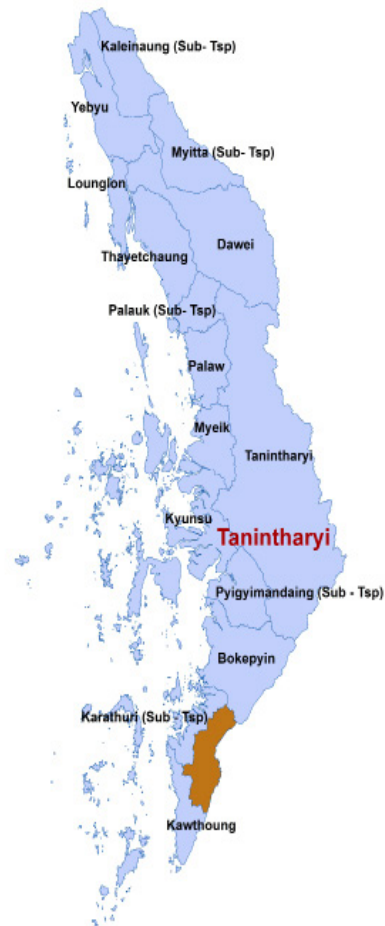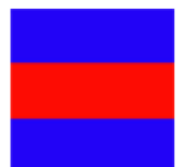# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

TANINTHARYI REGION, KAWTHOUNG DISTRICT

Khamaukkyi Sub-Township Report

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Tanintharyi Region, Kawthoung District

Khamaukkyi Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48
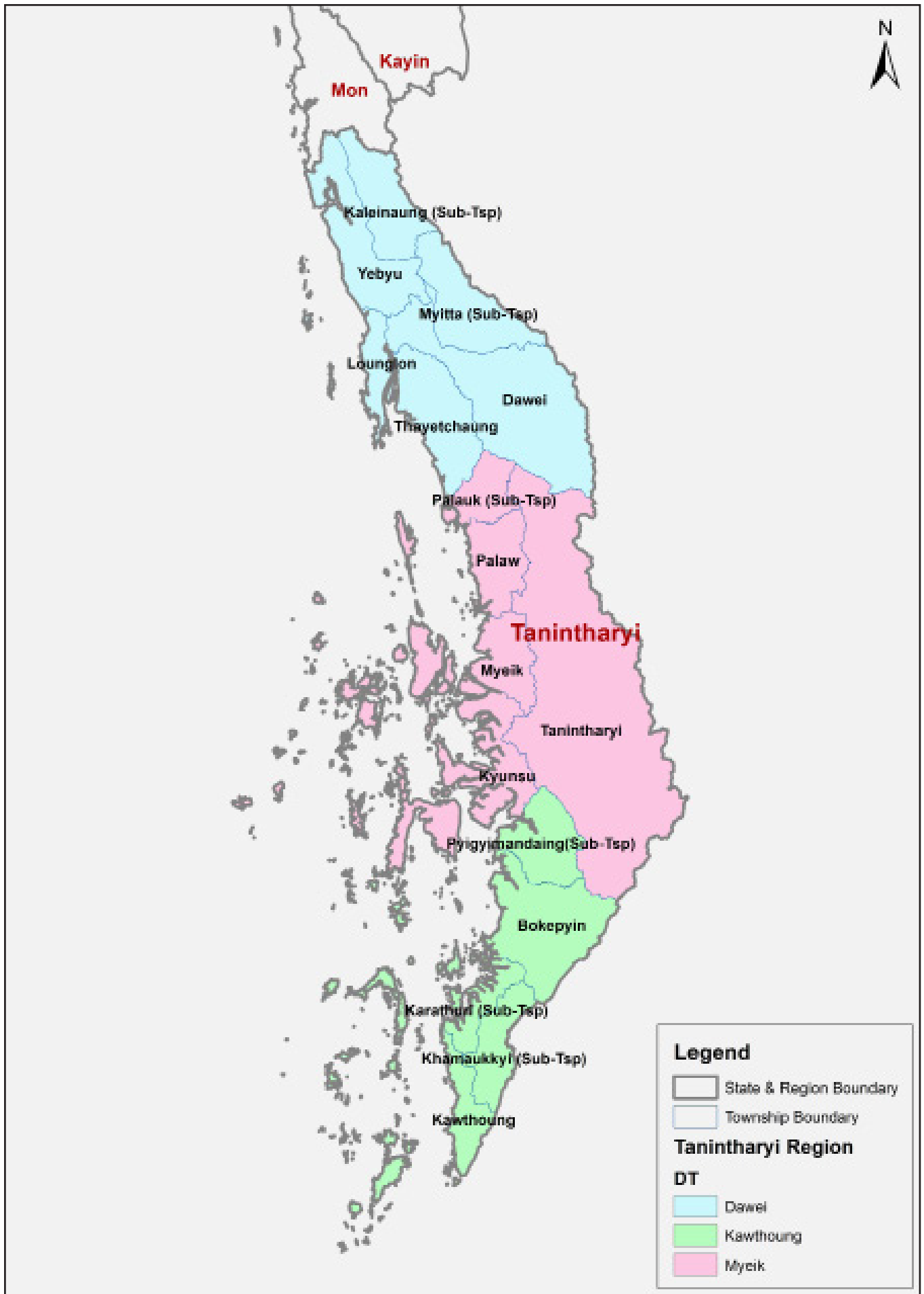
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Tanintharyi Region, showing the townships

Legend
- State & Region Boundary
- Township Boundary

Tanintharyi Region
DT
- Dawei
- Kawthoung
- Myeik

Khamaukkyi Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	23,040 [2]
Population males	12,656 (54.9%)
Population females	10,384 (45.1%)
Percentage of urban population	46.7%
Area (Km²)	1,305.4 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	17.6 persons
Median age	24.7 years
Number of wards	5
Number of village tracts	6
Number of private households	4,865
Percentage of female headed households	12.1%
Mean household size	4.3 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.1%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.0%
Elderly population (65+ years)	1.9%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	51.6
Child dependency ratio	48.7
Old dependency ratio	2.9
Ageing index	5.9
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	122
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	92.9%
Male	94.9%
Female	90.7%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	958	4.2
Walking	331	1.4
Seeing	551	2.4
Hearing	206	0.9
Remembering	280	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	11,572	65.1
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	58	0.3
National Registration	472	2.7
Religious	46	0.3
Temporary Registration	86	0.5
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1
None	5,508	31.0

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	72.6%	93.9%	43.7%
Unemployment rate	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%
Employment to population ratio	71.2%	92.0%	43.0%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	2,731	56.1
Renter	247	5.1
Provided free (individually)	78	1.6
Government quarters	383	7.9
Private company quarters	1,385	28.5
Other	41	0.8

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	6.9%		39.4%
Bamboo	32.1%	21.8%	0.1%
Earth	0.2%	2.1%	
Wood	29.8%	47.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	1.2%		37.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	24.7%	26.6%	16.6%
Other	5.1%	1.8%	6.3%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	179	3.7
LPG	49	1.0
Kerosene	*	<0.1
Biogas	313	6.4
Firewood	2,151	44.2
Charcoal	2,129	43.8
Coal	38	0.8
Other	*	0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	140	2.9
Kerosene	220	4.5
Candle	1,774	36.5
Battery	92	1.9
Generator (private)	2,558	52.6
Water mill (private)	37	0.8
Solar system/energy	*	0.3
Other	27	0.6
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	396	8.1
Tube well, borehole	*	0.3
Protected well/spring	2,320	47.7
Bottled/purifier water	321	6.6
Total Improved Water Sources	*3,051*	*62.7*
Unprotected well/spring	432	8.9
Pool/pond/lake	23	0.5
River/stream/canal	1,172	24.1
Waterfall/rainwater	142	2.9
Other	45	0.9
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,814*	*37.3*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	576	11.8
Tube well, borehole	*	0.3
Protected well/spring	2,353	48.4
Unprotected well/spring	428	8.8
Pool/pond/lake	34	0.7
River/stream/canal	1,248	25.7
Waterfall/rainwater	144	3.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	63	1.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	50	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	2,743	56.4
Total Improved Sanitation	*2,793*	*57.4*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,230	25.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	82	1.7
Other	26	0.5
None	734	15.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,005	20.7
Television	2,171	44.6
Landline phone	140	2.9
Mobile phone	2,201	45.2
Computer	98	2.0
Internet at home	61	1.3
Households with none of the items	1,554	31.9
Households with all of the items	*	<0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	34	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	1,571	32.3
Bicycle	610	12.5
4-Wheel tractor	41	0.8
Canoe/Boat	197	4.0
Motor boat	213	4.4
Cart (bullock)	36	0.7

Note:　[1] Population figures for Khamaukkyi 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 Khamaukkyi 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 Khamaukkyi Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	23,040*		
Males	12,656		
Females	10,384		
Sex ratio	122 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	46.7%		
Area (Km^2)	1,305.4**		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	17.6 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	6		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	21,144	9,558	11,586
Number of conventional households	4,865	2,355	2,510
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		

- In Khamaukkyi Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 122 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (46.7%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Khamaukkyi Sub-Township is 18 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township. This is slightly less 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; Khamaukkyi Sub-Township (Kawthoung District, Tanintharyi Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**4,865**	**23,040**	**12,656**	**10,384**
	Ward	**2,355**	**10,757**	**5,924**	**4,833**
1	No(1)(W)	354	1,603	816	787
2	No(2)(W)	120	730	516	214
3	No(3)(W)	200	939	495	444
4	No(4)(W)	104	645	455	190
5	No(5)(W)	1,577	6,840	3,642	3,198
	Village Tract	**2,510**	**12,283**	**6,732**	**5,551**
1	Mar Ran(VT)	239	1,175	614	561
2	Hpaw Thoke(VT)	193	1,042	562	480
3	Par San(VT)	801	4,046	2,253	1,793
4	Lone Hpaw(VT)	640	3,026	1,703	1,323
5	Khi Ka Hpwaing(VT)	275	1,387	725	662
6	Pa Ret Saing(VT)	362	1,607	875	732

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Khamaukkyi Sub-Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Khamaukkyi Sub-Township		

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

438
(1.9%)

7,403
(32.1%)

15,199
(66.0%)

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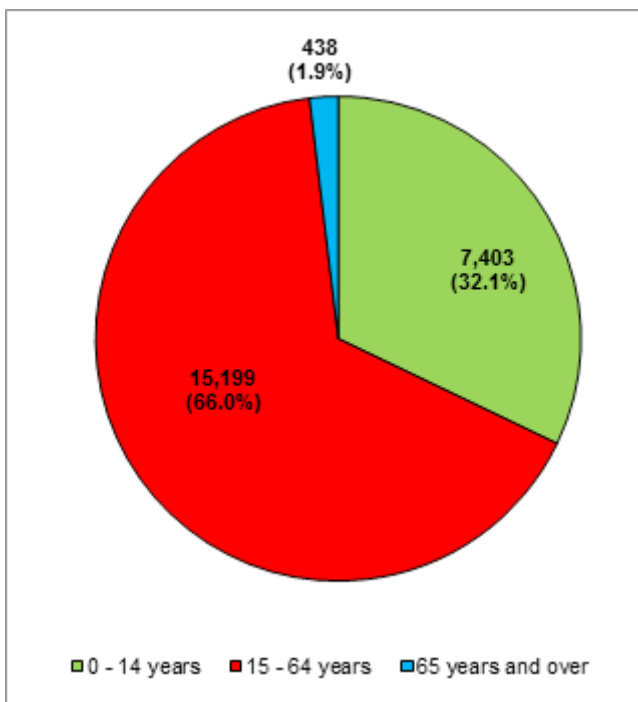
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Khamaukkyi Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**23,040**	**12,656**	**10,384**
0 - 4	2,743	1,331	1,412
5 - 9	2,533	1,285	1,248
10 - 14	2,127	1,085	1,042
15 - 19	2,006	1,088	918
20 - 24	2,212	1,272	940
25 - 29	2,120	1,228	892
30 - 34	2,003	1,198	805
35 - 39	1,802	1,063	739
40 - 44	1,621	927	694
45 - 49	1,337	782	555
50 - 54	987	548	439
55 - 59	710	399	311
60 - 64	401	223	178
65 - 69	211	107	104
70 - 74	107	57	50
75 - 79	65	42	23
80 - 84	32	11	21
85 - 89	15	9	6
90 +	8	1	7

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township is 66.0 per cent.

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

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

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Tanintharyi Region, Kawthoung District and Khamaukkyi Sub-Township)
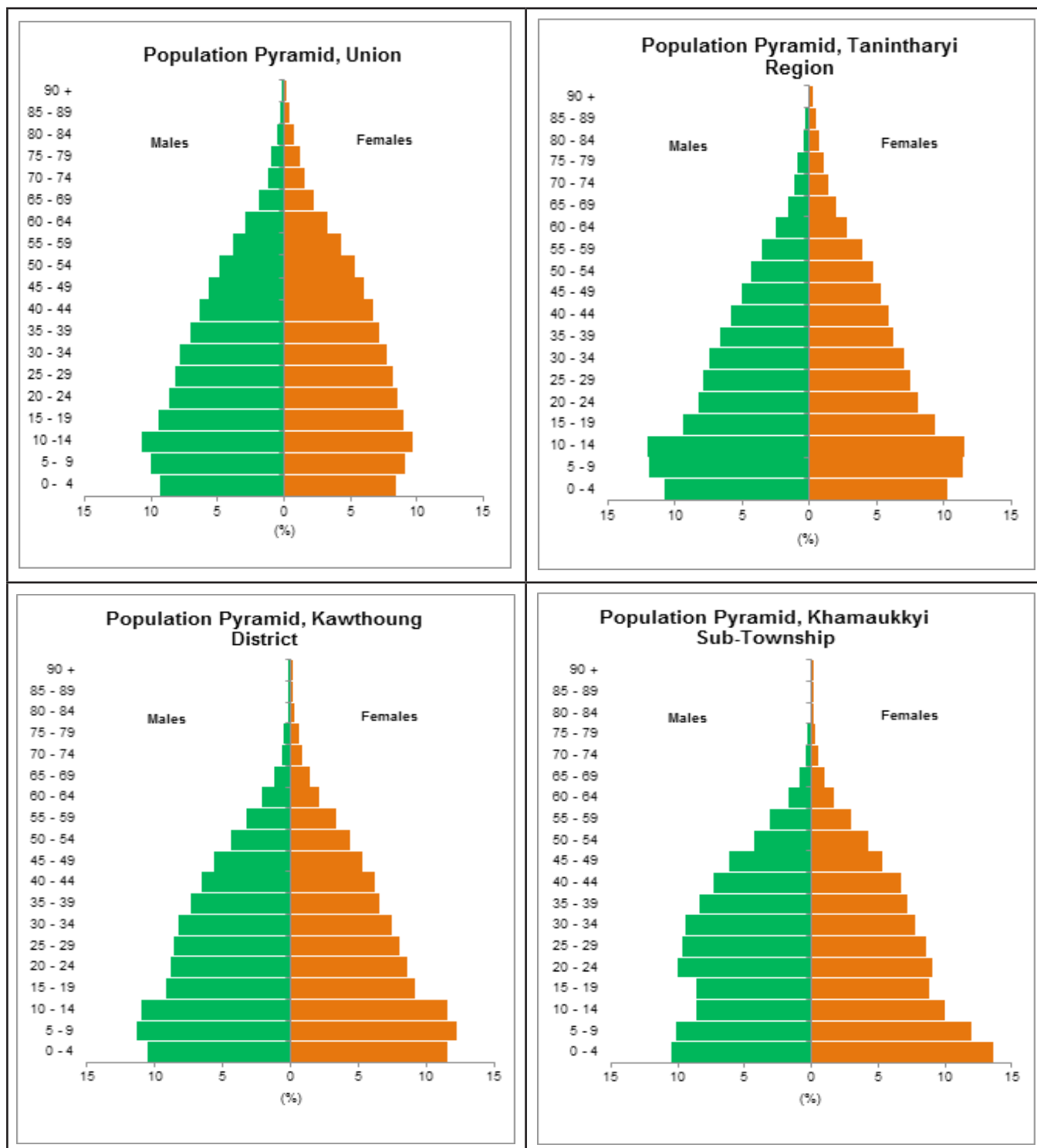
- The birth rate is high in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township since the last 5 years.

- The population is noticeably less in age groups 10-14 and 15-19. It has increased in age group 20-24 and declined from age group 25-29 onwards.

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

- There are more males than females in all age groups except 0-4, 80-84 and 90+.

(B)   Religion

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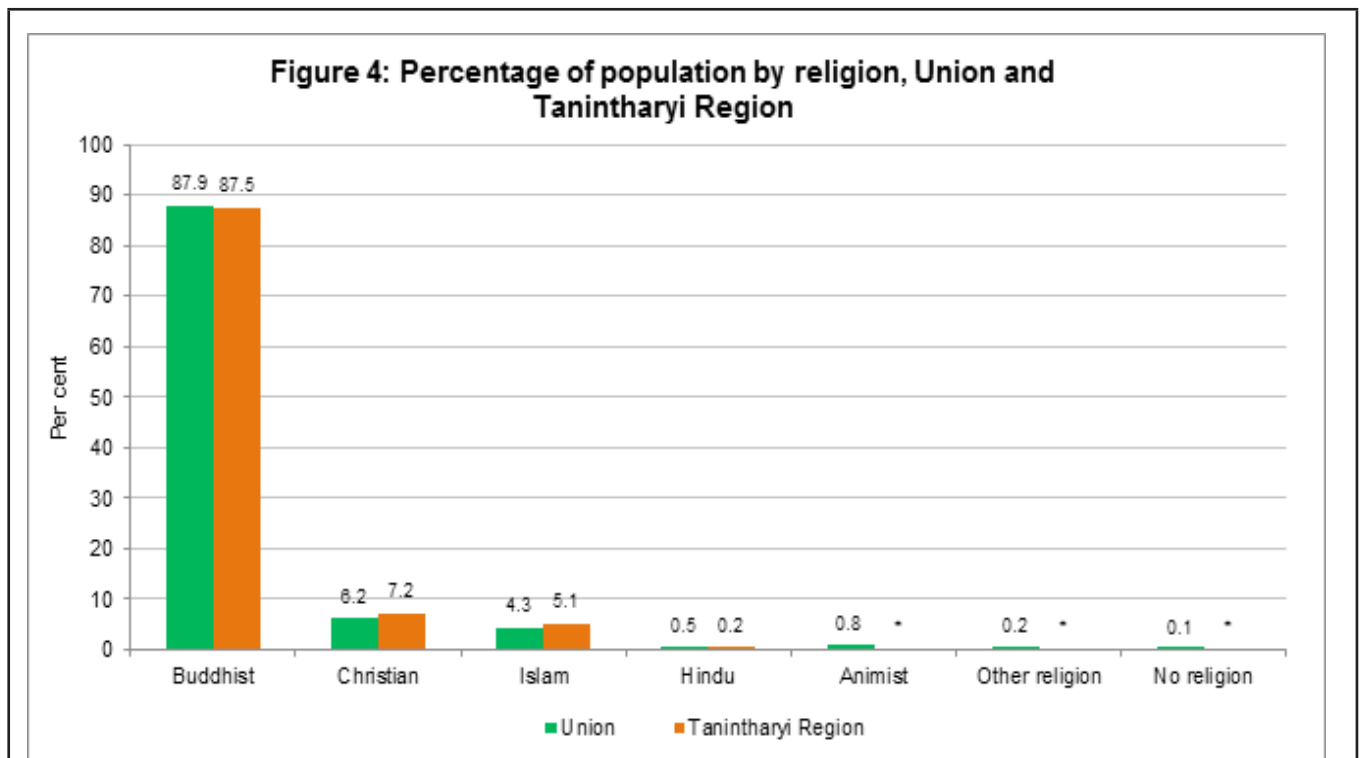
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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	566	285	281	82	37	45
6	558	282	276	274	140	134
7	514	260	254	335	166	169
8	458	229	229	297	140	157
9	411	211	200	283	148	135
10	419	219	200	268	149	119
11	422	212	210	260	132	128
12	424	205	219	208	101	107
13	446	226	220	202	99	103
14	371	182	189	118	52	66
15	338	189	149	82	39	43
16	342	192	150	53	33	20
17	360	190	170	29	6	23
18	451	220	231	22	14	8
19	379	181	198	19	9	10
20	442	206	236	11	4	7
21	345	176	169	7	4	3
22	374	187	187	7	2	5
23	359	192	167	4	3	1
24	324	167	157	3	2	1
25	391	216	175	3	3	-
26	331	166	165	-	-	-
27	344	157	187	-	-	-
28	378	192	186	2	1	1
29	321	163	158	1	-	1

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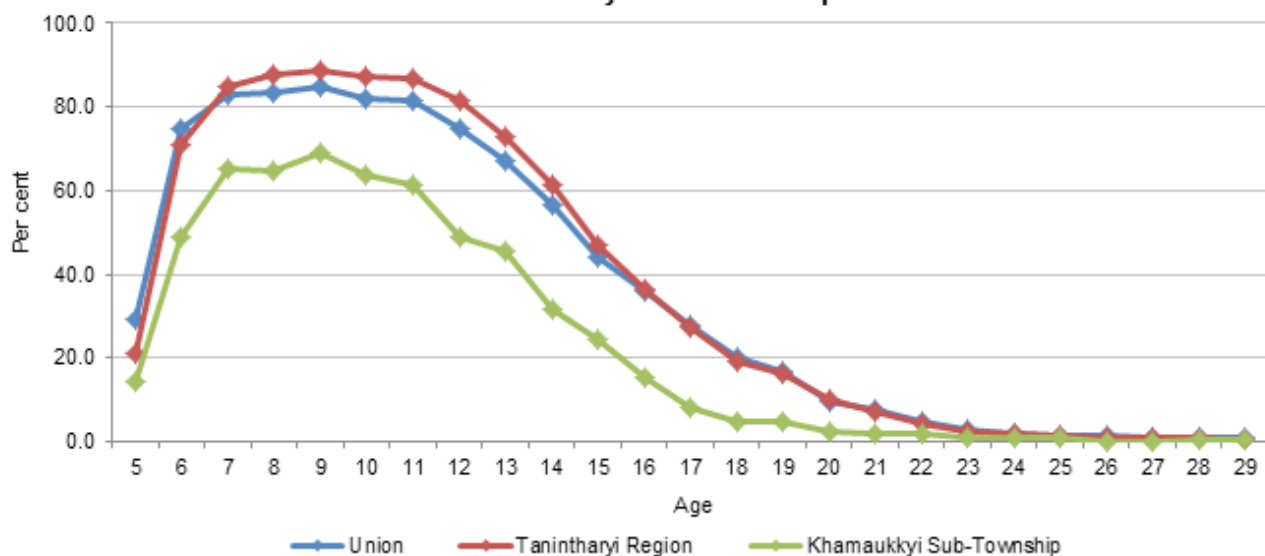

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Khamaukkyi Sub-Township
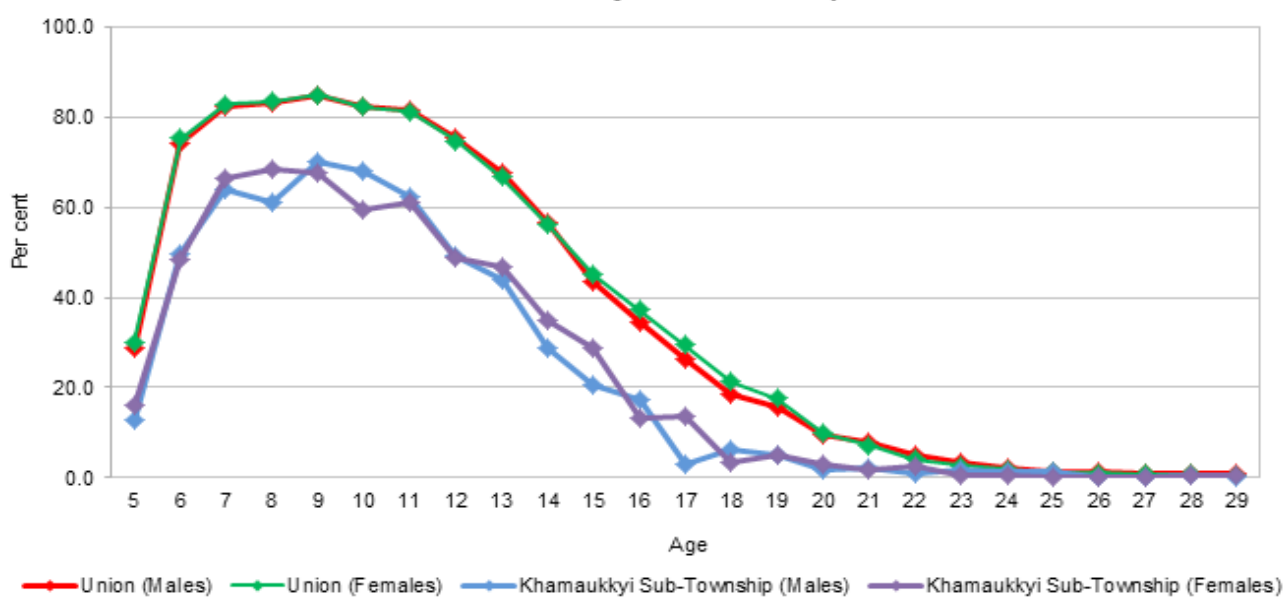
• School attendance in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township drops starting from age 11 for both males and females.

• Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Khamuakkyi Sub-Township is lower than the Union starting from the first age of school attendance.

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%
Khamaukkyi Sub-Township	: 92.9%

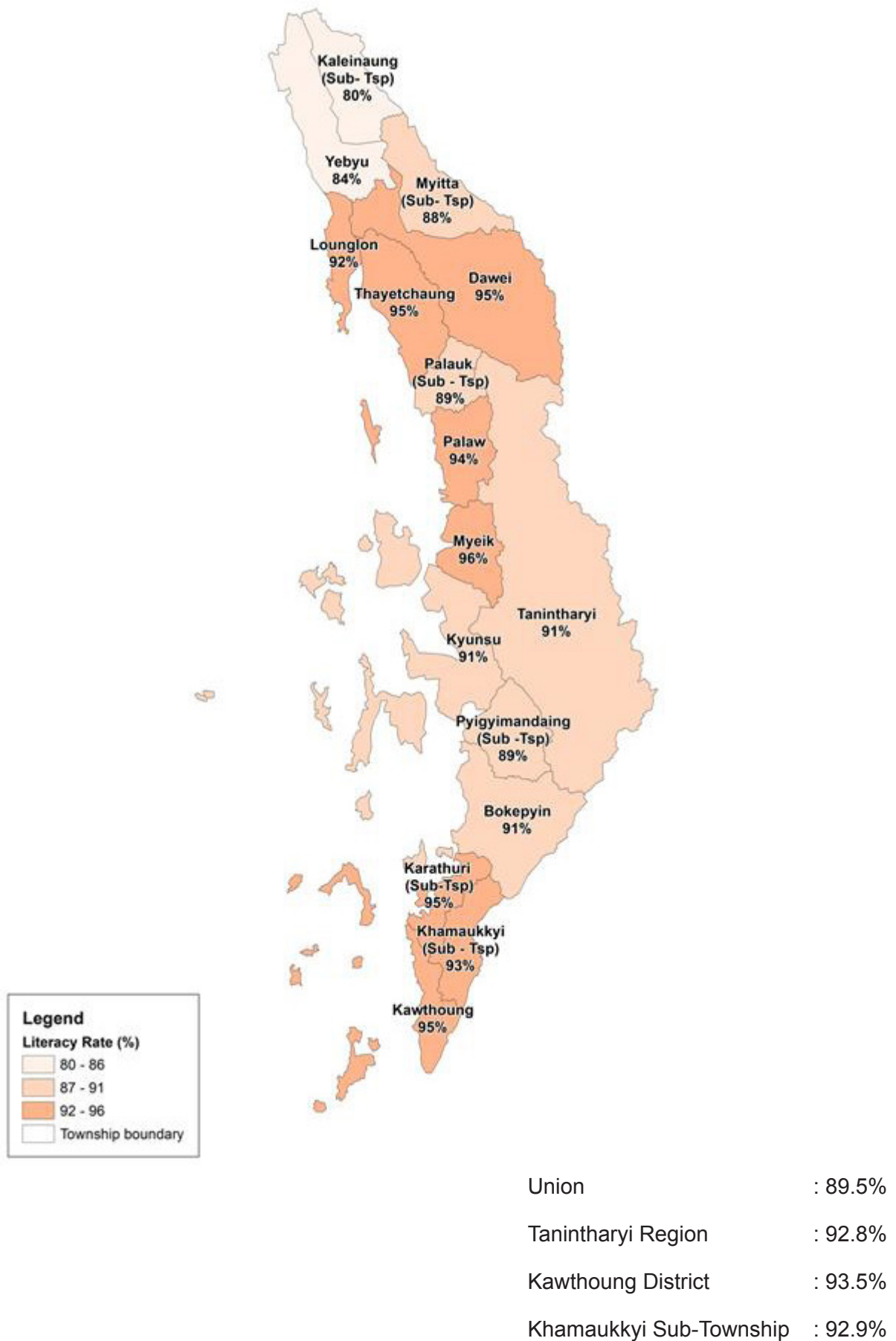**Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Khamaukkyi Sub-Township**

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,714	93.6
Males	1,900	94.2
Females	1,814	93.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township is 92.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rates of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 90.7 per cent and for the males it is 94.9 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 93.6 per cent with 93.0 per cent for females and 94.2 per cent for males.

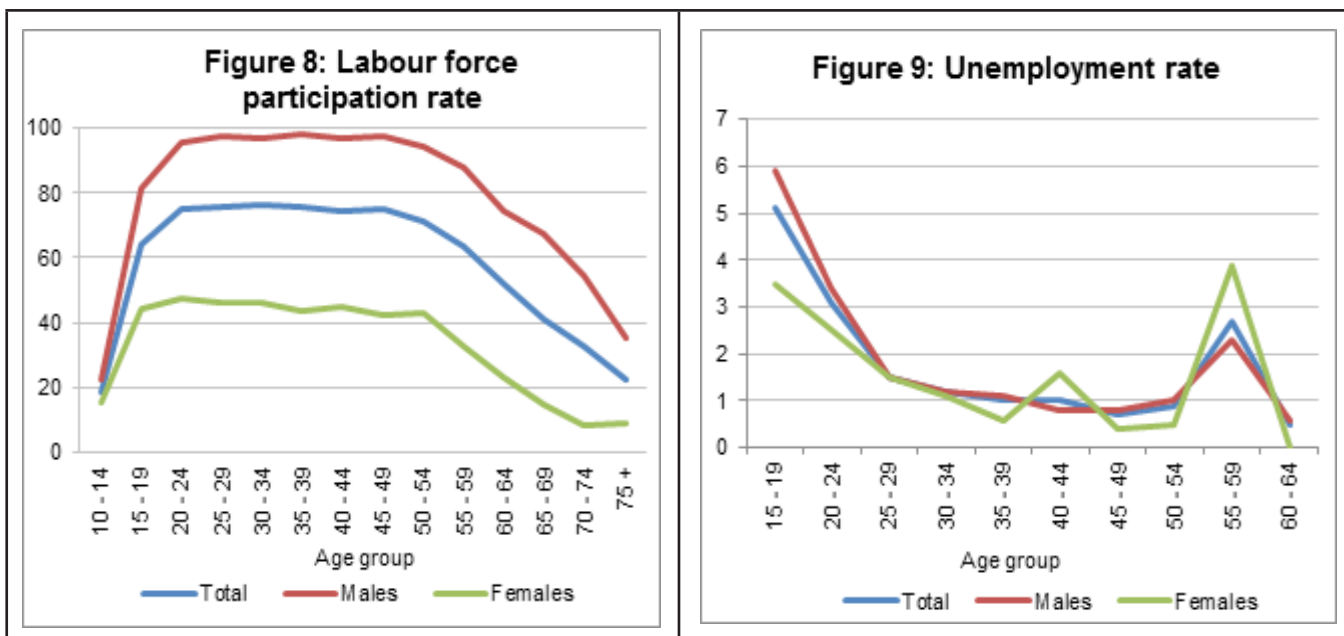**Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex**

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	11,419	1,277	11.2	3,084	2,732	2,838	952	34	462	22	10	8
Urban	5,168	602	11.6	1,233	1,157	1,344	481	19	311	12	6	3
Rural	6,251	675	10.8	1,851	1,575	1,494	471	15	151	10	4	5
Males	6,595	663	10.1	1,424	1,553	1,919	684	29	290	19	9	5
Females	4,824	614	12.7	1,660	1,179	919	268	5	172	3	1	3

- Some 11.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 10.8 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 10.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 12.7 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 23.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.0 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	18.8	22.3	15.2	9.8	11.6	7.0
15 - 19	64.2	81.3	43.9	5.1	5.9	3.5
20 - 24	75.1	95.4	47.7	3.1	3.4	2.5
25 - 29	75.6	97.2	45.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
30 - 34	76.6	97.1	46.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
35 - 39	75.9	98.4	43.6	1.0	1.1	0.6
40 - 44	74.6	97.1	44.7	1.0	0.8	1.6
45 - 49	74.8	97.7	42.5	0.7	0.8	0.4
50 - 54	71.1	94.0	42.6	0.9	1.0	0.5
55 - 59	63.7	87.7	32.8	2.7	2.3	3.9
60 - 64	51.6	74.4	23.0	0.5	0.6	-
65 - 69	41.2	67.3	14.4	-	-	-
70 - 74	32.7	54.4	8.0	-	-	-
75 +	22.5	34.9	8.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	69.9	88.9	45.8	4.0	4.4	2.9
15 - 64	72.6	93.9	43.7	1.9	2.0	1.7

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township is 72.6 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 43.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 93.9 per cent.

- In Khamaukkyi Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 18.8 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township is 1.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.0%) and for females (1.7%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.9 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	6,188	1.7	23.7	60.0	4.0	1.6	9.0
Males	1,476	5.1	50.1	9.5	8.0	4.5	22.8
Females	4,712	0.7	15.4	75.8	2.7	0.6	4.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 50.1 per cent of males are full time students while 75.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**9,120**	**6,430**	**2,690**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	98	90	8	1.1	1.4	0.3
Professionals	71	15	56	0.8	0.2	2.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	251	231	20	2.8	3.6	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	69	40	29	0.8	0.6	1.1
Services and Sales Workers	650	194	456	7.1	3.0	17.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3,294	2,540	754	36.1	39.5	28.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	564	440	124	6.2	6.8	4.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	473	460	13	5.2	7.2	0.5
Elementary Occupations	3,336	2,251	1,085	36.6	35.0	40.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	314	169	145	3.4	2.6	5.4

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Khamaukkyi Sub-Township
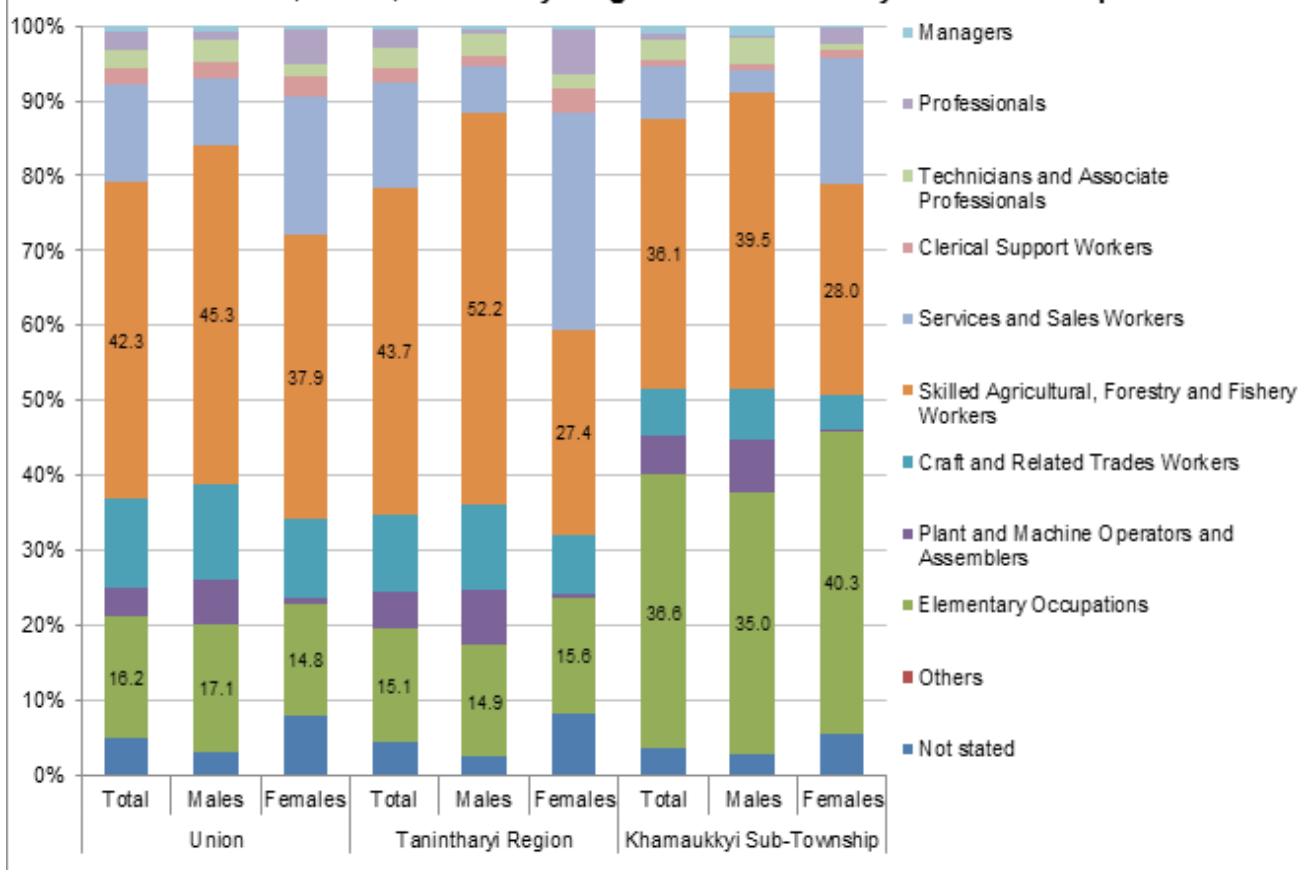
- In Khamaukkyi Sub-Township, 36.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are in elementary occupations and is the highest proportion, followed by 36.1 per cent in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 39.5 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 40.3 per cent of females are in elementary occupations.

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

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**9,120**	**6,430**	**2,690**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,154	4,503	1,651	67.5	70.0	61.4
Mining and quarrying	65	44	21	0.7	0.7	0.8
Manufacturing	255	168	87	2.8	2.6	3.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	4	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	3	1	*	*	*
Construction	381	317	64	4.2	4.9	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	546	162	384	6.0	2.5	14.3
Transportation and storage	343	341	2	3.8	5.3	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	93	31	62	1.0	0.5	2.3
Information and communication	4	4	-	*	0.1	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	435	294	141	4.8	4.6	5.2
Public administration including civil servants	297	276	21	3.3	4.3	0.8
Education	60	6	54	0.7	0.1	2.0
Human health and social work activities	14	2	12	0.2	*	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	3	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	85	63	22	0.9	1.0	0.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	14	9	5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	361	198	163	4.0	3.1	6.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Legend:
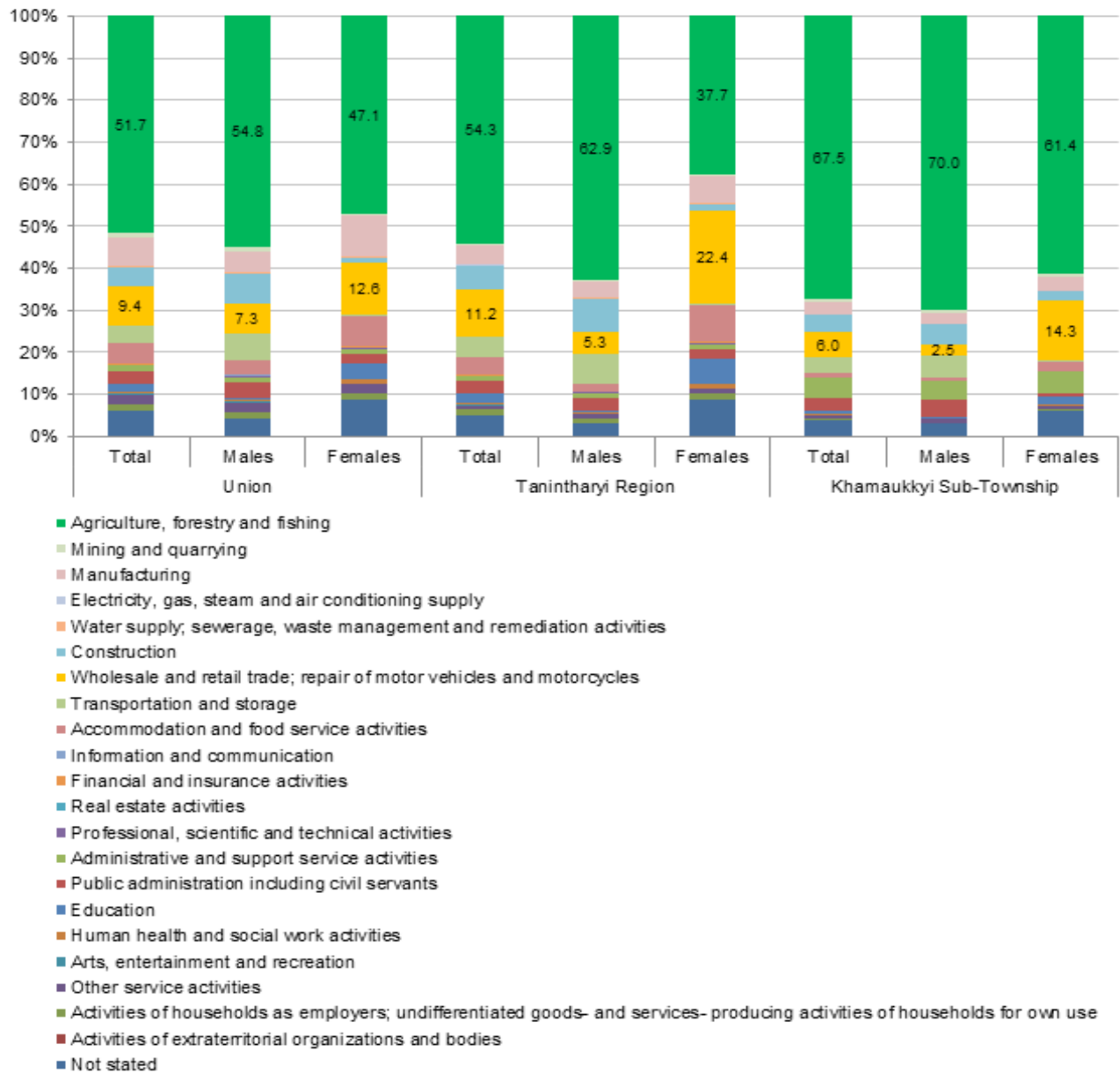- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Khamaukkyi Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 67.5 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 6.0 per cent.

- There are 70.0 per cent of males and 61.4 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

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

(E)   Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	11,572	*	58	472	46	86	*	*	5,508
Urban	5,307	*	17	146	11	50	-	*	2,702
Rural	6,265	*	41	326	35	36	*	*	2,806
Males	6,601	*	52	249	46	50	*	*	3,031
Females	4,971	*	6	223	-	36	-	*	2,477

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
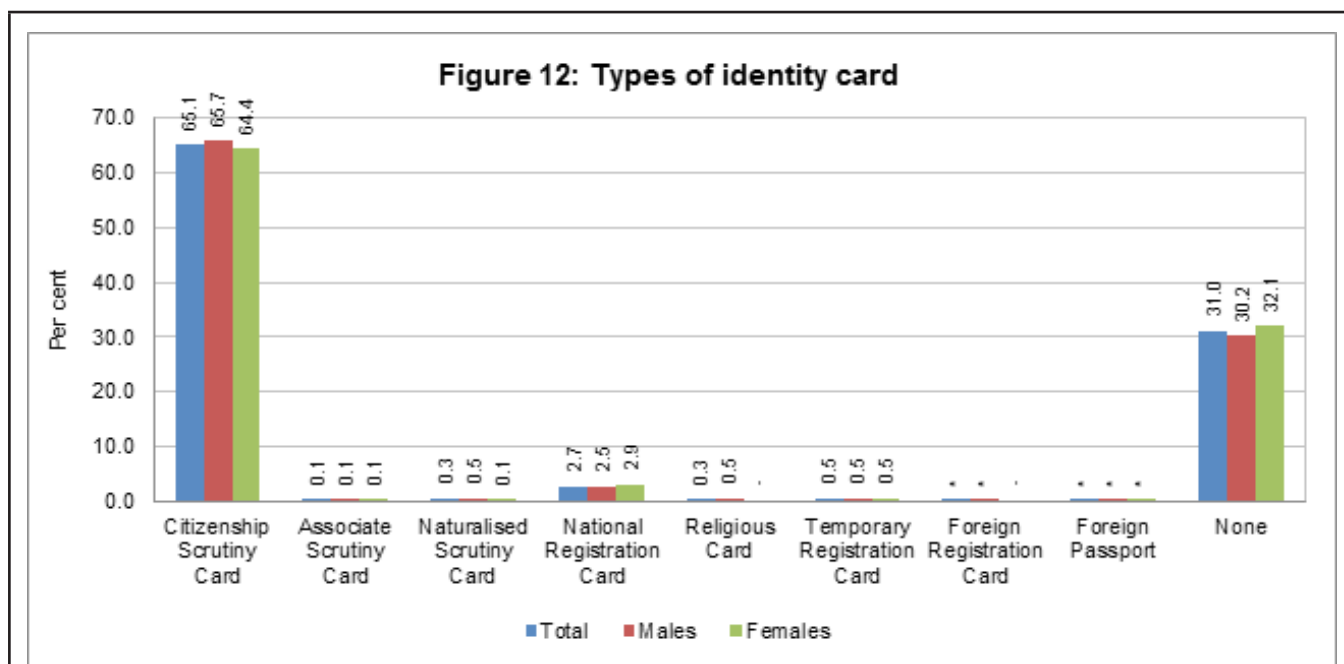
- In Khamaukkyi Sub-Township, 65.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 31.0 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 30.2 per cent of males and 32.1 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F)   Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	**23,040**	**22,082**	**958**	**4.2**	**551**	**206**	**331**	**280**
0 - 4	2,743	2,730	13	0.5	2	-	8	8
5 - 9	2,533	2,491	42	1.7	5	16	16	19
10 - 14	2,127	2,096	31	1.5	8	6	11	13
15 - 19	2,006	1,983	23	1.1	4	3	10	13
20 - 24	2,212	2,181	31	1.4	8	10	8	12
25 - 29	2,120	2,094	26	1.2	9	6	5	10
30 - 34	2,003	1,969	34	1.7	8	12	9	10
35 - 39	1,802	1,744	58	3.2	28	7	22	11
40 - 44	1,621	1,528	93	5.7	58	17	23	13
45 - 49	1,337	1,203	134	10.0	105	16	24	22
50 - 54	987	868	119	12.1	80	15	38	30
55 - 59	710	580	130	18.3	89	28	50	43
60 - 64	401	331	70	17.5	47	15	36	20
65 - 69	211	152	59	28.0	34	18	27	21
70 - 74	107	63	44	41.1	27	17	19	15
75 - 79	65	41	24	36.9	17	6	9	5
80 - 84	32	18	14	43.8	12	6	6	6
85 - 89	15	8	7	46.7	5	4	5	5
90 +	8	2	6	75.0	5	4	5	4

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	**12,656**	**12,103**	**553**	**4.4**	**298**	**119**	**194**	**144**
0 - 4	1,331	1,323	8	0.6	-	-	5	6
5 - 9	1,285	1,260	25	1.9	3	9	9	12
10 - 14	1,085	1,065	20	1.8	5	4	8	9
15 - 19	1,088	1,076	12	1.1	3	3	3	7
20 - 24	1,272	1,255	17	1.3	4	6	4	9
25 - 29	1,228	1,211	17	1.4	6	4	4	5
30 - 34	1,198	1,175	23	1.9	5	6	9	6
35 - 39	1,063	1,022	41	3.9	16	6	18	7
40 - 44	927	879	48	5.2	27	9	15	5
45 - 49	782	701	81	10.4	59	8	16	10
50 - 54	548	481	67	12.2	44	7	21	13
55 - 59	399	324	75	18.8	50	17	28	21
60 - 64	223	184	39	17.5	23	7	18	8
65 - 69	107	77	30	28.0	18	11	14	10
70 - 74	57	32	25	43.9	16	11	12	8
75 - 79	42	26	16	38.1	13	6	5	3
80 - 84	11	7	4	36.4	3	2	2	2
85 - 89	9	5	4	44.4	3	2	3	3
90 +	1	-	1	100.0	-	1	-	-

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	**10,384**	**9,979**	**405**	**3.9**	**253**	**87**	**137**	**136**
0 - 4	1,412	1,407	5	0.4	2	-	3	2
5 - 9	1,248	1,231	17	1.4	2	7	7	7
10 - 14	1,042	1,031	11	1.1	3	2	3	4
15 - 19	918	907	11	1.2	1	-	7	6
20 - 24	940	926	14	1.5	4	4	4	3
25 - 29	892	883	9	1.0	3	2	1	5
30 - 34	805	794	11	1.4	3	6	-	4
35 - 39	739	722	17	2.3	12	1	4	4
40 - 44	694	649	45	6.5	31	8	8	8
45 - 49	555	502	53	9.5	46	8	8	12
50 - 54	439	387	52	11.8	36	8	17	17
55 - 59	311	256	55	17.7	39	11	22	22
60 - 64	178	147	31	17.4	24	8	18	12
65 - 69	104	75	29	27.9	16	7	13	11
70 - 74	50	31	19	38.0	11	6	7	7
75 - 79	23	15	8	34.8	4	-	4	2
80 - 84	21	11	10	47.6	9	4	4	4
85 - 89	6	3	3	50.0	2	2	2	2
90 +	7	2	5	71.4	5	3	5	4

- Four in every 100 persons in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly less females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 45.

- Difficulties with seeing is the highest and followed by walking as the second highest.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,865	8.6	10.5	7.1	36.9	29.5	2.2	1.6	3.5
Urban	2,355	13.1	3.1	3.9	44.3	28.3	1.2	1.4	4.7
Rural	2,510	4.4	17.5	10.1	30.0	30.7	3.1	1.8	2.5

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
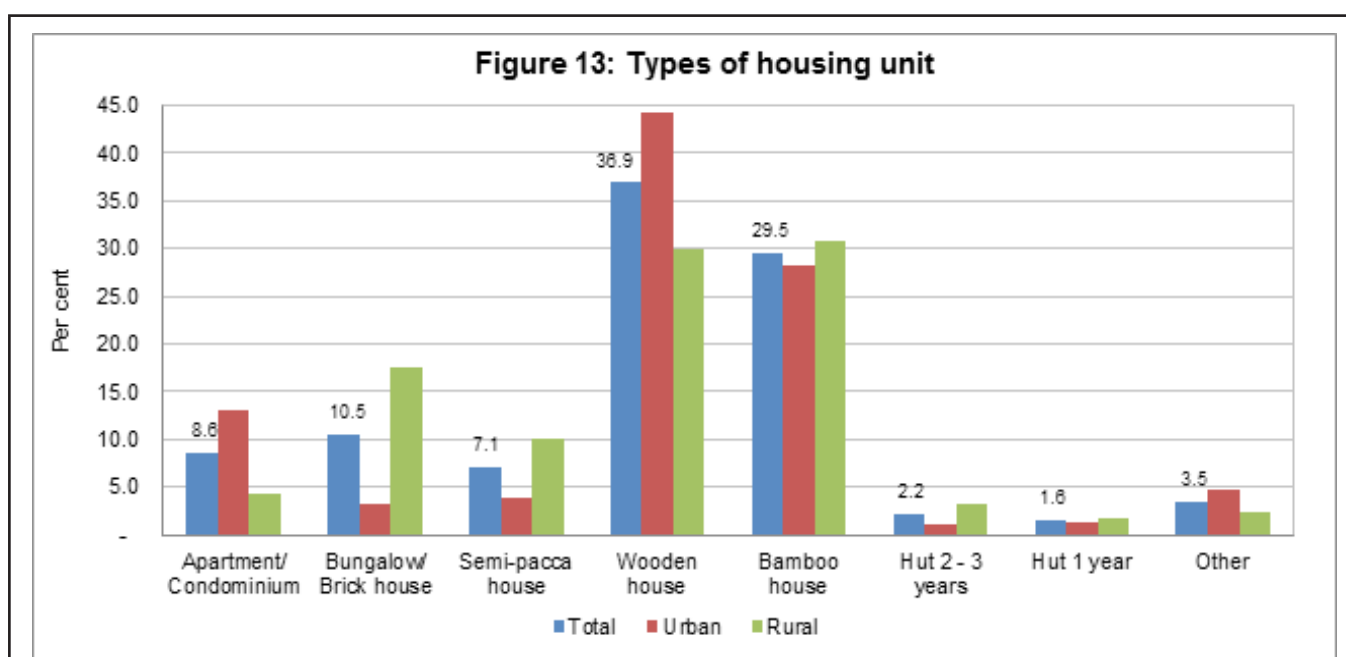
- The majority of the households in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (36.9%) followed by households in bamboo houses (29.5%).

- Some 44.3 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses while 30.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

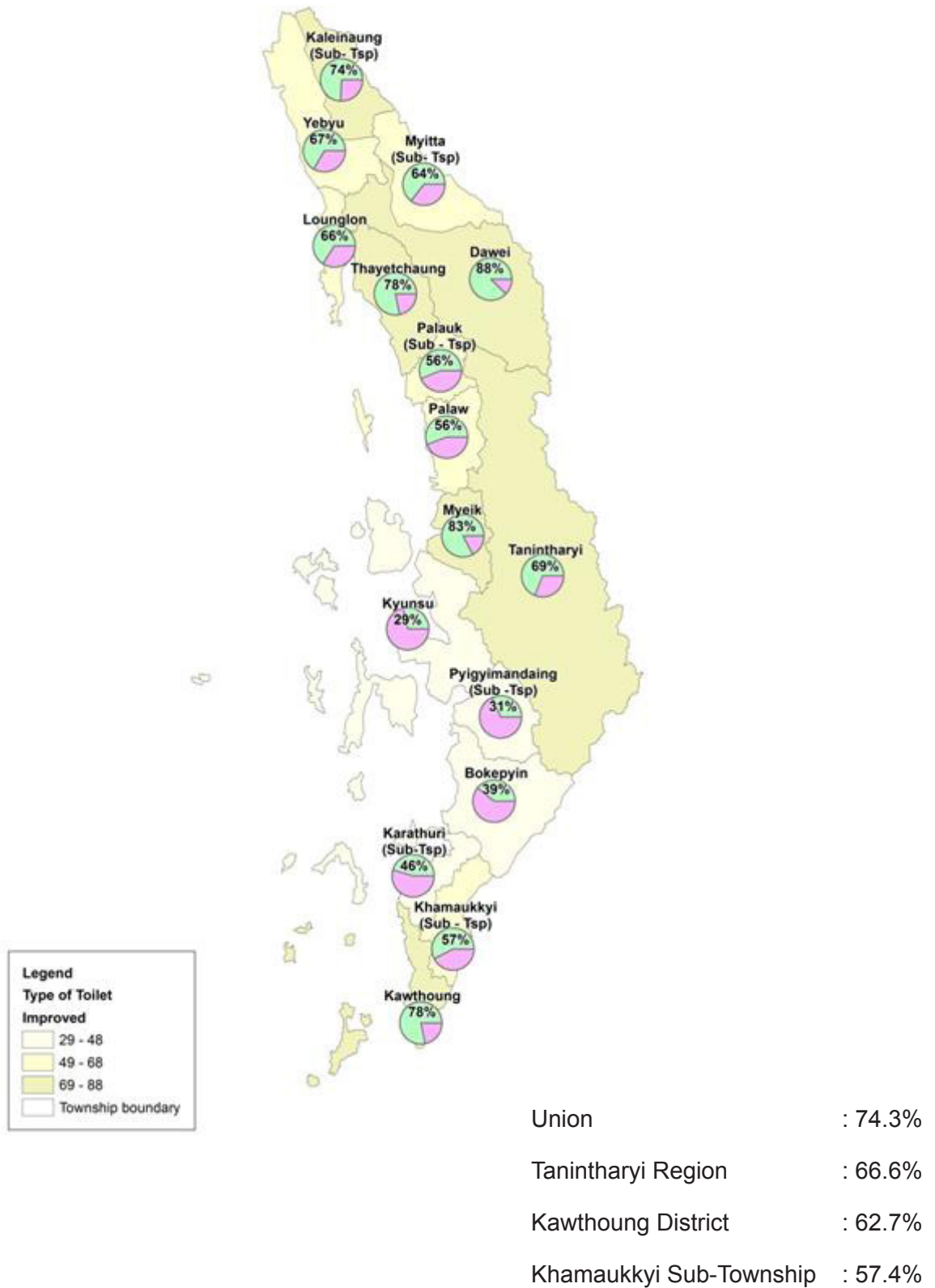Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

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%
Khamaukkyi Sub-Township	: 57.4%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	0.5	1.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		56.4	50.0	62.4
Improved sanitation		*57.4*	*50.5*	*63.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		25.3	38.7	12.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.7	2.3	1.1
Other		0.5	0.7	0.3
None		15.1	7.8	22.0
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**4,865**	**2,355**	**2,510**

- Some 57.4 per cent of the households in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (56.4%)).

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

- Some 15.1 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 Khamaukkyi Sub-Township, 22.0 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
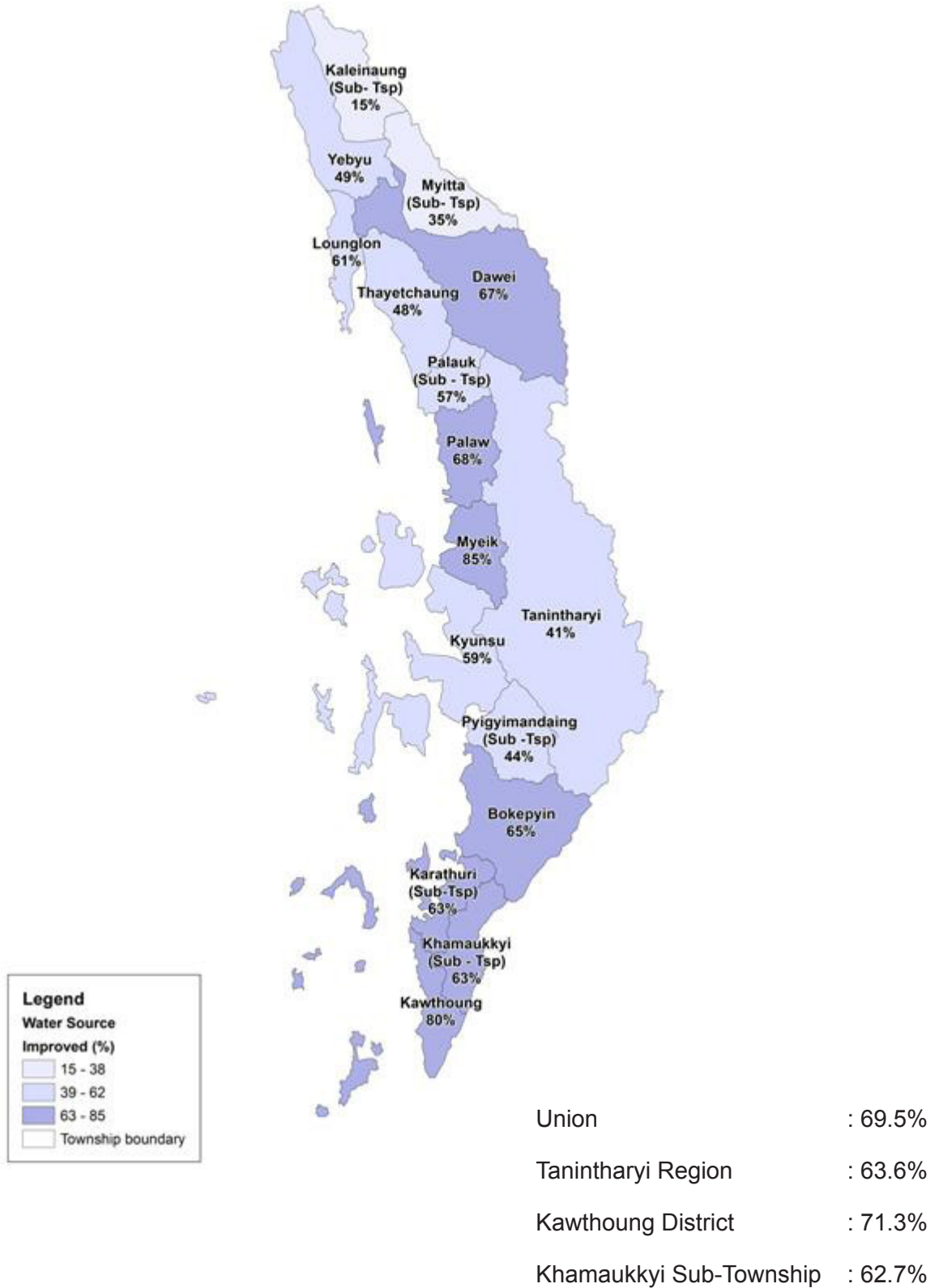
Kaleinaung
(Sub- Tsp)
15%

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%
Khamaukkyi Sub-Township	: 62.7%

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

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	8.1	11.8	4.7
Tube well, borehole	0.3	0.5	0.1
Protected well/ Spring	47.7	38.8	56.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier	6.6	3.1	9.9
Total improved drinking water	*62.7*	*54.2*	*70.8*
Unprotected well/Spring	8.9	6.3	11.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.5	0.9	0.1
River/stream/ canal	24.1	36.7	12.2
Waterfall/ Rain water	2.9	0.5	5.2
Other	0.9	1.4	0.4
Total unimproved drinking water	*37.3*	*45.8*	*29.2*
Total Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,865	2,355	2,510

- In Khamaukkyi Sub-Township, 62.7 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 proportion belongs to the range of highest percentage group and compare to the Union average (69.5%), it is low.

- Some 47.7 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 24.1 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.

- Some 37.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 29.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

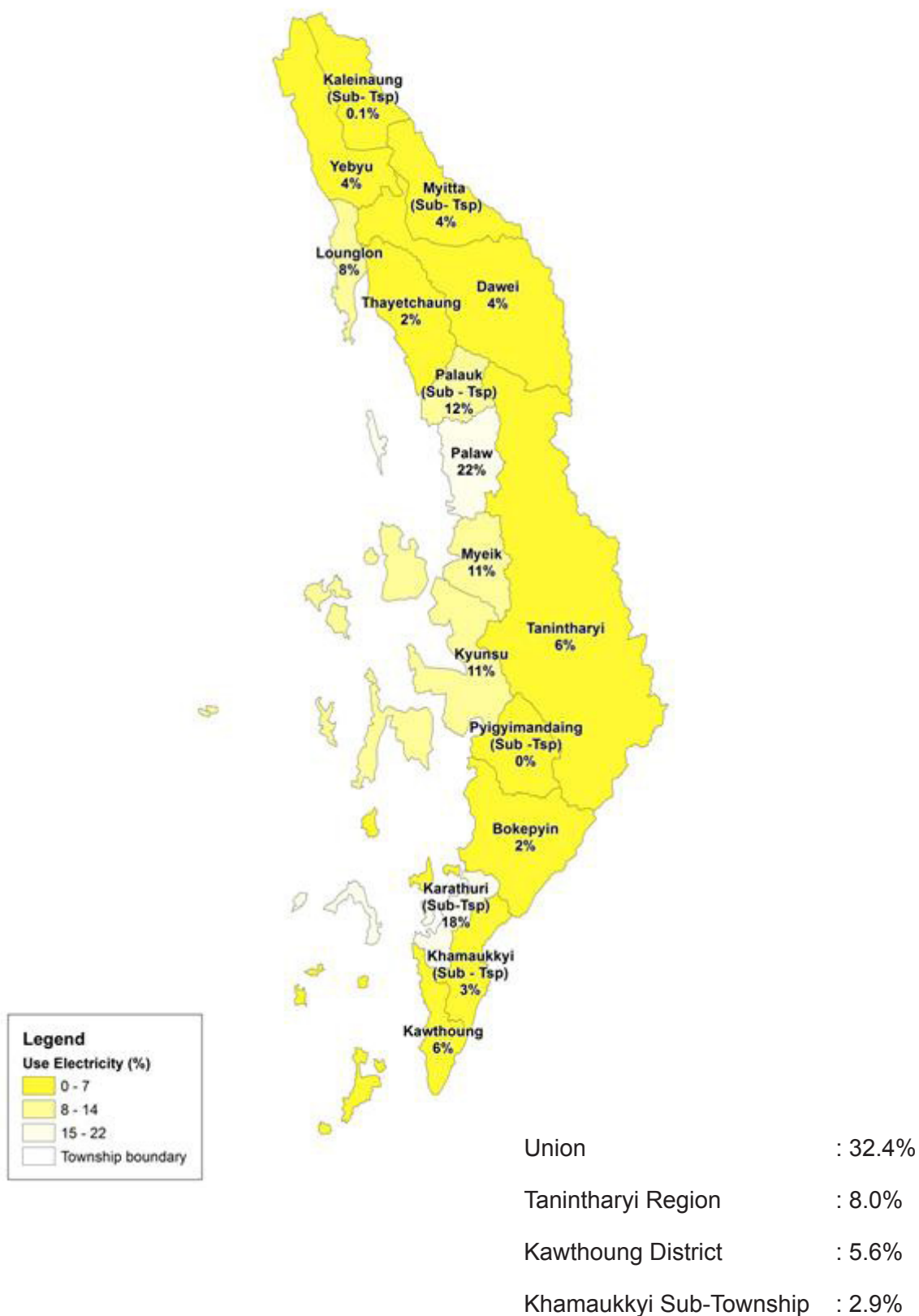**Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting**

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%

Khamaukkyi Sub-Township   : 2.9%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.9	5.3	0.6
Kerosene		4.5	5.5	3.6
Candle		36.5	36.9	36.1
Battery		1.9	1.7	2.0
Generator (private)		52.6	48.8	56.1
Water mill (private)		0.8	1.1	0.4
Solar system/energy		0.3	0.3	0.4
Other		0.6	0.4	0.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,865	2,355	2,510

- In Khamaukkyi Sub-Township, 2.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of the lowest percentage 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 52.6 per cent.

- In rural areas, 56.1 per cent of the households mainly use generator (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Kaleinaung (Sub- Tsp)
98%

Yebyu
98%

Myitta (Sub- Tsp)
97%

Lounglon
98%

Thayetchaung
98%

Dawei
92%

Palauk
(Sub - Tsp)
96%

Palaw
97%

Myeik
95%

Tanintharyi
98%

Kyunsu
98%

Pyigyimandaing
(Sub -Tsp)
98%

Bokepyin
98%

Karathuri
(Sub-Tsp)
99%

Khamaukkyi
(Sub - Tsp)
88%

Kawthoung
86%

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%

Khamaukkyi Sub-Township : 88.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.7	7.3	0.3
LPG		1.0	-	2.0
Kerosene		*	-	0.1
BioGas		6.4	1.0	11.5
Firewood		44.2	55.9	33.2
Charcoal		43.8	35.1	51.9
Coal		0.8	0.6	1.0
Other		0.1	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,865	2,355	2,510

- In Khamaukkyi Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 44.2 per cent using firewood and 43.8 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 3.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 33.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 51.9 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	4,865	20.7	44.6	2.9	45.2	2.0	1.3	31.9	*
Urban	2,355	18.8	38.4	5.3	16.3	2.3	1.1	47.6	*
Rural	2,510	22.4	50.4	0.6	72.4	1.7	1.4	17.3	*

- Some 44.6 per cent of the households in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township reported have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 38.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 50.4 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television

- In Khamaukkyi Sub-Township, 44.6 per cent of the households have televisions and about one in five households (20.7%) reported having a radio.
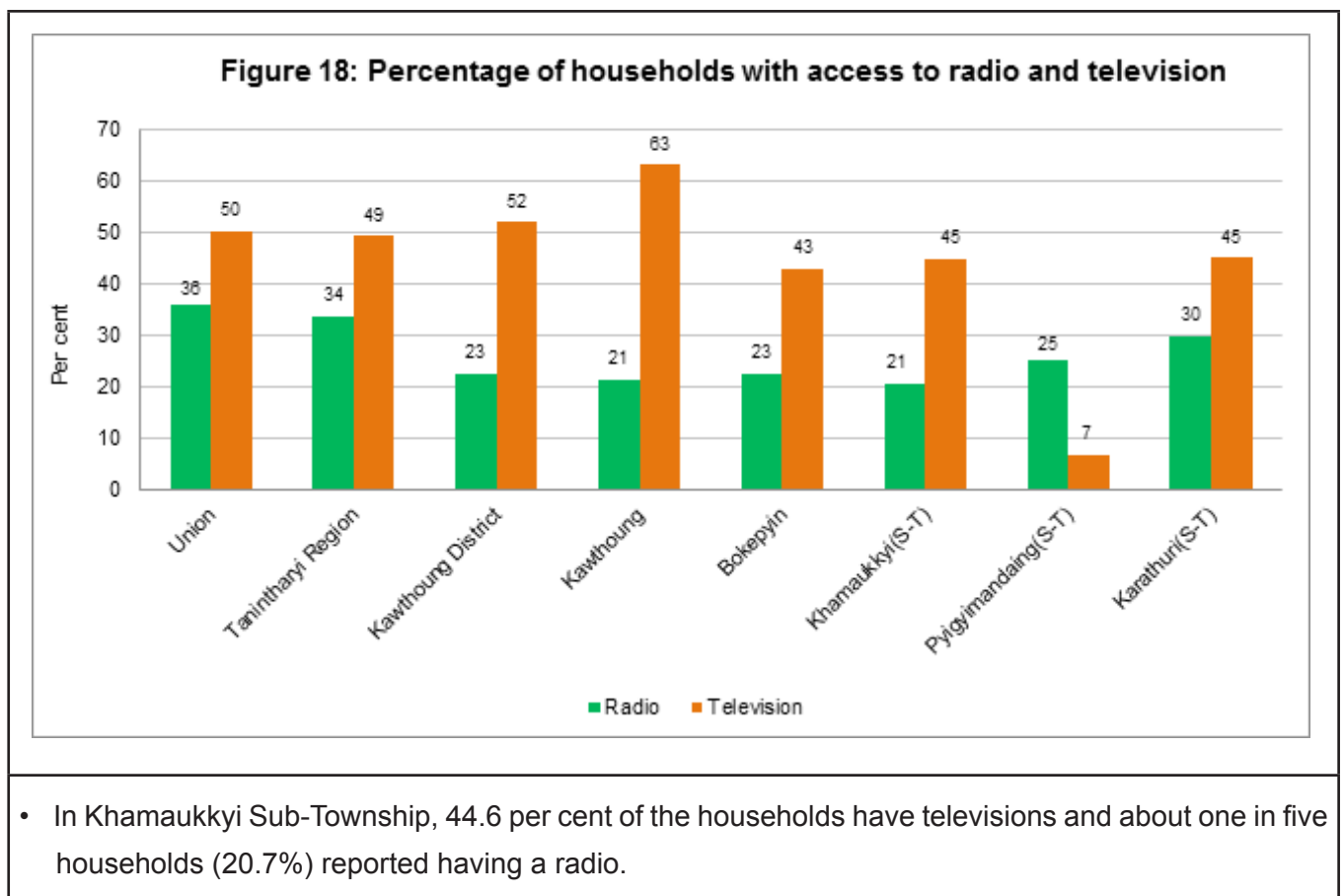
Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

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%
Khamaukkyi Sub-Township	: 45.2%

- Some 45.2 per cent of the households in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, it is high.

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
Khamaukkyi Sub-Township	4,865	34	1,571	610	41	197	213	36
Urban	2,355	21	630	134	10	64	20	18
Rural	2,510	13	941	476	31	133	193	18

- In Khamaukkyi Sub-Township, 32.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 12.5 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 Khamaukkyi Sub-Township
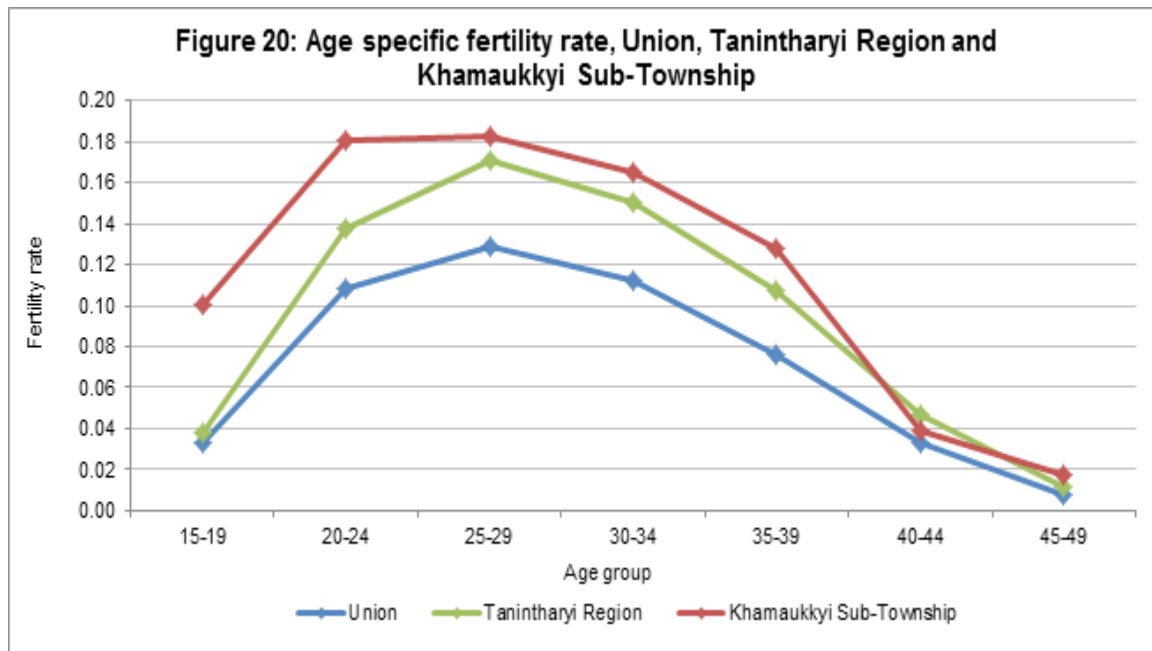
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age groups 20-24 and 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.1 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
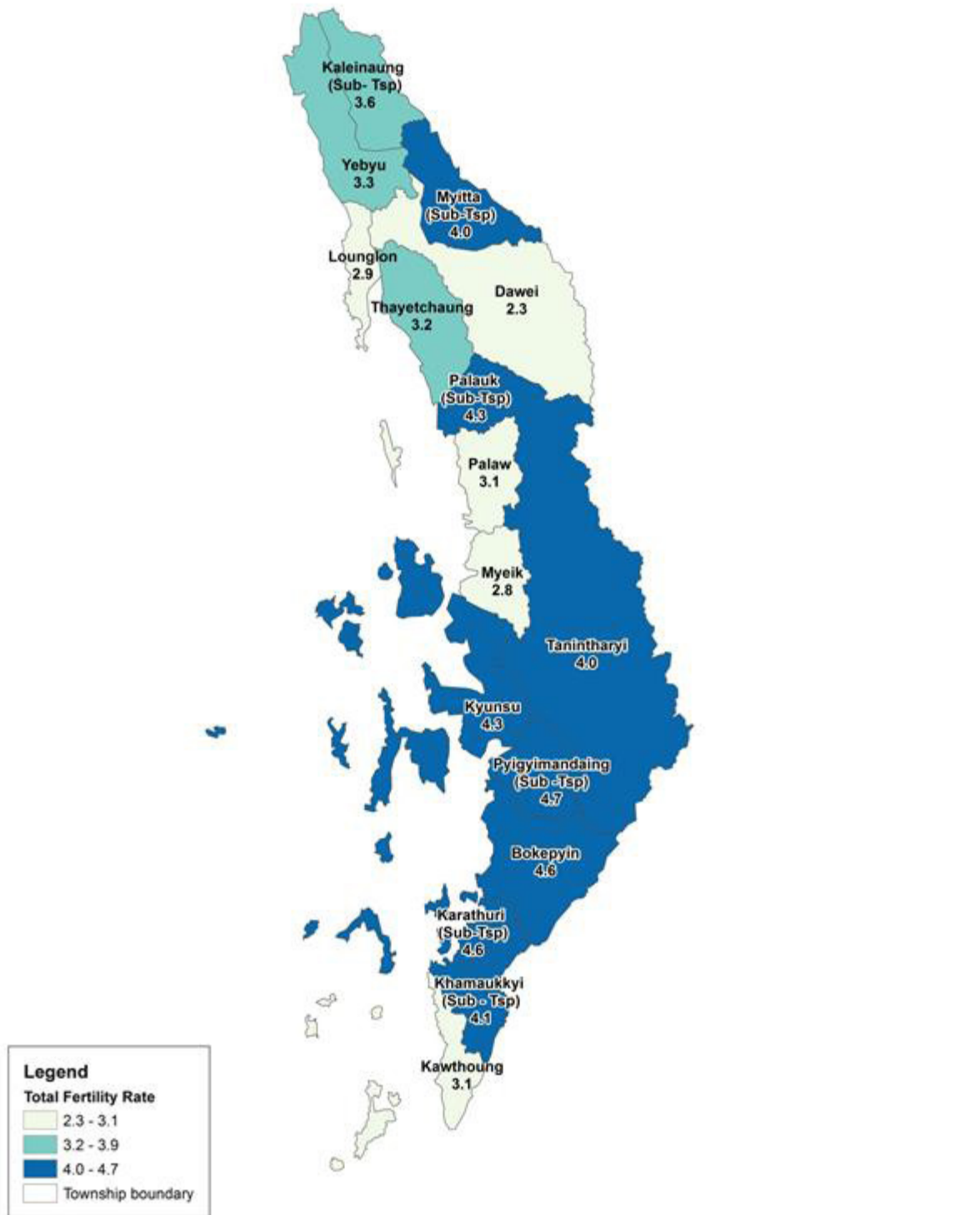
Union	: 2.5
Tanintharyi Region	: 3.3
Kawthoung District	: 3.8
Khamaukkyi Sub-Township	: 4.1

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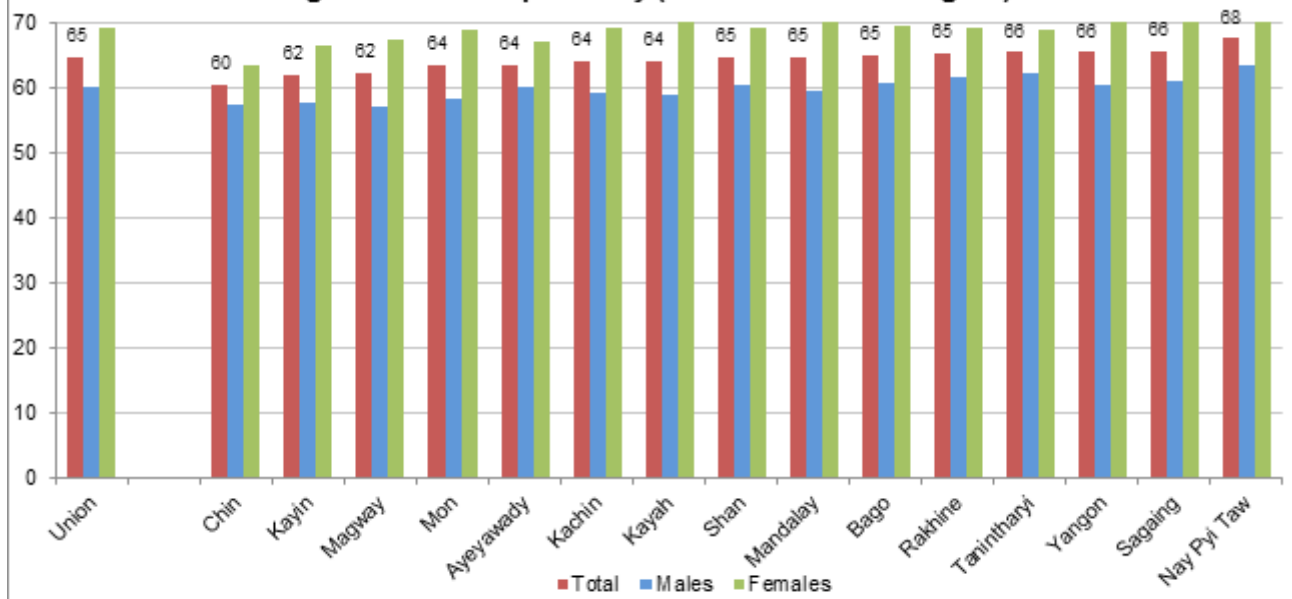
- The expectation of life at birth in Tanintharyi Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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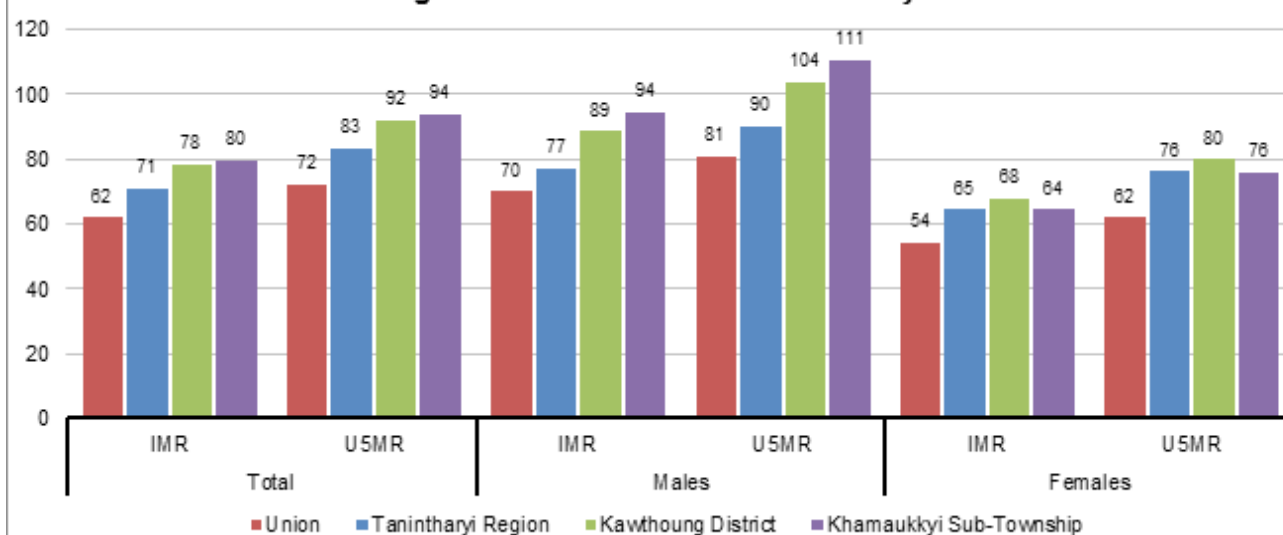
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kawthoung District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kawthoung District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 92 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township are higher than those in Tanintharyi Region and Kawthoung District. The Infant mortality in Khamaukkyi Sub-Township is 80 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 94 per 1,000 live births.

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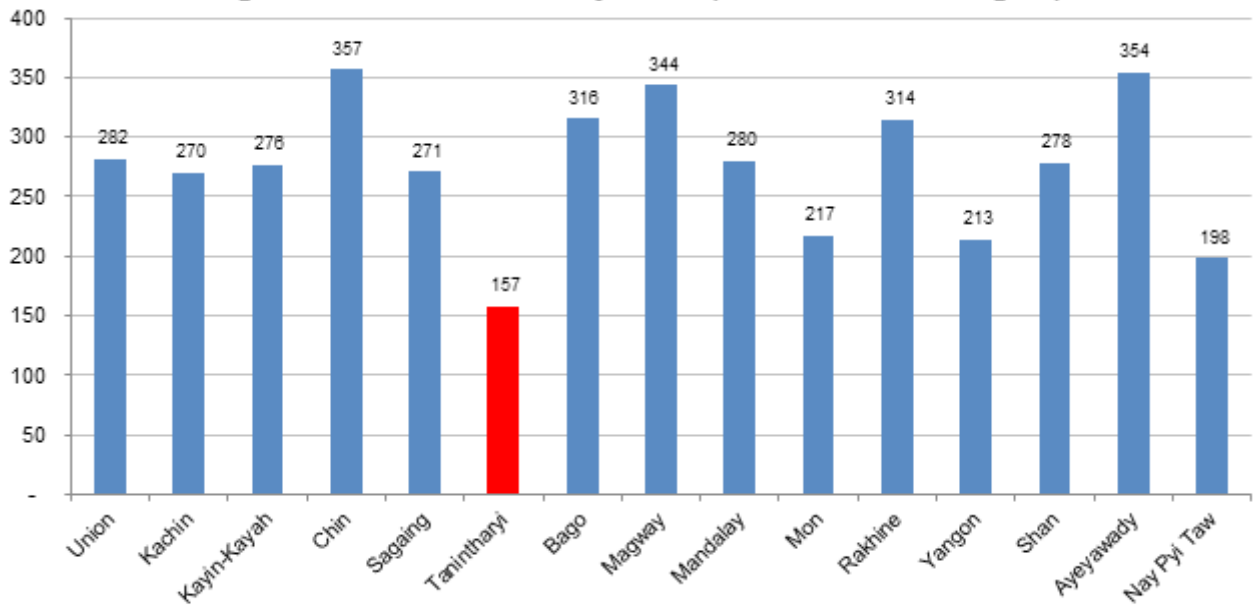
- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 157 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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

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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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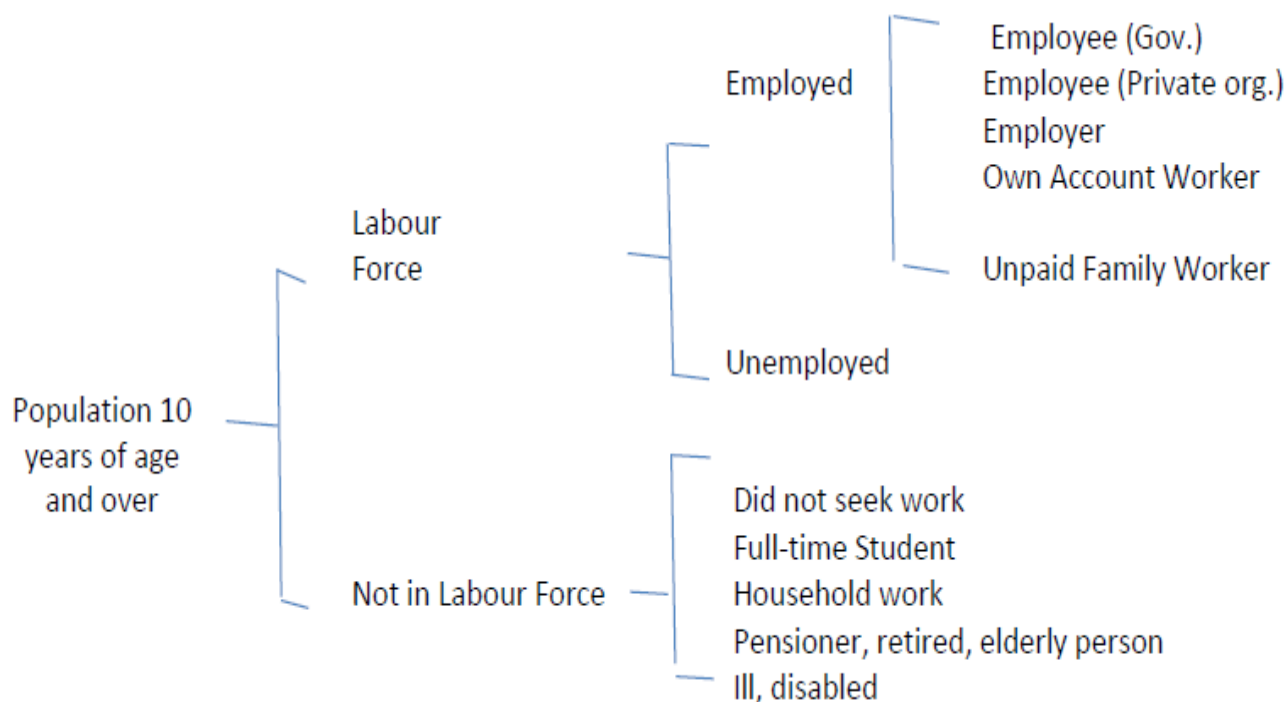
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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