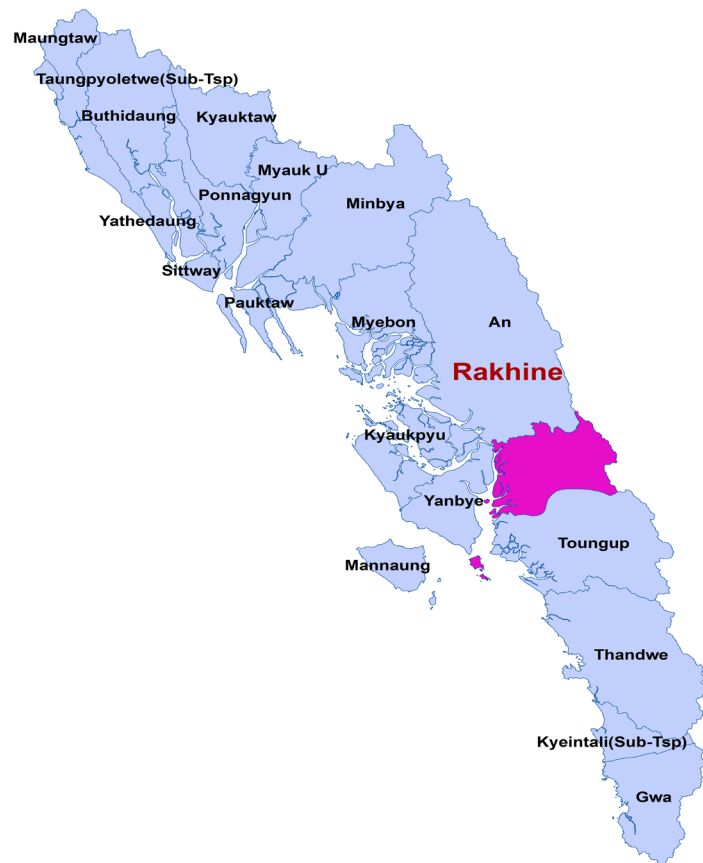


THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

RAKHINE STATE, THANDWE DISTRICT

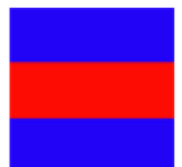
Maei Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Rakhine State, Thandwe District

Maei Sub-Township Report

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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Rakhine State, showing the townships



Maei Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	43,904 ²	
Population males	21,584 (49.2%)	
Population females	22,320 (50.8%)	
Percentage of urban population	12.4%	
Area (Km²)	2,289.2 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	19.2 persons	
Median age	26.6 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	10	
Number of private households	9,953	
Percentage of female headed households	14.3%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.5%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	61.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	61.8	
Child dependency ratio	50.9	
Old dependency ratio	10.9	
Ageing index	21.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	97	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	86.8%	
Male	93.4%	
Female	80.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,075	4.7
Walking	914	2.1
Seeing	1,186	2.7
Hearing	746	1.7
Remembering	1,097	2.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	18,088	51.9	
Associate Scrutiny	21	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	36	0.1	
National Registration	136	0.4	
Religious	110	0.3	
Temporary Registration	75	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	39	0.1	
None	16,358	46.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	60.7%	85.9%	37.1%
Unemployment rate	8.2%	7.9%	8.8%
Employment to population ratio	55.7%	79.1%	33.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	9,267	93.1	
Renter	316	3.2	
Provided free (individually)	281	2.8	
Government quarters	62	0.6	
Private company quarters	*	<0.1	
Other	26	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	10.1%		83.7%
Bamboo	25.0%	8.8%	0.3%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	63.7%	89.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		15.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	0.8%	0.8%	<0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.4%	<0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.1	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	9,579	96.2	
Charcoal	308	3.1	
Coal	32	0.3	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	808	8.1
Kerosene	*	0.2
Candle	7,955	79.9
Battery	73	0.7
Generator (private)	846	8.5
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	241	2.4
Other	*	<0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.1
Tube well, borehole	534	5.3
Protected well/spring	5,483	55.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,022</i>	<i>60.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	683	6.9
Pool/pond/lake	2,537	25.5
River/stream/canal	697	7.0
Waterfall/rainwater	*	0.1
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,931</i>	<i>39.5</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.1
Tube well, borehole	644	6.5
Protected well/spring	4,836	48.6
Unprotected well/spring	815	8.2
Pool/pond/lake	2,924	29.4
River/stream/canal	721	7.2
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	*	<0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	35	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	3,562	35.8
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>3,597</i>	<i>36.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	120	1.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	232	2.4
Other	51	0.5
None	5,953	59.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	3,696	37.1
Television	2,144	21.5
Landline phone	321	3.2
Mobile phone	333	3.3
Computer	38	0.4
Internet at home	*	0.2
Households with none of the items	5,113	51.4
Households with all of the items	*	<0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	*	0.2
Motorcycle/Moped	1,026	10.3
Bicycle	1,055	10.6
4-Wheel tractor	26	0.3
Canoe/Boat	533	5.4
Motor boat	999	10.0
Cart (bullock)	2,685	27.0

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	43,904 *		
Males	21,584		
Females	22,320		
Sex ratio	97 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	12.4%		
Area (Km ²)	2,289.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	19.2 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	10		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	43,246	5,368	37,878
Number of conventional households	9,953	1,215	8,738
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Maei Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 97 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (12.4%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Maei Sub-Township is 19 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Maei Sub-Township. This is slightly less than to 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;
Maei Sub-Township (Thandwe District, Rakhine State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	9,953	43,904	21,584	22,320
	Ward	1,215	5,435	2,655	2,780
1	No(1)(W)	304	1,389	681	708
2	No(2)(W)	321	1,418	697	721
3	No(3)(W)	118	562	302	260
4	No(4)(W)	472	2,066	975	1,091
	Village Tract	8,738	38,469	18,929	19,540
1	Tha Dun(VT)	386	1,474	727	747
2	Chet Hpauk(VT)	422	1,787	883	904
3	Kyauk Wai(VT)	546	2,346	1,169	1,177
4	Kyaw Kaing(VT)	606	2,724	1,297	1,427
5	La Mu Maw(VT)	2,120	9,128	4,424	4,704
6	Pa Dar(VT)	1,015	4,406	2,181	2,225
7	Sar Pyin(VT)	1,625	7,435	3,663	3,772
8	Za Ni(VT)	429	2,177	1,082	1,095
9	Let Pan(VT)	480	1,888	933	955
10	Sin Tin Gyi Hpyu(VT)	1,109	5,104	2,570	2,534

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

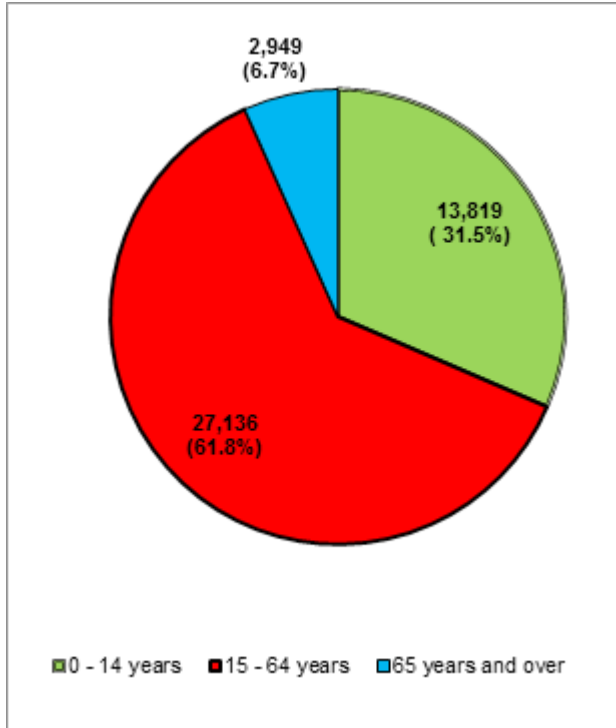
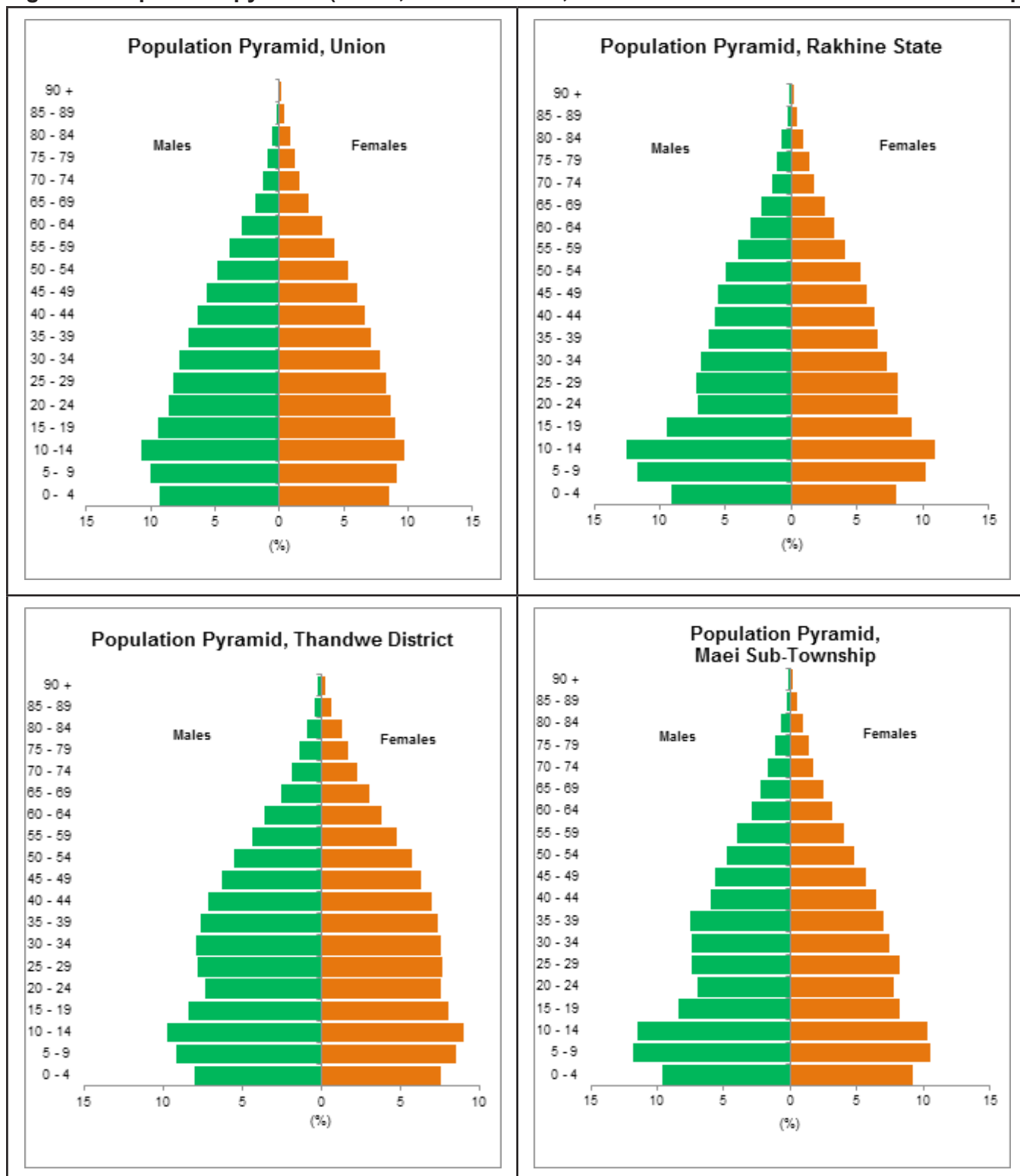


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Maei Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	43,904	21,584	22,320
0 - 4	4,129	2,077	2,052
5 - 9	4,909	2,556	2,353
10 - 14	4,781	2,476	2,305
15 - 19	3,655	1,816	1,839
20 - 24	3,238	1,495	1,743
25 - 29	3,422	1,590	1,832
30 - 34	3,263	1,595	1,668
35 - 39	3,182	1,618	1,564
40 - 44	2,713	1,284	1,429
45 - 49	2,473	1,219	1,254
50 - 54	2,109	1,029	1,080
55 - 59	1,760	856	904
60 - 64	1,321	629	692
65 - 69	1,054	497	557
70 - 74	748	365	383
75 - 79	545	244	301
80 - 84	359	145	214
85 - 89	175	69	106
90 +	68	24	44

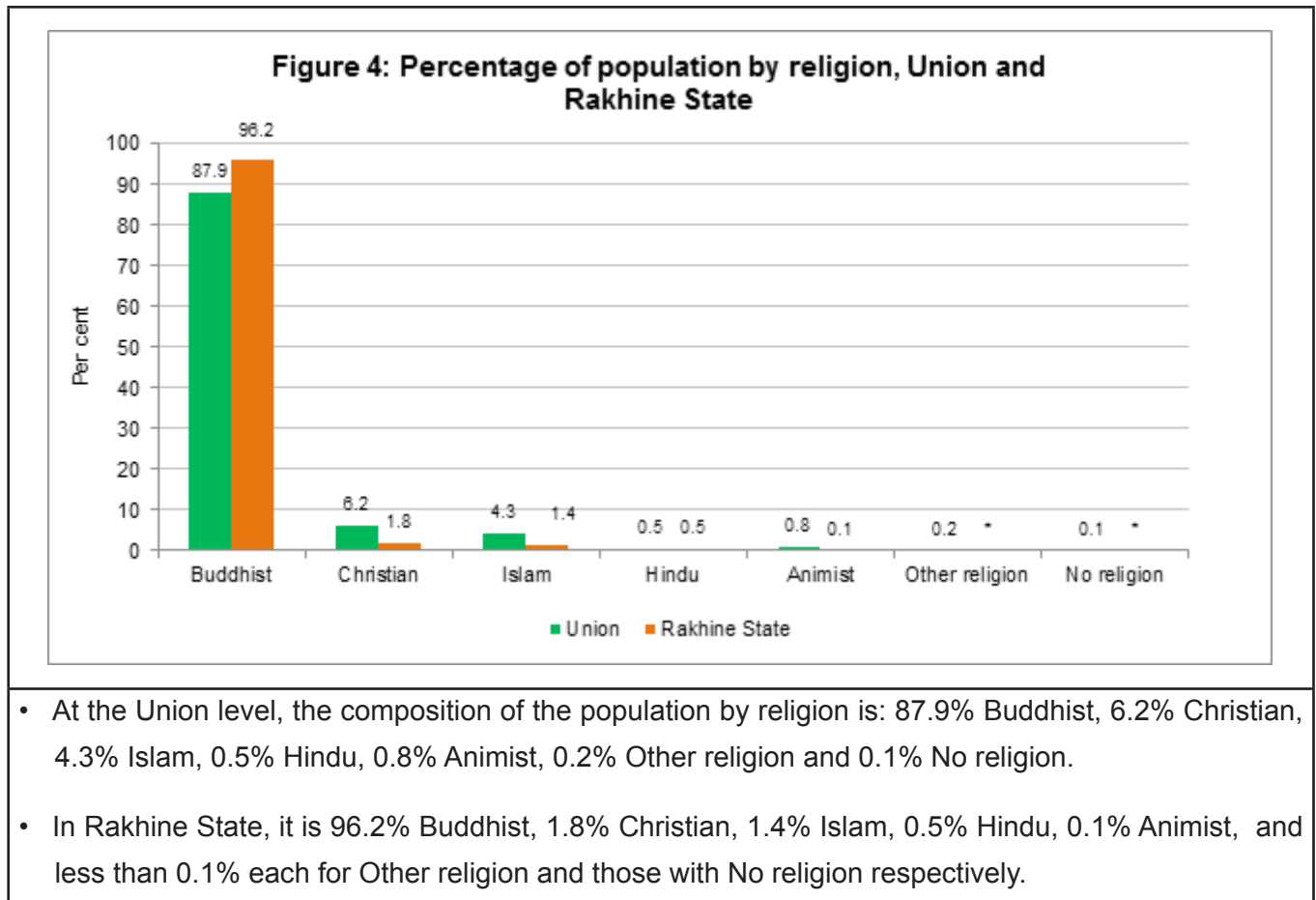
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Maei Sub-Township is 61.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer 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 Maei Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Maei Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Maei Sub-Township.
- Except the age groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 35-39, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



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	1,033	551	482	326	164	162
6	976	492	484	751	376	375
7	986	528	458	842	445	397
8	974	473	501	847	412	435
9	918	493	425	803	431	372
10	943	507	436	820	442	378
11	860	440	420	739	383	356
12	1,034	530	504	851	444	407
13	1,009	489	520	792	388	404
14	801	384	417	507	257	250
15	739	375	364	336	183	153
16	731	351	380	267	134	133
17	633	290	343	159	75	84
18	848	424	424	127	54	73
19	621	299	322	79	31	48
20	796	363	433	58	25	33
21	528	241	287	33	16	17
22	654	297	357	20	8	12
23	652	302	350	17	11	6
24	548	237	311	11	7	4
25	865	400	465	10	4	6
26	581	276	305	4	2	2
27	604	269	335	4	2	2
28	796	373	423	7	2	5
29	522	224	298	2	-	2

Figure 5: School attendance, Union, Rakhine State and Maei Sub-Township

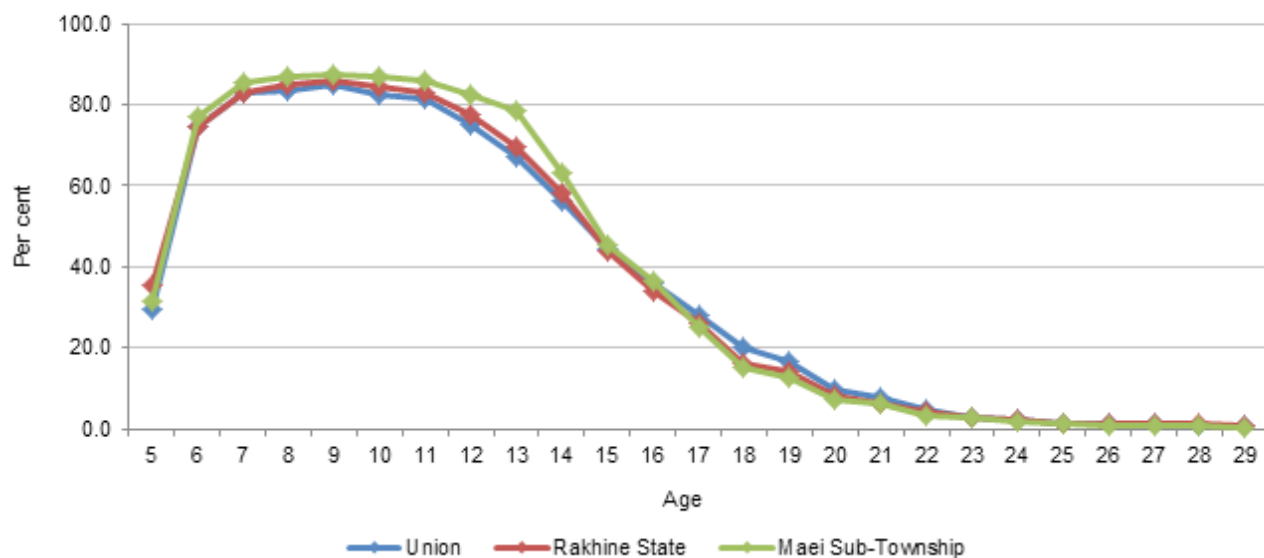
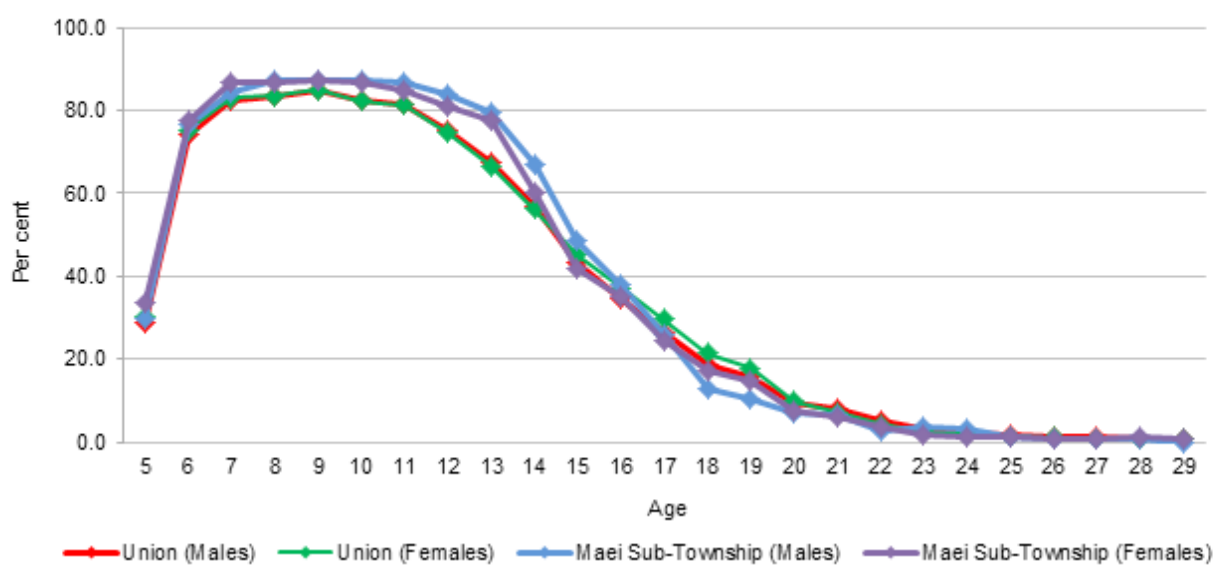
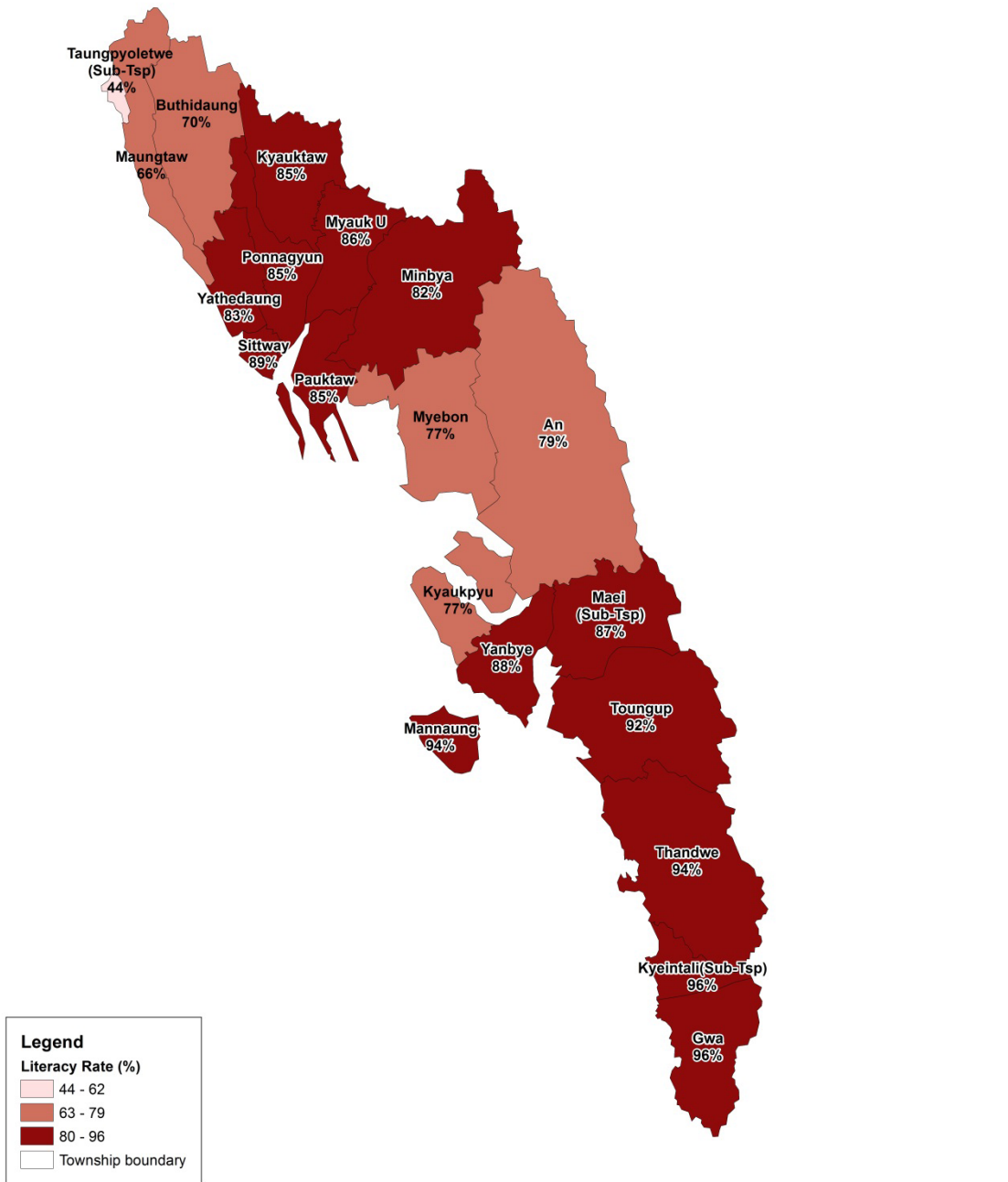


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Maei Sub-Township



- School attendance in Maei Sub-Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Maei Sub-Township is decreasing starting from age 17.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Rakhine State	: 84.7%
Thandwe District	: 92.6%
Maei Sub-Township	: 6.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,750	94.7
Males	3,179	96.0
Females	3,571	93.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Maei Sub-Township is 86.8 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Rakhine State (84.7%) and lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 80.8 per cent and for the males it is 93.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 94.7 per cent with 93.5 per cent for females and 96.0 per cent for males.

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

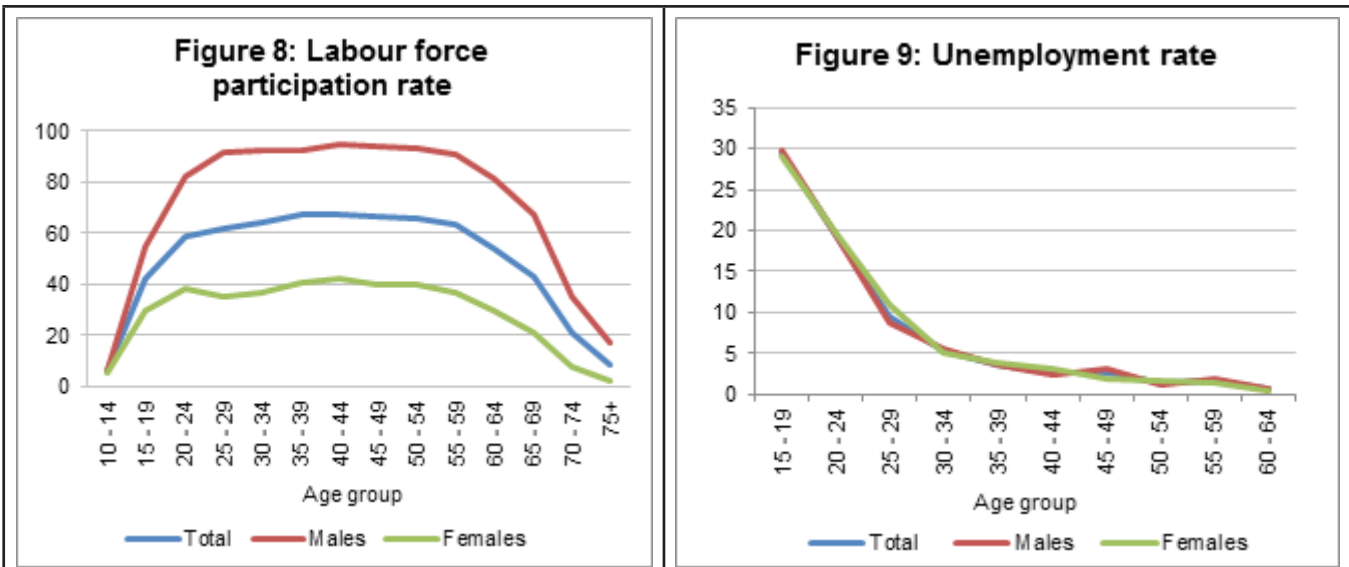
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	23,192	4,231	18.2	8,075	5,406	3,546	1,213	28	523	8	9	153
Urban	2,836	510	18.0	936	580	478	184	3	141	2	2	-
Rural	20,356	3,721	18.3	7,139	4,826	3,068	1,029	25	382	6	7	153
Males	11,164	1,237	11.1	3,449	3,085	2,216	758	21	276	4	6	112
Females	12,028	2,994	24.9	4,626	2,321	1,330	455	7	247	4	3	41

- Some 18.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 18.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 11.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 24.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 23.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.3 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	6.0	6.4	5.6	38.7	42.1	34.4
15 - 19	42.3	54.7	30.0	29.5	29.8	29.0
20 - 24	58.7	82.4	38.3	19.6	19.6	19.8
25 - 29	61.6	91.6	35.5	9.4	8.8	10.9
30 - 34	64.1	92.4	36.9	5.4	5.6	5.0
35 - 39	67.2	92.8	40.6	3.6	3.5	3.8
40 - 44	67.2	94.9	42.2	2.7	2.5	3.2
45 - 49	66.7	94.2	40.0	2.6	3.0	1.8
50 - 54	66.2	93.5	40.3	1.4	1.2	1.6
55 - 59	63.2	91.1	36.7	1.7	1.8	1.5
60 - 64	54.4	81.7	29.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
65 - 69	43.3	67.6	21.5	1.3	1.8	-
70 - 74	21.1	35.3	7.6	0.6	0.8	-
75+	8.4	17.2	2.0	-	-	-
15 - 24	50.0	67.2	34.1	24.1	24.1	23.9
15 - 64	60.7	85.9	37.1	8.2	7.9	8.8



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Maei Sub-Township is 60.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 37.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.9 per cent.
- In Maei Sub-township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 6.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Maei Sub-Township is 8.2 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (7.9%) and for females (8.8%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 23.9 per cent.

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

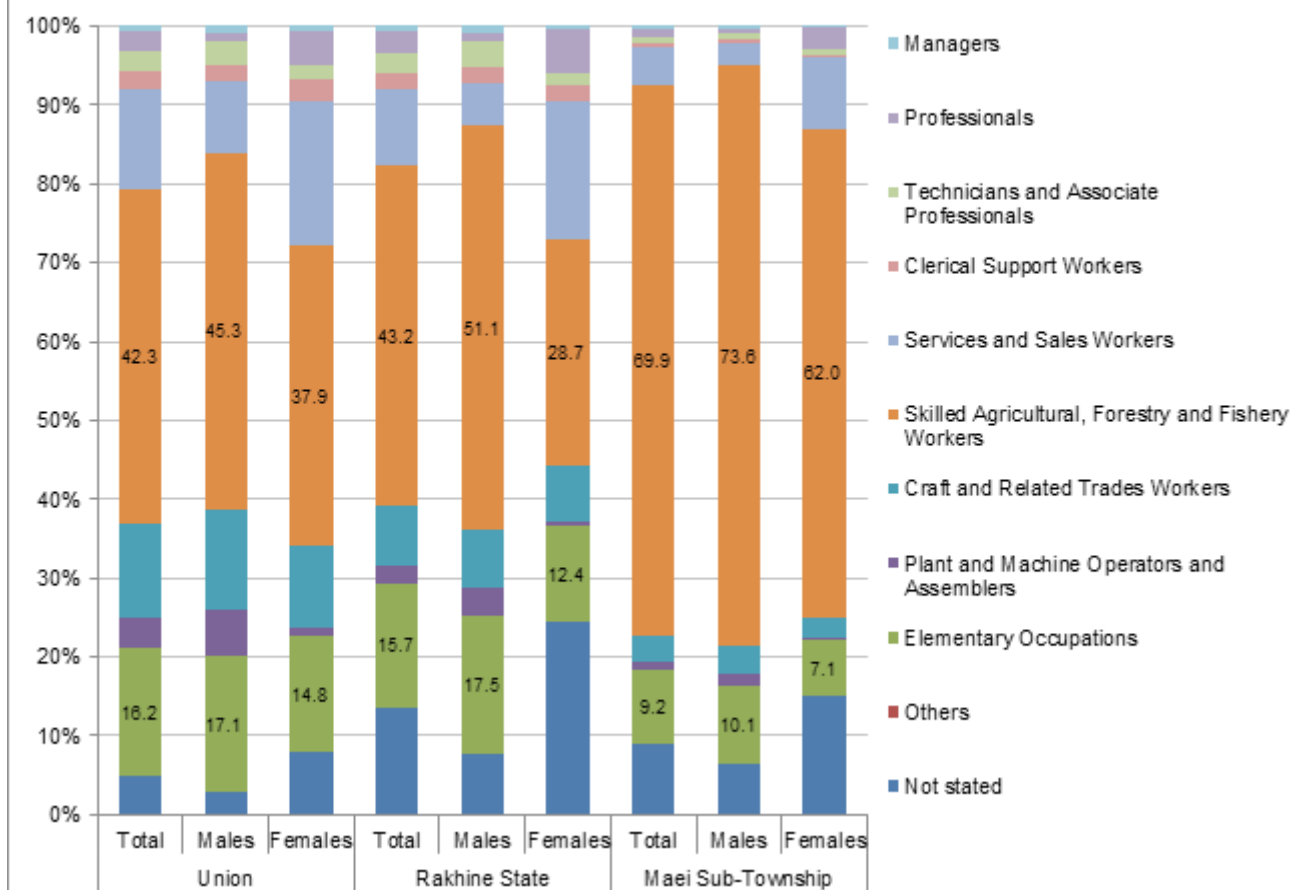
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	17,390	1.2	29.6	46.0	12.5	1.2	9.6
Males	4,963	2.7	53.7	3.8	16.4	2.0	21.5
Females	12,427	0.6	20.0	62.8	10.9	0.8	4.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 53.7 per cent of males are full time students while 62.8 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	14,832	10,134	4,698	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	42	32	10	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professionals	177	53	124	1.2	0.5	2.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	105	71	34	0.7	0.7	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	86	68	18	0.6	0.7	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	703	280	423	4.7	2.8	9.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	10,372	7,461	2,911	69.9	73.6	62.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	479	350	129	3.2	3.5	2.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	159	151	8	1.1	1.5	0.2
Elementary Occupations	1,360	1,028	332	9.2	10.1	7.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,349	640	709	9.1	6.3	15.1

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Rakhine State and Maei Sub-Township



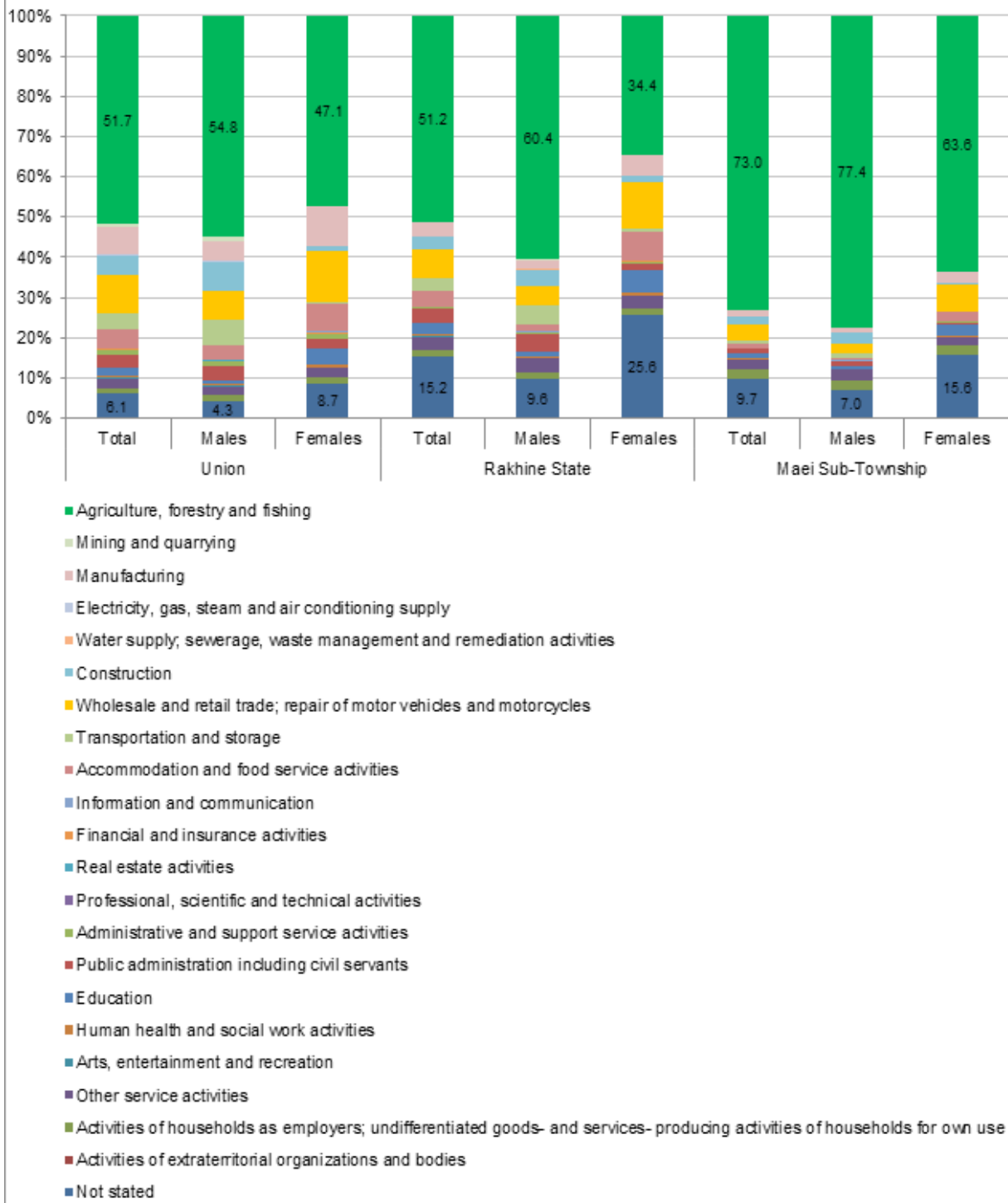
- In Maei Sub-Township, 69.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 9.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 73.6 per cent of males and 62.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Rakhine State, 43.2 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 15.7 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	14,832	10,134	4,698	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,827	7,839	2,988	73.0	77.4	63.6
Mining and quarrying	25	16	9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	258	137	121	1.7	1.4	2.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	4	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Construction	289	274	15	1.9	2.7	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	572	241	331	3.9	2.4	7.0
Transportation and storage	120	120	-	0.8	1.2	-
Accommodation and food service activities	152	47	105	1.0	0.5	2.2
Information and communication	6	5	1	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12	8	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	20	12	8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	145	121	24	1.0	1.2	0.5
Education	205	72	133	1.4	0.7	2.8
Human health and social work activities	37	16	21	0.2	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	4	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	358	269	89	2.4	2.7	1.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	350	232	118	2.4	2.3	2.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,445	714	731	9.7	7.0	15.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



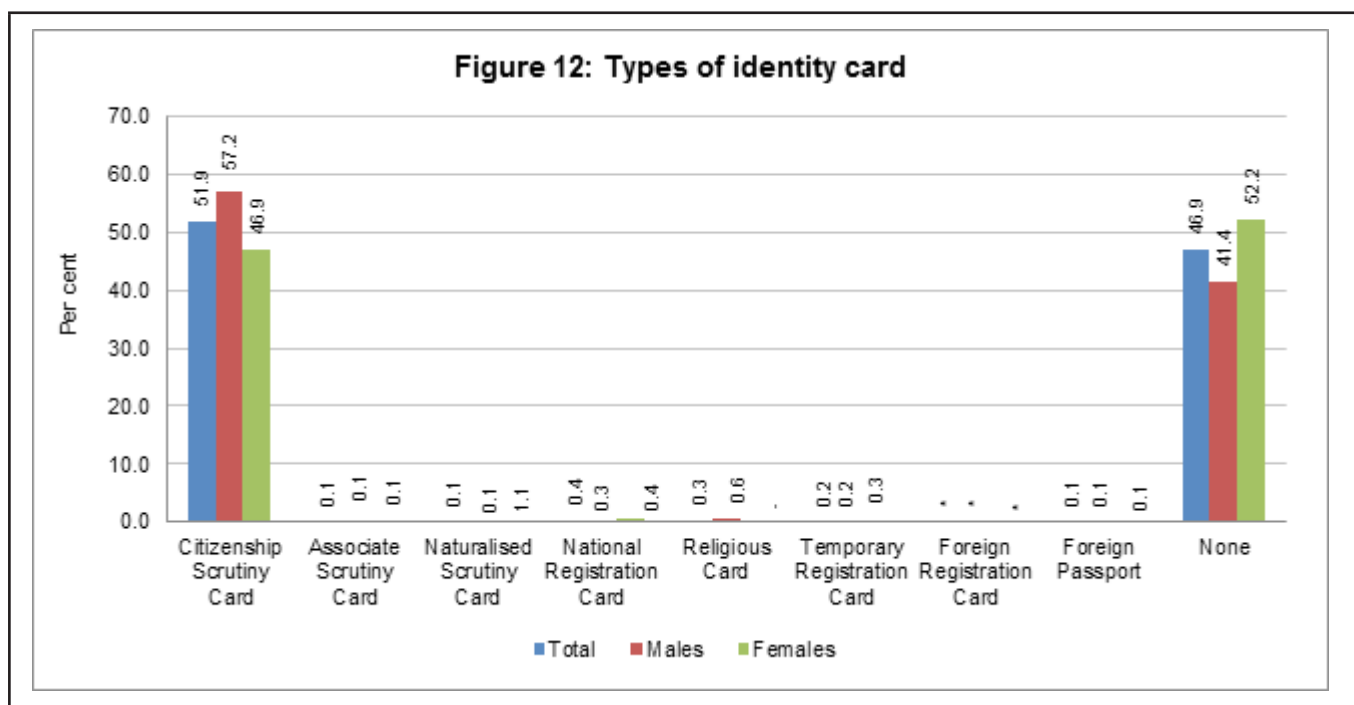
- In Maei Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 73.0 per cent.
- There are 77.4 per cent of males and 63.6 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Rakhine State, there are 51.2 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	18,088	21	36	136	110	75	*	39	16,358
Urban	2,411	6	3	15	13	13	-	1	1,898
Rural	15,677	15	33	121	97	62	*	38	14,460
Males	9,690	12	24	57	110	29	*	14	7,013
Females	8,398	9	12	79	-	46	*	25	9,345

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Maei Sub-Township, 51.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 46.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 41.4 per cent of males and 52.2 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	43,904	41,829	2,075	4.7	1,186	746	914	1,097
0 - 4	4,129	4,015	114	2.8	6	6	86	103
5 - 9	4,909	4,872	37	0.8	8	10	14	21
10 - 14	4,781	4,744	37	0.8	8	8	15	24
15 - 19	3,655	3,617	38	1.0	9	11	19	21
20 - 24	3,238	3,205	33	1.0	6	9	6	18
25 - 29	3,422	3,387	35	1.0	8	8	13	17
30 - 34	3,263	3,206	57	1.7	16	16	20	23
35 - 39	3,182	3,122	60	1.9	17	11	16	26
40 - 44	2,713	2,639	74	2.7	35	16	23	24
45 - 49	2,473	2,368	105	4.2	66	17	21	42
50 - 54	2,109	1,957	152	7.2	101	26	28	48
55 - 59	1,760	1,612	148	8.4	88	30	50	58
60 - 64	1,321	1,121	200	15.1	143	68	54	82
65 - 69	1,054	818	236	22.4	156	77	92	112
70 - 74	748	500	248	33.2	172	126	123	150
75 - 79	545	324	221	40.6	153	116	138	152
80 - 84	359	199	160	44.6	112	109	113	104
85 - 89	175	91	84	48.0	54	58	54	45
90 +	68	32	36	52.9	28	24	29	27

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	21,584	20,626	958	4.4	515	317	401	498
0 - 4	2,077	2,014	63	3.0	4	3	44	56
5 - 9	2,556	2,535	21	0.8	5	5	7	12
10 - 14	2,476	2,454	22	0.9	3	3	10	19
15 - 19	1,816	1,795	21	1.2	4	7	9	11
20 - 24	1,495	1,475	20	1.3	3	5	4	13
25 - 29	1,590	1,570	20	1.3	4	5	8	10
30 - 34	1,595	1,574	21	1.3	5	6	12	10
35 - 39	1,618	1,587	31	1.9	6	3	9	15
40 - 44	1,284	1,249	35	2.7	16	7	15	10
45 - 49	1,219	1,164	55	4.5	31	10	12	24
50 - 54	1,029	963	66	6.4	46	12	9	17
55 - 59	856	795	61	7.1	43	9	18	24
60 - 64	629	544	85	13.5	57	28	20	30
65 - 69	497	379	118	23.7	74	31	42	45
70 - 74	365	246	119	32.6	85	59	55	67
75 - 79	244	147	97	39.8	62	52	59	69
80 - 84	145	86	59	40.7	39	40	43	40
85 - 89	69	35	34	49.3	20	25	18	18
90 +	24	14	10	41.7	8	7	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	22,320	21,203	1,117	5.0	671	429	513	599
0 - 4	2,052	2,001	51	2.5	2	3	42	47
5 - 9	2,353	2,337	16	0.7	3	5	7	9
10 - 14	2,305	2,290	15	0.7	5	5	5	5
15 - 19	1,839	1,822	17	0.9	5	4	10	10
20 - 24	1,743	1,730	13	0.7	3	4	2	5
25 - 29	1,832	1,817	15	0.8	4	3	5	7
30 - 34	1,668	1,632	36	2.2	11	10	8	13
35 - 39	1,564	1,535	29	1.9	11	8	7	11
40 - 44	1,429	1,390	39	2.7	19	9	8	14
45 - 49	1,254	1,204	50	4.0	35	7	9	18
50 - 54	1,080	994	86	8.0	55	14	19	31
55 - 59	904	817	87	9.6	45	21	32	34
60 - 64	692	577	115	16.6	86	40	34	52
65 - 69	557	439	118	21.2	82	46	50	67
70 - 74	383	254	129	33.7	87	67	68	83
75 - 79	301	177	124	41.2	91	64	79	83
80 - 84	214	113	101	47.2	73	69	70	64
85 - 89	106	56	50	47.2	34	33	36	27
90 +	44	18	26	59.1	20	17	22	19

- Five in every 100 persons in Maei 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 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

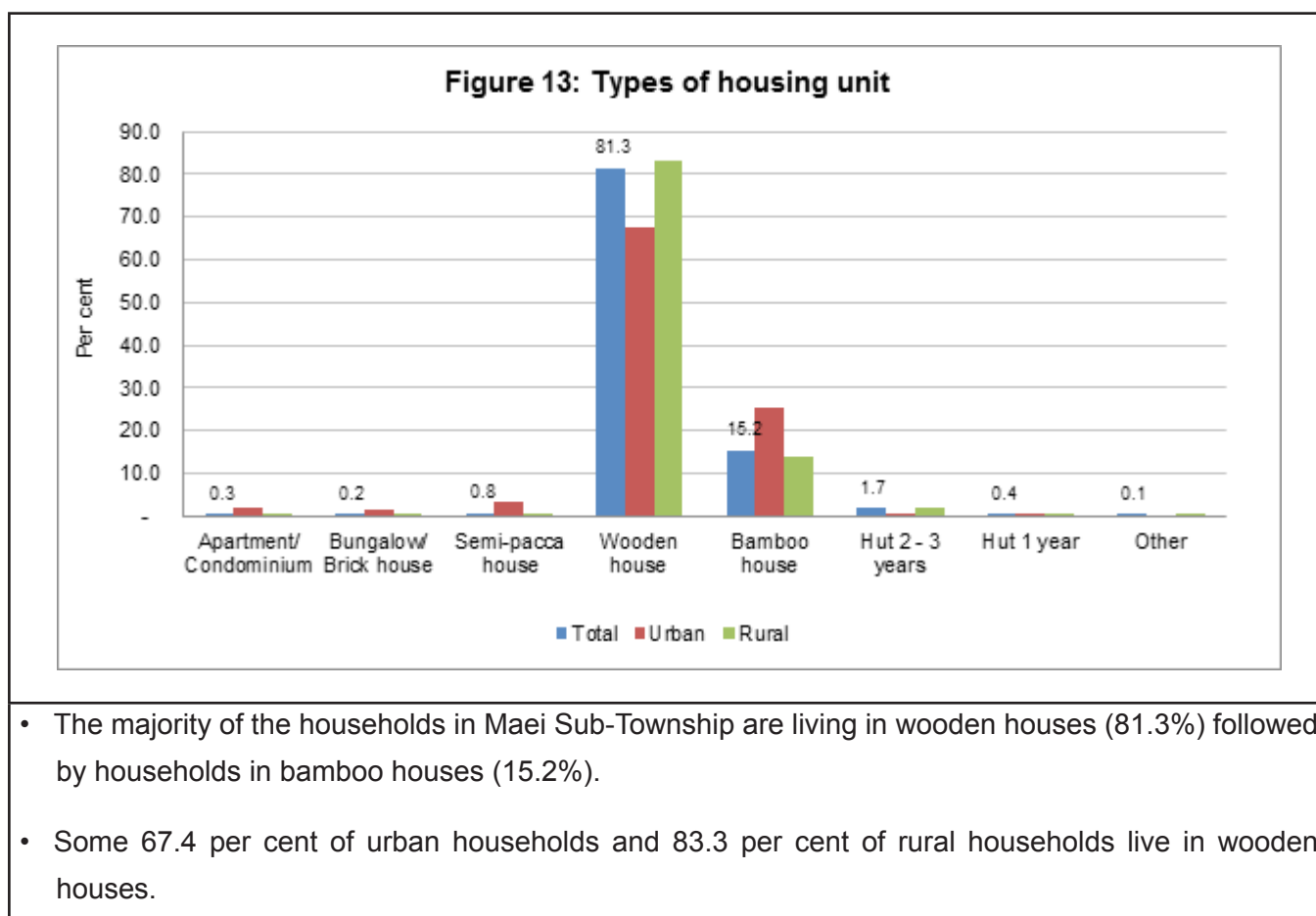
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

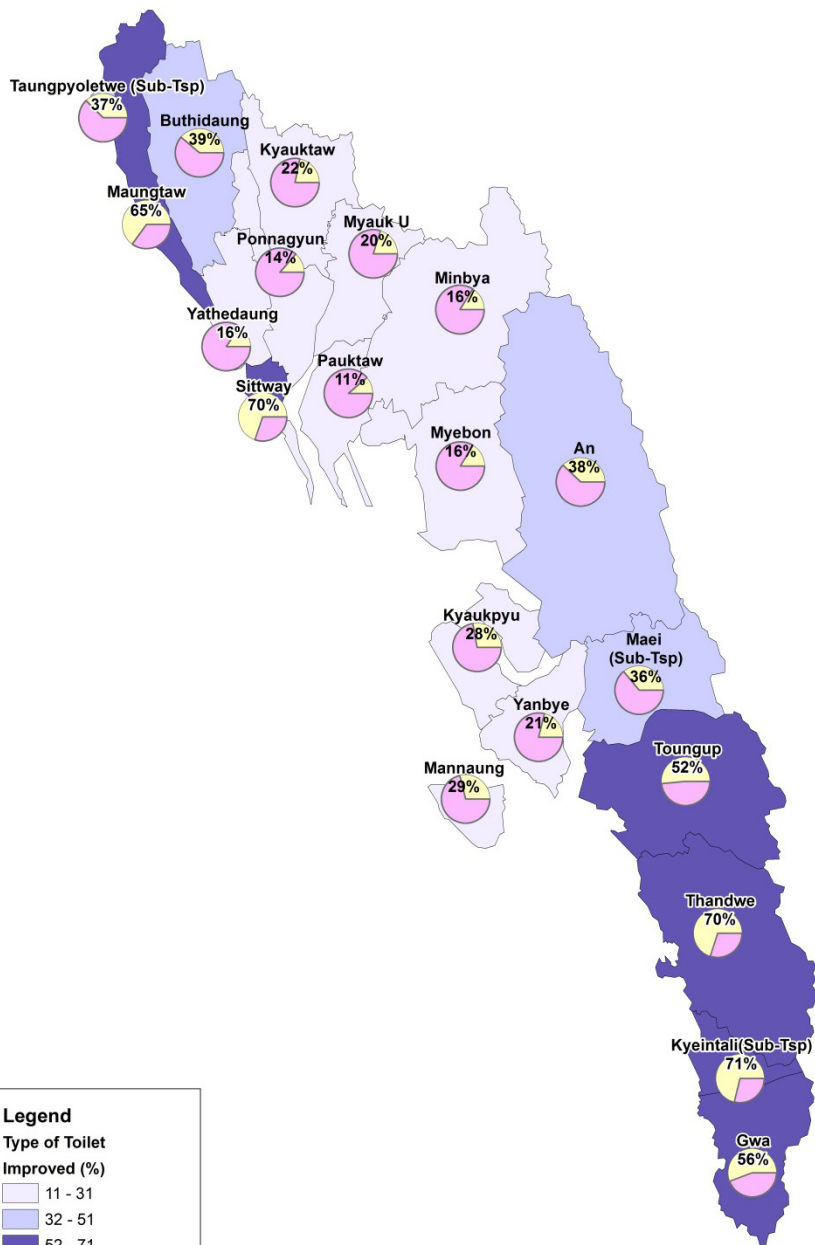
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	9,953	0.3	0.2	0.8	81.3	15.2	1.7	0.4	0.1
Urban	1,215	2.1	1.2	3.5	67.4	25.2	0.1	0.6	-
Rural	8,738	*	0.1	0.4	83.3	13.8	1.9	0.4	0.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



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

Union : 74.3%
 Rakhine State : 31.8%
 Thandwe District : 58.5%
 Maei Sub-Township : 36.1%

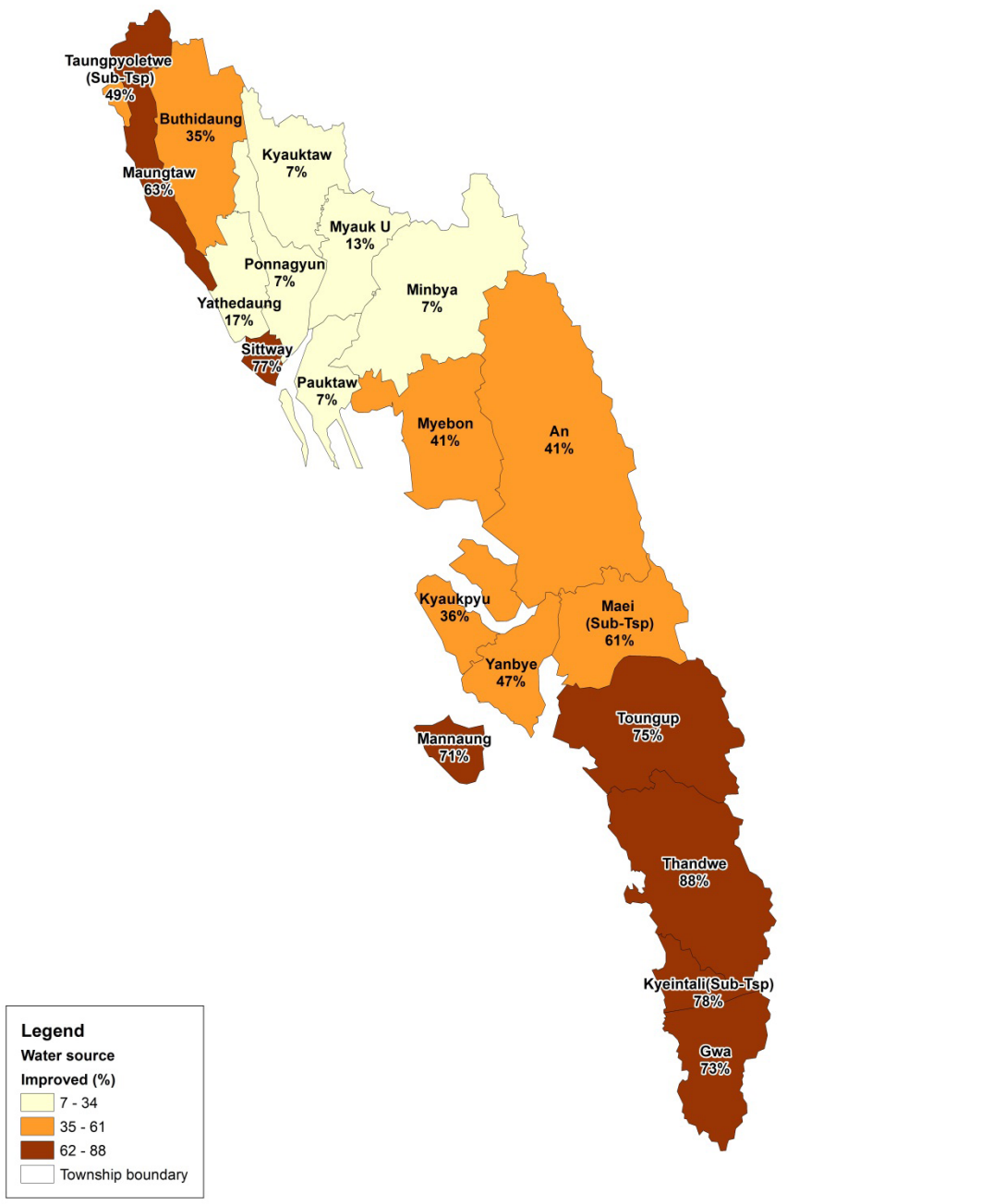
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	1.1	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		35.8	54.3	33.2
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>36.1</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>33.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		1.2	2.0	1.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.4	5.0	2.0
Other		0.5	0.1	0.6
None		59.8	37.5	62.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,953	1,215	8,738

- Some 36.1 per cent of the households in Maei Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (35.8%)).
- Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Maei Sub-Township is in the range of 32-51 per cent group.
- 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 59.8 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 Maei Sub-Township, 62.9 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%
Rakhine State	: 37.7%
Thandwe District	: 78.0%
Maei Sub-Township	: 60.5%

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

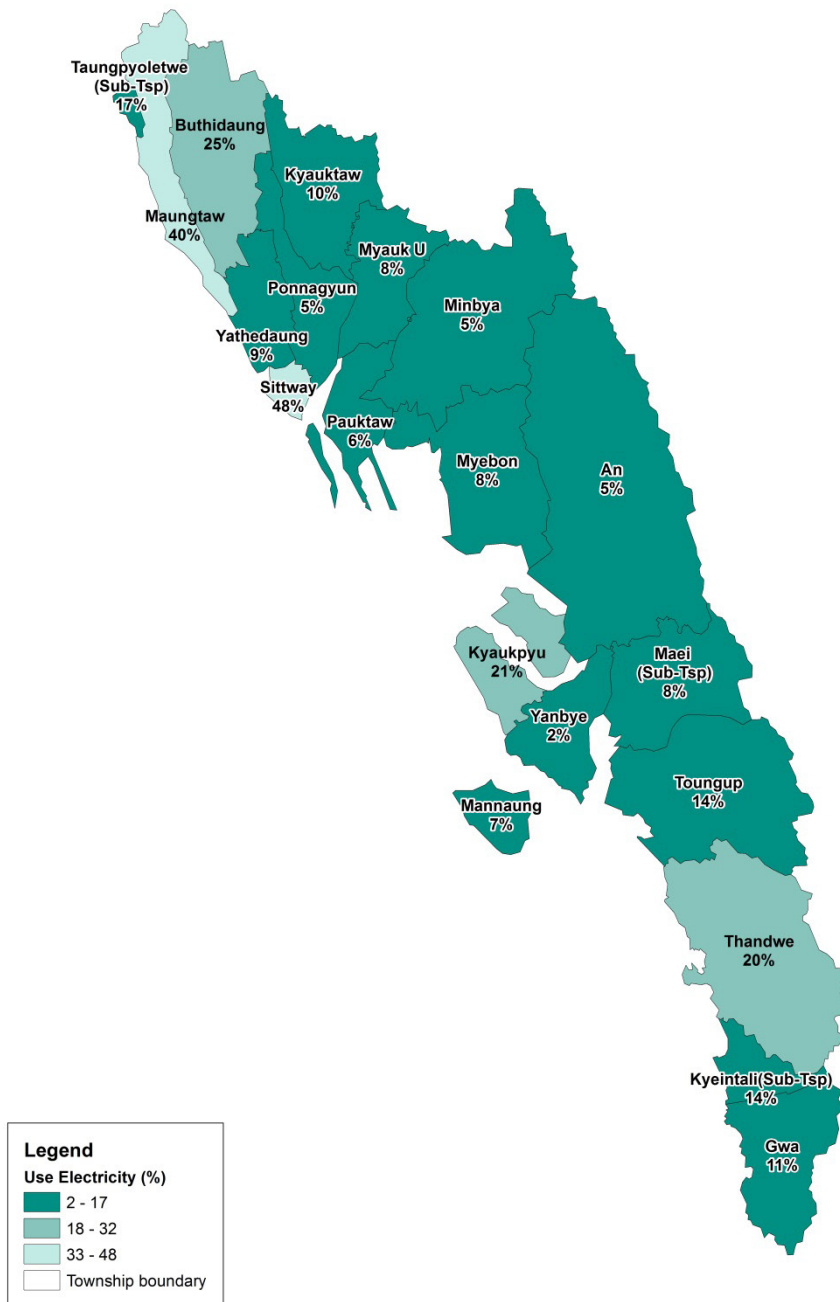
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		0.1	0.3	*
Tube well, borehole		5.3	0.3	6.1
Protected well/ Spring		55.1	94.0	49.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>60.5</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>55.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		6.9	4.9	7.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake		25.5	0.5	29.0
River/stream/ canal		7.0	-	8.0
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.1	-	0.1
Other		-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>39.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>44.2</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,953	1,215	8,738

- In Maei Sub-Township, 60.5 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 range of 35-61 per cent group. It is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 55.1 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 25.5 per cent use water from pool/pond/lake.
- Some 39.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 44.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Rakhine State	: 12.8%
Thandwe District	: 15.0%
Maei Sub-Township	: 8.1%

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

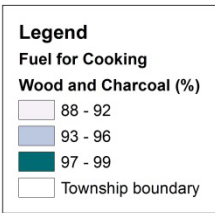
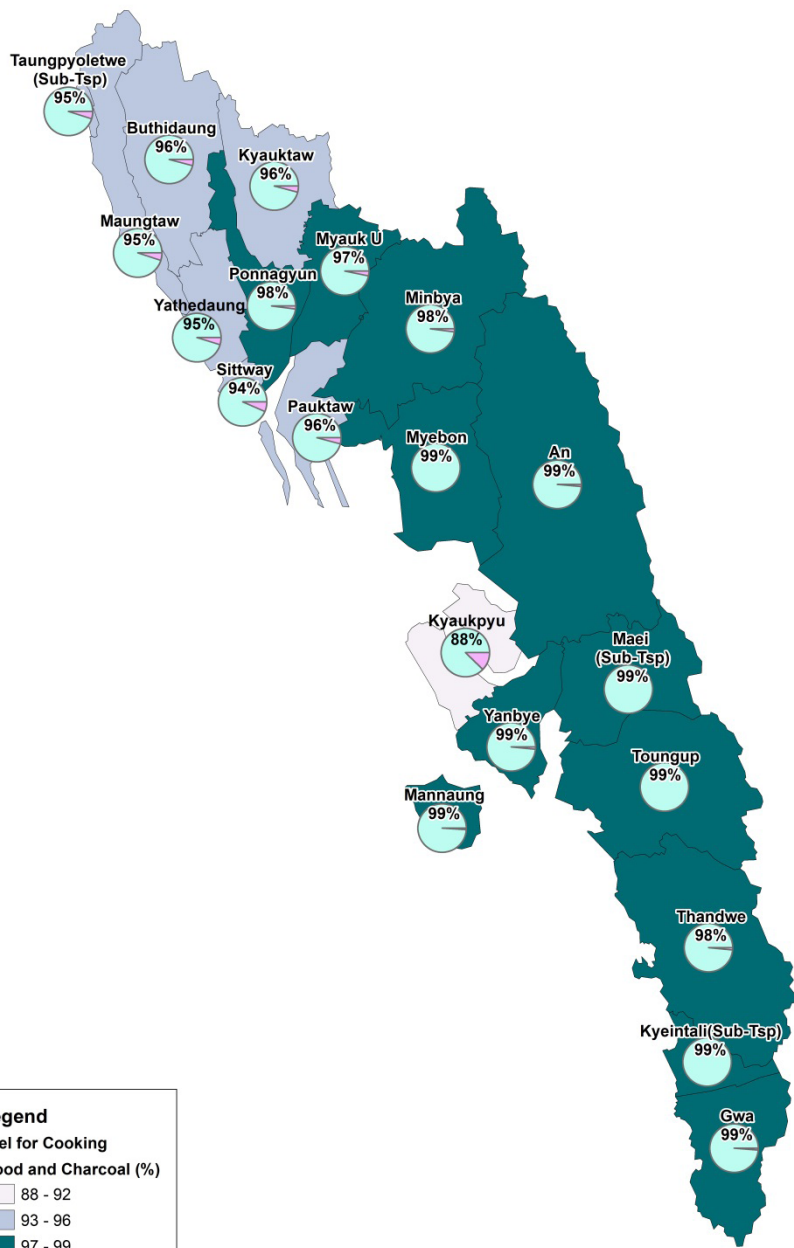
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.1	27.7	5.4
Kerosene		0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle		79.9	69.4	81.4
Battery		0.7	0.8	0.7
Generator (private)		8.5	1.0	9.5
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		2.4	1.0	2.6
Other		*	-	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,953	1,215	8,738

- In Maei Sub-Township, 8.1 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 township with 79.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 81.4 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Rakhine State	: 96.6%
Thandwe District	: 98.8%
Maei Sub-Township	: 99.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	0.1	0.3	0.1
LPG	-	-	-
Kerosene	0.1	0.1	0.1
BioGas	*	-	*
Firewood	96.2	86.1	97.7
Charcoal	3.1	11.4	1.9
Coal	0.3	1.4	0.2
Other	0.1	0.7	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	9,953	8,738

- In Maei Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 96.2 per cent using firewood and 3.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 97.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.9 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	9,953	37.1	21.5	3.2	3.3	0.4	0.2	51.4	*
Urban	1,215	32.6	38.5	5.6	8.1	1.8	0.8	44.6	0.2
Rural	8,738	37.8	19.2	2.9	2.7	0.2	0.1	52.3	-

- Some 37.1 per cent of the households in Maei Sub-Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 38.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas have access to radio was 37.8 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

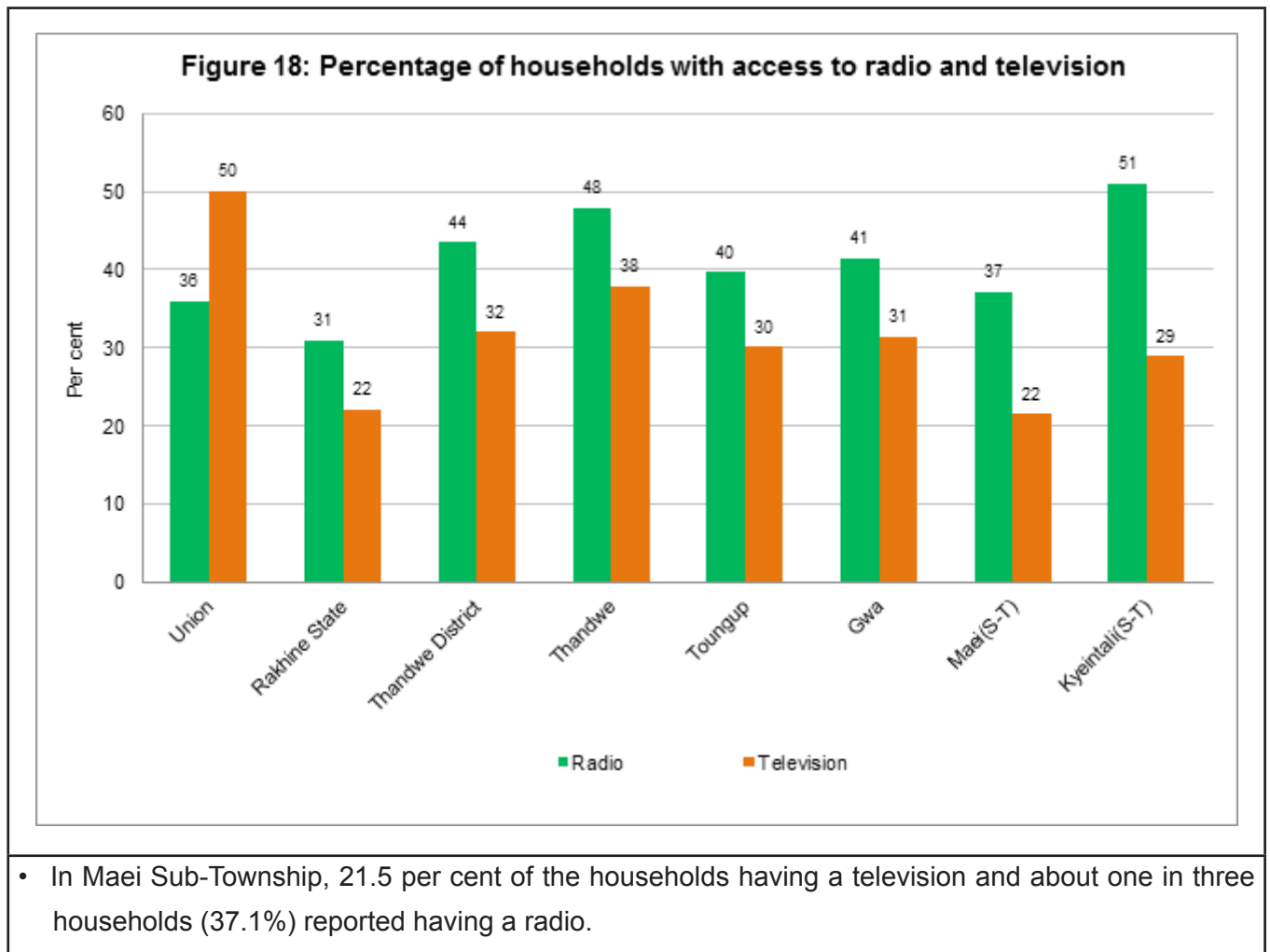


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Rakhine State	: 15.8%
Thandwe District	: 21.1%
Maei Sub-Township	: 3.3%

- Only 3.3 per cent of the households in Maei Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, it is the lowest group.

Transportation items

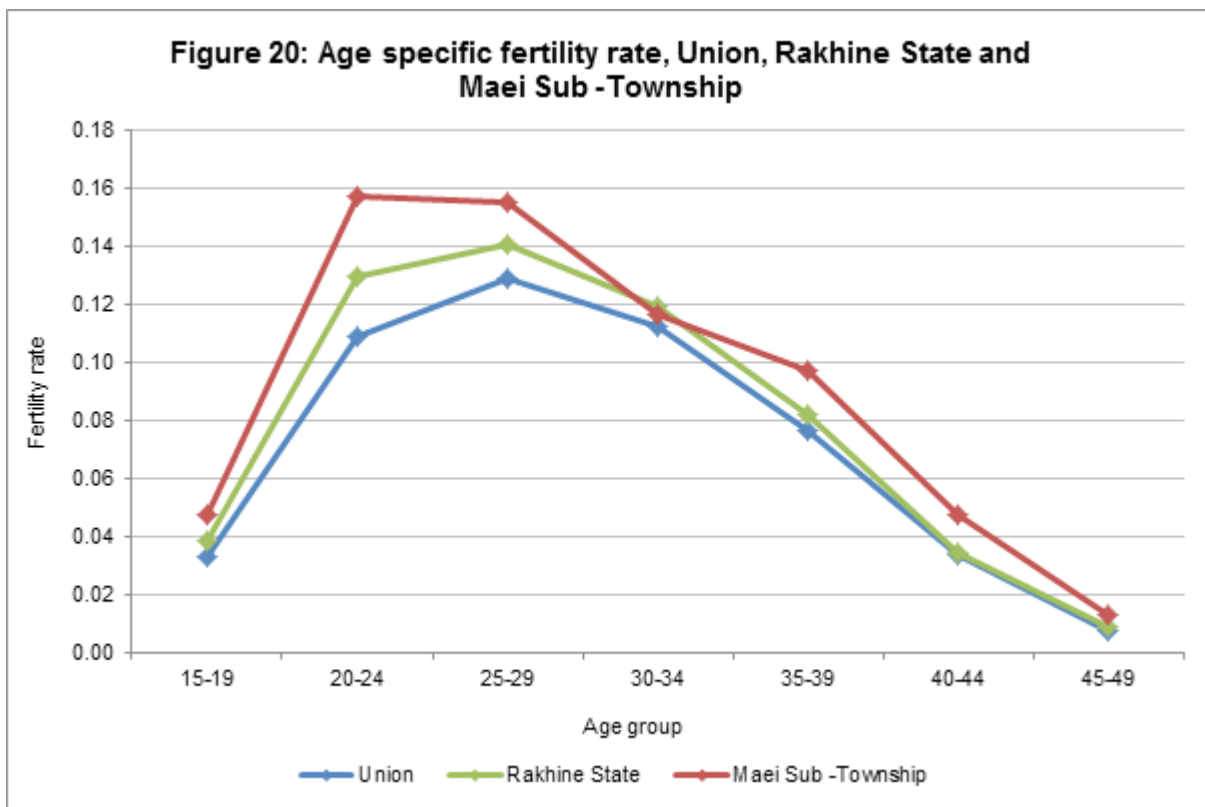
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Maei Sub -Township	9,953	19	1,026	1,055	26	533	999	2,685
Urban	1,215	7	259	282	8	44	109	257
Rural	8,738	12	767	773	18	489	890	2,428

- In Maei Sub-Township, 27.0 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 10.6 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use bicycles and rural households mainly use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.2 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

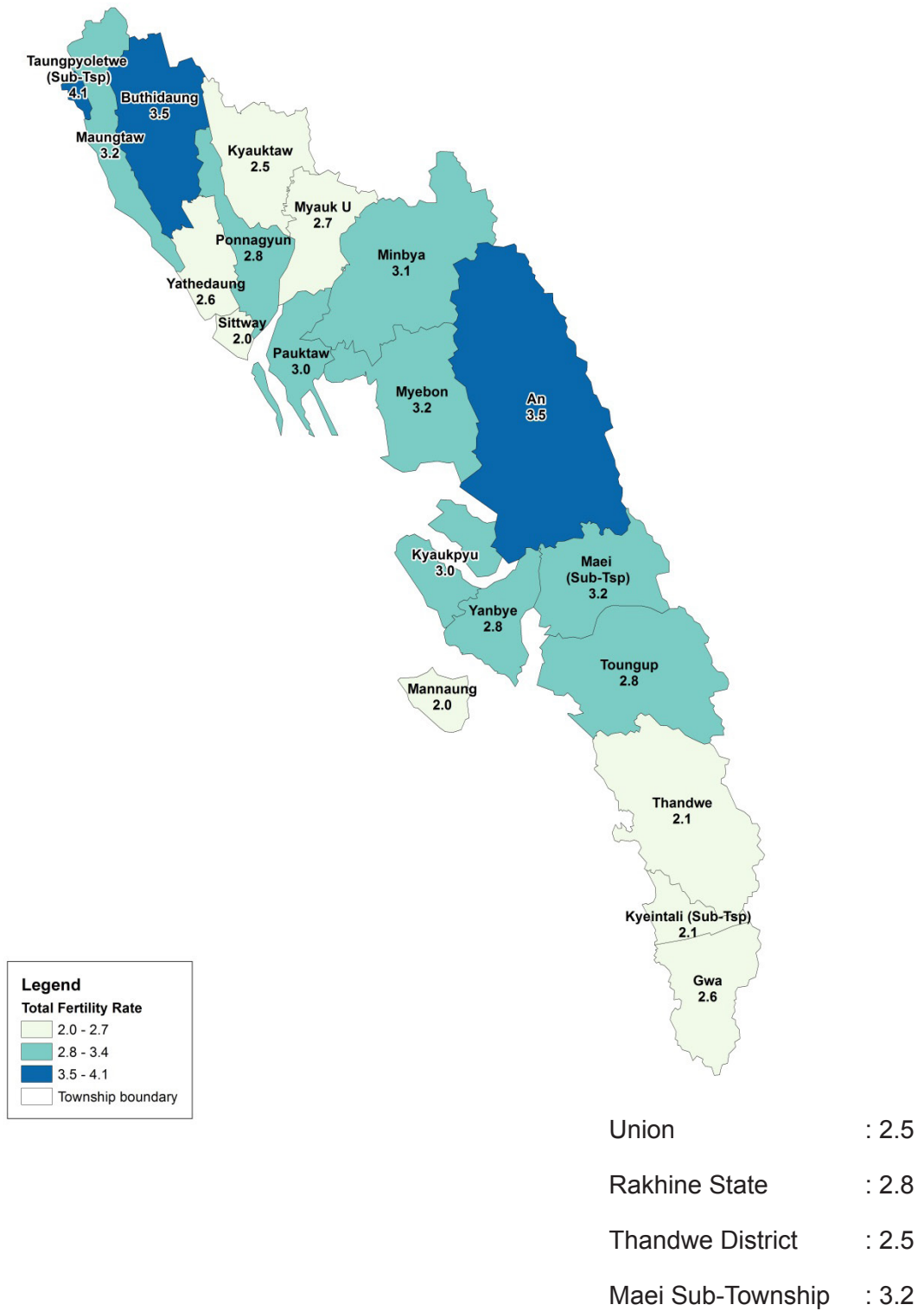
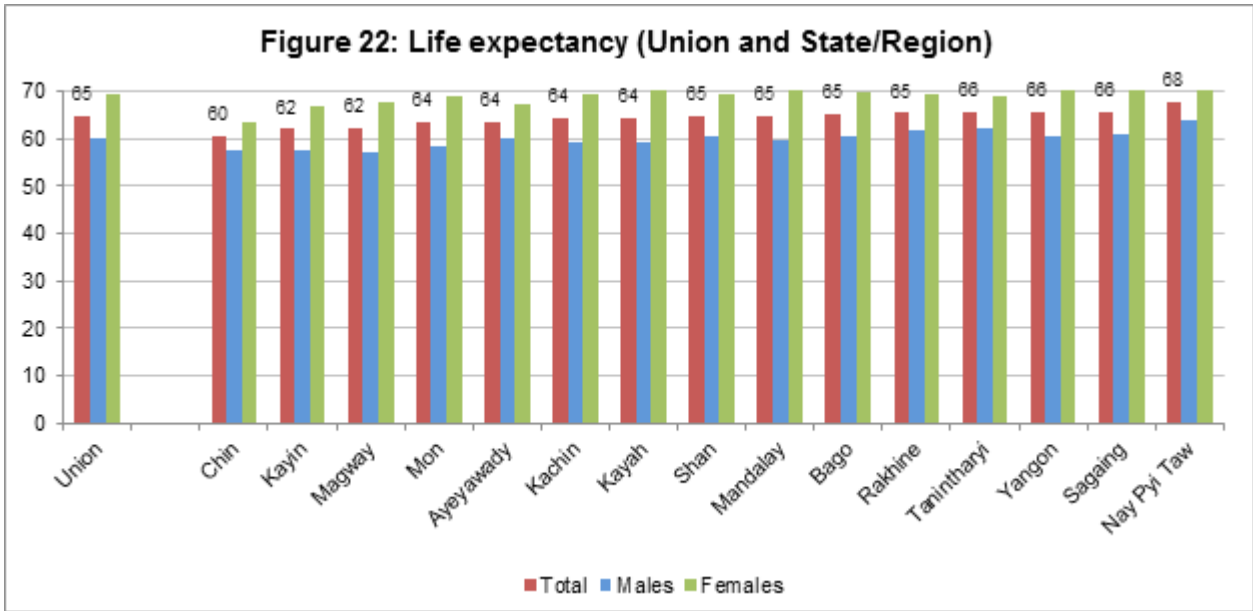


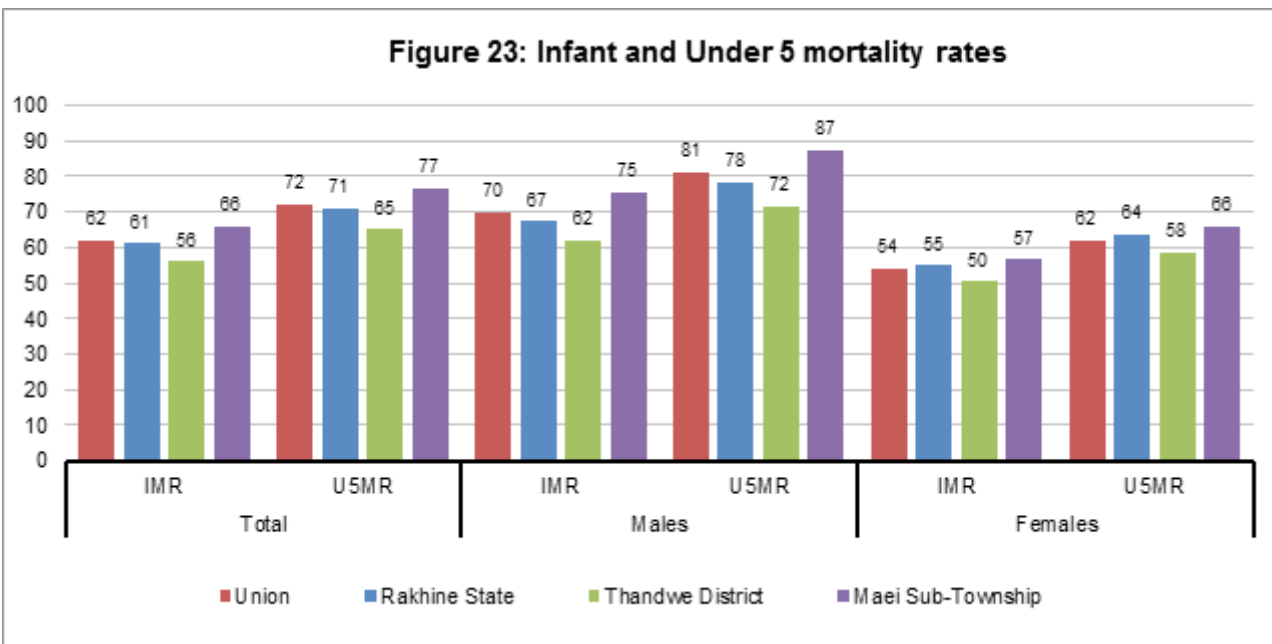
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

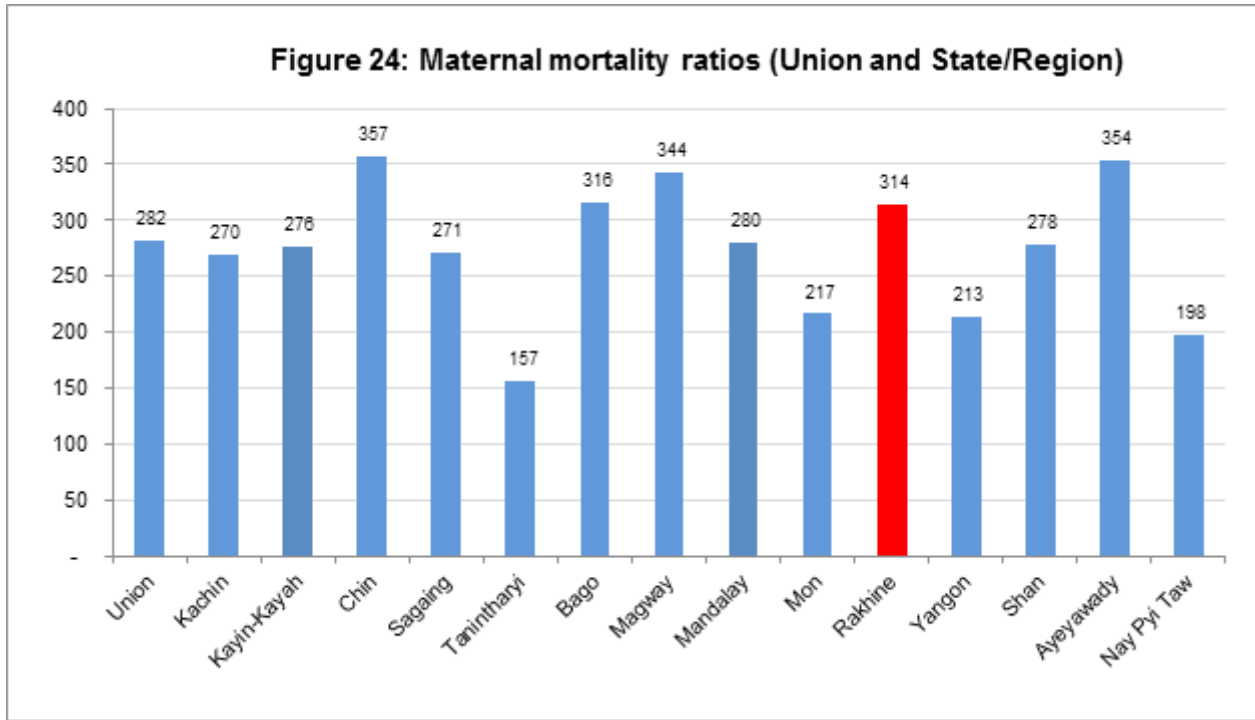
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

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 Maei Sub-Township are higher than those in Rakhine State and Thandwe District. The Infant mortality in Maei is 66 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 77 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 (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

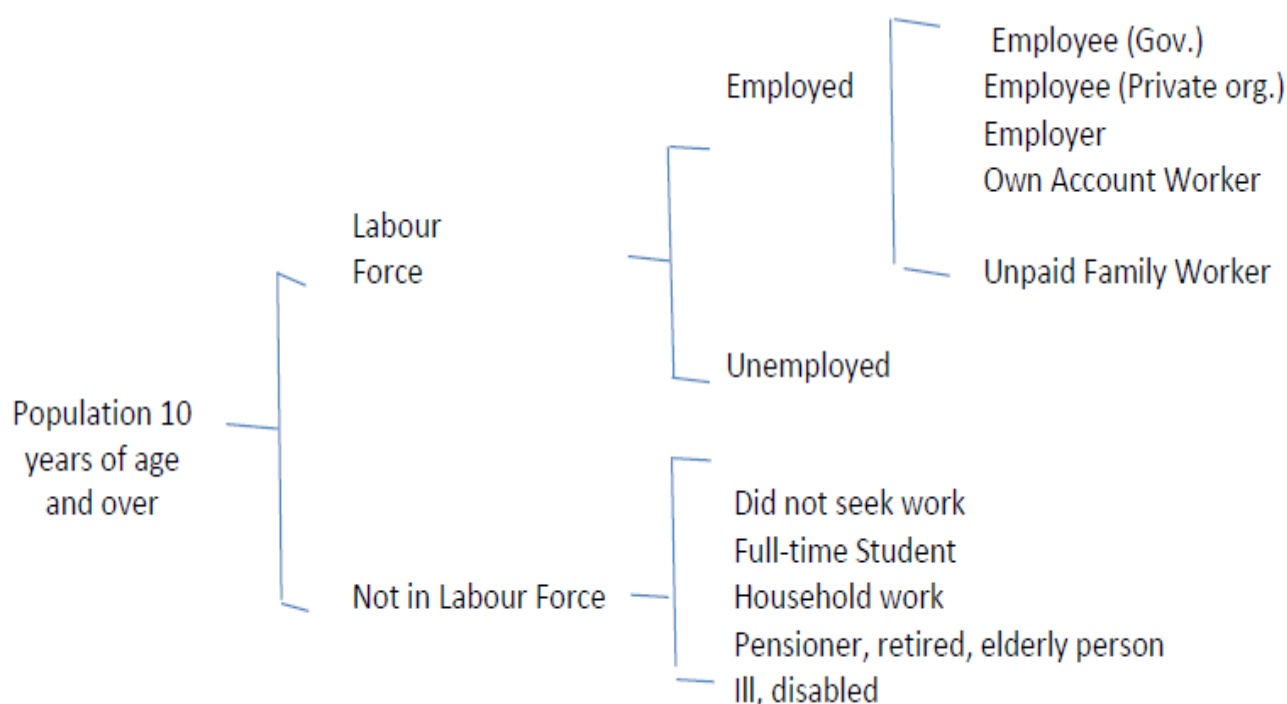
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

