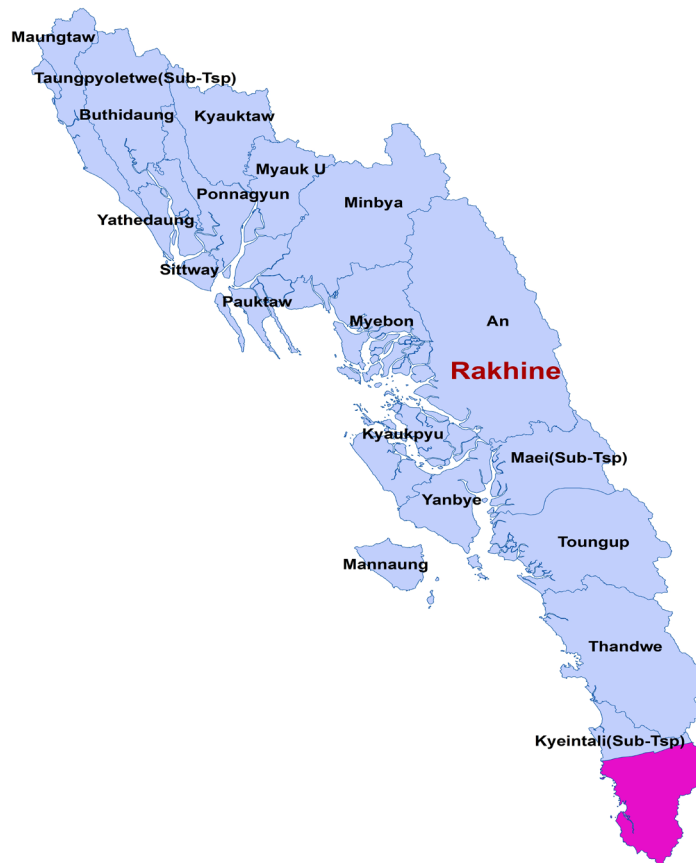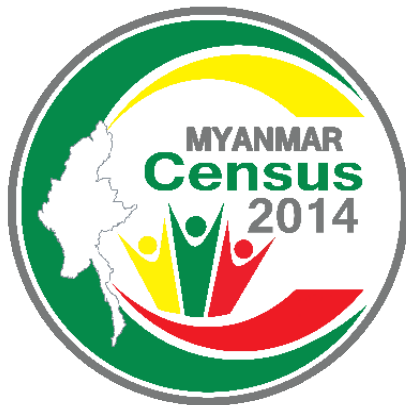# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

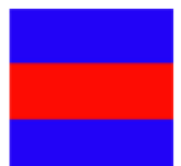The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

RAKHINE STATE, THANDWE DISTRICT

Gwa Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Rakhine State, Thandwe District

Gwa Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Rakhine State, showing the townships

Chin

Taungpyoletwe(Sub-Tsp)

Buthidaung

Maungtaw

Kyauktaw

Myauk U

Yathedaung

Ponnagyun

Minbya

Pauktaw

Sittway

Myebon

An

Magway

Rakhine

Kyaukpyu

Maei (Sub-Tsp)

Yanbye

Toungup

Mannaung

Bago

Thandwe

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)

Gwa

Ayeyawady

N

Legend

State & Region Boundary

Township Boundary

Rakhine State

DT

- Kyaukpyu
- Maungtaw
- Myauk U
- Sittway
- Thandwe
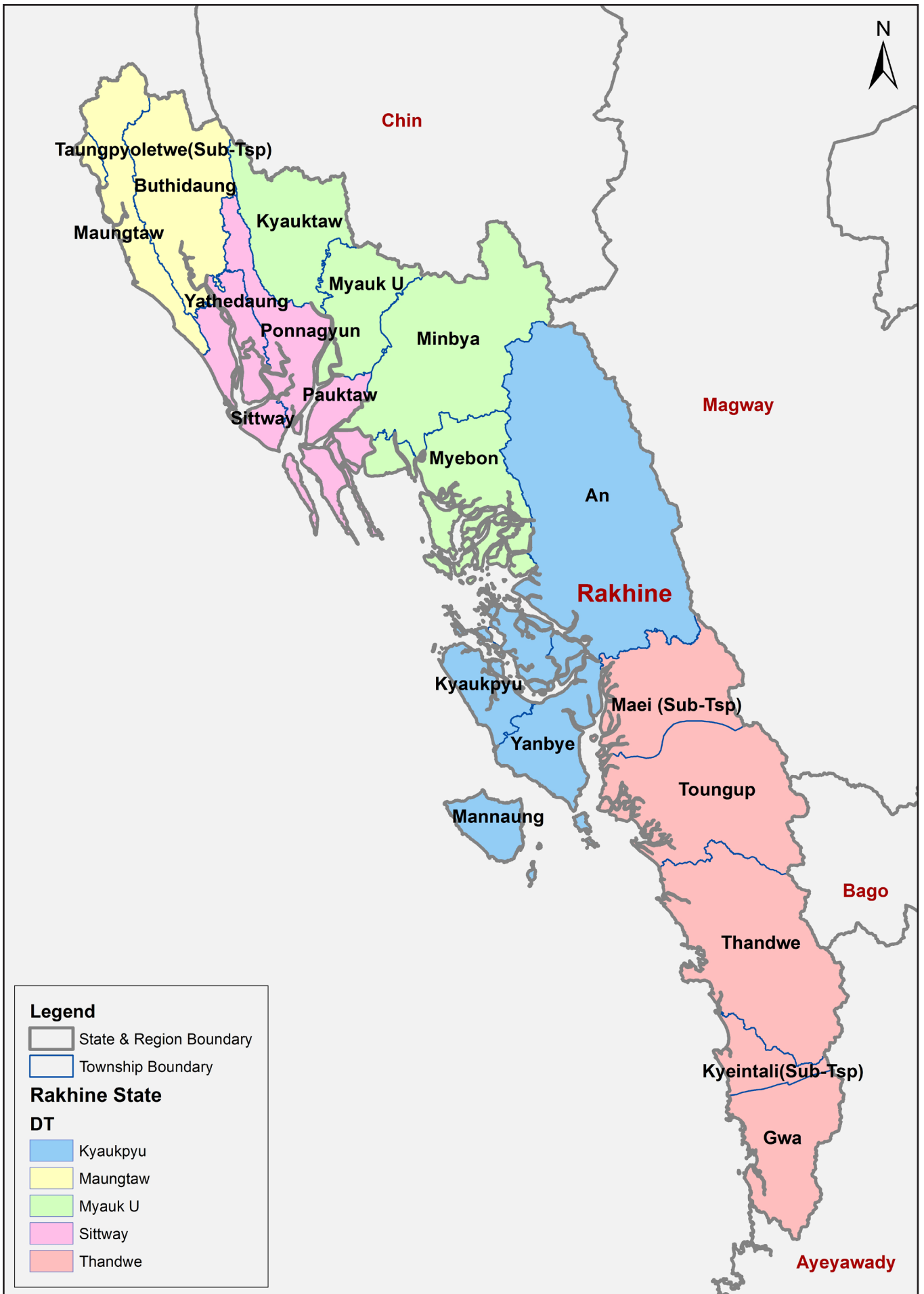
Gwa Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	42,434 [2]
Population males	21,158 (49.9%)
Population females	21,276 (50.1%)
Percentage of urban population	22.4%
Area (Km²)	1,489.3 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	28.5 persons
Median age	31.8 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	21
Number of private households	11,245
Percentage of female headed households	14.1%
Mean household size	3.7 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	24.8%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.3%
Elderly population (65+ years)	8.9%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	50.9
Child dependency ratio	37.4
Old dependency ratio	13.5
Ageing index	36.0
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	99
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.6%
Male	97.2%
Female	94.1%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,679	4.0
Walking	788	1.9
Seeing	835	2.0
Hearing	565	1.3
Remembering	623	1.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	25,941	72.4
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	70	0.2
National Registration	298	0.8
Religious	133	0.4
Temporary Registration	384	1.1
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	27	0.1
None	8,974	25.0

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	59.4%	86.0%	32.8%
Unemployment rate	4.2%	3.5%	5.9%
Employment to population ratio	56.9%	82.9%	30.9%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	9,797	87.1
Renter	598	5.3
Provided free (individually)	522	4.6
Government quarters	277	2.5
Private company quarters	34	0.3
Other	*	0.2

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	13.0%		84.8%
Bamboo	33.6%	13.4%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.3%	
Wood	48.3%	82.2%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		14.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.5%	3.8%	0.6%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	60	0.5
LPG	*	< 0.1
Kerosene	22	0.2
Biogas	*	0.1
Firewood	10,232	91.0
Charcoal	872	7.7
Coal	26	0.2
Other	25	0.2

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,270	11.3
Kerosene	1,677	14.9
Candle	4,021	35.8
Battery	1,790	15.9
Generator (private)	2,098	18.7
Water mill (private)	*	0.1
Solar system/energy	339	3.0
Other	38	0.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	93	0.8
Tube well, borehole	112	1.0
Protected well/spring	7,987	71.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Total Improved Water Sources	*8,200*	*72.9*
Unprotected well/spring	1,776	15.8
Pool/pond/lake	62	0.5
River/stream/canal	338	3.0
Waterfall/rainwater	76	0.7
Other	793	7.1
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*3,045*	*27.1*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	153	1.4
Tube well, borehole	131	1.2
Protected well/spring	7,323	65.1
Unprotected well/spring	2,252	20.0
Pool/pond/lake	56	0.5
River/stream/canal	345	3.1
Waterfall/rainwater	76	0.7
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	909	8.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	104	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	6,155	54.8
Total Improved Sanitation	*6,259*	*55.7*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	229	2.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	368	3.2
Other	64	0.6
None	4,325	38.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	4,656	41.4
Television	3,527	31.4
Landline phone	302	2.7
Mobile phone	1,885	16.8
Computer	129	1.1
Internet at home	325	2.9
Households with none of the items	4,476	39.8
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	96	0.9
Motorcycle/Moped	2,875	25.6
Bicycle	3,894	34.6
4-Wheel tractor	136	1.2
Canoe/Boat	470	4.2
Motor boat	715	6.4
Cart (bullock)	2,308	20.5

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

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	42,434 *		
Males	21,158		
Females	21,276		
Sex ratio	99 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	22.4%		
Area (Km^2)	1,489.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	28.5		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	21		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	41,458	9,097	32,361
Number of conventional households	11,245	2,488	8,757
Mean household size	3.7 persons***		

- In Gwa Township, there are more females than males with 99 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (22.4%) living in urban areas.

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

- There are 3.7 persons living in each household in Gwa Township. This is less than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population Total	Males	Females
	Total	**11,245**	**42,434**	**21,158**	**21,276**
	Ward	**2,488**	**9,510**	**4,680**	**4,830**
1	Kin Yone(W)	478	1,839	938	901
2	Ywar Ma(W)	396	1,543	723	820
3	Myo Ma(W)	1,614	6,128	3,019	3,109
	Village Tract	**8,757**	**32,924**	**16,478**	**16,446**
1	Taing Kyoe(VT)	667	2,576	1,244	1,332
2	Sat Thwar(VT)	1,013	3,564	1,739	1,825
3	Sar Chet(VT)	72	224	106	118
4	Sin Ku(VT)	186	680	345	335
5	Shwe U Kwin(VT)	332	1,186	585	601
6	Ma Dawt Kyaw(VT)	153	588	302	286
7	Zee Kone(VT)	276	890	424	466
8	Kin Pon(VT)	504	1,857	918	939
9	Laung Kyoe(VT)	297	1,078	503	575
10	Nyaung Chaung(VT)	291	987	485	502
11	Shwe Twin Tu(VT)	183	693	333	360
12	Tin Taw(VT)	175	606	315	291
13	Ah Lel Chaung(VT)	197	825	433	392
14	Ya Haing Hpyar(VT)	160	604	295	309
15	Ya Haing Ku Toet(VT)	1,384	5,197	2,608	2,589
16	Daunt Chaung(VT)	693	3,008	1,597	1,411
17	Ma Kyay Ngu(VT)	594	2,290	1,156	1,134
18	Taung Pauk(VT)	656	2,305	1,136	1,169
19	Chaung Thar Gyi(VT)	162	715	371	344
20	Pauk Tu(VT)	319	1,341	680	661
21	Da Ni(VT)	443	1,710	903	807

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

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Gwa Township

3,790 (8.9%)
10,516 (24.8%)
28,128 (66.3%)

□ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ■ 65 years and over
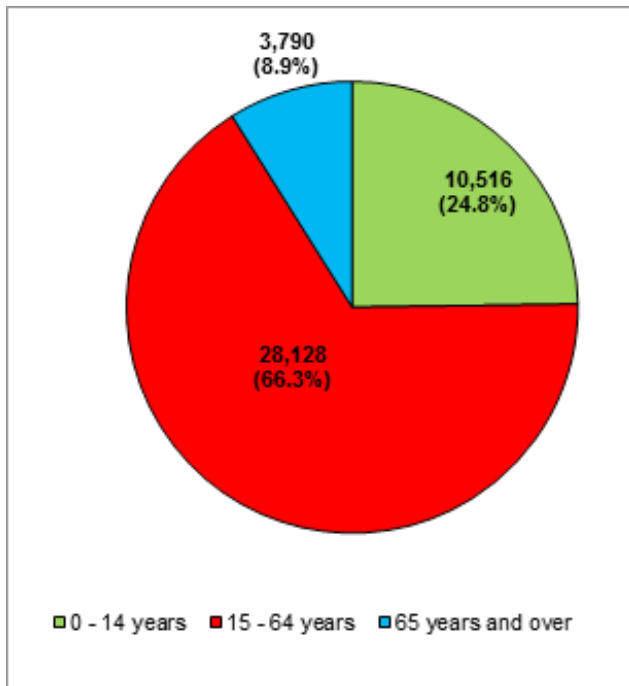
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Gwa Township

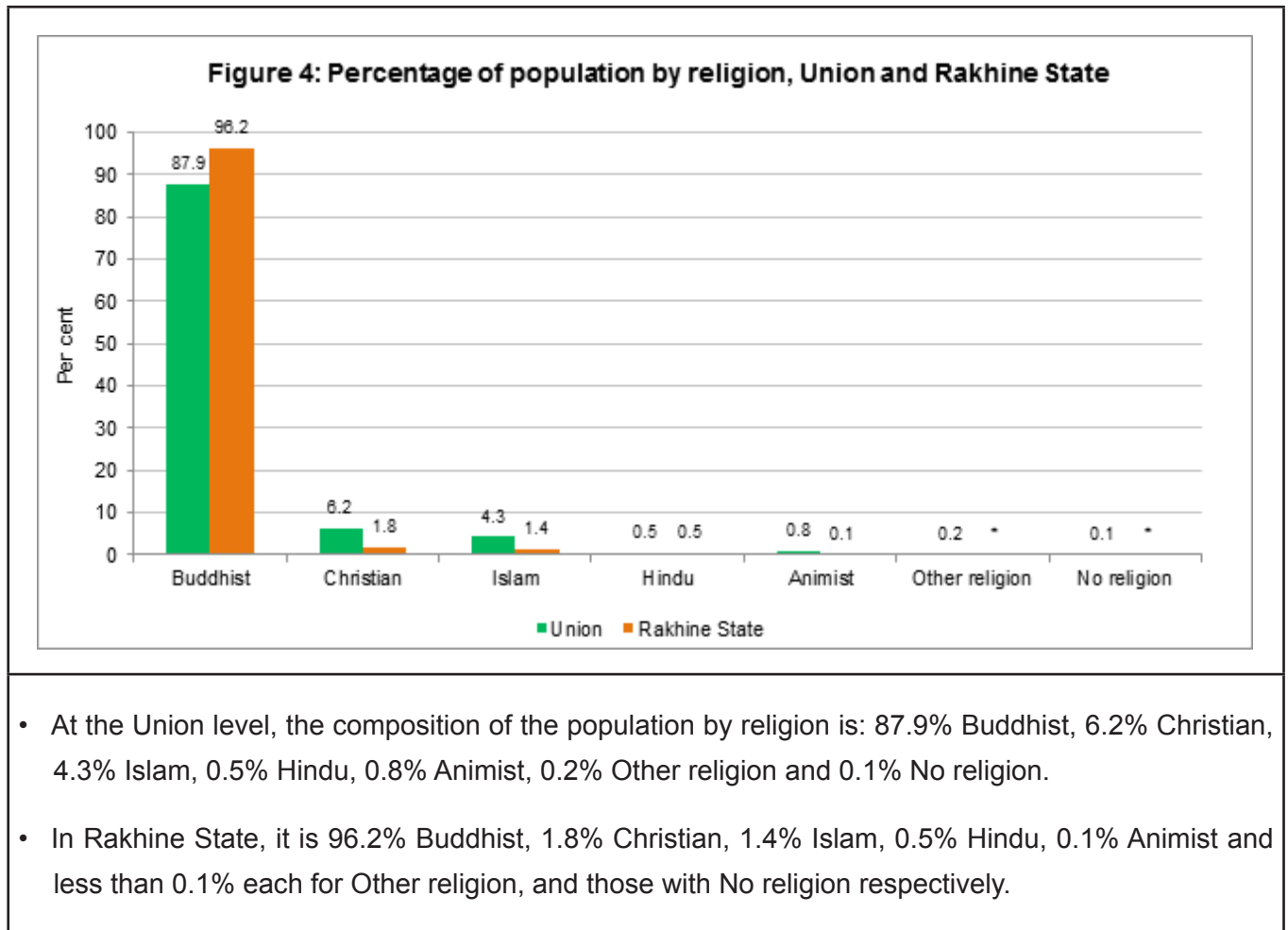| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	42,434	21,158	21,276
0 - 4	3,136	1,600	1,536
5 - 9	3,462	1,721	1,741
10 - 14	3,918	1,990	1,928
15 - 19	3,162	1,594	1,568
20 - 24	3,013	1,452	1,561
25 - 29	3,238	1,604	1,634
30 - 34	3,265	1,678	1,587
35 - 39	3,166	1,630	1,536
40 - 44	3,031	1,530	1,501
45 - 49	2,883	1,465	1,418
50 - 54	2,497	1,243	1,254
55 - 59	2,107	996	1,111
60 - 64	1,766	859	907
65 - 69	1,236	599	637
70 - 74	920	431	489
75 - 79	777	390	387
80 - 84	513	232	281
85 - 89	249	107	142
90 +	95	37	58

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Gwa Township is 66.3 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 Gwa Township)
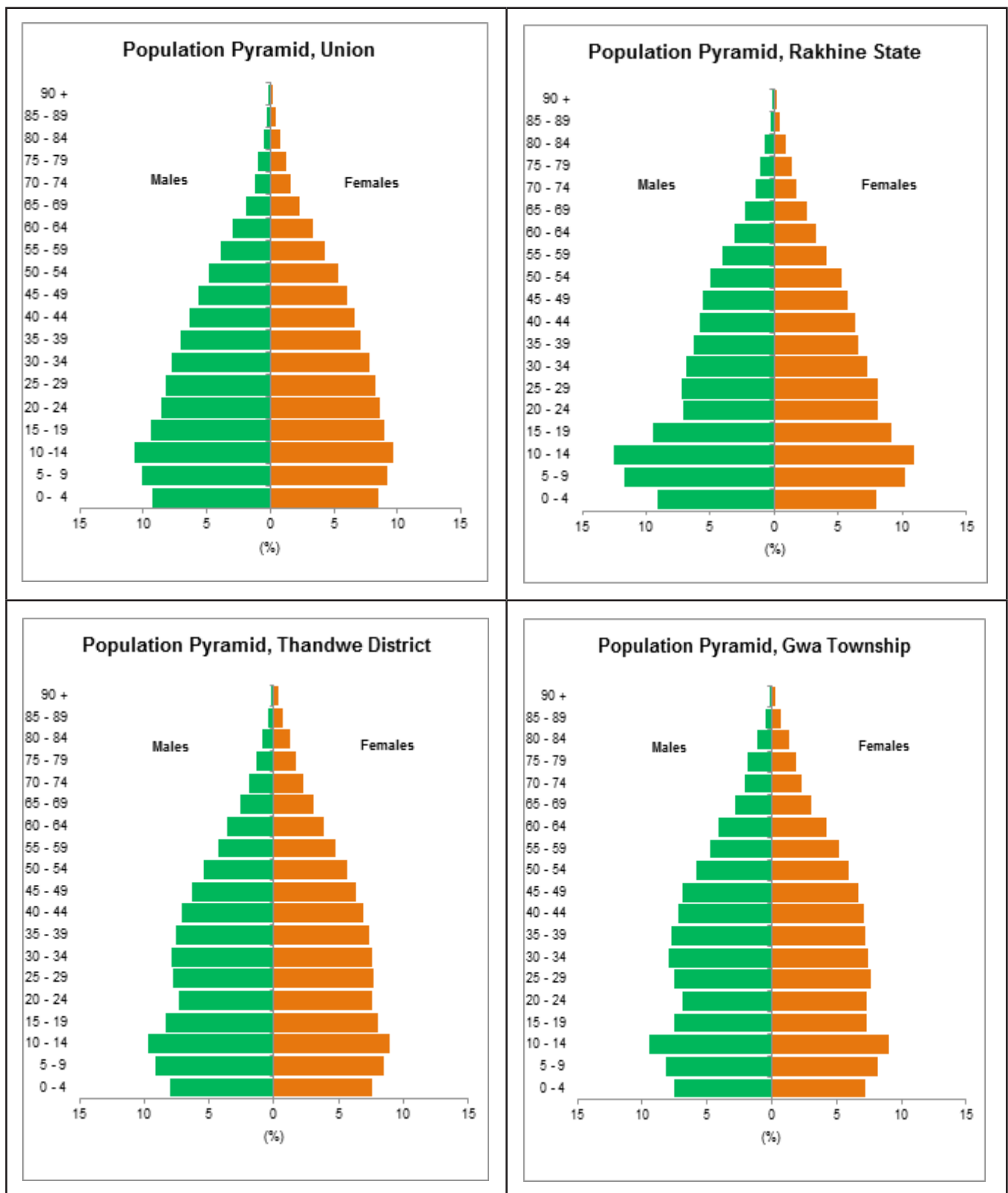
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Gwa Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Gwa Township.

- Starting from age group 50-54, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

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

- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Rakhine State, it is 96.2% Buddhist, 1.8% Christian, 1.4% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.1% Animist and less than 0.1% each for Other religion, and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C)   Education

Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	621	308	313	226	113	113
6	681	335	346	527	255	272
7	735	369	366	625	316	309
8	679	322	357	598	274	324
9	711	360	351	603	298	305
10	722	373	349	631	325	306
11	726	358	368	601	295	306
12	791	383	408	620	303	317
13	780	386	394	519	247	272
14	769	367	402	461	219	242
15	675	331	344	305	136	169
16	546	280	266	185	79	106
17	598	295	303	174	85	89
18	666	317	349	107	44	63
19	541	254	287	71	36	35
20	745	342	403	55	22	33
21	498	244	254	36	14	22
22	534	238	296	14	6	8
23	615	285	330	9	2	7
24	510	249	261	5	2	3
25	706	341	365	1	1	-
26	553	270	283	6	2	4
27	613	292	321	3	2	1
28	719	363	356	2	1	1
29	557	263	294	5	1	4

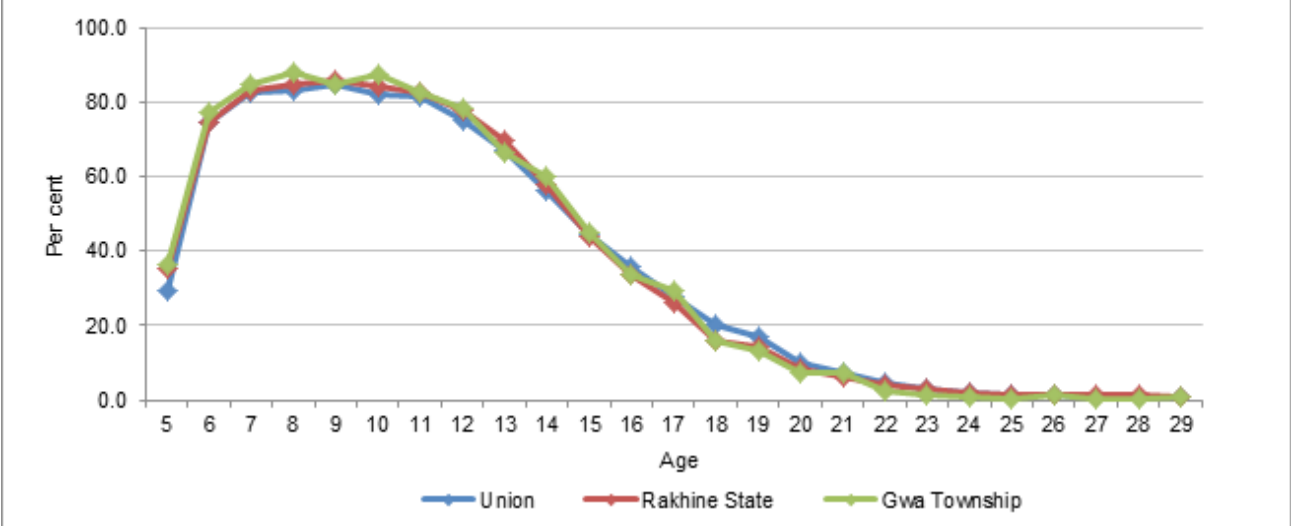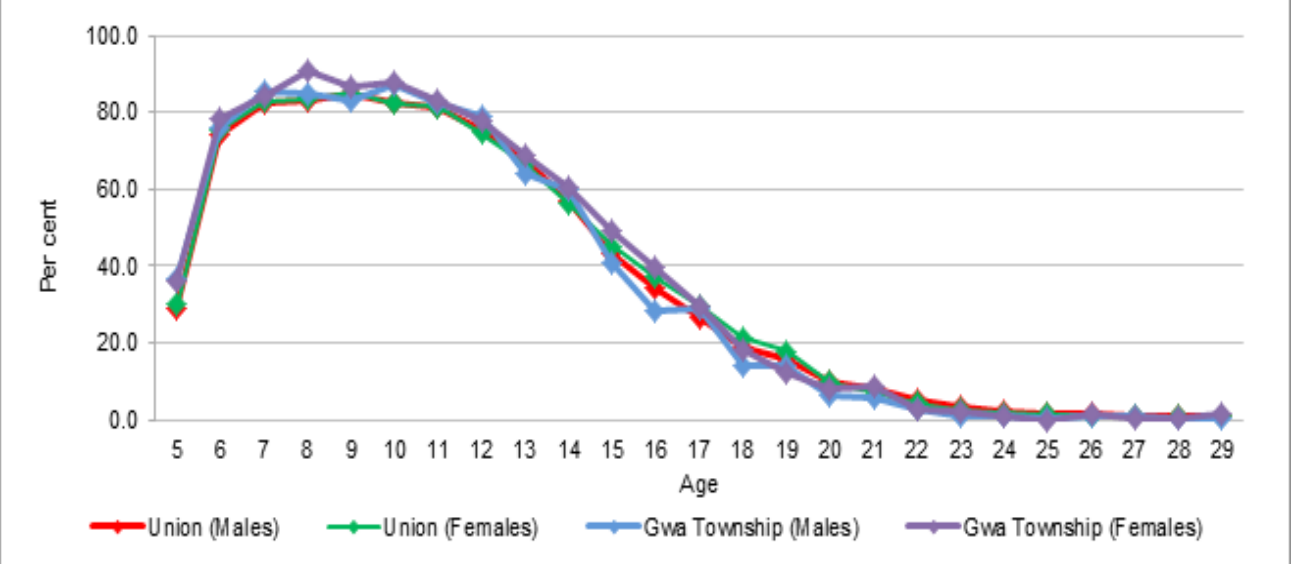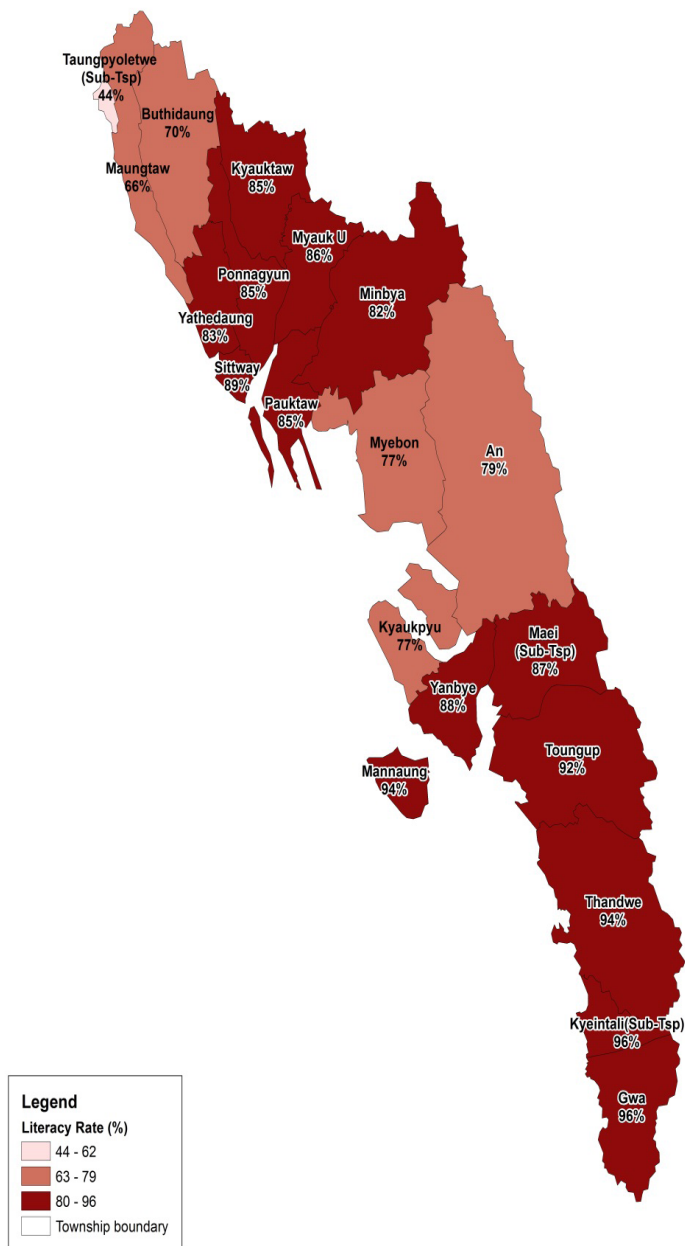Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union , Rakhine State and Gwa Township

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

- School attendance in Gwa Township drops starting from age 13 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of both males and females in Gwa Township is higher from school going age to 16 years.

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

Taungpyoletwe
(Sub-Tsp)
44%

Buthidaung
70%

Maungtaw
66%

Kyauktaw
85%

Myauk U
86%

Ponnagyun
85%

Minbya
82%

Yathedaung
83%

Sittway
89%

Pauktaw
85%

Myebon
77%

An
79%

Kyaukpyu
77%

Maei
(Sub-Tsp)
87%

Yanbye
88%

Toungup
92%

Mannaung
94%

Thandwe
94%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)
96%

Gwa
96%

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

Union   : 89.5%

Rakhine State   : 84.7%

Thandwe District   : 92.6%

Gwa Township   : 95.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	5,928	96.3
Males	2,835	96.3
Females	3,093	96.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Gwa Township is 95.6 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Rakhine State (84.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 94.1 per cent and for the males it is 97.2 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 96.3 per cent with 96.4 per cent for females and 96.3 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 (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	25,743	1,747	6.8	5,079	7,091	6,918	2,872	97	1,280	40	25	594
Urban	5,633	372	6.6	1,018	982	1,514	949	46	668	13	9	62
Rural	20,110	1,375	6.8	4,061	6,109	5,404	1,923	51	612	27	16	532
Males	12,801	680	5.3	2,149	3,516	3,852	1,545	56	586	15	17	385
Females	12,942	1,067	8.2	2,930	3,575	3,066	1,327	41	694	25	8	209

- Some 6.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 6.8 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 5.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 8.2 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 27.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.0 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	9.2	12.3	6.1	19.7	16.4	26.5
15 - 19	42.0	59.9	23.9	15.7	14.0	19.8
20 - 24	57.2	86.2	30.3	10.8	8.4	17.3
25 - 29	61.3	90.5	32.6	5.2	3.9	8.8
30 - 34	63.5	90.8	34.5	3.7	3.0	5.7
35 - 39	63.7	90.6	35.1	1.9	1.8	2.4
40 - 44	65.2	92.5	37.3	1.7	1.4	2.5
45 - 49	65.6	92.2	38.2	0.9	0.8	1.1
50 - 54	63.5	90.3	37.0	1.1	1.2	0.9
55 - 59	58.7	89.0	31.6	0.8	1.1	-
60 - 64	50.3	75.6	26.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
65 - 69	42.6	66.3	20.3	0.4	0.3	0.8
70 - 74	30.2	49.9	12.9	0.7	0.5	1.6
75+	13.0	23.5	3.8	-	-	-
15 - 24	49.4	72.4	27.1	12.9	10.8	18.4
15 - 64	59.4	86.0	32.8	4.2	3.5	5.9

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
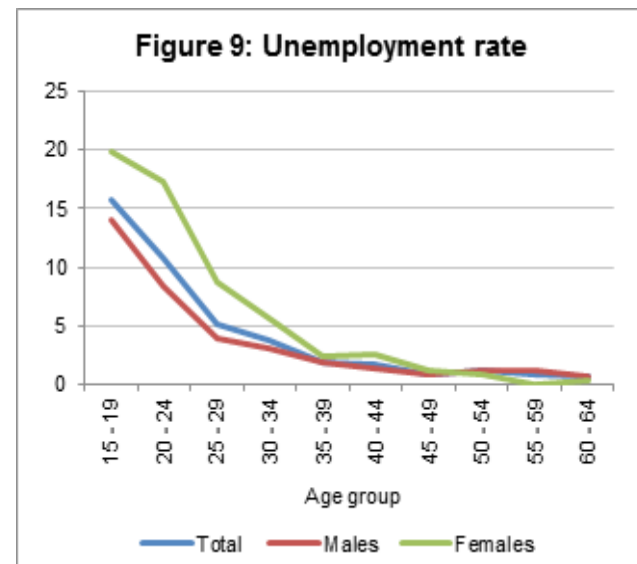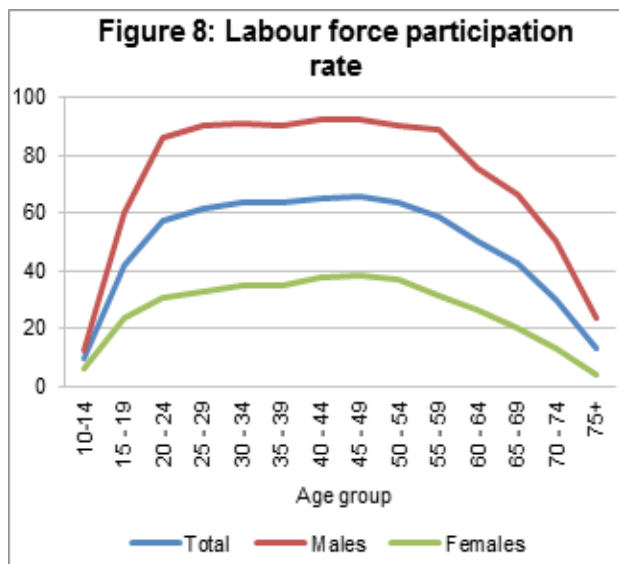
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Gwa Township is 59.4 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 32.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.0 per cent.

- In Gwa Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.2 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Gwa Township is 4.2 per cent. There is some difference between the unemployment rate for males (3.5%) and for females (5.9%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 18.4 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	17,756	0.4	23.6	49.7	12.2	1.6	12.4
Males	4,721	0.9	43.7	2.4	20.0	3.3	29.7
Females	13,035	0.3	16.3	66.8	9.4	1.0	6.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 43.7 per cent of males are full time students while 66.8 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**15,527**	**11,244**	**4,283**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	117	78	39	0.8	0.7	0.9
Professionals	330	89	241	2.1	0.8	5.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	365	317	48	2.4	2.8	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	249	149	100	1.6	1.3	2.3
Services and Sales Workers	1,725	607	1,118	11.1	5.4	26.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	8,880	7,174	1,706	57.2	63.8	39.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,279	885	394	8.2	7.9	9.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	366	346	20	2.4	3.1	0.5
Elementary Occupations	1,858	1,403	455	12.0	12.5	10.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	358	196	162	2.3	1.7	3.8

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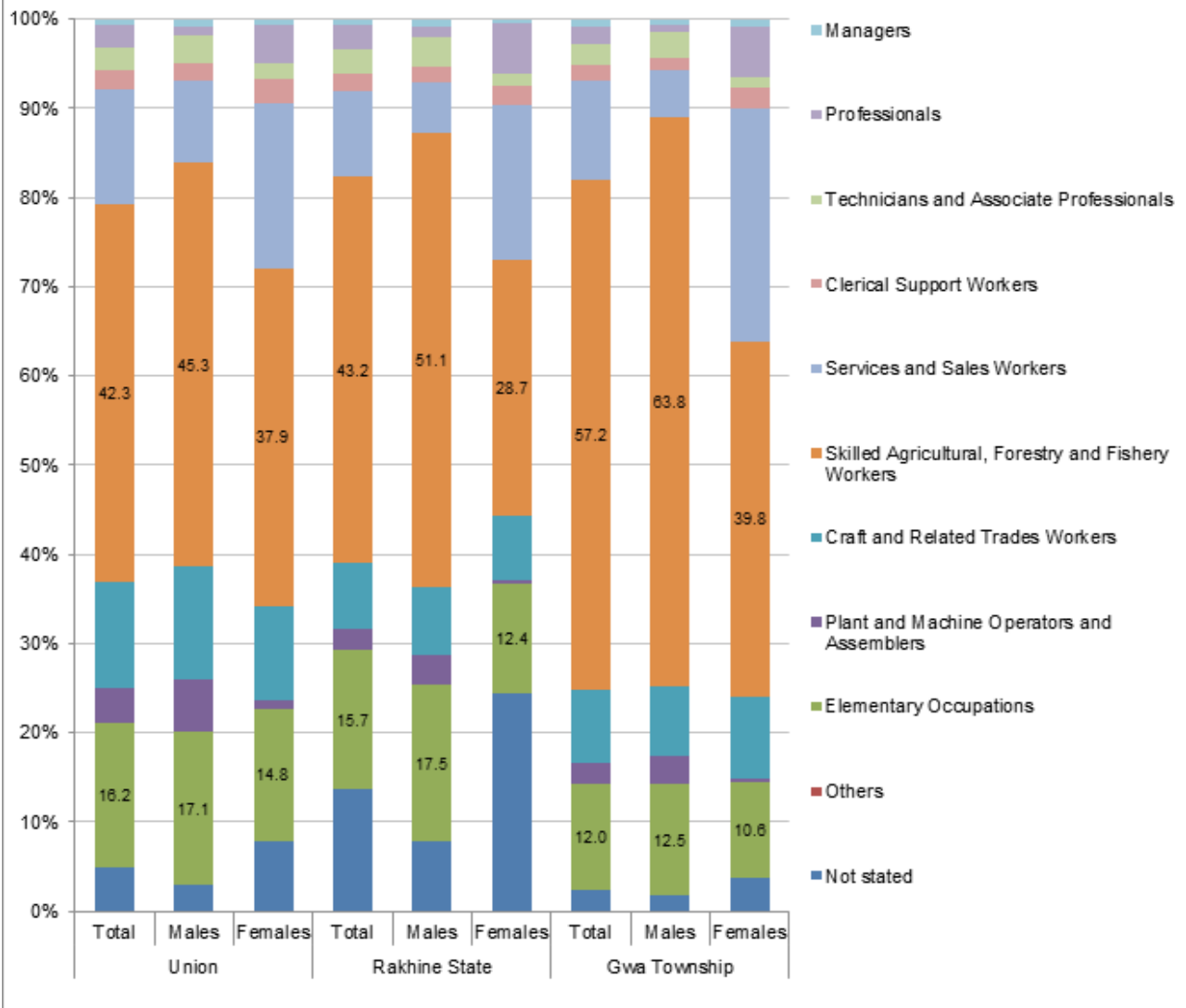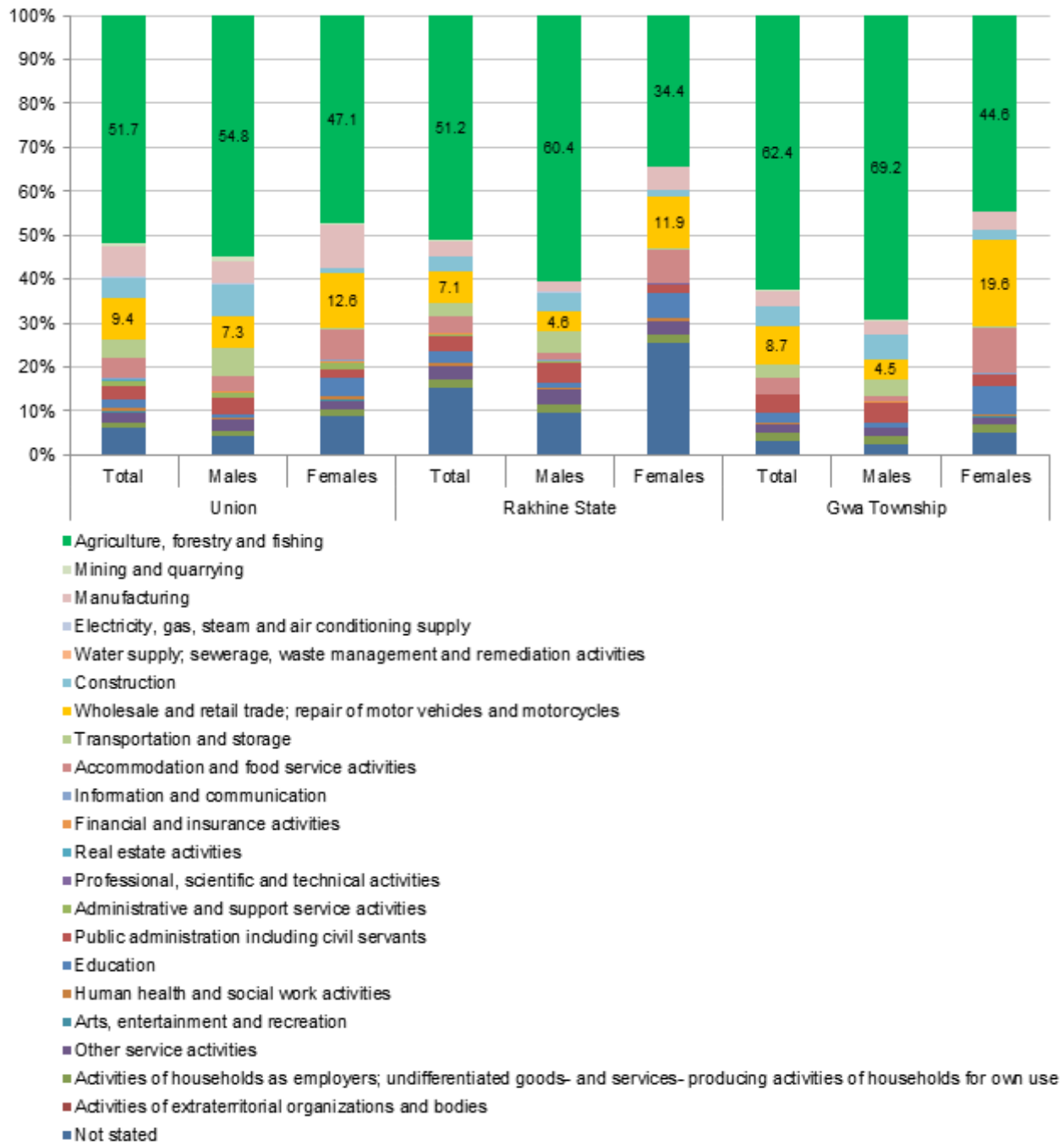

- In Gwa Township, 57.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 12.0 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 63.8 per cent of males and 39.8 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	**15,527**	**11,244**	**4,283**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,695	7,786	1,909	62.4	69.2	44.6
Mining and quarrying	51	46	5	0.3	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	510	339	171	3.3	3.0	4.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7	6	1	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	712	606	106	4.6	5.4	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,351	510	841	8.7	4.5	19.6
Transportation and storage	451	436	15	2.9	3.9	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	595	153	442	3.8	1.4	10.3
Information and communication	7	3	4	*	*	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	16	8	8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6	5	1	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	17	15	2	0.1	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	612	508	104	3.9	4.5	2.4
Education	379	108	271	2.4	1.0	6.3
Human health and social work activities	50	18	32	0.3	0.2	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11	9	2	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	279	202	77	1.8	1.8	1.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	296	214	82	1.9	1.9	1.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	1	1	*	*	*
Not stated	480	271	209	3.1	2.4	4.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

- In Gwa Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 62.4 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 8.7 per cent.

- There are 69.2 per cent of males and 44.6 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 and 7.1 per cent in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" 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	25,941	*	70	298	133	384	*	27	8,974
Urban	6,158	*	6	31	27	17	-	2	1,798
Rural	19,783	*	64	267	106	367	*	25	7,176
Males	12,995	*	54	125	119	158	*	9	4,373
Females	12,946	*	16	173	14	226	*	18	4,601

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card
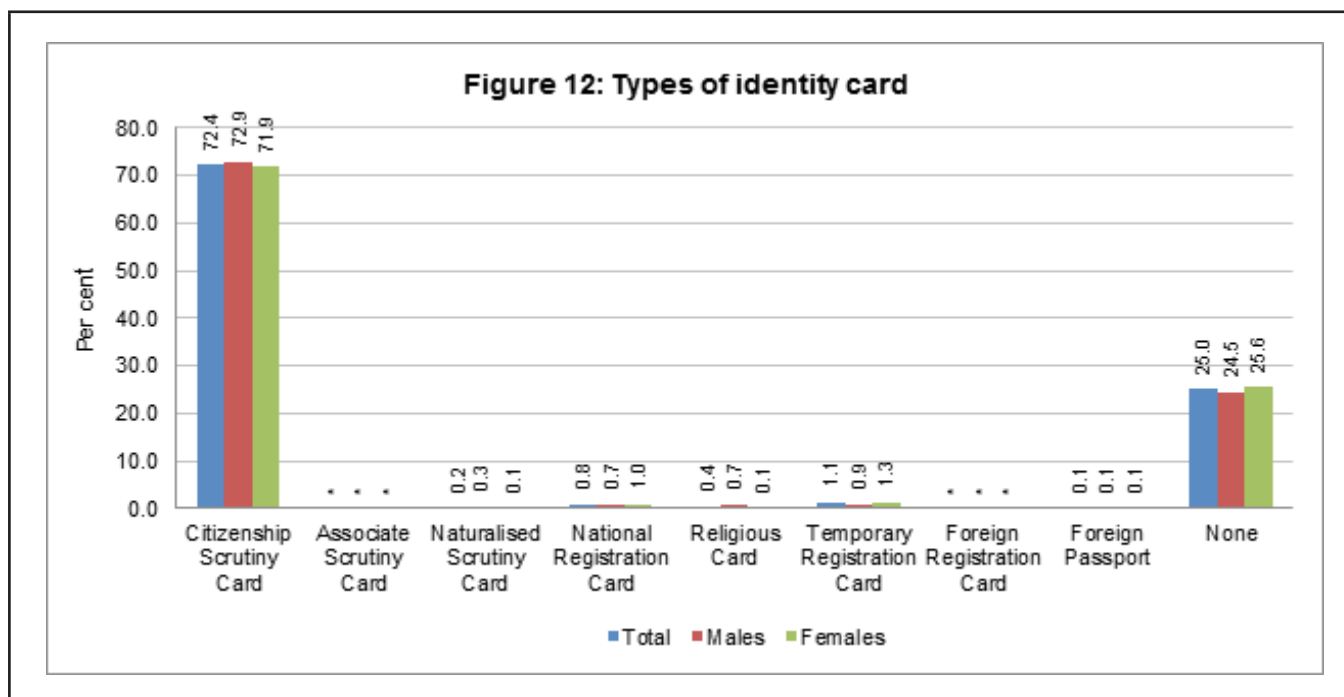
- In Gwa Township, 72.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 25.0 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 24.5 per cent of males and 25.6 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	**42,434**	**40,755**	**1,679**	**4.0**	**835**	**565**	**788**	**623**
0 - 4	3,136	3,116	20	0.6	1	2	15	8
5 - 9	3,462	3,398	64	1.8	12	18	24	38
10 - 14	3,918	3,857	61	1.6	14	12	14	34
15 - 19	3,162	3,105	57	1.8	10	19	21	29
20 - 24	3,013	2,984	29	1.0	9	8	10	10
25 - 29	3,238	3,190	48	1.5	10	14	17	18
30 - 34	3,265	3,212	53	1.6	13	12	16	22
35 - 39	3,166	3,101	65	2.1	25	13	22	16
40 - 44	3,031	2,961	70	2.3	35	13	26	15
45 - 49	2,883	2,795	88	3.1	41	15	31	13
50 - 54	2,497	2,394	103	4.1	54	18	31	21
55 - 59	2,107	1,990	117	5.6	71	30	38	23
60 - 64	1,766	1,603	163	9.2	88	47	61	42
65 - 69	1,236	1,103	133	10.8	78	41	66	37
70 - 74	920	773	147	16.0	86	63	78	60
75 - 79	777	613	164	21.1	106	74	99	77
80 - 84	513	361	152	29.6	95	82	104	85
85 - 89	249	151	98	39.4	56	57	77	49
90 +	95	48	47	49.5	31	27	38	26

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	**21,158**	**20,315**	**843**	**4.0**	**405**	**262**	**396**	**293**
0 - 4	1,600	1,588	12	0.8	-	2	8	4
5 - 9	1,721	1,682	39	2.3	7	9	16	23
10 - 14	1,990	1,954	36	1.8	10	6	8	17
15 - 19	1,594	1,563	31	1.9	5	10	14	15
20 - 24	1,452	1,438	14	1.0	5	2	5	5
25 - 29	1,604	1,580	24	1.5	5	9	8	8
30 - 34	1,678	1,649	29	1.7	6	6	12	11
35 - 39	1,630	1,600	30	1.8	8	3	15	8
40 - 44	1,530	1,487	43	2.8	20	9	15	9
45 - 49	1,465	1,411	54	3.7	24	7	20	6
50 - 54	1,243	1,190	53	4.3	31	7	15	8
55 - 59	996	937	59	5.9	36	12	23	15
60 - 64	859	779	80	9.3	43	21	31	18
65 - 69	599	534	65	10.9	40	18	34	20
70 - 74	431	370	61	14.2	33	24	35	25
75 - 79	390	307	83	21.3	53	39	47	37
80 - 84	232	166	66	28.4	42	36	43	33
85 - 89	107	62	45	42.1	25	25	32	18
90 +	37	18	19	51.4	12	17	15	13

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	**21,276**	**20,440**	**836**	**3.9**	**430**	**303**	**392**	**330**
0 - 4	1,536	1,528	8	0.5	1	-	7	4
5 - 9	1,741	1,716	25	1.4	5	9	8	15
10 - 14	1,928	1,903	25	1.3	4	6	6	17
15 - 19	1,568	1,542	26	1.7	5	9	7	14
20 - 24	1,561	1,546	15	1.0	4	6	5	5
25 - 29	1,634	1,610	24	1.5	5	5	9	10
30 - 34	1,587	1,563	24	1.5	7	6	4	11
35 - 39	1,536	1,501	35	2.3	17	10	7	8
40 - 44	1,501	1,474	27	1.8	15	4	11	6
45 - 49	1,418	1,384	34	2.4	17	8	11	7
50 - 54	1,254	1,204	50	4.0	23	11	16	13
55 - 59	1,111	1,053	58	5.2	35	18	15	8
60 - 64	907	824	83	9.2	45	26	30	24
65 - 69	637	569	68	10.7	38	23	32	17
70 - 74	489	403	86	17.6	53	39	43	35
75 - 79	387	306	81	20.9	53	35	52	40
80 - 84	281	195	86	30.6	53	46	61	52
85 - 89	142	89	53	37.3	31	32	45	31
90 +	58	30	28	48.3	19	10	23	13

- Four in every 100 persons in Gwa Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly less females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.

- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

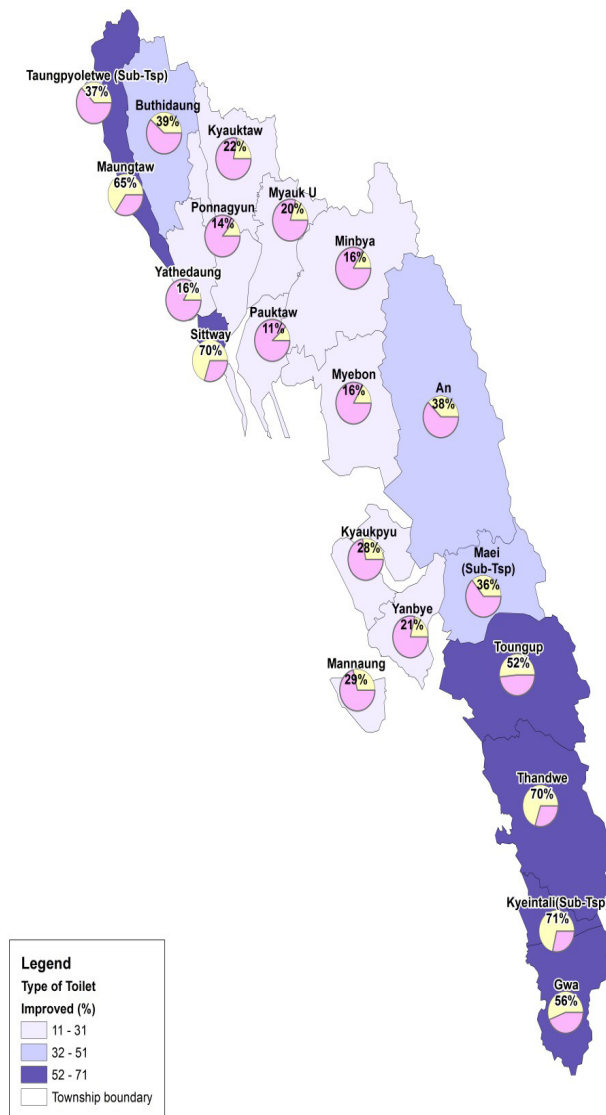**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	11,245	1.6	1.2	2.1	67.6	21.7	3.3	2.4	0.2
Urban	2,488	6.8	3.9	5.5	59.4	20.9	2.1	1.2	0.1
Rural	8,757	0.1	0.5	1.1	69.9	21.9	3.6	2.7	0.3

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
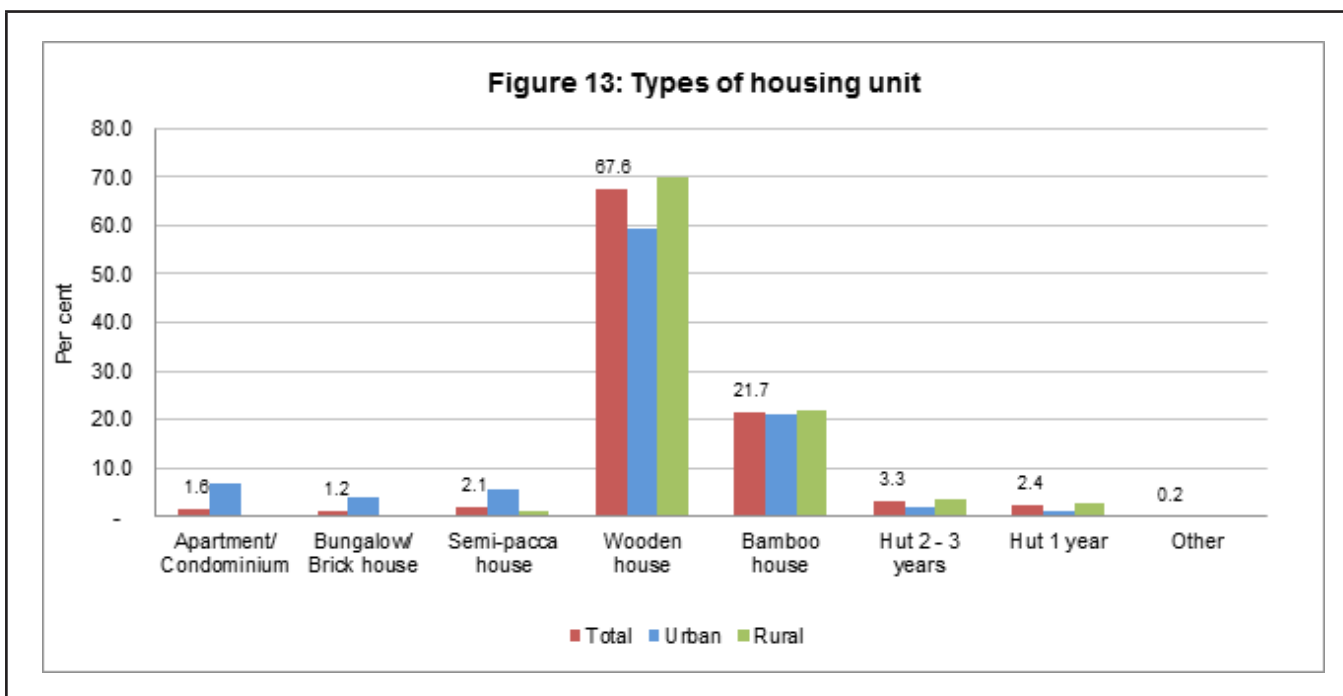
- The majority of the households in Gwa Township are living in wooden houses (67.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (21.7%).

- Some 59.4 per cent of urban households and 69.9 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

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

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

Union   : 74.3%

Rakhine State   : 31.8%

Thandwe District   : 58.5%

Gwa Township   : 55.7%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	1.8	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		54.8	72.2	49.8
Improved sanitation		*55.7*	*74.0*	*50.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.0	1.6	2.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.2	2.7	3.4
Other		0.6	1.1	0.4
None		38.5	20.6	43.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	11,245	2,488	8,757

- Some 55.7 per cent of the households in Gwa Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (54.8%)).

- Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, Gwa Township is in the highest group in the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.

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

- Some 38.5 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 Gwa Township, 43.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

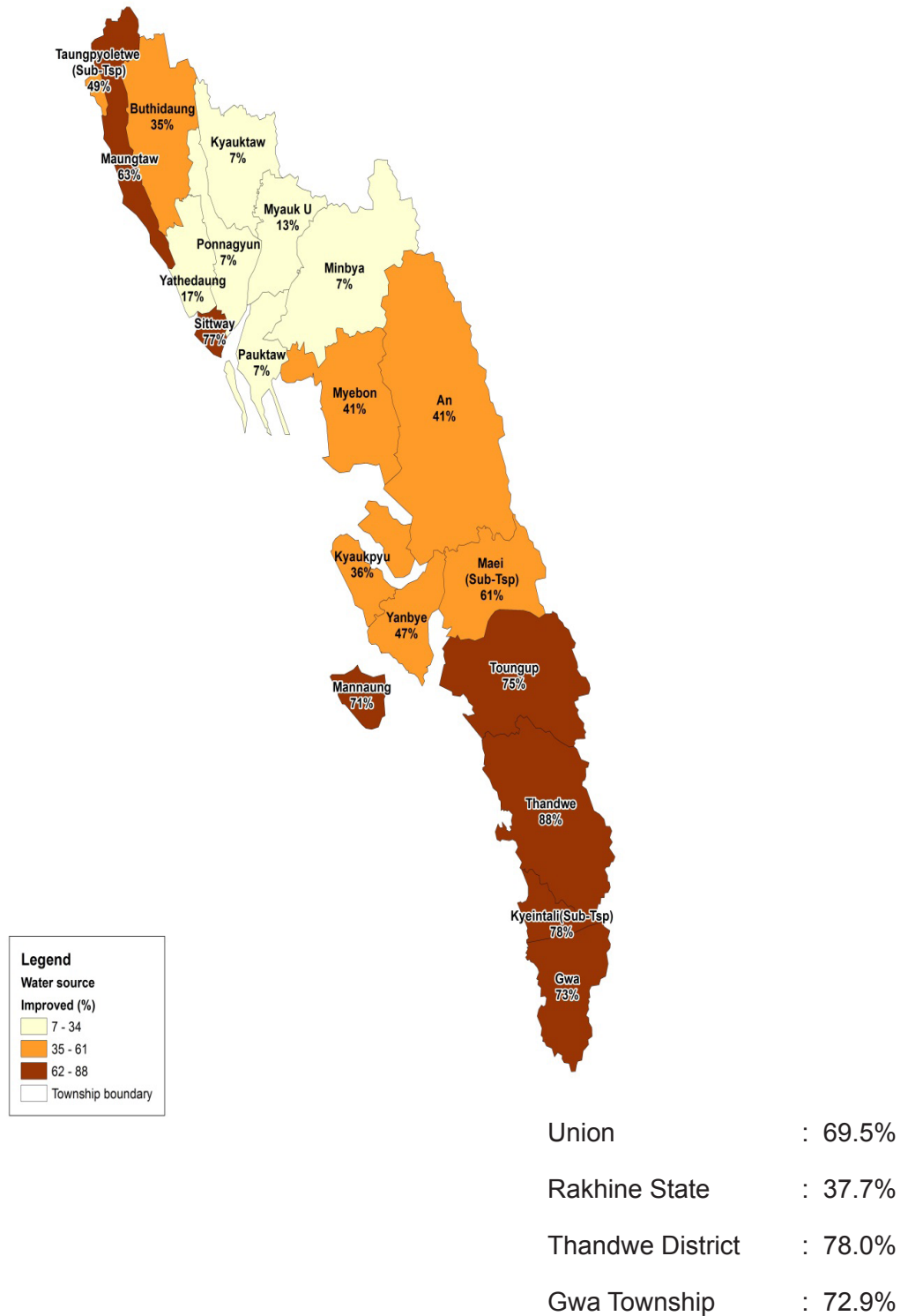**Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water**

Legend

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

Union	:	69.5%
Rakhine State	:	37.7%
Thandwe District	:	78.0%
Gwa Township	:	72.9%

29

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.8	3.7	*
Tube well, borehole	1.0	0.7	1.1
Protected well/ Spring	71.0	74.7	70.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.1	0.2	*
Total improved drinking water	*72.9*	*79.3*	*71.1*
Unprotected well/Spring	15.8	10.0	17.3
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.5	0.2	0.7
River/stream/ canal	3.0	-	3.9
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.7	*	0.9
Other	7.1	10.5	6.1
Total unimproved drinking water	*27.1*	*20.7*	*28.9*
Total Per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	**11,245**	**2,488**	**8,757**

- In Gwa Township, 72.9 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 the highest and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 71.0 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 15.8 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

- Some 27.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 28.9 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

Taungpyoletwe (Sub-Tsp) 17%

Buthidaung 25%

Kyauktaw 10%

Maungtaw 40%

Myauk U 8%

Ponnagyun 5%

Minbya 5%

Yathedaung 9%

Sittway 48%

Pauktaw 6%

Myebon 8%

An 5%

Kyaukpyu 21%

Maei (Sub-Tsp) 8%

Yanbye 2%

Toungup 14%

Mannaung 7%

Thandwe 20%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp) 14%

Gwa 11%
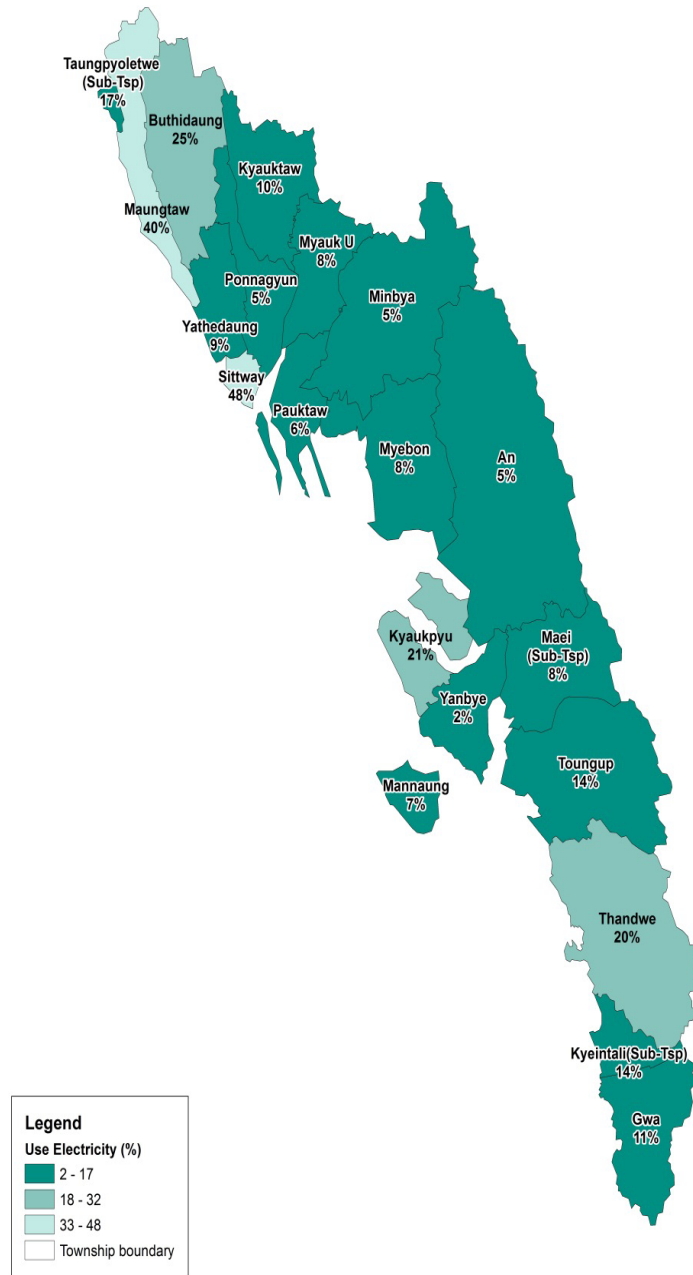
Legend
Use Electricity (%)
2 - 17
18 - 32
33 - 48
Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Rakhine State	: 12.8%
Thandwe District	: 15.0%
Gwa Township	: 11.3%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.3	39.4	3.3
Kerosene		14.9	1.2	18.8
Candle		35.8	18.2	40.7
Battery		15.9	18.4	15.2
Generator (private)		18.7	20.7	18.1
Water mill (private)		0.1	0.2	0.1
Solar system/energy		3.0	1.3	3.5
Other		0.3	0.6	0.3
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**11,245**	**2,488**	**8,757**

- In Gwa Township, 11.3 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 35.8 per cent.

- In rural areas, 40.7 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Taungpyoletwe
(Sub-Tsp)
95%

Buthidaung
96%

Kyauktaw
96%

Maungtaw
95%

Myauk U
97%

Ponnagyun
98%

Minbya
98%

Yathedaung
95%

Sittway
94%

Pauktaw
96%

Myebon
99%

An
99%

Kyaukpyu
88%

Maei
(Sub-Tsp)
99%

Yanbye
99%

Toungup
99%

Mannaung
99%

Thandwe
98%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)
99%

Gwa
99%

Legend

Fuel for Cooking

Wood and Charcoal (%)

88 - 92

93 - 96

97 - 99

Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Rakhine State	: 96.6%
Thandwe District	: 98.8%
Gwa Township	: 98.7%

33

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.5	2.0	0.1
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.3
BioGas		0.1	*	0.1
Firewood		91.0	77.3	94.9
Charcoal		7.7	19.3	4.5
Coal		0.2	0.7	0.1
Other		0.2	0.6	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	11,245	2,488	8,757

- In Gwa Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 91.0 per cent using firewood and 7.7 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 0.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 94.9 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 4.5 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	11,245	41.4	31.4	2.7	16.8	1.1	2.9	39.8	0.1
Urban	2,488	36.5	54.4	1.8	43.2	3.5	10.6	26.6	0.3
Rural	8,757	42.8	24.8	2.9	9.2	0.5	0.7	43.5	*

- Some 41.4 per cent of the households in Gwa Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 54.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas having access to radio was 42.8 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
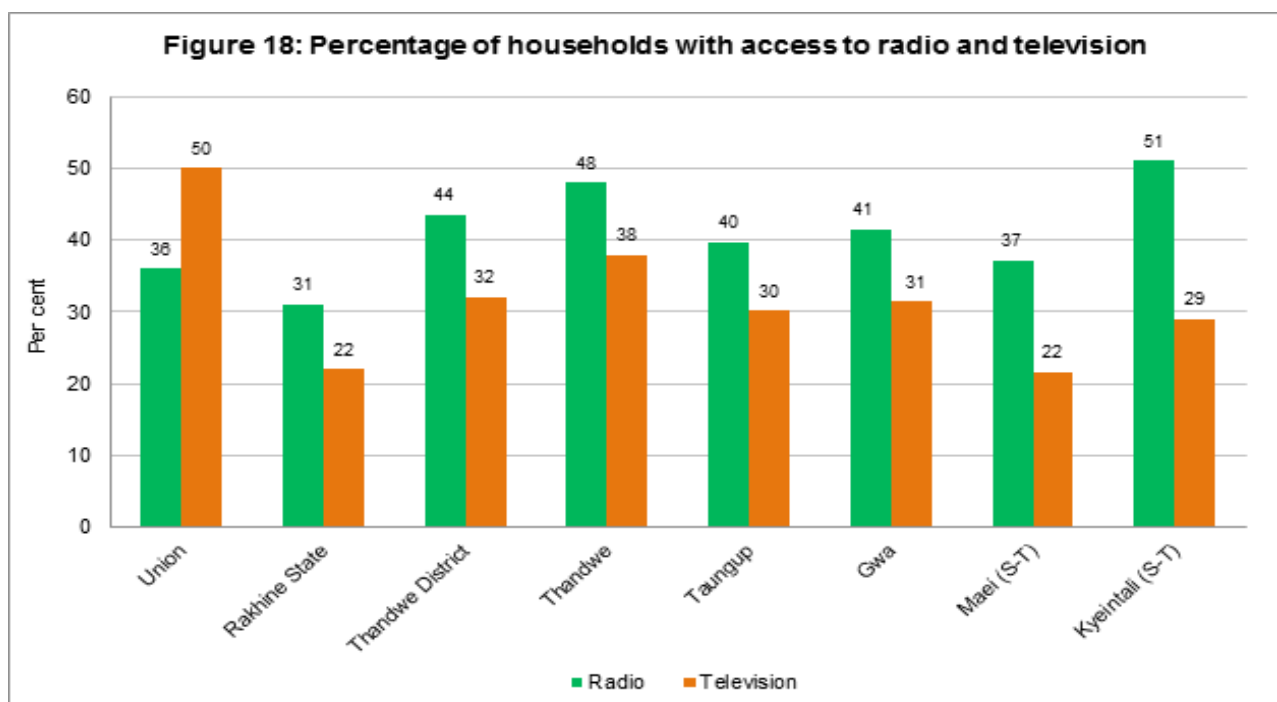
- In Gwa Township, 31.4 per cent of the households have access to television and about half of the households in (41.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Taungpyoletwe
(Sub-Tsp)
6%

Buthidaung
23%

Maungtaw
34%

Kyauktaw
14%

Myauk U
10%

Ponnagyun
9%

Minbya
9%

Yathedaung
15%

Sittway
44%

Pauktaw
8%

Myebon
8%

An
14%

Kyaukpyu
16%

Maei (Sub-Tsp)
3%

Yanbye
9%

Toungup
23%

Mannaung
16%

Thandwe
28%

Kyeintali(Sub-Tsp)
16%

Gwa
17%

Legend
Access to mobile phones (%)
3 - 17
18 - 31
32 - 44
Township boundary
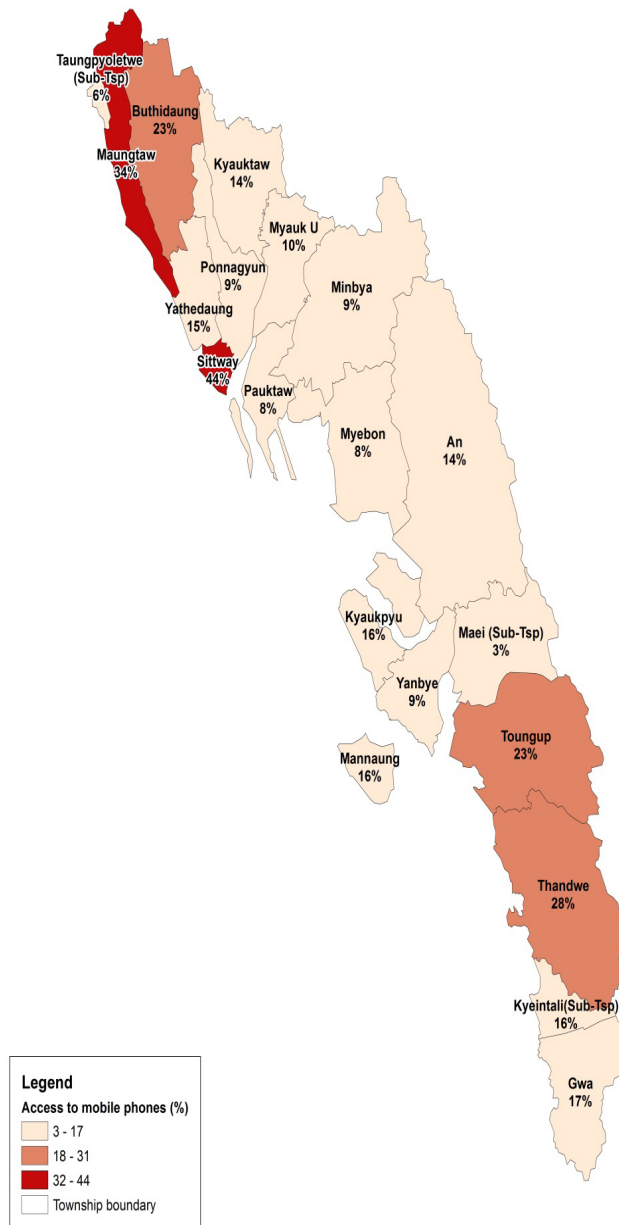
Union   : 32.9%

Rakhine State   : 15.8%

Thandwe District   : 21.1%

Gwa Township   : 16.8%

- Only 16.8 per cent of the households in Gwa Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, it is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

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

State/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Rakhine State	459,772	2,415	54,507	68,373	2,825	17,180	25,083	74,563
Urban	72,624	1,338	22,383	30,430	821	1,040	1,465	2,561
Rural	387,148	1,077	32,124	37,943	2,004	16,140	23,618	72,002
Thandwe District	83,593	803	18,639	25,988	599	3,016	5,463	22,416
Urban	14,706	334	5,319	8,191	174	349	464	936
Rural	68,887	469	13,320	17,797	425	2,667	4,999	21,480
Gwa Township	11,245	96	2,875	3,894	136	470	715	2,308
Urban	2,488	38	880	1,357	29	164	115	107
Rural	8,757	58	1,995	2,537	107	306	600	2,201

- In Gwa Township, 34.6 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 25.6 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.

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

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

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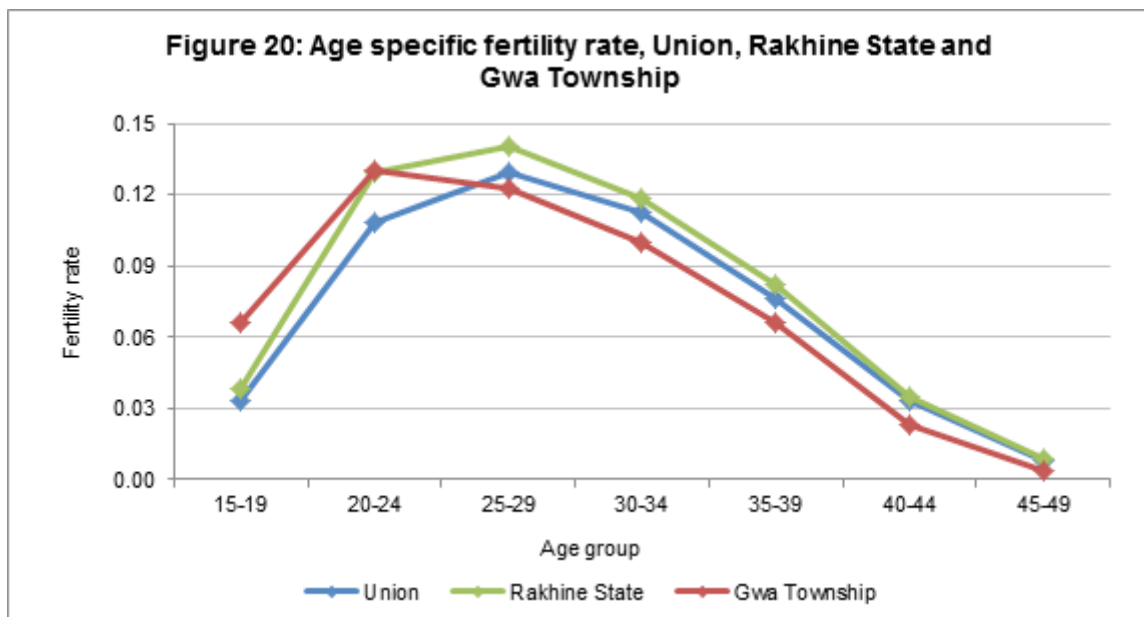
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.6 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 2.0 - 2.7
- 2.8 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 4.1
- Township boundary
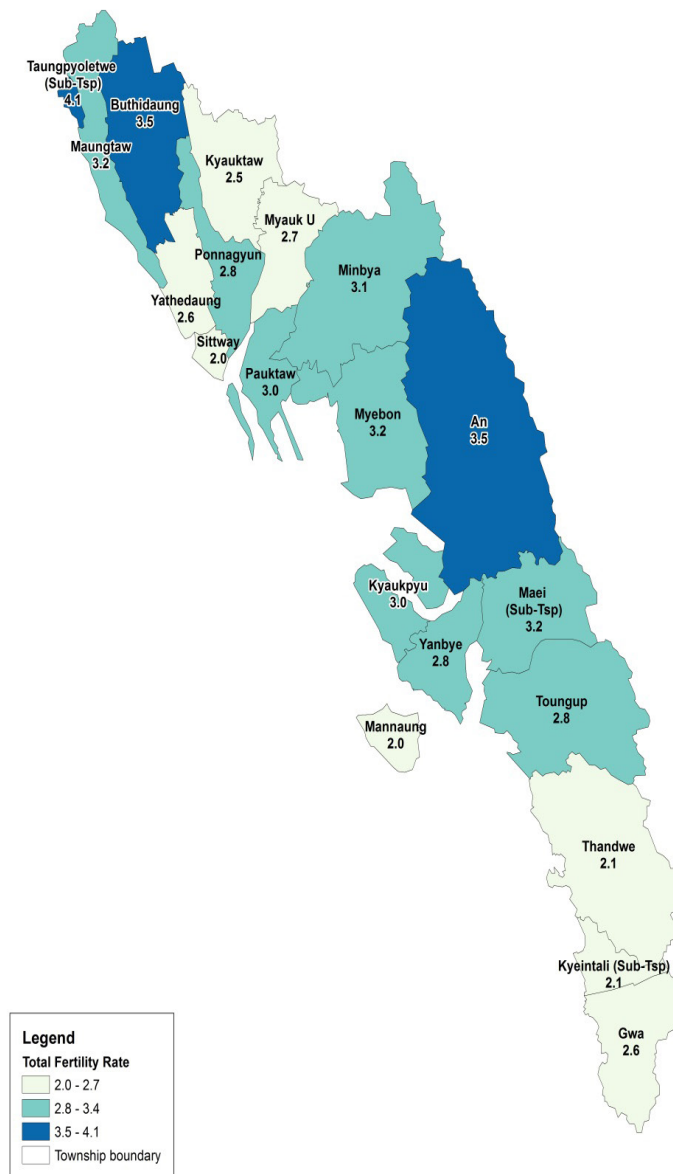
Union	:	2.5
Rakhine State	:	2.8
Thandwe District	:	2.5
Gwa Township	:	2.6

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
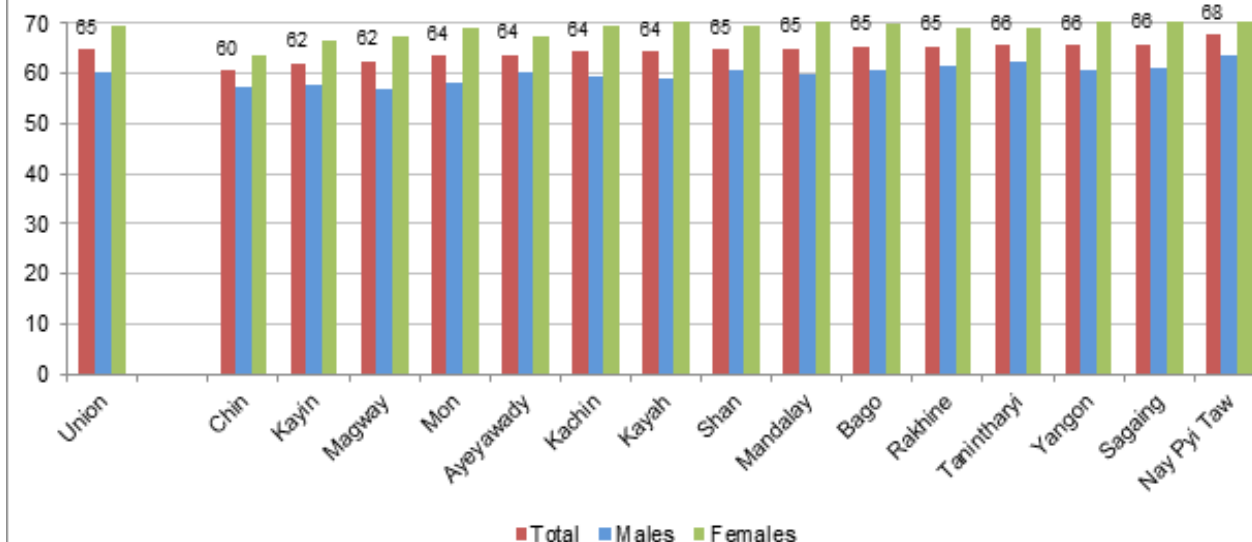
- The expectation of life at birth in Rakhine State is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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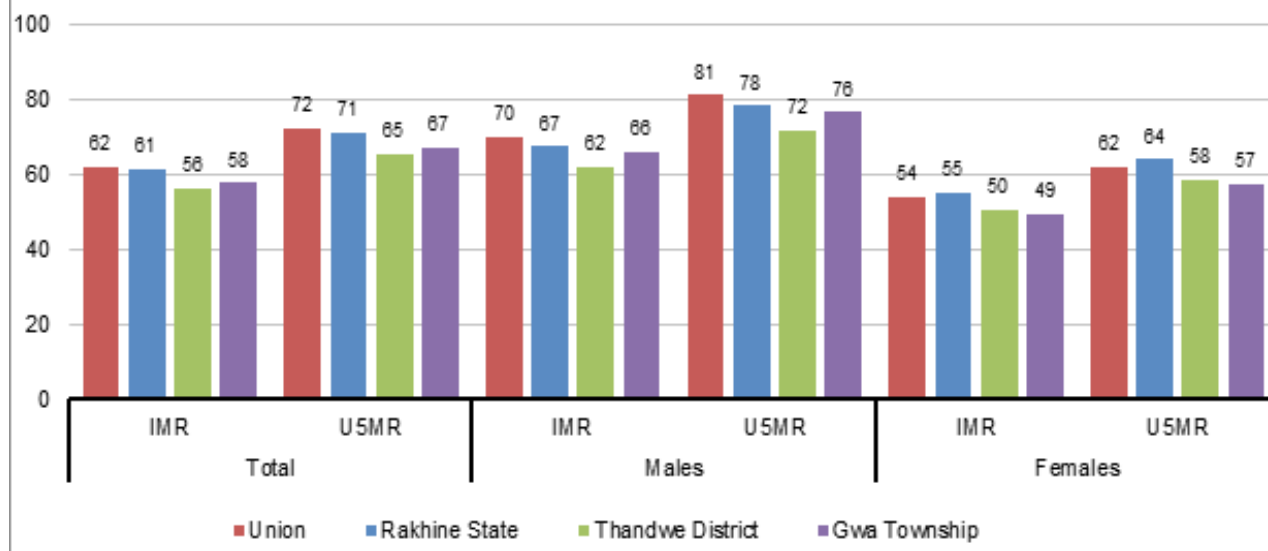
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thandwe District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Thandwe District is 56 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 65 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Gwa Township are higher than those in Rakhine State and Thandwe District. The Infant mortality in Gwa is 58 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 67 per 1,000 live births.

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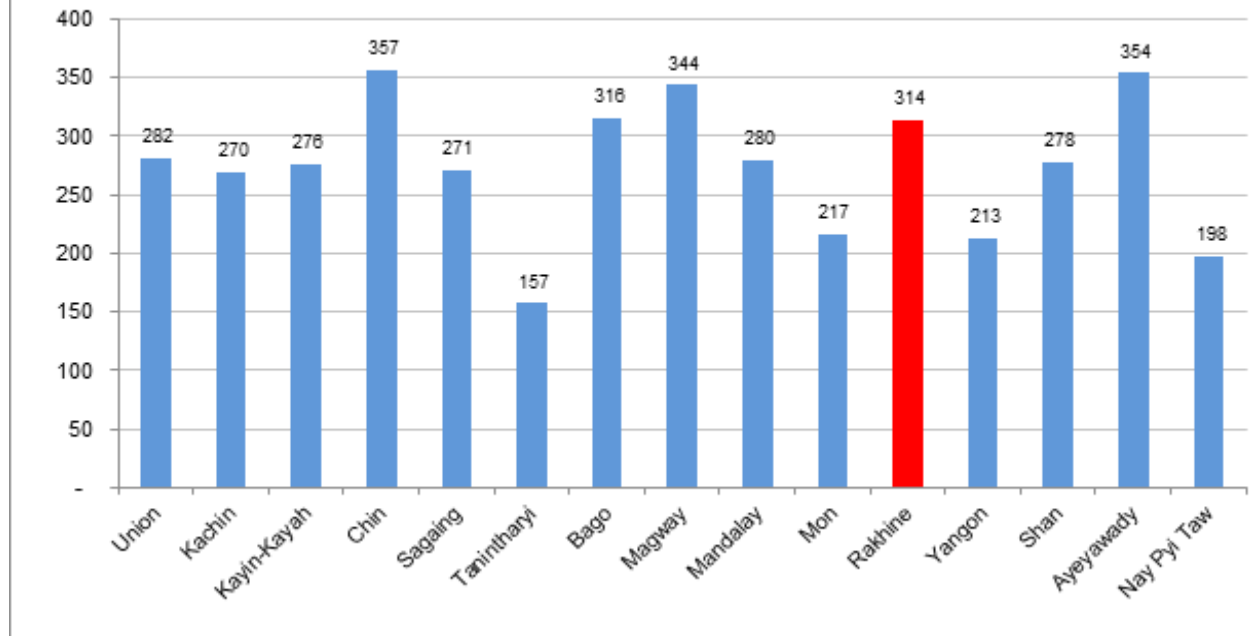
- In Rakhine State, there are 314 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Mon State is lower than that of the Union level.

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

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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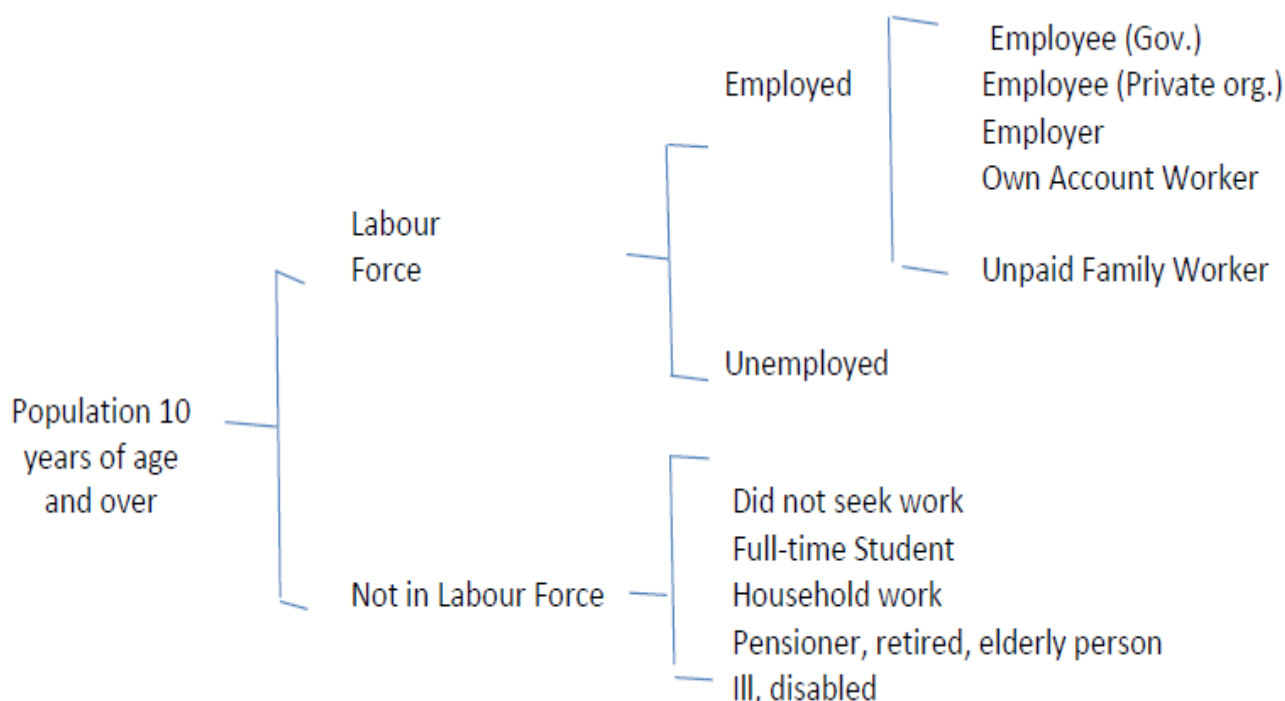
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census