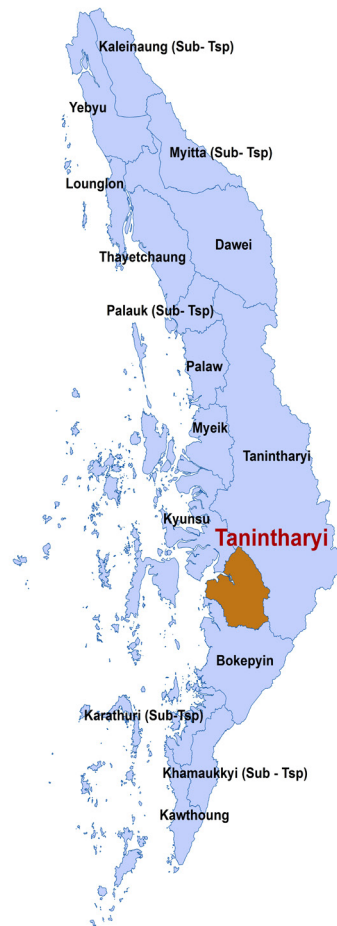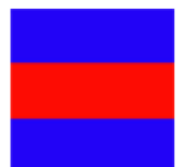# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

TANINTHARYI REGION, KAWTHOUNG DISTRICT

Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township Report

Kaleinaung (Sub- Tsp)

Yebyu

Myitta (Sub- Tsp)

Lounglon

Dawei

Thayetchaung

Palauk (Sub- Tsp)

Palaw

Myeik

Tanintharyi

Kyunsu

Tanintharyi

Bokepyin

Karathuri (Sub-Tsp)

Khamaukkyi (Sub - Tsp)

Kawthoung

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Tanintharyi Region, Kawthoung District

Pyigyimandaing Sub- Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
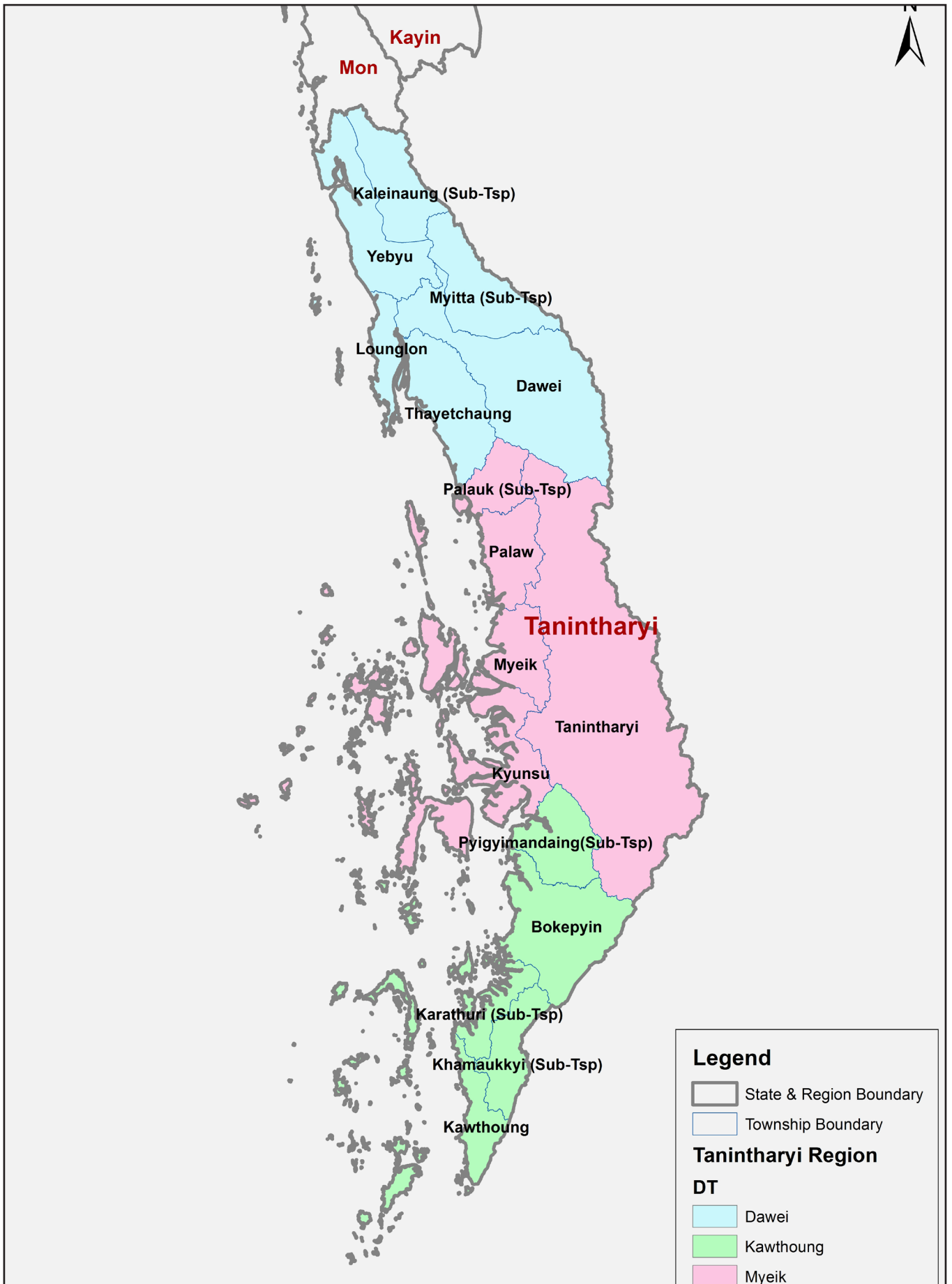
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October 2017

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

Legend

State & Region Boundary

Township Boundary

Tanintharyi Region

DT

Dawei

Kawthoung

Myeik

Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	16,604 [2]
Population males	8,798 (53.0%)
Population females	7,806 (47.0%)
Percentage of urban population	22.0%
Area (Km²)	2,119.7 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	7.8 persons
Median age	21.6 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	7
Number of private households	3,104
Percentage of female headed households	26.4%
Mean household size	5.0 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	37.6%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	59.7%
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.7%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	67.5
Child dependency ratio	63.0
Old dependency ratio	4.5
Ageing index	7.2
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	113
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	88.7%
Male	91.3%
Female	85.8%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,563	9.4
Walking	562	3.4
Seeing	773	4.7
Hearing	410	2.5
Remembering	604	3.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	8,278	67.0
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	24	0.2
National Registration	174	1.4
Religious	32	0.3
Temporary Registration	28	0.2
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	*	0.1
None	3,802	30.8

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	61.8%	85.7%	32.9%
Unemployment rate	1.7%	1.9%	1.0%
Employment to population ratio	60.7%	84.0%	32.6%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	2,312	74.5
Renter	260	8.4
Provided free (individually)	256	8.2
Government quarters	147	4.7
Private company quarters	82	2.6
Other	47	1.5

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	6.5%		72.9%
Bamboo	55.4%	25.2%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	1.0%	
Wood	29.0%	67.4%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		13.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.5%	5.7%	0.9%
Other	3.4%	0.6%	12.2%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.3
LPG	*	0.1
Kerosene	*	0.3
Biogas	*	0.2
Firewood	1,607	51.8
Charcoal	1,445	46.5
Coal	*	0.4
Other	*	0.3

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	< 0.1
Kerosene	682	22.0
Candle	823	26.5
Battery	*	0.5
Generator (private)	1,107	35.7
Water mill (private)	20	0.6
Solar system/energy	282	9.1
Other	172	5.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	61	2.0
Tube well, borehole	150	4.8
Protected well/spring	1,130	36.4
Bottled/purifier water	32	1.0
Total Improved Water Sources	*1,373*	*44.2*
Unprotected well/spring	693	22.3
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	338	10.9
Waterfall/rainwater	695	22.4
Other	*	0.1
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,731*	*55.8*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	60	1.9
Tube well, borehole	143	4.6
Protected well/spring	1,063	34.3
Unprotected well/spring	740	23.8
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	407	13.1
Waterfall/rainwater	685	22.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	964	31.1
Total Improved Sanitation	*975*	*31.4*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	550	17.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	753	24.3
Other	72	2.3
None	754	24.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	781	25.2
Television	206	6.6
Landline phone	77	2.5
Mobile phone	32	1.0
Computer	24	0.8
Internet at home	*	0.1
Households with none of the items	2,155	69.4
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.4
Motorcycle/Moped	919	29.6
Bicycle	200	6.4
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.4
Canoe/Boat	151	4.9
Motor boat	553	17.8
Cart (bullock)	60	1.9

Note: [1] Population figures for Pyigyimandaing 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 Pyigyimandaing 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

Pyigyimandaing Sub- Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	16,604*		
Males	8,798		
Females	7,806		
Sex ratio	113 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	22.0%		
Area (Km^2)	2,119.7**		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	7.8 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	7		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	15,390	3,291	12,099
Number of conventional households	3,104	715	2,389
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		

- In Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township, there are less females than males with 113 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (22.0%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township is 8 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township. This is slightly more than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**3,104**	**16,604**	**8,798**	**7,806**
	Ward	**715**	**3,646**	**1,965**	**1,681**
1	Pyi Gyi Mandaing(W	318	1,566	784	782
2	Lay Hnar (East)(W)	282	1,453	769	684
3	Lay Hnar (West)(W)	115	627	412	215
	Village Tract	**2,389**	**12,958**	**6,833**	**6,125**
1	Shwe Ge Nyo(VT)	864	4,604	2,349	2,255
2	Ma Noe Yone(VT)	602	3,469	1,888	1,581
3	Kawt But(VT)	80	474	241	233
4	Htuang Yaik(VT)	80	353	192	161
5	Chaung Ka Hpet(VT)	199	1,078	573	505
6	Htaung Ngar Thaing/Kyauk Tan(VT)	145	814	462	352
7	Ban Ga Lar(VT)	419	2,166	1,128	1,038

| | **Figure 2:** Population by broad age groups, Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township | **Table 2:** Population by 5-year age groups, Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township |

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

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

448
(2.7%)

6,245
(37.6%)

9,911
(59.7%)

□ 0 - 14 years   ■ 15 - 64 years   ■ 65 years and over
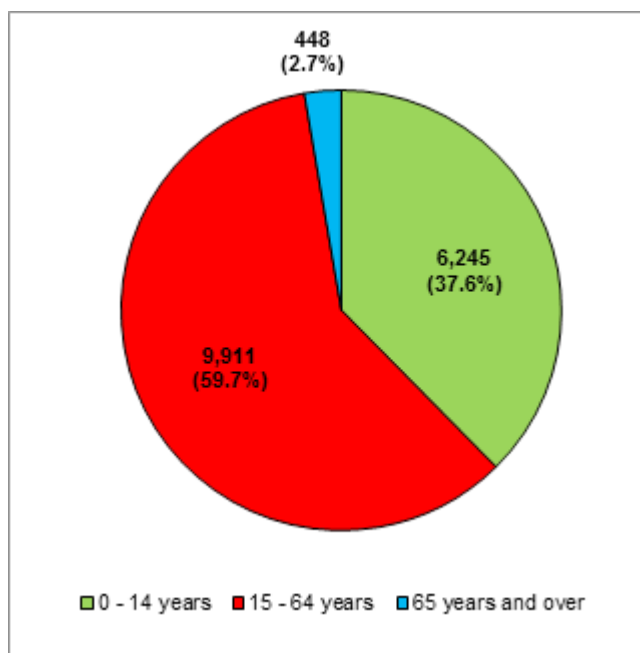
Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**16,604**	**8,798**	**7,806**
0 - 4	2,113	1,048	1,065
5 - 9	2,135	1,090	1,045
10 - 14	1,997	1,030	967
15 - 19	1,556	788	768
20 - 24	1,513	811	702
25 - 29	1,416	814	602
30 - 34	1,320	726	594
35 - 39	1,092	640	452
40 - 44	937	515	422
45 - 49	763	447	316
50 - 54	584	321	263
55 - 59	462	221	241
60 - 64	268	136	132
65 - 69	166	80	86
70 - 74	122	61	61
75 - 79	80	37	43
80 - 84	42	19	23
85 - 89	26	7	19
90 +	12	7	5

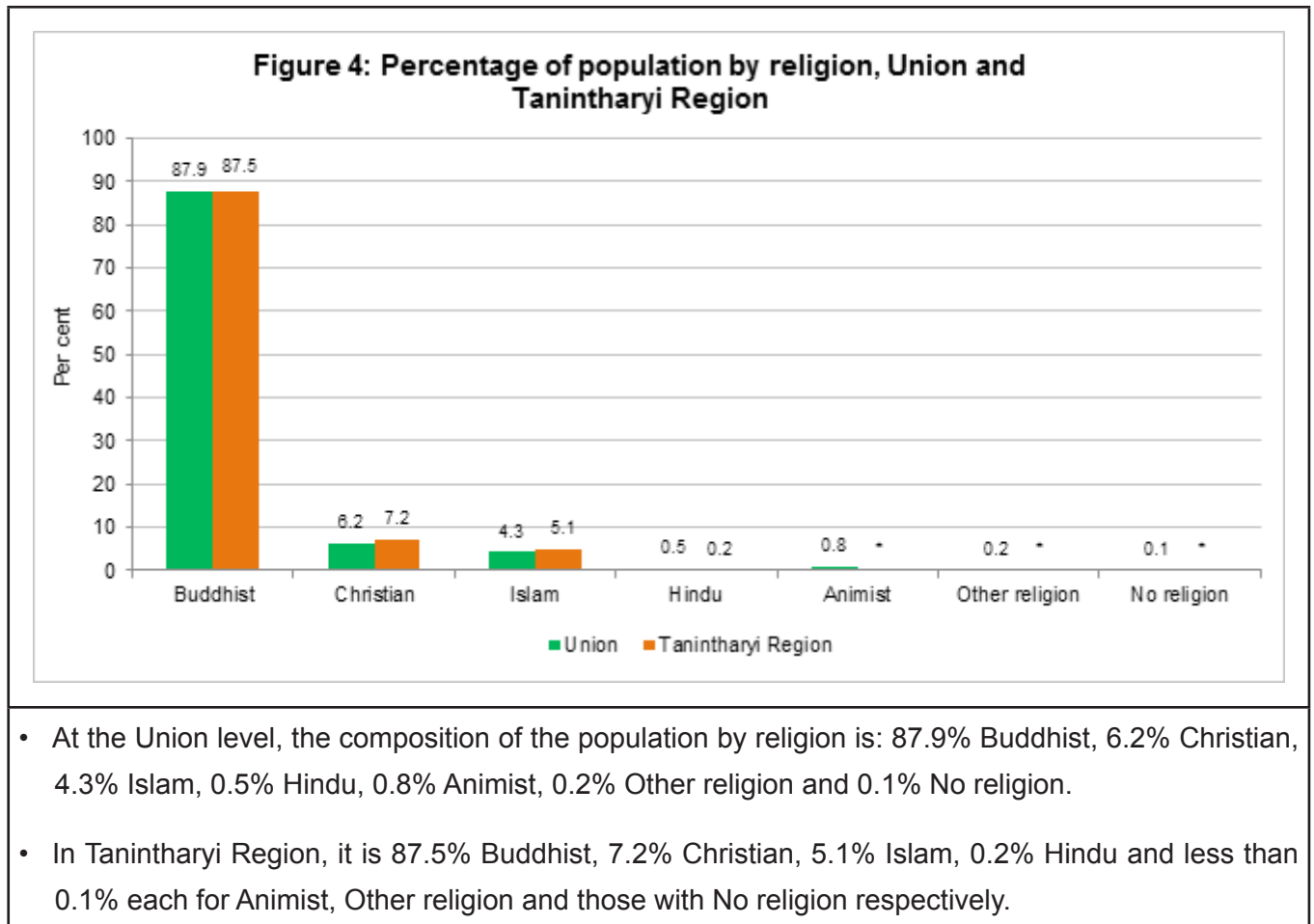- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township is 59.7 per cent.

- 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.

Figure3:Population pyramid (Union, Tanintharyi Region, Kawthoung District and Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township)

Population Pyramid, Union

Population Pyramid, Tanintharyi Region

Population Pyramid, Kawthoung District

Population Pyramid, Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township
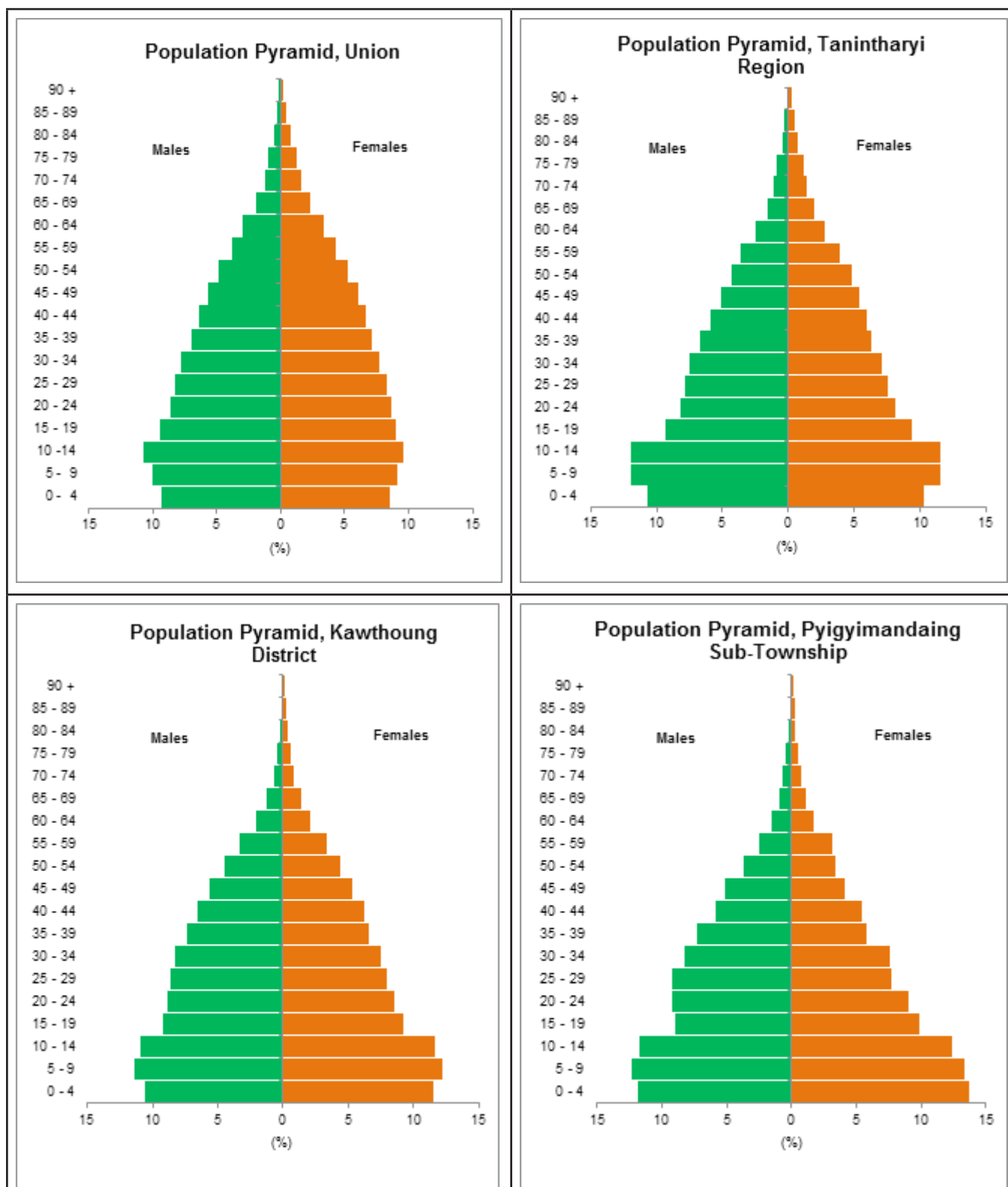
- The birth rate has been declining in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township since the last 5 years.

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

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

- There are more males than females in all age groups from 5-9 to 50-54.

(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	441	216	225	92	42	50
6	436	234	202	269	145	124
7	455	236	219	379	195	184
8	397	210	187	333	173	160
9	371	180	191	320	154	166
10	408	208	200	358	176	182
11	366	204	162	325	178	147
12	400	199	201	329	165	164
13	400	210	190	295	145	150
14	335	157	178	223	97	126
15	288	150	138	146	63	83
16	277	135	142	105	40	65
17	252	118	134	86	35	51
18	324	165	159	51	22	29
19	298	151	147	40	22	18
20	304	139	165	19	8	11
21	254	132	122	15	4	11
22	276	136	140	11	7	4
23	280	141	139	7	6	1
24	209	107	102	1	1	-
25	306	172	134	2	2	-
26	197	103	94	2	2	-
27	239	123	116	1	-	1
28	243	108	135	-	-	-
29	209	111	98	-	-	-

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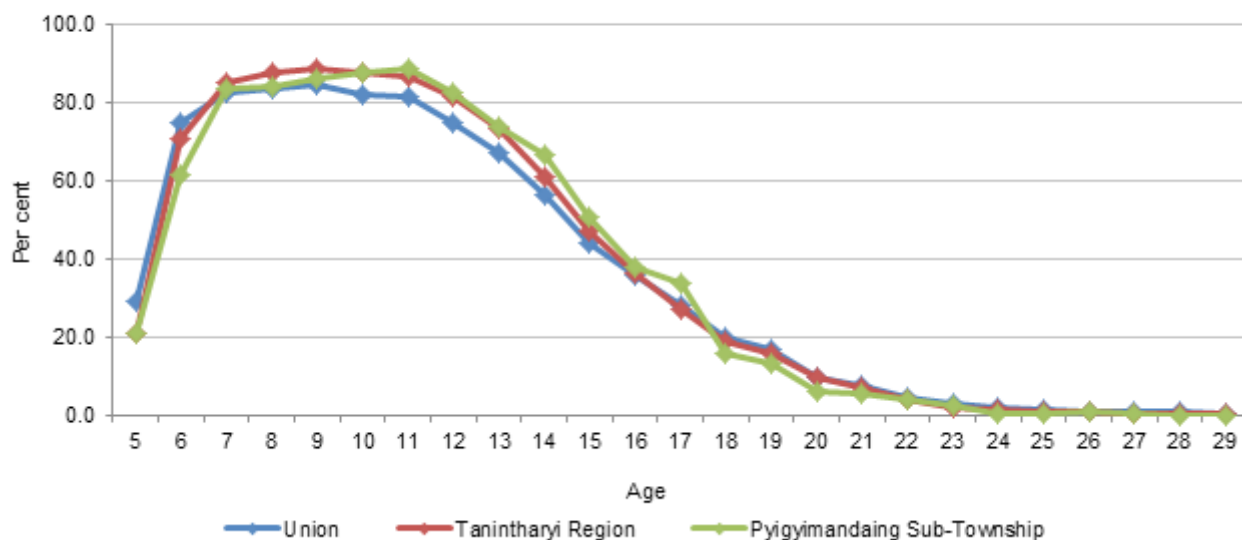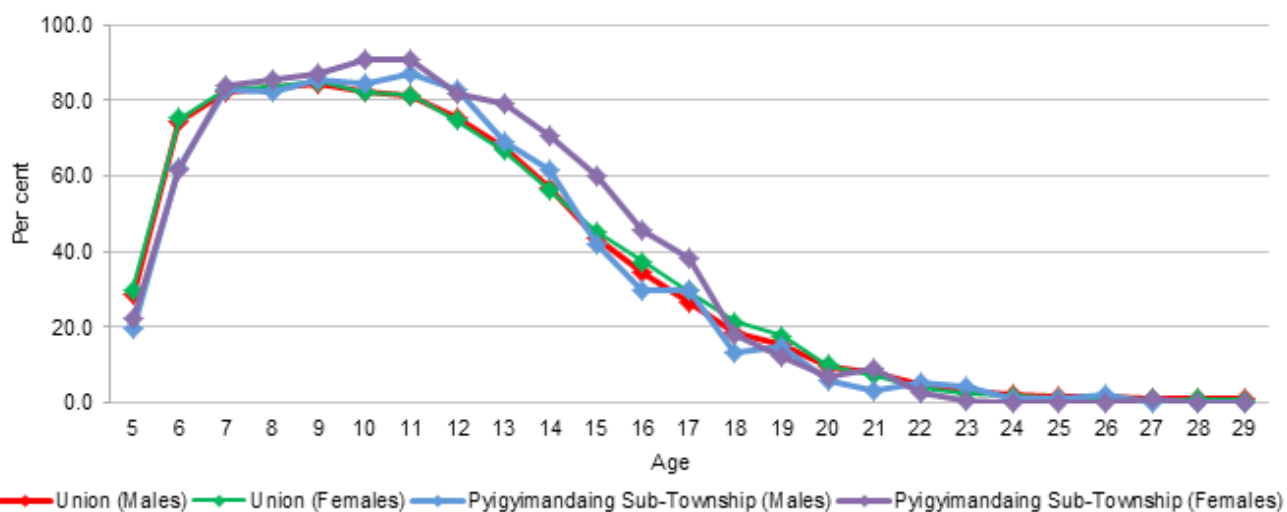

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township

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

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union after age 14 onwards.

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

Kaleinaung
(Sub- Tsp)
80%

Yebyu
84%

Myitta
(Sub- Tsp)
88%

Lounglon
92%

Thayetchaung
95%

Dawei
95%

Palauk
(Sub - Tsp)
89%

Palaw
94%

Myeik
96%

Tanintharyi
91%

Kyunsu
91%

Pyigyimandaing
(Sub -Tsp)
89%

Bokepyin
91%

Karathuri
(Sub-Tsp)
95%

Khamaukkyi
(Sub - Tsp)
93%

Kawthoung
95%

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

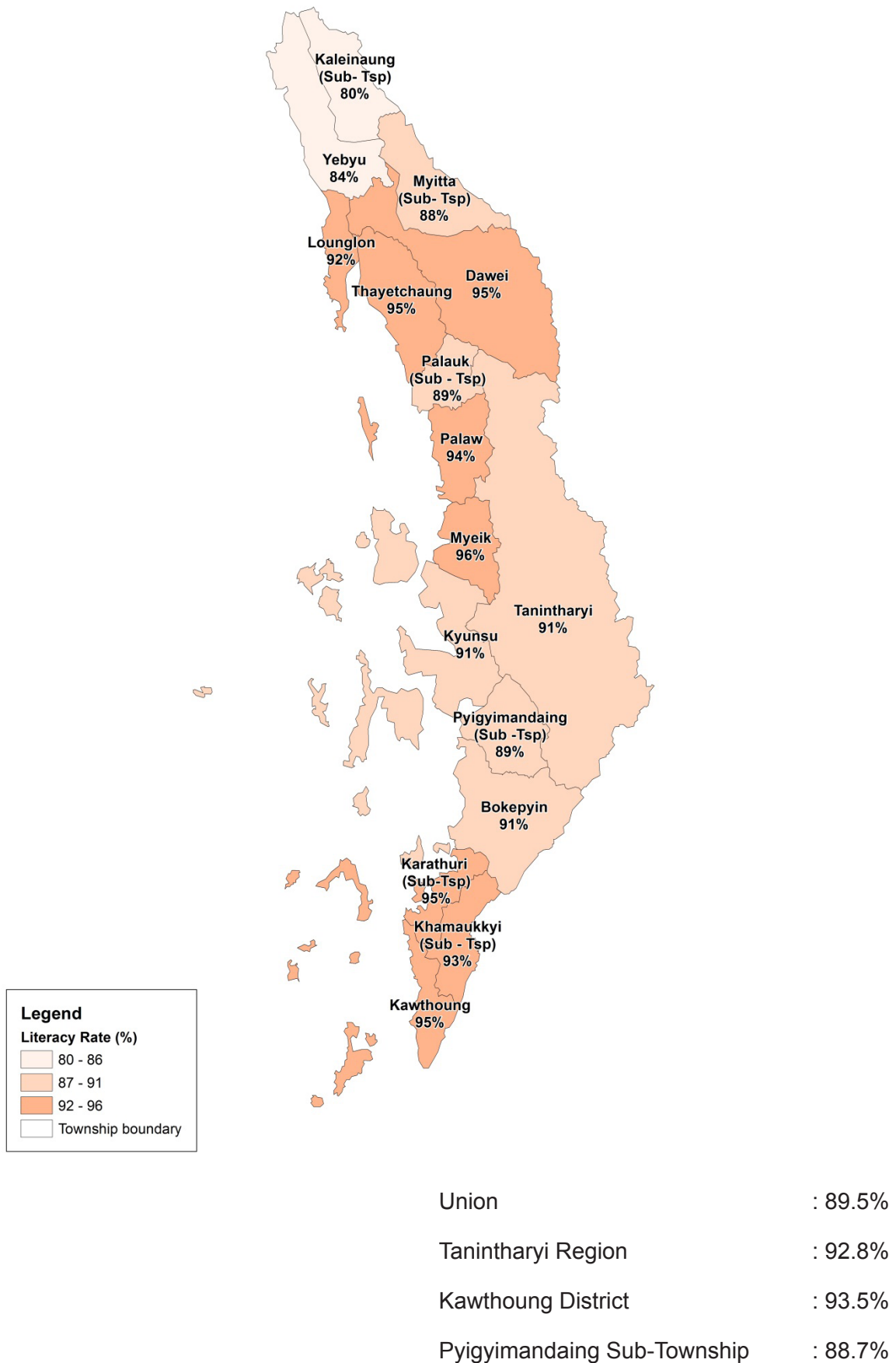|	
Union	: 89.5%
Tanintharyi Region	: 92.8%
Kawthoung District	: 93.5%
Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township	: 88.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	2,762	93.6
Males	1,374	93.2
Females	1,388	94.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township is 88.7 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rates of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 85.8 per cent and for the males it is 91.3 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 93.6 per cent with 94.1 per cent for females and 93.2 per cent for males.

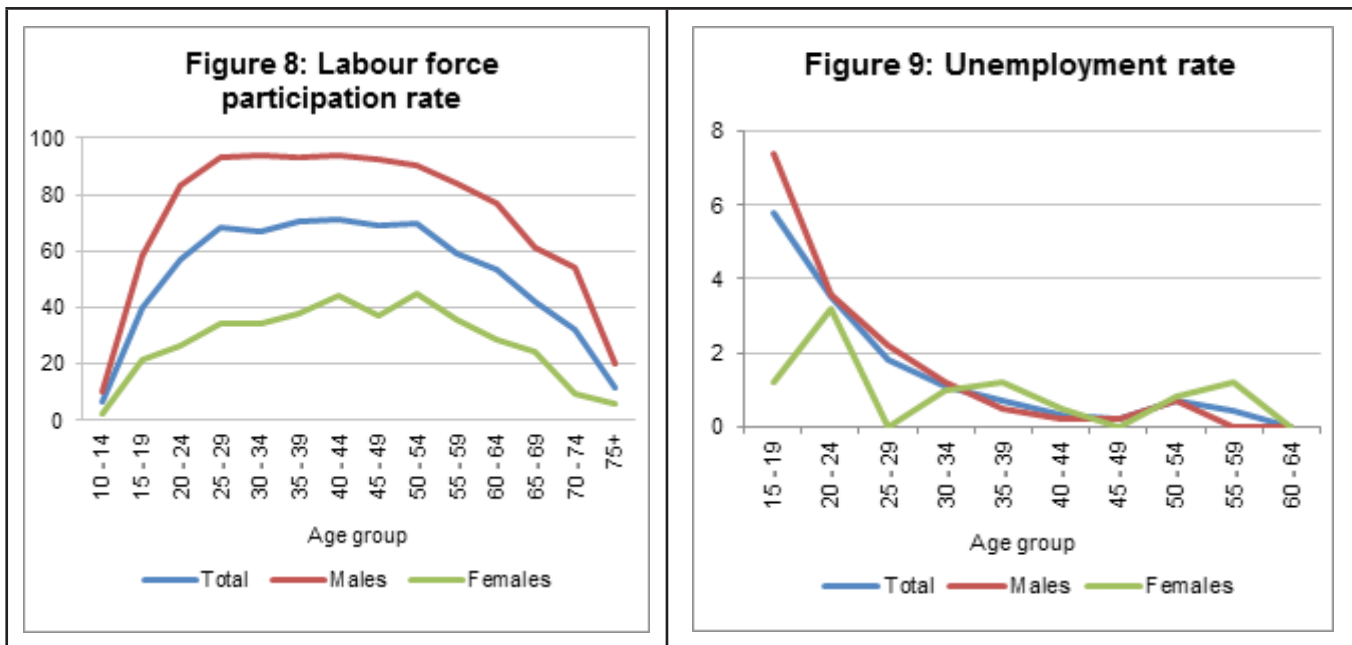**Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex**

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (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	7,290	1,041	14.3	2,064	1,610	1,557	682	16	284	16	8	12
Urban	1,765	141	8.0	491	313	438	256	2	114	8	2	-
Rural	5,525	900	16.3	1,573	1,297	1,119	426	14	170	8	6	12
Males	4,031	449	11.1	1,044	917	995	400	12	190	9	4	11
Females	3,259	592	18.2	1,020	693	562	282	4	94	7	4	1

- Some 14.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 16.3 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 11.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 18.2 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 22.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.9 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	6.5	10.0	2.7	9.3	10.7	3.8
15 - 19	40.2	58.1	21.7	5.8	7.4	1.2
20 - 24	56.9	83.2	26.5	3.5	3.6	3.2
25 - 29	68.1	93.1	34.2	1.8	2.2	-
30 - 34	67.0	93.7	34.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
35 - 39	70.3	93.4	37.6	0.7	0.5	1.2
40 - 44	71.4	93.6	44.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
45 - 49	69.3	92.2	37.0	0.2	0.2	-
50 - 54	69.9	90.3	44.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
55 - 59	58.9	84.2	35.7	0.4	-	1.2
60 - 64	53.4	77.2	28.8	-	-	-
65 - 69	42.2	61.3	24.4	-	-	-
70 - 74	32.0	54.1	9.8	-	-	-
75+	11.9	20.0	5.6	-	-	-
15 - 24	48.4	70.9	24.0	4.4	5.1	2.3
15 - 64	61.8	85.7	32.9	1.7	1.9	1.0

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township is 61.8 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 32.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.7 per cent.

- In Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 6.5 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township is 1.7 per cent. The unemployment rates for males and females are 1.9 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively.

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.3 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	5,976	0.8	35.0	46.9	5.2	1.2	10.8
Males	1,817	2.0	54.5	10.5	6.7	2.1	24.1
Females	4,159	0.2	26.5	62.9	4.6	0.8	5.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 54.5 per cent of males are full time students while 62.9 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	**5,169**	**3,790**	**1,379**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	43	35	8	0.8	0.9	0.6
Professionals	77	16	61	1.5	0.4	4.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	153	127	26	3.0	3.4	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	63	44	19	1.2	1.2	1.4
Services and Sales Workers	417	106	311	8.1	2.8	22.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,972	2,388	584	57.5	63.0	42.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	152	120	32	2.9	3.2	2.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	98	97	1	1.9	2.6	0.1
Elementary Occupations	891	662	229	17.2	17.5	16.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	303	195	108	5.9	5.1	7.8

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township
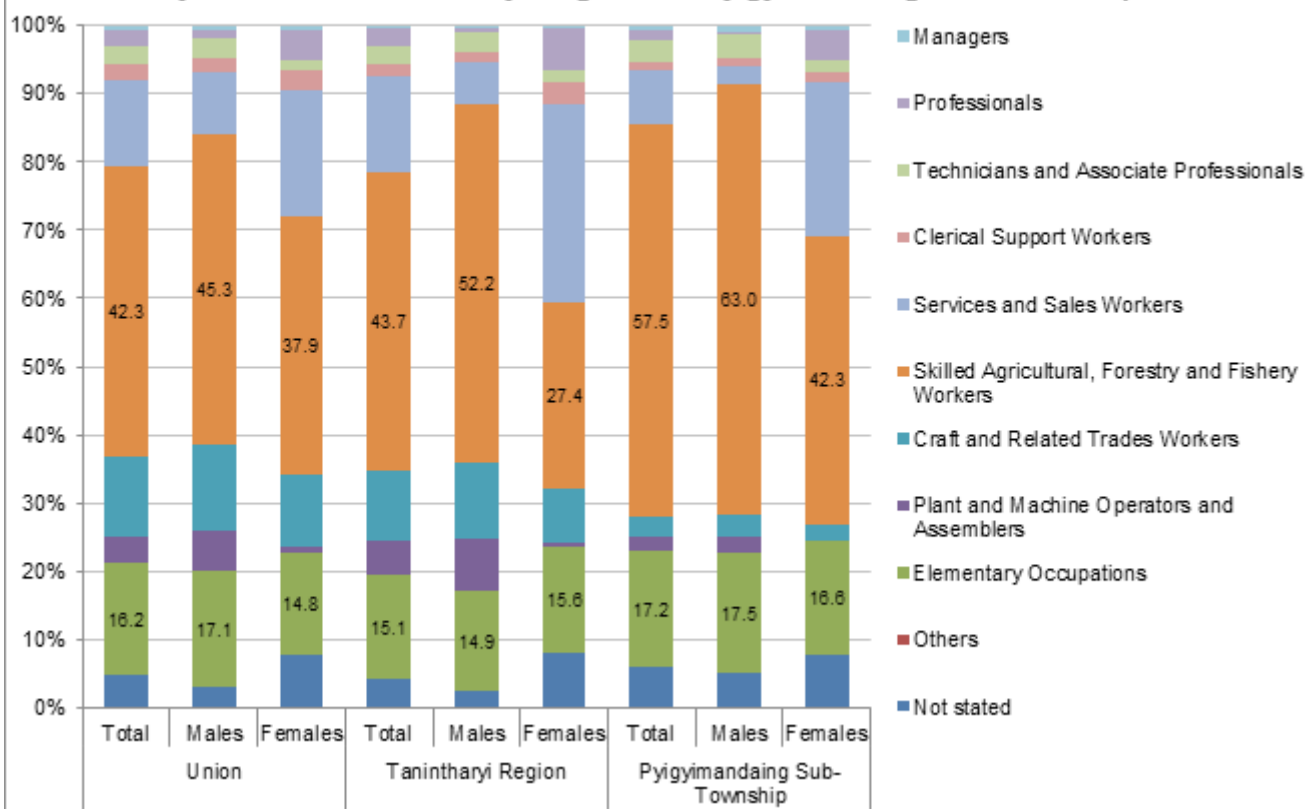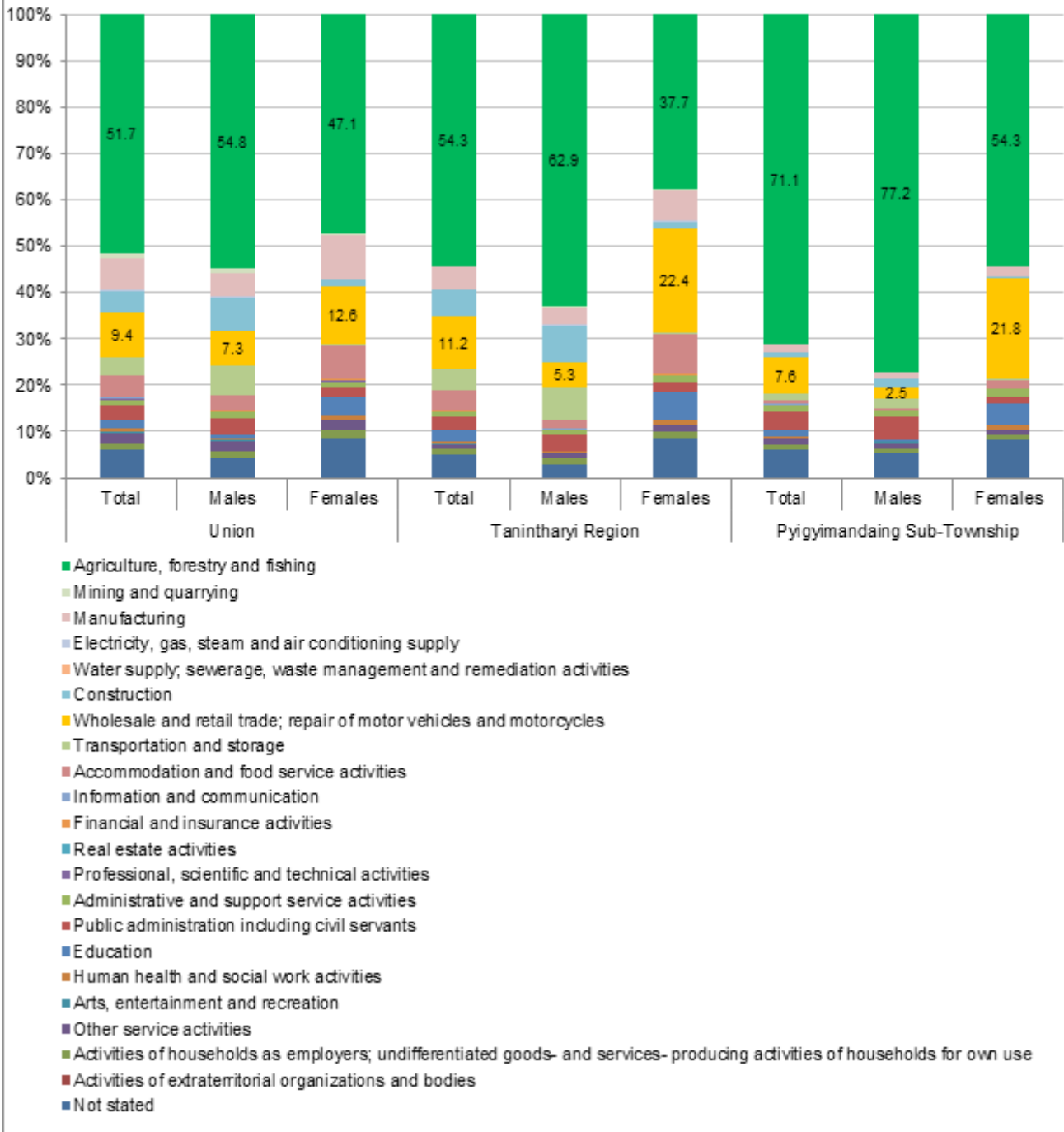
- In Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township, 57.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 17.2 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 63.0 per cent of males and 42.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**5,169**	**3,790**	**1,379**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,673	2,924	749	71.1	77.2	54.3
Mining and quarrying	2	2	-	*	0.1	-
Manufacturing	86	55	31	1.7	1.5	2.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	72	66	6	1.4	1.7	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	393	93	300	7.6	2.5	21.8
Transportation and storage	85	82	3	1.6	2.2	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	36	11	25	0.7	0.3	1.8
Information and communication	3	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	81	59	22	1.6	1.6	1.6
Public administration including civil servants	206	187	19	4.0	4.9	1.4
Education	77	12	65	1.5	0.3	4.7
Human health and social work activities	19	5	14	0.4	0.1	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	2	-	*	0.1	-
Other service activities	58	41	17	1.1	1.1	1.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	54	39	15	1.0	1.0	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	321	209	112	6.2	5.5	8.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

20

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Pyigyimandaing 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 Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 71.1 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 7.6 per cent.

- There are 77.2 per cent of males and 54.3 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.

21

(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	8,278	*	24	174	32	28	*	*	3,802
Urban	2,148	*	3	30	9	6	*	-	637
Rural	6,130	*	21	144	23	22	-	*	3,165
Males	4,471	*	17	78	31	13	*	*	2,035
Females	3,807	*	7	96	1	15	*	*	1,767

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
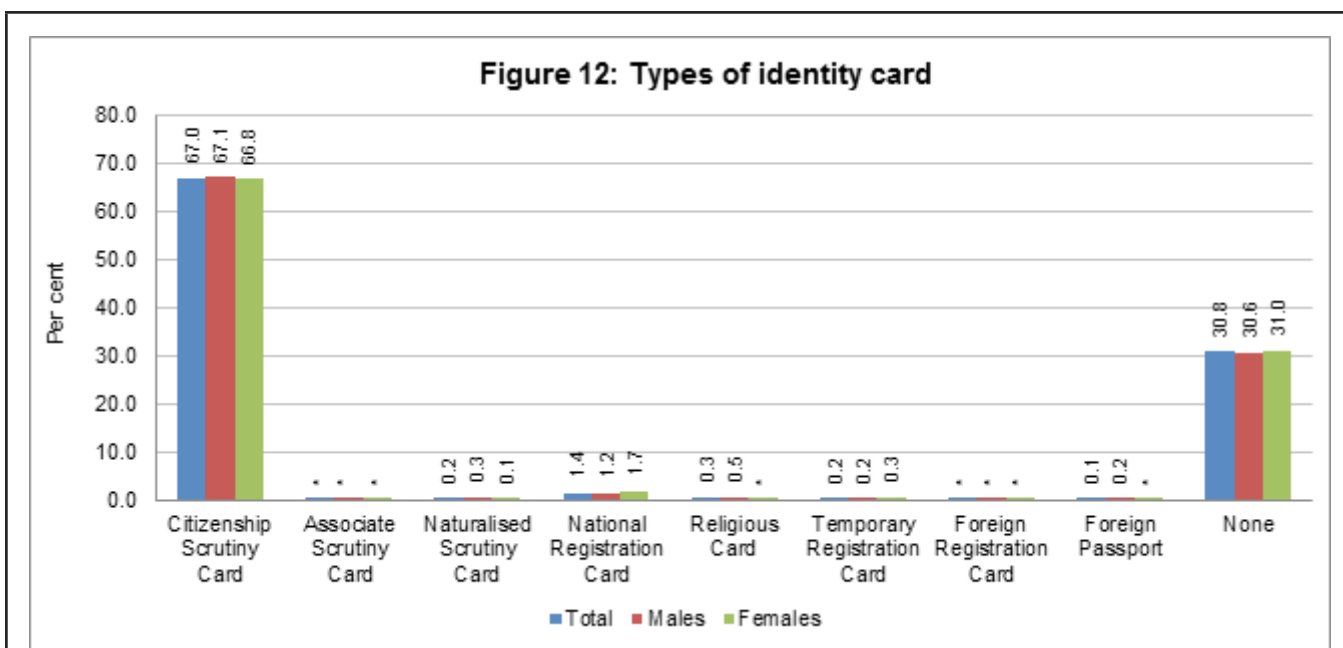
- In Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township, 67.0 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 30.8 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 30.6 per cent of males and 31.0 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

22

(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	**16,604**	**15,041**	**1,563**	**9.4**	**773**	**410**	**562**	**604**
0 - 4	2,113	2,084	29	1.4	10	9	19	22
5 - 9	2,135	2,091	44	2.1	6	18	18	15
10 - 14	1,997	1,931	66	3.3	15	19	13	32
15 - 19	1,556	1,492	64	4.1	19	19	15	22
20 - 24	1,513	1,443	70	4.6	24	20	17	31
25 - 29	1,416	1,331	85	6.0	17	19	26	37
30 - 34	1,320	1,194	126	9.5	47	26	36	51
35 - 39	1,092	965	127	11.6	50	25	36	56
40 - 44	937	776	161	17.2	88	30	36	60
45 - 49	763	584	179	23.5	109	38	60	59
50 - 54	584	426	158	27.1	88	44	57	51
55 - 59	462	317	145	31.4	99	35	60	42
60 - 64	268	183	85	31.7	51	24	38	42
65 - 69	166	104	62	37.3	42	22	32	24
70 - 74	122	59	63	51.6	44	15	36	19
75 - 79	80	35	45	56.3	31	21	24	18
80 - 84	42	20	22	52.4	11	11	13	8
85 - 89	26	5	21	80.8	12	12	16	8
90 +	12	1	11	91.7	10	3	10	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
Males	**8,798**	**8,019**	**779**	**8.9**	**367**	**213**	**274**	**295**
0 - 4	1,048	1,032	16	1.5	4	5	10	12
5 - 9	1,090	1,071	19	1.7	1	9	7	9
10 - 14	1,030	995	35	3.4	7	9	6	16
15 - 19	788	758	30	3.8	6	12	9	7
20 - 24	811	782	29	3.6	6	7	9	9
25 - 29	814	781	33	4.1	4	8	11	17
30 - 34	726	667	59	8.1	21	11	20	28
35 - 39	640	569	71	11.1	24	14	20	30
40 - 44	515	432	83	16.1	46	13	20	27
45 - 49	447	342	105	23.5	62	24	33	35
50 - 54	321	231	90	28.0	50	33	30	26
55 - 59	221	153	68	30.8	45	16	24	16
60 - 64	136	98	38	27.9	23	11	21	22
65 - 69	80	53	27	33.8	20	11	13	13
70 - 74	61	32	29	47.5	17	7	16	9
75 - 79	37	14	23	62.2	16	9	12	7
80 - 84	19	7	12	63.2	6	8	5	5
85 - 89	7	1	6	85.7	3	5	3	3
90 +	7	1	6	85.7	6	1	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
Females	**7,806**	**7,022**	**784**	**10.0**	**406**	**197**	**288**	**309**
0 - 4	1,065	1,052	13	1.2	6	4	9	10
5 - 9	1,045	1,020	25	2.4	5	9	11	6
10 - 14	967	936	31	3.2	8	10	7	16
15 - 19	768	734	34	4.4	13	7	6	15
20 - 24	702	661	41	5.8	18	13	8	22
25 - 29	602	550	52	8.6	13	11	15	20
30 - 34	594	527	67	11.3	26	15	16	23
35 - 39	452	396	56	12.4	26	11	16	26
40 - 44	422	344	78	18.5	42	17	16	33
45 - 49	316	242	74	23.4	47	14	27	24
50 - 54	263	195	68	25.9	38	11	27	25
55 - 59	241	164	77	32.0	54	19	36	26
60 - 64	132	85	47	35.6	28	13	17	20
65 - 69	86	51	35	40.7	22	11	19	11
70 - 74	61	27	34	55.7	27	8	20	10
75 - 79	43	21	22	51.2	15	12	12	11
80 - 84	23	13	10	43.5	5	3	8	3
85 - 89	19	4	15	78.9	9	7	13	5
90 +	5	-	5	100.0	4	2	5	3

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

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.

- Difficulties with seeing is the most forms of disability and followed by remembering.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	3,104	3.6	0.9	2.3	39.5	35.2	12.6	3.9	1.9
Urban	715	14.8	2.9	4.6	44.5	11.9	13.4	6.3	1.5
Rural	2,389	0.3	0.3	1.6	38.0	42.2	12.4	3.2	2.0

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
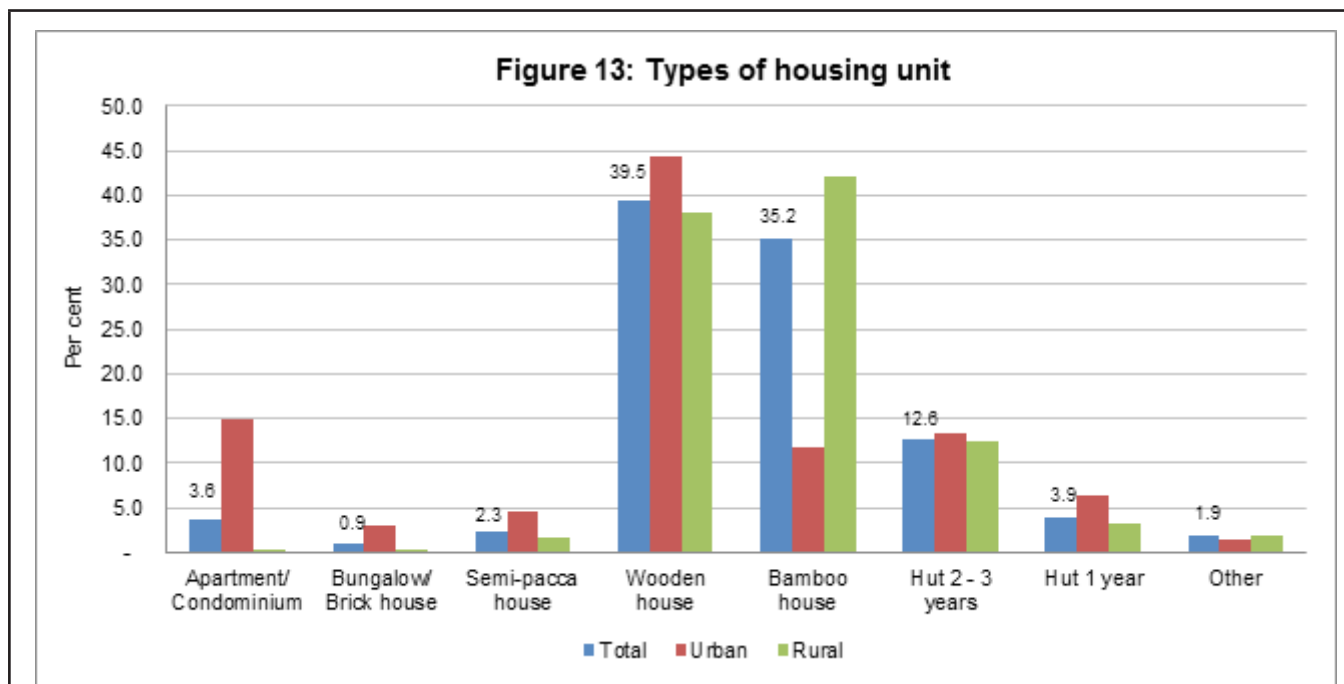
- The majority of the households in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (39.5%) followed by households in bamboo houses (35.2%).

- Some 44.5 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses while 42.2 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%
Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township	: 31.4%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	-	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		31.1	37.8	29.0
Improved sanitation		*31.4*	*37.8*	*29.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		17.7	38.6	11.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		24.3	9.2	28.8
Other		2.3	0.4	2.9
None		24.3	14.0	27.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,104	715	2,389

- Some 31.4 per cent of the households in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (31.1%)).

- Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, this proportion is low 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.

- Some 24.3 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 Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township, 27.4 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

Kaleinaung
(Sub- Tsp)
15%

Yebyu
49%

Myitta
(Sub- Tsp)
35%

Lounglon
61%

Dawei
67%

Thayetchaung
48%

Palauk
(Sub - Tsp)
57%

Palaw
68%

Myeik
85%

Tanintharyi
41%

Kyunsu
59%

Pyigyimandaing
(Sub -Tsp)
44%

Bokepyin
65%

Karathuri
(Sub-Tsp)
63%

Khamaukkyi
(Sub - Tsp)
63%

Kawthoung
80%

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

Union	: 69.5%
Tanintharyi Region	: 63.6%
Kawthoung District	: 71.3%
Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township	: 44.2%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		2.0	1.7	2.1
Tube well, borehole		4.8	2.9	5.4
Protected well/ Spring		36.4	76.1	24.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.0	0.8	1.1
Total improved drinking water		*44.2*	*81.5*	*33.1*
Unprotected well/Spring		22.3	17.8	23.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	-	0.1
River/stream/ canal		10.9	0.4	14.0
Waterfall/ Rain water		22.4	0.3	29.0
Other		0.1	-	0.1
Total unimproved drinking water		*55.8*	*18.5*	*66.9*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,104	715	2,389

- In Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township, 44.2 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- The proportion of Tanintharyi Region using improved sources of drinking water is 63.6 per cent while Union average is 69.5 per cent.

- Some 36.4 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 22.4 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.

- Some 55.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural area, 66.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

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%
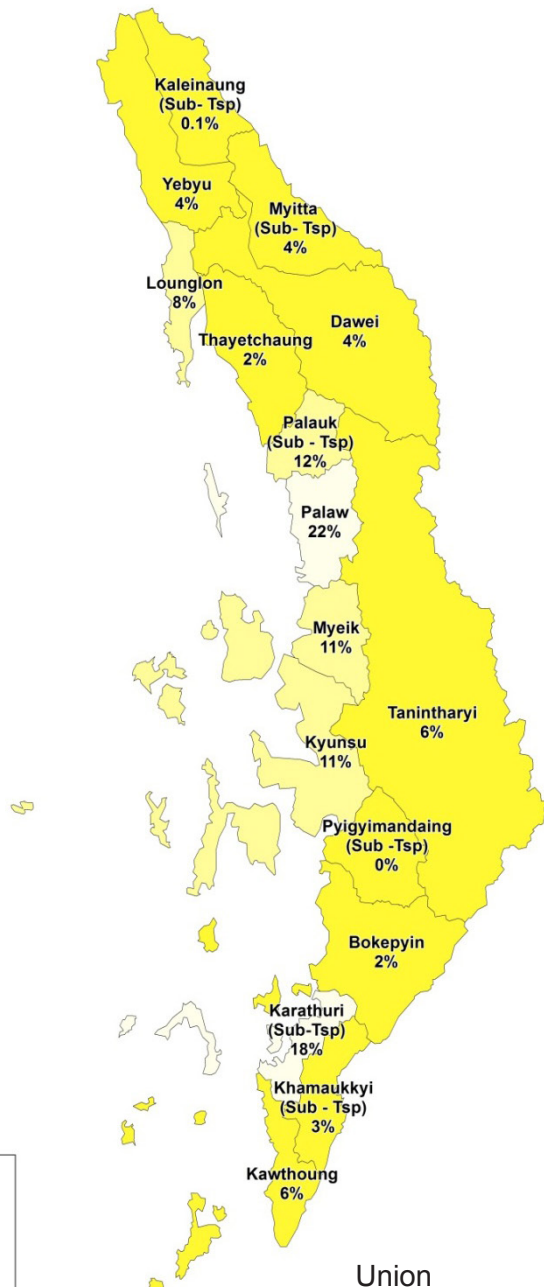
Kawthoung
6%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
0 - 7
8 - 14
15 - 22
Township boundary

Union : 32.4%

Tanintharyi Region : 8.0%

Kawthoung District : 5.6%

Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township : 0.0%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		*	-	*
Kerosene		22.0	3.1	27.6
Candle		26.5	23.2	27.5
Battery		0.5	1.0	0.4
Generator (private)		35.7	45.3	32.8
Water mill (private)		0.6	1.0	0.5
Solar system/energy		9.1	8.7	9.2
Other		5.5	17.8	1.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,104	715	2,389

- In Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township, less than 0.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, it is the lowest. 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 35.7 per cent.

- In rural areas, 32.8 per cent of the households mainly 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

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%
Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township	: 98.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.3	1.1	0.1
LPG		0.1	0.4	*
Kerosene		0.3	-	0.4
BioGas		0.2	0.7	0.1
Firewood		51.8	32.4	57.6
Charcoal		46.5	64.9	41.1
Coal		0.4	0.1	0.5
Other		0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	3,104	715	2,389

- In Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 51.8 per cent using firewood and 46.5 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- In rural areas, 57.6 per cent of households use firewood and 41.1 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	3,104	25.2	6.6	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.1	69.4	-
Urban	715	27.4	19.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	0.3	58.0	-
Rural	2,389	24.5	2.9	2.5	0.6	0.4	*	72.8	-

- Some 25.2 per cent of the households in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township reported having a radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Proportions having a radio in urban areas and rural areas are 27.4 per cent and 24.5 per cent respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
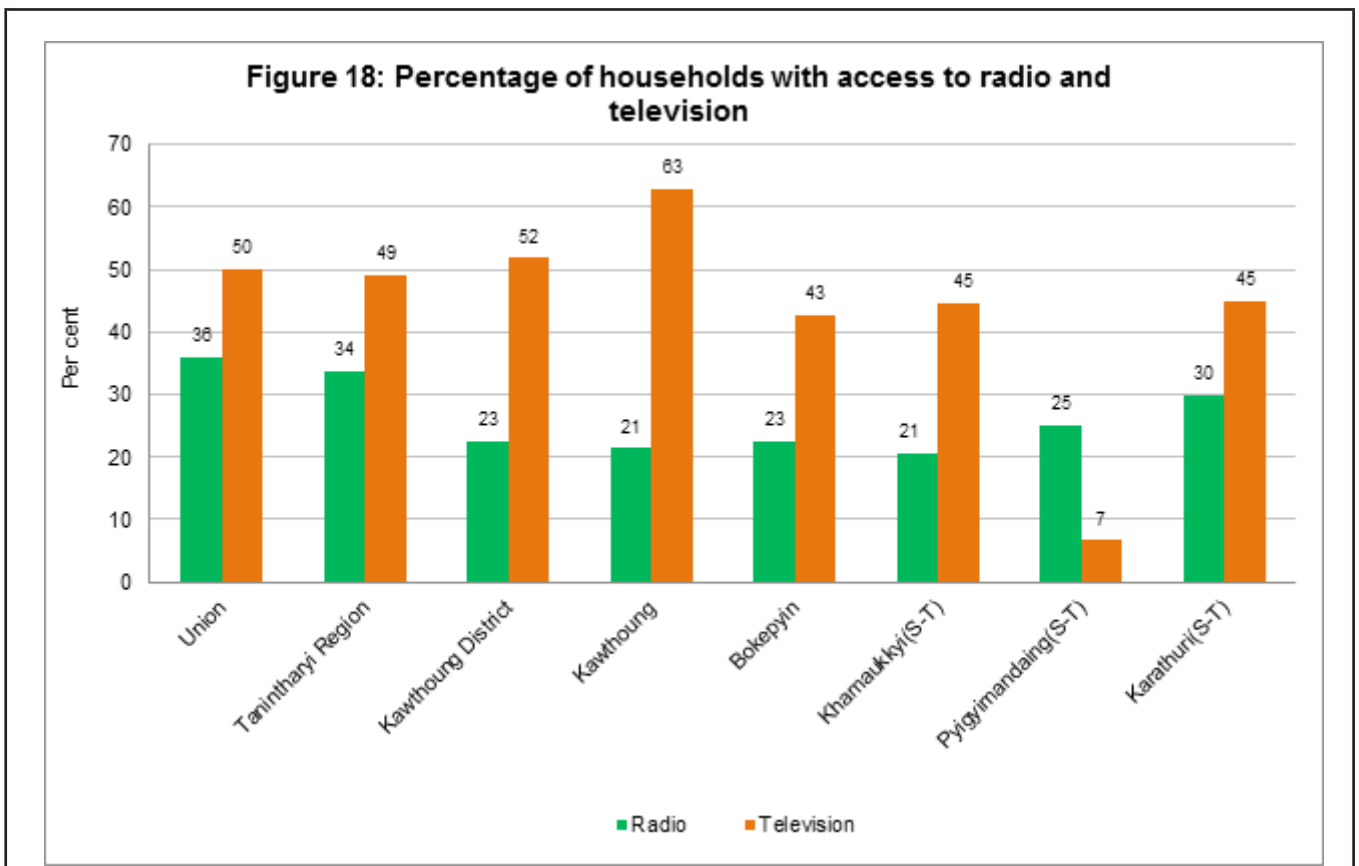
- In Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township, 6.6 per cent of the households have television while one in four households (25.2%) reported having a radio.

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%
Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township	: 1.0%

- Only 1.0 per cent of the households in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, it is the lowest.

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
Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township	3,104	12	919	200	11	151	553	60
Urban	715	9	300	67	3	25	52	1
Rural	2,389	3	619	133	8	126	501	59

- In Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township, 29.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 17.8 per cent of households having motor boat.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of 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 Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.7 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
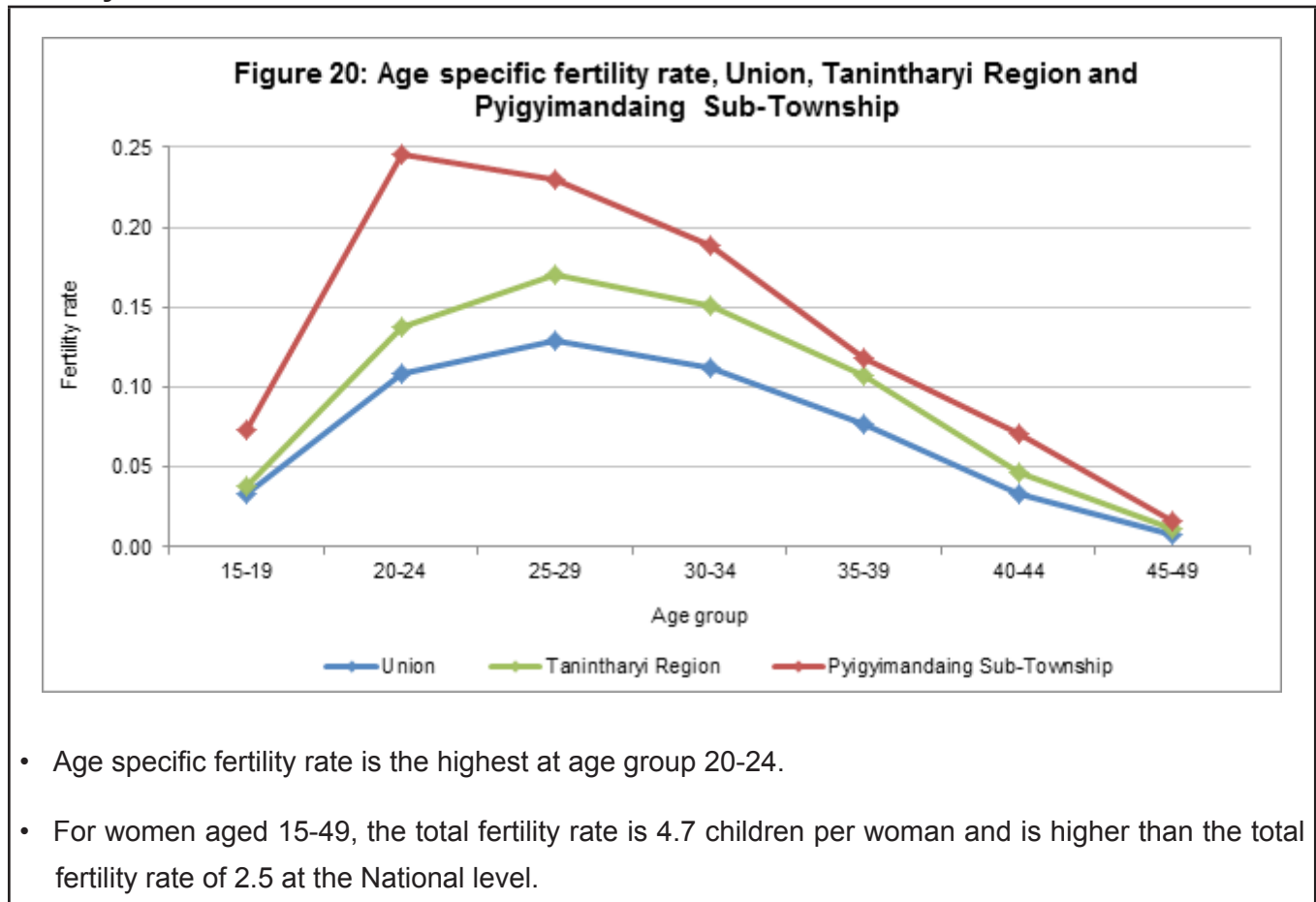
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

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

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
Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township	: 4.7

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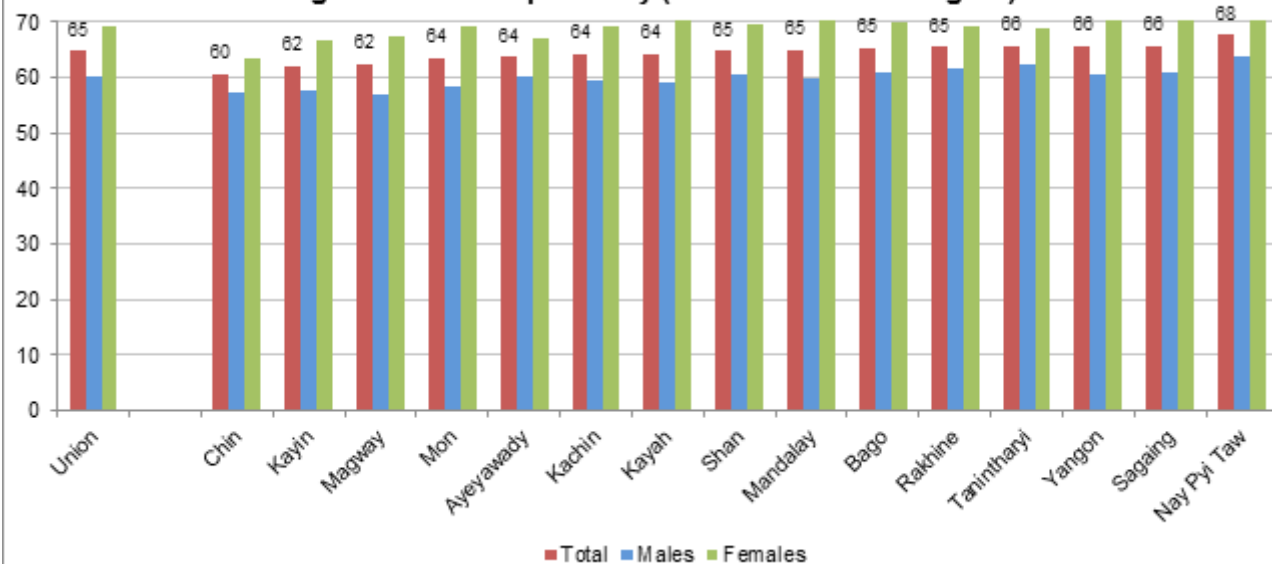
- The expectation of life at birth in Tanintharyi Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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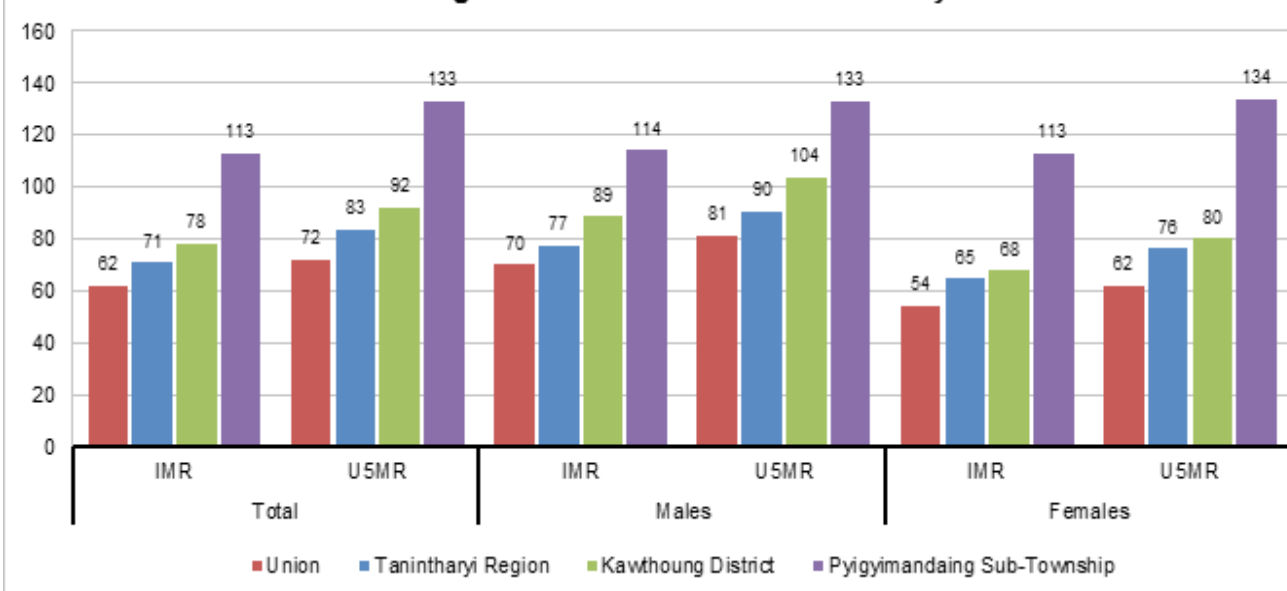
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kawthoung District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kawthoung District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 92 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township are higher than those in Tanintharyi Region and Kawthoung District. The Infant mortality in Pyigyimandaing Sub-Township is 113 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 133 per 1,000 live births.

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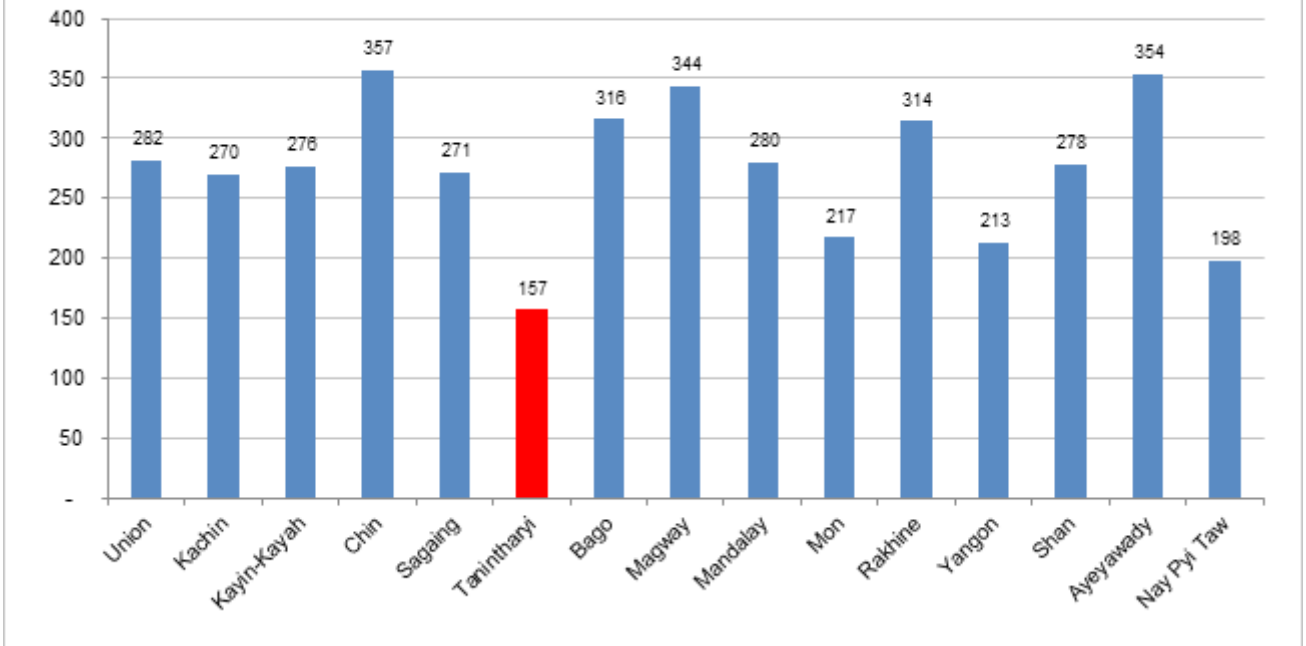
- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 157 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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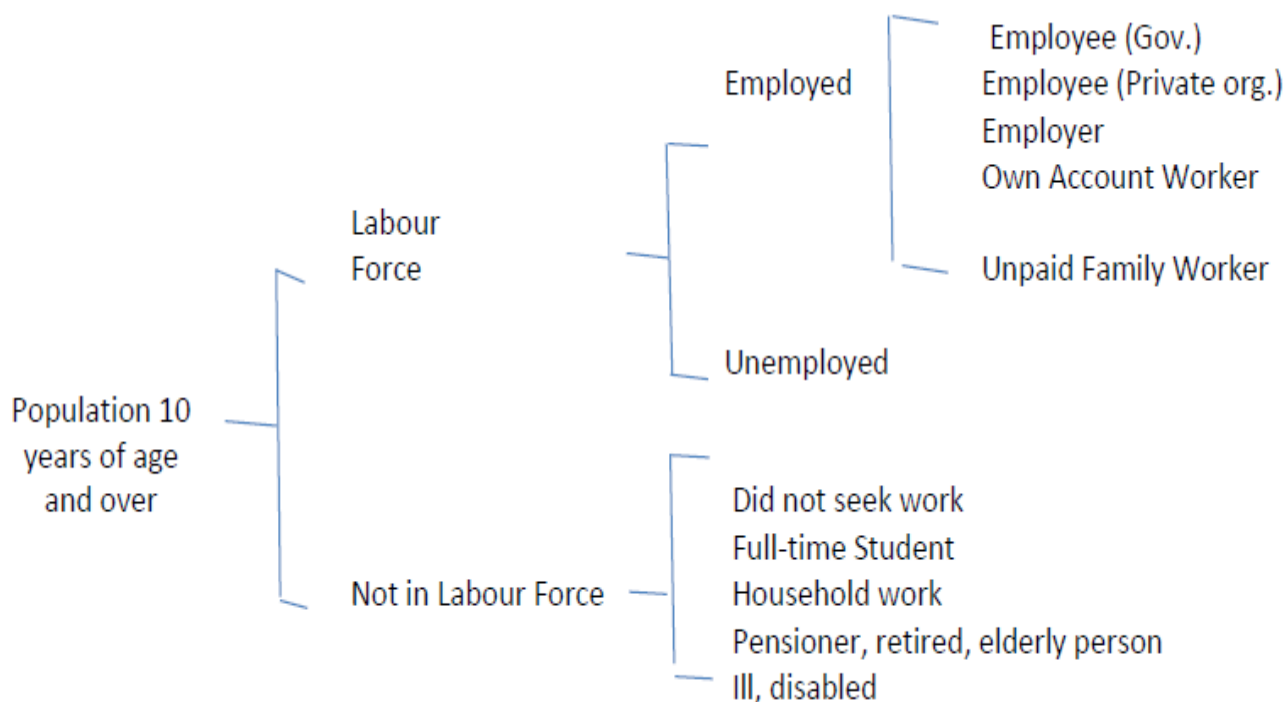
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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