



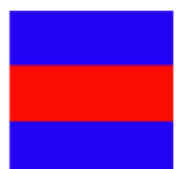
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census AYEYAWADY REGION, PATHEIN DISTRICT Thapaung Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District

Thapaung Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Thapaung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	154,400 ²	
Population males	75,663 (49.0%)	
Population females	78,737 (51.0%)	
Percentage of urban population	4.7%	
Area (Km²)	2,012.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	76.7 persons	
Median age	26.7 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	67	
Number of private households	37,237	
Percentage of female headed households	18.2%	
Mean household size	4.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.0%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.9%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.1%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	56.4	
Child dependency ratio	48.4	
Old dependency ratio	8.0	
Ageing index	16.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	96	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.5%	
Male	95.8%	
Female	91.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	9,936	6.4
Walking	4,237	2.7
Seeing	5,508	3.6
Hearing	2,748	1.8
Remembering	3,314	2.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	81,760	66.5	
Associate Scrutiny	53	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	135	0.1	
National Registration	849	0.7	
Religious	378	0.3	
Temporary Registration	115	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	58	< 0.1	
None	39,543	32.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	62.9%	86.1%	41.0%
Unemployment rate	3.3%	2.9%	4.0%
Employment to population ratio	60.8%	83.5%	39.3%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	35,682	95.8	
Renter	228	0.6	
Provided free (individually)	353	0.9	
Government quarters	856	2.3	
Private company quarters	77	0.2	
Other	41	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	44.7%		57.7%
Bamboo	26.6%	24.2%	0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	24.8%	72.0%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		41.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.1%	3.0%	0.5%
Other	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,034	2.8	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	223	0.6	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	33,765	90.7	
Charcoal	1,762	4.7	
Coal	28	0.1	
Other	411	1.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,197	5.9
Kerosene	18,006	48.4
Candle	3,169	8.5
Battery	10,281	27.6
Generator (private)	1,473	4.0
Water mill (private)	24	0.1
Solar system/energy	1,998	5.4
Other	89	0.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	467	1.2
Tube well, borehole	10,822	29.1
Protected well/spring	13,331	35.8
Bottled/purifier water	471	1.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>25,091</i>	<i>67.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	5,285	14.2
Pool/pond/lake	729	2.0
River/stream/canal	5,545	14.9
Waterfall/rainwater	424	1.1
Other	163	0.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>12,146</i>	<i>32.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	869	2.3
Tube well, borehole	10,316	27.7
Protected well/spring	7,800	20.9
Unprotected well/spring	5,341	14.3
Pool/pond/lake	393	1.1
River/stream/canal	11,940	32.1
Waterfall/rainwater	416	1.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	158	0.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	342	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	21,039	56.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>21,381</i>	<i>57.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,802	7.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,332	3.6
Other	1,108	3.0
None	10,614	28.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	15,034	40.4
Television	13,962	37.5
Landline phone	807	2.2
Mobile phone	6,634	17.8
Computer	156	0.4
Internet at home	66	0.2
Households with none of the items	13,766	37.0
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	103	0.3
Motorcycle/Moped	5,131	13.8
Bicycle	6,826	18.3
4-Wheel tractor	374	1.0
Canoe/Boat	13,942	37.4
Motor boat	2,596	7.0
Cart (bullock)	8,067	21.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Thapaung Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	154,400 *		
Males	75,663		
Females	78,737		
Sex ratio	96 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	4.7%		
Area (Km ²)	2,012.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	76.7 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	67		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	152,562	6,970	145,592
Number of conventional households	37,237	1,740	35,497
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Thapaung Township, there are more females than males with 96 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (4.7%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Thapaung Township is 77 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Thapaung Township. This is slightly lower 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; Thapaung Township (Patheingyi District, Ayeyawady Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	37,237	154,400	75,663	78,737
	Ward	1,740	7,300	3,423	3,877
1	No (1)(W)	563	2,163	1,009	1,154
2	No (2)(W)	702	3,240	1,520	1,720
3	No (3)(W)	475	1,897	894	1,003
	Village Tract	35,497	147,100	72,240	74,860
1	Kwet Pyin(VT)	612	2,808	1,450	1,358
2	Kin Tat(VT)	597	2,366	1,127	1,239
3	Khat Ti Ya(VT)	729	3,017	1,457	1,560
4	Shwe Taung Kyun(VT)	313	1,274	596	678
5	Ngawan Daunt Gyi(VT)	391	1,594	796	798
6	Dar Ka Nyaung Kone(VT)	245	1,016	521	495
7	Shwe Nyaung Pin(VT)	363	1,456	699	757
8	Tha Min Kone(VT)	520	2,194	1,095	1,099
9	Ein Soe Chaung(VT)	369	1,497	717	780
10	Ka Nyin Pin(VT)	352	1,441	713	728
11	Htan Zin Hla Kyoet Kone(VT)	379	1,757	857	900
12	Dei Kone(VT)	621	2,586	1,283	1,303
13	Ma Gyi Kone(VT)	673	2,839	1,376	1,463
14	Tha Yet Taw(VT)	732	3,069	1,511	1,558
15	Kyar Ye(VT)	732	3,555	1,761	1,794
16	Gon Min(VT)	617	2,824	1,408	1,416
17	Sit Pin Gyi(VT)	372	1,606	782	824
18	Hpa Yar Ni(VT)	367	1,449	712	737
19	Tha Pyay Kyun(VT)	721	2,825	1,430	1,395
20	Kyun Kone(VT)	753	3,401	1,699	1,702
21	Kwin Kauk(VT)	235	1,018	527	491
22	Shwe Zan Oe(VT)	415	1,821	884	937
23	Thea Phyu(VT)	575	2,403	1,156	1,247

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Aung Tat(VT)	375	1,678	812	866
25	Zee Hpyu Kwin(VT)	772	3,223	1,620	1,603
26	Nga Wun Kyoet Kone(VT)	237	988	498	490
27	Khway Koke(VT)	896	3,629	1,805	1,824
28	Hpa Yar Kone(VT)	1,278	4,940	2,418	2,522
29	La Har Ga Mon(VT)	535	2,087	1,021	1,066
30	Gon Hnyin Tan(VT)	167	834	423	411
31	Hnget Pyaw Taw(VT)	732	3,240	1,591	1,649
32	Zee Pin Kwin(VT)	200	784	391	393
33	Nwe Ni Chaung(VT)	242	1,120	569	551
34	Mee Thway Taik(VT)	602	2,817	1,429	1,388
35	Sin Lan(VT)	516	2,215	1,108	1,107
36	Oke Shit(VT)	536	2,473	1,195	1,278
37	Me Za Li Kwin Pauk(VT)	311	1,291	615	676
38	Lin Tar Kya(VT)	159	596	291	305
39	Si Son(VT)	413	1,596	797	799
40	Shin Gyi Pyauk(VT)	335	1,359	666	693
41	Hlay Gyi Tat(VT)	2,538	10,387	5,017	5,370
42	Pyin Ma Htone(VT)	614	2,453	1,288	1,165
43	Taung Ka Lay(VT)	522	2,098	1,004	1,094
44	Shan Ma Myaung(VT)	656	2,650	1,282	1,368
45	Taung Kwin(VT)	336	1,305	641	664
46	Kwin Chauk(VT)	123	480	231	249
47	Saung Bon(VT)	551	2,104	978	1,126
48	Ta Loke Kone(VT)	592	2,405	1,194	1,211
49	Sat Thwar(VT)	383	1,660	790	870
50	Htan Ta Pin(VT)	273	1,088	526	562
51	Shan Kwin(VT)	181	955	477	478
52	Thin Gan Pin Seik(VT)	381	1,608	781	827

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
53	Thit Poke Kone(VT)	290	1,244	613	631
54	Kan Beit Nyaung Kone(VT)	638	2,475	1,179	1,296
55	Kwin Pauk(VT)	937	3,554	1,735	1,819
56	Khay Nan(VT)	851	3,410	1,624	1,786
57	Tha Yet Kone(VT)	923	3,652	1,753	1,899
58	Ma Yan Cho(VT)	912	3,792	1,849	1,943
59	Yone Pin(VT)	521	1,945	927	1,018
60	Shwe Yaung Cha(VT)	662	2,649	1,289	1,360
61	Kyee Pin(VT)	483	1,856	924	932
62	Kyon Ta Dun(VT)	445	1,911	937	974
63	Nga Bat Chaung(VT)	529	2,079	1,023	1,056
64	Shaw Pyar Kone(VT)	165	719	366	353
65	Htan Zin Hla(VT)	274	1,134	558	576
66	Kyun Hlyar Gyi(VT)	378	1,414	722	692
67	Thit Hpyu(VT)	350	1,387	726	661

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Thapaung Township

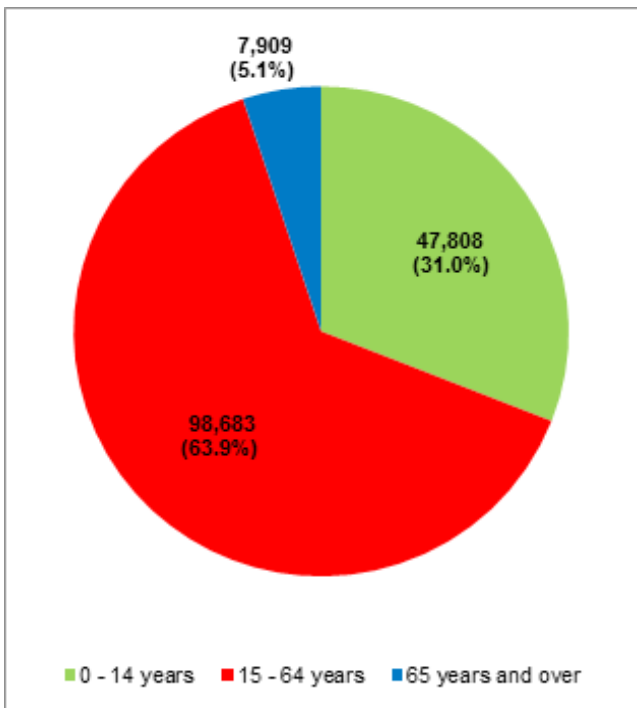
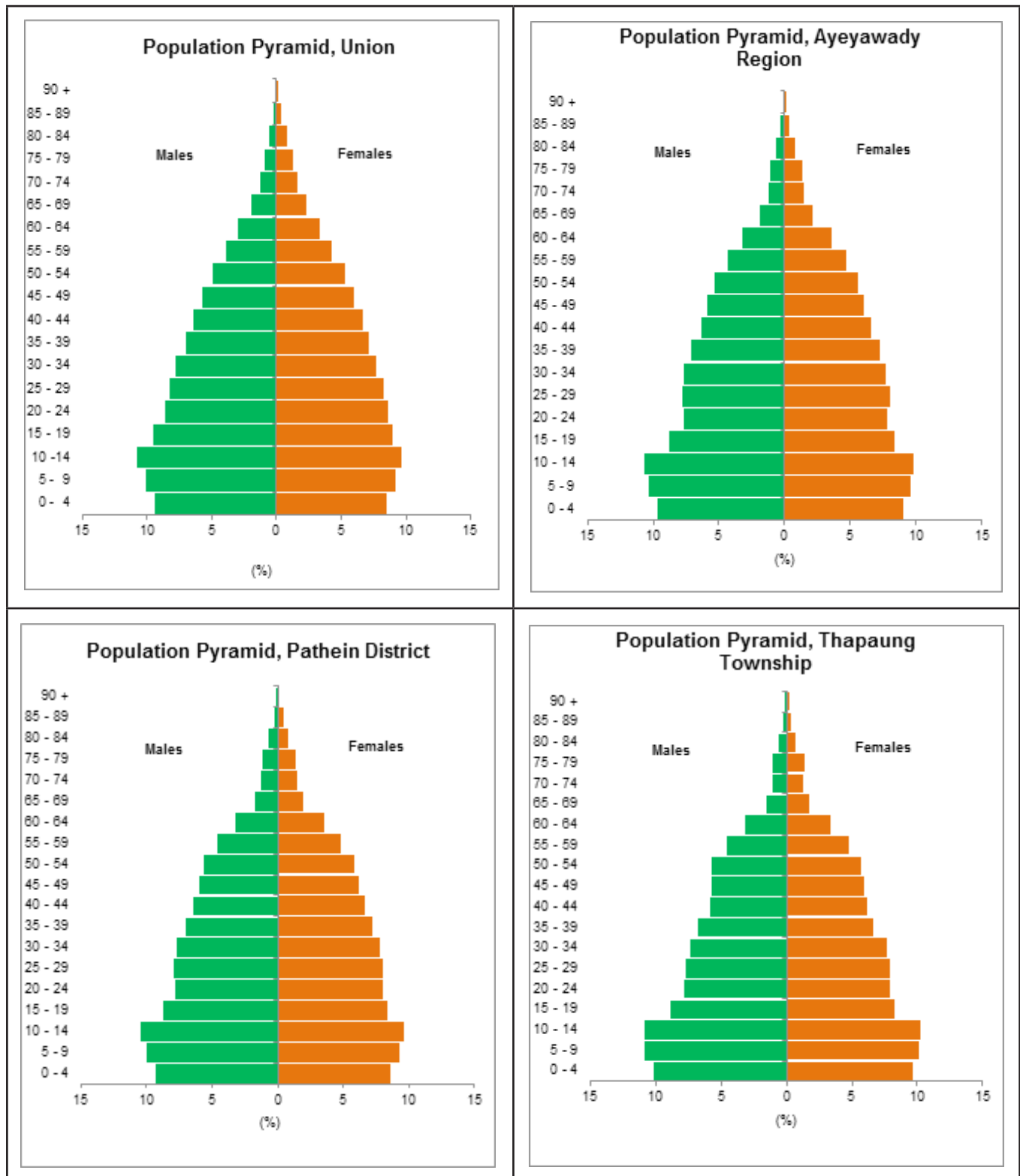


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Thapaung Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	154,400	75,663	78,737
0 - 4	15,258	7,668	7,590
5 - 9	16,243	8,224	8,019
10 - 14	16,307	8,225	8,082
15 - 19	13,205	6,716	6,489
20 - 24	12,130	5,930	6,200
25 - 29	12,038	5,801	6,237
30 - 34	11,639	5,579	6,060
35 - 39	10,336	5,112	5,224
40 - 44	9,262	4,431	4,831
45 - 49	9,020	4,327	4,693
50 - 54	8,775	4,298	4,477
55 - 59	7,235	3,455	3,780
60 - 64	5,043	2,394	2,649
65 - 69	2,512	1,177	1,335
70 - 74	1,825	828	997
75 - 79	1,820	767	1,053
80 - 84	1,054	474	580
85 - 89	455	159	296
90 +	243	98	145

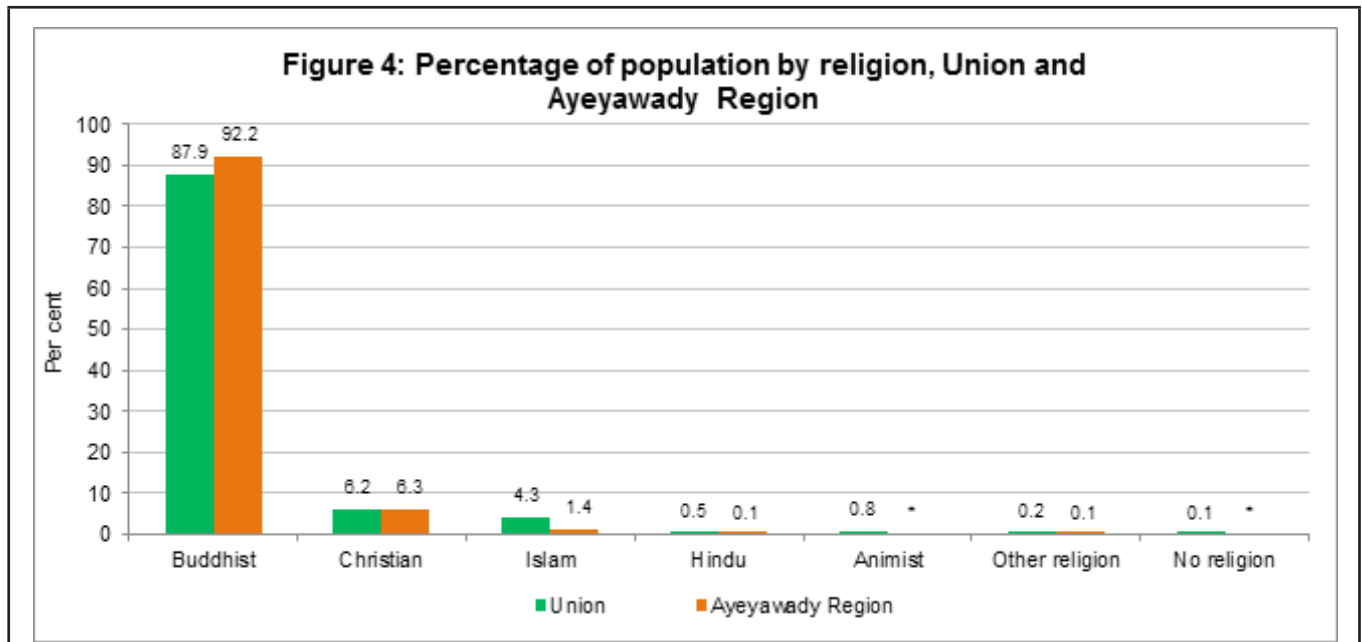
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Thapaung Township is 63.9 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District and Thapaung Township)



- In Thapaung Township, there are maximum population in age group (5-9) and (10-14) and less at age group (0-4).
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Thapaung Township.
- Starting from age group 20-24, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- 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 Ayeyawady Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.3% Christian, 1.4% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,167	1,585	1,582	1,038	500	538
6	3,188	1,603	1,585	2,545	1,276	1,269
7	3,342	1,724	1,618	2,925	1,498	1,427
8	3,148	1,581	1,567	2,725	1,372	1,353
9	3,333	1,670	1,663	2,871	1,425	1,446
10	3,264	1,646	1,618	2,790	1,415	1,375
11	3,109	1,527	1,582	2,618	1,280	1,338
12	3,260	1,622	1,638	2,505	1,264	1,241
13	3,381	1,707	1,674	2,254	1,122	1,132
14	3,138	1,575	1,563	1,772	875	897
15	2,906	1,465	1,441	1,302	617	685
16	2,541	1,281	1,260	889	381	508
17	2,676	1,425	1,251	726	337	389
18	2,600	1,285	1,315	454	176	278
19	2,354	1,143	1,211	292	127	165
20	2,875	1,390	1,485	221	98	123
21	2,393	1,172	1,221	115	53	62
22	2,320	1,129	1,191	83	41	42
23	2,327	1,118	1,209	38	22	16
24	2,068	1,020	1,048	22	13	9
25	2,604	1,236	1,368	24	13	11
26	2,123	1,025	1,098	14	8	6
27	2,342	1,115	1,227	19	6	13
28	2,561	1,220	1,341	14	8	6
29	2,174	1,064	1,110	8	2	6

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Thapaung Township

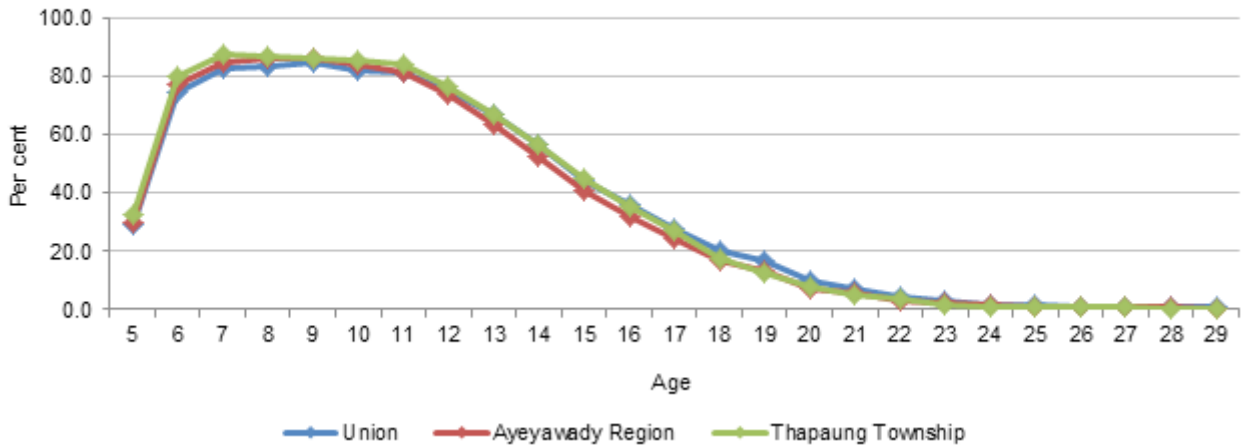
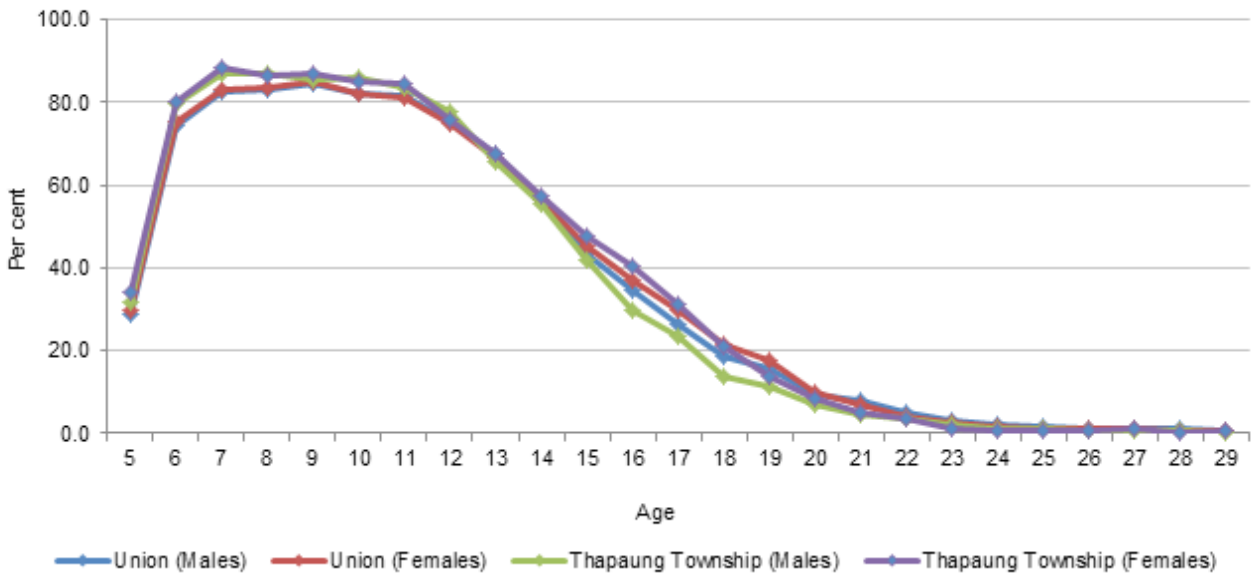
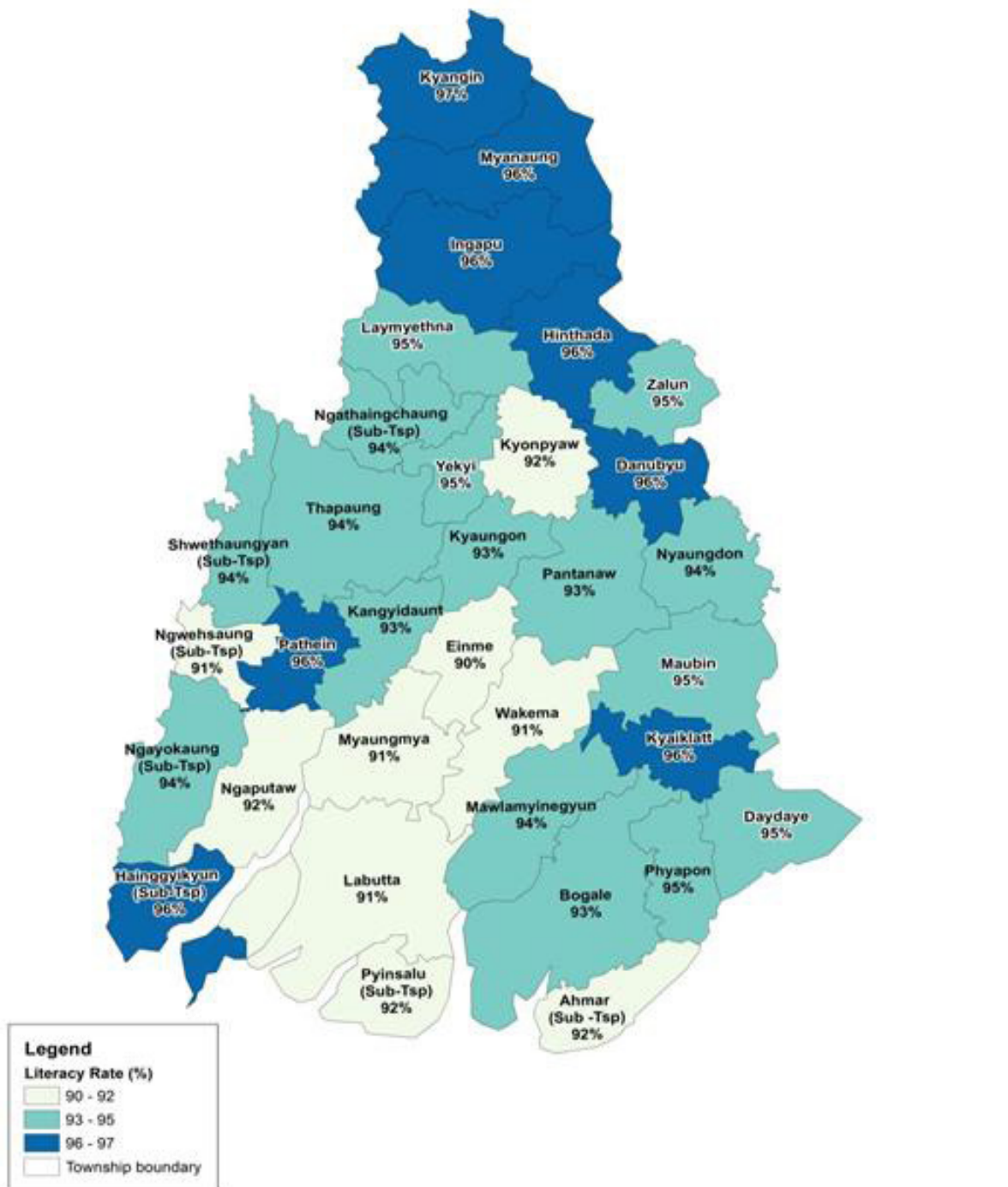


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Thapaung Township



- School attendance in Thapaung Township drops starting from age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Thapaung Township is lower than that of the Union after age 13 onwards.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Ayeyawady Region (aged 15 and over)



Union	: 89.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 93.8%
Patheingyi District	: 93.8%
Thapaung Township	: 93.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	25,060	95.8
Males	12,428	96.0
Females	12,632	95.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Thapaung Township is 93.5 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Ayeyawady Region (93.8%) but is higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.5 per cent and for the males it is 95.8 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.8 per cent with 95.5 per cent for females and 96.0 per cent for males.

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

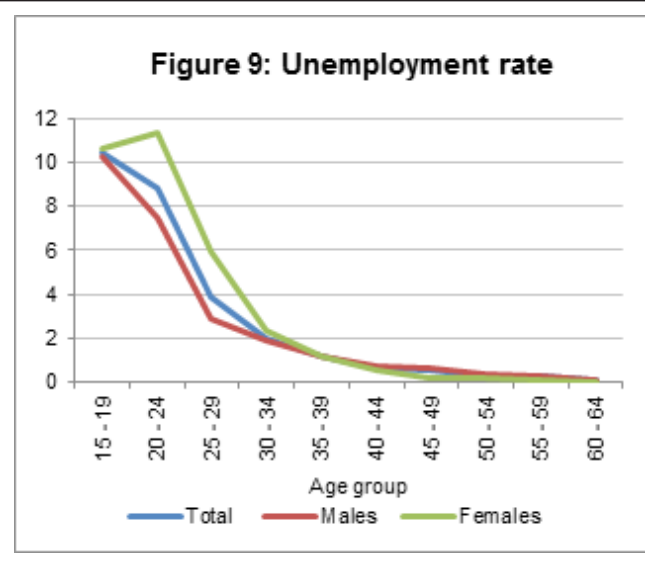
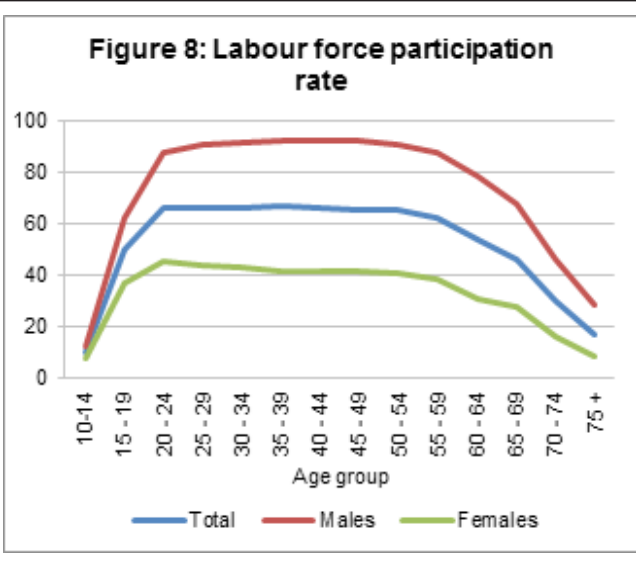
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	81,257	5,854	7.2	23,279	29,287	12,537	5,607	135	3,885	83	410	180
Urban	4,194	173	4.1	530	979	943	741	26	782	5	15	-
Rural	77,063	5,681	7.4	22,749	28,308	11,594	4,866	109	3,103	78	395	180
Males	38,900	1,730	4.4	9,674	14,442	7,628	3,303	79	1,617	22	309	96
Females	42,357	4,124	9.7	13,605	14,845	4,909	2,304	56	2,268	61	101	84

- Some 7.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 7.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 9.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 36.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.8 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	10.4	12.7	8.1	12.5	14.6	9.1
15 - 19	49.8	62.6	36.6	10.4	10.3	10.6
20 - 24	66.1	87.7	45.5	8.8	7.5	11.3
25 - 29	66.3	90.8	43.5	3.9	2.9	5.9
30 - 34	66.1	91.3	43.0	2.0	1.9	2.3
35 - 39	66.8	92.2	41.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
40 - 44	65.8	92.0	41.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
45 - 49	65.7	92.1	41.4	0.5	0.6	0.2
50 - 54	65.0	90.5	40.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
55 - 59	62.0	87.8	38.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
60 - 64	53.7	78.7	31.1	0.1	0.1	-
65 - 69	46.3	67.4	27.7	-	-	-
70 - 74	29.8	46.0	16.3	0.2	-	0.6
75 +	17.0	28.8	8.5	0.7	0.5	1.1
15 - 24	57.6	74.4	40.9	9.5	8.8	11.0
15 - 64	62.9	86.1	41.0	3.3	2.9	4.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Thapaung Township is 62.9 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 41.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.1 per cent.
- In Thapaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Thapaung Township is 3.3 per cent. There is a slight difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.9%) and for females (4.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.0 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	56,800	0.7	30.3	48.0	8.4	1.9	10.9
Males	15,775	1.4	53.1	4.8	11.9	3.4	25.4
Females	41,025	0.4	21.5	64.5	7.0	1.3	5.3

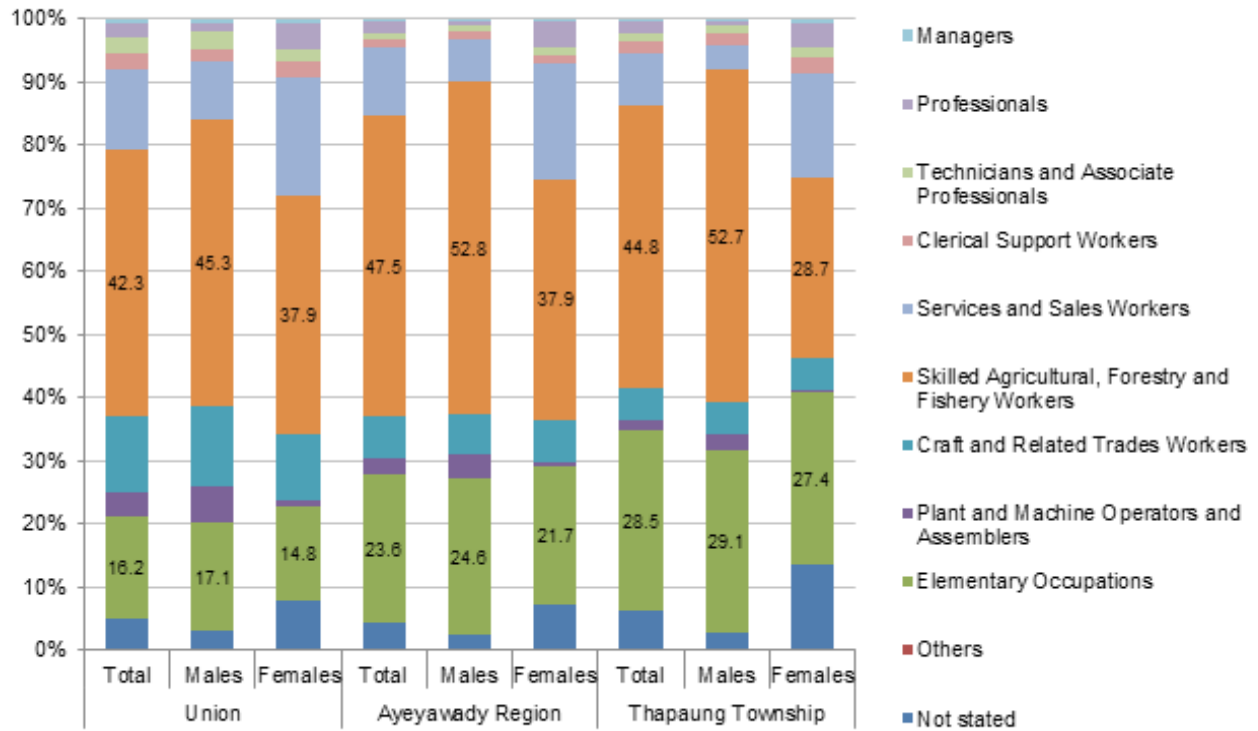
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 53.1 per cent of males are full time students while 64.5 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	59,183	39,650	19,533	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	337	202	135	0.6	0.5	0.7
Professionals	989	210	779	1.7	0.5	4.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	793	498	295	1.3	1.3	1.5
Clerical Support Workers	1,214	733	481	2.1	1.8	2.5
Services and Sales Workers	4,777	1,553	3,224	8.1	3.9	16.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	26,511	20,907	5,604	44.8	52.7	28.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,001	2,027	974	5.1	5.1	5.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	985	916	69	1.7	2.3	0.4
Elementary Occupations	16,874	11,531	5,343	28.5	29.1	27.4
Others	2	1	1	*	*	*
Not stated	3,700	1,072	2,628	6.3	2.7	13.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Thapaung Township



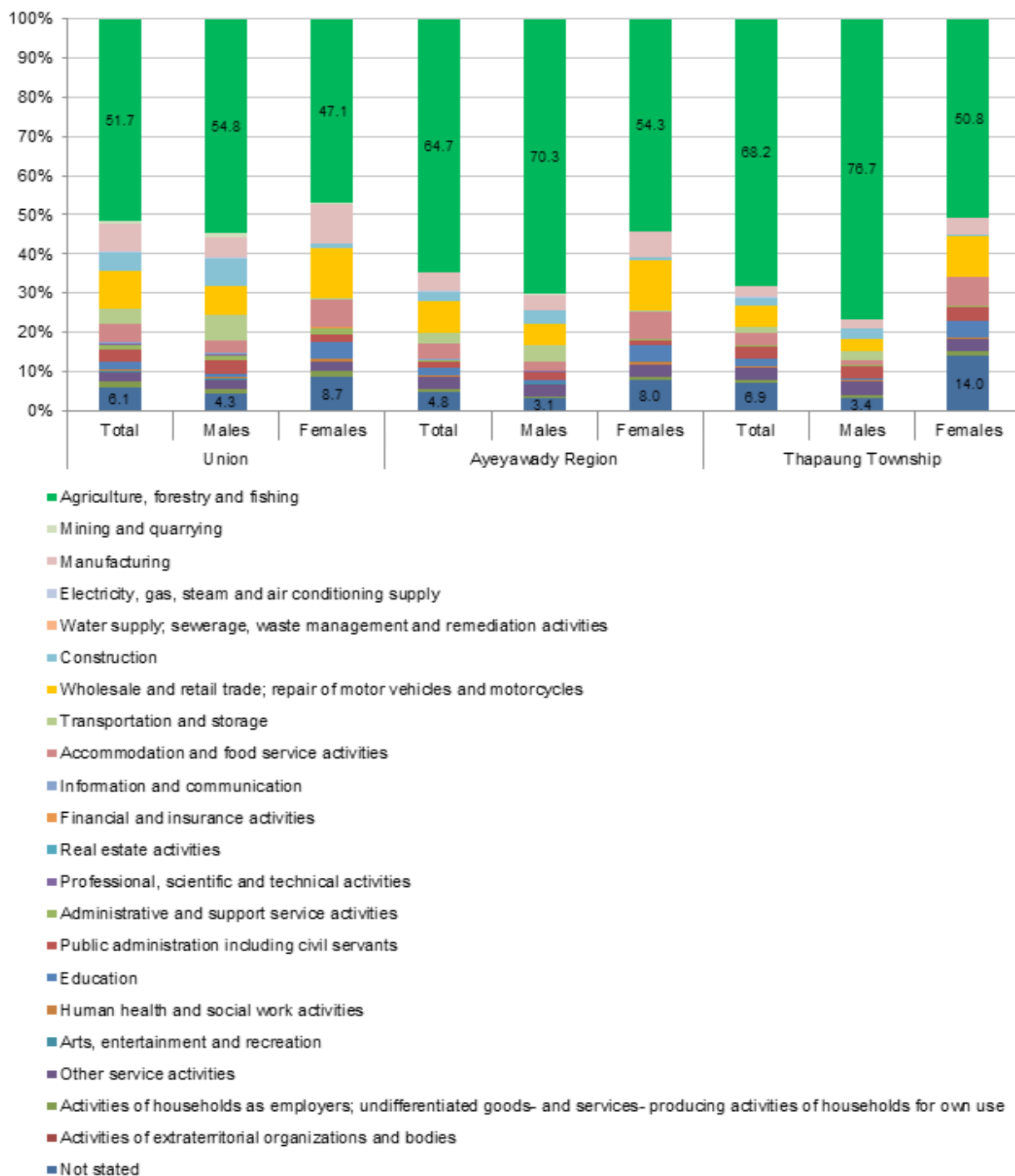
- In Thapaung Township, 44.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 28.5 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 52.7 per cent of males and 28.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Ayeyawady Region, 47.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 23.6 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	59,183	39,650	19,533	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40,338	30,411	9,927	68.2	76.7	50.8
Mining and quarrying	36	28	8	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	1,668	822	846	2.8	2.1	4.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	44	43	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	31	29	2	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,130	1,066	64	1.9	2.7	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,208	1,197	2,011	5.4	3.0	10.3
Transportation and storage	979	946	33	1.7	2.4	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,814	427	1,387	3.1	1.1	7.1
Information and communication	16	13	3	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	15	6	9	*	*	*
Real estate activities	2	2	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	21	16	5	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	211	142	69	0.4	0.4	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	1,885	1,222	663	3.2	3.1	3.4
Education	1,056	233	823	1.8	0.6	4.2
Human health and social work activities	151	51	100	0.3	0.1	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	42	30	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	1,924	1,335	589	3.3	3.4	3.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	532	291	241	0.9	0.7	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	3	3	*	*	*
Not stated	4,074	1,337	2,737	6.9	3.4	14.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Ayeyawady Region and Thapaung Township



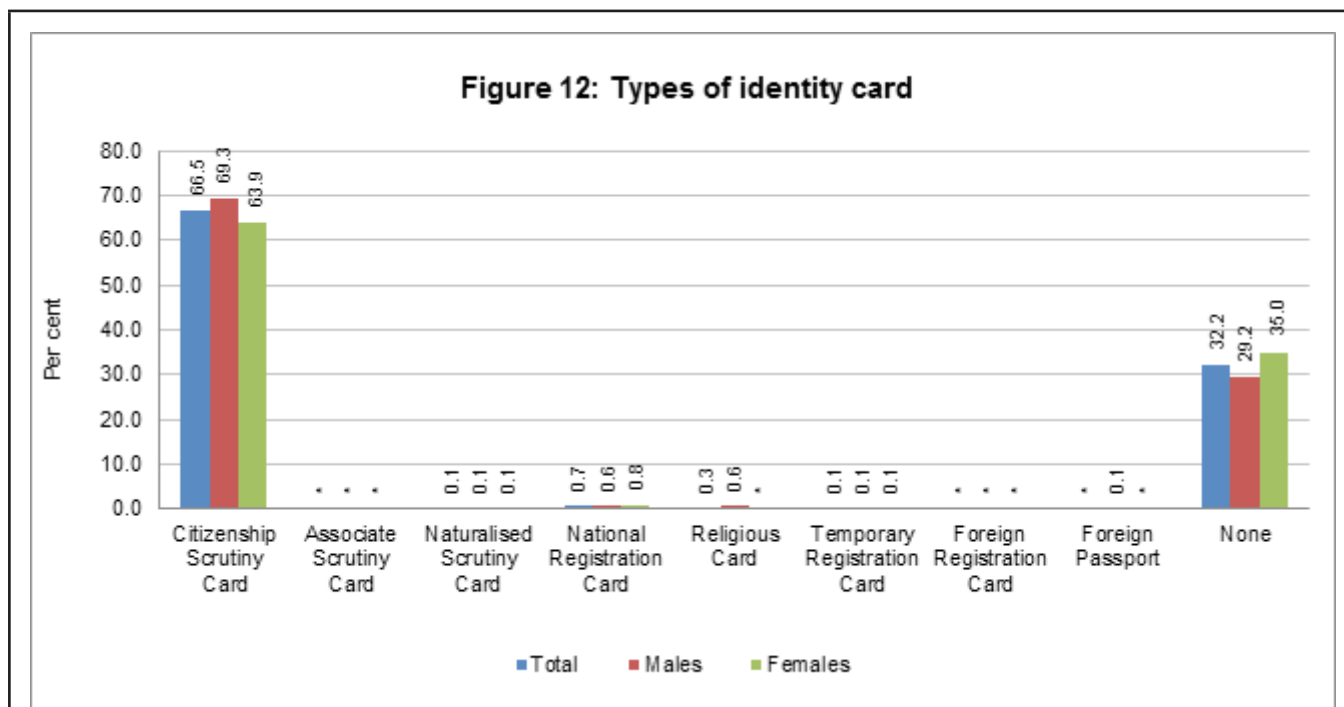
- In Thapaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 68.2 per cent.
- There are 76.7 per cent of males and 50.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 64.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	81,760	53	135	849	378	115	*	58	39,543
Urban	4,830	22	22	20	67	8	*	1	1,170
Rural	76,930	31	113	829	311	107	*	57	38,373
Males	41,402	29	82	344	357	60	*	42	17,453
Females	40,358	24	53	505	21	55	*	16	22,090

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Thapaung Township, 66.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 32.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 29.2 per cent of males and 35.0 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	154,400	144,464	9,936	6.4	5,508	2,748	4,237	3,314
0 - 4	15,258	14,984	274	1.8	70	66	221	162
5 - 9	16,243	15,929	314	1.9	67	99	95	159
10 - 14	16,307	15,961	346	2.1	76	87	103	170
15 - 19	13,205	12,956	249	1.9	69	56	77	117
20 - 24	12,130	11,910	220	1.8	65	59	69	71
25 - 29	12,038	11,782	256	2.1	85	56	88	94
30 - 34	11,639	11,333	306	2.6	100	94	94	95
35 - 39	10,336	9,926	410	4.0	177	77	136	102
40 - 44	9,262	8,705	557	6.0	326	91	176	130
45 - 49	9,020	8,225	795	8.8	490	140	230	203
50 - 54	8,775	7,763	1,012	11.5	640	178	336	247
55 - 59	7,235	6,144	1,091	15.1	640	216	425	293
60 - 64	5,043	4,020	1,023	20.3	635	233	443	283
65 - 69	2,512	1,844	668	26.6	411	205	300	191
70 - 74	1,825	1,183	642	35.2	435	221	341	237
75 - 79	1,820	996	824	45.3	579	360	464	335
80 - 84	1,054	490	564	53.5	389	283	363	244
85 - 89	455	195	260	57.1	172	152	173	115
90 +	243	118	125	51.4	82	75	103	66

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	75,663	70,917	4,746	6.3	2,479	1,248	1,954	1,542
0 - 4	7,668	7,523	145	1.9	45	38	115	84
5 - 9	8,224	8,041	183	2.2	31	61	57	101
10 - 14	8,225	8,056	169	2.1	37	49	43	86
15 - 19	6,716	6,585	131	2.0	27	33	39	69
20 - 24	5,930	5,808	122	2.1	33	32	38	42
25 - 29	5,801	5,669	132	2.3	38	32	42	50
30 - 34	5,579	5,408	171	3.1	63	48	54	53
35 - 39	5,112	4,896	216	4.2	86	29	78	50
40 - 44	4,431	4,172	259	5.8	138	41	93	60
45 - 49	4,327	3,933	394	9.1	233	67	118	99
50 - 54	4,298	3,807	491	11.4	300	74	162	106
55 - 59	3,455	2,910	545	15.8	315	109	209	146
60 - 64	2,394	1,913	481	20.1	275	101	205	125
65 - 69	1,177	865	312	26.5	197	98	142	82
70 - 74	828	541	287	34.7	196	100	144	98
75 - 79	767	432	335	43.7	226	145	175	131
80 - 84	474	233	241	50.8	162	116	154	101
85 - 89	159	76	83	52.2	53	49	52	39
90 +	98	49	49	50.0	24	26	34	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
Females	78,737	73,547	5,190	6.6	3,029	1,500	2,283	1,772
0 - 4	7,590	7,461	129	1.7	25	28	106	78
5 - 9	8,019	7,888	131	1.6	36	38	38	58
10 - 14	8,082	7,905	177	2.2	39	38	60	84
15 - 19	6,489	6,371	118	1.8	42	23	38	48
20 - 24	6,200	6,102	98	1.6	32	27	31	29
25 - 29	6,237	6,113	124	2.0	47	24	46	44
30 - 34	6,060	5,925	135	2.2	37	46	40	42
35 - 39	5,224	5,030	194	3.7	91	48	58	52
40 - 44	4,831	4,533	298	6.2	188	50	83	70
45 - 49	4,693	4,292	401	8.5	257	73	112	104
50 - 54	4,477	3,956	521	11.6	340	104	174	141
55 - 59	3,780	3,234	546	14.4	325	107	216	147
60 - 64	2,649	2,107	542	20.5	360	132	238	158
65 - 69	1,335	979	356	26.7	214	107	158	109
70 - 74	997	642	355	35.6	239	121	197	139
75 - 79	1,053	564	489	46.4	353	215	289	204
80 - 84	580	257	323	55.7	227	167	209	143
85 - 89	296	119	177	59.8	119	103	121	76
90 +	145	69	76	52.4	58	49	69	46

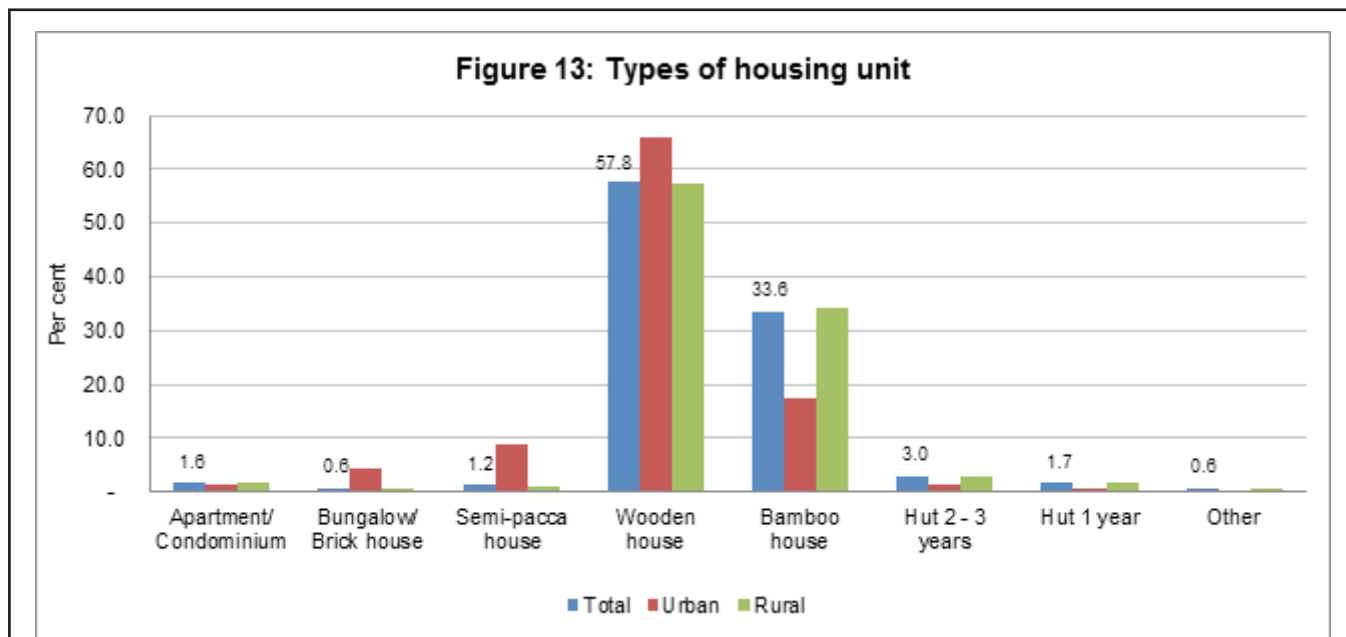
- Six in every 100 persons in Thapaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 50.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	37,237	1.6	0.6	1.2	57.8	33.6	3.0	1.7	0.6
Urban	1,740	1.4	4.2	8.8	66.0	17.4	1.2	0.7	0.3
Rural	35,497	1.6	0.5	0.9	57.3	34.4	3.0	1.7	0.6



- The majority of the households in Thapaung Township are living in wooden houses (57.8%) followed by households in bamboo houses (33.6%).
- Some 66.0 per cent of urban households and 57.3 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

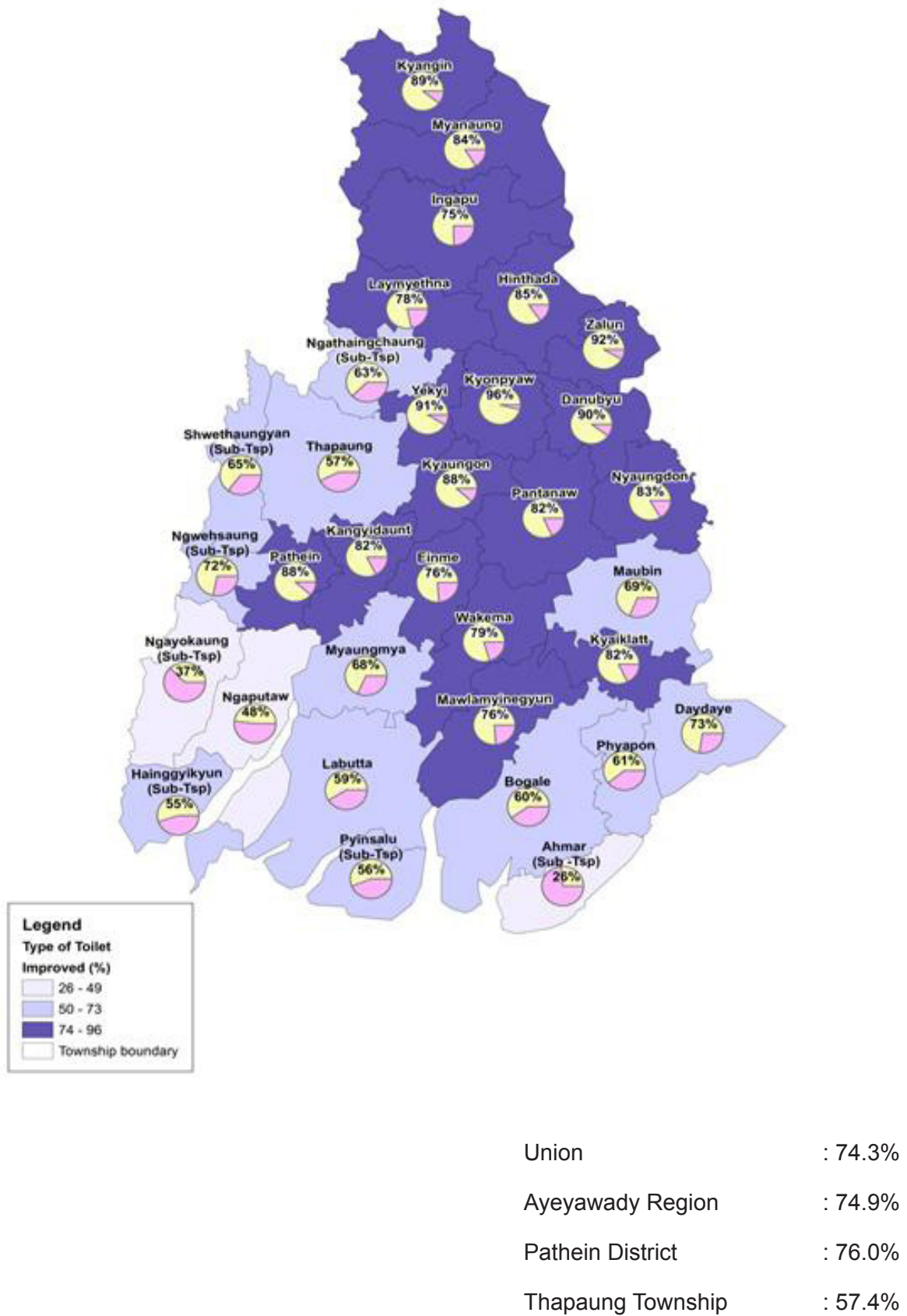


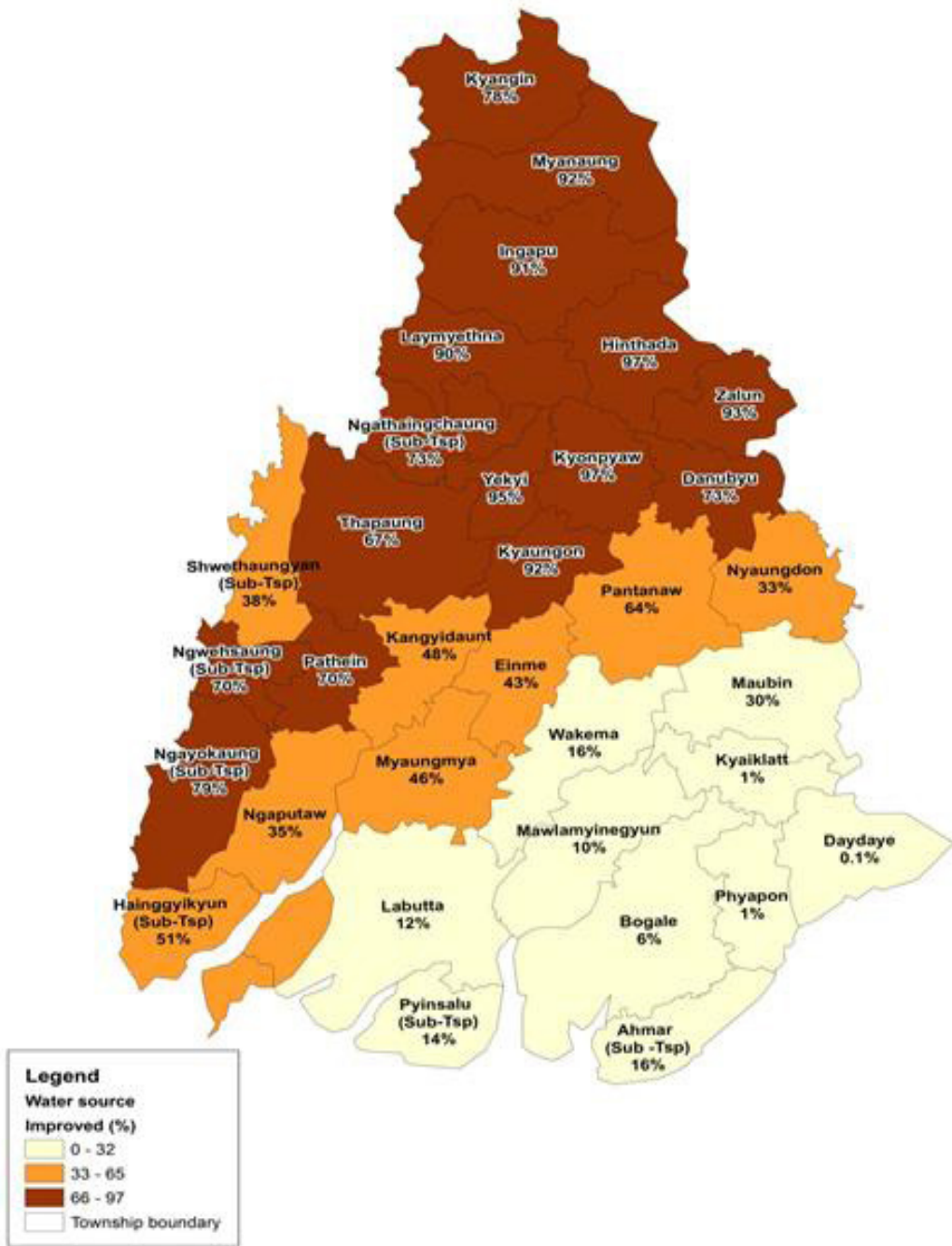
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	0.8	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		56.5	87.9	55.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>57.4</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>55.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		7.5	2.1	7.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.6	1.7	3.7
Other		3.0	0.3	3.1
None		28.5	7.2	29.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	37,237	1,740	35,497

- Some 57.4 per cent of the households in Thapaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (56.5%)).
- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities of Thapaung is in the range of (50-73) per cent.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Ayeyawady Region is 74.9 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 28.5 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Ayeyawady Region, it is 12.8 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Thapaung Township, 29.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Ayeyawady Region	: 50.3%
Patheingyi District	: 70.5%
Thapaung Township	: 67.4%

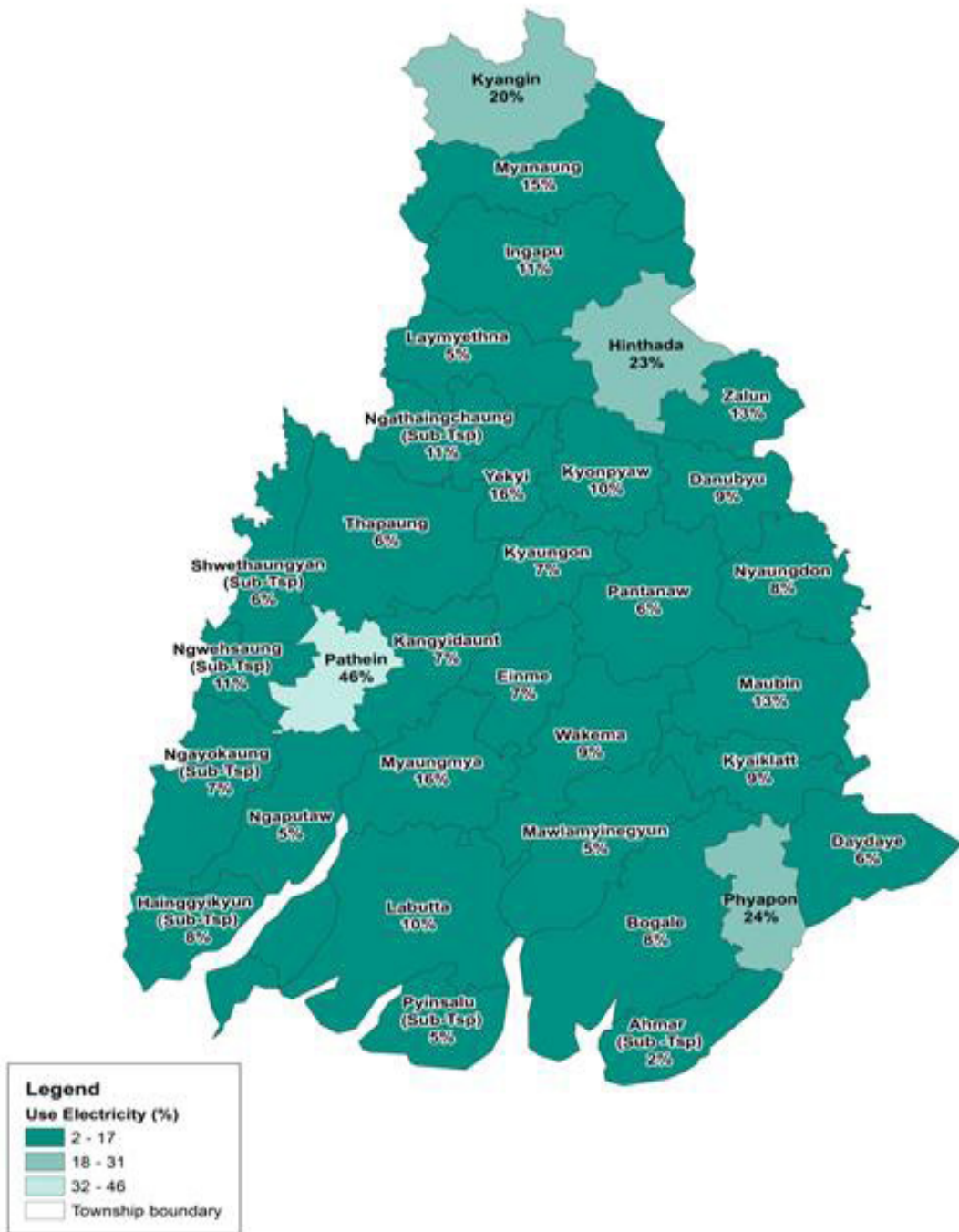
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.2	-	1.3
Tube well, borehole		29.1	60.7	27.5
Protected well/ Spring		35.8	7.8	37.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.3	4.1	1.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>67.4</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>67.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		14.2	26.6	13.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake		2.0	0.1	2.1
River/stream/ canal		14.9	0.4	15.6
Waterfall/ Rain water		1.1	-	1.2
Other		0.4	0.3	0.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>32.6</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>32.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	37,237	1,740	35,497

- In Thapaung Township, 67.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region, the proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water is in the range of (66-97) per cent and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 35.8 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 29.1 per cent use water from tube well/borehole.
- Some 32.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 32.9 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



Union	: 32.4%
Ayeyawady Region	: 12.0%
Patheingyi District	: 14.6%
Thapaung Township	: 5.9%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.9	60.9	3.2
Kerosene		48.4	2.3	50.6
Candle		8.5	12.3	8.3
Battery		27.6	22.9	27.8
Generator (private)		4.0	1.4	4.1
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		5.4	0.2	5.6
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	37,237	1,740	35,497

- In Thapaung Township, 5.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of (2-17) per cent in electricity usage compared to other townships in Ayeyawady Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Ayeyawady Region is 12.0 per cent.
- The use of kerosene for lighting is the highest in the township with 48.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 50.6 per cent of the households use kerosene for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

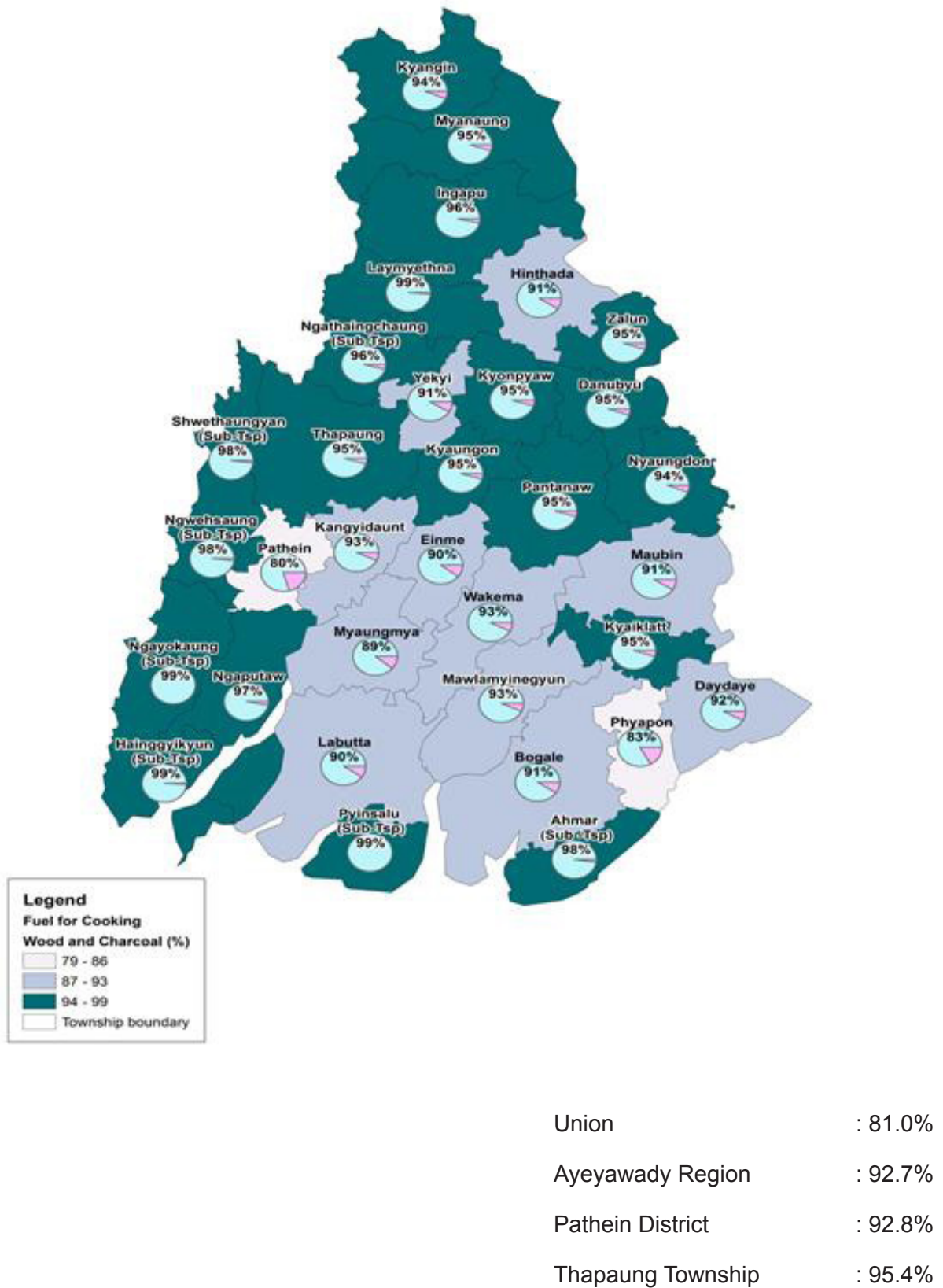


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		2.8	14.2	2.2
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		0.6	-	0.6
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		90.7	59.8	92.2
Charcoal		4.7	25.5	3.7
Coal		0.1	0.3	0.1
Other		1.1	0.2	1.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	37,237	1,740	35,497

- In Thapaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 90.7 per cent using firewood and 4.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 2.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 92.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 3.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

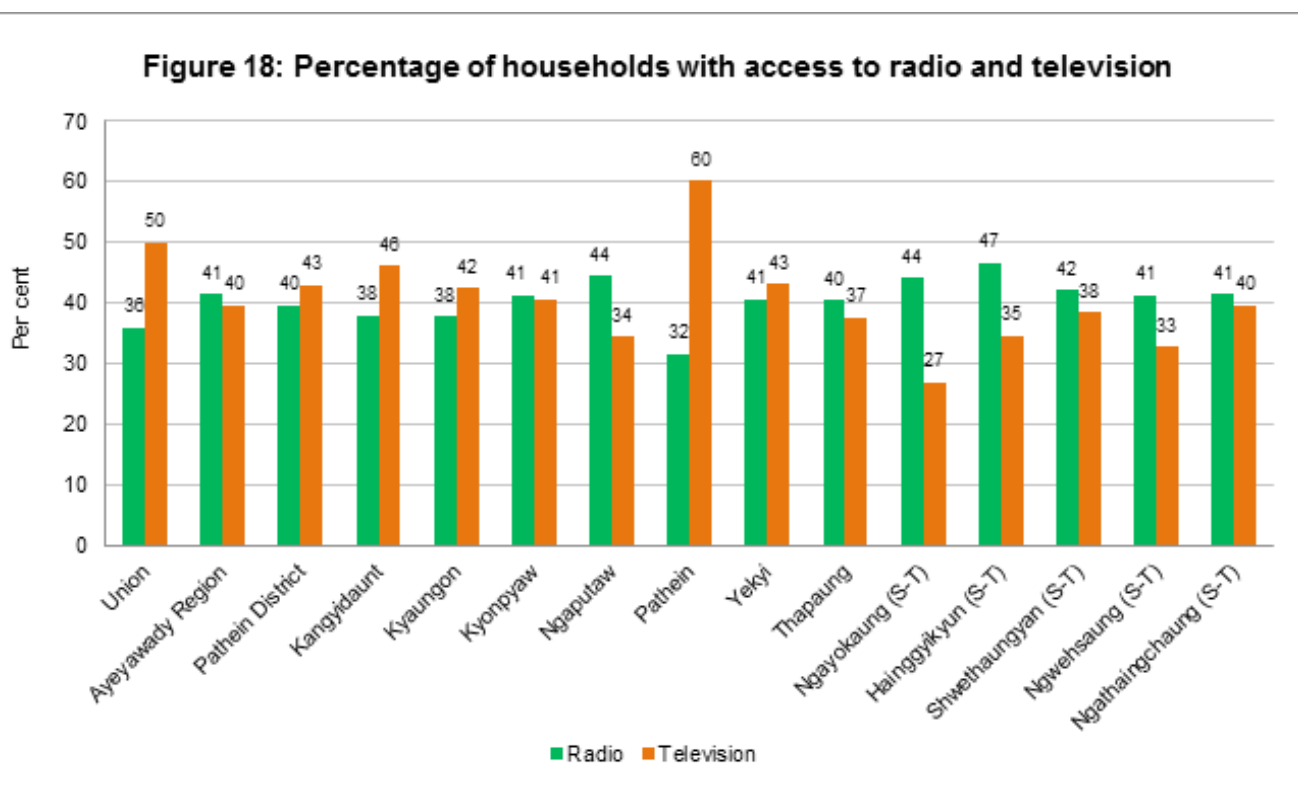
Communication and related amenities

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	37,237	40.4	37.5	2.2	17.8	0.4	0.2	37.0	*
Urban	1,740	30.2	60.5	5.3	47.0	2.9	0.6	24.3	0.2
Rural	35,497	40.9	36.4	2.0	16.4	0.3	0.2	37.6	*

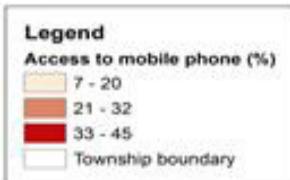
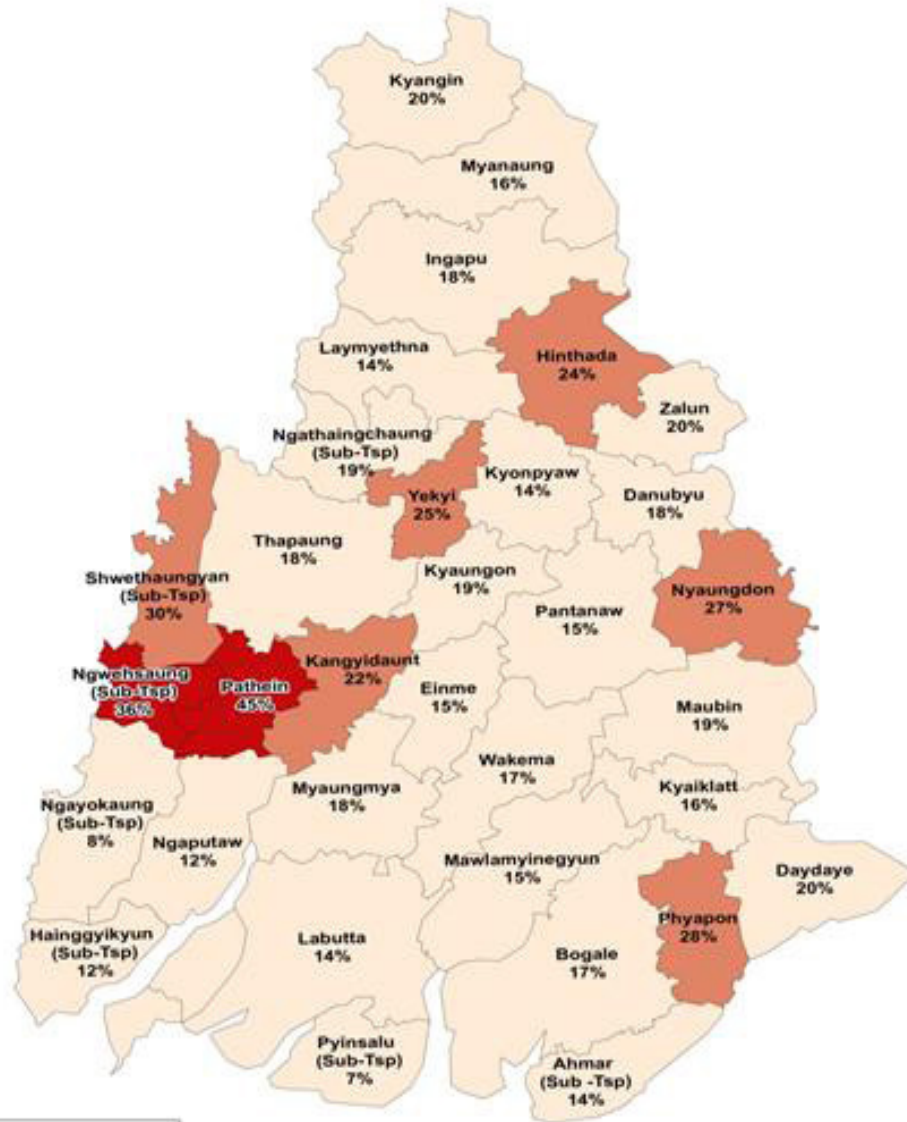
- Some 40.4 per cent of the households in Thapaung Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 60.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas having access to radio was 40.9 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Thapaung Township, some 37.5 per cent of the households reported having television and about one half of the households (40.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Ayeyawady Region	: 19.2%
Pathain District	: 22.3%
Thapaung Township	: 17.8%

- Only 17.8 per cent of the households in Thapaung Township reported having mobile phones. Some 19.2 per cent of the households in Ayeyawady Region reported having mobile phones.

Transportation items

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

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Ayeyawady Region	1,488,983	9,065	276,847	566,391	36,835	211,646	100,106	227,654
Urban	200,962	4,706	69,392	118,659	3,030	3,774	3,457	5,549
Rural	1,288,021	4,359	207,455	447,732	33,805	207,872	96,649	222,105
Patheingyi District	394,147	3,485	86,618	151,744	10,216	44,989	18,471	62,528
Urban	69,584	2,033	26,927	37,481	1,117	1,644	1,211	2,486
Rural	324,563	1,452	59,691	114,263	9,099	43,345	17,260	60,042
Thapaung Township	37,237	103	5,131	6,826	374	13,942	2,596	8,067
Urban	1,740	17	590	655	16	145	31	88
Rural	35,497	86	4,541	6,171	358	13,797	2,565	7,979

- In Thapaung Township, 37.4 per cent of the households have canoe/boat as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 21.7 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use bicycle and the majority of the rural households mainly use canoe/boat as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

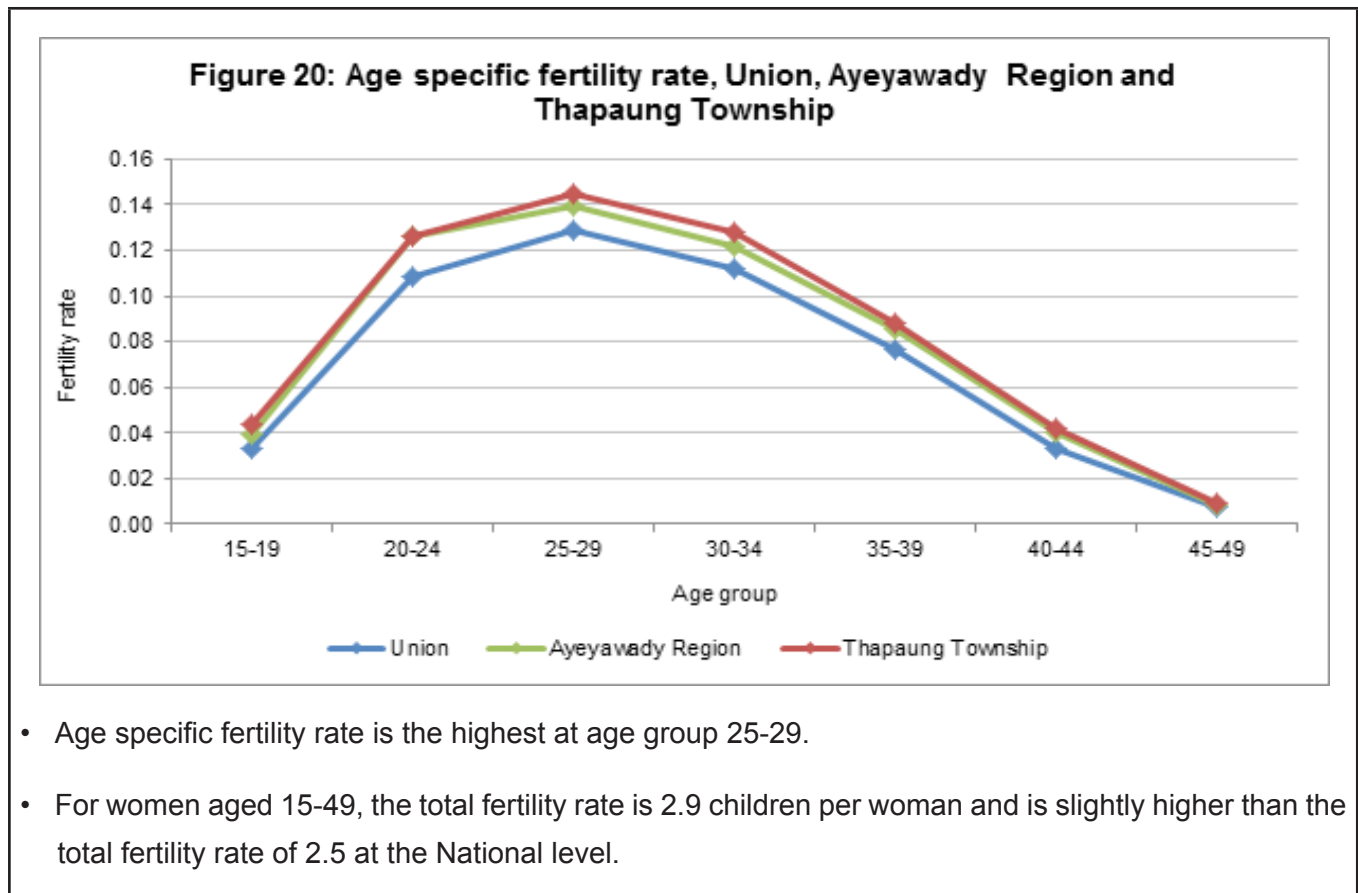
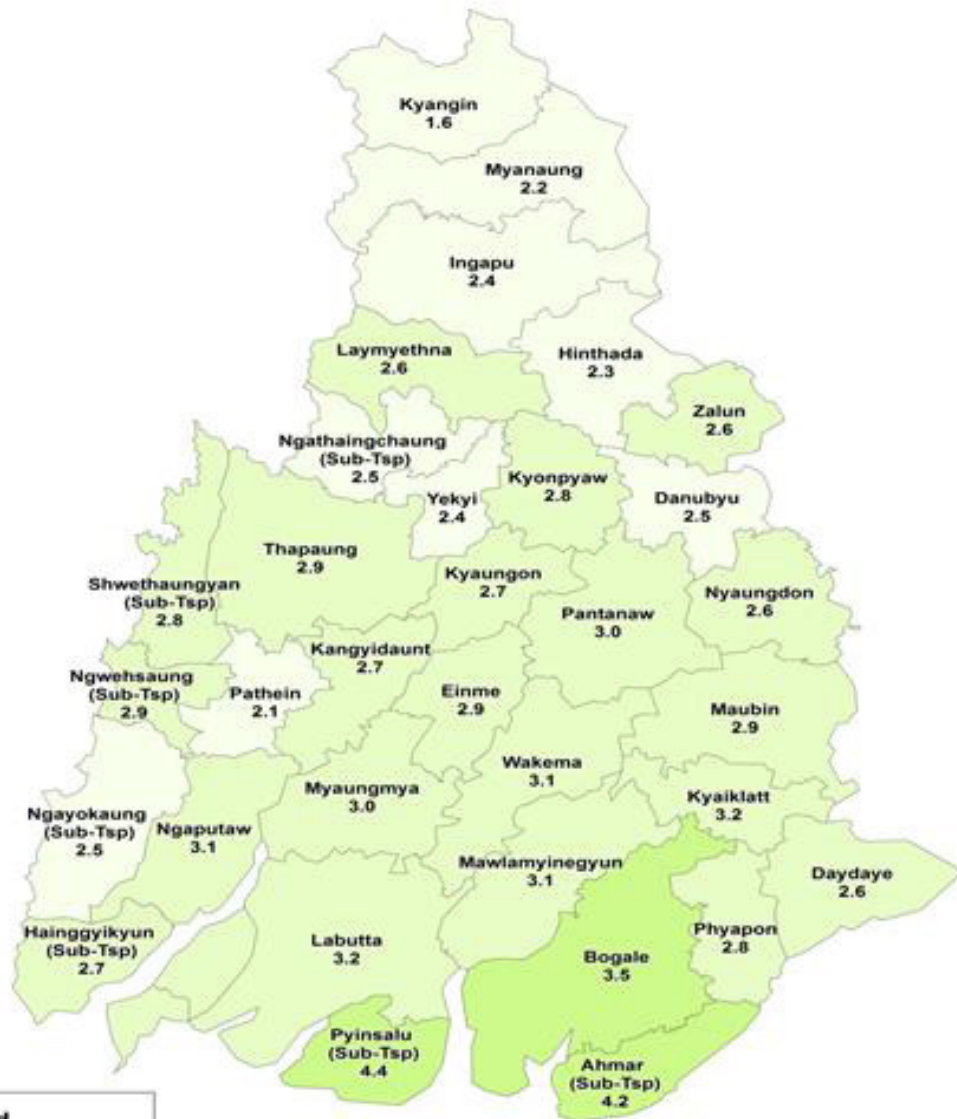
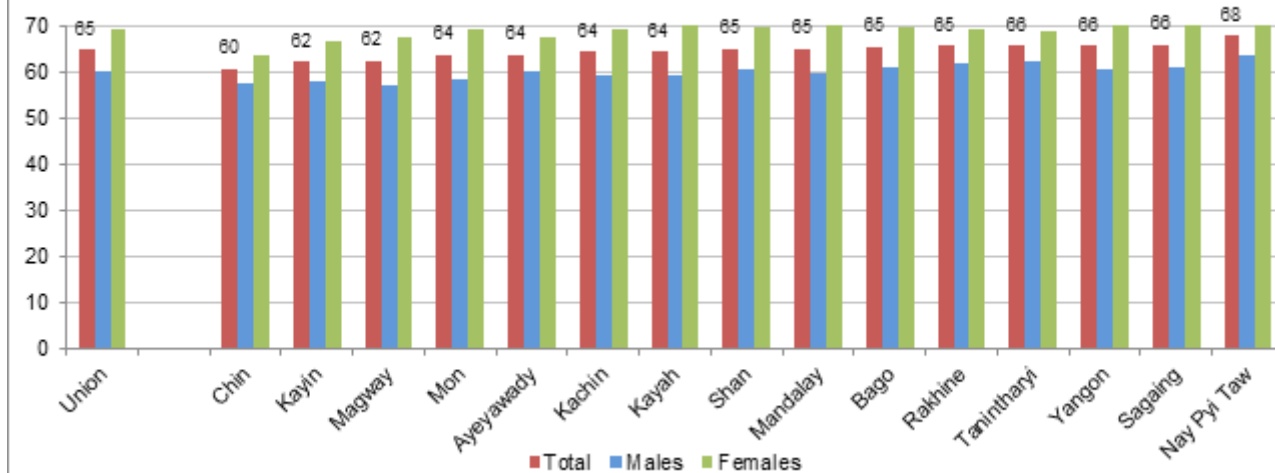


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Ayeyawady Region	: 2.8
Pathein District	: 2.6
Thapaung Township	: 2.9

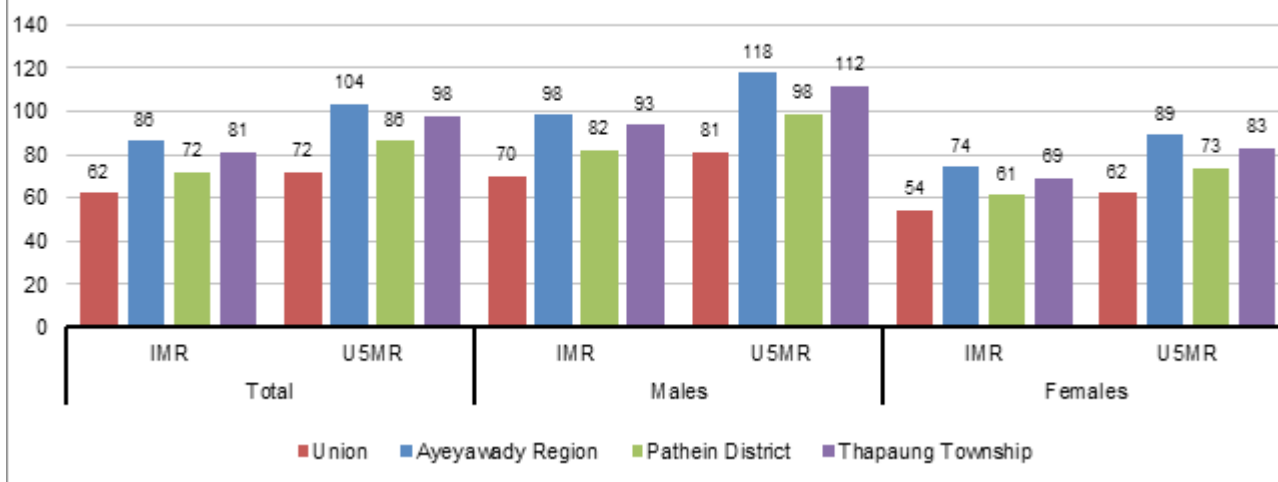
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Ayeyawady Region is 63.6 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 67.2 years is higher than that of the males at 60.2 years.

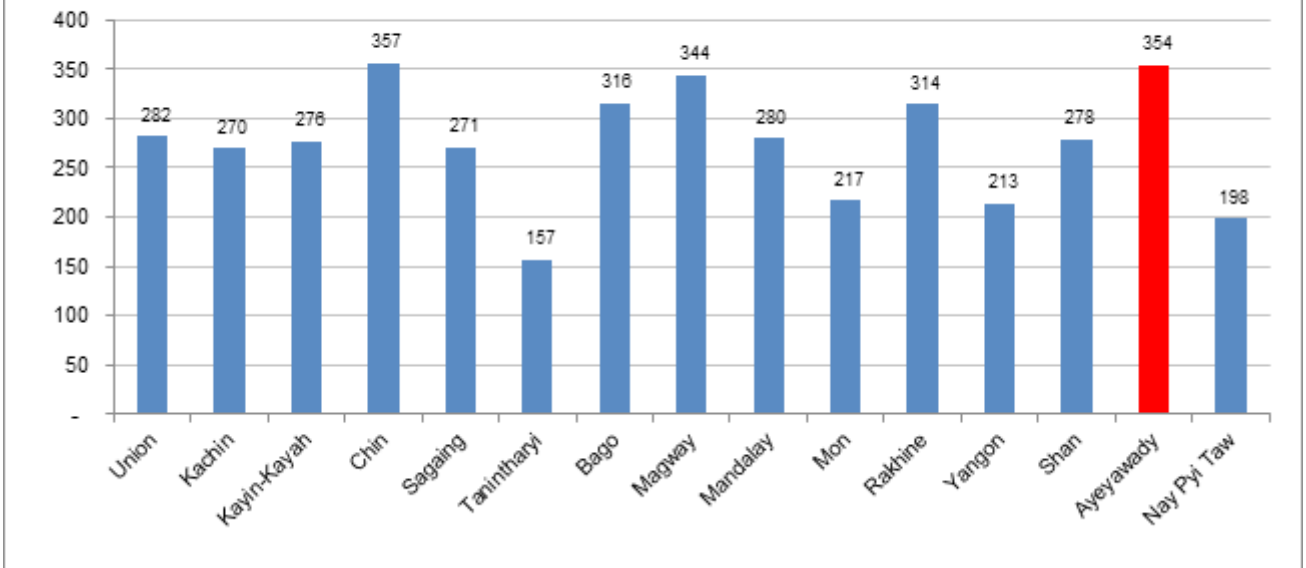
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Patheingyi District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Patheingyi District is 72 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 86 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thapaung Township are lower than those in Ayeyawady Region but are higher than those in Patheingyi District. The Infant mortality in Thapaung is 81 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 98 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)



- In Ayeyawady Region, there are 354 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 Ayeyawady Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

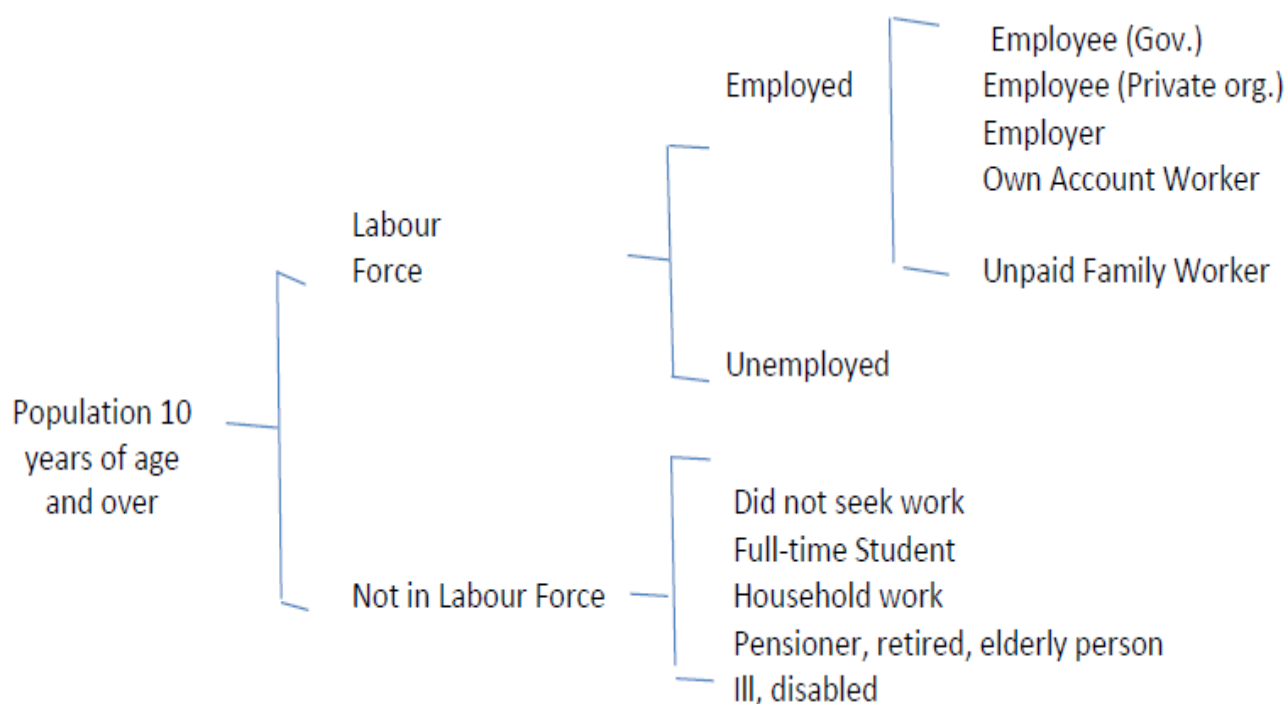
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

