

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

RAKHINE STATE, KYAUKPYU DISTRICT

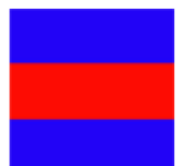
Mannaung Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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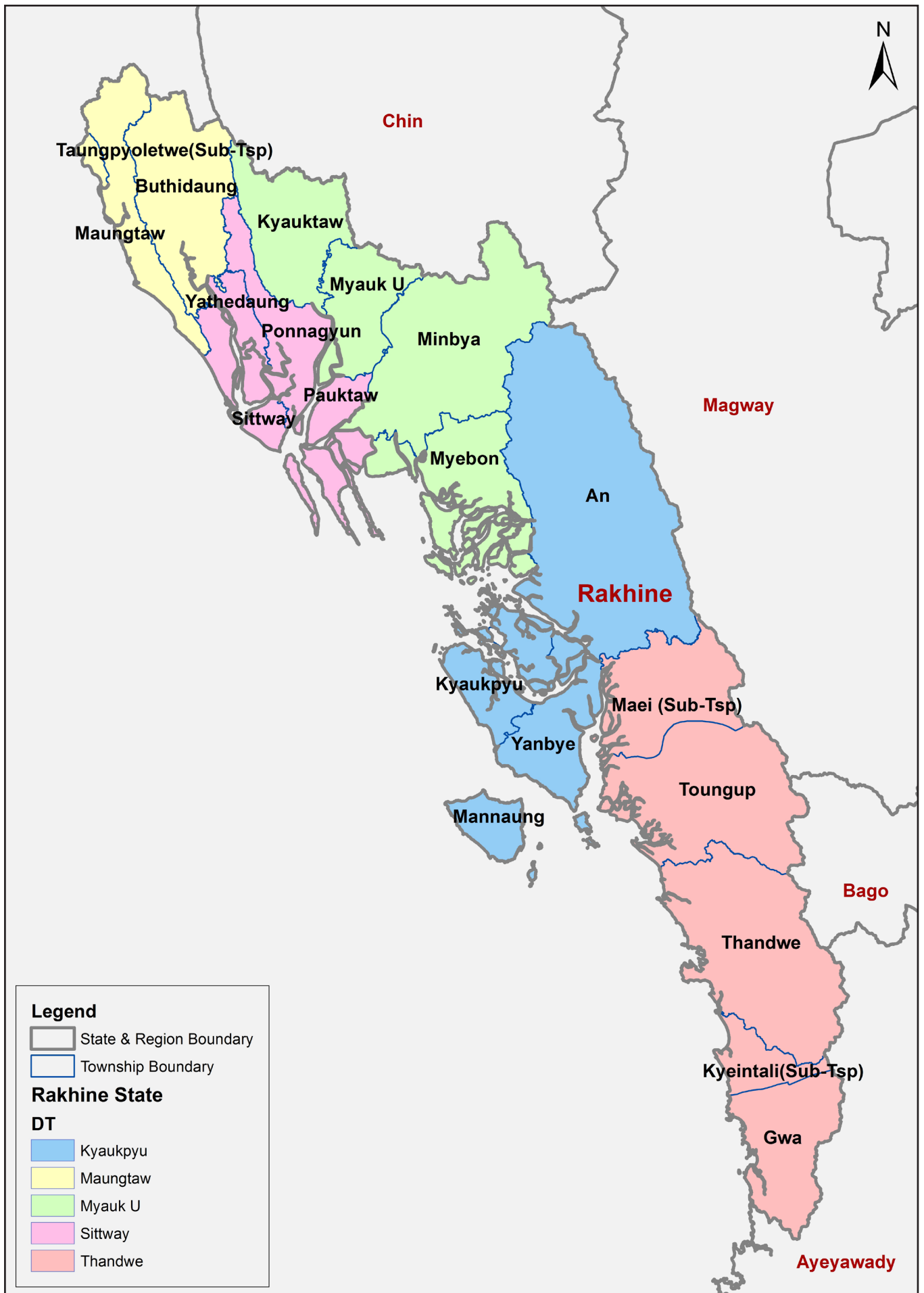
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Figure 1: Map of Rakhine State, showing the townships



Mannaung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	56,966 ²	
Population males	24,957 (43.8%)	
Population females	32,009 (56.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	9.2%	
Area (Km²)	523.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	108.9 persons	
Median age	38.1 years	
Number of wards	5	
Number of village tracts	36	
Number of private households	14,735	
Percentage of female headed households	24.8%	
Mean household size	3.8 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	22.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.1%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	14.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	58.4	
Child dependency ratio	35.8	
Old dependency ratio	22.6	
Ageing index	63.2	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	78	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.8%	
Male	96.6%	
Female	91.9%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	5,453	9.6
Walking	2,898	5.1
Seeing	3,439	6.0
Hearing	2,133	3.7
Remembering	3,294	5.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	40,130	82.1	
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	41	0.1	
National Registration	164	0.3	
Religious	217	0.4	
Temporary Registration	172	0.4	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	8,108	16.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	54.3%	82.0%	34.0%
Unemployment rate	6.9%	5.7%	9.0%
Employment to population ratio	50.5%	77.3%	30.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	14,121	95.8	
Renter	236	1.6	
Provided free (individually)	268	1.8	
Government quarters	94	0.6	
Private company quarters	*	<0.1	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	4.4%		64.9%
Bamboo	20.6%	9.7%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	71.1%	87.4%	<0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		34.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.5%	1.9%	<0.1%
Other	<0.1%	0.7%	<0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	22	0.1	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	107	0.7	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	14,293	97.0	
Charcoal	292	2.0	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	997	6.8
Kerosene	1,505	10.2
Candle	10,980	74.5
Battery	104	0.7
Generator (private)	910	6.2
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	229	1.6
Other	*	<0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	<0.1
Tube well, borehole	29	0.2
Protected well/spring	10,388	70.5
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,432</i>	<i>70.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,251	8.5
Pool/pond/lake	2,157	14.6
River/stream/canal	409	2.8
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	485	3.3
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,303</i>	<i>29.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	*	0.1
Tube well, borehole	30	0.2
Protected well/spring	9,753	66.2
Unprotected well/spring	1,267	8.6
Pool/pond/lake	2,770	18.8
River/stream/canal	412	2.8
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	493	3.3

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	73	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	4,169	28.3
Total Improved Sanitation	4,242	28.8
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	379	2.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	415	2.8
Other	57	0.4
None	9,642	65.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	5,446	37.0
Television	2,868	19.5
Landline phone	331	2.2
Mobile phone	2,405	16.3
Computer	117	0.8
Internet at home	127	0.9
Households with none of the items	7,419	50.3
Households with all of the items	*	<0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	76	0.5
Motorcycle/Moped	2,856	19.4
Bicycle	2,225	15.1
4-Wheel tractor	143	1.0
Canoe/Boat	49	0.3
Motor boat	462	3.1
Cart (bullock)	3,482	23.6

Note: ¹ Population figures for Mannaung 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 Mannaung 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 Mannaung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	56,966 *		
Males	24,957		
Females	32,009		
Sex ratio	78 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.2 %		
Area (Km ²)	523.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	108.9 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	36		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	56,013	5,105	50,908
Number of conventional households	14,735	1,306	13,429
Mean household size	3.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mannaung Township, there are more females than males with 78 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (9.2%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Mannaung Township is 109 persons per square kilometre. • There are 3.8 persons living in each household in Mannaung Township. This is 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;
Mannaung Township (Kyaukpyu District, Rakhine State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	14,735	56,966	24,957	32,009
	Ward	1,306	5,246	2,310	2,936
1	Ah Nauk Su(W)	413	1,659	718	941
2	Myo Ma(W)	177	670	269	401
3	Yan Aung Myin(W)	239	969	469	500
4	Myo Thit(W)	294	1,181	510	671
5	Kan Nar Tan(W)	183	767	344	423
	Village Tract	13,429	51,720	22,647	29,073
1	Zee Taw(VT)	179	715	333	382
2	Nga Yone Taung(VT)	245	1,100	478	622
3	Oe Wa(VT)	239	1,025	453	572
4	Sun Pan Chaung(VT)	147	619	275	344
5	Thit Pon(VT)	1,001	3,656	1,556	2,100
6	Hmyaw Taw U(VT)	598	2,284	1,020	1,264
7	Thit Wa(VT)	617	2,204	951	1,253
8	Bu Yae Myet(VT)	487	1,748	740	1,008
9	Be Inn(VT)	376	1,421	625	796
10	Nga/Inn(VT)	233	908	369	539
11	Kone Khin(VT)	355	1,225	522	703
12	Kha Ohn Maw Ywar Ma(VT)	532	2,248	976	1,272
13	Thein Ba La(VT)	424	1,537	702	835
14	Thein Kone(VT)	83	264	114	150
15	Taw Htu(VT)	279	963	418	545
16	Kin Te(VT)	137	521	209	312
17	Kyee Nyo(VT)	118	443	193	250
18	Let Me Pyin(VT)	345	1,355	578	777
19	Min Seik Pyin(VT)	335	1,138	477	661
20	Sa Mon Te(VT)	689	2,694	1,172	1,522
21	Nyaung Pin Hla(VT)	359	1,471	666	805
22	Nga/Pon Kone(VT)	546	1,973	863	1,110

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Kant Kaw Taw(VT)	471	1,789	796	993
24	Ka Mar(VT)	545	2,193	986	1,207
25	Pyin Kauk(VT)	217	905	399	506
26	Mein Ma Kywe(VT)	328	1,332	602	730
27	Ka Ei(VT)	265	1,212	561	651
28	Pa Lin(VT)	283	1,145	517	628
29	Kan Taing Oke(VT)	497	2,099	917	1,182
30	Kan Zun(VT)	172	685	308	377
31	Maung Ma Kan(VT)	355	1,382	586	796
32	Mee Laung Taung(VT)	462	1,780	753	1,027
33	Pan Hpe(VT)	609	2,478	1,087	1,391
34	Thar Yar Kone(VT)	329	1,243	563	680
35	Taik Kyun(VT)	30	95	41	54
36	Ye Kyun(VT)	542	1,870	841	1,029

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Mannaung Township

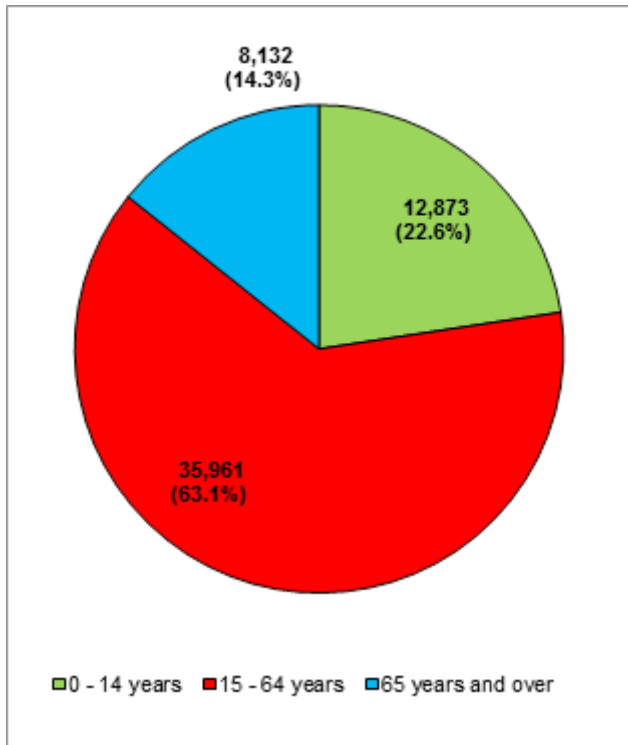
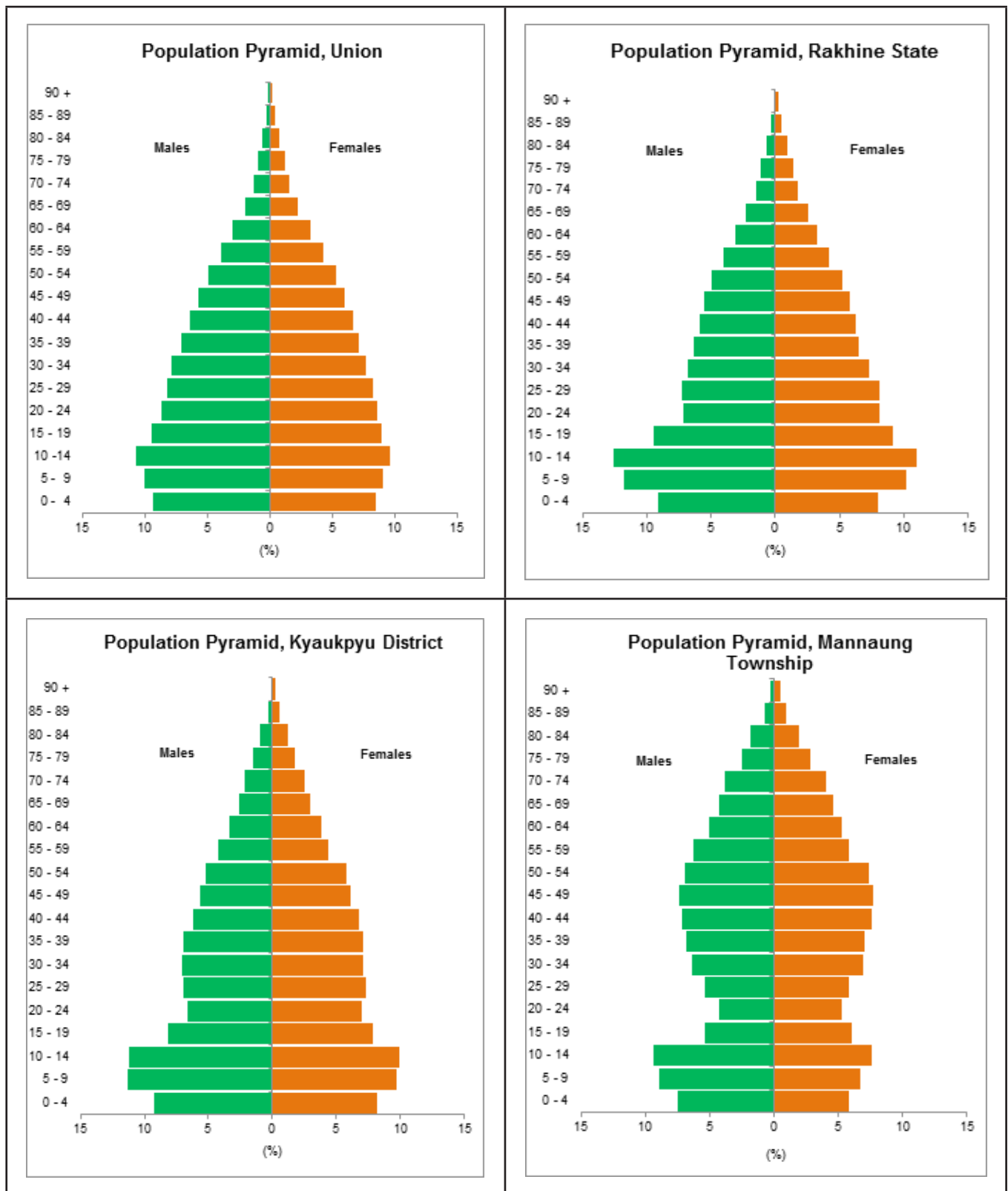


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Mannaung Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	56,966	24,957	32,009
0 - 4	3,721	1,862	1,859
5 - 9	4,394	2,231	2,163
10 - 14	4,758	2,341	2,417
15 - 19	3,257	1,335	1,922
20 - 24	2,768	1,074	1,694
25 - 29	3,185	1,338	1,847
30 - 34	3,824	1,602	2,222
35 - 39	3,973	1,713	2,260
40 - 44	4,209	1,769	2,440
45 - 49	4,321	1,838	2,483
50 - 54	4,066	1,720	2,346
55 - 59	3,410	1,550	1,860
60 - 64	2,948	1,254	1,694
65 - 69	2,529	1,052	1,477
70 - 74	2,248	946	1,302
75 - 79	1,547	628	919
80 - 84	1,092	458	634
85 - 89	475	171	304
90 +	241	75	166

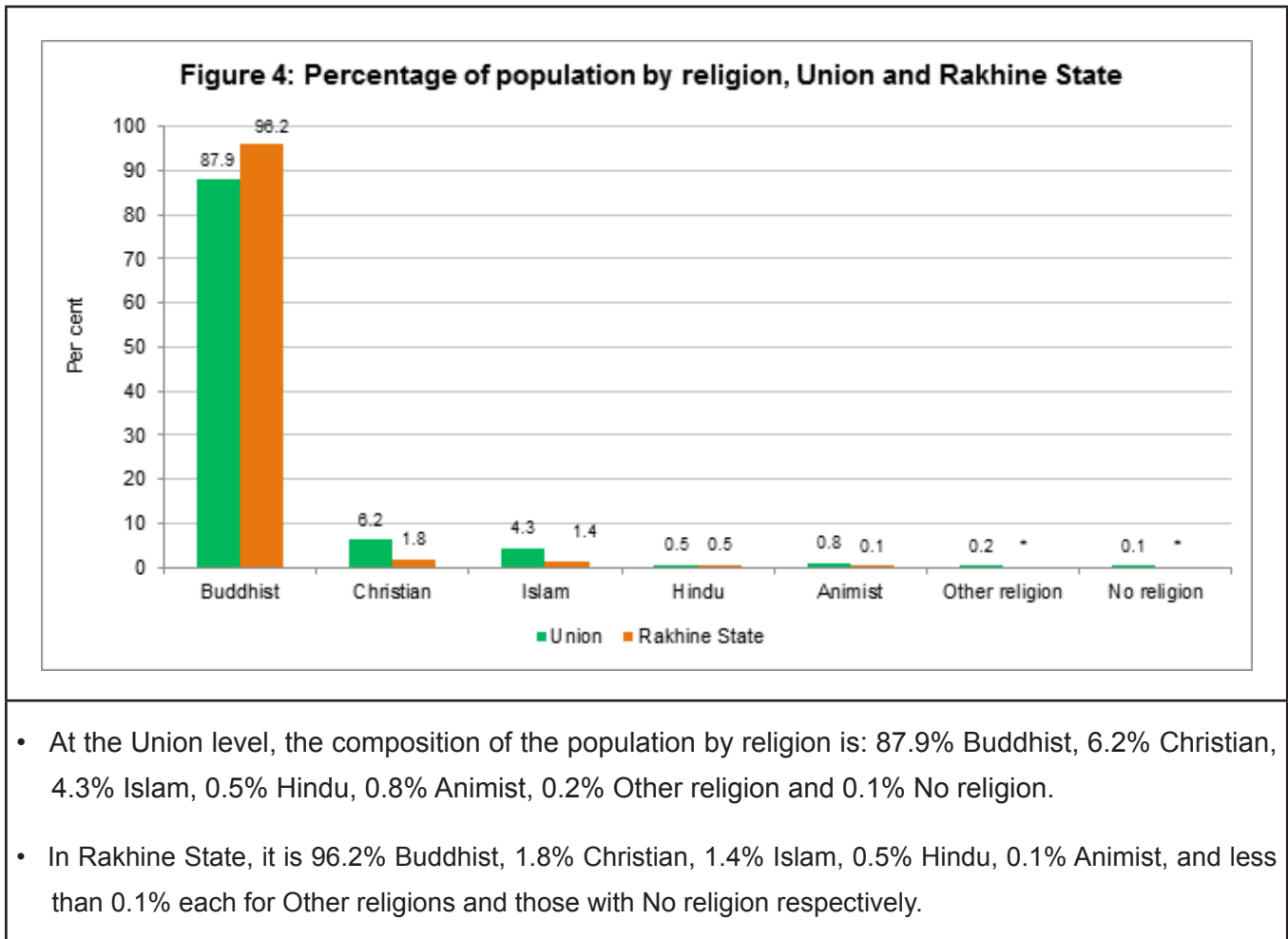
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Mannaung Township is 63.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Rakhine State, Kyaukpyu District and Mannaung Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Mannaung Township since the last 10 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 Mannaung Township.
- Starting from age group 10-14, 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	855	423	432	285	145	140
6	911	482	429	745	387	358
7	920	474	446	787	405	382
8	860	407	453	736	335	401
9	828	431	397	712	372	340
10	826	435	391	700	371	329
11	835	427	408	708	368	340
12	1,016	491	525	813	393	420
13	1,125	536	589	840	389	451
14	888	386	502	635	269	366
15	767	319	448	439	168	271
16	675	268	407	320	120	200
17	563	230	333	195	78	117
18	709	267	442	130	40	90
19	459	174	285	63	18	45
20	702	249	453	61	18	43
21	453	168	285	29	13	16
22	494	189	305	19	5	14
23	520	207	313	19	6	13
24	510	182	328	14	2	12
25	697	289	408	16	5	11
26	529	194	335	11	4	7
27	564	239	325	8	3	5
28	709	292	417	15	8	7
29	571	221	350	3	-	3

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Rakhine State and Mannaung Township

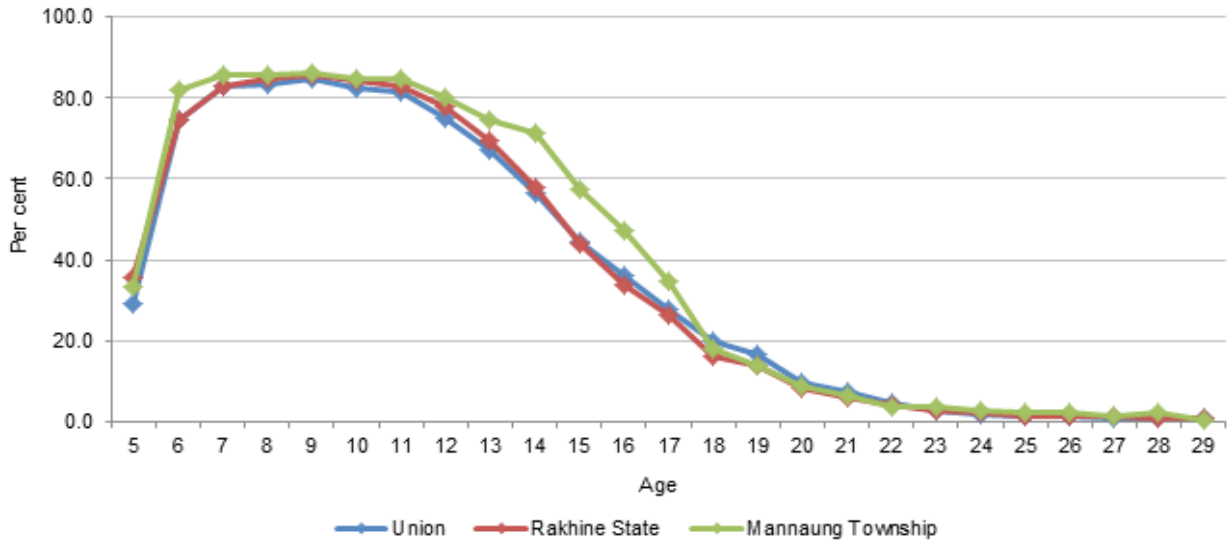
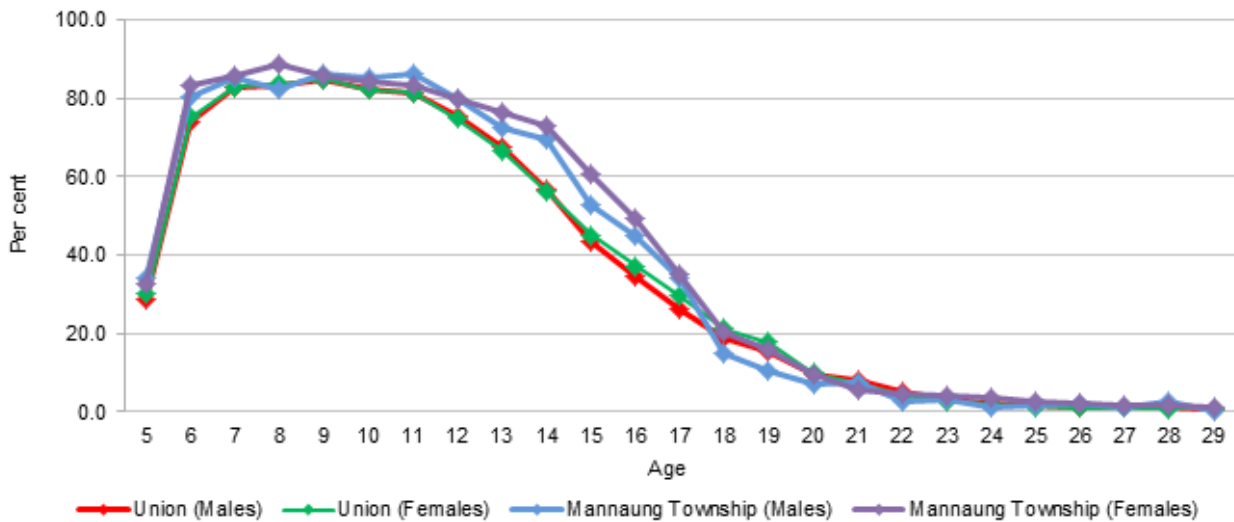
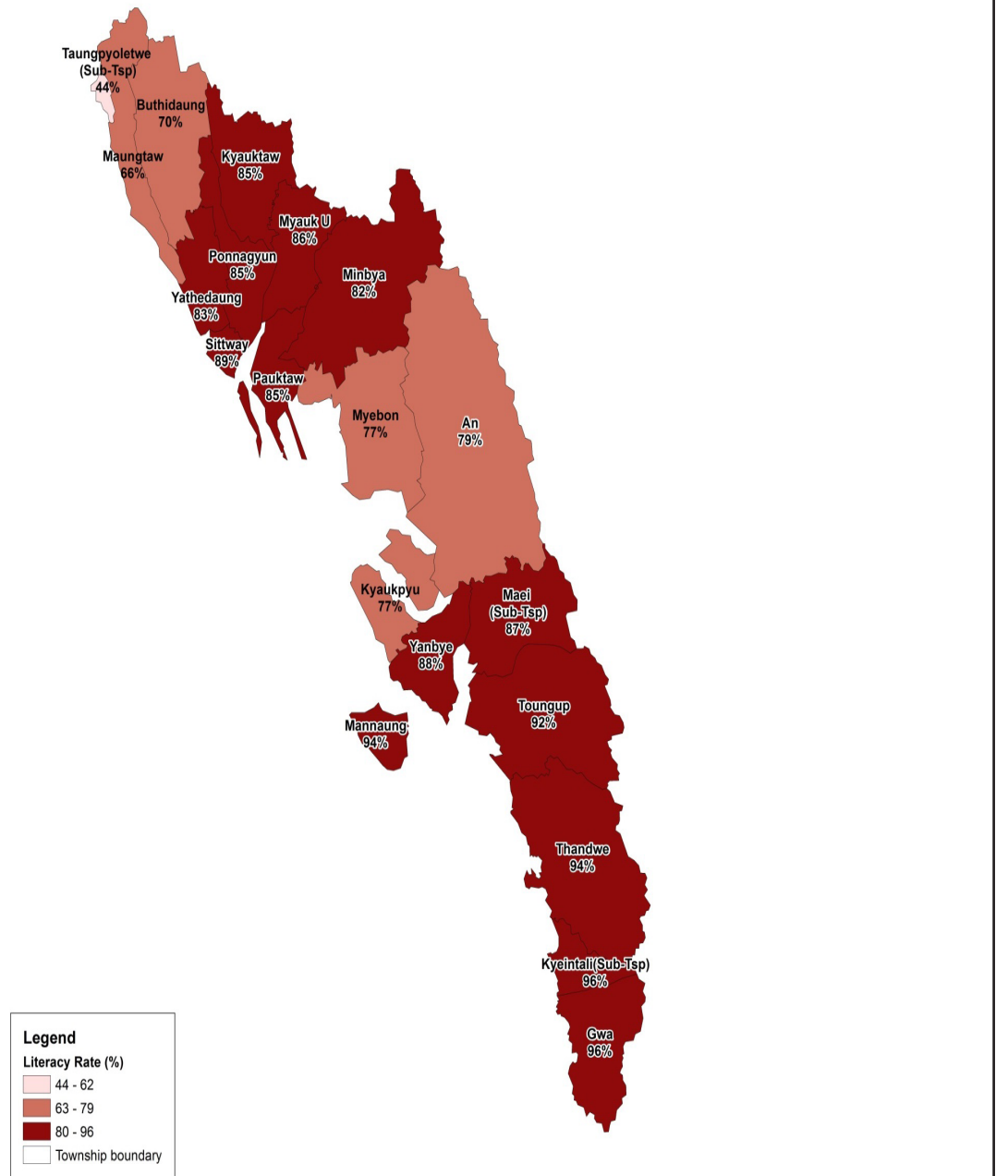


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Mannaung Township



- School attendance in Mannaung Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Mannaung Township is higher at ages 13 to 17 years.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Rakhine State	: 84.7%
Kyaukpyu District	: 82.5%
Mannaung Township	: 93.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	5,852	97.4
Males	2,253	97.4
Females	3,599	97.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Mannaung Township is 93.8 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Rakhine State (84.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.9 per cent and for the males it is 96.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.4 per cent with 97.4 per cent each for females and males.

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

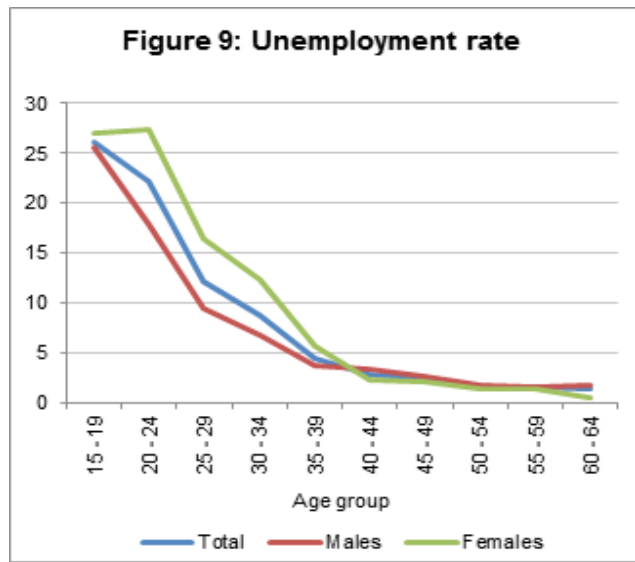
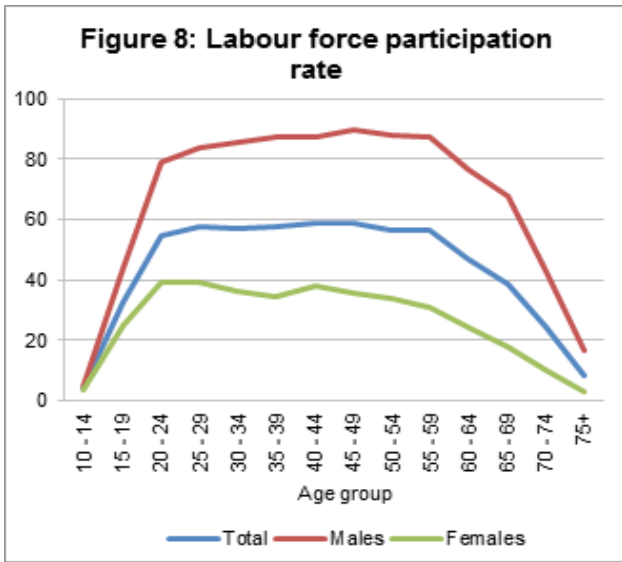
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	38,068	3,348	8.8	14,440	8,834	6,885	2,609	107	1,730	35	64	16
Urban	3,385	124	3.7	645	703	745	516	18	601	14	17	2
Rural	34,683	3,224	9.3	13,795	8,131	6,140	2,093	89	1,129	21	47	14
Males	16,114	933	5.8	5,438	3,951	3,646	1,325	67	711	14	21	8
Females	21,954	2,415	11.0	9,002	4,883	3,239	1,284	40	1,019	21	43	8

- Some 8.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 9.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 5.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 11.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 23.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.5 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	4.4	5.1	3.8	25.6	25.0	26.4
15 - 19	33.0	44.3	25.2	26.2	25.5	27.1
20 - 24	54.5	79.0	39.0	22.1	17.9	27.4
25 - 29	57.9	83.5	39.4	12.2	9.4	16.5
30 - 34	57.0	85.8	36.3	8.8	6.7	12.4
35 - 39	57.5	87.4	34.8	4.4	3.7	5.7
40 - 44	58.9	87.6	38.0	2.9	3.4	2.2
45 - 49	58.7	89.6	35.8	2.4	2.6	2.1
50 - 54	56.6	87.7	33.8	1.5	1.7	1.3
55 - 59	56.5	87.4	30.8	1.5	1.5	1.4
60 - 64	46.7	76.9	24.4	1.4	1.8	0.5
65 - 69	38.7	67.8	17.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
70 - 74	24.2	43.1	10.4	0.4	0.5	-
75+	8.7	17.0	3.3	0.7	0.4	1.5
15 - 24	42.9	59.7	31.7	23.8	21.1	27.2
15 - 64	54.3	82.0	34.0	6.9	5.7	9.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Mannaung Township is 54.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 34.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 82.0 per cent.
- In Mannaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 4.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Mannaung Township is 6.9 per cent. There is much difference between the unemployment rate for males (5.7%) and for females (9.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 27.2 per cent.

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

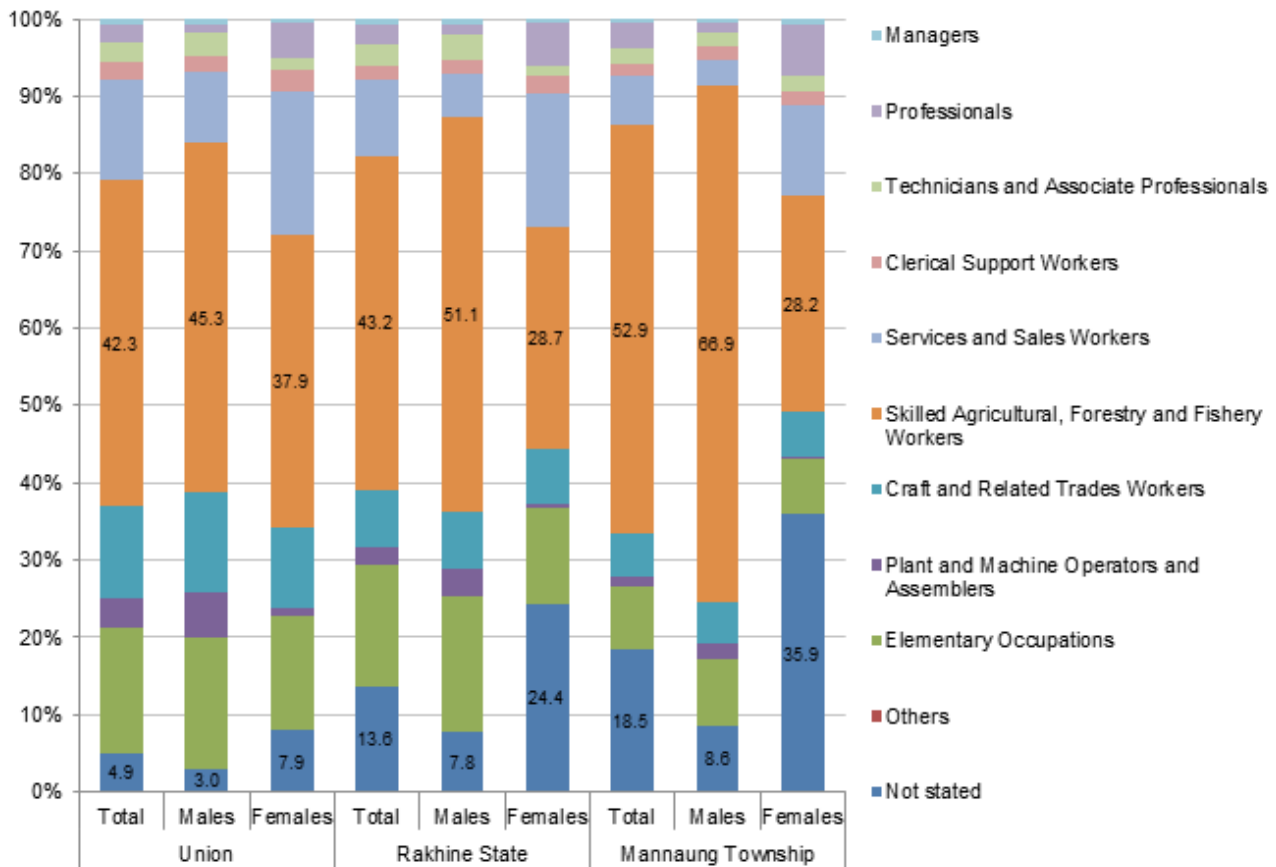
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	27,312	0.6	20.3	46.3	16.2	1.5	15.2
Males	6,942	1.7	36.6	4.4	24.6	2.8	30.0
Females	20,370	0.3	14.7	60.5	13.3	1.0	10.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 36.6 per cent of males are full time students while 60.5 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	17,612	11,247	6,365	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	111	63	48	0.6	0.6	0.8
Professionals	556	129	427	3.2	1.1	6.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	341	222	119	1.9	2.0	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	292	178	114	1.7	1.6	1.8
Services and Sales Workers	1,129	388	741	6.4	3.4	11.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	9,312	7,519	1,793	52.9	66.9	28.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	950	586	364	5.4	5.2	5.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	241	229	12	1.4	2.0	0.2
Elementary Occupations	1,430	965	465	8.1	8.6	7.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,250	968	2,282	18.5	8.6	35.9

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



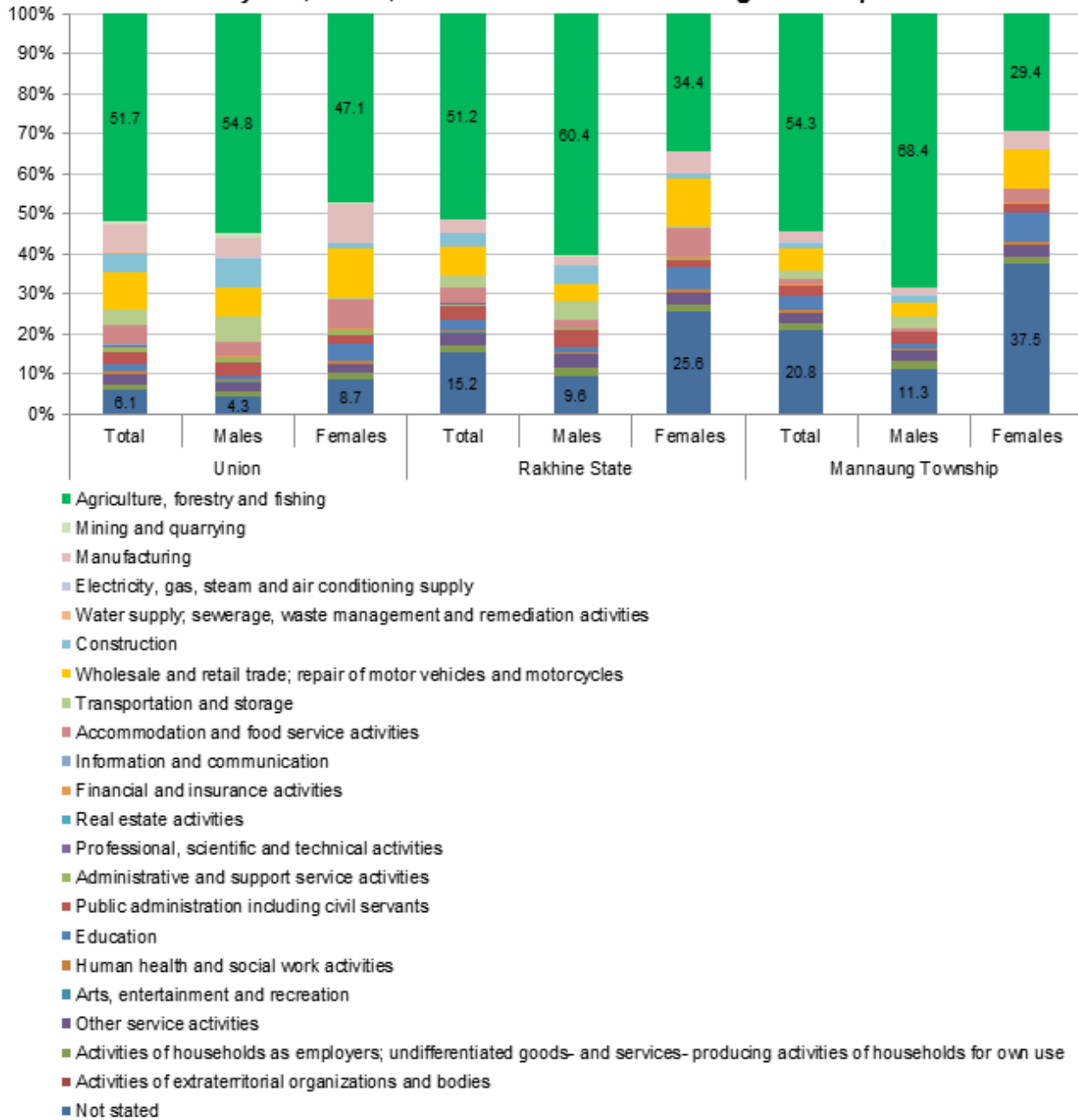
- In Mannaung Township, 52.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 66.9 per cent of males and 28.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Rakhine State, 43.2 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	17,612	11,247	6,365	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,569	7,697	1,872	54.3	68.4	29.4
Mining and quarrying	18	14	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	474	194	280	2.7	1.7	4.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10	10	-	0.1	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	249	230	19	1.4	2.0	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	989	388	601	5.6	3.4	9.4
Transportation and storage	336	321	15	1.9	2.9	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	275	66	209	1.6	0.6	3.3
Information and communication	17	10	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	25	12	13	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10	10	-	0.1	0.1	-
Administrative and support service activities	10	5	5	0.1	*	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	458	330	128	2.6	2.9	2.0
Education	614	154	460	3.5	1.4	7.2
Human health and social work activities	106	30	76	0.6	0.3	1.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5	5	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	461	292	169	2.6	2.6	2.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	325	210	115	1.8	1.9	1.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	1	*	-	*
Not stated	3,659	1,269	2,390	20.8	11.3	37.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



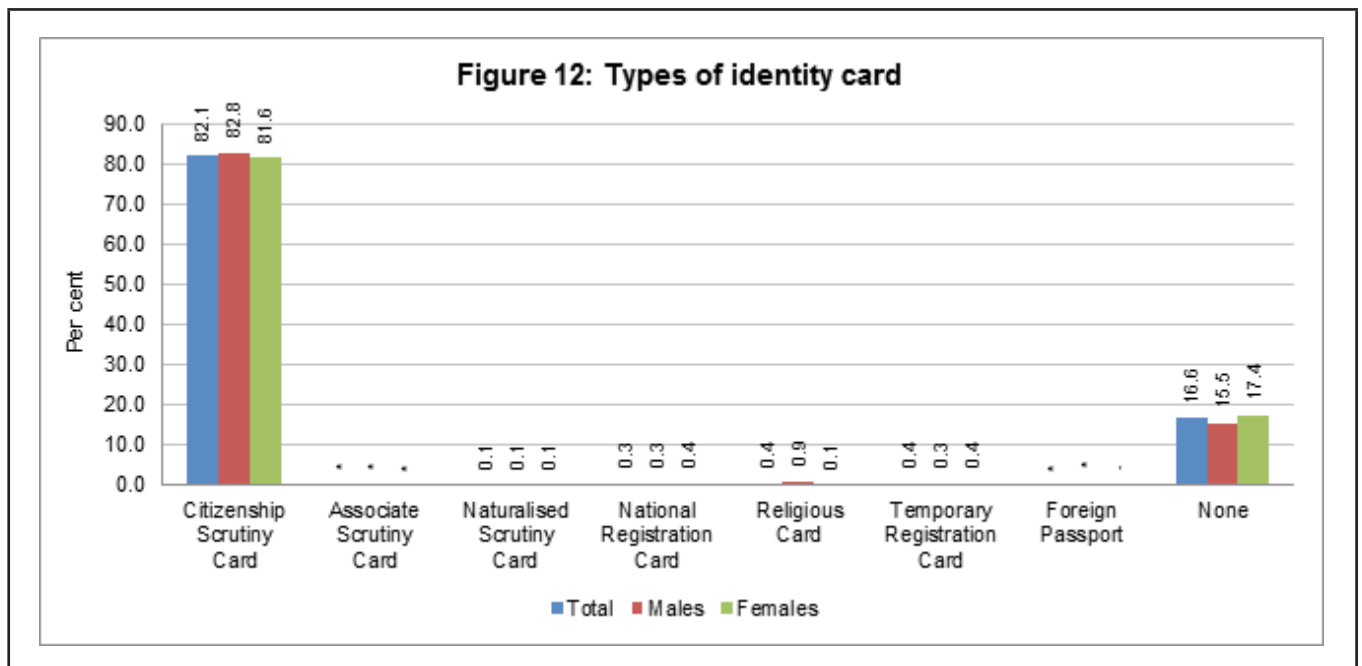
- In Mannaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 54.3 per cent.
- There are 68.4 per cent of males and 29.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Rakhine State, there are 51.2 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	40,130	*	41	164	217	172	-	*	8,108
Urban	4,007	*	1	6	21	-	-	*	477
Rural	36,123	*	40	158	196	172	-	*	7,631
Males	17,285	*	27	54	197	59	-	*	3,230
Females	22,845	*	14	110	20	113	-	-	4,878

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Mannaung Township, 82.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 16.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 15.5 per cent of males and 17.4 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	56,966	51,513	5,453	9.6	3,439	2,133	2,898	3,294
0 - 4	3,721	3,361	360	9.7	43	54	257	333
5 - 9	4,394	4,281	113	2.6	16	17	55	83
10 - 14	4,758	4,686	72	1.5	19	23	27	46
15 - 19	3,257	3,212	45	1.4	13	18	24	35
20 - 24	2,768	2,713	55	2.0	10	15	29	30
25 - 29	3,185	3,119	66	2.1	18	18	23	45
30 - 34	3,824	3,730	94	2.5	30	20	31	56
35 - 39	3,973	3,864	109	2.7	42	27	46	63
40 - 44	4,209	4,042	167	4.0	96	25	43	74
45 - 49	4,321	4,067	254	5.9	172	47	71	101
50 - 54	4,066	3,721	345	8.5	241	70	96	148
55 - 59	3,410	3,033	377	11.1	263	95	114	156
60 - 64	2,948	2,496	452	15.3	323	120	173	216
65 - 69	2,529	1,986	543	21.5	380	190	251	275
70 - 74	2,248	1,527	721	32.1	536	340	425	422
75 - 79	1,547	858	689	44.5	495	378	450	452
80 - 84	1,092	520	572	52.4	428	374	433	430
85 - 89	475	209	266	56.0	205	189	219	202
90 +	241	88	153	63.5	109	113	131	127

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	24,957	22,676	2,281	9.1	1,371	828	1,180	1,351
0 - 4	1,862	1,679	183	9.8	24	30	139	173
5 - 9	2,231	2,176	55	2.5	10	11	28	38
10 - 14	2,341	2,307	34	1.5	9	10	14	19
15 - 19	1,335	1,309	26	1.9	7	8	15	18
20 - 24	1,074	1,053	21	2.0	1	8	10	11
25 - 29	1,338	1,311	27	2.0	6	7	8	22
30 - 34	1,602	1,570	32	2.0	9	7	11	21
35 - 39	1,713	1,659	54	3.2	18	16	28	34
40 - 44	1,769	1,698	71	4.0	37	15	22	34
45 - 49	1,838	1,723	115	6.3	71	21	35	47
50 - 54	1,720	1,573	147	8.5	105	29	41	60
55 - 59	1,550	1,369	181	11.7	126	43	55	78
60 - 64	1,254	1,056	198	15.8	136	47	82	85
65 - 69	1,052	848	204	19.4	145	62	85	97
70 - 74	946	659	287	30.3	198	118	149	160
75 - 79	628	357	271	43.2	194	141	168	167
80 - 84	458	230	228	49.8	162	154	171	175
85 - 89	171	71	100	58.5	78	67	78	74
90 +	75	28	47	62.7	35	34	41	38

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	32,009	28,837	3,172	9.9	2,068	1,305	1,718	1,943
0 - 4	1,859	1,682	177	9.5	19	24	118	160
5 - 9	2,163	2,105	58	2.7	6	6	27	45
10 - 14	2,417	2,379	38	1.6	10	13	13	27
15 - 19	1,922	1,903	19	1.0	6	10	9	17
20 - 24	1,694	1,660	34	2.0	9	7	19	19
25 - 29	1,847	1,808	39	2.1	12	11	15	23
30 - 34	2,222	2,160	62	2.8	21	13	20	35
35 - 39	2,260	2,205	55	2.4	24	11	18	29
40 - 44	2,440	2,344	96	3.9	59	10	21	40
45 - 49	2,483	2,344	139	5.6	101	26	36	54
50 - 54	2,346	2,148	198	8.4	136	41	55	88
55 - 59	1,860	1,664	196	10.5	137	52	59	78
60 - 64	1,694	1,440	254	15.0	187	73	91	131
65 - 69	1,477	1,138	339	23.0	235	128	166	178
70 - 74	1,302	868	434	33.3	338	222	276	262
75 - 79	919	501	418	45.5	301	237	282	285
80 - 84	634	290	344	54.3	266	220	262	255
85 - 89	304	138	166	54.6	127	122	141	128
90 +	166	60	106	63.9	74	79	90	89

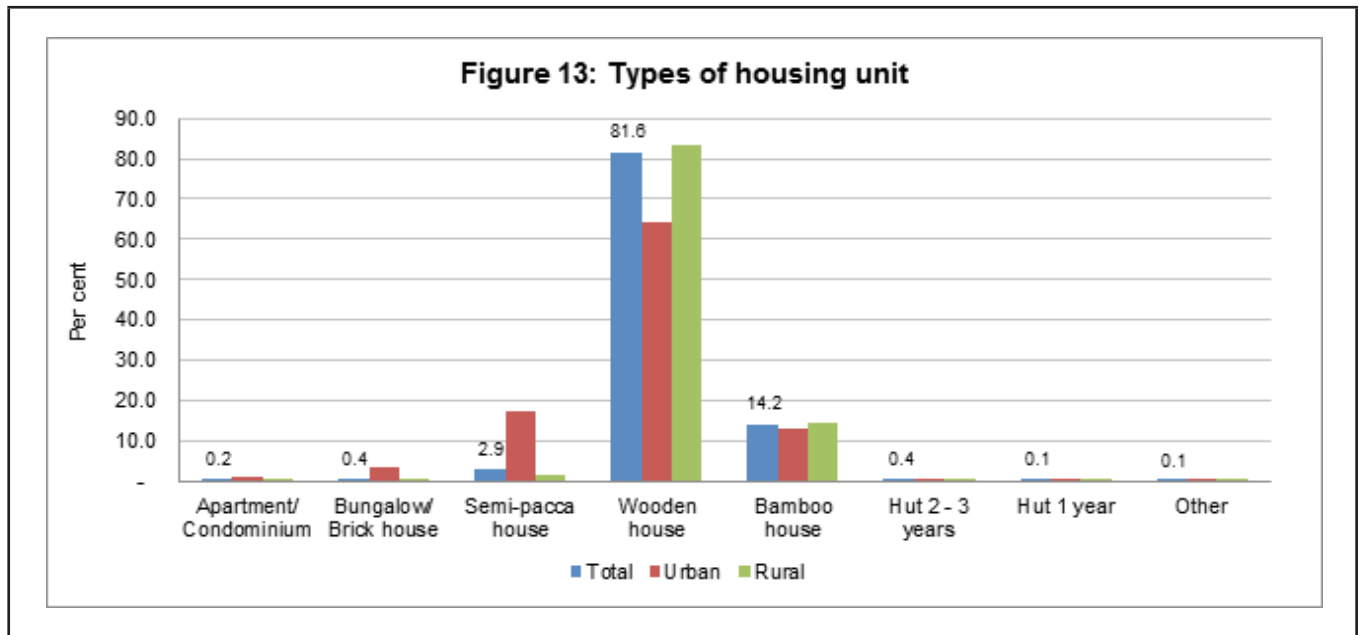
- Ten in every 100 persons in Mannaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

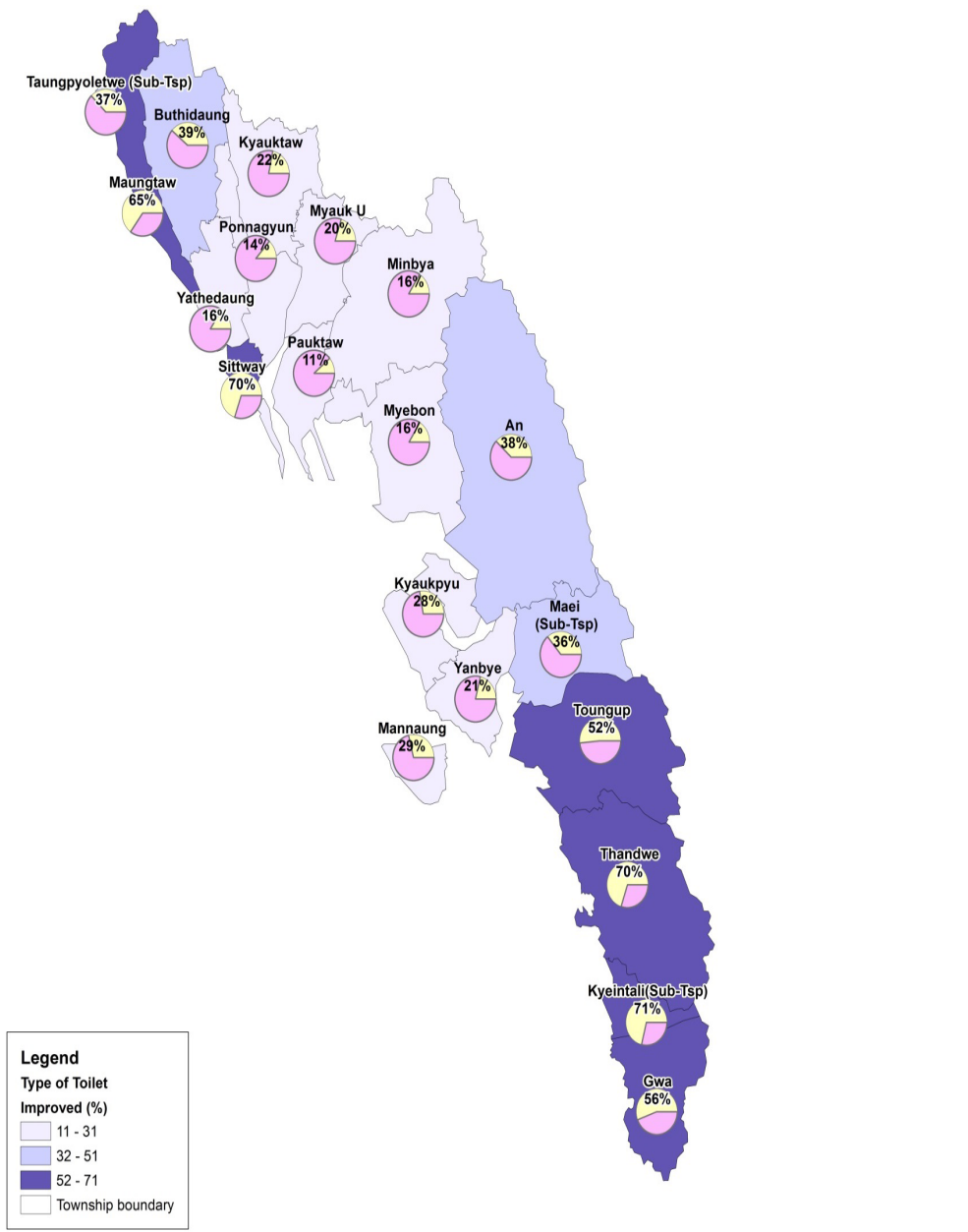
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	14,735	0.2	0.4	2.9	81.6	14.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Urban	1,306	1.2	3.4	17.3	64.2	13.1	0.2	0.5	0.1
Rural	13,429	0.1	0.1	1.5	83.3	14.3	0.4	0.1	0.1



- The majority of the households in Mannaung Township are living in wooden houses (81.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (14.2%).
- Some 64.2 per cent of urban households and 83.3 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Rakhine State	: 31.8%
Kyaukpyu District	: 29.2%
Mannaung Township	: 28.8%

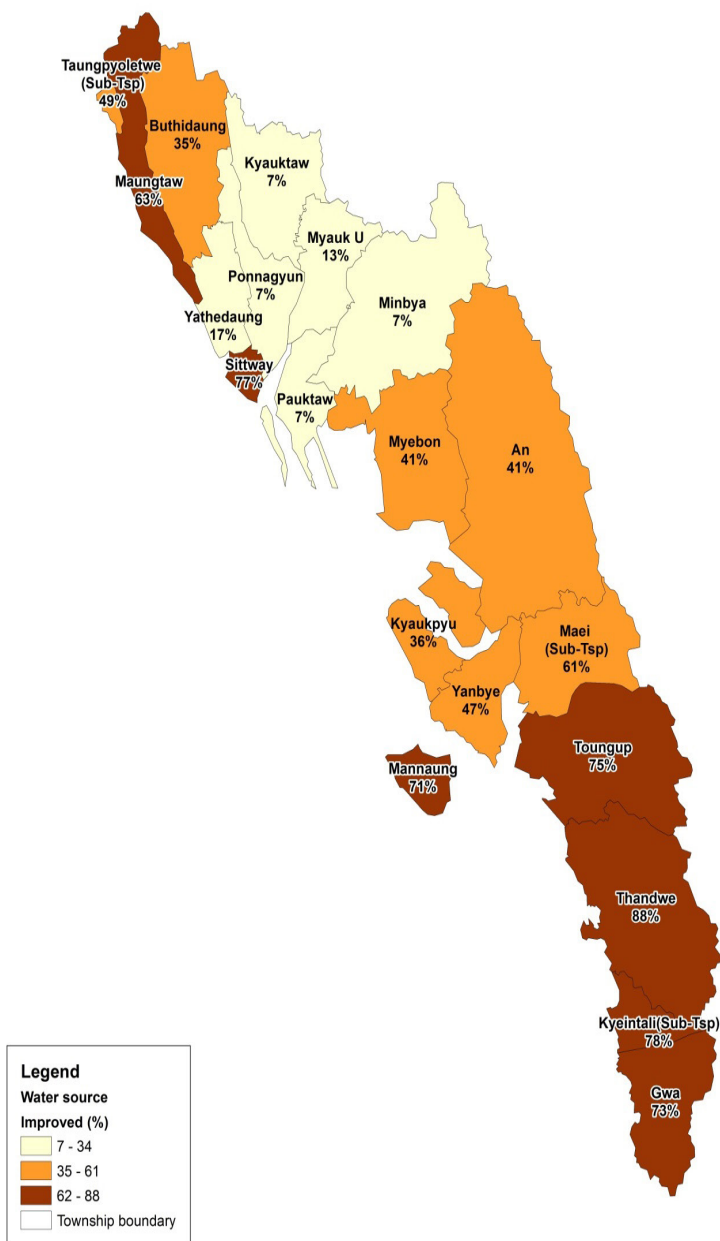
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	0.4	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		28.3	77.4	23.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>28.8</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>24.0</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.6	0.5	2.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.8	5.3	2.6
Other		0.4	0.1	0.4
None		65.4	16.3	70.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	14,735	1,306	13,429

- Some 28.8 per cent of the households in Mannaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (28.3%)).
- Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, Mannaung is in the lowest proportion of households group 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 65.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Rakhine State, it is 62.9 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Mannaung Township, 70.2 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%
Kyaukpyu District	: 44.8%
Mannaung Township	: 70.8%

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

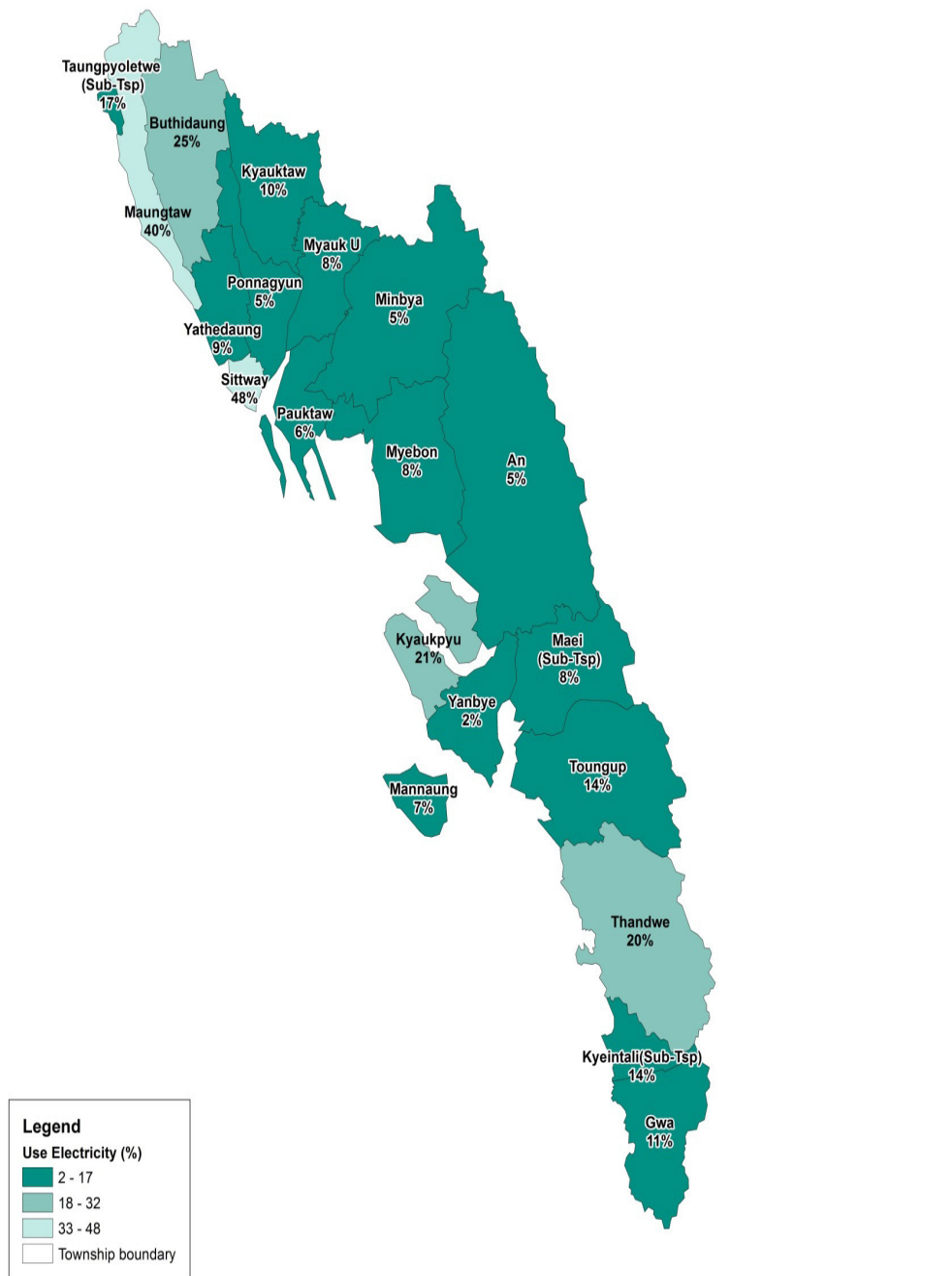
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	*	0.4	*
Tube well, borehole	0.2	0.1	0.2
Protected well/ Spring	70.5	94.6	68.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.1	0.5	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>68.4</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	8.5	3.5	9.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake	14.6	0.7	16.0
River/stream/ canal	2.8	-	3.0
Waterfall/ Rain water	*	-	*
Other	3.3	0.2	3.6
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>31.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	14,735	1,306

- In Mannaung Township, 70.8 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 proportion group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 70.5 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 14.6 per cent use water from pool/pond/lake.
- Some 29.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 31.6 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%
Kyaukpyu District	: 10.2%
Mannaung Township	: 6.8%

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

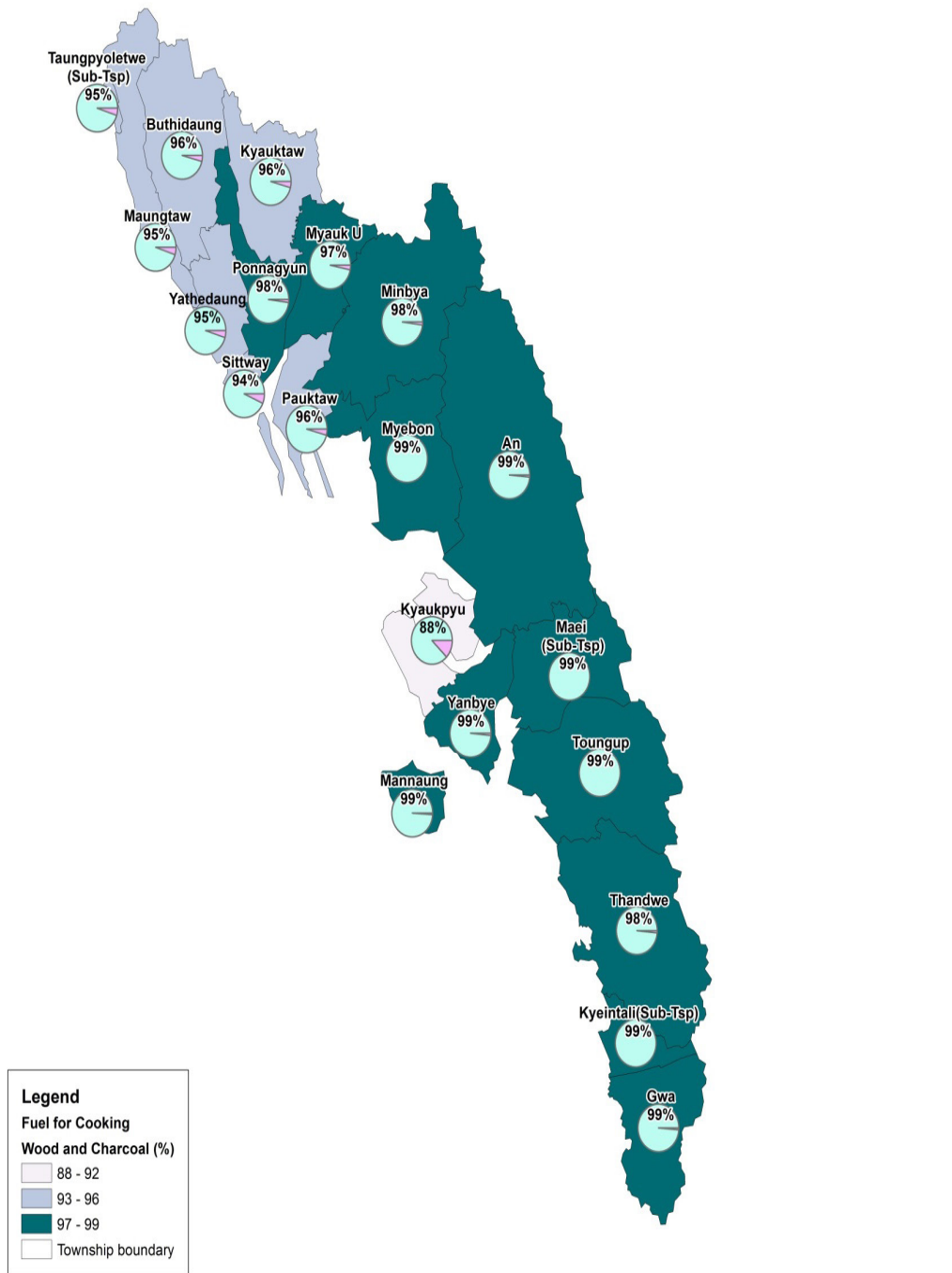
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.8	61.0	1.5
Kerosene		10.2	0.8	11.1
Candle		74.5	37.1	78.2
Battery		0.7	0.5	0.7
Generator (private)		6.2	0.1	6.8
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		1.6	0.5	1.7
Other		*	-	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	14,735	1,306	13,429

- In Mannaung Township, 6.8 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 74.5 per cent.
- In rural areas, 78.2 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%
Kyaukpyu District	: 94.7%
Mannaung Township	: 99.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.1	1.3	*
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.7	-	0.8
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		97.0	79.8	98.7
Charcoal		2.0	18.1	0.4
Coal		0.1	0.4	*
Other		0.1	0.4	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	14,735	1,306	13,429

- In Mannaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 97.0 per cent using firewood and 2.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 98.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.4 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	14,735	37.0	19.5	2.2	16.3	0.8	0.9	50.3	*
Urban	1,306	35.4	55.5	1.2	54.0	5.6	5.6	29.8	0.2
Rural	13,429	37.1	16.0	2.3	12.7	0.3	0.4	52.3	*

- Some 37.0 per cent of the households in Mannaung Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 55.5 per cent and 37.1 per cent of households in urban areas and rural areas have access to television and radio respectively and are highest in these areas.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

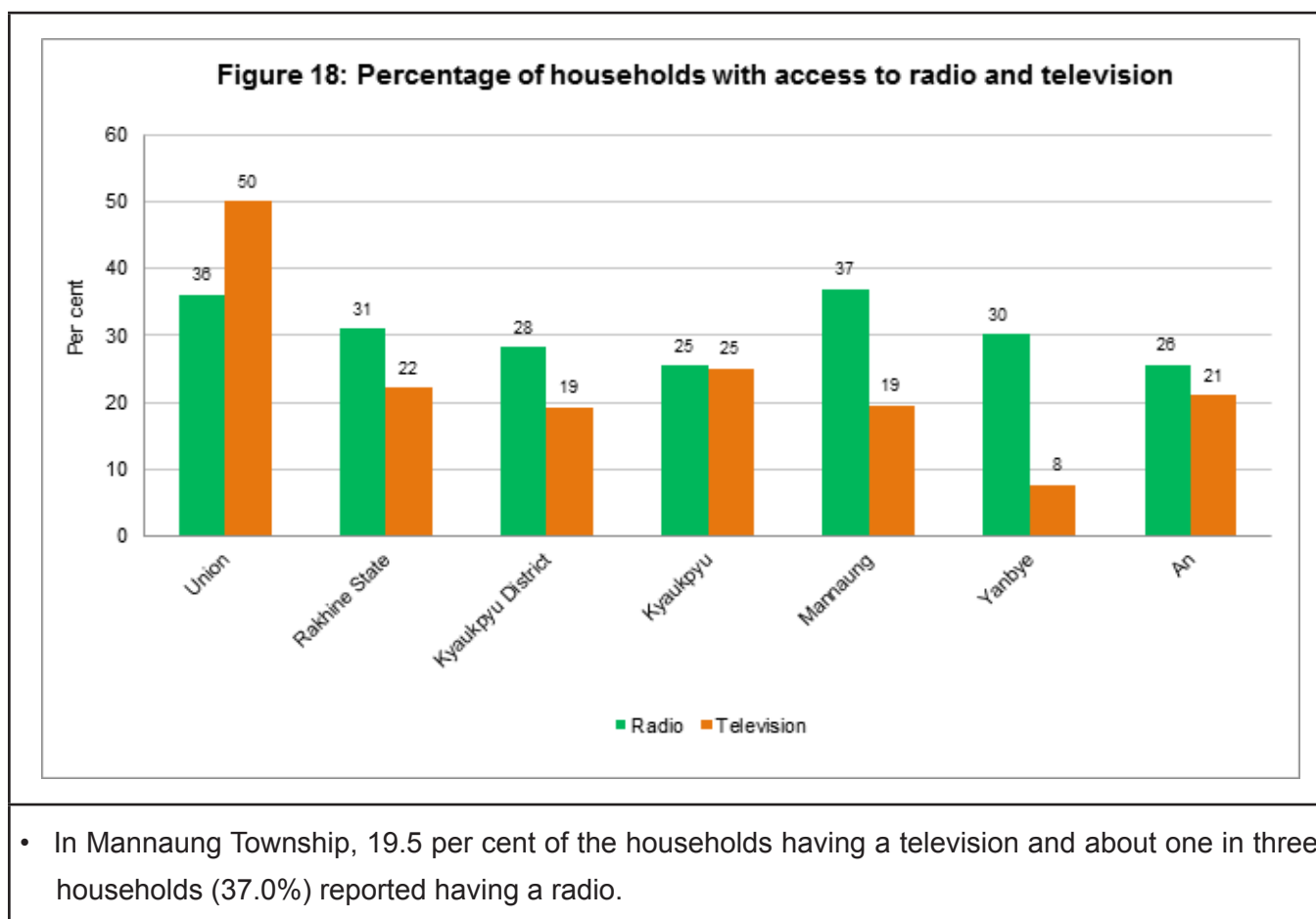


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Rakhine State	: 15.8%
Kyaukpyu District	: 14.0%
Mannaung Township	: 16.3%

- Some 16.3 per cent of the households in Mannaung Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, it is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

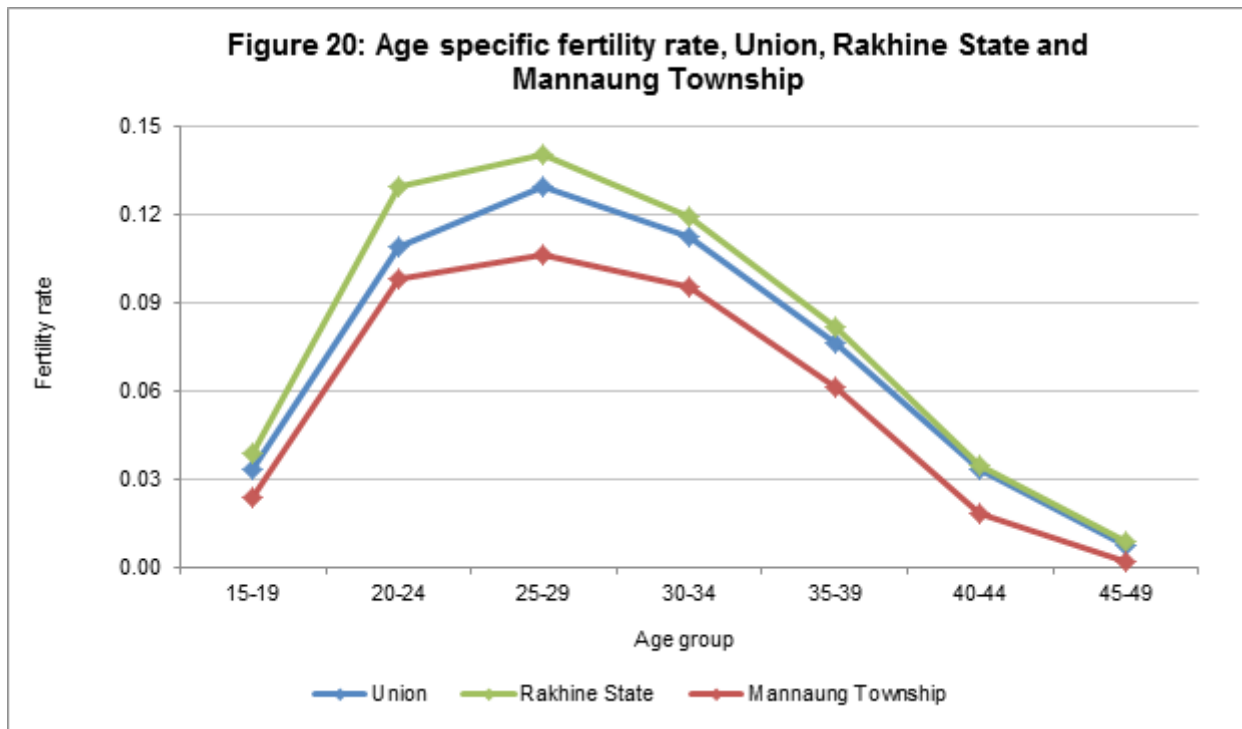
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Kyaukpyu District	101,776	505	13,456	9,813	668	2,870	5,687	19,787
Urban	9,686	240	3,953	3,611	180	142	178	344
Rural	92,090	265	9,503	6,202	488	2,728	5,509	19,443
Mannaung Township	14,735	76	2,856	2,225	143	49	462	3,482
Urban	1,306	39	510	429	24	1	13	26
Rural	13,429	37	2,346	1,796	119	48	449	3,456

- In Mannaung Township, 23.6 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 19.4 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households in urban areas and rural areas mainly use motorcycle/moped and cart (bullock) respectively as a means of transport.

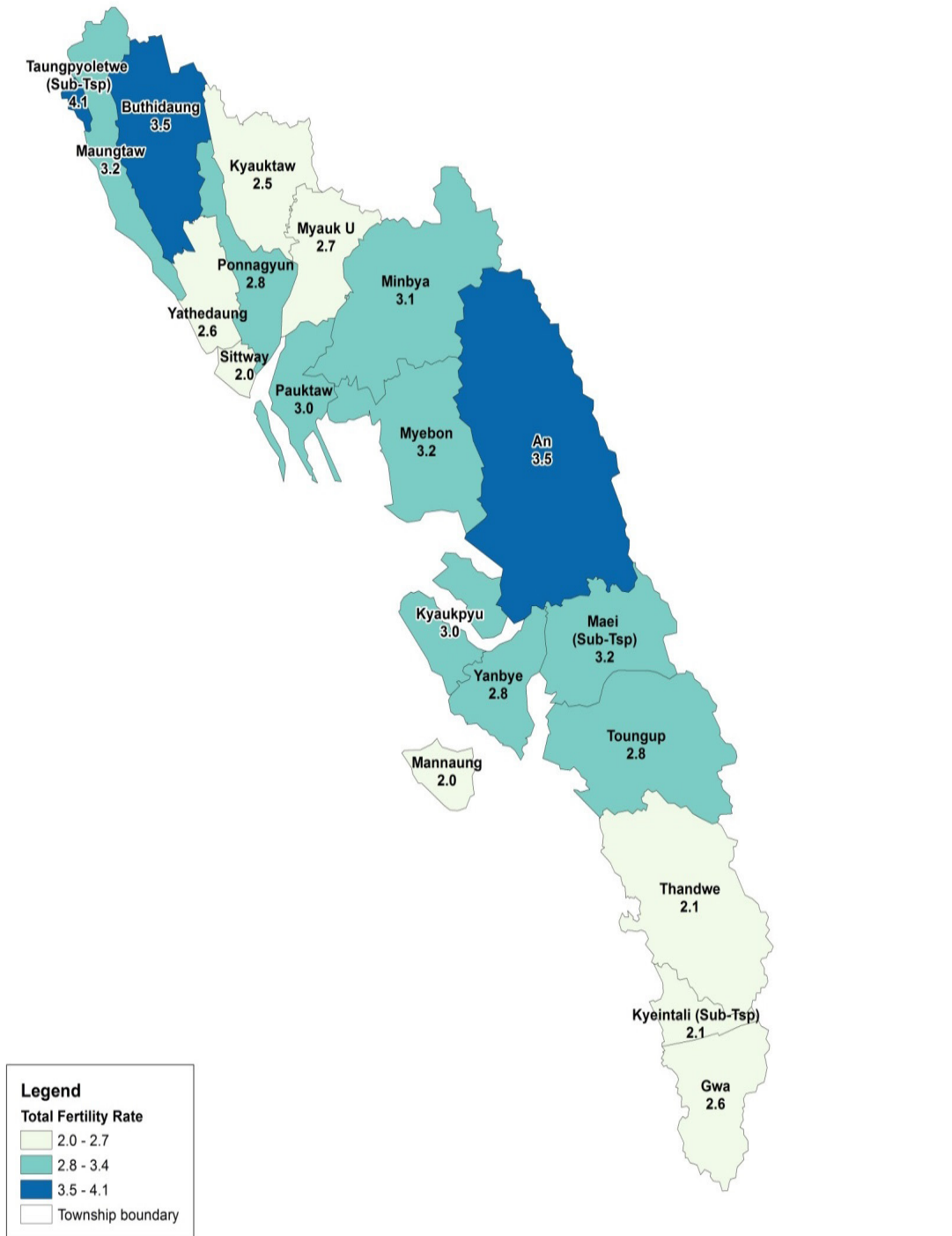
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



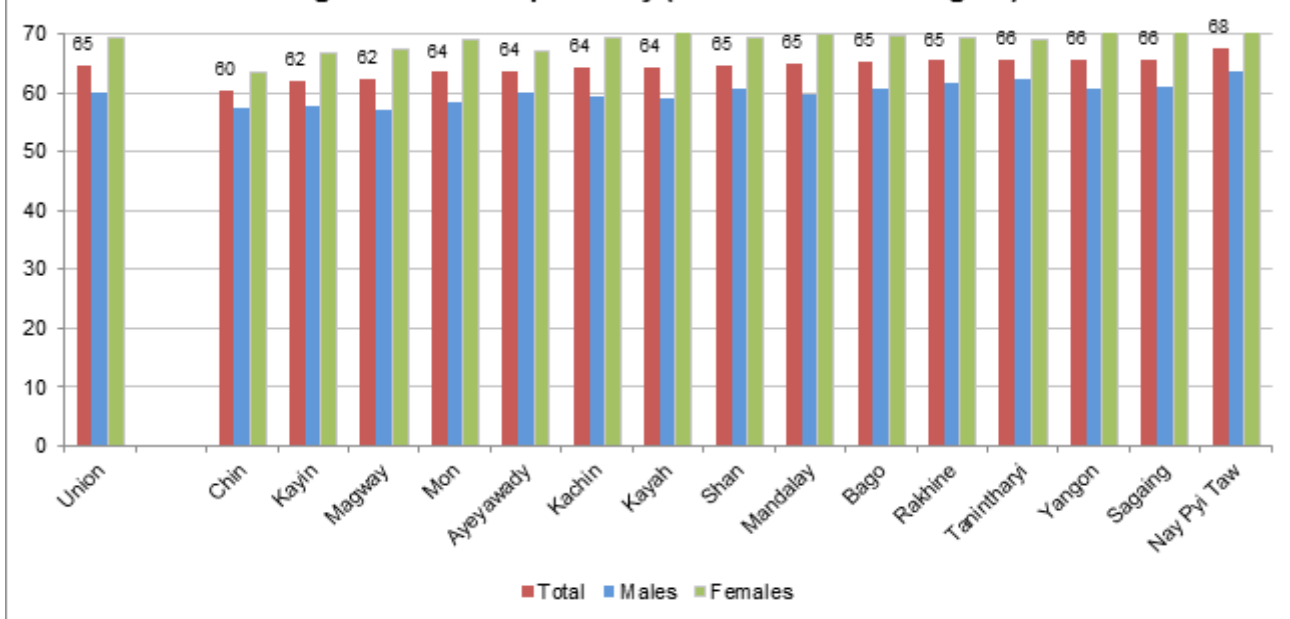
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.0 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Rakhine State	: 2.8
Kyaukpyu District	: 3.0
Mannaung Township	: 2.0

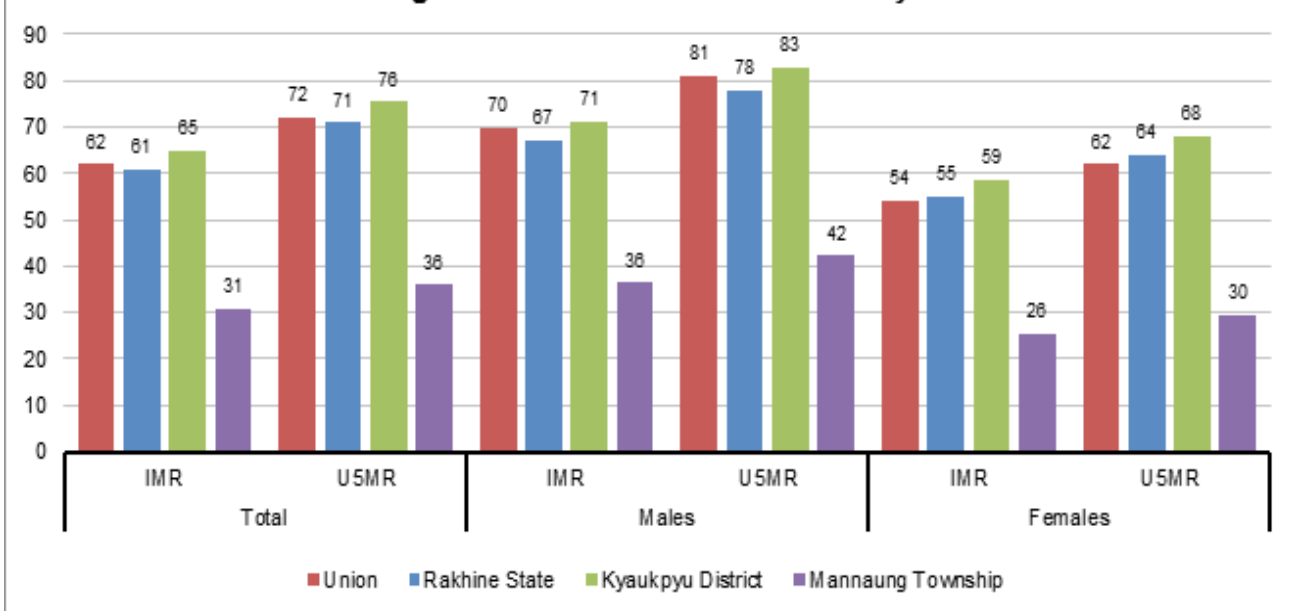
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

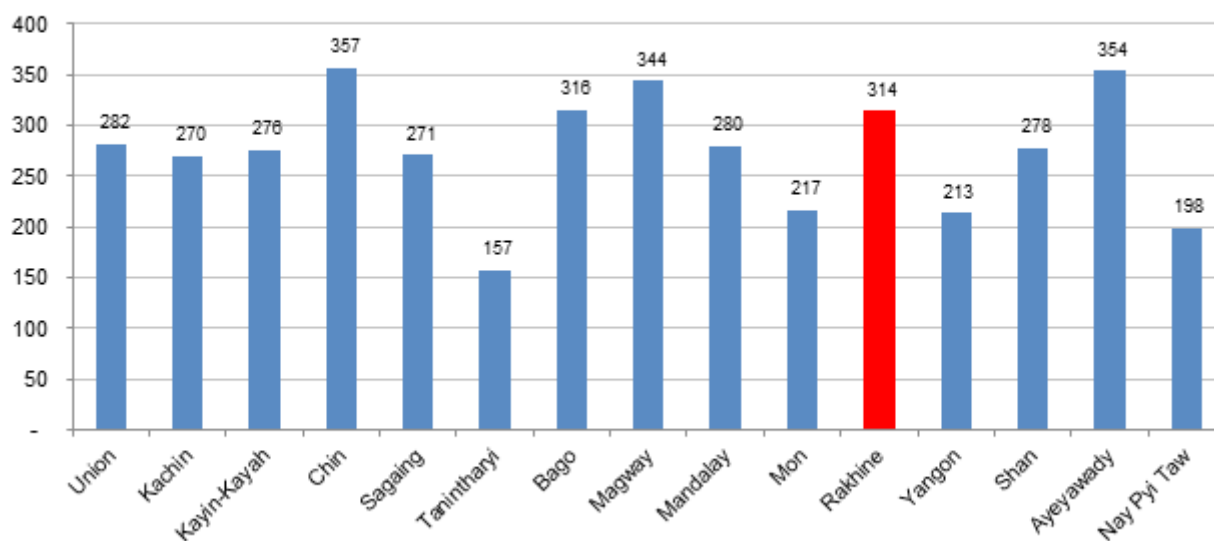
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaukpyu District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kyaukpyu District is 65 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 76 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mannaung Township are lower than those in Rakhine State and Kyaukpyu District. The Infant mortality in Mannaung is 31 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 36 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.

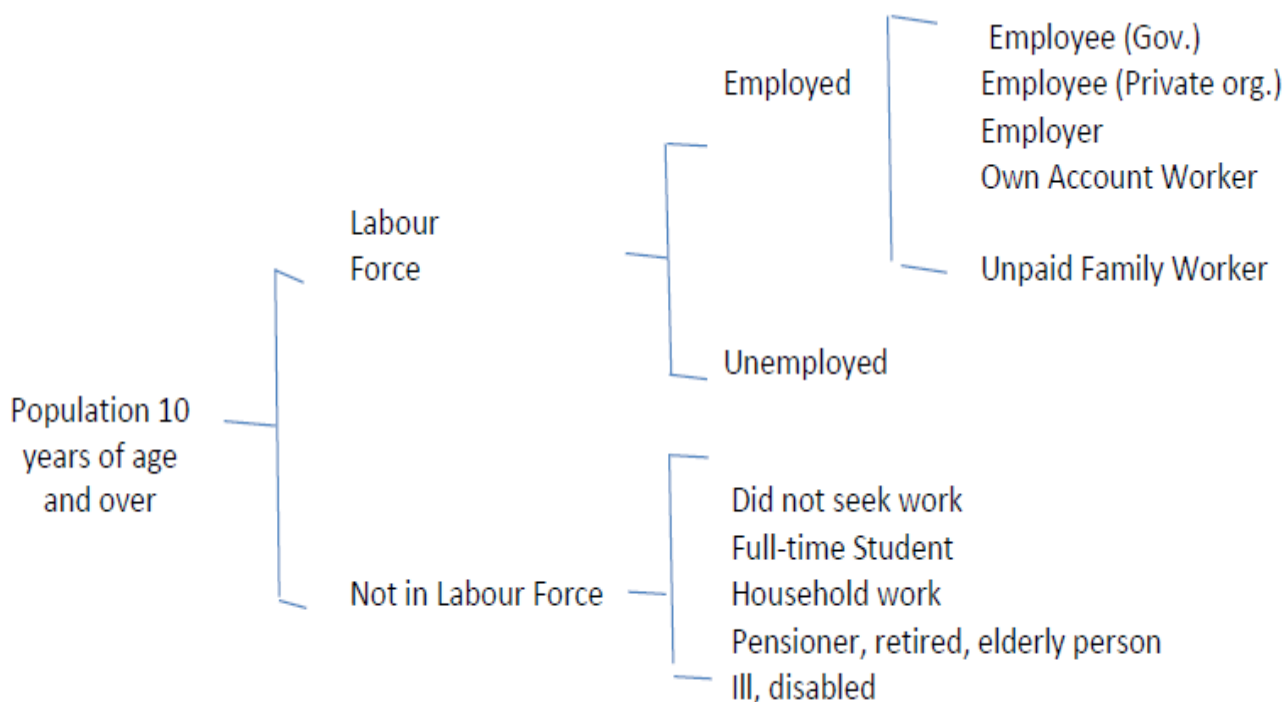
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

