

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

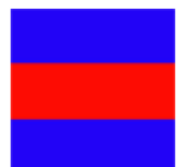
KAYAH STATE, BAWLAKHE DISTRICT

Parsaung Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Kayah State, Bawlakhe District

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Office No.48

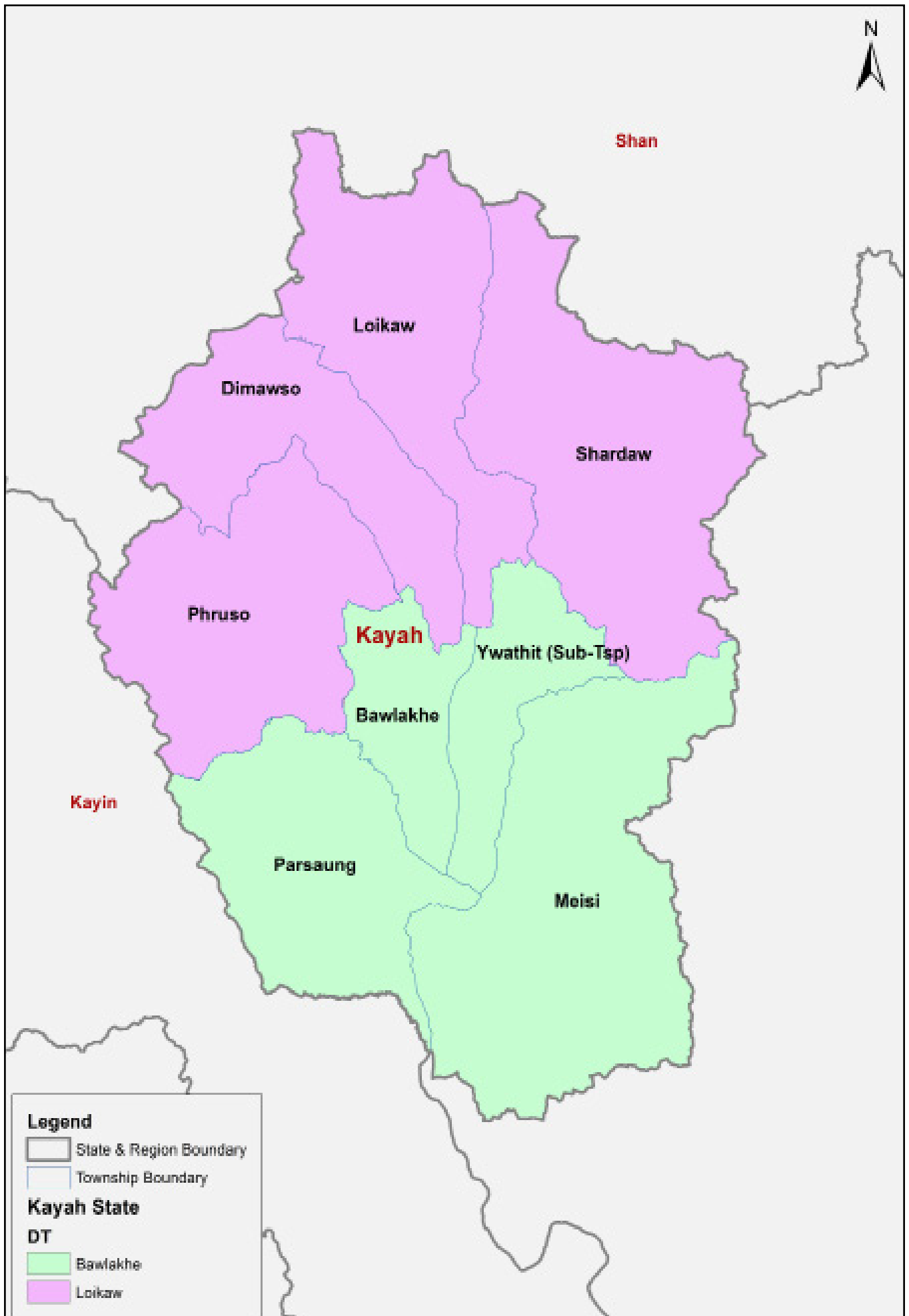
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Figure 1: Map of Kayah State, showing the townships



Parsaung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	25,594 ²	
Population males	13,906 (54.3%)	
Population females	11,688 (45.7%)	
Percentage of urban population	12.3%	
Area (Km²)	1,630.2 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	15.7 persons	
Median age	22.7 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	8	
Number of private households	4,733	
Percentage of female headed households	18.6%	
Mean household size	4.8 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	32.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.6%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	54.1	
Child dependency ratio	50.1	
Old dependency ratio	4.0	
Ageing index	7.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	119	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	89.1%	
Male	90.1%	
Female	88.0%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	625	2.4
Walking	315	1.2
Seeing	297	1.2
Hearing	226	0.9
Remembering	252	1.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	15,993	80.7	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	49	0.2	
National Registration	360	1.8	
Religious	*	0.1	
Temporary Registration	20	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	0.1	
None	3,344	16.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	73.7%	92.2%	49.7%
Unemployment rate	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%
Employment to population ratio	72.8%	91.2%	49.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	4,240	89.6	
Renter	128	2.7	
Provided free (individually)	58	1.2	
Government quarters	280	5.9	
Private company quarters	*	0.4	
Other	*	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.6%		15.2%
Bamboo	54.6%	54.7%	9.8%
Earth	-	0.2%	
Wood	24.9%	35.9%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	4.3%		63.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	6.8%	6.5%	0.3%
Other	8.9%	2.6%	11.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	497	10.5	
LPG	*	0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	3,500	73.9	
Charcoal	710	15.0	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,210	25.6
Kerosene	89	1.9
Candle	1,196	25.3
Battery	414	8.7
Generator (private)	463	9.8
Water mill (private)	67	1.4
Solar system/energy	1,119	23.6
Other	175	3.7
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,570	33.2
Tube well, borehole	81	1.7
Protected well/spring	*	0.2
Bottled/purifier water	28	0.6
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,688</i>	<i>35.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.3
Pool/pond/lake	859	18.1
River/stream/canal	1,434	30.3
Waterfall/rainwater	620	13.1
Other	118	2.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,045</i>	<i>64.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,621	34.2
Tube well, borehole	82	1.7
Protected well/spring	*	0.2
Unprotected well/spring	*	0.3
Pool/pond/lake	860	18.2
River/stream/canal	1,380	29.2
Waterfall/rainwater	637	13.5
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.3
Other	118	2.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	40	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,432	72.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,472</i>	<i>73.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	83	1.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	321	6.8
Other	*	0.3
None	843	17.8
Availability of communication amenities		
	Number	Per cent
Radio	1,161	24.5
Television	2,422	51.2
Landline phone	137	2.9
Mobile phone	127	2.7
Computer	45	1.0
Internet at home	*	0.4
Households with none of the items	1,795	37.9
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment		
	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	115	2.4
Motorcycle/Moped	2,002	42.3
Bicycle	194	4.1
4-Wheel tractor	48	1.0
Canoe/Boat	53	1.1
Motor boat	70	1.5
Cart (bullock)	192	4.1

Note: 1 Population figures for Parsaung 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 Parsaung Township in Kayah State. 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 Parsaung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	25,594 *		
Males	13,906		
Females	11,688		
Sex ratio	119 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	12.3%		
Area (Km ²)	1,630.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	15.7 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	8		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	22,823	2,729	20,094
Number of conventional households	4,733	594	4,139
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Parsaung Township, there are more males than females with 119 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (12.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Parsaung Township is 16 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Parsaung Township. This is higher than to the Union average 4.4. 			

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;
Parsaung Township (Bawlakhe District, Kayah State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	4,733	25,594	13,906	11,688
	Ward	594	3,148	1,676	1,472
1	Myauk Paing(W)	245	1,283	698	585
2	Taung Paing(W)	349	1,865	978	887
	Village Tract	4,139	22,446	12,230	10,216
1	Hpasawng(VT)	758	4,105	2,225	1,880
2	Wan Aung(VT)	134	730	374	356
3	Ba Han Lot(VT)	141	644	355	289
4	Kwar Khee(VT)	402	1,994	1,041	953
5	Kaw Thu Doe(VT)	221	1,453	796	657
6	Mawchi(VT)	2,215	11,904	6,567	5,337
7	Mo Sar Khee(VT)	157	990	554	436
8	Ka Rei Khee(VT)	111	626	318	308

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Parsaung Township

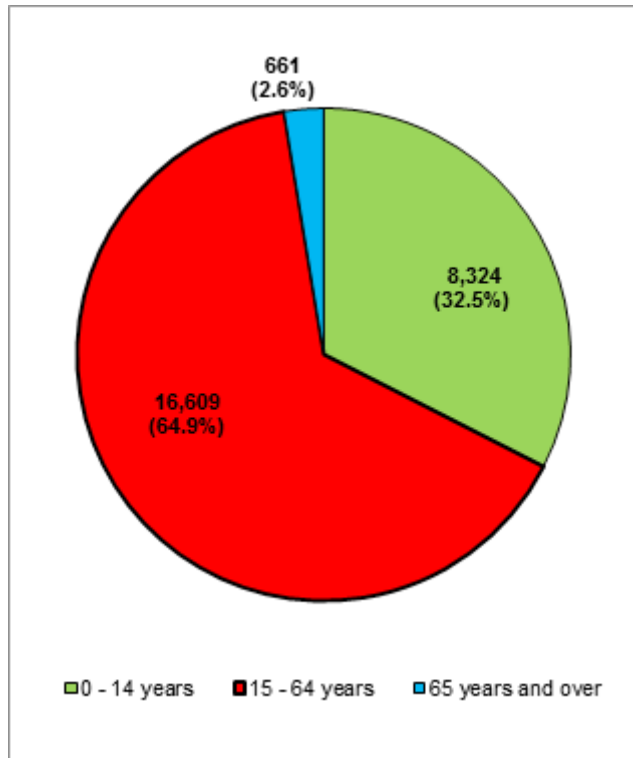
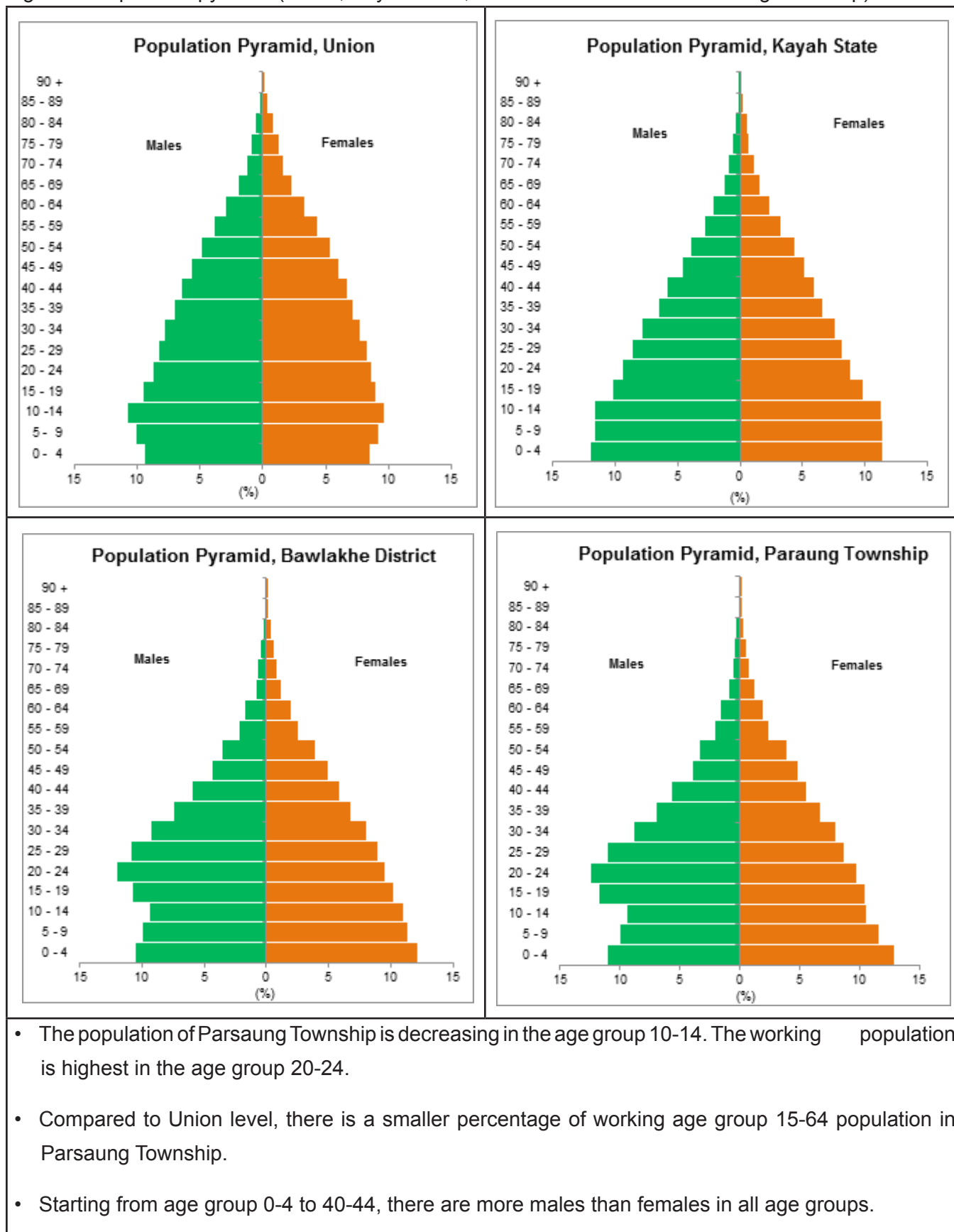


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Parsaung Township

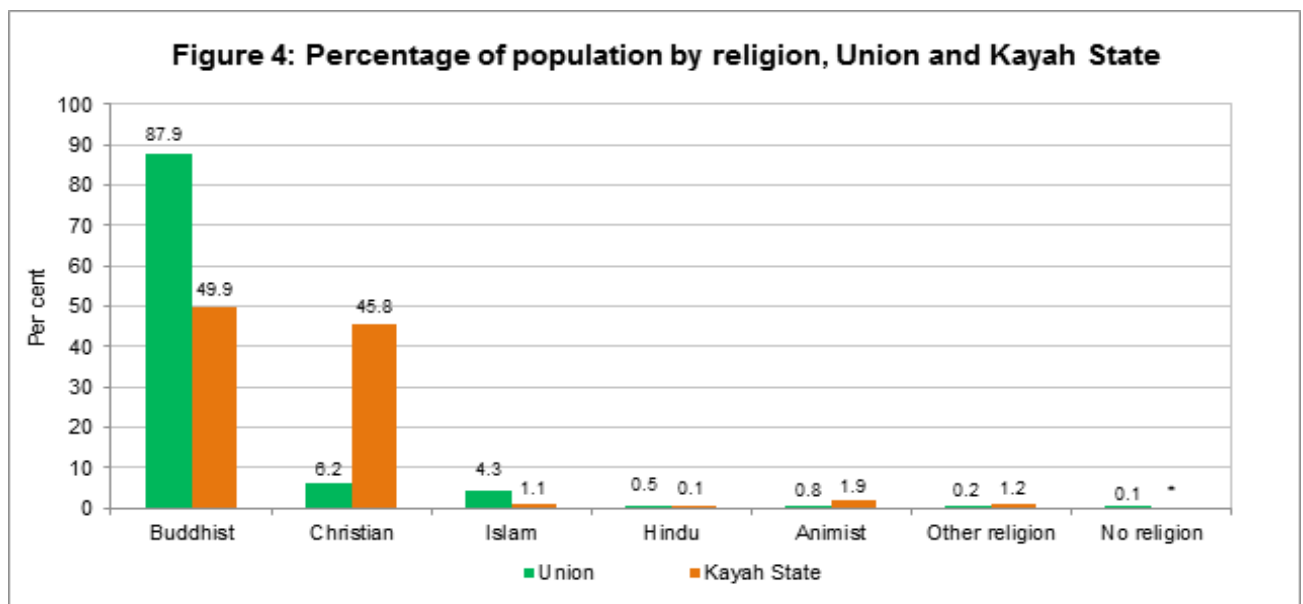
Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	25,594	13,906	11,688
0 - 4	3,047	1,539	1,508
5 - 9	2,731	1,383	1,348
10 - 14	2,546	1,312	1,234
15 - 19	2,851	1,638	1,213
20 - 24	2,861	1,722	1,139
25 - 29	2,549	1,530	1,019
30 - 34	2,148	1,219	929
35 - 39	1,744	965	779
40 - 44	1,424	783	641
45 - 49	1,096	539	557
50 - 54	920	460	460
55 - 59	566	283	283
60 - 64	450	223	227
65 - 69	269	124	145
70 - 74	165	81	84
75 - 79	116	55	61
80 - 84	71	38	33
85 - 89	27	8	19
90 +	13	4	9

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Parsaung Township is 64.9 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, Kayah State, Bawlakhe District and Parsaung Township)



(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 Kayah State, it is 49.9% Buddhist, 45.8% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 1.9% Animist, 1.2% Other religion and less than 0.1% 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	556	294	262	170	84	86
6	592	279	313	405	177	228
7	512	263	249	436	217	219
8	558	280	278	483	235	248
9	490	252	238	433	221	212
10	503	263	240	446	222	224
11	467	252	215	403	214	189
12	509	263	246	422	217	205
13	504	240	264	383	185	198
14	472	227	245	320	148	172
15	426	197	229	220	88	132
16	456	226	230	178	70	108
17	452	223	229	126	54	72
18	549	294	255	89	39	50
19	424	229	195	45	25	20
20	554	306	248	38	16	22
21	428	202	226	18	4	14
22	410	218	192	16	9	7
23	465	252	213	9	6	3
24	365	178	187	6	4	2
25	475	270	205	6	6	-
26	402	200	202	3	2	1
27	397	215	182	3	3	-
28	449	240	209	3	1	2
29	329	166	163	3	1	2

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Kayah State and Parsaung Township

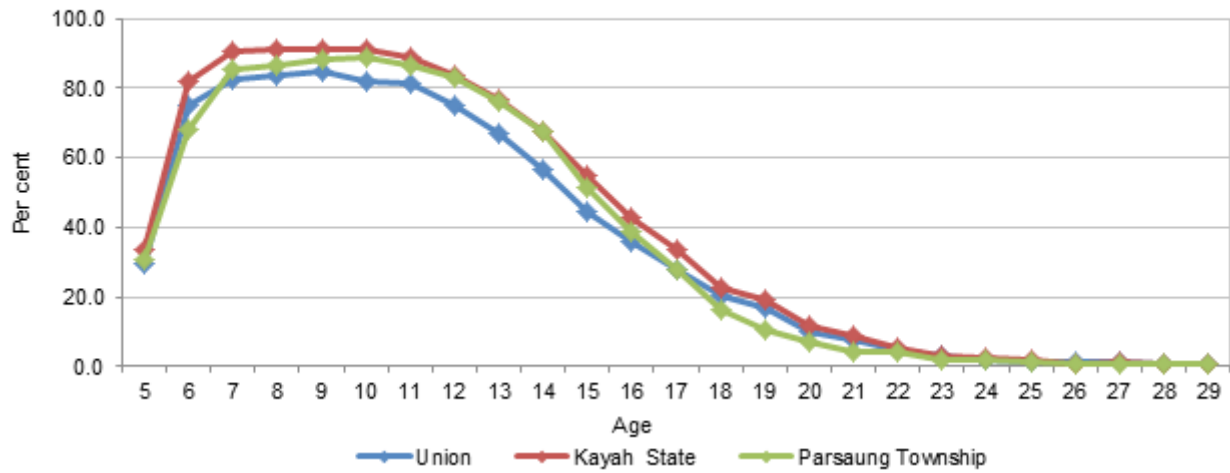
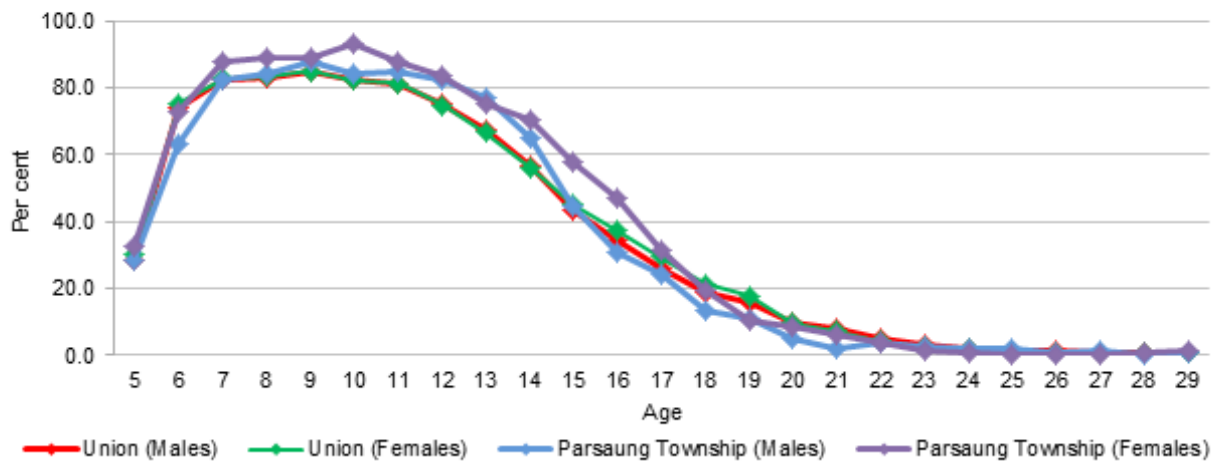
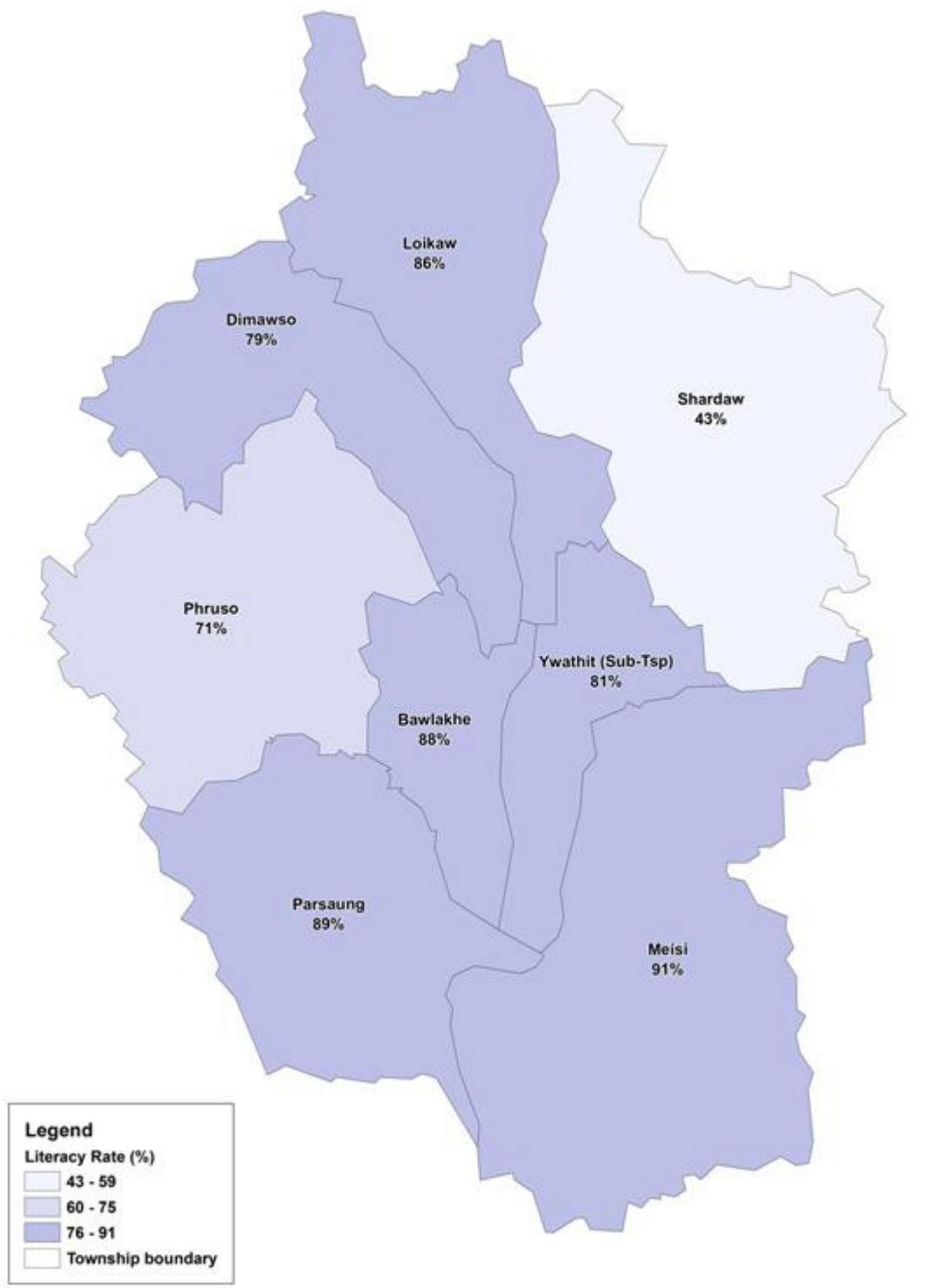


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Parsaung Township



- School attendance in Parsaung Township drops after age 12 for males and age 11 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Parsaung Township is higher than that of the Union.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Kayah State (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Kayah State	: 82.1%
Bawlakhe District	: 88.6%
Parsaung Township	: 89.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	4,529	95.8
Males	2,325	95.6
Females	2,204	96.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Parsaung Township is 89.1 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Kayah State (82.1%) and lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 88.0 per cent and for the males it is 90.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.8 per cent with 96.0 per cent for females and 95.6 per cent for males.

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

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	11,558	1,879	16.3	2,666	2,007	2,927	1,456	18	449	20	21	115
Urban	1,640	155	9.5	213	260	438	304	4	222	10	10	24
Rural	9,918	1,724	17.4	2,453	1,747	2,489	1,152	14	227	10	11	91
Males	6,312	919	14.6	1,419	1,126	1,713	764	17	256	18	12	68
Females	5,246	960	18.3	1,247	881	1,214	692	1	193	2	9	47

- Some 16.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 17.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 14.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 18.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 17.4 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	10.6	12.8	8.3	5.2	7.7	1.0
15 - 19	61.4	76.6	41.0	3.2	2.6	4.6
20 - 24	78.1	95.0	52.5	2.6	2.2	3.8
25 - 29	78.4	96.9	50.5	1.2	1.1	1.4
30 - 34	76.2	97.1	48.8	0.4	0.5	0.2
35 - 39	78.1	98.3	53.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
40 - 44	77.9	97.8	53.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
45 - 49	76.3	95.7	57.5	0.4	0.6	-
50 - 54	72.0	92.8	51.1	-	-	-
55 - 59	71.6	89.4	53.7	-	-	-
60 - 64	54.2	74.4	34.4	-	-	-
65 - 69	42.0	64.5	22.8	-	-	-
70 - 74	28.5	45.7	11.9	-	-	-
75 +	18.1	26.7	10.7	-	-	-
15 - 24	69.8	86.0	46.6	2.9	2.4	4.2
15 - 64	73.7	92.2	49.7	1.3	1.1	1.6

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

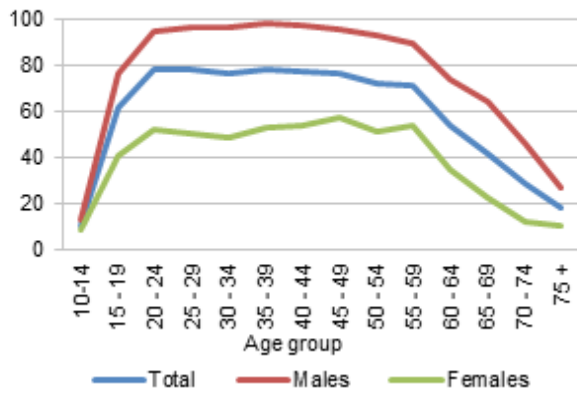
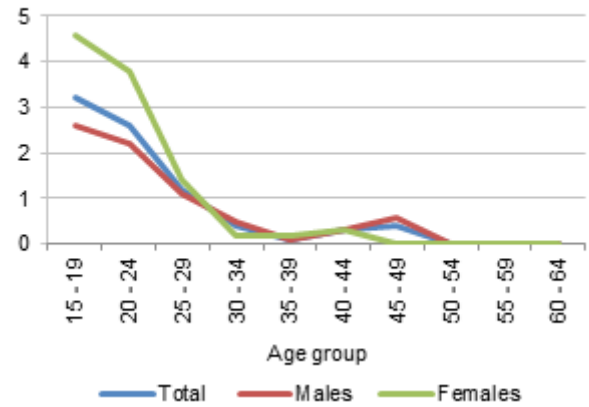


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Parsaung Township is 73.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 49.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 92.2 per cent.
- In Parsaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Parsaung Township is 1.3 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.1%) and for females (1.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.2 per cent.

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

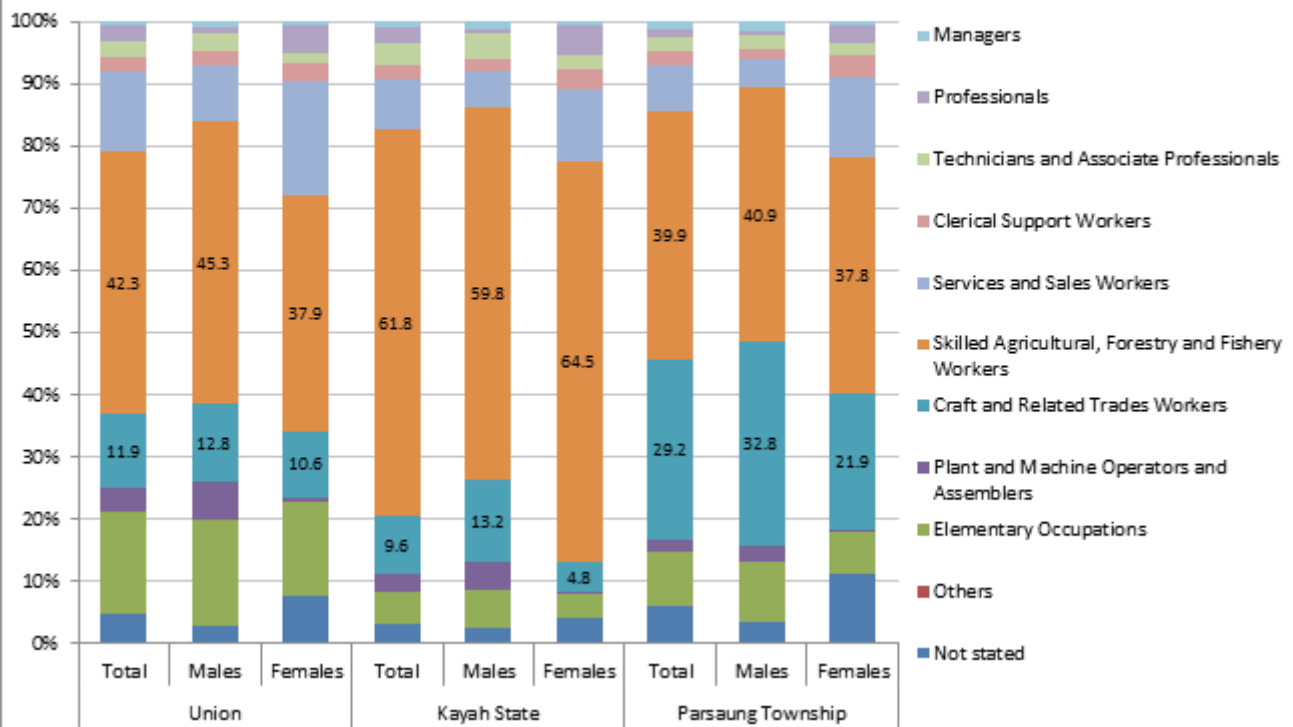
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	7,106	0.8	41.7	43.5	8.6	1.1	4.3
Males	2,037	2.0	70.2	4.8	12.3	1.9	8.9
Females	5,069	0.3	30.3	59.0	7.1	0.8	2.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 70.2 per cent of males are full time students while 59.0 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	9,589	6,362	3,227	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	121	103	18	1.3	1.6	0.6
Professionals	124	31	93	1.3	0.5	2.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	216	147	69	2.3	2.3	2.1
Clerical Support Workers	225	117	108	2.3	1.8	3.3
Services and Sales Workers	691	271	420	7.2	4.3	13.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3,825	2,604	1,221	39.9	40.9	37.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,796	2,089	707	29.2	32.8	21.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	173	168	5	1.8	2.6	0.2
Elementary Occupations	835	616	219	8.7	9.7	6.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	583	216	367	6.1	3.4	11.4

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Kayah State and Parsaung Township



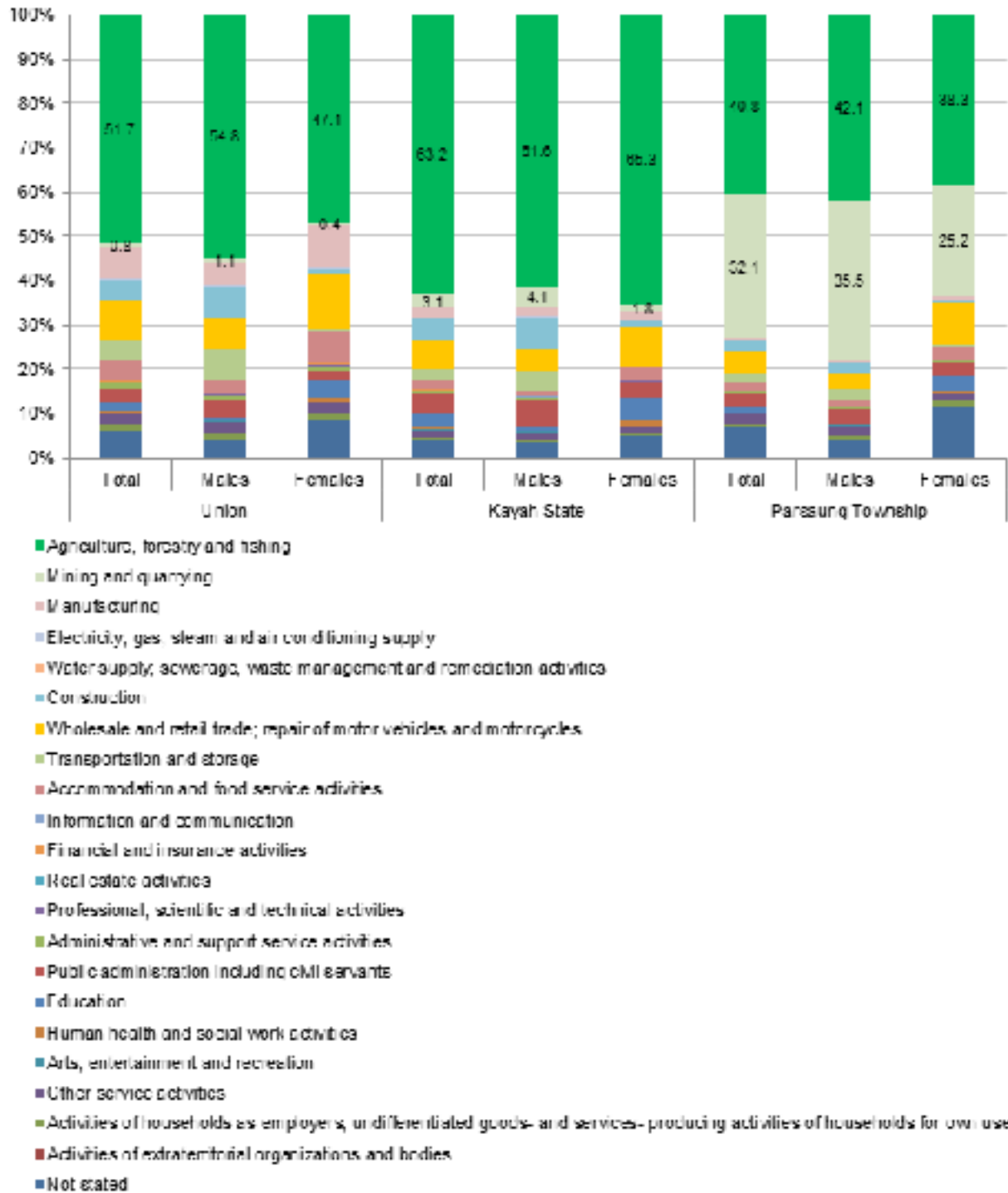
- In Parsaung Township, 39.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 29.2 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 40.9 per cent of males and 37.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Kayah State, 61.8 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 9.6 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	9,589	6,362	3,227	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,915	2,679	1,236	40.8	42.1	38.3
Mining and quarrying	3,075	2,261	814	32.1	35.5	25.2
Manufacturing	82	60	22	0.9	0.9	0.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	2	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	195	171	24	2.0	2.7	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	514	203	311	5.4	3.2	9.6
Transportation and storage	181	178	3	1.9	2.8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	174	67	107	1.8	1.1	3.3
Information and communication	8	5	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Administrative and support service activities	45	34	11	0.5	0.5	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	306	206	100	3.2	3.2	3.1
Education	119	15	104	1.2	0.2	3.2
Human health and social work activities	30	7	23	0.3	0.1	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	214	162	52	2.2	2.5	1.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	78	44	34	0.8	0.7	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	645	264	381	6.7	4.1	11.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Kayah State and Parsaung Township



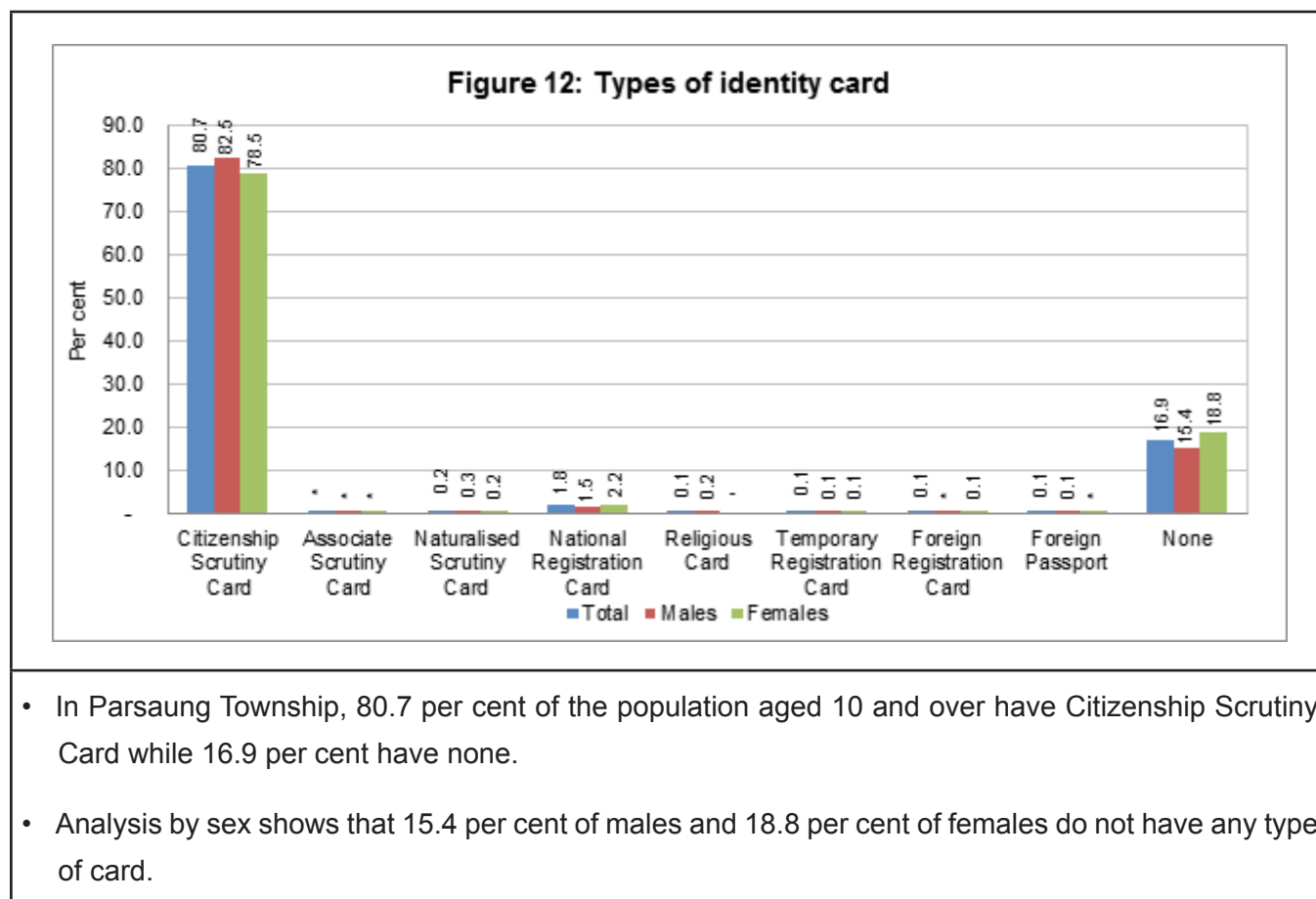
- In Parsaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 40.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Mining and quarrying” at 32.1 per cent.
- There are 42.1 per cent of males and 38.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Kayah State, there are 63.2 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 3.1 per cent in “Mining and quarrying” 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	15,993	*	49	360	*	20	*	*	3,344
Urban	2,425	-	2	9	*	1	*	-	107
Rural	13,568	*	47	351	*	19	*	*	3,237
Males	9,057	*	28	165	*	11	*	*	1,687
Females	6,936	*	21	195	-	9	*	*	1,657

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



(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	25,594	24,969	625	2.4	297	226	315	252
0 - 4	3,047	3,033	14	0.5	4	2	11	7
5 - 9	2,731	2,712	19	0.7	5	4	9	4
10 - 14	2,546	2,526	20	0.8	5	2	9	11
15 - 19	2,851	2,842	9	0.3	3	4	4	4
20 - 24	2,861	2,836	25	0.9	1	12	8	10
25 - 29	2,549	2,519	30	1.2	9	9	15	10
30 - 34	2,148	2,128	20	0.9	4	7	7	8
35 - 39	1,744	1,717	27	1.5	5	5	11	7
40 - 44	1,424	1,387	37	2.6	10	8	16	15
45 - 49	1,096	1,056	40	3.6	16	7	16	13
50 - 54	920	853	67	7.3	32	14	24	20
55 - 59	566	516	50	8.8	27	14	21	17
60 - 64	450	374	76	16.9	47	33	46	39
65 - 69	269	218	51	19.0	33	23	32	27
70 - 74	165	123	42	25.5	30	26	26	20
75 - 79	116	74	42	36.2	27	23	24	18
80 - 84	71	37	34	47.9	23	20	22	13
85 - 89	27	10	17	63.0	12	9	11	7
90 +	13	8	5	38.5	4	4	3	2

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	13,906	13,577	329	2.4	149	115	170	134
0 - 4	1,539	1,534	5	0.3	-	-	4	2
5 - 9	1,383	1,372	11	0.8	2	2	5	3
10 - 14	1,312	1,298	14	1.1	4	2	6	8
15 - 19	1,638	1,633	5	0.3	2	2	3	2
20 - 24	1,722	1,710	12	0.7	-	6	4	4
25 - 29	1,530	1,510	20	1.3	7	5	13	5
30 - 34	1,219	1,204	15	1.2	2	5	5	5
35 - 39	965	946	19	2.0	5	1	9	4
40 - 44	783	762	21	2.7	4	4	10	6
45 - 49	539	516	23	4.3	9	2	9	8
50 - 54	460	430	30	6.5	14	5	12	8
55 - 59	283	262	21	7.4	10	5	8	6
60 - 64	223	185	38	17.0	24	17	25	25
65 - 69	124	96	28	22.6	16	15	19	15
70 - 74	81	60	21	25.9	15	15	12	9
75 - 79	55	36	19	34.5	15	11	10	10
80 - 84	38	19	19	50.0	14	12	11	8
85 - 89	8	2	6	75.0	5	4	5	6
90 +	4	2	2	50.0	1	2	-	-

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	11,688	11,392	296	2.5	148	111	145	118
0 - 4	1,508	1,499	9	0.6	4	2	7	5
5 - 9	1,348	1,340	8	0.6	3	2	4	1
10 - 14	1,234	1,228	6	0.5	1	-	3	3
15 - 19	1,213	1,209	4	0.3	1	2	1	2
20 - 24	1,139	1,126	13	1.1	1	6	4	6
25 - 29	1,019	1,009	10	1.0	2	4	2	5
30 - 34	929	924	5	0.5	2	2	2	3
35 - 39	779	771	8	1.0	-	4	2	3
40 - 44	641	625	16	2.5	6	4	6	9
45 - 49	557	540	17	3.1	7	5	7	5
50 - 54	460	423	37	8.0	18	9	12	12
55 - 59	283	254	29	10.2	17	9	13	11
60 - 64	227	189	38	16.7	23	16	21	14
65 - 69	145	122	23	15.9	17	8	13	12
70 - 74	84	63	21	25.0	15	11	14	11
75 - 79	61	38	23	37.7	12	12	14	8
80 - 84	33	18	15	45.5	9	8	11	5
85 - 89	19	8	11	57.9	7	5	6	1
90 +	9	6	3	33.3	3	2	3	2

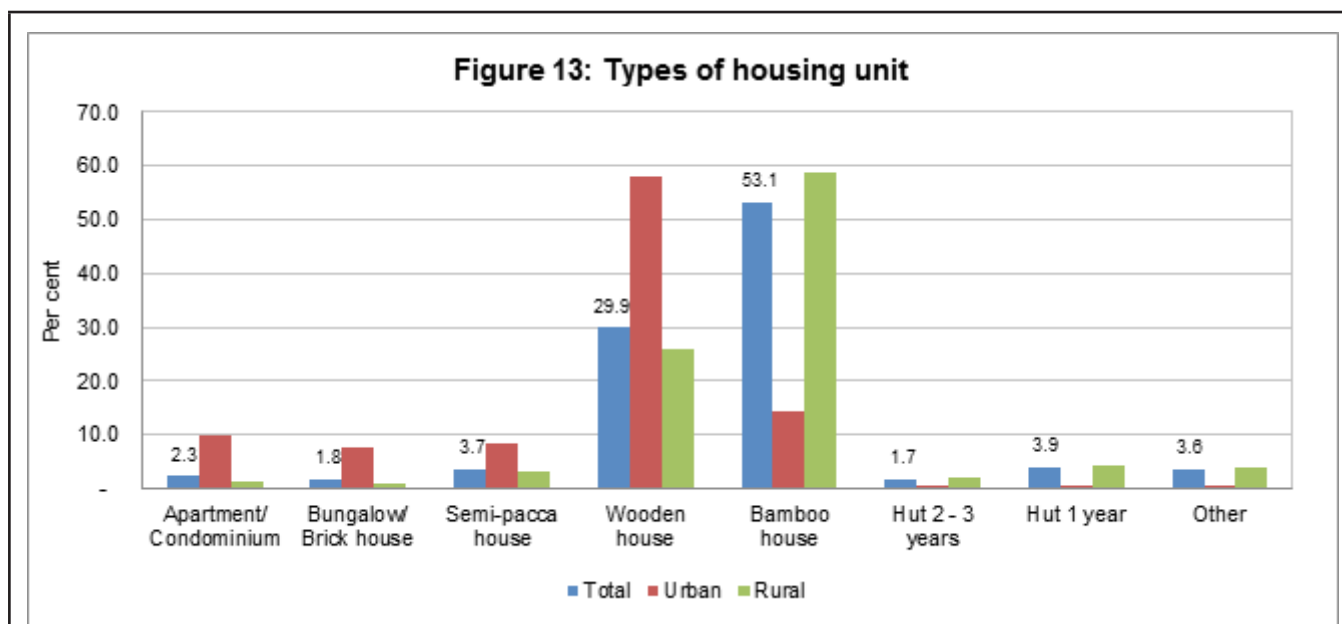
- Two in every 100 persons in Parsaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

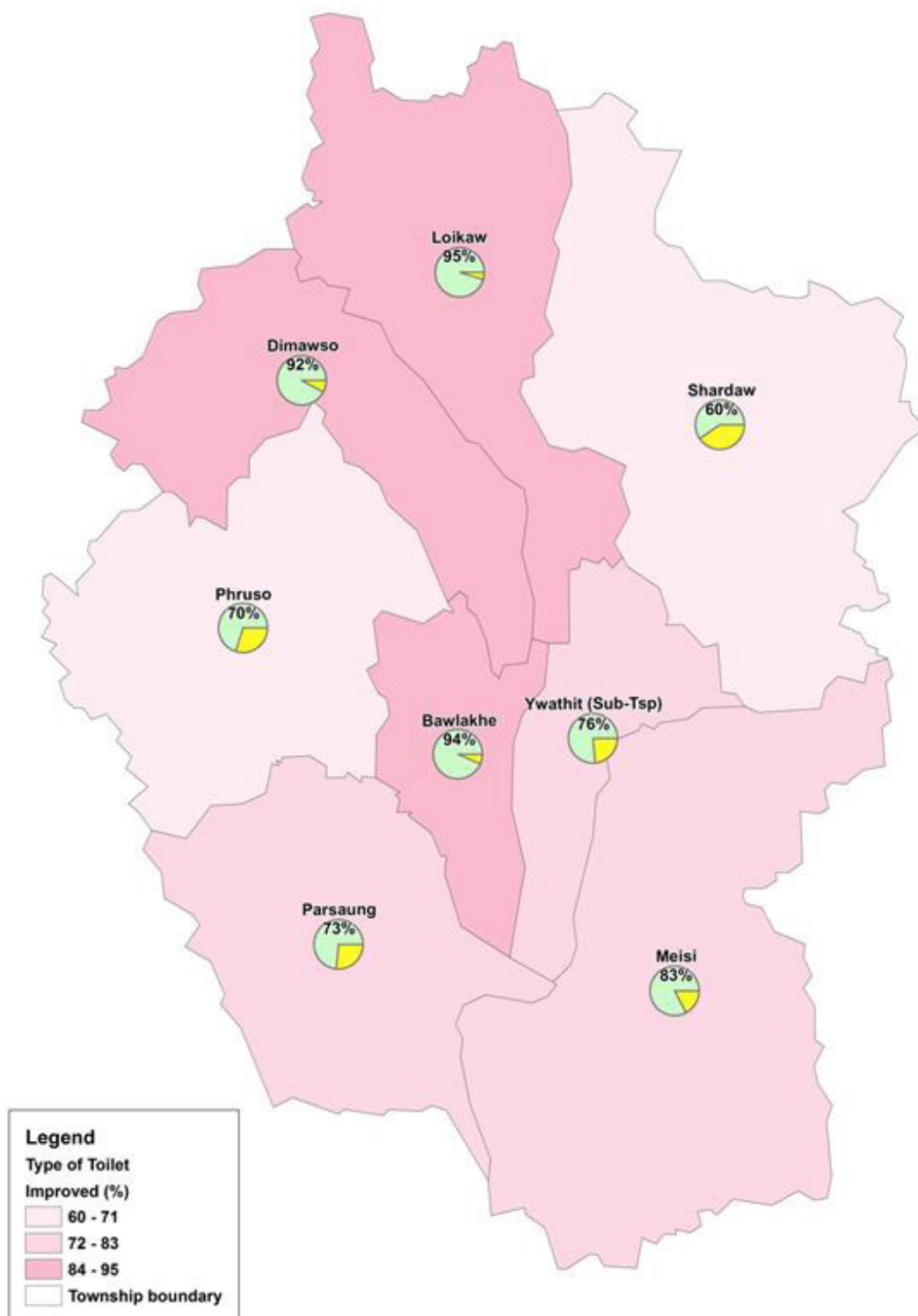
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	4,733	2.3	1.8	3.7	29.9	53.1	1.7	3.9	3.6
Urban	594	9.9	7.6	8.2	58.1	14.3	0.7	0.5	0.7
Rural	4,139	1.2	0.9	3.0	25.9	58.7	1.9	4.4	4.0



- The majority of the households in Parsaung Township are living in bamboo houses (53.1%) followed by households in wooden houses (29.9%).
- Some 58.1 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 58.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of Toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Kayah State	: 88.5%
Bawlakhe District	: 79.0%
Parsaung Township	: 73.4%

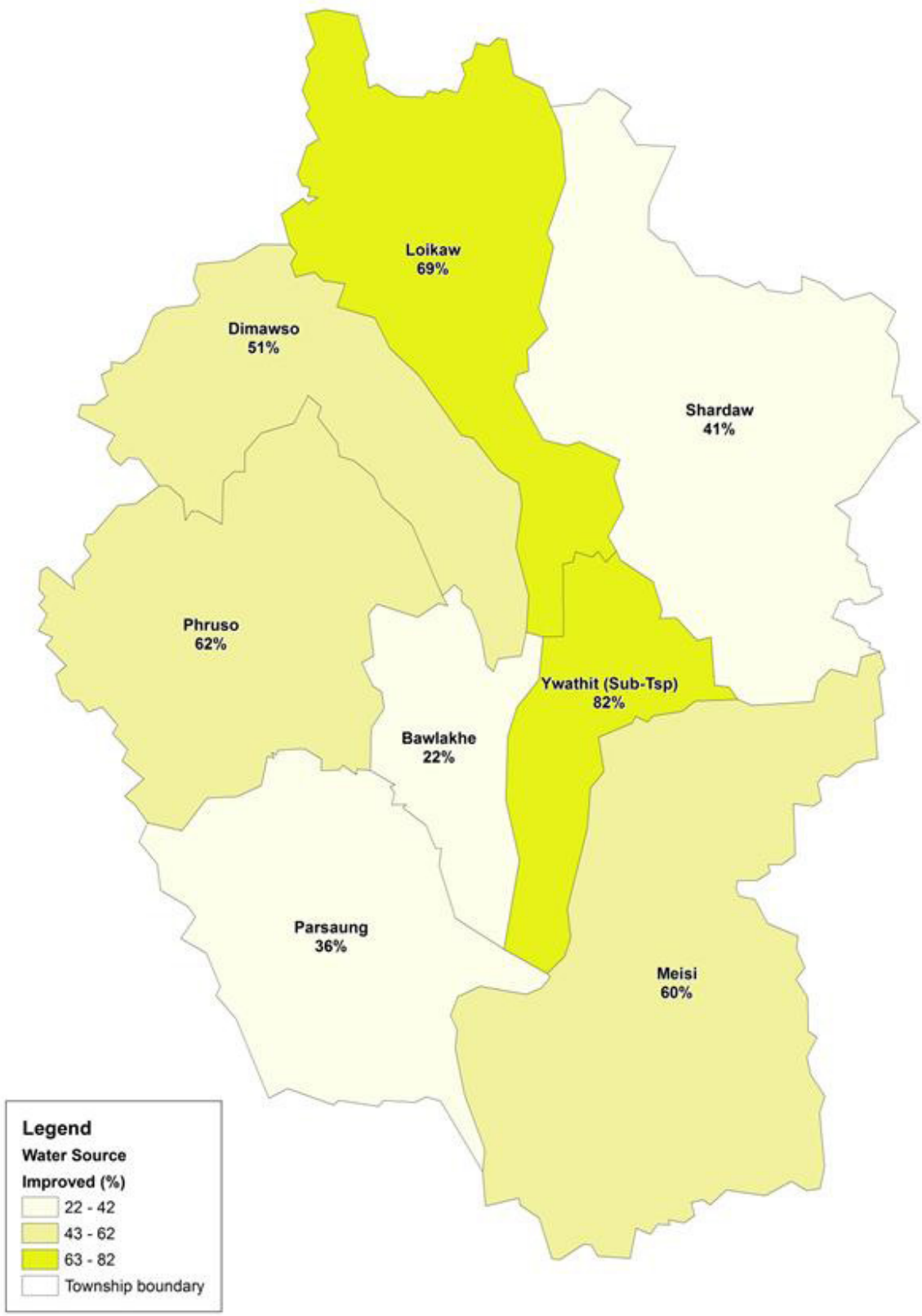
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	0.2	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		72.5	97.8	68.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>73.4</i>	<i>98.0</i>	<i>69.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.7	0.7	1.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		6.8	0.5	7.7
Other		0.3	-	0.3
None		17.8	0.8	20.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,733	594	4,139

- Some 73.4 per cent of the households in Parsaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (72.5%)).
- Compared to other townships in Kayah State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Parsaung is in the range of (72-83) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kayah State is 88.5 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 17.8 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Kayah State, It is 6.8 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Parsaung Township, 20.3 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%
Kayah State	: 58.3%
Bawlakhe District	: 39.7%
Parsaung Township	: 35.7%

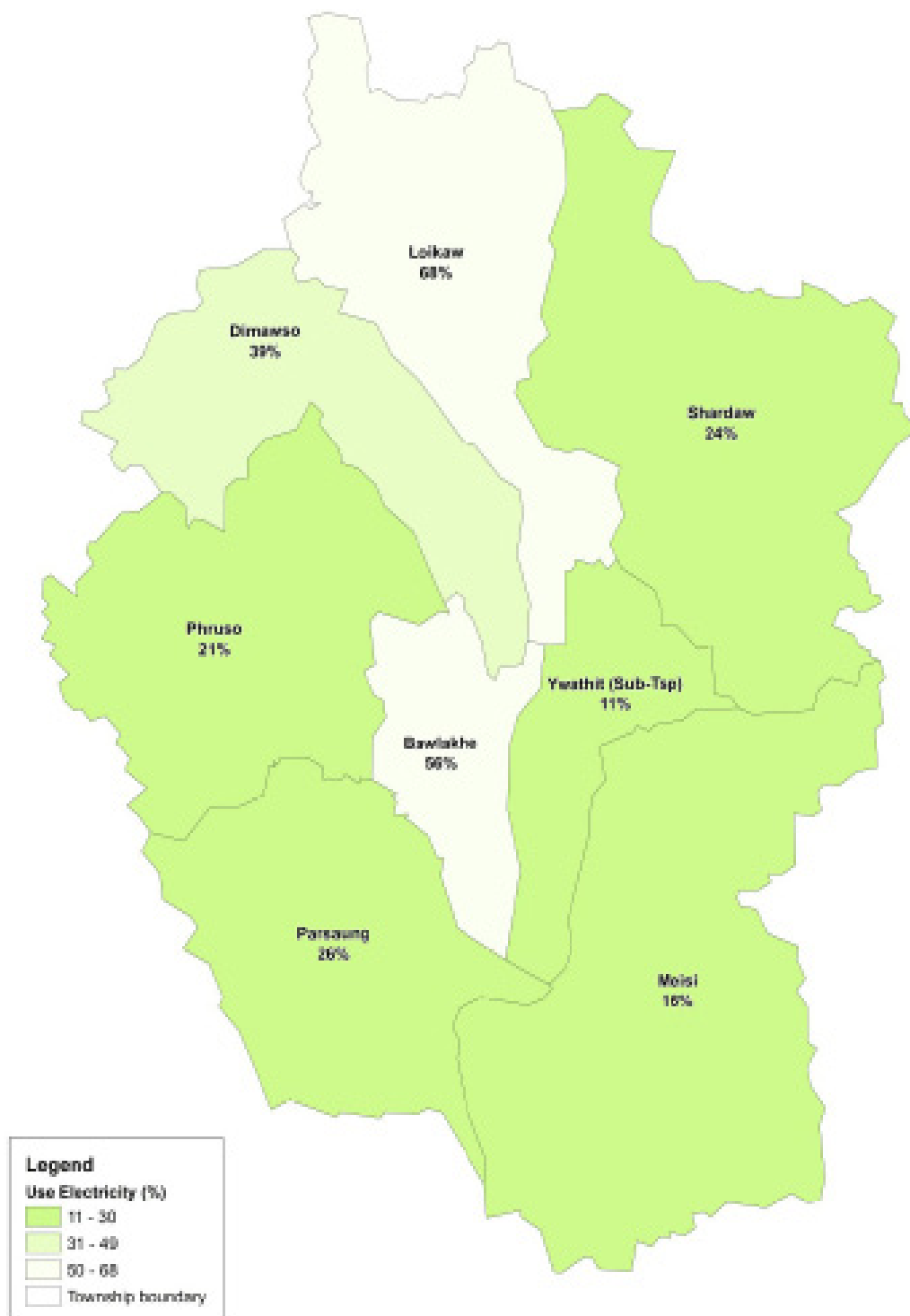
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	33.2	82.5	26.1
Tube well, borehole	1.7	0.2	1.9
Protected well/ Spring	0.2	-	0.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.6	1.8	0.5
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>28.7</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	0.3	-	0.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	18.1	0.2	20.7
River/stream/ canal	30.3	6.6	33.7
Waterfall/ Rain water	13.1	8.7	13.7
Other	2.5	-	2.9
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>71.3</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,733	4,139

- In Parsaung Township, 35.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Kayah State, it is in the range of (22-42) per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 33.2 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 30.3 per cent use water from river/stream/canal.
- Some 64.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 71.3 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



Union	: 32.4%
Kayah State	: 48.6%
Bawlakhe District	: 29.1%
Parsaung Township	: 25.6%

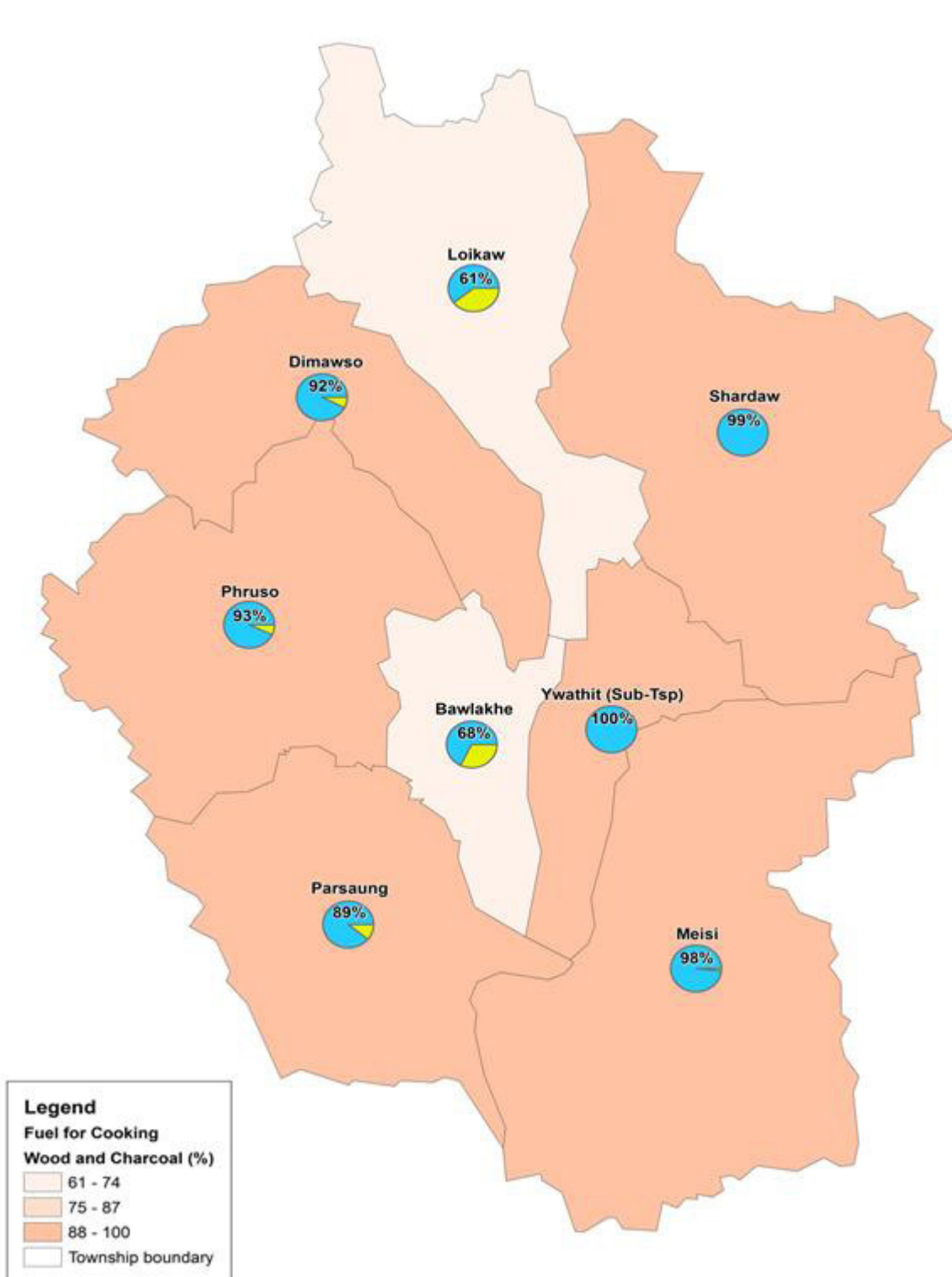
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		25.6	89.9	16.3
Kerosene		1.9	0.2	2.1
Candle		25.3	8.8	27.6
Battery		8.7	-	10.0
Generator (private)		9.8	-	11.2
Water mill (private)		1.4	-	1.6
Solar system/energy		23.6	1.2	26.9
Other		3.7	-	4.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,733	594	4,139

- In Parsaung Township, 25.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (11-30) per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Kayah State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Kayah State is 48.6 per cent.
- In rural areas, 27.6 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Kayah State	: 77.1%
Bawlakhe District	: 86.9%
Parsaung Township	: 88.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		10.5	62.8	3.0
LPG		0.1	0.2	0.1
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		0.1	-	0.1
Firewood		73.9	33.0	79.8
Charcoal		15.0	4.0	16.6
Coal		0.2	-	0.3
Other		0.1	-	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	4,733	594	4,139

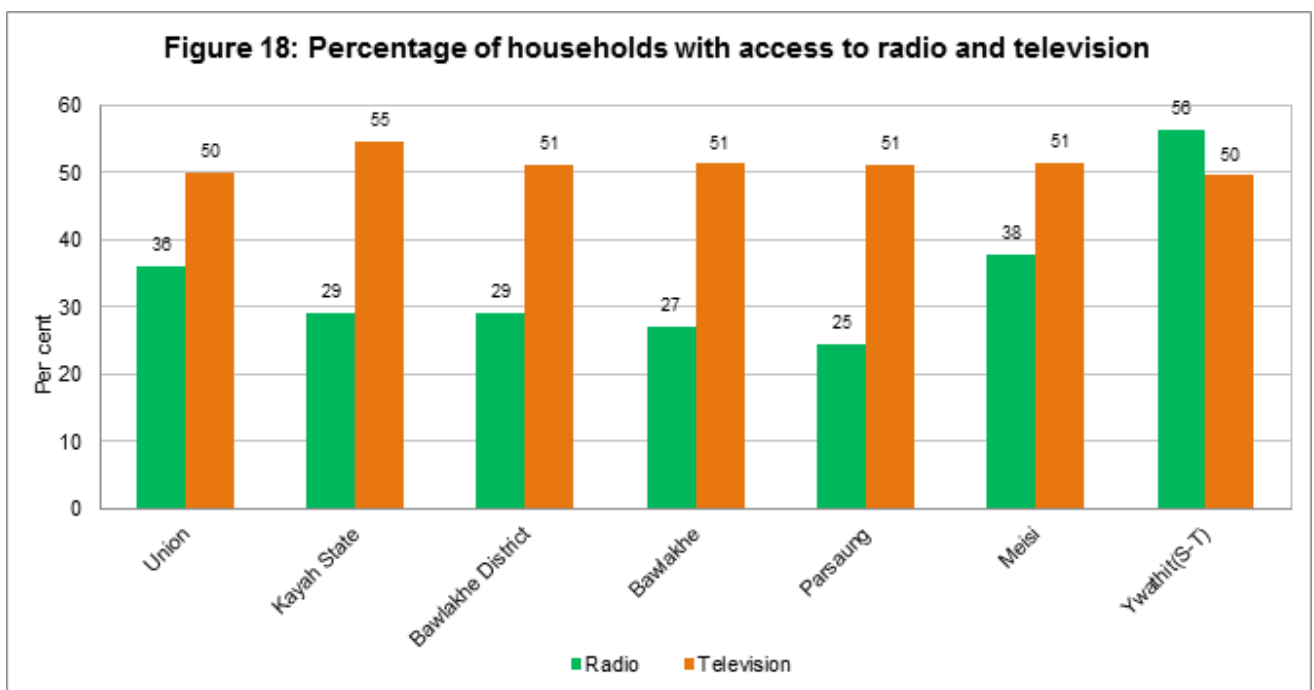
- In Parsaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 73.9 per cent using firewood and 15.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 10.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 79.8 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 16.6 per cent use charcoal.

Communication and related amenities

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

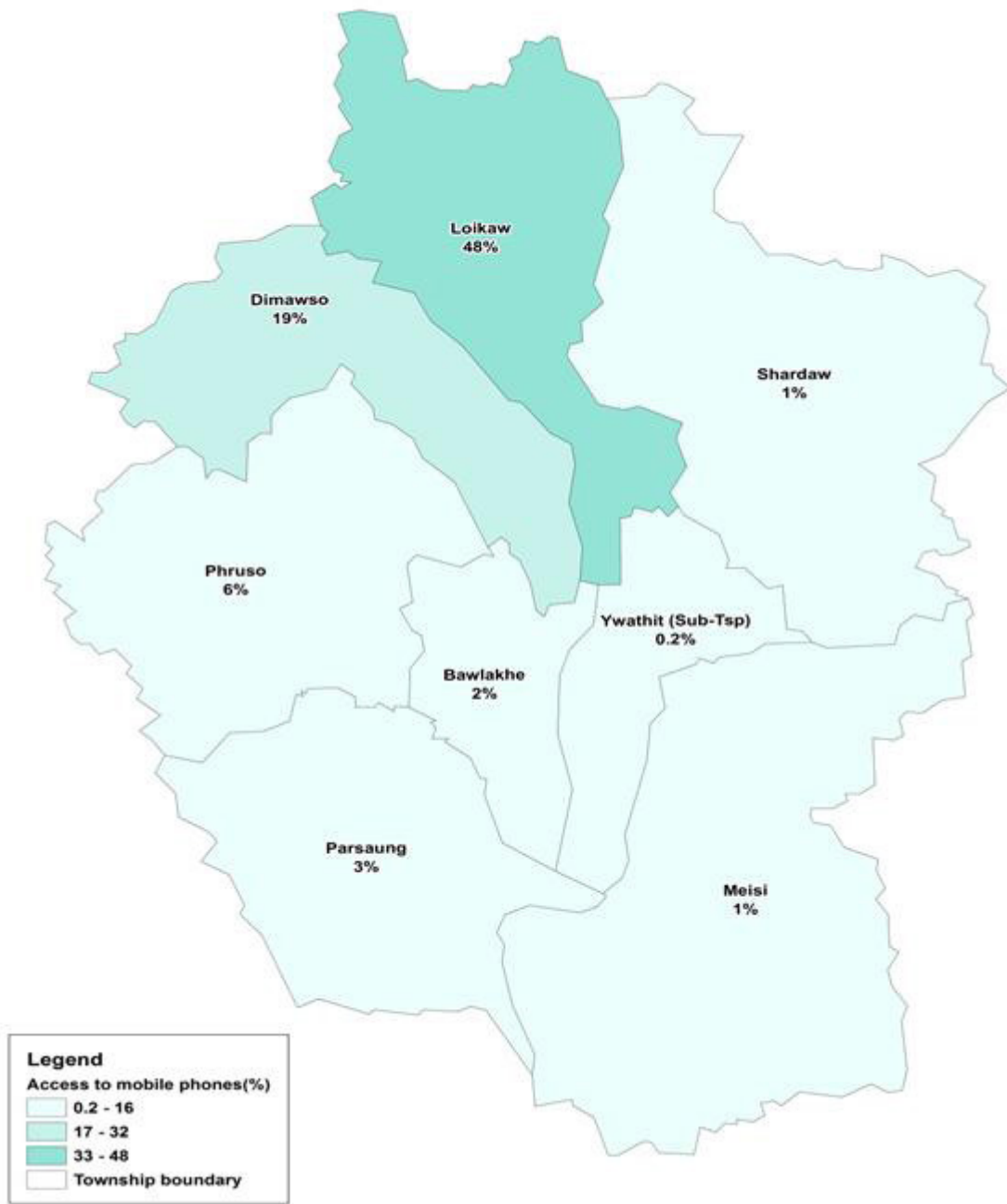
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	4,733	24.5	51.2	2.9	2.7	1.0	0.4	37.9	-
Urban	594	26.6	79.6	8.9	7.9	2.7	0.2	15.7	-
Rural	4,139	24.2	47.1	2.0	1.9	0.7	0.4	41.1	-

- Some 51.2 per cent of the households in Parsaung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 79.6 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 47.1 per cent.



- In Parsaung Township, 51.2 per cent of the households have a 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%
Kayah State	: 28.0%
Bawlakhe District	: 2.0%
Parsaung Township	: 2.7%

- Some 2.7 per cent of the households in Parsaung Township reported having mobile phones while it is 28.0 per cent in Kayah State.

Transportation items

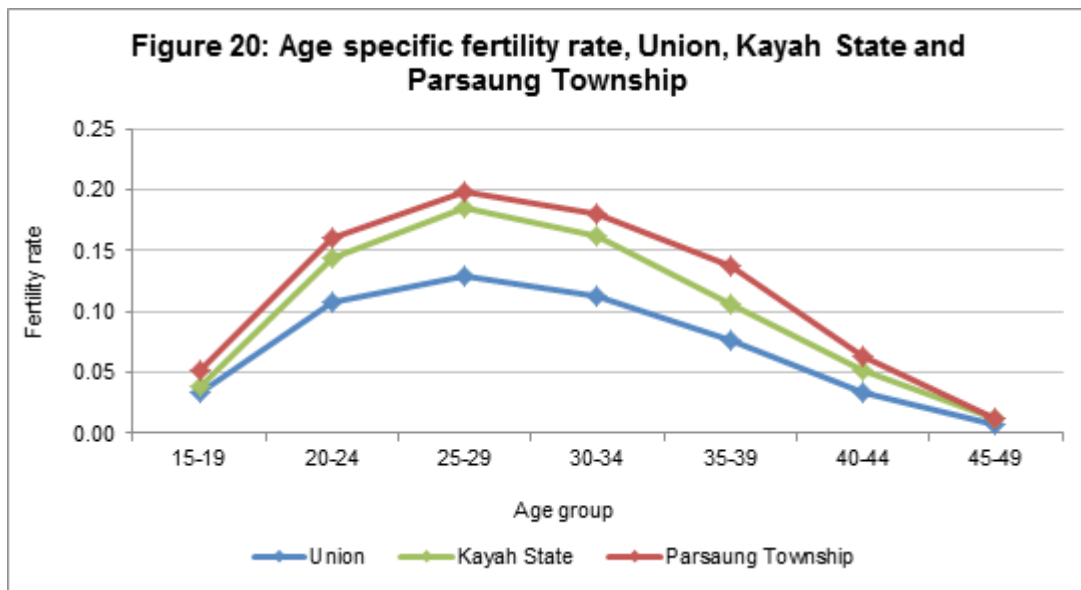
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Kayah State	57,274	1,906	34,423	18,007	5,229	309	144	8,824
Urban	14,668	1,077	10,866	7,554	758	55	40	545
Rural	42,606	829	23,557	10,453	4,471	254	104	8,279
Bawlakhe District	8,116	183	3,845	683	205	77	82	700
Urban	1,920	71	1,169	495	70	9	26	217
Rural	6,196	112	2,676	188	135	68	56	483
Parsaung Township	4,733	115	2,002	194	48	53	70	192
Urban	594	28	375	110	20	3	22	22
Rural	4,139	87	1,627	84	28	50	48	170

- In Parsaung Township, 42.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 4.1 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

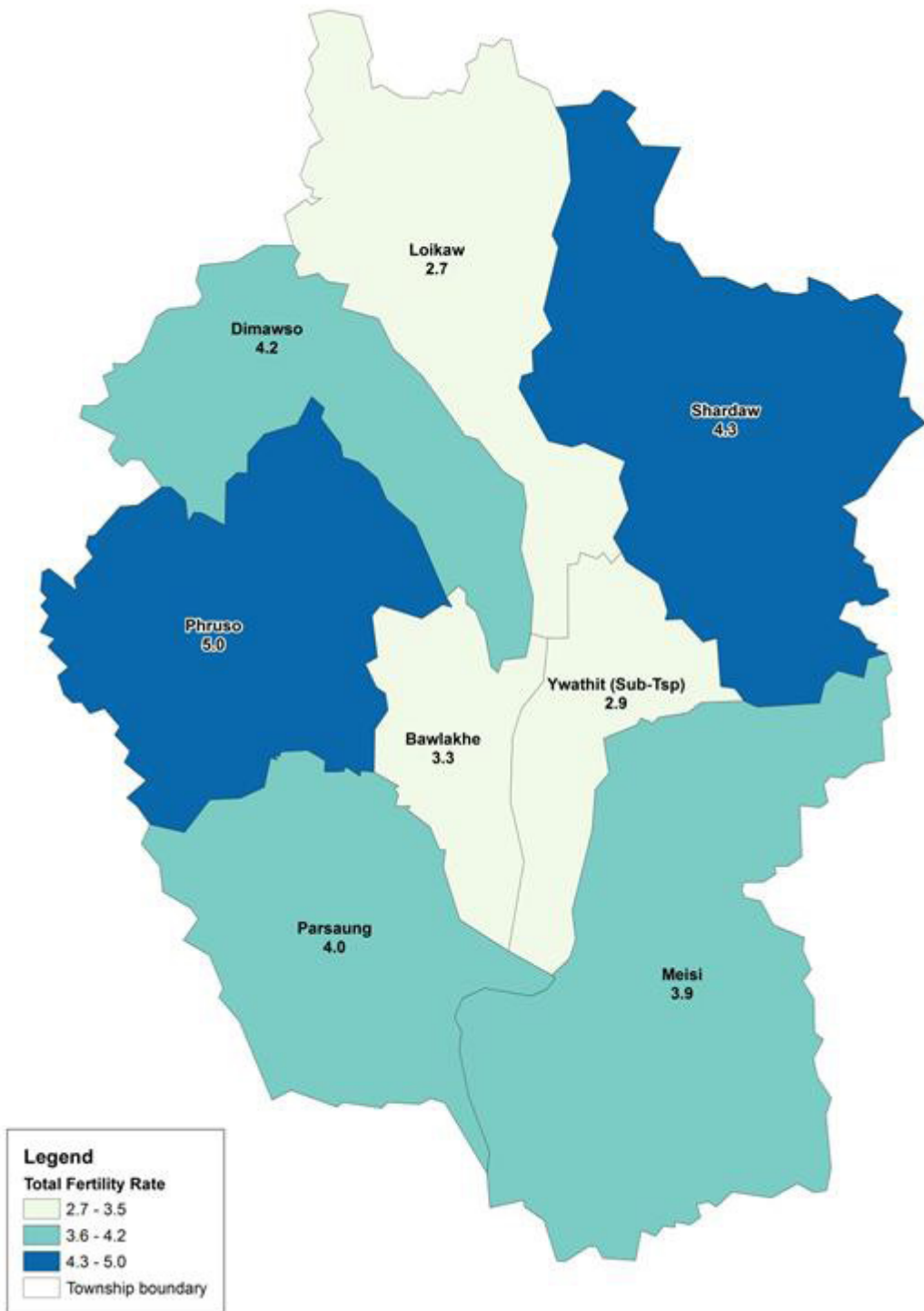
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

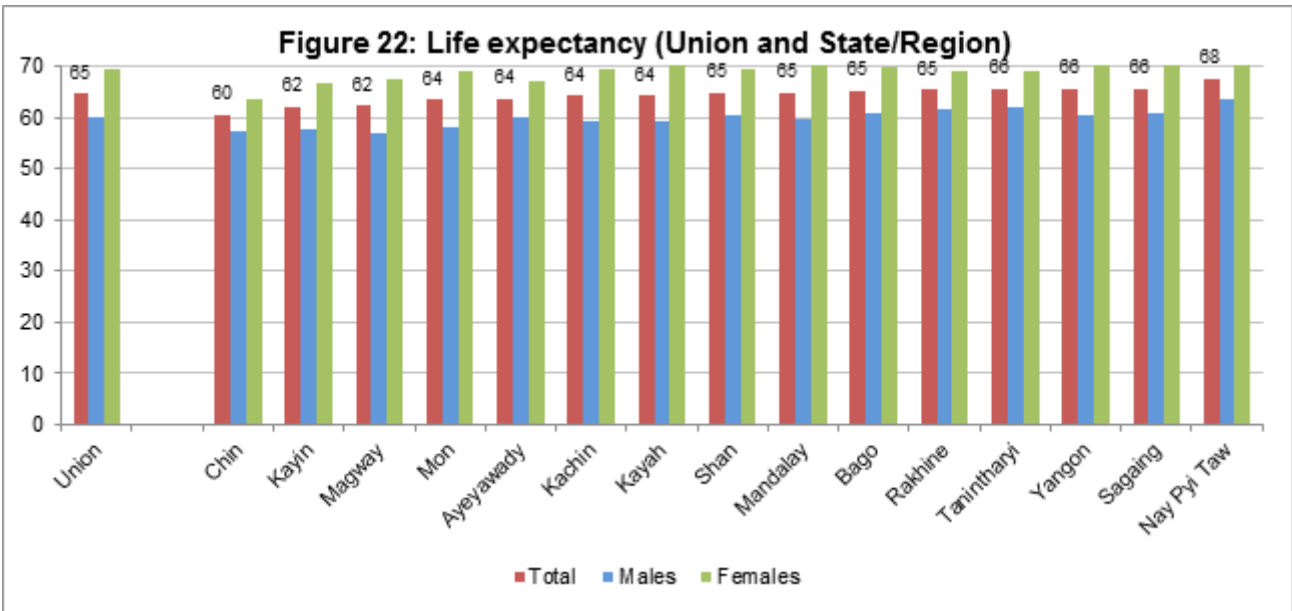


- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.0 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

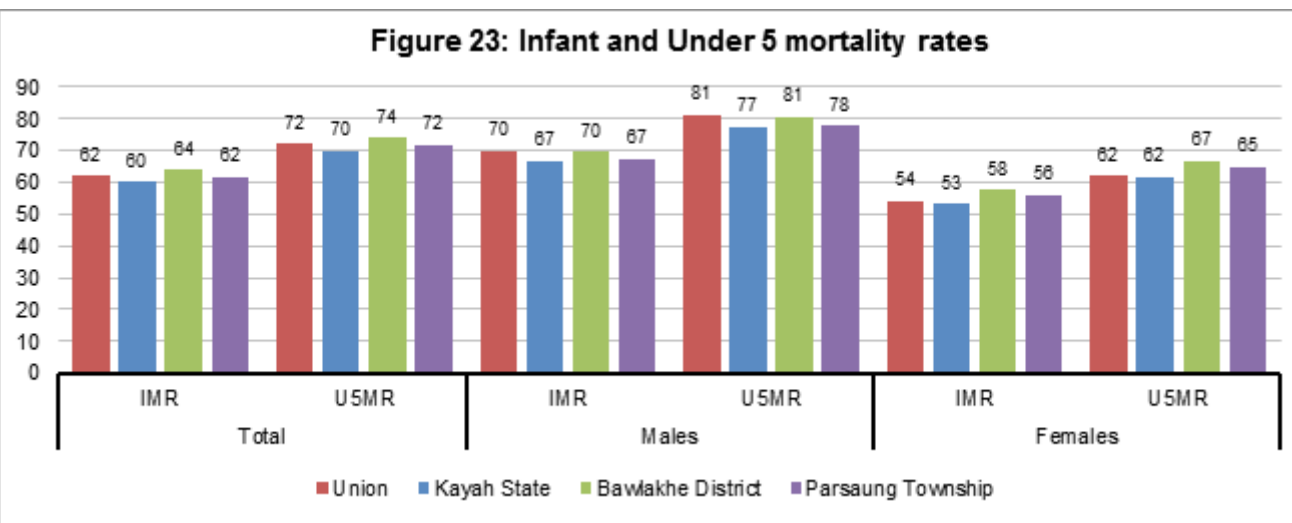


Union	: 2.5
Kayah State	: 3.5
Bawlakhe District	: 3.8
Parsaung Township	: 4.0



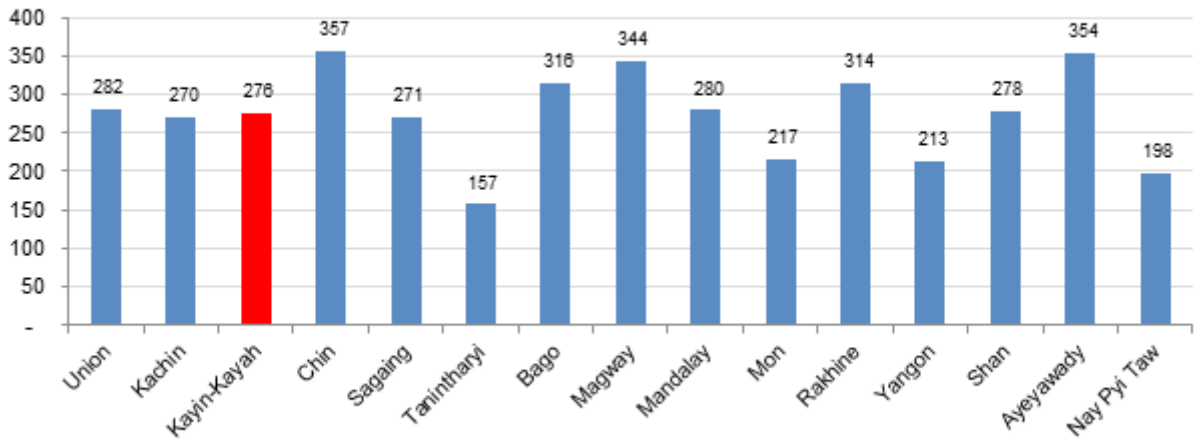
- The expectation of life at birth in Kayah State is 64.3 years and is slightly lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.2 years is higher than that of the males at 59.1 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Bawlake District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Bawlake District is 64 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 74 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Parsaung Township are higher than those in Kayah State and lower than Bawlake District. The Infant mortality in Parsaung is 62 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 72 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Kayah State, there are 276 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 Kayah State 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.

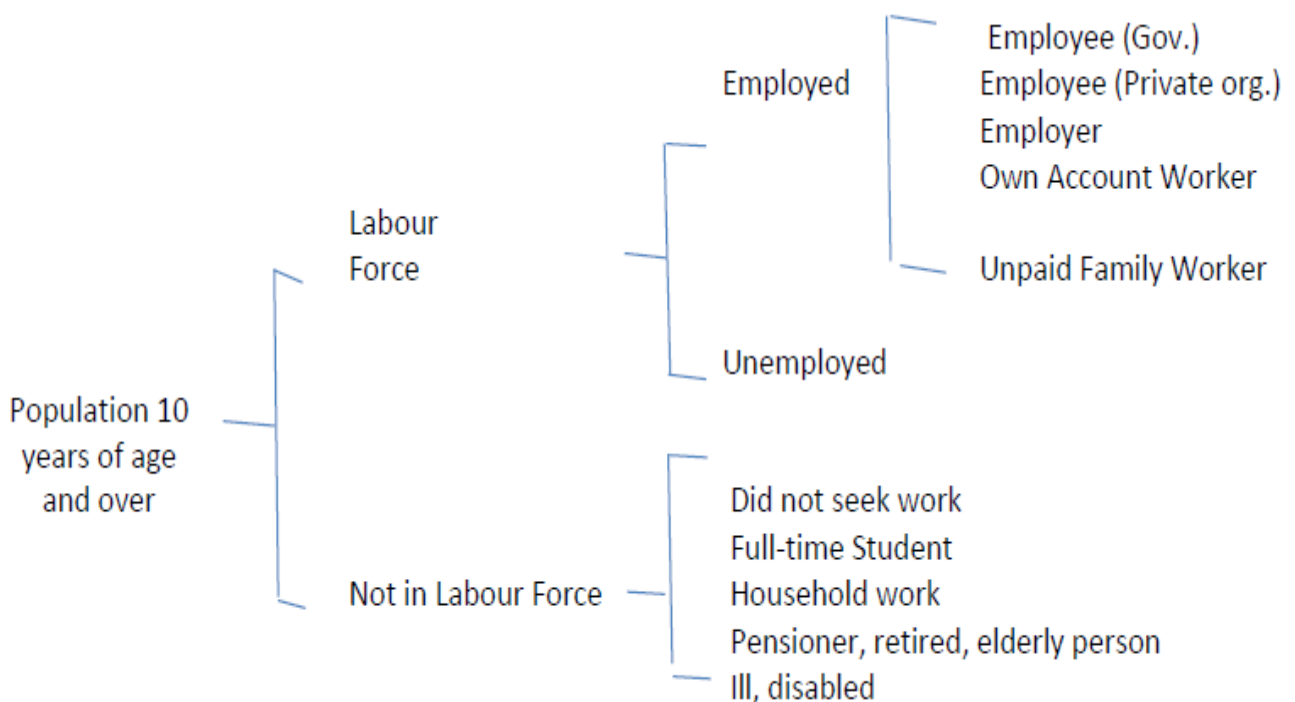
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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<http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census>

