

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, TAUNGGYI DISTRICT

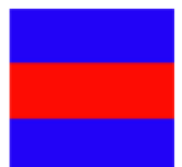
Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Taunggyi District

## **Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

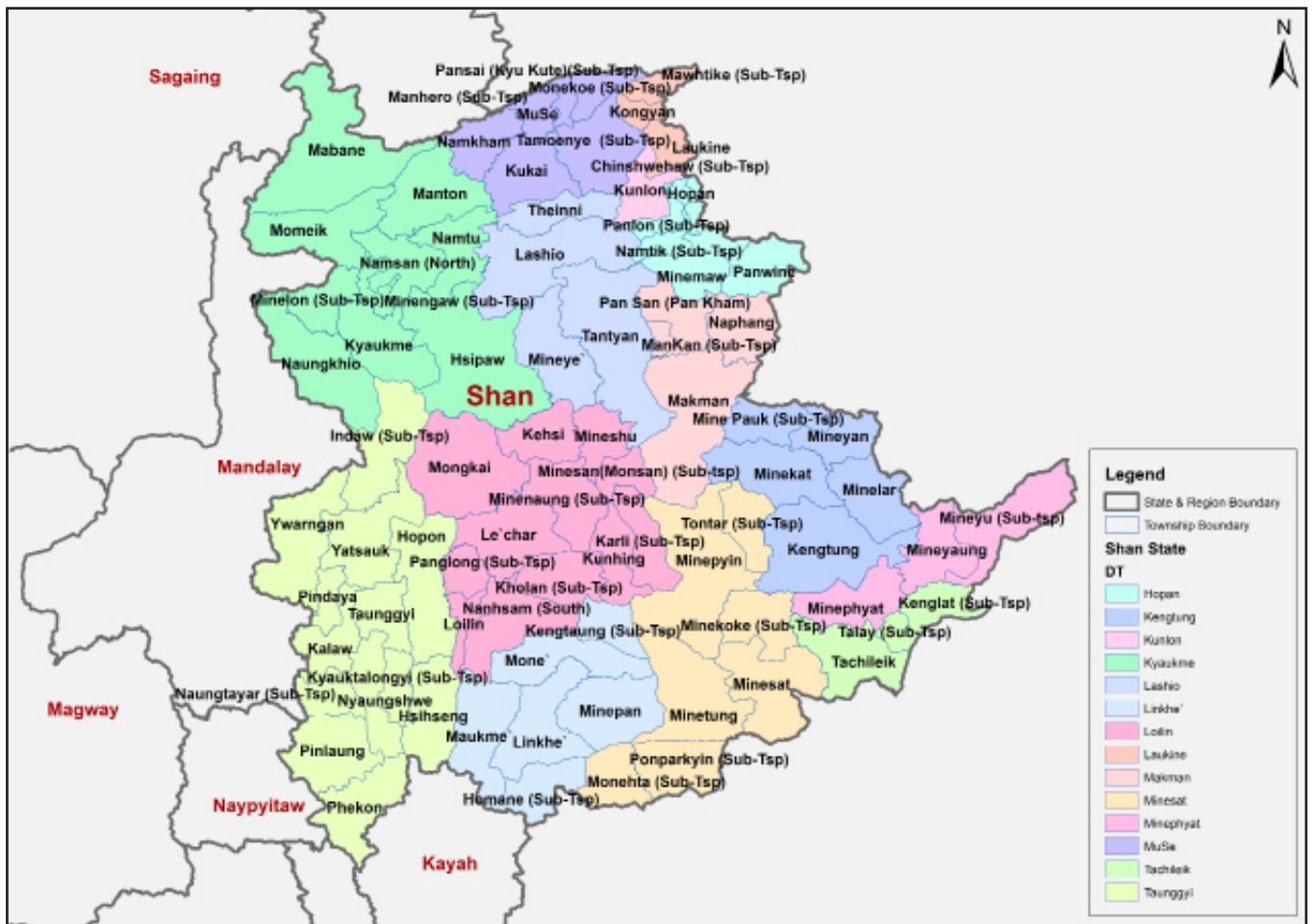
Tel: +95 67 431062

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships





## Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>56,417 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>27,246 (48.3%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>29,171 (51.7%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>846.9 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>66.6 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>24.9 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>12,265</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.5 persons<sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>54.6</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>48.1</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>6.5</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>13.6</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>93</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>77.0%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>67.1%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	38,394	86.2	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
National Registration	72	0.2	
Religious	172	0.4	
Temporary Registration	23	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	5,874	13.2	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	87.5%	91.3%	84.0%
Unemployment rate	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%
Employment to population ratio	86.6%	90.5%	83.1%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	12,084	98.5	
Renter	35	0.3	
Provided free (individually)	63	0.5	
Government quarters	66	0.5	
Private company quarters	*	0.1	
Other	*	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.3%		14.9%
Bamboo	59.8%	67.6%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	18.5%	25.6%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		84.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	20.9%	5.9%	0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.6%	< 0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	948	7.7	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	11,220	91.5	
Charcoal	76	0.6	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	*	0.1	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	1,728	14.1
Kerosene	307	2.5
Candle	536	4.4
Battery	577	4.7
Generator (private)	265	2.2
Water mill (private)	2,314	18.9
Solar system/energy	6,379	52.0
Other	159	1.3
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,059	8.6
Tube well, borehole	215	1.8
Protected well/spring	700	5.7
Bottled/purifier water	100	0.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>16.9</i>
Unprotected well/spring	692	5.6
Pool/pond/lake	1,459	11.9
River/stream/canal	868	7.1
Waterfall/rainwater	2,131	17.4
Other	5,041	41.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>10,191</i>	<i>83.1</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,040	8.5
Tube well, borehole	64	0.5
Protected well/spring	475	3.9
Unprotected well/spring	558	4.5
Pool/pond/lake	1,552	12.7
River/stream/canal	1,262	10.3
Waterfall/rainwater	2,091	17.0
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	5,222	42.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	38	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	10,913	89.0
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>10,951</i>	<i>89.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,105	9.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	70	0.6
Other	25	0.2
None	114	0.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	2,125	17.3
Television	5,889	48.0
Landline phone	245	2.0
Mobile phone	2,299	18.7
Computer	91	0.7
Internet at home	214	1.7
Households with none of the items	5,318	43.4
Households with all of the items	*	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	389	3.2
Motorcycle/Moped	8,020	65.4
Bicycle	313	2.6
4-Wheel tractor	442	3.6
Canoe/Boat	278	2.3
Motor boat	144	1.2
Cart (bullock)	1,857	15.1

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

\* Less than 20.

# Contents

Introduction .....	3
Census information on Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township .....	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics .....	7
(B) Religion .....	11
(C) Education .....	12
(D) Economic Characteristics .....	16
(E) Identity Cards .....	22
(F) Disability .....	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities .....	26
Type of housing unit .....	26
Type of toilet .....	27
Source of drinking water .....	29
Source of lighting .....	31
Type of cooking fuel .....	33
Communication and related amenities .....	35
Transportation items .....	37
(H) Fertility and Mortality .....	38
Fertility .....	38
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality .....	40
Definitions and Concepts .....	42
List of Contributors .....	46



## 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 Kyauktalongyi Sub-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 Kyauktalongyi**

### **Sub-Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	56,417 *		
Males	27,246		
Females	29,171		
Sex ratio	93 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	5.6%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	846.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	66.6 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	7		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	55,441	3,036	52,405
Number of conventional households	12,265	602	11,663
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 93 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (5.6%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township is 67 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township. This is slightly higher than to the Union average.</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

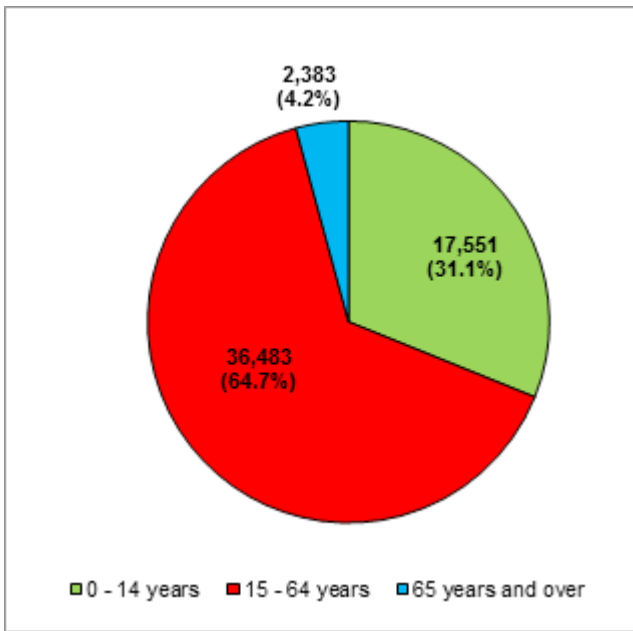
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,265</b>	<b>56,417</b>	<b>27,246</b>	<b>29,171</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>1,712</b>
1	Ta Pu Yway(W)	21	86	42	44
2	Don Ong(W)	246	1,312	602	710
3	Nawng Long(W)	108	580	274	306
4	Hti Long(W)	77	438	183	255
5	Lin Hnar(W)	55	291	138	153
6	Kaung Wein(W)	95	459	215	244
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>11,663</b>	<b>53,251</b>	<b>25,792</b>	<b>27,459</b>
1	Nawng Kar(VT)	1,628	6,724	3,321	3,403
2	Ah Thone Taw(VT)	679	2,751	1,359	1,392
3	Nar Hee(VT)	1,932	8,271	3,998	4,273
4	Nawng Hke(VT)	1,581	7,598	3,598	4,000
5	Kat Ku(VT)	2,334	11,293	5,473	5,820
6	Pin Tun(VT)	1,856	9,614	4,661	4,953
7	Nawng Pyit(VT)	1,653	7,000	3,382	3,618

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township**

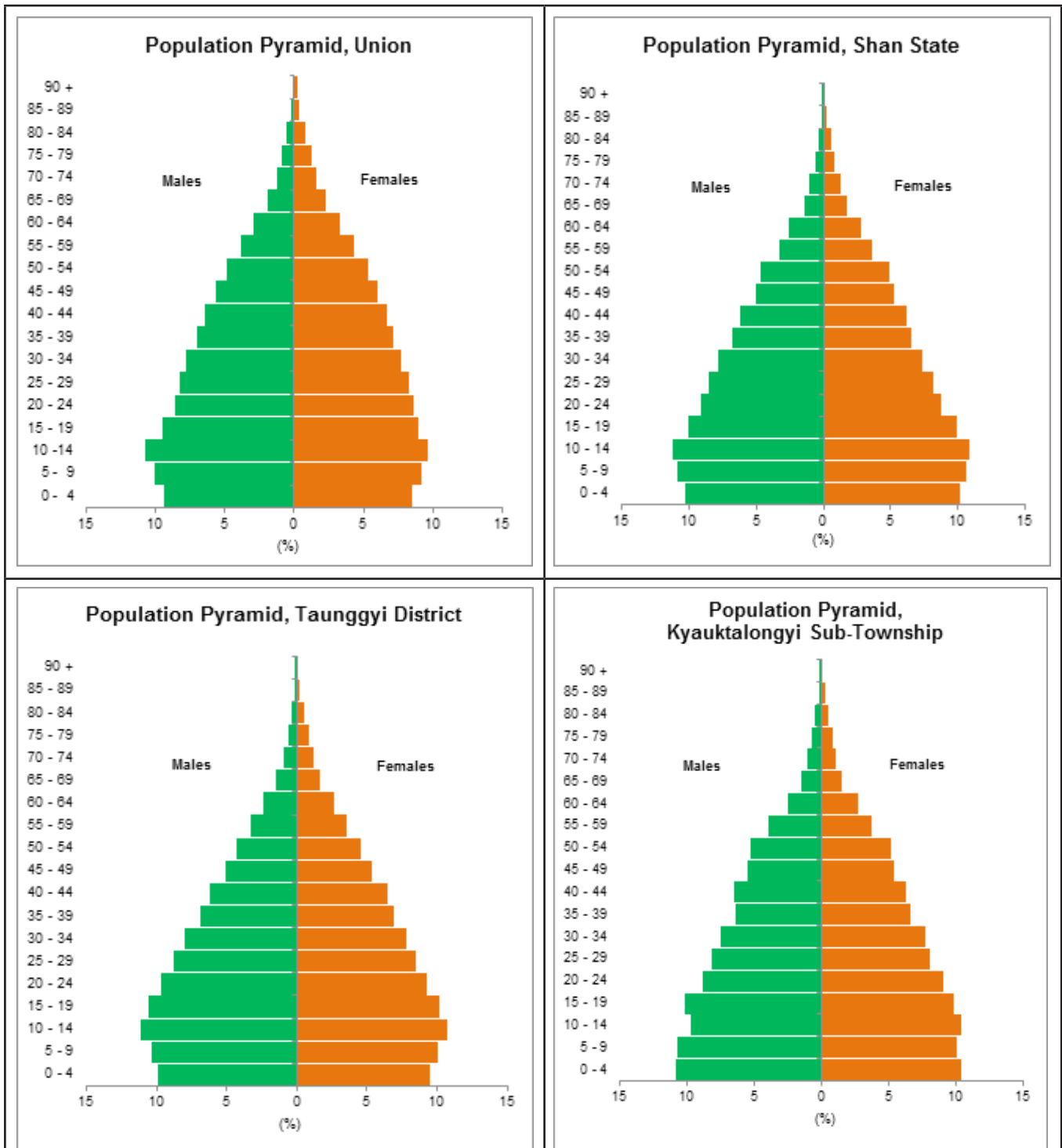


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,417</b>	<b>27,246</b>	<b>29,171</b>
0 - 4	5,992	2,960	3,032
5 - 9	5,870	2,924	2,946
10 - 14	5,689	2,644	3,045
15 - 19	5,637	2,765	2,872
20 - 24	5,072	2,419	2,653
25 - 29	4,576	2,214	2,362
30 - 34	4,295	2,055	2,240
35 - 39	3,660	1,724	1,936
40 - 44	3,590	1,759	1,831
45 - 49	3,081	1,498	1,583
50 - 54	2,947	1,424	1,523
55 - 59	2,158	1,082	1,076
60 - 64	1,467	687	780
65 - 69	849	403	446
70 - 74	614	289	325
75 - 79	468	209	259
80 - 84	289	128	161
85 - 89	135	48	87
90 +	28	14	14

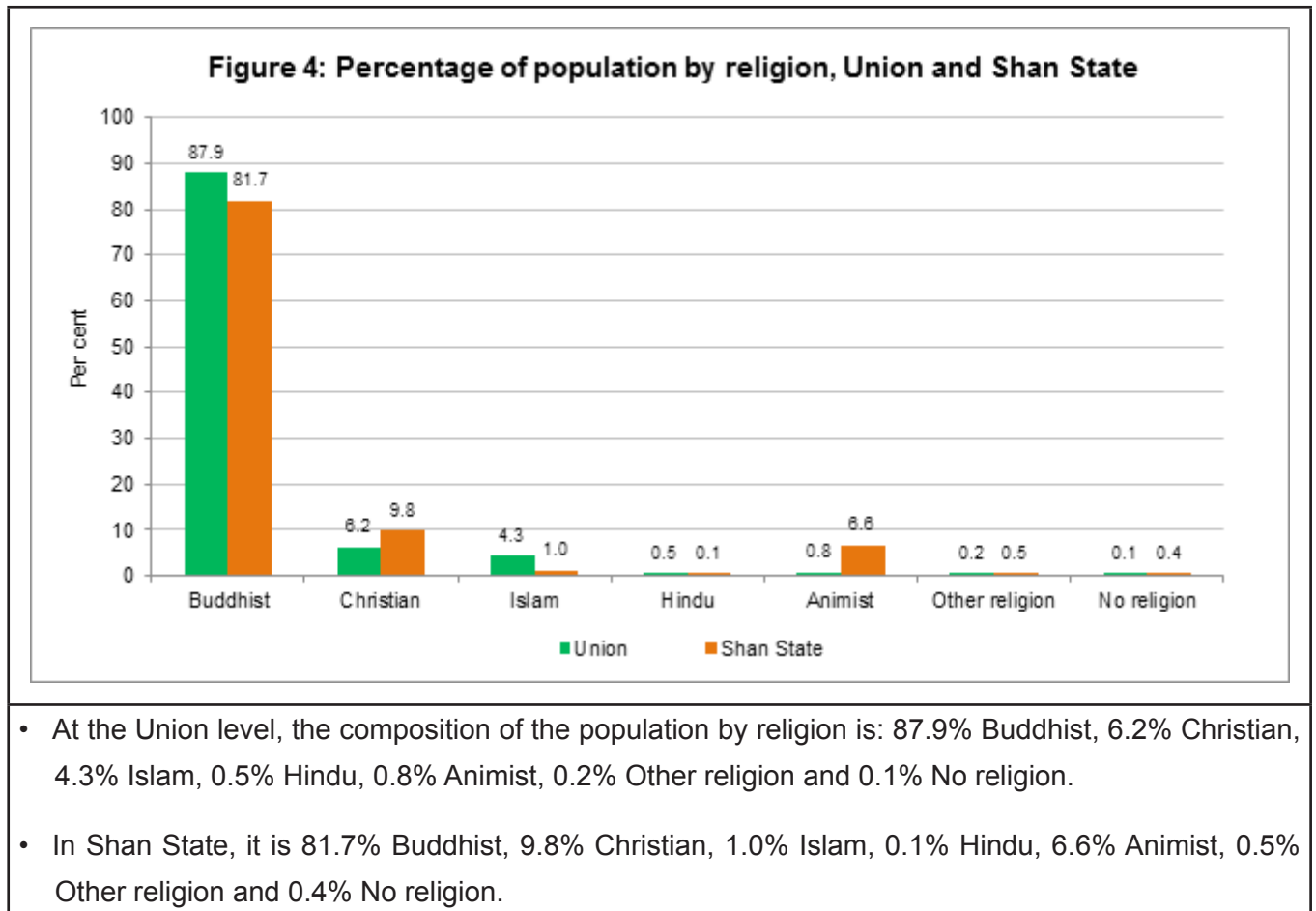
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township is 64.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- 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 Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township)**



- The birth rate has been increasing in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 20-24 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township.
- Except the age group 55-59, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion

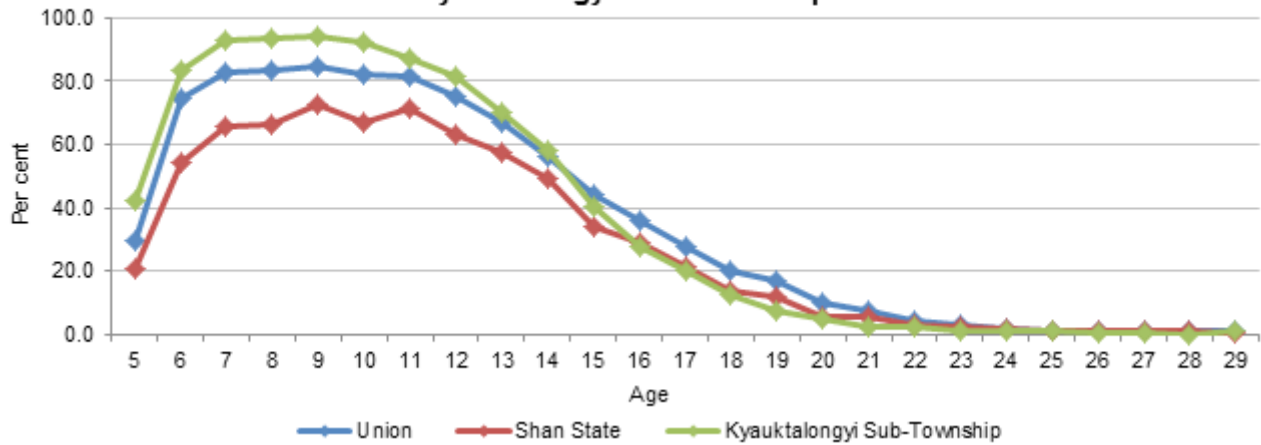


## (C) Education

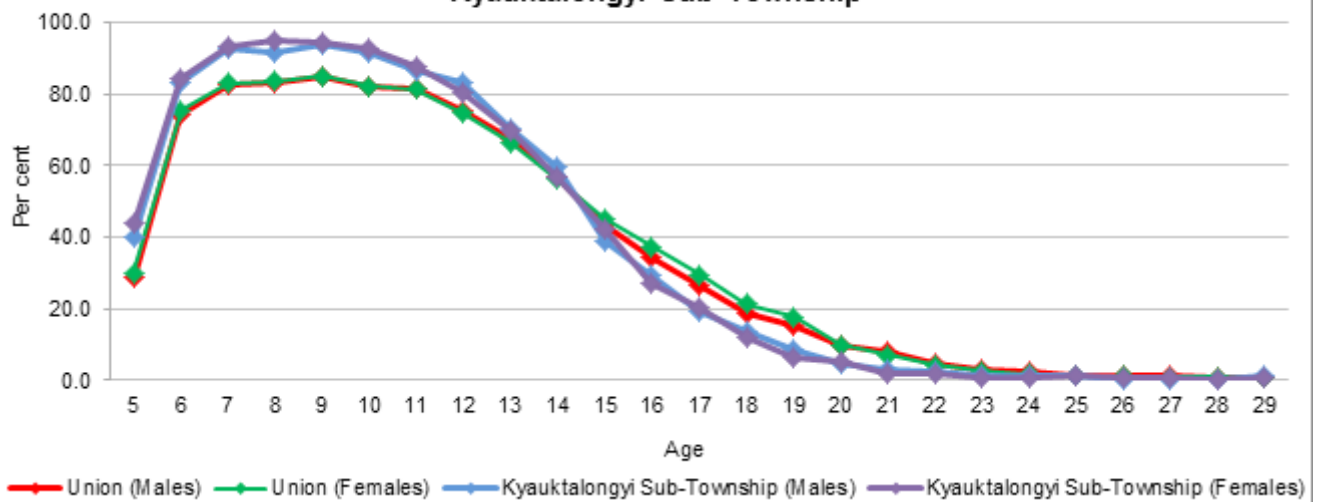
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,103	558	545	463	222	241
6	1,155	584	571	965	485	480
7	1,141	577	564	1,061	536	525
8	1,145	534	611	1,071	491	580
9	1,183	538	645	1,113	504	609
10	1,106	506	600	1,020	465	555
11	1,019	439	580	891	381	510
12	1,072	440	632	875	366	509
13	1,074	432	642	751	305	446
14	1,067	479	588	623	287	336
15	1,068	497	571	434	194	240
16	1,060	502	558	297	146	151
17	1,139	565	574	225	109	116
18	1,217	606	611	153	81	72
19	1,077	528	549	83	47	36
20	1,138	535	603	55	25	30
21	1,043	494	549	26	15	11
22	955	460	495	21	11	10
23	934	438	496	9	5	4
24	915	421	494	11	6	5
25	924	441	483	11	5	6
26	851	404	447	4	1	3
27	904	420	484	3	-	3
28	964	449	515	-	-	-
29	858	437	421	7	5	2

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township**

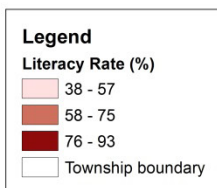
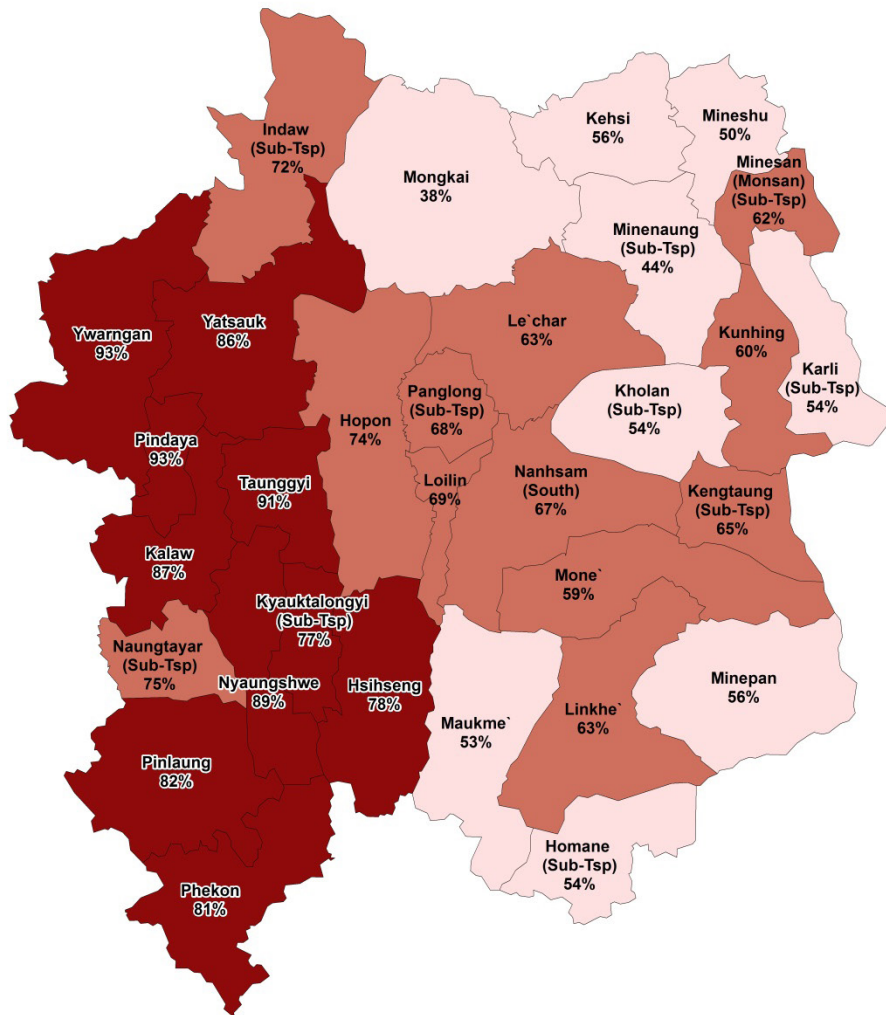


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township**



- School attendance in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township is higher starting from the school going age to age 14.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
Taunggyi District	: 85.2%
Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township	: 77.0%



**Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township**

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	10,546	95.9
Males	5,046	96.6
Females	5,500	95.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township is 77.0 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 67.1 per cent and for the males it is 87.9 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.9 per cent with 95.2 per cent for females and 96.6 per cent for males.

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

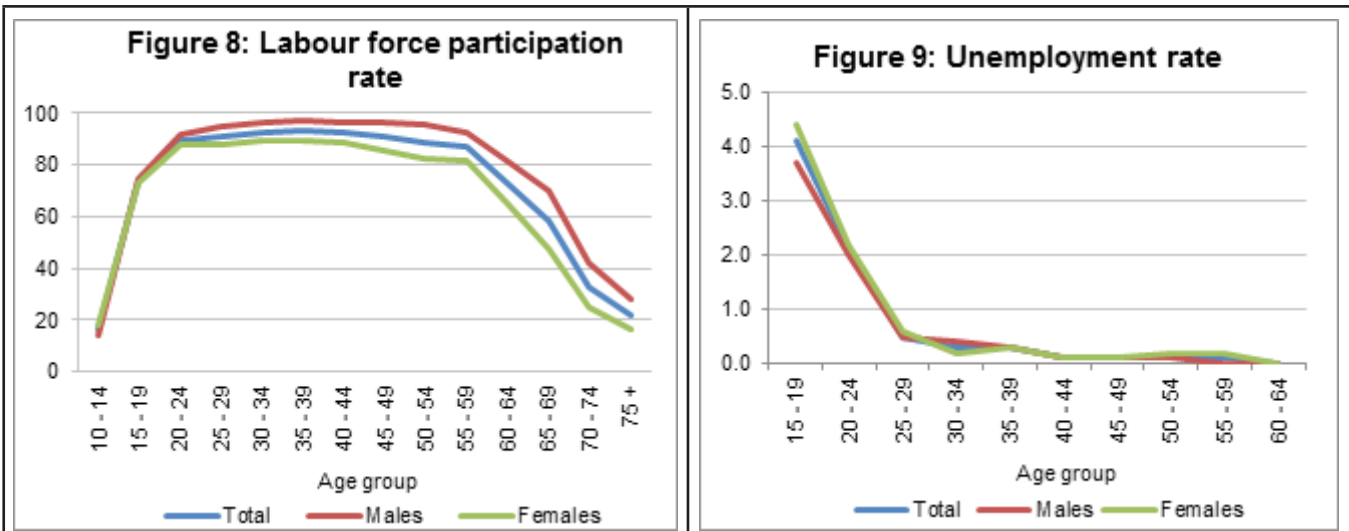
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	28,157	9,290	33.0	7,582	6,416	3,273	1,034	25	391	14	4	128
Urban	1,531	473	30.9	438	239	203	101	5	70	2	-	-
Rural	26,626	8,817	33.1	7,144	6,177	3,070	933	20	321	12	4	128
Males	13,534	2,799	20.7	3,952	3,930	1,858	674	15	195	5	3	103
Females	14,623	6,491	44.4	3,630	2,486	1,415	360	10	196	9	1	25

- Some 33.0 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 20.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 44.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 22.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.4 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 33.1 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	16.2	13.8	18.3	7.3	8.5	6.5
15 - 19	73.6	74.3	72.9	4.1	3.7	4.4
20 - 24	89.7	92.0	87.5	2.1	2.0	2.2
25 - 29	91.2	94.6	88.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
30 - 34	92.7	96.5	89.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
35 - 39	93.0	97.2	89.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
40 - 44	92.6	96.4	88.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
45 - 49	90.7	96.1	85.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
50 - 54	88.7	95.6	82.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
55 - 59	86.8	92.3	81.3	0.1	-	0.2
60 - 64	72.8	81.7	65.0	-	-	-
65 - 69	58.1	69.7	47.5	-	-	-
70 - 74	32.9	42.2	24.6	-	-	-
75+	21.5	28.3	16.3	-	-	-
15 - 24	81.2	82.6	79.9	3.0	2.8	3.2
15 - 64	87.5	91.3	84.0	1.0	0.9	1.1



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township is 87.5 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 84.0 per cent and is slightly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.3 per cent.
- In Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 16.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township is 1.0 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (0.9%) and for females (1.1%).
- 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	10,813	0.1	51.9	16.4	14.6	2.2	14.8
Males	4,392	0.2	58.9	0.9	13.5	2.7	23.8
Females	6,421	0.1	47.1	26.9	15.4	1.9	8.6

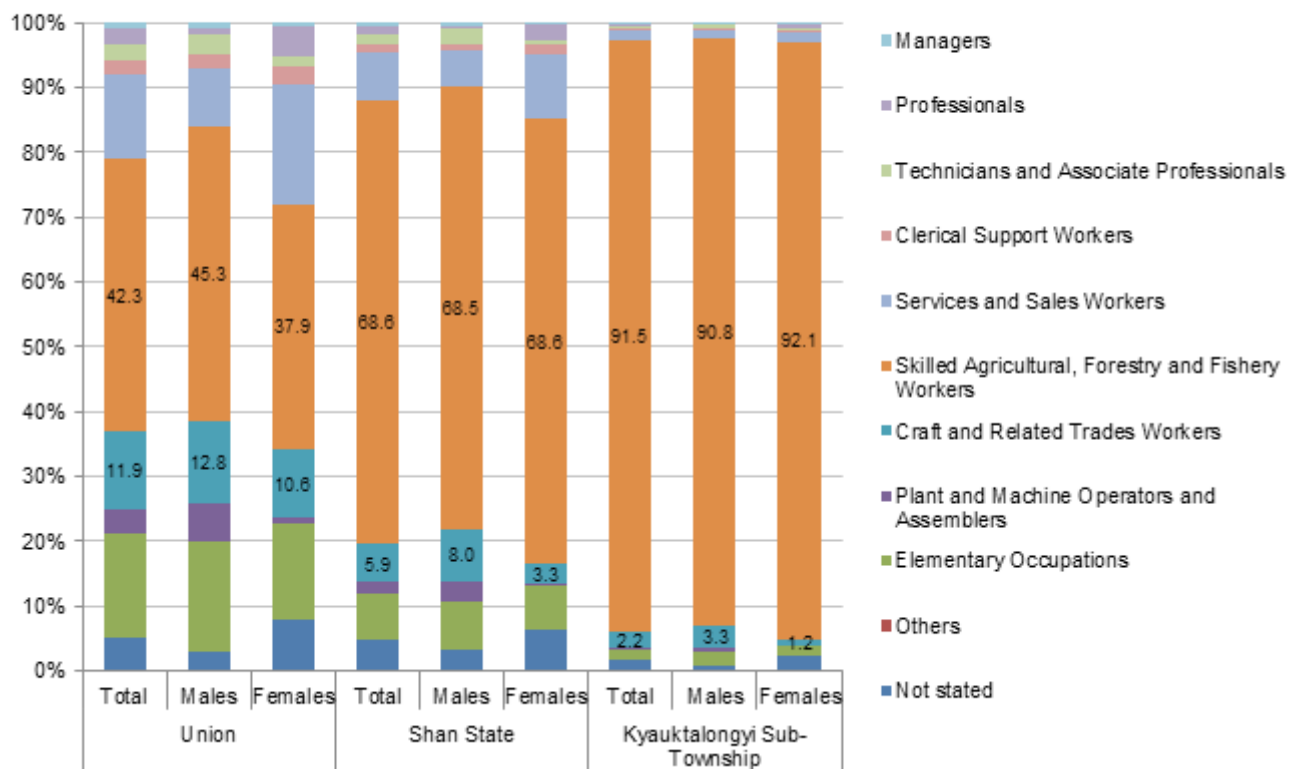
- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 58.9 per cent of males and 47.1 per cent of females are full time students.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,428</b>	<b>15,811</b>	<b>15,617</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	36	21	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professionals	145	28	117	0.5	0.2	0.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	109	62	47	0.3	0.4	0.3
Clerical Support Workers	71	51	20	0.2	0.3	0.1
Services and Sales Workers	468	200	268	1.5	1.3	1.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	28,745	14,361	14,384	91.5	90.8	92.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	699	517	182	2.2	3.3	1.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	125	119	6	0.4	0.8	*
Elementary Occupations	526	315	211	1.7	2.0	1.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	504	137	367	1.6	0.9	2.4

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township**



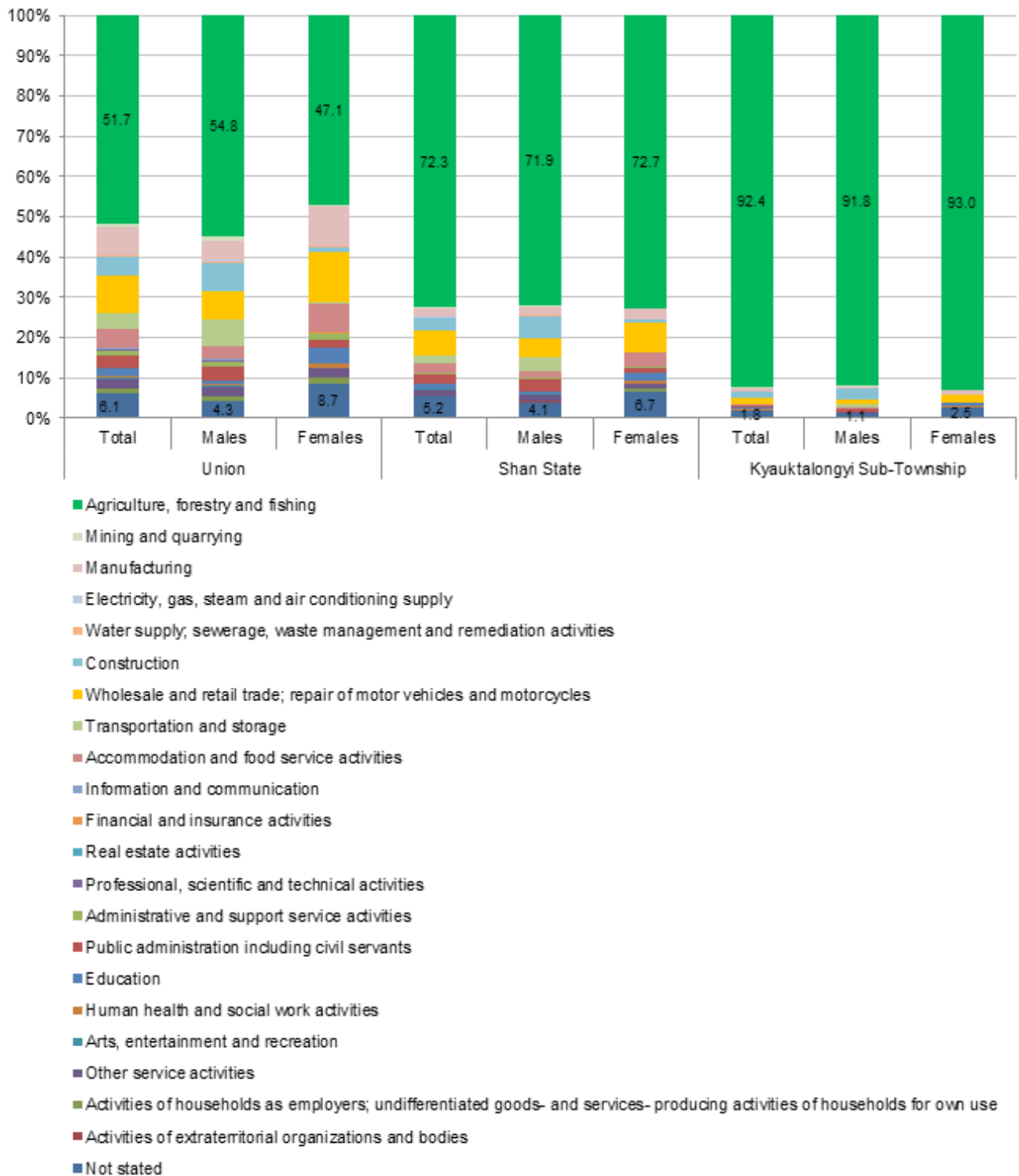
- In Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township, 91.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 2.2 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 90.8 per cent of males and 92.1 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 5.9 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,428</b>	<b>15,811</b>	<b>15,617</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29,028	14,509	14,519	92.4	91.8	93.0
Mining and quarrying	82	48	34	0.3	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	240	97	143	0.8	0.6	0.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	4	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	435	414	21	1.4	2.6	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	485	215	270	1.5	1.4	1.7
Transportation and storage	121	121	-	0.4	0.8	-
Accommodation and food service activities	34	18	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Information and communication	7	3	4	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Real estate activities	4	3	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	11	6	5	*	*	*
Public administration including civil servants	126	105	21	0.4	0.7	0.1
Education	157	28	129	0.5	0.2	0.8
Human health and social work activities	36	14	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	1	1	*	*	*
Other service activities	81	50	31	0.3	0.3	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	6	3	3	*	*	*
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	567	171	396	1.8	1.1	2.5

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



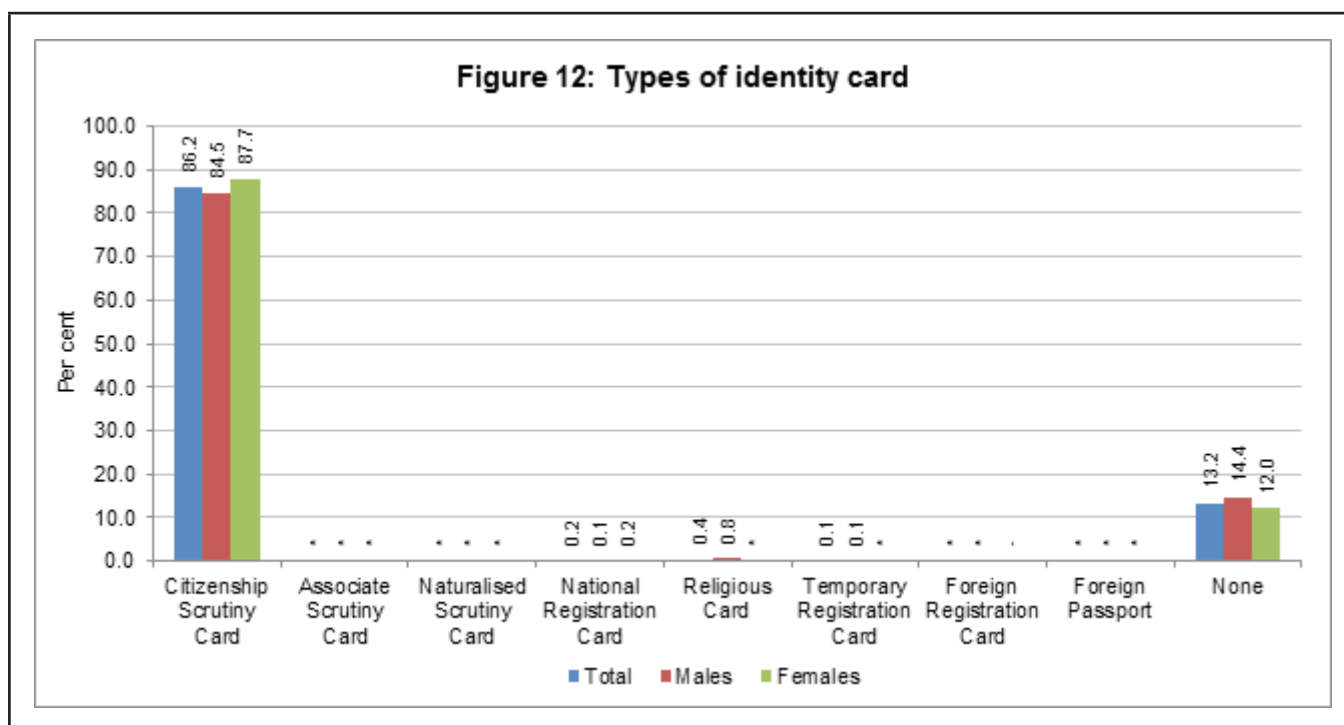
- In Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 92.4 per cent.
- There are 91.8 per cent of males and 93.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

## (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	38,394	*	*	72	172	23	*	*	5,874
Urban	2,256	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	172
Rural	36,138	*	*	72	159	23	*	*	5,702
Males	18,061	*	*	25	166	15	*	*	3,084
Females	20,333	*	*	47	6	8	-	*	2,790

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township, 86.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 13.2 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 14.4 per cent of males and 12.0 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,417</b>	<b>53,255</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,177</b>
0 - 4	5,992	5,881	111	1.9	11	9	100	66
5 - 9	5,870	5,815	55	0.9	11	13	22	22
10 - 14	5,689	5,611	78	1.4	14	19	25	38
15 - 19	5,637	5,568	69	1.2	18	16	22	29
20 - 24	5,072	4,993	79	1.6	17	24	33	33
25 - 29	4,576	4,498	78	1.7	13	25	27	31
30 - 34	4,295	4,195	100	2.3	28	41	33	34
35 - 39	3,660	3,549	111	3.0	23	34	33	40
40 - 44	3,590	3,433	157	4.4	65	58	45	35
45 - 49	3,081	2,845	236	7.7	113	72	58	59
50 - 54	2,947	2,584	363	12.3	209	95	97	107
55 - 59	2,158	1,805	353	16.4	191	110	107	101
60 - 64	1,467	1,142	325	22.2	190	132	121	101
65 - 69	849	598	251	29.6	163	106	122	101
70 - 74	614	322	292	47.6	173	121	149	141
75 - 79	468	225	243	51.9	152	140	127	109
80 - 84	289	123	166	57.4	109	99	95	76
85 - 89	135	55	80	59.3	58	56	53	45
90 +	28	13	15	53.6	14	12	13	9

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>27,246</b>	<b>25,757</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>498</b>
0 - 4	2,960	2,909	51	1.7	5	5	48	30
5 - 9	2,924	2,892	32	1.1	7	7	14	9
10 - 14	2,644	2,600	44	1.7	8	11	17	23
15 - 19	2,765	2,724	41	1.5	10	8	13	19
20 - 24	2,419	2,378	41	1.7	8	15	16	16
25 - 29	2,214	2,176	38	1.7	6	11	15	16
30 - 34	2,055	2,004	51	2.5	17	24	13	11
35 - 39	1,724	1,661	63	3.7	12	21	19	18
40 - 44	1,759	1,697	62	3.5	25	26	21	16
45 - 49	1,498	1,388	110	7.3	59	30	24	27
50 - 54	1,424	1,257	167	11.7	106	38	34	35
55 - 59	1,082	903	179	16.5	109	51	52	39
60 - 64	687	538	149	21.7	82	60	48	39
65 - 69	403	296	107	26.6	70	42	54	42
70 - 74	289	150	139	48.1	84	63	63	65
75 - 79	209	96	113	54.1	70	70	57	46
80 - 84	128	54	74	57.8	48	45	45	33
85 - 89	48	27	21	43.8	16	13	13	10
90 +	14	7	7	50.0	6	7	6	4

**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
<b>Females</b>	<b>29,171</b>	<b>27,498</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>679</b>
0 - 4	3,032	2,972	60	2.0	6	4	52	36
5 - 9	2,946	2,923	23	0.8	4	6	8	13
10 - 14	3,045	3,011	34	1.1	6	8	8	15
15 - 19	2,872	2,844	28	1.0	8	8	9	10
20 - 24	2,653	2,615	38	1.4	9	9	17	17
25 - 29	2,362	2,322	40	1.7	7	14	12	15
30 - 34	2,240	2,191	49	2.2	11	17	20	23
35 - 39	1,936	1,888	48	2.5	11	13	14	22
40 - 44	1,831	1,736	95	5.2	40	32	24	19
45 - 49	1,583	1,457	126	8.0	54	42	34	32
50 - 54	1,523	1,327	196	12.9	103	57	63	72
55 - 59	1,076	902	174	16.2	82	59	55	62
60 - 64	780	604	176	22.6	108	72	73	62
65 - 69	446	302	144	32.3	93	64	68	59
70 - 74	325	172	153	47.1	89	58	86	76
75 - 79	259	129	130	50.2	82	70	70	63
80 - 84	161	69	92	57.1	61	54	50	43
85 - 89	87	28	59	67.8	42	43	40	35
90 +	14	6	8	57.1	8	5	7	5

- Six in every 100 persons in Kyauktalongyi Sub-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 walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

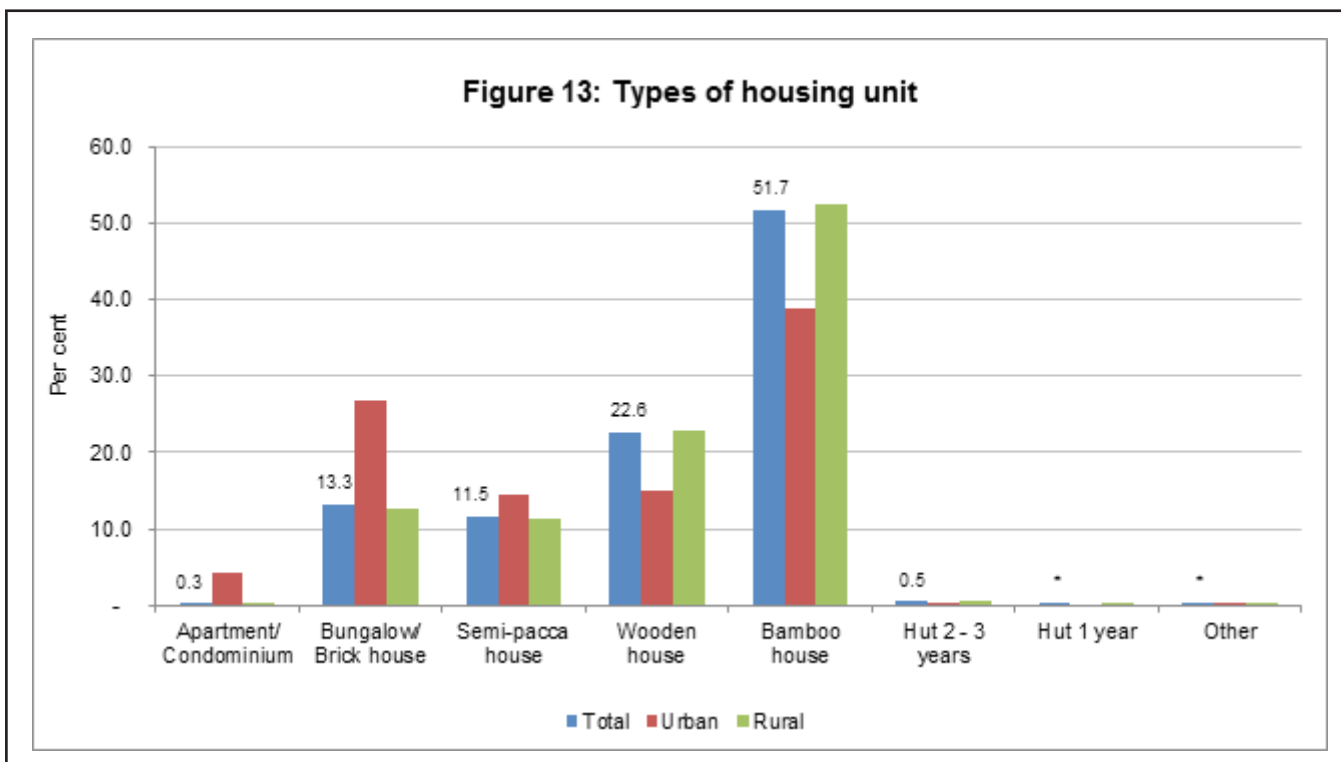
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### 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	12,265	0.3	13.3	11.5	22.6	51.7	0.5	*	*
Urban	602	4.3	26.7	14.5	15.1	38.9	0.3	-	0.2
Rural	11,663	0.1	12.6	11.4	23.0	52.3	0.5	*	*

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

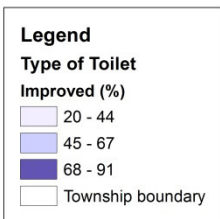
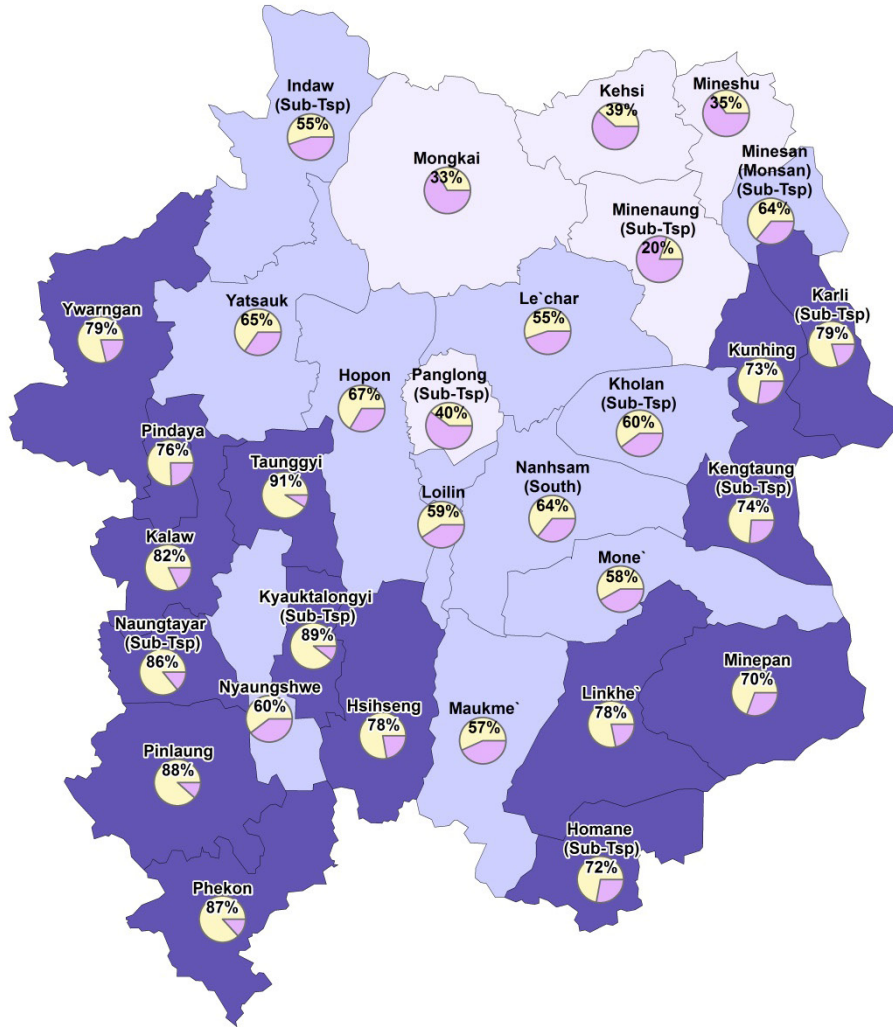


- The majority of the households in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (51.7%) followed by households in wooden houses (22.6%).
- Some 38.9 per cent of urban households and 52.3 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Taunggyi District	: 79.0%
Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township	: 89.3%

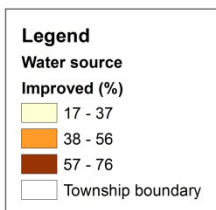
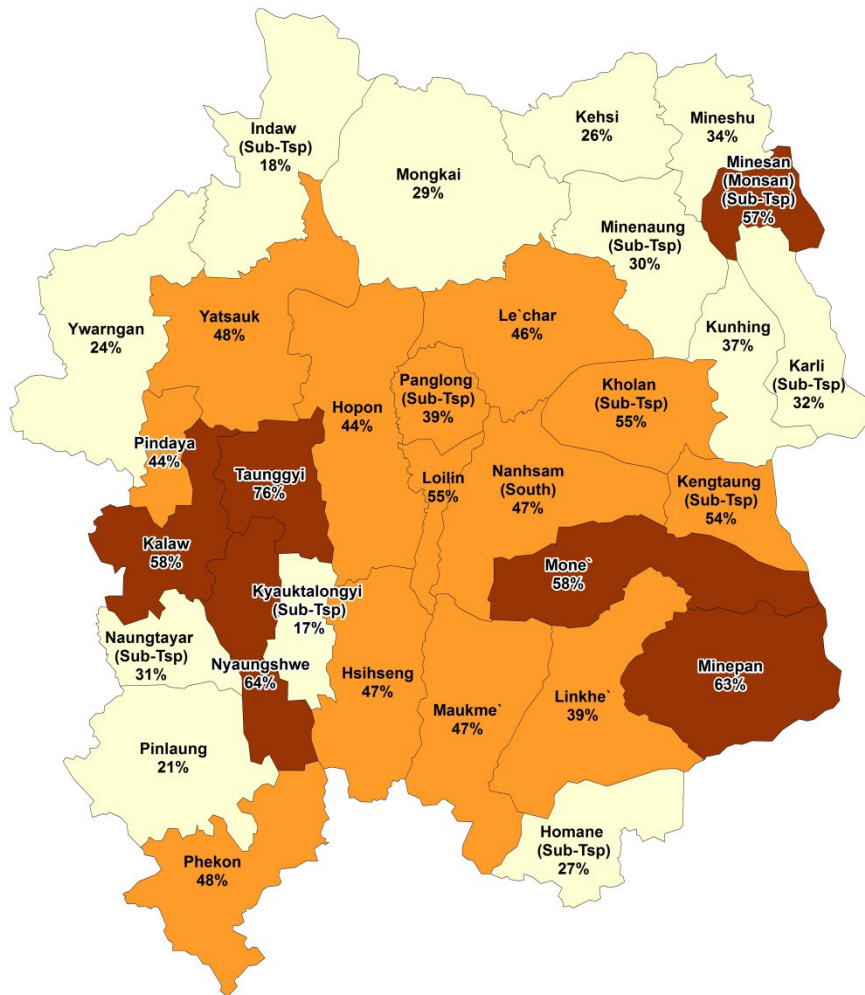
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	0.2	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		89.0	99.5	88.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>89.3</i>	<i>99.7</i>	<i>88.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		9.0	-	9.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.6	-	0.6
Other		0.2	0.2	0.2
None		0.9	0.1	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>12,265</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>11,663</b>

- Some 89.3 per cent of the households in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (89.0%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township is in the range of 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 0.9 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 Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township, 1.0 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%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Taunggyi District	: 51.0%
Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township	: 16.9%

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

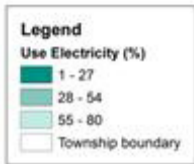
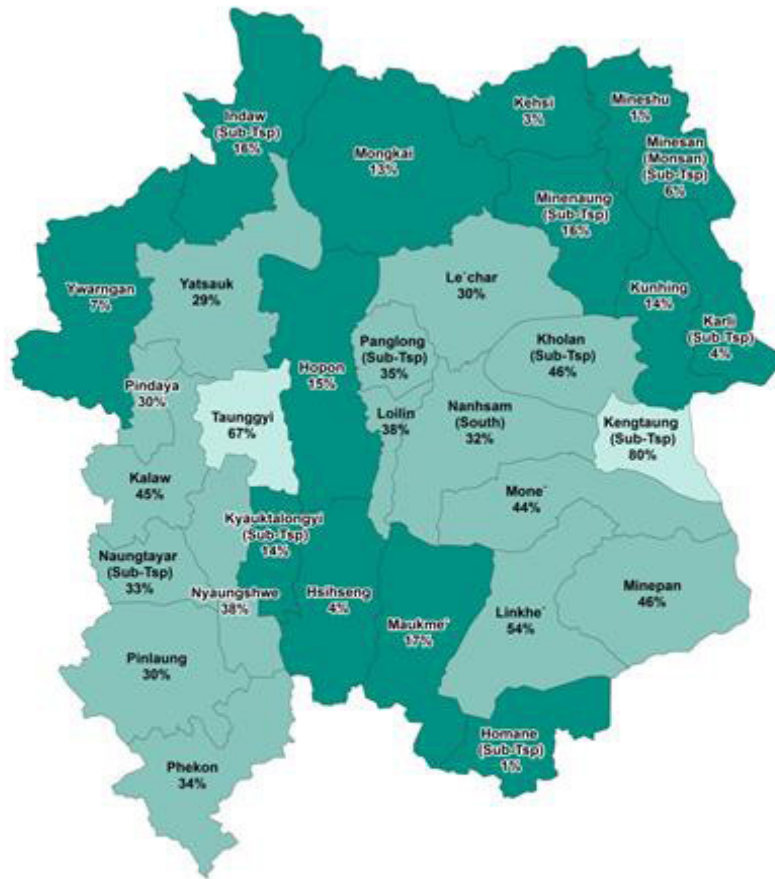
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		8.6	4.0	8.9
Tube well, borehole		1.8	2.8	1.7
Protected well/ Spring		5.7	6.6	5.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.8	2.2	0.7
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>16.9</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>17.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		5.6	-	5.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake		11.9	22.9	11.3
River/stream/ canal		7.1	-	7.4
Waterfall/ Rain water		17.4	0.5	18.3
Other		41.1	61.0	40.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>83.1</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>83.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>12,265</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>11,663</b>

- In Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township, 16.9 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- The proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township belongs to the range of 17-37 per cent group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 41.1 per cent of the households use water from other sources of drinking water in this Sub-Township and 17.4 per cent use water from waterfall/rain water.
- Some 83.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 83.0 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%
Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township	: 14.1%

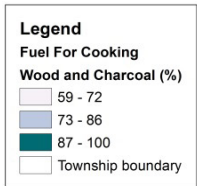
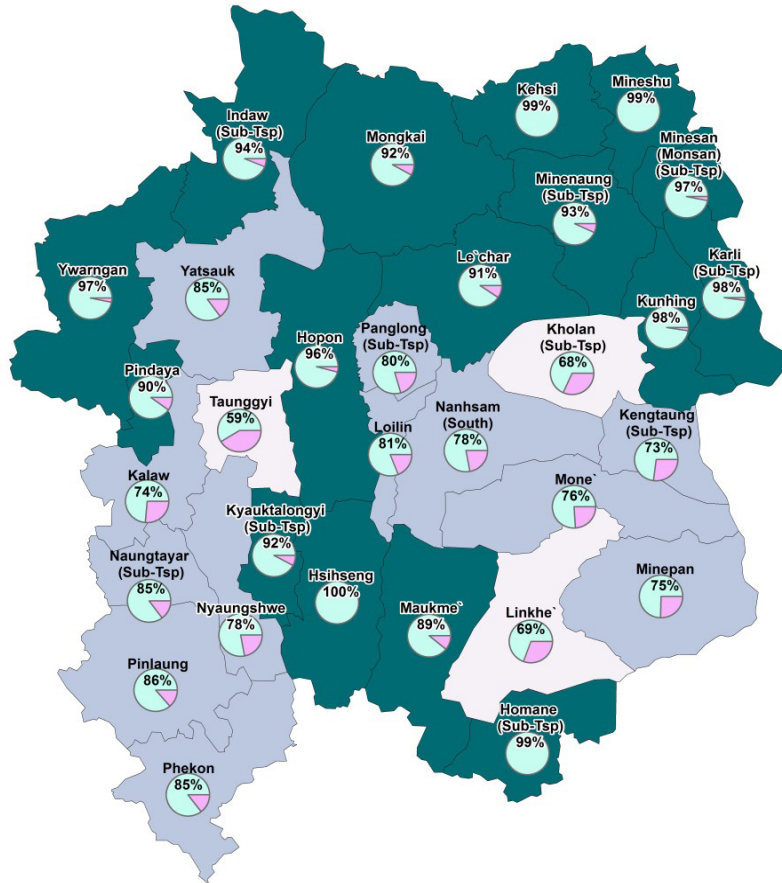
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

<b>Source of lighting</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Electricity		14.1	0.3	14.8
Kerosene		2.5	0.3	2.6
Candle		4.4	2.3	4.5
Battery		4.7	2.0	4.8
Generator (private)		2.2	11.8	1.7
Water mill (private)		18.9	34.9	18.0
Solar system/energy		52.0	46.3	52.3
Other		1.3	2.0	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>12,265</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>11,663</b>

- In Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township, 14.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of 1-27 per cent group in electricity usage. 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 sub-township with 52.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 52.3 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Taunggyi District	: 80.5%
Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township	: 92.1%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		7.7	-	8.1
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		91.5	95.7	91.3
Charcoal		0.6	4.0	0.4
Coal		*	0.2	*
Other		0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>12,265</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>11,663</b>

- In Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 91.5 per cent using firewood and 0.6 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 7.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 91.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.4 per cent use charcoal.

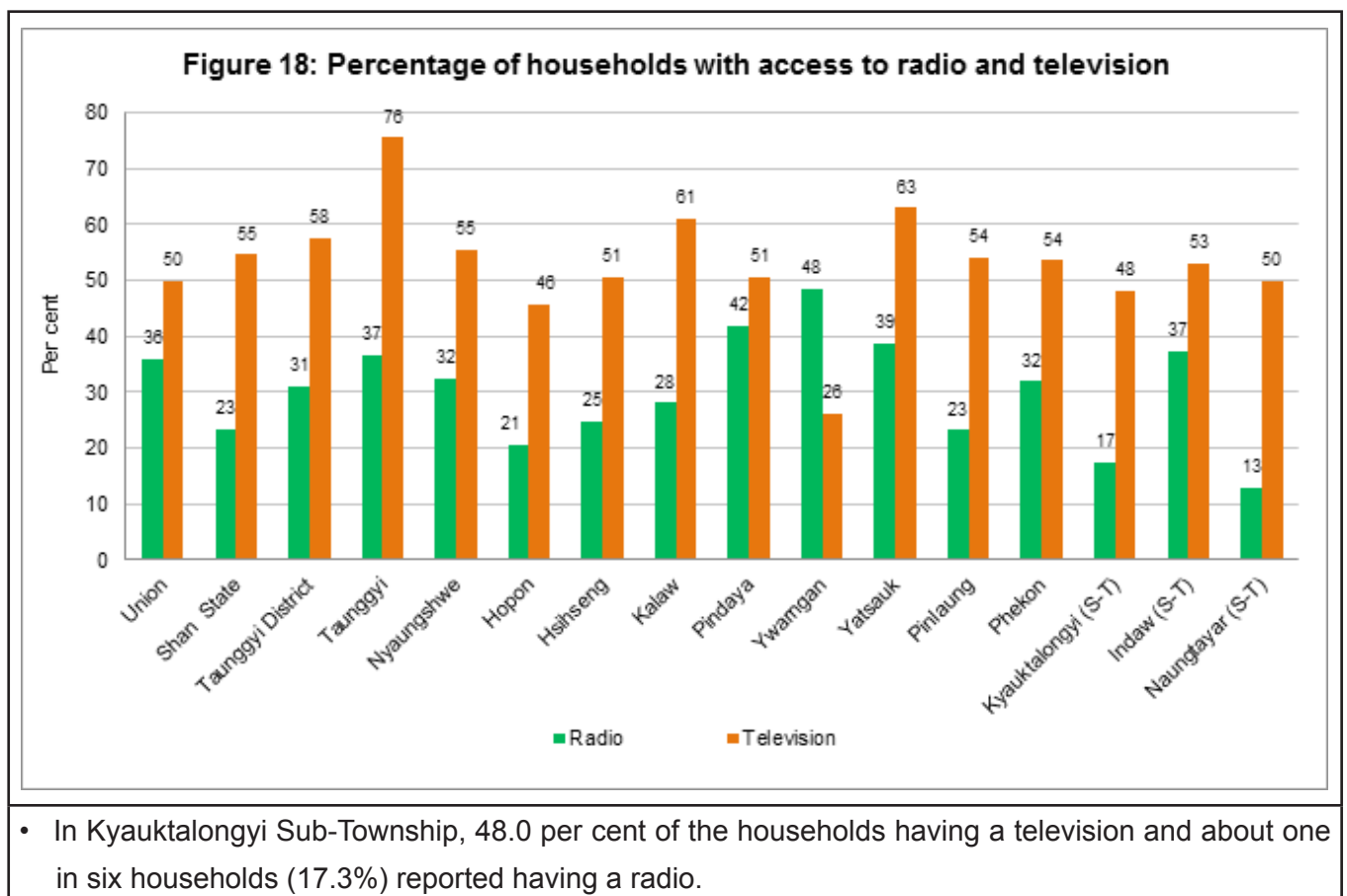
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Communication and related amenities

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

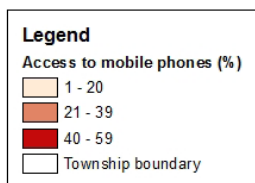
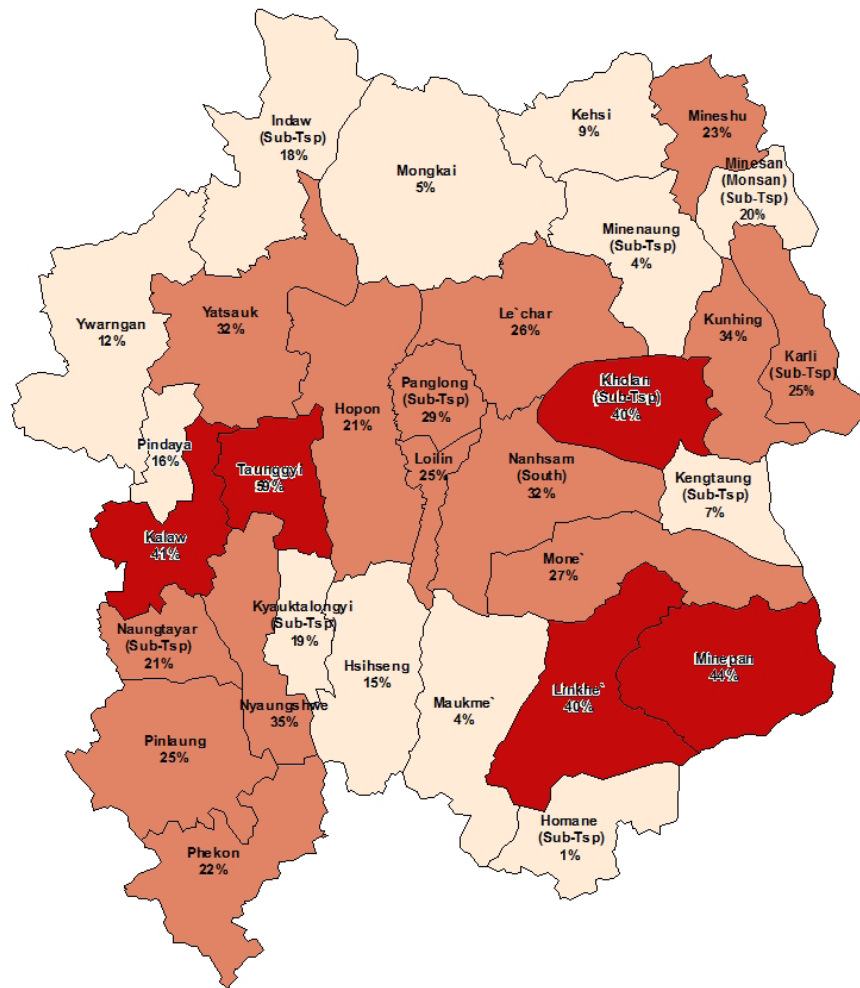
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	12,265	17.3	48.0	2.0	18.7	0.7	1.7	43.4	0.1
Urban	602	16.4	53.3	6.1	18.6	2.0	1.8	39.4	0.5
Rural	11,663	17.4	47.7	1.8	18.8	0.7	1.7	43.6	0.1

- Some 48.0 per cent of the households in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 53.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 47.7 per cent.



- In Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township, 48.0 per cent of the households having a television and about one in six households (17.3%) reported having a radio.

**Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone**



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Taunggyi District	: 33.0%
Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township	: 18.7%

- Some 18.7 per cent of the households in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. It is in the range of 1-20 per cent group.

## Transportation items

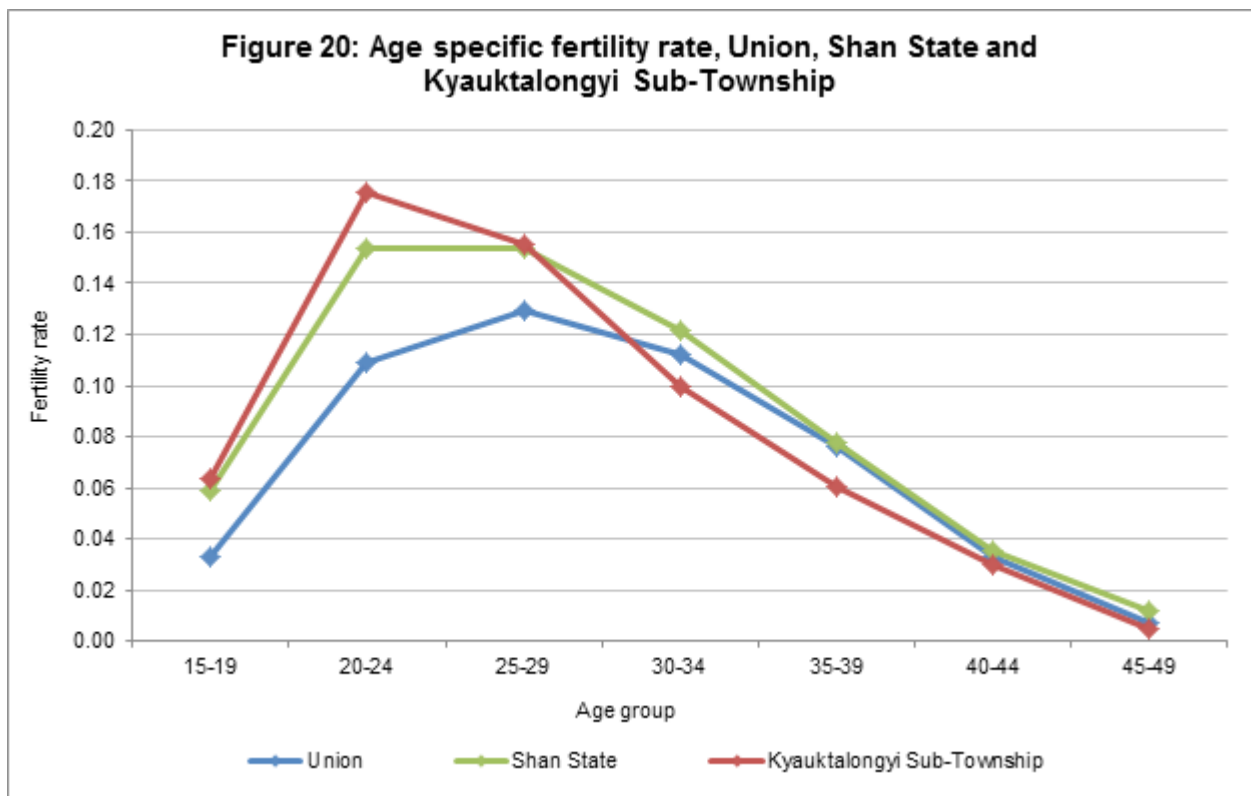
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

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
Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township	12,265	389	8,020	313	442	278	144	1,857
Urban	602	24	446	35	25	-	-	34
Rural	11,663	365	7,574	278	417	278	144	1,823

- In Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township, 65.4 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 15.1 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

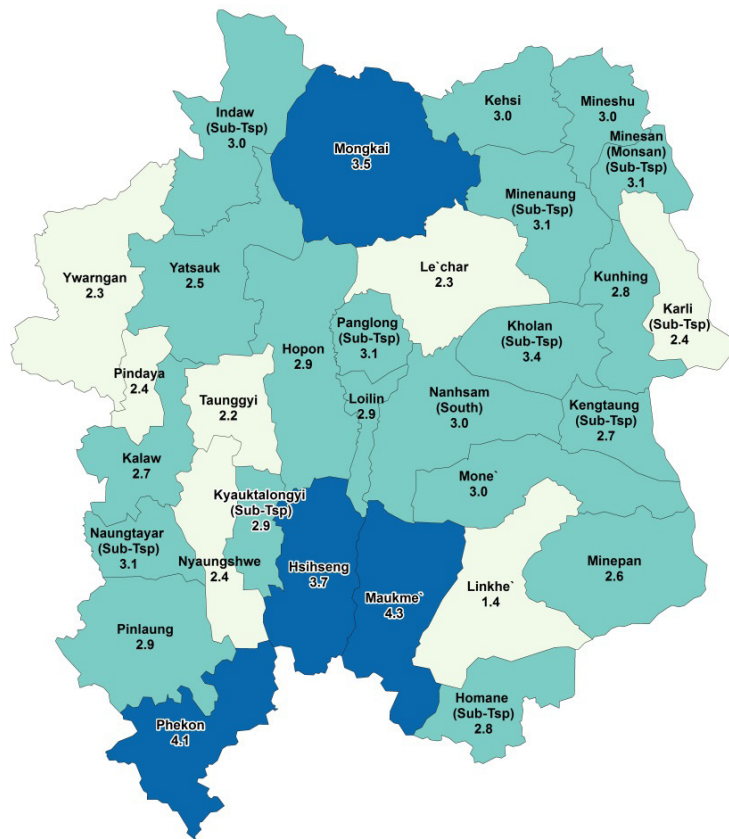
### Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.



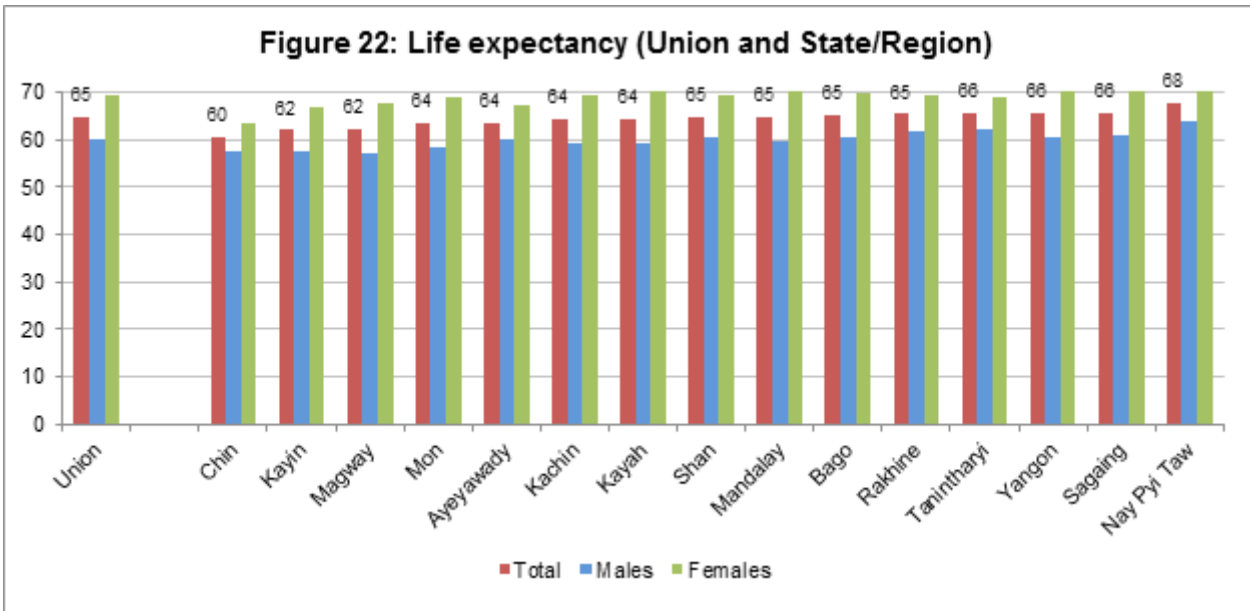
**Figure 21: Total fertility rate**



Legend	
Total Fertilty Rate	
Light Green	1.4 - 2.4
Medium Green	2.5 - 3.4
Dark Blue	3.5 - 4.3
White outline	Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Taunggyi District	: 2.7
Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township	: 2.9

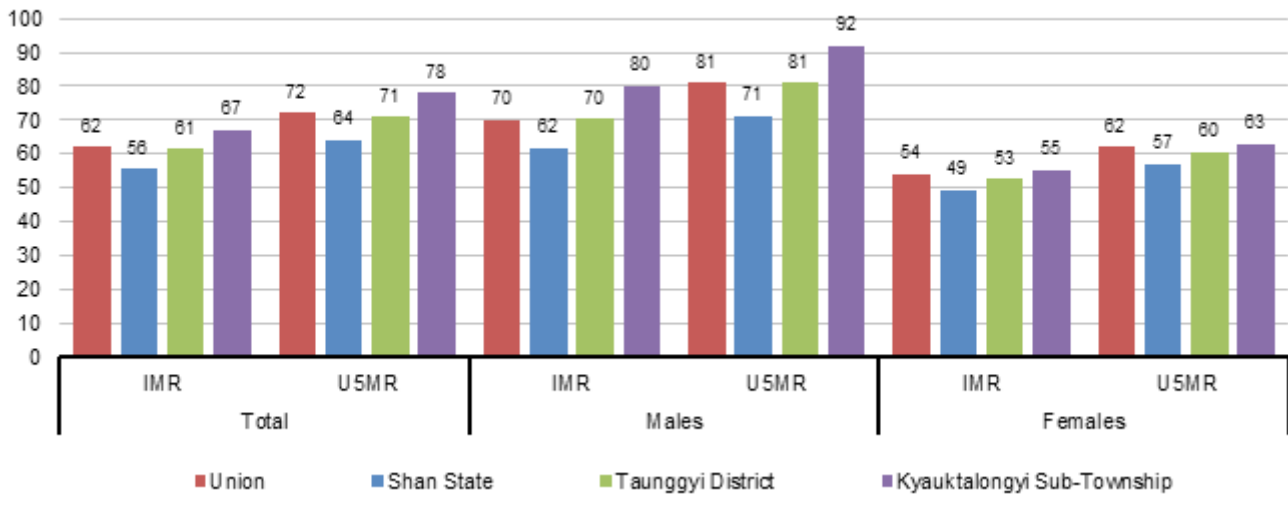
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- 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.

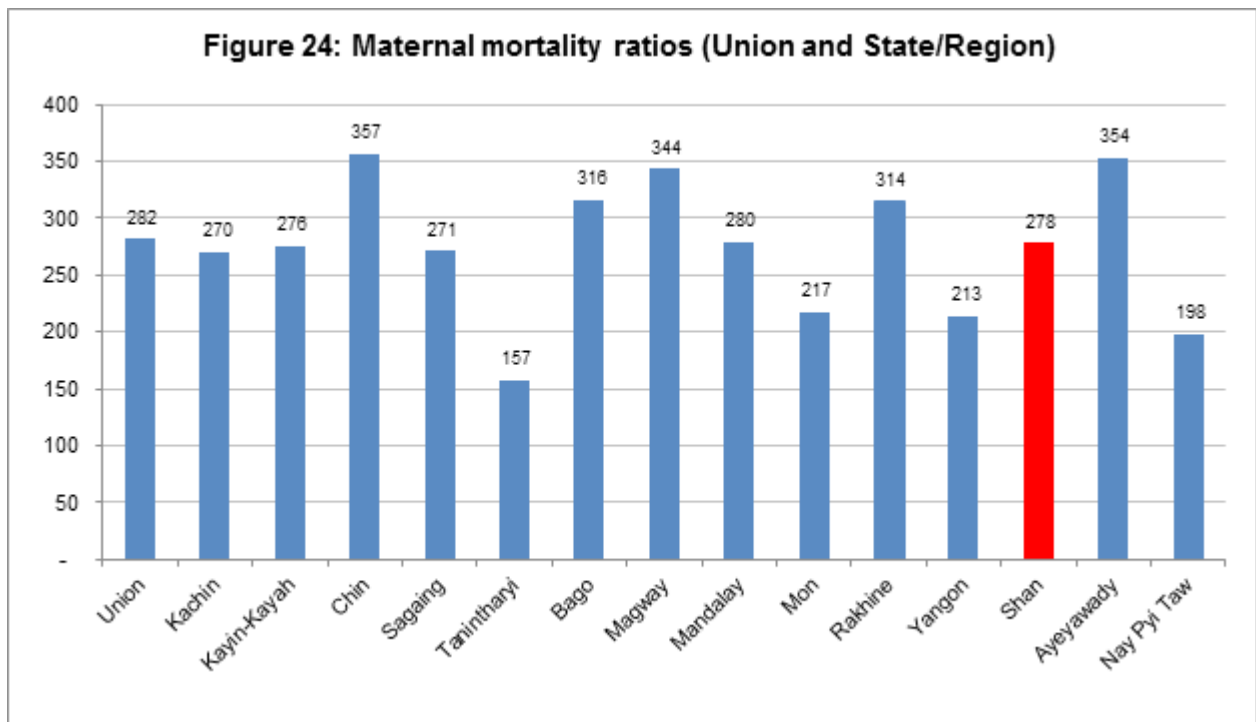
**Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**

**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 Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State and Taunggyi District. The Infant mortality in Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township is 67 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 78 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 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>). 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.

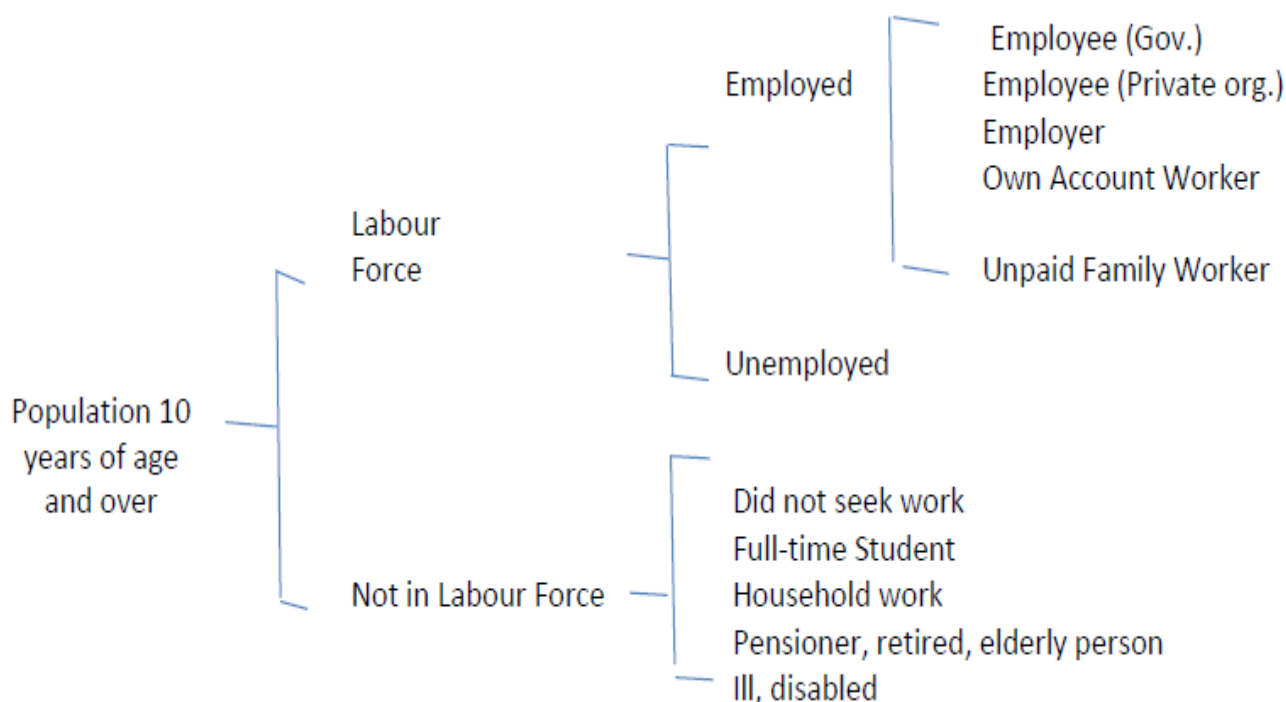
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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.

## List of Contributors

### Contributors to the Shan State, Taunggyi District, Kyauktalongyi Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
<b>Prepared by</b>		
Daw Tin Tin Hla	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Khin Chaw Su	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw May Nwe Soe	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
<b>Translator and Reviewer</b>		
Daw Khin May Aung	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
<b>Data Processing and IT Team</b>		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khee Reh	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
<b>Designer</b>		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Thein Han	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer





The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

