Supplementary Material

Table S1 Hypothesized effects and references about the explanatory variables used in the regression models.

Variable	Definition	Unit	Hypothesized effect	Literatures
Age of head	Age of household head	Years	Positive	"Older rural people are assumed to have greater knowledge of the utilization and extraction of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) than younger ones and their dependence would therefore be higher." [1]
Family size	Number of family members in the household	Persons	Positive	The more labor available, the more participation in labor intensive forest product extraction activities, accordingly the more dependence on forest. [1–3]
Farmland area (hectare)	Size of owned farmland	Hectare	Negative	Generally, wealthier households in Myanmar's rural communities owned larger size of land. The size of owned land has a negative effect on dependency on forest. [1,4]
Total cash income (USD/year)	The sum of the cash income generated from the different sources of a household	USD/year	Negative	Higher total income with better income sources may be lower dependency on forest for cash income. [5]
Duration of residence	Years of residence at the current living place	Years	Negative	"The longer households have lived in a village, the less likely they are to clear old-growth forest in part, because they have more secure usufruct rights to their land." [6]
Education	Education level of the household head	Primary (grade 1–4) Middle (grade 5-8) High (grade 9-)	Negative	Higher education creates better employment opportunities. Education level is expected to have a negative effect on dependency on forest for cash income. [7,8]
Accessibility to forest	The time to the reserved forests (RFs) to collect forest products	Bad (more than 1 day)	Positive	Better accessibility to forest may cause higher dependency on forest resources. [9,10]

		Good (within 1day)		
House possession	A household owns a house for the permanent settlement	Own Not own	Negative	People with permanent settlement in Myanmar may be unlikely to be engaged in encroachment and may be less dependent on forests for their livelihoods, compared with people without permanent settlement. [11]
Knowledge about the law of RFs	Household head's knowledge about the prohibited access to RFs by Forest Law	Known Unknown	Negative	Having knowledge about the prohibited matter may drive one not to depend on forest for commercial purposes. [12]
Knowledge about the boundary of RFs	Household head's knowledge about the boundary of RFs	Known Unknown	Negative	Having knowledge about the boundary may drive not to depend on forest for commercial purpose. [12]

References

1. Soe, K.T.; Yeo-Chang, Y. Livelihood dependency on non-timber forest products: Implications for REDD+. *Forests* **2019**, *10*, 1–25, doi:10.3390/f10050427.

2. Garekae, H.; Thakadu, O.T. Socio-economic factors influencing household forest dependency in Chobe enclave , Botswana. *Ecol. Process.* **2017**, doi:10.1186/s13717-017-0107-3.

3. Aung, P.S.; Adam, Y.O.; Pretzsch, J.; Peters, R. Distribution of forest income among rural households: A case study from Natma Taung national park, Myanmar. *For. Trees Livelihoods* **2015**, *24*, 190–201, doi:10.1080/14728028.2014.976597.

4. Moe, K.T.; Liu, J. Economic Contribution of Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs) to Rural Livelihoods in the Tharawady District of Myanmar. *Int. J. Sci.* **2016**, *2*, 12–21, doi:10.18483/ijsci.904.

5. Mamo, G.; Sjaastad, E.; Vedeld, P. Economic dependence on forest resources: A case from Dendi District, Ethiopia. *For. Policy Econ.* **2007**, *9*, 916–927, doi:10.1016/j.forpol.2006.08.001.

6. Godoy, R.; Neill, K.O.; Groff, S.; Kostishack, P.; Cubas, A.; Demmer, J.; Mcsweeney, K.; Overman, J.; Wilkie, D.; Brokaw, N. Household Determinants of Deforestation Amerindians in Honduras. *World Dev.* **1997**, *25*, 977–987.

7. Hlaing, Z.C.; Kamiyama, C.; Saito, O. Interaction between Rural People's Basic Needs and Forest Products: A Case Study of the Katha

District of Myanmar. *Int. J. For. Res.* **2017**, *2017*, 1–18, doi:10.1155/2017/2105012.

8. Illukpitiya, P.; Yanagida, J.F. Role of income diversification in protecting natural forests: Evidence from rural households in forest margins of Sri Lanka. *Agrofor. Syst.* **2008**, *74*, 51–62, doi:10.1007/s10457-008-9153-2.

9. Win, Z.C.; Mizoue, N.; Ota, T.; Wang, G.; Innes, J.L.; Kajisa, T.; Yoshida, S. Spatial and temporal patterns of illegal logging in selectively logged production forest: a case study in Yedashe, Myanmar. *J. For. Plan.* **2018**, *23*, 15–25, doi:10.20659/jfp.23.2_15.

10. Khai, T.C.; Mizoue, N.; Kajisa, T.; Ota, T.; Yoshida, S. Stand structure, composition and illegal logging in selectively logged production forests of Myanmar: Comparison of two compartments subject to different cutting frequency. *Glob. Ecol. Conserv.* **2016**, *7*, 132–140, doi:10.1016/J.GECCO.2016.06.001.

11. Iftekhar, M.S.; Hoque, A.K.F. Causes of forest encroachment: An analysis of Bangladesh. *GeoJournal* **2005**, *62*, 95–106, doi:10.1007/s10708-005-7917-z.

12. Htun, N.Z.; Mizoue, N.; Yoshida, S. Determinants of Local People â€™ s Perceptions and Attitudes Toward a Protected Area and Its Management : A Case Study From Popa Mountain Park, Central Myanmar. *Soc. Nat. Resour.* **2012**, *25*, 743–758, doi:10.1080/08941920.2011.620597.