THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

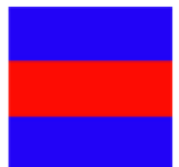## SHAN STATE, TAUNGGYI DISTRICT

Pindaya Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

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Shan State, Taunggyi District

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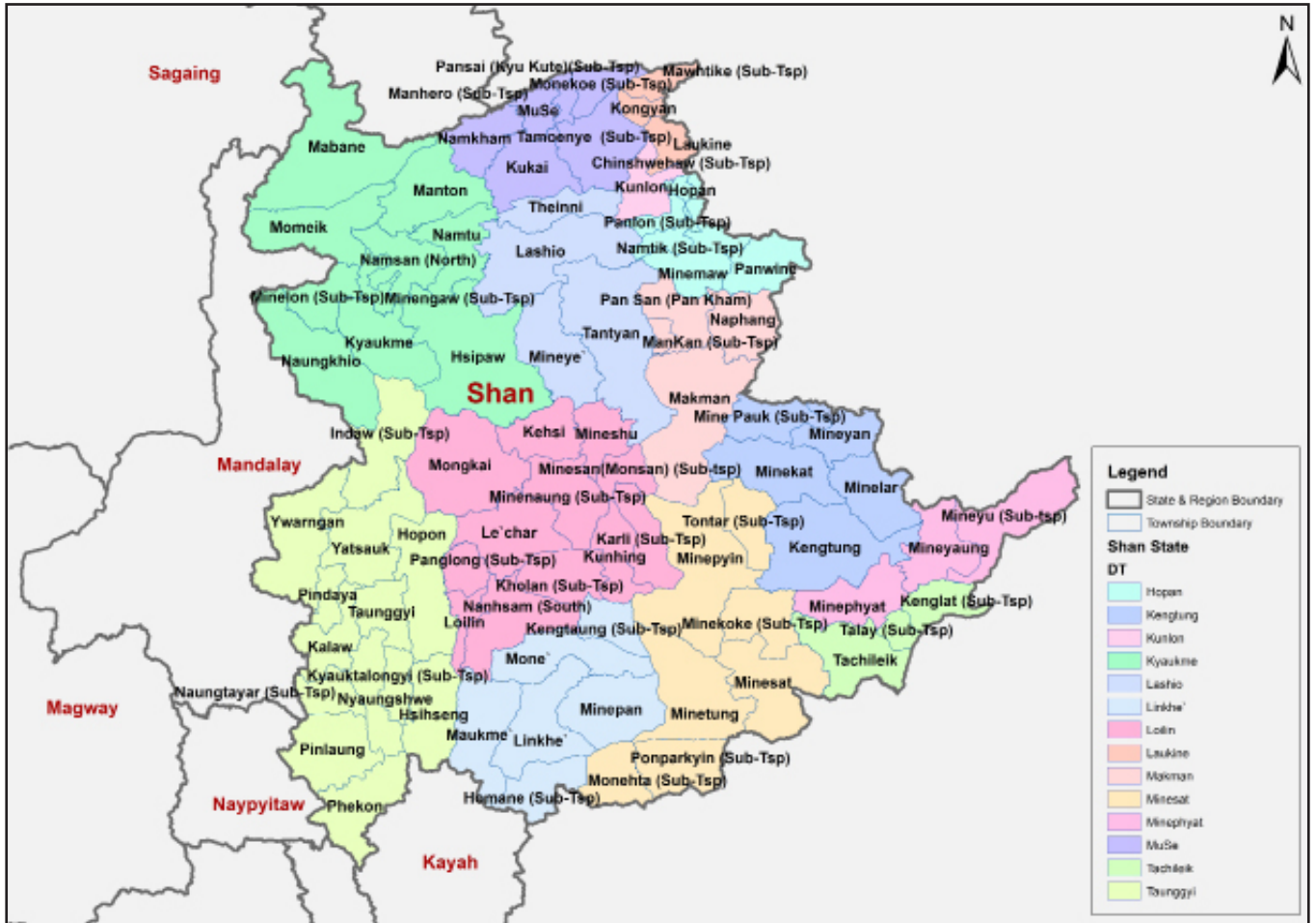Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Pindaya Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	79,303 [2]
Population males	38,468 (48.5%)
Population females	40,835 (51.5%)
Percentage of urban population	13.6%
Area (Km²)	660.2 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	120.1 persons
Median age	25.7 years
Number of wards	12
Number of village tracts	27
Number of private households	17,544
Percentage of female headed households	26.4%
Mean household size	4.4 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.0%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.4%
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.6%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	55.3
Child dependency ratio	48.1
Old dependency ratio	7.2
Ageing index	15.0
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	94
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.4%
Male	96.6%
Female	90.7%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	3,747	4.7
Walking	1,094	1.4
Seeing	2,016	2.5
Hearing	1,185	1.5
Remembering	1,229	1.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	48,296	75.7
Associate Scrutiny	22	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	198	0.3
National Registration	301	0.5
Religious	411	0.6
Temporary Registration	85	0.1
Foreign Registration	31	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	21	< 0.1
None	14,474	22.7

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	84.9%	90.2%	80.1%
Unemployment rate	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%
Employment to population ratio	84.0%	89.3%	79.1%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	17,168	97.9
Renter	121	0.7
Provided free (individually)	122	0.7
Government quarters	115	0.7
Private company quarters	*	0.1
Other	*	< 0.1

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		3.6%
Bamboo	39.1%	45.4%	0.2%
Earth	0.2%	0.5%	
Wood	2.4%	37.6%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		96.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	57.7%	16.0%	0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.5%	< 0.1%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,725	9.8
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	*	< 0.1
Biogas	*	< 0.1
Firewood	15,207	86.7
Charcoal	575	3.3
Coal	22	0.1
Other	*	< 0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	5,268	30.0
Kerosene	247	1.4
Candle	3,208	18.3
Battery	1,003	5.7
Generator (private)	58	0.3
Water mill (private)	1,282	7.3
Solar system/energy	6,241	35.6
Other	237	1.4
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	3,050	17.4
Tube well, borehole	536	3.0
Protected well/spring	3,948	22.5
Bottled/purifier water	121	0.7
Total Improved Water Sources	*7,655*	*43.6*
Unprotected well/spring	1,011	5.8
Pool/pond/lake	907	5.2
River/stream/canal	2,240	12.8
Waterfall/rainwater	2,615	14.9
Other	3,116	17.7
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*9,889*	*56.4*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	2,663	15.2
Tube well, borehole	570	3.2
Protected well/spring	2,841	16.2
Unprotected well/spring	611	3.5
Pool/pond/lake	2,350	13.4
River/stream/canal	3,407	19.4
Waterfall/rainwater	2,293	13.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	2,807	16.0

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	415	2.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	12,847	73.2
Total Improved Sanitation	*13,262*	*75.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,424	13.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	83	0.5
Other	480	2.7
None	1,295	7.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	7,324	41.7
Television	8,862	50.5
Landline phone	348	2.0
Mobile phone	2,849	16.2
Computer	226	1.3
Internet at home	136	0.8
Households with none of the items	5,257	30.0
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	253	1.4
Motorcycle/Moped	8,848	50.4
Bicycle	4,024	22.9
4-Wheel tractor	780	4.4
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	5,894	33.6

Note: [1] Population figures for Pindaya 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 Pindaya 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 Pindaya Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	79,303 *		
Males	38,468		
Females	40,835		
Sex ratio	94 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	13.6%		
Area (Km^2)	660.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	120.1 persons		
Number of wards	12		
Number of village tracts	27		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	76,514	9,497	67,017
Number of conventional households	17,544	2,259	15,285
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***		

- In Pindaya Township, there are slightly more females than males with 94 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (13.6%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Pindaya Township is 120 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Pindaya Township. This is equal to the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
 Pindaya Township (Taunggyi District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	17,544	79,303	38,468	40,835
	Ward	2,259	10,762	5,161	5,601
1	Shan(W)	203	1,011	463	548
2	Zay Tan(W)	261	1,356	649	707
3	Sin Gaung(W)	224	1,032	510	522
4	Aw Yaw(W)	329	1,474	691	783
5	Sue Bo Kone(W)	180	810	392	418
6	Ywar Thit(W)	234	1,315	685	630
7	Ywar Nge(W)	135	550	260	290
8	Haw Kone(W)	162	759	387	372
9	Ah Nauk(W)	131	560	273	287
10	Pauk Taw(W)	107	450	202	248
11	Hgnet Pyaw Taw(W)	242	1,042	463	579
12	Pyi Taw Thar(W)	51	403	186	217
	Village Tract	15,285	68,541	33,307	35,234
1	Htwet Ni(VT)	340	1,619	782	837
2	Thit Ae Pin(VT)	440	1,809	832	977
3	Taung Paw Gyi(VT)	748	3,225	1,568	1,657
4	Yae Hpyu(VT)	419	1,900	886	1,014
5	Kyauk Su(VT)	353	1,481	699	782
6	Htei Thun(VT)	317	1,384	637	747
7	Me Nei Taung(VT)	653	3,025	1,496	1,529
8	Shwe Pu Htoe(VT)	456	2,106	1,049	1,057
9	Pan Sit(VT)	705	3,262	1,606	1,656
10	Thein Kone(VT)	331	1,518	727	791
11	Pin Pyaw(VT)	502	2,378	1,138	1,240
12	Taung Shey(VT)	474	2,110	1,053	1,057
13	Nyaung Kauk(VT)	333	1,392	690	702
14	Nyaung Wun(VT)	305	1,286	647	639

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
15	Mong Li(VT)	1,458	6,379	3,195	3,184
16	Pway Hla(VT)	1,020	3,984	1,869	2,115
17	Inn Nge(VT)	783	3,411	1,672	1,739
18	Tha Yet Kone(VT)	648	3,112	1,519	1,593
19	Ku Kaw(VT)	1,234	5,980	2,890	3,090
20	Ta Me(VT)	564	2,240	1,032	1,208
21	Shar Pyar(VT)	239	863	402	461
22	Myin Mu(VT)	604	2,914	1,464	1,450
23	Kyar Kone(VT)	528	2,656	1,323	1,333
24	Nan Kone(VT)	283	1,267	625	642
25	Myay Char(North)(VT)	352	1,657	796	861
26	Kyone(VT)	829	3,871	1,887	1,984
27	Myay Char Chaint(VT)	367	1,712	823	889

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

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Pindaya Township

3,693
(4.6%)

24,560
(31.0%)

51,050
(64.4%)

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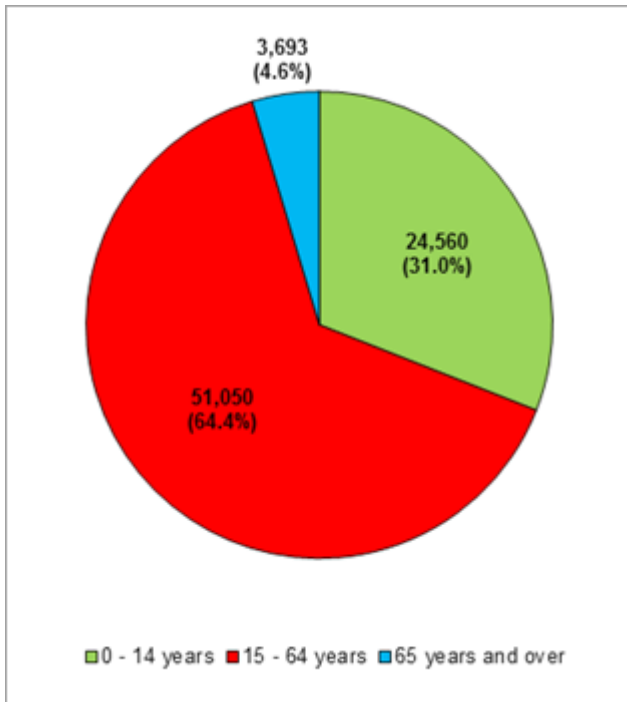
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Pindaya Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	79,303	38,468	40,835
0 - 4	7,016	3,631	3,385
5 - 9	8,448	4,259	4,189
10 - 14	9,096	4,641	4,455
15 - 19	7,560	3,573	3,987
20 - 24	6,623	3,111	3,512
25 - 29	6,477	3,025	3,452
30 - 34	6,315	3,076	3,239
35 - 39	5,611	2,664	2,947
40 - 44	4,984	2,376	2,608
45 - 49	4,359	2,047	2,312
50 - 54	3,797	1,795	2,002
55 - 59	3,002	1,500	1,502
60 - 64	2,322	1,078	1,244
65 - 69	1,394	663	731
70 - 74	981	430	551
75 - 79	664	310	354
80 - 84	427	191	236
85 - 89	154	65	89
90 +	73	33	40

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Pindaya Township is 64.4 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, Taunggyi District and Pindaya Township)
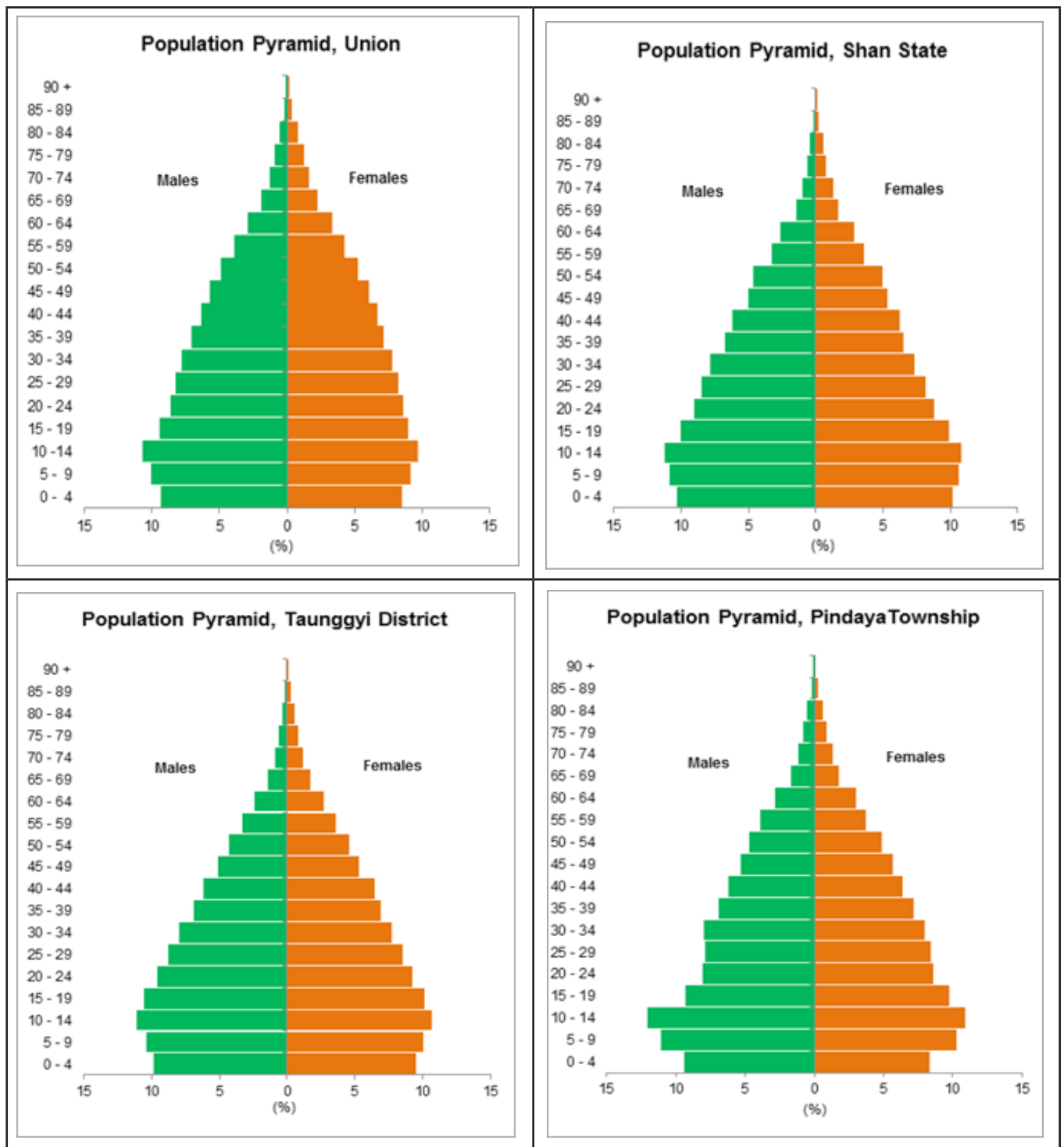
- In Pindaya Township, the birth rate has been noticeably declining since the last 10 years.

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

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

- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Shan State
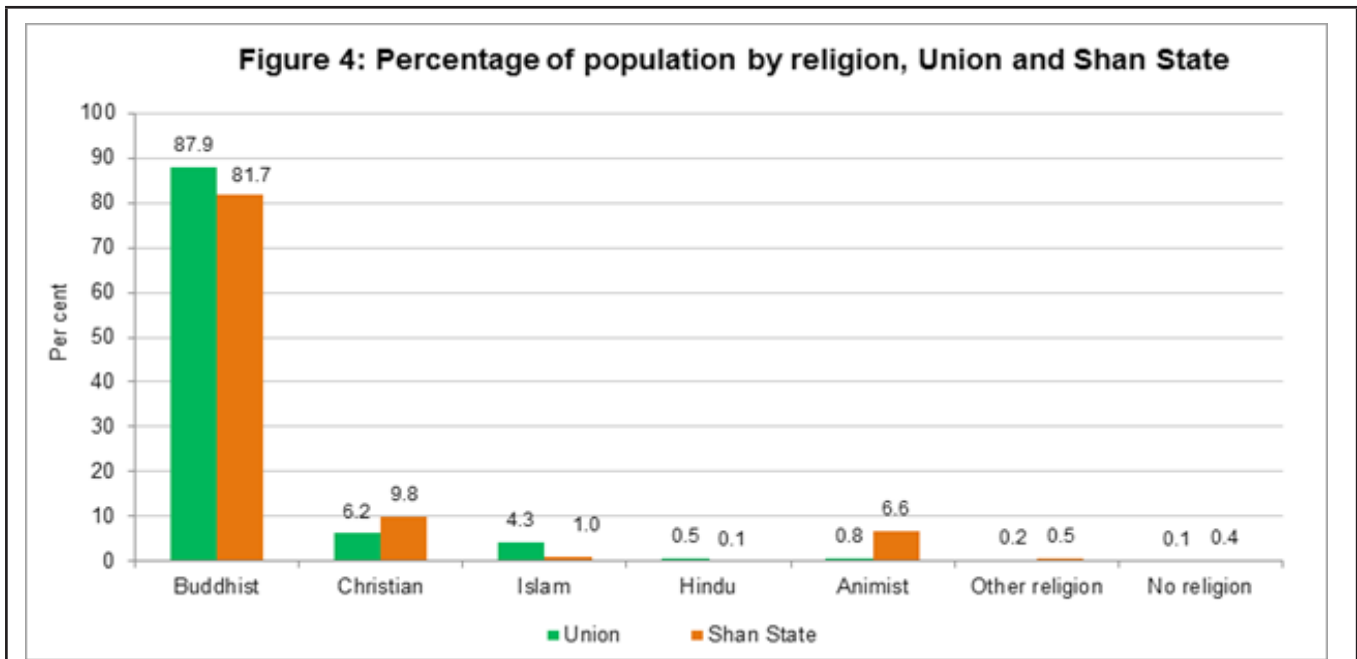
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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% No religion.

(C)   Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,420	705	715	456	230	226
6	1,559	771	788	1,311	646	665
7	1,713	873	840	1,585	797	788
8	1,703	808	895	1,569	738	831
9	1,794	859	935	1,655	790	865
10	1,707	803	904	1,542	726	816
11	1,585	741	844	1,359	623	736
12	1,703	802	901	1,280	596	684
13	1,777	853	924	1,193	568	625
14	1,594	741	853	800	350	450
15	1,526	702	824	577	251	326
16	1,377	623	754	365	136	229
17	1,550	688	862	342	116	226
18	1,438	650	788	194	57	137
19	1,299	615	684	131	44	87
20	1,514	717	797	83	20	63
21	1,199	540	659	54	20	34
22	1,207	551	656	27	13	14
23	1,255	589	666	24	10	14
24	1,191	529	662	13	6	7
25	1,345	618	727	11	6	5
26	1,146	527	619	7	2	5
27	1,247	577	670	5	2	3
28	1,353	606	747	8	4	4
29	1,193	555	638	4	2	2

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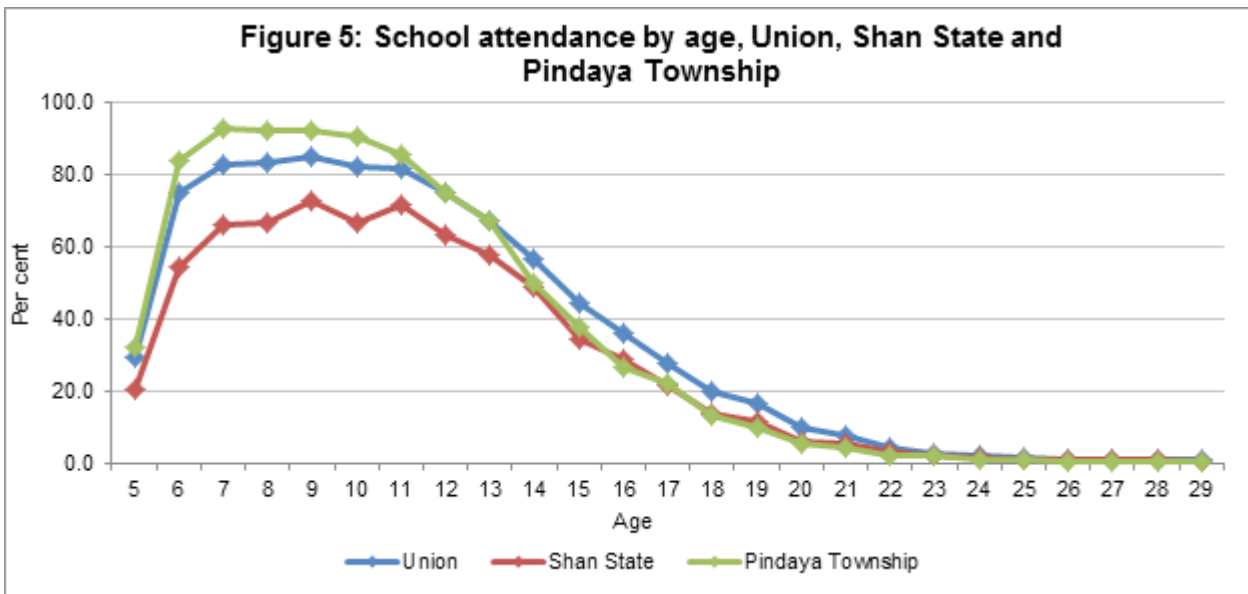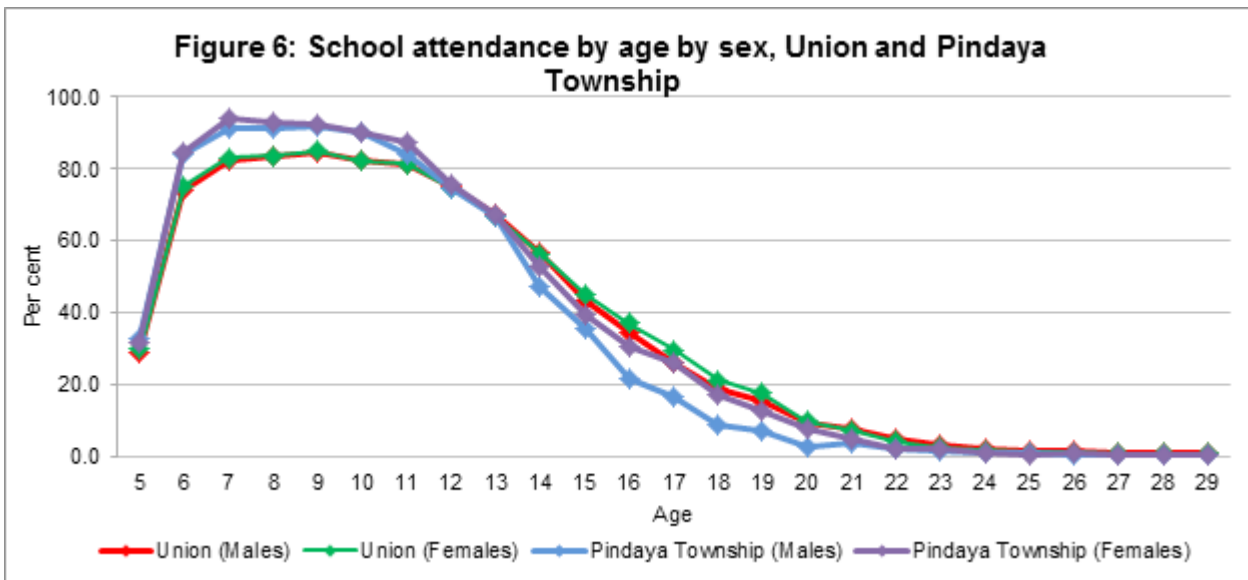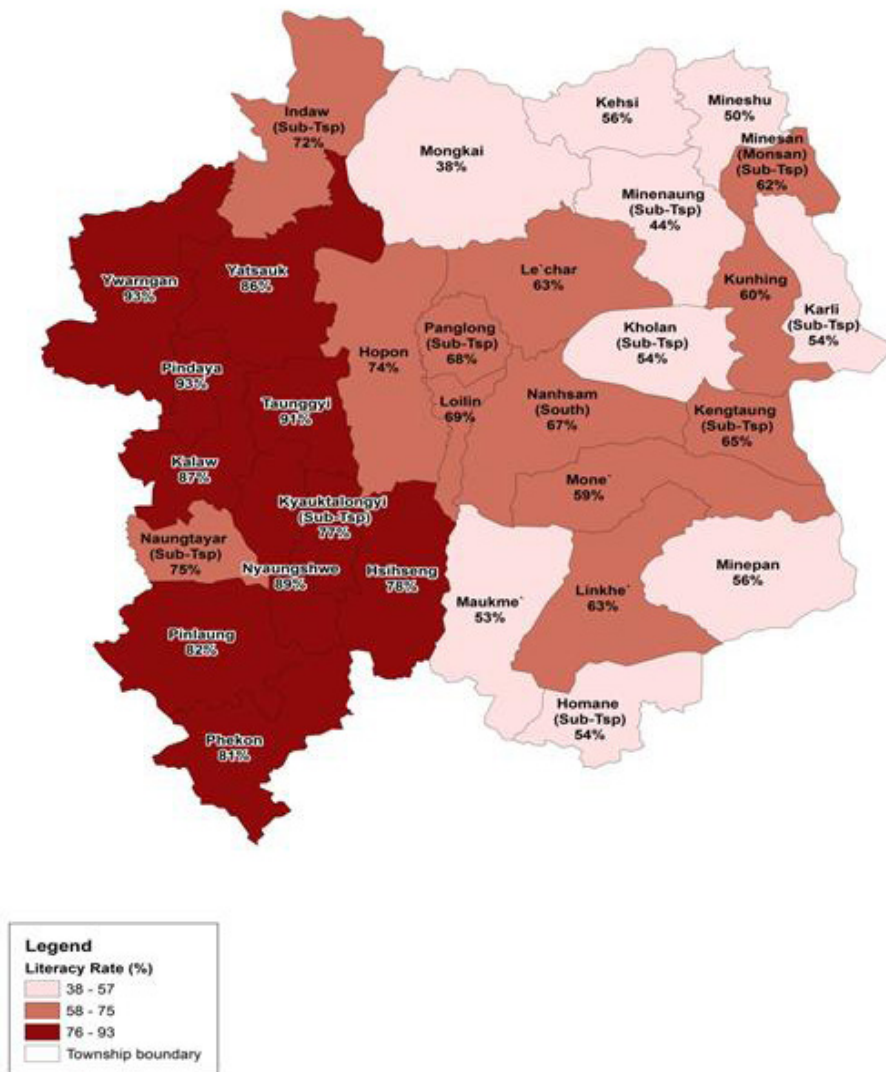

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Pindaya Township

- School attendance in Pindaya Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Pindaya Township is lower than that of the Union after age 14 onwards.

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

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 72%

Mongkai 38%

Kehsi 56%

Mineshu 50%

Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 62%

Ywarngan 93%

Yatsauk 86%

Le`char 63%

Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 44%

Kunhing 60%

Karli (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Pindaya 93%

Hopon 74%

Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 68%

Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Taunggyi 91%

Loilin 69%

Nanhsam (South) 67%

Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 65%

Kalaw 87%

Mone` 59%

Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 75%

Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 77%

Nyaungshwe 89%

Hsihseng 78%

Maukme` 53%

Linkhe` 63%

Minepan 56%

Pinlaung 82%

Homane (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Phekon 81%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
38 - 57
58 - 75
76 - 93
Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Taunggyi District	: 85.2%
Pindaya Township	: 93.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	13,556	98.5
Males	6,204	98.3
Females	7,352	98.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Pindaya Township is 93.4 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 90.7 per cent and for the males it is 96.6 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.5 per cent with 98.7 per cent for females and 98.3 per cent for males.

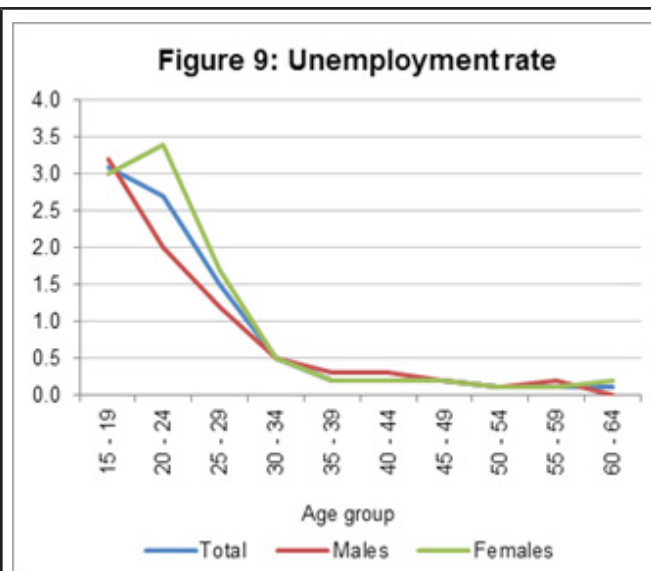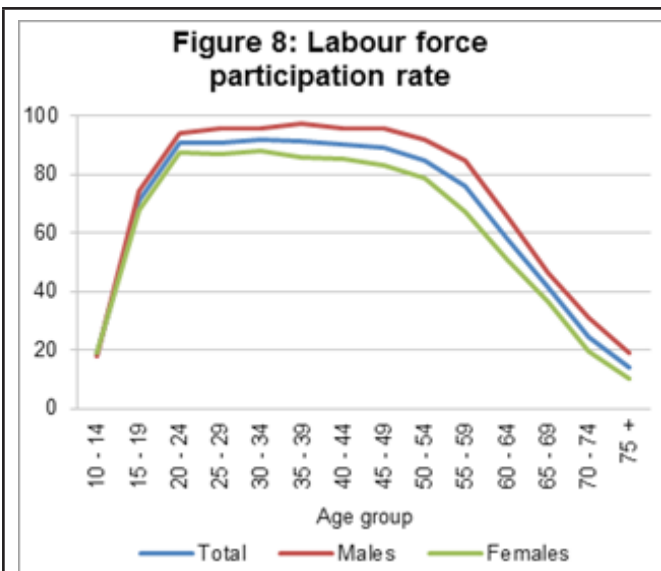## Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	40,560	6,425	15.8	10,972	11,823	5,616	2,506	87	2,070	55	20	986
Urban	6,466	241	3.7	728	1,031	1,774	1,278	48	1,185	26	15	140
Rural	34,094	6,184	18.1	10,244	10,792	3,842	1,228	39	885	29	5	846
Males	19,253	2,924	15.2	4,737	5,542	3,084	1,359	61	838	16	16	676
Females	21,307	3,501	16.4	6,235	6,281	2,532	1,147	26	1,232	39	4	310

- Some 15.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- There are 15.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 16.4 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 29.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.1 per cent has completed university/college education.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 18.1 per cent have never been to school.

(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	18.4	18.1	18.7	2.2	2.9	1.6
15 - 19	70.8	74.2	67.7	3.1	3.2	3.0
20 - 24	90.5	94.3	87.2	2.7	2.0	3.4
25 - 29	90.9	95.4	86.9	1.5	1.2	1.7
30 - 34	91.7	95.8	87.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
35 - 39	91.2	97.4	85.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
40 - 44	90.0	95.4	85.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
45 - 49	89.1	95.9	83.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
50 - 54	84.8	91.7	78.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
55 - 59	76.0	84.9	67.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
60 - 64	57.6	65.8	50.5	0.1	-	0.2
65 - 69	41.3	46.6	36.5	0.2	-	0.4
70 - 74	24.7	31.2	19.6	-	-	-
75 +	14.0	18.7	10.0	-	-	-
15 - 24	80.0	83.6	76.8	2.9	2.6	3.2
15 - 64	84.9	90.2	80.1	1.1	1.0	1.2

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Pindaya Township is 84.9 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 80.1 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.2 per cent.

- In Pindaya Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 18.4 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Pindaya Township is 1.1 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (1.0%) and for females (1.2%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 3.2 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner , retired , elderly	Ill , disabled	Other
Total	17,819	0.4	48.0	20.5	19.0	1.8	10.3
Males	7,313	0.6	53.0	3.1	20.1	2.3	20.9
Females	10,506	0.2	44.6	32.5	18.2	1.6	3.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 53.0 per cent of males and 44.6 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**42,053**	**21,141**	**20,912**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	123	56	67	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professionals	670	139	531	1.6	0.7	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	210	112	98	0.5	0.5	0.5
Clerical Support Workers	494	260	234	1.2	1.2	1.1
Services and Sales Workers	1,932	675	1,257	4.6	3.2	6.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	31,561	15,702	15,859	75.1	74.3	75.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,566	1,825	741	6.1	8.6	3.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	409	394	15	1.0	1.9	0.1
Elementary Occupations	3,528	1,740	1,788	8.4	8.2	8.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	560	238	322	1.3	1.1	1.5

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Pindaya Township
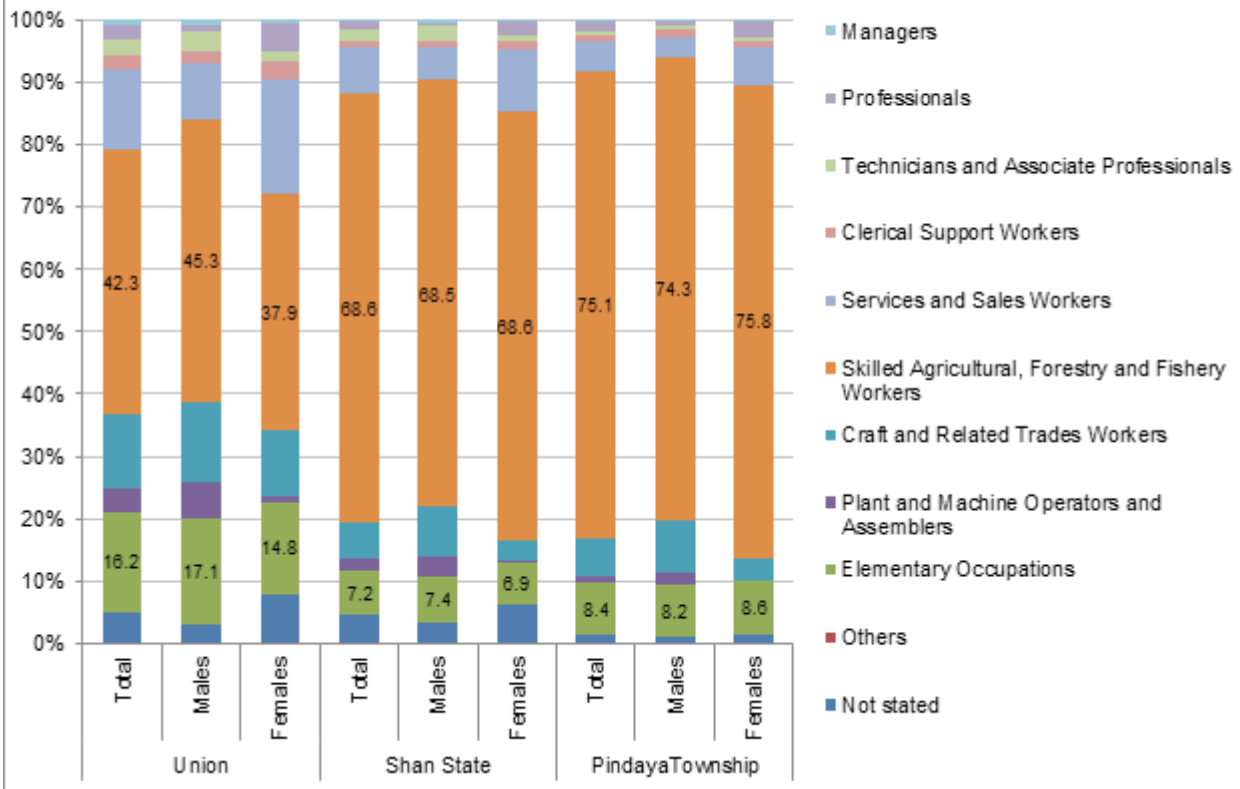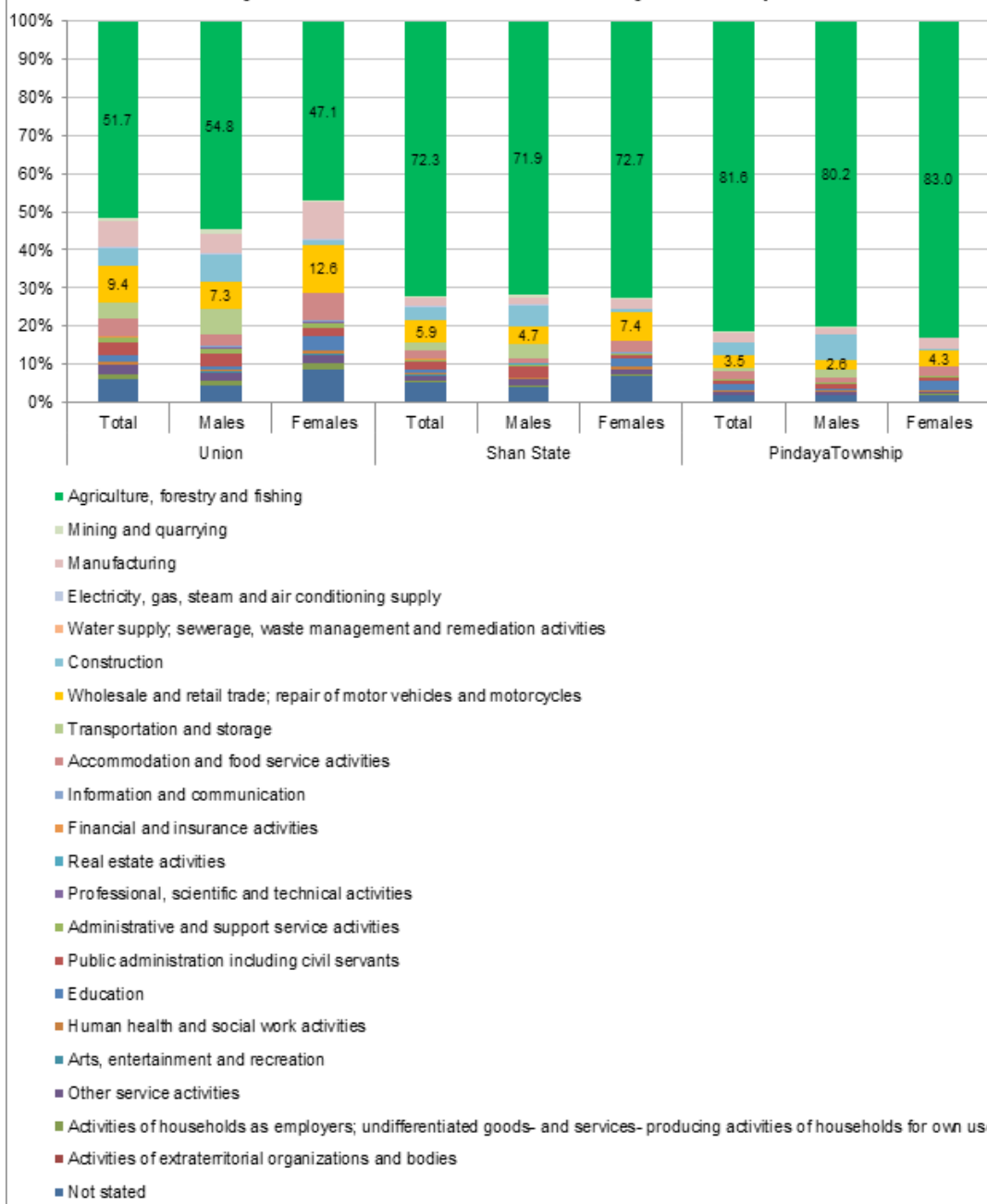
- In Pindaya Township, 75.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 8.4 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 74.3 per cent of males and 75.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

- 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	**42,053**	**21,141**	**20,912**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34,309	16,961	17,348	81.6	80.2	83.0
Mining and quarrying	38	35	3	0.1	0.2	*
Manufacturing	1,057	400	657	2.5	1.9	3.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8	8	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2	1	1	*	*	*
Construction	1,393	1,362	31	3.3	6.4	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,457	550	907	3.5	2.6	4.3
Transportation and storage	438	432	6	1.0	2.0	*
Accommodation and food service activities	789	276	513	1.9	1.3	2.5
Information and communication	10	7	3	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	46	19	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	16	12	4	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	48	30	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	467	281	186	1.1	1.3	0.9
Education	707	144	563	1.7	0.7	2.7
Human health and social work activities	90	37	53	0.2	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	19	17	2	*	0.1	*
Other service activities	284	144	140	0.7	0.7	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	58	15	43	0.1	0.1	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5	2	3	*	*	*
Not stated	812	408	404	1.9	1.9	1.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

21

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

- In Pindaya Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 81.6 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 3.5 per cent.

- There are 80.2 per cent of males and 83.0 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 and 5.9 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	48,296	22	198	301	411	85	31	21	14,474
Urban	7,821	7	25	9	96	24	1	15	1,302
Rural	40,475	15	173	292	315	61	30	6	13,172
Males	22,532	12	119	140	395	40	19	5	7,316
Females	25,764	10	79	161	16	45	12	16	7,158

Figure 12: Types of identity card
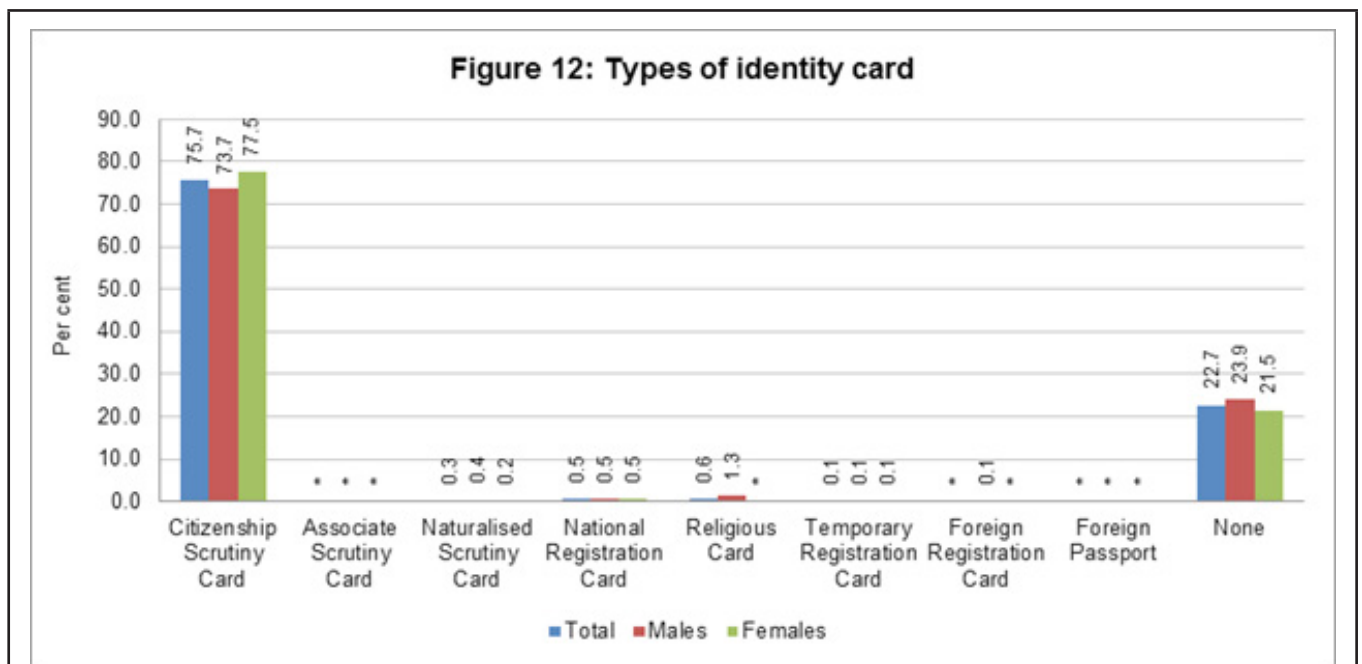
- In Pindaya Township, 75.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 22.7 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 23.9 per cent of males and 21.5 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	**79,303**	**75,556**	**3,747**	**4.7**	**2,016**	**1,185**	**1,094**	**1,229**
0 - 4	7,016	6,930	86	1.2	9	5	67	59
5 - 9	8,448	8,370	78	0.9	12	17	30	41
10 - 14	9,096	8,997	99	1.1	22	27	25	49
15 - 19	7,560	7,479	81	1.1	32	20	20	24
20 - 24	6,623	6,557	66	1.0	22	18	17	21
25 - 29	6,477	6,387	90	1.4	32	18	20	31
30 - 34	6,315	6,211	104	1.6	38	24	16	43
35 - 39	5,611	5,466	145	2.6	46	51	31	46
40 - 44	4,984	4,794	190	3.8	80	54	42	53
45 - 49	4,359	4,085	274	6.3	152	57	50	62
50 - 54	3,797	3,409	388	10.2	229	68	69	104
55 - 59	3,002	2,598	404	13.5	242	79	83	107
60 - 64	2,322	1,875	447	19.3	283	151	126	141
65 - 69	1,394	1,052	342	24.5	215	93	93	105
70 - 74	981	653	328	33.4	211	132	130	115
75 - 79	664	375	289	43.5	185	141	105	109
80 - 84	427	205	222	52.0	128	148	98	68
85 - 89	154	77	77	50.0	54	54	49	35
90 +	73	36	37	50.7	24	28	23	16

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	**38,468**	**36,728**	**1,740**	**4.5**	**933**	**533**	**478**	**558**
0 - 4	3,631	3,587	44	1.2	7	3	32	29
5 - 9	4,259	4,209	50	1.2	10	11	19	28
10 - 14	4,641	4,581	60	1.3	12	19	16	31
15 - 19	3,573	3,537	36	1.0	11	8	11	12
20 - 24	3,111	3,083	28	0.9	7	10	9	10
25 - 29	3,025	2,980	45	1.5	15	7	10	16
30 - 34	3,076	3,020	56	1.8	20	10	8	23
35 - 39	2,664	2,585	79	3.0	26	27	19	22
40 - 44	2,376	2,300	76	3.2	28	25	20	20
45 - 49	2,047	1,938	109	5.3	60	22	14	24
50 - 54	1,795	1,612	183	10.2	109	31	31	49
55 - 59	1,500	1,302	198	13.2	127	33	39	47
60 - 64	1,078	881	197	18.3	134	63	56	59
65 - 69	663	500	163	24.6	108	48	38	49
70 - 74	430	286	144	33.5	96	51	51	51
75 - 79	310	178	132	42.6	85	66	43	48
80 - 84	191	97	94	49.2	45	67	34	22
85 - 89	65	33	32	49.2	22	21	19	13
90 +	33	19	14	42.4	11	11	9	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	**40,835**	**38,828**	**2,007**	**4.9**	**1,083**	**652**	**616**	**671**
0 - 4	3,385	3,343	42	1.2	2	2	35	30
5 - 9	4,189	4,161	28	0.7	2	6	11	13
10 - 14	4,455	4,416	39	0.9	10	8	9	18
15 - 19	3,987	3,942	45	1.1	21	12	9	12
20 - 24	3,512	3,474	38	1.1	15	8	8	11
25 - 29	3,452	3,407	45	1.3	17	11	10	15
30 - 34	3,239	3,191	48	1.5	18	14	8	20
35 - 39	2,947	2,881	66	2.2	20	24	12	24
40 - 44	2,608	2,494	114	4.4	52	29	22	33
45 - 49	2,312	2,147	165	7.1	92	35	36	38
50 - 54	2,002	1,797	205	10.2	120	37	38	55
55 - 59	1,502	1,296	206	13.7	115	46	44	60
60 - 64	1,244	994	250	20.1	149	88	70	82
65 - 69	731	552	179	24.5	107	45	55	56
70 - 74	551	367	184	33.4	115	81	79	64
75 - 79	354	197	157	44.4	100	75	62	61
80 - 84	236	108	128	54.2	83	81	64	46
85 - 89	89	44	45	50.6	32	33	30	22
90 +	40	17	23	57.5	13	17	14	11

- Five in every 100 persons in Pindaya Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.

- Difficulties with seeing and remembering were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the 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	17,544	0.2	43.5	17.9	7.4	30.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Urban	2,259	0.9	59.6	17.0	5.8	16.5	-	*	0.1
Rural	15,285	0.1	41.1	18.1	7.6	32.5	0.4	0.1	0.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
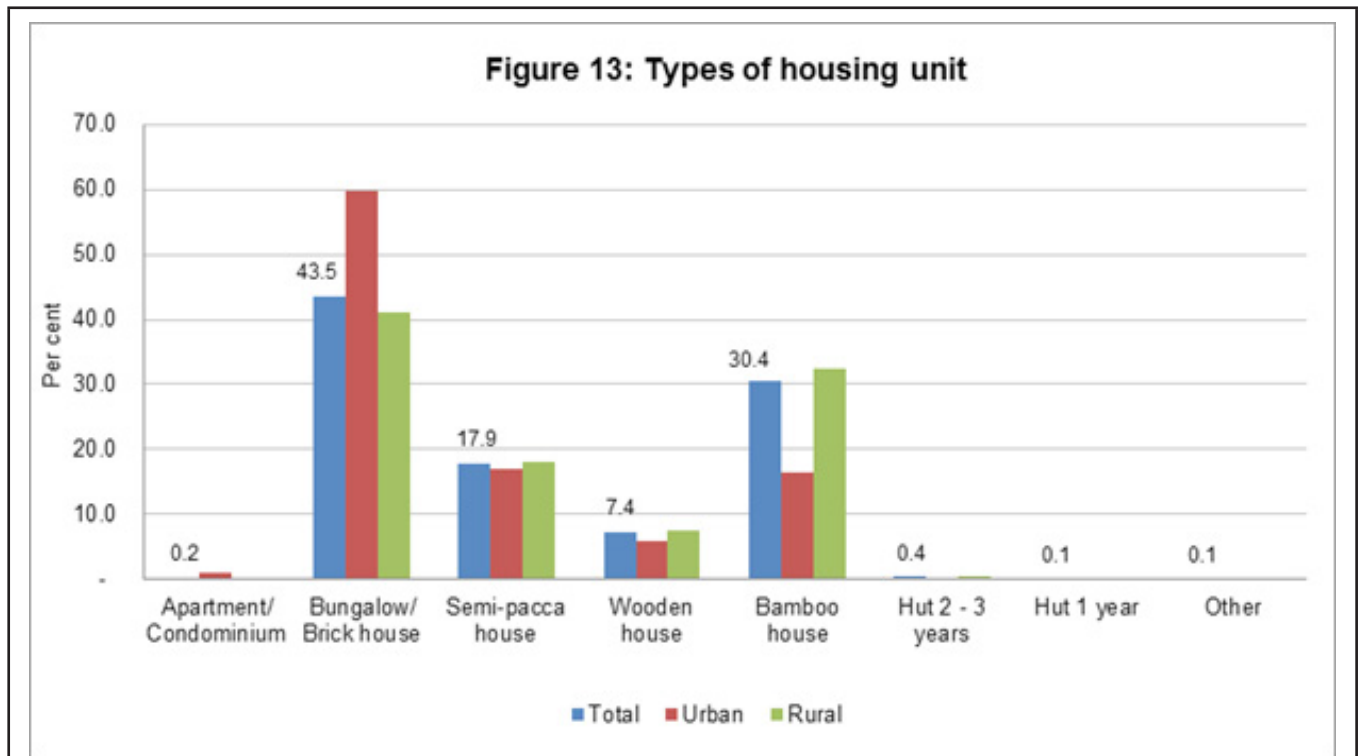
- The majority of the households in Pindaya Township are living in bungalow/brick houses (43.5%) followed by households in bamboo houses (30.4%).

- Some 59.6 per cent of urban households and 41.1 per cent of rural households live in bungalow/brick houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 55%
Kehsi 39%
Mineshu 35%
Mongkai 33%
Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 64%
Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 20%
Ywarngan 79%
Yatsauk 65%
Le'char 55%
Karli (Sub-Tsp) 79%
Hopon 67%
Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 40%
Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 60%
Kunhing 73%
Pindaya 76%
Taunggyi 91%
Loilin 59%
Nanhsam (South) 64%
Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 74%
Kalaw 82%
Mone' 58%
Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 86%
Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 89%
Nyaungshwe 60%
Hsihseng 78%
Maukme' 57%
Linkhe' 78%
Minepan 70%
Pinlaung 88%
Homane (Sub-Tsp) 72%
Phekon 87%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
20 - 44
45 - 67
68 - 91
Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Taunggyi District	: 79.0%
Pindaya Township	: 75.6%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.4	1.7	2.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		73.2	90.5	70.7
Improved sanitation		*75.6*	*92.2*	*73.1*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		13.8	6.1	15.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.5	0.2	0.5
Other		2.7	0.8	3.0
None		7.4	0.7	8.4
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**17,544**	**2,259**	**15,285**

- Some 75.6 per cent of the households in Pindaya Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (73.2%)).

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities belongs to 68-91 per cent group.

- 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 7.4 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 Pindaya Township, 8.4 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

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 18%
Kehsi 26%
Mineshu 34%
Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 57%
Mongkai 29%
Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 30%
Ywarngan 24%
Yatsauk 48%
Le'char 46%
Kunhing 37%
Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 39%
Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 55%
Karli (Sub-Tsp) 32%
Hopon 44%
Pindaya 44%
Taunggyi 76%
Loilin 55%
Nanhsam (South) 47%
Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 54%
Kalaw 58%
Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 17%
Mone' 58%
Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 31%
Nyaungshwe 64%
Hsihseng 47%
Linkhe' 39%
Minepan 63%
Pinlaung 21%
Maukme' 47%
Phekon 48%
Homane (Sub-Tsp) 27%

Legend
Water source Improved (%)
17 - 37
38 - 56
57 - 76
Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Taunggyi District	: 51.0%
Pindaya Township	: 43.6%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		17.4	10.2	18.4
Tube well, borehole		3.0	4.5	2.9
Protected well/ Spring		22.5	26.0	22.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.7	0.6	0.7
Total improved drinking water		*43.6*	*41.3*	*44.0*
Unprotected well/Spring		5.8	5.3	5.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		5.2	2.1	5.6
River/stream/ canal		12.8	-	14.7
Waterfall/ Rain water		14.9	3.8	16.5
Other		17.7	47.5	13.4
Total unimproved drinking water		*56.4*	*58.7*	*56.0*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	17,544	2,259	15,285

- In Pindaya Township, 43.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- This proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to 38-56 per cent group and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 22.5 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 17.7 per cent use water from other source of drinking water.

- Some 56.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 56.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting
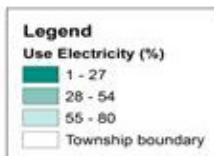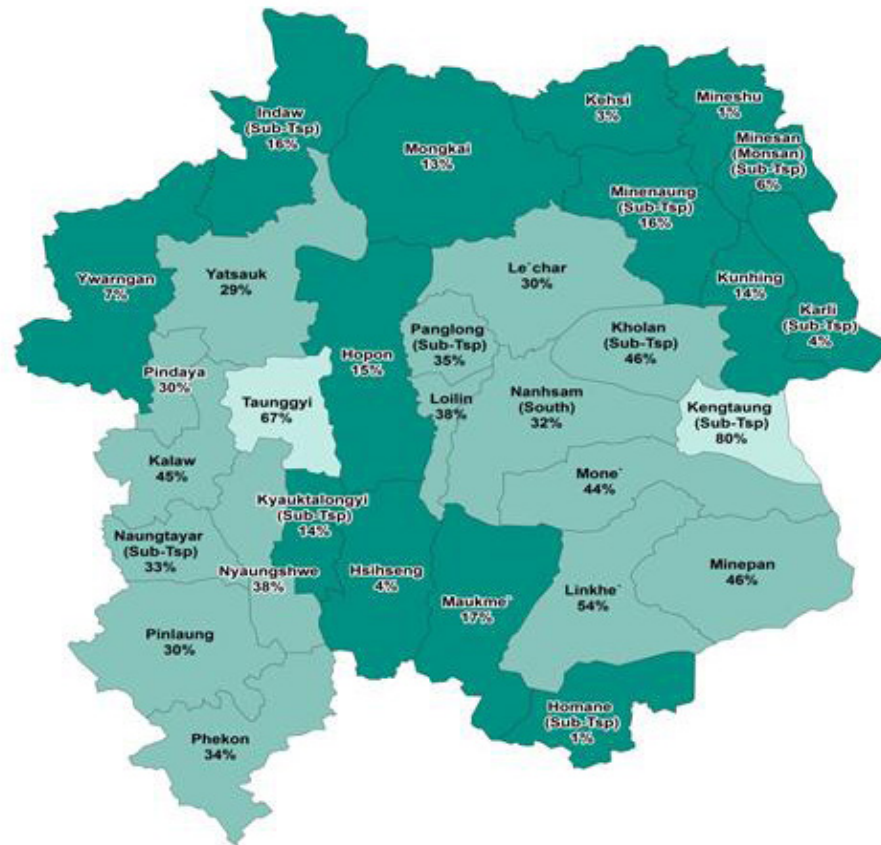
Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Taunggyi District	: 35.7%
Pindaya Township	: 30.0%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		30.0	94.7	20.5
Kerosene		1.4	*	1.6
Candle		18.3	4.5	20.3
Battery		5.7	0.4	6.5
Generator (private)		0.3	*	0.4
Water mill (private)		7.3	-	8.4
Solar system/energy		35.6	*	40.8
Other		1.4	0.3	1.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	17,544	2,259	15,285

- In Pindaya Township, 30.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to 28-54 per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 35.6 per cent.

- In rural areas, 40.8 per cent of the households use solar system/energy for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel For Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
59 - 72
73 - 86
87 - 100
Township boundary

Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Taunggyi District	: 80.5%
Pindaya Township	: 90.0%
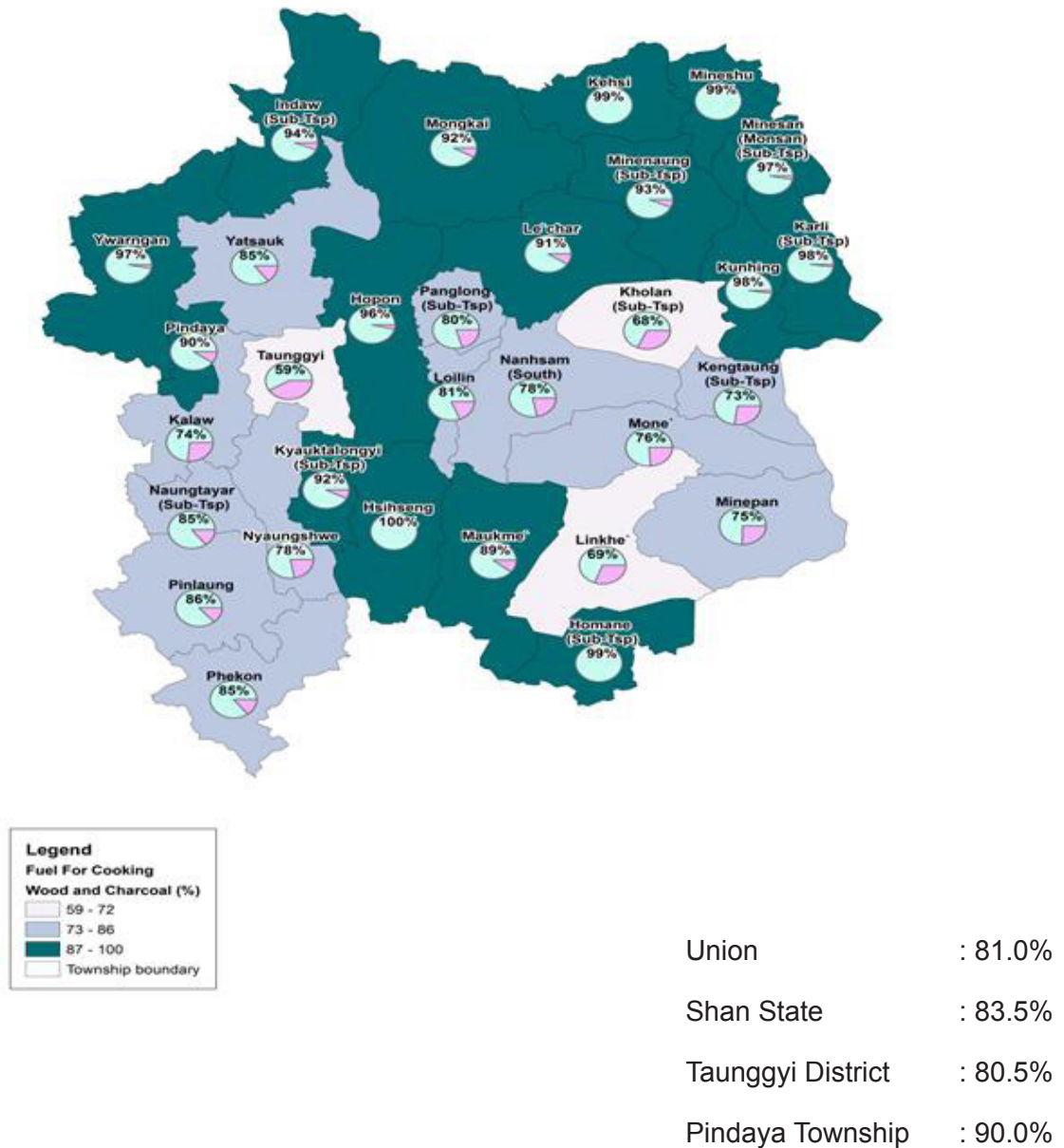
Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		9.8	43.9	4.8
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	0.3	*
Firewood		86.7	38.1	93.9
Charcoal		3.3	17.2	1.2
Coal		0.1	0.5	0.1
Other		*	-	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	17,544	2,259	15,285

- In Pindaya Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 86.7 per cent using firewood and 3.3 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 9.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- The households in rural areas mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 93.9 per cent and charcoal 1.2 per cent.

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	17,544	41.7	50.5	2.0	16.2	1.3	0.8	30.0	0.1
Urban	2,259	41.1	81.8	12.0	59.0	6.6	3.7	8.9	0.4
Rural	15,285	41.8	45.9	0.5	9.9	0.5	0.3	33.1	*

- Some 50.5 per cent of the households in Pindaya Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 81.8 per cent of urban households and 45.9 per cent of rural households reported having access to television and are the highest in urban and rural respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
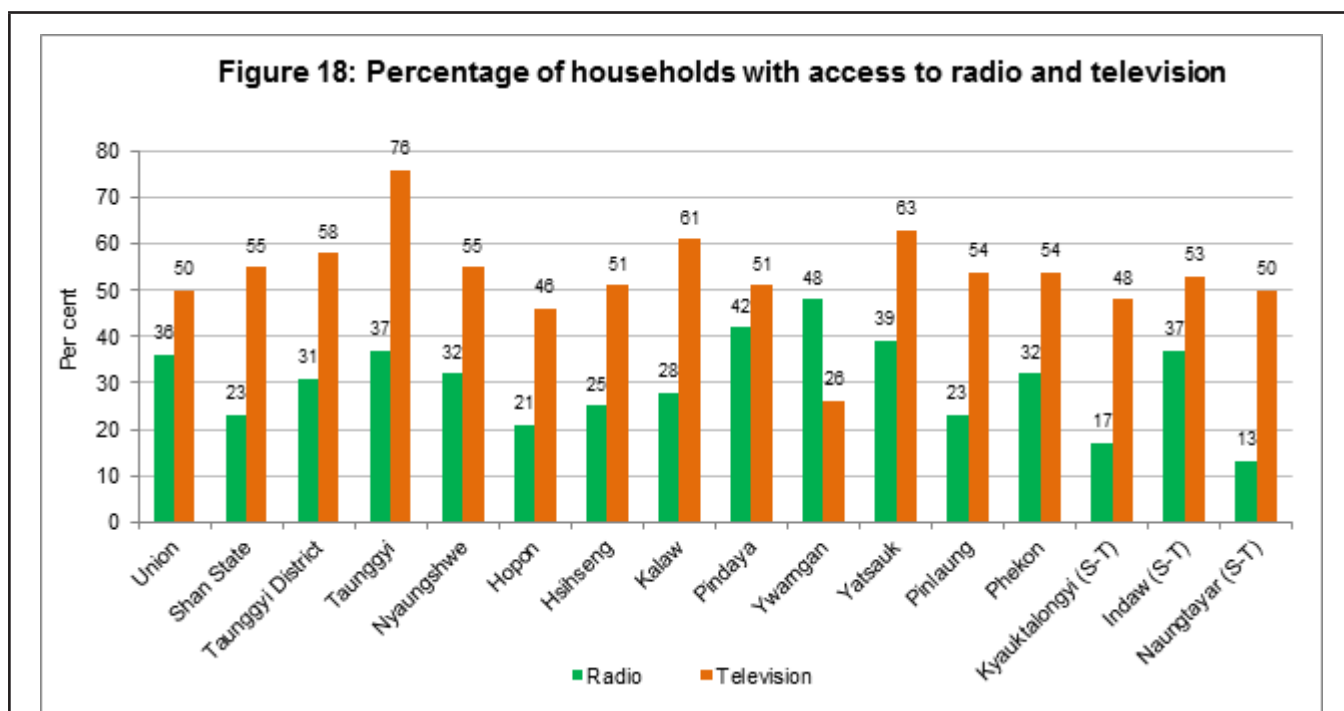
- In Pindaya Township, 50.5 per cent of the households have television and about half of households (41.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend
Access to mobile phones (%)
- 1 - 20
- 21 - 39
- 40 - 59
- Township boundary
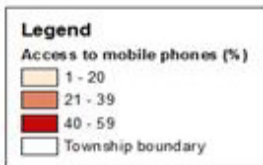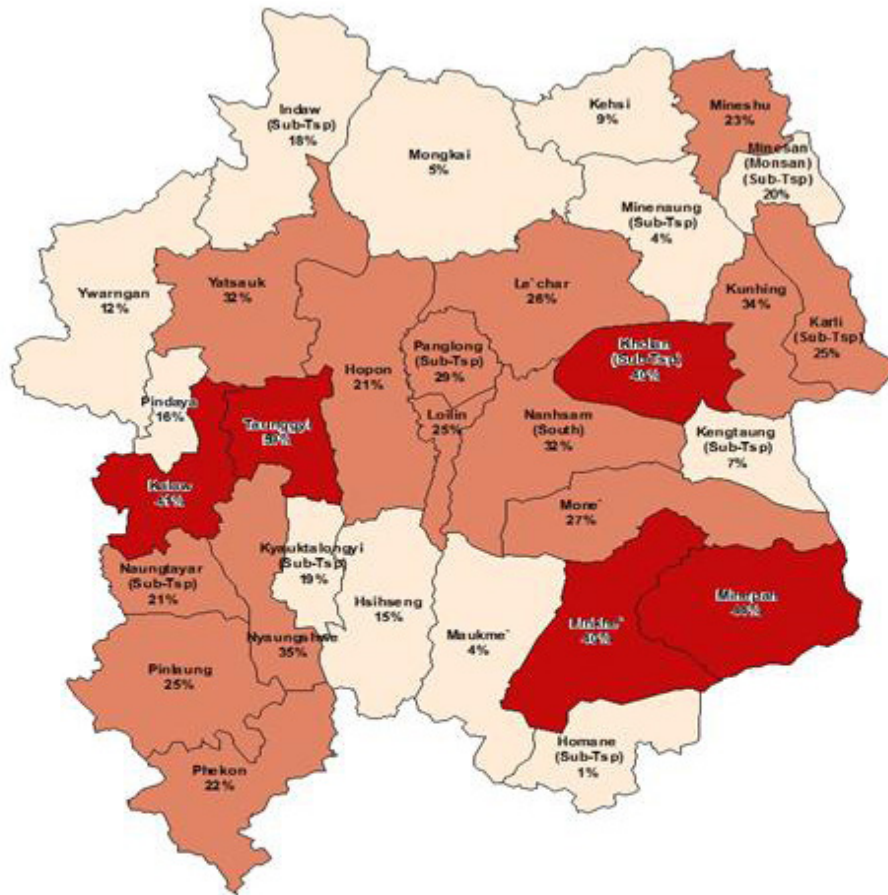
Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Taunggyi District	: 33.0%
Pindaya Township	: 16.2%

- Some 16.2 per cent of the households in Pindaya Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to 1-20 per cent 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)
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
Taunggyi District	368,509	13,624	212,681	47,306	18,387	17,235	6,166	59,107
Urban	98,199	8,782	63,595	18,933	3,069	222	218	2,369
Rural	270,310	4,842	149,086	28,373	15,318	17,013	5,948	56,738
Pindaya Township	17,544	253	8,848	4,024	780	3	2	5,894
Urban	2,259	132	1,509	1,316	96	-	-	28
Rural	15,285	121	7,339	2,708	684	3	2	5,866

- In Pindaya Township, 50.4 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 33.6 per cent of households having cart (bullock).

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, 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 Pindaya Township
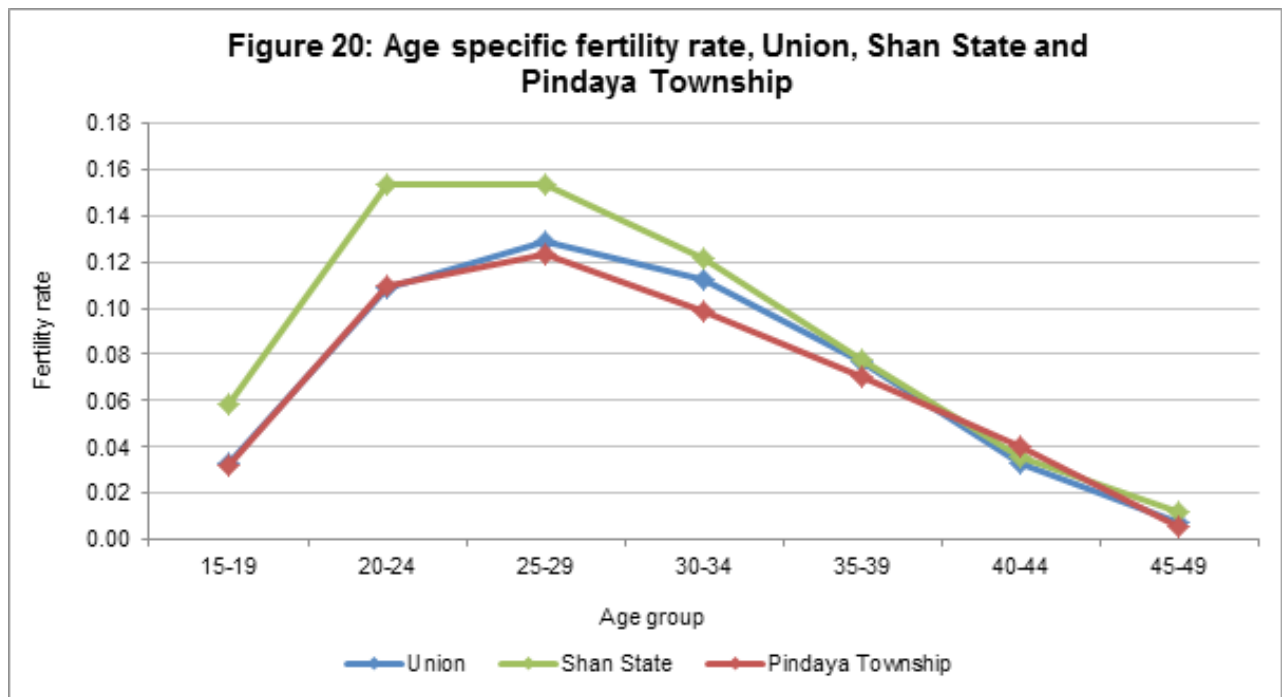
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.4 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 1.4 - 2.4
- 2.5 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 4.3
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Taunggyi District	: 2.7
Pindaya Township	: 2.4

40

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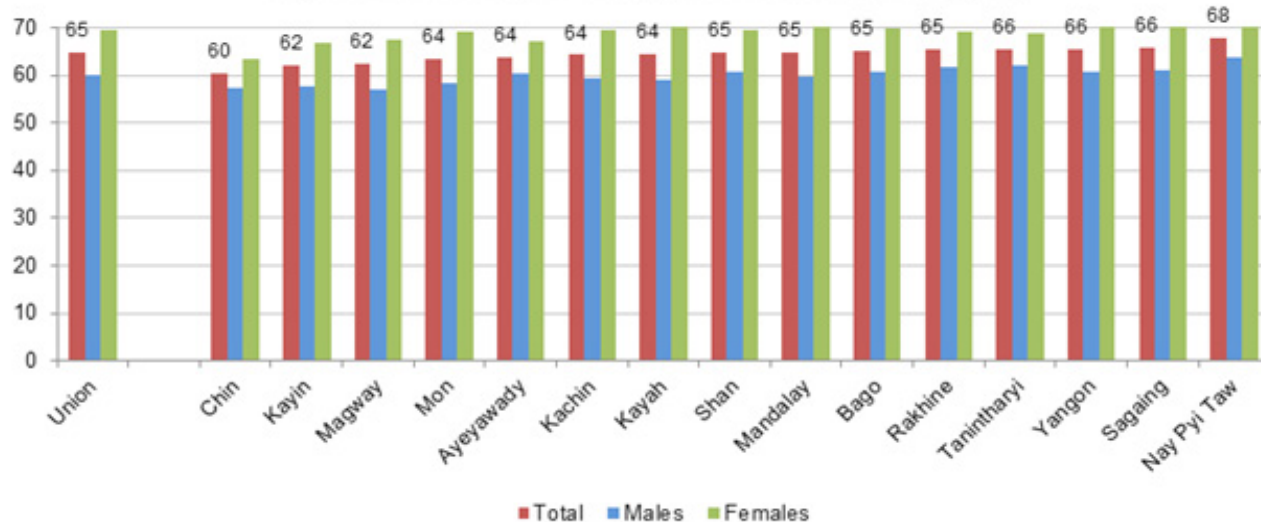
- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- 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
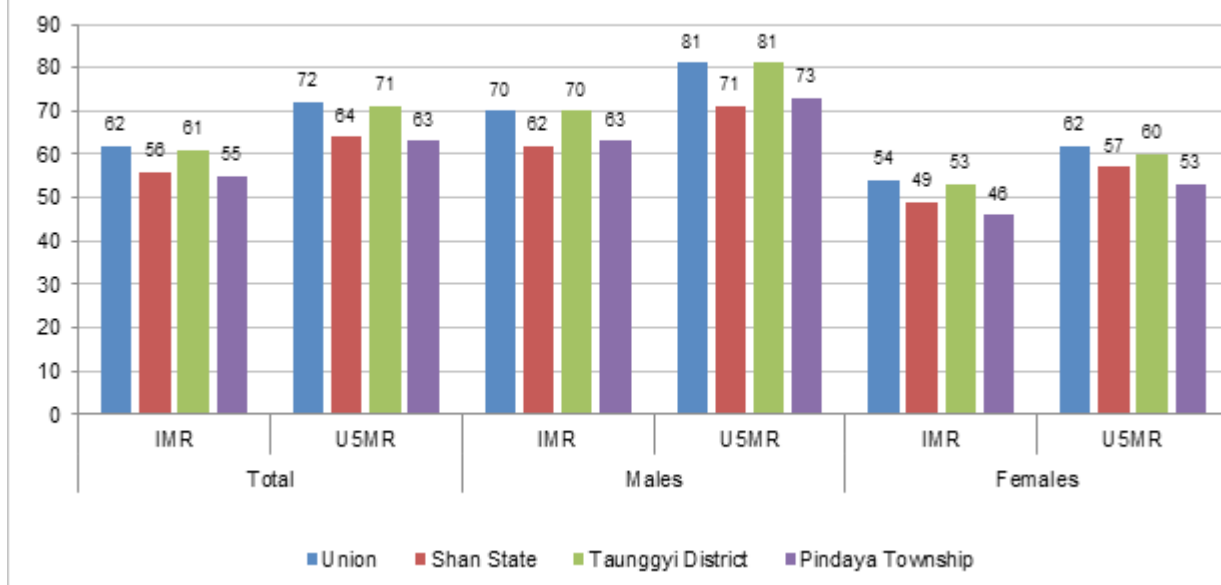
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Taunggyi District are slightly lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Taunggyi District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 71 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pindaya Township are lower than those in Shan State and Taunggyi District. The Infant mortality in Pindaya Township is 55 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 63 per 1,000 live births.

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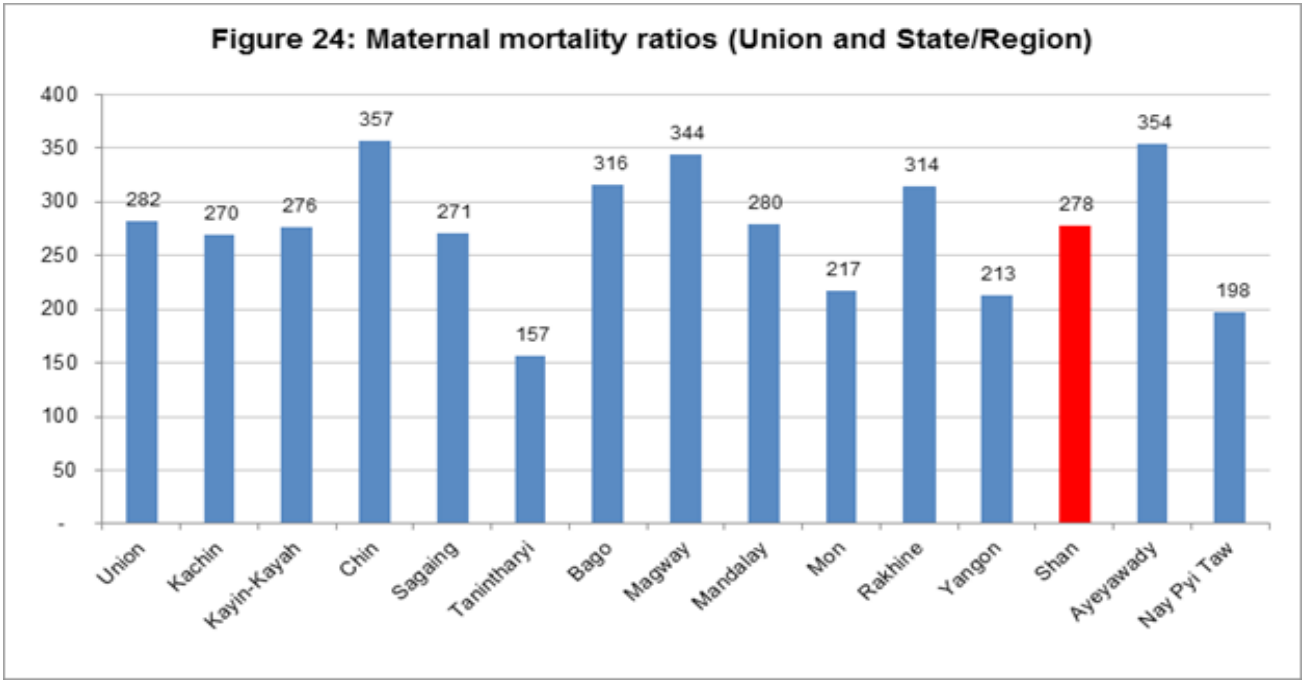
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- 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.

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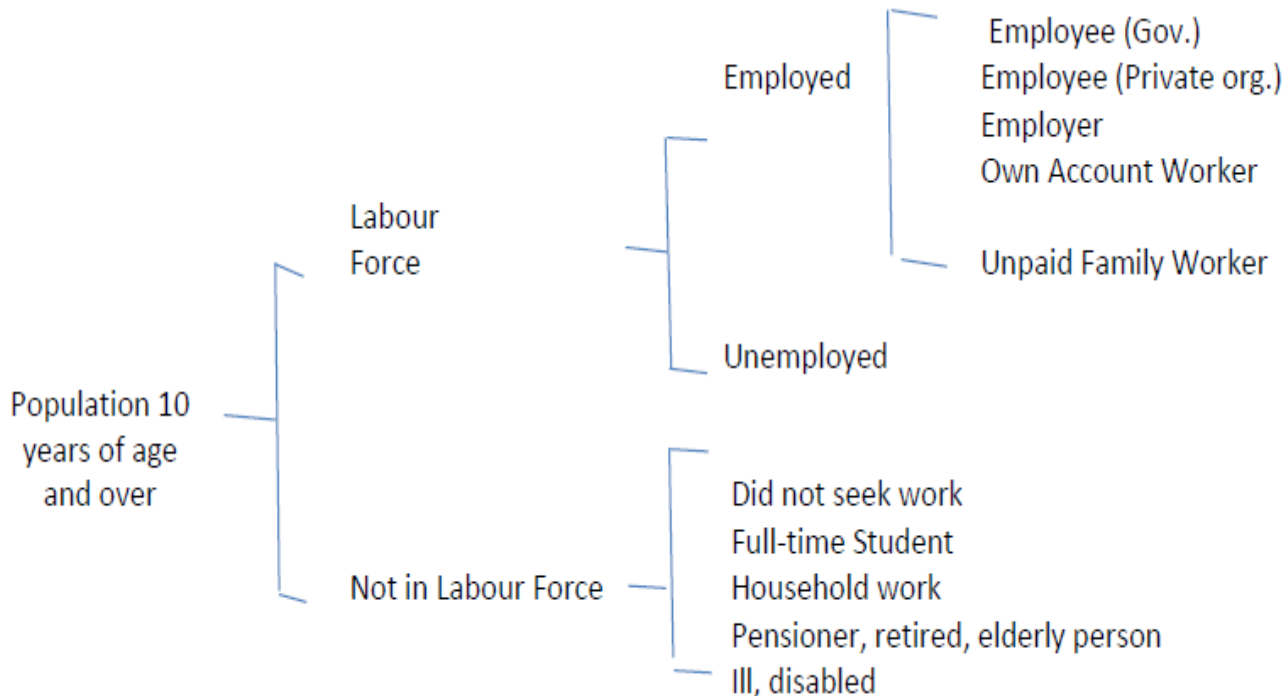
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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