The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Rakhine State, Thandwe District

Kyeintali Sub-Township Report
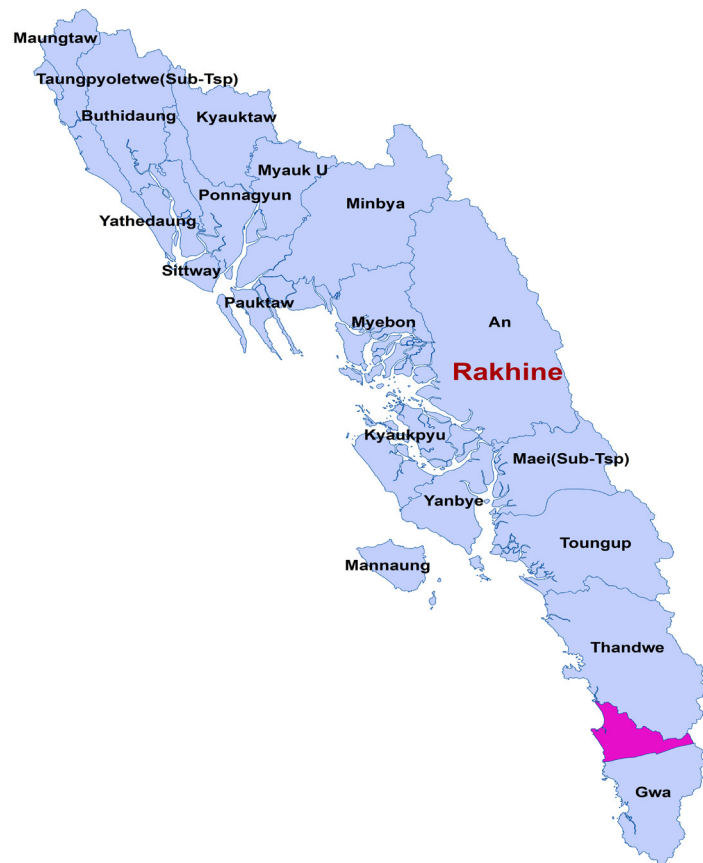
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Figure 1: Map of Rakhine State, showing the townships

Chin

N

Taungpyoletwe(Sub-Tsp)

Buthidaung

Maungtaw

Kyauktaw

Myauk U

Yathedaung

Ponnagyun

Minbya

Pauktaw

Sittway

Myebon

An

Magway

Rakhine

Kyaukpyu

Maei (Sub-Tsp)

Yanbye

Toungup

Mannaung

Bago

Thandwe

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)

Gwa

Ayeyawady

Legend

State & Region Boundary

Township Boundary

Rakhine State

DT

Kyaukpyu

Maungtaw

Myauk U

Sittway

Thandwe

Kyeintali Sub-Towship Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	23,581 [2]
Population males	11,422 (48.4%)
Population females	12,159 (51.6%)
Percentage of urban population	24.9%
Area (Km²)	803.1 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	29.4 persons
Median age	34.3 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	12
Number of private households	6,081
Percentage of female headed households	17.2%
Mean household size	3.8 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	22.1%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.4%
Elderly population (65+ years)	11.5%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	50.7
Child dependency ratio	33.4
Old dependency ratio	17.3
Ageing index	51.9
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	94
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	96.0%
Male	97.2%
Female	94.9%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,061	8.7
Walking	896	3.8
Seeing	1,389	5.9
Hearing	855	3.6
Remembering	985	4.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	14,994	73.8
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	23	0.1
National Registration	239	1.2
Religious	75	0.4
Temporary Registration	85	0.4
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1
None	4,889	24.1

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.2%	89.0%	38.3%
Unemployment rate	7.0%	6.2%	8.8%
Employment to population ratio	58.8%	83.5%	34.9%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	5,633	92.6
Renter	263	4.3
Provided free (individually)	141	2.3
Government quarters	32	0.5
Private company quarters	*	0.1
Other	*	0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	14.2%		92.4%
Bamboo	30.7%	8.9%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	53.1%	88.9%	<0.1%
Corrugated sheet	<0.1%		7.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	1.8%	1.6%	0.4%
Other	0.1%	0.3%	<0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	*	0.2
LPG	*	<0.1
Kerosene	28	0.5
Biogas	-	-
Firewood	5,793	95.3
Charcoal	235	3.9
Coal	*	0.1
Other	*	<0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	827	13.6
Kerosene	556	9.1
Candle	3,753	61.7
Battery	224	3.7
Generator (private)	481	7.9
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	231	3.8
Other	*	0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	91	1.5
Tube well, borehole	45	0.7
Protected well/spring	4,616	75.9
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Total Improved Water Sources	*4,752*	*78.1*
Unprotected well/spring	485	8.0
Pool/pond/lake	-	-
River/stream/canal	305	5.0
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.3
Other	522	8.6
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*1,329*	*21.9*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	97	1.6
Tube well, borehole	46	0.8
Protected well/spring	4,526	74.4
Unprotected well/spring	572	9.4
Pool/pond/lake	*	<0.1
River/stream/canal	306	5.0
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.3
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	516	8.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	39	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	4,289	70.6
Total Improved Sanitation	*4,328*	*71.2*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	44	0.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	20	0.3
Other	*	0.1
None	1,682	27.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	3,101	51.0
Television	1,759	28.9
Landline phone	318	5.2
Mobile phone	941	15.5
Computer	75	1.2
Internet at home	242	4.0
Households with none of the items	2,181	35.9
Households with all of the items	23	0.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	40	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	1,454	23.9
Bicycle	2,088	34.3
4-Wheel tractor	68	1.1
Canoe/Boat	194	3.2
Motor boat	228	3.7
Cart (bullock)	2,300	37.8

Note: [1] Population figures for Kyeintali Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at http://www.dop.gov.mm/ and http://myanmar. unfpa.org/node/15104.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Kyeintali Sub -Township in Rakhine 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 Kyeintali Sub-Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	23,581 *		
Males	11,422		
Females	12,159		
Sex ratio	94 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	24.9%		
Area (Km^2)	803.1 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	29.4 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	12		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	23,122	5,755	17,367
Number of conventional households	6,081	1,475	4,606
Mean household size	3.8 persons ***		

- In Kyeintali Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 94 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (24.9%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Kyeintali Sub-Township is 29 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 3.8 persons living in each household in Kyeintali Sub-Township. This is less than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

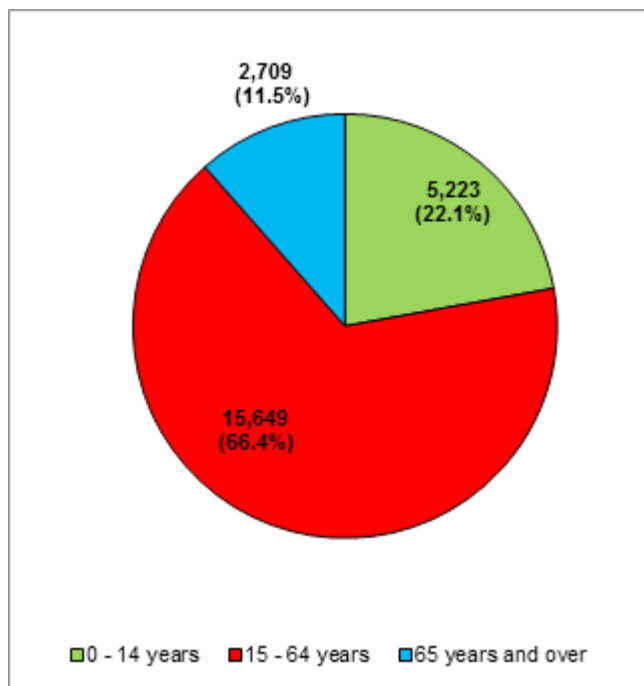** Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Kyeintali Sub- Township (Thandwe District, Rakhine State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**6,081**	**23,581**	**11,422**	**12,159**
	Ward	**1,475**	**5,878**	**2,821**	**3,057**
1	No(1)(W)	464	1,781	844	937
2	No(2)(W)	751	3,117	1,523	1,594
3	No(3)(W)	260	980	454	526
	Village Tract	**4,606**	**17,703**	**8,601**	**9,102**
1	Shauk Kone(VT)	556	2,026	983	1,043
2	Zay Di Kwin(VT)	274	987	491	496
3	Thea Kone(VT)	202	785	392	393
4	Taung Pat Lel(VT)	403	1,611	795	816
5	Pone Hnyet(VT)	311	1,320	664	656
6	Kyin Gyi(VT)	390	1,539	751	788
7	Yae Kyaw(VT)	397	1,379	638	741
8	Gant Gaw Taung(VT)	313	1,260	609	651
9	Kaing Khon(Ta Khun Taing)(VT)	193	781	361	420
10	Ba Win(Let Pan Khon)(VT)	377	1,436	725	711
11	Kyway Chaing(VT)	720	2,743	1,343	1,400
12	Ka Lar Pyin/Ya Da Nar Myaing(VT)	470	1,836	849	987

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

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**23,581**	**11,422**	**12,159**
0 - 4	1,483	732	751
5 - 9	1,785	870	915
10 - 14	1,955	1,003	952
15 - 19	1,704	839	865
20 - 24	1,582	771	811
25 - 29	1,739	852	887
30 - 34	1,754	868	886
35 - 39	1,755	902	853
40 - 44	1,623	850	773
45 - 49	1,632	783	849
50 - 54	1,475	699	776
55 - 59	1,248	587	661
60 - 64	1,137	536	601
65 - 69	886	383	503
70 - 74	670	281	389
75 - 79	512	220	292
80 - 84	397	163	234
85 - 89	182	67	115
90 +	62	16	46

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyeintali Sub-Township is 66.4 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, Rakhine State, Thandwe District and Kyeintali Sub-Township)
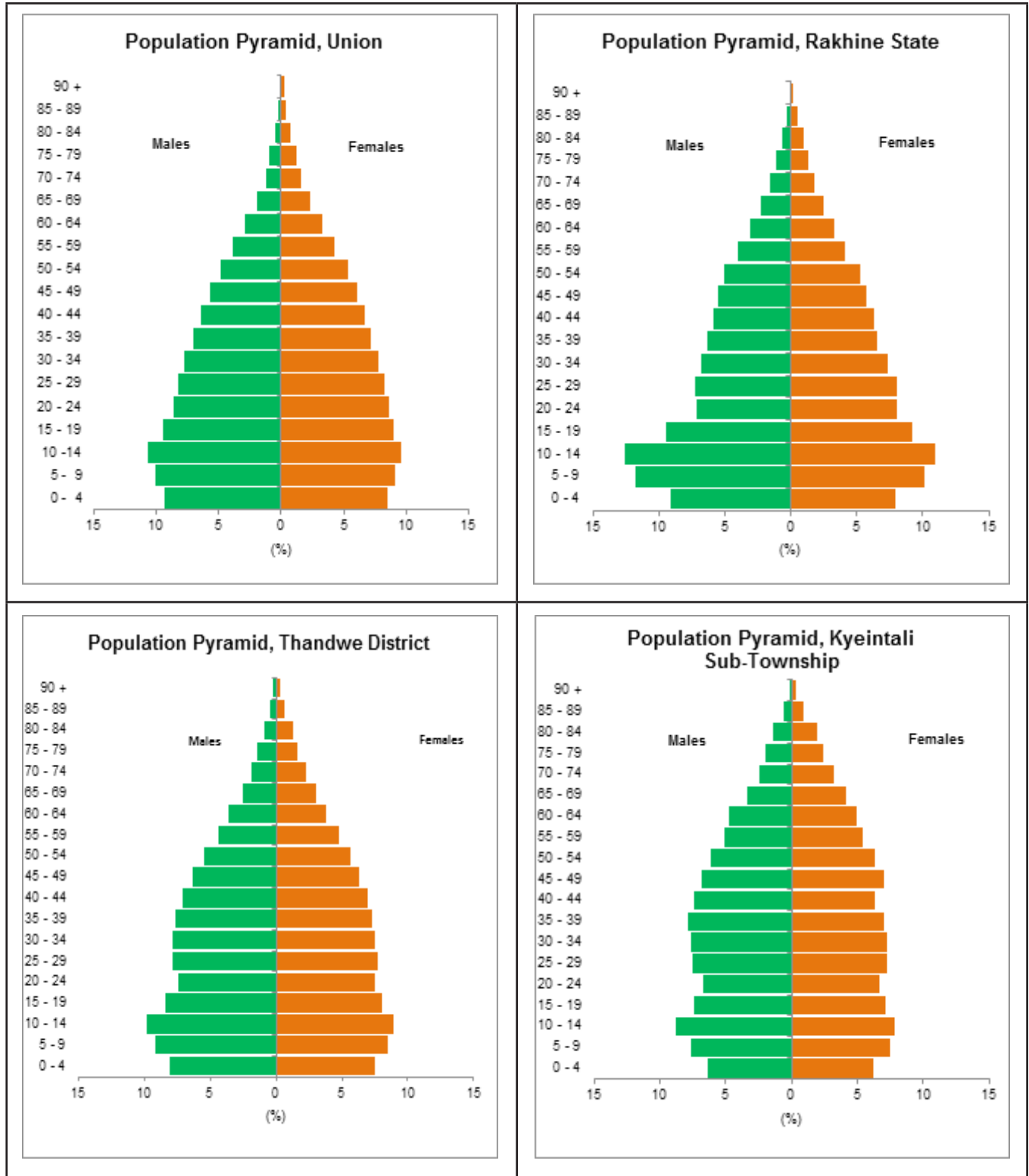
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kyeintali Sub-Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards but the population has slightly increased in age group 25-29 again.

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

- There are less males than females in all age groups except age groups 10-14, 35-39 and 40-44.

(B) Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Rakhine State

- 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 Rakhine State, it is 96.2% Buddhist, 1.8% Christian, 1.4% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.1% Animist and less than 0.1% each for 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	367	191	176	119	54	65
6	359	174	185	265	125	140
7	331	163	168	280	137	143
8	355	150	205	287	118	169
9	348	170	178	290	136	154
10	336	174	162	294	150	144
11	359	177	182	289	132	157
12	384	196	188	294	147	147
13	449	240	209	307	160	147
14	386	187	199	232	103	129
15	392	193	199	197	98	99
16	309	156	153	138	62	76
17	313	152	161	90	42	48
18	357	168	189	61	26	35
19	266	124	142	52	24	28
20	391	192	199	29	7	22
21	270	127	143	18	9	9
22	306	149	157	13	5	8
23	291	137	154	7	1	6
24	286	137	149	6	3	3
25	396	188	208	5	2	3
26	266	114	152	1	-	1
27	387	190	197	6	3	3
28	360	185	175	2	1	1
29	294	147	147	4	1	3

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Rakhine State and Kyeintali Sub-Township
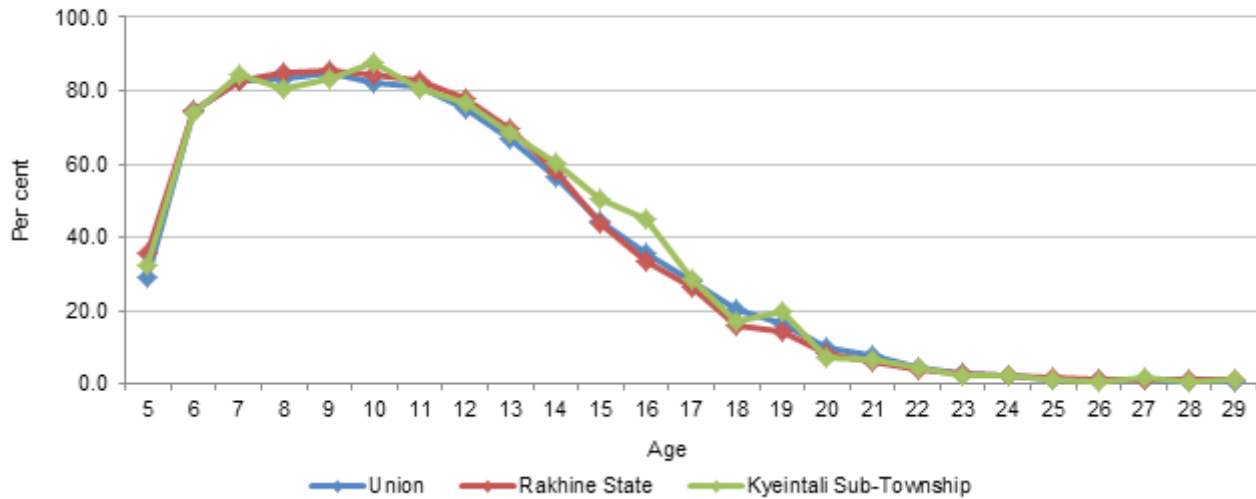
Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyeintali Sub-Township
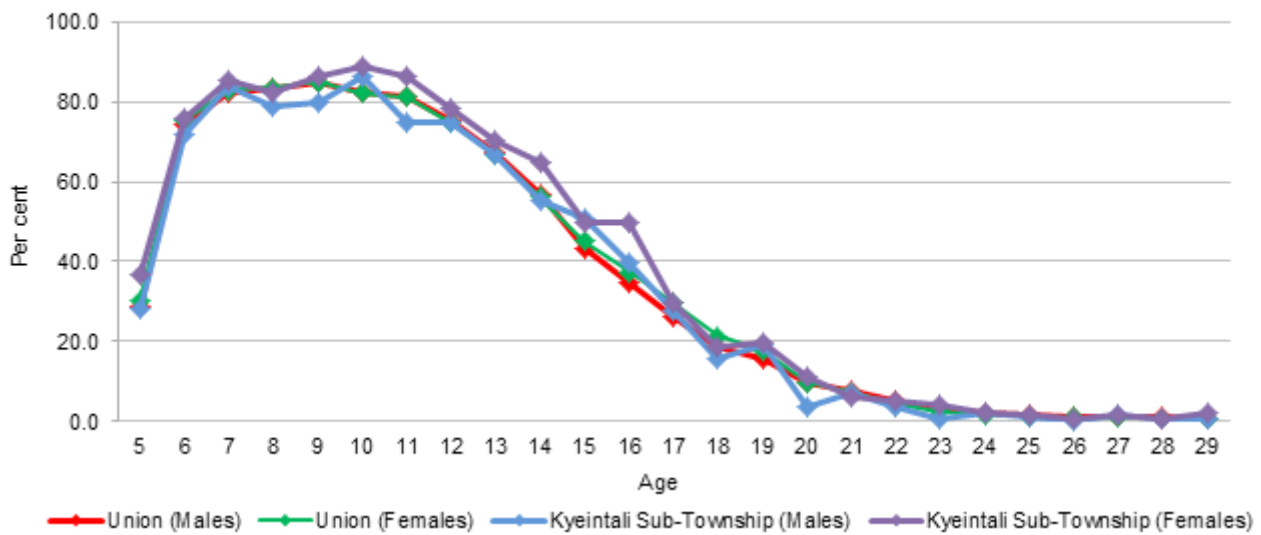
- School attendance in Kyeintali Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of both males and females in Kyeintali Sub-Township is higher than that of the Union.

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

Taungpyoletwe
(Sub-Tsp)
44%

Buthidaung
70%

Maungtaw
66%

Kyauktaw
85%

Myauk U
86%

Ponnagyun
85%

Minbya
82%

Yathedaung
83%

Sittway
89%

Pauktaw
85%

Myebon
77%

An
79%

Kyaukpyu
77%

Maei
(Sub-Tsp)
87%

Yanbye
88%

Toungup
92%

Mannaung
94%

Thandwe
94%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)
96%

Gwa
96%
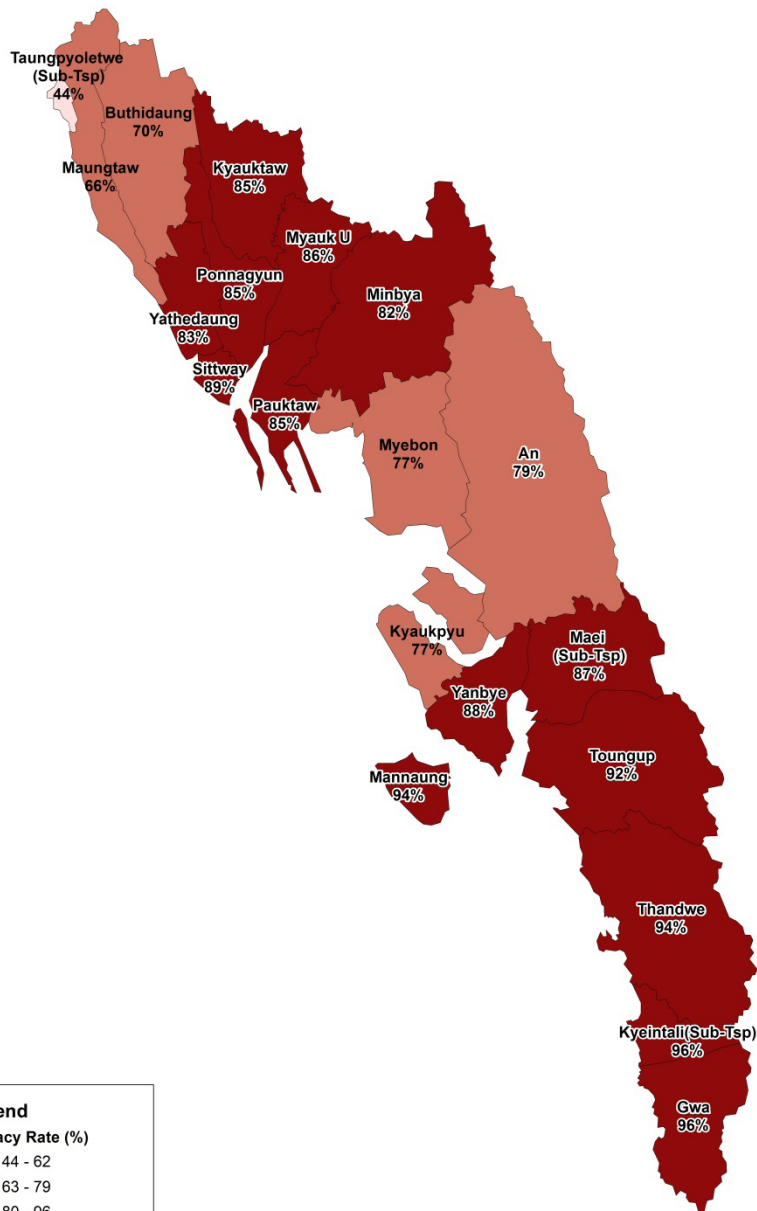
Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 44 - 62
- 63 - 79
- 80 - 96
- Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Rakhine State	: 84.7%
Thandwe District	: 92.6%
Kyeintali Sub-Township	: 96.0%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	3,181	96.8
Males	1,535	96.7
Females	1,646	96.8

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyeintali Sub-Township is 96.0 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Rakhine State (84.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 94.9 per cent and for the males it is 97.2 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.8 per cent with 96.8 per cent for females and 96.7 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	15,072	834	5.5	3,636	3,931	4,091	1,800	61	686	13	13	7
Urban	3,696	130	3.5	797	709	1,123	581	47	294	9	5	1
Rural	11,376	704	6.2	2,839	3,222	2,968	1,219	14	392	4	8	6
Males	7,207	312	4.3	1,523	1,847	2,240	916	39	318	1	8	3
Females	7,865	522	6.6	2,113	2,084	1,851	884	22	368	12	5	4

- Some 5.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 6.2 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 4.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 6.6 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 26.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.6 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	10.0	12.9	7.0	10.7	14.0	4.5
15 - 19	42.7	59.0	26.8	18.6	17.4	21.1
20 - 24	67.4	89.6	46.2	18.3	15.3	23.7
25 - 29	67.8	93.8	42.8	7.8	6.8	10.0
30 - 34	66.7	95.5	38.5	5.8	4.9	7.9
35 - 39	68.5	94.3	41.1	4.7	4.6	5.1
40 - 44	69.6	95.2	41.5	3.4	3.2	3.7
45 - 49	68.5	96.3	42.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
50 - 54	64.2	94.1	37.2	3.0	2.0	5.2
55 - 59	62.2	91.1	36.5	3.1	3.4	2.5
60 - 64	50.8	78.5	26.1	1.9	2.1	1.3
65 - 69	38.4	62.9	19.7	1.2	0.4	3.0
70 - 74	26.7	44.5	13.9	0.6	0.8	-
75 +	10.8	20.8	3.9	0.8	1.0	-
15 - 24	54.6	73.7	36.2	18.4	16.2	22.7
15 - 64	63.2	89.0	38.3	7.0	6.2	8.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
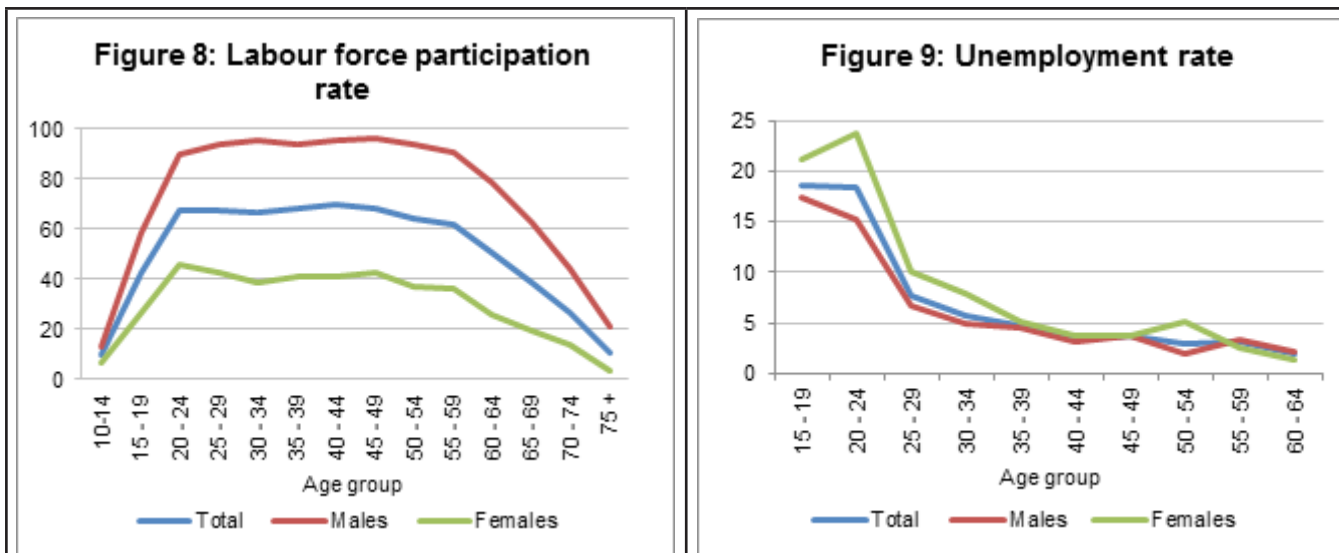
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyeintali Sub-Township is 63.2 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 38.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.0 per cent.

- In Kyeintali Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.0 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyeintali Sub-Township is 7.0 per cent. There is some difference between the unemployment rate for males (6.2%) and for females (8.8%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 22.7 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	9,581	0.5	24.0	47.6	20.1	2.0	5.9
Males	2,386	1.4	46.6	2.6	29.4	3.9	16.1
Females	7,195	0.2	16.6	62.5	16.9	1.3	2.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 46.6 per cent of males are full time students while 62.5 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**9,027**	**6,278**	**2,749**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	53	28	25	0.6	0.4	0.9
Professionals	243	83	160	2.7	1.3	5.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	97	67	30	1.1	1.1	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	100	74	26	1.1	1.2	0.9
Services and Sales Workers	665	198	467	7.4	3.2	17.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	4,775	4,017	758	52.9	64.0	27.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	550	363	187	6.1	5.8	6.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	137	130	7	1.5	2.1	0.3
Elementary Occupations	975	732	243	10.8	11.7	8.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,432	586	846	15.9	9.3	30.8

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Rakhine State and Kyeintali Sub-Township
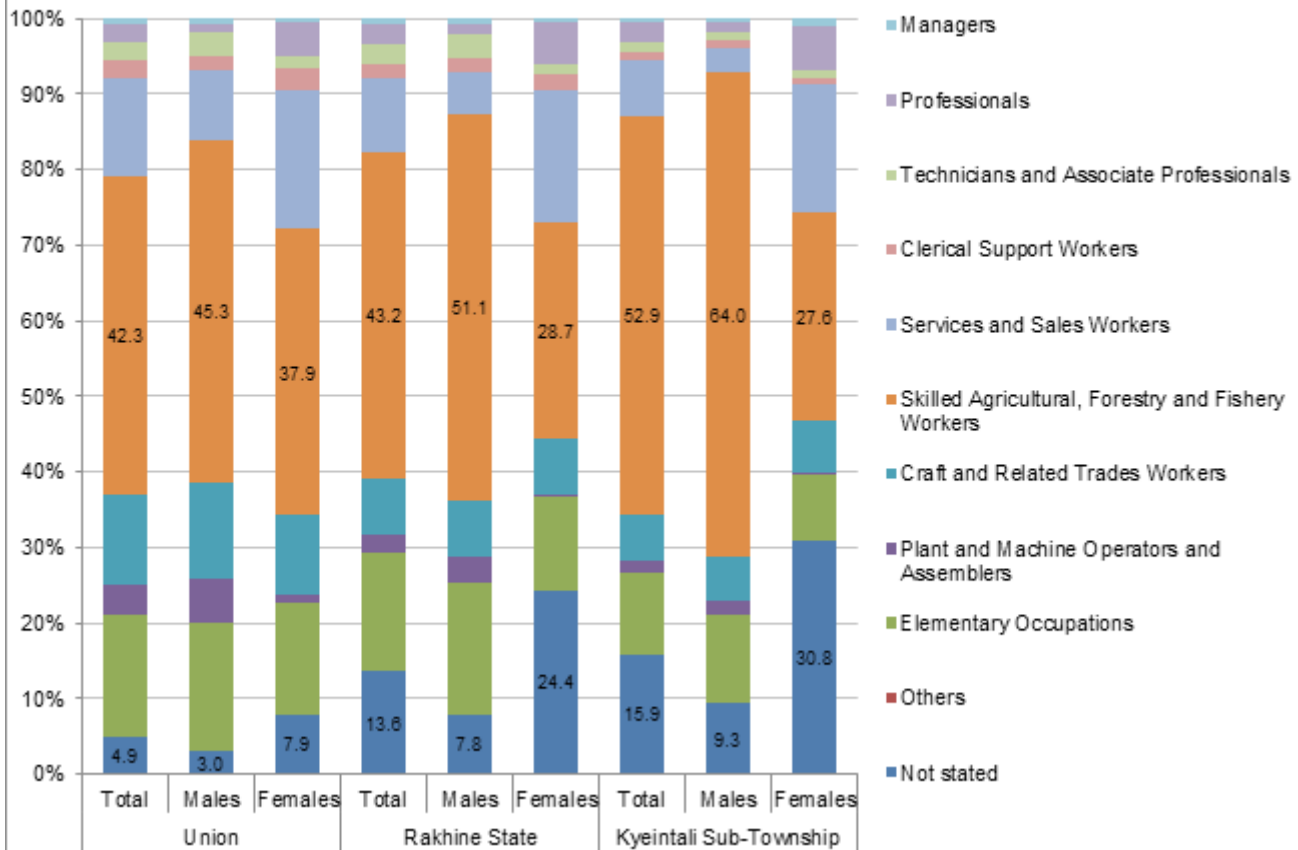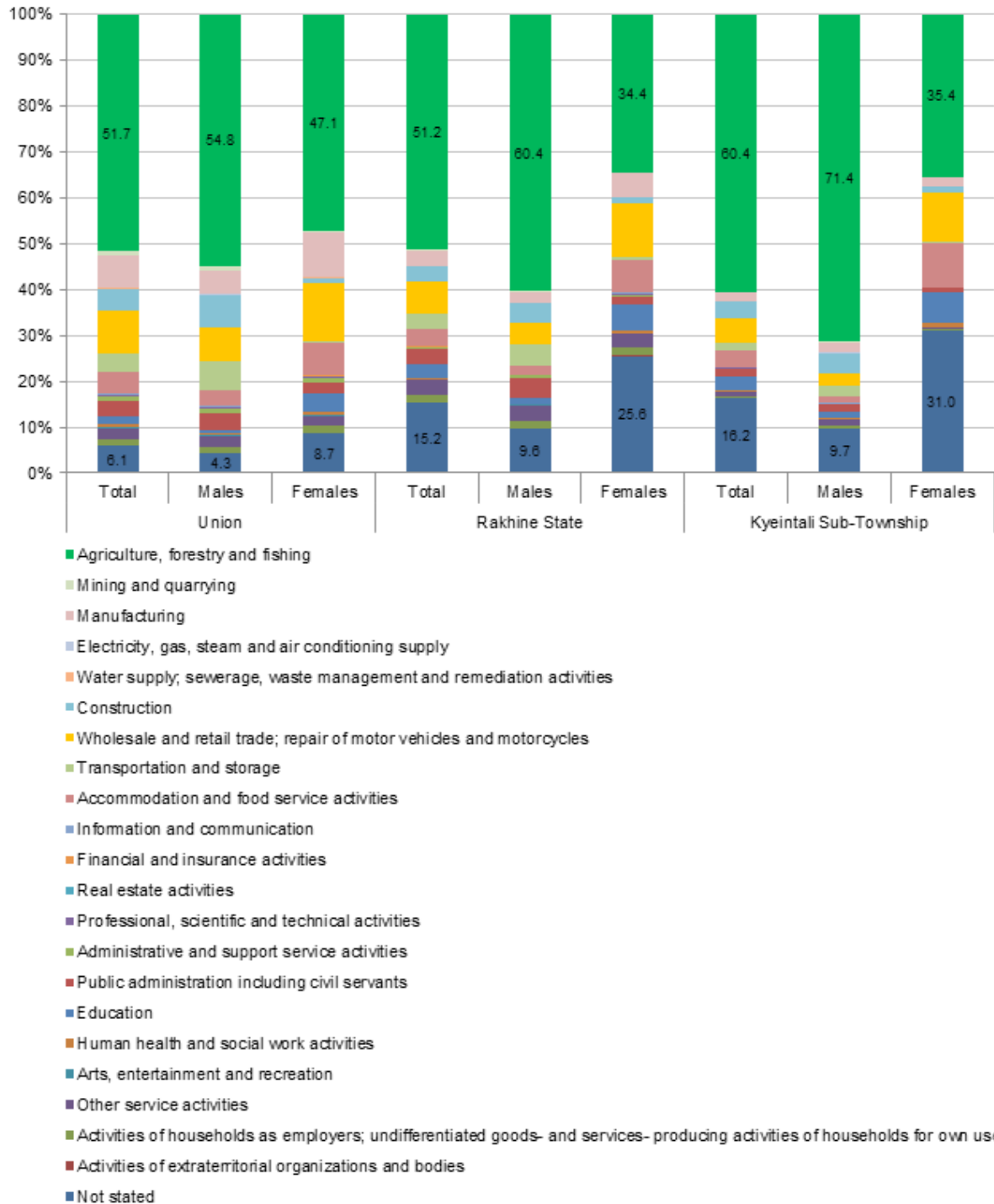
- In Kyeintali Sub-Township, 52.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 64.0 per cent of males and 27.6 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- In Rakhine State, 43.2 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**9,027**	**6,278**	**2,749**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,456	4,484	972	60.4	71.4	35.4
Mining and quarrying	22	20	2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	178	125	53	2.0	2.0	1.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	5	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	323	285	38	3.6	4.5	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	471	172	299	5.2	2.7	10.9
Transportation and storage	150	146	4	1.7	2.3	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	345	77	268	3.8	1.2	9.7
Information and communication	10	9	1	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	13	9	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	138	110	28	1.5	1.8	1.0
Education	271	87	184	3.0	1.4	6.7
Human health and social work activities	34	15	19	0.4	0.2	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	103	86	17	1.1	1.4	0.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	40	32	8	0.4	0.5	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	1,464	612	852	16.2	9.7	31.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Rakhine State and Kyeintali Sub-Township

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

- In Kyeintali Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 60.4 per cent.

- There are 71.4 per cent of males and 35.4 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Rakhine State, there are 51.2 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

20

(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	14,994	*	23	239	75	85	*	*	4,889
Urban	3,861	*	3	28	20	14	*	-	1,124
Rural	11,133	*	20	211	55	71	*	*	3,765
Males	7,305	*	13	104	69	35	*	*	2,291
Females	7,689	*	10	135	6	50	*	-	2,598

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
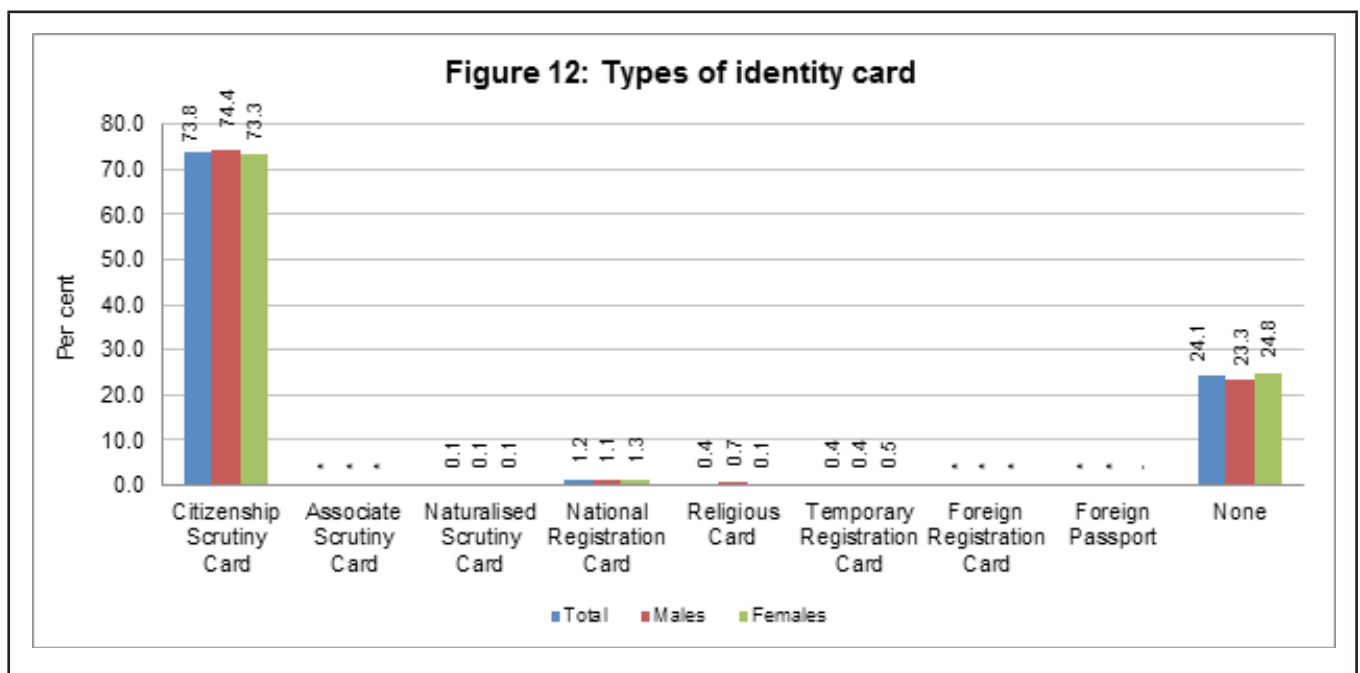
- In Kyeintali Sub-Township, 73.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 24.1 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 23.3 per cent of males and 24.8 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F)   Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	**23,581**	**21,520**	**2,061**	**8.7**	**1,389**	**855**	**896**	**985**
0 - 4	1,483	1,444	39	2.6	5	2	33	27
5 - 9	1,785	1,765	20	1.1	6	3	6	9
10 - 14	1,955	1,921	34	1.7	9	11	11	19
15 - 19	1,704	1,673	31	1.8	14	8	10	16
20 - 24	1,582	1,563	19	1.2	4	2	5	8
25 - 29	1,739	1,718	21	1.2	7	8	5	11
30 - 34	1,754	1,712	42	2.4	19	7	11	19
35 - 39	1,755	1,704	51	2.9	18	12	12	15
40 - 44	1,623	1,562	61	3.8	32	5	17	21
45 - 49	1,632	1,535	97	5.9	66	16	22	22
50 - 54	1,475	1,332	143	9.7	104	29	37	50
55 - 59	1,248	1,039	209	16.7	164	52	54	70
60 - 64	1,137	928	209	18.4	154	72	77	83
65 - 69	886	631	255	28.8	173	118	116	121
70 - 74	670	426	244	36.4	181	120	113	116
75 - 79	512	279	233	45.5	173	146	137	139
80 - 84	397	196	201	50.6	149	132	125	136
85 - 89	182	72	110	60.4	77	77	71	69
90 +	62	20	42	67.7	34	35	34	34

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	**11,422**	**10,497**	**925**	**8.1**	**598**	**358**	**404**	**429**
0 - 4	732	713	19	2.6	1	1	16	14
5 - 9	870	864	6	0.7	1	2	1	2
10 - 14	1,003	985	18	1.8	5	4	7	8
15 - 19	839	822	17	2.0	7	5	6	12
20 - 24	771	764	7	0.9	1	-	2	4
25 - 29	852	846	6	0.7	3	4	1	4
30 - 34	868	840	28	3.2	13	5	8	13
35 - 39	902	872	30	3.3	7	7	9	8
40 - 44	850	813	37	4.4	16	3	13	13
45 - 49	783	741	42	5.4	27	4	10	6
50 - 54	699	627	72	10.3	51	14	23	26
55 - 59	587	496	91	15.5	73	17	17	27
60 - 64	536	439	97	18.1	71	38	35	38
65 - 69	383	268	115	30.0	75	50	56	58
70 - 74	281	173	108	38.4	74	50	56	51
75 - 79	220	126	94	42.7	71	64	57	55
80 - 84	163	79	84	51.5	63	54	51	56
85 - 89	67	22	45	67.2	31	28	29	26
90 +	16	7	9	56.3	8	8	7	8

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	**12,159**	**11,023**	**1,136**	**9.3**	**791**	**497**	**492**	**556**
0 - 4	751	731	20	2.7	4	1	17	13
5 - 9	915	901	14	1.5	5	1	5	7
10 - 14	952	936	16	1.7	4	7	4	11
15 - 19	865	851	14	1.6	7	3	4	4
20 - 24	811	799	12	1.5	3	2	3	4
25 - 29	887	872	15	1.7	4	4	4	7
30 - 34	886	872	14	1.6	6	2	3	6
35 - 39	853	832	21	2.5	11	5	3	7
40 - 44	773	749	24	3.1	16	2	4	8
45 - 49	849	794	55	6.5	39	12	12	16
50 - 54	776	705	71	9.1	53	15	14	24
55 - 59	661	543	118	17.9	91	35	37	43
60 - 64	601	489	112	18.6	83	34	42	45
65 - 69	503	363	140	27.8	98	68	60	63
70 - 74	389	253	136	35.0	107	70	57	65
75 - 79	292	153	139	47.6	102	82	80	84
80 - 84	234	117	117	50.0	86	78	74	80
85 - 89	115	50	65	56.5	46	49	42	43
90 +	46	13	33	71.7	26	27	27	26

- Nine in every 100 persons in Kyeintali 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 55.

- Difficulties with seeing and remembering 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	6,081	0.3	0.5	1.9	78.3	15.0	2.5	1.2	0.2
Urban	1,475	1.0	1.8	4.1	80.8	10.8	0.9	0.2	0.4
Rural	4,606	*	0.1	1.2	77.6	16.4	3.0	1.5	0.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
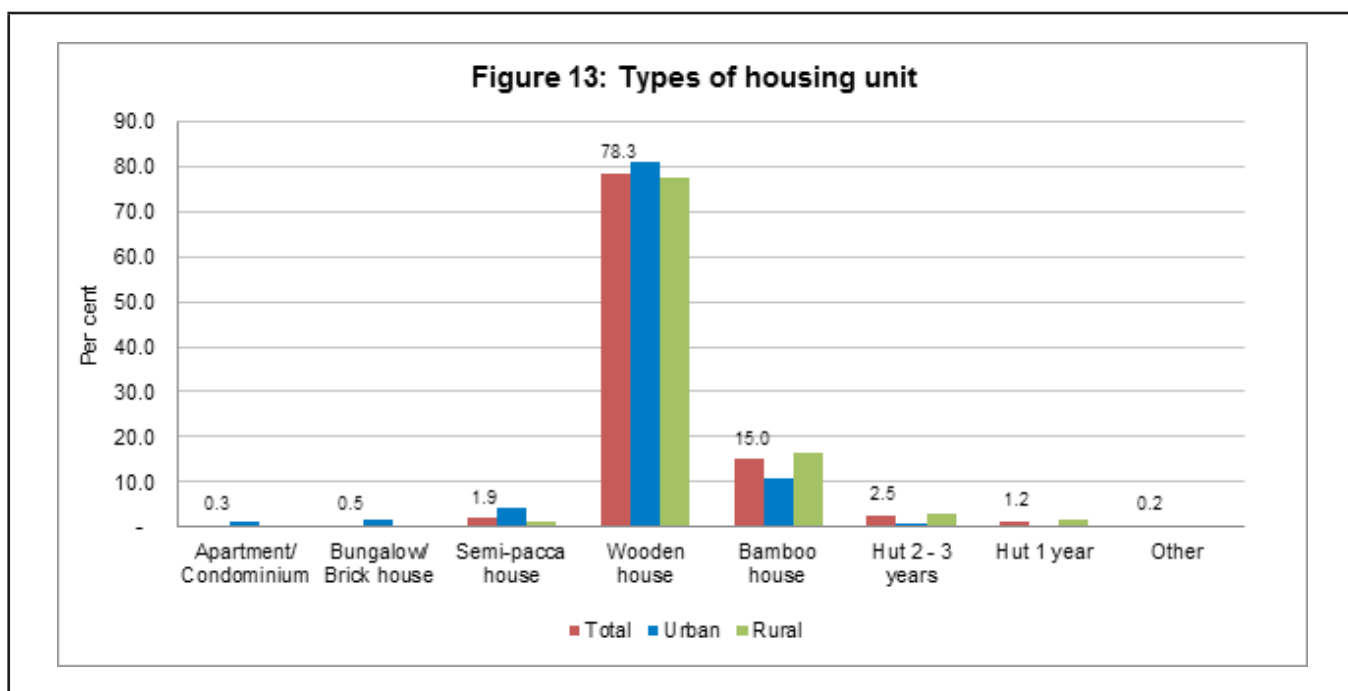
- The majority of the households in Kyeintali Sub-Township are wooden houses (78.3%) followed by households in bamboo houses (15.0%).

- Some 80.8 per cent of urban households and 77.6 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

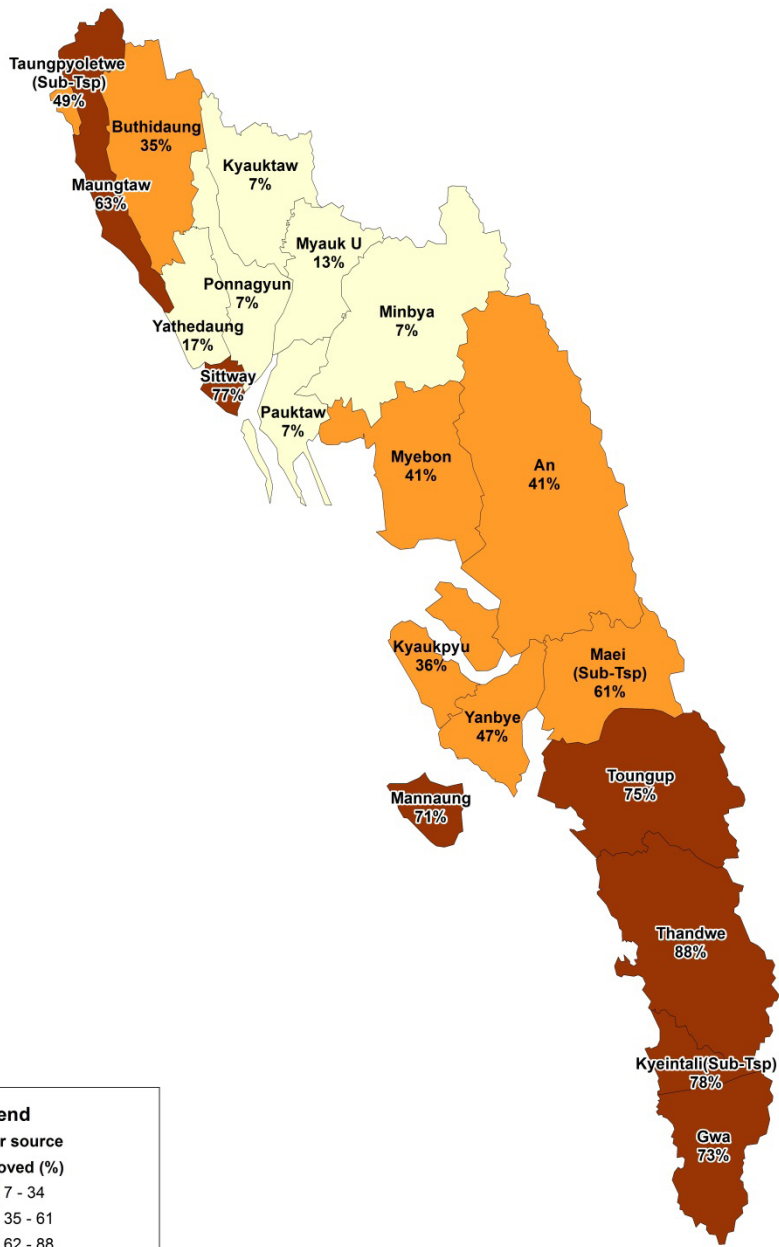**Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation**

Taungpyoletwe (Sub-Tsp) 37%
Buthidaung 39%
Kyauktaw 22%
Maungtaw 65%
Myauk U 20%
Ponnagyun 14%
Minbya 16%
Yathedaung 16%
Pauktaw 11%
Sittway 70%
Myebon 16%
An 38%
Kyaukpyu 28%
Maei (Sub-Tsp) 36%
Yanbye 21%
Toungup 52%
Mannaung 29%
Thandwe 70%
Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp) 71%
Gwa 56%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 11 - 31
- 32 - 51
- 52 - 71
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Rakhine State	: 31.8%
Thandwe District	: 58.5%
Kyeintali Sub-Township	: 71.2%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	1.9	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		70.6	91.9	63.7
Improved sanitation		*71.2*	*93.8*	*63.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.7	0.6	0.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.2	0.3
Other		0.1	-	0.2
None		27.7	5.4	34.8
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**6,081**	**1,475**	**4,606**

- Some 71.2 per cent of the households in Kyeintali Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (70.6%)).

- Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, Kyeintali Sub-Township has the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Rakhine State is 31.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 27.7 per cent of the households in the sub-township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Rakhine State, it is 62.9 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Kyeintali Sub-Township, 34.8 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

Taungpyoletwe
(Sub-Tsp)
49%

Buthidaung
35%

Kyauktaw
7%

Maungtaw
63%

Myauk U
13%

Ponnagyun
7%

Yathedaung
17%

Minbya
7%

Sittway
77%

Pauktaw
7%

Myebon
41%

An
41%

Kyaukpyu
36%

Maei
(Sub-Tsp)
61%

Yanbye
47%

Toungup
75%

Mannaung
71%

Thandwe
88%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)
78%

Gwa
73%

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
7 - 34
35 - 61
62 - 88
Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Rakhine State	: 37.7%
Thandwe District	: 78.0%
Kyeintali Sub-Township	: 78.1%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.5	0.1	2.0
Tube well, borehole		0.7	0.4	0.8
Protected well/ Spring		75.9	80.6	74.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
Total improved drinking water		*78.1*	*81.1*	*77.2*
Unprotected well/Spring		*8.0*	4.6	9.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake		-	-	-
River/stream/ canal		5.0	-	6.6
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.3	-	0.4
Other		8.6	14.3	6.8
Total unimproved drinking water		*21.9*	*18.9*	*22.8*
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**6,081**	**1,475**	**4,606**

- In Kyeintali Sub-Township, 78.1 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 Rakhine State, it is in the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 75.9 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 8.6 per cent of the households use water from other source of drinking water.

- Some 21.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 22.8 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
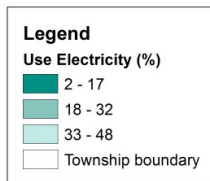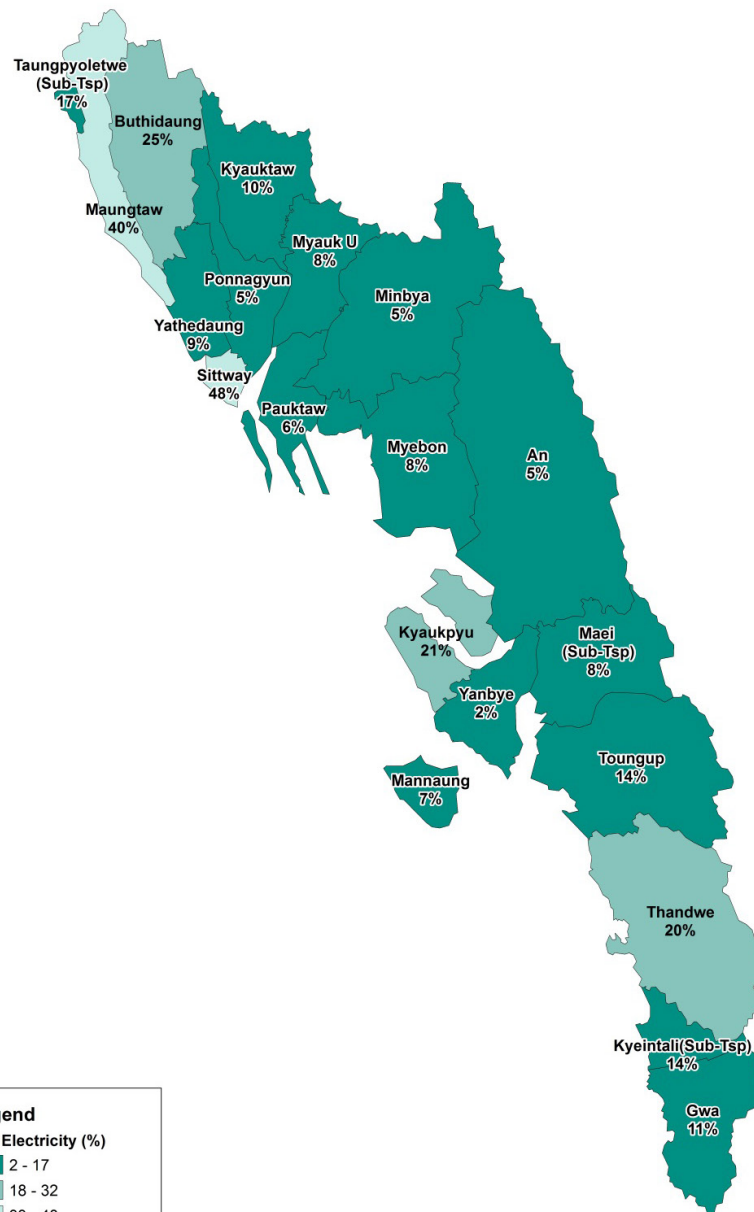
Union	: 32.4%
Rakhine State	: 12.8%
Thandwe District	: 15.0%
Kyeintali Sub-Township	: 13.6%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		13.6	35.1	6.7
Kerosene		9.1	0.7	11.9
Candle		61.7	59.3	62.5
Battery		3.7	0.9	4.6
Generator (private)		7.9	1.6	9.9
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		3.8	2.4	4.3
Other		0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,081	1,475	4,606

- In Kyeintali Sub-Township, 13.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Rakhine State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Rakhine State is 12.8 per cent.

- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the sub-township with 61.7 per cent.

- In rural areas, 62.5 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 88 - 92
- 93 - 96
- 97 - 99
- Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Rakhine State	: 96.6%
Thandwe District	: 98.8%
Kyeintali Sub-Township	: 99.2%

32
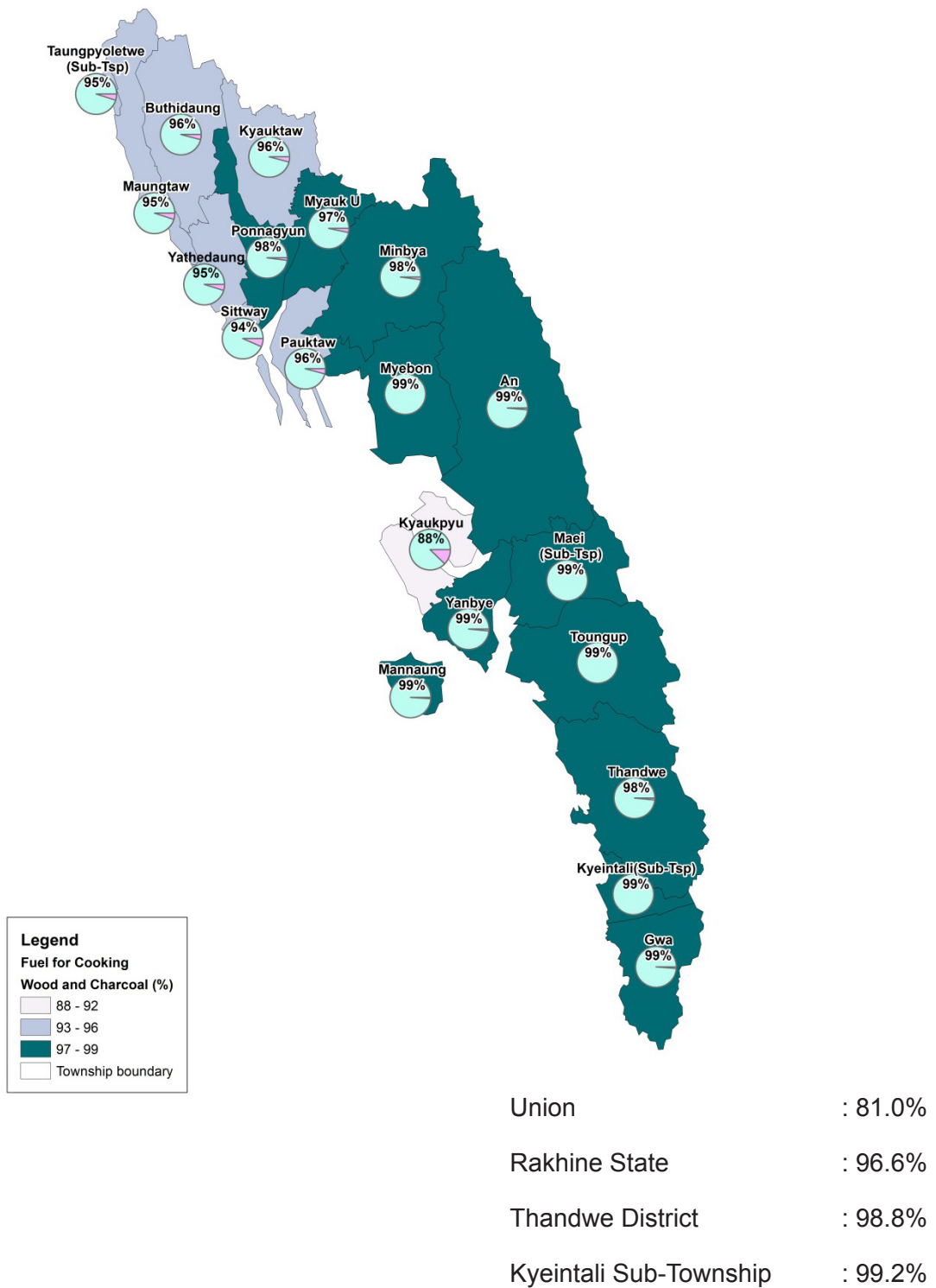
Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.2	0.4	0.2
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.5	-	0.6
BioGas		-	-	-
Firewood		95.3	88.1	97.5
Charcoal		3.9	11.3	1.5
Coal		0.1	0.1	0.1
Other		*	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	6,081	1,475	4,606

- In Kyeintali Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 95.3 per cent using firewood and 3.9 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 97.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.5 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	6,081	51.0	28.9	5.2	15.5	1.2	4.0	35.9	0.4
Urban	1,475	52.5	42.1	4.7	29.8	2.6	9.2	28.4	1.1
Rural	4,606	50.5	24.7	5.4	10.9	0.8	2.3	38.3	0.2

- Some 51.0 per cent of the households in Kyeintali Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 52.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to radio, while the proportion for rural areas was 50.5 per cent.

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

- In Kyeintali Sub-Township, 28.9 per cent of the households have access to television and about one half of the households (51.0%) reported having a radio.
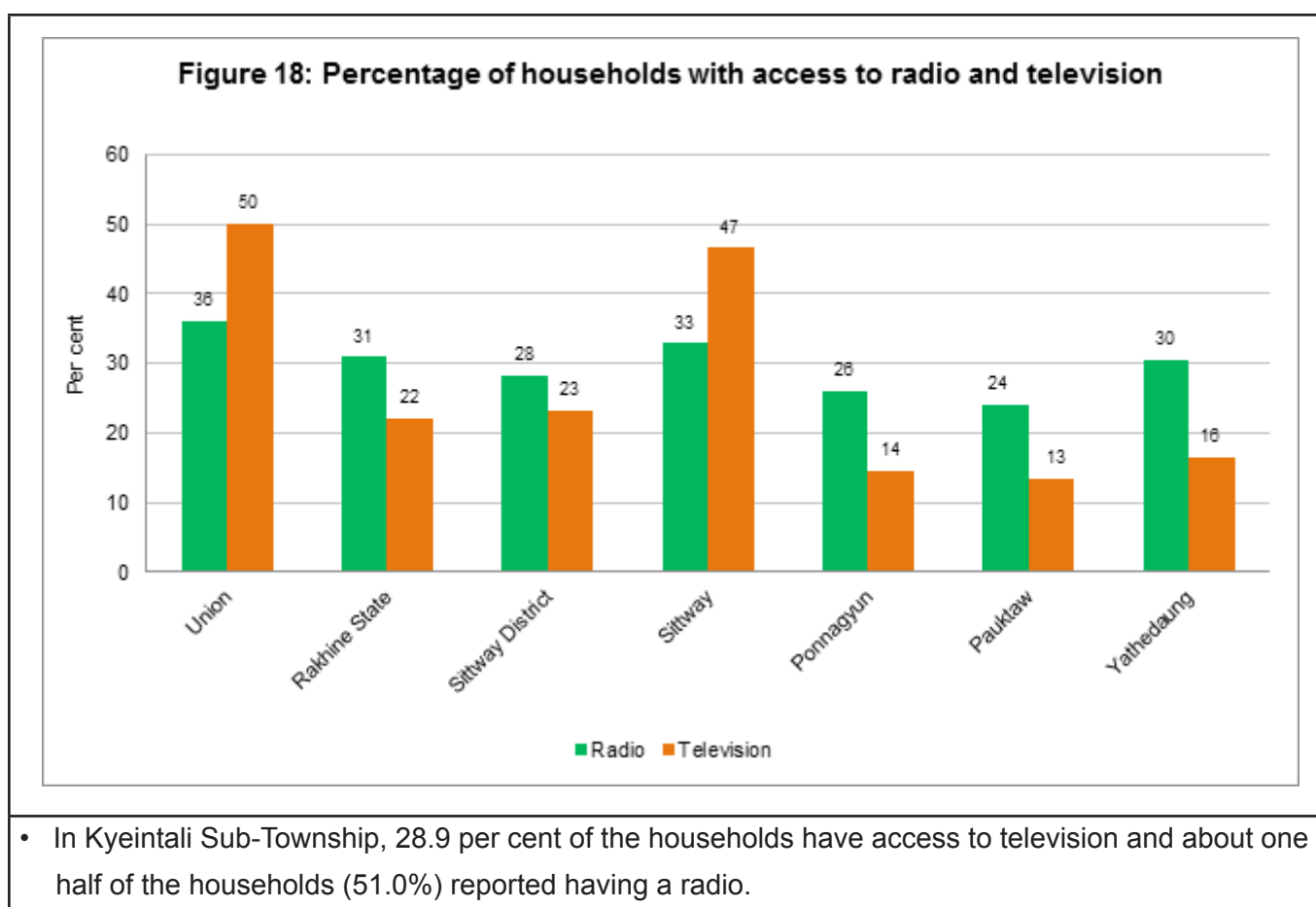
Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Taungpyoletwe (Sub-Tsp) 6%
Buthidaung 23%
Maungtaw 34%
Kyauktaw 14%
Myauk U 10%
Ponnagyun 9%
Minbya 9%
Yathedaung 15%
Sittway 44%
Pauktaw 8%
Myebon 8%
An 14%
Kyaukpyu 16%
Maei (Sub-Tsp) 3%
Yanbye 9%
Toungup 23%
Mannaung 16%
Thandwe 28%
Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp) 16%
Gwa 17%

Legend
Access to mobile phones (%)
3 - 17
18 - 31
32 - 44
Township boundary
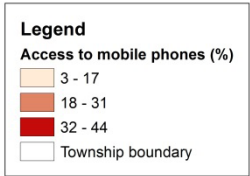
Union	: 32.9%
Rakhine State	: 15.8%
Thandwe District	: 21.1%
Kyeintali Sub-Township	: 15.5%

- Only 15.5 per cent of the households in Kyeintali Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, it is in the lowest group.

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)
Rakhine State	459,772	2,415	54,507	68,373	2,825	17,180	25,083	74,563
Urban	72,624	1,338	22,383	30,430	821	1,040	1,465	2,561
Rural	387,148	1,077	32,124	37,943	2,004	16,140	23,618	72,002
Thandwe District	83,593	803	18,639	25,988	599	3,016	5,463	22,416
Urban	14,706	334	5,319	8,191	174	349	464	936
Rural	68,887	469	13,320	17,797	425	2,667	4,999	21,480
Kyeintali Sub-Township	6,081	40	1,454	2,088	68	194	228	2,300
Urban	1,475	22	406	703	24	99	72	241
Rural	4,606	18	1,048	1,385	44	95	156	2,059

- In Kyeintali Sub-Township, 37.8 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 34.3 per cent of households having bicycle.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use bicycles as a means of transport and the majority of the rural households use cart (bullock).

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Rakhine State and Kyeintali Sub-Township
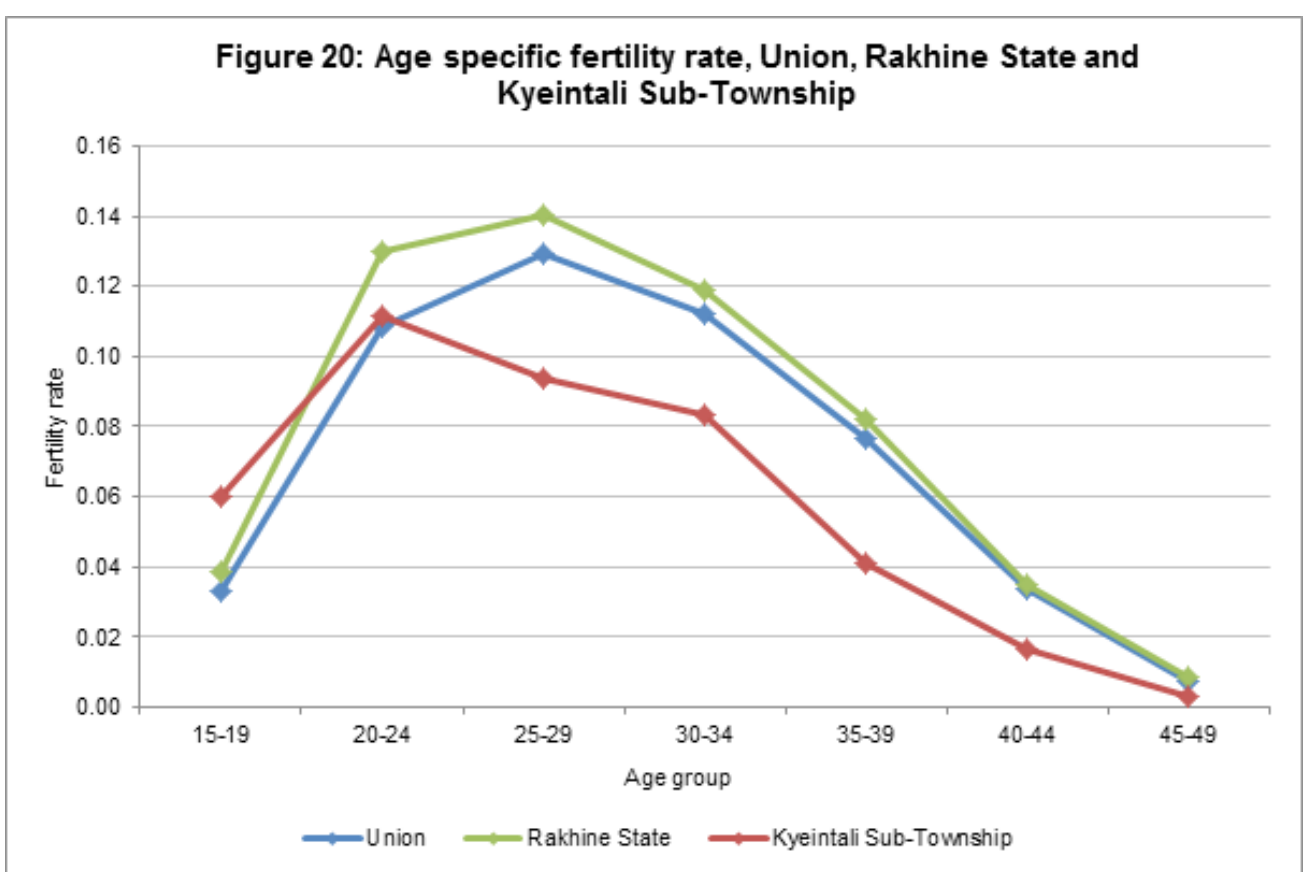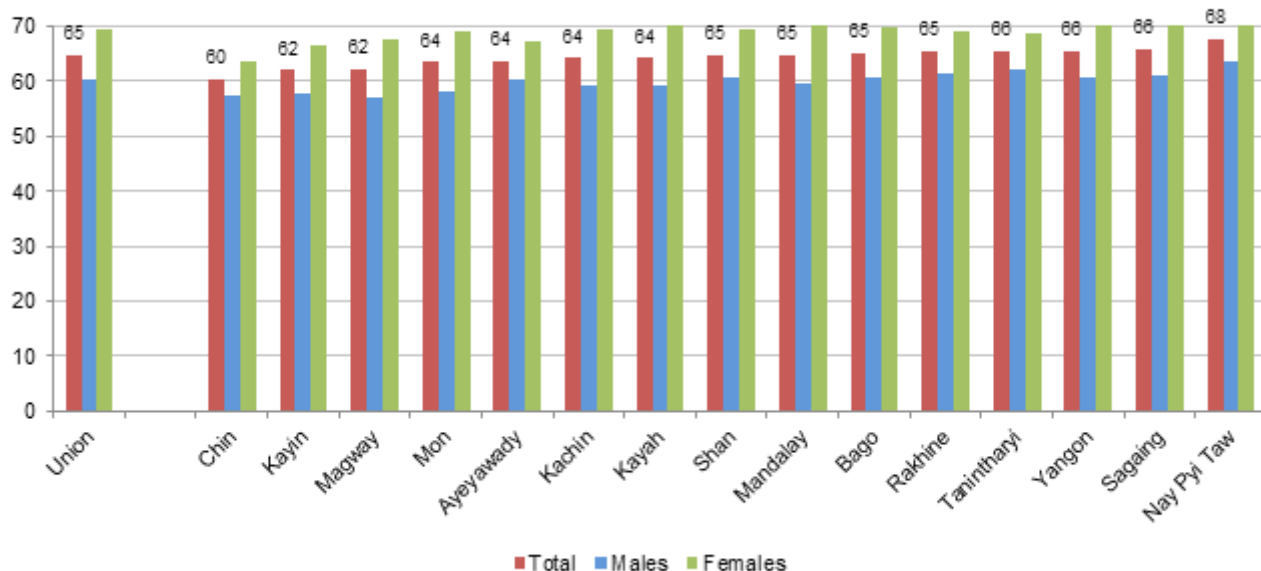
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.1 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend

Total Fertility Rate
- 2.0 - 2.7
- 2.8 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 4.1
- Township boundary

Taungpyoletwe (Sub-Tsp) 4.1
Buthidaung 3.5
Maungtaw 3.2
Kyauktaw 2.5
Myauk U 2.7
Ponnagyun 2.8
Minbya 3.1
Yathedaung 2.6
Sittway 2.0
Pauktaw 3.0
Myebon 3.2
An 3.5
Kyaukpyu 3.0
Maei (Sub-Tsp) 3.2
Yanbye 2.8
Toungup 2.8
Mannaung 2.0
Thandwe 2.1
Kyeintali (Sub-Tsp) 2.1
Gwa 2.6

Union	: 2.5
Rakhine State	: 2.8
Thandwe District	: 2.5
Kyeintali Sub-Township	: 2.1

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

- The expectation of life at birth in Rakhine State is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.3 years is higher than that of the males at 61.6 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
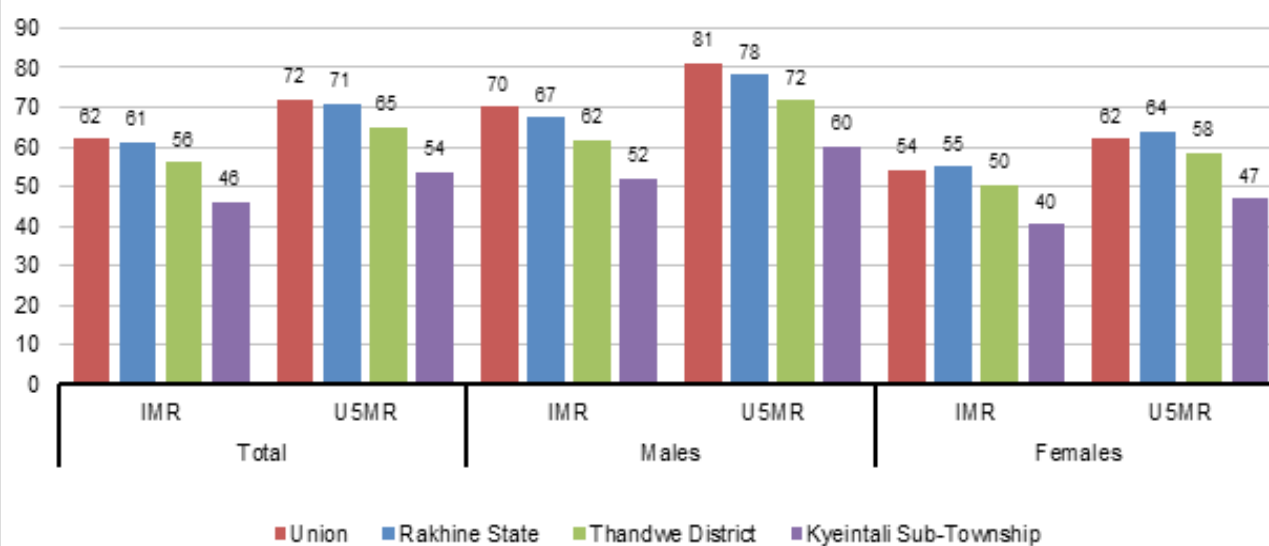
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thandwe District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Thandwe District is 56 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 65 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyeintali Sub-Township are lower than those in Rakhine State and Thandwe District. The Infant mortality in Kyeintali Sub-Township is 46 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 54 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
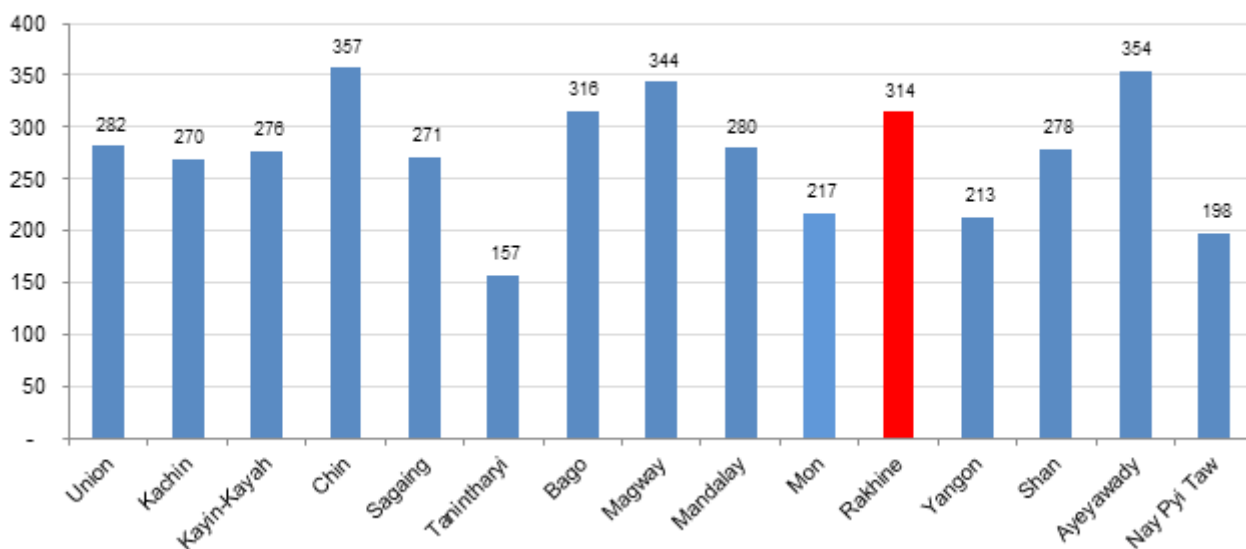
- In Rakhine State, there are 314 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio is higher than that of the Union level.

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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

Mean Household Size: The average number of persons per household (people living in households divided by number of conventional households).

Sex ratio: The number of males for every 100 females in a population.

Dependency ratio: The total dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 years and older than 64) to the population of working-age (age 15-64). Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Three different measures can be calculated: total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio.

Child Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people younger than 15 years to the working age population (15-64).

Old Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people older than 64 years to the working age population (15-64).

Ageing Index: The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 people under the age of 15 years.

Median Age: The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Education: Education is the process by which people learn through instruction and teaching. The 2014 MPHC placed an emphasis on literacy skills, school attendance and educational attainment. The other categorisations used under education were:

(a) **Literacy**: The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

(b) **School attendance**: The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were: (a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

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

Disability: Disability is a situation where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The difficulties covered in the 2014 census included:

(a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

(b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);

(c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);

(d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

Identity card: An identity card is a document used to verify aspects of a person›s personal identity. There are several types of identity cards issued by the Government of Myanmar, and national passports in the case of foreigners.

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:
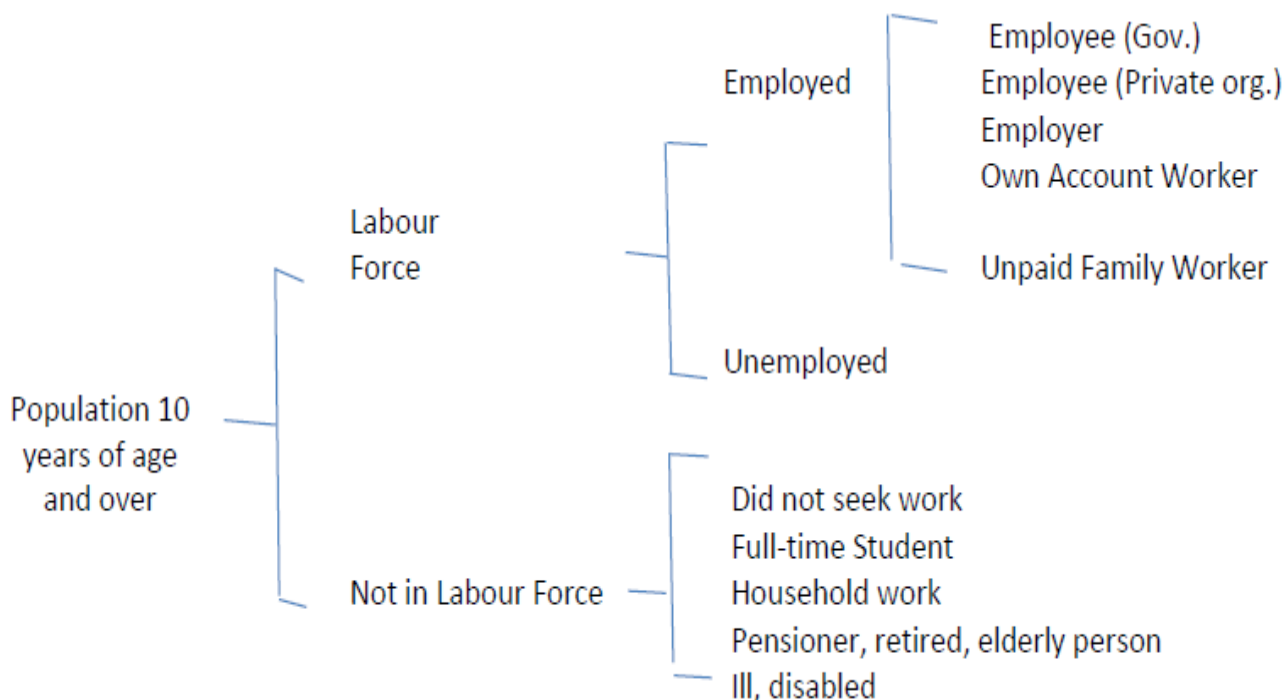
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

Employed: "Employed" persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

Unemployed: "Unemployed" persons refer to those who had no work but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the reference period, or at the time of the census enumeration.

Not in labour force: This category comprised persons who had no work and did not make any positive efforts to find a job during the 6 months before the census date or were unable to work. This included full time students, household work, elderly people, etc.

Employment Status: All employed persons were classified according to the economic activity status in the place where they worked during the last 12 months or if they worked in more than one place, where they worked most of the time. There were five employment categories:

(a) **Employee (Government)**: those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.

(b) **Employee (Private organisation)**: those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.

(c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.

(d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees**.

(e) **Unpaid family worker**: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

Labour force participation rate: The labour force participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of the total population of the same age range. This is an important indicator as it portrays the proportion of the population that is economically active.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Unemployment rate: The percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment and willing to work. These are people who are without work, looking for jobs and available for work.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}} \times 100$$

Employment to population ratio: A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's working-age population (ages 15 to 64) that is employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that a person is considered employed if they have worked at least 1 hour in "gainful" employment in the most recent week.

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work an employed person did in the establishment during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. Put differently, occupation is the kind of work done during the last 12 months by the person employed, regardless of the industry of the establishment. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, field data collectors were instructed to collect a detailed description of the work being done such as accounts clerk, data entry operator (clerk), legal secretary, domestic worker, fisherman, human resource manager, etc. If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work was decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged in, that is in terms of time. The occupational classification is based on the ISCO 2008.

Industry: Industry refers to the main activity of the establishment where an employed person usually worked during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, industry was explained to the enumerators as the type of economic activity carried out at the person's place of work. It is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the enterprise in which the person works and not necessarily the specific duties or functions of the person's job. For example, a clerical officer working in stores within a factory that makes television sets. The industry should be recorded as manufacture of electrical goods. If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" was decided by the establishment where he/she worked most. The industrial classification is based on the ISIC Revision 4.

Live Birth: A live birth is one where the infant shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth: crying or similar sounds, movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body and/or any other tangible signs of life. The census was concerned only with children born alive. Also collected was information on the last live birth of ever married female respondents.

Total fertility rate (TFR): The average number of children that a woman would give birth to if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the current schedule of age-specific fertility rates.

$$\text{Total fertility rate (TFR)} = 5 \sum \text{Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)}$$

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR): The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group. Unless otherwise specified, the reference period for the age-specific fertility rates is the calendar year.

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census