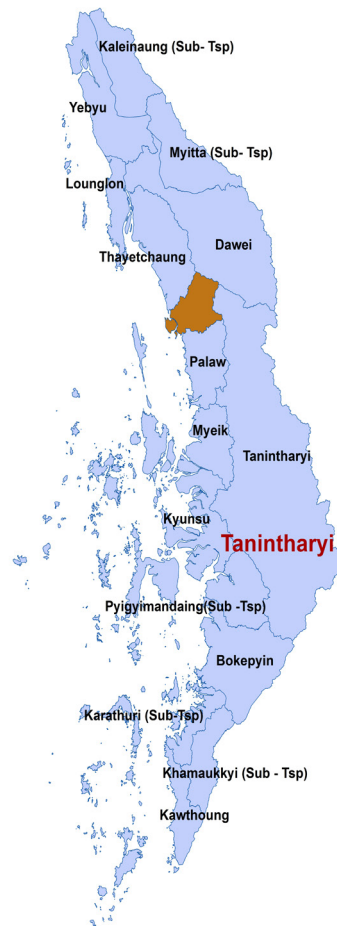


THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

TANINTHARYI REGION, MYEIK DISTRICT

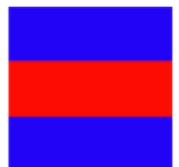
Palauk Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Tanintharyi Region, Myeik District

Palauk Sub- Township Report

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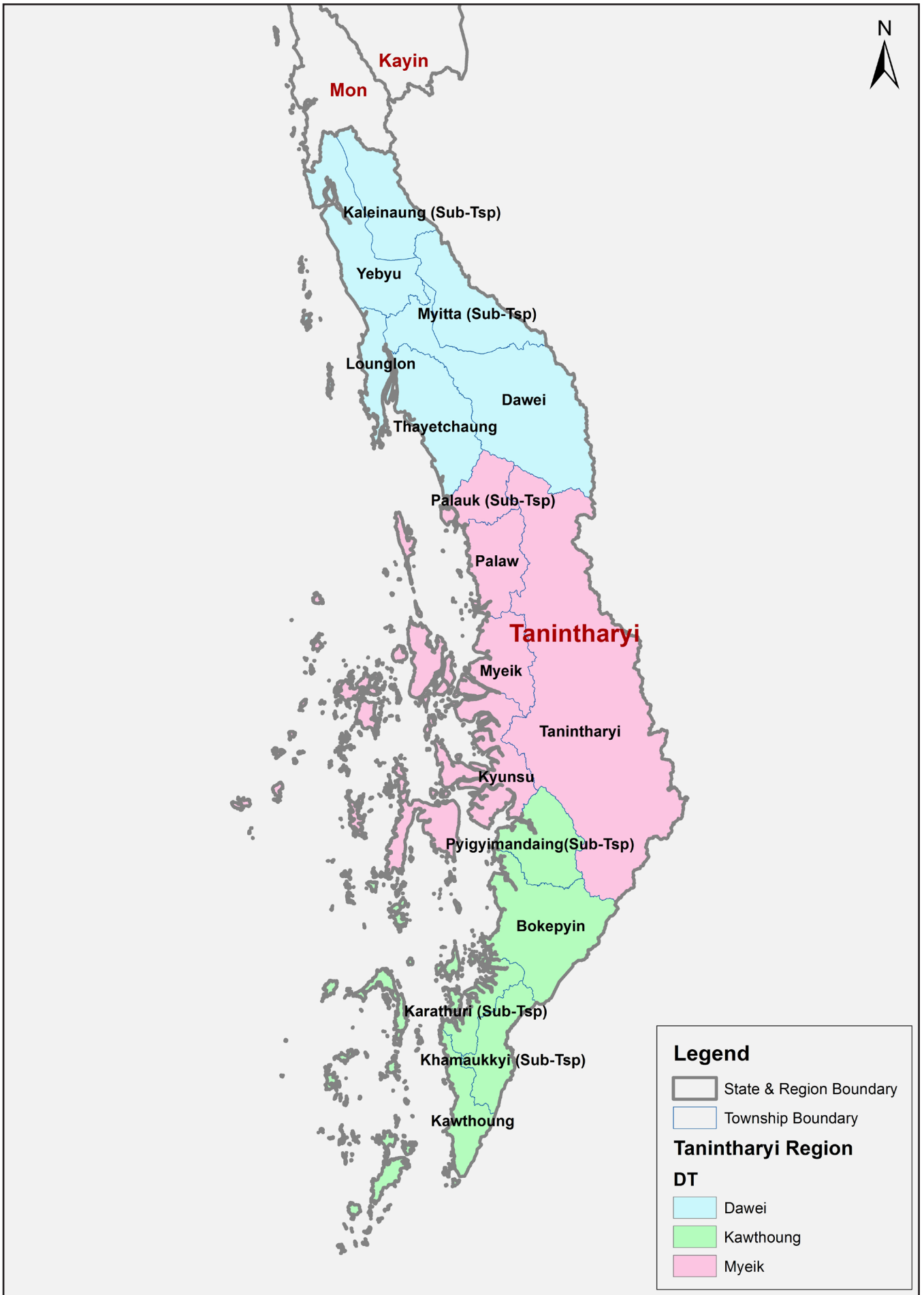
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October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Tanintharyi Region, showing the townships



Palauk Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	36,554 ²	
Population males	18,119 (49.6%)	
Population females	18,435 (50.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	16.9%	
Area (Km²)	981.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	37.2 persons	
Median age	20.8 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	6	
Number of private households	7,128	
Percentage of female headed households	20.0%	
Mean household size	5.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	39.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	54.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.5%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	82.2	
Child dependency ratio	72.1	
Old dependency ratio	10.1	
Ageing index	14.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	89.4%	
Male	89.8%	
Female	89.0%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,640	10.0
Walking	1,646	4.5
Seeing	2,066	5.7
Hearing	957	2.6
Remembering	1,601	4.4

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	18,517	68.6	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	41	0.2	
National Registration	459	1.7	
Religious	85	0.3	
Temporary Registration	27	0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	7,867	29.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	54.6%	78.7%	31.4%
Unemployment rate	11.7%	9.6%	16.7%
Employment to population ratio	48.3%	71.2%	26.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	6,507	91.3	
Renter	229	3.2	
Provided free (individually)	121	1.7	
Government quarters	227	3.2	
Private company quarters	28	0.4	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	19.4%		84.3%
Bamboo	37.8%	16.9%	<0.1%
Earth	0.1%	3.0%	
Wood	23.8%	65.0%	<0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		11.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	17.9%	14.5%	0.1%
Other	0.9%	0.6%	4.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.3	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	82	1.2	
Biogas	73	1.0	
Firewood	4,897	68.7	
Charcoal	1,918	26.9	
Coal	128	1.8	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	873	12.2
Kerosene	2,421	34.0
Candle	1,496	21.0
Battery	26	0.4
Generator (private)	1,918	26.9
Water mill (private)	*	0.3
Solar system/energy	368	5.2
Other	*	0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	330	4.6
Tube well, borehole	434	6.1
Protected well/spring	3,219	45.1
Bottled/purifier water	97	1.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,080</i>	<i>57.2</i>
Unprotected well/spring	2,096	29.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	406	5.7
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.2
Other	524	7.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,048</i>	<i>42.8</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	359	5.0
Tube well, borehole	359	5.0
Protected well/spring	3,476	48.8
Unprotected well/spring	2,096	29.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	493	6.9
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.2
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	322	4.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	134	1.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,875	54.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>4,009</i>	<i>56.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	992	13.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	318	4.5
Other	90	1.3
None	1,719	24.1
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,746	24.5
Television	2,793	39.2
Landline phone	295	4.1
Mobile phone	980	13.7
Computer	87	1.2
Internet at home	164	2.3
Households with none of the items	3,471	48.7
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	38	0.5
Motorcycle/Moped	2,809	39.4
Bicycle	822	11.5
4-Wheel tractor	141	2.0
Canoe/Boat	211	3.0
Motor boat	423	5.9
Cart (bullock)	763	10.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Palauk 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.

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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 Palauk 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 Palauk Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	36,554*		
Males	18,119		
Females	18,435		
Sex ratio	98 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	16.9%		
Area (Km ²)	981.5**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	37.2 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	6		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	35,850	5,967	29,883
Number of conventional households	7,128	1,211	5,917
Mean household size	5.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Palauk Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 98 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (16.9%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Palauk Sub-Township is 37 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Palauk Sub-Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	7,128	36,554	18,119	18,435
	Ward	1,211	6,176	3,064	3,112
1	Nb(1)(W)	641	3,019	1,451	1,568
2	Nb(2)(W)	132	615	291	324
3	Nb(3)(W)	108	598	358	240
4	Nb(4)(W)	330	1,944	964	980
	Village Tract	5,917	30,378	15,055	15,323
1	Pyin Bu Gyi(VT)	1,208	5,905	2,904	3,001
2	Pyi Char(VT)	1,402	7,951	4,027	3,924
3	Khan Ti(VT)	575	2,893	1,471	1,422
4	Sin Htoe Gyi(VT)	738	3,813	1,893	1,920
5	Kyauk Lone Gyi(VT)	1,692	8,127	3,900	4,227
6	Nan Thi Lar(VT)	302	1,689	860	829

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

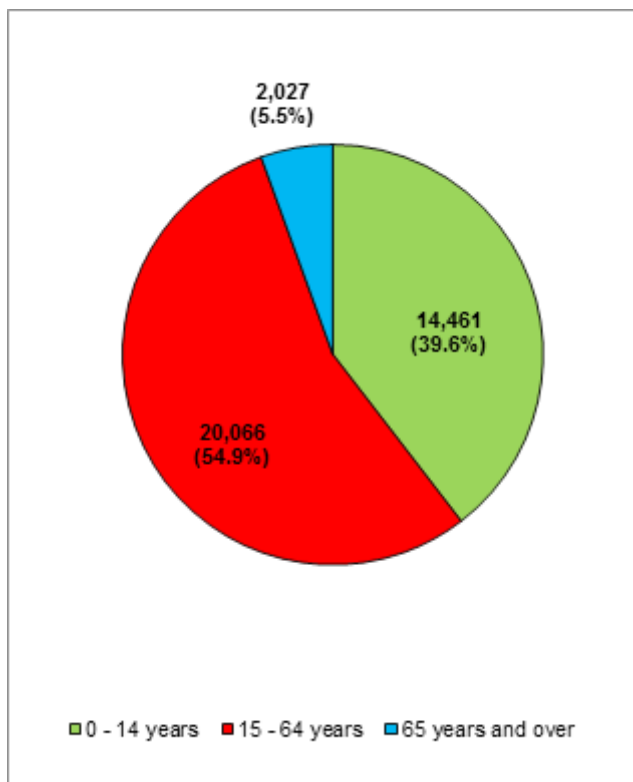
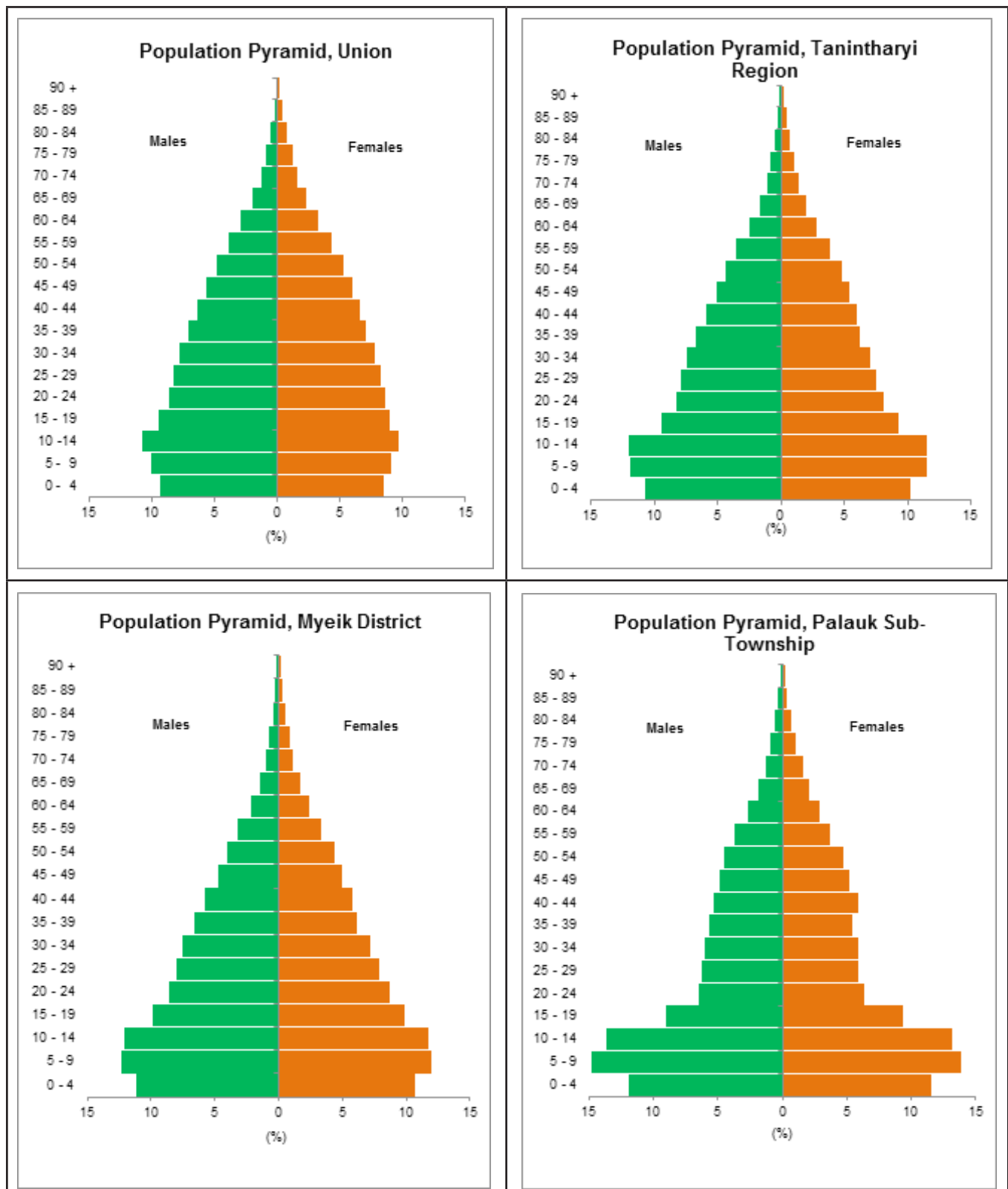


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Palauk Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	36,554	18,119	18,435
0 - 4	4,302	2,170	2,132
5 - 9	5,251	2,685	2,566
10 - 14	4,908	2,484	2,424
15 - 19	3,370	1,635	1,735
20 - 24	2,344	1,169	1,175
25 - 29	2,225	1,130	1,095
30 - 34	2,183	1,102	1,081
35 - 39	2,015	1,019	996
40 - 44	2,044	961	1,083
45 - 49	1,832	874	958
50 - 54	1,686	819	867
55 - 59	1,354	665	689
60 - 64	1,013	476	537
65 - 69	716	330	386
70 - 74	533	234	299
75 - 79	355	174	181
80 - 84	221	98	123
85 - 89	134	65	69
90 +	68	29	39

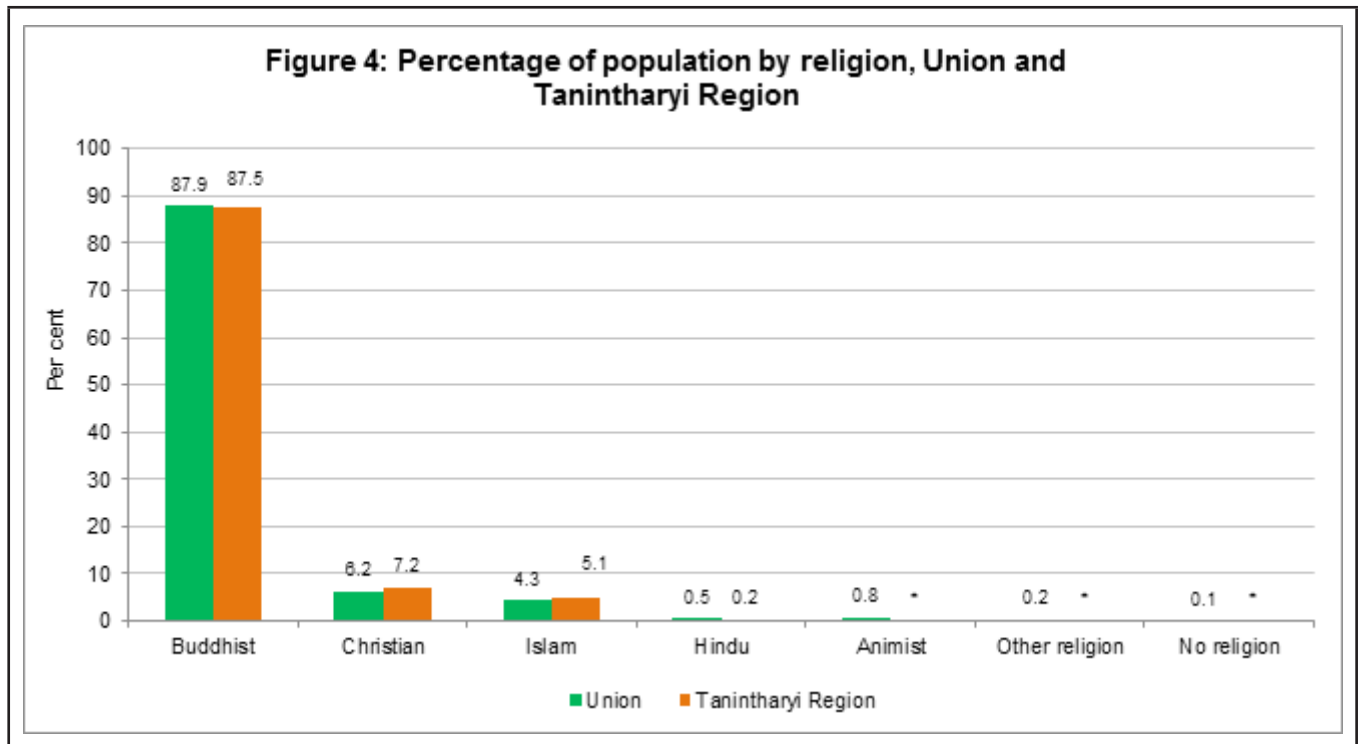
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Palauk Sub-Township is 54.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Tanintharyi Region, Myeik District and Palauk Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Palauk Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Palauk Sub-Township.
- Except from age group 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- 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	956	493	463	303	145	158
6	1,082	535	547	833	405	428
7	1,078	580	498	928	496	432
8	1,064	542	522	981	499	482
9	1,068	532	536	976	485	491
10	1,054	521	533	953	467	486
11	998	517	481	887	455	432
12	972	490	482	809	393	416
13	955	468	487	716	333	383
14	900	460	440	534	237	297
15	799	368	431	378	149	229
16	678	322	356	254	99	155
17	613	291	322	180	65	115
18	745	373	372	153	62	91
19	476	226	250	94	28	66
20	562	278	284	59	25	34
21	420	192	228	34	18	16
22	438	206	232	30	17	13
23	379	176	203	15	5	10
24	394	176	218	10	5	5
25	488	237	251	11	3	8
26	383	187	196	12	5	7
27	393	185	208	9	4	5
28	473	225	248	6	1	5
29	366	175	191	8	2	6

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

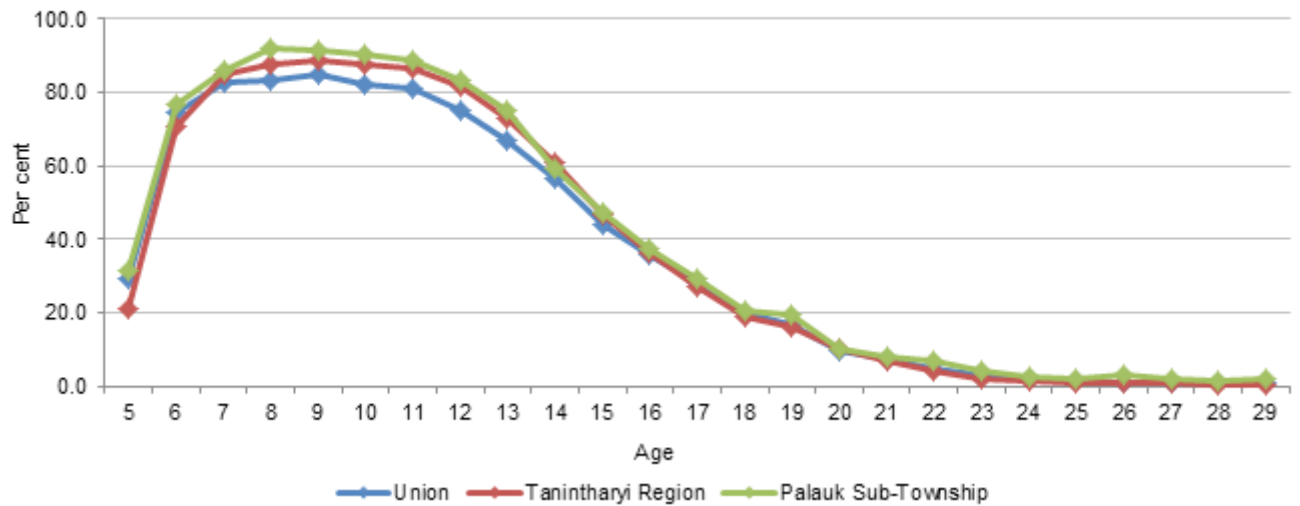
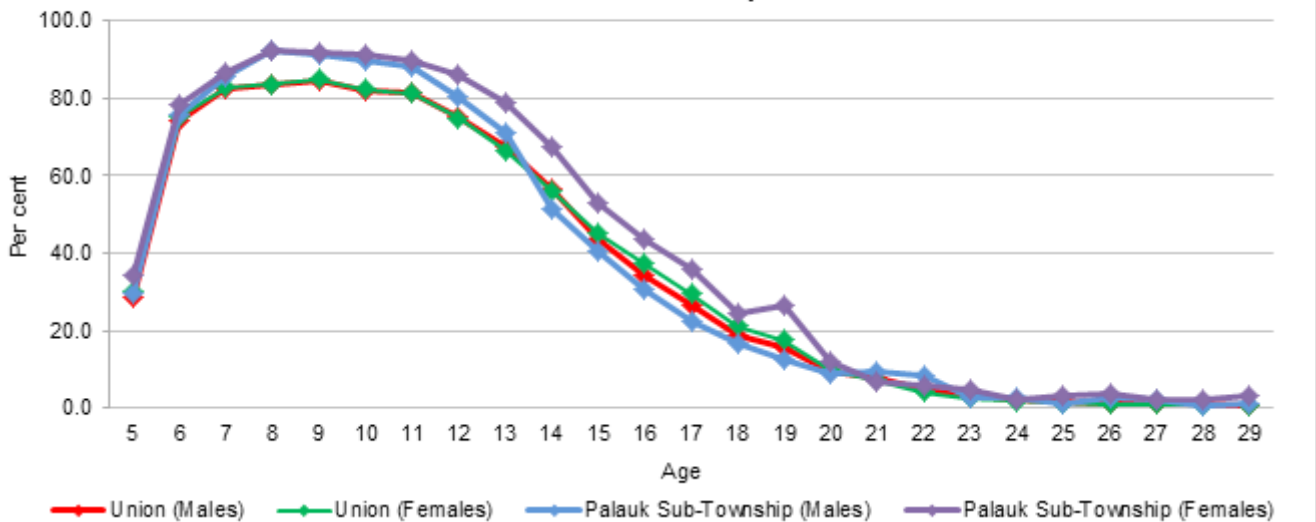
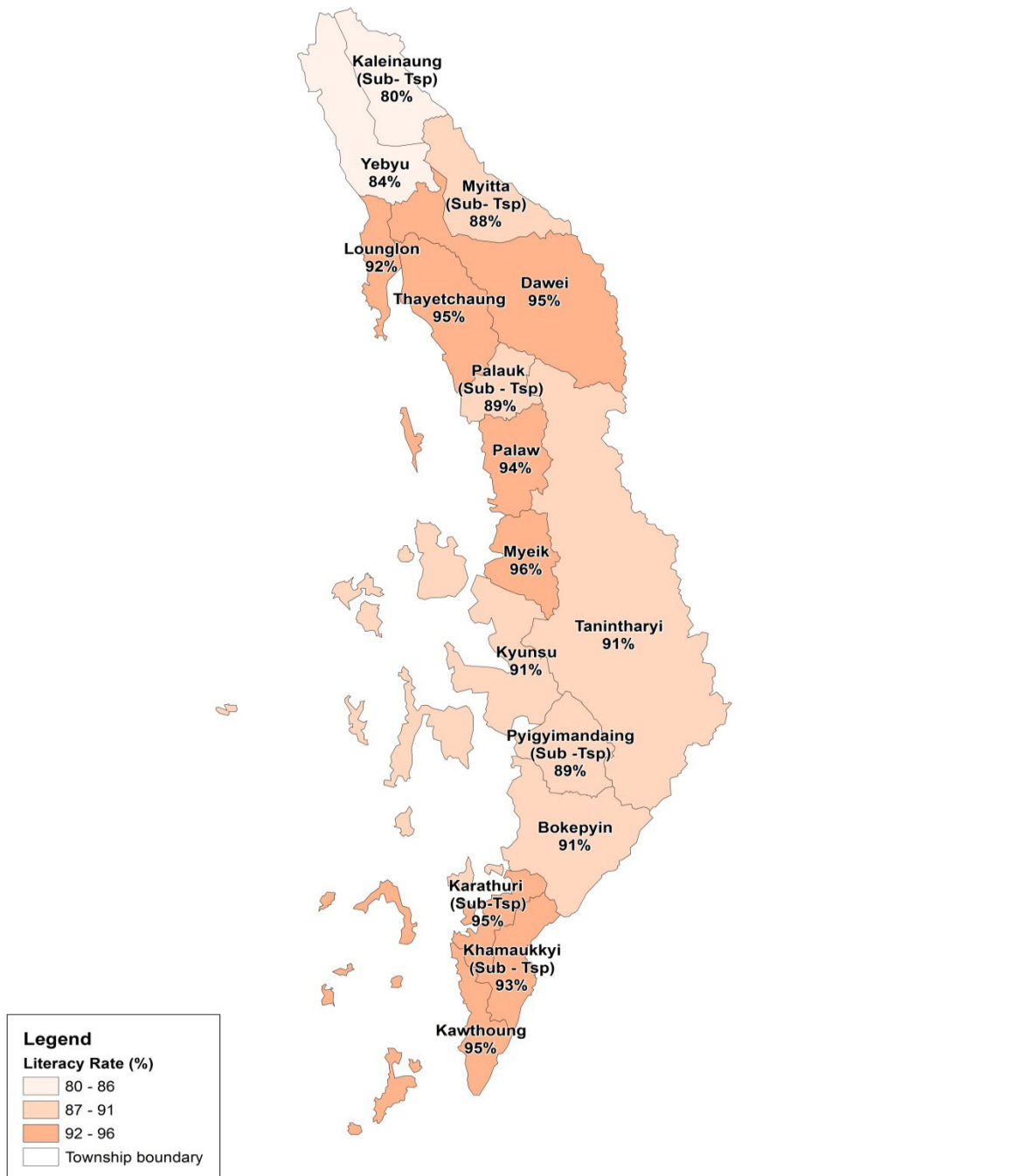


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Palauk Sub-Township



- School attendance in Palauk Sub-Township drops after age 9 for males and age 10 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Palauk Sub-Township is lower than that of the Union after age 14 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Tanintharyi Region	: 92.8 %
Myeik District	: 93.7%
Palauk Sub-Township	: 89.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	5,504	92.8
Males	2,608	92.0
Females	2,896	93.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Palauk Sub-Township is 89.4 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 89.0 per cent and for the males it is 89.8 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 92.8 per cent with 93.6 per cent for females and 92.0 per cent for males.

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

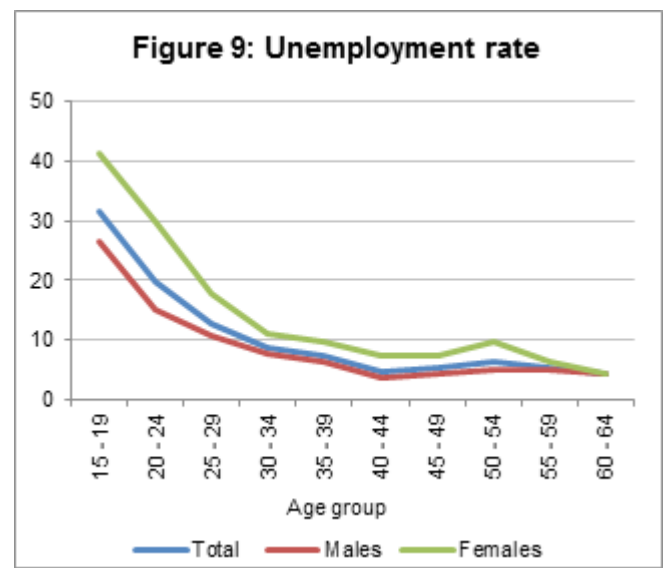
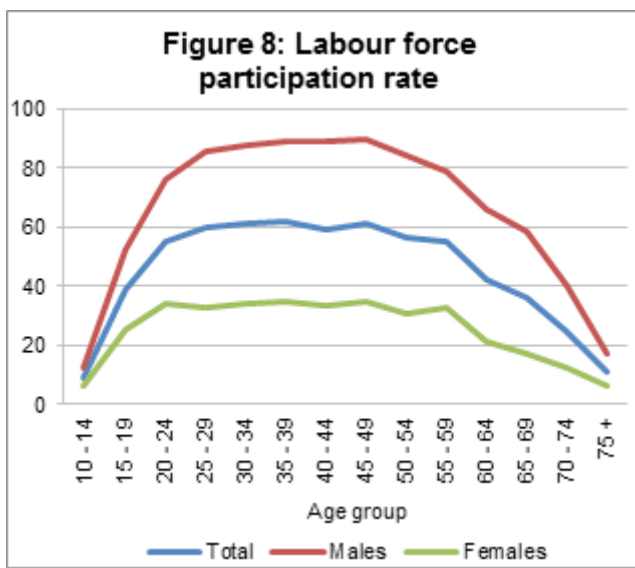
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	16,379	2,168	13.2	5,662	4,097	2,824	995	20	527	55	4	27
Urban	2,770	274	9.9	925	558	570	287	5	144	7	-	-
Rural	13,609	1,894	13.9	4,737	3,539	2,254	708	15	383	48	4	27
Males	7,976	1,026	12.9	2,529	1,975	1,582	556	14	247	22	2	23
Females	8,403	1,142	13.6	3,133	2,122	1,242	439	6	280	33	2	4

- Thirteen per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 12.9 per cent of males aged 25 and over as against 13.6 per cent for females have never been to school.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 25.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.2 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	9.3	12.1	6.4	42.4	37.7	51.6
15 - 19	38.5	52.7	25.2	31.6	26.6	41.3
20 - 24	54.9	76.0	34.0	19.7	15.1	30.0
25 - 29	59.6	85.4	32.9	12.7	10.8	17.8
30 - 34	61.3	87.8	34.3	8.7	7.7	11.1
35 - 39	62.1	89.0	34.5	7.3	6.4	9.6
40 - 44	59.5	88.7	33.7	4.8	3.8	7.4
45 - 49	61.0	89.9	34.7	5.3	4.5	7.2
50 - 54	56.6	84.1	30.6	6.4	5.1	9.8
55 - 59	55.3	79.1	32.4	5.5	5.1	6.3
60 - 64	42.1	66.0	20.9	4.5	4.5	4.5
65 - 69	35.9	58.2	16.8	4.7	4.2	6.2
70 - 74	24.6	40.2	12.4	5.3	7.4	-
75 +	11.2	16.9	6.1	-	-	-
15 - 24	45.3	62.4	28.8	25.7	20.8	35.9
15 - 64	54.6	78.7	31.4	11.7	9.6	16.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Palauk Sub-Township is 54.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 31.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 78.7 per cent.
- In Palauk Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Palauk Sub-Township is 11.7 per cent. The unemployment rate for males (9.6%) and for females (16.7%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 35.9 per cent.

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

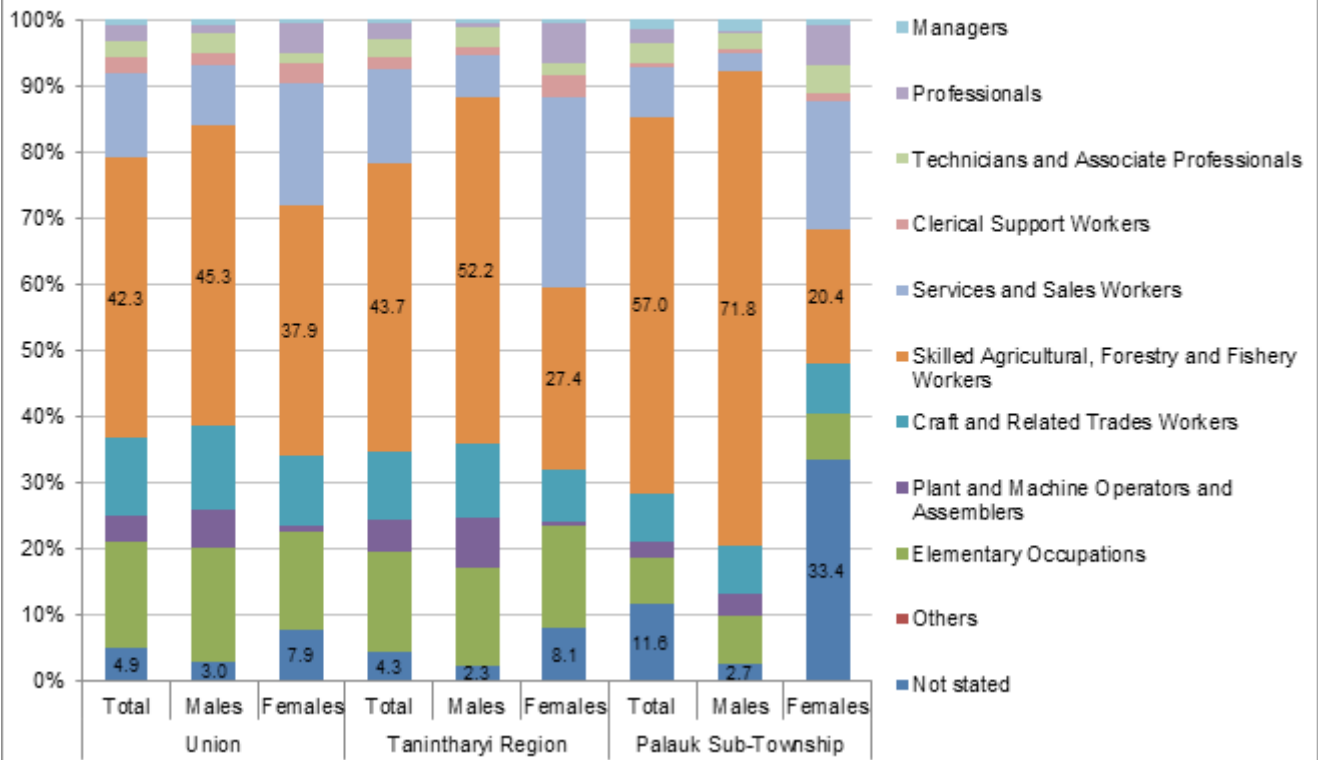
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	15,105	9.3	33.4	41.0	10.1	2.4	3.8
Males	4,860	19.4	47.6	8.2	13.0	3.9	7.9
Females	10,245	4.6	26.6	56.6	8.7	1.7	1.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 47.6 per cent of males are full time students while 56.6 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	9,186	6,525	2,661	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	131	108	23	1.4	1.7	0.9
Professionals	190	30	160	2.1	0.5	6.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	273	159	114	3.0	2.4	4.3
Clerical Support Workers	71	38	33	0.8	0.6	1.2
Services and Sales Workers	681	170	511	7.4	2.6	19.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5,232	4,688	544	57.0	71.8	20.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	668	471	197	7.3	7.2	7.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	223	217	6	2.4	3.3	0.2
Elementary Occupations	653	468	185	7.1	7.2	7.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,064	176	888	11.6	2.7	33.4

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Palauk Sub-Township



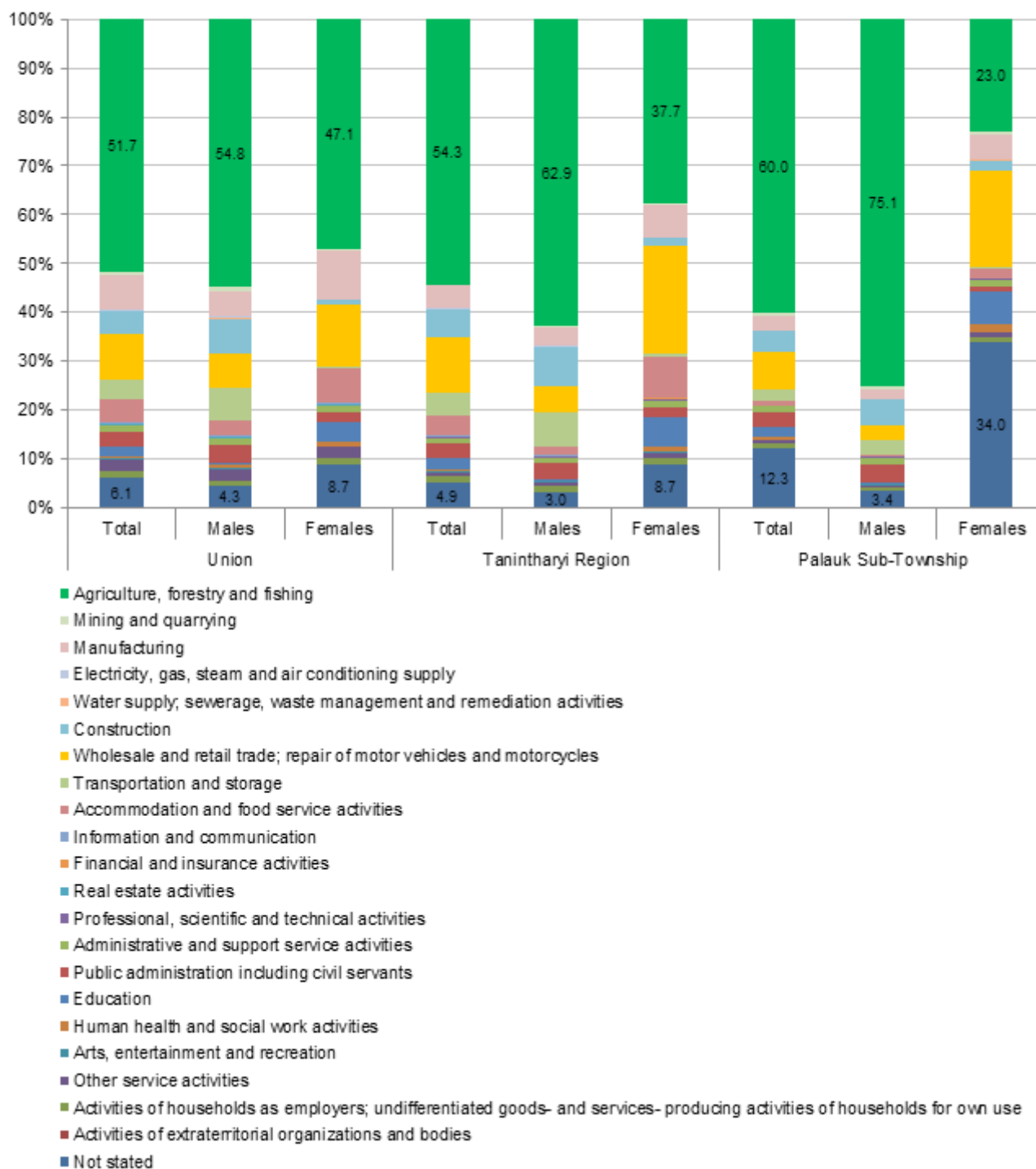
- In Palauk Sub-Township, 57.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 71.8 per cent of males and 20.4 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Tanintharyi Region, 43.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	9,186	6,525	2,661	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,513	4,901	612	60.0	75.1	23.0
Mining and quarrying	67	49	18	0.7	0.8	0.7
Manufacturing	265	129	136	2.9	2.0	5.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	3	1	*	*	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	3	1	*	*	*
Construction	409	350	59	4.5	5.4	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	709	182	527	7.7	2.8	19.8
Transportation and storage	211	208	3	2.3	3.2	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	77	22	55	0.8	0.3	2.1
Information and communication	8	5	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	3	1	2	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4	3	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	132	91	41	1.4	1.4	1.5
Public administration including civil servants	268	242	26	2.9	3.7	1.0
Education	196	15	181	2.1	0.2	6.8
Human health and social work activities	58	19	39	0.6	0.3	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6	6	-	0.1	0.1	-
Other service activities	56	32	24	0.6	0.5	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	69	42	27	0.8	0.6	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,127	222	905	12.3	3.4	34.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



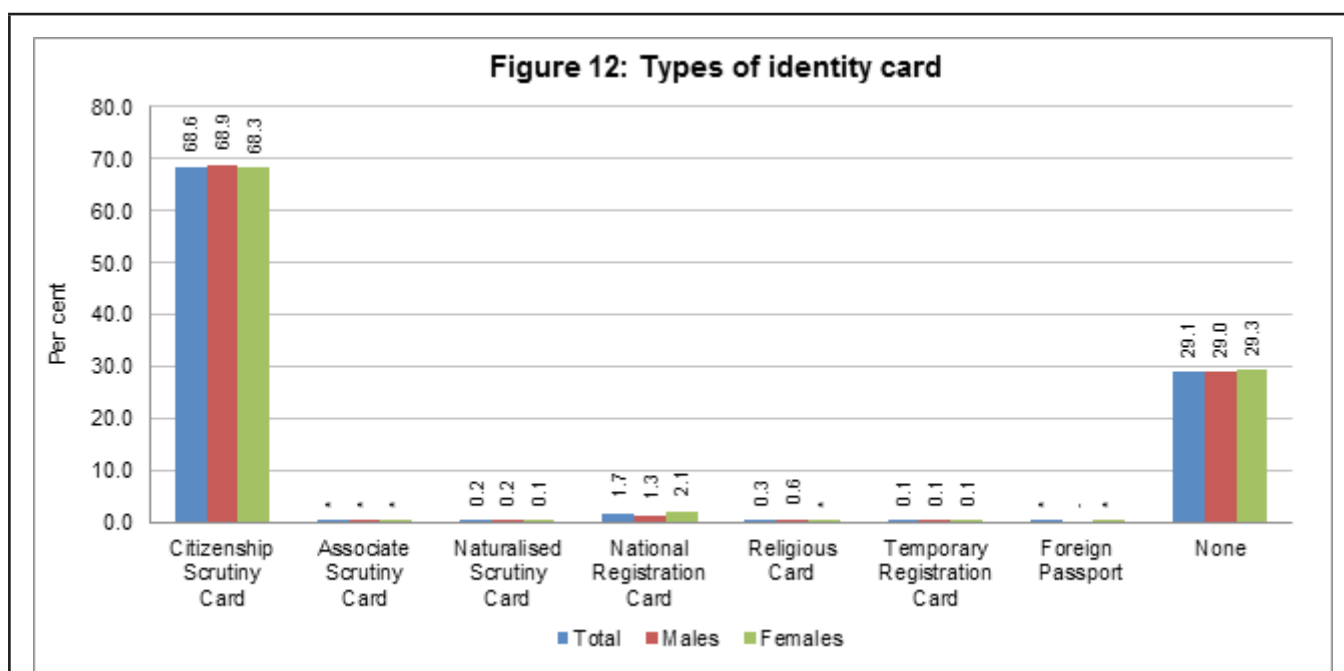
- In Palauk Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 60.0 per cent.
- There are 75.1 per cent of males and 23.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 54.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	18,517	*	41	459	85	27	-	*	7,867
Urban	3,363	*	15	51	16	21	-	-	1,261
Rural	15,154	*	26	408	69	6	-	*	6,606
Males	9,135	*	23	169	80	11	-	-	3,844
Females	9,382	*	18	290	5	16	-	*	4,023

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Palauk Sub-Township, 68.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 29.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 29.0 per cent of males and 29.3 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	36,554	32,914	3,640	10.0	2,066	957	1,646	1,601
0 - 4	4,302	3,995	307	7.1	43	90	227	270
5 - 9	5,251	5,167	84	1.6	12	21	33	44
10 - 14	4,908	4,803	105	2.1	21	32	28	48
15 - 19	3,370	3,273	97	2.9	30	21	33	38
20 - 24	2,344	2,295	49	2.1	12	12	18	23
25 - 29	2,225	2,143	82	3.7	17	15	41	25
30 - 34	2,183	2,080	103	4.7	35	23	31	38
35 - 39	2,015	1,906	109	5.4	49	12	36	32
40 - 44	2,044	1,828	216	10.6	124	20	51	93
45 - 49	1,832	1,505	327	17.8	208	40	104	103
50 - 54	1,686	1,317	369	21.9	254	61	125	128
55 - 59	1,354	964	390	28.8	266	78	146	128
60 - 64	1,013	657	356	35.1	249	94	144	127
65 - 69	716	419	297	41.5	195	87	158	118
70 - 74	533	272	261	49.0	186	101	150	121
75 - 79	355	142	213	60.0	153	96	128	103
80 - 84	221	84	137	62.0	109	71	96	81
85 - 89	134	45	89	66.4	65	54	61	49
90 +	68	19	49	72.1	38	29	36	32

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	18,119	16,447	1,672	9.2	883	470	767	735
0 - 4	2,170	2,027	143	6.6	24	45	101	130
5 - 9	2,685	2,638	47	1.8	6	13	13	21
10 - 14	2,484	2,433	51	2.1	9	17	16	21
15 - 19	1,635	1,587	48	2.9	8	15	17	21
20 - 24	1,169	1,146	23	2.0	4	7	8	11
25 - 29	1,130	1,090	40	3.5	8	2	25	11
30 - 34	1,102	1,053	49	4.4	13	13	18	17
35 - 39	1,019	970	49	4.8	16	4	23	17
40 - 44	961	880	81	8.4	42	10	24	34
45 - 49	874	734	140	16.0	81	23	40	51
50 - 54	819	642	177	21.6	112	30	65	58
55 - 59	665	475	190	28.6	126	42	77	67
60 - 64	476	315	161	33.8	109	44	59	53
65 - 69	330	209	121	36.7	81	35	65	54
70 - 74	234	114	120	51.3	80	46	66	51
75 - 79	174	72	102	58.6	71	47	60	46
80 - 84	98	36	62	63.3	46	33	44	34
85 - 89	65	20	45	69.2	30	27	32	24
90 +	29	6	23	79.3	17	17	14	14

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	18,435	16,467	1,968	10.7	1,183	487	879	866
0 - 4	2,132	1,968	164	7.7	19	45	126	140
5 - 9	2,566	2,529	37	1.4	6	8	20	23
10 - 14	2,424	2,370	54	2.2	12	15	12	27
15 - 19	1,735	1,686	49	2.8	22	6	16	17
20 - 24	1,175	1,149	26	2.2	8	5	10	12
25 - 29	1,095	1,053	42	3.8	9	13	16	14
30 - 34	1,081	1,027	54	5.0	22	10	13	21
35 - 39	996	936	60	6.0	33	8	13	15
40 - 44	1,083	948	135	12.5	82	10	27	59
45 - 49	958	771	187	19.5	127	17	64	52
50 - 54	867	675	192	22.1	142	31	60	70
55 - 59	689	489	200	29.0	140	36	69	61
60 - 64	537	342	195	36.3	140	50	85	74
65 - 69	386	210	176	45.6	114	52	93	64
70 - 74	299	158	141	47.2	106	55	84	70
75 - 79	181	70	111	61.3	82	49	68	57
80 - 84	123	48	75	61.0	63	38	52	47
85 - 89	69	25	44	63.8	35	27	29	25
90 +	39	13	26	66.7	21	12	22	18

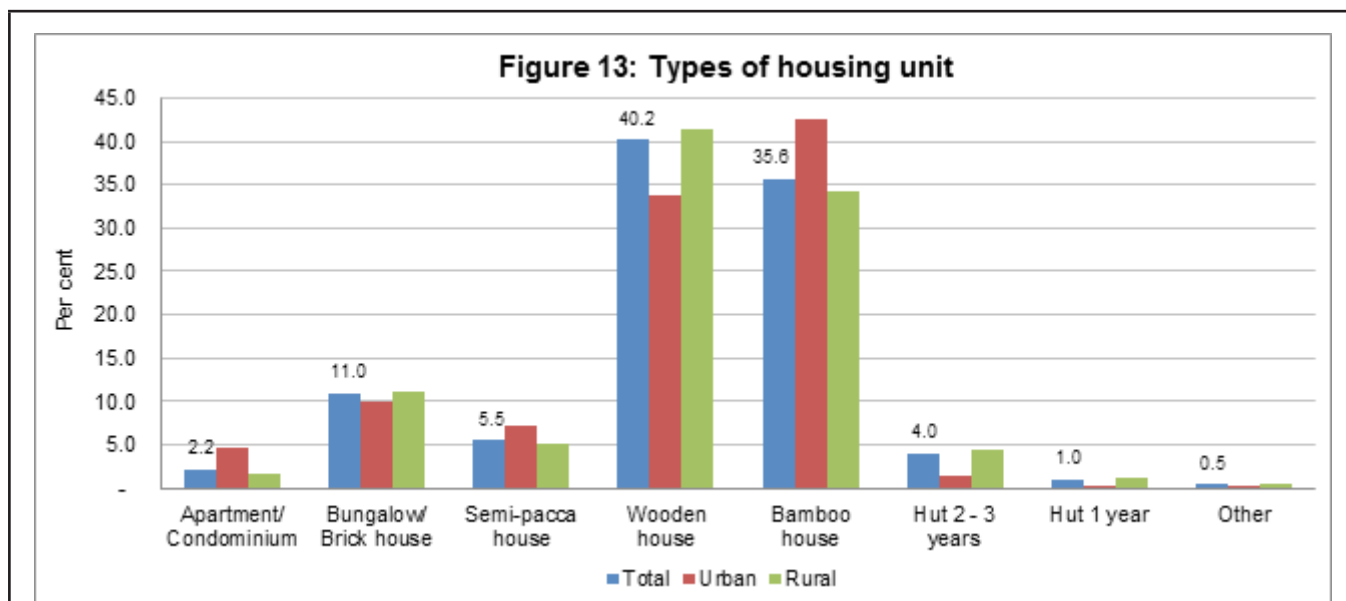
- Ten in every 100 persons in Palauk Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	7,128	2.2	11.0	5.5	40.2	35.6	4.0	1.0	0.5
Urban	1,211	4.6	10.0	7.3	33.7	42.4	1.4	0.3	0.2
Rural	5,917	1.7	11.2	5.2	41.5	34.2	4.5	1.2	0.5



- The majority of the households in Palauk Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (40.2%) followed by households in bamboo houses (35.6%).
- About 42.4 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 41.5 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

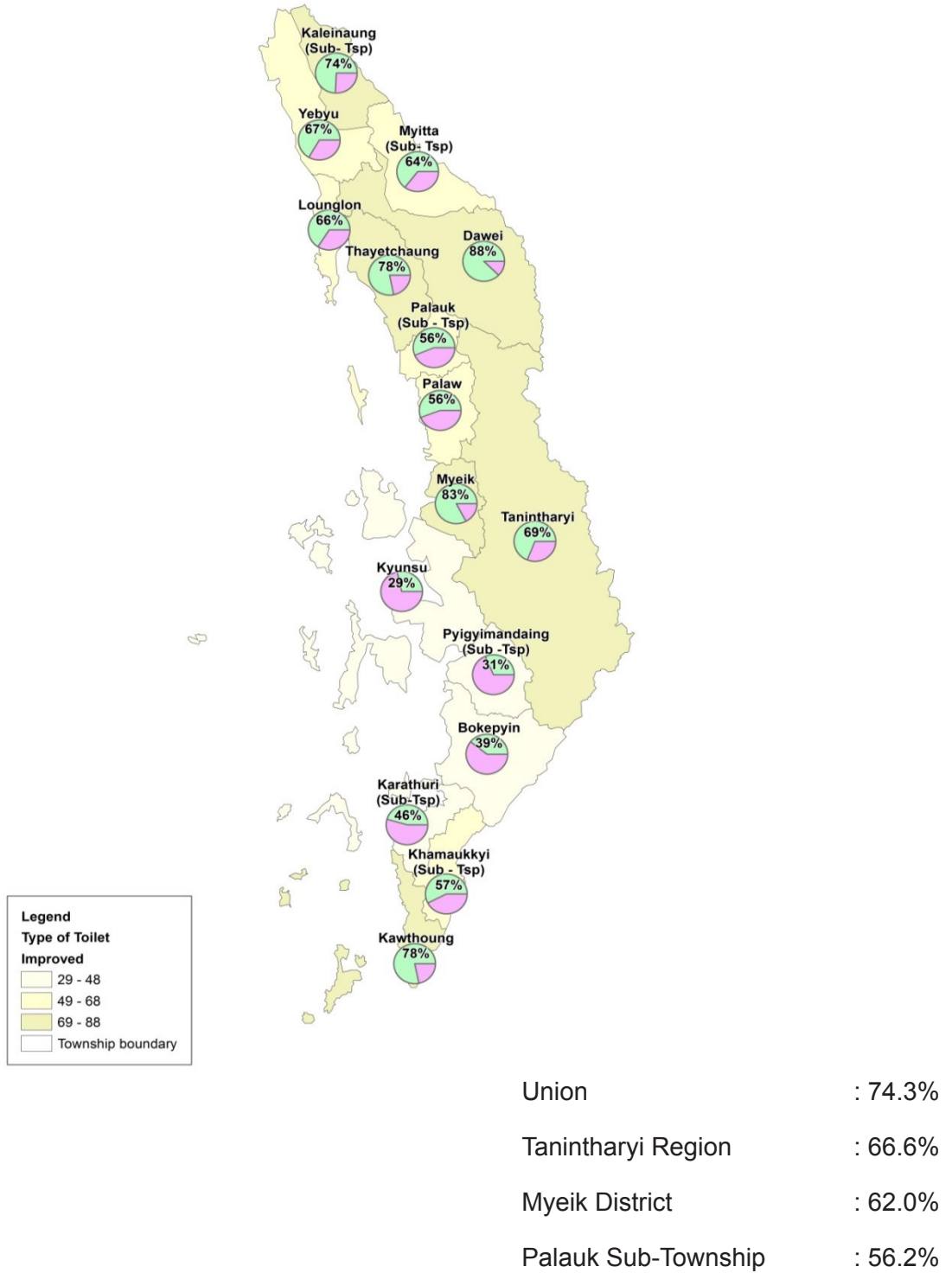


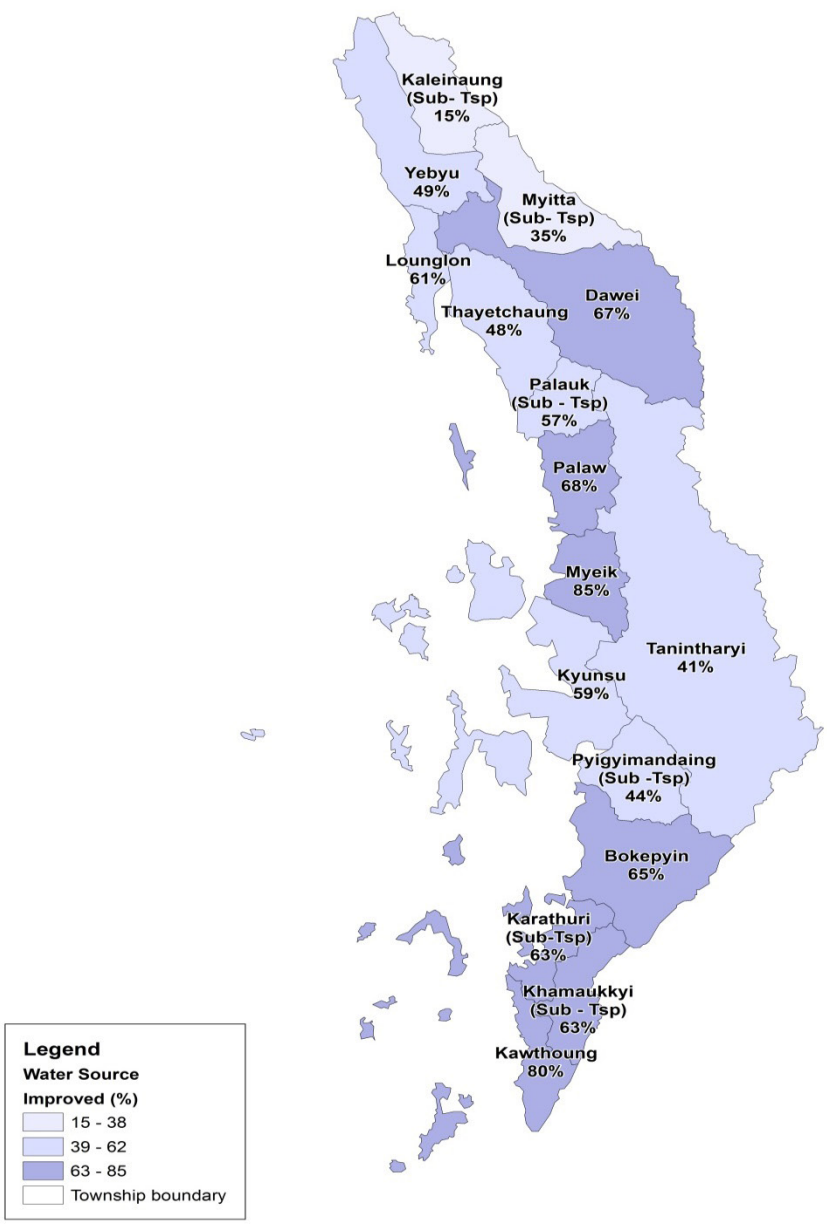
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.9	2.6	1.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		54.3	68.9	51.4
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>56.2</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>53.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		13.9	15.8	13.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		4.5	1.6	5.0
Other		1.3	-	1.5
None		24.1	11.1	26.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,128	1,211	5,917

- About 56.2 per cent of the households in Palauk Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (54.3%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Tanintharyi Region is 66.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 24.1 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 Palauk Sub-Township, 26.8 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



Union	: 69.5%
Tanintharyi Region	: 63.6%
Myeik District	: 68.1%
Palauk Sub-Township	: 57.2%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		4.6	9.0	3.7
Tube well, borehole		6.1	7.1	5.9
Protected well/ Spring		45.1	48.1	44.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.4	0.6	1.5
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>57.2</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>55.7</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		29.4	29.8	29.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	-	0.2
River/stream/ canal		5.7	0.5	6.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.2	-	0.2
Other		7.4	4.9	7.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>42.8</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>44.3</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,128	1,211	5,917

- In Palauk Sub-Township, 57.2 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to the Union average (69.5%), Palauk Sub-Township is lower.
- About 45.1 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 29.4 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- About 42.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 44.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

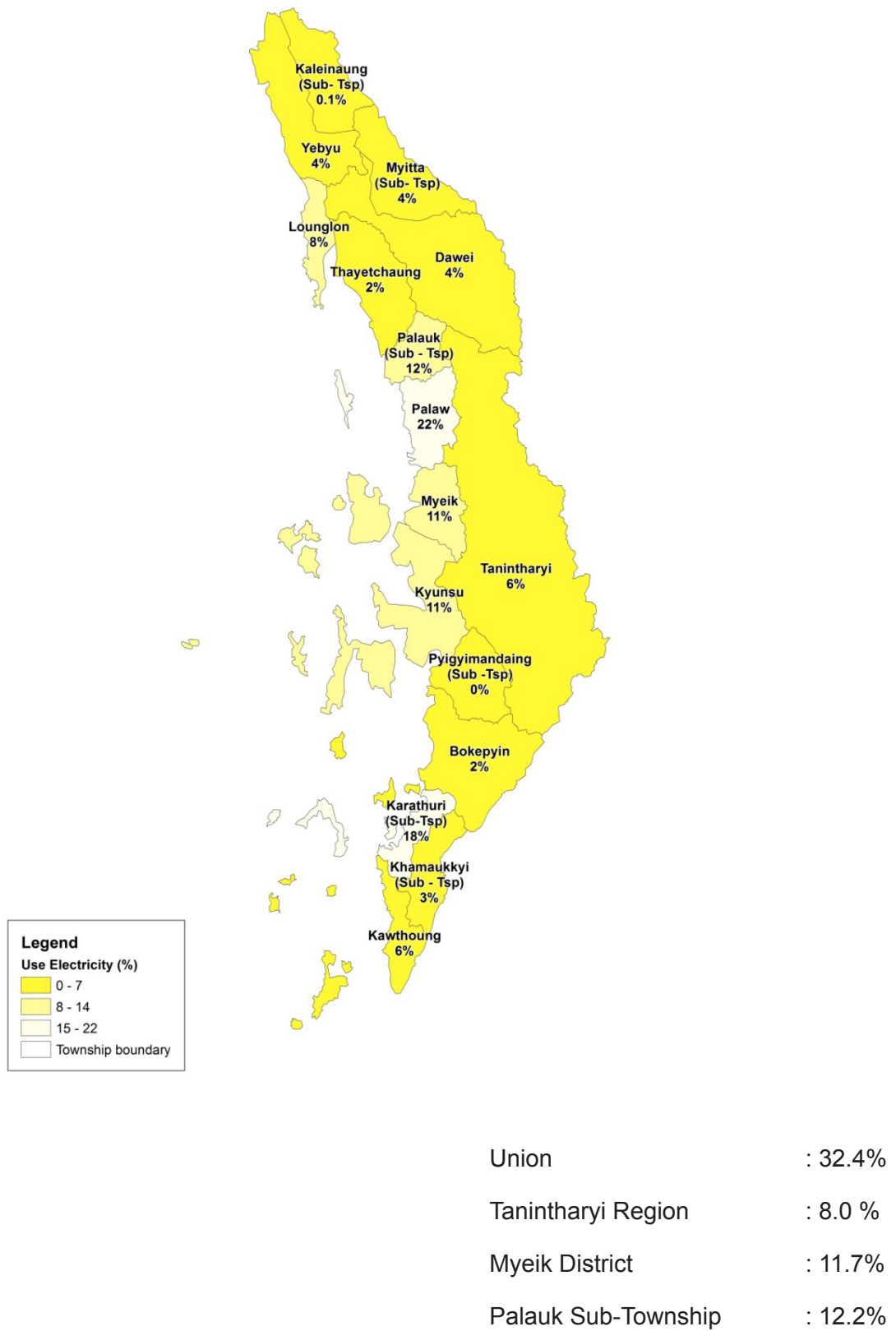


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		12.2	14.3	11.8
Kerosene		34.0	29.3	34.9
Candle		21.0	22.2	20.7
Battery		0.4	0.3	0.4
Generator (private)		26.9	28.6	26.6
Water mill (private)		0.3	-	0.3
Solar system/energy		5.2	5.1	5.2
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,128	1,211	5,917

- In Palauk Sub-Township, 12.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. The percentage of households that use electricity in Tanintharyi Region is 8.0 per cent.
- The use of kerosene for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 34.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 34.9 per cent of the households mainly use kerosene for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

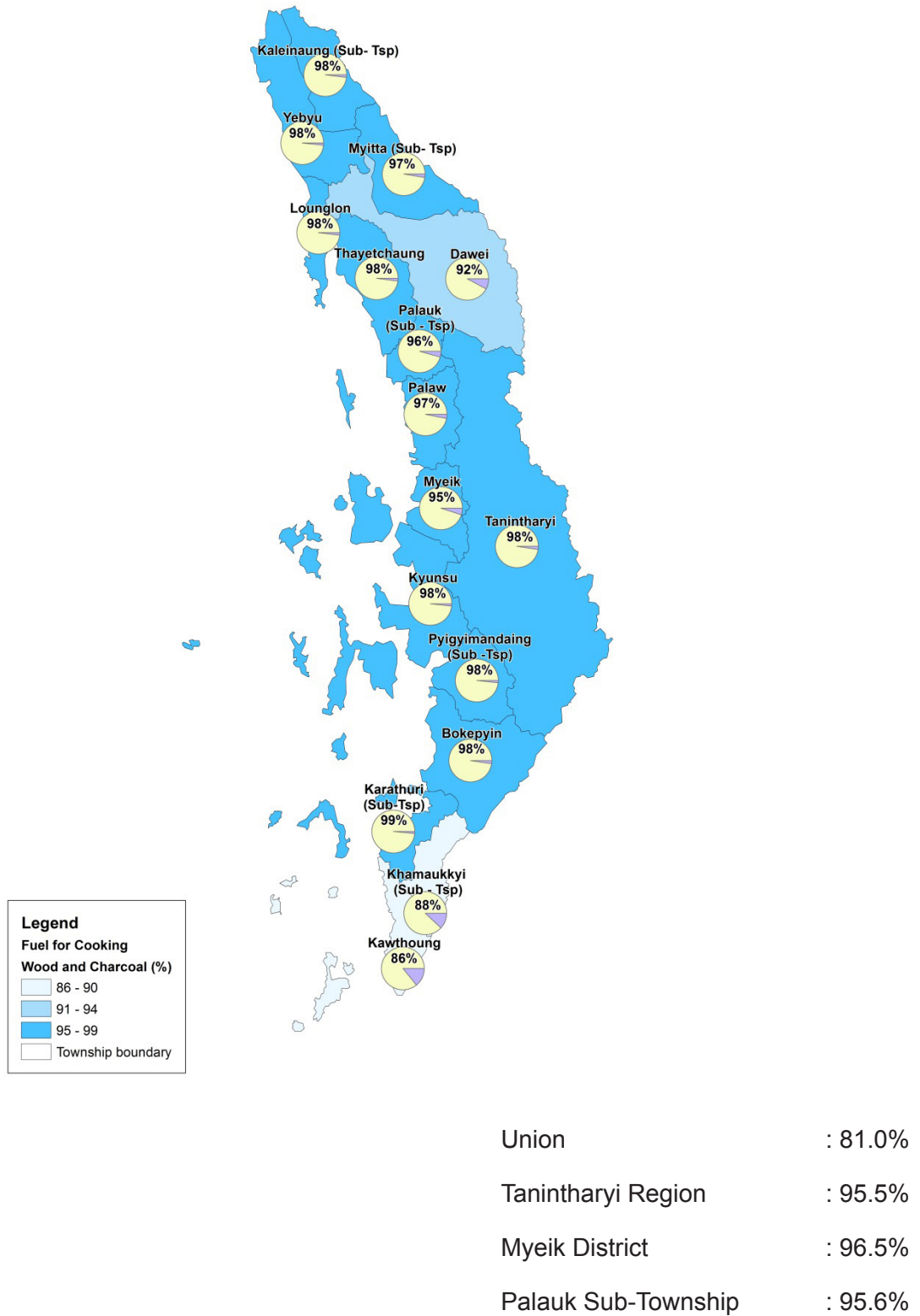


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.3	0.4	0.2
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		1.2	0.4	1.3
BioGas		1.0	0.6	1.1
Firewood		68.7	62.0	70.1
Charcoal		26.9	27.3	26.8
Coal		1.8	9.0	0.3
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	7,128	1,211	5,917

- In Palauk Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 68.7 per cent using firewood and 26.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.3 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 70.1 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 26.8 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

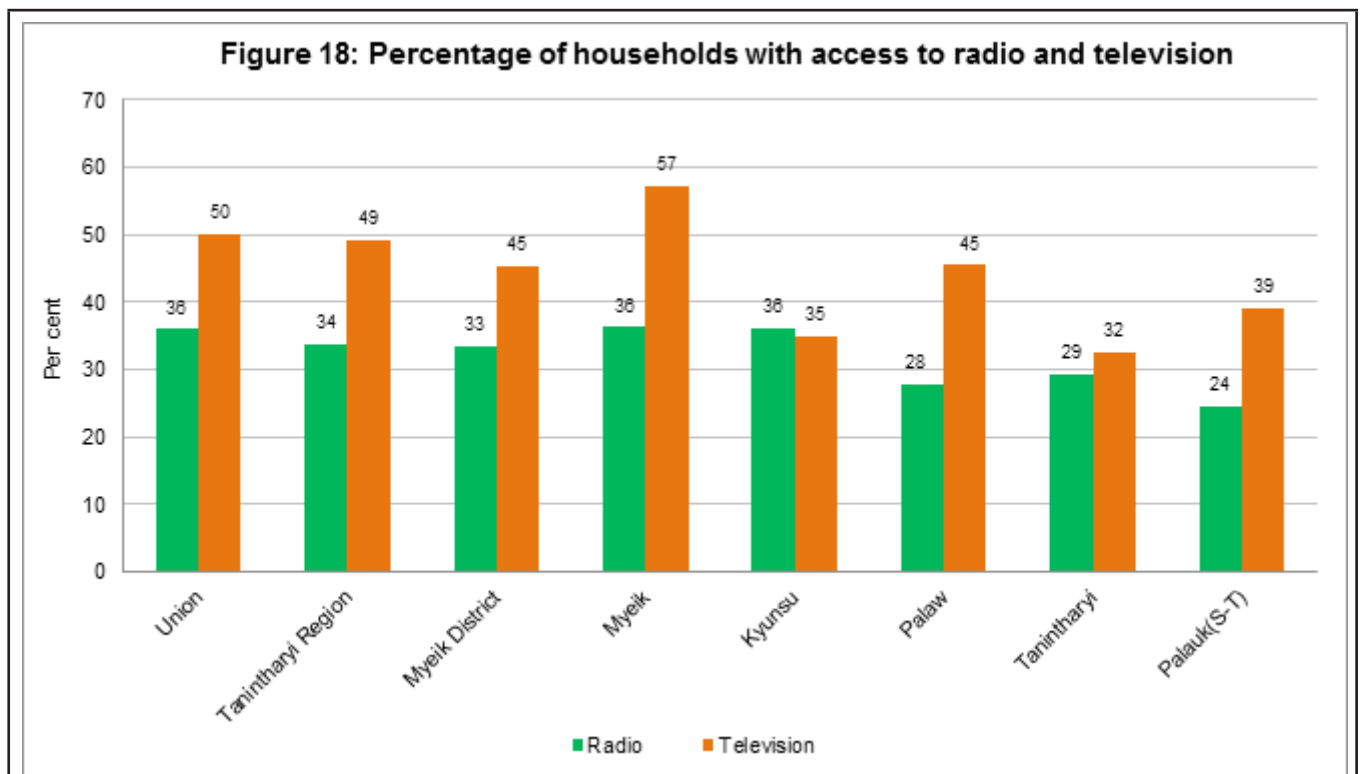
Communication and related amenities

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	7,128	24.5	39.2	4.1	13.7	1.2	2.3	48.7	0.1
Urban	1,211	18.0	42.1	9.5	30.3	1.7	8.9	46.5	0.3
Rural	5,917	25.8	38.6	3.0	10.4	1.1	0.9	49.1	*

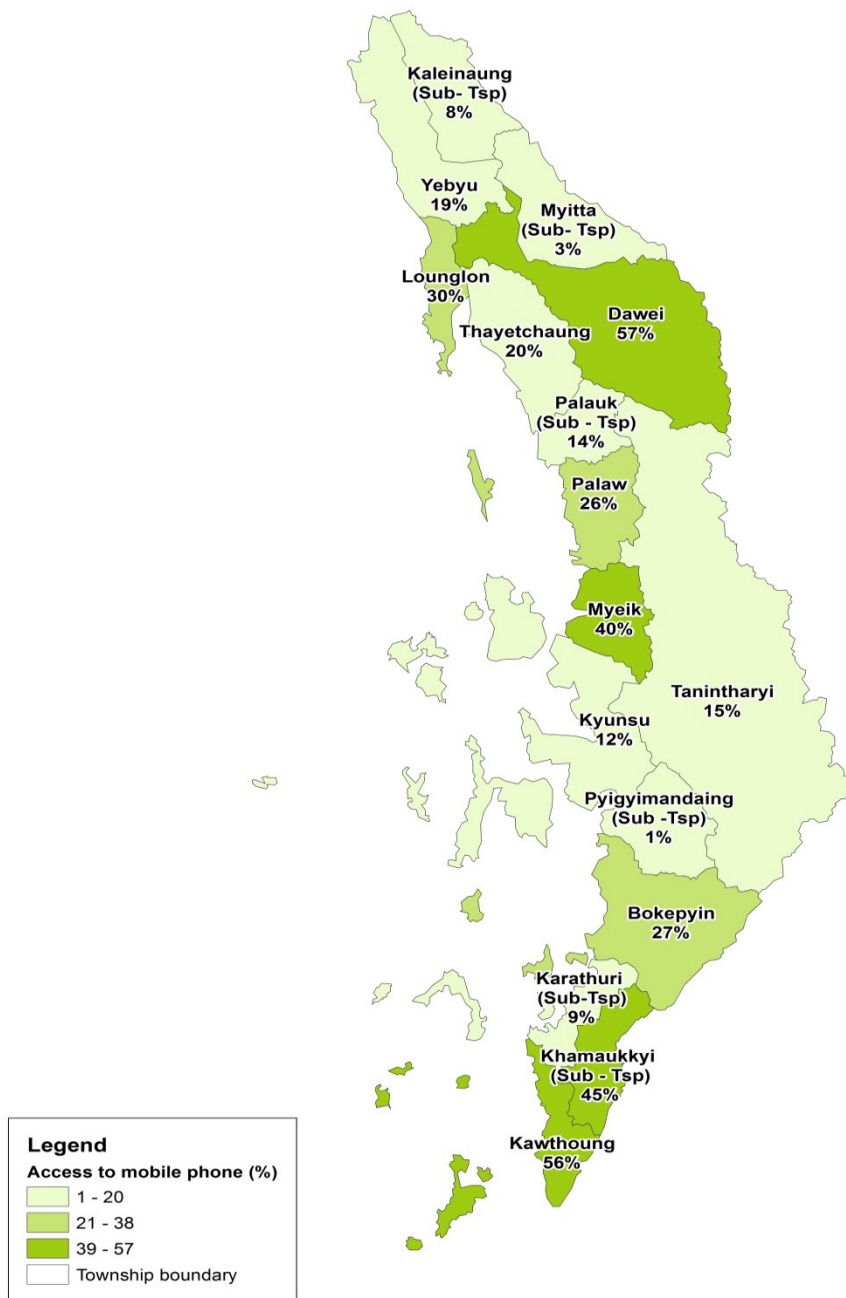
- About 39.2 per cent of the households in Palauk Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Up to 42.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 38.6 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- About 39.2 per cent of the households in Palauk Sub-Township have access to television and about one in four households (24.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9 %
Tanintharyi Region	: 29.8 %
Myeik District	: 25.8%
Palauk Sub-Township	: 13.7%

- Only 13.7 per cent of the households in Palauk Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it is lower compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region.

Transportation items

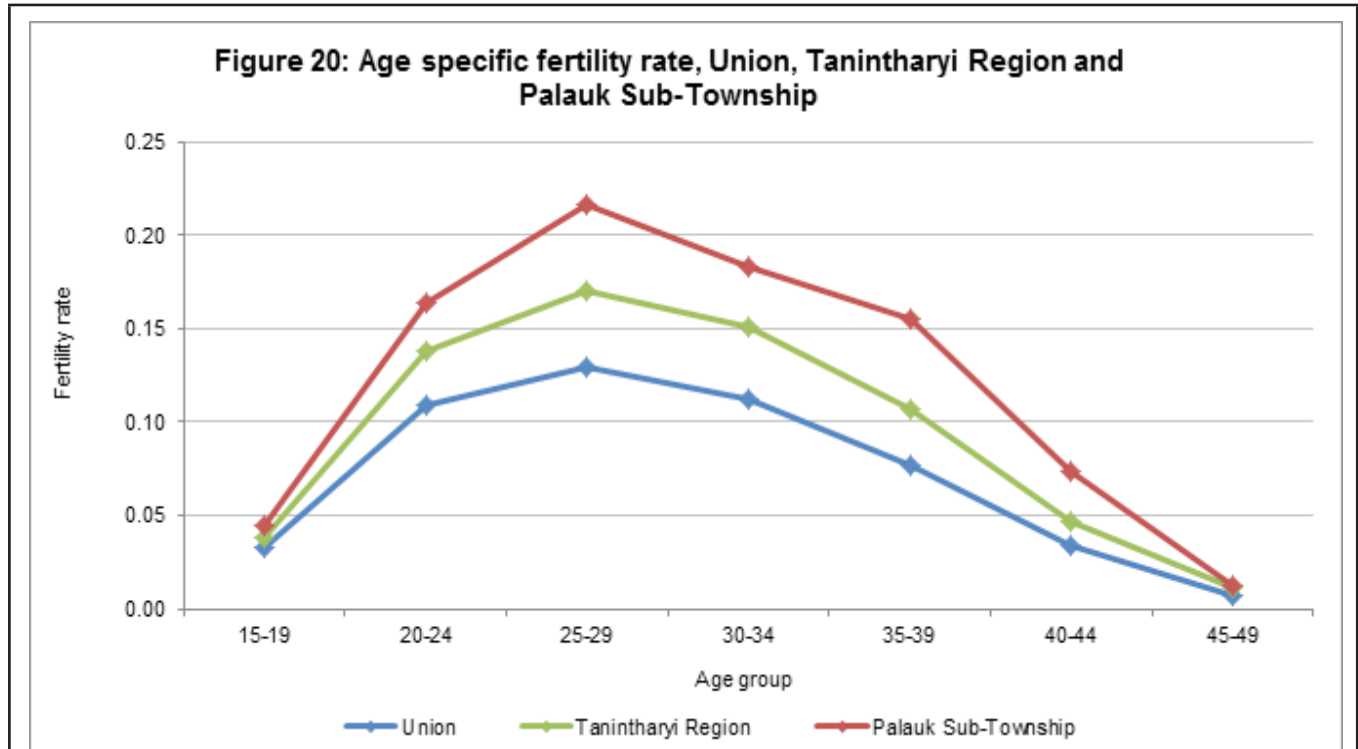
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Tanintharyi Region	283,099	4,861	118,324	54,883	5,709	9,010	22,513	13,018
Urban	66,807	2,611	36,716	18,061	898	1,063	1,954	629
Rural	216,292	2,250	81,608	36,822	4,811	7,947	20,559	12,389
Myeik District	132,919	1,727	45,026	15,896	1,799	5,657	13,742	6,100
Urban	28,598	1,022	14,552	4,797	278	574	1,022	305
Rural	104,321	705	30,474	11,099	1,521	5,083	12,720	5,795
Palauk Sub-Township	7,128	38	2,809	822	141	211	423	763
Urban	1,211	13	513	123	24	17	8	132
Rural	5,917	25	2,296	699	117	194	415	631

- In Palauk Sub-Township, 39.4 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 11.5 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.

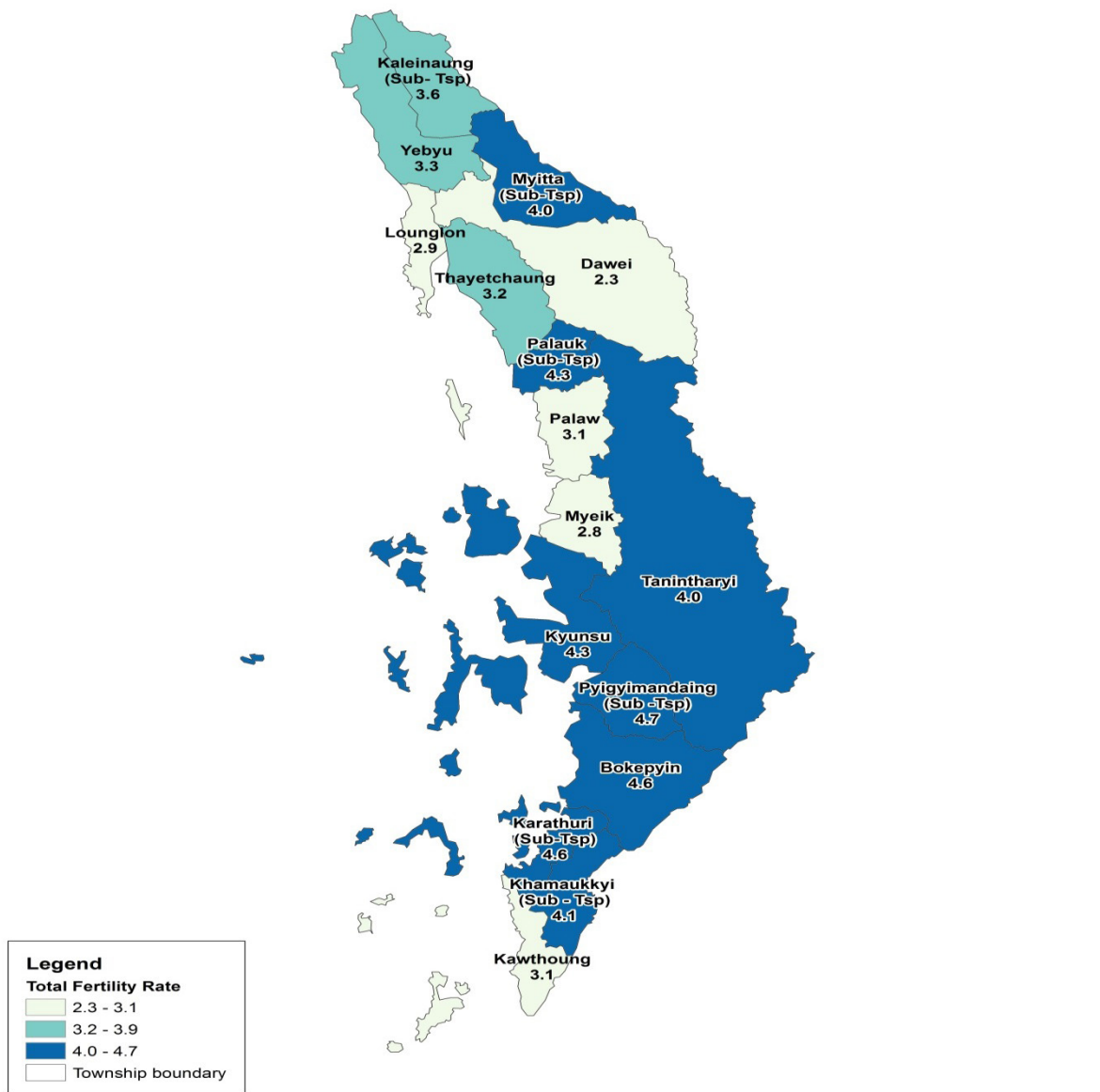
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



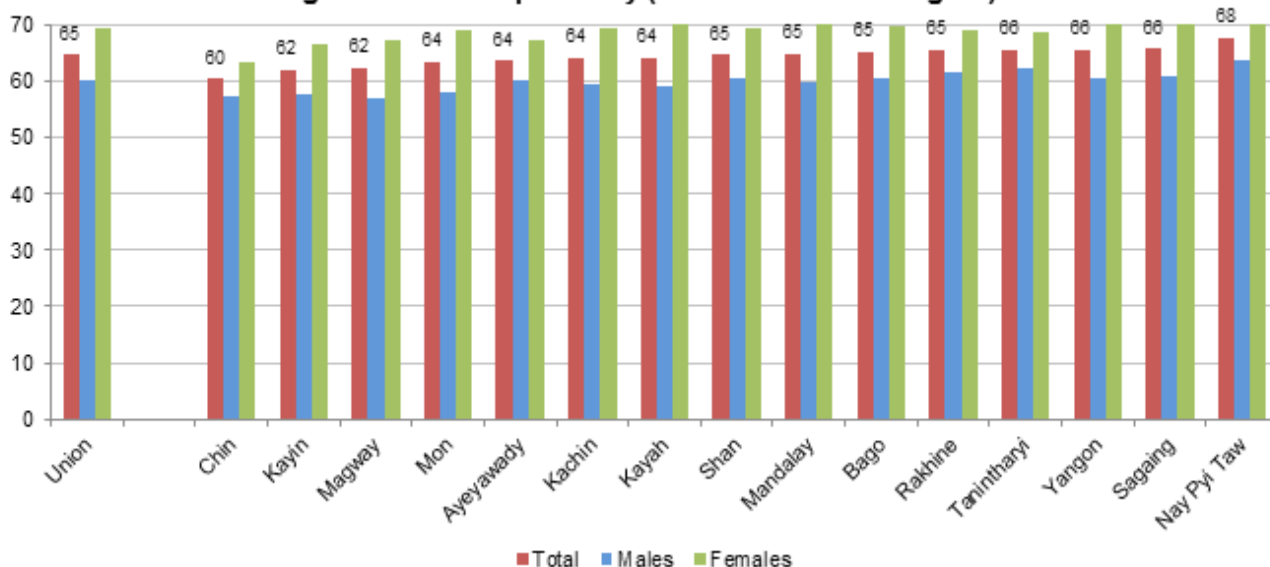
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.3 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Tanintharyi Region	: 3.3
Myeik District	: 3.4
Palauk Sub-Township	: 4.3

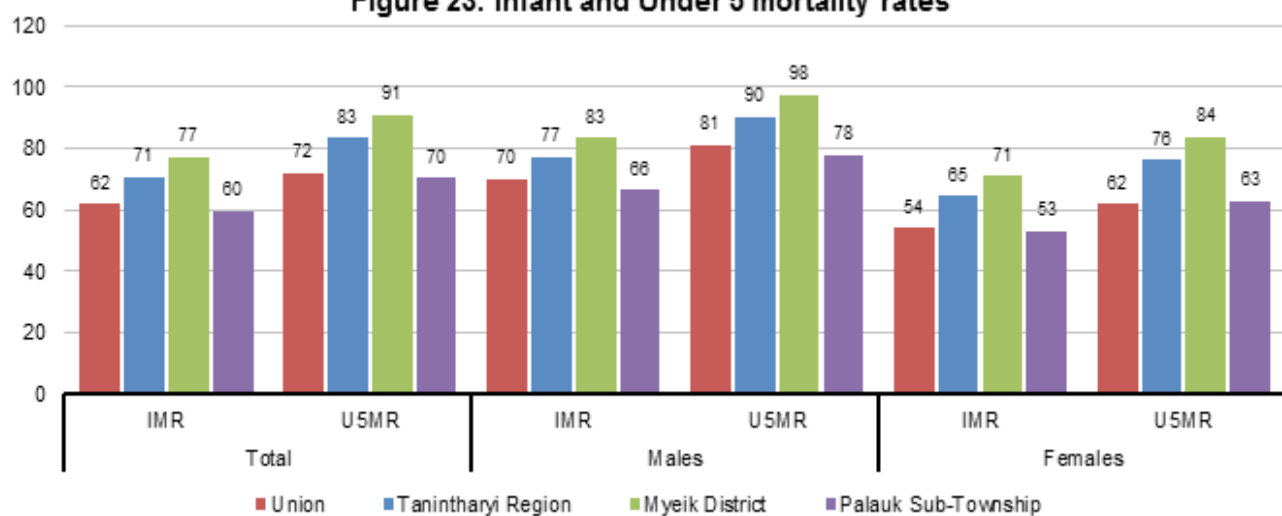
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

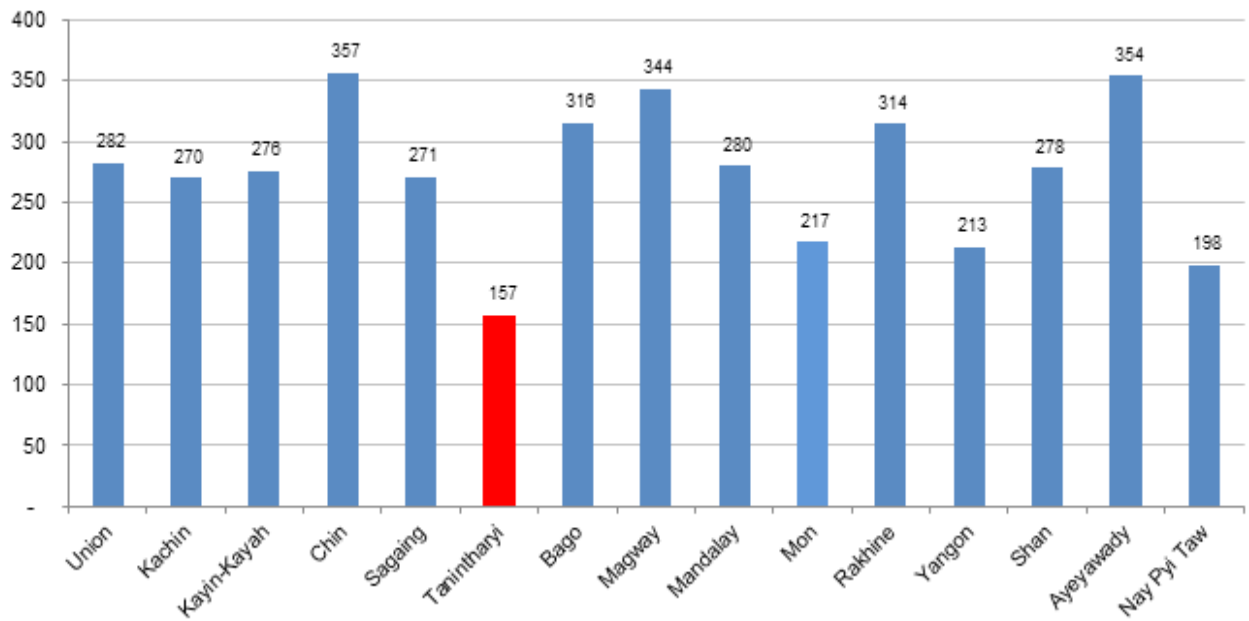
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myeik District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Myeik District is 77 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 91 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Palauk Sub-Township are lower than those in Tanintharyi Region and Myeik District. The Infant mortality in Palauk Sub-Township is 60 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 70 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)



- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 157 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km₂). 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.

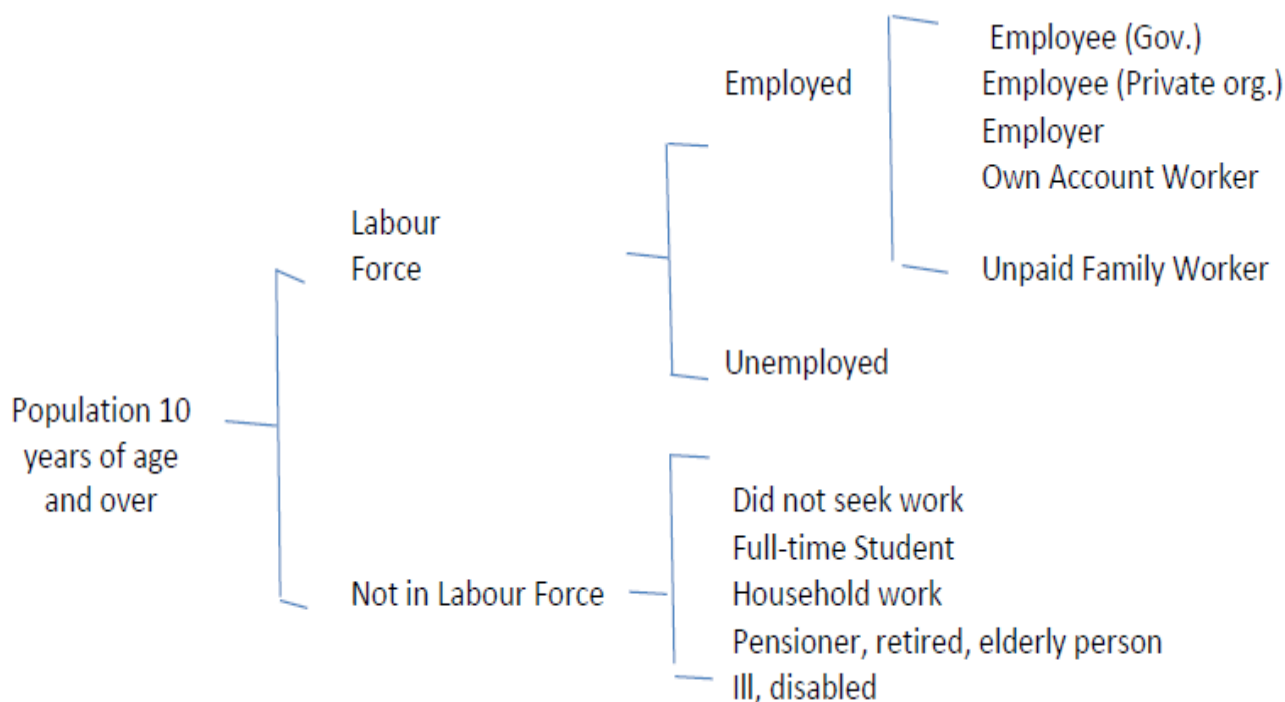
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

