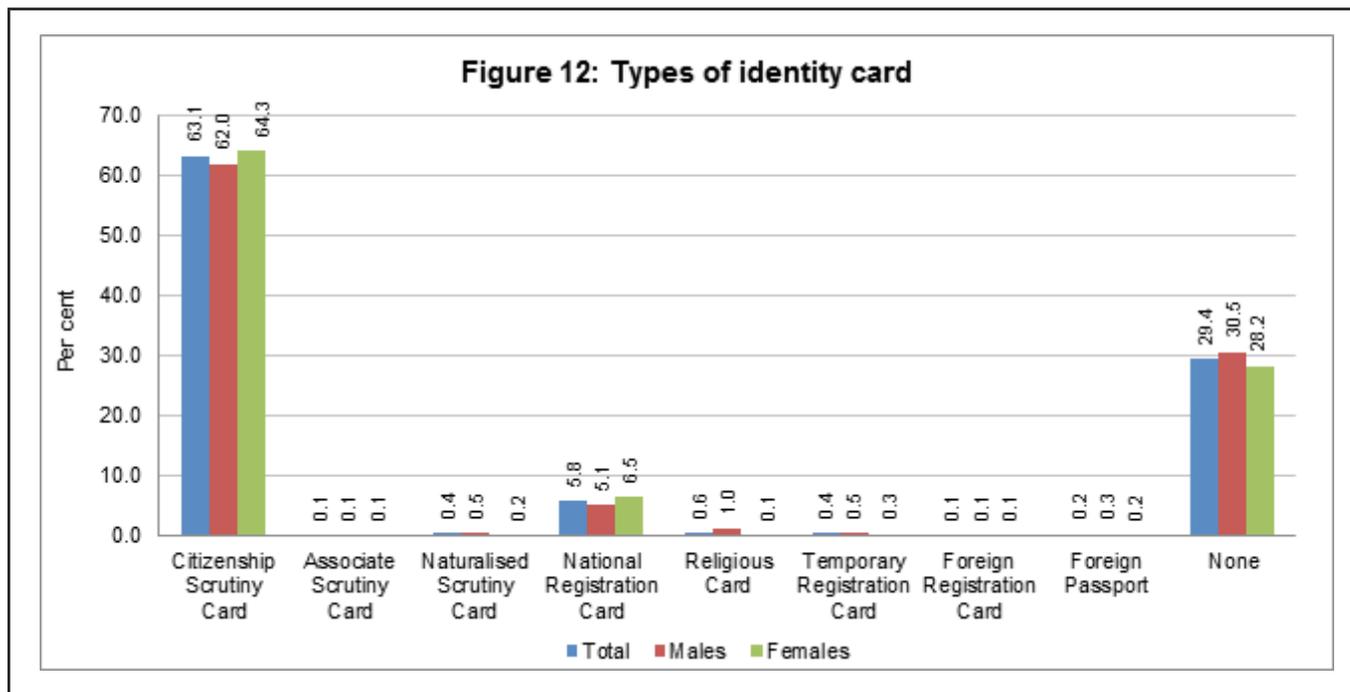
- In Kawthoung Township, 63.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 29.4 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 30.5 per cent of males and 28.2 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	**116,980**	**112,217**	**4,763**	**4.1**	**2,962**	**1,129**	**1,556**	**1,240**
0 - 4	11,810	11,756	54	0.5	10	6	40	20
5 - 9	13,181	13,089	92	0.7	19	16	37	44
10 - 14	13,294	13,127	167	1.3	42	45	64	85
15 - 19	10,452	10,326	126	1.2	53	18	32	58
20 - 24	9,662	9,527	135	1.4	43	29	52	49
25 - 29	9,078	8,962	116	1.3	40	30	38	42
30 - 34	8,965	8,784	181	2.0	71	42	54	49
35 - 39	8,281	8,049	232	2.8	103	40	88	47
40 - 44	7,763	7,364	399	5.1	266	62	80	68
45 - 49	6,909	6,392	517	7.5	392	69	111	80
50 - 54	5,801	5,200	601	10.4	448	116	119	108
55 - 59	4,423	3,874	549	12.4	394	93	160	100
60 - 64	2,885	2,447	438	15.2	300	113	137	103
65 - 69	1,884	1,519	365	19.4	248	104	138	108
70 - 74	1,064	804	260	24.4	165	89	114	77
75 - 79	785	542	243	31.0	167	94	112	82
80 - 84	391	254	137	35.0	104	76	76	56
85 - 89	224	135	89	39.7	56	50	58	34
90 +	128	66	62	48.4	41	37	46	30

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	**59,507**	**57,229**	**2,278**	**3.8**	**1,340**	**521**	**755**	**547**
0 - 4	5,932	5,901	31	0.5	5	5	23	11
5 - 9	6,682	6,627	55	0.8	10	10	24	25
10 - 14	6,685	6,602	83	1.2	21	22	36	45
15 - 19	5,328	5,267	61	1.1	21	9	17	33
20 - 24	4,949	4,876	73	1.5	20	12	31	26
25 - 29	4,651	4,589	62	1.3	20	14	26	20
30 - 34	4,693	4,605	88	1.9	25	18	35	21
35 - 39	4,393	4,280	113	2.6	41	19	56	24
40 - 44	4,031	3,846	185	4.6	105	32	46	24
45 - 49	3,590	3,338	252	7.0	183	34	56	36
50 - 54	2,942	2,649	293	10.0	217	45	60	43
55 - 59	2,218	1,954	264	11.9	182	49	75	43
60 - 64	1,448	1,234	214	14.8	149	58	65	52
65 - 69	889	714	175	19.7	118	49	61	48
70 - 74	469	354	115	24.5	72	46	44	25
75 - 79	336	227	109	32.4	76	41	43	32
80 - 84	167	103	64	38.3	51	33	27	21
85 - 89	64	41	23	35.9	14	15	18	11
90 +	40	22	18	45.0	10	10	12	7

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	**57,473**	**54,988**	**2,485**	**4.3**	**1,622**	**608**	**801**	**693**
0 - 4	5,878	5,855	23	0.4	5	1	17	9
5 - 9	6,499	6,462	37	0.6	9	6	13	19
10 - 14	6,609	6,525	84	1.3	21	23	28	40
15 - 19	5,124	5,059	65	1.3	32	9	15	25
20 - 24	4,713	4,651	62	1.3	23	17	21	23
25 - 29	4,427	4,373	54	1.2	20	16	12	22
30 - 34	4,272	4,179	93	2.2	46	24	19	28
35 - 39	3,888	3,769	119	3.1	62	21	32	23
40 - 44	3,732	3,518	214	5.7	161	30	34	44
45 - 49	3,319	3,054	265	8.0	209	35	55	44
50 - 54	2,859	2,551	308	10.8	231	71	59	65
55 - 59	2,205	1,920	285	12.9	212	44	85	57
60 - 64	1,437	1,213	224	15.6	151	55	72	51
65 - 69	995	805	190	19.1	130	55	77	60
70 - 74	595	450	145	24.4	93	43	70	52
75 - 79	449	315	134	29.8	91	53	69	50
80 - 84	224	151	73	32.6	53	43	49	35
85 - 89	160	94	66	41.3	42	35	40	23
90 +	88	44	44	50.0	31	27	34	23

- Four in every 100 persons in Kawthoung 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 Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

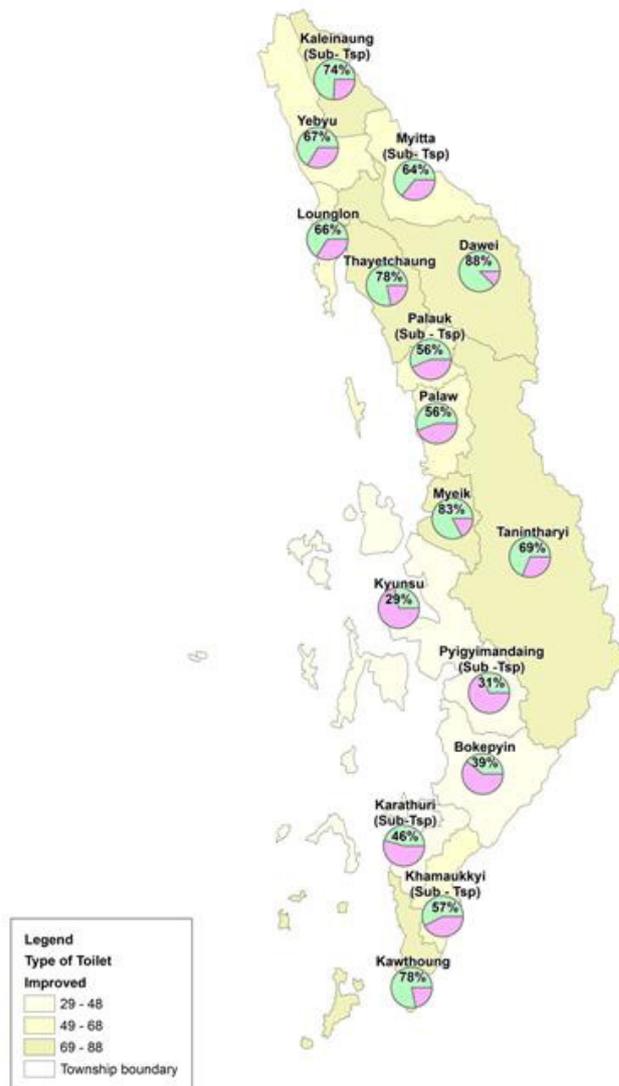**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	25,481	12.9	20.4	14.4	39.7	9.2	2.0	0.4	1.2
Urban	12,580	19.2	25.4	20.4	30.1	3.6	0.6	0.1	0.6
Rural	12,901	6.7	15.5	8.5	49.0	14.6	3.2	0.7	1.8

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
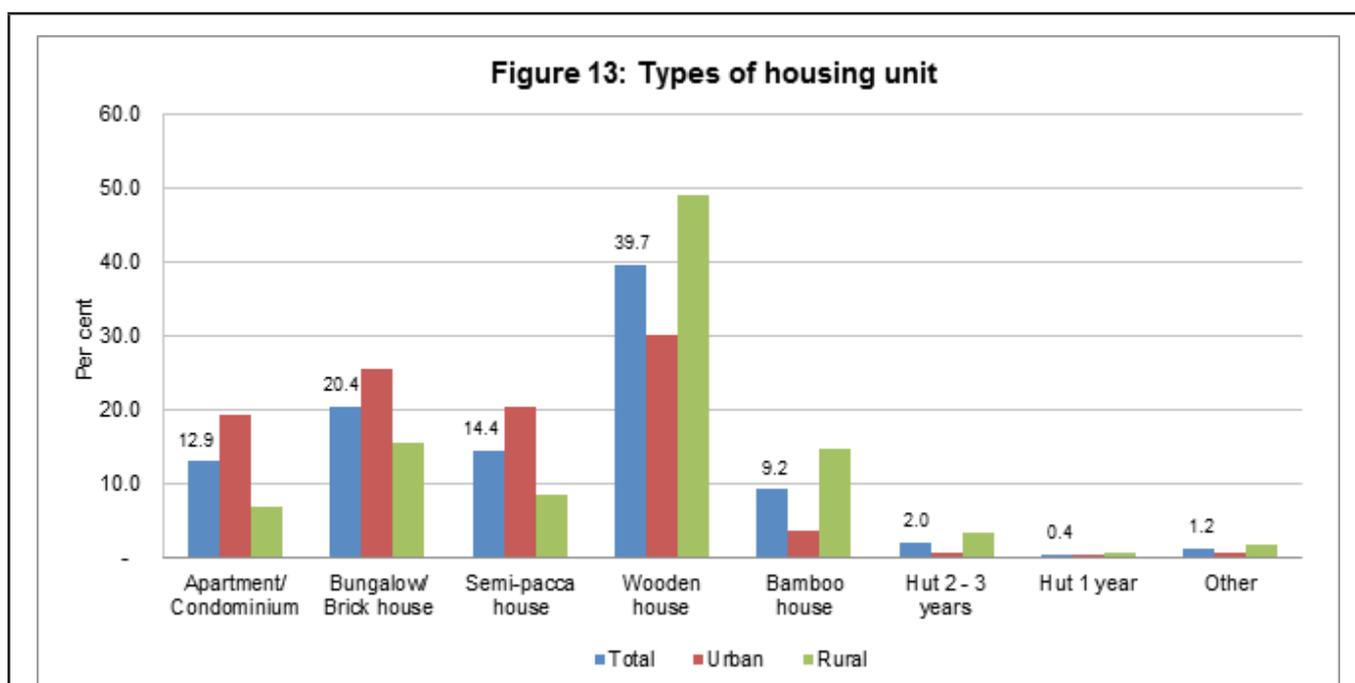
- The majority of the households in Kawthoung Township are living in wooden houses (39.7%) followed by households in bungalow/brick house (20.4%).

- About 30.1 per cent of urban households and 49.0 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%
Kawthoung Township	: 78.3%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.4	2.1	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		76.9	91.6	62.6
Improved sanitation		*78.3*	*93.7*	*63.2*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.7	0.8	6.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		5.5	3.2	7.8
Other		1.1	0.6	1.7
None		11.3	1.7	20.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,481	12,580	12,901

- About 78.3 per cent of the households in Kawthoung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (76.9%)).

- Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, Kawthoung belongs to the highest households proportion group with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Tanintharyi Region is 66.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- About 11.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Tanintharyi Region, it is 15.6 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Kawthoung Township, 20.7 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

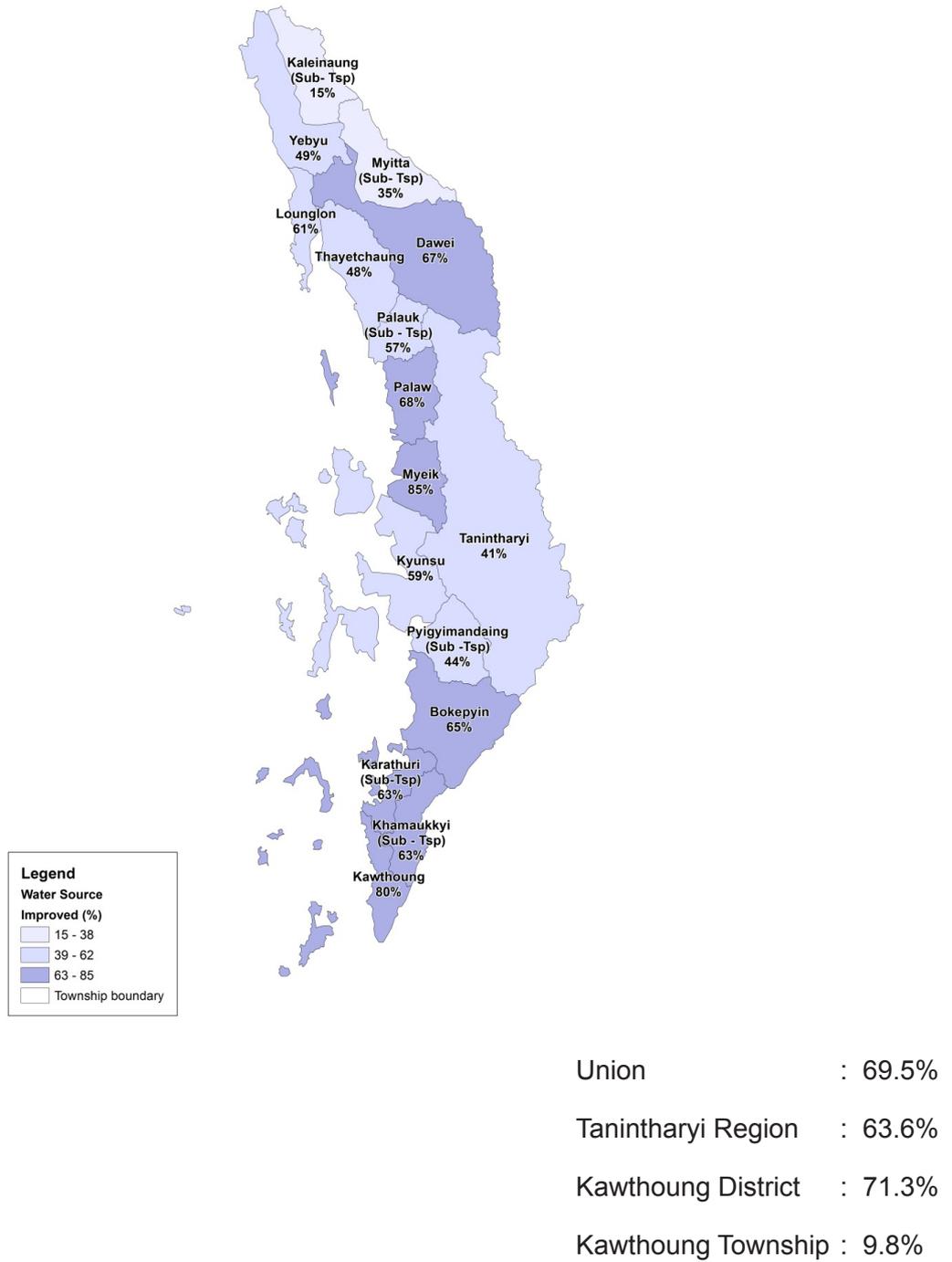**Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water**

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%
Kawthoung Township	:	9.8%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		9.9	9.6	10.3
Tube well, borehole		3.3	1.7	4.8
Protected well/ Spring		39.9	23.9	55.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		26.7	51.9	2.1
Total improved drinking water		*79.8*	*87.1*	*72.7*
Unprotected well/Spring		5.8	0.6	10.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.2	0.1	0.3
River/stream/ canal		2.2	0.1	4.3
Waterfall/ Rain water		5.7	1.1	10.1
Other		6.3	11.0	1.7
Total unimproved drinking water		*20.2*	*12.9*	*27.3*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,481	12,580	12,901

- In Kawthoung Township, 79.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

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

- About 39.9 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 26.7 per cent use water from bottled water/water purifier.

- About 20.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 27.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

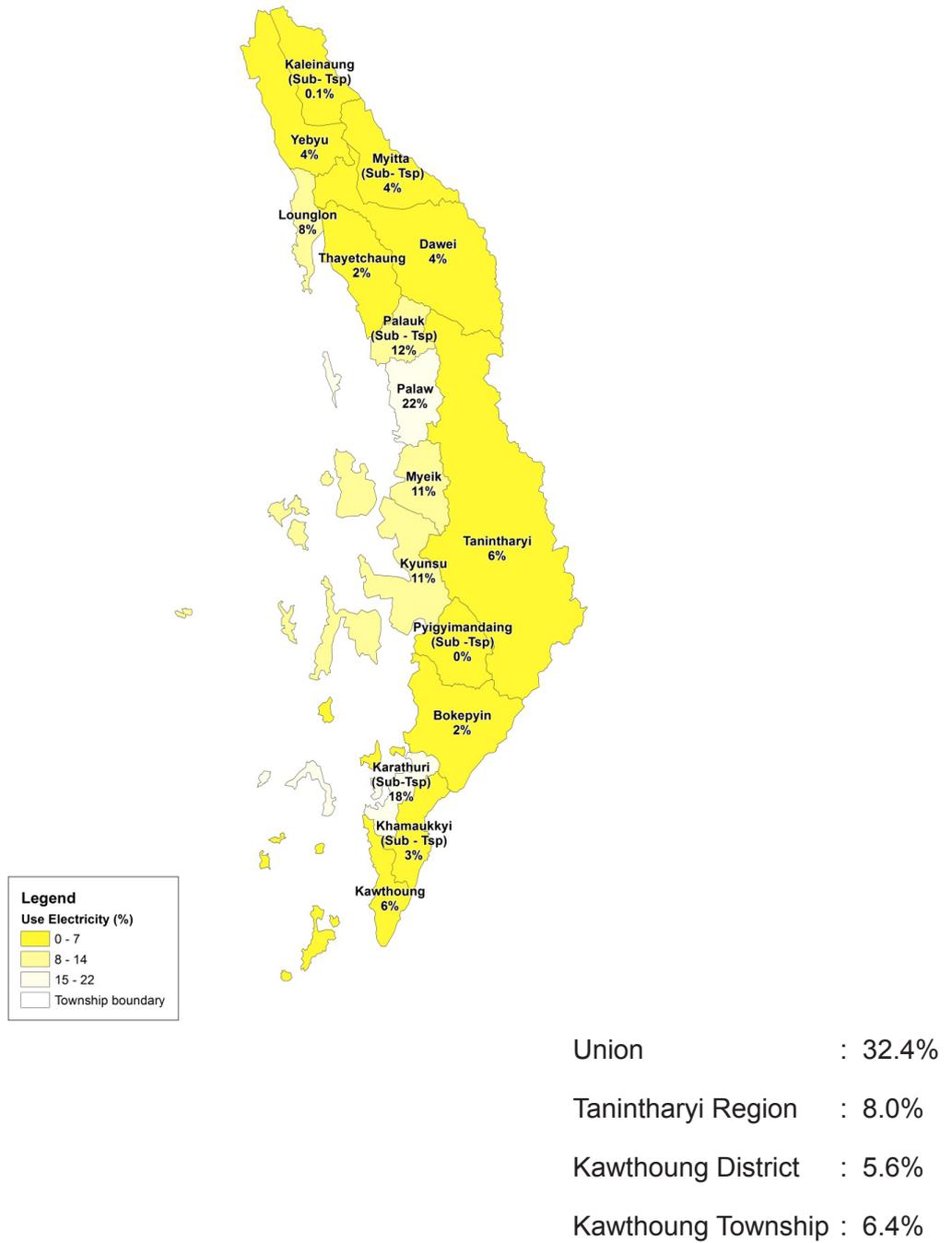**Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting**

Kaleinaung
(Sub- Tsp)
0.1%

Yebyu
4%

Myitta
(Sub- Tsp)
4%

Lounglon
8%

Dawei
4%

Thayetchaung
2%

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%
Kawthoung Township	: 6.4%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.4	5.1	7.7
Kerosene		2.4	0.3	4.4
Candle		19.4	5.0	33.5
Battery		1.3	0.2	2.4
Generator (private)		66.9	87.6	46.7
Water mill (private)		1.0	1.5	0.5
Solar system/energy		1.6	*	3.2
Other		0.9	0.2	1.5
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**25,481**	**12,580**	**12,901**

- In Kawthoung Township, 6.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Tanintharyi Region is 8.0 per cent.

- The use of generator (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 66.9 per cent.

- In rural areas, 46.7 per cent of the households use generator (private) for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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%
Kawthoung Township	: 85.8%
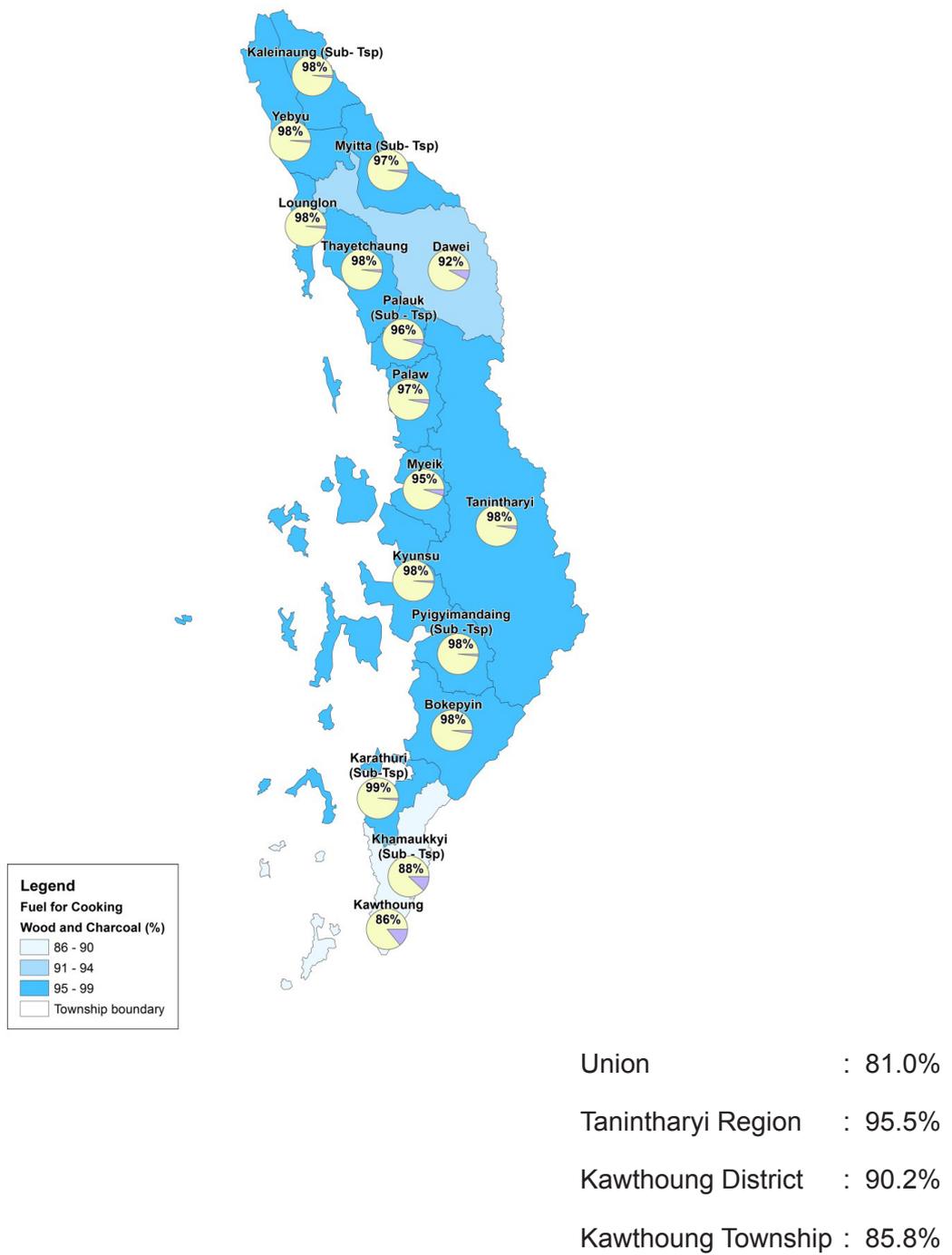
Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.4	4.9	1.9
LPG		6.2	11.2	1.3
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.2
BioGas		2.1	2.7	1.5
Firewood		14.7	3.9	25.3
Charcoal		71.1	74.2	68.0
Coal		1.5	1.6	1.4
Other		0.9	1.4	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,481	12,580	12,901

- In Kawthoung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 14.7 per cent using firewood and 71.1 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 3.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- About 25.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 68.0 per cent use charcoal.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	25,481	21.4	63.0	5.1	56.2	5.0	3.9	23.3	0.5
Urban	12,580	18.9	79.7	6.1	80.3	8.5	6.4	8.8	0.7
Rural	12,901	23.9	46.7	4.1	32.7	1.6	1.6	37.6	0.2

- About 63.0 per cent of the households in Kawthoung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 79.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 46.7 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
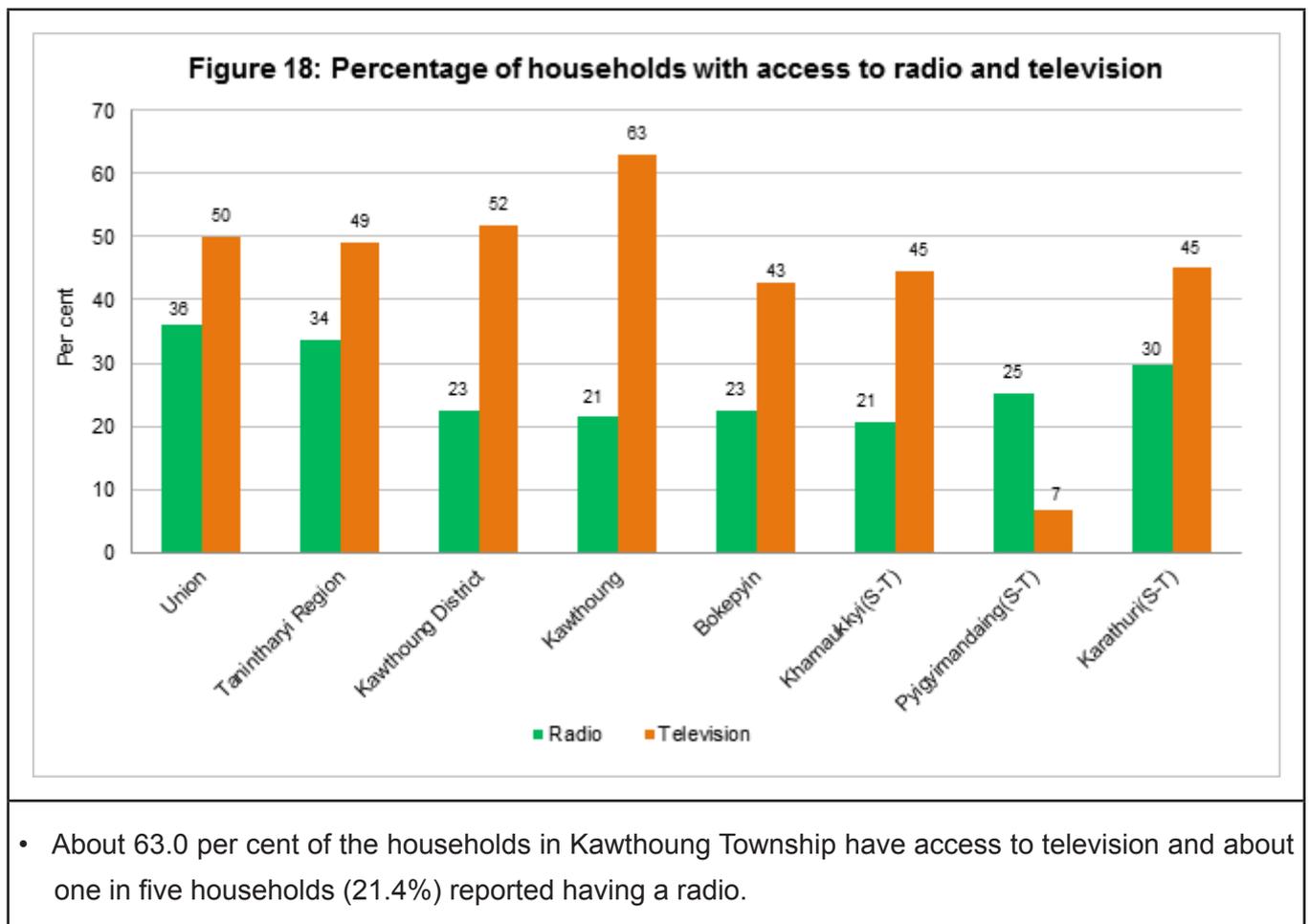
- About 63.0 per cent of the households in Kawthoung Township have access to television and about one in five households (21.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Kaleinaung
(Sub- Tsp)
8%

Yebyu
19%

Myitta
(Sub- Tsp)
3%

Lounglon
30%

Dawei
57%

Thayetchaung
20%

Palauk
(Sub - Tsp)
14%

Palaw
26%

Myeik
40%

Tanintharyi
15%

Kyunsu
12%

Pyigyimandaing
(Sub -Tsp)
1%

Bokepyin
27%

Karathuri
(Sub-Tsp)
9%

Khamaukkyi
(Sub - Tsp)
45%

Kawthoung
56%

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

Union	: 32.9%
Tanintharyi Region	: 29.8%
Kawthoung District	: 41.8%
Kawthoung Township	: 56.2%

- About 56.2 per cent of the households in Kawthoung Township reported having mobile phones and it is higher compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region.

Transportation items

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

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Tanintharyi Region	283,099	4,861	118,324	54,883	5,709	9,010	22,513	13,018
Urban	66,807	2,611	36,716	18,061	898	1,063	1,954	629
Rural	216,292	2,250	81,608	36,822	4,811	7,947	20,559	12,389
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
Kawthoung Township	25,481	412	11,931	3,068	114	793	1,846	457
Urban	12,580	272	6,741	1,506	40	203	485	13
Rural	12,901	140	5,190	1,562	74	590	1,361	444

- In Kawthoung Township, 46.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 12.0 per cent of households having bicycle.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Kawthoung Township
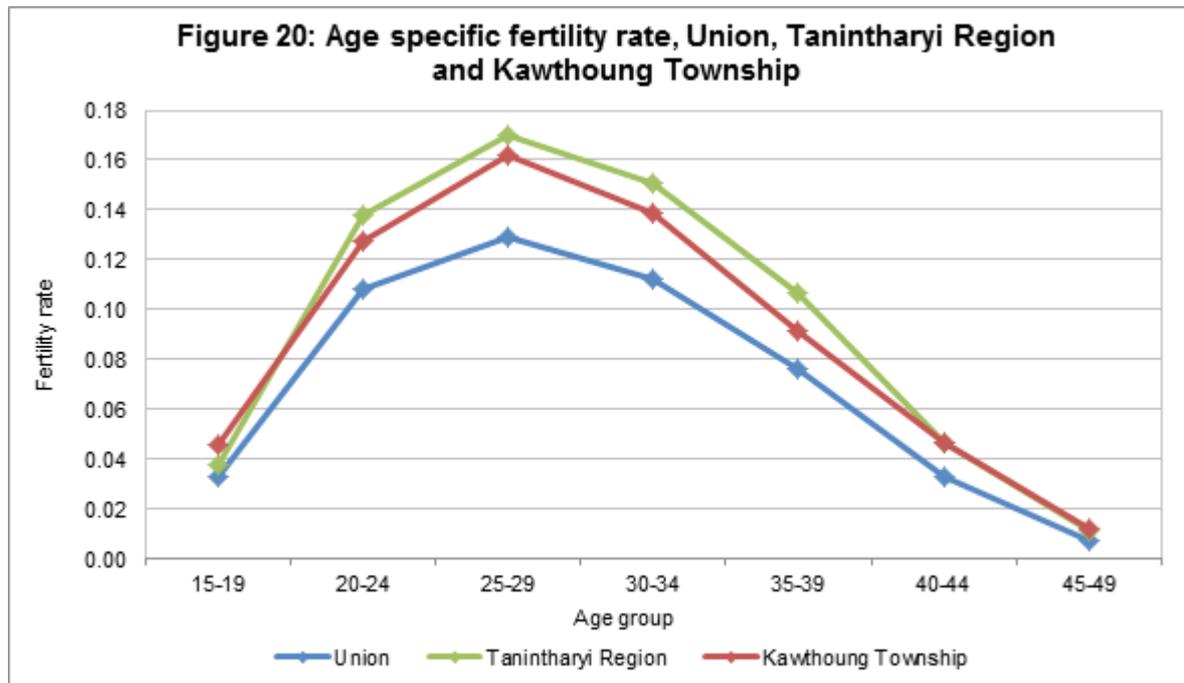
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.1 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

Kaleinaung (Sub- Tsp) 3.6

Yebyu 3.3

Myitta (Sub-Tsp) 4.0

Lounglon 2.9

Thayetchaung 3.2

Dawei 2.3

Palauk (Sub-Tsp) 4.3

Palaw 3.1

Myeik 2.8

Tanintharyi 4.0

Kyunsu 4.3

Pyigyimandaing (Sub -Tsp) 4.7

Bokepyin 4.6

Karathuri (Sub-Tsp) 4.6

Khamaukkyi (Sub - Tsp) 4.1
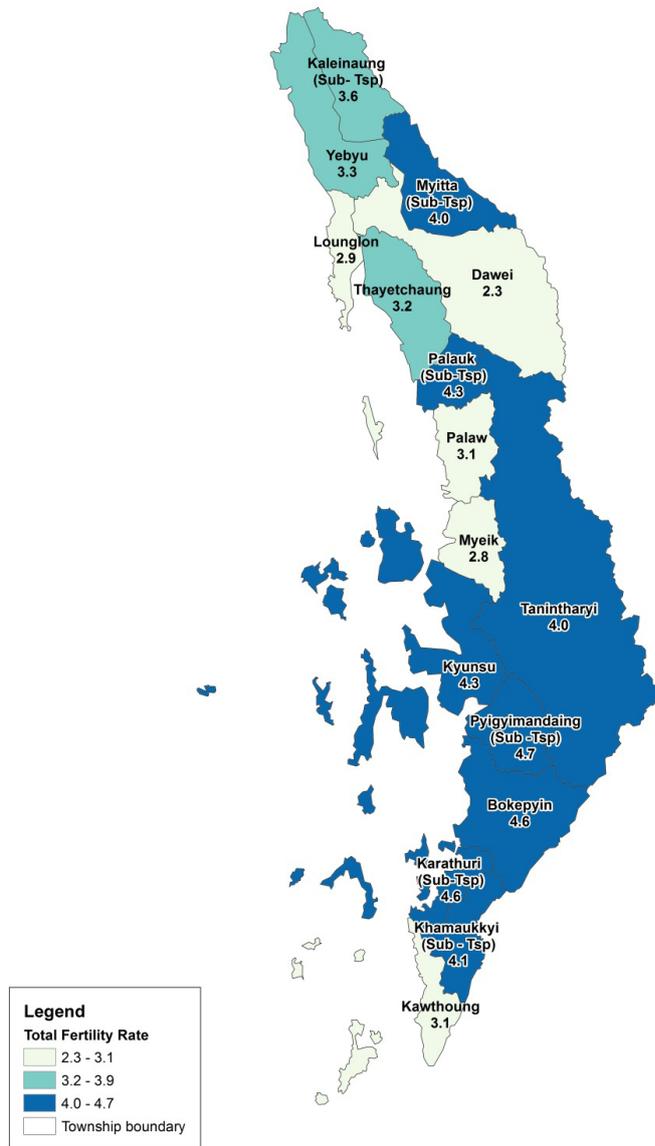
Kawthoung 3.1

Union : 2.5

Tanintharyi Region : 3.3

Kawthoung District : 3.8

Kawthoung Township : 3.1

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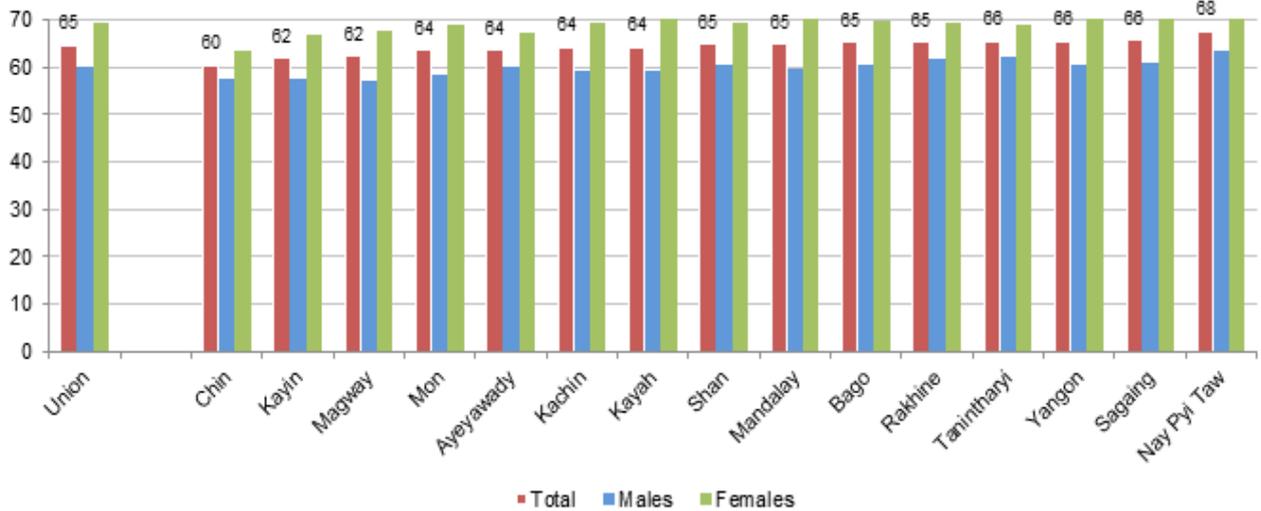
- The expectation of life at birth in Tanintharyi Region is 65.5 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 68.9 years is higher than that of the males at 62.2 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
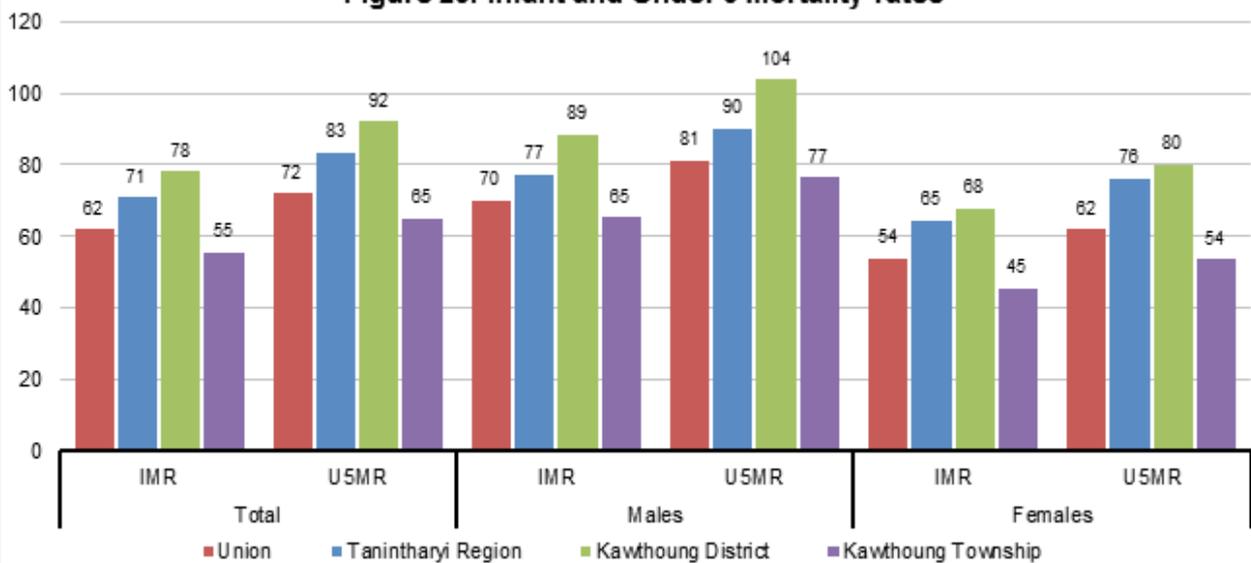
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kawthoung District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kawthoung District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 92 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kawthoung Township are lower than those in Tanintharyi Region and Kawthoung District. The Infant mortality in Kawthoung is 55 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 65 per 1,000 live births.

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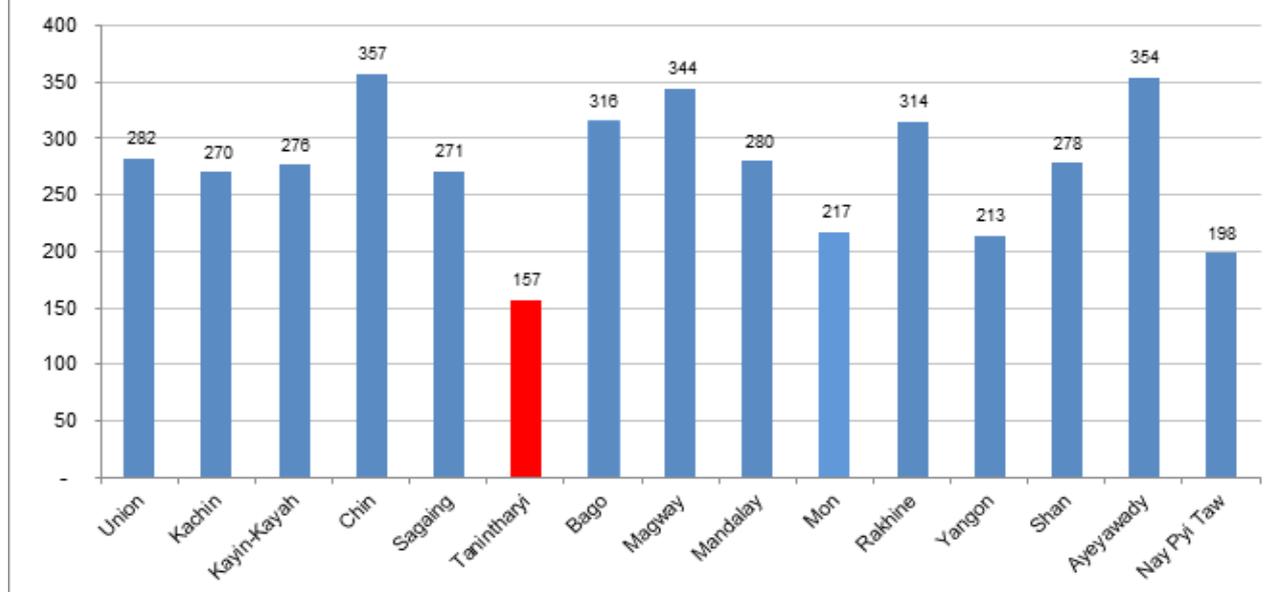
- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 157 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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

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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (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:
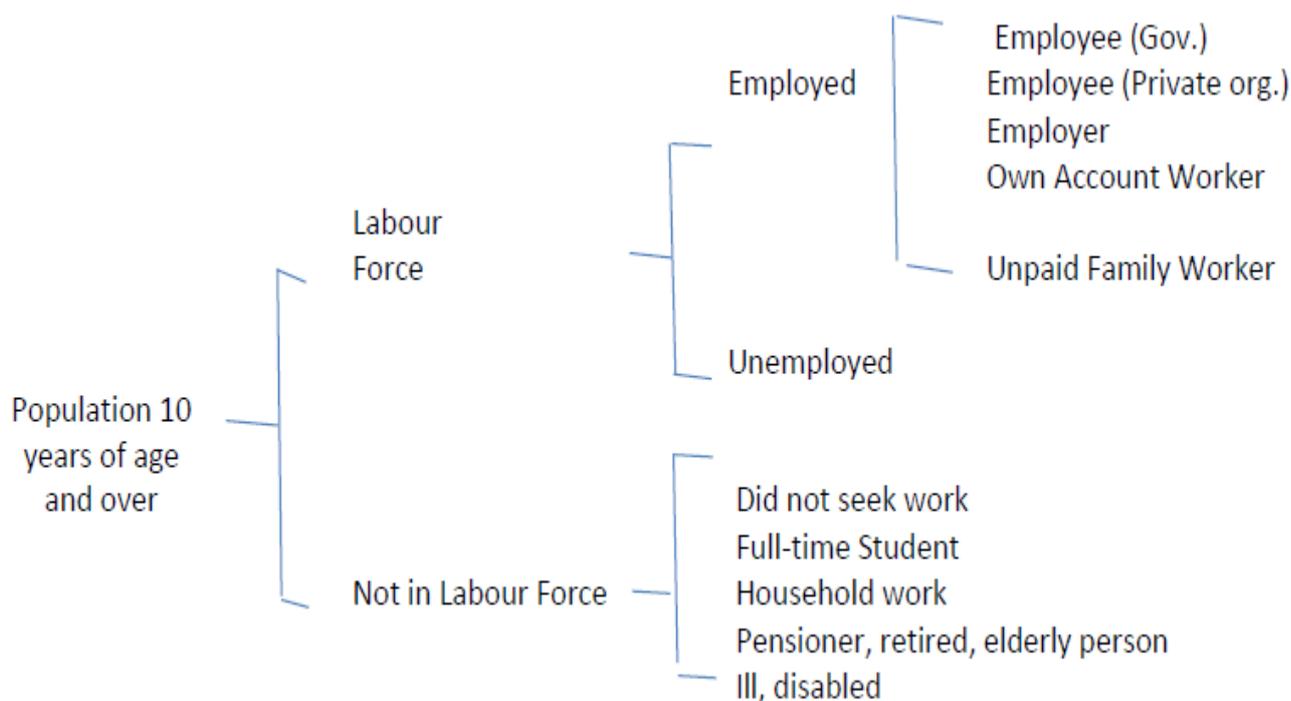
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Tanintharyi Region, Kawthoung District, Kawthoung Township Report

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

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census