THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

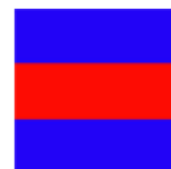## SHAN STATE, LAUKINE DISTRICT

Kongyan Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Laukine District

Kongyan Township Report

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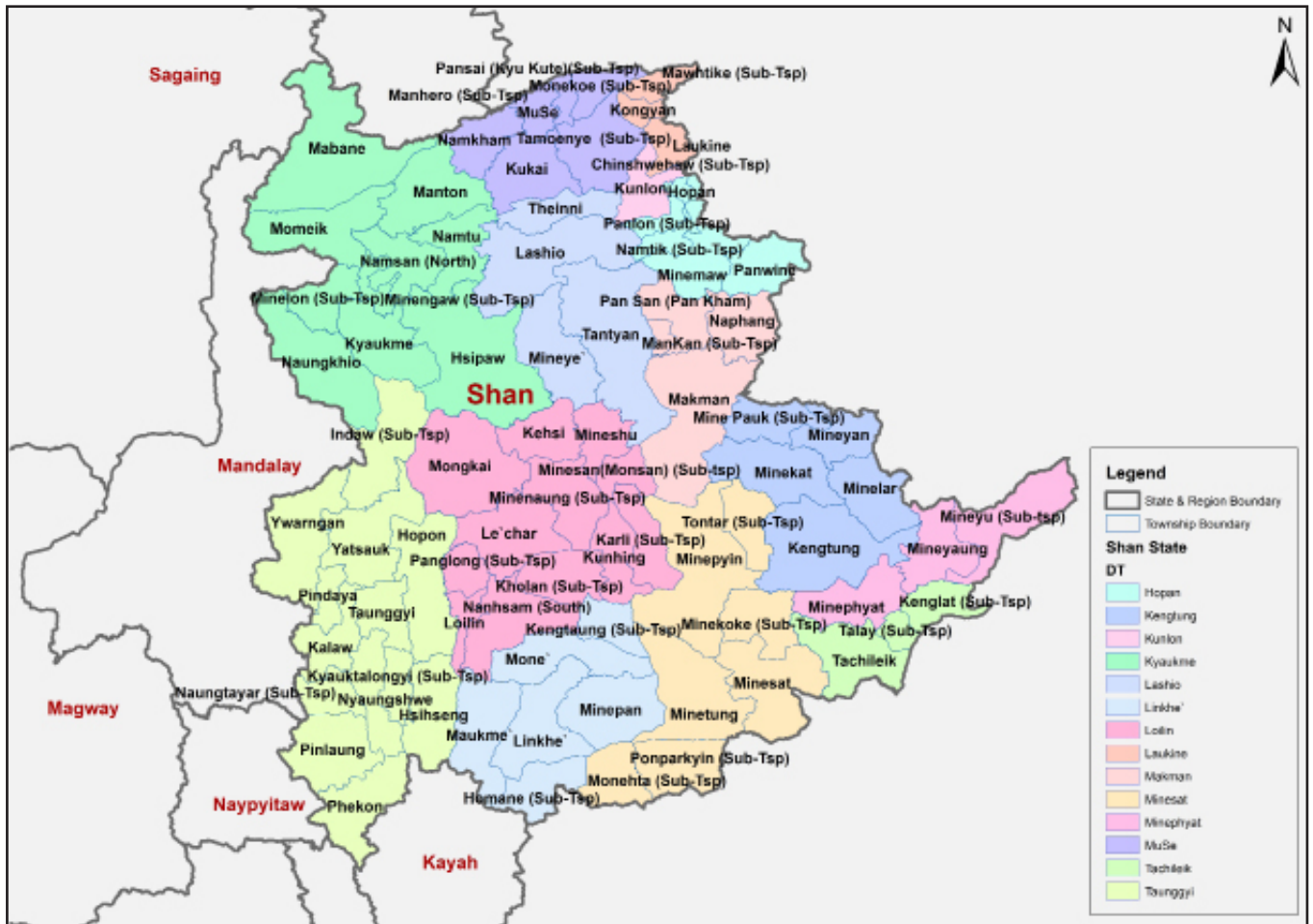Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Kongyan Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	33,772 [2]
Population males	17,472 (51.7%)
Population females	16,300 (48.3%)
Percentage of urban population	3.5%
Area (Km^2)	575.9 [3]
Population density (per Km^2)	58.6 persons
Median age	20.1 years
Number of wards	3
Number of village tracts	4
Number of private households	5,462
Percentage of female headed households	10.4%
Mean household size	6.1 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	39.2%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	56.4%
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.4%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	77.3
Child dependency ratio	69.5
Old dependency ratio	7.8
Ageing index	11.2
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	107
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	24.1%
Male	31.2%
Female	16.5%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,547	7.5
Walking	1,582	4.7
Seeing	1,228	3.6
Hearing	1,325	3.9
Remembering	1,492	4.4

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	549	2.2
Associate Scrutiny	*	<0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	86	0.3
National Registration	10,900	44.2
Religious	*	<0.1
Temporary Registration	35	0.1
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1
None	13,104	53.1

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	89.5%	92.8%	85.8%
Unemployment rate	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
Employment to population ratio	88.3%	91.4%	84.6%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	5,329	97.6
Renter	41	0.8
Provided free (individually)	*	0.1
Government quarters	82	1.5
Private company quarters	*	<0.1
Other	*	<0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		8.3%
Bamboo	39.2%	20.4%	0.2%
Earth	33.3%	54.4%	
Wood	10.4%	3.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		87.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	15.2%	20.5%	4.1%
Other	1.3%	1.6%	0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	87	1.6
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	41	0.8
Biogas	*	<0.1
Firewood	5,318	97.3
Charcoal	*	0.3
Coal	-	-
Other	-	-

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	707	12.9
Kerosene	1,213	22.2
Candle	1,315	24.1
Battery	67	1.2
Generator (private)	87	1.6
Water mill (private)	1,422	26.0
Solar system/energy	632	11.6
Other	*	0.3
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	2,549	46.7
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Total Improved Water Sources	*2,558*	*46.8*
Unprotected well/spring	149	2.7
Pool/pond/lake	773	14.2
River/stream/canal	199	3.7
Waterfall/rainwater	1,783	32.6
Other	-	-
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*2,904*	*53.2*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	2,545	46.6
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	*	0.2
Unprotected well/spring	149	2.7
Pool/pond/lake	774	14.2
River/stream/canal	199	3.6
Waterfall/rainwater	1,783	32.6
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	65	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	684	12.5
Total Improved Sanitation	*749*	*13.7*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	427	7.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,186	21.7
Other	51	0.9
None	3,049	55.8
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	115	2.1
Television	1,568	28.7
Landline phone	925	16.9
Mobile phone	1,730	31.7
Computer	59	1.1
Internet at home	53	1.0
Households with none of the items	2,947	54.0
Households with all of the items	42	0.8
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	199	3.6
Motorcycle/Moped	2,511	46.0
Bicycle	57	1.0
4-Wheel tractor	148	2.7
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	-	-
Cart (bullock)	34	0.6

Note: [1] Population figures for Kongyan 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 Kongyan Township in Shan 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 Kongyan Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	33,772 *		
Males	17,472		
Females	16,300		
Sex ratio	107 males par 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	3.5%		
Area (Km^2)	575.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	58.6 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	4		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	33,475	905	32,570
Number of conventional households	5,462	194	5,268
Mean household size	6.1 persons ***		

- In Kongyan Township, there are slightly less females than males with 107 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (3.5%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Kongyan Township is 59 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 6.1 persons living in each household in Kongyan Township. This is greater 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; Kongyan Township (Laukine District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**5,462**	**33,772**	**17,472**	**16,300**
	Ward	**194**	**1,186**	**664**	**522**
1	No(1)(W)	78	426	235	191
2	No(2)(W)	35	292	148	144
3	No(3)(W)	81	468	281	187
	Village Tract	**5,268**	**32,586**	**16,808**	**15,778**
1	Tar Kon Kyan(VT)	1,836	11,642	5,988	5,654
2	Kyum Htaik (Lan Hpyi Lin)(VT)	1,116	6,496	3,275	3,221
3	Shauk Kai(VT)	1,122	6,644	3,445	3,199
4	Shin Hwar (Shin Hpyin Kai)(VT)	1,194	7,804	4,100	3,704
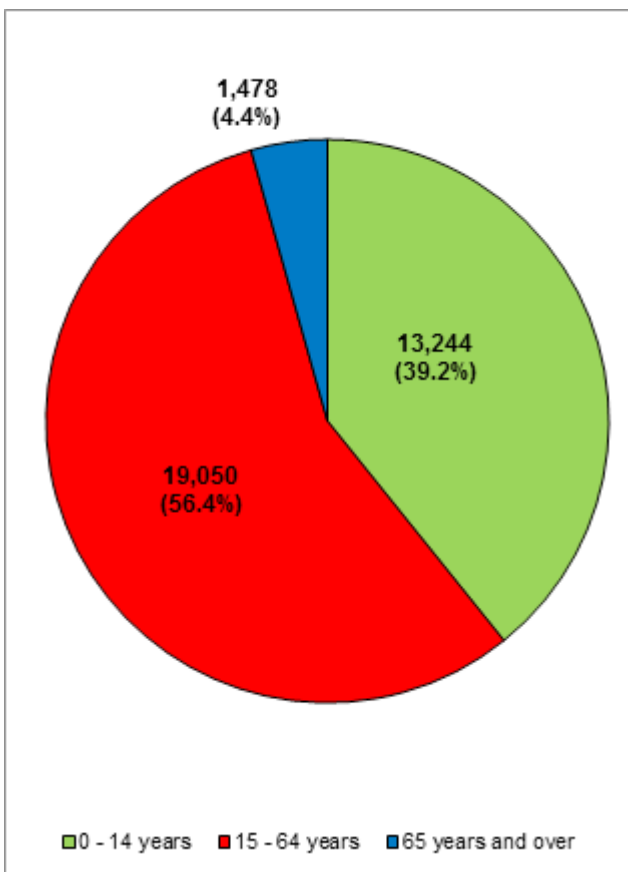
Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kongyan Township	**Table 2:** Population by 5-year age groups, Kongyan Township

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kongyan Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	33,772	17,472	16,300
0 - 4	4,186	2,129	2,057
5 - 9	4,902	2,453	2,449
10 - 14	4,156	2,127	2,029
15 - 19	3,547	1,871	1,676
20 - 24	2,823	1,567	1,256
25 - 29	2,634	1,480	1,154
30 - 34	2,188	1,178	1,010
35 - 39	1,730	979	751
40 - 44	1,618	829	789
45 - 49	1,363	685	678
50 - 54	1,390	694	696
55 - 59	1,054	504	550
60 - 64	703	353	350
65 - 69	498	231	267
70 - 74	425	177	248
75 - 79	302	120	182
80 - 84	176	68	108
85 - 89	50	17	33
90 +	27	10	17

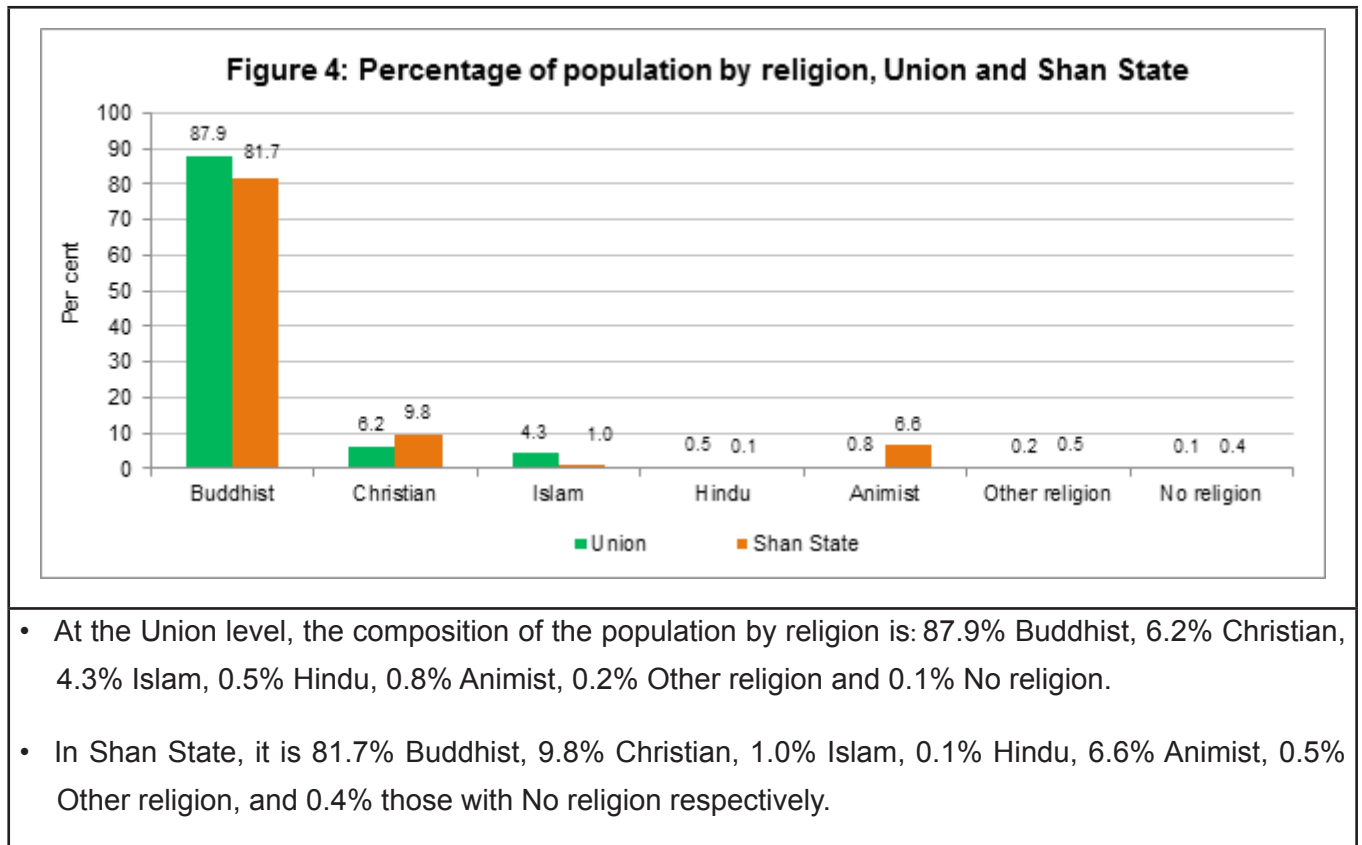- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Kongyan Township is 56.4 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Laukine District and Kongyan Township)

Population Pyramid, Union

Population Pyramid, Shan State

Population Pyramid, Laukine District

Population Pyramid, Kongyan Township
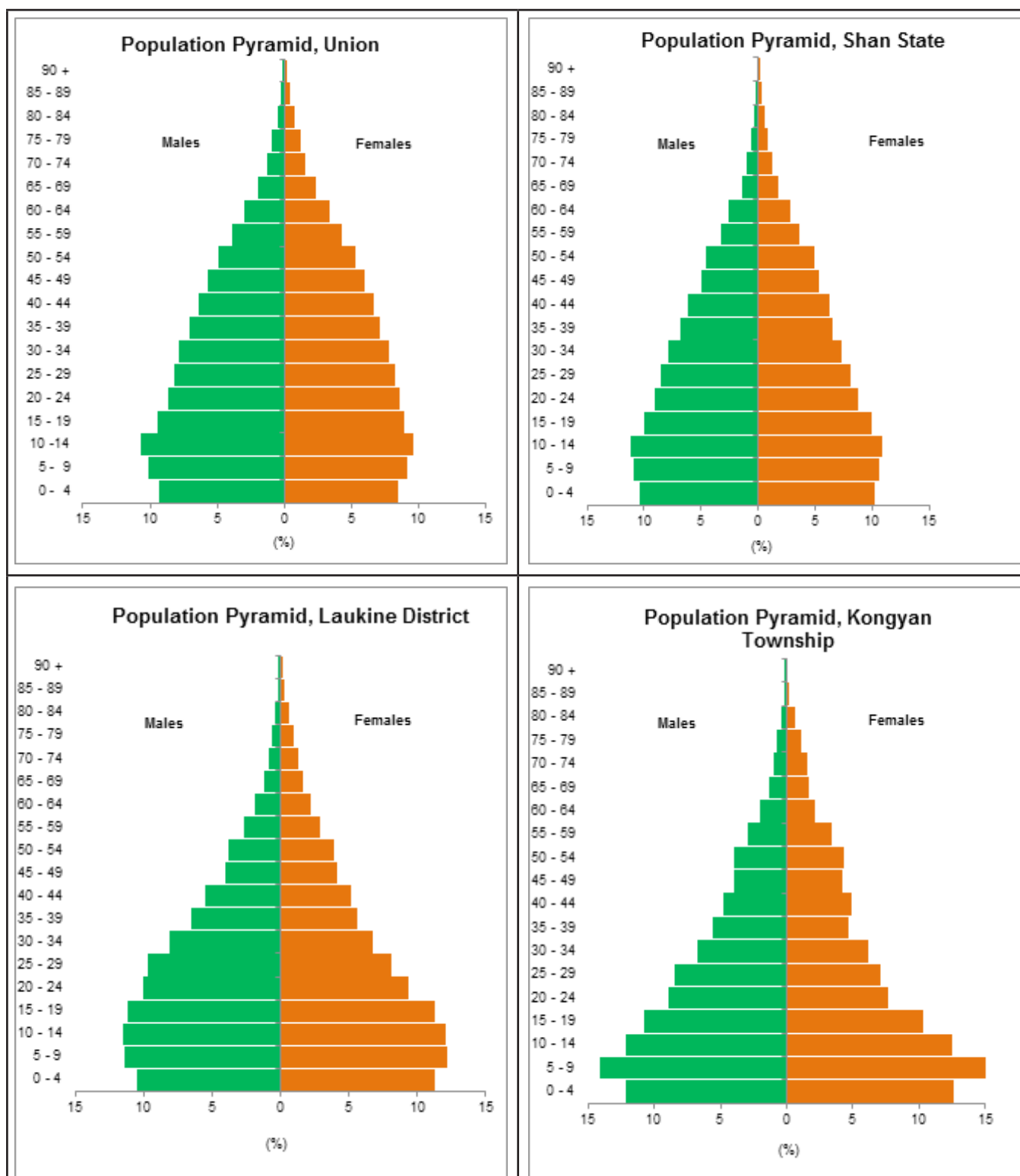
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kongyan Township since the last 5 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.

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

- There are more males than females in age groups 0-4 to 45-49 and age group 60-64.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Shan 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 Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion, and 0.4% those with No religion respectively.

(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	995	486	509	112	51	61
6	988	491	497	200	98	102
7	948	494	454	292	157	135
8	1,023	507	516	421	222	199
9	947	474	473	455	236	219
10	886	434	452	458	232	226
11	729	366	363	429	217	212
12	859	441	418	445	232	213
13	885	470	415	437	257	180
14	792	412	380	311	187	124
15	857	453	404	242	144	98
16	723	385	338	125	85	40
17	667	368	299	62	41	21
18	723	373	350	39	25	14
19	563	282	281	24	16	8
20	735	384	351	17	7	10
21	529	281	248	10	7	3
22	516	283	233	6	2	4
23	492	289	203	5	2	3
24	501	290	211	4	1	3
25	669	388	281	1	1	-
26	555	326	229	3	2	1
27	468	252	216	3	-	3
28	504	266	238	3	3	-
29	387	202	185	2	1	1

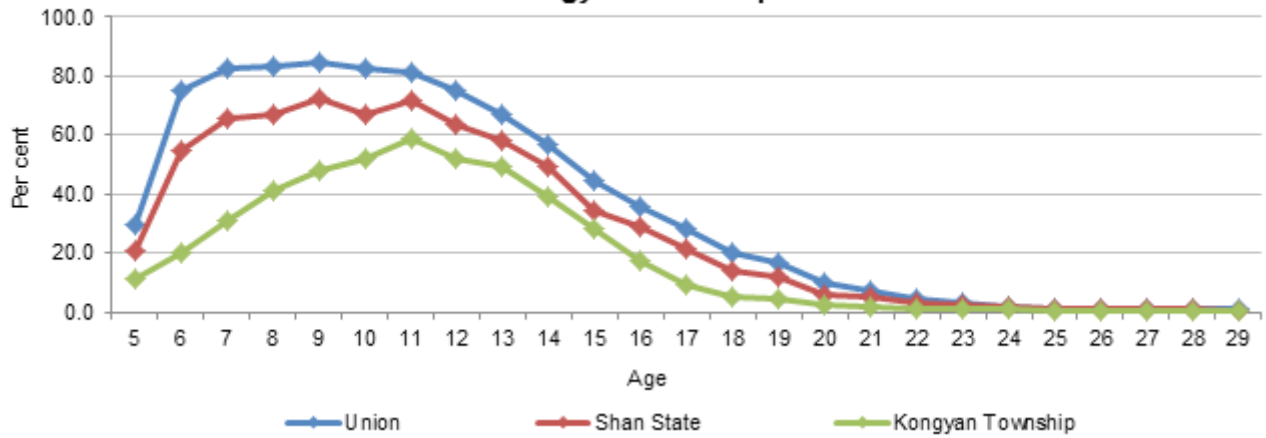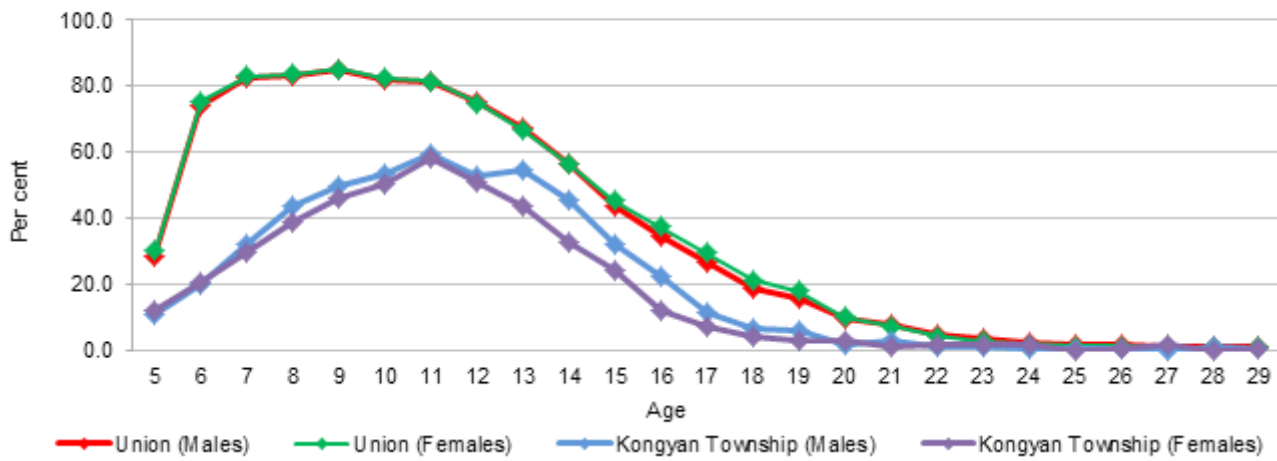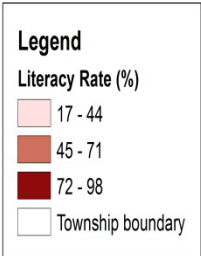**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Kongyan Township**
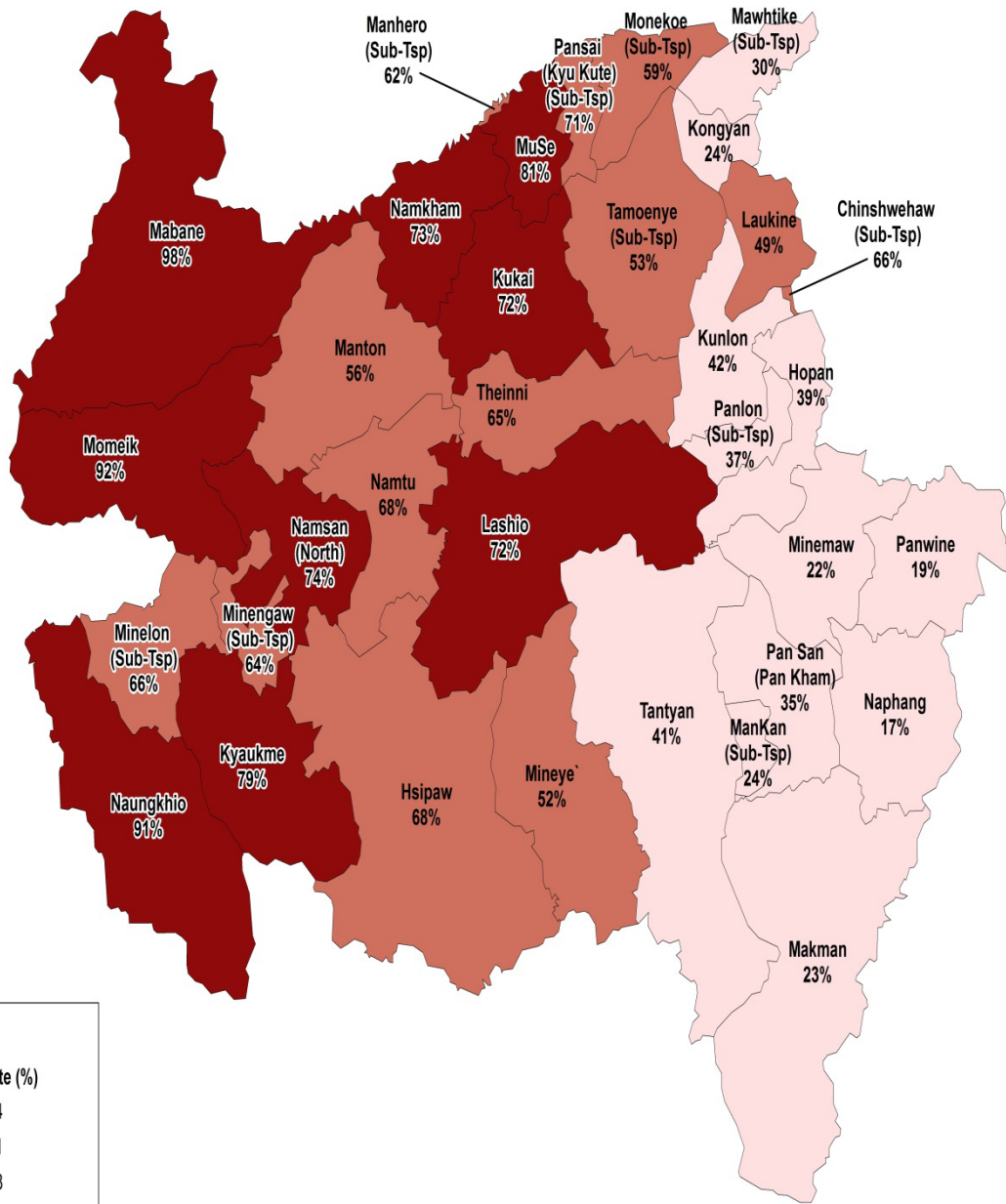

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kongyan Township

- School attendance in Kongyan Township drops starting from age 14 for males and age 12 for females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kongyan Township is much lower starting from school going at age.

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

Manhero (Sub-Tsp) 62%

Pansai (Kyu Kute) (Sub-Tsp) 71%

Monekoe (Sub-Tsp) 59%

Mawhtike (Sub-Tsp) 30%

MuSe 81%

Kongyan 24%

Mabane 98%

Namkham 73%

Tamoenye (Sub-Tsp) 53%

Laukine 49%

Chinshwehaw (Sub-Tsp) 66%

Kukai 72%

Manton 56%

Theinni 65%

Kunlon 42%

Hopan 39%

Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 37%

Momeik 92%

Namtu 68%

Lashio 72%

Minemaw 22%

Panwine 19%

Namsan (North) 74%

Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 66%

Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 64%

Pan San (Pan Kham) 35%

Naphang 17%

Tantyan 41%

ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 24%

Kyaukme 79%

Naungkhio 91%

Hsipaw 68%

Mineye 52%

Makman 23%

Legend

Literacy Rate (%)

17 - 44

45 - 71

72 - 98

Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Laukine District	: 40.3%
Kongyan Township	: 24.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,306	48.0
Males	3,388	55.5
Females	2,918	39.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kongyan Township is 24.1 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 16.5 per cent and for the males it is 31.2 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 48.0 per cent with 39.3 per cent for females and 55.5 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)	(grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	14,158	12,123	85.6	1,027	252	513	85	3	130	22	3	-
Urban	650	182	28.0	114	57	133	59	2	92	8	3	-
Rural	13,508	11,941	88.4	913	195	380	26	1	38	14	-	-
Males	7,325	5,768	78.7	763	216	427	53	3	78	16	1	-
Females	6,833	6,355	93.0	264	36	86	32	-	52	6	2	-

- Some 85.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 88.4 per cent have never been to school.

- There are 78.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 93.0 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 1.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 0.9 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D)   Economic Characteristics

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

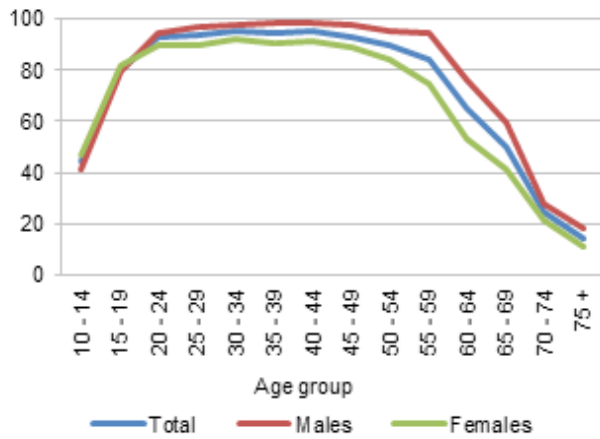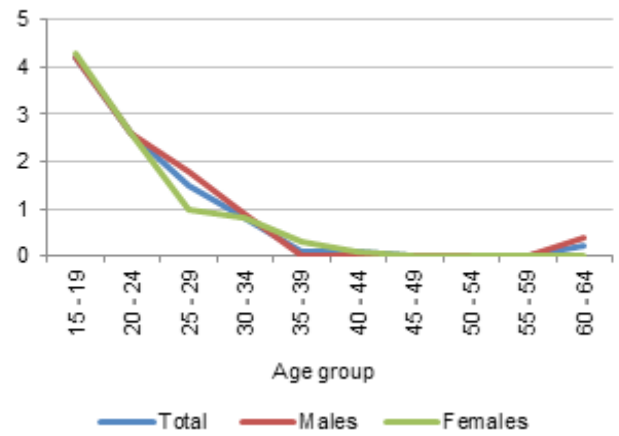| Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	44.1	41.4	46.8	3.4	4.0	2.9
15 - 19	80.3	79.3	81.4	4.2	4.2	4.3
20 - 24	92.6	94.8	90.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
25 - 29	93.6	96.6	89.8	1.5	1.8	1.0
30 - 34	95.4	98.0	92.4	0.8	0.9	0.8
35 - 39	94.7	98.2	90.3	0.1	-	0.3
40 - 44	95.0	98.7	91.1	0.1	-	0.1
45 - 49	93.3	97.8	88.6	-	-	-
50 - 54	89.9	95.5	84.3	-	-	-
55 - 59	84.2	94.2	74.9	-	-	-
60 - 64	65.0	76.5	53.4	0.2	0.4	-
65 - 69	49.8	59.3	41.6	-	-	-
70 - 74	24.2	27.7	21.8	-	-	-
75 +	14.1	18.6	11.2	1.3	2.5	-
15 - 24	85.8	86.3	85.1	3.4	3.4	3.5
15 - 64	89.5	92.8	85.8	1.4	1.5	1.4

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kongyan Township is 89.5 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 85.8 per cent and is slightly lower than that of their male counterparts which is at 92.8 per cent.

- In Kongyan Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 44.1 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kongyan Township is 1.4 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.5%) and for females (1.4%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.5 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	5,366	0.4	43.3	29.4	20.3	3.0	3.7
Males	2,373	0.6	55.8	17.4	18.4	3.1	4.8
Females	2,993	0.3	33.3	38.9	21.9	2.9	2.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 55.8 per cent of males are full time students while 38.9 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	**16,539**	**9,056**	**7,483**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	14	10	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professionals	62	25	37	0.4	0.3	0.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	63	58	5	0.4	0.6	0.1
Clerical Support Workers	50	19	31	0.3	0.2	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	149	75	74	0.9	0.8	1.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	9,716	6,408	3,308	58.7	70.8	44.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	60	48	12	0.4	0.5	0.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	19	17	2	0.1	0.2	*
Elementary Occupations	6,192	2,327	3,865	37.4	25.7	51.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	214	69	145	1.3	0.8	1.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Kongyan Township
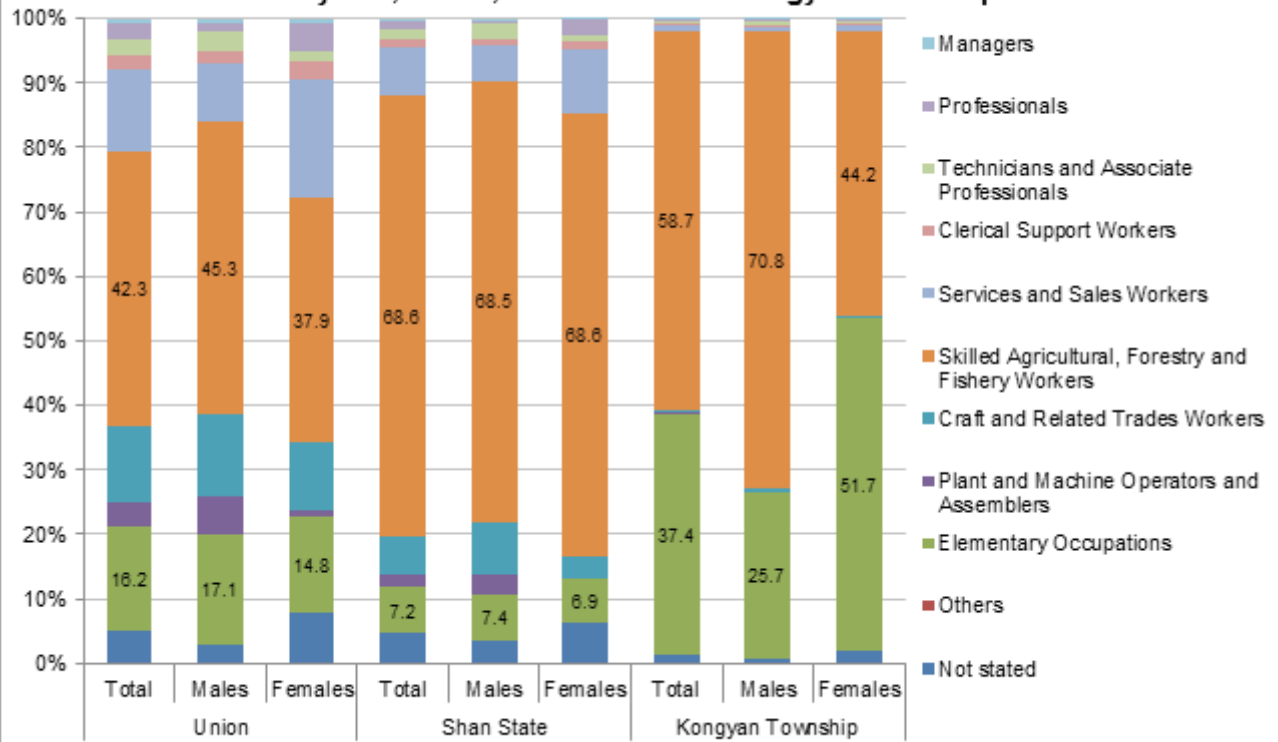
- In Kongyan Township, 58.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 37.4 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 70.8 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 51.7 per cent of females are in elementary occupations.

- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.2 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	**16,539**	**9,056**	**7,483**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15,766	8,669	7,097	95.3	95.7	94.8
Mining and quarrying	10	8	2	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	18	8	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	26	25	1	0.2	0.3	*
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	156	67	89	0.9	0.7	1.2
Transportation and storage	19	18	1	0.1	0.2	*
Accommodation and food service activities	13	9	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	4	4	-	*	*	-
Public administration including civil servants	105	93	12	0.6	1.0	0.2
Education	67	26	41	0.4	0.3	0.5
Human health and social work activities	12	3	9	0.1	*	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	30	8	22	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other service activities	15	12	3	0.1	0.1	*
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	6	-	6	*	-	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	292	106	186	1.8	1.2	2.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

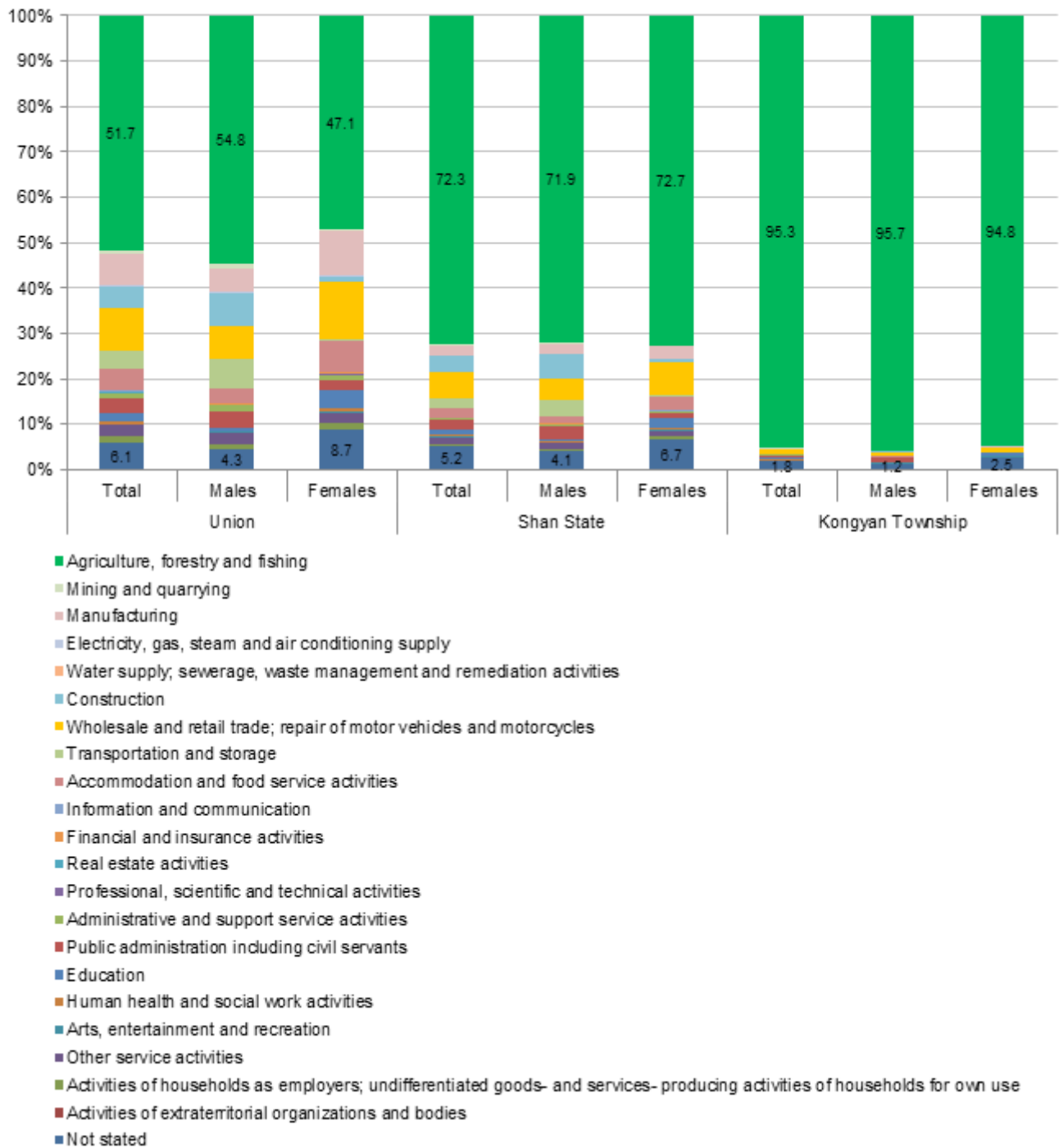## Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Shan State and Kongyan Township

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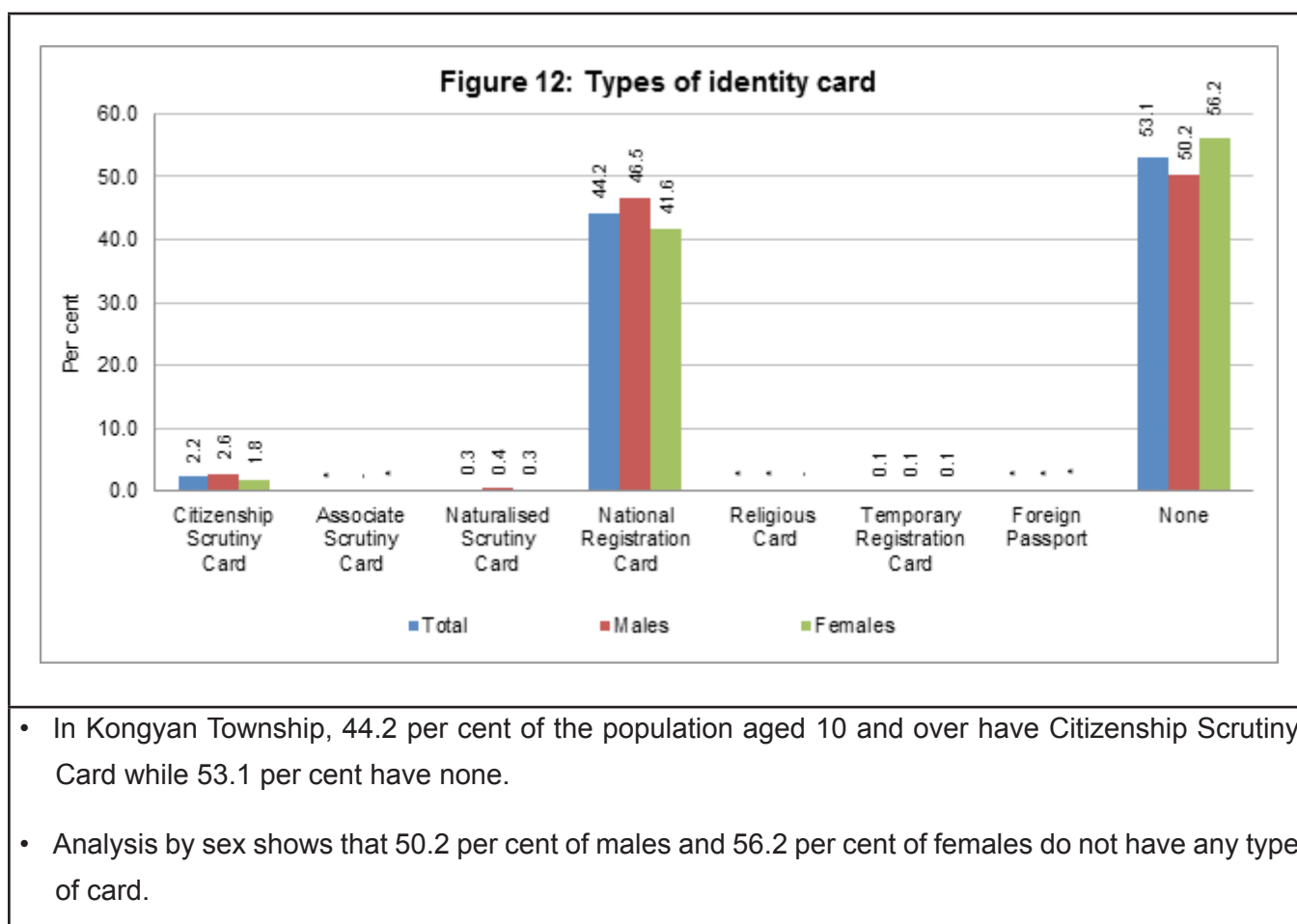- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In Kongyan Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 95.3 per cent.

- There are 95.7 per cent of males and 94.8 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.

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(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	549	*	86	10,900	*	35	-	*	13,104
Urban	380	*	4	288	*	8	-	-	264
Rural	169	*	82	10,612	*	27	-	*	12,840
Males	341	-	53	5,998	*	18	-	*	6,474
Females	208	*	33	4,902	-	17	-	*	6,630

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card

- In Kongyan Township, 44.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 53.1 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 50.2 per cent of males and 56.2 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F)   Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	**33,772**	**31,225**	**2,547**	**7.5**	**1,228**	**1,325**	**1,582**	**1,492**
0 - 4	4,186	3,955	231	5.5	70	100	220	196
5 - 9	4,902	4,805	97	2.0	6	9	81	61
10 - 14	4,156	4,115	41	1.0	8	11	16	20
15 - 19	3,547	3,519	28	0.8	10	11	11	10
20 - 24	2,823	2,808	15	0.5	5	2	8	6
25 - 29	2,634	2,601	33	1.3	13	10	8	12
30 - 34	2,188	2,140	48	2.2	11	13	18	18
35 - 39	1,730	1,674	56	3.2	14	20	18	15
40 - 44	1,618	1,500	118	7.3	35	42	51	49
45 - 49	1,363	1,216	147	10.8	53	51	63	70
50 - 54	1,390	1,129	261	18.8	110	106	135	111
55 - 59	1,054	794	260	24.7	106	106	148	120
60 - 64	703	400	303	43.1	152	160	165	161
65 - 69	498	245	253	50.8	163	168	156	151
70 - 74	425	161	264	62.1	188	202	189	186
75 - 79	302	101	201	66.6	135	156	144	154
80 - 84	176	47	129	73.3	101	103	97	99
85 - 89	50	10	40	80.0	29	33	36	33
90 +	27	5	22	81.5	19	22	18	20

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	**17,472**	**16,248**	**1,224**	**7.0**	**562**	**623**	**716**	**677**
0 - 4	2,129	2,016	113	5.3	38	49	105	100
5 - 9	2,453	2,405	48	2.0	3	4	40	30
10 - 14	2,127	2,106	21	1.0	5	7	5	10
15 - 19	1,871	1,850	21	1.1	9	8	8	7
20 - 24	1,567	1,558	9	0.6	5	1	5	2
25 - 29	1,480	1,461	19	1.3	10	6	5	5
30 - 34	1,178	1,153	25	2.1	3	11	12	8
35 - 39	979	944	35	3.6	8	14	10	9
40 - 44	829	762	67	8.1	19	28	26	24
45 - 49	685	605	80	11.7	26	32	36	41
50 - 54	694	566	128	18.4	56	51	63	53
55 - 59	504	372	132	26.2	57	56	73	61
60 - 64	353	202	151	42.8	71	77	82	79
65 - 69	231	116	115	49.8	68	74	68	64
70 - 74	177	66	111	62.7	76	82	76	75
75 - 79	120	40	80	66.7	52	62	48	57
80 - 84	68	18	50	73.5	42	44	36	36
85 - 89	17	4	13	76.5	10	11	13	11
90 +	10	4	6	60.0	4	6	5	5

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	**16,300**	**14,977**	**1,323**	**8.1**	**666**	**702**	**866**	**815**
0 - 4	2,057	1,939	118	5.7	32	51	115	96
5 - 9	2,449	2,400	49	2.0	3	5	41	31
10 - 14	2,029	2,009	20	1.0	3	4	11	10
15 - 19	1,676	1,669	7	0.4	1	3	3	3
20 - 24	1,256	1,250	6	0.5	-	1	3	4
25 - 29	1,154	1,140	14	1.2	3	4	3	7
30 - 34	1,010	987	23	2.3	8	2	6	10
35 - 39	751	730	21	2.8	6	6	8	6
40 - 44	789	738	51	6.5	16	14	25	25
45 - 49	678	611	67	9.9	27	19	27	29
50 - 54	696	563	133	19.1	54	55	72	58
55 - 59	550	422	128	23.3	49	50	75	59
60 - 64	350	198	152	43.4	81	83	83	82
65 - 69	267	129	138	51.7	95	94	88	87
70 - 74	248	95	153	61.7	112	120	113	111
75 - 79	182	61	121	66.5	83	94	96	97
80 - 84	108	29	79	73.1	59	59	61	63
85 - 89	33	6	27	81.8	19	22	23	22
90 +	17	1	16	94.1	15	16	13	15

- Eight in every 100 persons in Kongyan 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 50.

- Difficulties with walking 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	5,462	0.9	4.5	14.4	17.6	43.2	0.3	-	19.1
Urban	194	23.7	46.9	13.4	4.6	7.7	-	-	3.6
Rural	5,268	*	3.0	14.5	18.1	44.5	0.3	-	19.6

Note:　　* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
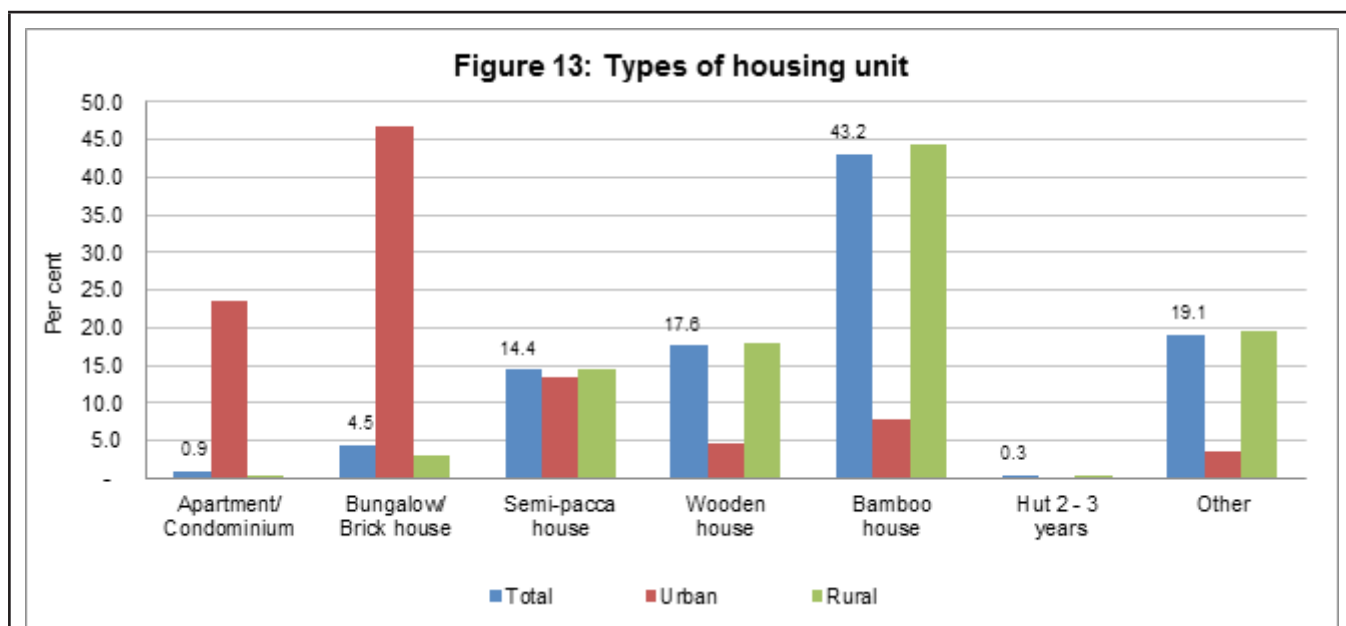
- The majority of the households in Kongyan Township are living in bamboo houses (43.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (17.6%).

- Some 46.9 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 44.5 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend

Type of Toilet

Improved (%)

- 10 - 37
- 38 - 65
- 66 - 92
- Township boundary
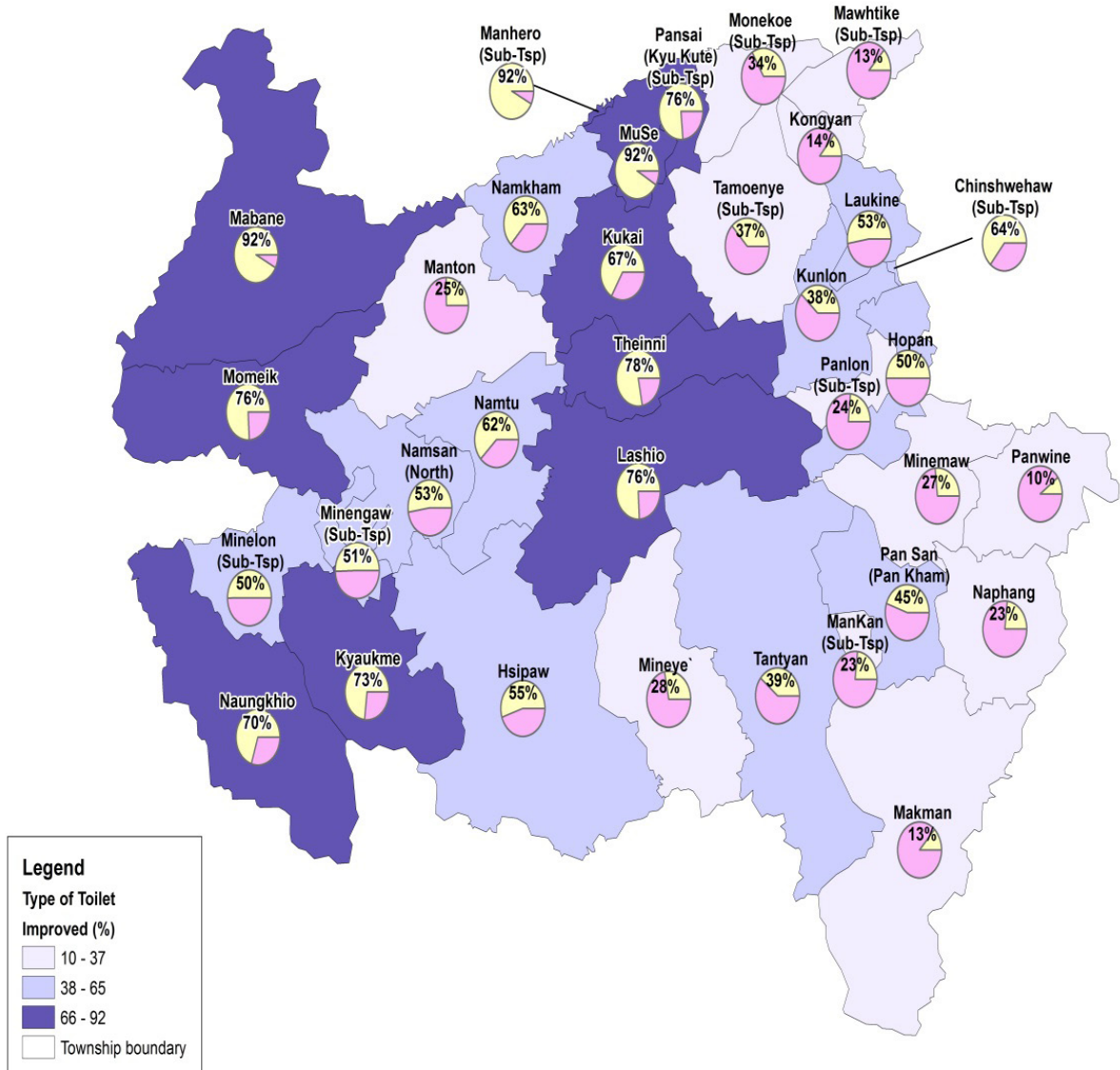
Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Laukine District	: 37.9%
Kongyan Township	: 13.7%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.2	-	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		12.5	75.8	10.2
Improved sanitation		*13.7*	*75.8*	*11.4*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		7.8	4.1	8.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		21.7	5.2	22.3
Other		0.9	2.6	0.9
None		55.8	12.4	57.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	5,462	194	5,268

- Some 13.7 per cent of the households in Kongyan Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (12.5%)).

- Kongyan Township is in the group with the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

- Some 55.8 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Kongyan Township, 57.4 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

Manhero (Sub-Tsp) 99%
Monekoe (Sub-Tsp) 69%
Mawhtike (Sub-Tsp) 80%
Pansai (Kyu Kute) (Sub-Tsp) 88%
Kongyan 47%
MuSe 89%
Namkham 80%
Tamoenye (Sub-Tsp) 61%
Laukine 50%
Chinshwehaw (Sub-Tsp) 63%
Mabane 90%
Kukai 61%
Kunlon 32%
Manton 33%
Theinni 65%
Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 0%
Hopan 69%
Momeik 66%
Namtu 52%
Lashio 70%
Minemaw 80%
Panwine 66%
Namsan (North) 14%
Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 24%
Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 13%
Pan San (Pan Kham) 80%
Naphang 73%
Kyaukme 62%
Tantyan 38%
ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 20%
Naungkhio 55%
Hsipaw 41%
Mineye` 29%
Makman 0%

Legend

Water source

Improved (%)

- 0 - 33
- 34 - 66
- 67 - 99
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Laukine District	: 54.8%
Kongyan Township	: 46.8%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		46.7	68.6	45.9
Tube well, borehole		-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring		0.1	-	0.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		-	-	-
Total improved drinking water		*46.8*	*68.6*	*46.1*
Unprotected well/Spring		2.7	-	2.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		14.2	30.9	13.5
River/stream/ canal		3.7	0.5	3.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		32.6	-	33.8
Other		-	-	-
Total unimproved drinking water		*53.2*	*31.4*	*53.9*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	5,462	194	5,268

- In Kongyan Township, 46.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- In Shan State, 54.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water while the Union average is 69.5 per cent.

- Some 46.7 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 32.6 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.

- Some 53.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 53.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Manhero
(Sub-Tsp)
100%

Pansai
(Kyu Kute)
(Sub-Tsp)
91%

Monekoe
(Sub-Tsp)
59%

Mawhtike
(Sub-Tsp)
19%

MuSe
73%

Kongyan
13%

Namkham
49%

Tamoenye
(Sub-Tsp)
19%

Laukine
90%

Chinshwehaw
(Sub-Tsp)
88%

Mabane
4%

Kukai
31%

Manton
11%

Theinni
23%

Kunlon
4%

Hopan
56%

Panlon
(Sub-Tsp)
33%

Momeik
5%

Namtu
44%

Namsan
(North)
19%

Lashio
53%

Minemaw
54%

Panwine
30%

Minengaw
(Sub-Tsp)
5%

Minelon
(Sub-Tsp)
3%

Pan San
(Pan Kham)
49%

Naphang
21%

Kyaukme
43%

ManKan
(Sub-Tsp)
18%

Naungkhio
24%

Hsipaw
24%

Mineye`
7%

Tantyan
2%

Makman
12%

Legend

Use Electricity (%)

2 - 35

36 - 67

68 - 100

Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Laukine District	: 60.8%
Kongyan Township	: 12.9%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		12.9	65.5	11.0
Kerosene		22.2	0.5	23.0
Candle		24.1	5.7	24.8
Battery		1.2	-	1.3
Generator (private)		1.6	26.8	0.7
Water mill (private)		26.0	1.0	27.0
Solar system/energy		11.6	0.5	12.0
Other		0.3	-	0.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	5,462	194	5,268

- In Kongyan Township, 12.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

- The use of water mill (private) for lighting is the highest in the township with 26.0 per cent.

- In rural areas, 27.0 per cent of the households mainly use water mill (private) for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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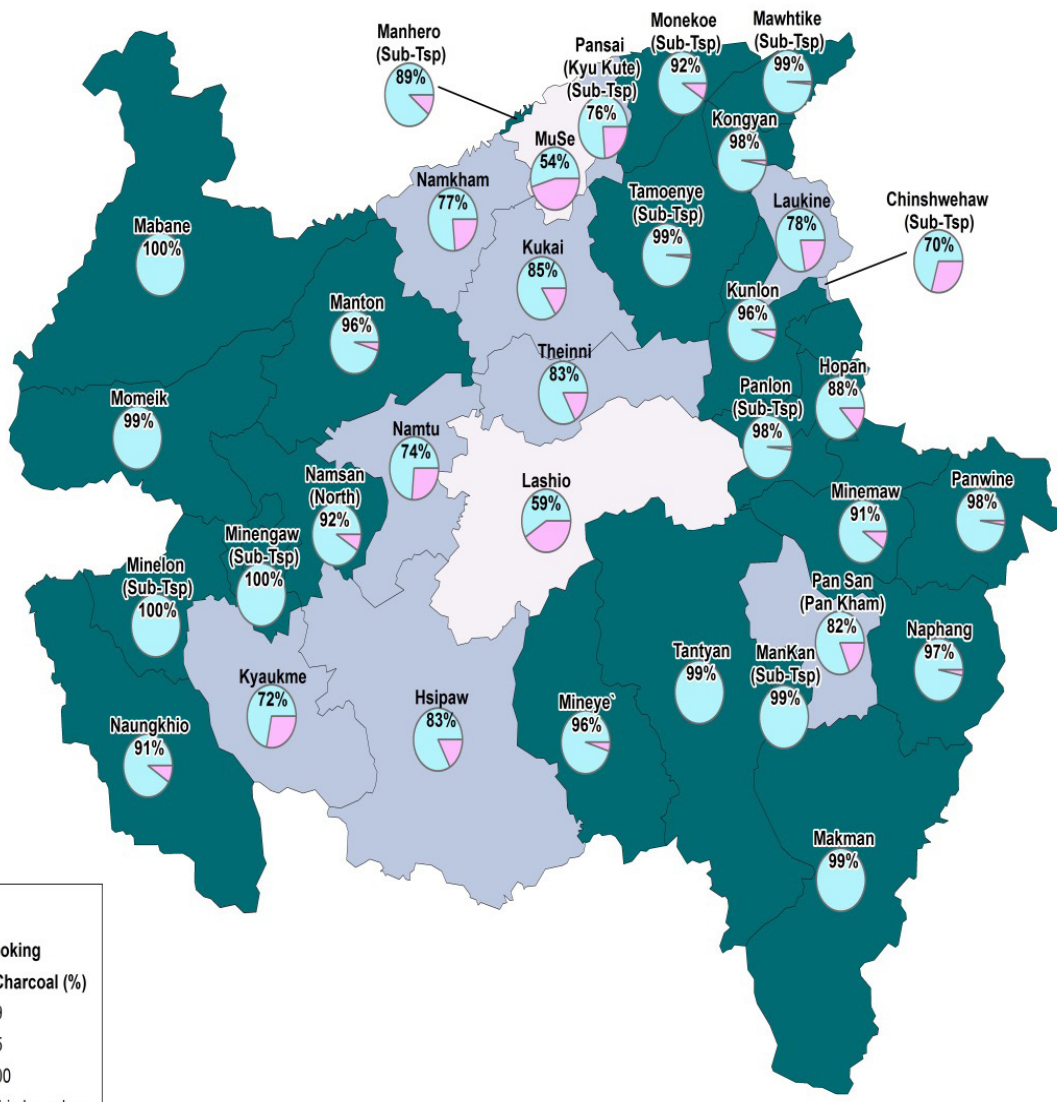
Legend

Fuel For Cooking

Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 54 - 69
- 70 - 85
- 86 - 100
- Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Laukine District	: 85.5%
Kongyan Township	: 97.6%

33

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		1.6	9.3	1.3
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.8	-	0.8
BioGas		*	0.5	-
Firewood		97.3	87.6	97.7
Charcoal		0.3	2.6	0.2
Coal		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	5,462	194	5,268

- In Kongyan Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 97.3 per cent using firewood and 0.3 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 1.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 97.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.2 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	5,462	2.1	28.7	16.9	31.7	1.1	1.0	54.0	0.8
Urban	194	35.6	79.9	46.9	83.0	26.8	24.7	8.2	21.1
Rural	5,268	0.9	26.8	15.8	29.8	0.1	0.1	55.6	*

- Some 31.7 per cent of the households in Kongyan Township use mobile phones and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 83.0 per cent of households in urban areas have access to mobile phones, while the proportion for rural areas was 29.8 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
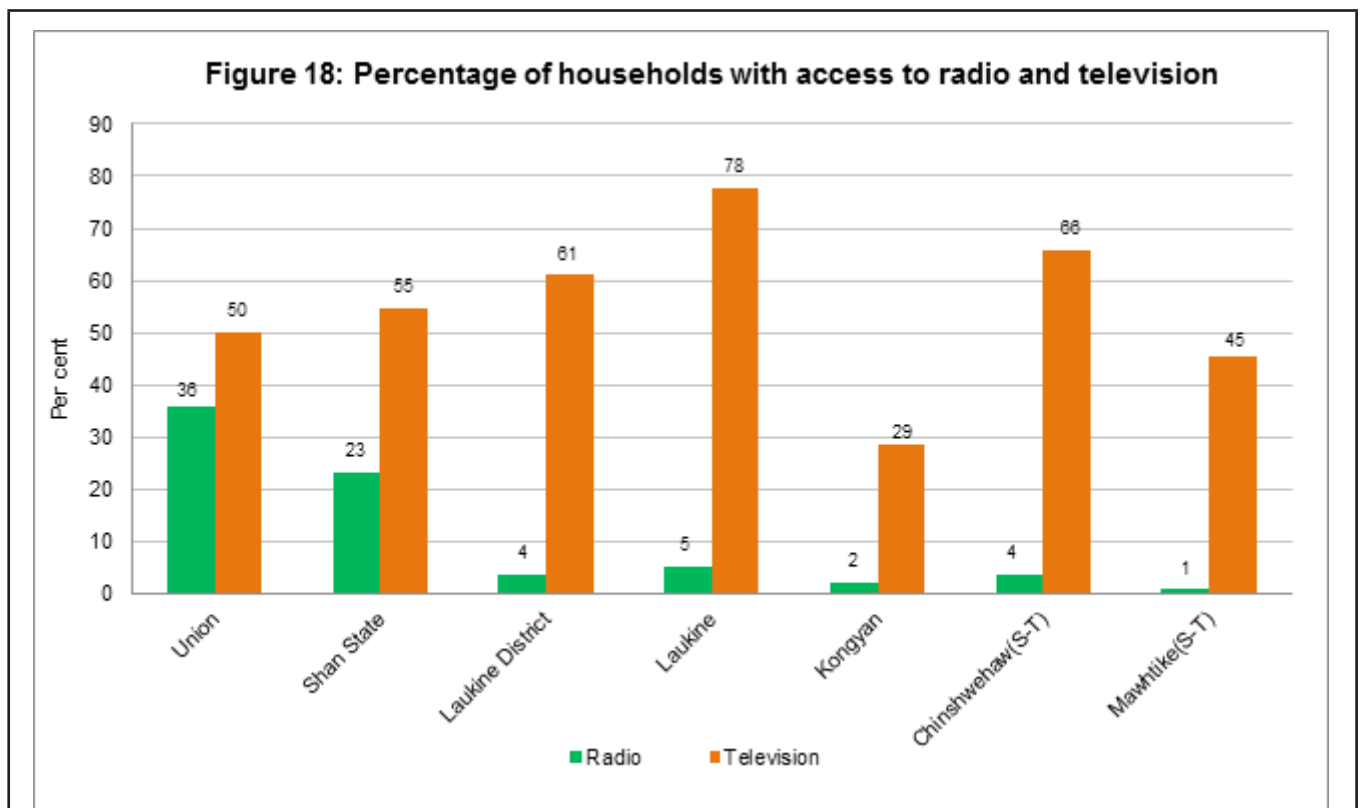
- In Kongyan Township, some 28.7 per cent of the households have access to television and 2.1 per cent reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Manhero (Sub-Tsp) 90%
Pansai (Kyu Kute) (Sub-Tsp) 61%
Monekoe (Sub-Tsp) 70%
Mawhtike (Sub-Tsp) 70%
MuSe 71%
Kongyan 32%
Namkham 60%
Tamoenye (Sub-Tsp) 13%
Laukine 72%
Chinshwehaw (Sub-Tsp) 61%
Mabane 39%
Kukai 27%
Manton 6%
Kunlon 24%
Momeik 26%
Theinni 43%
Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 16%
Hopan 49%
Namtu 11%
Lashio 46%
Minemaw 43%
Panwine 52%
Namsan (North) 10%
Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 6%
Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 8%
Tantyan 11%
Pan San (Pan Kham) 44%
Naphang 31%
ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 13%
Kyaukme 37%
Naungkhio 32%
Hsipaw 27%
Mineye` 14%
Makman 5%

Legend
Access to mobile phone (%)
5 - 33
34 - 61
62 - 90
Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Laukine District	: 62.2%
Kongyan Township	: 31.7%

- Only 31.7 per cent of the households in Kongyan Township reported having mobile phones and it is in the lowest group.

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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)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Laukine District	24,846	2,664	13,524	1,169	1,114	6	7	667
Urban	3,839	1,386	2,164	551	177	-	1	2
Rural	21,007	1,278	11,360	618	937	6	6	665
Kongyan Township	5,462	199	2,511	57	148	-	-	34
Urban	194	58	146	42	52	-	-	-
Rural	5,268	141	2,365	15	96	-	-	34

- In Kongyan Township, 46.0 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 3.6 per cent of households having car/truck/van.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/ moped as a means of transport.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Shan State and Kongyan Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.7 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
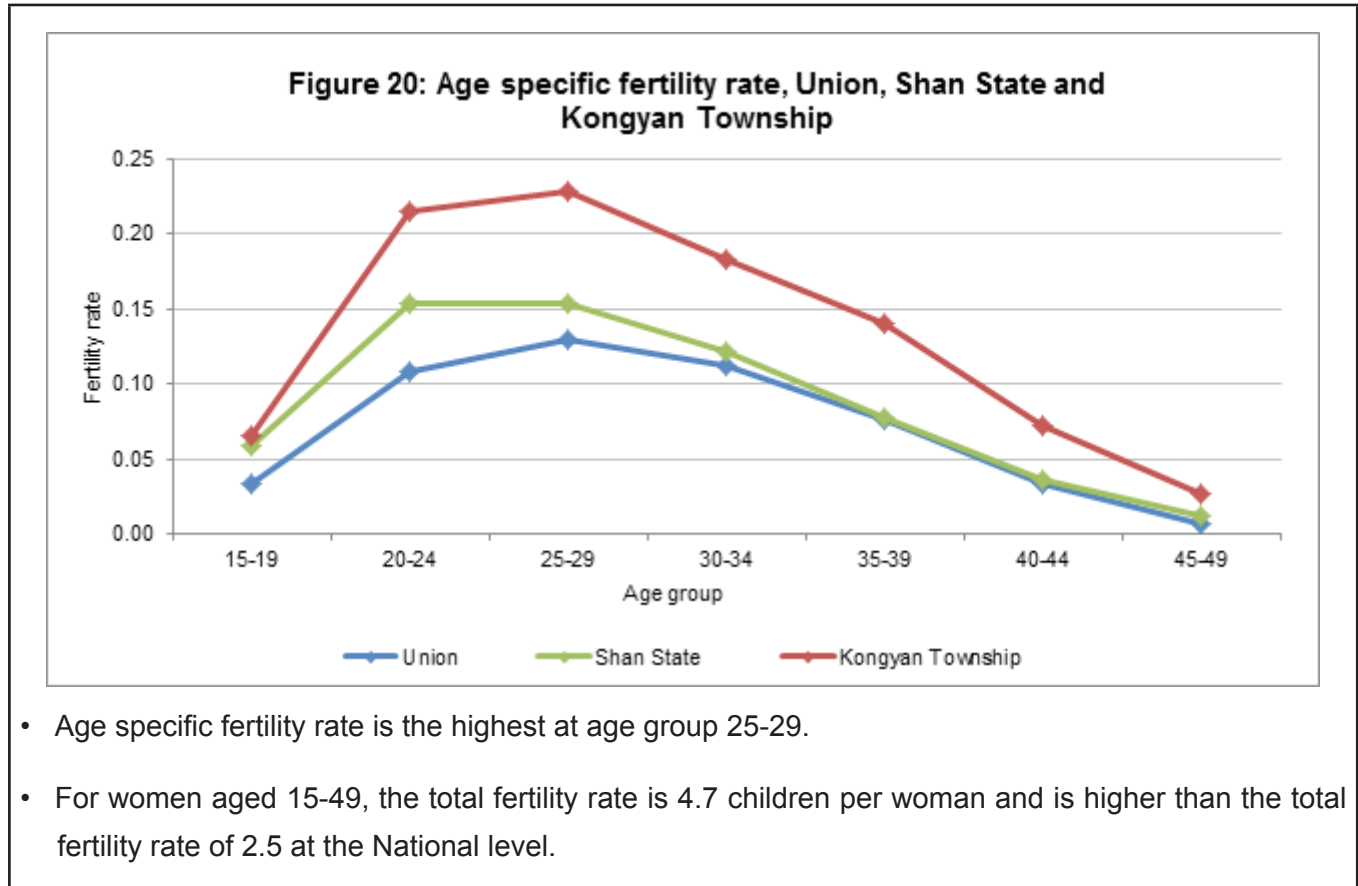
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 1.8 - 3.3
- 3.4 - 4.8
- 4.9 - 6.3
- Township boundary
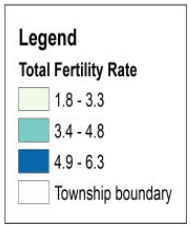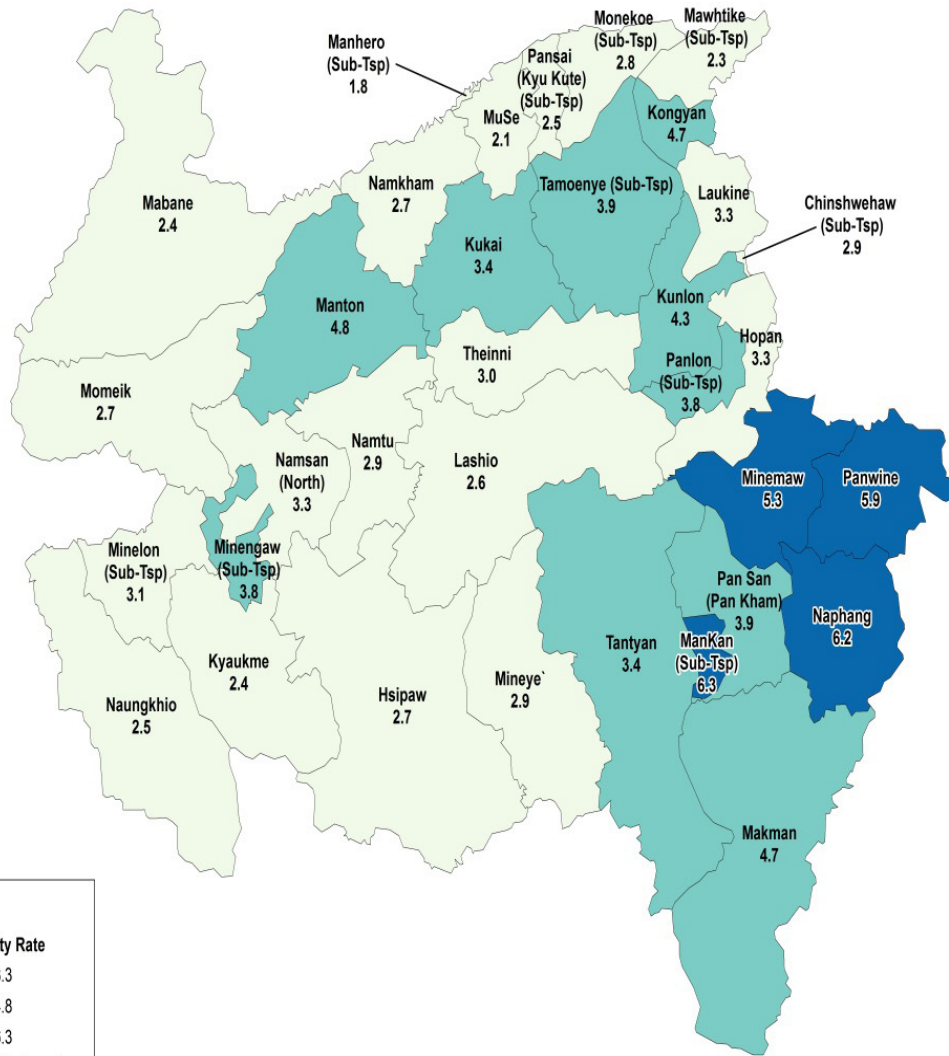
Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Laukine District	: 3.4
Kongyan Township	: 4.7

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
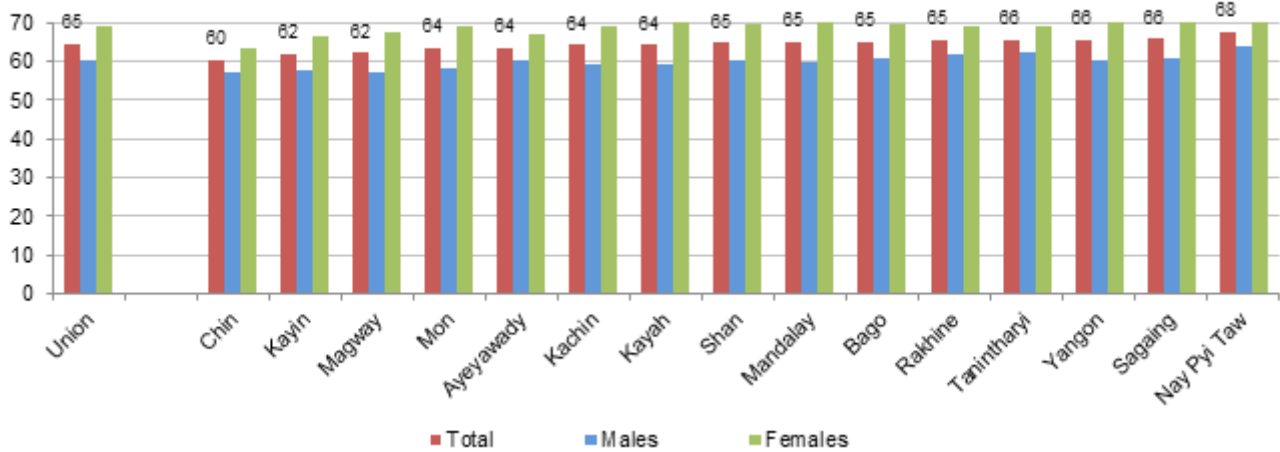
- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
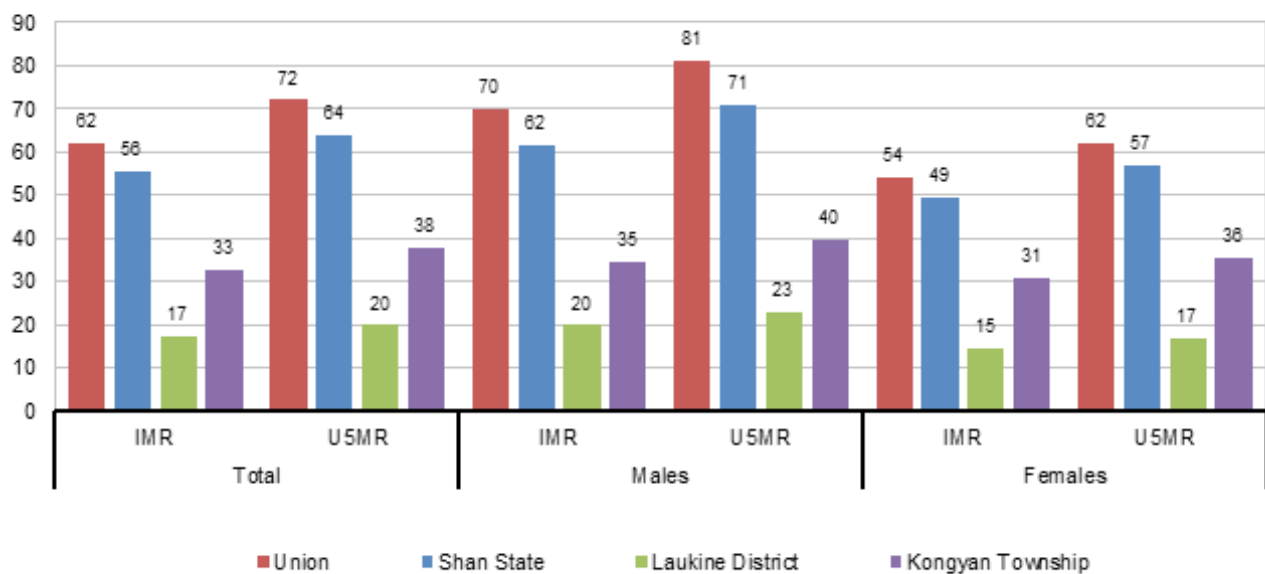
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Laukine District are much lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Laukine District is 17 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 20 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kongyan Township are lower than those in Shan State but higher than Laukine District. The Infant mortality in Kongyan Township is 33 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 38 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
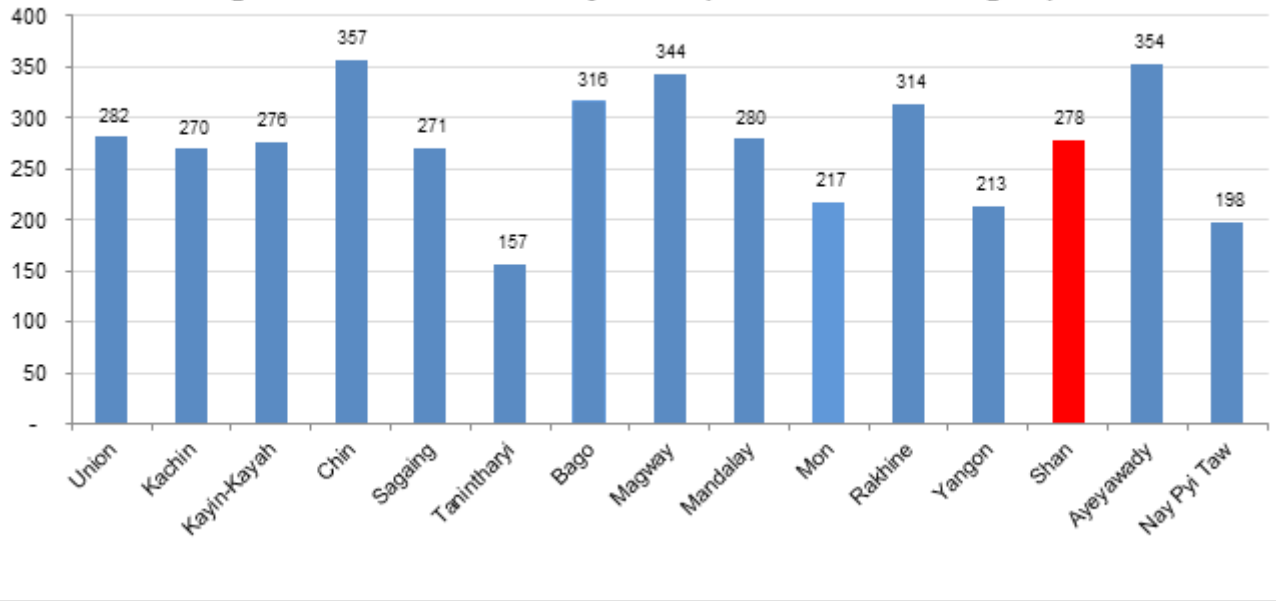
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Shan 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.

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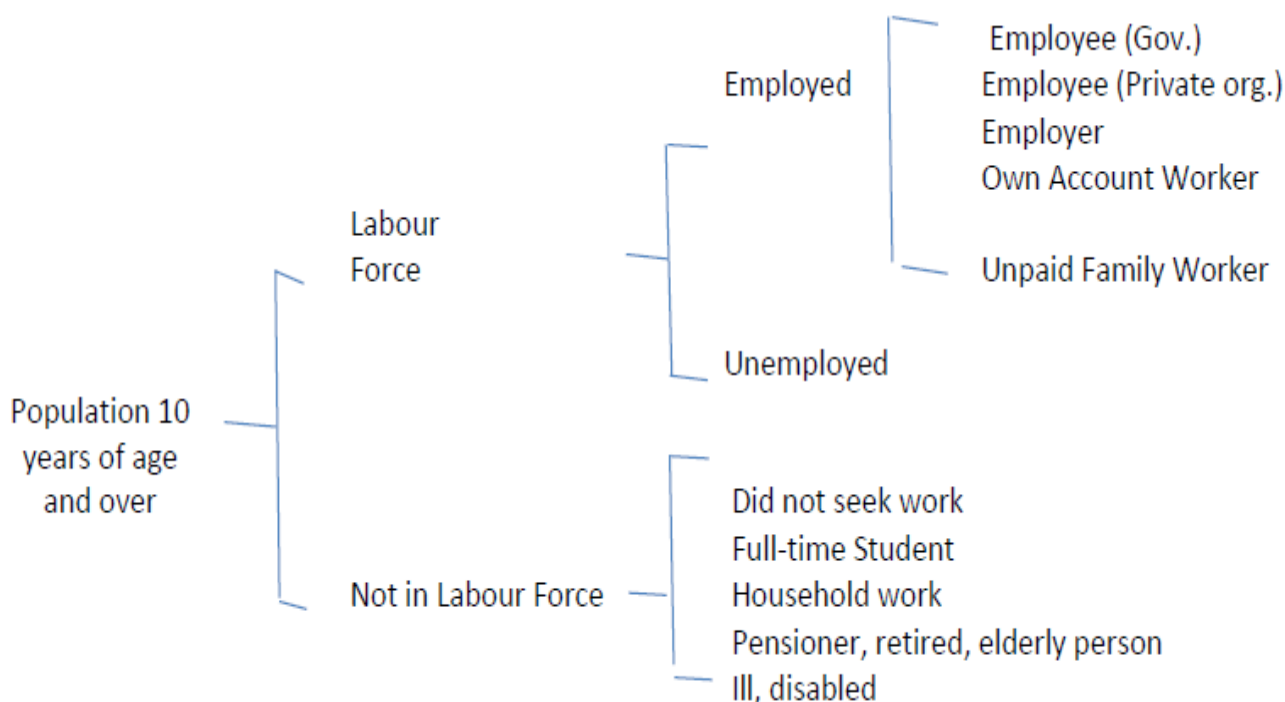
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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