

Union of Myanmar
Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Immigration and Population
Ministry of Immigration and Population
Department of Population
Department of Population

**Country Report
on
2007 FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH SURVEY**



Nay Pyi Taw, October 2009



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HEALTH SURVEY

PREFACE

The 2007 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey (FRHS) is the fourth in a series of demographic surveys taken at five-year intervals since 1991 to measure trends in demographic and other indicators. The first demographic survey was Population Changes and Fertility Survey (PCFS) conducted in 1991 and, the second and third surveys were Fertility and Reproductive Health Surveys (FRHS) conducted in 1997 and 2001 respectively. All these surveys were conducted by the Department of Population with financial and technical assistance from UNFPA.

Myanmar has made a good progress towards the ICPD goals and MDGs in the past years with improvements in coverage and quality of maternal and child health and birth spacing services as a priority and a central element in reproductive health. And it considers human resources as the prime factor of sustainable economic and social development and as the beneficiary of development.

The nationally represented 2007 FRHS is designed to collect information of ever married women aged 15-49 on levels and trends of fertility, infant and child mortality, reproductive health, maternal and child health, knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and their knowledge on trafficking. It also collected information from never married women aged 15-34 on the knowledge of STDs and HIV/AIDS and their preventive measures and the knowledge on trafficking. It was the second time to gather information from never married women.

The surveys provided much needed information that will be used in evaluating population and reproductive health related programmes and in planning future directions. These data can be utilized for research activities aimed at improving programme strategies. Together with data from previous demographic surveys, the survey can serve as an instrument to monitor the progress and evaluate the impact of the population and reproductive health related programmes.

The success of this important undertaking would not have been realized without the relentless effort and dedication of all parties concerned. To those who actively contributed to this, I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation. Taking this opportunity, I would like to express gratitude to the Government as well as the Minister for Immigration and Population for allowing us to undertake this task. Thanks are also due to the United Nations Population Fund and Resident Representative, for their assistance and support. Last and not the least, I would like to express thanks to the department's country report preparation team and all concerned parties for their tireless efforts, hard work and dedication to get these papers completed and published.



Director General
Department of Population

Foreword

The 2007 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey (FRHS) is a nationally representative sample survey on population and reproductive health in Myanmar. It was conducted by the Department of Population with financial and technical assistance from UNFPA. This report is the fourth in a series of demographic surveys undertaken since 1991 to measure the demographic and reproductive health indicators.

The 2007 FRHS was designed to provide important information and data on levels and trends of fertility, knowledge and use of contraception, nuptiality, fertility preference, unmet need, infant and child mortality, maternal and child health, knowledge of STDs and HIV/AIDS and trafficking. The survey was conducted in 9 domains across the country comprising 8352 ever married women aged between 15-49 with a sub-sample of 5467 never married women aged 15-34. This survey and three other similar surveys, FRHS 1997, 2001 and Population Changes and Fertility Survey, 1991 have contributed towards the development of a national population and reproductive health database, including socio-economic indicators, which are vital to national planning.

In addition to the Country Report, an in-depth analysis will be carried out by the Department of Population on selected topics such as i) internal migration, and (ii) elderly population. I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate and convey our appreciation to the Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population for this important undertaking. UNFPA appreciates the partnership with the Department of Population in undertaking the survey and is confident that the information and data presented in this report will be of great importance and value to the academicians, researchers, programme planners and policy makers in guiding future reproductive health-related programme activities in Myanmar.



Mohamed Abdel-Ahad
UNFPA Representative for Myanmar

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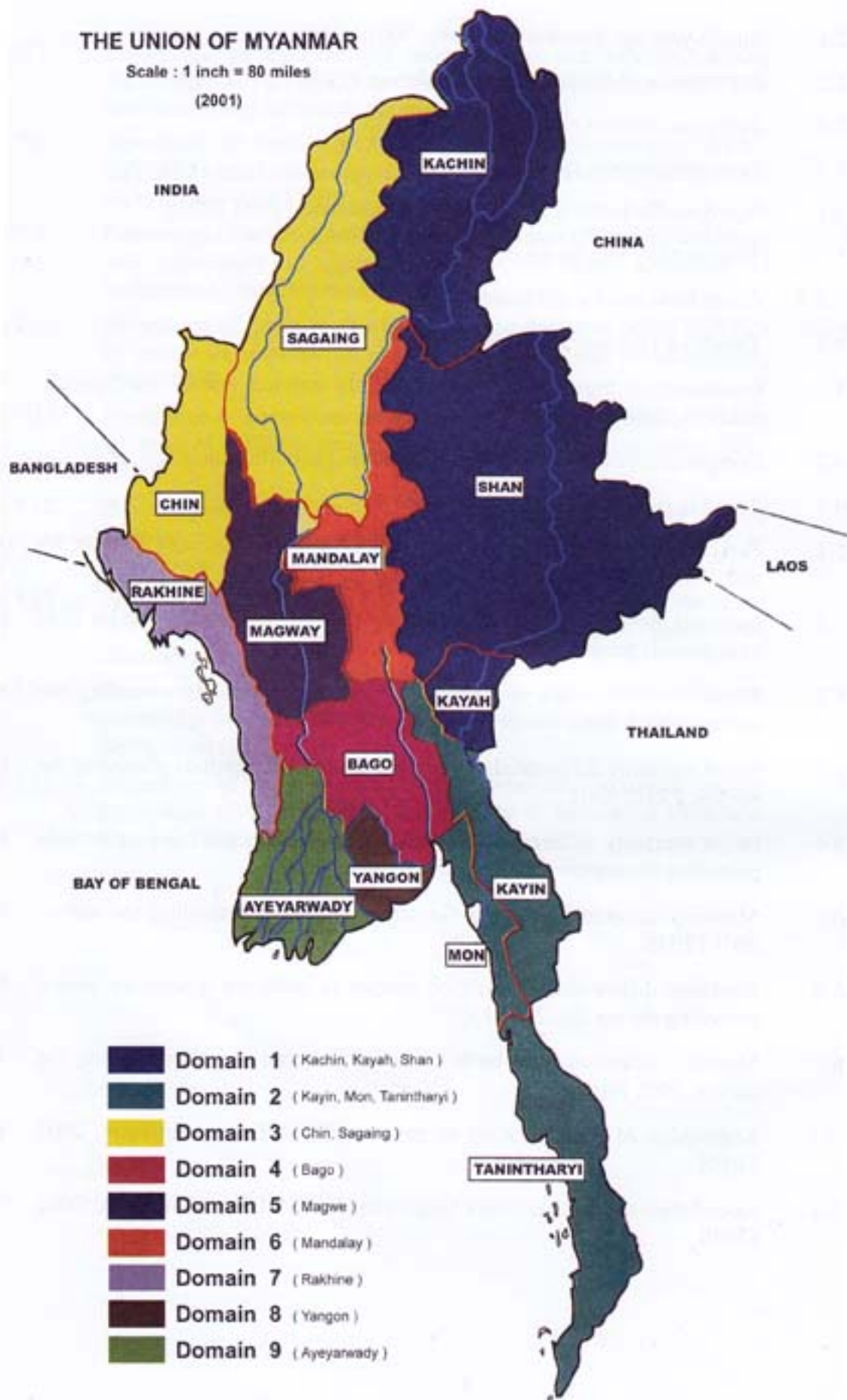
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THE UNION OF MYANMAR

Scale : 1 inch = 80 miles

(2001)



THE 2007 FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY REPORT

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Introduction

The Department of Population in collaboration with UNFPA conducted the 2007 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey (FRHS) in nine domains comprising 17 States and Divisions. The 2007 FRHS is the fourth in a series of demographic surveys taken at five-year intervals since 1991 to measure trends in demographic and other indicators. This information will be useful for the formulation of the socio-economic and health plans, and strategies, and programme development and implementation. The survey is a nationally representative survey of 32,416 households and 8,352 ever married women aged 15-49 and 6,106 never married women aged 15-34. The Field work was conducted from the first week of December 2006 to the first week of March 2007. The 2007 FRHS was designed to provide information on levels and trends of fertility, infant and child mortality, reproductive health, maternal mortality, maternal and child health, knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and trafficking. The main findings of the survey include:

Background Characteristics of Respondents and Households

Findings from 2007 FRHS indicate that the population under age 15 has been declining continuously during the last three decades, from 42 percent in 1973 to 28 percent in 2007. As a result, “economically active population” aged 15-59 has increased from 53 percent in 1973 to 63 percent in 2007. Consequently, the dependency ratio has declined continuously from 90 percent to 59 percent during the same period. Index of aging has been increasing from 8.8 in 1991 to 21.3 in 2007. Age structure of Myanmar clearly shows that the fertility decline has set in.

Female headed households have been increasing steadily, from 17.9 percent in 1991 to 21.2 percent in 2007, with higher proportion in urban areas than in rural areas. The mean household size decreased slightly from 5.2 in 1991 to 4.8 in 2007. However, the mean female headed household size (4.2) is smaller than the male headed household size (5.1).

The proportions of females who have lower and upper secondary education are lower than that of males. However, females have an upper hand in primary and university education. The ever-married women aged 15-49 with no education decreased from 22 percent in 2001 to 14 percent in 2007. The proportion of ever-married women who have lower

secondary and higher education have increased from 25 percent in 2001 to 33 percent in 2007.

The ownership of television has increased from 19 percent in 1991 to 28 percent in 2007. The increase in ownership of television may have contributed to the increased proportion of ever-married women who watched television at least once a week: 59 percent in 2001 and 71 percent in 2007. The source of water for household use did not change much between 2001 and 2007. The proportion of households (10%) have piped water and the main source of water is well (unprotected) (33%). The use of water seal toilets have increased from 69 percent in 2001 to 76 percent in 2007. About 10 percent of households still have no sanitation facilities.

The survey indicates the expected trends of more males than females and more rural than urban population engaged in economic activities. Moreover, the age pattern of economic activities also followed the same inverted U-shaped pattern observed in 2001 that peaked at ages 35-39 (84%) and declined gradually from age 40.

Nuptiality

The nuptiality pattern in Myanmar has been changing, the proportion never married has increased over the years at all ages for both sexes. In 2007, about 45 percent of women aged 15-49 have never been married while it is higher for men aged 15-49 (47%). The singulate mean age at marriage, the calculation based on the proportion never married, has increased for both women and men: from 21.2 years in 1973 to 26.1 years in 2007 for women and 23.8 years in 1973 to 27.6 years in 2007 for men. The faster increase for women compared to men is true for urban as well as for rural areas.

Fertility

Fertility of Myanmar has been declining. The total fertility rate (TFR) of women 15-49 estimated from the 2007 FRHS is two births per woman. There has been steady decline in fertility in Myanmar in the past decades from 4.7 children per woman in 1983 to 2 children per woman in 2007. Fertility varies substantially across subgroups of women. The TFR of urban women is substantially lower than the rural TFR (1.7 vs. 2.2). The fertility performance is concentrated at age 25-29, while its contribution from age less than 20 and greater than 40 is small.

Fertility level has a negative relationship with education. The mean children ever born of women with university education is about one third of that of women with no education. Teenage (aged 15-19) contributes only three percent of the overall TFR. Mean age at first

birth among women is 22 years. Myanmar women favour a relatively long birth interval, with a median of 44 months. There is a direct relation between birth intervals and educational level of women, the better-educated women tends to have longer birth intervals.

The total marital fertility rate (TMFR) is 4.7 births per married woman, which is more than twice of the TFR (2 births per woman). This is due to the high proportion of unmarried women (over 46%) who contribute no birth or negligible births.

Fertility decline in Myanmar is likely to be influenced by the factors such as: increase in contraceptive use, increase in age at first marriage, proportion never married, and longer intervals between births.

Contraception

In Myanmar, knowledge of contraception and its source is almost universal. Not only has the contraceptive prevalence rate in the Myanmar increased, but also the proportion of married women who use modern contraceptive methods has increased from 32 percent in 2001 to 38.4 percent in 2007, while use of traditional methods has decreased from five percent in 2001 to 2.6 percent in 2007.

Contraceptive use among currently married women in Myanmar over the past 15 years has more than doubled, from 16.8 percent in 1991 to 41 percent in 2007. Most of the rise in contraceptive prevalence is due to the increase in use of modern contraceptive methods, from 13.5 percent in 1991 to 38.4 percent in 2007. There are large differences in the use of modern contraceptive methods across subgroups of married women. Nearly half of women with at least an upper secondary education are current users of contraception compared with about one fourth of women with no formal education. Contraceptive use according to the number of living children shows an inverted U shape. Use of any method ranges from 26 percent among women with no living children to 50 percent for women with two children, after which it declines to 33 percent for women with four or more children. Contraceptive prevalence among currently married women by region ranges between 30 and 61 percent. For both ever-use and current-use, injection is the most popular method followed by pill. Less than half of current users of modern methods obtain their contraceptive supplies and services from a public source (42%) and 52 percent from private sector.

Fertility Preferences

Fertility preferences can be used as one of the instruments for forecasting fertility. Mean ideal family size has declined slightly from 3.8 children in 1991 to 3.2 in 2007. About

50 percent of currently married women (15-49) responded that they did not wish to have any more children. In addition five percent is already sterilized and six percent believed to be infecund. In the remaining 40 percent, nearly half want their next child only after two years. It is striking that 21 percent of teenagers and seven percent of those with no children expressed desire to have no children. The proportion of unwanted births increases with increasing age of the mother and increasing number of living children. In Myanmar, very few women past age 35 or past three living children want to have any more children. Mean ideal size of the family is 3.2 children whereas mean actual children ever born (CEB) is 2.8. Extent of non-numeric responses (such as God's will) with regard to ideal family size is only four percent. This means vast majority are fairly decided on the number of children they would like to have.

Unmet need for contraception is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either do not want any more children or want to wait before having their next birth, but are not using any method of contraception. With the increase in contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) between 1991 and 2007, the estimated unmet need for contraception decreased from 20.6 percent in 1991 to 17.7 percent in 2007: of which 13.3 percent is for limiting and 4.9 percent is for spacing. Overall, the total demand for contraception in Myanmar is 58.6 percent, of which 69.8 percent has been satisfied. If all of this need were satisfied, a contraceptive prevalence rate of about 59 percent could, theoretically, be expected.

Maternal and Child Health

Eighty percent of women received antenatal care from a medical professional during pregnancy for the last four pregnancies in the past five years, while 16 percent received no antenatal care. About half of pregnant women had four or more antenatal care visits. Overall, the mean number of antenatal care visits for the last completed pregnancies was five. As expected, mothers in urban areas are more likely to receive antenatal care from a medical professional than mothers in rural areas and mean number of antenatal care visits was much higher in urban areas than rural areas. Higher level of antenatal care was observed among better educated women. The mean number of antenatal care visits varies across regions; the highest (9.1 visits) was observed in Yangon Division and the lowest (2.6 visits) was found in Rakhine State.

The proportion of pregnancies that receive at least one dose of tetanus toxoid injection (TTI) was about 83 percent. The prevalence of TTI was higher in urban areas and among

better educated women. Regional variation also exists: Yangon Division having the highest rate at 89 percent and Rakhine State the lowest at 72 percent.

In the last five years prior to the survey, the proportion of births delivered by health professionals (doctors and nurses/ midwives) has increased from 56 percent (1997 FRHS) to 64 percent (2007 FRHS), while sizeable proportion delivered by traditional birth attendants (TBAs) has declined from 38 percent to 32 percent over the same period. Delivery in a health facility is substantially higher among women who have university education (70%), and among those in the urban areas (50%). Among births in the last 5 years prior to the survey, 76 percent were delivered at home, while 24 percent delivered in government hospitals and clinics.

About 61 percent of children under five received all types of immunizations with polio having the highest prevalence of 81 percent followed by BCG (79%). The proportion of children having no immunization dropped to ten percent in 2007 from 14 percent as reported in 1997 FRHS. Immunization coverage is higher among children aged 12-23 months for each type of vaccination or immunization. As expected, immunization coverage is higher among urban children and children whose mothers are better educated.

Among children under five, prevalence of diarrhea during the past two weeks and past 24 hours are estimated to be 3.6 percent and 3.4 percent respectively. For completed episodes, the mean duration of diarrhea was four days. Among these children who had diarrhea, 49 percent were given oral rehydration therapy using ORS packets. Twenty-six percent of these children with diarrhea received no treatment at all. Among children who had diarrhea in the past two weeks, 51 percent were taken to a health facility or provider and another 17 percent were given self-treatment, while 26 percent sought no treatment.

Breastfeeding is practiced almost universally in Myanmar, with 96 percent of children under five having been breastfed for some period of time. The overall mean duration of any breastfeeding is 20 months. Regarding breastfeeding, no significant differences was observed by urban-rural residence, age, education and regions. The mean duration of postpartum amenorrhea remains around 10 months (same as in 2001) and there exist small variations among various population sub-groups.

Mortality

The infant mortality rate in Myanmar has declined substantially from 94 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1991 to 53 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007. The infant mortality rate during one year, five years and ten years prior to the 2007 FRHS is 53, 66 and 68 infant

deaths per 1,000 live births respectively. The IMR is substantially lower in urban areas than in rural area. There are regional differentials in infant and child mortality. Infant and child mortality rates have strong inverse association with level of mother's education. Mothers with better education are likely to have better knowledge, means and access to maternal and child health services, especially antenatal care and related services and improved nutritional feeding and thus lower infant and child mortality. Sex differential in infant and child mortality conform to the expected patterns, male infant and child mortality rates are higher than female rates. These rates increase with rising birth order. The crude death rate during 12 months prior to the 2007 FRHS based on household questionnaire is about six deaths per 1,000 population. Using Mortpak package, the estimated expectation of life at birth for both sexes in 2007 is 65 year, 66 years for female and 63 years for male.

Knowledge concerning STDs, HIV/AIDS and Trafficking

Awareness of STDs for ever-married women (EMW) aged 15-49 and never-married women (NMW) aged 15-34 are the same; about 82 percent at the nation level. However knowledge regarding its prevention is only 66 percent for ever-married women and 71 percent for never-married women. There are regional variations in knowledge of STDs ranging from 54 percent in Rakhine State to 97 percent in Yangon Division. Wide urban-rural difference is also observed: 92 percent for urban areas and 76 percent for rural areas.

According to the results of 2007 FRHS, 95 percent of ever-married women and 96 percent of never married women reported that they have heard of AIDS. Women in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to have heard of AIDS. About 80 percent of ever-married women and 85 percent of never married women claimed knowledge on its prevention.

Knowledge of the two principal ways to reduce the transmission of HIV (have only one sex partner, and use of condoms) is high in Myanmar. About 80 percent of EMW and 84 percent of NMW mentioned having only one sex partner; and 74 percent of EMW and 79 percent of NMW cited the use of condoms.

The 2007 FRHS also included questions to obtain information on rejecting the two most common misconceptions about HIV/AIDS: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person can become infected by living with someone who has HIV. About 71 percent of ever-married women and 77 percent of never-married women answered correctly that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites. About 69 percent of ever-married women

and 76 percent of never-married women answered correctly that HIV cannot be transmitted by living with someone who has HIV.

Among EMW, 74 percent stated that HIV virus can be transmitted from an infected mother to an unborn child and 68 percent claimed that HIV virus can be transmitted from an infected mother to a newborn child. The corresponding figures for NMW are very close (78% and 69% respectively).

The 2007 FRHS was designed to get some information on trafficking in order to explore the awareness and perception of women. Eighty-four percent of EMW and 92 percent of NMW had heard about trafficking. Seven-five percent of EMW and NMW reported that age group 15-19 is most likely to be victims of trafficking while 14 percent of EMW and 12 percent of NMW reported age less than 15. Regarding main reasons of becoming victims to trafficking, more than 66 percent of EMW and NMW stated "poverty", 12 percent of them reported "entrapment" followed by "illiteracy (10%)". To prevent the trafficking, more than 96 percent of EMW and NMW give their opinion that there is a need to have the education programmes and awareness raising, to identify roots of girl trafficking, to provide income generating activities and to encourage and motivate local leaders to prevent the trafficking. Regarding punishment system, more than 86 percent of EMW and NMW agreed to practise punishment system.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The 2007 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey (FRHS) is the fourth in a series of demographic surveys taken at five-year intervals since 1991 to measure trends in demographic and other indicators. The first demographic survey was Population Changes and Fertility Survey (PCFS) conducted in 1991 and, the second and third surveys were Fertility and Reproductive Health Surveys (FRHS) conducted in 1997 and 2001 respectively. All these surveys were conducted by the Department of Population with financial and technical assistance from UNFPA.

The 2007 FRHS is a nationally representative survey designed to collect information on levels and trends of fertility, infant and child mortality, reproductive health, maternal mortality, maternal and child health, knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and trafficking. The survey covered 8352 ever-married women aged 15-49, 6106 never-married women aged 15-34 selected from 415 segments across the country, consisting of 32,416 households with a total of 156,538 persons. Field work was conducted from the first week of December 2006 to the first week of March 2007 in two phases and collected information about all usual residents of selected households and persons who had slept in the selected households the night before the interview and visitors.

The information in this report is presented at the national level, and region, age and level of education among others. The survey provided much needed information that will be used in evaluating reproductive health programmes and in planning future directions. These data can be utilized for research activities aimed at improving programme strategies. Together with data from previous demographic surveys, the survey can serve as an instrument to monitor the progress and evaluate the impact of the reproductive health programmes.

Organization of the Report

This survey report consists of 10 chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction that includes country setting, population size and distribution, reproductive health programmes, survey objectives, methodology, pre-tests, survey organization, data processing, sample design, and coverage of the survey. The second chapter describes major background characteristics of the households and respondents and the third chapter presents nuptiality.

The fourth chapter relates to the fertility trends, patterns and differentials and the fifth chapter is on the knowledge and practice of contraception. The sixth chapter presents fertility preference and patterns. Findings on maternal and child health including antenatal care, assistance at delivery and place of delivery are presented in the seventh chapter. The eighth chapter presents infant and child mortality trends and patterns. The ninth chapter is on knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS and trafficking for ever-married women and the tenth chapter is on knowledge of Reproductive Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS and trafficking for never-married women. The survey was conducted to provide the latest and reliable demographic and reproductive health information at the national and sub-national levels as well as for urban and rural areas separately.

1.1 Country Setting

The Union of Myanmar is geographically located in South East Asia between 09° 32' and 28° 31' north latitude and 92° 10' and 101° 11' east longitude. The total area of Myanmar is 261,228 square miles (676,577 square kilometers). It stretches for 582 miles (936 kilometers) from east to west and 1,275 miles (2,051 kilometers) from north to south. Myanmar Standard Time, taken as on east longitude 97 H30 is six hours and thirty minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. Myanmar is bordered on the north and northeast by the People's Republic of China, on the east and southeast by Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Thailand, on the south by the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal and on the west by the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of India.

Two thirds of the country lies in the tropical zone and the other one third in the temperate zone. The climate of Myanmar is roughly divided into three seasons: summer, rainy and winter. From March to mid-May are summer months; the rain falls from mid-May to the end of October and the winter starts in November and ends at the end of February.

Myanmar is divided administratively into 9 states and 8 divisions. The states and divisions are again divided into districts under which are townships. There are a total of 66 districts and 325 townships. Classification of urban and rural areas is made at the township level: the wards in towns are classified as urban and the village tracts as rural.

1.2 Population Size and Distribution

According to the official estimates, the population in 2007 is 57.5 million with 28.5 million males and 28.9 million females and the population density of the country is about 76

persons per square kilometer. About 31 percent of the population lives in urban areas and 69 percent of the population lives in rural areas in 2007.

1.3 Reproductive Health Programmes

The Government of Myanmar is committed to extend reproductive health services to all parts of the country. Myanmar has made a good progress towards the ICPD goals and MDGs in the past years with improvements in coverage and quality of maternal and child health and birth spacing services as a priority and a central element in reproductive health. And it considers human resources as the prime factor of sustainable economic and social development and as the beneficiary of development. It approaches the population issues not merely from the stand point of regulating population growth to match its potential resources but more importantly from the desire to protect, promote and enhance the health and well-being of women, men, adolescents and youth as a whole and to raise the quality of life of the entire people.

In accordance with the targets that were set out in the current National Health Plan, Myanmar Reproductive Health Policy was developed during a workshop in 2001 and approved in 2004. The policy document is supported by a background document which acts as a guide for policy implementation. The Ministry of Health is responsible for reproductive health service provision from central down to community level and for the provision and distribution of commodities such as commodity supply, training, IEC materials tools and development, behaviour change communication interventions at community level. Regarding data collection MOH has established management information system (HMIS) for compilation of health data, for health promotion and education at all levels of the health system. The National AIDS Programme (NAP) is the institution responsible for implementation of HIV-related projects on 100 percent targeted condom use programme, protection of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS and voluntary counseling and testing. The strategy includes four elements (i) prevention of HIV infection in women; (ii) preventing unintended pregnancy among women living with HIV; (iii) preventing transmission from HIV positive women to their babies; and (iv) providing treatment, care and support for HIV positive women, infants and families.

Many institutions including donor agencies and International NGOs have taken a keen interest in the Reproductive health programmes of Myanmar emphasizing their appreciation on the activities of the Ministry of Health, the leading organization in the

implementation of the interventions for the improvement of not only the Reproductive Health but also the overall health status of the men, women and youth population of the country.

UNFPA also promotes access to reproductive health and HIV prevention information by young people using different modalities and various partners. “Strengthening Quality Reproductive Health Services“ under the UNFPA sponsorship is now in operation in 112 townships and another 20 townships extended by 2010 covering more than 30 percent of the entire population. The community based sustainable endeavors of youth information corners and youth centres makes use of the services of youth volunteers who serve as peer educators among their respective community. UNFPA is also providing the assistance in empowering young people with leadership skills to enable them to actively participate in planning and implementation of the youth programmes.

To acquire reproductive health related indicators for evaluation and assessment of the reproductive health programmes implemented in Myanmar, Department of Population conducted a series of surveys: Population Changes and Fertility Survey in 1991 and Fertility and Reproductive Health Surveys (FRHS) in 1997, 2001 and 2007; Family and Youth Survey in 2004 to collect and disseminate reproductive health data and information. Another RH related study – "Cross Border Migration and Reproductive Health Study" was also conducted by the Department of Population in 1999 and 2000. For all these surveys country reports were prepared and disseminated besides which detailed analysis on the series of FRHS data and detailed analysis on the Family and Youth Survey were prepared and disseminated.

1.4 Survey Objectives

The 2007 FRHS was conducted with the following specific objectives:

- (1) To have developed a system of periodic estimates of demographic indicators needed for policy formulations and development planning.
- (2) To have provided up-to-date information on changes in fertility, mortality (infant and child mortality), migration and information on the knowledge of the STDs, HIV/AIDS and trafficking. This information is useful for the formulation of the socio-economic and health plan, and strategy development and programme implementation; and
- (3) To have studied the changes in fertility and reproductive health related indicators derived from the 2007 FRHS and earlier surveys. The survey findings can be compared with other related surveys and will also provide

benchmark or baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of the RH and related programmes.

- (4) To have developed a core of experienced staff capable of undertaking demographic data collection, processing and analysis.

1.5 Methodology

The survey questionnaires were prepared, based on 2001 FRHS questionnaires and recent demographic and health surveys conducted in other countries in the region. There were three types of questionnaires used for the FRHS: household questionnaire, individual questionnaire for ever-married women aged 15-49, and individual questionnaire for never-married women aged 15-34. The questionnaires included four types of questions such as pre-coded questions, open-ended questions, self-coded questions, filter questionnaire and skip pattern. The draft questionnaires were presented at the data user workshop participated by various ministries, departments, universities, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN agencies. The final version of the questionnaires was developed incorporating their comments and suggestions.

1.5.1 The Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire consisted of a cover sheet to identify the household, and a form on which all members of the household were listed. It was used to collect information on all usual residents and visitors present on the night before the interview date in all the households in the selected sample segments. It collected information on the characteristics of each person who usually lives in the household including name, relationship to head of household, sex, age, mother's line number for children under 15 years, marital status, migration, school attendance and highest educational attainment, economic activities such as occupation, industry, employment status, reason for not working. It also collected information on the household such as births and deaths in the household during the 12 months preceding the survey, maternal mortality and household amenities such as sources of water, type of toilet facilities, ownership of selected consumer goods and materials used for the roof of the house. See Appendix A for details.

1.5.2 Individual Questionnaire for ever-married women

The individual questionnaire in Appendix B was used to collect information on ever-married women aged 15-49 in the households in segments selected for interviewing with the

individual questionnaire. The individual questionnaire included questions on the following topics:

- (1) Respondent's Background
- (2) Reproduction and Birth History
- (3) Contraception
- (4) Fertility
- (5) Breast feeding, Immunization and Child Health
- (6) Marriage
- (7) Fertility Preferences
- (8) Knowledge on Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)
- (9) Knowledge on HIV/AIDS and Trafficking

1.5.3 Individual Questionnaire for never-married women

The individual questionnaire was also administered to never-married women aged 15-34 in the selected ever-married women sample segments. This questionnaire was designed to collect information on never-married women aged 15-34 as the proportion of never-married among women in this age group is higher and they are most vulnerable to the STDs and HIV/AIDS. It was designed to provide useful information for policy makers and programme managers to develop strategies and programmes to address issues on STDs and HIV/AIDS among the unmarried groups.

The questionnaire included the questions on the knowledge of STDs and HIV/AIDS and their preventive measures. It is identical to the questions on STDs and HIV/AIDS from the individual questionnaire for ever-married women. It was the second time to gather information from never married women such as the knowledge and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, and trafficking.

1.6 Pre-tests

The objectives of the pre-test was to test questionnaires as well as training methods, interviewing techniques, the clarity of the items in the questionnaires, whether the respondents understood and could easily answer the questions, field procedures and the length of time for interviewing, monitoring of data quality and other problems. The pre-tests were carried out in two divisions in November 2006. In each division, two segments were chosen, one in urban and one in rural area. The field pretests were conducted for one week in both urban and rural areas. The staff from the Department of Population were used as

interviewers and supervisors in the pre-tests. The findings of the pre-test were used to review and improve the survey questionnaires as well as the field organization and management.

1.7 Survey Organization

1.7.1 Mapping

The objectives of mapping and structure listing operation is to identify the selected segments and ensure that all households in sample segments/blocks are covered in the enumeration. Basically, a household constitutes a person or group of persons who live under the same roof and eat together. The listing operation consists of visiting each selected segment, recording on listing forms a description of every structure together with the names of the heads of the households found in the structure, and drawing a location map as well as the layout map of the structures in the segment. The location map is a reference of a segment. It is prepared for the entire village or urban blocks and is meant to show the location of each segment. The layout sketch map is a detailed map of block in which is shown the streets and buildings on the streets.

Mapping trainings were organized at the headquarters as well as at the township level to train the Immigration and National Registration Department (INRD) staff. Head-quarter's mapping training was conducted in January 2006 at the Department of Population with three trainers and 40 trainees. It took seven days for mapping procedures, use of map for enumeration, geographical codes needed for mapping, systematic drawing of five types of maps (township, town, ward, village tract and village maps). It also included segmentation/block delineation within the ward/village tract map, numbering system of blocks in the wards/village tracts containing selected sample segments/blocks, identification of the sample segments, methods of drawing block maps and structure listing on segment maps.

Regional mapping trainings were conducted in 17 towns at the state and division level with 14 trainers, and 89 trainees attended these trainings. The training lasted for 5 days at the first week of January 2006 for states and divisions selected for the first batch for data collection; and at the end of January 2006 for the remaining states and divisions for the second batch of data collection. The mapping operation together with the structure listing was conducted from February to April 2006. The staff from the Department of Immigration and National Registration was used in the mapping operation. During the mapping operations, headquarter staff made monitoring visits in each state and division.

1.7.2 Training and fieldwork

The objective of the training for the 2007 FRHS was to achieve uniformity and get better quality of data. The training of the trainers was conducted in the form of a seminar where those (senior officials of DOP) who have designed the questionnaires and prepared the instruction manuals presented and explained about the questionnaires and the participants joined in the general discussion. The staff from the Department of Population (DOP) was assigned as supervisors and field interviewers were township and district staff of the Department of Immigration and National Registration (INRD) under the same ministry. In the training, 165 supervisors and interviewers from DOP and INRD were trained for three weeks in November at two training centres: one at the DOP office in Yangon and another at INRD Divisional office in Mandalay.

The training included explanation and discussion of terms used, group discussions, demonstration of individual interviews, discussion on possible field problems, biases and constraints that can be found in specific areas. The training was imparted through lectures, discussions, role-plays and practice interviews. Guest lecturers were also invited from government and non-governmental organizations to give lectures on reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, anemia and contraception.

It was also included in the training the appropriate attitudes and behaviours of the interviewers and supervisors and approaches to the interviews such as how to have a good introduction /opening, to ask always with a positive approach, to interview the respondent alone, to answer any question from the respondent frankly, not to suggest answers to the respondent, not to change the wording or sequence of questions and not to hurry with the interview. Finally an evaluation was done to rate the performance of the trainees. All the trainees scoring more than over 80 percent were selected as supervisors and interviewers.

Fourteen senior officials from the DOP acted as domain controllers who supervised and monitored at the field operation and the mid- level staff from the DOP and the INRD as supervisors and interviewers. Divisional heads of the INRD cooperated in the supervision of the overall field operation. Data were collected by 37 survey teams. Each team consisted of one supervisor from DOP and three to five interviewers from DOP and, the township and district INRD office formed a team for household and individual woman interviews. There were a total of 37 supervisors and 128 interviewers used in this survey. The survey field work was conducted from 4 December 2006 to 9 January 2007 for the first states and divisions and from 16 January 2006 to 3 March 2007 for the remaining states and divisions. The

interpreters were used when necessary. It was very important not to change the meaning of the question when interviewer rephrase it and interpret it into another language.

The field supervisors checked the questionnaires daily for completeness and consistency in the field. They also revisited some of the households in the selected areas (segments) and checked against the information entered in the questionnaires by the interviewers. This way of organizing fieldwork ensured high quality and reliable information. Data collection progress was reported weekly to the survey headquarter at DOP.

The senior officials from DOP and officials from UNFPA visited and monitored the field operations in every state and division. Divisional heads of the INRD cooperated in the supervision of the overall field operation. Special efforts were made to ensure that the interviews were completed and data collected including those from remote and outreach sample areas. The Department of Immigration and National Registration has a network of field offices in all townships which greatly facilitate the conduct of the national level surveys including the current one. After the field operation, domain controllers have to submit official reports for overall field operation including the survey result such as total number of households, population and eligible women.

1.8 Data Processing

The data processing of the 2007 FRHS was done by the Department of Population. There were two main operations in data processing - manual data processing and computer data processing. The manual data processing consisted of office editing of the coverage and contents of the questionnaires, coding of open-ended questions, and verification operations, and special coding such as education, occupation and industry. The computer data processing consists of (i) programme development (ii) data entry and verification, (iii) data validation or cleaning / editing of computer-identified errors and (iv) tabulation. Integrated System for Survey Analysis (ISSA) software package was used for data entry, data validation and tabulation programmes. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was also used for creating special tables for analysis.

1.9 Sample Design

The 2007 FRHS aims at providing estimates for each of the seventeen regions of the country with acceptable precision for socio-demographic characteristics of the household population. It was designed to provide estimates at the national, urban and rural and, state and

division levels. Some tabulations were made at the domain level as identified in the previous surveys for comparison.

The 2007 FRHS was conducted in two phases: a large household survey (Phase I survey) designed to provide basic demographic indicators at national and sub-national levels and a smaller more detailed (individual) fertility and reproductive health survey (Phase II survey) intended to provide selected key fertility, mortality and reproductive health indicators. A few inaccessible areas in townships in border areas were excluded from the survey and these were taken out of the frame before the sample selection. The excluded areas accounted for about 3 percent of the estimated total population of the country. The sampling frame consisted of households and the population counts for the year 2003, prepared by the local offices of the Department of Immigration and National Registration.

Calculation of sample size was made for the Phase 1 (household) survey taking the smallest State (Kayah State) as a base with confidence level of 95 percent accuracy and reliability of +/- 3 percent for a proportion of population of 50 percent. The number of households that can represent that state for household characteristics were determined and the sample size for the remaining states and divisions were calculated proportionate to respective population size to the base state. The number of urban and rural segments are also proportionate to the total urban and rural population. The segments or clusters to be included in the sample were identified throughout each of the states and divisions. The segments selected for the Phase I survey served as sampling frame for the Phase II survey i.e. the smaller (individual) Phase II survey is a sub-sample of the Phase I survey. A total of 1103 sample segments or clusters were selected across states and divisions in 266 townships and 7 sub-townships for the Phase I survey.

On the average, a segment consists of 25 to 35 households. All the households in all the selected segments were interviewed using the household questionnaire. Out of 1103 segments selected for the Phase I survey, 415 segments were selected for Phase II survey to interview ever-married women and never-married women (Table 1.1). All ever-married women between the ages of 15 and 49 in the households in Phase II segments were interviewed using the individual questionnaire for ever-married women and never-married women 15-34 with the never-married women questionnaire.

There are a total of 31,942 households with 156,538 household members or persons distributed in 288 wards and 815 village tracts in the Phase I survey. There are 8,352 ever-

married women aged 15-49 and 6106 single women aged 15-34 who were interviewed in the Phase II survey (Table 1.2).

Compared with a nationally representative sample survey for other countries, Kenya has a sample size of 8561 households and 8195 ever-married women for the 2003 Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS), Vietnam has a sample size of 7048 households and 5665 Ever-married women for its 2002 Standard DHS, Bangladesh has a sample size of 10400 households and 10996 ever-married women for 2007 Standard DHS, Philippines has a sample size of 12586 households and 13633 ever-married women for its 2003 Standard DHS 9,285 households with 8,907 ever-married women were interviewed in Zimbabwe for Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (2005-06 ZDHS).

Table1.1 Distribution of Sample Segments by Domain, State and Division, 2007 FRHS

Sr.No	Domain/ State/Division	Total Townships	Number of townships with selected sample segments	Number of selected segments	Segments selected for Phase I only	Segments selected for Phase II.
Domain 1						
1	Kachin State	18	9	26	16	10
2	Kayah State	7	1	3	2	1
	Shan State					
3	Shan (South)	21	13	38	23	15
4	Shan (North)	23	10	31	19	12
5	Shan (East)	11	3	10	6	4
Domain 2						
6	Kayin State	7	6	31	20	11
7	Mon State	10	11	57	35	22
8	Tanintharyi Division	10	8	24	15	9
Domain 3						
9	Sagaing Division	37	33	129	82	47
10	Chin State	9	6	10	6	4
Domain 4						
	Bago Division					
11	Bago (East)	14	12	64	43	21
12	Bago (West)	14	15	47	29	18
Domain 5						
13	Magway Division	25	25	125	77	48
Domain 6						
14	Mandalay Division	31	30	149	92	57
Domain 7						
15	Rakhine state	17	16	67	41	26
Domain 8						
16	Yangon division	45	42	127	80	47
Domain 9						
17	Ayeyarwady Division	26	26	165	102	63
Total		325	266	1103	688	415

Table1.2 Distribution of Sample Population, Number of Ever-Married Women (EMW) and Never- Married Women (NMW) Interviewed by Domain, State and Division, 2007 FRHS

Sr. No.	Domain/State/Division	Population in the sample	Number of Ever-Married Women interviewed	Number of Never-Married Women interviewed
Domain1				
1	Kachin State	3982	194	173
2	Kayah State	503	24	19
	Shan State			
3	Shan (South)	5617	317	249
4	Shan (North)	4586	254	171
5	Shan (East)	1422	87	70
Domain 2				
6	Kayin State	5034	254	209
7	Mon State	7614	388	286
8	Tanintharyi Division	3676	178	114
Domain 3				
9	Sagaing Division	18608	823	655
10	Chin state	1477	89	51
Domain 4				
	Bago Division			
11	Bago (East)	5836	334	211
12	Bago (West)	9610	541	354
Domain 5				
13	Magway Division	17491	921	747
Domain 6				
14	Mandalay Division	20764	904	735
Domain 7				
15	Rakhine state	10630	574	335
Domain 8				
16	Yangon division	18073	1098	789
Domain 9				
17	Ayeyarwady Division	21615	1372	938
Total		156538	8352	6106

Note: E.M.W = Ever Married Women
N.M.W = Never Married Women

1.10 Coverage of the Survey

In 2007 FRHS, 32416 households were selected and 31942 households were actually interviewed and out of 8794 women aged 15-49 selected for ever-married women interviews 8352 women were interviewed. As for single (never married) women 6106 never married women were selected and 5467 were interviewed. (Table 1.3). This table shows high response rates for the household sample (98.5 %) and individual woman sample for ever-married women (95.0 %) and never-married women (89.5%). There is very little variation in response rates by state and division. This shows that the survey coverage was remarkably good.

Table 1.3 Response Rates by Domain, State and Division

Domain, State/ Division	Households			Ever-Married Women			Never-Married Women		
	Households Selected	Household Interviewed	Response rates	Ever- Married women selected	Ever- Married women Interviewed	Response rates	Never- Married Women selected	Never- Married Women Interviewed	Response rates
Domain 1	3296	3171	96.2	1013	876	86.5	682	582	85.3
Kachin State	776	712	91.8	239	194	81.2	173	123	71.1
Kayah State	93	92	98.9	26	24	92.3	19	18	94.7
Shan State	2427	2367	97.5	748	658	88.0	490	441	90.0
Shan (South)	1193	1151	96.5	356	317	89.0	249	229	92.0
Shan (North)	941	924	98.2	293	254	86.7	171	149	87.1
Shan (East)	293	292	99.7	99	87	87.9	70	63	90.0
Domain 2	3328	3274	98.4	865	820	94.8	609	591	97.0
Kayin State	993	992	99.9	262	254	96.9	209	206	98.6
Mon State	1643	1590	96.8	401	388	96.8	286	281	98.3
Tanintharyi Division	692	692	100.0	202	178	88.1	114	104	91.2
Domain 3	4042	3937	97.4	1011	912	90.2	706	612	86.6
Chin state	295	292	99.0	98	89	90.8	655	565	86.3
Sagaing Division	3747	3645	97.3	913	823	90.1	51	47	92.2
Domain 4	3343	3268	97.8	978	875	89.5	565	498	88.1
Bago Division			97.8						
Bago (East)	1475	1416	96.0	365	334	91.5	354	311	88.6
Bago (West)	1868	1852	99.1	613	541	88.3	211	187	87.9
Domain 5									
Magway Division	3743	3628	96.9	979	921	94.1	747	716	95.9
Domain 6									
Mandalay Division	4192	4192	100.0	904	904	100.0	735	541	73.6
Domain 7									
Rakhine State	1894	1894	100.0	574	574	100.0	335	306	91.3
Domain 8									
Yangon Division	3788	3788	100.0	1098	1098	100.0	789	725	91.9
Domain 9									
Ayeyarwady Division	4790	4790	100.0	1372	1372	100.0	938	896	95.5
Total	32416	31942	98.5	8794	8352	95.0	6106	5467	89.5

The household response rates for urban and rural areas are 98.5 percent. The response rates for ever married women (EMW) are 95.7 percent in urban areas and 94.7 percent in rural areas and those for never married women (NMW) are 88.8 percent in urban areas and 89.5 percent in rural areas. Thus, the response rates are slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas as shown in Table 1.4.

Reason for non-responses for the ever-married women and never-married women was mainly because they have moved to another place and the failure to find at home in spite of repeated visits. Very few respondents refused to be interviewed (less than 1 percent).

Table 1.4 Results of the Household and Individual Interviews, Number of Households, Number of Interviews and Response Rates according to Residence, 2007 FRHS			
Results	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Household selected	8499	23916	32415
Households interviewed	8373	23569	31942
Response rate (%)	98.5	98.5	98.5
Individual interviews			
Ever-Married Women selected	2406	6388	8794
Ever-Married Women interviewed	2303	6049	8352
Response rate (%)	95.7	94.7	95.0
Individual interviews			
Never-Married Women selected	1783	4323	6106
Never-Married Women interviewed	1584	3883	5467
Response rate (%)	88.8	89.8	89.5

1.11 Trend of the coverage of the surveys

Table 1.5 presents the sample size and townships, wards, village tracts (VT) and village in the sample and response rate from 1991 to 2007. The sample segments were from 240 townships (252 wards and 323 village tracts) in 1991 PCFS and 266 townships (288 wards and 815 village tracts) in 2007 FRHS. Household response rate was 97.0 percent in 1991 and 98.5 percent in 2007.

Table 1.5 Trend of the Sample Township, Ward, VT and Village; and Response Rates from 1991 to 2007

Survey	Total Township	Sample Township	Total Enumerated Blocks/Segments				Enumerated Block for HH (Phase I)	Enumerated Block for Ind. (Phase II)	Total Households	Total Population	HH Response Rate	Ind. Response Rate
			Ward	VT	Village	Total						
1991 PCFS	314	240	252	323	324	575	301	274	36971	192917	97.0	97.6
1997 FRHS	324	249	191	558	559	750	750	750	21742	112793	95.8	92.4
2001 FRHS	324	267	336	1001	1003	1339	939	400	36808	190492	97.6	92.4
2007 FRHS	325	266	288	815	815	1103	678	425	31942	156538	98.5	95.0

CHAPTER II
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS
AND HOUSEHOLDS

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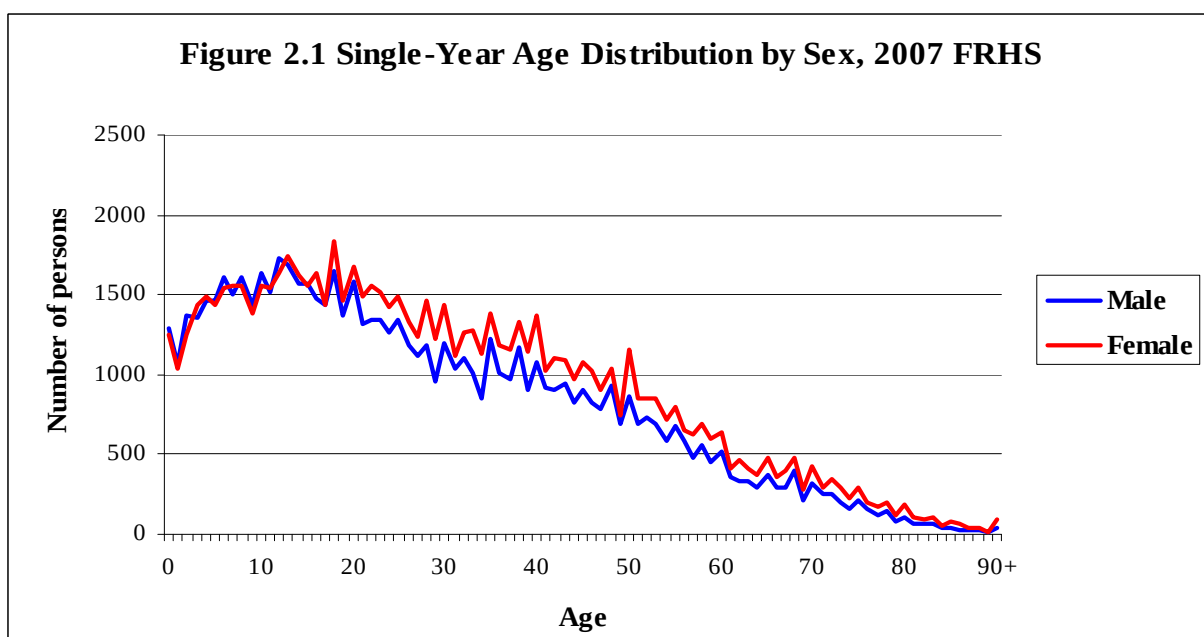
CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS AND HOUSEHOLDS

This chapter presents information on some demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population in the sampled households with a view to relate them later with subsequent chapters. The chapter is divided into four parts. The first part deals with the characteristics of the household population in terms of age-sex composition, household size and distribution, and educational background. The second part describes the housing environment in which the respondents live. The third part discussed the characteristics of the individual ever-married woman respondents. The fourth part deals with the employment status and occupation of the household members.

2.1 Population by Age and Sex

The household questionnaire, in the 2007 FRHS, was used to list all the members who usually lived in the sample households. Some basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person including age, sex, relationship to the head of household, marital status and educational level. The main purpose of the household questionnaire was to identify women who were eligible for individual interviews. In addition, information was collected about the dwelling itself, such as the source of water, type of sanitation facilities, main materials used for the roof of the house, and ownership of various consumer goods.



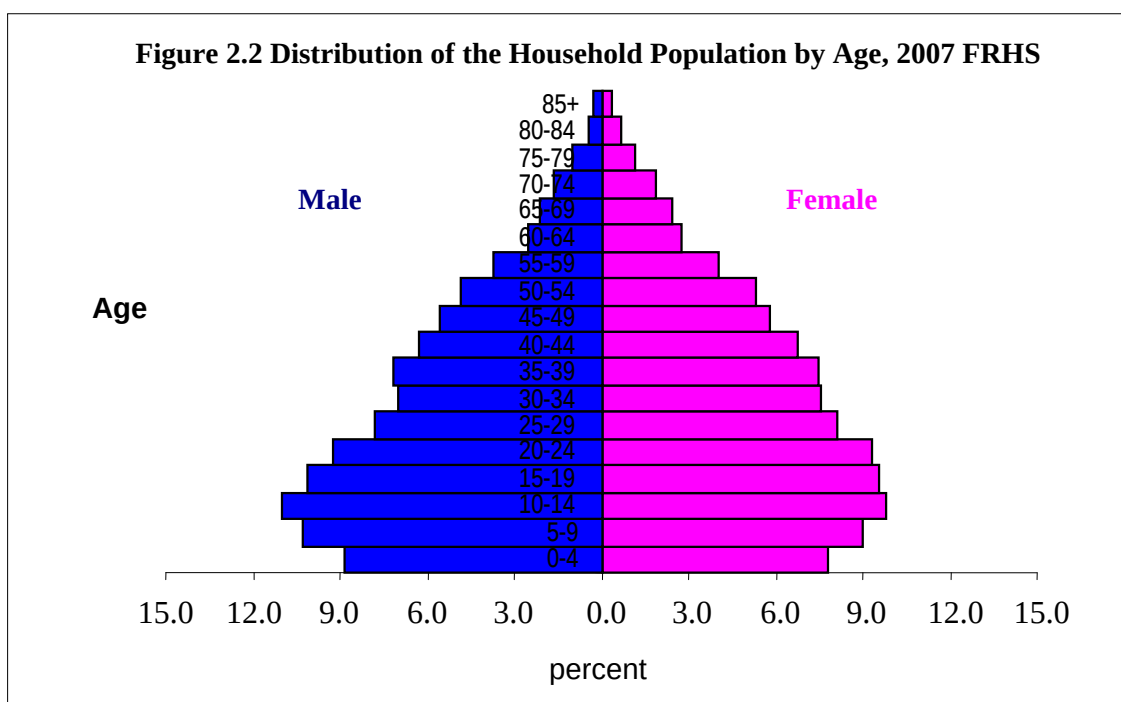
Information was obtained from an adult who was familiar with the characteristics of the other household members. The reliability of the age data depends on the reporting of the

date of birth. For persons whose year of birth was not known, age was obtained instead. Single year age distribution is shown graphically in Figure 2.1. The age pattern presented in figure show that age heaping is moderate, however age heaping is more prominent among females than males.

Table 2.1 Percent Distribution of the Household Population by Five-year Age Groups, according to Urban-Rural Residence and Sex, 2007 FRHS

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6
1-4	6.3	5.3	5.8	7.4	6.7	7.0	7.1	6.3	6.7
5-9	9.0	7.1	8.0	10.8	9.7	10.2	10.3	9.0	9.6
10-14	9.9	8.1	8.9	11.4	10.4	10.9	11.0	9.8	10.4
15-19	9.1	8.7	8.9	10.5	9.9	10.2	10.2	9.6	9.9
20-24	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3
25-29	8.7	8.6	8.7	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.0
30-34	7.6	8.4	8.1	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.3
35-39	7.6	8.2	8.0	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.3
40-44	7.1	7.3	7.2	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.5
45-49	6.0	6.6	6.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.7
50-54	4.9	5.9	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.1
55-59	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.9
60-64	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6
65-69	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3
70-74	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
75-79	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
80-84	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
85+	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	19252	22270	41522	54613	60403	115016	73865	82673	156538

Table 2.1 shows the percent distribution by five-year age groups, according to the urban-rural residence and sex. The 2007 FRHS enumerated a total of 156,538 persons of whom 53 percent were females. The age-sex structure of the population is shown by a population pyramid in Figure 2.2. The pyramid is wider at the base than the top and narrows at the younger age groups (0 to 9). This pattern is typical of a historically high-fertility regime that has recently started to stabilize or decline.



2.2 Population by Age from Selected Sources

The percent distribution of the 2007 FRHS sample population by broad age groups is presented in Table 2.2 along with comparable data from the 1973 Census, the 1983 Census, the 1991 PCFS, the 1997 FRHS and 2001 FRHS. Since 1973, there is a progressive decline in the population under age 15, from 42 percent in 1973 to 28 percent in 2007. The decline was more evident in urban areas (from 41 percent in 1973 to 28 percent in 2007) than in rural areas (from 42 percent in 1973 to 30 percent in 2007). In contrast, the proportion of population in the working age group 15-59 years has increased from 53 percent in 1973 to 63 percent in 2007. The growing proportion of population in this age group results in a declining dependency ratio from 90 to 59 over the past 34 years with a faster decline in urban than rural areas. The slight aging of the population has taken place in the recent past as a result of continuous, but moderate, decline in fertility level. The falling fertility is also reflected in the continuous decline in the child-women ratio which has again more apparent in urban than rural areas.

Table 2.2 Summary Measures from Censuses and Fertility and Reproductive Health Surveys							
Residence	Summary Measures						
	Broad Age Group (%)			Dependency Ratio ¹	Index of aging ²	Child-woman Ratio ³	Sex Ratio ⁴
	<15	15-59	60+				
1973 Census							
Union	41.5	52.5	6.0	90.00	8.80	65.00	98.90
Urban	40.8	53.7	5.5	86.00	8.30	63.00	100.00
Rural	41.7	52.7	6.2	92.00	9.00	65.00	98.40
1983 Census							
Union	38.6	55	6.4	82.00	10.20	54.00	98.60
Urban	35.7	58.1	6.2	72.00	10.80	44.00	99.10
Rural	39.3	54.1	6.4	85.00	10.00	57.00	98.40
1991 PCFS							
Union	35	57.8	7.2	73.00	12.80	43.00	95.00
Urban	30.5	62.1	7.4	61.00	15.50	32.00	92.10
Rural	36.8	56.1	7.1	78.00	11.90	48.00	96.20
1997 FRHS							
Union	31.8	59.6	8.6	68.00	17.10	38.00	93.28
Urban	25.7	65.0	9.3	54.00	23.10	28.00	90.74
Rural	33.9	57.7	8.4	73.00	15.50	42.00	94.18
2001 FRHS							
Union	30.3	61.2	8.4	63.40	18.38	36.10	91.95
Urban	25.8	65.4	8.9	53.00	22.63	28.40	89.97
Rural	31.9	59.8	8.3	67.30	17.19	39.00	92.64
2007 FRHS							
Union	28.3	63.0	8.7	58.67	21.27	15.41	89.36
Urban	24.1	66.1	9.7	51.17	27.69	12.83	86.46
Rural	29.8	61.9	8.3	61.56	19.40	16.40	90.43
Notes: PCFS = Population Changes and Fertility Survey FRHS = Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey ¹ Dependency Ratio - The dependency ratio is the number of persons under 15 years and 60 years and over, per 100 population aged 15 to 59 years. ² Index of aging - the number of persons aged 65 years and older per 100 population aged 0-14 years. ³ Child-woman Ratio- the number of children under 5 years in the population per 100 women aged 15 to 49 years. ⁴ Sex Ratio - the number of males per 100 females.							

The overall sex ratio, the number of males per 100 females is 89 with a declining trend over the past 34 years. The sex ratio differs by residence. Rural areas have a higher sex ratio (90) than urban areas (86) in 2007. It is interesting to note that in 1973 census, there was a higher proportion of males in urban areas. But this phenomenon changed starting from 1991 when the proportion of females became higher than that of males in urban areas.

2.3 Household Composition

Characteristics	Total				Urban				Rural			
	1991	1997	2001	2007	1991	1997	2001	2007	1991	1997	2001	2007
Heads of Household												
Male	82.1	81.6	80.7	78.8	79.0	78.5	76.2	72.9	83.3	82.7	82.2	80.9
Female	17.9	18.4	19.3	21.2	21.0	21.5	23.8	27.1	16.7	17.3	17.8	19.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household Size												
1	3.5	3.9	2.8	3.2	4.1	4.5	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.7	2.7	3.1
2	8.3	8.8	7.7	8.7	8.2	9.1	7.2	9.2	8.4	8.7	7.8	8.5
3	13.9	13.9	13.3	15.6	13.5	14.2	12.7	15.6	14.1	13.7	13.5	15.5
4	16.4	18.5	18.2	20.1	15.9	18.7	18.6	19.7	16.6	18.4	18.1	20.3
5	16.7	18.3	18.2	18.5	16.3	18.4	18.0	18.5	16.9	18.3	18.2	18.5
6	14.4	14.2	15.0	13.7	14.2	14.4	14.3	12.4	14.6	14.1	15.2	14.1
7	10.2	9.8	10.1	8.6	10.2	9.0	9.3	7.7	10.3	10.1	10.4	8.9
8	6.9	6.0	6.5	5.4	6.9	5.3	6.5	5.7	6.9	6.2	6.5	5.3
9+	9.5	6.7	8.2	6.3	10.8	6.4	10.4	7.8	9.0	6.8	7.5	5.7
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.9

Table 2.3 presents information on the percent distribution of household heads by sex, household size and urban-rural residence. These characteristics are important because they are associated with aspects of household welfare. Where households are large, there is generally greater crowding, which is usually associated with less favorable health conditions and economic hardship.

In 2007 FRHS, about 21 percent of the households are headed by women with an increase of about 1.9 percent during the last six years. As expected, female-headed households are more common in urban areas (27%) than in rural areas (19%) in 2007. The overall areas household size decreased from about 5.2 persons per household in 2001 to 4.9 persons per households in 2007, probably due to a decline in fertility. The average household size in urban areas is only slightly higher than that in rural areas (5.0 versus 4.9). About half (54%) of households consist of 3 to 5 persons.

Table 2.4 Percent Distribution of the Household Heads by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, 2007 FRHS			
Characteristics	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	31942	8373	23569
Mean	4.9	5.0	4.9
Male Head			
Household size			
1	1.5	1.7	1.4
2	6.7	7.3	6.5
3	14.8	14.7	14.9
4	20.8	20.6	20.9
5	19.7	20.2	19.5
6	14.8	13.8	15.2
7	9.3	8.1	9.7
8	5.9	6.0	5.9
9	3.0	3.4	2.9
10+	3.4	4.2	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	25158	6100	19058
Mean	5.1	5.1	5.1
Female Head			
Household size			
1	9.6	7.7	10.5
2	15.9	14.3	16.7
3	18.2	18.3	18.2
4	17.7	17.1	18.0
5	13.9	13.9	13.9
6	9.4	8.9	9.7
7	6.0	6.8	5.7
8	3.7	4.9	3.1
9	2.5	3.1	2.2
10+	3.1	5.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6784	2273	4511
Mean	4.2	4.6	4.1

Table 2.4 presents the percent distribution of the household heads by sex, household size and urban-rural residence in 2007. Male headship is predominant among the multiple-member households. In contrast, female headship is more common in small households. About ten percent of female headships compared to only about two percent of male headships are single-member households. The pattern is true for both urban and rural areas.

2.4 Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is closely associated with other socioeconomic factors such as income, housing conditions and with factors related to reproductive behavior, use of contraception, fertility, health status of children, morbidity, and attitudes and awareness related to family health and hygiene.

Formal education in Myanmar is based on a three-tier system. It consists of 5 years of primary school education, 4 years of lower secondary education, and 2 years of upper secondary education. Graduates of upper secondary school may then further their education by enrolling at any of the various national universities or colleges or technical schools throughout the country to acquire more specific skills.

In the 2007 FRHS, information on educational attainment was collected for every member of the household aged five years and above. In this chapter, those who have never been to school and those who are attending or have passed the kindergarten are categorized as less than standard one.

The distribution of male and female household population aged five years and above by the level of education according to age and region is presented in Tables 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7. About 11 percent of males and 15 percent of females have less than standard one education. Overall, 39 percent of males and 44 percent of females have completed primary education. Likewise, 23 percent of males and 17 percent of females have lower secondary education.

Table 2.5 indicates that there are some differences in the level of education by sex. Education attainment is higher for men than women in the lower secondary and upper secondary school level, but there are higher proportions of women in the primary and university level. The percentages of females who have the primary and university education are higher than those of males (44% vs. 39% for primary education; 7% vs. 6% for university education). Conversely, the percentages of males who have the lower secondary and upper secondary school education are higher than those of females (23% vs. 17% for lower secondary education; 11% vs. 9% for upper secondary education).

While there are small differences in educational attainment between males and females in older age groups, the gender gap in educational attainment is negligible in younger age cohorts. These figures imply that in recent years, girls have had as much opportunity as boys to pursue education.

The proportion of males and females who have less than standard one increases steadily with age. Among females, this proportion increases from six percent among those age 10-14 years to 31 percent in the oldest age group (65 years or older). The increase is less dramatic among males, from six percent to 14 percent, respectively. This finding suggests that there has been an improvement over time in the educational attainment for both sexes; especially for women.

Among both males and females, Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan State has the highest percentage (23% for males and 27% for females) having less than standard one education followed by Rakhine state and Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi. It is observed that Yangon Division has the lowest percentage six percent of males whose educational attainment is standard one or less followed by Mandalay Division with seven percent. Among females, the lowest percentage having education of standard one or less is found in Yangon Division (6%) followed by Mandalay Division (8%).

For both males and females, the percentage having university education is highest in Yangon Division (15% for males and 17% for females) and lowest in Rakhine State (3% for both sexes). The survey data also indicate that urban people have a higher education than their rural counterparts; in urban areas, 92 percent has primary or higher level of education while it is only 85 percent for this education category in rural areas.

Table 2.5 Percent Distribution of Total Household Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Education Level, according to Selected Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

	Less than std. one	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	University	Others	Total	Number
Total	13.2	41.1	20.2	9.8	6.6	9.0	100.0	143445
Male								
Age Group								
5-9	54.2	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	7615
10-14	5.4	49.6	42.3	0.5	0.0	2.2	100.0	8127
15-19	3.5	31.0	33.3	23.7	4.9	3.7	100.0	7501
20-24	4.1	36.0	22.6	19.0	14.6	3.6	100.0	6844
25-29	4.6	38.7	25.0	14.6	11.8	5.3	100.0	5784
30-34	5.0	40.3	26.8	13.1	8.1	6.7	100.0	5200
35-39	5.4	40.5	28.6	10.2	6.2	9.1	100.0	5283
40-44	5.7	41.3	22.8	11.8	6.5	11.9	100.0	4661
45-49	7.1	39.4	22.7	10.2	6.1	14.6	100.0	4127
50-54	6.8	35.9	19.0	13.4	5.5	19.5	100.0	3577
55-59	7.9	34.6	16.8	11.2	6.1	23.4	100.0	2757
60-64	11.2	27.0	17.1	11.8	4.2	28.7	100.0	1849
65+	14.0	23.4	12.3	6.8	2.4	41.0	100.0	3998
Total	11.4	38.5	23.4	11.0	5.8	9.8	100.0	67323
Domain								
Domain 1	22.6	34.6	22.7	10.5	4.3	5.3	100.0	6878
Domain 2	14.9	38.8	24.2	10.8	3.9	7.5	100.0	6977
Domain 3	11.9	42.2	21.7	10.2	4.6	9.4	100.0	8628
Domain 4	9.9	39.2	26.1	11.2	4.7	8.8	100.0	6559
Domain 5	10.3	44.5	21.4	8.6	4.8	10.3	100.0	7522
Domain 6	6.5	37.6	24.8	11.4	6.9	12.6	100.0	8929
Domain 7	18.6	37.1	18.4	6.8	3.0	16.2	100.0	4600
Domain 8	5.6	27.2	28.0	18.8	14.5	5.8	100.0	7848
Domain 9	8.3	43.5	22.1	9.4	3.8	12.9	100.0	9382
Total	11.4	38.5	23.4	11.0	5.8	9.8	100.0	67323
Female								
Age Group								
5-9	53.2	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	7458
10-14	5.6	50.2	42.6	0.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	8093
15-19	5.0	33.9	27.0	24.1	7.5	2.6	100.0	7924
20-24	5.0	39.7	18.6	15.3	18.3	3.1	100.0	7675
25-29	6.2	45.1	17.1	12.1	15.8	3.7	100.0	6741
30-34	7.0	47.0	18.9	9.5	13.2	4.4	100.0	6220
35-39	8.1	49.5	17.8	8.7	9.4	6.5	100.0	6194
40-44	10.7	50.4	13.7	8.6	7.3	9.2	100.0	5570
45-49	12.1	49.2	14.5	6.8	5.8	11.7	100.0	4806
50-54	14.5	44.3	11.6	7.3	5.2	17.0	100.0	4426
55-59	18.6	42.3	8.4	6.3	3.2	21.3	100.0	3369
60-64	23.5	34.3	10.9	6.1	2.2	23.1	100.0	2286
65+	31.3	27.6	5.6	2.2	0.8	32.4	100.0	5429
Total	14.7	43.5	17.4	8.8	7.3	8.4	100.0	76191
Domain								
Domain 1	27.1	36.0	18.8	10.0	7.1	1.1	100.0	7655
Domain 2	20.4	41.7	20.8	9.3	6.4	1.5	100.0	7952
Domain 3	17.7	47.3	16.3	7.3	5.3	6.0	100.0	9822
Domain 4	14.3	46.4	18.1	8.4	6.4	6.3	100.0	7569
Domain 5	15.9	50.2	15.6	6.5	5.9	5.8	100.0	8689
Domain 6	8.3	44.8	17.0	8.5	7.6	13.9	100.0	10288
Domain 7	21.0	39.8	10.6	4.9	3.3	20.4	100.0	4923
Domain 8	5.8	32.1	21.7	15.6	17.2	7.5	100.0	8897
Domain 9	9.0	49.1	15.7	7.2	5.1	13.9	100.0	10396
Total	14.8	43.5	17.4	8.8	7.3	8.3	100.0	76191
Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine								
Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domian 8 Yangon								
Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady								

Table 2.6 Percent Distribution of Urban Household Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Education Level, according to Selected Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

	Less than std. one	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	University	Others	Total	Number
UrbanTotal	7.9	27.0	25.6	18.9	16.4	4.2	100.0	38513
Male								
Age Group								
5-9	46.7	53.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1726
10-14	3.1	34.5	60.8	1.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	1897
15-19	1.9	13.8	28.6	42.4	12.5	0.8	100.0	1749
20-24	2.1	15.6	22.1	27.3	32.0	1.0	100.0	1832
25-29	2.0	17.9	27.7	24.5	25.7	2.3	100.0	1683
30-34	1.2	20.8	32.4	24.6	19.0	2.0	100.0	1465
35-39	2.4	21.2	36.7	20.4	15.9	3.4	100.0	1470
40-44	1.8	22.6	32.0	23.6	16.5	3.5	100.0	1361
45-49	2.9	18.6	32.4	24.2	17.0	4.8	100.0	1153
50-54	3.1	19.3	25.4	30.3	17.5	4.4	100.0	944
55-59	3.3	18.2	25.2	26.8	19.2	7.3	100.0	765
60-64	2.6	15.2	27.8	29.7	13.0	11.7	100.0	546
65+	6.6	20.2	25.4	18.2	7.7	21.9	100.0	1124
Total	6.9	23.5	29.5	21.4	14.9	3.8	100.0	17715
Domain								
Domain 1	11.6	24.0	30.8	21.4	10.2	2.1	100.0	1965
Domain 2	7.8	28.9	30.9	20.6	8.8	3.0	100.0	1577
Domain 3	7.6	27.8	24.5	22.3	14.8	3.0	100.0	1318
Domain 4	7.1	22.1	29.8	20.9	15.9	4.1	100.0	1233
Domain 5	8.1	25.2	27.8	19.6	16.0	3.3	100.0	1027
Domain 6	5.1	22.4	30.1	21.4	15.8	5.3	100.0	2704
Domain 7	14.5	19.5	29.0	18.9	13.0	5.1	100.0	668
Domain 8	5.1	21.2	29.4	22.4	18.5	3.4	100.0	5741
Domain 9	4.9	26.6	30.8	20.6	11.1	5.9	100.0	1482
Total	6.9	23.5	29.5	21.4	14.9	3.8	100.0	17715
Female								
Age Group								
5-9	45.9	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1587
10-14	2.9	36.0	59.6	1.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1804
15-19	3.7	15.3	22.1	40.5	17.5	1.0	100.0	1945
20-24	2.8	18.2	16.7	22.7	38.2	1.5	100.0	2066
25-29	3.1	24.0	17.5	19.0	34.6	1.8	100.0	1924
30-34	3.3	25.2	22.5	18.2	28.8	2.0	100.0	1881
35-39	2.5	29.9	24.3	17.8	22.7	2.8	100.0	1835
40-44	4.7	29.4	24.1	19.9	18.9	3.0	100.0	1636
45-49	4.4	33.2	24.7	17.1	16.5	4.1	100.0	1461
50-54	5.9	31.9	21.8	17.8	15.3	7.3	100.0	1318
55-59	9.3	36.0	17.5	16.1	9.9	11.2	100.0	979
60-64	10.8	33.8	20.8	15.6	6.0	12.9	100.0	711
65+	20.5	35.9	12.9	5.9	2.4	22.4	100.0	1651
Total	8.7	30.0	22.3	16.8	17.7	4.6	100.0	20798
Domain								
Domain 1	16.3	26.0	23.5	18.2	15.5	0.6	100.0	2306
Domain 2	10.7	37.9	23.5	14.3	12.9	0.8	100.0	1871
Domain 3	11.0	33.4	19.6	16.7	16.7	2.6	100.0	1495
Domain 4	10.4	30.9	21.7	15.6	17.6	3.9	100.0	1594
Domain 5	9.2	33.2	20.4	16.2	18.8	2.2	100.0	1240
Domain 6	6.4	31.9	22.6	15.7	17.0	6.4	100.0	3242
Domain 7	14.9	28.4	20.3	15.2	13.9	7.3	100.0	750
Domain 8	5.8	25.5	23.0	18.7	21.5	5.5	100.0	6572
Domain 9	4.8	34.5	20.8	14.5	14.8	10.6	100.0	1728
Total	8.7	30.0	22.3	16.8	17.7	4.6	100.0	20798
Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine								
Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domian 8 Yangon								
Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady								

Table 2.7 Percent Distribution of Rural Household Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Education Level, according to Selected Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

	Less than std. one	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	University	Others	Total	Number
Rural total	15.2	46.3	18.3	6.5	3.0	10.7	100.0	105001
Male								
Age Group								
5-9	56.4	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	5889
10-14	6.1	54.2	36.6	0.3	0.0	2.7	100.0	6230
15-19	4.0	36.2	34.7	18.0	2.6	4.6	100.0	5752
20-24	4.8	43.5	22.7	16.0	8.3	4.5	100.0	5012
25-29	5.7	47.3	23.9	10.5	6.0	6.5	100.0	4101
30-34	6.4	48.0	24.6	8.6	3.9	8.5	100.0	3735
35-39	6.5	47.9	25.5	6.3	2.5	11.3	100.0	3813
40-44	7.3	49.0	19.0	6.9	2.3	15.4	100.0	3300
45-49	8.7	47.4	18.9	4.8	1.8	18.4	100.0	2974
50-54	8.1	41.8	16.6	7.4	1.3	24.8	100.0	2633
55-59	9.7	40.9	13.5	5.2	1.1	29.6	100.0	1992
60-64	14.8	31.9	12.6	4.4	0.5	35.8	100.0	1303
65+	16.8	24.7	7.2	2.4	0.3	48.5	100.0	2874
Total	13.1	43.9	21.3	7.3	2.5	11.9	100.0	49608
Domain								
Domain 1	27.0	38.9	19.4	6.2	2.0	6.5	100.0	4913
Domain 2	17.0	41.7	22.2	7.9	2.4	8.8	100.0	5400
Domain 3	12.7	44.8	21.1	8.1	2.7	10.5	100.0	7310
Domain 4	10.6	43.2	25.3	9.0	2.1	9.9	100.0	5326
Domain 5	10.7	47.6	20.4	6.9	3.0	11.4	100.0	6495
Domain 6	7.1	44.3	22.6	7.1	3.1	15.8	100.0	6225
Domain 7	19.3	40.1	16.6	4.8	1.3	18.0	100.0	3932
Domain 8	7.0	43.8	24.3	8.9	3.5	12.5	100.0	2107
Domain 9	8.9	46.7	20.5	7.3	2.4	14.2	100.0	7900
Total	13.1	43.9	21.3	7.3	2.5	11.9	100.0	49608
Female								
Age Group								
5-9	55.2	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	5871
10-14	6.4	54.2	37.7	0.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	6289
15-19	5.4	39.9	28.5	18.8	4.3	3.1	100.0	5979
20-24	5.9	47.6	19.3	12.5	10.9	3.7	100.0	5609
25-29	7.5	53.5	17.0	9.3	8.3	4.4	100.0	4817
30-34	8.6	56.5	17.3	5.8	6.4	5.4	100.0	4339
35-39	10.4	57.7	15.1	4.9	3.9	8.0	100.0	4359
40-44	13.2	59.2	9.4	4.0	2.5	11.8	100.0	3934
45-49	15.5	56.2	10.0	2.2	1.1	15.0	100.0	3345
50-54	18.2	49.6	7.3	2.9	1.0	21.1	100.0	3108
55-59	22.4	44.9	4.6	2.3	0.4	25.4	100.0	2390
60-64	29.2	34.5	6.4	1.8	0.4	27.6	100.0	1575
65+	36.1	24.1	2.4	0.6	0.2	36.7	100.0	3778
Total	17.0	48.5	15.6	5.8	3.4	9.7	100.0	55393
Domain								
Domain 1	31.8	40.3	16.7	6.5	3.5	1.3	100.0	5349
Domain 2	23.4	42.8	20.0	7.7	4.4	1.7	100.0	6081
Domain 3	18.9	49.8	15.8	5.6	3.3	6.6	100.0	8327
Domain 4	15.3	50.6	17.2	6.5	3.5	6.9	100.0	5975
Domain 5	17.0	53.0	14.8	4.9	3.8	6.4	100.0	7449
Domain 6	9.2	50.7	14.4	5.1	3.3	17.3	100.0	7046
Domain 7	22.1	41.8	8.9	3.1	1.4	22.7	100.0	4173
Domain 8	5.8	50.9	18.0	6.9	5.1	13.2	100.0	2325
Domain 9	9.9	51.9	14.7	5.7	3.1	14.6	100.0	8668
Total	17.0	48.5	15.6	5.8	3.4	9.7	100.0	55393
Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady								

2.5 Educational Level of Ever-Married Women and their Husbands

The percent distribution of ever-married women and their level of education and their husband's level of education according to selected background characteristics are shown in Tables 2.8, 2.9 and 2.10. Overall, about half of ever-married women have primary education while 14 percent of ever-married women have no education at all. Younger women have higher education attainment than older women do. About 14 percent of women aged 15 to 19 years and 20 percent of women aged 20 to 24 years have high school and university level education compared to about 11 percent of women aged 45 and above.

Women with fewer children have higher educational attainment: about 30 percent of women with no children and 28 percent of women with one child have high school or university education compared to only about 4 percent of women who have four children and more.

Table 2.8 Educational Attainment of all Ever-Married Women by Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS								
Background Characteristics	No schooling	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	University	Others	Total	No. of Ever-Married Women
Age of Mother								
15-19	11.7	46.1	26.0	11.0	3.2	1.9	100.0	154
20-24	9.7	47.0	22.9	13.7	6.5	0.1	100.0	759
25-29	12.1	49.1	16.0	12.5	9.6	0.8	100.0	1285
30-34	11.1	50.5	19.3	9.9	8.8	0.5	100.0	1491
35-39	13.1	51.9	18.5	7.3	7.6	1.5	100.0	1707
40-44	19.5	53.1	12.5	7.2	5.5	2.3	100.0	1592
45-49	17.3	53.4	14.4	7.0	4.4	3.5	100.0	1364
No. of Children Ever Born								
0	6.83	40.03	21.29	13.39	17.00	1.47	100.0	747
1	9.11	43.56	19.11	14.44	13.00	0.78	100.0	1800
2	10.58	49.31	19.23	11.29	8.48	1.10	100.0	1815
3	13.15	56.09	17.73	7.74	3.55	1.74	100.0	1551
4 & over	23.45	58.34	11.93	3.20	0.66	2.42	100.0	2439
Domain								
Domain 1	23.7	41.3	18.5	10.5	5.9	0.0	100.0	876
Domain 2	14.3	56.1	17.4	7.1	4.8	0.4	100.0	820
Domain 3	16.2	55.7	14.1	7.3	5.3	1.3	100.0	912
Domain 4	9.9	58.6	18.5	7.0	4.7	1.3	100.0	875
Domain 5	12.5	60.9	12.7	6.4	5.9	1.6	100.0	921
Domain 6	12.6	51.8	18.6	7.5	6.0	3.5	100.0	905
Domain 7	36.2	40.1	13.2	5.1	5.2	0.2	100.0	574
Domain 8	4.8	35.6	22.1	19.1	17.9	0.5	100.0	1097
Domain 9	9.7	56.7	16.0	8.7	5.2	3.7	100.0	1372
Residence								
Urban	5.3	34.8	24.0	18.1	17.2	0.7	100.0	2302
Rural	17.6	57.4	14.3	5.7	3.1	1.9	100.0	6050
Total	14.2	51.1	17.0	9.1	7.0	1.6	100.0	
Number of Women	1183	4271	1418	763	586	131	-	8352
Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady								

As expected, women in urban areas are better educated than women in rural areas. The highest proportion of women who have never been to school is in Rakhine State and lowest population was Yangon Division. Similar patterns are observed for the various educational levels of the husbands.

Table 2.9 Percent Distribution of Ever-Married Women by Husband's Level of Education, according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS								
Background Characteristics	Husband's Level of Education						Total	Number of women
	No Schooling	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	University	Others		
Age Group								
<20	9.1	44.8	20.1	19.5	2.6	3.9	100.0	154
20-24	9.9	38.5	30.4	13.8	5.9	1.4	100.0	759
25-29	9.6	40.8	26.2	14.2	7.2	2.0	100.0	1285
30-34	9.9	39.6	28.8	12.6	6.8	2.3	100.0	1491
35-39	11.1	39.5	26.6	12.5	6.0	4.3	100.0	1707
40-44	16.1	37.9	24.6	10.2	6.2	5.0	100.0	1592
45-49	14.1	38.3	21.4	15.2	5.1	5.9	100.0	1364
Domains								
Domain 1	23.9	32.2	24.4	11.6	5.7	2.2	100.0	876
Domain 2	14.6	39.8	26.6	11.1	4.1	3.8	100.0	820
Domain 3	15.5	44.4	22.7	11.6	3.7	2.1	100.0	912
Domain 4	7.9	42.1	28.8	12.3	4.7	4.2	100.0	875
Domain 5	10.6	47.8	21.9	10.4	5.8	3.5	100.0	921
Domain 6	5.0	39.2	30.5	10.8	7.0	7.5	100.0	905
Domain 7	24.7	37.1	22.5	9.4	3.5	2.8	100.0	574
Domain 8	3.5	23.9	31.4	25.4	14.9	0.9	100.0	1097
Domain 9	9.9	45.6	23.7	11.3	3.8	5.7	100.0	1372
Residence								
Urban	3.8	22.7	31.8	25.1	15.3	1.3	100.0	2302
Rural	15.0	45.5	23.7	8.4	2.6	4.6	100.0	6050
Total Percent	11.9	39.2	25.9	13.0	6.1	3.7	100.0	-
Number of Women	998	3277	2167	1089	511	310	-	8352
Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain4 Bago Domain7 Rakhine Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady								

Women mostly get married to men with the same education level is observed in Table 2.10. With the increase in the education, women tend to marry men with lower education level as can be seen in women with lower secondary and upper secondary level education. Also the proportion marrying beneath them is greater than the proportion marrying those with higher education.

Husband's Education	Education of Wife						No. of Ever-married women
	No schooling	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	University	Others	
No schooling	46.2	8.7	3.9	1.8	0.3	6.9	998
Primary	32.5	53.3	28.9	16.5	7.0	30.5	3277
Lower Secondary	10.9	25.9	42.1	29.1	16.9	11.5	2167
Upper Secondary	3.0	7.6	19.9	35.9	28.3	6.1	1089
University	0.6	1.1	4.1	15.9	46.9	0.8	511
Others	6.8	3.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	44.3	310
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8352

2.6 Housing Characteristics

The 2007 FRHS collected information about certain characteristics of households, including the source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, access to electricity and main housing materials. These physical characteristics of a household are important because they are used to assess the general well-being and socioeconomic status of household members. This information is summarized in Table 2.11.

With regard to drinking water by residence, in urban areas, protected well is a major source (39%); 26 percent of households have piped water and another 21 percent obtain water from unprotected wells. One-fourth of urban households use water from other sources such as rain water, river/ stream, dams and lakes/ponds. In rural areas, unprotected well is the main source (37%) and 26 percent have water from protected well. About three out of ten rural households use water from other sources. In most of the regions, people get their drinking water mainly from protected well except in Rakhine State and Ayeyarwady Division where the main source of drinking water is from rain water, river/ stream, dams and lakes/ponds.

Households without proper sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities. Overall,

nearly eight in ten households has an improved toilet facility (flush toilet or water seal). About nine in ten urban households have improved toilet facilities, compared with seven in ten rural households. Overall, ten percent of households in Myanmar do not have a toilet facility. This is more common in rural areas where 13 percent of households have no toilet facilities, compared with one percent in urban areas. Water seal is the most common type of sanitation facility in all regions except in Rakhine State where 46 percent have no sanitation facilities at all.

Overall, about 49 percent of the households use leaves, dhani, thetke, earth as the main type of roofing materials. But the proportion of houses having this type of roofing in urban areas is only about 22 percent while it is 58 percent in the rural areas. However, the main type of roofing materials for urban households is corrugated sheet. Leaves, dhani, thetke, earth is the most common roofing material in Myanmar. Overall, about half of households live in dwellings with leaves, dhani, thetke, earth roofs. There are large urban-rural differences in the use of roofing materials. Corrugated sheet is the most common roofing materials (67%) compared with rural areas where leaves, dhani, thetke, earth is the most common roofing material (59%). There has been little change in roofing materials since 2001.

Table 2.11 Percent Distribution of Households by Housing Characteristics, according to Residence, 2007 FRHS

Housing characteristics	Urban	Rural	Domain									Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Electricity at home	72.2	19.1	51.6	48.3	24.6	19.7	23.7	31.2	16.3	66.7	14.8	33.0
Source of drinking water												
Piped water	21.5	3.9	6.5	3.8	9.5	3.9	3.7	18.3	3.3	20.6	3.0	8.5
Well (protected)	46.9	49.4	52.1	61.6	50.1	62.0	56.3	46.4	25.7	39.7	40.1	48.7
Well (Unprotected)	5.4	14.1	11.8	16.3	13.3	9.4	13.3	15.8	18.5	2.0	10.0	11.9
Others	26.1	32.6	29.6	18.2	27.1	24.8	26.7	19.5	52.5	37.7	46.8	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of water for household use												
Piped water	25.5	4.4	9.2	5.3	10.2	4.4	3.4	20.0	3.4	26.0	3.2	9.9
Well (protected)	38.6	26.2	13.9	6.7	29.8	46.6	40.7	29.2	12.8	44.4	29.9	29.5
Well (Unprotected)	21.2	37.4	49.2	72.2	36.9	27.4	27.6	31.1	27.7	9.6	23.6	33.2
Others	14.6	32.0	27.7	15.9	23.0	21.6	28.3	19.8	56.0	20.0	43.3	27.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sanitation facilities												
Flush	2.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	2.8	0.3	0.7
Water seal	89.8	71.6	77.3	81.4	80.1	74.5	75.2	89.1	31.1	86.9	70.0	76.4
Pit/ bucket	5.5	11.9	17.3	7.9	7.6	13.3	10.9	3.6	18.8	5.6	12.8	10.2
None	1.3	12.7	1.7	9.1	11.7	4.6	13.4	6.1	46.1	1.8	9.5	9.7
Other	1.4	3.5	2.9	1.2	0.3	7.3	0.4	0.6	3.5	2.9	7.3	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main material of roof												
Tile/brick	5.5	0.7	3.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.7	2.3	0.2	7.3	0.3	2.0
Corrugated sheet	66.5	32.1	64.8	49.1	35.4	39.1	23.1	47.6	10.7	64.5	27.7	41.1
Wood/ bamboo	4.9	6.6	0.7	0.3	12.1	0.4	24.0	12.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	6.2
Leaves/ Dhani/ Thetke/ Earth	22.2	58.4	30.1	49.5	46.7	56.7	49.0	35.0	87.5	27.9	71.1	48.9
Others	0.9	2.1	0.8	0.2	5.2	2.2	3.2	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	8373	23569	3171	3274	3937	3268	3628	4192	1894	3788	4790	31942

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

2.7 Presence of Durables Goods in the Household

The presence of durable goods in the households, such as a radio, television, motorcycle, and private car, is another indicator of the household's socioeconomic status. Moreover, particular goods have specific benefits. Ownership of a radio or television is a measure of access to mass media and exposure to innovative ideas; and ownership of private transport allows greater access to many services away from the local area.

Table 2.12 shows the possession of various durable consumer goods by urban-rural residence. More households own a television than a radio (28% compared with 24%). Urban households are almost three times more likely to own a television than rural households. The nature of possession is also different. Possession such as radio, television, sewing machine, bicycle, motorcycle and car are used by a vastly higher proportion of households in urban than in rural areas. Cart, htaw-lar-gyi, canoe boat and motor boat are used by a larger proportion of household in rural areas than in urban area.

Table 2.12. Percent of Households Possessing Various Durable Consumer Goods, by Urban-Rural Residence, 2007 FRHS

Durable Goods	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Radio	36.0	19.4	23.7
Television	56.6	17.7	27.9
Sewing machine	28.6	12.8	16.9
Bicycle	53.6	41.8	44.9
Motorcycle	19.4	9.8	12.3
Car	7.2	1.0	2.6
Tractor/ Htaw-lar-gyi	1.2	3.9	3.2
Cart (bullock)	2.5	34.7	26.2
Canoe/boat	1.0	8.6	6.6
Motor boat	0.6	1.2	1.0
Number of households	8373	23569	31942

2.8 Access to Mass Media

Information access is essential to increase people's knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them that may eventually affect their perceptions and behavior. It is important to know which groups are likely to be reached by the media for purposes of planning programs intended to disseminate information about health and birth spacing. In an attempt to ascertain the exposure to mass media, each woman interviewed was asked whether she usually reads a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television at least once a week.

Exposure of ever-married women to mass media by selected background characteristics is presented in Table 2.13. Watching television is the most common way of accessing the media: 71 percent of women watch television at least once a week. Reading newspapers and magazines and listening to the radio (27%) are second most common media.

Exposure to mass media in general as well as to specific media are all vastly greater in urban than rural areas, and among better educated than less educated women. Exposure is also more in Yangon Division and the least in Rakhine State while significant variations exist among other geographic areas.

Table 2.13. Percent Ever-Married Women who usually read a Newspaper, Listen to Radio or Watch TV at least once a Week, by Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics	No Mass Media	Newspaper/ Magazine	Radio	Television	All three Media	Ever-Married Women
Age						
15-19	12.3	26.0	31.2	76.0	15.6	154
20-24	13.0	29.8	28.9	77.9	14.4	759
25-29	14.9	27.9	27.0	75.3	15.3	1285
30-34	15.2	29.6	28.8	72.2	15.4	1491
35-39	18.6	26.1	25.3	67.5	12.2	1707
40-44	17.0	23.9	25.1	67.5	12.2	1592
45-49	16.9	25.4	29.0	66.6	13.3	1364
Residence						
Urban	11.0	44.4	31.1	81.7	20.9	2302
Rural	18.2	20.1	25.7	66.2	10.9	6050
Education						
No education	7.2	2.5	10.9	48.7	0.9	1270
Primary	22.7	18.9	24.5	68.1	9.0	4184
Lower Secondary	13.9	36.7	33.3	79.8	19.2	1418
Upper Secondary	6.9	57.7	40.9	88.3	29.4	763
University	3.4	76.4	50.3	92.4	43.4	581
Others	33.1	9.6	21.3	57.4	5.1	136
Region						
Domain 1	13.7	25.0	27.7	68.4	12.4	876
Domain 2	13.7	22.6	21.3	76.5	11.5	820
Domain 3	19.6	25.0	27.2	63.7	13.4	912
Domain 4	17.9	23.5	31.5	70.1	14.6	875
Domain 5	21.7	16.0	21.5	67.0	7.9	921
Domain 6	15.8	27.3	20.0	73.0	9.0	905
Domain 7	12.2	17.2	15.0	48.8	6.8	574
Domain 8	12.4	46.9	30.7	82.2	20.7	1097
Domain 9	17.3	28.6	38.3	73.4	19.8	1372
Total	16.2	26.8	27.2	70.5	13.7	8352

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

2.9 Economically Active Population

Table 2.14 shows the total population and the economically active population by sex and residence, together with the activity rates. The table indicates the expected trends of more males than females and more rural than urban population engaged in economic activity. The economically inactive persons are those who are neither employed nor unemployed during

the reference period such as those engaged in domestic duties in their own homes, students, the old-aged, the disabled and persons voluntarily engaged in charitable and religious services.

Table 2.14 Total and Economically Active Population by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 2007 FRHS

Total Population		Population ^a		Activity Rate	
		Economically Active ^d	Total	Crude ^b	Refined ^c
Total					
Urban	41522	19150	31499	46.1	60.8
Rural	115016	60936	80722	53.0	75.5
Total	156538	80086	112221	51.2	71.4
Male					
Urban	19252	10777	14092	56.0	76.5
Rural	54613	32593	37489	59.7	86.9
Total	73865	43370	51581	58.7	84.1
Female					
Urban	22270	8373	17407	37.6	48.1
Rural	60403	28343	43233	46.9	65.6
Total	82673	36716	60640	44.4	60.5

a population aged 15 years and over.

b The crude activity rates refer to the number economically active per 100 of the total population.

c The refined activity rates refer to the number economically active per 100 of the population aged 15 years and over.

d Economically Active Population: those who are working or seeking for work for the production of economic goods and services.

It thus includes those who, during the reference period, are: (a) employed, that is, those who work for wages or profit including unpaid family workers; and (b) unemployed, or persons who are not currently engaged in any work but intend to work and are actively looking for work

2.10 Age-Sex Activity Trends and Patterns

Table 2.15 shows that for both sexes combined, the activity rates increase sharply from 54 percent for those aged 15-19 years to 75 percent for those aged 20-24 years; thereafter, the increase is gradual until a peak (84%) is reached for those aged 35-39 years. The rates then decline gradually to 30 percent for those aged 65 years and over. In other words, the data reveal an inverted U-shaped labour force participation profile. The pattern of male and female labour force participation is similar to the one observed for the total (Table 2.15, Figure 2.3)

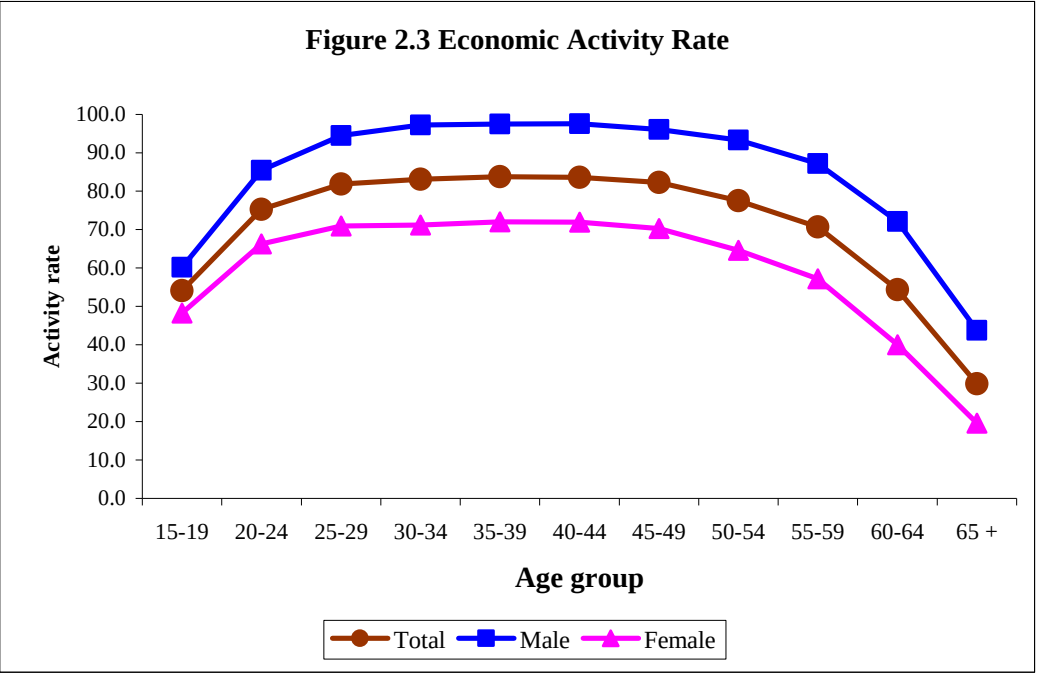


Table 2.15 Economic Activity Rates by Sex, 2007 FRHS

Age Group	Total Population (age 15 and over)	Economically Active Population	Activity Rate (per cent)
Total			
15-19	15425	8337	54.0
20-24	14519	10928	75.3
25-29	12525	10245	81.8
30-34	11420	9484	83.0
35-39	11477	9608	83.7
40-44	10231	8551	83.6
45-49	8933	7344	82.2
50-54	8003	6200	77.5
55-59	6126	4330	70.7
60-64	4135	2248	54.4
65 +	9427	2811	29.8
Total	112221	80086	71.4
Male			
15-19	7501	4511	60.1
20-24	6844	5845	85.4
25-29	5784	5467	94.5
30-34	5200	5058	97.3
35-39	5283	5149	97.5
40-44	4661	4547	97.6
45-49	4127	3967	96.1
50-54	3577	3340	93.4
55-59	2757	2403	87.2
60-64	1849	1333	72.1
65 +	3998	1750	43.8
Total	51581	43370	84.1
Female			
15-19	7924	3826	48.3
20-24	7675	5083	66.2
25-29	6741	4778	70.9
30-34	6220	4426	71.2
35-39	6194	4459	72.0
40-44	5570	4004	71.9
45-49	4806	3377	70.3
50-54	4426	2860	64.6
55-59	3369	1927	57.2
60-64	2286	915	40.0
65 +	5429	1061	19.5
Total	60640	36716	60.5

2.11 Urban-Rural and Regional Differentials

Table 2.12 indicates the economically active participation rates by domains, residence and sex. The maximum economically active participation rate is observed in Magway Division (80%), while the minimum rate is found in Rakhine State (58%). There are small variations in the male participation among the domains. However, there are substantial variations in female participation rate; the minimum is found in Rakhine State (36%) and the

maximum in Magway Division (75%) which is more than twice of the lowest rate. It is noted that the over-all activity rates are higher in rural than in urban areas (76% Vs 61%).

Table 2.16 Labour Force Participation Rates (Age 15 and Over) by Domain and Sex, 2007 FRHS			
Domain	Labour Force Participation Rates.		
	Male	Female	Total
Domain 1	86.0	63.5	74.0
Domain 2	82.5	51.5	65.6
Domain 3	84.7	72.0	77.8
Domain 4	85.5	59.4	71.3
Domain 5	86.3	74.8	80.1
Domain 6	83.5	63.0	72.3
Domain 7	81.4	36.2	57.5
Domain 8	78.3	47.1	61.3
Domain 9	87.1	63.5	74.6
All domain	84.1	60.5	71.4
Urban			60.8
Rural			75.5
Total	51581	60640	112221
Note: Domain 1 Kachin/kayah/Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine Domain 2 Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon Domain 3 Chin/Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady			

2.12 Participation Rate by Broad Industrial Sectors.

The type of economic activity that an employed person performs can be looked at from the point of view of the industry or the activity of the establishment in which economically active persons worked during the reference period. The employed population is classified into nine major industrial divisions, but for purposes of the present analysis these nine divisions have been reclassified into three broad industrial sectors, viz., primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary sector include agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, while the Secondary sector cover mining and quarrying manufacturing and construction. The Tertiary sector include electricity, gas and water, wholesale and retail trade transport, storage and communications finance and business services community, social and personal services.

Table 2.13 shows the percentage distribution of the employed population by the three broad industrial sectors and by residence. For the country as a whole, more than 90 percent of the employed persons are employed in primary and tertiary sector: 58 percent in the primary sector and 33 percent in the tertiary sector. A higher proportion of males (60%) than females (56%) is engaged in the primary sector while in the tertiary sector the proportion of females (35%) is higher than that of males (30%). Similar patterns hold for both urban and rural areas.

Table 2.17 Percent Distribution of the Employed Population by Industrial Sector According to Urban/ Rural Residence and Sex, 2007 FRHS					
Sex	Industry Sector				Number
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	
Total					
Total	58.2	9.3	32.5	100.0	78751
Male	60.0	9.9	30.1	100.0	42614
Female	56.0	8.6	35.4	100.0	36137
Urban					
Total	11.2	17.1	71.7	100.0	18269
Male	13.5	18.5	68.1	100.0	10261
Female	8.3	15.4	76.3	100.0	8008
Rural					
Total	72.4	6.9	20.7	100.0	60482
Male	60.0	9.9	30.1	100.0	32353
Female	56.0	8.6	35.4	100.0	28129

The largest proportion of the total employed population in the urban areas (72%) is engaged in the tertiary sector while the second largest proportion (17%) is employed in the secondary sector. Similarly, about 76 percent of the employed females in urban areas are in the tertiary sector and 15 percent are in the secondary sector.

2.13 Participation Rate by Major Occupation Groups

The urban-rural breakdown of the occupational distribution of the employed population by sex in 2007 is shown in Table 2.14. It is noted that in the rural areas the largest proportion is found in agricultural occupations (71%) and the second largest in service workers (12%). As expected, the rural employed population is mostly composed of workers in agricultural occupations.

The occupational profile of the urban employed population indicates that the share of the services worker is the largest (29%), followed by craft and related workers (20%),

elementary occupation (14%) and agricultural workers (10%). The urban-rural difference in the distribution of the employed population is consistent with difference in economic activities in the two areas which are also reflected in the industrial distribution.

Table 2.18 Percent Distribution of Employed Population by Occupation Major Group by Urban/Rural and Sex, 2007 FRHS				
Occupation Major Group		Urban	Rural	Total
Administrators	Total	1.8	0.2	0.6
	Male	2.2	0.3	0.8
	Female	1.2	0.1	0.4
Professionals	Total	6.7	1.6	2.8
	Male	3.3	0.8	1.4
	Female	11.0	2.6	4.5
Technicians	Total	4.4	0.7	1.6
	Male	5.7	0.9	2.1
	Female	2.7	0.5	1.0
Clerks	Total	6.5	0.7	2.1
	Male	5.6	0.9	2.0
	Female	6.5	0.7	2.1
Services Workers	Total	28.7	6.5	11.8
	Male	22.1	4.1	8.5
	Female	37.1	9.3	15.6
Agricultural Workers	Total	9.5	71.3	56.7
	Male	11.6	73.8	58.5
	Female	6.9	68.4	54.5
Craft and Related Workers	Total	14.0	5.5	7.5
	Male	16.7	5.8	8.5
	Female	14.0	5.5	7.5
Plants Machine Operators	Total	8.3	1.6	3.2
	Male	11.6	1.8	4.2
	Female	4.1	1.3	2.0
Elementary Occupation	Total	19.8	11.8	13.7
	Male	20.5	11.6	13.8
	Female	19.0	12.0	13.6
Not Classifiable	Total	0.3	0.1	0.1
	Male	0.6	0.1	0.3
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0

2.14 Working Status

Table 2.15 shows that overall about 59 percent ever married women are currently working and the remaining 41 percent are not currently working. Sixty-five percent of ever married women mentioned that worked before marriage. It is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Fifty-six percent of ever married women stated that they worked between marriage and first birth. It is also higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Proportion currently working is higher in rural (63%) than urban (49%), also higher among older than younger women; and slightly higher among less educated than better educated women. Wide variations exist among geographic areas with the proportion currently working being the lowest in Rakhine (40%) compared to Magway (65%) and Chin/Sagaing (64%).

Table 2.19. Percent Distribution of Ever-Married Women in Work Status Categories by Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics	Working now	Does not Work now	Work between Marriage & First Birth	Work before Marriage	Total	Ever-Married Women
Residence						
Urban	48.8	51.2	41.6	51.3	100.0	2302
Rural	62.6	37.4	61.8	69.8	100.0	6050
Age						
15-19	46.1	53.9	19.5	61.7	100.0	154
20-24	44.5	55.5	37.3	60.9	100.0	759
25-29	52.0	48.0	50.4	62.4	100.0	1285
30-34	58.1	41.9	56.6	64.1	100.0	1491
35-39	62.2	37.8	59.2	65.3	100.0	1707
40-44	65.8	34.2	64.6	68.2	100.0	1592
45-49	63.0	37.0	62.6	65.0	100.0	1364
Education						
No education	59.3	40.7	61.6	67.0	100.0	1183
Primary	62.3	37.7	61.6	72.0	100.0	4271
Lower Secondary	53.9	46.1	46.9	53.9	100.0	1418
Upper Secondary	44.7	55.3	39.7	40.2	100.0	763
University	60.4	39.6	46.1	60.9	100.0	581
Others	68.4	31.6	73.5	80.1	100.0	136
Domain						
Domain 1	62.7	37.3	63.8	73.2	100.0	876
Domain 2	53.8	46.2	49.4	62.6	100.0	820
Domain 3	64.1	35.9	71.3	78.3	100.0	912
Domain 4	63.4	36.6	60.6	71.4	100.0	875
Domain 5	65.3	34.7	67.5	77.5	100.0	921
Domain 6	64.0	36.0	61.0	65.9	100.0	905
Domain 7	40.1	59.9	33.3	30.3	100.0	574
Domain 8	47.4	52.6	36.6	47.6	100.0	1097
Domain 9	62.1	37.9	57.2	65.7	100.0	1372
Total	58.8	41.2	56.2	64.7	100.0	8352

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

CHAPTER III

NUPTIALITY

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CHAPTER III

NUPTIALITY

The study of nuptiality generally deals with the frequency of marriages i.e. unions between persons of opposite sexes which involve rights and obligations fixed by law or custom; with the characteristics of persons united in marriage; and with the dissolution of such unions (Multilingual Demographic Dictionary). The term bears roughly the same relationship to marriage and divorce, as natality does to birth, and mortality does to death. Marriage is one of the four main proximate determinants of fertility; the other three being contraception, abortion and breast-feeding. Marriage, in its various forms, provides the primary social setting in which the biological events of child bearing occurs. Early and universal marriage practice leads to long term social and economic consequences including higher fertility.

The nuptiality parameters such as the proportion never married, currently married, widowed, divorced and separated, and the ages at which these events take place are not always static. The changes in these parameters have not only fertility implications but also social and economic implications for the society.

Information on marital status was obtained in the household questionnaire for all members in the household which yielded the age-sex-marital status distribution. In the individual questionnaire, all ever-married women were asked about their age as well as their husband's age at the time these women were first married. No attempt was made to obtain information on other parameters such as the frequency of marriage, dissolution of marriage and remarriage. The following discussion will accordingly be based on current status data generally referred to as marital status and on the age at first marriage.

Table 3.1 Percent Distribution of Household Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Residence, 2007 FRHS

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					Total	Percent				
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Reno -unced		S	M	W	D/S	R
UNION Total												
Total	156538	84686	61424	8783	1564	81	100	54.1	39.2	5.6	1.0	0.1
15-49	84530	38572	42996	1716	1209	37	100	45.6	50.9	2.0	1.4	0.0
0-4	13024	13019	0	0	0	5	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	15073	15068	0	0	0	5	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	16220	16188	3	4	0	25	100	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
15-19	15425	14549	798	32	29	17	100	94.3	5.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
20-24	14519	10457	3880	63	113	6	100	72.0	26.7	0.4	0.8	0.0
25-29	12525	5726	6485	90	219	5	100	45.7	51.8	0.7	1.7	0.0
30-34	11420	3207	7828	156	226	3	100	28.1	68.5	1.4	2.0	0.0
35-39	11477	2164	8770	296	244	3	100	18.9	76.4	2.6	2.1	0.0
40-44	10231	1447	8115	460	208	1	100	14.1	79.3	4.5	2.0	0.0
45-49	8933	1022	7120	619	170	2	100	11.4	79.7	6.9	1.9	0.0
50-54	8003	720	6226	905	147	5	100	9.0	77.8	11.3	1.8	0.1
55-59	6126	438	4569	1026	93	0	100	7.1	74.6	16.7	1.5	0.0
60+	13562	681	7630	5132	115	4	100	5.0	56.3	37.8	0.8	0.0
UNION Male												
Total	73865	41006	30336	1998	466	59	100	55.5	41.1	2.7	0.6	0.1
15-49	39400	18289	20355	379	349	28	100	46.4	51.7	1.0	0.9	0.1
0-4	6542	6540	0	0	0	2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	7615	7612	0	0	0	3	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	8127	8100	0	3	0	24	100	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
15-19	7501	7192	263	20	12	14	100	95.9	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
20-24	6844	5249	1526	26	37	6	100	76.7	22.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
25-29	5784	2813	2879	27	63	2	100	48.6	49.8	0.5	1.1	0.0
30-34	5200	1403	3702	27	65	3	100	27.0	71.2	0.5	1.3	0.1
35-39	5283	836	4321	60	64	2	100	15.8	81.8	1.1	1.2	0.0
40-44	4661	486	4022	89	63	1	100	10.4	86.3	1.9	1.4	0.0
45-49	4127	310	3642	130	45	0	100	7.5	88.2	3.1	1.1	0.0
50-54	3577	198	3163	170	45	1	100	5.5	88.4	4.8	1.3	0.0
55-59	2757	118	2423	189	27	0	100	4.3	87.9	6.9	1.0	0.0
60+	5847	149	4395	1257	45	1	100	2.5	75.2	21.5	0.8	0.0
UNION Female												
Total	82673	43680	31088	6785	1098	22	100	52.8	37.6	8.2	1.3	0.0
15-49	45130	20283	22641	1337	860	9	100	44.9	50.2	3.0	1.9	0.0
0-4	6482	6479	0	0	0	3	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	7458	7456	0	0	0	2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	8093	8088	3	1	0	1	100	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	7924	7357	535	12	17	3	100	92.8	6.8	0.2	0.2	0.0
20-24	7675	5208	2354	37	76	0	100	67.9	30.7	0.5	1.0	0.0
25-29	6741	2913	3606	63	156	3	100	43.2	53.5	0.9	2.3	0.0
30-34	6220	1804	4126	129	161	0	100	29.0	66.3	2.1	2.6	0.0
35-39	6194	1328	4449	236	180	1	100	21.4	71.8	3.8	2.9	0.0
40-44	5570	961	4093	371	145	0	100	17.3	73.5	6.7	2.6	0.0
45-49	4806	712	3478	489	125	2	100	14.8	72.4	10.2	2.6	0.0
50-54	4426	522	3063	735	102	4	100	11.8	69.2	16.6	2.3	0.1
55-59	3369	320	2146	837	66	0	100	9.5	63.7	24.8	2.0	0.0
60+	7715	532	3235	3875	70	3	100	6.9	41.9	50.2	0.9	0.0
Note: S	Single			W	Widowed		R	Renounced				
M	Married			D/S	Divorced / Separated							

Table 3.1 Percent Distribution of Household Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Residence, 2007 FRHS (Continued)

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					Total	Percent				
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Reno -unced		S	M	W	D/S	R
URBAN Total												
Total	41522	22183	16271	2542	510	16	100	53.4	39.2	6.1	1.2	0.0
15-49	23461	11418	11122	527	385	9	100	48.7	47.4	2.2	1.6	0.0
0-4	3,009	3,008	0	0	0	1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	3,313	3,312	0	0	0	1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	3,701	3,698	0	2	0	1	100	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	3,694	3,506	175	3	7	3	100	94.9	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
20-24	3,898	2,946	904	16	30	2	100	75.6	23.2	0.4	0.8	0.1
25-29	3,607	1,895	1,612	25	73	2	100	52.5	44.7	0.7	2.0	0.1
30-34	3,346	1,160	2,060	62	64	0	100	34.7	61.6	1.9	1.9	0.0
35-39	3,305	857	2,269	99	78	2	100	25.9	68.7	3.0	2.4	0.1
40-44	2,997	603	2,190	127	77	0	100	20.1	73.1	4.2	2.6	0.0
45-49	2,614	451	1,912	195	56	0	100	17.3	73.1	7.5	2.1	0.0
50-54	2,262	312	1,632	265	51	2	100	13.8	72.1	11.7	2.3	0.1
55-59	1,744	169	1,260	284	31	0	100	9.7	72.2	16.3	1.8	0.0
60+	4,032	266	2,257	1,464	43	2	100	6.6	56.0	36.3	1.1	0.0
URBAN Male												
Total	19252	10667	7954	480	142	9	100	55.4	41.3	2.5	0.7	0.0
15-49	10713	5319	5186	96	106	6	100	49.6	48.4	0.9	1.0	0.1
0-4	1,537	1,536	0	0	0	1	100	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
5-9	1,726	1,726	0	0	0	0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1,897	1,894	0	2	0	1	100	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
15-19	1,749	1,689	52	3	2	3	100	96.6	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
20-24	1,832	1,457	355	7	11	2	100	79.5	19.4	0.4	0.6	0.1
25-29	1,683	947	706	8	22	0	100	56.3	41.9	0.5	1.3	0.0
30-34	1,465	508	934	7	16	0	100	34.7	63.8	0.5	1.1	0.0
35-39	1,470	337	1,089	19	24	1	100	22.9	74.1	1.3	1.6	0.1
40-44	1,361	227	1,093	22	19	0	100	16.7	80.3	1.6	1.4	0.0
45-49	1,153	154	957	30	12	0	100	13.4	83.0	2.6	1.0	0.0
50-54	944	87	801	38	17	1	100	9.2	84.9	4.0	1.8	0.1
55-59	765	51	667	39	8	0	100	6.7	87.2	5.1	1.0	0.0
60+	1,670	54	1,300	305	11	0	100	3.2	77.8	18.3	0.7	0.0
URBAN Female												
Total	22270	11516	8317	2062	368	7	100	51.7	37.3	9.3	1.7	0.0
15-49	12745	6099	5936	431	279	3	100	47.9	46.6	3.4	2.2	0.0
0-4	1,472	1,472	0	0	0	0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1,587	1,586	0	0	0	1	100	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10-14	1,804	1,804	0	0	0	0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,945	1,817	123	0	5	0	100	93.4	6.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
20-24	2,066	1,489	549	9	19	0	100	72.1	26.6	0.4	0.9	0.0
25-29	1,924	948	906	17	51	2	100	49.3	47.1	0.9	2.7	0.1
30-34	1,881	652	1,126	55	48	0	100	34.7	59.9	2.9	2.6	0.0
35-39	1,835	520	1,180	80	54	1	100	28.3	64.3	4.4	2.9	0.1
40-44	1,636	376	1,097	105	58	0	100	23.0	67.1	6.4	3.5	0.0
45-49	1,461	297	955	165	44	0	100	20.3	65.4	11.3	3.0	0.0
50-54	1,318	225	831	227	34	1	100	17.1	63.1	17.2	2.6	0.1
55-59	979	118	593	245	23	0	100	12.1	60.6	25.0	2.3	0.0
60+	2,362	212	957	1,159	32	2	100	9.0	40.5	49.1	1.4	0.1
Note:	S Single M Married			W Widowed D/S Divorced / Separated			R Renounced					

Table 3.1 Percent Distribution of Household Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Residence, 2007 FRHS (Continued)

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					Total	Percent				
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Reno -unced		S	M	W	D/S	R
RURAL Total												
Total	115016	62503	45153	6241	1054	65	100	54.3	39.3	5.4	0.9	0.1
15-49	61069	27154	31874	1189	824	28	100	44.5	52.2	1.9	1.3	0.0
0-4	10,015	10,011	0	0	0	4	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	11,760	11,756	0	0	0	4	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	12,519	12,490	3	2	0	24	100	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
15-19	11,731	11,043	623	29	22	14	100	94.1	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
20-24	10,621	7,511	2,976	47	83	4	100	70.7	28.0	0.4	0.8	0.0
25-29	8,918	3,831	4,873	65	146	3	100	43.0	54.6	0.7	1.6	0.0
30-34	8,074	2,047	5,768	94	162	3	100	25.4	71.4	1.2	2.0	0.0
35-39	8,172	1,307	6,501	197	166	1	100	16.0	79.6	2.4	2.0	0.0
40-44	7,234	844	5,925	333	131	1	100	11.7	81.9	4.6	1.8	0.0
45-49	6,319	571	5,208	424	114	2	100	9.0	82.4	6.7	1.8	0.0
50-54	5,741	408	4,594	640	96	3	100	7.1	80.0	11.1	1.7	0.1
55-59	4,382	269	3,309	742	62	0	100	6.1	75.5	16.9	1.4	0.0
60+	9,530	415	5,373	3,668	72	2	100	4.4	56.4	38.5	0.8	0.0
RURAL Male												
Total	54613	30339	22382	1518	324	50	100	55.6	41.0	2.8	0.6	0.1
15-49	28687	12970	15169	283	243	22	100	45.2	52.9	1.0	0.8	0.1
0-4	5,005	5,004	0	0	0	1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	5,889	5,886	0	0	0	3	100	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10-14	6,230	6,206	0	1	0	23	100	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
15-19	5,752	5,503	211	17	10	11	100	95.7	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
20-24	5,012	3,792	1,171	19	26	4	100	75.7	23.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
25-29	4,101	1,866	2,173	19	41	2	100	45.5	53.0	0.5	1.0	0.0
30-34	3,735	895	2,768	20	49	3	100	24.0	74.1	0.5	1.3	0.1
35-39	3,813	499	3,232	41	40	1	100	13.1	84.8	1.1	1.0	0.0
40-44	3,300	259	2,929	67	44	1	100	7.8	88.8	2.0	1.3	0.0
45-49	2,974	156	2,685	100	33	0	100	5.2	90.3	3.4	1.1	0.0
50-54	2,633	111	2,362	132	28	0	100	4.2	89.7	5.0	1.1	0.0
55-59	1,992	67	1,756	150	19	0	100	3.4	88.2	7.5	1.0	0.0
60+	4,177	95	3,095	952	34	1	100	2.3	74.1	22.8	0.8	0.0
RURAL Female												
Total	60403	32164	22771	4723	730	15	100	53.2	37.7	7.8	1.2	0.0
15-49	32376	14184	16705	906	581	6	100	43.8	51.6	2.8	1.8	0.0
0-4	5,010	5,007	0	0	0	3	100	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
5-9	5,871	5,870	0	0	0	1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	6,289	6,284	3	1	0	1	100	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	5,979	5,540	412	12	12	3	100	92.7	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
20-24	5,609	3,719	1,805	28	57	0	100	66.3	32.2	0.5	1.0	0.0
25-29	4,817	1,965	2,700	46	105	1	100	40.8	56.1	1.0	2.2	0.0
30-34	4,339	1,152	3,000	74	113	0	100	26.5	69.1	1.7	2.6	0.0
35-39	4,359	808	3,269	156	126	0	100	18.5	75.0	3.6	2.9	0.0
40-44	3,934	585	2,996	266	87	0	100	14.9	76.2	6.8	2.2	0.0
45-49	3,345	415	2,523	324	81	2	100	12.4	75.4	9.7	2.4	0.1
50-54	3,108	297	2,232	508	68	3	100	9.6	71.8	16.3	2.2	0.1
55-59	2,390	202	1,553	592	43	0	100	8.5	65.0	24.8	1.8	0.0
60+	5,353	320	2,278	2,716	38	1	100	6.0	42.6	50.7	0.7	0.0
Note: S Single W Widowed R Renounced												
M Married D/S Divorced / Separated												

3.1 Marital Status

The age-sex-marital status distribution of the household population is shown in Table 3.1. In the age group 20-24 more than three-fourths of men and two-thirds of women are in the never-married category. In the age group 45-49 the never-married category constitutes 7.5 per cent for men and 14.8 per cent for women. From these two findings it is clear that early marriage and universality of marriage especially for women are not the features of Myanmar population. Dissolution of marriage due to widowhood is prevalent to a greater extent among women than men. This may be due to a higher life expectancy and probably a lower remarriage rate among women than men. In the age group 15-49, the prevalence of dissolved marriages is only one per cent in the widowed category for men whereas it is three per cent for women. The divorced/separated category constitutes only 0.6 per cent for men whereas it is 1.3 per cent for women. Again, the sex differential in remarriage rate may partly be responsible for this situation. In the age group 15-49, the proportion currently married is nearly the same, namely 51.7 per cent for males and 50.2 per cent for females. These observations are true in the urban and rural areas as well.

Proportion never married (PNM) among males and females are presented for the two younger age groups 15-19 and 20-24 and the older age group 45-49 in Table 3.2. Time trends of these from 1973 to 2007 are also presented in the same table. The proportion never married has increased continuously from 1973 to 2007 for men as well as women. In the age group 15-19, it increased from 78.0 to 92.8 per cent for women and from 92.2 to 95.9 per cent for men. The faster increase for women compared to men is true for urban as well as for rural areas. A similar picture emerges from the age group 20-24 also. Urban areas are characterized by a higher proportion of never married men and women compared to rural areas.

The proportion never married in the age group 45-49 has a bearing on the level of fertility in the community. In Myanmar, this proportion is quite high among women and in fact is more than twice that of men. It was 5.9 per cent in 1973 and increased to 14.8 per cent in 2006 for women. The increase in the case of men was from 3.5 to 7.5 per cent. The higher level and faster growth among women compared to men is true in urban as well as rural areas. Between the urban and rural, the levels are higher in urban for both men and women; the increase is faster in urban for both men and women. It is striking that in the age group 45-49; about 12 per cent of rural women and 20 per cent of urban women are in the never married category. In Myanmar, non-marriage generally results in

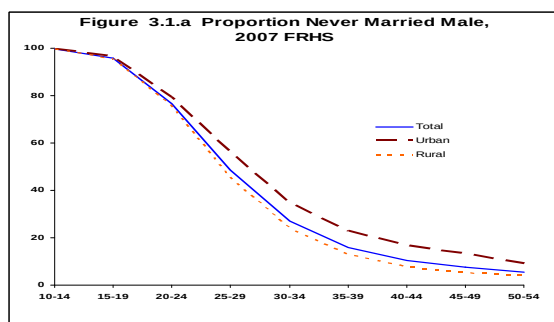
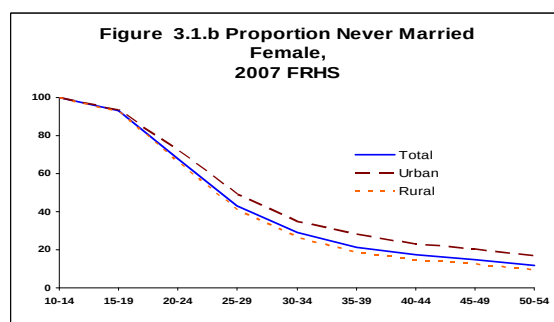
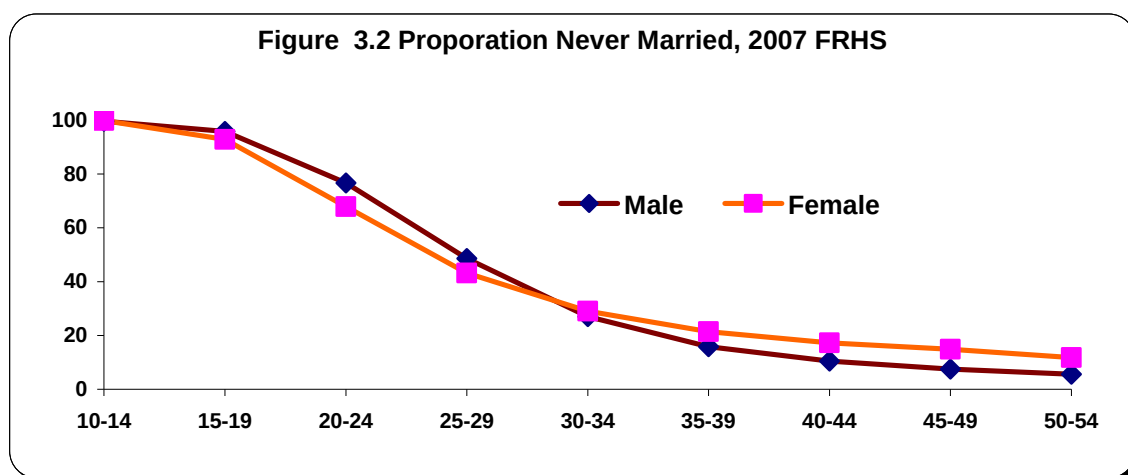
non-participation in reproduction. Accordingly it may be expected that the proportion of never married females plays a significant role in the determination of the level of fertility.

Table 3.2 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage and Proportion Never Married from the 1973 and 1983 Censuses, 1991 PCFS, 1997, 2001 and 2007 FRHS

	Female						Male					
	1973	1983	1991	1997	2001	2007	1973	1983	1991	1997	2001	2007
	Census	Census	PCFS	FRHS	FRHS	FRHS	Census	Census	PCFS	FRHS	FRHS	FRHS
SMAM												
Union	21.2	22.4	24.5	26.0	25.8	26.1	23.8	24.5	26.3	27.6	27.6	27.6
Urban	21.9	23.3	26.3	28.0	27.2	26.7	24.9	25.7	28.1	29.7	29.1	28.8
Rural	21.0	22.1	23.7	25.3	25.3	26.0	23.4	24.1	25.6	26.8	27.1	27.3
PNM (15-19)												
Union	78.0	83.2	89.3	93.4	91.6	92.8	92.2	93.3	96.7	97.8	97.4	95.9
Urban	81.3	85.6	92.2	95.0	92.6	93.4	93.3	92.5	97.3	98.1	97.5	96.6
Rural	77.0	82.3	87.9	92.8	91.3	92.7	91.9	93.6	96.5	97.7	97.3	95.7
PNM (20-24)												
Union	35.5	42.1	56.0	65.2	64.9	67.9	55.2	60.1	69.9	76.7	75.4	76.7
Urban	42.8	50.5	66.5	72.8	70.9	72.1	65.8	67.7	77.1	82.8	80.3	79.5
Rural	33.1	39.0	51.1	62.2	62.8	66.3	51.4	57.2	66.7	74.4	73.7	75.7
PNM (45-49)												
Union	5.9	5.9	9.1	12.2	11.8	14.8	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.7	5.7	7.5
Urban	7.6	7.9	11.1	17.3	16.7	20.3	4.5	4.7	5.6	8.7	9.1	13.4
Rural	5.3	5.3	8.2	10.0	9.9	12.4	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.4	5.2
Note: SMAM - Singulate Mean Age at Marriage PCFS - Population Changes and Fertility Survey PNM - Proportion Never Married FRHS - Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey												

3.2 Age Specific Proportions Never Married

The urban-rural comparison of the age specific proportions never married is shown in Figure 3.1a for men and Figure 3.1b for women. The urban proportions are consistently higher than rural proportions among both men and women. The male-female differences in proportions never married across age groups are shown in Figure 3.2. The proportions are higher for men than women up to the age group 30-34 and from there onwards the proportions for women are higher. This may be explained by two phenomena. One is the age at marriage of those who marry and the next is the extent of non-marriage altogether. The higher level of the curve for men up to age group 30-34 may be explained by higher age at marriage for men compared to women. The higher level of the curve for women from age group 30-34 onwards may be explained by greater non-marriage among women compared to men.



3.3 Trends and Differentials in Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

The age specific proportions never married can conveniently be summarized into a single measure known as Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM). As may be seen from Table 3.2, there has been a continuous increase in SMAM both for men and women. For women, the SMAM increased from 21.2 years in 1973 to 26.1 years in 2006 whereas the increase in the case of men was from 23.8 to 27.6 for the same period. There is also an urban-rural difference. The SMAM has all along been higher in urban than rural among men and women. There is also urban-rural difference in the growth. Between 1973 and 2006 the SMAM increased faster in urban than in rural particularly for women; and to lesser extent among men.

The regional and educational differentials of SMAM by sex and residence are shown in Table 3.3. It has been observed that SMAM for men is higher than that for women. This appears to be consistently true in all the regions and all the education groups. It has also been observed earlier that SMAM is higher in urban than in rural areas. This observation also seems to be generally true in all the regions and all the education groups. Furthermore, the level of SMAM and the level of education seem to be directly related with each other. Increasing SMAM with increase in education is evident for men and women in rural as well as in urban areas.

3.4 Age at First Marriage and Differentials

Information on age at first marriage can also be obtained from Individual Questionnaire for ever-married woman. In addition, her husband's age at the time of her first marriage can be obtained from the individual questionnaire. Table 3.4 gives the mean age at first marriage of the ever-married women and currently married women and her husband by background characteristics. It shows that on the average, married woman age was 21 years and her husband age was 24 years when they got first married.

The mean age at marriage is higher in urban than in rural for both men and women. The regional variations are not great except for Rakhine state which exhibited a significantly lower average age at marriage than others namely, 19 years for women. Higher age at marriage is related to higher educational level consistently for wives as well as their husbands. Among the three main religious groups, Buddhists and Christians do not seem to differ much with respect to women's age at marriage as well as their husband's age at marriage.

Table 3.3 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) by Region, Education and Sex, 2007 FRHS

	UNION			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	26.9	27.6	26.1	27.6	28.6	26.7	26.6	27.3	26
Region									
Domain 1	26.6	27.4	25.9	27.9	28.2	27.7	26.0	27.0	25.1
Domain 2	27.3	28.5	26.2	28.6	30.1	27.2	27.0	28.1	26.0
Domain 3	27.4	27.6	27.2	28.2	28.8	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.3
Domain 4	25.9	26.8	24.9	26.3	27.9	24.9	25.9	26.6	25.1
Domain 5	27.6	27.8	27.4	28.0	27.9	28.0	27.5	27.8	27.3
Domain 6	27.7	28.2	27.4	27.7	28.4	27.1	27.7	28.0	27.5
Domain 7	25.1	26.7	23.6	26.4	28.5	24.3	24.9	26.4	23.5
Domain 8	27.6	28.6	26.6	27.9	29.0	26.8	26.6	27.2	25.8
Domain 9	25.6	26.6	24.6	25.5	26.9	24.3	25.6	26.5	24.7
Education									
Primary	25.6	26.5	24.9	25.0	26.4	24.1	25.7	26.5	25.0
Lower secondary	26.7	27.5	25.6	26.6	27.8	25.3	26.8	27.4	25.7
Upper secondary	27.9	29.3	25.9	27.5	29.4	25.0	28.6	29.2	27.3
University	30.6	30.9	29.7	30.2	30.6	29.3	31.8	31.8	30.9
Others	25.5	25.9	24.6	26.4	27.6	24.8	25.3	25.9	24.3
Sources									
1973 Census	22.7	23.8	21.2	23.5	24.9	21.9	22.3	23.4	21.0
1983 Census	23.5	24.5	22.4	24.6	25.7	23.3	23.1	24.1	22.1
1991 PCFS	25.4	26.3	24.5	27.2	28.1	26.3	24.5	25.6	23.7
1997 FRHS	26.8	27.6	26.0	28.8	29.7	28.0	26.0	26.8	25.3
2001 FRHS	26.7	27.6	25.8	28.1	29.1	27.2	26.1	27.1	25.3
2007 FRHS	26.9	27.6	26.1	27.6	28.8	26.7	26.6	27.3	26.0
Note: SMAM - Singulate Mean Age at Marriage									
Domain - 1 Kachin/Kayah/Shan				Domain - 4 Bago			Domain - 7 Rakhine		
Domain - 2 Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi				Domain - 5 Magway			Domain - 8 Yangon		
Domain - 3 Chin/Sagaing				Domain - 6 Mandalay			Domain - 9 Ayeyarday		

Table 3.4 Mean Age at First Marriage of the Respondence and Her Husband by Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics	Mean Age at Marriage		Number of EMW	Mean Age at Marriage		Number of CMW
	EMW	Husband		CMW	Husband	
Age						
15-19	16.7	21.3	154	16.7	21.4	146
20-24	18.8	22.5	759	18.8	23.0	710
25-29	20.5	24.0	1285	20.5	24.0	1211
30-34	21.3	24.5	1491	21.3	24.4	1396
35-39	21.7	24.4	1707	21.7	24.4	1557
40-44	21.6	24.4	1592	21.7	24.4	1387
45-49	21.5	24.4	1364	21.6	24.4	1163
Residence						
Urban	21.7	25.0	2256	21.8	25.1	2001
Rural	20.8	23.8	6096	21.0	24.0	5569
Region						
Domain-1	21.0	25.0	876	21.4	24.6	780
Domain-2	21.1	24.1	820	21.1	24.0	740
Domain-3	20.9	23.2	912	21.0	23.3	827
Domain-4	21.0	24.0	875	21.0	24.0	790
Domain-5	21.5	24.1	921	21.3	24.0	832
Domain-6	21.1	23.6	905	21.2	24.0	835
Domain-7	19.4	23.6	574	20.0	24.0	501
Domain-8	22.0	25.4	1097	22.0	25.4	991
Domain-9	20.7	24.1	1372	21.0	24.0	1274
Education						
No schooling	19.6	23.4	1183	19.7	23.3	1038
Primary	20.6	23.7	4271	20.6	24.0	3886
Secondary	21.0	24.1	1418	21.0	24.1	1299
High School	22.2	25.4	763	22.2	25.3	687
University	25.7	27.2	586	25.7	27.3	545
Others	20.6	23.2	131	20.5	23.3	115
Religion						
Buddhist	21.1	24.1	7674	21.1	24.1	6960
Christian	21.1	25.0	358	21.2	25.0	324
Isalam	19.6	24.1	284	20.0	24.2	255
Animists	21.7	23.0	3	22.0	23.0	3
Hindu	21.1	25.2	32	21.3	25.1	28
Othres and none	22.0	24.0	1			
Marital status						
Married	21.1	24.1	7570	20.7	24.1	7570
Divorce	20.7	24.6	413			
Widowed	20.8	23.8	369			
TOTAL	21.0	24.1	8352	21.1	24.1	7570

Note: EMW - Ever Married Women
Domain - 1 Kachin/Kayah/Shan
Domain - 2 Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi
Domain - 3 Chin/Sagaing

CMW - Currently Married Women
Domain - 4 Bago
Domain - 5 Magway
Domain - 6 Mandalay
Domain - 7 Rakhine
Domain - 8 Yangon
Domain - 9 Ayeyarwady

3.5 Age at First Marriage in Age-cohorts

Mean age at first marriage of wives and husbands are also shown in Table 3.4 for different age-cohorts of wives. It may be noted that the data on age at first marriage are

censored, in other words the data are incomplete since information on age at marriage is available only on those who have been ever married. Since the never married group, or at least a part of the group, will marry later than those already married, the data on age at first marriage from the ever-married group will yield a mean age at first marriage which has a downward bias. From the mean age at first marriage in the age group 30-49, it is evident that the age at first marriage of men and women did not change in any significant way over the years. The above finding is true in the case of ever-married women as well as currently married women as shown in Table 3.4.

3.6 Inter-spousal Age Difference

The difference between the ages of wives and husbands is an important variable which has implications for marriage stability and couple fertility. Table 3.5 gives the inter-spousal age difference at the first union for the wife obtained from the 2007 FRHS. At the time of first marriage, not all women are younger than their husbands. Eleven per cent of the women are of the same age as their husbands, and an additional 17.2 percent of wives are older than their husbands. Thus, about 70 percent of the wives are younger than their husbands at the time of first marriage. From the age cohorts 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49, it is clear that neither the proportion of women older than their husbands, nor the proportion having the same age as their husbands, seem to have changed over the years. There are also regional variations in these two proportions, conspicuously lower proportions are exhibited by Rakhine State. Higher proportions are found also for the higher education levels of upper secondary and above. The proportion of wives having the same age as their husbands is higher in rural than in urban areas. Among the marital status groups, the divorce-group seems to deviate from the currently married and the widowed groups. About 12 per cent of the divorcees were either older or of the same age as their (first) husbands whereas it is 17 per cent among the currently married and the widowed women.

Table 3.5 Percent Distribution of EMW by Age Difference (Husband Older Than Wife - in Years) by Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

Background characteristics	Age difference (Husband older than wife - in years)							Total	Mean age difference	Number of women
	<0	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+			
Age										
15-19	3.9	4.5	19.5	29.2	16.9	14.3	11.7	100	4.6	154
20-24	10.4	9.9	27.5	18.2	12.5	8.7	12.8	100	3.7	759
25-29	13.9	11.0	24.6	18.4	10.8	8.2	13.1	100	3.5	1285
30-34	17.6	10.4	24.0	16.2	11.9	7.9	12.0	100	3.2	1491
35-39	19.4	12.8	24.1	16.2	10.1	6.3	11.1	100	2.7	1707
40-44	20.2	10.7	23.4	17.1	11.9	5.8	10.8	100	2.8	1592
45-49	18.6	11.5	24.5	16.6	10.9	6.3	11.7	100	2.9	1364
Residence										
Urban	18.0	10.2	22.4	16.0	11.9	7.5	13.9	100	3.3	2256
Rural	16.9	11.4	25.0	17.7	11.1	7.0	11.0	100	3.0	6096
Region										
Domain-1	15.4	11.1	22.0	17.6	11.2	7.0	15.8	100	4.0	876
Domain-2	14.5	11.0	29.8	19.9	9.0	6.1	9.8	100	3.0	820
Domain-3	23.4	12.4	25.5	13.8	9.2	6.5	9.2	100	2.3	912
Domain-4	16.3	12.8	22.5	18.7	11.8	6.3	11.5	100	3.0	875
Domain-5	19.0	11.6	25.7	16.4	10.7	7.8	8.7	100	2.6	921
Domain-6	21.4	12.8	24.1	15.8	10.8	6.1	9.0	100	2.5	905
Domain-7	6.8	7.1	27.9	19.5	15.3	9.1	14.3	100	4.2	574
Domain-8	16.1	10.0	21.8	17.3	12.0	8.3	14.4	100	3.4	1097
Domain-9	17.4	10.1	22.6	17.1	12.4	7.4	13.0	100	3.4	1372
Education										
No schooling	15.6	9.3	25.1	17.2	11.5	5.9	15.5	100	3.8	1183
Primary	15.6	11.7	25.0	18.1	11.5	7.0	11.2	100	3.1	4271
Secondary	17.8	10.0	23.3	17.4	11.8	8.7	11.0	100	3.1	1418
High School	17.4	10.5	24.0	14.3	12.2	6.6	15.1	100	3.2	763
University	29.2	13.1	21.3	14.8	8.2	7.5	5.8	100	1.5	581
Others	22.1	11.5	20.6	16.0	9.2	7.6	13.0	100	2.6	136
Marital status										
Married	17.4	11.0	24.5	17.1	11.2	7.2	11.6	100	3.0	7570
Divorce	11.9	12.1	23.7	19.4	11.9	7.0	14.0	100	3.9	413
Widowed	17.9	10.6	22.0	16.8	13.8	6.5	12.5	100	4.5	369
TOTAL	17.2	11.1	24.3	17.2	11.3	7.1	11.8	100	4.1	8352

Note: EMW - Ever Married Women CMW - Currently Married Women

Domain - 1 Kachin/Kayah/Shan	Domain - 4 Bago	Domain - 7 Rakhine
Domain - 2 Kayin/Mon/Taninthary	Domain - 5 Magway	Domain - 8 Yangon
Domain - 3 Chin/Sagaing	Domain - 6 Mandalay	Domain - 9 Ayeyarwady

The mean age-difference between wife and husband, at the first marriage of wife, are also shown in Table 3.5. For the country as a whole, the husbands are older than their wives by 4.1 years on the average. Apparently there are regional and other variations in this respect. The inter-spousal age-difference is nearly the same in urban and rural areas, the corresponding values being 3.3 and 3.0 years respectively. Among the regions, the lowest value of 2.3 years was obtained for Chin/Sagaing and the highest value of 4.2 years was obtained for Rakhine State. Lower age-difference is also associated with higher level of wife's education. Divorced, widowed and currently married group have variations in age-difference which have 3.9, 4.5 and 3.0 years respectively.

CHAPTER IV

FERTILITY

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CHAPTER IV

FERTILITY

Fertility is an important component of population dynamics and plays a large role in changing the size and structure of the population of a given area. The 2007 FRHS survey generates detailed information on fertility and fertility patterns over time that will be useful for the formulation of policies and the design of programmes.

Children ever born, fertility levels, trends and differential, marital fertility, pregnancy outcome, age at first birth, birth intervals, and teenage fertility are examined in this chapter. To measure fertility levels, trends, and differentials, the 2007 FRHS included a set of questions to obtain accurate and reliable data on fertility. The 2007 FRHS provides three sources of data on fertility such as number of births during 12 months preceding the survey, number of births based on dates of birth from the household composition table and detailed birth history of each live birth. Information on the first two was collected from household respondents and birth history was taken from ever married women aged 15-49. Comparisons are made with data from 1983 census, 1991 Population Changes and Fertility Survey (PCFS), 1997 and 2001 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey (FRHS). Fertility differentials by urban-rural residence, region and level of education are also presented.

4.1 Children Ever Born

Information on lifetime fertility is useful for examining the momentum of childbearing and for estimating levels of primary infertility. The number of children ever born (CEB) or parity is based on a cross-sectional view at the time of survey. It does not refer directly to the timing of fertility of the individual respondent but reflects the cumulative outcome of childbearing of women up to the time of the survey. The mean number of CEB to women age 40-49 is an indicator of completed fertility. It reflects the fertility performance of women who are nearing the end of their reproductive lifespan. If fertility remained constant over time and the reported data on both children ever born and births during the three years preceding the survey are reasonably accurate, the TFR and the mean number of children ever born to women 40-49 would be equal. When fertility levels have been falling, the TFR will be substantially lower than the mean number of children ever born among women age 40-49. Although this approach may be biased because of understatement of parity reported by older women, comparison of completed fertility among women aged 40-49 years with the TFR provides an indication of fertility change.

Table 4.1 shows the percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married women by the number of children ever born according to age of women. Mean number of children ever born per ever-married woman is 2.7 and per currently married woman is 2.8. Both for ever-married women and currently married women mean number of children ever born increases with age. By the time a woman reaches the end of her childbearing period, she would have given birth to nearly 4 children.

Table 4.1 Percent Distribution of Ever-Married Women and Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 by Number of Children Ever Born (CEB) and Mean Number of Children Ever Born, according to Five-Year Age Group, 2007 FRHS

Age	Number of Children Ever Born (CEB)											Total	Mean no. of CEB
Group	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+		
Ever-Married Women													
15-19	59.7	35.7	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.5
20-24	28.5	50.2	16.7	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1.0
25-29	12.6	39.2	26.6	12.9	6.6	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1.7
30-34	6.3	22.4	29.4	22.3	10.7	6.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	2.4
35-39	4.7	12.9	24.3	22.8	16.4	9.1	5.9	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	100	3.1
40-44	3.5	10.9	16.9	22.6	17.3	12.0	7.0	4.3	2.5	1.6	1.3	100	3.6
45-49	3.4	9.7	15.9	19.9	16.6	12.2	8.7	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.0	100	3.9
Total	8.9	21.6	21.7	18.6	12.3	7.4	4.4	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.6	100	2.7
Currently Married Women													
15-19	61.6	34.2	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.4
20-24	28.6	49.7	16.8	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1.0
25-29	12.5	38.2	26.9	13.3	6.9	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1.7
30-34	6.3	21.1	29.4	22.6	11.2	6.4	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	2.4
35-39	4.4	11.3	24.1	23.2	17.1	9.1	6.4	2.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	100	3.1
40-44	3.7	8.9	16.5	22.9	18.2	12.5	7.4	4.5	2.7	1.6	1.3	100	3.7
45-49	3.3	8.5	15.2	20.0	16.7	12.7	9.2	4.3	4.1	3.8	2.1	100	4.0
Total	9.1	20.6	21.7	18.8	12.6	7.6	4.5	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.6	100	2.8

Across all ages, 8.9 percent of the ever-married women (EMW) and 9.1 percent of the currently married women (CMW) have no children. These proportions of women having no children are slightly higher than those from 2001 FRHS (8.2 % for EMW and 8.3 % for CMW). In addition, 29.1 percent of EMW and 29.8 percent of CMW have more than 3 live births. About 40 percent of married women in age group 15-19 had already one or more births showing a decline of 10 percent during the last decade (1997-2007). (Country Report, 1997 FRHS)

In addition to giving a description of average family size, information on CEB and number of children surviving also gives an indication on the extent of childhood and adult mortality. Mean number of children ever born and surviving by background characteristics can be seen in Table 4.2.

The difference between mean number of CEB and children surviving increases with the woman's age. By the end of the reproductive period, women have lost more than one in ten children (88.8 % surviving)

Mean number of children ever born for urban areas (2.3) is lower than that for rural areas (2.9). Mean number of male children ever born is slightly higher than that for female for both urban and rural areas.

Regarding regional differentials, Rakhine State rank the highest with mean number of CEB of 3.3, followed by Chin/Sagaing with mean number of CEB of 3.1. Table 4.2 also indicates that the level of education and children ever born are inversely correlated. For example, mean CEB declines from 3.7 among women with no schooling to 1.3 among women with university education.

At the time of the survey, the overall percentage of children surviving is 90 percent. It is noted that the proportion of female children surviving is higher than that of male children surviving (91 % vs. 89 %). The difference between urban and rural children surviving is 4 percent, 93 percent for the urban areas and 89 percent for rural areas. Regarding regional differentials, Yangon Division has the highest child surviving (93.6%) followed closely by Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi Division (93.3%). Mandalay Division has the lowest child surviving (87.8 %). There is a small variation of child surviving by educational level. The child surviving increases with educational level of the women, rising from 88 percent among women with no schooling to 96 percent among women with university education.

Table 4.2 Mean Number of Children Ever Born and Children Surviving per Ever-Married Woman and Percentage of

Children Surviving by Age of Woman and Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics	Children Ever Born						Children Surviving						Percent of Children Surviving			No. of Ever-Married Women
	Number			Mean			Number			Mean						
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
Age Group																
15-19	70	40	30	0.5	0.3	0.2	62	35	27	0.4	0.2	0.2	88.6	87.5	90.0	154
20-24	743	373	370	1.0	0.5	0.5	693	347	346	0.9	0.5	0.5	93.3	93.0	93.5	759
25-29	2165	1113	1052	1.7	0.9	0.8	1983	1000	983	1.5	0.8	0.8	91.6	89.8	93.4	1285
30-34	3565	1809	1756	2.4	1.2	1.2	3257	1641	1616	2.2	1.1	1.1	91.4	90.7	92.0	1491
35-39	5225	2631	2594	3.1	1.5	1.5	4732	2349	2383	2.8	1.4	1.4	90.6	89.3	91.9	1707
40-44	5764	2981	2783	3.6	1.9	1.7	5159	2628	2531	3.2	1.7	1.6	89.5	88.2	90.9	1592
45-49	5369	2805	2564	3.9	2.1	1.9	4767	2469	2298	3.5	1.8	1.7	88.8	88.0	89.6	1364
Residence																
Urban	5427	2838	2589	2.3	1.2	1.1	5050	2618	2432	2.2	1.1	1.1	93.1	92.2	93.9	2302
Rural	17474	8914	8560	2.9	1.5	1.4	15603	7851	7752	2.6	1.3	1.3	89.3	88.1	90.6	6050
Region																
Domain 1	2418	1197	1221	2.8	1.4	1.4	2192	1075	1117	2.5	1.2	1.3	90.7	89.8	91.5	876
Domain 2	2398	1264	1134	2.9	1.5	1.4	2238	1159	1079	2.7	1.4	1.3	93.3	91.7	95.1	820
Domain 3	2856	1428	1428	3.1	1.6	1.6	2552	1261	1291	2.8	1.4	1.4	89.4	88.3	90.4	912
Domain 4	2323	1188	1135	2.7	1.4	1.3	2091	1054	1037	2.4	1.2	1.2	90.0	88.7	91.4	875
Domain 5	2529	1334	1195	2.7	1.4	1.3	2245	1171	1074	2.4	1.3	1.2	88.8	87.8	89.9	921
Domain 6	2601	1328	1273	2.9	1.5	1.4	2283	1153	1130	2.5	1.3	1.2	87.8	86.8	88.8	905
Domain 7	1874	982	892	3.3	1.7	1.6	1674	867	807	2.9	1.5	1.4	89.3	88.3	90.5	574
Domain 8	2392	1278	1114	2.2	1.2	1.0	2238	1185	1053	2.0	1.1	1.0	93.6	92.7	94.5	1097
Domain 9	3510	1753	1757	2.6	1.3	1.3	3140	1544	1596	2.3	1.1	1.2	89.5	88.1	90.8	1372
Education																
No schooling	4415	2267	2148	3.7	1.9	1.8	3870	1960	1910	3.3	1.7	1.6	87.7	86.5	88.9	1183
Primary	12587	6425	6162	2.9	1.5	1.4	11269	5670	5599	2.6	1.3	1.3	89.5	88.2	90.9	4271
Lower Secondary	3286	1739	1547	2.3	1.2	1.1	3058	1612	1446	2.2	1.1	1.0	93.1	92.7	93.5	1418
Upper Secondary	1374	692	682	1.8	0.9	0.9	1310	648	662	1.7	0.8	0.9	95.3	93.6	97.1	763
University	774	389	385	1.3	0.7	0.7	740	372	368	1.3	0.6	0.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	586
Others	465	240	225	3.5	1.8	1.7	406	207	199	3.1	1.6	1.5	87.3	86.3	88.4	131
Total	22901	11752	11149	2.7	1.4	1.3	20653	10469	10184	2.5	1.3	1.2	90.18	89.08	91.34	8352
Note:	Domain 1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan					Domain 4	Bago			Domain 7	Rakhine				
	Domain 2	Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi					Domain 5	Magway			Domain 8	Yangon				
	Domain 3	Chin/Sagaing					Domain 6	Mandalay			Domain 9	Ayeyarwady				

4.2 Fertility Levels and Differentials

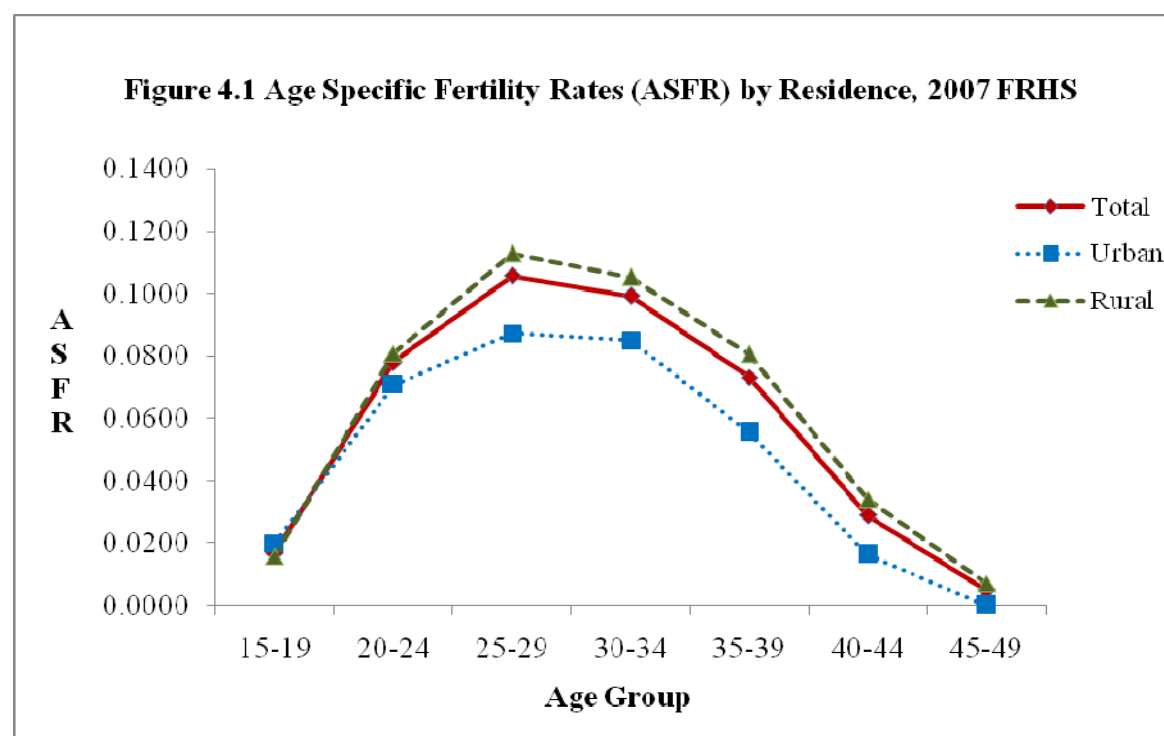
The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR) and its components, age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs). The TFR is a common measure of current fertility and is defined as the total number of births a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were subject to the currently prevailing ASFRs throughout her reproductive years (15-49). The ASFRs are a valuable measure of the age pattern of childbearing. They are defined as the number of live births to women in a particular age group divided by the number of woman-years in that age group during the specified period.

Table 4.3 ASFR, TFR and Sex Ratio at Birth by Urban-Rural Residence from Births during the 12 Months preceding the Survey, 2007 FRHS (Household Questionnaire)			
Age of Women	ASFR		
	Total	Urban	Rural
15-19	0.0169	0.0201	0.0159
20-24	0.0780	0.0707	0.0808
25-29	0.1056	0.0873	0.1129
30-34	0.0992	0.0851	0.1053
35-39	0.0731	0.0556	0.0805
40-44	0.0289	0.0165	0.0341
45-49	0.0050	0.0000	0.0072
TFR	2.03	1.68	2.18
Sex Ratio at Birth	102.8	106.4	101.8
Note: TFR is five times the sum of ASFR. TFR = Total Fertility Rate ASFR = Age Specific Fertility Rate			

Table 4.3 presents the Total Fertility Rates (TFR), Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) and sex ratio at birth derived from births during the 12 months preceding the survey from household questionnaire. The total fertility rate in Myanmar for a year preceding the survey indicates that if fertility rates were to remain constant at the level prevailing during the period 2006-2007 a Myanmar woman would bear 2.0 children during her lifetime. Sex ratio at birth is 102.8, i.e. 102.8 male live births per 100 female live births. The TFR in rural areas (2.2 births) is considerably higher than the rate in urban areas (1.7 births). The results also show that urban-rural differences in childbearing rates are evident for all age groups. The absolute difference is especially large in the 25-29 age group. The rate among rural women in this age cohort is 113 births per thousand women compared to an urban rate of 87 births per

thousand. Sex ratio at birth for urban areas of 106.4 is considerably higher than that of rural areas of 101.8.

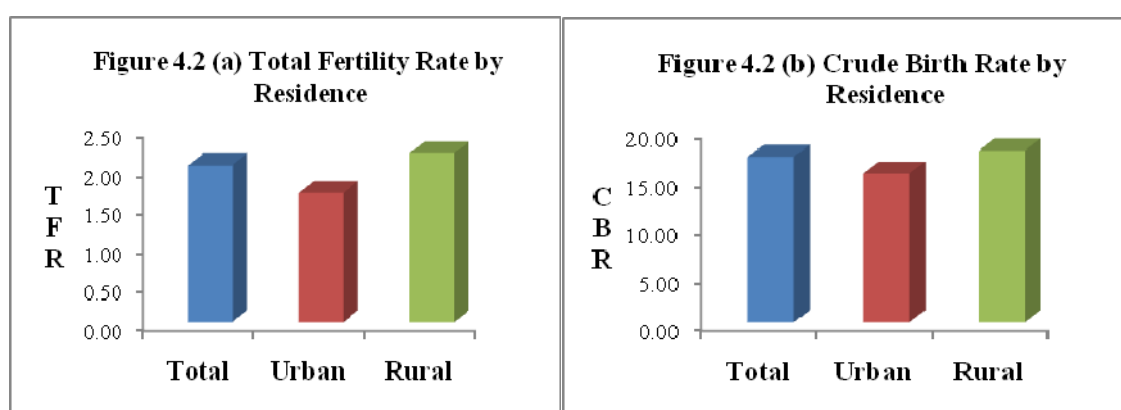
Figure 4.1 shows that the age pattern of fertility rates shows an inverted-U form that peaks at age 25-29. It also shows that urban women have a lower fertility rate than their rural counterparts and lower urban fertility is observed across all age groups.



The Crude birth rate (CBR) is the one of the measure of current fertility rate and it is defined as the total number of births occurring in a given year per 1,000 population. Fertility indicators (TFR and CBR) by urban-rural areas and regions, and their ranking is as shown in Table 4.4. The CBR is 17.9 in rural areas and 15.6 in urban areas. In terms of ranking, Rakhine State has the highest TFR of 2.9 and CBR 22.0 while Mandalay Division has the lowest TFR of 1.7 and CBR 14.7. With respect to urban-rural differences in fertility, in many regions, rural TFR and CBR are substantially higher than urban TFR and CBR (Table 4.4). The overall fertility indicators (TFR and CBR) by residence are shown in Figures 4.2(a) and 4.2(b).

Table 4.4 Total Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate by Urban-Rural Residence for each Region from Household Questionnaire, 2007 FRHS

Region	TFR			CBR			Ranking	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	TFR	CBR
Domain 1	2.23	1.66	2.50	19.37	15.71	20.85	8	8
Domain 2	2.15	1.65	2.30	16.91	13.70	17.85	6	4
Domain 3	2.09	1.76	2.14	17.18	15.45	17.49	4	5
Domain 4	2.09	1.80	2.18	18.13	15.92	18.66	5	7
Domain 5	1.81	1.63	1.84	15.78	16.33	15.69	3	2
Domain 6	1.69	1.75	1.68	14.68	16.50	13.87	1	1
Domain 7	2.87	1.57	3.13	22.01	14.42	23.29	9	9
Domain 8	1.72	1.68	1.87	15.93	15.99	15.77	2	3
Domain 9	2.15	1.52	2.28	18.04	13.66	18.87	7	6
Total	2.03	1.68	2.18	17.29	15.56	17.91		
Note:	Domain 1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan		Domain 4	Bago		Domain 7	Rakhine
	Domain 2	Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi		Domain 5	Magway		Domain 8	Yangon
	Domain 3	Chin/Sagaing		Domain 6	Mandalay		Domain 9	Ayeyarwady



4.3 Fertility Trends

Table 4.5 shows age specific fertility rates (ASFR) and total fertility rates (TFR) for one-three-and five years periods prior to the 2007 survey, derived from the individual questionnaire. The TFR for one year preceding the 2007 FRHS from individual sample is almost identical to that of TFR from household sample: 2.0 from the household sample versus 1.9 from the individual sample. The decline of fertility is apparent as can be seen from Table 4.5. TFR for the five years preceding the survey is 2.0 which is higher than TFR of 1.9 for the 12 months.

Table 4.5 Age Specific Fertility Rate and Total Fertility Rate for One, Three and Five Years before the Survey (Individual Questionnaire), 2007 FRHS

Age of Women	A S F R		
	0-1	0-3	0-5
15-19	0.0167	0.0184	0.0185
20-24	0.0670	0.0679	0.0764
25-29	0.0979	0.0966	0.1027
30-34	0.0972	0.0896	0.0959
35-39	0.0653	0.0671	0.0695
40-44	0.0299	0.0276	0.0284
45-49	0.0065	0.0036	0.0035
TFR	1.9	1.9	2.0

Table 4.6 presents the ASFRs and TFRs derived from 2007 FRHS and from various other sources. For 1983 Census, direct estimation of fertility was performed, based on the births during one year preceding the census. Fertility rates for 1991 PCFS and 1997 FRHS are derived from individual questionnaires based on the births during a period of five calendar years while fertility rates for 2001 FRHS and 2007 FRHS are based on the births five years preceding the survey. Therefore the reference period for 1983 Census was different from those of PCFS and FRHS. Thus, fertility indicators and trends presented for the period 1983-2007 need to be interpreted with caution.

Between 1986-1990 and 1992-96, the TFR fell by 0.6 children, from 3.5 to 2.9 (a decline of 17 percent). Between 1992-96 and 1997-2001, the TFR however, declined by 0.17 children, from 2.9 to 2.6. Between 1997-2001 and 2002-2007 FRHS, fertility fell by 0.6 children mainly at ages 20 and above. Although fertility fell at ages 40-44 and 45-49, fertility at these ages was already very low in 1991 PCFS, so that fertility declines above age 40 had a negligible impact on the changes in the TFR between the surveys. Overall fertility dropped by nearly 58 percent from the period 1982-83 to 2002-2007: from 4.7 in 1982-83 to 2.0 in 2002-2007 among women aged 15-49.

Table 4.6 Age Specific Fertility Rate by Urban-Rural Residence, according to Various Data Sources, Myanmar, (1983-2007)

Age Group	1983 Census (1982-83)			1991 PCFS (1986-90)			1997 FRHS (1992-96)			2001 FRHS (1997-2001)			2007 FRHS (2002-2007)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.0361	0.0448	0.0425	n.a.	n.a.	0.0430	0.0225	0.0355	0.0319	0.0266	0.0295	0.0287	0.0167	0.0191	0.0185
20-24	0.1443	0.2003	0.1855	n.a.	n.a.	0.1410	0.0837	0.1356	0.1206	0.0827	0.1080	0.1004	0.0648	0.0811	0.0764
25-29	0.1717	0.2472	0.2274	n.a.	n.a.	0.1750	0.1158	0.1732	0.1563	0.1129	0.1404	0.1319	0.0807	0.1126	0.1027
30-34	0.1503	0.2314	0.2102	n.a.	n.a.	0.1540	0.1011	0.1527	0.1375	0.0857	0.1291	0.1156	0.0805	0.1029	0.0959
35-39	0.1121	0.1924	0.1712	n.a.	n.a.	0.1170	0.0533	0.1094	0.0929	0.0578	0.0957	0.0841	0.0498	0.0778	0.0695
40-44	0.0544	0.0993	0.0878	n.a.	n.a.	0.0590	0.0172	0.0456	0.0372	0.0211	0.0434	0.0366	0.0168	0.0335	0.0284
45-49	0.0125	0.0236	0.0208	n.a.	n.a.	0.0140	0.0021	0.0043	0.0037	0.0077	0.0140	0.0119	0.0005	0.0036	0.0035
TFR (15-49)	3.4	5.2	4.7	2.0	3.3	3.5	2.0	3.3	2.9	2.0	2.8	2.6	1.5	2.2	2.0
TFR (15-44)	3.3	5.1	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	3.5	2.0	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.7	2.5	1.5	2.1	2.0

Note: Fertility Rates for 1983 Census are direct calculations from number of births during one year preceding census date (31-3-83). Therefore the reference date is (1-4-83) to (31-3-83).
Fertility Rates for PCFS and FRHS are from birth history of women from individual questionnaire.

According to the study based on the 1991 PCFS data, fertility decline in Myanmar appears to have begun from 1960 when the level was slightly over 5 children per woman. Between 1960 and 1983, decline may be said to be modest and there was a significant decline from 1983 (Country Report, 1997 FRHS, p 46).

As can be seen in the table, in 2002-2007 urban fertility is substantially lower than the rural fertility: urban TFR of 1.5 compared with rural TFR of 2.2. The bigger difference in urban and rural TFR is observed during the five calendar years preceding the 1997 FRHS: 2.0 for urban areas and 3.3 for rural areas. Compared to 1997 FRHS, TFR of 1997-2007 seems to have declined more in rural than urban areas.

Table 4.6 also reveals the age patterns of fertility. According to 2007 FRHS, the fertility performance is essentially concentrated at ages between 20 and 39. At ages less than 20 and greater than 40, the contribution to the overall fertility is very little. Contribution to overall fertility from teenage women aged 15-19 is small, with only four to five percent of TFR coming from teenage women. Results from the 2007 FRHS indicate that the pattern of fertility by age group is quite similar to that of the 2001 FRHS. It is interesting to note that peak fertility rates are observed among women aged 25-29 from of sources mentioned: viz. 1983 Census, 1991 PCFS, 1997 FRHS, 2001 FRHS and 2007 FRHS.

4.4 Marital Fertility

The age-specific marital fertility rates (ASMFR)¹ by residence are given in Table 4.7. Since the proportion of unmarried women is extremely high (nearly half of all women in childbearing ages) the total marital fertility rate (TMFR) is more than twice the TFR (4.7 vs. 2.0). Similarly, the urban TMFR is nearly 3 times higher than urban TFR (4.8 vs. 1.7) while rural TMFR is more than twice of TFR (4.7 vs. 2.2). The age pattern of marital fertility increases and peaks at age 20-24 and then falls with advancing age. The peak is at the younger age group 20-24 for age specific marital fertility while it is at the older age group 25-29 for age specific fertility as shown in Table 4.7.

Age Group	Urban		Rural		Total	
	ASMFR	ASFR	ASMFR	ASFR	ASMFR	ASFR
15-19	0.3047	0.0201	0.2179	0.0159	0.2376	0.0169
20-24	0.2530	0.0707	0.2397	0.0808	0.2428	0.0780
25-29	0.1725	0.0873	0.1908	0.1129	0.1861	0.1056
30-34	0.1302	0.0851	0.1434	0.1053	0.1397	0.0992
35-39	0.0776	0.0556	0.0988	0.0805	0.0931	0.0731
40-44	0.0214	0.0165	0.0400	0.0341	0.0349	0.0289
45-49	0.0000	0.0000	0.0082	0.0072	0.0059	0.0050
TMFR (15-49)	4.80		4.69		4.70	
TFR (15-49)		1.68		2.18		2.03
Ratio	2.86		2.15		2.31	

Age specific marital fertility rates (ASMFR) are higher than age specific fertility rates (ASFR) for every age group. The differences are larger at younger age groups (15-19 to 30-34) since these age groups have a higher proportion of never married and the differences become smaller with advancing age of women.

Table 4.8 and Figure 4.3 illustrate the trend of marital fertility and general fertility from 1983 to 2007 for urban and rural residence. Overall, the TMFR declines from 7.0 births per married woman in 1983 to 4.7 births in 2007, while the TFR declines from 4.7 births per woman to 2.0 births over the same period. It is noted that TMFRs are higher than TFRs for both urban and rural areas for each reference period. The differences between those two rates are substantial, ranging from 2.2 to 3.1 births. The difference is more pronounced in urban

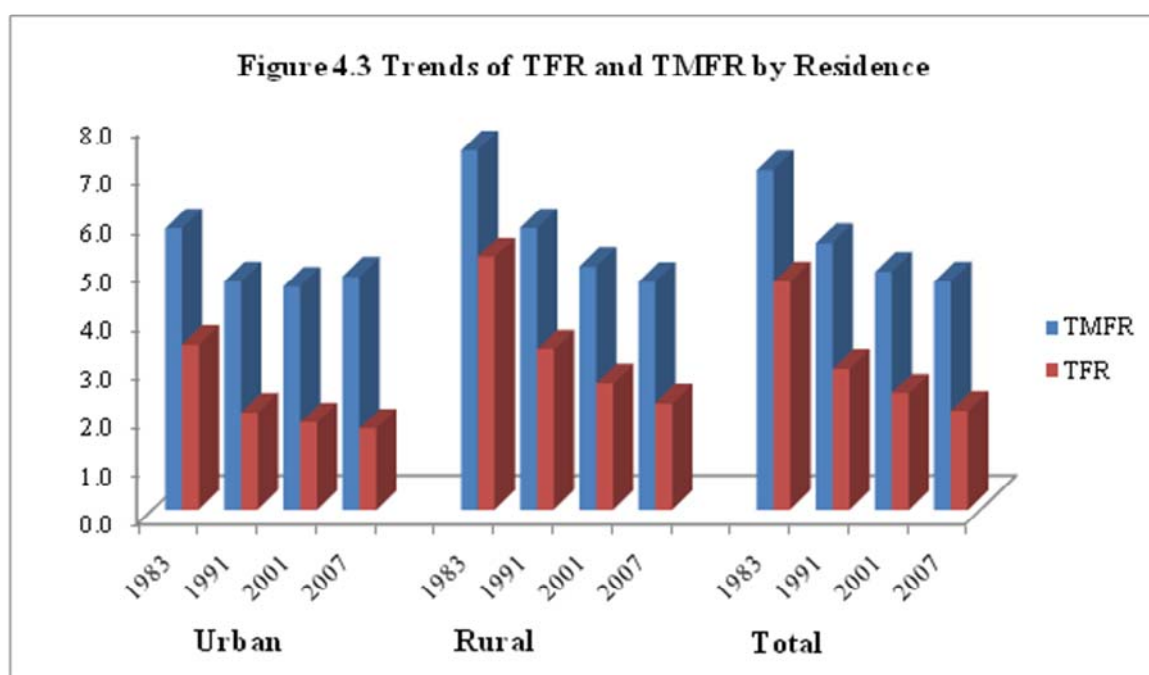
¹ Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) is a ratio of the number of nuptial births by mother's age during a year preceding the survey to the number of ever married women of the same age

than rural (2.4, 2.7, 2.8 and 3.1 births for urban and 2.2, 2.5, 2.4 and 2.5 births for rural for 1983, 1991, 2001 and 2007 respectively).

Table 4.8 Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates (ASMFR), Total Marital Fertility Rates (TMFR), Total Fertility Rates (TFR) and Percent Never Married (PNM) of Women Aged 15-49 by Urban-Rural Residence from Household Questionnaire, 1983-2007

Age Group	Urban				Rural				Total			
	1983	1991	2001	2007	1983	1991	2001	2007	1983	1991	2001	2007
	Census	PCFS	FRHS	FRHS	Census	PCFS	FRHS	FRHS	Census	PCFS	FRHS	FRHS
15-19	0.2526	0.2782	0.2176	0.3047	0.2501	0.2728	0.2041	0.2179	0.2506	0.2740	0.2071	0.2376
20-24	0.2906	0.2403	0.2486	0.2530	0.3262	0.2627	0.2488	0.2397	0.3181	0.2572	0.2488	0.2428
25-29	0.2405	0.1886	0.1966	0.1725	0.3036	0.2216	0.2137	0.1908	0.2886	0.2126	0.2095	0.1861
30-34	0.1802	0.1419	0.1370	0.1302	0.2610	0.1902	0.1690	0.1434	0.2408	0.1759	0.1606	0.1397
35-39	0.1261	0.0708	0.0746	0.0776	0.2096	0.1346	0.1104	0.0988	0.1880	0.1153	0.1006	0.0931
40-44	0.0595	0.0262	0.0350	0.0214	0.1060	0.0653	0.0538	0.0400	0.0943	0.0530	0.0487	0.0349
45-49	0.0136	0.0039	0.0048	0.0000	0.0249	0.0125	0.0091	0.0082	0.0221	0.0098	0.0079	0.0059
TMFR (15-49)	5.8	4.7	4.6	4.8	7.4	5.8	5.0	4.7	7.0	5.5	4.9	4.7
TFR (15-49)	3.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	5.2	3.3	2.6	2.2	4.7	2.9	2.4	2.0
Difference	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7
PNM (15-49)	39.2	46.9	49.1	47.8	32.9	36.8	43.9	43.8	34.5	40.9	45.4	44.9

Age patterns of marital fertility are also inverted U-shape with a peak at 20-24 age group for 1983, 2001 and 2007. However 1991 patterns are different with monotonic decrease. TFRs declined for both urban and rural. The decline is more accelerated during 1983 to 1991 and becomes gradual during 1991 and 2007.



The decreasing trends of total marital and total fertility rates are highlighted in the previous section and in Table 4.8 as shown by TFRs and TMFRs. TMFR dropped by 33 percent from 1983 to 2007 while TFR dropped by 57 percent during the same period, due mainly to the increasing proportion of unmarried women.

In a society like Myanmar where childbearing and contraceptive use are generally confined to married couple, changes in marital fertility can be assumed as proxy for determining the effect of contraceptive use on fertility. Thus, the downward trend of TMFR is likely to be affected moderately by use of modern contraceptive methods. Percentage of ever married women who have ever used any contraceptive method has increased more than twice from 28.7 in 1991 to 63.1 in 2007. However, the proportion of currently married women using modern effective contraceptive methods has increased from 13.6 in 1991 to 38.4 in 2007.

Apart from the contraceptive usage, the major factor that has impact on fertility of Myanmar seemed to be the high proportion of permanent celibacy of the women. Since all births occur within marriage in Myanmar, the low total fertility rate is most probably contributed by the high proportion of never married women. The percentage of never married women aged 15-49 from 1983 to 2007 can be seen in Table 4.8 (34.5 % in 1983, 40.9 % in 1991, 45.4 % in 2001 and 44.9 % in 2007). The increase is slightly more pronounced in rural than urban areas (nearly 9 percentage points increase for urban vs. about 11 percentage points for rural from 1983 to 2007).

The indepth analysis of 1991 PCFS and 1997 FRHS reveals that the contribution of marital fertility changes on decline of fertility was in the range of 53 to 59 percent while the effect of nuptiality changes was 41 to 47 percent.

4.5 Pregnancy Outcomes

The 2007 FRHS collected the complete pregnancy histories from ever-married women and provided information on pregnancy outcomes. It is important to note that collecting pregnancy history is comparatively more difficult than collecting birth histories retrospectively, especially for information on pregnancies that were miscarried within the first few months after conception. Therefore, the total number of pregnancies and abortions are likely to be underestimated. Thus, caution should be exercised while interpreting these data. Stillbirths are probably more completely reported than abortions.

Table 4.9 presents the pregnancy outcomes among ever-married women during their life time by background characteristics such as age of women, urban and rural residence, region and level of education of women. Overall, about 94 percent of pregnancies result in a live birth and the remaining six percent end in stillbirths (1.3%) and abortions (4.7%).

Abortion is the highest in the youngest age group 15-19 (11.4%) and the lowest in age group 40-44 (1.4%). Thirteen percent of women over age 35 have had at least one abortion. The practice of abortion varies by urban/rural residence. Urban women are more likely than rural women to have an abortion (6.9% compared with 4%). Stillbirth is not very different between rural areas and urban areas (about 1.3%). The percent of women who have relied on abortion varies across regions. As many as eight percent of women in Yangon Division have had an abortion. On the other hand, less than 3 percent of women in Mandalay and Magway division reported having had an abortion. From Table 4.9, it can be seen that educational level and abortion are directly related, rising from 2.9 percent among women with no schooling to 9.1 percent among women with university education.

Table 4.9 Percent Distribution of Pregnancy Outcomes (Lifetime) by Background Characteristics among Ever-Married Women, 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics	Abortions	Stillbirths	Live Births	Total	Total Pregnancies
Age Group					
15-19	11.39	0.00	88.61	100	79
20-24	7.27	1.11	91.62	100	811
25-29	5.63	1.92	92.45	100	2344
30-34	5.12	1.70	93.18	100	3826
35-39	4.28	1.03	94.69	100	5518
40-44	4.04	1.20	94.76	100	6088
45-49	4.69	1.30	94.01	100	5711
Residence					
Urban	6.89	1.29	91.83	100	5911
Rural	4.00	1.34	94.66	100	18466
Region					
Domain 1	4.65	0.82	94.53	100	2560
Domain 2	6.07	1.20	92.73	100	2586
Domain 3	3.35	0.90	95.75	100	2987
Domain 4	4.75	1.77	93.48	100	2485
Domain 5	2.63	0.99	96.38	100	2624
Domain 6	2.83	1.69	95.48	100	2724
Domain 7	3.10	1.78	95.13	100	1970
Domain 8	8.16	1.40	90.44	100	2646
Domain 9	6.03	1.48	92.49	100	3795
Education					
No Schooling	2.89	1.04	96.06	100	4596
Primary	4.46	1.48	94.06	100	13389
Lower Secondary	5.82	1.36	92.82	100	3540
Upper Secondary	7.71	1.00	91.30	100	1505
University	9.07	0.93	90.00	100	860
Others	3.29	1.23	95.48	100	487
Total	4.70	1.33	93.97	100	24377

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/Kayah/Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 2 Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 3 Chin/Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwaddy

4.6 Age at First Birth

Postponing the first birth contributes to overall fertility reduction. Moreover, early childbearing adversely affects the health of mother and child. It also frequently leads to a longer reproductive span and higher level of fertility. As such, the onset of childbearing is an important fertility indicator. A higher median age at first birth is an indicator of lower fertility. The proportion of women who become mothers before age 20 is a measure of the magnitude of adolescent fertility, which is a major health and social concern in many

countries. Furthermore, in many countries, postponement of first birth, resulting in an increase in age at first birth, has made a substantial contribution to overall fertility decline.

Table 4.10 presents the percent distribution of women by age at first birth and by selected background characteristics. Early childbearing in Myanmar is unusual: Only 10 percent of women age 15-49 have given birth before they reach 18 years. The low proportion of women giving birth in their teens can be attributed to the high age at first marriage, which has been around 22 years in the past 15 years. Mean age at first birth for Myanmar women is 22.8 years and median age at first birth is 22.0 years. There is little variation among various age groups of women. In the context of marital fertility, teenage reproduction makes small contribution in overall fertility in Myanmar. Only 1.9 percent had their first birth before age 15 and slightly over 25 percent had their first birth before age 20. Forty five percent of married women had given birth before age 22 and another 41 percent had their first birth between age 20 and 24.

Teenage reproduction by age cohort seems to show a declining trend. About 27 percent of ever-married women aged 45-49 had their first birth while in their teens and this drops to 24.3 percent among those aged 40-44 and 23.1 percent among those aged 35-39.

Women in the urban areas are one year older than their rural counterparts when they first enter motherhood. Yangon Division has the highest median age at first birth (22.8 years), while Rakhine State has the lowest median age at first birth (20.8 years). While there is a positive relationship between educational attainment and median age at first birth, there is only a difference of about 3 years when a woman has upper secondary or university education. There is no difference in median age at first birth between women with primary and women with lower secondary education.

Table 4.10 Percent Distribution of Ever-Married Women (15-49) by Age at First Birth and Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics	No. of Births	Women with No Birth	Age at First Birth						Total Per-cent	No.of Women with At Least One Birth	No. of Ever-Married Women	Median Age at First Birth	Mean Age at First Birth
			<15	15-17	18-19	20-21	22-24	25+					
Age Group													
15-19	70	59.7	6.5	16.9	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	62	154	17.71	17.45
20-24	743	28.5	2.2	10.7	21.7	24.9	12.0	0.0	100	543	759	20.00	19.93
25-29	2165	12.6	1.3	7.5	15.5	21.5	27.2	14.4	100	1123	1285	21.83	21.86
30-34	3565	6.3	1.9	7.2	16.7	16.1	22.7	29.2	100	1397	1491	22.58	22.99
35-39	5225	4.7	1.5	7.4	14.2	18.5	23.2	30.5	100	1627	1707	22.67	23.44
40-44	5764	3.5	1.8	8.2	14.3	20.4	20.4	31.5	100	1536	1592	22.42	23.54
45-49	5369	3.4	2.1	8.7	15.8	18.3	22.8	29.0	100	1317	1364	22.42	23.40
Residence													
Urban	5427	10.0	1.2	6.8	15.5	15.9	21.8	28.7	100	2071	2302	22.75	23.44
Rural	17474	8.5	2.1	8.7	16.0	20.3	21.6	22.7	100	5534	6050	21.83	22.62
Region													
Domain 1	2418	6.4	2.7	8.1	13.8	22.3	21.6	25.1	100	820	876	21.92	22.78
Domain 2	2398	8.2	2.3	8.3	15.7	19.4	24.0	22.1	100	753	820	22.00	22.80
Domain 3	2856	7.1	2.2	7.8	15.2	20.2	22.4	25.1	100	847	912	22.08	22.88
Domain 4	2323	9.0	1.1	6.7	16.0	20.0	22.5	24.6	100	796	875	22.17	22.92
Domain 5	2529	12.1	1.5	7.1	13.8	18.5	22.8	24.3	100	810	921	22.25	23.10
Domain 6	2601	7.5	1.2	6.9	16.7	18.6	22.3	26.9	100	837	905	22.42	22.99
Domain 7	1874	6.3	3.7	13.2	19.7	22.1	19.0	16.0	100	538	574	20.83	21.46
Domain 8	2392	11.8	1.1	7.4	15.1	13.0	22.0	29.6	100	968	1097	22.83	23.61
Domain 9	3510	9.9	1.7	9.6	17.3	20.0	19.0	22.4	100	1236	1372	21.50	22.55
Education													
No Schooling	4415	4.3	4.6	13.6	19.9	19.5	19.5	18.6	100	1132	1183	20.92	21.64
Primary	12587	7.0	1.8	8.7	17.7	21.1	21.6	22.1	100	3972	4271	21.67	22.50
Lower Secondary	3286	11.2	1.3	8.3	15.4	19.7	21.6	22.6	100	1259	1418	21.92	22.76
Upper Secondary	1374	13.1	0.7	2.4	9.3	17.3	28.3	29.0	100	663	763	23.42	24.00
University	774	21.7	0.0	0.5	2.4	4.8	18.6	52.0	100	459	586	27.00	27.46
Others	465	8.4	0.8	10.7	20.6	19.1	20.6	19.8	100	120	131	21.21	22.31
Total	22901	8.9	1.9	8.2	15.8	19.1	21.7	24.4	100	7605	8352	22.00	22.84
Note:	Domain 1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan				Domain 4		Bago		Domain 7		Rakhine	
	Domain 2	Kachin/Mon/Tanintharyi				Domain 5		Magway		Domain 8		Yangon	
	Domain 3	Chin/Sagaing				Domain 6		Mandalay		Domain 9		Ayeyarwady	

4.7 Birth Intervals

A birth interval, defined as the length of time between two successive live births, indicates the pace of childbearing. Longer birth intervals contribute to improved health status of both mother and child. Evidence that women with closely spaced births have higher fertility than women with longer birth intervals has been observed in many countries. It has also been shown that short birth intervals, particularly those less than two years; elevate risks of death for mother and child. The large proportion of births born with short intervals is a cause for concern, as they have negative implications on maternal and child health and survival. Further, the occurrence of closely spaced births gives the mother insufficient time to restore her health, which may limit her ability to take care of her children. The duration of breastfeeding for the older child may be shortened since the mother must breastfeed the younger child.

Table 4.11 presents the percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by length of the birth intervals. In general, the median length of birth interval in Myanmar is 44 months. This means that half of the births in Myanmar occur within 44 months of the previous birth, and another half occur after an interval of 44 months or longer. Fourteen percent of non-first births in Myanmar occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth, with six percent occurring less than 18 months after the preceding birth. Over 44 percent of births occur four or more years after a previous birth, 20 percent occurs at an interval of three to four years.

Younger women have shorter birth interval than older women. Data indicate that birth intervals increase with increasing age of women. The median birth interval for women aged 20-24 is 30 months while for women aged 45-49 it is 62 months. Twenty-two percent of births to women age 20-29 occurred within two years of the previous birth, compared with only 10 percent of births among women aged 45 and above.

There is variation in birth interval according to the child's birth order. There is a negative relationship between birth order and median birth interval, from 45 months for 2-4 births to 42 months for fifth through sixth births, and to 37 months for higher-order births. Birth interval does not vary by the sex of previous child. The median birth interval is shorter if the previous child was a boy than if it was a girl, but the difference is only 1 month. This pattern is indicative of not having son preference in Myanmar. Urban women have longer birth interval than rural women (47 months vs. 43 months).

Table 4.11 Percent Distribution of Non-First Births in the Five Years preceding the Survey by Number of Months since Previous Birth, 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics		Number of Months Since Previous Birth						Number of Births	Median No.of Months Since Birth	
		<12	12-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48			Total
		Months	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months & Over			
Age Group										
15-19		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
20-24		4.95	5.49	13.74	39.01	22.53	14.29	100	182	30.00
25-29		3.28	5.05	14.07	27.46	23.50	26.64	100	732	36.00
30-34		2.04	2.86	7.87	22.27	20.22	44.74	100	979	44.00
35-39		1.74	3.37	5.43	17.83	18.26	53.37	100	920	49.00
40-44		0.96	2.49	4.98	18.20	14.94	58.43	100	522	55.00
45-49		0.74	3.70	5.93	12.59	13.33	63.70	100	135	62.00
Birth Order										
2-4		2.04	3.50	8.27	21.04	19.23	45.92	100	2600	45.00
4-6		2.63	3.12	6.57	24.47	19.87	43.35	100	609	42.00
7+		2.99	5.22	13.06	26.12	21.27	31.34	100	268	37.00
Sex of Previous Birth										
Male		1.83	3.78	9.38	21.28	19.74	43.99	100	1748	43.00
Female		2.60	3.35	7.29	22.79	19.26	44.71	100	1729	44.00
Residence										
Urban		1.71	2.90	5.67	22.13	17.92	49.67	100	759	47.00
Rural		2.35	3.75	9.09	22.00	19.94	42.86	100	2718	43.00
Region										
Domain 1		1.09	3.27	12.26	22.89	21.80	38.69	100	367	41.00
Domain 2		2.49	4.99	8.31	24.10	19.11	41.00	100	361	42.00
Domain 3		2.50	2.73	8.18	26.36	19.55	40.68	100	440	41.50
Domain 4		3.09	3.65	8.71	18.82	23.03	42.70	100	356	44.00
Domain 5		2.16	3.78	7.03	21.62	16.22	49.19	100	370	47.00
Domain 6		2.80	2.80	9.92	18.07	17.56	48.85	100	393	46.00
Domain 7		1.75	6.32	9.82	30.88	20.35	30.88	100	285	37.00
Domain 8		0.96	1.93	3.86	13.50	19.61	60.13	100	311	54.00
Domain 9		2.53	3.37	7.24	22.05	19.02	45.79	100	594	44.00
Education										
No Schooling		1.90	4.91	9.83	26.78	20.29	36.29	100	631	38.00
Primary		2.65	3.64	8.52	21.05	20.01	44.13	100	1924	43.00
Lower Secondary		2.06	2.81	7.69	20.26	17.45	49.72	100	533	47.00
Upper Secondary		0.96	1.92	8.17	22.12	13.94	52.88	100	208	51.00
University		0.76	1.52	3.03	21.21	23.48	50.00	100	132	47.50
Others		0.00	4.08	4.08	20.41	24.49	46.94	100	49	46.00
Total		2.21	3.57	8.34	22.03	19.50	44.35	100	3477	44.00
Note:	Domain 1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan			Domain 4	Bago		Domain 7	Rakhine	
	Domain 2	Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi			Domain 5	Magway		Domain 8	Yangon	
	Domain 3	Chin/Sagaing			Domain 6	Mandalay		Domain 9	Ayeyarwady	
* Number of cases are only 7 cases.										

* Number of cases are only 7 cases.

Data also shows how birth intervals vary among the regions. The median interval since the preceding birth ranges from 37 months in Rakhine, 46 months in Mandalay to 54 months in Yangon. In Yangon, 60 percent of births have an interval since the preceding birth of at least 48 months, compared with the national average of 44 percent of births with the same interval.

In general, there is a direct relation between birth intervals and educational level of women, the better-educated women tends to have longer birth intervals. Those with no education have a median birth interval of 38 months, while those with secondary and higher levels of education have a median birth interval of 51 months. These results are consistent with the level of fertility: birth intervals are shorter when the TFR is high and longer when TFR is low.

4.8 Teenage Fertility

Teenage fertility is a major social and health concern because teenage mothers are more likely to suffer from severe complications during pregnancy and childbirth, which can be detrimental to the health and survival of both mother and child. Childbearing during the teenage years can also have dire social consequences, curtailing the educational and employment opportunities of women. Early initiation into childbearing is also often associated with higher lifetime levels of fertility.

Table 4.12 presents the percent distribution of ever married women aged 15-19 who are mothers or who are pregnant with their first child by selected background characteristics. Among teenage ever married women aged 15-19, nearly 55 percent had already begun childbearing: 40 percent are already mothers and 14 percent are pregnant with their first child. However, it should be cautious to interpret as marriage in this age group is very low.

A greater proportion of teenagers begin childbearing in rural areas (57%) than in urban areas (47%). There are regional variations in childbearing among teenagers. The highest level of teenage childbearing is found in Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi (80%) and the lowest is found in Yangon Division (42%). The level of teenage fertility is strongly associated with education. The proportion of teenagers who have begun childbearing declines with increasing level of education, from 67 percent among those with no schooling to 40 percent among those with university level of education.

Table 4.12 Percent Distribution of Ever-Married Women 15-19 who are Mothers or Pregnant with their First Child by Selected Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics	Percent Who Are		Percentage Who Had Begun Childbearing	No. of Ever-Married Women 15-19
	Mothers	Pregnant with First Child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
16	42.9	0.0	42.9	7
17	35.0	10.0	45.0	20
18	30.5	11.9	42.4	59
19	52.3	20.0	72.3	65
Residence				
Urban	38.2	8.8	47.1	34
Rural	40.8	15.8	56.7	120
Region				
Domain 1	66.7	6.7	73.3	15
Domain 2	70.0	10.0	80.0	10
Domain 3	42.1	10.5	52.6	19
Domain 4	33.3	11.1	44.4	18
Domain 5	23.8	28.6	52.4	21
Domain 6	36.4	18.2	54.5	11
Domain 7	28.6	14.3	42.9	14
Domain 8	31.6	10.5	42.1	19
Domain 9	44.4	14.8	59.3	27
Education				
No Schooling	66.7	0.0	66.7	18
Primary	40.8	14.1	54.9	71
Lower	40.0	15.0	55.0	40
Upper Secondary	23.5	17.6	41.2	17
University	0.0	40.0	40.0	5
Others	33.3	33.3	66.7	3
Total	40.3	14.3	54.5	154

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah / Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 2 Kayin / Mon / Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 3 Chin / Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

Table 4.13 presents the cumulative fertility of teenage women (mean number of CEB). Overall mean number of CEB is 0.45 live births, increasing with ascending age of women, from 0.35 at age 17 to 0.57 at age 19. About 60 percent of the adolescent women had no birth while more than one third (36 %) had one birth and additional five percent had two or more births.

Table 4.13 Percent Distribution of Ever-Married Women 15-19 by Number of Children Ever Born (CEB) according to Single Year of Age, 2007 FRHS

Age of Women	Women with No Birth	CEB		Total	Number of Ever-Married Women	Mean CEB
		1	2+			
15	100.00	0.00	0.00	100	3	0.00
16	57.14	42.86	0.00	100	7	0.43
17	65.00	35.00	0.00	100	20	0.35
18	69.49	23.73	6.78	100	59	0.39
19	47.69	47.69	4.62	100	65	0.57
Total	59.74	35.71	4.55	100	154	0.45

CHAPTER V
CONTRACEPTION

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CHAPTER V

CONTRACEPTION

In this chapter, special attention is focused on knowledge of contraceptive methods and their sources, ever use, current use and trend of contraceptive use, reasons for not using and their intention to use in the future. Comparisons are made with findings from previous surveys in order to access the trends of contraceptive knowledge and use in Myanmar. The findings will be of practical use for policy makers and programme planners and implementers, particularly those from the reproductive health and birth spacing programmes.

5.1 Knowledge of Contraception and Sources

In 2007 FRHS, data on knowledge of contraception and of the places where they can be obtained were generated by asking the respondents to name the various methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid pregnancy. If the respondent did not spontaneously mention a particular method, the method was described by the interviewer and the respondent was then asked if she recognized the method. The questionnaire included nine modern methods: pill (daily), pill (monthly), pill (emergency), Intra Uterine Device (IUD), injection (one month), injection (three months), condom, female sterilization, male sterilization and three traditional methods: (safe period, withdrawal and massage). In addition, provision was made in the questionnaire to record any other methods named spontaneously by the respondent. For all modern methods known, the respondent was asked where supplies and services could be obtained if she wanted to use it. And for each method known, the respondent was asked if she had ever used the method and the main problem, if any, in getting or using the method.

5.1.1 Level of Knowledge of Methods and Its Sources

Table 5.1 indicates that knowledge of at least one method of contraception is almost universal (97%) among currently married women of reproductive age. There is no significant difference in the level of knowledge of contraceptive methods between ever-married women (EMW) and currently married women (CMW) in the reproductive ages. It is also found that 92 percent of the never-married women (NMW) know at least one of the methods of contraception indicating Myanmar women have rich knowledge of contraception.

The proportion of currently married women who know one or more modern contraceptive methods is 97. About 70 percent of currently married women know of a traditional method. Among the modern methods, the most widely known are injection 3 months (93%) , daily pill (92%), female sterilization (87%), Injection (monthly) (80%) and

male sterilization (78%). Almost 70 percent of women know of pill monthly condom and IUD. The least recognized modern method is emergency pill with only 12 percent of currently married women. There is no significant difference in the level of knowledge of contraceptive methods between ever married women and currently married women in the reproductive ages.

The proportion of never married women (NMW) who know one or more modern contraceptive method is 92 percent. Only half of the never married women have knowledge about traditional method. Among the modern methods the most widely known are injection (3 months) (85%), pill (daily) (83%), female sterilization (77%), condom (75%), injection (monthly) (74%), male sterilization (62%) and pill (monthly) (57%). Only half of the never married women have knowledge about IUD. The least recognized modern method is pill (emergency) with only 11 percent of never married women. Regarding the source of modern methods, 96 percent of currently married women and ever married women know the source for at least one method of contraception. About 92 percent know sources of 3 months injection.

More than 90 percent of ever married women and currently married women are aware of daily pill and 79 percent know monthly injection. Eighty four percent and 75 percent know sources about the service for female sterilization and male sterilization respectively. About two thirds of CMW and EMW mentioned that they have heard of IUD and Condom. The gap between knowledge of methods and knowledge of sources is relatively small for all methods, ranging from seven percentage points for Condom and three percentage points for IUD and male sterilization. There is no significant difference in the level of sources of contraceptive method between ever-married women and currently married women.

Ninety-one percent of never-married women know the source for at least one method of contraception. About 83 percent and 81 percent of never-married women know of injection (three months) and pill (daily). Almost 75 percent of never married women know the source of female sterilization and monthly injection. About two thirds of never married women know the sources of condom and male sterilization. Half of the never married women know the sources of monthly pill and IUD. The gap between knowledge of methods and knowledge of sources is relatively small for all methods, ranging from eight percentage points for condom to two percentage points for daily pill, IUD, Female sterilization and male sterilization.

Table 5.1 Percentage of Ever- Married Women (EMW), Currently Married Women (CMW) and Never- Married Women (NMW) who know any Contraceptive Method, who know its Source, by Specific Methods, 2007 FRHS.

Contraceptive Method	Know Method			Know a source		
	EMW	CMW	NMW	EMW	CMW	NMW
Any method	96.3	96.8	92.0	95.3	95.8	90.8
Modern method	96.2	96.7	91.9	95.3	95.7	90.8
Pill (daily)	91.4	92.0	83.4	89.4	89.9	81.3
Pill (monthly)	72.1	72.6	56.8	70.6	71.1	55.5
Pill (Emergency)	12.0	12.2	10.6	11.5	11.7	10.2
IUD	67.0	67.7	51.8	63.9	64.6	49.1
Injection (monthly)	79.7	80.1	74.2	78.5	79.0	73.1
Injection (3 months)	92.3	92.9	84.8	90.9	91.5	83.3
Condom	71.6	72.3	75.3	63.9	64.4	66.6
Female sterilization	85.9	86.4	77.0	84.0	84.4	75.2
Male sterilization	77.7	78.2	62.3	75.1	75.5	60.7
Traditional method	69.1	69.6	45.1	3.4	3.5	1.4
Safe period	50.9	51.6	26.4	na	na	n.a
Withdrawal	43.5	43.9	13.4	na	na	n.a
Massage	52.5	52.6	35.0	na	na	n.a
Any others	3.7	3.8	1.8	3.4	3.5	1.4
Total	8352	7570	5467	8352	7570	5467

5.1.2 Trends in Knowledge of Methods and Sources

In previous surveys, 1991 PCFS and 1997 FRHS and 2001 FRHS, the high level of contraceptive awareness has been observed. Data on trends of contraceptive knowledge and its sources indicate that the percentage of currently married women knowing a specific method and its source has increased for every method except IUD and massage. Knowledge of at least one method of contraception among currently married women is 80 percent in 1991 PCFS increasing to 97 percent 2007 FRHS. Knowledge of any modern method increased from 79 percent in 1991 to 97 percent in 2007 FRHS. Knowledge of pill and injection among currently married women increases moderately between three survey periods. It is also noted that knowledge of condom has nearly doubled from 47 percent to 72 percent during 2001 ,2007 FRHS and three and a half times higher than that obtained in 1991 PCFS. (Table 5.2)

According to the studying of four different surveys, CMW data show that the modern method has increased, however, traditional method gradually declined in 2007 FRHS comparing to 2001 FRHS (from 75% to 70% respectively). An increase is found in the percent knowing traditional methods with regard to withdrawal and safe period but the percent knowing massage has declined during 2001 and 2007. The knowledge of source of contraception has increased from 88 percent in 1997 to 96 percent in 2007. Similar increases are observed in each modern contraceptive method (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Percentage of Ever- Married Women (EMW) and Currently Married Women (CMW) Who Know any Contraceptive Method and Who Know its Source by Specific Method 1991 PCFS, 1997 FRHS, 2001 FRHS and 2007 FRHS

Contraceptive Methods	Know Method								Know a Source					
	EMW				CMW				EMW			CMW		
	1991	1997	2001	2007	1991	1997	2001	2007	1997	2001	2007	1997	2001	2007
	PCFS	FRHS	FRHS	FRHS	PCFS	FRHS	FRHS	FRHS	FRHS	FRHS	FRHS	FRHS	FRHS	FRHS
Any Method	79.3	92.4	96.3	96.3	80.4	92.9	96.5	96.8	87.3	94.1	95.3	87.8	94.4	95.8
Modern Method	77.4	92.0	95.9	96.2	78.5	92.4	96.1	96.7	87.2	94.0	95.3	87.8	94.3	95.7
Pill (daily)	69.9	88.3	90.2	91.4	71.1	88.8	90.5	92.0	79.0	85.9	89.4	79.6	86.3	89.9
Pill (monthly)	n.a	n.a	65.0	72.1	n.a	n.a	65.6	72.6	n.a	62.7	70.6	n.a	63.4	71.1
Pill (emergency)	n.a	n.a	2.6	12.0	n.a	n.a	2.6	12.2	n.a	2.4	11.5	n.a	2.4	11.7
IUD	41.2	55.5	68.1	67.0	42.3	56.0	68.7	67.7	46.8	62.2	63.9	47.4	62.9	64.6
Injection(monthly)	* 67.3*	* 87.5	* 92.1	79.7	* 68.7*	* 87.9	* 92.5	80.1	* 79.4	* 88.7	78.5	* 80	* 89.1	79.0
Injection (3 months)				92.3				92.9			90.9			91.5
Condom	18.6	24.1	45.9	71.6	19.1	24.5	46.6	72.3	18.5	36.5	63.9	18.9	37.1	64.4
Female Sterilization	57.9	78.5	84.3	85.9	59.1	78.8	84.7	86.4	74.0	80.4	84.0	74.3	80.8	84.4
Male Sterilization	54.7	71.6	75.9	77.7	55.9	71.9	76.4	78.2	64.2	68.7	75.1	64.6	69.2	75.5
Implant	n.a	2.1	5.7	n.a	n.a	2.1	5.9	n.a	1.9	3.8	n.a	1.9	3.9	n.a
Traditonal method	60.0	65.8	74.6	69.1	60.8	66.4	75.2	69.6	n.a	n.a	3.4	n.a	n.a	3.5
Safe Period	33.1	42.9	37.3	50.9	33.5	43.5	37.8	51.6	n.a	n.a	na	n.a	n.a	na
Withdrawal	14.9	22.8	33.1	43.5	15.6	23.2	34.0	43.9	n.a	n.a	na	n.a	n.a	na
Massage	54.7	56.1	65.9	52.5	55.5	56.5	66.4	52.6	n.a	n.a	na	n.a	n.a	na
Any other	2.0	4.0	9.0	3.7	2.0	4.2	9.2	3.8	3.9	n.a	3.4	4.0	8.7	3.5
Total	4715	16746	8288	8352	4316	15588	7494	7570	16746	8288	8352	15588	7494	7570

5.1.3 Differentials in Knowledge

The percentage of currently married women who know any method of contraception its source by background characteristics is shown in Table 5.3. Differences in the level of knowledge by background characteristics are also evident. Among currently married women, knowledge of at least one contraceptive method is slightly lower among women aged 15-19

and 45-49 than among women aged 20-44. This is also true for knowledge of modern contraceptive methods and of a place to obtain supplies/services for modern methods. Knowledge of methods known by currently married women does not vary very much by number of living children ranging from 96 percent to 98 percent.

When comparing by residences, urban women have slightly better Knowledge of any contraception and its sources than rural women. The same relationship holds for knowledge of a modern method and a place to obtain it. Regional or domain variations are quite small with respect to knowledge of contraceptive methods and their sources. The proportion of currently married women knowing any contraceptive method, any modern method and sources of modern methods are the highest for Yangon Division (100 %, 100 % and 100 % respectively) and the lowest for Rakhine State (90.2 %, 90 % and 89 % respectively).

There are substantial differences in contraceptive knowledge by educational attainment. As expected, the proportion of currently married women who know a modern contraceptive method rises from 88 percent among women with no schooling to 97 percent among women with primary education and to 100 percent for women with high school and university education. The similar pattern is observed with respect to knowledge of source of modern methods.

Table 5.3 Percentage of Currently Married Women (CMW) who know any Contraceptive Method and who know its Source by Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	Knowledge		Know source		Number of CMW
	Any Method	Any Modern Method	Any Method	Any Modern Method	
Age of mother					
15-19	97.9	97.9	97.3	97.3	146
20-24	98.0	97.9	96.9	96.9	710
25-29	97.3	97.1	96.6	96.5	1211
30-34	97.9	97.9	97.1	97.1	1396
35-39	97.6	97.5	96.6	96.6	1557
40-44	96.0	95.9	94.8	94.8	1387
45-49	93.9	93.7	92.4	92.3	1163
Living Children					
0	96.9	96.9	95.7	95.7	767
1	98.0	97.9	97.3	97.3	1688
2	98.1	97.9	97.2	97.1	1806
3	97.2	96.9	96.2	96.2	1442
4+	94.1	94.1	92.7	92.7	1867
Residence					
Urban	99.2	99.2	98.8	98.8	2048
Rural	95.9	95.8	94.6	94.6	5522
Education					
No schooling	88.2	88.2	85.5	85.5	1038
Primary	97.4	97.2	96.4	96.4	3886
Lower Secondary	99.2	99.2	98.5	98.5	1299
Upper Secondary	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.4	687
University	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	545
Others	95.7	95.7	93.9	93.9	115
Region					
Domain 1	93.6	93.6	92.1	92.1	780
Domain 2	97.4	97.3	95.8	95.8	740
Domain 3	92.3	92.0	90.6	90.4	827
Domain 4	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	790
Domain 5	96.8	96.6	96.2	96.2	832
Domain 6	99.2	99.2	97.2	97.2	835
Domain 7	90.2	90.0	89.0	89.0	501
Domain 8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	991
Domain 9	98.0	97.9	97.1	97.0	1274
Total	96.8	96.7	95.8	95.7	7570
Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine					
Domain 2 Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon					
Domain 3 Chin/Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady					

5.1.4 Knowledge of Source of Supply/Service

The percentage of ever-married women by knowledge of source of supply/service according to specific methods from 2007 FRHS is shown in Table 5.4. For all modern methods, private sources are mentioned more than government sources (52 % and 42 % respectively). For specific methods, more than three-fourths of ever-married women said that daily pill, monthly pill and emergency pill can be obtained from private sector,

especially from drug store (57 %, 57 % and 41 % respectively). In the case of female sterilization and male sterilization, the most commonly named sources are the government hospitals (78 % and 70 % respectively).

Regarding the source of services, 23 percent of ever-married women say that they could obtain IUD and service from government nurses and midwives, 20 percent from government hospitals and 23 percent from private clinics. Fifty-three percent of ever-married women named government nurses and midwives (24 %) and private clinics (29 %) as places to obtain monthly injection. Fifty-four percent of ever-married women named government nurses and midwives (27 %) and private clinics (27 %) as places to obtain three months injection. About 43 percent of ever-married women named drug stores as most popular places to obtain condom. Thus, except sterilization, the responses for the sources of supplies or services are mentioned more in private sector than in government sector but the responses for the sources of supplies or services for IUD are mentioned more in government sector than in private sector.

Table 5.4 Percentage of Ever-Married Women (EMW) by Knowledge of Source of Supply /Service according to Specific Methods, 2007 FRHS.										
Source of Supply/Service	Pill (daily)	Pill (mon-thly)	Pill (emergency)	IUD	Injection (mon-thly)	Injection (3 months)	Condom	Female Sterilization	Male Sterilization	All (modern method)
Government	14.8	14.2	20.4	50.7	37.6	40.7	14.5	82.8	75.5	41.8
Hospital	2.0	2.0	7.3	18.1	4.3	4.0	3.5	78.0	70.2	24.8
Health Centre	3.1	3.3	5.2	7.7	6.5	7.0	2.5	2.1	2.6	4.3
Health Assistant	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.6	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.8
Nurse/Mid-wife	8.3	7.6	5.6	22.9	24.4	27.1	6.8	2.0	1.9	10.9
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Private	82.0	82.7	74.7	43.3	59.5	56.3	70.9	14.1	20.1	51.7
Hospital	0.4	0.4	1.2	3.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	7.6	9.5	3.8
Clinic	9.6	10.2	20.7	22.5	28.9	27.2	6.8	3.8	8.5	12.7
Drug store	57.3	57.3	41.0	7.8	16.9	14.6	42.9	1.8	1.4	22.3
Shop	12.2	12.3	8.0	1.2	2.0	1.8	17.2	0.2	0.1	7.5
Health Assistant	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.1
Nurse/Mid-wife	1.9	2.0	2.5	7.5	9.3	10.2	2.1	0.4	0.2	4.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	4.0	0.8	1.0	2.1
MWAF/MCWA Clinic	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.7
NGOs	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.6
Volunteer health woker	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Friends/relatives	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
Don't know	2.2	2.0	3.5	4.6	1.4	1.4	10.7	2.3	3.3	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of EMW	7632	6023	1000	5599	6654	7705	5980	7178	6490	23691

Never married women who said they knew a particular method were also asked where supplies and services could be obtained. The responses to this question from Never-married women are summarized in Table 5.5. For all modern methods, private sources are mentioned more than government sources (54% and 40% respectively). For specific methods, more than three-fourths of never-married women said that daily pill, monthly pill and emergency pill can be obtained from private sector, especially from drug store (60%, 57% 45% respectively). In the case of female sterilization and male sterilization the most commonly named sources are the government hospitals (79% and 71% respectively).

Twenty- two percent of never-married women reported that IUD service can be obtained from government hospital and 25 percent from private clinics. Fifty- four percent of never-married women named government nurses and midwives and private clinics as places to obtain monthly injection. Similarly, fifty three percent of never-married women named government nurses and midwives and private clinics as places to obtain three months injection. About forty-five percent of never married women named drug stores as most popular places to obtain condom.

Source of Supply/ Service	Pill (daily)	Pill (monthly)	Pill (emergency)	IUD	Injection (monthly)	Injection (3 months)	Con- dom	Female Sterili- zation	Male Sterili- zation	All Modern Method
Government	14.0	14.9	19.3	47.7	35.1	35.5	11.9	83.2	75.5	39.6
Hospital	2.4	2.7	8.2	21.7	4.7	4.2	3.1	79.0	70.8	24.8
Health Centre	4.4	4.8	5.6	7.1	7.2	7.0	2.5	2.4	2.7	4.3
Health Assistant	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.5
Nurse/Mid-wife	6.1	6.0	4.2	17.4	20.8	22.1	4.7	1.4	1.3	9.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Private	82.5	81.5	75.0	44.6	62.1	61.4	72.4	13.5	20.7	53.5
Hospital	0.4	0.5	1.8	5.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	7.6	9.6	3.8
Clinic	11.2	11.7	21.9	25.4	32.7	31.4	5.6	3.1	8.8	13.7
Drug Store	60.2	57.0	45.1	7.6	17.8	17.8	44.9	1.9	1.3	24.1
Shop	9.2	10.2	3.4	1.0	1.6	1.6	19.0	0.3	0.2	7.8
Health Assistant	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7
Nurse/Mid-wife	1.0	1.3	1.8	4.8	7.5	8.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	3.2
Other	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
Others	3.4	3.6	5.8	7.6	2.8	3.1	15.7	3.2	3.8	6.9
MWAF/MCWA clinic	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
NGOs	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.6
Volunteer health work	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Friends/relatives	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Don't know	2.7	2.7	4.4	6.0	1.7	2.0	12.5	2.5	3.0	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of NMW	3982	2632	503	2436	3529	4070	3665	3675	2975	12359

5.2 Ever Use of Contraception

The percentage of ever-married women who have ever used a method according to background characteristics is shown in Table 5.6. More than half of the women (63 %) reported that they have used a method of contraception at some time during their reproductive life. The survey data indicates that women are four times more likely to use modern contraceptive methods (61%) than traditional methods (8%). Among the ever married women, the most commonly used method is injection (3 months) (41%) followed by injection (monthly) (6%). The use of female sterilization and IUD is almost the same: around four percent. The percentages of ever use pill (emergency) are extremely low (about 0.1% each). Among the traditional methods, safe period is the most popular method (8%) followed by withdrawal (4%).

An inverted U-shaped pattern of ever use by age is observed, which is a typical pattern in most countries. For example, ever use of any method increases from 66 percent among teenage women aged 15-19 to 71 percent among women aged 30-34 and then

declines to 57 percent among those aged 40-44 and 45 percent among those aged 45-49. Similar patterns are found for both modern as well as traditional methods.

The highest ever use of injection was reported among women aged (30-34) (50%) while for female sterilization it is the highest among women aged 45-49 (7%). Male sterilization is still low, ranging from 1% to 2% among various age-groups and the highest among the age group 45-49. Despite various promotional activities, condom use is still low 1 percent to 4 percent among various age groups, and the highest among the age group 30-34. The women (35-39) are likely to use reversible methods such as pill, injection while the older women (40-44) tend to use more permanent methods like IUD and sterilization.

With respect to living children, the table 5.6 indicates that the pattern of ever use of modern methods is similar to age differential in method use (inverted U-shaped pattern). It is interesting to see that 50 percent of the ever-married women have already used a modern method of contraception before they have their first child. After the first child, contraceptive use increases significantly to 63 percent, peaking at 69 percent among women with two children and declining after third child.

When comparing by residence, ever use of modern contraception among urban women is higher than their rural counterparts: about 73 percent of urban women are using a method compared with 57 percent of rural women. It is also found that a greater proportion of urban women used traditional methods than rural women (12 % vs. 6 %) due mostly to higher use of safe period and withdrawal methods. Regional variations in ever use rate exist with the highest observed in Yangon Division (83 %) and the lowest in Chin State and Sagaing Division (50 %).

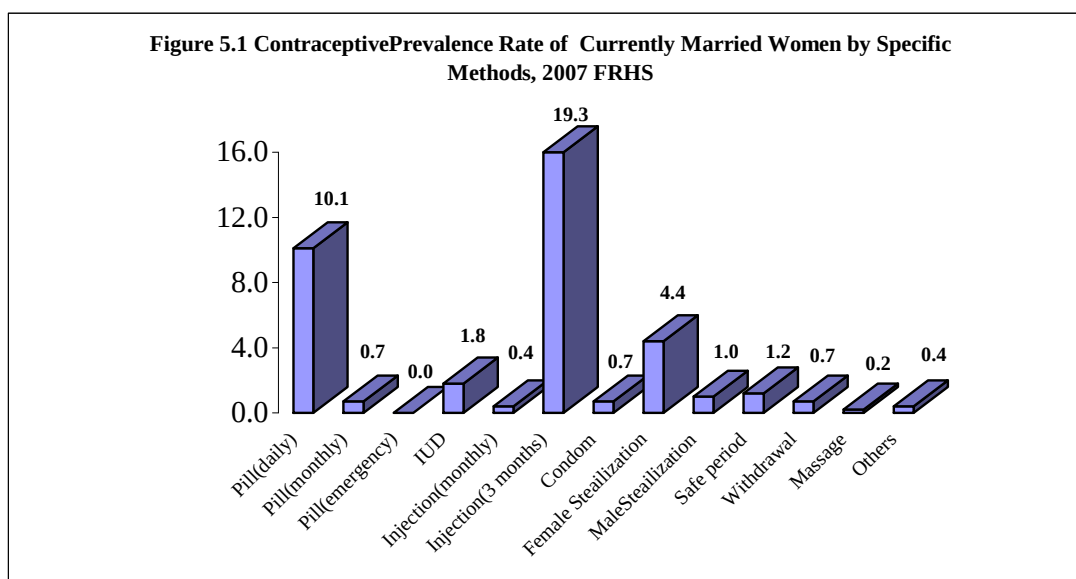
Ever use of modern methods rises with increase in educational level of ever-married women; rising from 39 percent among women with no schooling to about 75 percent among women with university education. In the context of specific methods, the use of pill (daily) and injection (three months) increase from 18 percent and 23 percent for ever-married women with no schooling to 39 percent and 49 percent respectively for women with university level education.

Background Characteristics	Any Method	Any Modern	Modern methods								Male Sterilization	Any Traditional Method	Traditional method				Other EMW
			Pill (daily)	Pill (monthly)	Pill (emergency)	IUD	Injection (monthly)	Injection (3 months)	Condom	Female (Sterilization)			Safe period	With drawal	Mas-sage	Other	
Age of Mother																	
15-19	65.6	64.9	43.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	31.8	1.3	1.3	0.6	3.9	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.3	154
20-24	68.8	66.5	35.3	5.7	0.0	1.7	3.6	45.5	2.2	0.3	0.4	7.1	4.2	3.7	0.1	0.9	759
25-29	69.0	68.1	32.8	5.2	0.1	3.2	6.1	47.6	3.1	1.1	0.2	8.1	5.8	4.4	0.5	0.3	1285
30-34	71.4	69.8	30.2	4.2	0.1	4.8	5.8	50.2	4.0	3.4	1.1	9.1	5.8	4.0	0.4	0.9	1491
35-39	68.8	66.7	27.1	5.0	0.2	5.0	7.3	44.6	3.0	5.9	1.1	8.7	5.7	4.7	0.6	0.5	1707
40-44	56.7	54.5	22.3	4.8	0.1	4.6	5.4	34.5	2.5	6.2	1.6	7.4	4.3	3.0	0.9	1.3	1592
45-49	45.3	43.1	17.9	3.2	0.1	4.6	4.4	23.0	1.2	6.8	2.0	6.4	3.7	2.6	1.0	1.0	1364
Living Children																	
0	51.7	49.8	29.3	3.1	0.2	0.1	2.5	27.6	1.5	0.5	0.5	6.0	4.0	3.0	0.2	1.0	840
1	64.2	62.6	28.2	3.4	0.2	3.2	6.1	43.6	3.4	1.0	0.5	7.4	4.6	4.0	0.6	0.5	1948
2	70.3	68.8	30.1	5.0	0.1	5.2	6.7	48.0	3.4	4.7	1.1	8.7	5.7	4.0	0.7	0.9	1993
3	68.0	65.4	29.3	4.8	0.1	5.6	6.5	40.1	2.7	9.0	2.2	8.6	5.4	3.5	0.9	1.2	1561
4+	55.9	53.9	20.6	5.7	0.1	4.6	4.5	35.6	1.8	5.1	1.2	7.4	4.6	3.5	0.7	0.8	2010
Residence																	
Urban	75.6	73.0	36.8	5.4	0.3	4.8	8.3	46.0	5.3	9.3	2.0	11.9	7.7	5.8	1.0	1.0	2302
Rural	58.3	56.7	23.5	4.2	0.0	3.9	4.5	38.3	1.7	2.4	0.8	6.2	3.9	2.9	0.5	0.7	6050
Education																	
No schooling	40.2	39.0	18.1	3.8	0.1	1.5	3.0	23.2	1.0	1.6	0.8	3.6	2.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	1183
Primary	62.0	60.1	25.4	4.3	0.1	4.1	4.6	40.3	1.7	3.0	1.0	7.0	4.3	3.1	0.7	0.8	4271
Lower Secondary	74.4	72.3	32.0	6.0	0.0	5.0	7.3	48.4	3.0	7.1	1.4	9.8	6.1	4.7	0.9	1.3	1418
Upper Secondary	76.3	74.2	36.7	6.0	0.3	6.0	9.0	48.5	4.8	8.3	1.6	11.5	7.3	6.3	0.4	0.7	763
University	78.2	75.4	37.5	2.9	0.5	6.1	9.0	49.3	9.7	8.2	1.4	14.0	9.6	7.8	0.9	0.7	586
Others	40.5	38.9	13.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	5.3	28.2	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	131
Region																	
Domain 1	63.8	60.6	23.4	6.2	0.0	5.8	3.0	40.2	4.9	6.7	0.9	10.8	6.4	5.8	1.0	1.5	876
Domain 2	62.0	58.9	22.8	2.9	0.1	1.5	4.0	39.1	2.9	5.9	1.8	9.9	6.6	4.5	0.6	0.9	820
Domain 3	50.9	50.0	15.2	3.6	0.0	3.9	3.0	35.7	1.2	3.3	1.0	3.9	2.4	2.3	0.0	0.3	912
Domain 4	75.1	73.5	36.6	7.2	0.0	7.2	9.4	50.5	3.2	2.4	1.7	10.1	5.0	4.2	1.0	1.8	875
Domain 5	53.3	51.4	18.2	3.1	0.0	4.2	4.6	34.3	2.0	2.6	1.3	7.5	4.9	3.6	1.1	0.1	921
Domain 6	66.3	64.9	25.7	4.8	0.1	5.2	7.0	43.6	1.3	3.2	1.4	6.5	3.9	3.6	1.0	0.4	905
Domain 7	53.1	51.0	28.2	5.9	0.2	1.0	4.9	30.3	2.1	1.7	0.5	7.1	5.9	1.6	0.5	0.0	574
Domain 8	84.5	82.8	42.8	5.2	0.5	3.6	9.0	54.6	5.2	10.6	1.0	10.4	7.1	5.7	0.4	1.0	1097
Domain 9	55.3	53.9	28.1	3.2	0.0	3.9	4.7	33.2	1.5	1.7	0.4	5.0	3.2	1.8	0.4	1.0	1372
Total	63.1	61.2	27.2	4.6	0.1	4.2	5.6	40.5	2.7	4.3	1.1	7.8	4.9	3.7	0.6	0.8	8352
Note:	Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan					Domain 4 Bago					Domain 7 Rakhine						
	Domain 2 Kayin/Mon/ Tanintharyi					Domain 5 Magway					Domain 8 Yangon						
	Domain 3 Chin/Sagaing					Domain 6 Mandalay					Domain 9 Ayeyarwady						

5.3 Current Use of Contraception

The level of current contraceptive use is an obvious and widely accepted measure of achievement of reproductive health and birth spacing programmes. Table 5.7 displays the current use of contraception among currently married women according to background characteristics. This table allows the comparison of levels of current contraceptive use among major groups of the population and permits an examination of differences in the method mix among current users within the various subgroups.

The percentage of currently married women (15-49) who are currently using a contraceptive method, in other words, the contraceptive prevalence rate is 41 percent: 38 percent are using modern methods and 3 percent traditional methods (Table 5.7). Three months injection is the most prevalent method currently used 19 percent of currently married women, followed by daily pill (10%), female sterilization (4%), and IUD (2%). Male sterilization and safe period are (1%). The share of monthly pill, condom and withdrawal are much less. Injection monthly and massage are negligible (0.4% and 0.2% respectively).



The level of current use varies significantly by women's background characteristics. The association between age and current use is curvilinear (inverted U-shaped pattern). Women in all age groups except 45-49 prefer injection. As expected, sterilization is more common among older women (35-49) who have achieved their desired family size and are more likely to limit or stop child bearing. In contrast, the use of pill (daily) and injection (three months) is popular among younger women who are still in their early stages of family building.

The pattern of current use with respect to living children is similar to age differential in method use. Current use of any modern method increases steadily with increasing number of living children and reaches a peak at 48 percent for women with two or three children and drop to 30 percent for women with four or more children. There are higher percentages of use of temporary methods among women with less than three living children while high parity women with two or more living children are more likely to use semi-permanent or permanent methods such as IUD and sterilization.

Women in urban areas are more likely to use a contraceptive method than their rural counterparts, reflecting wider availability and easier access to methods in urban areas than in rural areas, as well as the fact that urban women are more likely to be educated than rural women. Nearly 49 percent of currently married women are using any modern contraception in urban areas compared with only 34 percent of rural women. It is also found that a greater proportion of urban women used traditional methods than rural women (4% Vs 2%). There are major regional differentials in the use of contraception. Among the regions, contraceptive use of modern method is highest in Yangon Division (57%) followed by Bago Division (45 %) and Mandalay (42%). Chin/ Sagaing have the lowest prevalence of modern contraception (28 %). The use of traditional methods is most popular in Kachin/Kayah/ Shan and Yangon Division (5 % and 4 % respectively).

Prevalence of modern contraception is quite low among women with no schooling (26 %) and it increases to 49 percent among women with Upper secondary education. In the context of specific methods, the use of pills, condom and safe period increase with the women's educational attainment. Based on these findings, it may be noted that increase in educational attainment enhances contraceptive prevalence and also favored the method-mix for birth spacing.

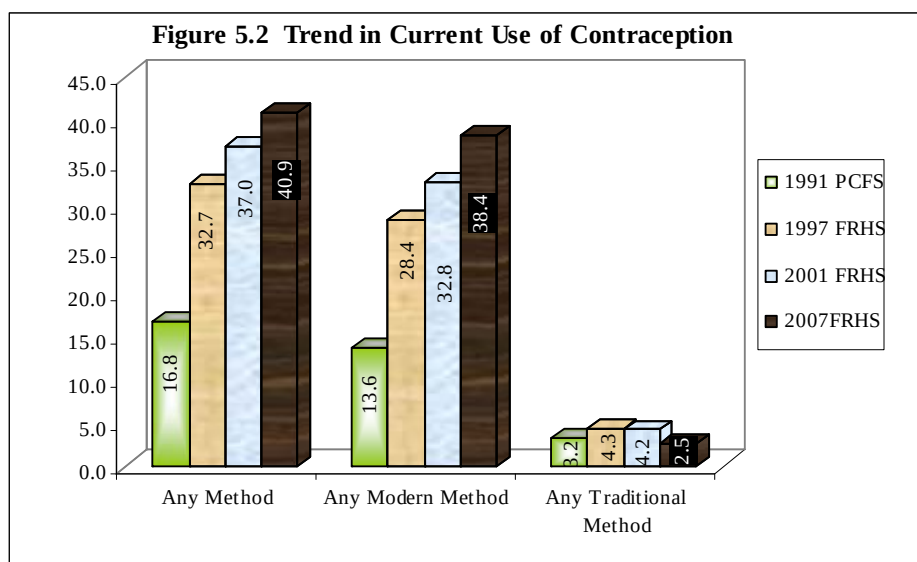
Table 5.7 Percentage of Currently Married Women (CMW) by Contraceptive Method Currently Used according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	Any Method	Any Modern Method	Pill (daily)	Pill (monthly)	Pill (emergency)	IUD	Injection (monthly)	Injection (3 months)	Con-dom	Female Steaili zation	Male Sterili zation	Any traditional method	Safe period	With drawal	Mass age	Others	CMW
Age of Group																	
15-19	44.5	43.8	23.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	17.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	146
20-24	44.4	41.8	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.6	25.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	710
25-29	46.3	44.5	13.3	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.2	26.1	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	1211
30-34	47.1	44.8	11.0	0.8	0.1	2.1	0.4	25.4	1.1	3.4	0.6	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	1396
35-39	49.3	46.2	11.1	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.7	22.8	1.0	6.5	1.0	3.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	1557
40-44	36.8	33.1	7.9	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.3	13.0	0.6	6.6	1.7	3.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	1387
45-49	19.3	17.3	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	4.6	0.2	6.6	1.7	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1163
Residence																	
Urban	52.9	49.0	13.3	0.9	0.0	2.3	0.7	18.9	1.7	9.5	1.7	3.9	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	2048
Rural	36.5	34.4	8.9	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.3	19.5	0.4	2.6	0.7	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	5522
Living Children																	
0	25.6	24.4	13.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	767
1	44.6	41.6	12.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.3	25.3	0.6	1.1	0.2	3.0	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	1688
2	50.0	47.5	11.2	1.1	0.1	2.7	0.6	24.7	1.3	5.0	0.9	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1806
3	43.8	41.1	9.4	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.5	17.3	0.8	9.0	1.9	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	1442
4+	33.0	30.2	6.3	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.3	14.6	0.4	5.0	1.2	2.9	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	1867
Level of Education																	
No schooling	27.1	25.5	8.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.3	12.5	0.3	1.8	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	1038
Primary	38.4	36.1	9.7	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.3	19.4	0.6	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	3886
Lower Secondary	49.6	46.5	10.4	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	23.4	0.6	7.5	1.2	3.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	1299
Upper Secondary	52.7	48.9	12.2	0.9	0.0	3.3	0.3	21.4	1.2	8.4	1.2	3.8	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	687
University	53.2	49.2	12.1	0.4	0.0	2.8	1.5	20.7	2.4	8.8	0.6	4.0	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	545
Others	25.2	23.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	115
Region																	
Domain 1	43.8	39.4	8.5	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.1	19.1	1.4	6.7	0.4	4.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.7	780
Domain 2	39.2	37.2	8.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	18.5	0.7	6.2	1.4	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.3	740
Domain 3	29.5	28.3	5.9	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	15.0	0.4	3.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	827
Domain 4	47.7	45.3	12.5	1.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	23.8	0.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.1	790
Domain 5	33.9	30.5	7.2	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.1	16.1	0.4	2.9	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	832
Domain 6	44.2	41.6	8.9	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.7	23.6	0.7	3.1	1.1	2.6	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	835
Domain 7	33.9	32.3	8.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	18.6	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	501
Domain 8	60.7	57.2	17.5	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.9	23.7	1.1	10.9	0.7	3.5	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	991
Domain 9	33.3	31.4	10.4	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.5	16.2	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	1274
Total	41.0	38.4	10.1	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.4	19.3	0.7	4.4	1.0	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	7570
Note:	Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 2 Kayin/Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 3 Chin/Sagaing							Domain 4 Bago Domain 5 Magway Domain 6 Mandalay	Domain 7 Rakhine Domain 8 Yangon Domain 9 Ayeyarwady								

5.4 Trends in Contraceptive Use

Table 5.8 shows trends in the use of specific contraceptive methods among currently married women and the annual percentage point change implied by differences of the measures during one decade (1997 FRHS and 2007 FRHS). Within a ten-year period, contraceptive prevalence rate has increased from 33 percent in 1997 to 41 percent in 2007. During 1997 and 2007 prevalence of any contraceptive method increased by 8 percentage points mainly due to increase of 8 percentage points of injection prevalence from 12 to 20 percent.

In 1991, the most popular method is the pill (daily) and it has become the second most popular method in 1997, 2001 and 2007. Injection, which was the third most used method in 1991, has become the most popular method in 1997, 2001 and 2007. This could be due to a number of reasons; injectables are more easily available and work for a relatively longer duration, convenient to use and less complicated to adopt. Pill use increased from seven to ten percent between 1997 and 2007. The percentage of current use accounted for by female and male sterilization together has declined between 1997 and 2001. While the share of female sterilization decreased from 5.5 percent in 1997 to 4.4 percent in 2007, male sterilization decreased from 2.2 to 1 percent over the same period. Sterilization remains limited to those who have achieved a certain age or family size and is dependent upon the approval of government medical board. Due to increase in publicity and promotional efforts, a slight increase is found in the use of IUD and condom.



For traditional methods, the prevalence rate among currently married women has increased from three percent in 1991 to four percent in 1997 and remained at four percent in 2007. The traditional method has decreased during 2001-2007 period.

Table 5.8 Percentage of Currently Married Women (CMW) who are Currently Using Contraceptive Methods, by Specific Method, 1991 PCFS, 1997 FRHS, 2001 FRHS, 2007 FRHS.

Methods	Current Use of Methods				Annual Change (Percentage Point)	
	1991 PCFS	1997 FRHS	2001 FRHS	2007FRHS	1991 to 2001	1997 to 2007
Any Method	16.8	32.7	37.0	40.9	2.0	0.8
Any Modern Method	13.6	28.4	32.8	38.4	1.9	1.0
Pill (daily)	4.0	7.4	8.6	10.1	0.5	0.3
Pill (monthly)	n.a	n.a	1.2	0.7	-	-
Pill (emergency)					-	-
IUD	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.1
Injection (one month)	3.1	*11.7	*14.8	0.4	1.2	-
Injection (3 months)				19.3	-	1.9
Condom	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1
Female Sterilization	3.7	5.5	4.6	4.4	0.1	-0.1
Male Sterilization	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Any Traditional Method	3.2	4.3	4.2	2.5	0.1	-0.2
Safe period	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.2	-0.1	-0.1
Withdrawal	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.0
Massage	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Others	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0
Number of CMW	5944	15588	7494	7570		

5.5 Number of Living Children at First Use of Contraception

Table 5.9 presents the percent distribution of ever-married women by the number of living children at the time of first use of contraception according to current age. About one in six women started using contraception before they had their first child, about one in five women began using contraception after the first child and about one in nine started using after two children.

There is a shift in the timing of first contraceptive use in terms of the number of living children varies among different age groups of women. Younger women begin using contraceptive at lower parity while older women begin using contraception at a much higher parity. About 48 percent of women aged 15-19 and 25 percent of women aged 25-29 start using contraception before they have their first child while it is only five percent for women aged 45-49. One out of three women aged 25-29 years first used contraception after having one child compared with one out of 8 women aged 45-49 years.

Table 5.9 Percent Distribution of Ever Married Women (EMW) by Number of Living Children at the Time of First Use of Contraception and Mean Number of Children at First Use, according to Current Age and Urban Rural Residence, 2007 FRHS.

Current Age Group	Never Used	Number of Living Children at time of First Use of Contraception					Total	Mean number of living Children	Number of Women
		0	1	2	3	4+			
Total									
15-19	34.4	48.1	16.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	0.3	154
20-24	30.7	37.5	26.9	4.1	0.8	0.0	100	0.5	759
25-29	29.8	24.6	28.7	11.1	4.0	1.7	100	1.0	1285
30-34	27.8	19.0	26.3	13.1	7.7	6.0	100	1.4	1491
35-39	30.3	12.5	22.8	13.4	10.4	10.4	100	1.9	1707
40-44	42.7	7.3	14.1	11.8	9.7	14.3	100	2.4	1592
45-49	54.4	5.4	12.2	7.2	8.0	12.8	100	2.5	1364
Total	36.2	16.3	21.2	10.6	7.4	8.3	100	1.6	8352
Urban									
15-19	20.6	67.6	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.2	34
20-24	21.6	43.7	31.1	3.2	0.5	0.0	100	0.5	190
25-29	21.6	33.0	33.0	8.7	3.0	0.6	100	0.8	333
30-34	19.6	27.9	32.9	10.6	5.4	3.6	100	1.1	444
35-39	18.1	18.7	30.9	14.9	10.7	6.5	100	1.5	475
40-44	26.8	12.4	21.4	17.6	10.3	11.5	100	2.0	426
45-49	37.0	8.0	20.0	11.3	10.8	13.0	100	2.2	400
Total	24.1	22.3	27.7	11.9	7.5	6.5	100	1.4	2302
Rural									
15-19	38.3	42.5	18.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	0.3	120
20-24	33.7	35.5	25.5	4.4	0.9	0.0	100	0.6	569
25-29	32.7	21.6	27.2	12.0	4.4	2.1	100	1.1	952
30-34	31.3	15.3	23.5	14.2	8.7	7.0	100	1.6	1047
35-39	35.1	10.1	19.7	12.8	10.3	11.9	100	2.0	1232
40-44	48.5	5.5	11.5	9.7	9.5	15.3	100	2.6	1166
45-49	61.6	4.4	8.9	5.5	6.8	12.8	100	2.8	964
Total	40.8	14.0	18.8	10.1	7.3	8.9	100	1.8	6050

Urban women have higher proportion of ever use of contraception (77 %) and earlier start of contraception (50 % before the second child) than their rural counterparts (33% before the second child). Women in urban areas had 1.4 children on the average when they first used a method of contraception whereas rural women had 1.8 children on the average.

Mean number of living children at the time of first use of contraception shown by age indicates the time trend. Older women tend to wait until they had two or more children on the average before they used contraception for the first time. The pattern has been changing such that the younger women have the first use of contraception before they had any child. This phenomenon is true in urban as well as rural areas.

5.6 Knowledge of Source of Method for Current Users

Table 5.10 shows the percentage of currently married women who are currently using a contraceptive method, by their knowledge of the source of supply, for specific methods. The private sector emerges as the main source for the majority (52%) of current users of the modern contraceptive methods. It is followed by government sources (42%) and don't know (4%). Among the major government sources, hospital is at the top of the list (25%), followed by nurses and midwives (11%). Among the private sources, drug store is the top (22%) followed by clinic (13%).

The source of contraceptive method varies by type of method. Among currently married women who are currently using contraceptive method, nearly 80 percent know that female sterilization can be done in governmental hospitals. For daily pill, 70 percent of currently married women identify private drug stores and private shops as the main source of supply. Similar patterns are also observed for the monthly pill and emergency pill. The major sources of monthly injection are private clinics (31%) and the second most mentioned source is the government nurses and midwives (24%). The range of sources for IUD is wider, government nurses and midwives (22 %), and the government hospitals (18%) and private clinics account (24%) Private drug stores are the well-known source for condom (44%) and (72%) of the women reported that male sterilization can be done in government hospitals.

In the classifications of sources as government and private, it may be noted that a certain amount of misclassification is possible since health staff working in the government institutions also have a private practice of their own. The respondents may not have recognized the difference in the sources appropriately when the provider is the same person offering services at two different locations.

Table 5.10 Percent of Currently Married Women (CMW) who are Currently Using a Contraceptive Method, by Knowledge of Source of Supply, according to Specific Methods, 2007 FRHS

Source of Supply	Pill (daily)	Pill (monthly)	Pill (emergency)	IUD	Injection monthly	Injection 3 months	Con dom	Female Sterali zation	Male Sterali zation	All modern method
Government	14.3	13.4	20.7	51.2	37.6	41.7	13.9	84.2	77.2	42.2
Hospital	1.5	1.8	7.0	18.3	4.0	3.7	3.0	80.0	72.2	24.7
Health Centre	3.1	3.5	5.4	8.0	6.9	7.4	2.9	2.0	2.7	4.5
Health Assistant	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.4	0.4	0.6	2.0
Nurse/Midwife	8.2	6.9	5.9	22.4	23.9	27.3	6.5	1.7	1.6	10.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private	84.3	84.6	74.7	43.3	60.7	56.5	72.5	13.3	19.2	51.8
Hospital	0.4	0.4	0.8	3.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	6.7	8.7	3.5
Health Centre	10.6	11.1	23.9	24.0	30.7	28.7	7.4	3.9	8.2	13.1
Drug Store	58.4	58.9	41.1	6.5	15.9	13.0	43.7	1.9	1.3	22.1
Shop	12.3	11.8	5.6	0.9	1.9	1.5	17.4	0.1	0.0	7.5
Health Assistant	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.3
Nurse/Midwife	2.0	1.9	2.2	7.5	9.3	10.4	2.1	0.3	0.3	4.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Others	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.3	3.5	0.6	0.8	1.9
MWAF/MCWA	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.9
NGO's	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
Voluntary Health Worker	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Friends/Relatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3
Don't know	0.8	1.4	3.2	3.6	0.6	0.4	10.1	2.0	2.8	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of CMW	2483	1998	372	1931	2164	2526	2057	2361	2150	7913

5.7 Approval of Use of Contraception

Table 5.11 shows the percent distribution of couples by approval of use of contraception. Nearly 60 percent of husbands and 64 percent of their spouses approve use of contraception. Husbands are somewhat less favorable about use of contraception than their wives as shown by their lower approval attitude. Slightly over 60 percent of wives and husbands jointly approve the use of contraception.

Table 5.12 gives the percentage of couples that approved use of contraception by background characteristics. Percentage of currently married women approving contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (71 %) than rural areas (61%). Age variations are not substantial except for the oldest age group 45-49 which has lower percentages. There is a clear association with education, increasing levels of education exhibit increase in the proportion of approval: 45 percent among women with no schooling to 74 percent among women with university education. Among the domains, there are some geographic variations ranging between 52 percent and 82 percent.

Table 5.11 Percent Distribution of Couples by Approval of use of Contraception, 2007 FRHS.

Husband's Attitude	Wife's Attitude			Total
	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know	
Approve	57.6	2.0	0.6	60.2
Disapprove	4.5	29.1	0.4	34.0
Don't know	1.5	1.2	3.0	5.8
Total	63.6	32.4	3.9	100.0
Number of CMW	4817	2454	299	7570

With respect to urban-rural residence, age, education and region, husbands' approval exhibits the similar patterns as that of the wives. It is interesting to note that husband's approval levels, in all groups without exception, are lower than wife's approval levels. It may be more appropriate to say that, according to wives' perception, more wives approve contraceptive use than their husbands.

Table 5.12 Approval of use of Contraception by Wife and Husband, by Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.			
Background Characteristics	Wife Approve	Husband Approve	Number of CMW
Age			
15-19	64.4	57.5	146
20-24	71.8	66.5	710
25-29	71.5	67.1	1211
30-34	69.7	67.0	1396
35-39	67.4	64.7	1557
40-44	55.2	52.3	1387
45-49	48.0	44.6	1163
Living Children			
0	50.3	44.7	767
1	67.7	64.8	1688
2	70.8	66.4	1806
3	65.3	62.2	1442
4+	57.2	54.8	1867
Residence			
Urban	71.3	66.7	2048
Rural	60.8	57.8	5522
Education			
No Schooling	44.6	40.8	1038
Primary	63.9	60.7	3886
Lower Secondary	69.2	65.9	1299
Upper Secondary	74.2	69.9	687
University	73.9	70.8	545
Other	49.6	47.0	115
Region			
Domain 1	62.1	55.9	780
Domain 2	60.8	57.7	740
Domain 3	54.1	49.6	827
Domain 4	77.8	71.6	790
Domain 5	57.2	55.3	832
Domain 6	62.2	59.9	835
Domain 7	52.3	51.5	501
Domain 8	82.3	79.5	991
Domain 9	58.7	55.9	1274
Total	63.6	60.2	7570
Note: Domain 1	Kachin / kayah/shan	Domain 6	Mandalay
Domain 2	Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi	Domain 7	Rakhine
Domain 3	Chin/Sagaing	Domain 8	Yangon
Domain 4	Bago	Domain 9	Ayeyarwady
Domain 5	Magway		

5.8 Reasons for Not Using Contraception

In the individual questionnaire, women who are not currently using contraception are asked the reasons for not using. Of all currently married women, about 63 percent are not currently using any contraception. The percent distribution of currently married women who are not currently using contraception by reason for not using according to broad age categories 15-29 and 30-49 is shown in Table 5.13. Thirty percent of currently married women are not

using a method of contraception because of "fertility-related reasons", 19 percent for "method related reasons" and 14 percent for "opposition to use".

As expected, more than one-fifth of the younger women under 30 cited "desire for pregnancy" as the main reason for not using, about 22 percent are not using because they are currently pregnant, another 13 percent are "amenorrhoeic/ breastfeeding" and 10 percent are not using because of "health concern". Among the older women age 30 and over, 4 percent are menopausal/sub fecund followed by "health concern" (18%) and "other" (20%).

Table 5.13 Percentage of Currently Married Women (CMW) who are not currently using Contraception by Reasons for not Using, 2007 FRHS.			
Reason	Age Group		
	15-29	30-49	15-49
Lack of Knowledge	5.7	7.2	6.8
Opposition to use	9.3	15.4	13.7
Respondent Opposed	5.4	11.3	9.7
Husband Opposed	2.8	2.6	2.6
Others Opposed	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mother in law Opposed	0.2	0.3	0.2
Religious Prohibition	0.8	1.0	1.0
Fertility related reason	35.3	28.4	30.3
Menopausal/ Sub fecund	0.7	4.2	3.2
Postpartum / B F	12.9	4.2	6.6
Infrequent Sex	1.5	4.0	3.3
Desire to get pregnant	20.2	16.0	17.2
Method Related Reason	11.7	21.7	18.9
Health Concern	9.9	18.3	15.9
Access/ Availability	0.5	1.5	1.2
Cost too Much	1.0	0.8	0.8
Inconvenient to Use	0.4	1.2	0.9
Other	16.0	20.2	19.0
Pregnant	22.0	7.2	11.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Currently Married Women who are not Currently Using	1126	2890	4016

Other often cited reasons are "opposition to contraception": 15 percent for older age group compared to 9 percent in the younger age group; and "lack of knowledge"; 5.7 percent for younger women and 7.2 percent for older women. Husband's opposition is not a significant factor in his wife's contraceptive use. However, it may be noted that it is wife's perception of her husband's opposition.

5.9 Intention among Non-users for Future Contraceptive Use

Intention to use contraceptive methods in the future provides the demand for service as well as a useful indicator for future contraceptive use of current non-users. Similarly, intention not to use contraception in the future provides critical information to identify hard-core target groups for the Reproductive Health programme.

The percent distribution of currently married women who are not currently using any contraceptive method by intention to use in the future according to the number of living children is presented in Table 5.14. Around 26 percent of currently married non-users have intention to use in the future, including 8 percent who had never used and 18 percent who had previously used contraception. Conversely, among the current non-users, substantial proportion (69%) reported that they do not intend to use contraception in the future. Of these who do not intend to use, 45 percent come from the never users and 24 percent from past users. The remaining women (only 5%) are unsure about their future contraceptive use.

Most of the currently married women who are not currently using any contraceptive method and who have one to three living children have an intention to use contraception in the future as shown in Table 5.14. The proportion of women intending to use contraception peaks at 32 percent among non-users with one child, gradually declines to 30 percent among women with three children, and further declines moderately to 22 percent among women who have four or more children. It is interesting to note that 26 percent of women with no children intend to use contraception some time in the future.

Table 5.14 Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women (CMW) who are not currently using any Contraceptive Method but intend to use in the Future.						
Intention	Number of Living Children					All CMW
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Never used Contraception						
Intends to Use	9.1	10.7	8.4	6.2	7.7	8.4
Does not Intend	46.4	39.6	40.3	44.7	51.7	44.7
Don't Know	5.5	3	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.7
Previously used Contraception						
Intends to Use	17.1	20.9	21.1	16.8	14.2	18
Does not Intend	20.2	23.9	26.3	28.2	23	24.4
Don't Know	1.8	1.9	1.2	2.5	1.6	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Currently Married Non-Users						
Intends to Use	26.2	31.5	29.5	23	21.9	26.4
Does not Intend	66.5	63.5	66.6	72.8	74.7	69.1
Don't Know	7.3	4.9	3.9	4.2	3.4	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	550	891	824	714	1036	4015

Table 5.15 shows the percent distribution of currently married women who are not currently using any contraception but intend to use in the future and next 12 months according to their preferred method. This table gives the future demand for specific methods of contraceptive. The distinction between intention to use in the future and intention to use in the next 12 months is useful in assessing the extent of demand in the near future.

A large proportion of women want to use injection monthly and 3 months 61% while 26 % say that they want to use daily, monthly pill and emergency pill. About four percent of women mentioned the female sterilization as a future method of preference. Nearly two percent mentioned that they want to use IUD in the future. Safe period and others are mentioned by about one percent and two percent and condom by only 0.7 percent. Nearly two-thirds of these women who want to use in the future stated their intention to use in the following 12 months, and there is little variation in the potential method choice between women who intend to use in the next 12 months and those who intend to use later.

Table 5.15 Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women (CMW) who are not using a Contraceptive Method but intend to use in the Future by Preferred Method, 2007 FRHS.

Method	In the Future	In the Next 12 Months
Pill (daily)	23.3	22.8
Pill (monthly)	2.5	3.2
Pill (emergency)	-	-
IUD	2.4	1.9
Injection (monthly)	2.0	2.2
Injection (3 months)	58.5	62.7
Condom	0.7	1.0
Female Sterilization	3.6	2.9
Male Sterilization	0.2	0.0
Safe Period	1.0	1.3
With Drawal	0.7	0.3
Massage	0.3	0.3
Others	1.6	1.6
Don't Know	3.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Total Currently Married Women		
Who are Currently not using but	1059	697
Intend to Use in Future.		

CHAPTER VI
FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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CHAPTER VI

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

This chapter presents findings of the fertility preferences of ever-married women of reproductive age 15-49 years. In the 2007 FRHS, women were asked a series of questions about their fertility preferences. It is important, both for predicting future fertility and for estimating the potential unmet need for contraception. Data on fertility preferences are also useful for assessing the number of unwanted or mistimed births in the population.

The 2007 FRHS collected information on fertility preferences to measure the overall attitudes of women toward childbearing and the current and past fertility, fertility intentions of Myanmar women and desired family size. Generally interpretation of fertility preference data may be made with some caution since the answers may be misleading as they may reflect views which are held with weak intensity and little conviction and in non-contraceptive societies, the ideal conscious reproductive choice may be alien. However, in Myanmar Society, contraceptive knowledge is almost universal and the contraceptive practice is increasing among couples.

Four topics, desire for more children, ideal number of children, fertility preferences among contraception users and unmet need for contraception are covered in this chapter.

6.1 Desire for More Children

The information presented in this section is derived from the questions on whether currently married women age 15-49 wanted to have another child, and if so, how soon. In order to obtain information on fertility preferences, 2007 FRHS asked currently married, non-sterilized, non-pregnant women, “In the future would you like to have a (another) child or would you prefer not to have any (any more) children?” Pregnant women were asked, “After the child you are expecting, would you like to have another child or would you prefer not to have any more children?” Women who expressed a desire for additional children were asked how long they would like to wait before the birth of their next child. The answers to these questions allow an estimation of the potential demand for contraceptive services either to limit or space births.

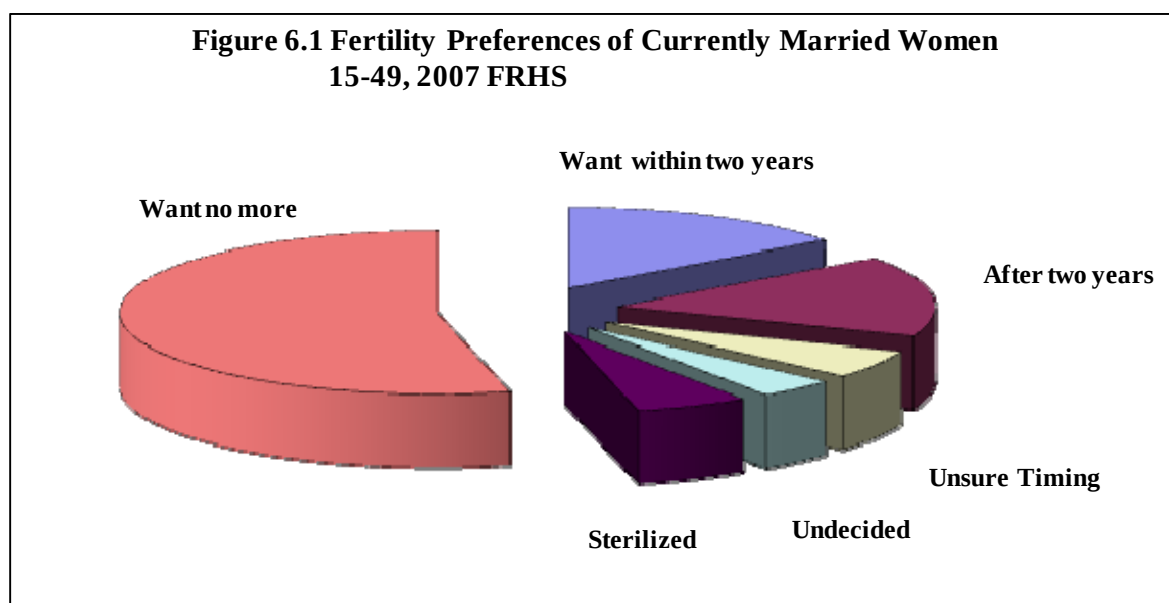
Table 6.1 presents the percent distribution of currently married women by desire for more children according to number of living children and age. This table shows future fertility preferences of currently married women and interesting family size pattern among the sub-groups of women who wanted to have more children in future.

Table 6.1 Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women by Desire for More Children, Classified by Age and Number of Living Children, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	want more			un-decided	sterilized	want no more	declared infecund	Total	Number of currently married women
	within two years	after two years	Unsure timing						
Number of Living Children									
0	49.4	21.1	10.0	3.5	1.0	11.6	3.3	100.0	767
1	20.7	32.7	7.0	4.4		31.1	2.7	100.0	1688
2	9.4	14.8	5.8	3.5	6.0	56.1	4.4	100.0	1806
3	7.3	5.9	2.6	3.6	11.0	62.8	6.8	100.0	1442
4	3.5	4.4	3.1	3.5	8.3	67.7	9.5	100.0	892
5	3.9	3.9	4.3	2.9	4.5	69.9	10.5	100.0	485
6+	2.0	2.2	3.9	3.1	3.5	68.8	16.5	100.0	490
Age group									
15-19	32.2	30.8	10.3	4.1	1.4	21.2	0.0	100.0	146
20-24	21.1	40.4	8.2	4.7	0.6	25.1	0.0	100.0	710
25-29	23.0	28.1	6.4	4.3	1.3	36.9	0.0	100.0	1211
30-34	16.8	17.7	7.2	3.3	4.4	50.5	0.1	100.0	1396
35-39	11.6	9.2	5.4	4.1	7.4	62.2	0.2	100.0	1557
40-44	8.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	8.2	66.2	6.7	100.0	1387
45-49	5.1	2.1	1.6	2.3	8.6	48.6	31.7	100.0	1163
Total	14.0	15.0	5.3	3.7	5.4	50.4	6.2	100.0	7570
Mean number of living children	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.5	

Half of the respondents stated that they want no more children; another six percent indicated that they are menopausal or sub-fecund while about five percent had already undergone sterilization on themselves or their husbands. Only about four percent were not sure whether they wanted another child. The remaining 34 percent of married women wanted to have additional children: about 14 percent wanted the next child within two years, 15 percent wanted the child after two years and another five percent wanted additional child but were not sure about the timing.

**Figure 6.1 Fertility Preferences of Currently Married Women
15-49, 2007 FRHS**



The proportion wanting no more children increases with the increase in the number of living children and for those with three children and above, more than half of them do not want any more children. The majority of women with no living children or only one living child do want to have another child (80% and 60% respectively). For women with no living children, 49 percent want to have the child within two years and 21 percent want to delay the child birth for at least two years. It is interesting to find that about 12 percent with no living children want no more children and another 10 percent are unsure as to when to have the child. In general, as the number of living children increases, the desire for more children decreases.

The currently married women wanting another child within two years have an average of 1.2 living children: those wanting another child after two years have about 1.5 children, those who are unsure when to have another child have about 1.9 living children and those who had not yet taken a decision on whether to have a child or not in the future already have 2.3 children on the average.

Clearly future reproduction or reproductive intentions are related to the existing family size. Those who express desire for more children have an average of less than three children whereas those who cannot have or do not want to have any more children have on the average three living children. In the group of women with 4 and more living children, about 5 percent were already sterilized, and another 12 percent declared infecund and 69 percent did not want any more children.

The data also shows that the desire for more children is associated with age. There is an interesting pattern in the data on the proportion of women who want no more children by age. It is expected that younger women and women with fewer children will want to have more children. It is striking to find 21 percent in their teens and about 12 percent of those with no living children had expressed desire to have no more children. Similarly 25 percent of women in age group 20-24 and 31 percent of those with just one child had expressed no desire for further reproduction. This is a clear indication of the need for contraceptive services. Women in age groups 15-19 and 25-29 are the most likely to say that they would like another child soon (32 and 23 percent, respectively). Proportions of women reporting that they would like to have another child later decrease with increasing age.

The age group 35 and over may be considered to represent older women and those with four or more living children as the group with advanced reproduction. While younger women are the least likely to say that they want no more children (21 percent), women 35 and over are among the most likely to report the same (over 60 percent). In the group of women aged 35 and over, about seven to nine percent underwent sterilization and an additional proportion ranging between 0.2 to 32 percent are declared or thought to be infecund.

There is also a general pattern of increase in the proportion wanting no more children with increasing family size. Thus in Myanmar, it appears very few women past age 35 or past 3 living children want to have any more children. Among those who want, most of them are either unsure or undecided as to how soon to have the future births. Actually, Myanmar women generally do not want to be pregnant when they are in their thirties as they believe it is very risky to have a child delivered late in their lives and also are ashamed to be seen pregnant at this late age.

Among all currently married women, percent who want not more children (including those sterilized) are shown in Table 6.2 by number of living children and selected background characteristics (Figures 6.2 to 6.5). This table shows that percent currently married women who did not want any more children is higher in urban (61.9%) than in rural (53.5%) and both measures have increased from 1997 - 58.8 percent (urban) and 51.6 percent (rural). There is not much variation with regard to educational level except a slightly lower proportion (43.7%) was observed for women with university education compared to the national average or women with lower educational levels. Regional variations are considerable, the maximum being 64.1 percent for Yangon Division and a minimum of 44.3 percent in Kayin /Mon/Tanintharyi.

Table 6.2 Percentage of Currently Married Women who want no more Children (Including the Sterilized) by Number of Living Children and Selected Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	Number of living children							Total	Total number of currently married women
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
Residence									
Urban	17.9	41.9	72.8	82.2	83.8	81.7	75.0	61.9	2048
Rural	10.3	28.2	57.4	70.9	73.8	72.7	71.8	53.5	5522
Education									
No Schooling	15.7	28.1	50.3	67.8	62.8	67.5	65.4	54.9	1038
Primary	11.3	35.0	60.5	72.1	77.6	78.0	75.6	58.6	3886
Lower Secondary	12.1	32.8	65.7	78.3	83.2	66.1	82.5	55.8	1299
Upper Secondary	17.0	30.7	66.8	82.4	84.2	92.9	100.0	51.1	687
University	13.0	28.2	75.7	87.0	100.0	100.0	n.a	43.7	545
Others	n.a	35.7	50.0	71.4	66.7	81.8	57.9	55.7	115
Region									
Domain 1	21.1	26.0	67.0	79.3	85.6	89.7	73.2	61.0	780
Domain 2	6.3	15.5	37.7	53.6	70.2	68.4	74.6	44.3	740
Domain 3	4.5	17.4	53.2	63.9	71.8	67.5	66.3	49.1	827
Domain 4	14.1	40.3	70.2	73.2	81.0	80.9	63.6	59.4	790
Domain 5	10.7	31.9	60.7	81.9	82.0	79.4	75.4	56.9	832
Domain 6	12.2	26.3	60.8	74.6	71.7	73.2	79.2	55.6	835
Domain 7	11.8	29.1	54.2	70.4	61.4	57.8	61.4	52.7	501
Domain 8	19.1	49.0	74.6	86.9	81.1	90.3	96.0	64.1	991
Domain 9	11.0	38.3	63.2	77.1	75.6	69.7	74.6	55.7	1274
Total	12.6	32.5	62.1	73.9	76.0	74.4	72.2	55.8	
Number of women	97	548	1122	1065	678	361	354	4225	7570
Note: Domain 1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan			Domain 4		Bago		Domain 7	Rakhine
Domain 2	Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi			Domain 5		Magway		Domain 8	Yangon
Domain 3	Chin/Sagaing			Domain 6		Mandalay		Domain 9	Ayeyarwady

Figure 6.2 Percent distribution of Currently Married Women who want no more children by number of living children

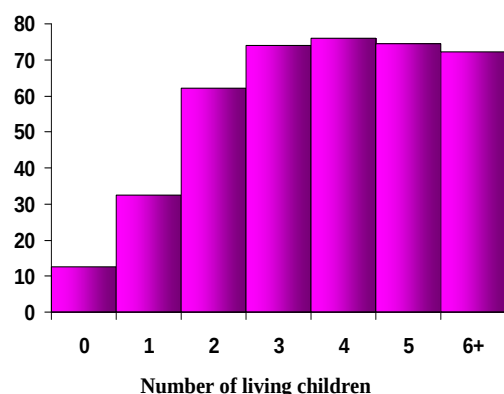


Figure 6.3 Percent distribution of Currently Married Women who want no more children by urban rural residence and number of living children

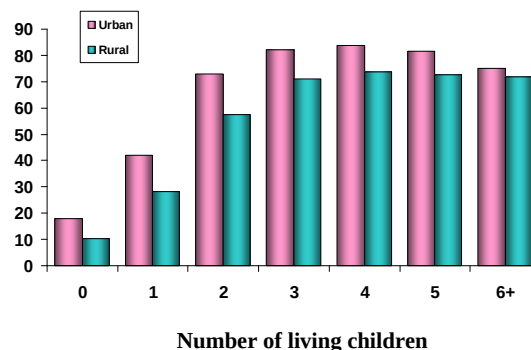


Figure 6.4 Percent distribution of Currently Married Women who want no more children by education level of women

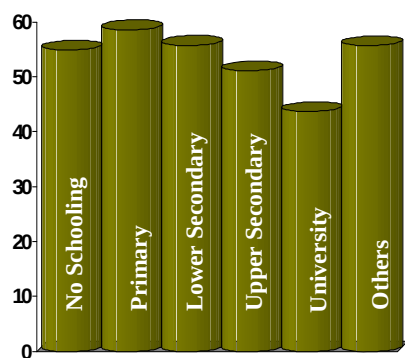
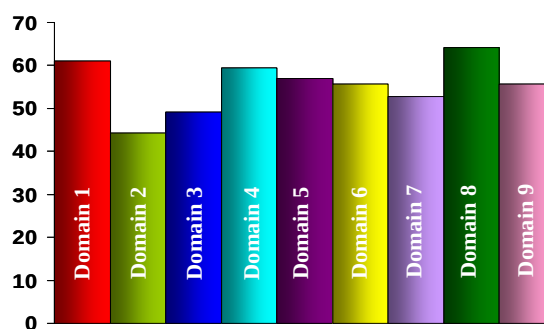


Figure 6.5 Percent distribution of Currently Married Women who want no more children by region



6.2 Ideal Number of Children

The mean ideal number of children by age and background characteristics is presented in Table 6.3. Mean ideal number of children for the national level is 3.2. The mean ideal number children increases as women's age increases. In fact, women age over 40 and those age 20-24 have, on average, a one-child difference in their reported ideal family size. Rural women consistently report larger ideal families than urban women do. Both urban and rural areas generally exhibit a rise in ideal family size with increasing age.

Women with less education are more likely to have higher ideal family sizes than their respective counterparts. It can be seen that ideal number of children is negatively associated with women's education falling from 3.9 for women with no schooling to 2.4 for women with university education. This general pattern of decreasing mean ideal family size with increasing education appears in all the age groups in 2007 up to university level education. Examination of mean ideal family size by region reveals a small variation. The

mean ideal family size is ranging between 2.6 and 3.7 children. The same pattern is observed in 1997 FRHS.

Table 6.3 Mean Ideal Number of Children for Ever Married Women by Age and Selected Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.								
Background Characteristics	Age of women							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Residence								
Urban	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8
Rural	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.3
Education								
No Schooling	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.9
Primary	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.3
Lower Secondary	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	2.9
Upper Secondary	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6
University	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4
Others	2.3	0.0	3.7	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7
Region								
Domain 1	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.1
Domain 2	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.7
Domain 3	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.6
Domain 4	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.1
Domain 5	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.0
Domain 6	2.1	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.2
Domain 7	2.2	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.7
Domain 8	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.6
Domain 9	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.9
Total	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.2
Note: Domain 1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan			Domain 4	Bago	Domain 7	Rakhine	
Domain 2	Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi			Domain 5	Magway	Domain 8	Yangon	
Domain 3	Chin/Sagaing			Domain 6	Mandalay	Domain 9	Ayeyarwady	

Table 6.4 shows the percent distribution of ever-married women by ideal number of children, classified by the existing number of living children. It shows the mean ideal number of children for ever-married as well as currently married women. However, since most of the ever-married women are in currently married state, the mean ideal number of children is almost identical for all living children categories.

Table 6.4 Percent Ever-Married Women by Ideal Number of Children and Number of Living Children, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	Number of living children							EMW	Total number of EMW	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+			
Ideal number of children										
0	6.9	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.3	191	
1	10.6	17.5	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	6.1	510	
2	41.1	35	40.6	9.4	7.5	4.4	2.7	25.1	2093	
3	29.5	32.9	34.3	52.5	14.5	17.6	13.7	32.3	2696	
4	5.7	5.2	10.6	15.9	43.4	12.2	10.8	13.7	1148	
5	2.4	3.7	7.0	12.7	18.2	38.0	15.8	10.6	888	
6+	0.7	1.2	1.6	3.3	7.3	16.4	36.1	5.5	458	
Non-numeric responses	3.1	2.5	2.2	3.6	5.9	8.8	17.6	4.4	367	
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Number of EMW	840	1947	1994	1561	968	524	518	8352	8352	
Mean Ideal Number of Children (EMW)	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.9	3.2		
Mean Ideal Number of Children (CMW)	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.9	3.2		

Notes: EMW- Ever Married Women

CMW- Currently Married Women

Mean ideal number of children is 3.2 for both ever-married and currently married women. The correlation between actual and ideal family size can be seen in the fact that women who have a small number of children are more likely to want a small number of children. Among women who are still at the beginning of their reproductive life (living children 0, 1, 2) an overwhelming proportion (over 60 %) mentioned 2 or 3 as the ideal size. Women who have large families tend to have high ideal family sizes. Among those who had 3, 4 or 5 children, for a majority of them, the ideal number was identical with the actual number. This may be partly due to the adjustment of their ideal number of children as additional children are born. There are a certain proportion of women stating lower ideal family size than their actual number of living children. This can be taken as a surplus or

unwanted fertility. As parity increases, the ideal number of children also increases, up until the point at which women have five or more living children, at which point women tend to report wanting fewer children than they currently have. Among those with 5 and 6+ living children, a sizeable proportion (36.9% to about 46.3%) stated a lower ideal family size than their actual size.

In fertility preferences, non-numeric responses are important. They have different connotation in different contexts. There are responses such as ‘as per God’s will’, ‘it is not in our hands’, etc. which account for nearly four percent of the ever married women’s responses. The extent of non-numeric responses was low for those at the beginning of reproduction and varied from 3.1 percent for those with no children to 2.2 percent for those with two children. For those with three or more children, the extent of non-numeric responses increased substantially with every increase in actual family size - starting with four percent for family size of three, to 18 percent for family size of more than six persons.

6.3 Fertility Preferences among Contraception Users

Reproductive motive behind practice of contraception is an important item of information. The proportion of currently married women who are currently using contraception by fertility preference categories and background characteristics is presented in Table 6.5.

Current users of contraceptives indicated that 54.8 percent among them did not want any more children and an additional 13.2 percent had already undergone sterilization. The remaining of the current users who apparently are using contraception for spacing purpose, 16.3 percent using in order to postpone next birth by more than two years; and another 3.8 percent being either unsure about the timing or undecided whether to have another child. Only a small proportion, 8.6 percent seem to be using for shorter spacing within two years and these most probably could be newlyweds.

Among the current users of contraception, proportion sterilized is higher in urban (21.1%) than rural (8.9%); higher at higher ages of women, and slightly higher for better educated women. Proportion wanting no more children among current contraceptive users is lower for urban (53%) than rural (55.7%), is lower for the very young and the very old compared to other age groups, and is slightly lower for the better educated. Among the current users, the proportion using for the purpose of spacing of over two years is slightly

higher in rural (17.9%) than urban (13.2%), higher among younger than older women, and higher among less educated than higher educated.

Table 6.5 Percent Disrtibution of Current User of Contraception by their Fertility Preference and Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.								
Background Characteristics	want child within 2 years	want child after 2 years	Want child unsure timing	Undecided	Sterilized	want no more children	Total	Number of women
Age Group								
15-19	29.2	33.8	4.6	4.6	3.1	23.1	100.0	65
20-24	17.1	41.9	6.7	3.8	1.0	29.2	100.0	315
25-29	14.6	33.3	4.8	3.9	3.4	39.8	100.0	561
30-34	9.0	15.5	5.3	2.9	8.5	58.2	100.0	658
35-39	5.2	6.9	3.0	2.2	15.1	67.4	100.0	767
40-44	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.2	22.7	69.0	100.0	510
45-49	0.9	0.0	0.9	2.2	43.1	52.0	100.0	225
Residence								
Urban	6.7	13.2	2.5	3.0	21.1	53.0	100.0	1083
Rural	9.7	17.9	4.6	2.8	8.9	55.7	100.0	2018
Education								
No Schooling	10.3	19.6	4.7	2.2	8.1	54.5	100.0	321
Primary	9.3	17.4	3.9	3.1	9.5	56.3	100.0	1594
Lower Secondary	7.8	14.0	3.3	2.0	18.8	53.8	100.0	602
Upper Secondary	6.5	13.8	3.1	3.7	20.0	52.9	100.0	325
University	6.5	12.4	3.7	2.8	24.0	50.2	100.0	217
Others	11.9	19.0	9.5	4.8	4.8	50.0	100.0	42
Religion								
Buddhist	8.6	16.3	3.9	2.8	12.8	55.1	100.0	2924
Christian	12.0	8.4	3.6	1.2	16.9	56.6	100.0	83
Islam	4.9	22.2	1.2	6.2	23.5	42.0	100.0	81
Others	15.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	53.8	100.0	13
Total	8.6	16.3	3.8	2.9	13.2	54.8	100.0	3101

6.4 Unmet Need for Contraception

In this section, the unmet need of contraception is analyzed by examining the profile of the non-users. From past experience, it is known that substantial proportions of women

who want to prevent or postpone the next birth are not practicing contraception. Such women are assumed to have an unmet need for contraception. Unmet need for contraception can lead to unintended pregnancies, which pose risks for women, their families, and societies. One particularly harmful consequence of unintended pregnancies is unsafe abortion.

In this analysis, unmet need is defined as including all fecund women who are married, and thus presumed to be sexually active, and who either do not want any more children or who wish to space the birth of their next child for at least two years but are not using any contraceptive methods. In this analysis, the two year waiting period starts from the last birth for the women who are not currently pregnant and it starts after giving birth for currently pregnant women. For women with no previous birth the reference point is the time of interview. There may be some women who wanted a gap of at least two years after their last birth but are not currently using contraception because this two-year period is already completed and now they are eager to conceive the next birth.

In DHS surveys, estimates of unmet need of women include pregnant and amenorrhic women whose pregnancy was unintended. In Myanmar, the 1991 PCFS and 1997 FRHS questionnaire did not include such questions for currently pregnant women and amenorrheic women. In the 2001 FRHS and 2007 FRHS, the questions on the intention of current pregnancy were asked and unmet need can be supplemented for those women who are currently pregnant unintentionally. But, for comparison purposes, the unmet need is calculated for the 2007 FRHS the same way as for the 1991 PCFS, 1997 FRHS and 2001 FRHS.

In this analysis, only currently married women who are not currently using contraception are included for estimation of unmet need and women who are currently using contraception are assumed to have already met their need even if they are using traditional methods. It is assumed that never-married and formerly married women of reproductive age are not sexually active and therefore have no unmet need. Among non users, those who are currently pregnant, currently in a state of postpartum amenorrhea, infecund, or whose husband is absent are not in current need of contraception. Women who want more children and those who wish to have a child soon (within two years) are considered not in need of contraception. Also women who are not certain about the timing of their next birth are not likely to use contraception. Non- pregnant women who have been married for at least five years who have not used contraception and who have not been fertile, non-pregnant women who have not menstruated in the past twelve weeks, or who have not had their period since

before the last birth are classified as in-fecund and sub-fecund. Thus these groups of women are excluded from the unmet need category and fecund women who are not currently using contraception can be classified in terms of their reproductive intentions as follows-

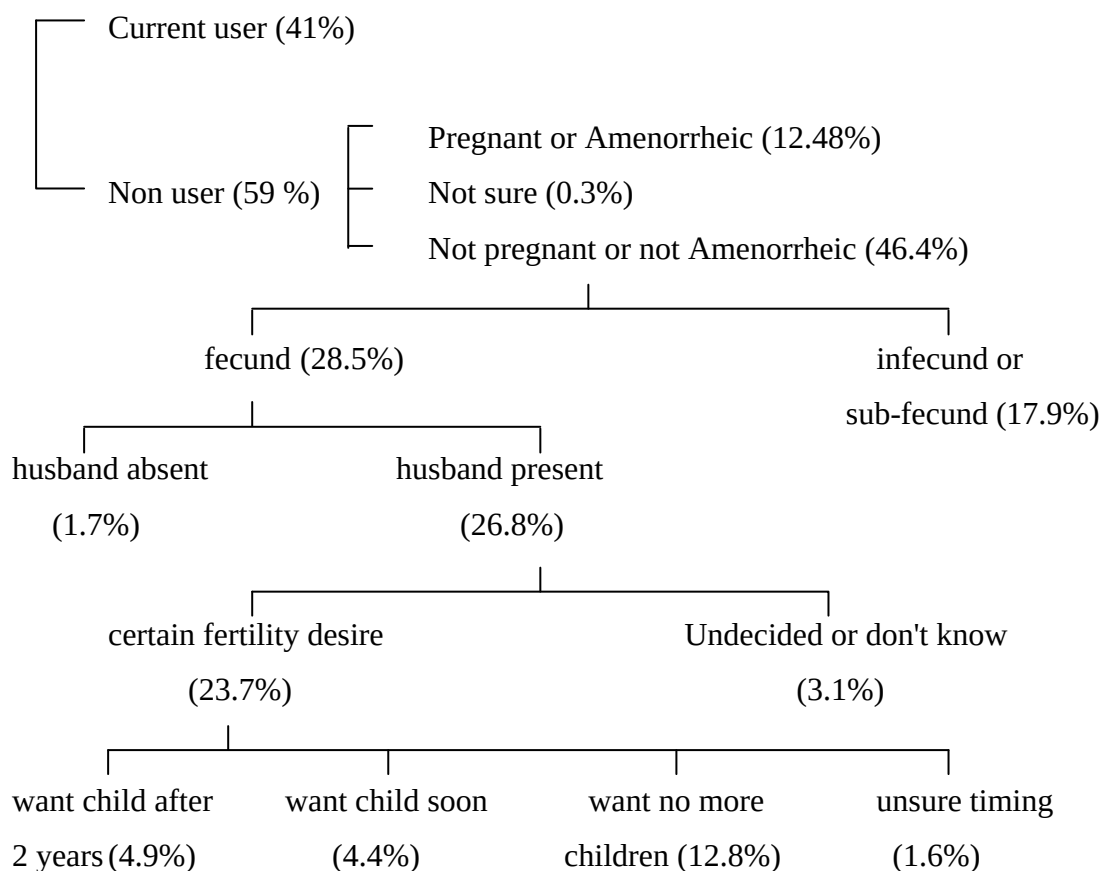
- (1) **Potential spacers:** non-users who want more children but wish to wait more than two years before giving birth
- (2) **Potential limiters:** non-users who want no more children.

Figure 6.6 shows the estimate of unmet need from the 2007 FRHS. The result indicates that 4.9 percent of currently married women aged 15-49 have an unmet need for spacing and 12.8 percent for limiting. Like the previous surveys in 1991, 1997 and 2001, the unmet need for limiting is more than double the unmet need for spacing.

With the increase in CPR between 1991 and 1997, the estimated unmet need for contraception decreased from 20.6 percent in 1991 to 19.1 percent in 1997, 17.8 percent in 2001 and 17.7 percent in 2007 (Table 6.6). There have been only small reductions in levels of unmet need between 2001 and 2007. If current pregnancy is taken into account, unmet need reduced 0.4% between 2001 and 2007; 19.1 in 2001 and 18.7 in 2007 (data not shown).

Demand for family planning is defined as the sum of contraceptive prevalence and unmet need. The total demand for family planning is 58.6 percent, of which 69.8 percent has been satisfied. Comparison with the previous survey findings indicates that the percentage of the demand that is satisfied has increased over the period (from 45 to 70 percent).

Figure 6.6 Estimation of Unmet Need for Contraception from 2007 FRHS



Unmet need for spacing	4.9 %
Unmet need for Limiting	12.8 %
Total unmet need	17.7%

Figure 6.7 Percent of CMW with Unmet Need for Spacing and Limiting, 1991 PCFS, 1997 FRHS, 2001 FRHS, 2007 FRHS

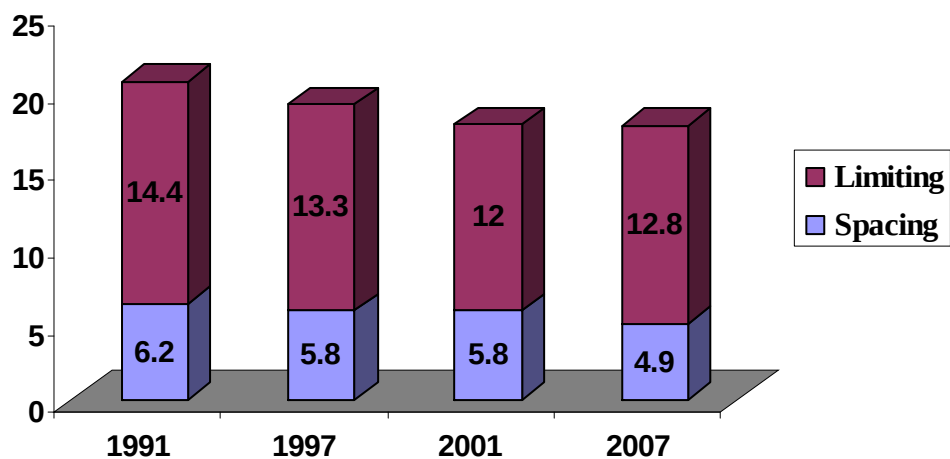


Table 6.6 Percentage of Currently Married Women with Unmet Need for Contraception, Current Use, Demand and Fulfillment of Demand

Year	Unmet Need	Current use	Demand	Fulfillment of demand
1991	20.6	16.8	37.4	44.9
1997	19.1	32.7	51.8	63.1
2001	17.8	37	54.8	67.5
2007	17.7	40.9	58.6	69.8

CHAPTER VII
MATERNAL AND CHILD HELTH

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CHAPTER VII

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

This chapter presents findings related to antenatal care, assistance during delivery, amenorrhoea, breastfeeding, child immunization and prevalence of diarrhea. The findings are derived from the information collected with the individual questionnaire which includes questions on the status of current pregnancy and questions on the last four pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. As the possibility of women having more than four pregnancies or live births in the five years preceding the survey is likely to be negligible, these data may be said to represent all pregnancies or live births which occurred during the five years preceding the survey.

7.1 Antenatal Care

The background information on antenatal care (ANC) for the last four pregnancies in the aforementioned period is presented in Table 7.1. Among the 4851 live births resulting from the last four pregnancies, about 66.2 percent received the antenatal care from nurses and midwives and 13.6 percent from medical doctors, that is, about 80 percent received the antenatal care from qualified medical professionals. However there is still a sizeable proportion of live births receiving no ANC (16.5%).

There are substantial differences in ANC provided by doctors among states and divisions ranging from the highest (51.7%) in Yangon Division to the lowest (3.7%) in Chin/Sagaing. With regard to ANC provided by nurses / midwives, the proportion ranges from 74.7 percent in Bago Division to 41.4 percent in Yangon Division. The percentage of births receiving no ANC is the highest with 40.8 percent in Rakhine State and the lowest in Yangon Division (4.2%). Mothers in selected regions that include remote areas and lack health care facilities are more likely to see no one for ANC than those in developed regions more accessible to ANC facilities.

There are sharp differences in antenatal care between urban and rural areas. Antenatal care provided by medical professionals (doctors and nurses /midwives) accounts for about 91 percent of the live births in urban areas while it is 76 percent in rural areas. It is also observed that the proportion seeking doctors for ANC in urban areas is close to 8 times that for rural areas (40.1% vs 5.2%) while the proportion seeking nurses/midwives for ANC in rural is about 1.4 times that of their urban counterparts (50.4% vs 71.2%).

There is a slight variation in proportions of births receiving ANC provided by medical professionals, ranging from 71 percent among women aged 15-19 to 82 percent among women aged 35-39. The percentage of births receiving antenatal care from no one does not vary much by mother's age, ranging from 14.3 percent to 18 percent except for mothers aged 15-19 (25.3%).

There is a strong positive relationship between mother's education and antenatal care. The level of education has a significant influence on the utilization of different types of antenatal care services. The proportion of pregnant women receiving ANC from doctors increases sharply with rising level of education: from 3.5 percent of pregnant women with no schooling to 56.4 percent of those with university education. The percentage of pregnant women receiving ANC from nurses/ midwives is the lowest with 38.6 percent among women with university education while it is 59 to 100 percent among those in the other educational groups. The percentage of pregnancies receiving ANC from no one also decreases substantially with increasing level of education: from 31.2 percent among women with no schooling to 3.1 percent among women with university education.

Table 7.1 Percent Distribution of Last Four Pregnancies Resulting in Live Births in the Five Years preceding the Survey by Source of Antenatal Care, and Percent who received at least One Tetanus Toxoid Injection (TTI) according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS								
Background Characteristics		Tetanus Toxoid injection	Source of ANC				No. of live births	
			Doctors	Nurse/ Midwife	Others	No one		Total
Region								
Domain 1		85.7	17.5	67.9	1.2	13.4	100.0	535
Domain 2		87.3	18.3	68.3	3.1	10.0	100.0	488
Domain 3		79.3	3.7	68.7	4.5	23.1	100.0	593
Domain 4		84.1	7.0	74.7	4.5	13.8	100.0	518
Domain 5		82.2	4.8	71.7	1.7	21.5	100.0	519
Domain 6		86.0	11.6	72.7	3.8	11.9	100.0	533
Domain 7		71.9	6.2	47.3	5.7	40.8	100.0	366
Domain 8		88.7	51.7	41.4	2.7	4.2	100.0	505
Domain 9		79.6	6.8	72.5	5.3	15.4	100.0	794
Residence								
Urban		88.9	40.1	50.4	2.8	6.5	100.0	1174
Rural		80.9	5.2	71.2	3.9	19.6	100.0	3677
Age								
15-19		70.5	11.6	58.9	4.2	25.3	100.0	69
20-24		81.3	11.9	67.2	2.7	18.0	100.0	633
25-29		82.7	13.6	65.3	4.6	16.3	100.0	1213
30-34		85.7	16.3	63.9	3.2	16.6	100.0	1228
35-39		83.3	13.1	68.8	3.9	14.3	100.0	1018
40-44		80.2	12.3	67.4	3.2	17.1	100.0	549
45-49		80.1	8.2	71.2	2.7	17.1	100.0	141
Education								
No schooling		72.1	3.5	59.0	6.2	31.2	100.0	756
Primary		82.4	6.5	72.0	4.0	17.5	100.0	2509
Lower secondary		87.2	19.6	67.2	2.2	10.9	100.0	802
Upper secondary		91.6	30.2	63.1	1.9	4.8	100.0	414
University		89.2	56.4	38.6	1.4	3.1	100.0	315
Total		82.8	13.6	66.2	3.6	16.5	100.0	4851
Note:	Domain 1	Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan		Domain 4	Bago	Domain 7	Rakhine	
	Domain 2	Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi		Domain 5	Magway	Domain 8	Yangon	
	Domain 3	Chin/ Sagaing		Domain 6	Mandalay	Domain9	Ayeyarwady	

Table 7.2 shows source of antenatal care received by women aged less than 30 and women aged 30 and above based on the results of the three surveys: 1997 FRHS, 2001 FRHS and 2007 FRHS. During the three survey periods, the overall proportion of pregnancies

receiving antenatal care from health professionals (doctors and nurses/midwives) has increased from 78.4 percent in 1997 FRHS to 79.8 percent in 2007 FRHS. Percentage of births receiving care from no one is about 16 percent in 2007 and there is not much difference from 2001. Receiving care from doctors has increased from 11.8 percent in 1997 to 13.6 percent in 2007. It is also observed that the proportion of births receiving antenatal care by care provider varies little between the young mothers (age less than 30) and older mothers (age 30 and above).

Table 7.2 Percent Distribution of Births in the Five Years preceding the Survey by Source of Antenatal Care and Age of Mother (1997 FRHS, 2001 FRHS and 2007 FRHS)									
Source of Antenatal Care	Age of Mothers								
	1997 FRHS			2001 FRHS			2007 FRHS		
	<30	30+	All	<30	30+	All	<30	30+	All
Doctor	11.0	12.4	11.8	10.8	10.6	10.7	13.0	14.1	13.6
Nurse/Midwife	67.0	66.2	66.6	64.5	65.3	64.9	65.7	66.5	66.2
Traditional Birth Attendant	8.4	6.8	7.5	8.1	6.9	7.4	N.A	N.A	N.A
Others	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	3.9	3.5	3.6
No one	13.1	14.2	13.7	15.7	16.5	16.1	17.3	15.9	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The percent distribution of last completed pregnancies (excluding current pregnancies) five years preceding the survey by number of ANC visits according to background characteristics is shown in Table 7.3. The overall mean number of ANC visits during the last completed pregnancy is 5.2. Regarding the proportion of pregnancies receiving ANC by number of visits, about 43 percent makes 3-5 visits and 15 percent makes more than 6-9 visits while 14 percent makes 1-2 visits. The proportion of last pregnancies receiving no ANC is 13 percent.

Mean number of ANC visits made by mothers in urban areas (7.5 visits) is almost twice of that in rural areas (4.4 visits) and slightly higher in older mothers aged 20-49 (4.4 to 5.3 visits) than younger (teenage) mothers aged 15-19 (3.3 visits). The mean number of ANC visits increase sharply with rising education level from 3.6 visits among mothers with no schooling to 9 visits among mothers with university education. Regional variations are also observed, varying from 2.6 visits in Rakhine State to 9.1 visits in Yangon Division. Last pregnancies receiving at least one ANC visit is almost universal in Yangon Division (99%) followed by Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi (93%) and Mandalay Division (91%). Regions such as

Rakhine State and Chin/Sagaing have smaller proportion of mothers making ANC visit and their mean number of visit is also smaller (2.6 to 3.1 visits).

Table 7.4 presents the percentage of current pregnancies by number of ANC visits and mean number of visits according to background characteristics. At the overall level, mean number of ANC visits made by currently pregnant mothers is three. About 23 percent of current pregnancies makes 3-5 visits and eight percent makes more than six visits while 33 percent makes 1-2 visits. One third of currently pregnant mothers do not see anyone for ANC.

Table 7.3 Percent Distribution of Last Completed Pregnancies (Excluding Current Pregnancies) that Occurred in the Five Years preceding the Survey by Number of Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits and Mean Number of Visits, according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics	Number of ANC Visits						Number of last pregnancies	Mean no: of visits
	0 visit	1 to 2 visits	3 to 5 visits	6 to 9 visits	10 & over	Total		
Region								
Domain 1	12.3	6.7	37.7	19.2	24.1	100.0	390	6.6
Domain 2	6.7	9.0	44.8	19.6	19.9	100.0	357	6.5
Domain 3	22.0	20.7	45.6	7.8	4.0	100.0	450	3.1
Domain 4	11.7	15.2	46.9	16.7	9.5	100.0	401	4.9
Domain 5	14.9	16.9	50.5	11.9	5.8	100.0	396	3.8
Domain 6	8.7	17.1	43.3	15.3	15.6	100.0	404	5.1
Domain 7	36.5	11.9	41.7	7.5	2.4	100.0	253	2.6
Domain 8	1.4	4.6	23.7	25.5	44.8	100.0	431	9.1
Domain 9	12.1	16.8	51.1	13.5	6.5	100.0	613	4.4
Residence								
Urban	5.0	4.8	33.7	24.7	31.8	100.0	939	7.5
Rural	15.9	16.6	46.4	12.2	9.0	100.0	2755	4.4
Age								
15-19	17.2	25.9	41.4	12.1	3.4	100.0	58	3.3
20-24	14.5	13.7	42.1	17.1	12.6	100.0	475	5.2
25-29	12.1	14.1	43.8	14.3	15.8	100.0	863	5.3
30-34	13.0	12.8	41.6	15.5	17.1	100.0	896	5.3
35-39	11.8	12.4	44.5	16.0	15.4	100.0	807	5.1
40-44	15.0	13.7	43.8	15.0	12.4	100.0	466	5.0
45-49	15.3	15.3	45.0	14.5	9.9	100.0	131	4.4
Education								
No schooling	27.4	15.6	43.0	7.4	6.5	100.0	525	3.6
Primary	14.4	16.5	46.6	12.4	10.1	100.0	1887	4.4
Lower secondary	7.8	9.7	41.4	20.9	20.2	100.0	628	6.6
Upper secondary	2.6	8.8	40.9	23.4	24.3	100.0	342	6.3
University	1.1	1.5	27.9	29.4	40.1	100.0	269	9.0
Total	13.1	13.6	43.2	15.4	14.8	100.0	3694	5.2

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

Table 7.4 Percent Distribution of Current Pregnancies by Number of ANC Visits and Mean Number of Visits according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics	Number of ANC Visits						Number of last pregnancies	Mean no: of visits
	0 visit	1 to 2 visits	3 to 5 visits	6 to 9 visits	10 & over	Total		
Gestation Period								
1 month	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4	0.5
2 months	80.0	10.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	30	0.5
3 months	56.7	30.0	8.3	3.3	1.7	100.0	60	1.1
4 months	50.0	31.7	13.3	1.7	3.3	100.0	60	1.2
5 months	40.6	39.1	15.6	1.6	3.1	100.0	64	2.2
6 months	29.5	44.3	18.0	3.3	4.9	100.0	61	2.7
7 months	19.4	41.8	31.3	4.5	1.5	100.0	67	3.8
8 months	13.8	24.1	46.6	12.1	3.4	100.0	58	3.3
9 months	14.0	28.0	36.0	16.0	4.0	100.0	50	5.4
10 months	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2	2.5
Residence								
Urban	22.6	35.8	24.5	9.4	6.6	100.0	106	3.3
Rural	39.0	32.6	21.9	4.2	1.7	100.0	356	2.4
Age								
15-19	46.2	34.6	11.5	7.7	0.0	100.0	26	1.7
20-24	40.0	34.3	21.9	1.9	1.9	100.0	105	1.7
25-29	36.1	31.1	23.8	6.6	1.6	100.0	122	2.2
30-34	31.5	36.1	21.3	5.6	5.6	100.0	108	2.7
35-39	34.3	32.9	22.9	5.7	4.3	100.0	70	2.4
40-44	21.4	25.0	35.7	10.7	0.0	100.0	28	9.4
45-49	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3	1.0
Education								
No schooling	52.9	33.3	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	51	2.8
Primary	39.1	35.8	21.9	2.3	0.9	100.0	215	1.7
Lower secondary	30.5	32.6	23.2	8.4	5.3	100.0	95	2.9
Upper secondary	23.6	23.6	38.2	7.3	5.5	100.0	55	4.9
University	19.5	39.0	12.2	19.5	7.3	100.0	41	3.4
Total	35.3	33.3	22.5	5.4	2.8	100.0	462	2.6

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

The number of ANC visits received obviously depends on gestation period at the time of the survey. Percentage of current pregnancies receiving no visits has decreased with the rising level of gestation period. About 40 percent of the current pregnancies with gestation periods of 5-7 months make 2 to four ANC visits. This prevalence of ANC visits by mothers of late gestation period will have implications on maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

The mean number of visits for those who made at least one visit is slightly lower in rural areas (2.4 visits) than in urban areas (3.3 visits), and it is higher among older mothers aged 25-44 (2.2 – 9.4 visits) than younger mothers aged 15-24 (1.7 visits). The mean number of ANC visits increases with rising level of mother's education, from 2.8 visits among mothers with no schooling to 3.4 visits with university education.

7.2 Tetanus toxoid injection

Table 7.1 gives the proportion of pregnancies that received at least one tetanus toxoid injection (TTI) for the last four pregnancies that occurred in the five years preceding the survey. The TTI prevalence is about 83 percent at the overall level. Among the regions, the prevalence rate ranges from a minimum of 72 percent in Rakhine State to a maximum of 89 percent in Yangon Division.

The proportion of women receiving at least one TTI is substantially higher in urban areas (89%) than in rural areas (81%). The proportion receiving at least one TTI is directly proportionate with rising level of education, from 72 percent among women with no schooling to 89 percent among women with university education. Variations among different age groups are small. However, for teenage mothers (age 15-19), it is the lowest with only 71 percent.

Percent distribution of current pregnancies by number of tetanus toxoid injection received according to selected background characteristics is presented in Table 7.5. The proportion of ever married women who were pregnant at the time of the survey and did not receive any toxoid injection was 39 percent. About 20 percent of current pregnancies received one dose of tetanus toxoid injection and 38 percent received two or more tetanus toxoid injection. The number of doses of tetanus toxoid injection received obviously depends on the gestation period at the time of the survey. More than half (70% - 87%) of the pregnancies with the gestation period of three months or less did not receive any TTI. By eight months of gestation, the TTI prevalence is more than 80 percent. The proportion of current pregnancies receiving one or more TTI is higher in urban areas (68%) than in rural areas (54%). Prevalence of TTI increases slightly with rising level of education: from 47 percent among women with no schooling to 61 percent among women with high school education.

Table 7.5 **Percent Distribution of Current Pregnancies by Number of Tetanus Toxoid Injection Received according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS**

Background Characteristics	Doses of Tetanus Toxoid Injection				Total no. of current pregnancies	
	0	1	2 & over	DK/ Missing	%	Number
Gestation Period						
1 month	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
2 months	86.7	3.3	3.3	6.7	100.0	30
3 months	70.0	16.7	13.3	0.0	100.0	60
4 months	45.0	28.3	20.0	6.7	100.0	60
5 months	32.8	23.4	39.1	4.7	100.0	64
6 months	37.7	26.2	32.8	3.3	100.0	61
7 months	34.3	16.4	49.3	0.0	100.0	67
8 months	12.1	19.0	69.0	0.0	100.0	58
9 months	20.0	12.0	62.0	6.0	100.0	50
10 months	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	2
Residence						
Urban	28.3	20.8	47.2	3.8	100.0	106
Rural	42.7	19.1	34.8	3.4	100.0	356
Age						
15-19	50.0	23.1	23.1	3.8	100.0	26
20-24	40.0	23.8	29.5	6.7	100.0	105
25-29	45.9	12.3	38.5	3.3	100.0	122
30-34	32.4	19.4	46.3	1.9	100.0	108
35-39	38.6	21.4	40.0	0.0	100.0	70
40-44	28.6	25.0	39.3	7.1	100.0	28
45-49	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	100.0	3
Education						
No schooling	49.0	21.6	25.5	3.9	100.0	51
Primary	43.7	20.5	32.6	3.3	100.0	215
Lower secondary	36.8	18.9	43.2	1.1	100.0	95
Upper secondary	25.5	20.0	49.1	5.5	100.0	55
University	31.7	14.6	46.3	7.3	100.0	41
Diploma	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	100.0	5
Total	39.4	19.5	37.7	3.5	100.0	462

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
 Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
 Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

7.3 Assistance during delivery

The percent distribution of last two births that occurred in the five years preceding the survey by type of attendance at delivery according to background characteristics is presented in Table 7.6. It is observed that while health professionals (doctors, nurses/midwives) delivered about 64 percent of the cases and the proportion delivered by traditional birth attendant is half of health professionals (33%). Relatives and/or others provide assistance during delivery for three percent of the cases. It is noted that less than one percent of the births received no assistance at delivery.

About 17 percent of deliveries were attended by doctors. This is higher than the proportion of births in which doctors provided ANC (13.6%). Nurses and midwives are far more widely used than traditional birth attendants for the provision of antenatal care and for attendance at delivery. However, the share of nurses and midwives in ANC is higher (66%) than attendance at delivery (47%). Thus to ensure safer delivery, there is a need to increase attendance at delivery by health professionals. At a less significant level, less than one percent of the births (0.6%) were attended by no one. This may be due to many of these births resulted from the 17 percent of pregnancies in which the mother received no antenatal care (Table 7.1)

Deliveries assisted by a doctor in urban areas are nearly five times that of rural areas (43% vs. 9%) while there is only a little difference in the percentage of deliveries assisted by a nurse/midwife between rural and urban areas (49% vs. 39%). The proportion of assistance by TBA in rural areas is twice the proportion in urban areas (38% vs.16%). There is no significant difference between the types of assistance at delivery for both sexes of the child.

As education level increases from no schooling to university education, the percentage of delivery assisted by TBA falls from 54 percent to three percent, and the percentage attended by doctors rises from five percent to 67 percent.

Among the regions, Rakhine State is found to have the lowest percentage of deliveries assisted by a doctor (6%), and a nurse/midwife (24%), and that highest percentage by TBA (65%). In Yangon Division, the proportion of deliveries assisted by health professionals (doctors, nurses/midwives) is the highest (85%) while deliveries assisted by TBA is the lowest (14%).

7.4 Place of delivery

Medical and health attention at birth has a close association with the survival of the new born. Table 7.7 shows the percent distribution of deliveries by place of delivery. It is surprising to note that the majority of the deliveries (76%) occurred at home. There are wide differences in place of delivery between urban and rural areas. In urban areas, the percentage of delivery at home is 49 as against 85 in rural areas. About 17 percent of births are delivered at government hospitals and one percent in MMCWA labour room, while two percent of births are in private hospitals and three percent are in private clinics. Proportion delivered at home is inversely proportionate to the level of education. As education level of women increases from no schooling to university, the percentage of births delivered at home falls from 90 percent to 27 percent. It indicates that the majority of deliveries occurred at home (90%) were among illiterate mothers. However, deliveries in government hospitals increase with education attainment of women: rising from eight percent among women with no schooling to 46 percent among women with university education.

Table 7.6 Percent Distribution of Last Two Births in the Five Years preceding the Survey by Type of Attendance at Delivery according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics	Doctors	Nurses/ midwife	Traditional Birth Attendant	Relative	Others	No one	Number of Births
Age of mothers							
15-19	19.1	42.6	35.3	1.5	0.0	1.5	68
20-24	13.8	46.4	35.8	2.1	1.0	1.0	629
25-29	18.3	44.6	34.1	1.8	0.8	0.4	1187
30-34	19.3	46.5	30.5	2.1	1.2	0.5	1213
35-39	17.5	48.5	30.8	1.1	1.4	0.8	1014
40-44	16.8	45.4	33.7	1.6	2.0	0.5	549
45-49	12.1	53.9	31.2	0.7	1.4	0.7	141
Sex of child							
Male	17.9	46.6	32.0	1.9	1.1	0.5	2397
Female	17.0	46.3	33.2	1.5	1.3	0.8	2404
Residence							
Urban	42.9	39.0	16.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	1165
Rural	9.3	48.9	37.9	2.0	1.3	0.6	3636
Education							
No schooling	5.4	32.5	54.3	4.3	1.9	1.5	738
Primary	9.1	50.6	37.0	1.4	1.3	0.6	2478
Lower secondary	24.9	51.6	21.0	1.4	0.9	0.3	800
Upper secondary	37.0	49.6	11.4	0.2	1.2	0.5	413
University	67.4	29.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	316
Diploma	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Others	9.1	45.5	40.0	3.6	0.0	1.8	55
Region							
Domain 1	23.6	50.1	19.8	3.4	1.7	1.3	529
Domain 2	19.0	63.5	14.8	0.8	1.7	0.2	480
Domain 3	8.1	49.7	33.8	3.9	2.0	2.4	589
Domain 4	12.4	48.5	38.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	509
Domain 5	10.9	45.0	43.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	516
Domain 6	17.4	56.3	21.4	0.6	3.6	0.8	529
Domain 7	6.2	24.1	65.3	3.9	0.0	0.6	357
Domain 8	53.3	31.6	13.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	503
Domain 9	9.1	43.9	45.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	789
Total	17.4	46.5	32.6	1.7	1.2	0.6	4801

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan
Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi
Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing
Domain 4 Bago
Domain 5 Magway
Domain 6 Mandalay
Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

Table 7.7 Percent Distribution of Last Two Births in the Five Years preceding the Survey by Place of Delivery and Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

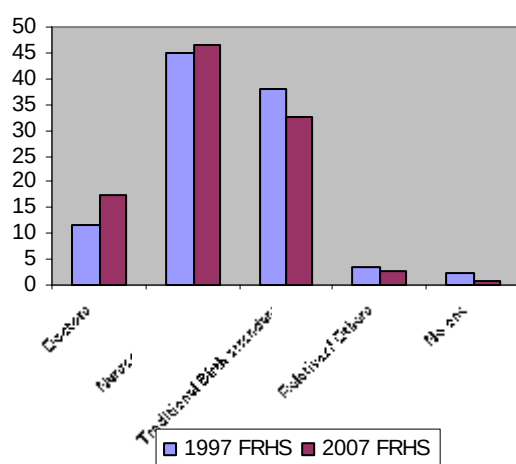
Background Characteristics	Home	Govt. Hospital	Private Hospital	Private clinic	Cooperative clinic	MNCW labour room	Percent	No. of births
Age								
15-19	79.4	17.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	68
20-24	79.0	14.1	2.1	1.7	0.0	2.2	100.0	629
25-29	75.1	17.7	1.9	3.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	1187
30-34	74.6	18.0	2.4	3.0	0.2	1.3	100.0	1213
35-39	77.1	15.4	2.5	3.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	1014
40-44	78.1	16.2	1.8	2.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	549
45-49	76.6	17.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	141
Residence								
Urban	49.4	32.5	7.0	7.2	0.3	2.9	100.0	1165
Rural	85.0	11.6	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.7	100.0	3636
Education								
No schooling	89.7	7.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	738
Primary	85.6	10.1	0.8	1.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	2478
Lower secondary	66.4	25.0	2.6	4.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	800
Upper secondary	53.8	33.4	3.4	5.8	0.2	3.4	100.0	413
University	26.9	46.2	13.9	10.4	0.3	1.9	100.0	316
Diploma	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Others	85.5	10.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
Total	76.4	16.6	2.1	2.7	0.1	1.3	100.0	4801

Table 7.8 and figure 7.1 shows the type of attendance received at delivery as observed in the two surveys: 1997 FRHS, and 2007 FRHS. The percentage of births delivered by health professionals (doctors, nurses/midwives) increases during ten years (56 % in 1997 FRHS, and 64% in 2007 FRHS). More importantly, the percentage of deliveries attended by the TBA dropped from 38 percent in 1997 to 33 percent in 2007.

**Table 7.8 Percent Distribution of Births by Type of Assistance at Delivery,
1997 FRHS and 2007 FRHS**

Type of Assistance	1997 FRHS (Percent)	2007 FRHS (Percent)
Doctors	11.5	17.4
Nurses/Midwife	44.9	46.5
Traditional Birth attendant	38.1	32.6
Relatives/ Others	3.5	2.9
No one	2.3	0.6

**Figure 7.1 Percent distribution of births by type of assistance at delivery
1997 FRHS, 2007 FRHS**



7.5 Immunization of children

Table 7.9 gives the immunization information obtained for the last two surviving children under the age of five years. Whenever a health card was present, it was used in the collection of immunization information. As shown in Table 7.9, about 22 percent of all children aged less than five years had health cards that were actually seen by interviewers. The proportion where respondents could not show the health cards were 38 percent, though they claimed they had it. Forty percent of mothers, who could not show the health card, stated they did not have such a card. This may be due to many health cards held by health workers or kept at the health centres. At the national level, 61 percent of last two surviving children aged less than five years received all the five basic types of immunization, namely BCG, polio, DPT, measles and hepatitis B.

If observed by specific immunization, polio tops the list with 81 percent followed by BCG with 79 percent whereas the proportion immunized for DPT and measles were 76 percent each. The proportion immunized for hepatitis B is 67 percent. About 10 percent had none of these immunizations.

The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific immunization classified by sex, residence, region and mother's educational level is also shown in Table 7.9. There is a small gender difference in some of the immunizations among these children. In the case of all the immunizations, the prevalence rate was found to be higher in the urban areas (78% vs. 63%) and higher among the better educated mothers compared to less educated categories (90% vs. 56%). Among regions, the Yangon Division has the highest percentage in all immunizations with 91 percent while Rakhine State has the lowest prevalence of 38 percent.

Table 7.9 Proportion of Children (Last Two Surviving and Under 5 Years of Age) who received Specific Immunization, by Current Age of Child and Selected Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics		Immunization							Health Card			NO. of child
		BCG	Polio	DPT	B	Measles	All	none	Card seen	Card not seen	No card	
Children under 5 years old												
Age of child												
< 6 months		48.7	47.9	43.1	39.1	35.9	30.7	39.9	18.1	23.3	58.6	476
6-11 months		77.6	78.5	72.2	60.0	61.9	51.8	10.8	26.8	29.4	43.8	425
12-23 months		83.6	86.6	81.9	73.0	83.6	66.9	5.7	25.9	39.0	35.1	767
24-35 months		84.2	86.0	81.2	72.4	84.4	67.2	5.3	22.8	42.3	34.9	905
36-47 months		82.9	86.0	79.6	68.7	82.6	63.2	5.3	19.5	41.0	39.6	940
48-59 months		83.1	83.0	80.6	71.1	82.9	65.5	6.0	18.9	42.9	38.2	984
Total (Under 5 years)		79.2	80.7	76.0	66.8	76.3	60.6	9.7	21.7	38.4	40.0	4497
12-23 months												
Sex of child												
Male		83.1	84.7	81.1	71.6	82.4	65.2	5.1	25.6	37.6	36.8	391
Female		84.0	88.6	82.7	74.5	84.8	68.6	6.4	26.3	40.4	33.2	376
Residence												
Urban		88.8	90.4	86.6	85.0	91.4	78.1	1.6	46.0	41.2	12.8	187
Rural		81.9	85.3	80.3	69.1	81.0	63.3	7.1	19.5	38.3	42.2	580
Education												
No schooling		70.1	72.6	68.4	59.0	68.4	55.6	15.4	18.8	38.5	42.7	117
Primary		83.8	88.0	80.7	71.3	85.4	63.2	5.2	21.1	38.1	40.7	381
Lower secondary		86.3	88.5	85.5	77.9	84.0	72.5	3.1	29.8	38.9	31.3	131
Upper secondary		92.9	94.3	95.7	84.3	91.4	77.1	0.0	34.3	45.7	20.0	70
University		93.2	93.2	93.2	89.8	93.2	89.8	1.7	54.2	37.3	8.5	59
Region												
Domain 1		86.3	86.3	84.3	76.5	84.3	68.6	5.9	24.5	57.8	17.6	102
Domain 2		84.7	88.2	80.0	82.4	89.4	74.1	4.7	29.4	44.7	25.9	85
Domain 3		82.2	84.4	74.4	50.0	75.6	45.6	5.6	7.8	36.7	55.6	90
Domain 4		79.5	83.6	82.2	76.7	80.8	71.2	6.8	13.7	27.4	58.9	73
Domain 5		86.2	90.0	86.2	68.8	83.7	61.2	2.5	11.2	37.5	51.2	80
Domain 6		86.5	91.0	87.6	70.8	91.0	67.4	4.5	31.5	40.4	28.1	89
Domain 7		60.0	64.4	55.6	44.4	60.0	37.8	15.6	17.8	24.4	57.8	45
Domain 8		94.4	94.4	94.4	92.1	94.4	91.0	1.1	65.2	30.3	4.5	89
Domain 9		80.7	86.0	79.8	79.8	81.6	70.2	8.8	25.4	39.5	35.1	114
Total (12-23 months)		83.6	86.6	81.9	73.0	83.6	66.9	5.7	25.9	39.0	35.1	767
Note:	Domain 1	Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan			Domain 4	Bago		Domain 7	Rakhine			
	Domain 2	Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi			Domain 5	Magway		Domain 8	Yangon			
	Domain 3	Chin/ Sagaing			Domain 6	Mandalay		Domain 9	Ayeyarwady			

7.6 Prevalence of diarrhoea

In the survey, mothers with children under five years of age were asked if their children had had diarrhoea at any time in the two weeks preceding the survey and further asked whether they had diarrhoea in the past 24 hours. Table 7.10 shows percentage of children under five years of age who had diarrhoea in the past two weeks and in the past 24 hours, and also presents the prevalence of persistent diarrhoea. Prevalence of diarrhoea during the past two weeks (period prevalence) and during the past 24 hours (point prevalence) among the under fives was estimated to be 3.6 percent and 3.4 percent respectively. Persistent diarrhoea defined as diarrhoea in the preceding two weeks that lasted for at least 14 days, was found to be negligible (0.4%). For completed episodes, the mean duration of diarrhoea was four days (Table 7.10).

The prevalence of diarrhoea rises and then falls with the age of child, with the highest prevalence around age six months to 23 months. The period prevalence as well as point prevalence is found to be higher among male children than female children and higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The mean duration of diarrhoea is also higher among male children than female children and higher in urban areas than rural areas. The point prevalence rate of diarrhoea declines considerably with increasing level of mothers' education. With respect to regional differences Bago Division has high rate of diarrhoea for both period prevalence (6%) and point prevalence (5%). The period prevalence is found to be the highest in Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi (6%). The mean duration of diarrhoea is about 4 days ranging from 2.4 days in Magway Division to 6 in Chin/Sagaing.

Table 7.10 Percentage of Children Under 5 Years of Age Reported by the Mother to have Diarrhea in the Past 2 Weeks and 24 Hours by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Diarrhoea within 2 weeks	Diarrhoea within 24 hours	Persistent Duration	Mean duration of diarrhoea (in days)	Number of Children
Age of child					
< 6 months	3.6	2.7	0.2	3.9	476
6-11 months	7.1	7.5	0.7	4.8	425
12-23 months	7.0	6.0	0.8	4.1	767
24-35 months	3.2	3.3	0.2	3.2	905
36-47 months	2.8	1.9	0.3	3.8	940
48-59 months	0.6	1.5	0.2	6.5	984
Sex of child					
Male	3.8	3.6	0.5	4.6	2223
Female	3.4	3.3	0.2	3.7	2274
Residence					
Urban	3.8	3.1	0.4	4.5	1115
Rural	3.5	3.5	0.4	4.1	3382
Education					
No schooling	2.1	4.6	0.3	3.7	698
Primary	4.2	3.3	0.3	3.9	2295
Lower secondary	3.5	2.9	0.3	3.7	752
Upper secondary	2.7	3.5	0.8	5.0	400
University	4.3	2.3	1.0	7.9	305
Diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	1.0
Region					
Domain 1	3.1	2.1	0.2	3.1	514
Domain 2	6.2	3.4	0.6	4.3	470
Domain 3	2.0	6.2	0.7	5.9	547
Domain 4	5.7	4.8	0.6	4.0	477
Domain 5	3.0	2.3	0.0	2.4	474
Domain 6	4.4	3.8	0.6	5.5	479
Domain 7	1.5	4.5	0.3	3.6	336
Domain 8	2.7	2.1	0.2	3.2	478
Domain 9	3.6	2.2	0.1	3.7	722
Total	3.6	3.4	0.4	4.2	4497
<p>Note: Diarrhoea in the last 24 hours and diarrhea in the preceding 2 weeks that lasted for at least 14 days.</p> <p>Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady</p>					

7.7 Treatment of diarrhoea

Dehydration caused by diarrhoea is a major cause of mortality among children in Myanmar. The recommended treatment for diarrhoea is oral dehydration therapy (ORT), including solutions prepared from ORS packages (prepackaged oral rehydration salts) and increase fluids. Children who have diarrhoea may receive ORS solution, other fluids, increased fluids, and other treatments or receive a combination of these treatments. Table 7.11 shows the percentage of children under five years who had diarrhoea in the preceding two weeks, who received oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, or given other treatments by background characteristics. Among the children under five years of age, only 49 percent of children with diarrhoea were treated with ORS, 23 percent of children were given other fluids, and 71 percent were given some other treatments which may include those obtained from a pharmacy. Only 31 percent of mothers reported they had given increased fluids. Across all ages, negligible proportion (2%) of the children with diarrhoea received no treatment at all.

Children under six months of age are less likely than older children to receive ORS (27%) or increased fluids (17%). They are less likely than older children to be treated at all, probably because most are still being breastfed. Children under six months are also more likely than older children to receive no treatment for diarrhoea (3.3%) except the children aged 24-35 months (4%). There is not much difference in the proportion receiving ORS among male children and female children: Urban rural differential does exist in receiving ORS (57% vs. 47%) or increased fluids (36% vs. 29%). The percentage of children receiving ORS increases with the level of mother's education: rising from 38 percent among women with no education to 95 percent among women with university education. The general treatment is also better for children with higher educated mothers. Significant regional differential exists in the type of oral rehydration therapy across the regions, Yangon Division has the highest percentage (65%) receiving ORS while other regions range from 33 to 60 percent. As for receiving other treatment, Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi stands out as having the highest level (96%), and Bago follows with 84 percent.

Table 7.11 Percentage of Children Under 5 Years who have Diarrhoea in the preceding 2 Weeks, who received Oral Rehydration Therapy (Solution Prepared from ORS Packets) or Increased Fluids, or Given Other Treatment by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Other treatment	No treatment	Children with diarrhoea
	ORS packets	Other fluids	Increased fluids			
Age of child						
< 6 months	26.7	16.7	16.7	66.7	3.3	30
6-11 months	48.4	21.0	22.6	66.1	0.0	62
12-23 months	54.5	19.8	38.6	74.3	3.0	101
24-35 months	47.5	25.4	27.1	69.5	3.4	59
36-47 months	56.8	25.0	36.4	75.0	0.0	44
48-59 months	50.0	35.0	35.0	75.0	0.0	20
Sex of child						
Male	50.0	20.1	31.1	77.4	1.8	164
Female	48.7	25.0	30.3	64.5	2.0	152
Residence						
Urban	57.1	19.5	36.4	79.2	2.6	77
Rural	46.9	23.4	28.9	68.6	1.7	239
Education						
No schooling	38.3	21.3	38.3	61.7	4.3	47
Primary	48.8	25.6	26.7	69.2	2.3	172
Lower secondary	56.3	25.0	27.1	83.3	0.0	48
Upper secondary	28.0	16.0	28.0	60.0	0.0	25
University	95.0	5.0	65.0	100.0	0.0	20
Others	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	4
Region						
Domain 1	33.3	33.3	33.3	59.3	3.7	27
Domain 2	60.0	17.8	35.6	95.6	2.2	45
Domain 3	42.2	22.2	17.8	64.4	0.0	45
Domain 4	60.0	24.0	32.0	84.0	0.0	50
Domain 5	8.0	40.0	12.0	48.0	4.0	25
Domain 6	53.8	25.6	41.0	51.3	2.6	39
Domain 7	60.0	5.0	60.0	60.0	5.0	20
Domain 8	65.2	8.7	21.7	82.6	4.3	23
Domain 9	50.0	21.4	28.6	76.2	0.0	42
Total	49.4	22.5	30.7	71.2	1.9	316

Note: ORS= Oral rehydration salts

Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan
Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi
Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing

Domain 4 Bago
Domain 5 Magway
Domain 6 Mandalay

Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

7.8 Source of diarrhoea treatment

Table 7.12 provides information on the source of diarrhoea treatment. Among children who had diarrhoea in the past two weeks, about 51 percent were taken to a health facility or provider and an additional 17 percent were given self treatment. The traditional healer's part was very small (1%) while 26 percent of these children sought no treatment.

For children under six months of age, nearly half of them (47%) were provided with care from a health facility and about 30 percent sought no advice or treatment from anywhere. Thirteen percent of children under six months of age received self treatment while 19 percent of children aged 4-5 years received self treatment. The percentage of children taken to a health facility or provider rises with the age of a child and peaks at age 3-4 years (57%) and then declines to 52 percent for children over four years. There is, however, little variation in the percentage of children aged six months through four years who received self treatment.

The level of treatment is higher for male than for female children. The treatment rate is essentially the same for both sexes receiving other treatment but is somewhat lower in urban than in rural areas. Children of better educated mothers have higher quality and amount of care for treatment of diarrhoea. Among the geographic areas, children in Yangon Division do not receive self treatment. Substantial differences exist in seeking care from health facilities, the least being in Magway Division (24%) and the maximum being in Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi with 71 percent. Substantial differences also exist in total absence of any care with maximum in Magway Division (52%) and minimum in Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi with 2.2 percent.

Table 7.12 Percent Distribution of Children Under 5 Years who had Diarrhoea in the preceding 2 Weeks, by source of treatment received according to Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Taken to a health facility or provider	Traditional healer	Self treatment	Other treatment	No advice/treatment sought	Total	Children with diarrhoea
Age of child							
< 6 months	46.7	3.3	13.3	6.7	30.0	100	30
6-11 months	50.0	1.6	12.9	3.2	32.3	100	62
12-23 months	55.0	1.0	15.0	7.0	22.0	100	100
24-35 months	40.7	1.7	23.7	6.8	27.1	100	59
36-47 months	56.8	0.0	18.2	2.3	22.7	100	44
48-59 months	52.4	0.0	19.0	4.8	23.8	100	21
Sex of child							
Male	54.3	0.6	18.9	5.5	20.7	100	164
Female	47.0	2.0	14.6	5.3	31.1	100	151
Residence							
Urban	70.1	1.3	5.2	5.2	18.2	100	77
Rural	44.4	1.3	20.5	5.4	28.5	100	239
Education							
No schooling	44.7	0.0	17.0	4.3	34	100	47
Primary	46.5	0.6	18	5.8	29.1	100	172
Middle School	62.5	4.2	14.6	4.2	14.6	100	48
High School	44.0	0.0	16.0	8.0	32.0	100	25
University	80.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	100	20
Region							
Domain 1	44.4	0.0	14.8	7.4	33.3	100	27
Domain 2	71.1	0.0	17.8	8.9	2.2	100	45
Domain 3	51.1	0.0	15.6	2.2	31.1	100	45
Domain 4	48.0	0.0	28.0	8.0	16.0	100	50
Domain 5	24.0	4.0	16.0	4.0	52.0	100	25
Domain 6	48.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	43.6	100	39
Domain 7	50.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	40.0	100	20
Domain 8	69.6	4.3	0	8.7	17.4	100	23
Domain 9	42.9	2.4	33.3	2.4	19	100	42
Total	50.6	1.3	16.8	5.4	25.9	100.0	316

Note: *Includes hospital, health centre, private clinic, doctor and health personnel

Domain 1	Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan	Domain 4	Bago	Domain 7	Rakhine
Domain 2	Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi	Domain 5	Magway	Domain 8	Yangon
Domain 3	Chin/ Sagaing	Domain 6	Mandalay	Domain 9	Ayeyarwady

7.9 Breastfeeding and Postpartum Amenorrhea

Generally, fertility is related to length of birth interval. A short birth interval is associated with a high birth rate. In the absence of the practice of fertility control, exposure to risk of pregnancy following a birth is influenced by the duration and intensity of breastfeeding which affects the length of postpartum amenorrhea. The prolonged lactating period lengthened postpartum amenorrhea that protects women against pregnancy. In the 2007 FRHS, information were sought from ever married women on the current status of breastfeeding and postpartum amenorrhea as well as the length of postpartum amenorrhea and duration of breastfeeding for each of the last two births during the five year preceding the survey.

In Myanmar, awareness of breastfeeding is widespread and its duration is prolonged. Table 7.13 shows the proportion of women who are still breastfeeding and still amenorrheic during five years preceding the survey for the three surveys: 1997 FRHS, 2001 FRHS and 2007 FRHS. For the union as a whole, the proportion still breastfeeding has decreased from 79 percent in 1997 to 73.4 percent in 2001 and 71.6 percent in 2007. In 1997 FRHS, the proportion of women still breastfeeding is the highest at 10-11 months after birth while it is the highest at 2-3 months in 2001 FRHS and 4-5 months in 2007 FRHS. About 72 percent of the mothers were found to be still breastfeeding at the time of the survey in 2007 compared with 73 percent in 2001.

Regarding experience of amenorrhea, more than half (53%) is still amenorrheic for less than two months after birth in 2007 FRHS. However this percentage dropped to 17 percent for women 12-13 months after birth. The proportion of amenorrheic women decreases reaching 5 percent for women who were breastfeeding for 28-29 months after birth.

Table 7.13 **Proportion of Women who are Still Breastfeeding and Still Amenorrheic, during Five Years preceding the Survey, 1997 FRHS , 2001 FRHS and 2007 FRHS**

Months since birth	Still Breast fed			Still Amenorrheic		
	1997 FRHS	2001 FRHS	2007 FRHS	1997 FRHS	2001 FRHS	2007 FRHS
<2months	87.3	85.9	83.2	74.2	66.9	52.6
2-3	89.7	91.3	88.1	75.9	73.5	42.1
4-5	90.4	90.3	92.2	74.0	57.4	46.8
6-7	90.5	88.3	89.2	65.5	50.0	30.4
8-9	90.6	86.6	82.9	55.8	47.5	36.1
10-11	91.2	85.1	84.3	49.0	38.3	25.0
12-13	89.4	85.8	87.1	42.0	33.7	16.8
14-15	83.1	83.4	84.3	31.4	26.0	9.3
16-17	82.0	82.6	82.5	25.7	20.5	13.5
18-19	74.2	83.5	77.0	18.5	17.0	7.4
20-21	70.4	75.1	69.8	18.4	11.9	9.3
22-23	73.4	66.4	67.6	16.9	7.2	3.7
24-25	61.0	57.9	57.8	11.6	6.8	6.3
26-27	52.2	51.3	50.7	5.0	8.5	2.2
28-29	51.0	48.3	45.2	7.3	6.9	4.5
30-31	44.6	47.3	41.7	5.8	4.7	6.3
32-33	46.8	37.3	45.0	7.6	2.5	2.8
34-35	42.9	30.8	35.0	2.5	3.3	2.4
All Births	79.2	73.4	71.6	32.8	29.3	20.0

The duration of amenorrhea is directly related to breastfeeding. The longer a woman practises breastfeeding, the longer she is likely to be amenorrheic. In 2007 FRHS for women 12-13 months after birth, the percentage still breastfeeding was about 5 times the percentage who was amenorrheic. For women 18-19 months after birth, the percentage of amenorrheic women dropped to less than one tenth of the percentage of those breastfeeding, seven percent and 77 percent respectively.

There exists some difference in proportion currently amenorrheic; 20 percent in 2007 compared to 29 percent in 2001. About 92 percent of the mothers were breastfeeding up to six months after birth and 47 percent had not resume menstruation (2007 FRHS).

Table 7.14 Breastfeeding Prevalence by Background Characteristics, 1997 FRHS, 2001 FRHS and 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics	Percent of last births ever breastfed			Total number of last births during the five years preceding the survey		
	1997	2001	2007	1997	2001	2007
Residence						
Urban	94.0	89.2	96.2	1956	1007	978
Rural	94.0	97.0	96.4	7402	3210	2936
Age of Mother						
<30	94.0	97.3	96.5	3998	1710	1504
30 years and above	93.2	96.5	96.3	5361	2507	2410
Education						
No schooling	93.9	97.1	95.4	2202	843	563
Primary	94.1	96.9	96.6	4320	2325	1995
Lower secondary	93.8	97.2	95.8	1727	591	674
Upper secondary	93.4	96.8	97.5	624	255	359
University	93.3	95.0	96.4	366	203	279
Region						
Domain 1	93.8	97.0	96.9	1212	471	425
Domain 2	95.8	93.9	98.4	962	376	385
Domain 3	96.0	98.2	96.6	1170	540	470
Domain 4	95.4	97.4	97.6	1006	458	424
Domain 5	93.4	97.5	95.7	740	367	420
Domain 6	93.4	97.6	94.7	1132	572	435
Domain 7	93.2	99.2	96.3	711	364	268
Domain 8	92.2	93.8	95.5	965	439	442
Domain 9	93.2	96.5	96.0	1460	630	645
Total	94.0	96.8	96.4	9358	4217	3914

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

Breastfeeding prevalence rate is defined as the proportion of last births that were breastfed during five years preceding the survey. From 2007 FRHS, breastfeeding is universal in Myanmar as reflected by a very high prevalence rate (96%) as shown in Table 7.14. There exists no significant differential between younger mothers aged below 30 years and older mothers aged 30 and above and urban and rural. For 2007 FRHS, there exist very small differences among women with different education levels; women with university education breastfed for a slightly shorter duration than women with upper secondary education (96% vs. 98%). Across the regions, the prevalence of breastfeeding varies little

ranging from a minimum of 95 percent in Mandalay to a maximum of 98 percent in Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi and Bago Division.

Table 7.14 also allows comparative analysis of the prevalence of breastfeeding for two surveys (2001 and 2007 FRHS) by background characteristics. Prevalence of breastfeeding is 96 percent in 2007 and 97 percent in 2001. Very small differences exist among all regions for both surveys. No significant differences are observed between the two broad age groups of mother's (less than 30 and 30 and older) for both FRHS surveys. While breastfeeding prevalence rate of rural women is higher than urban women in 2001 FRHS, there is no difference among rural and urban women (both at 96%) in 2007 FRHS. Similar patterns of variation by education and regions are observed for the two surveys.

Mean duration of breastfeeding, calculated for selected background characteristics, is presented in Table 7.15. At the national level, the mean duration of breastfeeding has decreased from 20.7 months in 2001 FRHS to 20 months in 2007 FRHS.

From 2007 FRHS, mean duration of breastfeeding for younger women aged less than 30 years was 19 months and that for older women 30 years and above was 21 months. The difference in mean duration of breastfeeding in the two broad age groups was 1.6 months. Between urban and rural areas, rural women were found to breastfeed 1.8 months more than urban women.

At the national level, the mean duration of amenorrhea is 9.8 months in 2007 while it is 9.5 in 2001 as shown in Table 7.16. The 2007 FRHS revealed that rural women were found to be amenorrheic 0.3 months longer than urban women. In 2001, mean duration of amenorrhea for rural women was 9.9 months and it was 9.6 months for urban women. Among women aged less than 30 years the mean duration was 9 months and among women 30 years and above it was 10 months. The difference in mean duration of amenorrhea in the two broad age groups was 0.3 months.

Table 7.15 Mean Duration of Completed Breastfeeding by Background Characteristics, 1997 FRHS, 2001 FRHS and 2007FRHS

Background Characteristics	Mean duration in months		
	1997 FRHS	2001 FRHS	2007 FRHS
Residence			
Urban	18.0	19.2	18.8
Rural	19.2	23.1	20.6
Age of Mother			
<30 years	18.0	19.9	19.0
30 years and above	19.2	18.7	20.6
Education			
No schooling	18.4	22.1	20.2
Primary	19.3	21.6	20.4
Lower secondary	18.6	19.5	20.0
Upper secondary	18.2	19.4	18.6
University	16.0	16.6	18.5
Region			
Domain 1	16.1	17.0	16.9
Domain 2	19.8	20.2	18.5
Domain 3	19.7	22.2	22.1
Domain 4	20.6	19.0	22.8
Domain 5	19.9	24.5	24.2
Domain 6	18.9	19.6	21.0
Domain 7	17.1	19.4	19.0
Domain 8	18.8	19.6	18.4
Domain 9	20.3	22.0	19.7
Total	18.9	20.7	20.0

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/ Kayah/ Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 2 Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 3 Chin/ Sagaing Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

Table 7.16 Mean Duration of Amenorrhea by Background Characteristics, 2001 FRHS and 2007 FRHS

Background Characteristics	Mean duration in months	
	2001 FRHS	2007 FRHS
Residence		
Urban	8.3	9.6
Rural	9.9	9.9
Age		
<30 years	8.7	9.3
30 years and above	10.4	10.1
Total	9.5	9.8

CHAPTER VIII
MORTALITY

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CHAPTER VIII

MORTALITY

Mortality statistics are important indicators of demographic, social and health conditions in a population. These are essential to the development and assessment of both population and health policy and programmes as well as for designing programmes to improve reproductive health and reduction of infant and child mortality. They are also important as background parameters for the analysis of the demographic situation, including age distribution, fertility and internal migration. They are important, finally, as input to population projection calculations used in for policy and planning purposes. The 2007 FRHS is the fourth series of survey which contains the fourth series of information on levels and trends on mortality. This chapter describes and analyses the mortality

8.1 Infant and Child Mortality Estimates from Birth Histories

The birth history section of the ever-married woman questionnaire included questions on whether or not each child born to the woman was still living and on the age at death if dead. Age at death was recorded in days if less than one month, in months if less than two years, and in years if over two years. Because the birth history involves a detailed and intensive series of questions and probes, there is a presumption that response error may be low. The birth history mortality data also allows direct calculation of infant and child mortality rates.

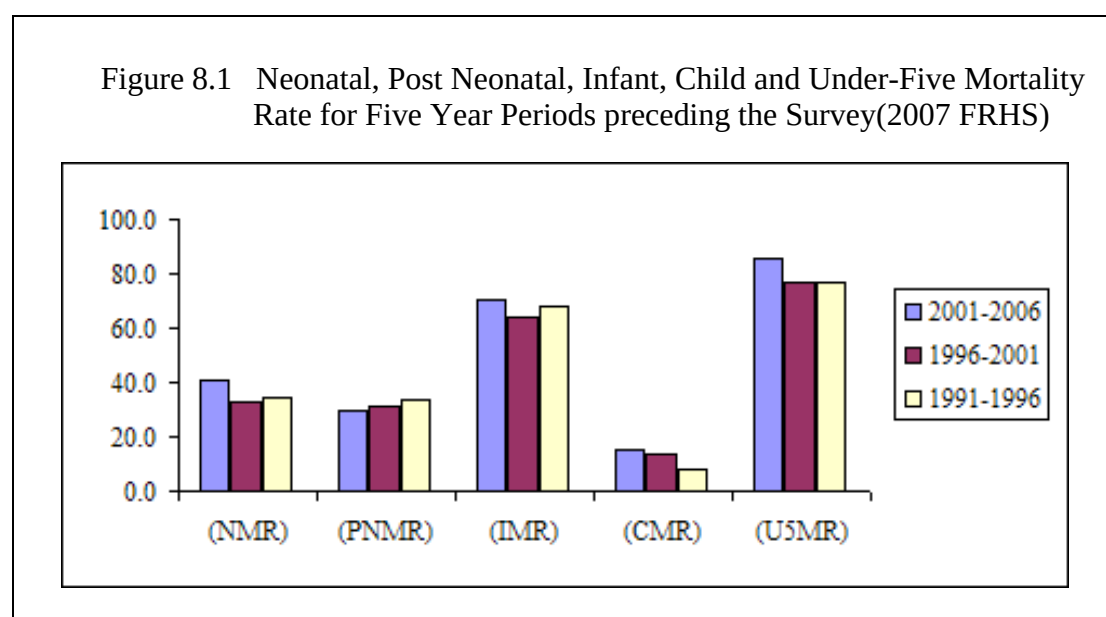
The mortality indicators such as neonatal mortality rate, post-neonatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, child mortality rate and under-five mortality rate have to be interpreted with great caution. The number of cases for these indicators is relatively small. This problem can be minimized by extending the reference period is to five-year or ten-year periods instead of one-year period. The birth history data are normally collected through retrospective reports and thus are subject to recall errors, resulting in the under-reporting and misreporting of events. Moreover, estimates of mortality trends using birth histories reported by women in the reproductive ages at a given point in time are affected by censoring. To minimize the affect of censoring, analysis of trends in infant and child mortality is limited to a period of no more than 15 years prior to the survey.

The neonatal mortality rate, post-neonatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, child mortality rate and under-five mortality rate represent the probability of death prior to a certain age. The neonatal mortality rate (NMR) is calculated as the probability of dying during the first month of life. The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the probability of dying before the first

birthday. The post neonatal mortality rate (PNMR) is calculated as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rate. Child mortality rate (CMR) is the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday, while under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

Table 8.1 shows that from the year 1991-1996 to 2001-2006, neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality indicate a decreasing trend while post neonatal mortality displays slightly increasing trend. In 1992-1996, infant mortality was estimated to be 70.3 per one thousand live births, 70 died before reaching their first birthday. It decreases slightly to 68.3 per thousand live births in the period 2001-2006. Under-five mortality is declines during the periods 1991-1996 to 2002-2006, from 85.7 to 76.7 per thousand live births.

Table 8.1 Neonatal, Post Neonatal, Infant, Child and Under-Five Mortality Rates for Three-Five Year Periods preceding the Survey						
Years Preceding Surveys	Time period	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (PNMR)	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR)
0-4	2001-2006	34.8	33.5	68.3	8.4	76.7
5-9	1996-2001	32.8	31.0	63.8	13.3	77.1
10-14	1991-1996	40.9	29.4	70.3	15.3	85.7
0-14	1991-2006	36.1	31.3	67.4	12.4	79.8



8.2 Infant and Child Mortality Differentials

The analysis for neonatal, post neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates by residence, region and mother's educational level for a ten-year period is shown in table 8.2. These differentials in infant and child mortality are estimated for over an extended reference period from five to ten years in order to overcome the problem of a small number of cases. Thus, mortality rates are calculated for a ten-year period for analysis.

Place of residence has been found to be an important determinant of chances of child survival. Children in urban areas have a higher probability of surviving in the early years than their rural counterparts. The 2007 FRHS data indicate that infant and under-five mortality rates in rural areas are 40 percent and 48 percent respectively higher than those in urban areas. However, the urban-rural differential in neonatal mortality rate is found to be largest: 71 percent higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

The regional differentials in neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates show substantial variations among regions. Neonatal rate is the highest in Magway Division and lowest in Kayin/Mon/Tanintharyi. In general, infant mortality rates are relatively high in Magway and Mandalay while they are low in Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi. Under-five mortality is also relatively high in Mandalay and low in Kayin/ Mon/ Tanintharyi as shown in Table 8.2.

Mothers with limited education are likely to have lower income, poor nutrition, less access to health care facilities and services, and to live in less sanitary houses. These factors may contribute to higher morbidity and mortality of their children. The information presented in Table 8.2 confirms that with increasing level of educational attainment of mother, infant and child mortality rates decline. For example, infant mortality rate declines from over 60 and 70 per thousand among women with primary and no schooling to 35 and 40 per thousand among women with high school and university education. Similarly, under-five mortality drops from 75 and 89 to 40 and 50 in these educational groups. Mothers with high education are likely to have better access to health care facilities and services as a result of a number of factors including probably a better financial situation as well as increased knowledge of hygiene, nutrition and health care. This may account in part for the lower mortality rate for infants and children. Thus, the results from 2007 FRHS reiterate that a strong association of lower mortality with higher level of mother's education is consistently true in infant, child and under-five mortality.

Table 8.2 Neonatal, Post Neonatal, Infant and Childhood Mortality Rates for Ten-Year Periods preceding the Survey, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (PNMR)	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR)
Residence					
Urban	21.9	28.8	50.7	5.6	56.3
Rural	37.4	33.5	70.8	12.5	83.3
Region					
Domain 1	28.0	18.0	46.0	9.0	55.0
Domain 2	21.4	16.5	37.9	8.7	46.6
Domain 3	37.1	28.9	66.0	15.7	81.6
Domain 4	30.0	36.8	66.7	7.7	74.5
Domain 5	42.8	50.5	93.3	15.5	108.8
Domain 6	50.2	43.0	93.3	11.7	104.9
Domain 7	23.6	27.3	50.9	12.4	63.4
Domain 8	25.8	23.9	49.7	9.9	59.6
Domain 9	38.5	41.0	79.6	8.1	87.6
Mother's education					
No schooling	31.7	31.7	63.4	12.0	75.3
Primary	36.4	39.4	75.7	13.1	88.8
Lower Secondary	31.4	22.9	54.3	5.2	59.5
Upper Secondary	19.3	15.2	34.5	5.5	40.0
University	34.5	5.7	40.2	9.6	49.8
Others	57.1	64.3	121.4	7.1	128.6
Total	33.8	32.4	66.1	10.9	77.0

Domain 1 Kachin, Kayah, Shan	Domain 4 Bago	Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 2 Kayin, Mon, Taninatharyi	Domain 5 Magway	Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 3 Chin, Sagaing	Domain 6 Mandalay	Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

Figure 8.2 Mortality Differential by Residence for Ten-Year Periods preceding the Survey, 2007 FRHS

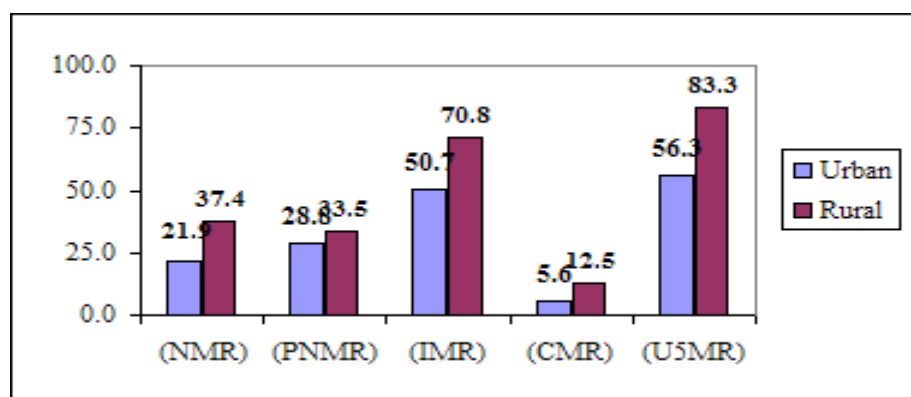


Figure 8.3 Infant Mortality Differentials by Regions for Ten-Year Periods preceding the Survey, 2007 FRHS

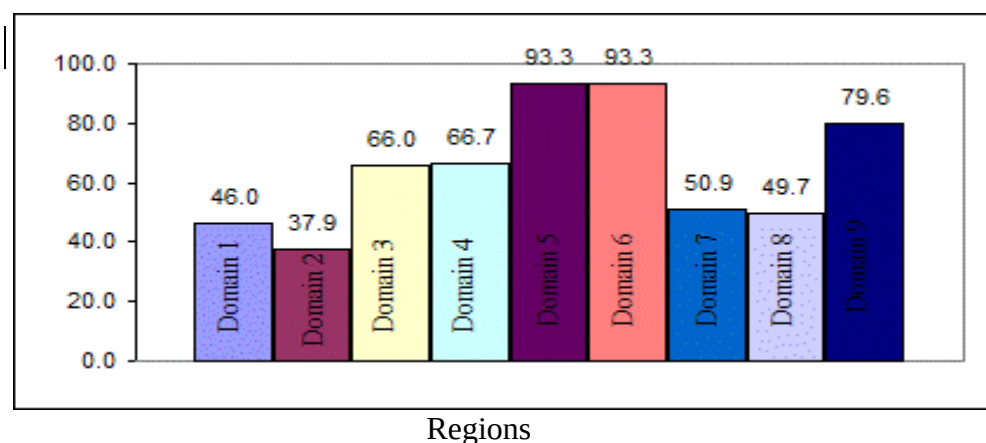
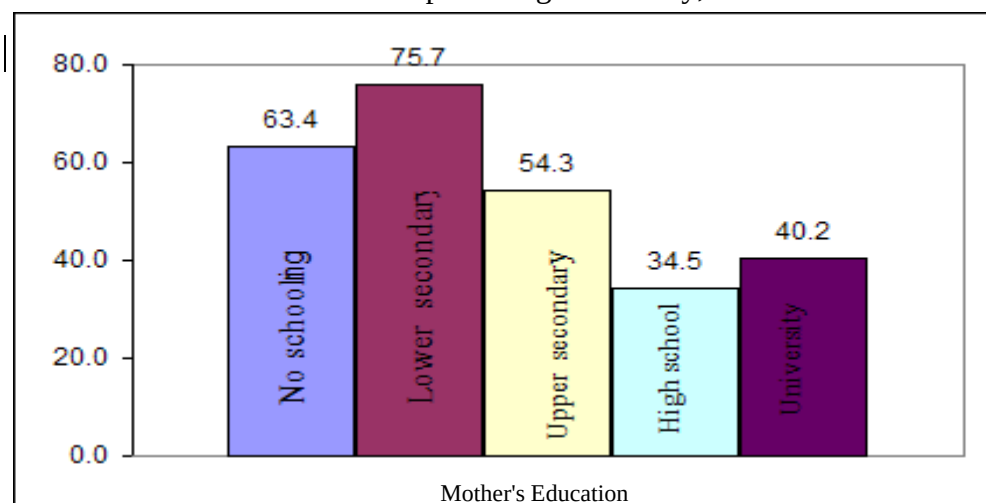


Figure 8.4 Infant Mortality Differentials by Mother's Education for Ten-Year Periods preceding the Survey, 2007 FRHS



Mother's age at birth has been found by many studies to affect child health and survival. The relatively high risks of infant and child mortality associated with younger mother's age at birth (less than 20 years) and older mother's age at birth (40 years or older) are well documented. The neonatal, infant and childhood mortality rates assume a classical U-shaped pattern following mother's age at birth. Table 8.3 shows that infant mortality and under-five mortality are found to be lower among children born to mother's age 20-39 than those born to mother's age under 20 years and mothers age 40-49 for a ten-year period preceding the survey.

Table 8.3 also indicates that birth order influences a child's chances of survival. Infant and child mortality increase with increasing birth order. For example, infant mortality of children born by seventh or higher birth order is 81.3 per thousand live births while infant mortality for first order births is 64.3 per thousand live births. Similarly, there are substantial differences in child and under-five mortality rates by birth order: CMR declining from 13.8 per thousand for parity seven and above to 8.4 per thousand for parity one and U5MR dropping from 95.2 to 72.6 respectively.

As expected, infant/child mortality and birth interval since the previous birth are inversely associated. Table 8.3 indicates that childhood mortality rates decrease as the birth interval increases. Infant mortality rate for children born less than two years after a previous birth is 45 percent higher than that for children born after an interval of two to three years. (infant mortality rate: 85 versus 59 per 1000 live births) The association is also evident in neonatal and under-five mortality rates. The differentials are more pronounced for neonatal than infant and under-five mortality. The findings support the strengthening of reproductive health and child survival programmes aimed at reducing infant and child mortality.

The relationship between infant and child mortality rates and sex of child is also presented in Table 8.3. It is clear from the table that, neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates for male children are higher than for female children. For example, the infant mortality rate for male children is about 28 percent higher than that of female children (74 per 100 live births versus 58 per 1000 live births), while neonatal mortality rate is 34 percent higher (39 per 1000 versus 29 per 1000) and under-five mortality rate is 24 percent higher (85 per 100 versus 69 per 1000). In 2001 FRHS, the infant mortality rate for male children is about 39 percent higher than that of female children (89 per 100 live births versus 64 per 1000 live births), while neonatal mortality rate is 49 percent higher (51 per 1000 versus 34 per 1000) and under-five mortality rate is 26 percent higher (108.2 per 100 versus 86 per 1000). It shows that sex differences of those rates in 2007 FRHS is lower than that of 2001 FRHS.

Table 8.3 Neonatal, Post Neonatal, Infant and Childhood Mortality Rates for a Ten-Year Periods preceding the Survey, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (PNMR)	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR)
Sex of child					
Male	38.7	35.5	74.2	10.8	85.0
Female	28.8	29.2	57.9	10.9	68.8
Age of mother at birth					
15-19	43.1	38.3	81.5	14.4	95.8
20-29	33.6	30.6	64.2	10.2	74.4
30-39	32.3	31.6	63.9	10.6	74.5
40-49	34.9	50.2	85.2	15.3	100.4
Birth order					
1	41.4	22.9	64.3	8.4	72.6
2-3	27.5	36.4	64.0	8.9	72.8
4-6	35.2	33.1	68.3	16.4	84.7
7+	36.3	45.0	81.3	13.8	95.2
Previous birth interval					
<2 years	49.8	35.6	85.4	13.1	98.6
2-3 years	24.9	33.8	58.7	11.8	70.5
4+ years	21.4	26.5	47.9	6.8	54.7
Total	33.8	32.4	66.1	10.9	77.0

Figure 8.5 Mortality Differentials by Sex for Ten-Year Periods preceding the Survey, 2007 FRHS

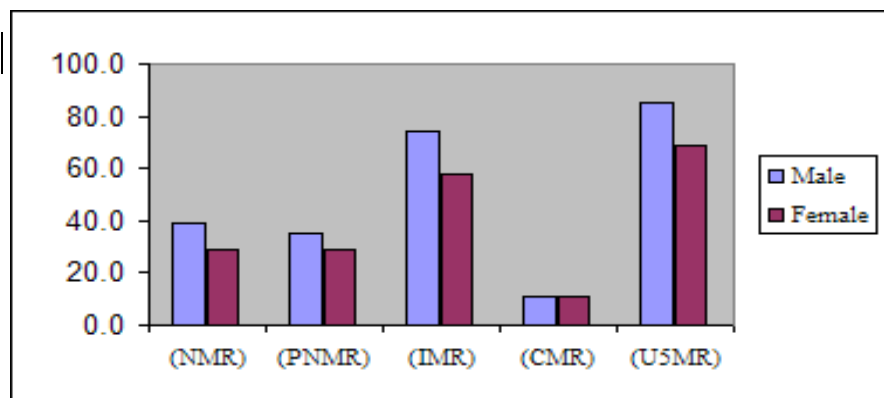


Figure 8.6 Neonatal Mortality Differentials by Birth Order for Ten-Year Periods preceding the Survey, 2007 FRHS

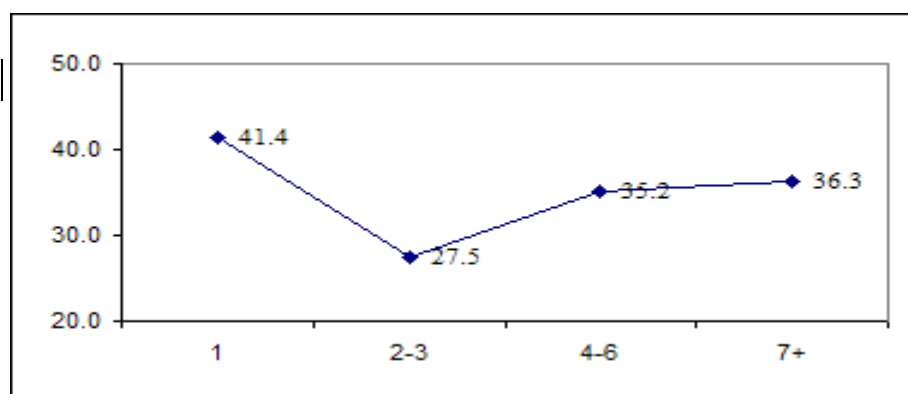


Figure 8.7 Mortality Differentials by Age of Mother at Birth for Ten-year Periods preceding the Survey, 2007 FRHS

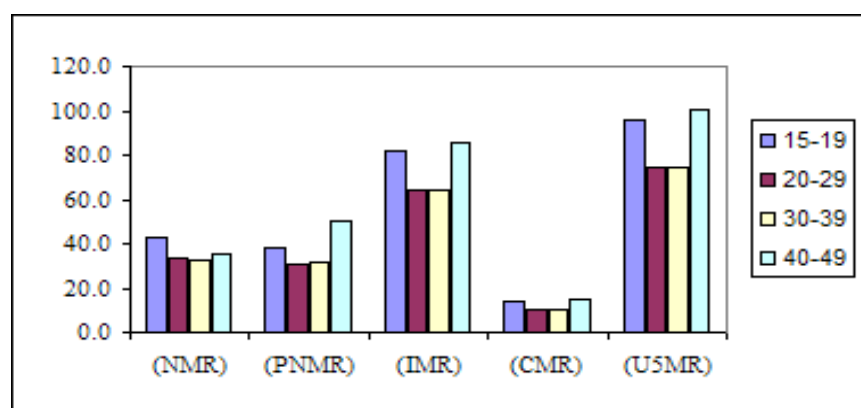
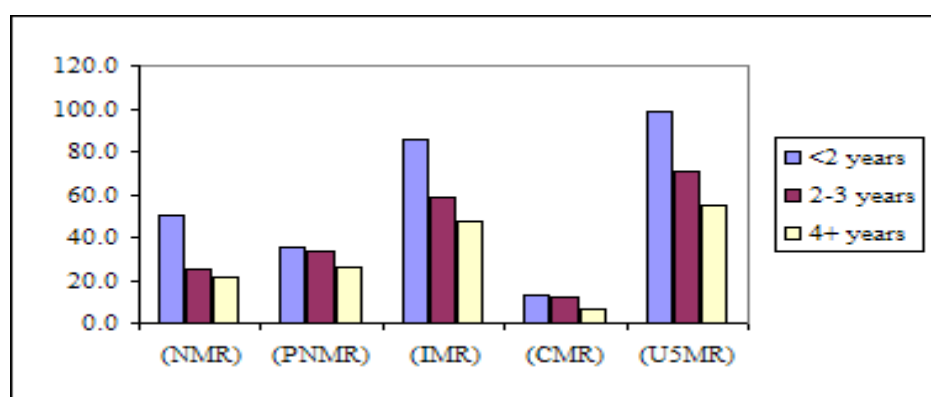


Figure 8.8 Mortality Differentials by Birth Interval for Ten-Year Periods preceding the Survey, 2007 FRHS



8.3 Mortality estimate and Life Expectancy

The household questionnaire from 2007 FRHS gives the information of deaths during the 12 months prior to the interview date. It provides particulars for any usual member of the household who had died during the past 12 months, including name, sex and age at death of the deceased. The crude death rate (CDR) and infant mortality rate (IMR) by sex and residences 12 months prior to the surveys from previous surveys and 2007 FRHS are presented in Table 8.4. The crude death rate and infant mortality rate of Myanmar based on the 2007 FRHS are 6.0 per thousand population and 53.2 per thousand live births respectively. These are considerably lower than those from 1991 PCFS (CDR was 9.1 and IMR was 94). In rural areas, CDR has declined from 9.6 in 1991 to 5.7 in 2007. However, CDR in urban areas slightly decreases from 7.9 in 1991 to 6.6 in 2007.

Regarding infant mortality rate during 1991 and 2007, there is a greater decline in IMR is found in rural areas: from 98 per thousand live births in 1991 to 54.8 per thousand live births in 2007. In urban areas, the IMR has declined substantially from 80 per thousand live births in 1991 to 47.9 per thousand live births in 2007. The findings of CDR and IMR by sex from two surveys shows that the rates are substantially higher for males than for females for both 1991 PCFS and 2007 FRHS surveys as shown in Table 8.4.

Expectation of life at birth is estimated using population and deaths by age group from household information. The 2007 FRHS provided a crude set of age-specific death rates that need to be smoothened or adjusted, due to small number of cases for a number of age-groups. Thus, expectation of life at birth should be interpreted with caution. Mortpak computer software was used to estimate expectation of life at birth. The estimated expectation of life at birth for both sexes in 2007 is 65 years: 66 years for female and 63 years for male.

The expectation of life at birth from 2007 FRHS is substantially higher than that based on 1991 PCFS. In 1991, the expectation of life for both sexes combined, male and female are 59 years, 57 years and 61 years respectively. The expectation of live birth in 2001 is 61 years for both sexes, 64 years for females and 59 years for males.

Table 8.4 Crude Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rates and by Domain and Sex in Household during the 12 Months prior to the Survey, 2007 FRHS.								
Background	Crude Death rate				Infant Mortality rate			
Characteristics	1991	1997	2001	2007	1991	1997	2001	2007
	PCFS	FRHS	FRHS	FRHS	PCFS	FRHS	FRHS	FRHS
Residence								
Urban	7.9	4.5	8.2	6.6	80.0	66.0	66.2	47.9
Rural	9.6	7.8	7.5	5.7	98.0	73.0	70.4	54.8
Sex of child								
Male	10.0	7.0	9.3	6.9	98.0	84.0	78.7	55.4
Female	8.3	5	6.1	5.2	89.0	65.0	60.1	50.9
Total	9.1	5.8	7.7	6.0	94.0	71.0	69.5	53.2

CHAPTER IX
KNOWLEDGE OF STDs, HIV/AIDS AND TRAFFICKING
AMONG EVER MARRIED WOMEN

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CHAPTER IX

KNOWLEDGE OF STDs, HIV/AIDS AND TRAFFICKING

The findings of this chapter are based on the knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and trafficking information of ever-married women aged 15-49 mainly from 2007 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey (2007FRHS). The ever married women aged 15-49 were asked whether they had ever heard of STDs and HIV/ AIDS and if so, they were asked to identify their sources of information, and types of STDs and their prevention, as well as HIV/ AIDS transmission and its prevention and in order to assess the knowledge of respondents regarding these diseases, and their transmission and prevention. The findings will help the policy makers, programme managers and concerned agencies to formulate realistic strategies and programmes to prevent spread and transmission of STDs and HIV/AIDS.

9.1 Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) among ever-married women

The reproductive tract infection (RTIs) refers to a variety of infections that may occur in men and women. It includes the numerous sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) as well as iatrogenic and endogenous infections of the reproductive tract. Table 9.1 presents knowledge and prevalence of vaginal discharge among ever-married women. The respondents were asked if they knew about white discharge, if they were experiencing it within one week or one month before the survey and if so, the colour, smell, viscosity and presence of itchiness were asked.

Nearly 98 percent of EMW have knowledge of vaginal discharge. The knowledge and prevalence of vaginal discharge varies slightly among the regions as well as among age groups. Knowledge of vaginal discharge and its prevalence are slightly higher among urban women (98% and 77% respectively) than their rural counterparts (95% and 71% respectively). Furthermore, knowledge of vaginal discharge increases moderately with level of education. It rises moderately from 90 percent among women with no schooling to 99 percent among women with university education. Overall, prevalence of thick vaginal discharge, prevalence of vaginal discharge with itchiness and foul smell were nine percent, three percent and four percent respectively. The discrepancy between the prevalence of vaginal discharge of over 70 percent and the prevalence of thick/itchiness/foul smelling (3%-9%) may be due to the respondents answering common experience of white discharge which is similar to and those of symptoms of RTI.

Table 9.1 Percentage of Ever-Married Women who know of Vaginal Discharge and Prevalence of Specific Vaginal Discharge according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	Knowledge of vaginal discharge	Have vaginal discharge	Prevalence of specific vaginal discharge			Number of Ever-Married Women
			Thick discharge	Itchiness in vulva	Discharge with smell	
Age						
15-19	96.8	79.9	12.3	4.5	3.2	154
20-24	96.0	75.1	11.9	4.0	4.3	759
25-29	96.0	75.6	10.4	3.1	4.4	1285
30-34	96.0	72.9	9.8	3.2	3.9	1491
35-39	96.0	73.3	9.6	3.5	3.9	1707
40-44	95.7	70.0	8.2	3.7	4.1	1592
45-49	94.8	70.1	6.2	2.7	2.9	1364
Residence						
Urban	97.5	77.1	9.3	8.8	3.7	2302
Rural	95.1	71.1	9.2	7.1	3.2	6050
Region						
Domain 1	92.2	60.8	5.6	3.3	4.1	876
Domain 2	94.8	68.4	5.7	2.0	2.7	820
Domain 3	95.4	75.3	9.5	2.1	3.0	912
Domain 4	97.4	81.7	7.5	1.9	3.2	875
Domain 5	97.1	79.4	8.9	2.1	3.5	921
Domain 6	95.5	64.3	9.0	4.0	3.6	905
Domain 7	94.9	66.2	6.1	1.0	1.9	574
Domain 8	97.4	75.6	10.6	4.3	3.5	1097
Domain 9	96.1	76.9	14.9	6.6	6.9	1372
Education						
No schooling	90.0	61.6	7.4	2.6	3.6	1183
Primary	96.0	73.4	9.7	3.5	4.2	4271
Lower Secondary	97.5	76.2	8.8	2.5	3.0	1418
Upper Secondary	97.9	78.1	11.3	5.1	4.5	763
University	99.3	75.8	7.3	2.9	3.2	581
Others	93.4	67.9	10.7	4.6	3.8	136
Total	95.7	72.7	9.2	3.3	3.9	8352

Note: Domain 1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan	Domain 4	Bago	Domain 7	Rakhine
Domain 2	Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi	Domain 5	Magway	Domain 8	Yangon
Domain 3	Chin/Saging	Domain 6	Mandalay	Domain 9	Ayeyarwady

9.2 Knowledge and source of information of STDs among ever-married women.

The percentage of EMW who have heard of STDs by source of information, according to selected background characteristics is presented in Table 9.2. The EMW aged 15-49 were asked whether they had ever heard of STDs and their knowledge concerning prevention and treatment of diseases, and their personal perception about the risk of getting the diseases. Eighty-two percent of EMW have heard of STDs and 79 percent of EMW received information from friends/relatives while 75 percent from the health workers, 71 percent from radio/TV/video and 65 percent from Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association (MMCWA). At the national level, 48 percent to 52 percent got information from printed media, while it is 76 percent to 86 percent in urban areas. Half of the EMW was able to identify health talks as source of STDs information. Urban women are more likely to hear about STDs from any source of information than rural women.

The ever-married women aged (15-19) has relatively lower scores on knowledge about STDs and their sources of information. These knowledge score do not seem to vary in any significant manner among other age groups. The highest reported source of information on STDs for teenagers is from friends/relatives (71%) and the second highest is from health workers (62%).

Among the regions, the highest percentage of STD knowledge is found in Yangon Division (96%) and the lowest percentage is found in Rakhine state (63%) and the second lowest is in Chin/Sagaing (68%). Except Rakhine State, more than half of the women in all other domains received information from friends/relatives (65% to 93%), health workers (60% to 91%) and radio/TV/video (51% to 93%). Regarding MWAF/MMCWA sources, it is the highest reported source in Yangon (85%) and the second highest is in Ayeyarwady (76%).

The percentage of women who have heard of STDs increases with level of education, rising from 59 percent among women with no schooling to 98 percent among women with university education. Regarding the source of information about STDs, the most popular sources are friends/relatives, health workers, radio/TV/video and MMCWA/MWAF. Based on the findings on knowledge and sources of information of STDs by background characteristics, there is a need to increase coverage of STDs knowledge among women with less education especially in rural areas through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities by the health workers NGOs (such as MMCWA/MWAF and other local NGOs) and printed media.

Table 9.2. Percentage of Ever-Married Women who have ever heard of STDs by Source of Information according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.											
Background Characteristics	Ever Heard	Sources of Information									Number of Ever-Married Women
		Health worker	Friends /Relatives	MM CWA/MWAF	News paper	Radio, TV, Video, VCD, Internet, Website	Magazine Articles, Journal, Pamphlet	Past survey field worker	Health talks	Other	
Age											
15-19	74.0	63.0	71.4	53.2	40.3	62.3	42.9	25.3	46.8	1.9	154
20-24	81.3	72.3	78.5	62.1	47.7	70.9	51.5	31.9	48.4	5.7	759
25-29	81.6	74.2	78.9	65.7	47.3	72.3	53.0	32.9	50.2	4.7	1285
30-34	83.4	77.1	80.2	67.7	49.5	73.6	54.9	33.7	52.5	4.1	1491
35-39	83.5	76.6	81.0	65.0	47.9	70.8	51.8	32.2	51.1	3.5	1707
40-44	81.1	73.9	77.8	64.4	46.4	68.9	50.1	34.2	51.2	4.3	1592
45-49	81.5	73.9	77.5	65.6	47.9	69.1	50.0	32.4	51.5	3.1	1364
Residence											
Urban	92.7	85.8	88.8	80.0	69.9	86.0	74.7	47.0	66.4	5.0	2302
Rural	78.0	70.5	75.2	59.4	39.2	64.9	43.0	27.4	45.1	3.7	6050
Region											
Domain 1	76.4	71.9	74.4	63.6	37.9	59.6	46.1	22.9	45.3	3.8	876
Domain 2	77.6	68.0	73.8	58.3	38.3	70.1	47.9	29.1	46.5	5.2	820
Domain 3	67.5	60.3	64.8	49.7	30.2	51.4	34.4	21.8	40.7	2.7	912
Domain 4	89.3	82.3	87.5	72.2	61.0	81.0	63.1	34.3	55.5	2.1	875
Domain 5	83.3	76.5	79.6	55.9	33.1	67.3	37.7	20.4	42.7	3.0	921
Domain 6	84.9	74.3	80.8	64.9	48.0	73.9	54.7	37.8	53.5	5.6	905
Domain 7	62.5	56.4	59.2	42.7	19.2	40.4	19.0	7.8	28.0	3.8	574
Domain 8	96.2	91.2	92.9	85.0	79.9	93.6	83.5	58.2	75.7	5.1	1097
Domain 9	87.4	78.9	84.3	75.7	58.4	79.1	57.7	43.0	55.0	4.5	1372
Education											
No schooling	59.0	49.6	56.0	40.6	17.7	38.3	18.5	14.2	27.0	3.2	1183
Primary	81.2	73.3	78.0	62.5	41.9	69.3	44.8	30.8	47.9	3.7	4271
Lower Secondary	89.7	84.0	87.2	75.0	59.9	81.7	67.5	39.1	60.4	3.8	1418
Upper Secondary	96.1	90.4	93.2	82.4	76.3	91.5	83.4	46.8	68.3	6.4	763
University	98.3	95.1	94.7	88.7	86.7	95.2	93.0	53.4	78.2	6.1	586
Others	77.1	67.2	73.3	58.0	33.6	62.6	38.9	27.5	45.8	3.1	131
Total	82.0	74.7	78.9	65.1	47.7	70.7	51.7	32.8	51.0	4.0	8352
Note:	Domain 1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan			Domain 4	Bago		Domain 7	Rakhine		
	Domain 2	Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi			Domain 5	Magway		Domain 8	Yangon		
	Domain 3	Chin/Saging			Domain 6	Mandalay		Domain 9	Ayewaddy		
MMCWA	Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association										
MWAF	Myanmar Woman Affairs Ferderation										

9.3 Knowledge of type of STDs among ever-married women (EMW)

The percentage of ever-married women who have ever heard of STDs by type of STDs according to background characteristics is presented in Table 9.3. Regarding knowledge of the types of STDs, various proportions of EMW consider the following diseases as STDs: HIV/AIDS (81%), hepatitis -B (74 %), gonorrhea (54%), genital harpies (51%), warts at groin area (45%) and syphilis (34%). There are little differentials in knowledge of the types of STDs by age. Knowledge of the types of STDs is higher among urban women than their rural counterparts. Knowledge of type of STDs is the highest in Yangon (96%). Concerning knowledge of each type of STDs, there are some variations by specific type of STDs among regions. Knowledge by the types of STDs increases with the level of education. The largest differential by educational level is found in the knowledge of gonorrhea: rising from 32 percent among women with no schooling to 86 percent among those with university education.

Table 9.3. Percentage of Ever-Married Women who have heard of STDs by Type of STDs according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	Ever heard	Type of STDs							Number of Ever-Married Women
		Syphilis	Gonorrh	Warts at groin area	Genital Harpies	HIV /AIDS	Hepatitis (B)	Others	
Age									
15-19	74.0	30.5	42.9	37.0	44.8	72.7	68.8	5.8	154
20-24	81.3	32.4	52.4	43.5	47.4	79.6	71.8	5.4	759
25-29	81.6	31.5	52.7	43.4	49.0	80.2	72.1	6.0	1285
30-34	83.4	34.5	55.6	45.5	50.6	82.2	76.1	3.1	1491
35-39	83.5	35.1	54.1	46.4	52.4	81.7	74.0	4.5	1707
40-44	81.1	35.4	54.9	46.6	51.4	79.8	73.8	4.0	1592
45-49	81.5	35.1	54.9	46.4	51.0	79.8	73.5	5.9	1364
Residence									
Urban	92.7	51.7	71.2	59.3	65.2	92.1	86.7	5.2	2302
Rural	78.0	27.5	47.6	40.1	45.0	76.1	68.7	4.5	6050
Region									
Domain 1	76.4	34.9	53.0	47.0	51.4	74.7	64.7	3.0	876
Domain 2	77.6	30.2	51.2	33.7	38.4	76.1	70.2	4.9	820
Domain 3	67.5	20.7	36.0	31.6	37.4	65.0	59.1	3.8	912
Domain 4	89.3	29.8	59.9	40.1	47.7	88.1	82.6	3.4	875
Domain 5	83.3	21.7	42.1	35.1	40.9	80.7	69.3	3.9	921
Domain 6	84.9	41.4	49.2	51.8	58.3	83.5	77.2	5.6	905
Domain 7	62.5	23.3	38.9	28.9	33.4	61.3	50.9	3.5	574
Domain 8	96.2	59.4	76.4	70.4	73.7	95.9	92.6	6.7	1097
Domain 9	87.4	35.6	64.7	53.5	57.9	86.2	80.3	6.0	1372
Education									
No schooling	59.0	17.0	32.0	27.5	30.9	56.8	47.7	4.3	1183
Primary	81.2	29.2	49.5	41.9	47.4	79.6	72.5	4.7	4271
Lower secondary	89.7	40.6	63.4	50.7	57.1	88.3	81.9	5.1	1418
Upper secondary	96.1	51.9	73.3	63.0	67.1	95.5	89.1	5.6	763
University	98.3	68.4	85.5	70.0	76.1	97.8	94.9	4.3	586
Others	77.1	26.0	48.1	49.6	50.4	76.3	71.0	0.0	131
Total	82.0	34.2	54.1	45.4	50.6	80.5	73.7	4.7	8352

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/Kayah/Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 2 Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 3 Chin/Saging Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

9.4 Knowledge of ways to prevent STDs among ever-married women

The knowledge of the specific ways to prevent STDs by background characteristics of ever-married women is shown in Table 9.4. Sixty-six percent of ever-married women reported having the knowledge of STDs prevention. Regarding the knowledge of ways of prevention, more than half of women mention the following ways of STD prevention: "have fewer sex partners" (66 %), "be faithful to partners" (66 %), "avoid sex with prostitute" (66 %) "use condoms (63%), and " avoid sex with homosexuals (62%).

The EMW aged 15-19 has relatively lower scores on knowledge of prevention. These knowledge scores have small variation among other age groups. Similar patterns are found in knowledge of specific ways of STDs prevention. Knowledge of prevention ranks substantially higher among urban women (78 %) than their rural counterparts (62 %). The most frequently cited methods of prevention are: “be faithful to partner/wife” by 78 percent of urban women and 62 percent of rural women; “Avoid sex with prostitutes” by 77 percent of urban women and 61 percent of rural women.

The highest percentage of EMW who have reported having knowledge of STDs prevention is found in Yangon Division (83 %) and the lowest is found in Rakhine State (42 %). In addition, women have more knowledge of specific preventive measures such as: “be faithful to partner/wife” (44 % - 83 %), “avoid sex with prostitutes” (43 % - 83 %) and “have fewer sex partners” (43% - 83 %). Furthermore, scores on knowledge of prevention rise sharply from 43 percent among women with no schooling to 89 percent among women with university education. The percentage of women stating specific ways to prevent STDs also increases with increasing level of education. There is a need to increase the knowledge level of the less educated women and men by the concerned agencies. Region-wise, special attention should be given to people living in rural areas, particularly Rakhine State. There is still a need to develop strategies and programmes to increase further knowledge level of STD prevention.

Table 9.4. Percentage of Ever Married Women who have reported having Knowledge of STDs Prevention by Specific Ways according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.									
Background Characteristics	Having knowledge of prevention	Ways to prevent STDs							Number of Ever Married Women
		Prevent with Medicine	Use Condom	Be faithful to partner/wife	Have fewer sex partners	Avoid sex with prostitutes	Avoid sex with homosexuals	Other	
Age									
15-19	62.3	48.1	58.4	61.7	61.0	62.3	55.2	3.2	154
20-24	64.6	52.2	61.9	64.2	63.8	63.5	59.6	3.7	759
25-29	66.7	53.2	63.4	66.3	66.1	66.1	61.2	2.6	1285
30-34	69.0	54.1	66.2	68.8	68.3	68.1	64.5	2.3	1491
35-39	65.9	52.3	62.0	65.7	65.2	65.2	61.5	2.8	1707
40-44	65.7	53.6	61.4	65.3	64.5	64.7	60.5	2.6	1592
45-49	65.8	54.3	62.4	65.4	65.0	64.9	61.5	2.6	1364
Residence									
Urban	78.1	61.5	76.6	77.8	77.4	77.3	74.7	2.6	2302
Rural	61.9	50.1	57.6	61.5	61.0	61.0	56.5	2.7	6050
Region									
Domain 1	64.4	49.8	62.3	64.2	63.5	64.0	59.4	1.8	876
Domain 2	58.2	45.1	56.8	57.9	57.7	58.0	55.5	2.2	820
Domain 3	44.0	35.1	40.8	43.6	42.8	43.0	40.9	1.4	912
Domain 4	81.9	55.9	71.4	81.8	81.5	81.1	73.6	1.6	875
Domain 5	68.0	54.8	64.6	67.4	67.1	66.8	63.3	1.3	921
Domain 6	67.6	52.4	64.3	67.1	66.6	66.4	62.2	4.2	905
Domain 7	42.2	33.8	39.2	41.6	40.8	41.5	35.0	1.6	574
Domain 8	83.2	67.3	81.3	83.2	83.0	82.7	79.9	3.2	1097
Domain 9	72.1	67.1	68.9	71.6	71.1	70.7	67.1	5.2	1372
Education									
No schooling	43.4	35.1	37.6	43.2	42.5	42.7	36.9	2.1	1183
Primary	63.7	51.8	59.8	63.3	63.0	63.0	58.9	2.3	4271
Lower secondary	74.0	59.2	71.4	74.0	73.3	72.6	69.5	3.3	1418
Upper secondary	86.5	66.2	84.8	85.8	85.6	85.6	81.5	4.5	763
University	89.2	68.9	88.7	89.1	88.1	88.6	86.9	2.9	586
Others	58.0	51.9	53.4	55.7	55.7	56.5	51.9	2.3	131
Total	66.3	53.2	62.8	66.0	65.5	65.5	61.5	2.7	8352
Note:	Domain 1 Domain 2 Domain 3	Kachin/Kayah/Shan Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi Chin/Saging			Domain 4 Bago Domain 5 Magway Domain 6 Mandalay		Domain 7 Rakhine Domain 8 Yangon Domain 9 Ayeyarwady		

9.5 HIV/AIDS knowledge and sources of information among ever-married women

The percentage of ever-married women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS by sources of information according to background characteristics is shown in Table 9.5. It shows that 95 percent of ever-married women said they had heard of HIV/AIDS. In Myanmar, dissemination of HIV/AIDS information is the responsibility of the National HIV/AIDS Control Programme for HIV/AIDS prevention. The message channeled to the public includes information about modes of transmission and prevention strategies. This information is received by the people through various sources. Most of ever-married women obtained

HIV/AIDS knowledge from friends/relatives (91%), health workers (86 %) and radio/TV/video (81 %), MMCWA/MWAF (73 %) and printed media such as newspaper, magazine/articles (51% to 56%).

Awareness of HIV/AIDS and specific sources of information do not seem to vary much among various age groups of ever-married women. The ever-married women in urban areas is more knowledgeable on HIV/AIDS (99%) than their rural counterparts (93 %). More urban women than rural women had obtained HIV/AIDS information from friends/relatives (96 % vs. 90 %). Over 90 percent of ever married women in all regions have heard of HIV/AIDS except in Rakhine State (81%). The proportion of EMW having knowledge about HIV/AIDS from health workers and friends/relatives are quite high for Yangon compared with the other regions. Knowledge score on HIV/AIDS rises sharply from 79 percent among ever-married women with no schooling to nearly 100 percent among women with university education. The percentage of women who have heard about HIV/AIDS from specific sources of information also increases with the level of education.

Table 9.5. Percentage of Ever-Married Women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS by Source of Information according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.											
Background Characteristics	Ever heard	Sources of Information									Number of Ever Married Women
		Health worker	Friends/ Relatives	MM CWA/ MWA	News paper	Radio, TV, Video VCD, Internet, Website	Magazine, Articles, Journal, Pamphlet	Past survey field worker	Health talks	Other	
Age											
15-19	94.2	80.5	89.0	66.9	46.1	82.5	52.6	29.2	55.2	8.4	154
20-24	95.7	85.2	91.7	73.0	51.1	83.0	57.2	36.5	54.4	7.2	759
25-29	95.3	86.7	92.1	74.6	52.9	82.9	59.5	37.0	55.2	7.5	1285
30-34	95.5	88.2	92.6	75.2	52.6	82.8	59.0	37.1	55.8	7.4	1491
35-39	95.0	86.8	92.8	72.5	51.1	80.6	55.1	36.7	54.8	7.7	1707
40-44	93.7	85.1	90.3	71.5	49.4	78.8	53.5	35.9	54.8	7.0	1592
45-49	92.8	82.7	88.9	69.9	50.2	76.7	53.1	34.5	54.5	6.2	1364
Residence											
Urban	98.7	92.3	95.8	85.1	72.4	91.9	77.2	49.9	67.7	8.8	2302
Rural	93.0	83.3	89.7	67.9	43.0	76.3	47.9	31.0	50.1	6.6	6050
Region											
Domain 1	90.3	84.2	87.8	71.3	40.2	67.9	48.6	25.5	50.2	7.0	876
Domain 2	95.7	85.9	92.4	68.2	45.7	85.9	57.7	33.0	55.2	7.8	820
Domain 3	91.6	80.7	88.3	64.5	37.3	70.3	42.9	28.4	49.6	6.6	912
Domain 4	99.0	90.2	97.3	77.3	61.6	88.5	65.5	35.0	57.8	3.4	875
Domain 5	96.9	86.9	93.1	60.5	35.7	77.2	40.7	21.8	47.6	4.9	921
Domain 6	95.9	85.2	92.7	73.3	52.6	85.3	60.9	43.8	59.0	7.7	905
Domain 7	80.8	69.3	77.0	52.3	23.2	50.9	23.5	12.9	35.0	6.8	574
Domain 8	99.1	95.2	96.9	87.6	80.6	96.1	83.8	60.7	73.7	10.4	1097
Domain 9	95.5	86.4	91.0	82.8	61.2	86.7	60.5	45.6	55.2	8.7	1372
Education											
No schooling	78.9	64.7	74.9	48.6	21.2	50.9	21.1	18.4	33.8	5.5	1183
Primary	95.9	86.0	92.2	71.1	46.1	80.9	50.9	34.4	52.8	6.4	4271
Lower Secondary	99.1	93.9	97.0	82.9	64.0	90.0	71.3	41.7	65.5	8.7	1418
Upper Secondary	99.5	95.4	97.6	86.4	76.9	95.4	84.8	49.1	66.7	8.7	763
University	99.5	96.9	98.1	91.1	86.5	97.6	92.0	56.0	74.2	11.6	586
Others	91.6	77.1	87.0	63.4	36.6	74.8	41.2	30.5	48.1	5.3	131
Total	94.6	85.8	91.4	72.6	51.1	80.6	56.0	36.2	54.9	7.2	8352
Note:	Domain 1 Kachin/Kayah/Shan Domain 2 Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi Domain 3 Chin/Saging					Domain 4 Bago Domain 5 Magway Domain 6 Mandalay			Domain 7 Rakhine Domain 8 Yangon Domain 9 Ayeyarwady		

9.6 Knowledge of ways to prevent HIV/AIDS among ever-married women

The percentage of ever-married women who know specific ways to prevent HIV/AIDS according to background characteristics is displayed in Table 9.6. It shows that 80 percent of ever-married women have knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention. Popular responses from EMW who know specific ways of HIV/AIDS preventions are: “have only one sex partner” (80 %), “avoid sex with prostitutes” (78 %) and “making sure any injection they have is done with clean needle” (78 %). Other preventive methods mentioned are: “avoid unnecessary injections” (64 %), “avoid blood transfusions” (62 %), “avoid multiple sex partners” (59 %), “avoid intravenous injection of narcotic drugs” (58 %), “use condom during sex” and “avoid sex with homosexuals” (46 %).

Ever-married women aged 15-19 and 45-49 have lower scores on knowledge of prevention while it does not seem to vary in any significant manner among other age groups. Similar patterns are found in knowledge of specific ways of HIV/AIDS prevention. Knowledge of prevention ranks substantially higher among urban women (92 %) than their rural counterparts (76 %). Knowledge of preventive methods is consistently higher in urban than rural areas.

When compared by regions, the highest percentage of EMW having knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention is found in Yangon (97 %). Women in all other regions have high level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention (over 71 %) except women in Rakhine State (54 %). Furthermore, scores on knowledge of prevention rise sharply with increased level of education ranging from 57 percent among women with no schooling to 97 percent among women with university education. The percentage of women stating specific ways to prevent HIV/AIDS also rises with increasing level of education.

Table 9.6. Percentage of Ever Married Women who had reported having Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention by Specific Ways according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	Having knowledge of prevention	Ways of prevention													Number of Ever Married Women
		Use condom during sex	Have only one sex partner	Avoid multiple sex partners	Avoid sex with prostitutes	Avoid sex with homosexuals	Avoid deep kissing	Avoid blood transfusions	Avoid unnecessary injections	Avoid intravenous injection of narcotic drugs	Making sure any injection they have is done with clean	Avoid tattooing, acupuncture, using skin	Use gloves when handling bleeding	Other	
Age															
15-19	77.3	68.8	76.0	76.0	74.7	67.5	57.8	73.4	73.4	73.4	74.0	73.4	68.8	1.9	154
20-24	79.4	74.4	78.8	77.9	76.7	70.6	60.3	75.9	75.9	75.2	76.7	75.0	71.7	3.8	759
25-29	82.4	76.7	82.1	81.0	80.5	71.4	65.6	79.7	79.6	79.8	80.2	78.4	73.7	3.0	1285
30-34	81.9	77.2	81.5	81.1	80.2	74.0	66.3	80.3	80.7	80.5	80.5	79.3	75.5	3.2	1491
35-39	81.1	74.0	80.2	79.8	78.4	71.2	64.1	78.4	78.9	78.4	79.3	78.0	72.5	3.3	1707
40-44	78.3	71.4	77.4	76.8	75.5	69.0	62.0	75.5	75.9	75.8	76.6	74.9	70.4	2.6	1592
45-49	77.7	70.7	77.2	76.8	76.4	71.3	61.8	76.2	76.0	75.1	76.3	74.6	70.2	3.9	1364
Residence															
Urban	92.2	89.6	91.9	91.5	90.9	84.8	75.1	91.0	91.1	90.6	91.2	90.3	86.0	4.0	2302
Rural	75.6	67.9	74.8	74.1	73.0	66.0	59.1	72.7	72.9	72.6	73.4	71.7	67.1	3.0	6050
Region															
Domain 1	81.1	77.6	80.3	78.3	78.1	69.3	61.1	78.0	79.1	78.9	79.1	76.0	72.4	1.9	876
Domain 2	79.6	75.4	79.4	79.1	78.3	74.4	68.9	79.0	79.1	78.9	78.8	77.7	74.6	1.8	820
Domain 3	63.5	54.5	62.5	62.0	59.5	50.0	45.1	57.7	57.9	59.4	60.5	59.4	55.2	3.2	912
Domain 4	91.2	79.3	90.9	90.4	89.0	81.8	72.9	90.1	90.4	89.5	90.5	89.3	85.6	1.7	875
Domain 5	83.3	77.4	82.8	82.3	82.6	78.2	66.4	81.5	81.9	81.7	82.2	80.6	76.8	2.4	921
Domain 6	80.6	70.4	78.9	78.2	77.3	65.7	53.1	76.7	75.8	73.9	78.9	76.1	68.3	4.3	905
Domain 7	53.5	47.2	52.4	52.3	49.7	43.2	34.8	49.0	49.3	49.5	48.8	46.5	43.7	1.7	574
Domain 8	96.6	94.3	96.5	96.4	95.9	90.9	82.9	96.1	96.4	96.2	96.0	96.0	90.8	5.4	1097
Domain 9	79.5	74.7	78.9	78.4	77.5	72.8	69.3	77.6	77.6	77.0	77.0	75.7	70.5	4.7	1372
Education															
No schooling	56.5	44.9	55.3	54.5	53.3	44.7	40.2	51.7	53.1	52.4	53.8	50.5	46.7	1.9	1183
Primary	79.2	71.9	78.5	77.9	76.9	69.7	63.4	76.8	76.8	76.4	77.4	75.8	71.0	3.2	4271
Lower Secondary	88.9	85.5	88.4	87.6	86.6	80.5	71.2	87.0	86.8	87.0	87.2	86.2	81.0	3.7	1418
Upper Secondary	95.4	93.8	95.2	95.0	94.0	90.2	76.8	93.7	94.0	93.6	93.8	93.4	89.5	4.5	763
University	97.4	96.8	97.3	97.1	96.8	92.0	77.5	97.1	96.6	96.8	96.4	96.4	92.7	4.3	586
Others	64.9	56.5	63.4	62.6	62.6	58.0	53.4	62.6	63.4	60.3	64.1	61.8	58.0	0.8	131
Total	80.1	73.9	79.5	78.9	77.9	71.2	63.5	77.7	77.9	77.6	78.3	76.8	72.3	3.2	8352

Note: Domain 1 Kachin/Kayah/Shan
Domain 2 Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi
Domain 3 Chin/Saging
Domain 4 Bago
Domain 5 Magway
Domain 6 Mandalay
Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain 8 Yangon
Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

9.7 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission to unborn/newborn child from an infected mother

The information on knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission to unborn/newborn child from an infected mother is analyzed and results are presented in table 9.7. About 74 percent of ever-married women stated that the HIV virus could be transmitted from an infected mother to an unborn child. Regarding the knowledge of specific ways to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, 47 percent of women stated there are “no ways” while only about 20 percent stated “take medication”. Concerning knowledge of transmissibility of HIV/AIDS to newborn child, 68 percent of EMW stated that the HIV virus could be transmitted from an infected mother. With regard to knowledge of specific ways of prevention, 32 percent of these women stated “no ways”, 15 percent stated “take medication” and 17 percent stated “don’t breastfeed”. There is little variation on the responses concerning these two types of HIV/AIDS transmissions among age groups. Urban women have higher knowledge score on these two types of HIV/AIDS transmissions than their rural counterparts. Except for Rakhine State (45 % for each type of transmission), women in all other regions are more likely to have knowledge on these two types of HIV/AIDS transmissions (from 56 % to 84%). Furthermore, the knowledge of transmissibility to unborn/ newborn child increases with rising level of education of women.

Table 9.7. Percentage of Ever Married Women who had reported having Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Transmissibility to an Unborn Child/New Born Child from an Infected Mother, 2007 FRHS

Background characteristics	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission to unborn child	Ways to prevent transmission (unborn child)				Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmissibility to newborn child	Ways to prevent transmission (newborn child)					Number of Ever-Married Women
		No ways	Take	Don't	Other		No ways	Take	Don't	Don't	Other	
			medication	Know				medication	breastfeed			
Age												
15-19	73.4	46.1	18.8	7.8	0.6	65.6	31.2	16.9	11.0	5.8	0.6	154
20-24	73.1	46.6	19.1	6.5	0.9	64.7	28.7	13.4	18.3	3.7	0.5	759
25-29	76.3	47.9	20.4	7.4	0.7	68.6	32.3	15.2	17.7	3.2	0.2	1285
30-34	76.4	48.8	20.7	6.2	0.7	68.1	31.5	15.0	18.0	3.4	0.3	1491
35-39	75.3	47.4	20.9	6.8	0.5	68.5	31.9	15.8	16.9	3.6	0.4	1707
40-44	72.5	46.5	19.0	6.5	0.5	67.5	33.4	14.8	15.3	3.4	0.6	1592
45-49	71.8	44.3	20.7	6.5	0.3	67.5	31.1	16.2	16.1	3.7	0.4	1364
Residence												
Urban	85.5	55.5	23.0	6.5	0.7	75.3	32.5	17.2	22.2	3.0	0.3	2302
Rural	70.1	43.7	19.2	6.7	0.5	64.8	31.4	14.5	14.7	3.7	0.4	6050
Region												
Domain 1	74.9	54.9	13.1	6.7	0.1	68.8	42.7	15.0	7.9	3.2	0.1	876
Domain 2	72.7	47.4	15.7	8.3	1.2	65.1	33.5	13.5	11.7	5.5	0.9	820
Domain 3	58.9	28.7	23.5	6.7	0.0	54.3	20.8	15.7	13.5	4.1	0.2	912
Domain 4	85.6	49.0	29.0	6.6	0.9	77.6	26.1	16.1	31.9	2.5	1.0	875
Domain 5	78.3	53.7	17.6	5.9	1.1	73.9	45.3	15.0	8.9	3.9	0.9	921
Domain 6	74.8	42.9	22.7	8.8	0.4	68.4	27.7	13.9	22.3	4.1	0.3	905
Domain 7	47.0	39.2	4.7	2.4	0.7	44.3	28.0	3.8	8.4	4.0	0.0	574
Domain 8	89.2	58.0	24.1	6.8	0.6	78.7	34.0	21.0	21.0	2.6	0.1	1097
Domain 9	74.6	44.9	23.2	6.3	0.2	67.4	27.7	16.8	20.0	2.7	0.3	1372
Education												
No schooling	51.1	31.7	12.3	6.4	0.7	48.9	24.9	10.2	9.2	4.1	0.5	1183
Primary	73.2	45.3	20.6	6.9	0.4	67.7	32.5	15.7	15.5	3.5	0.4	4271
Lower Secondary	81.8	52.7	21.2	7.3	0.7	74.9	33.4	16.4	20.6	3.9	0.5	1418
Upper Secondary	89.6	61.9	22.0	5.4	0.5	77.9	38.0	15.6	21.8	2.5	0.0	763
University	93.7	59.2	28.3	5.3	1.0	76.5	28.0	18.6	26.6	2.6	0.7	586
Others	62.6	33.6	21.4	7.6	0.0	60.3	29.8	13.7	12.2	4.6	0.0	131
Total	74.3	46.9	20.2	6.6	0.6	67.7	31.7	15.2	16.8	3.5	0.4	8352
Note:	Domain 1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan			Domain 4	Bago		Domain 7 Rakhine				
	Domain 2	Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi			Domain 5	Magway		Domain 8 Yangon				
	Domain 3	Chin/Saging			Domain 6	Mandalay		Domain 9 Ayevarwady				

9.8. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission by specific ways among ever married women

The percentage of ever-married women who had reported having knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission by specific ways is analyzed and the results are presented in Table 9.8. Eighty-five percent of ever married women stated that the HIV virus could be transmitted specific ways. Popular responses from EMW who know specific ways of HIV/AIDS transmissions are: “through blood” (83 %), “sexual intercourse” (81 %) and “using unclean syringe and skin piercing instruments” (80%). The similar pattern is also found in both urban and rural areas. Other small percentages of transmission ways mentioned are: “living together with patient” (31 %), “mosquito bite” (29 %), and “bedbug bite” (27 %). The same pattern is found in both urban and rural areas. Knowledge of ways of HIV/AIDS transmission ranks substantially higher among urban women (95 %) than their rural counterparts (82 %). Knowledge of preventive methods is consistently higher in urban than rural areas.

Regionwise, the highest percentage of EMW having knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission by specific ways is found in Yangon (98 %). Over 75 percent of women in all other regions have high level of knowledge of the ways of HIV/AIDS transmission except women in Rakhine State (63 %). Furthermore, scores on knowledge of the ways of transmission rise sharply with increased level of education of EMW ranging from 63 percent among women with no schooling to 99 percent among women with university education.

Table 9.8. Percentage of Ever-Married Women who had reported having Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Transmission by Specific Ways by Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

		Ways of transmissions							Number of Ever Married Women	
		Ever heard	Sexual inter-course	bedbug bite	mos-quito bite	Living Together with patient	Through blood	Using Uncleaned Syringe & skin piercing instruments		Other
Background Characteristics										
Age										
15-19		85.1	84.4	30.5	33.8	35.1	82.5	82.5	3.9	154
20-24		85.6	82.1	30.2	33.3	29.0	82.9	80.1	10.1	759
25-29		87.0	82.3	26.4	28.6	30.4	84.1	81.1	9.3	1285
30-34		87.5	83.1	26.3	27.9	31.7	85.4	81.2	9.5	1491
35-39		86.2	82.3	26.6	28.2	31.0	84.4	81.7	8.1	1707
40-44		84.1	80.3	28.1	30.7	31.8	82.2	79.2	8.0	1592
45-49		82.2	78.0	27.7	29.3	30.4	80.8	77.2	9.3	1364
Residence										
Urban		94.5	89.4	21.0	22.4	23.2	93.1	88.4	11.6	2302
Rural		82.0	78.4	29.8	32.1	33.9	79.6	77.1	7.8	6050
Region										
Domain 1		82.5	79.7	25.0	26.0	21.3	80.8	78.7	6.5	876
Domain 2		82.1	79.1	27.3	31.1	25.2	80.6	79.1	7.4	820
Domain 3		74.9	72.5	36.0	39.6	35.0	71.6	70.1	8.2	912
Domain 4		93.4	90.1	30.7	33.9	35.1	92.2	90.2	8.0	875
Domain 5		88.6	85.8	35.6	36.7	48.4	86.1	84.3	6.1	921
Domain 6		89.1	86.0	26.2	29.7	31.6	87.2	85.2	10.9	905
Domain 7		63.2	58.5	8.5	9.2	12.4	59.6	56.6	5.2	574
Domain 8		97.7	90.5	22.2	23.1	25.0	96.7	89.4	11.6	1097
Domain 9		86.1	80.5	28.4	29.5	35.6	83.7	78.6	12.0	1372
Education										
No schooling		63.3	60.6	25.4	26.3	31.3	60.4	58.7	5.8	1183
Primary		85.3	81.7	32.5	34.8	35.4	83.1	80.4	7.9	4271
Lower Secondary		92.5	88.4	23.7	26.1	26.4	91.2	87.2	10.1	1418
Upper Secondary		97.5	91.7	20.1	22.0	21.8	96.2	90.7	12.1	763
University		98.6	91.8	11.1	12.1	17.2	97.3	92.3	15.4	586
Others		81.7	77.9	34.4	38.9	46.6	77.9	75.6	6.9	131
Total		85.4	81.4	27.4	29.4	31.0	83.4	80.2	8.8	8352
Note:	Domain 1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan				Domain 4 Bago		Domain 7 Rakhine		
	Domain 2	Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi				Domain 5 Magway		Domain 8 Yangon		
	Domain 3	Chin/Saging				Domain 6 Mandalay		Domain 9 Ayeyarwady		

9.9 Trafficking

The country level information on knowledge of dimension of trafficking is needed. Trafficking is a criminal and illegal trading of human beings for the purpose of exploiting their labour. Vulnerable girls are exploited and forced into prostitution. It is impossible to obtain country level data for knowledge of trafficking. Hence the 2007 FRHS was designed to get some information on trafficking in order to explore the awareness and perception of women on trafficking. Table 9.9 shows that 84 percent of women had heard about trafficking. Those women who have heard about the term trafficking were asked about their perception on age of women who are most likely victims of trafficking. Seventy five percent of women reported that age group 15-19 is most likely to be victims of trafficking while another 14 percent reported age less than 15.

Understanding the main causes of trafficking is important for the women 15-24 who are the most vulnerable group for trafficking so that they can avoid the circumstances leading to trafficking. Sixty-nine percent of women said that the main cause of trafficking is “poverty”, another 11 percent reported “entrapment” followed by “illiteracy” (10 percent). Regarding the opinion on how the traffickers influence the girls, women and family members, 87 percent of women thought that traffickers influenced them by “false job offer”. Over 4 percent mentioned “fake marriage” and “promise of a happy family”.

Table 9.9. Percent Distribution of Ever-Married Women by Knowledge of Dimension of Trafficking by Residence, 2007 FRHS.

	Urban	Rural	Total
Ever heard	94.7	80.2	84.2
Number of Cases	2180	4855	7035
Perception on age of women who are most likely victims of Trafficking			
<15	16.1	12.7	13.8
15-19	73.6	75.4	74.8
20-24	8.7	9.3	9.1
25-29	0.6	0.5	0.5
30+	0.2	0.2	0.2
Don't know	0.8	2.0	1.6
Total	100	100	100
Number of Cases	2180	4855	7035
Main causes			
Poverty	71.2	68.6	69.4
Illiteracy	6.8	9.8	8.9
Hope for better life elsewhere	7.3	6.1	6.5
Entrapment	10.1	11.2	10.9
Others	3.9	2.2	2.8
Don't know	0.6	2.1	1.6
Total	100	100	100
Number of Cases	2180	4855	7035
Opinion on how the traffickers influence			
False job offer	87.4	86.1	86.5
Fake marriage	2.3	2.3	2.3
Promise of a happy family	4.2	4.1	4.1
Others	4.4	4.1	4.2
Don't know	1.7	3.4	2.9
Total	100	100	100
Number of Cases	2180	4855	7035

Table 9.10 shows responses of opinion on persons involved in trafficking and community's treatment and whether there are any difficulties for the family to accept trafficked girls. For the former one, the most cited answer is "brokers" (57%) followed by "friends of the family" (24%). Regarding community treatment, 62 percent of women are of the opinion that community will treat them normally. On the other hand, fifty-eight percent reported that community will look down on them as bad girls. When respondents were asked whether there are any difficulties for the family to accept trafficked girl, more than half of women (70%) replied that there were no difficulties for the family to accept trafficked girl.

Table 9.10. Percent of Ever-Married Women according to Opinion on Persons involved in Trafficking and community's Treatment by Residence, 2007 FRHS.

	Urban	Rural	Total
Opinion on Persons Involved in Trafficking			
Parents	8.5	9.3	9.0
Husband	0.5	0.5	0.5
Relatives	1.2	1.6	1.5
Friends of the family	25.4	23.4	24.1
Brokers	56.7	57.2	57.1
Others	6.7	4.9	5.5
Don't know	1.0	3.0	2.4
Community's Treatment			
Support them	59.1	54.4	55.9
Treat them normally	63.7	60.7	61.6
Hate them	36.1	48.3	44.5
Looked down as bad girl	51.1	60.7	57.7
Outcast in society	44.2	53.6	50.7
Can not get married	45.5	55.9	52.7
Others	3.0	3.2	3.2
Are there any Difficulties for the family to Accept Trafficked Girl			
Yes	21.9	30.8	28.0
No	76.0	67.0	69.8
Not sure	2.1	2.2	2.2
Total	100	100	100
Number of Cases	2180	4855	7035

Table 9.11 shows responses to another important question on opinion on how to prevent the trafficking. There is no variation of their opinion in terms of residence. More than 96 percent of women give their opinion that there is a need to have the education programmes and awareness raising, to identify roots of girl trafficking, to provide income generating activities and to encourage and motivate local leaders to prevent the trafficking. Regarding punishment system, 88 percent of women agreed to practice punishment system. The percentage of women who think that border security system is one way to prevent trafficking is 91 percent.

Table 9.11. Percent of Ever-Married Women who give their Opinion on How to Prevent the Trafficking by Residence, 2007 FRHS.

Opinion on Ways to Prevent Trafficking	Urban	Rural	Total
Education programmes	97.9	96.8	97.2
Awareness raising	98.1	97.1	97.4
Identify roots of girls trafficking	97.8	96.7	97.1
Provide income generating activities	98.2	97.1	97.4
Encouraging and motivating local leaders	97.5	95.1	95.9
Punishment system	86.6	89.1	88.3
Border security system	92.7	90.4	91.1
Others	4.9	4.7	4.8
Number of cases	2180	4855	7035

CHAPTER X
***KNOWLEDGE OF STDs, HIV/AIDS AND TRAFFICKING AMONG
NEVER MARRIED WOMEN***

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CHAPTER X

KNOWLEDGE OF STDs, HIV/AIDS AND TRAFFICKING AMONG NEVER MARRIED WOMEN

In 2007 FRHS, the knowledge of STDs, HIV/AIDS, knowledge of physical changes associated with puberty, menstruation and fertile period, anemia, knowledge and sources of contraception, pregnancy care, abortion, sex education and trafficking were collected from never-married women aged 15-34. In the previous survey (2001 FRHS), for never married women (NMW) aged 15-34, only the information on knowledge of STDs and HIV/AIDS were collected.

10.1 Knowledge and source of information of STDs among never married women

Table 10.1 shows percentage of NMW who have heard of STDs by source of information according to selected background characteristics. Overall, 82 percent of NMW have heard of STDs. The first most mentioned source of information is from friends/ relatives (78%), the second from TV/ video/VCD/Internet/Website (76%), health workers (73%), magazine/ articles/ journal/pamphlet (61%), and MMCWA/MWAF (64%). Only fifty-three percent of NMW can identify health talks as source of information on STDs.

Knowledge score on STDs increases moderately with age: rising from 79 percent among teenagers 15-19 to 87 percent among older women 30-34. Urban women are more likely to know of STDs from any source of information.

Among the regions, the highest percentage of women with STD knowledge is found in Yangon (96%) and the lowest in Rakhine (52%). Women in all other regions have high level of knowledge of STDs (over 76%) except for women in Rakhine and Chin/Sagaing (52% and 66 % respectively). The lowest percentage of women with STD knowledge by all sources of information is found in Rakhine State and the second lowest is found in Chin/Sagaing.

The percentage of never married women who have heard of STDs rise with increased level of education: increasing from 46 percent among women with no schooling to 96 percent among women with university education. In short, regarding the sources of information about STDs by education, the most popular source is radio/ TV/ video/ internet/website, followed by friends/ relatives and MMCWA/MWAF.

Table 10.1 Percentage of Never-Married Women who have Ever Heard of STDs by Source of Information according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Sources of Information												Number of Never Married Women
Background Characteristics	Ever Heard	Health worker	Friends/ Relatives	MMCW A/ MWAf	News paper	Radio, TV, Video VCD, Internet, Website	Magazine, Articles, Journal, Pamphlet	Past survey field worker	Health talks	Other		
Age												
15-19	78.7	68.7	74.4	60.6	48.0	73.2	56.5	31.6	50.6	4.4	2344	
20-24	83.5	75.9	79.6	65.4	54.0	77.0	64.1	33.8	54.6	4.2	1625	
25-29	86.1	76.3	81.3	67.4	57.1	80.7	64.7	35.3	56.8	4.0	920	
30-34	87.2	78.2	81.7	67.8	54.8	78.4	63.3	35.8	54.8	4.2	578	
Residence												
Urban	91.0	81.7	85.0	75.8	68.9	86.9	79.9	44.8	65.5	4.3	1584	
Rural	78.7	69.6	75.0	59.1	45.1	71.7	53.1	28.7	48.3	4.2	3883	
Region												
Domain1	76.3	68.0	70.3	57.2	43.6	66.3	58.1	24.7	48.6	5.2	582	
Domain2	87.3	76.3	80.0	63.9	51.5	82.3	65.1	34.8	56.3	6.6	851	
Domain3	66.0	60.3	63.7	49.0	37.6	59.3	45.6	22.9	40.7	3.6	612	
Domain4	89.2	78.7	85.7	72.7	65.3	83.5	71.7	33.3	58.0	4.4	498	
Domain5	80.2	69.1	76.1	52.8	37.7	73.2	47.2	20.9	43.7	2.1	716	
Domain6	82.6	75.4	77.2	71.5	54.4	79.7	69.4	42.3	61.2	2.1	281	
Domain7	52.0	44.1	48.4	30.7	18.6	35.6	23.5	6.5	21.6	5.2	306	
domain8	95.7	87.7	91.9	83.2	79.9	94.2	86.1	57.0	76.1	2.9	725	
Domain9	89.7	79.7	86.6	75.9	59.9	84.5	63.7	41.7	56.9	4.9	896	
Education												
No schooling	46.0	36.4	40.9	29.1	16.3	34.8	17.6	12.5	19.8	2.9	313	
Primary school	74.4	63.3	70.7	52.9	37.5	66.2	42.7	27.6	40.0	3.2	1901	
Lower Secondary	84.4	73.7	79.4	63.6	51.6	78.7	61.4	33.9	54.8	3.9	1138	
Upper Secondary	91.1	84.2	86.5	74.8	62.5	86.7	76.8	37.6	64.9	4.5	1060	
University	96.3	90.2	91.6	83.7	79.3	93.0	90.4	45.1	74.0	6.6	1041	
Others	85.7	78.6	85.7	71.4	42.9	78.6	57.1	28.6	64.3	7.1	14	
Total	82.3	73.1	77.9	63.9	52.0	76.1	60.9	33.3	53.3	4.2	5467	
Note:	Domain1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan			Domain 4	Bago		Domain 7	Rakhine			
	Domain2	Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi			Domain 5	Magway		Domain 8	Yangon			
	Domain3	Chin/Saging			Domain 6	Mandalay		Domain 9	Ayeyarwady			
	MMCWA	Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association										
	MWAF	Myanmar Women Affairs Fedration										

10.2 Knowledge of type of STDs among never married women

The percentage of never married women who have of STDs by types of STDs according to background characteristics is shown in Table 10.3. Regarding the knowledge of the STDs by type of STDs, high proportion of NMW identifies the following diseases as STDs.: HIV/ AIDS (81%), Hepatitis-B (74%), Syphilis (32%), warts at groin area (42%), Genital harpies (49%) and Gonorrhea (52%). There is a little differential in knowledge of the types of STDs by age. Among all regions, there is some variation by specific types of STDs.

The knowledge of the types of STDs increases with the rising level of education. Regarding HIV/AIDs, it rises from 44% with no schooling to 96 percent with university education. The percentage of NMW who knows hepatitis (B) as the type of STDs also rises from 36 percent of those with no schooling to 90 percent of those with university education.

Women in urban areas are more likely to have the knowledge of STDs as well as the types of STDs than their rural counterparts. Regarding the knowledge of the STDs by type of STDs among regions, the highest proportion of NMW identifying for all types of STDs is found in Yangon Division and the lowest is found in Rakhine State.

Table 10.2 Percentage of Never-Married Women who have Heard of STDs by Type of STDs to according Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics		Ever heard	Types of STDs						Number of never married women	
			Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Warts at groin area	Genital Herpies	HIV/ AIDS	Hepatitis (B)		Others
Age										
	15-19	78.7	29.3	45.6	39.1	45.4	77.4	70.2	4.2	2344
	20-24	83.5	32.4	53.5	43.9	50.3	82.3	74.9	4.7	1625
	25-29	86.1	37.0	58.6	45.4	53.3	84.6	76.3	4.5	920
	30-34	87.2	36.2	59.5	45.5	54.2	86.3	78.7	4.2	578
Residence										
	Urban	91.0	46.8	64.3	54.1	61.9	89.8	84.5	3.9	1584
	Rural	78.7	26.3	46.4	37.4	43.9	77.4	69.0	4.6	3883
Region										
	Domain1	76.3	31.1	49.8	42.3	49.7	74.9	63.6	3.1	582
	Domain2	87.3	36.4	49.1	45.1	51.9	85.9	76.3	4.9	851
	Domain3	66.0	20.6	37.4	29.2	34.8	64.2	58.8	3.8	612
	Domain4	89.2	27.9	60.2	40.0	48.2	89.0	83.9	4.4	498
	Domain5	80.2	20.5	38.7	28.6	36.5	78.8	67.3	3.6	716
	Domain6	82.6	37.4	55.5	38.8	47.0	81.9	76.5	6.4	281
	Domain7	52.0	21.2	29.1	21.6	28.4	50.0	41.2	5.2	306
	Domain8	95.7	54.3	70.3	64.7	68.4	95.2	93.1	3.6	725
	Domain9	89.7	32.9	61.7	50.7	58.7	88.1	80.8	5.6	896
Education										
	No schooling	46.0	13.7	19.2	19.2	22.4	43.8	35.5	1.9	313
	Primary school	74.4	22.1	40.4	33.7	39.6	72.8	63.3	3.8	1901
	Lower Secondary	84.4	30.1	50.5	41.5	48.7	83.5	76.5	5.1	1138
	Upper Secondary	91.1	39.2	60.3	47.3	55.0	89.7	83.7	4.3	1060
	University	96.3	51.7	74.4	60.8	69.3	95.7	90.0	5.4	1041
	Others	85.7	21.4	35.7	28.6	35.7	78.6	71.4	14.3	14
Total		82.3	32.2	51.6	42.3	49.1	81.0	73.5	4.4	5467
Note:	Domain1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan			Domain 4	Bago		Domain 7	Rakhine	
	Domain2	Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi			Domain 5	Magway		Domain 8	Yangon	
	Domain3	Chin/Saging			Domain 6	Mandalay		Domain 9	Ayeyarwady	

10.3 Knowledge of ways to prevent STDs among never married women

The percentage of never married women who know specific ways to prevent STDs is shown in Table 10.3. More than 71 percent of women reported having knowledge of STD prevention. Overall, the popular responses are “be faithful to partner/ wife” (71%), “avoid sex with prostitutes” and “have fewer sex partners” (70% each) and “use condom” (68%). Other less popular responses are “avoid sex with homosexuals” (67%) and “prevent with medicine” (55 %).

Urban women have higher knowledge of STD prevention than their rural counter parts (80% for urban women and 68% for rural women). When analyzed by regions, the

highest percentage of NMW having knowledge of STDs prevention is found in Yangon (86%) and the lowest in Rakhine (38%) and the second lowest is found in Chin/Sagaing (49%). The similar pattern is observed for specific ways of prevention mentioned in Table 10.3.

Knowledge of STD prevention rises from teenagers 15-19 (68%) to older women aged 30-34 (76%). The same situation is found for all specific ways of prevention. Furthermore, scores on knowledge of prevention rise sharply with increased level of women's education, ranging from 32 percent among women with no schooling to 89% percent among women with university education. The percentage of women stating specific ways to prevent STDs also increases with rising level of education. The most frequently cited methods of prevention are "be faithful to partner / wife, avoid sex with prostitutes and have fewer sex partners".

Table 10.3. Percentage of Never Married Women who have reported having knowledge of STDs prevention by Specific Ways according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	Having knowledge of prevention	Ways to prevent STDs							Number of never married women
		Prevent with Medicine	Use Condom	Be faithful to partner/wife	Have fewer sex partners	Avoid sex with prostitutes	Avoid sex with homosexuals	Other	
Age									
15-19	67.7	53.7	64.4	66.9	66.6	66.8	63.4	1.5	2344
20-24	72.8	56.2	70.0	72.2	72.1	71.7	68.9	2.0	1625
25-29	73.8	56.2	71.7	73.3	72.6	72.7	69.3	2.3	920
Residence									
Urban	79.5	59.8	78.1	79.3	78.9	79.1	76.8	1.8	1584
Rural	67.7	53.1	63.8	66.9	66.5	66.4	62.6	1.8	3883
Region									
Domain1	66.3	50.2	64.8	65.3	65.3	65.3	62.9	0.5	582
Domain2	71.8	48.6	67.7	70.5	69.8	69.6	65.0	3.2	851
Domain3	49.0	37.4	46.7	48.5	48.4	47.9	46.1	1.8	612
Domain4	84.5	56.8	77.3	83.9	84.1	84.3	78.7	1.4	498
Domain5	68.7	52.5	65.2	68.2	67.6	67.5	63.4	1.3	716
Domain6	72.6	56.6	69.4	72.2	71.5	71.5	69.0	2.1	281
Domain7	38.2	24.2	35.3	37.6	37.3	37.6	32.0	1.6	306
domain8	85.9	68.6	85.0	85.9	85.4	85.8	84.3	0.4	725
Domain9	82.1	76.2	78.8	81.5	81.0	80.8	77.9	3.0	896
Education									
No schooling	32.3	25.9	27.8	31.9	31.9	31.6	27.5	0.6	313
Primary school	60.9	48.3	56.2	60.0	59.4	59.3	55.3	1.5	1901
Lower Secondary	74.3	58.8	70.4	73.7	73.3	73.2	70.2	1.8	1138
Upper Secondary	80.6	60.2	78.6	79.6	79.7	79.5	76.4	2.0	1060
University	88.9	66.6	88.3	88.6	88.0	88.3	85.9	2.5	1041
Others	57.1	50.0	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	0.0	14
Total	71.2	55.0	68.0	70.5	70.1	70.1	66.7	1.8	5467

Note: Domain1 Kachin/Kayah/Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain2 Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
Domain3 Chin/Saging Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

10.4 Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) among Never-married women

Information on reproductive tract infection is sought from all never married women covered by the survey. The respondents were asked if they knew about vaginal discharge, if they were experiencing it during one week or one month before the survey and if so, to specify the colour, smell, viscosity and the presence of itchiness.

Knowledge and prevalence of specific vaginal discharge during one week before the survey among NMW is presented in Table 10.4. The knowledge of vaginal discharge is almost universal among NMW (about 96%), there is slight variation between urban-rural residence, age groups and across regions. However, the knowledge of vaginal discharge increases with level of education (from 87% to 99%). About 76 percent of NMW reported

having vaginal discharge during one week before the survey and the prevalence is fairly the same across all age groups and regions, but the prevalence varied from 61 percent in Rakhine State to over 82 percent in Yangon, Mandalay, Bago and Magway divisions. The discrepancy between the prevalence of vaginal discharge of over 70 percent and the prevalence of thick/itchiness/foul smelling (5%-13%) may be due to the respondents answering common experience of white discharge which is similar to and those of symptoms of RTI.

Table 10.4 Percentage of Never-Married Women who know of Vaginal Discharge and Prevalence of Specific Vaginal Discharge according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	Knowledge of vaginal discharge	Have vaginal discharge	Prevalence of specific vaginal discharge			Number of Never-Married Women
			Thick discharge	Itchiness in vulva	Discharge with smell	
Age						
15-19	94.3	73.7	14.2	4.5	4.9	2344
20-24	97.2	78.5	12.9	4.2	4.4	1625
25-29	97.9	78.3	11.7	3.6	3.9	920
30-34	97.6	77.9	13.1	4.3	3.8	578
Residence						
Urban	97.7	81.8	15.2	4.8	5.4	1584
Rural	95.5	74.1	12.5	4.0	4.1	3883
Region						
Domain1	92.1	62.5	8.4	1.9	2.9	582
Domain2	97.3	72.5	11.3	2.9	3.6	851
Domain3	95.4	75.0	12.6	3.1	4.1	612
Domain4	98.8	82.5	10.0	2.8	3.2	498
Domain5	96.9	85.1	12.0	4.1	3.9	716
Domain6	94.7	83.6	17.4	5.7	7.1	281
Domain7	91.2	60.8	10.5	0.7	0.7	306
domain8	98.1	82.1	17.4	5.5	6.3	725
Domain9	96.7	77.8	18.1	8.6	6.6	896
Education						
No schooling	87.2	62.0	10.2	1.0	1.3	313
Primary school	95.6	75.1	14.0	4.8	4.8	1901
Lower Secondary	96.6	75.7	12.0	5.3	4.6	1138
Upper Secondary	97.2	78.4	13.7	3.9	5.0	1060
University	98.6	81.8	13.9	3.6	4.1	1041
Others	78.6	57.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	14
Total	96.1	76.3	13.3	4.3	4.5	5467

Note: Domain1 Kachin/Kayah/Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine
Domain2 Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon
Domain3 Chin/Saging Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady

10.5 Knowledge and source of Information of HIV/AIDS among never married women

The 2007 FRHS included a number of questions concerning never-married women's knowledge on HIV/AIDS and strategies for prevention and knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmissibility to unborn/newborn child from an infected mother and strategies for prevention. The majority of never-married women has basic knowledge about HIV/AIDS due to widespread information dissemination through multiple channels.

Table 10.5 gives the percentage of never married women who have heard of HIV/AIDS by source of information by background characteristics. Ninety-six percent of NMW have heard of HIV/AIDS. While the extent of knowledge is fairly the same across all age groups and all regions, it varies from 70 percent in Rakhine State to nearly 100 percent in Yangon Division. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is higher among urban women (99%) than their rural counterparts (95%). The knowledge of HIV/AIDS increases with level of education (from 69% to 100%).

The percentages of sources of information on HIV/AIDS among never married women are friend / relatives (93%), TV/ video/ VCD/ internet/ website (89%) and health workers (86%). Never married women mentioned the printed media such as newspaper, magazine/ articles/ journal/ pamphlet less often (60% - 69%) and MMCWA/MWAF was mentioned as source of information by 73 percent of NMW. The proportion having HIV/AIDS knowledge from any specific source of information also increases with the level of education.

Table 10.5. Percentage of Never-Married Women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS by Source of Information according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Source of information according to Background Characteristics, 2007 - 2010.											
Background Characteristics	Ever heard	Sources of Information									Number of never married women
		Health worker	Friends/ Relatives	MMCW A/ MWAFA	News paper	Radio, TV, Video, VCD, Internet,	Magazine, Articles, Journal, Pamphlet	Past survey field worker	Health talks	Other	
Age											
15-19	94.9	83.1	90.9	71.4	56.4	87.1	65.7	36.1	58.1	6.9	2344
20-24	96.3	87.0	93.0	74.0	61.7	88.9	71.0	38.2	60.8	6.0	1625
25-29	97.8	87.1	94.5	73.3	62.8	91.8	72.9	39.3	62.3	5.2	920
30-34	99.1	88.6	94.6	75.3	61.2	89.3	72.8	42.2	60.0	4.8	578
Residence											
Urban	99.3	90.8	96.0	83.4	77.5	94.9	88.2	48.4	70.6	5.6	1584
Rural	95.0	83.3	91.1	68.6	52.2	86.1	61.5	33.6	55.4	6.3	3883
Region											
Domain1	94.3	84.4	90.5	70.4	52.9	79.4	67.5	27.1	55.8	8.1	582
Domain2	98.8	88.7	92.1	73.2	59.1	93.2	76.1	40.3	64.6	12.6	851
Domain3	95.4	83.8	92.2	66.7	50.3	87.7	60.0	33.3	51.6	5.4	612
Domain4	99.4	89.0	97.2	79.9	71.1	94.4	78.5	36.1	63.5	3.0	498
Domain5	98.2	83.5	94.3	61.0	45.1	87.3	54.2	23.5	50.0	3.4	716
Domain6	98.2	85.1	94.3	75.8	63.0	91.8	75.1	46.6	66.9	2.5	281
Domain7	69.6	59.5	66.7	40.8	25.8	51.0	29.7	9.2	26.8	7.5	306
domain8	99.9	93.0	97.4	86.1	83.6	98.8	91.2	59.7	80.1	4.1	725
Domain9	97.9	87.1	94.9	83.4	66.7	92.7	70.9	47.7	61.9	5.5	896
Education											
No schooling	69.3	50.2	66.1	38.7	22.4	49.2	24.0	16.6	24.6	5.8	313
Primary school	95.8	79.5	90.6	64.0	45.1	85.7	51.7	33.6	49.5	5.0	1901
Lower Secondary	98.2	87.1	93.7	73.3	59.5	90.2	72.6	36.4	61.3	6.3	1138
Upper Secondary	99.4	94.8	96.9	83.9	71.5	95.9	85.9	42.2	70.2	7.4	1060
University	99.7	95.8	98.2	87.9	85.1	97.0	94.3	49.6	77.1	6.5	1041
Others	100.0	92.9	100.0	71.4	57.1	85.7	57.1	28.6	57.1	21.4	14
Total	96.3	85.5	92.5	72.9	59.6	88.7	69.2	37.9	59.8	6.1	5467
Note:	Domain1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan			Domain 4	Bago		Domain 7	Rakhine		
	Domain2	Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi			Domain 5	Magway		Domain 8	Yangon		
	Domain3	Chin/Saging			Domain 6	Mandalay		Domain 9	Ayeyarwady		
	MMCWA	Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association									
	MWAF	Myanmar Women Affairs Federation									

10.6 Knowledge of ways to prevent HIV/AIDS among never married women

While 96 percent of the never-married women had heard about HIV/AIDS, only 85 percent seem to know its prevention. More than 77 percent of NMW knows all the ways of prevention except avoid deep kissing mentioned in Table 10.6.

All age groups have high scores on knowledge of prevention. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention by specific ways is higher among urban women (94%) than their rural counterparts (82%). Knowledge of preventive methods is consistently higher in urban than rural areas.

Among regions, the highest percentage of NMW having knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention is found in Yangon (98%). Women in all other regions have high level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention (over 73%) except women in Rakhine State (52%). Furthermore, scores on knowledge of prevention rise sharply with increased level of education of NMW ranging from 51 percent among women with no schooling to 98 percent among women with university education. The percentage of women stating specific ways of preventing HIV/AIDS also rises with increasing level of education.

Table10.6. Percentage of Never Married Women who had reported having Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Prevention by Specific Ways according to Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Background Characteristics	Having knowledge of prevention	Ways of prevention													Number of never married women
		Use condom during sex	Have only one sex partner	Avoid multiple sex partners	Avoid sex with prostitutes	Avoid sex with homosexuals	Avoid deep kissing	Avoid blood transfusions	Avoid unnecessary injections	Avoid intravenous injection of narcotic drugs	Making sure any injection they have is done with clean needle	Avoid tattooing, acupuncture, using skin piercing instruments	Use gloves when handling bleeding	Other	
Agegr															
15-19	83.0	75.3	81.1	80.7	80.7	74.0	60.6	80.2	80.8	80.1	81.1	79.4	73.1	2.8	2344
20-24	86.0	80.4	84.8	84.4	84.8	78.9	63.3	83.9	84.4	83.7	84.6	82.9	77.8	1.8	1625
25-29	88.8	83.8	87.8	87.1	87.3	80.9	63.2	86.6	86.8	86.4	86.7	85.4	81.8	2.6	920
30-34	88.1	81.0	86.9	85.5	86.2	79.9	59.2	84.8	86.2	86.0	86.5	85.1	79.8	4.7	578
Residence															
Urban	93.6	90.2	92.7	92.4	92.7	87.9	68.6	92.3	92.4	92.2	92.2	91.5	87.3	2.9	1584
Rural	82.0	74.2	80.4	79.7	79.9	72.9	58.8	79.0	79.8	79.0	80.2	78.2	72.3	2.6	3883
Region															
Domain1	86.8	81.8	84.5	83.8	84.2	76.8	61.7	82.8	85.1	85.2	86.1	84.4	78.9	2.9	582
Domain2	86.4	78.0	84.1	82.5	83.3	73.9	53.2	82.7	83.2	81.0	84.0	81.8	75.0	2.6	851
Domain3	72.5	62.9	69.6	70.9	70.1	61.4	45.6	68.5	69.9	70.1	70.9	68.1	65.0	3.3	612
Domain4	92.0	82.9	91.4	90.8	90.4	82.7	69.5	91.2	91.6	91.4	91.4	90.6	88.8	2.0	498
Domain5	87.6	79.1	86.5	85.2	85.9	79.6	63.8	84.5	84.8	83.0	84.9	83.1	75.0	2.2	716
Domain6	89.0	84.0	87.9	87.2	87.9	85.8	72.6	87.9	88.3	88.3	87.9	87.9	82.2	0.7	281
Domain7	52.0	44.8	51.0	49.7	50.0	43.8	32.4	49.0	49.7	48.0	49.0	45.4	39.2	1.6	306
Domain8	97.8	96.1	97.4	97.4	97.5	93.5	73.7	97.1	97.1	97.4	96.8	96.7	93.0	2.6	725
Domain9	87.3	82.1	86.2	85.9	85.9	82.1	71.5	85.3	85.4	85.4	85.0	83.7	77.3	4.0	896
Education															
No schooling	51.1	37.7	48.6	47.3	47.3	38.7	28.4	46.0	47.9	46.0	47.0	41.5	35.8	1.9	313
Primary school	77.1	67.2	74.9	74.2	74.6	67.0	55.8	73.5	74.2	73.4	74.9	72.9	65.8	2.5	1901
Lower Secondary	88.3	81.8	86.9	86.5	86.6	80.1	66.5	85.4	86.4	86.3	86.5	85.8	80.8	2.5	1138
Upper Secondary	95.0	91.3	94.1	93.8	93.7	88.2	67.9	93.6	93.8	93.1	94.2	92.6	89.2	2.9	1060
University	97.9	96.9	97.6	97.1	97.4	93.9	71.2	97.0	97.3	97.1	96.9	96.1	91.9	3.3	1041
Others	92.9	42.9	85.7	85.7	85.7	42.9	35.7	92.9	92.9	64.3	92.9	92.9	57.1	0.0	14
Total	85.4	78.8	83.9	83.4	83.6	77.2	61.7	82.8	83.5	82.8	83.7	82.1	76.7	2.7	5467
Note: Domain1 Kachin/Kayah/Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine Domain2 Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon Domain3 Chin/Saging Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady															

10.7 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmissibility to unborn/newborn child from an infected mother

Respondents who had heard of HIV/AIDS were further asked whether HIV/AIDS could be transmitted from an infected mother to unborn or newborn child. The information is analyzed and results are presented in Table 10.7. Seventy-eight percent of never married women stated that the HIV virus could be transmitted from an infected mother to an unborn child and another 69 percent reported it can be transmitted to a new born child.

Regarding the knowledge of specific ways to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to unborn child, half of these women stated “no ways” while only about 21 percent stated “take medication”. Concerning the knowledge of specific ways to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to newborn child, 32 percent of these women stated “no ways”, 16 percent stated “take medication” and 17 percent stated “don’t breastfeed”.

There is little variation on the responses concerning these two types of HIV/AIDS transmission among age groups. Higher proportion of urban women responded no ways to prevent these two types of HIV/AIDS transmission than their rural counterparts. Except for Rakhine State, (42% and 36% for each type of transmission) women in all other regions are more likely to have knowledge on both of these two types of HIV/AIDS transmission (over 67% each). Furthermore, the knowledge of transmissibility to unborn/ newborn child increases with rising level of education of women (41% to 92%).

Table 10.7. Percentage of Never Married Women who had reported having Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Transmissibility to an Unborn Child/Newborn Child from an Infected Mother, 2007 FRHS

Background characteristics	Ways to prevent transmissions (unborn child)					Ways to prevent transmissions (newborn child)						Number of never married women
	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission	No ways	Take medication	Don't Know	Other	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission	No ways	Take medication	Don't breastfeed	Don't Know	Other	
Age												
15-19	75.4	50.9	18.3	5.8	0.4	66.3	34.1	14.2	14.4	3.3	0.2	2344
20-24	79.0	50.6	22.6	5.5	0.2	69.7	31.6	16.9	18.3	2.5	0.4	1625
25-29	81.3	52.2	22.6	6.0	0.5	71.4	30.3	17.7	18.9	3.9	0.5	920
30-34	81.3	47.6	26.3	6.9	0.5	72.1	31.3	18.2	19.2	3.3	0.2	578
Residence												
Urban	86.2	56.9	22.7	6.1	0.4	74.2	32.8	18.2	20.1	3.0	0.2	1584
Rural	74.8	48.2	20.5	5.7	0.4	66.5	32.3	15.1	15.5	3.2	0.3	3883
Region												
Domain1	81.4	59.1	17.0	5.2	0.2	70.3	42.3	18.0	7.0	2.6	0.3	582
Domain2	79.3	54.6	16.6	7.4	0.7	71.3	34.1	11.3	21.0	4.3	0.6	851
Domain3	66.7	35.5	24.8	6.2	0.2	56.7	23.9	14.9	13.9	4.1	0.0	612
Domain4	85.3	50.2	27.9	7.0	0.2	70.5	19.3	15.1	34.5	1.6	0.0	498
Domain5	78.5	51.3	21.6	5.2	0.4	74.2	41.1	19.3	10.3	3.2	0.3	716
Domain6	81.5	53.7	21.0	6.8	0.0	74.4	34.9	21.7	11.4	6.0	0.4	281
Domain7	41.5	29.4	5.9	3.9	2.3	35.6	20.6	4.2	7.2	2.9	0.7	306
domain8	89.4	59.4	24.7	5.0	0.3	78.1	37.2	20.3	18.2	2.2	0.1	725
Domain9	80.5	51.0	23.9	5.6	0.0	70.4	30.1	16.9	20.5	2.6	0.3	896
Education												
No schooling	40.6	28.1	8.9	3.2	0.3	40.9	23.3	8.9	4.5	3.8	0.3	313
Primary school	68.3	43.9	17.5	6.7	0.3	62.6	30.2	12.9	14.9	4.2	0.3	1901
Lower Secondary	82.1	55.2	21.2	5.5	0.2	72.4	36.7	15.9	16.3	3.2	0.3	1138
Upper Secondary	88.8	59.3	22.6	6.2	0.6	76.3	37.8	16.4	18.9	2.8	0.4	1060
University	91.9	56.0	30.2	5.1	0.7	76.6	28.7	23.8	22.5	1.3	0.2	1041
Others	85.7	71.4	7.1	7.1	0.0	85.7	50.0	0.0	21.4	14.3	0.0	14
Note:	Domain1	Kachin/Kayah/Shan			Domain 4	Bago	Domain 7	Rakhine				
	Domain2	Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi			Domain 5	Magway	Domain 8	Yangon				
	Domain3	Chin/Saging			Domain 6	Mandalay	Domain 9	Ayeyarwady				

10.8. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission by specific ways among never married women

Respondents who had heard of HIV/AIDS were further asked whether HIV/AIDS could be transmission by specific ways such as: sexual intercourse, bedbug bite, mosquito bite, living and eating together, through blood. The information is analyzed and results are presented in Table 10.8. About 87 percent of never married women stated that the HIV virus could be transmitted by “sexual intercourse”, “through blood” and “using unclean syringe”. It is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. About 23 percent of never married women stated that the HIV virus could be transmitted by “bedbug bite”, “mosquito bite” and “living and eating together”. It is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 10.8. Percentage of Never-Married Women who had reported having Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Transmission by Specific Ways by Background Characteristics, 2007 FRHS.

Background characteristics	Ways to prevent transmissions								Number of never married women
	Have Knowledge	Sexual inter-course	bedbug bite	mosquito bite	Living/Eating Together	Through blood	Using Unclean Syringe & skin piercing instruments	Other	
Agegr									
15-19	94.9	84.6	22.2	23.7	24.7	84.7	83.2	6.7	2344
20-24	96.3	88.6	22.8	23.5	24.1	88.9	87.6	7.0	1625
25-29	97.8	90.1	21.7	22.4	23.3	90.4	89.0	7.4	920
30-34	99.1	90.0	19.9	21.1	24.4	90.0	89.8	9.7	578
Residence									
Urban	99.3	93.8	15.7	16.2	16.4	93.7	93.0	7.8	1584
Rural	95.0	84.6	24.7	26.0	27.4	84.9	83.4	7.0	3883
Region									
Domain1	94.3	86.4	18.9	20.6	15.6	85.6	84.2	4.5	582
Domain2	98.8	88.8	18.1	19.2	21.9	89.5	89.1	11.2	851
Domain3	95.4	79.7	34.8	37.6	32.0	79.7	78.8	7.4	612
Domain4	99.4	92.6	27.7	29.7	24.1	93.6	92.6	8.4	498
Domain5	98.2	91.1	31.0	32.4	43.2	90.9	88.8	4.7	716
Domain6	98.2	89.7	11.4	12.5	17.4	89.0	89.7	4.6	281
Domain7	69.6	55.6	4.2	3.6	5.9	55.6	55.2	3.6	306
Domain8	99.9	95.4	17.9	18.2	16.6	96.1	94.1	4.7	725
Domain9	97.9	89.1	21.7	21.7	26.2	89.3	87.4	10.6	896
Education									
No schooling	69.3	55.0	17.6	18.2	21.4	51.1	51.8	3.2	313
Primary school	95.8	81.5	29.6	30.2	32.8	82.4	81.0	7.2	1901
Lower Secondary	98.2	90.3	24.7	26.2	26.5	89.7	89.5	6.1	1138
Upper Secondary	99.4	94.2	15.9	17.9	18.0	95.4	92.5	8.7	1060
University	99.7	97.1	12.6	13.3	12.8	97.2	96.3	8.5	1041
Others	100.0	92.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	78.6	78.6	0.0	14
Total	96.3	87.3	22.1	23.1	24.2	87.5	86.2	7.2	5467
Note: Domain1 Kachin/Kayah/Shan Domain 4 Bago Domain 7 Rakhine Domain2 Kayin/Mon/Taninatharyi Domain 5 Magway Domain 8 Yangon Domain3 Chin/Saging Domain 6 Mandalay Domain 9 Ayeyarwady									

10.9 Trafficking

The 2007 FRHS was designed to get some information on trafficking in order to explore the awareness and perception of women. Table 10.9 shows that 92 percent of women had heard about trafficking. Those women who have heard about the term trafficking were asked about their perception on age of women who are most likely victims of trafficking. Seventy five percent of never-married women reported that age group 15-19 is most likely to be victims of trafficking while another 12 percent reported age less than 15.

Understanding the main causes of trafficking is important for the women who are the most vulnerable group 15-19 for trafficking so that they can avoid the circumstances leading to trafficking. Sixty-six percent of women said that the main cause of trafficking is “poverty” another 12 percent reported “entrapment” followed by “illiteracy” (10 percent). The percentage of never-married women who responded that the poverty is the main cause of trafficking is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. For entrapment and illiteracy, it is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Regarding the opinion on how the traffickers influence the girls, women and family members, 87 percent of women thought that traffickers influenced them by “false job offer”. The higher percentage of it is found in rural areas. Five percent of never-married women mentioned "promise of a happy family” and only two percent mentioned “fake marriage”.

Table 10.9 Percent Distribution of Never-Married Women by Knowledge of Dimension of Trafficking by Residence, 2007 FRHS.			
	Urban	Rural	Total
Ever heard	98.6	88.9	91.7
Number of Cases	1562	3452	5014
Perception on age of women who are most likely victims of Trafficking			
<15	14.0	11.1	12.0
15-19	73.8	74.8	74.5
20-24	10.9	12.1	11.7
25-29	0.3	0.7	0.6
30+	0.1	0.1	0.1
Don't know	0.8	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main causes			
Poverty	69.3	63.5	65.3
Illiteracy	8.1	10.5	9.8
Hope for better life elsewhere	8.9	9.0	8.9
Entrapment	9.7	12.7	11.7
Others	2.9	2.8	2.9
Don't know	1.0	1.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Opinion on how the traffickers influence			
False job offer	88.2	86.8	87.2
Fake marriage	2.0	2.3	2.2
Promise of a happy family	4.5	5.3	5.1
Others	4.2	3.4	3.6
Don't know	1.1	2.2	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	1562	3452	5014

Further questions asked of respondents for trafficking were their opinion on persons involved in trafficking, community's treatment and whether there are any difficulty for the family to accept trafficked girls. For the former one' the most cited answer is "brokers" (63%) followed by "friends of the family" (23%) (Table.10.10). Regarding community treatment, 63 percent of women are of the opinion that community will treat them normally. This response is higher in urban areas. On the other hand, 54 percent reported that

community will look down on them as bad girls. The proportion answering to the mentioned response is higher in rural areas. When respondents were asked whether there are any difficulties for the family to accept trafficked girl, nearly two thirds of never married women (73%) replied that there were no difficulties for the family to accept trafficked girl.

Table 10.10 Percent of Never-Married Women according to Opinion on Persons involved in Trafficking and community's Treatment by Residence, 2007 FRHS.			
	Urban	Rural	Total
Opinion on Persons Involved in Trafficking			
Parents	6.1	7.0	6.7
Husband	0.3	0.3	0.3
Relatives	1.4	1.7	1.6
Friends	23.7	22.5	22.9
brokers	62.7	62.5	62.6
others	4.9	3.9	4.2
DK	1.0	2.0	1.7
Community's Treatment			
support them	62.6	56.2	58.2
Treat them normally	65.7	61.3	62.7
Hate them	30.2	43.1	39.1
Looked down on as a bad girl	47.8	56.8	54.0
Outcast in Society	38.7	47.4	44.7
can not get married	41.4	52.6	49.1
Others(specify)	2.4	2.7	2.6
Are there any difficulties for the Family to Accept Trafficked Girl			
Yes	19.1	26.4	24.2
No	77.7	71.1	73.1
Not Sure	3.2	2.5	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	1562	3452	5014

The percentage of never-married women who gave their opinion on how to prevent the trafficking is shown in Table 10.11. It shows that there is very little variation in terms of urban-rural residence. More than 97 percent of women give their opinion that there is a need for the education programmes and awareness raising to, identify roots of girl trafficking to, to provide income generating activities and encourage and motivate local leaders to prevent the

trafficking. Regarding punishment system, 86 percent of women agreed to practise punishment system. The percentage of women who think that border security system is one way to prevent trafficking is 91 percent..

Table 10.11 Percent of Never-Married Women who give their Opinion on How to Prevent the Trafficking by Residence, 2007 FRHS.			
Opinion on ways to prevent trafficking	Urban	Rural	Total
Education programmes	98.0	97.1	97.4
Awareness raising	98.0	97.2	97.5
Identify roots of girls trafficking	98.6	96.7	97.3
Provide income generating activities	97.8	97.2	97.4
Encouraging and motivating local leaders	97.7	95.8	96.4
Punishment system	83.5	87.7	86.4
Border security system	94.0	89.9	91.2
Others	4.5	4.6	4.5
Total	1562	3452	5014

10.7 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmissibility to unborn/newborn child from an infected mother

Respondents who had heard of HIV/AIDS were further asked whether HIV/AIDS could be transmitted from an infected mother to unborn or newborn child. The information is analyzed and results are presented in Table 10.7. Seventy-eight percent of never married women stated that the HIV virus could be transmitted from an infected mother to an unborn child and another 69 percent reported it can be transmitted to a new born child.

Regarding the knowledge of specific ways to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to unborn child, half of these women stated “no ways” while only about 21 percent stated “take medication”. Concerning the knowledge of specific ways to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to newborn child, 32 percent of these women stated “no ways”, 16 percent stated “take medication” and 17 percent stated “don’t breastfeed”.

There is little variation on the responses concerning these two types of HIV/AIDS transmission among age groups. Higher proportion of urban women responded no ways to prevent these two types of HIV/AIDS transmission than their rural counterparts. Except for Rakhine State, (42% and 36% for each type of transmission) women in all other regions are more likely to have knowledge on both of these two types of HIV/AIDS transmission (over 67% each). Furthermore, the knowledge of transmissibility to unborn/newborn child increases with rising level of education of women (41% to 92%).

APPENDIX A
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

2007 - SURVEY/Ah - 3

Sheet No.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR MINISTRY OF IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION (DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION) 2007 FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; width: 100%;"> CONFIDENTIAL </div>																															
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 65%;"> 1. STATE/DIVISION (DOMAIN) _____ 2. DISTRICT _____ 3. TOWNSHIP _____ 4. WARD/VILLAGE TRACT _____ 5. VILLAGE _____ 6. SEGEMENT NO. _____ 7. HOUSE/STREET NO. _____ 8. STRUCTURE NO. _____ 9. D/U NO. _____ 10. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER _____ 11. URBAN---1 RURAL---2 _____ 12. TYPE OF FAMILY _____ </div> <div style="width: 30%; text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> </div> </div>																																
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 65%;"> 1. No. of persons in this household 2. No. of ever married women aged 15-49 in this household 3. No. of single women aged 15-35 in this household </div> <div style="width: 30%; text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> </div> </div>																																
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="6" style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Result Code</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Complete</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Postpone</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Partially Complete</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not at Home</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Refuse</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>Other(specify) _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> </table>		Result Code						Complete	1	Postpone	3	Partially Complete	5	Not at Home	2	Refuse	4	Other(specify) _____	6													
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Complete	1	Postpone	3	Partially Complete	5																											
Not at Home	2	Refuse	4	Other(specify) _____	6																											
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 45%;">Name of Interviewer _____</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Signature _____</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Date _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Editor _____</td> <td>Signature _____</td> <td>Date _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Supervisor _____</td> <td>Signature _____</td> <td>Date _____</td> </tr> </table>		Name of Interviewer _____	Signature _____	Date _____	Name of Editor _____	Signature _____	Date _____	Name of Supervisor _____	Signature _____	Date _____																						
Name of Interviewer _____	Signature _____	Date _____																														
Name of Editor _____	Signature _____	Date _____																														
Name of Supervisor _____	Signature _____	Date _____																														

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD										
	NAME	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	AGE			MARITAL STATUS	RELIGION		
Line No.	Please give me the names of usual residents of your household and visitors starting with the head of household.	What is the relationship of this person to the head of the household?	Is this person male or female? Male 1 Female 2	What is your date of birth?	Completed Age	Mother's Line No. (Under 15 yrs. Only)	Are you 1 Single 2 Married 3 Widowed 4 Divorced / Separated 5 Renounced	Buddhist 1 Christian 2 Islam 3 Animist 4 Hindu 5 Other 6 (Including No Religion)	1 2 3 4 5 6 Yes 1 No 2	Does this person sleep here last night? Yes 1 No 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
_1		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2				1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2
_2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2				1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2
_3		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2				1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2
_4		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2				1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2
_5		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2				1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2
_6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2				1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2
_7		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2				1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2
_8		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2				1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2
_9		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2				1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2
10		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2				1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD						5 YEARS AND OVER					
Place of birth			How many years does this person live at in this place?	Where did he/she live previously (last place)? (State/ Division, District, Township)	Urban 1 Rural 2	RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO		EDUCATION		LITERACY	
Is he/ she born here? Yes 1 No 2 If born here ↓ (15)	Place of birth (State/ Division, District, Township)	Urban 1 Rural 2				Where were you living five years ago?	Urban 1 Rural 2	Are you attending school? Yes 1 No 2	What is his/ her highest standard passed?	2 Illiterate 1 Literate	
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1 2	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	1 2	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	1 2	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	1 2
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10 YEARS AND OVER					Do you work	Circle Line No. of Ever Married Woman Aged 15-49	Date of birth of last child Mn. Yr.	Circle Line No. of Single Woman Aged 15-35
Economic Activity Within last (14) days								
OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	REASON FOR NOT WORKING					
What is his/her principal occupation? If not working ↓ (26)	The activity of the establishment	Employer 1 Self-employed 2 Government employee 3 N.G.O employee 4 Private employee 5 Unpaid family worker 6 Other 7	Housework 1 Student 2 Disable person 3 Have income 4 Ill health 5 Dependent 6 Seeking Job 7 Other 8	during the last 12 months or not?	Yes 1 No 2			
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
<input type="text"/>	☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	_1		_1	
<input type="text"/>	☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	_2		_2	
<input type="text"/>	☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	_3		_3	
<input type="text"/>	☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	_4		_4	
<input type="text"/>	☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	_5		_5	
<input type="text"/>	☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	_6		_6	
<input type="text"/>	☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	_7		_7	
<input type="text"/>	☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	_8		_8	
<input type="text"/>	☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	_9		_9	
<input type="text"/>	☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2	_0		_0	

(31) FERTILITY TABLE

Were there any livebirths in your household during the last 12 months, including those who may have died later? ENTER IN TABLE BELOW.			
Sr. No.	Mother's		Boy 1 Girl 2
	Line No	Age	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1			1 2
2			1 2
3			1 2
4			1 2

(32) MORTALITY TABLE

Were there any members of your household who died during the last 12 months? ENTER IN TABLE BELOW.				
Sr. No.	NAME	Male 1 Female 2	Age at death in YEARS	Ever Married 1 Never married 2
		(3)		(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1		1 2		1 2
2		1 2		1 2
3		1 2		1 2
4		1 2		1 2

(If twins, write separate line for each baby and bracket them.)

Enter total births $\longrightarrow$ Enter total deaths $\longrightarrow$

1 (a). Are there any infant deaths (children who died less than one year of age) in this household during the last 12 months?

YES ----- 1 NO ----- (GO TO QUESTION NO. 2)



(b). SEX AGE AT DEATH (DAYS or MONTHS)

MALE FEMALE

1 2 DAYS ---- or MONTHS -----

1 2 DAYS ---- or MONTHS -----

2. Just to make sure I have the information correct:

Was there any child who was born in the last 12 months and died after a short time?

YES ----- 1 NO ----- 2



INTERVIEWER: CHECK AND CORRECT IN FERTILITY AND MORTALITY TABLE S
AND QUESTION 1 (a).

3. Is there any ever married women (age 15-49) in this household who died during the last 12 months?

YES ----- 1 NO ----- 2 (Go to question No. 31)

(If yes check with Mortality table.)

Total

(a) Sr. No. _____	<input type="text"/> _____	<input type="text"/> _____	<input type="text"/> _____
(b) Name _____	_____	_____	_____
(c) Was (Name) pregnant when she died, or did she die during child birth?	Yes 1 $\longrightarrow$ (e) No 2	Yes 1 $\longrightarrow$ (e) No 2	Yes 1 $\longrightarrow$ (e) No 2
(d) Did (Name) die within 42 days after the end of a pregnancy?	Yes 1 No 2 (Next one)	Yes 1 No 2 (Next one)	Yes 1 No 2 (No. 31)
(e) Did (Name) die due to complications of pregnancy or during delivery?	Yes 1 No 2 (Next one)	Yes 1 No 2 (Next one)	Yes 1 No 2 (No. 31)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP TO
(33)	What is the major source of drinking water for your household?	Piped into house / compound	01		
		Public tap / pipe	02		
		Well in the home / compound	03		
		Well in the compound (protected)	04		
		Well (public) unprotected	05		
		Well (public) protected	06		
		Rain water	07		
		Artesian well / pump	08		
		Tubewell (electric)	09		
		River/ stream/ Creek	10		
		Dam / reservoir	11		
		Lake/ pond	12		
		Pond (protected)	13		
		Others(specify) _____	14		
(34)	What is the major source of water for household use other than drinking (e.g handwashing, cooking) for your household?	Piped into residence or onto Premises	1		
		Public Tap	2		
		Tube Well/ Artesian Pump	3		
		Projected or Unprotected Well	4		
		River/ Canal/ Creek/ Spring Water	5		
		Pond	6		
		Rainwater	7		
		Other (Specify) _____	9		
(35)	What kind of toilet facility is available for use by members of this household?	Flush	1		
		Water Seal (improved pit latrine)	2		
		Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	3		
		Bucket (Surface latrine)	4		
		None (No facilities/ bush/ field)	5		
		Other (Specify) _____	9		
(36)	Does your house have: _____?		Yes	No	
		Electricity	1	2	
		A radio	1	2	
		A television	1	2	
		A sewing machine	1	2	
(37)	Does any member of your household own: _____?		Yes	No	
		A bicycle	1	2	
		A motorcycle	1	2	
		A car	1	2	
		Tractor/ "Tawlagyi	1	2	
		A cart (Bullock)/ Buffelo/ Mule	1	2	
		A canoe/ boat	1	2	
		Motor boat	1	2	
(38)	Main Material of the structure (Interviewer; record observation)		Roof	Wall	Floor
		Tile/ Brick	1	1	1
		Corrugated Sheet	2	2	2
		Wood	3	3	3
		Bamboo	4	4	4
		Earth	5	5	5
		Dhani/ Thelke/ In leaves	6	6	6

APPENDIX B
INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (EMW)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR MINISTRY OF IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION (DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION) 2007 FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE				<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; width: 150px; margin: 0 auto;"> CONFIDENTIAL </div>
IDENTIFICATION				
1. STATE / DIVISION(DOMAIN)	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	
2. DISTRICT	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>		
3. TOWNSHIP	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	
4. WARD / VILIAGE TRACT	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
5. VILLAGE	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>			
6. SEGMENT NO.	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
7. HOUSE / STREET NO.	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>			
8. STRUCTURE NO.	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>			
9. D/U NO.	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>			
10. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
11. URBAN----1 RURAL-----2	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>		
12. LINE NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMAN	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	
NAME OF ELIGIBLE WOMAN		<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>		
INTERVIEWER VISIT				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>MONTH <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></div> <div>DAY <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/><input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></div> </div>
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
RESULT	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
NEXT VISIT: DATE	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		TOTAL NUMBER
TIME	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		OF VISITS <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
RESULT CODES:				
1 COMPLETED		4 REFUSED		
2 NOT AT HOME		5 PARTLY COMPLETED		
3 POSTPONED		6 OTHER <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>		
(SPECIFY)				
NAME OF INTERVIEWER <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>		SIGNATURE <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>		Date: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
NAME OF EDITOR <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>		SIGNATURE <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>		Date: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>

CONTENTS

Section	Particulars	Question No.	Page
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SECTION 1: RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

3

N0.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
101	Record number of people listed in the household schedule.	Number of people.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
102	Record the time.	Hours <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Minutes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
103	First I would like to ask some questions about yourself and your household. For most of the time until you were married where did you live?	Township _____ Ward _____ Village-tract _____ Urban 1 Rural 2	
104	How long have you been living continuously here in this ward/village-tract?	Always _____ 95 _____ Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	106
105	Just before you moved here, where did you live?	Township _____ Ward _____ Village-tract _____ Urban 1 Rural 2	
106	In what month and year were you born?	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't Know Month 98 Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
107	How old were you at your last birthday? Compare and correct 106 and / or 107 if inconsistent.	Age in Completed Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
108	Have you ever attended school?	Yes 1 No 2	111
109	What was the highest standard you completed at that level?	Kindergarten 00 01-10 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Undergraduate 11 Graduate 12 Postgraduate 13 Diploma 14 Other _____ 15	111

N0.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
110	Check 109 Third Standard fourth standard and below & Above <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> ☐ ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> ☐ </div> </div>		→ 112
111	Can you read and understand letters and newspapers (in any language) easily, with difficulty or not at all ?	Easily 1 With difficulty 2 Not at all 3	→ 113
112	Do you read a newspaper magazine at least once a week?	Yes 1 No 2	
113	Do you usually listen to a radio at least once a week?	Yes 1 No 2	
114	Do you usually watch a television /video at least once a week?	Yes 1 No 2	
115	What religion do you belong to?	Buddhist 1 Christian 2 Islam 3 Animist 4 Hindu 5 Other (Including no religion) 9	

5

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any son or daughter you have given birth to who is now living with you?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 204
203	How many sons live with you? IF NONE, ENTER 00. And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, ENTER 00.	Sons at home <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters at home <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
204	Do you have any son or daughter you have given birth to who is alive but does not live with you?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 206
205	How many sons live elsewhere? IF NONE ENTER 00. And how many daughters live elsewhere? IF NONE ENTER 00.	Sons <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any (other) boy or girl who cried or showed any sign of life but only survived a few hours or days?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? IF NONE ENTER 00. And how many girls have died? IF NONE ENTER 00.	Boys <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Girls <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
208	Sum answers to 203, 205, 207, and enter total. IF NONE, ENTER ZEROS (00).	Total <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
209	Check 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: You have had in total _____ live births during your life. Is that correct? Yes ☐ No ☐ ↓ Probe and correct 202-209 as necessary		
210	Check 208: Probe and correct 202-209 as necessary		211

211. Now I would like to ask you about all of your births. It is important that you begin with your first birth and then report subsequent births in the order that they occurred.

Now, please tell me the name of your first birth.

INTERVIEWER First, record the names of all births the woman mentions by progressing down column 212. Second, ask questions 213-219, as appropriate for each birth.

212. What is the name of your (First, Second, etc.) birth?	213. Were any of these births twins?	214. Is (name) a boy or a girl?	215. In what month and year was (name) born ?	216. Is (name) still alive?
01 _____ (NAME)	Single 1 Mult. 2	Boy Girl 1 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes No 1 2 ↓ → (Go To 218)
02 _____ (NAME)	Single 1 Mult. 2	Boy Girl 1 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes No 1 2 ↓ → (Go To 218)
03 _____ (NAME)	Single 1 Mult. 2	Boy Girl 1 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes No 1 2 ↓ → (Go To 218)
04 _____ (NAME)	Single 1 Mult. 2	Boy Girl 1 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes No 1 2 ↓ → (Go To 218)
05 _____ (NAME)	Single 1 Mult. 2	Boy Girl 1 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes No 1 2 ↓ → (Go To 218)
06 _____ (NAME)	Single 1 Mult. 2	Boy Girl 1 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes No 1 2 ↓ → (Go To 218)

Tick here if continuation sheet is used → ☐

Proceed to next page

220. Compare 208 with number of births in history above and mark correct box.

Numbers are same

☐

Numbers are different (Probe and reconcile)

☐

Interviewer:

For each live birth:

Year of birth is recorded

☐

For each alive child :

Current age is recorded

☐

217. How old was (name) when he/ she died? Record days if <1 month(31 days); Months if < 2 years.	218. How old was (name) at his/her last birthday?	219. Is (name) living with you now?
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">01</div> Days 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> Months 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> Years 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> (Go to next birth)	Age <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	Yes No 1 2
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">02</div> Days 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> Months 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> Years 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> (Go to next birth)	Age <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	Yes No 1 2
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<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">04</div> Days 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> Months 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> Years 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> (Go to next birth)	Age <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	Yes No 1 2
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">05</div> Days 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> Months 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> Years 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> (Go to next birth)	Age <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	Yes No 1 2
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">06</div> Days 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> Months 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> Years 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> (Go to next birth)	Age <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table>	Yes No 1 2
220. Compare 208 with number of births in history above and mark correct box.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> Numbers are same <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> Numbers are different (Probe and reconcile) <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>		
Interviewer:		
For each live birth:	Year of birth is recorded	<table border="1" style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></table>
For each alive child :	Current age is recorded	<table border="1" style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></table>

<p>INTERVIEWER First, record the names of all births the woman mentions by progressing down column 212. Second, ask questions 213-219, as appropriate for each birth.</p>																						
217. How old was (name) when he/ she died? Record days if <1 month (31 days); Months if < 2 years.	218. How old was (name) at his/her last birthday?	219. Is (name) living with you now?																				
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☐**INTERVIEWER:**

First, Record the names of all births the woman mentions by progressing down Column 212. Second, ask questions 213-219, as appropriate for each birth.

212. What is the name of your (First, Second, etc.) birth?	213. Were any of these births twins?	214. Is (name) a boy or a girl?	215. In what month and year was (name) born?	216. Is (name) still alive?
07 _____ (NAME)	Single 1 Mult. 2	Boy Girl 1 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No 2 ↓ (Go To 218)
08 _____ (NAME)	Single 1 Mult. 2	Boy Girl 1 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No 2 ↓ (Go To 218)
09 _____ (NAME)	Single 1 Mult. 2	Boy Girl 1 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No 2 ↓ (Go To 218)
10 _____ (NAME)	Single 1 Mult. 2	Boy Girl 1 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No 2 ↓ (Go To 218)
11 _____ (NAME)	Single 1 Mult. 2	Boy Girl 1 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No 2 ↓ (Go To 218)
12 _____ (NAME)	Single 1 Mult. 2	Boy Girl 1 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No 2 ↓ (Go To 218)

Tick here if continuation sheet is used

☐

Proceed to next page

220. Compare 208 with number of births in history above and mark correct box.

Numbers are same

☐

Numbers are different

(Probe and reconcile)

☐**Interviewer:**

For each live birth:

Year of birth is recorded

☐

For each alive child :

Current age is recorded

☐

INTERVIEWER: First, Record the names of all births the woman mentions by progressing down Column 212. Second, ask questions 213-219, as appropriate for each birth.

217. How old was (name) when he/ she died? Record days if <1 month(31 days); Months if < 2 years.			218. How old was (name) at his/her last birthday?		219. Is (name) living with you now?	
07	Days	1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Yes	No
	Months	2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			1	2
	Years	3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
(Go to next birth)						
08	Days	1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Yes	No
	Months	2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			1	2
	Years	3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
(Go to next birth)						
09	Days	1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Yes	No
	Months	2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			1	2
	Years	3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
(Go to next birth)						
10	Days	1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Yes	No
	Months	2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			1	2
	Years	3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
(Go to next birth)						
11	Days	1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Yes	No
	Months	2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			1	2
	Years	3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
(Go to next birth)						
12	Days	1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Yes	No
	Months	2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			1	2
	Years	3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				

INTERVIEWER: First, Record the names of all births the woman mentions by progressing down Column 212. Second, ask questions 213-219, as appropriate for each birth.																						
217. How old was (name) when he/ she died? Record days if <1 month(31 days); Months if < 2 years.		218. How old was (name) at his/her last birthday?																				
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NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
221	Are you currently married, or are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	Married 1 Widowed 2 Divorced / Separated 3	→ 223
222	How long have you been widowed, divorced or separated?	0 - 9 Months 1 10 or More Months 2	→ 226
223	Are you pregnant now?	Yes 1 No 2 Not sure 8	→ 226
224	For how many months have you been pregnant?	Months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
225	At the time you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant THEN , did you want to wait until LATER or did you NOT want to become pregnant AT ALL .	Then 1 Later 2 Not at all 3 Don't know 4	
226	How long ago did your last menstrual period start?	Days Ago 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months Ago 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years Ago 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Before Last Birth 993 Uterus removed. 994 Menopause 995 Never Menstruated 996	→ 228 → 229
227	If you have reached menopause, at what age did you reach menopause?	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
228	At what age did your first menstrual period start?	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
229	Have you ever had a miscarriage or abortion?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 231
230	How many such pregnancies as miscarriage	Number of miscarriage(s)	

For each dead child : Age at death is recorded

--

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
231	Have you ever had a baby who was born dead (I mean stillbirth)?	<div>Yes 1</div> <div>No 2</div>	→ 233
232	How many such pregnancies as stillbirth ?	Number of stillbirth(s) <input type="text"/>	
233	Presence of others at this point:	<div>Yes No</div> <div>Children Under 10 1 2</div> <div>Husband 1 2</div> <div>Other Males 1 2</div> <div>Other Females 1 2</div>	

Section 3: Contraception

301. Now I would like to talk about a different topic. There are various ways or methods that a couple can

INTERVIEWER:

A)CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 302 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY.

B)THEN PROCEED DOWN THE COLUMN, CONTINUING Q. 302, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 2 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND CODE 8 IF NOT RECOGNIZED.

C)THEN FOR EACH METHOD WITH CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED IN Q302, ASK Q.302A, 302B, 303 AND 304 BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE NEXT METHOD.

	302. Have you ever heard of (READ METHOD AND DESCRIPTION)?	302(A). From whom have you heard the (METHOD)?	302(B). From where have you heard the (METHOD)?
01 PILL Women can take a pill every day.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	☐ ☐ OTH: _____
02 PILL Women can take once a month.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	☐ ☐ OTH: _____
03 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION Women can take pills up to three days after sexual intercourse to avoid getting pregnant.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	☐ ☐ OTH: _____
04 IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	☐ ☐ OTH: _____
05 INJECTIONS Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one month.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	☐ ☐ OTH: _____
06 INJECTIONS Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for three months.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	☐ ☐ OTH: _____
07 CONDOM Men can use a rubber sheath during sexual intercourse.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	☐ ☐ OTH: _____
08 FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	☐ ☐ OTH: _____
09 MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	☐ ☐ OTH: _____
10 SAFE PERIOD Couples can avoid having sexual intercourse on certain days of month when woman is more likely to get pregnant.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	
11 WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	
12 MASSAGE When a midwife presses the belly to prevent pregnancy.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	
13 ANY OTHER METHOD Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?"	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPT 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	☐ ☐ OTH: _____

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
305	CHECK Q. 303:EVER USED A METHOD? NO-NEVER USER ☐ <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div>	YES-EVER USER ☐ → (At least one "YES" IN Q 303)	308
306	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 →	315
307	What have you used or done? CORRECT 302-303 AND OBTAIN INFORMATION FOR 304 AS NECESSARY		
308	In what month and year did you first start using a method of family planning?	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't Know Month 98 Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
309	Now I would like to ask you about the first time that you did something or used a method to avoid getting pregnant. What was the first method you ever used?	PILL 01 PILL (Once a month) 02 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 03 IUD 04 INJECTION ('1' month) 05 INJECTION ('3' months) 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE STERILIZATION 08 MALE STERILIZATION 09 SAFE PERIOD 10 WITHDRAWAL 11 MASSAGE 12 ANY OTHER METHOD _____ 13 (Specify)	
310	Did you change methods?	YES 1 NO 2 →	312
311	How many methods did you change?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
312	Contraception methods used, duration of the methods used, the reasons for changing methods. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> used method (1) _____ <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> (2) _____ <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> (3) _____ <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> </div> <div> months (1) <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> (2) <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> (3) <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> </div> <div> reasons (1) _____ <input type="text"/> (2) _____ <input type="text"/> (3) _____ <input type="text"/> </div> </div>		

N0.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
313	How many living children, if any, did you already have when you first did something to avoid getting pregnant? IF NONE ENTER ZEROS (00)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
314	CHECK 221 CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="text"/> ↓	WIDOWED / DIVORCED <input type="text"/> →	326
315	CHECK 303: WOMAN NOT STERILIZED <input type="text"/> ↓	WOMAN STERILIZED <input type="text"/> →	319
315 (A)	CHECK 226: Not Menopause <input type="text"/> ↓	Menopause or uterus removed <input type="text"/> →	326
316	CHECK 223 NOT PREGNANT / NOT SURE <input type="text"/> ↓	CURRENTLY PREGNANT <input type="text"/> →	320
317	Are you or your husband currently doing something or using any method to avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 →	320
318	Which method are you using?	PILL (once a day) 01 PILL (once a month) 02 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 03 IUD 04 INJECTION ('1' month) 05 INJECTION ('3' months) 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE STERILIZATION 08 MALE STERILIZATION 09 SAFE PERIOD 10 WITHDRAWAL 11 MASSAGE 12 ANY OTHER METHOD _____ 13 Specify	→326 →319 →326
319	In what month and year was the sterilization on you or your husband performed?	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't Know Month 98 Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> →	326
320	Do you intend to use a method to avoid	YES 1	

N0.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
321	What is the main method you intend to use?(circle any one method)	PILL (once a day) 01 PILL (once a month) 02 Emergency contraception 03 IUD 04 Injection ('1' month) 05 Injection ('3' months) 06 Condom 07 Female sterilization 08 Male sterilization 09 Safe period 10 Withdrawal 11 Massage 12 Any other method _____ 13 Spesify DON'T KNOW 98	→ 325
322	Why you prefer this -----method?	Recommendation of health personnel 01 Recommendation of friends / relatives 02 Side effects of other methods 03 Convenience 04 Availability 05 Cost 06 Wanted permanent method 07 Husband preferred 08 Wanted more effective method 09 Other _____ 10 (Specify) DON'T KNOW 98	
323	Do you intend to use (PREFERRED METHOD) in the next 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
324	CHECK 223 Not Pregnant/ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Not sure ☐ Pregnant ☐ </div>		→ 326

N0.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																											
325	What is the main reason that you are not using a method of contraception to avoid pregnancy?	Lack of knowledge of method or source 01 Opposed to FP 02 Husband disapproves 03 Other people disapprove 04 Infrequent sex 05 Postpartum / BF 06 Menopausal / subfecund 07 Health concerns 08 Availability 09 Costs too much 10 Religion 11 Inconvenient to use 12 Desire to get pregnant 13 Parent in law disapprove 14 Other _____ 15 (Specify)																												
326	Do you think that the breastfeeding can delay the pregnancy?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																												
Knowledge of abortion																														
327	Have you ever heard a woman doing something to her unwanted pregnancy?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 332																											
328	If yes, what do they do?	Give birth 1 Abort 2 Don't know 3	→ 332 → 332																											
329	Have you heard about how they abort the pregnancy? (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____ (e) _____																													
330	Is it the dangerous to health if abortion is done?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	→ 332																											
331	What are the dangers?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bleeding</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Septic abortion</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fever</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Gynecological diseases</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Chronic</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Death</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">(Specify)</td></tr> </table>		Yes	No	Bleeding	1	2	Septic abortion	1	2	Fever	1	2	Gynecological diseases	1	2	Chronic	1	2	Death	1	2	Other _____	1	2	(Specify)			
	Yes	No																												
Bleeding	1	2																												
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Gynecological diseases	1	2																												
Chronic	1	2																												
Death	1	2																												
Other _____	1	2																												
(Specify)																														
332	Presence of others at this point.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr> <td>Children under 10</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Husband</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other males</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other females</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		Yes	No	Children under 10	1	2	Husband	1	2	Other males	1	2	Other females	1	2													
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SECTION 4 (A) . PREGNANCY

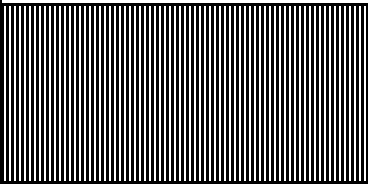
18

401	Were you ever pregnant since _____ 2001?	YES ☐ ↓
402	To ask about ante-natal care (ANC) for the last (4) pregnancies since _____ 2001 Enter each pregnancy in the following table.	
	RECORD ONLY THE LAST (4) PREGNANCIES	LAST CURRENT PREGNANCY
403	When you were pregnant were you given any injection to prevent the baby from getting tetanus?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8 405 ←
404	During the pregnancy, how many times did you get these injections?	No. of times 1 2 3 Don't know 8
404 (a)	To whom did you go to get the last injection?	Doctor 1 Trained Nurse/ Lady Health Visitor/ Midwife 2 Auxiliary Midwife 3 Others _____ 5 (SPECIFY)
405	When you were pregnant did you see anyone for a check on the pregnancy? If yes, whom did you see?	Doctor 1 Trained Nurse/ Lady Health Visitor/ Midwife 2 Auxiliary Midwife 3 Others _____ 5 (SPECIFY) 406 ← No one 6
405 (a)	Why didn't you take any ANC?	_____ ☐
406	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy ?	Weeks 1 ☐ Months 2 ☐
407	How many ANC visits during your pregnancy?	No. of visits _____
407 (a)	Check Question 223 and mark (✓) in the appropriate box. None/ Don't Know ☐ currently pregnant ☐ →	the second last pregnancy.
408	Has this pregnancy ended in live birth or not?	Yes 1 No 2 409 ←
408(a)	Line number of a child from 212.	Line number of a child ☐
409	If this pregnancy has not end in live birth, how was it ended?	Stillbirth 1 Miscarriage / abortion (To second last pregnancy) 2

NO ☐ ↓ SKIP TO SECTION 5		
SECOND LAST PREGNANCY YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 405 ←	THIRD LAST PREGNANCY YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 405 ←	FOURTH LAST PREGNANCY YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 405 ←
NO.OF TIMES 1 2 3 DON'T KNOW 8	NO. OF TIMES 1 2 3 DON'T KNOW 8	NO. OF TIMES 1 2 3 DON'T KNOW 8
Doctor 1 Trained Nurse/ Lady Health Visitor/ 2 Midwife Auxiliary Midwife 3 Others 5 (SPECIFY) _____	Doctor 1 Trained Nurse/ Lady Health Visitor/ 2 Midwife 3 Auxiliary Midwife Others 5 (SPECIFY) _____	Doctor 1 Trained Nurse/ Lady Health 2 Visitor/ Midwife 3 Auxiliary Midwife Others 5 (SPECIFY) _____
Doctor 1 Trained Nurse/ Lady Health Visitor/ 2 Midwife Auxiliary Midwife 3 Others 5 (SPECIFY) _____ No One 6 408 ←	Doctor 1 Trained Nurse/ Lady Health Visitor/ 2 Midwife Auxiliary Midwife 3 Others 5 (SPECIFY) _____ No One 6 408 ←	Doctor 1 Trained Nurse/ Lady Health 2 Visitor/ Midwife 3 Auxiliary Midwife 4 Others _____ (SPECIFY) _____ No One 6 408 ←
_____ ☐	_____ ☐	_____ ☐
Weeks 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Weeks 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Weeks 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
No. of visits _____	No. of visits _____	No. of visits _____
YES 1 → NO 2 ↓	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓	YES 1 NO 2 → 409
Line number of a child <input type="text"/>	Line number of a child <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Line number of a child <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Stillbirth 1	Stillbirth 1	Stillbirth 1
Miscarriage/abortion 2	Miscarriage / aborti 2	Miscarriage / abortion 2

410	<p>Check question 215 and mark (✓) in the appropriate box.</p> <p>Record only the livebirths since _____ 2001.</p> <p>Livebirths since _____ 2001. ☐</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	<p>From question 212, record the names and line no. of last 2 livebirths since _____ 2001 in the following table; for each birth, check if alive or dead and mark the appropriate box.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Ask question 411(a) to 417 for the last 2 livebirths (alive and dead).</p> </td><td> <p>Name of last birth _____</p> <p>Line no. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Alive ☐ Dead ☐</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓ ↓</p> </td><td> <p>Name of second last birth _____</p> <p>Line no. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Alive ☐ Dead ☐</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓ ↓</p> </td></tr> </table>		<p>Ask question 411(a) to 417 for the last 2 livebirths (alive and dead).</p>	<p>Name of last birth _____</p> <p>Line no. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Alive ☐ Dead ☐</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓ ↓</p>	<p>Name of second last birth _____</p> <p>Line no. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Alive ☐ Dead ☐</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓ ↓</p>
<p>Ask question 411(a) to 417 for the last 2 livebirths (alive and dead).</p>	<p>Name of last birth _____</p> <p>Line no. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Alive ☐ Dead ☐</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓ ↓</p>	<p>Name of second last birth _____</p> <p>Line no. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Alive ☐ Dead ☐</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓ ↓</p>				
411	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME) ?	<p>Doctor 1</p> <p>Trained nurse/ midwife 2</p> <p>Auxiliary midwife 3</p> <p>Traditional birth 4</p> <p>Attendant</p> <p>Relative / neighbour 5</p> <p>Others _____ 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Specify)</p> <p>Herself 7</p>	<p>Doctor 1</p> <p>Trained nurse/ midwife 2</p> <p>Auxiliary midwife 3</p> <p>Traditional birth 4</p> <p>Attendant</p> <p>Relative / neighbour 5</p> <p>Others _____ 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Specify)</p> <p>Herself 7</p>			
411 (a)	Where did you deliver the _____ ? (Name)	<p>Home 1</p> <p>Government hospital 2</p> <p>Private hospital 3</p> <p>Government health centre 4</p> <p>Private clinic 5</p> <p>Co-operative clinic 6</p> <p>Others _____ 9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Specify)</p>	<p>Home 1</p> <p>Government hospital 2</p> <p>Private hospital 3</p> <p>Government health centre 4</p> <p>Private clinic 5</p> <p>Co-operative clinic 6</p> <p>Others _____ 9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Specify)</p>			
411 (b)	Child weight during delivery	<p>Weight(in pound) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>Weight(in pound) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>			
412	Did you ever feed at the breast (NAME) ?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(416) ←</p>	<p>YES 1 → 414</p> <p>NO 2 → (416)</p>			
413	Are you still breast feeding (NAME) ? IF DEAD, CIRCLE 3	<p>YES 1 → (415)</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DEAD 3</p>				
414	How many months did you breast feed (NAME) ?	<p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>TILL DEATH 96</p>	<p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>TILL DEATH 96</p>			
415	For how many months did you feed with breast milk only?	<p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Till death 96</p>	<p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Till death 96</p>			
416	How many months after the birth of (name) did your period return ?	<p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NOT YET RETURNED 96</p>	<p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NOT YET RETURNED 96</p>			
417	How long have you abstain from sexual relation after the last birth?	<p>DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>(To Second last live birth)</p>				

No livebirths since ----- 2001 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> Go to Section 5			
Check question 216 and record only the last and second last living children under 5 years of age.			SKIP TO
Check and record only the last 2 living children under 5 years of age.	Name of last child _____ Line no. <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div>	Name of second last child _____ Line no. <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div>	
418. Do you have an immunization card for (NAME)? If YES: May I see it, please?	YES, SEEN 1 YES, NOT SEEN 2 NO CARD 3 (420) ←	YES, SEEN 1 YES, NOT SEEN 2 NO CARD 3 (420) ←	
419. Record immunizations and number of doses given from immunization card.	<div style="text-align: center;">NO OF DOSES</div> BCG 1 POLIO 1 2 3 DPT 1 2 3 Hepatitis-B 1 2 3 MEASLE 1 (TO 423)	<div style="text-align: center;">NO OF DOSES</div> BCG 1 POLIO 1 2 3 DPT 1 2 3 Hepatitis-B 1 2 3 MEASLE 1 (TO 423)	
420. Has (NAME) ever had an immunization to prevent him/her from getting disease ?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (TO 423) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 → 423	
421. Was (NAME) given any immunizations before his/her first birthday or after the 1st birthday?	BEFORE 1 ST BIRTHDAY 1 AFTER 1 ST BIRTHDAY 2 DON'T KNOW 8	BEFORE 1 ST BIRTHDAY 1 AFTER 1 ST BIRTHDAY 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
422. Which of the following immunizations did (NAME) receive?	<div style="text-align: center;">Yes No DK</div> BCG 1 2 8 POLIO 1 2 8 DPT 1 2 8 Hepatitis-B 1 2 8 MEASLE 1 2 8	<div style="text-align: center;">Yes No DK</div> BCG 1 2 8 POLIO 1 2 8 DPT 1 2 8 Hepatitis-B 1 2 8 MEASLE 1 2 8	
423. Was (NAME) given any immunization on oral polio vaccine on National Immunization Days?	<div style="text-align: center;">Yes No</div> POLIO 1 2 VITAMIN (A) 1 2 DPT 1 2 (GO TO NEXT COLUMN)	<div style="text-align: center;">Yes No</div> POLIO 1 2 VITAMIN (A) 1 2 DPT 1 2	

Check question 216 and record only the last and second last living children under 5 years of age			SKIP TO
Check question 216 and record last 2 living children under 5 years of age.	Name of last child _____ Line no. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Name of second last child _____ Line no. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
424. Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 24 hours?	YES 1 (426) ←	YES 1 (426) ←	
	NO 2	NO 2	
425. Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 Don't Know 8 (GO TO NEXT CHILD) ←	YES 1 NO 2 Don't Know 8 → 501	
426. How many days did the diarrhea take place?	RECORD NUMBER OF DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	RECORD NUMBER OF DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (TO 428)	
427. Did you breastfeed the child when he / she had diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2 CHILD WAS WEANED 3		
428. When (NAME) had diarrhea, did you, INCREASE DECREASE, or KEEP THE SAME amount of fluids you give him / her?	Increased 1 Decreased 2 Keep the same 3 Don't know 8	Increased 1 Decreased 2 Keep the same 3 Don't know 8	
429. Did you give the child ORS when he/ she had diarrhea?	YES 1 (431) ←	YES 1 (431) ←	
	NO 2	NO 2	

Check question 216 and record only the last and second last living children under 5 years of age.			SKIP TO																																													
Check question 216 and record only the last 2 living children under 5 years of age.	Name of last child _____ Line no. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			Name of second last child _____ Line no. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																												
430. What, if any, fluids did you give? (More than one answer possible)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Home solution of sugar, salt and water</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soup</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tea or coffee</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Syrups</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Home solution of sugar, salt and water	1	2	Soup	1	2	Tea or coffee	1	2	Syrups	1	2	Others _____ (SPECIFY)	1	2	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Home solution of sugar, salt and water</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soup</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tea or coffee</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Syrups</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHERS _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Home solution of sugar, salt and water	1	2	Soup	1	2	Tea or coffee	1	2	Syrups	1	2	OTHERS _____ (SPECIFY)	1	2										
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SECTION 5: MARRIAGE

24

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
501	CHECK 221 CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐	WIDOWED, DIVORCED or SEPARATED ☐	504
502	Are you and your husband currently living together or is he staying elsewhere?	Living together 1 Husband elsewhere 2	504
503	How long is your husband staying elsewhere?	Months 1 <input type="text"/> Years 2 <input type="text"/>	
504	In what month and year did you get married (start living) with your (first) husband?	Month <input type="text"/> Don't Know Month 98 Year <input type="text"/>	
505	How old were you when you got married (started living) with him?	Age <input type="text"/>	
506	Age of your husband at the time of marriage.	Age <input type="text"/>	
507	At the time you got married with your (first) husband, did you and he live with any of the parents for at least 6 months?	Yes 1 No 2	509
508	For about how many years did the two of you live with the parents at that time?	Months 1 <input type="text"/> Years 2 <input type="text"/> Now 996	
509	Have you been married once or more than once?	Once 1 More than once 2	511
510	How many times have you been married?	<input type="text"/>	
511	Has your husband been married once or more than once?	Once 1 More than once 2 DON'T KNOW 9	513
512	How many times has your husband been married?	<input type="text"/>	
513	Presence of others at this point:	Yes No Children under 10 1 2 Husband 1 2 Other males 1 2 Other females 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
601	CHECK 221 CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐	WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED ☐	→ 609
602	CHECK 303 NEITHER ☐ STERILIZED	HE OR SHE ☐ STERILIZED	→ 606
603	CHECK 226 NOT MENOPAUSE ☐	MENOPAUSE OR UTERUS REMOVED ☐	→ 606
604	Now I have some questions about the future. Check 223 ☐ NOT PREGNANT / NOT SURE In the future would you like to have a (another) child or would you prefer not to have any (any more) children? ☐ PREGNANT After the child you are expecting, would you like to have another child or would you prefer not to have any more children?	Like to have a child 1 Prefer no(more) children 2 Undecided or Dont' know 8	→ 606
605	How long would you like to have a (another) child after the last birth (or) after the birth of the current pregnancy (or) from now if no livebirths?	1 Months 1 <input type="text"/> 2 Years 2 <input type="text"/> 3 Don't know 998	
606	CHECK 208 one or more livebirths ☐	no livebirths ☐	→ 608
607	At the time you became pregnant with (NAME OF LAST BIRTH) , did you want to have that child THEN , did you want to wait until LATER , or did you want NO MORE children at all?	THEN 1 LATER 2 NO MORE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
608	Do you think your husband approves or disapproves of couples using a method of contraception to avoid pregnancy?	APPROVE 1 DISAPPROVE 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
609	In general, do you approve or disapprove of	APPROVE 1 DISAPPROVE 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
610	<p>Check 202 and 204</p> <p>☐ NO LIVING CHILDREN:</p> <p>If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>☐ HAS LIVING CHILDREN:</p> <p>If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p>	<p>Record Single Number or Other Answer.</p> <p>Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Other answer _____ 96</p> <p>If "00"</p>	<p>→ 701</p>
611	<p>How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls?</p>	<p>BOYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>GIRLS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHERS _____ 996</p>	
612	<p>CHECK 221</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐</p>	<p>WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED ☐</p>	<p>→ 701</p>
613	<p>Do you think your husband wants the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?</p>	<p>SAME NUMBER 1</p> <p>MORE CHILDREN 2</p> <p>FEWER CHILDREN 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	

SECTION 7: HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WORK

27

N0.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
701	Now I have some questions about your (most recent) husband, his background and his work.		
702	Did your husband ever attend school?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 705
703	What was the highest standard he completed	Kindergarden 00 01-10 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Undergraduate 11 Graduate 12 Post Graduate 13 Diploma 14 Others 15 (SPECIFY)	→ 705
704	Check 703: Third standard ☐ Forth standard ☐ and belows ↓ and above		→ 706
705	Can your husband read and understand letters and newspapers in any languageeasily, with difficulty, or not at all?	Easily 1 With difficulty 2 Not at all 3	→ 707
706	Does he read a newspaper, magazine at least once a week?	Yes 1 No 2	
707	What is (was) his occupation, that is, what kind of work does (did) he mainly do? Occupation	CODE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> If no occupation	→ 710

N0.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
708	Is he (was he) employed by his family's enterprise or by someone else or is he self-employed?	Family's enterprise 1 Someone else/Government 2 Self employed 3	→ 710
709	Does he own a business in which he has regular paid employees?	Yes 1 No 2	
710	Now I have some questions about your work.		
711	Apart from housework, are you doing any work at present for profit or income?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 713
712	Did you work in the last 12 months?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 716
713	For how many months altogether did you work within the last 12 months?	Number of months <input type="text"/>	
714	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do? Occupation _____	CODE <input type="text"/>	
715	Are you (were you) employed by your family's enterprise or by someone else or are you self employed?	Family's enterprise 1 Someone else/ Government 2 Self employed 3	→ 717

SECTION 8 : REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND TRAFFICKING

No.	QUESTION FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																																		
801	Puberty To your knowledge, at what age do boys reach puberty? (A period of changes from childhood to adulthood)	Boy's Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't Know 98																																																			
802	What are the physical changes of puberty in a boy?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>DK</th><th>NR</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Increased in height</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Become muscular</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Appearance of facial hair</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Appearance of axillary's and pubic hair</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Change of voice</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Acne</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Increased size of scrotum and penis</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Able to ejaculate</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others (Specify) _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	NR	Increased in height	1	2	3	4	Become muscular	1	2	3	4	Appearance of facial hair	1	2	3	4	Appearance of axillary's and pubic hair	1	2	3	4	Change of voice	1	2	3	4	Acne	1	2	3	4	Increased size of scrotum and penis	1	2	3	4	Able to ejaculate	1	2	3	4	Others (Specify) _____	1	2	3	4	
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803	To your knowledge, at what age do girls reach puberty? (A period of changes from childhood to adulthood)	Girl's Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't Know 98																																																			
804	What are the physical changes of puberty in a girl?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>DK</th><th>NR</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Increased in height</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Enlargement of breasts and buttocks</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Start of menstruation</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Appearance of axillary's and pubic hair</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Acne</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others (Specify) _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	NR	Increased in height	1	2	3	4	Enlargement of breasts and buttocks	1	2	3	4	Start of menstruation	1	2	3	4	Appearance of axillary's and pubic hair	1	2	3	4	Acne	1	2	3	4	Others (Specify) _____	1	2	3	4																
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805	Where did you get your first information about puberty and those changes from?	<table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Books other than school books</td> <td>01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Magazine/newspaper</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brochure/leaflet</td> <td>03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Television/video/internet/website</td> <td>05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parent's explanation</td> <td>06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Friends</td> <td>07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health workers</td> <td>08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>School</td> <td>09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Youth trainings and programmes</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (Specify) _____</td> <td>11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Books other than school books	01	Magazine/newspaper	02	Brochure/leaflet	03	Radio	04	Television/video/internet/website	05	Parent's explanation	06	Friends	07	Health workers	08	School	09	Youth trainings and programmes	10	Others (Specify) _____	11																													
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806	Menstruation and Conception During which part of the monthly cycle does a woman have the greatest chance of getting pregnant?	<table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>During menstruation</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid-cycle</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immediately after end of menstruation</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Just before beginning of menstruation</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (specify) _____</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No answer/ No response</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	During menstruation	1	Mid-cycle	2	Immediately after end of menstruation	3	Just before beginning of menstruation	4	Others (specify) _____	5	Don't know	8	No answer/ No response	9																																					
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807	Can a woman become pregnant if she has having sex only once?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't Know 8	
808	Anemia Have you ever heard about Anemia?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 811
809	To your opinion, what is Anemia?	Yes No DK Blood deficiency 1 2 3 Blood Hypotension 1 2 3 A disease that causes weakness, paleness and dizziness 1 2 3 Tired easily 1 2 3 Others (specify) 1 2 3	
810	To your knowledge, why can somebody get anemia?	Yes No DK Lack of meat poultry, liver, and fish consumption 1 2 3 Lack of vegetables and fruit consumption 1 2 3 Because of heavy menstruation 1 2 3 Nutrition deficiency (under weight) 1 2 3 Because of disease 1 2 3 Because of womb 1 2 3 Others (specify) ----- 1 2 3	
811	Trafficking Have you ever heard about trafficking?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 901
812	In your opinion, what age of girls/ women are mostly victims of trafficking?	<15 years old 1 15-19 years old 2 20-24 years old 3 25-29 years old 4 30 years and above 5 Don't Know 8	
813	What do you think is the main cause which facilitate girls/ women in becoming victims in trafficking?	Poverty 1 Illiteracy 2 Hope for better life elsewhere 3 Entrapment 4 Others (specify) 5 Don't Know 8	
814	Who do you think are generally involved in trafficking?	Parents 1 Husband 2 Relatives 3 Friends 4 Brokers 5 Others (specify) 6	

No.	QUESTION FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
815	In your opinion, how do the traffickers influence the girls/ women or their family members?	False job offer 1 Fake marriage 2 Promise of a happy family 3 Others (specify) _____ 4 Don't Know 8	
816	Do you know what happened to the girls/ women who are trfficked?	_____ _____ _____ ☐ ☐ ☐	
817	How does the community treat such girls/women when they return to their community?	Yes No Support them 1 2 Treat them normally 1 2 Hate them 1 2 Looked down on as a bad girl 1 2 Outcast in society 1 2 Can not get married 1 2 Others (specify) _____ 1 2	
818	Does the family have any difficulty in accepting such girls/women when they come back to their home?	Yes 1 No 2 Not sure 3	
819	In your opinion, what should be done to prevent trafficking?	Yes No Education programmes (formal/ nonformal) 1 2 Awareness raising 1 2 Identify roots of girls trafficking 1 2 Provide income generating activities 1 2 Encouraging and motivating local leaders 1 2 Punishment system should be enforced 1 2 Border security system be strengthened 1 2 Others (specify) _____ 1 2	
820	What types of help should be given to those girls when thay come back?	Providing skills training 1 Organizing groups/teams 2 Folk entertainment 3 Organizing literacy classes 4 Establishing micro-credit group 5 Mass media 6 Others (Specify) _____ 7	

SECTION 9(A) : SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

No.	QUESTION FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																																								
901	Have you ever heard of sexual transmitted diseases?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 909																																																								
902	From where have you heard it?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>DK</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>spontaneous</th><th>prompted</th><th></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Health worker</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Friends/relatives</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>MWAF & MMCWA</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Newspaper</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Radio, TV, Video</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>VCD, Internet website</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Magazine, articles</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Journals, phamplits</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Field Worker (more than 6 months)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Talks</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Specify)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK		spontaneous	prompted		Health worker	1	2	3	Friends/relatives	1	2	3	MWAF & MMCWA	1	2	3	Newspaper	1	2	3	Radio, TV, Video	1	2	3	VCD, Internet website				Magazine, articles	1	2	3	Journals, phamplits				Survey Field Worker (more than 6 months)	1	2	3	Talks	1	2	3	Others _____	1	2	3	(Specify)				
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903	Have you ever heard of diseases?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>DK</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>spontaneous</th><th>prompted</th><th></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Syphilist</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Gonorrhoea</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Wart at groin area</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Genital herpies</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>HIV/AIDS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Jaundice (B)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>(Specify)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK		spontaneous	prompted		Syphilist	1	2	3	Gonorrhoea	1	2	3	Wart at groin area	1	2	3	Genital herpies	1	2	3	HIV/AIDS	1	2	3	Jaundice (B)	1	2	3	Others _____				(Specify)																				
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904	Are these diseases transmissable from one person to another?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	→ 909																																																								
905	Can you describe any symptoms of STDs in women? Any others? (Record spontaneous answers)	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Abdominal pain</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Genital Discharge</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Foul smelling Disischarge</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Burning pain on urination</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Genital ulcer/sore</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Swelling in groin area</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Itching</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Wart at groin area</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>No sign</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Specify)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Abdominal pain	1	2	Genital Discharge	1	2	Foul smelling Disischarge	1	2	Burning pain on urination	1	2	Genital ulcer/sore	1	2	Swelling in groin area	1	2	Itching	1	2	Wart at groin area	1	2	No sign	1	2	Others _____	1	2	(Specify)																							
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No.	QUESTION FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
906	Can you describe any symptoms of STDs in men? Any others? (Record spontaneous answers)	<div>Yes No</div> Genital Discharge 1 2 Burning pain on urination? 1 2 Genital ulcer/sore 1 2 Swelling in groin area 1 2 Genital herpes 1 2 Others _____ 1 2 (specify)	
907	Do you know how to prevent these diseases?	Yes 1 No 2	→909
908	If yes, how are the diseases preventable?	<div>Yes No</div> Give Medication 1 2 Use Condom 1 2 Be faithful to partner/wife 1 2 Have fewer sex partners 1 2 Avoid sex with prostitutes 1 2 Avoid sex with homosexuals 1 2 Others _____ 1 2 (specify)	
909	Did you know about the vaginal diseases?	Yes 1 No 2	→916
910	If yes, if you ever had vaginal discharge? (exclude bleeding after child birth and menstruation)	Yes 1 No 2	→916
911	When did it occur?	within one week 1 within one month 2 within one year 3 over one year 4 Don't remember/Don't know 5	→ 916
912	What are the colours?	White 1 Yellow 2 Pink 3 Don't know 4	
913	Was it thick or thin?	Thick 1 Thin 2 Don't Know 3	
914	Was it vaginal discharge with itching?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't Know 3	
915	Was it vaginal discharge with smell?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't Know 3	

SECTION 9(B) : HIV/AIDS

No.	QUESTION FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																																																
916	Have you ever heard of AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 926																																																																
917	From where have you heard it?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>spontaneous</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>prompted</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Health worker</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Friends/relatives</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>MWAF & MMCWA</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Newspaper</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Radio, TV, Video</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>VCD, Internet website</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Magazine, articles</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Journals, phamplits</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Field Worker</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>(more than 6 months)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Talks</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Specify)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	spontaneous				prompted				Health worker	1	2	3	Friends/relatives	1	2	3	MWAF & MMCWA	1	2	3	Newspaper	1	2	3	Radio, TV, Video	1	2	3	VCD, Internet website				Magazine, articles	1	2	3	Journals, phamplits				Survey Field Worker	1	2	3	(more than 6 months)				Talks	1	2	3	Others _____	1	2	3	(Specify)				
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918	Do you know the ways of HIV/AIDS transmission?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 920																																																																
919	If yes, give the ways?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sexual Intercourse</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bedbug bite</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mosquito bite</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Living together with patient</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Through blood</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Using uncleaned syringe & skin piercing instruments</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Specify)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Sexual Intercourse	1	2	Bedbug bite	1	2	Mosquito bite	1	2	Living together with patient	1	2	Through blood	1	2	Using uncleaned syringe & skin piercing instruments	1	2	Others _____	1	2	(Specify)																																								
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920	Do you know to prevent AIDS	Yes 1 No 2	→ 926																																																																
921	If yes, what can a person do to avoid getting AIDS?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Use condoms during sex</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Be faithful to one's wife/partner</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Avoid multiple sex partner</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Avoid sex with prostitutes</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Avoid sex with homosexuals</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Avoid deep kissing</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Avoid blood transfusions</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Avoid injections</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Avoid intravenous injection of narcotic drugs</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Making sure any injection they have is done with a clean needle</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Avoid tattooing, acupuncture, using skin piercing instruments</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Use gloves when handing bleeding</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Specify)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Use condoms during sex	1	2	Be faithful to one's wife/partner	1	2	Avoid multiple sex partner	1	2	Avoid sex with prostitutes	1	2	Avoid sex with homosexuals	1	2	Avoid deep kissing	1	2	Avoid blood transfusions	1	2	Avoid injections	1	2	Avoid intravenous injection of narcotic drugs	1	2	Making sure any injection they have is done with a clean needle	1	2	Avoid tattooing, acupuncture, using skin piercing instruments	1	2	Use gloves when handing bleeding	1	2	Others _____	1	2	(Specify)																						
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922	Is HIV/AIDS transmittable to an unborn child from an infected mother?	Yes No Don't know	1 2 3	→ 924
923	Can transmission of HIV from an infected mother to her unborn child be preventable? (Circle 1 for all answers)	Not preventable Take medication Don't know Others _____ (Specify)	1 2 3 4	
924	Can HIV/AIDS from an infected mother be transmittable to her new born child?	Yes No Don't know	1 2 3	→ 926
925	Can transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to newborn child?	Not preventable Take medication Don't breastfeed Don't know Others _____ (Specify)	1 2 3 4 5	
926	Presence of others at this point	Children under 10 Husband Other Males Other Females	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	
927	End Time	Hour <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

APPENDIX C
INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (NMW)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR MINISTRY OF IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION (DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION) 2007 FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE Age (15-34) SINGLE WOMAN				CONFIDENTIAL	
IDENTIFICATION					
1. STATE / DIVISION(DOMAIN)		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>			
2. DISTRICT		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>			
3. TOWNSHIP		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>			
4. WARD / VILIAGE TRACT		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>			
5. VILLAGE					
6. SEGMENT NO.		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>			
7. HOUSE / STREET NO.					
8. STRUCTURE NO.					
9. D/U NO.					
10. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>			
11. URBAN----1 RURAL-----2		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>			
12. LINE NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMAN		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>			
NAME OF ELIGIBLE WOMAN					
INTERVIEWER VISIT					
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT	
DATE				MONTH	DAY
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>
RESULT				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER	
TIME				OF VISITS	
RESULT CODES:					
1 COMPLETED			4 REFUSED		
2 NOT AT HOME			5 PARTLY COMPLETED		
3 POSTPONED			6 OTHER		
_____ (SPECIFY)					
NAME OF INTERVIEWER		SIGNATURE		Date:	
NAME OF EDITOR		SIGNATURE		Date:	

CONTENTS

Section	Particulars	Question No.	Page
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2	Reproductive Health and Trafficking	201-225	5-9
3	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	301-315	10-11
4	HIV/AIDS	401-412	12-13

SECTION 1: RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

3

N0.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
101	Record number of people listed in the household schedule.	Number of people.. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
102	Record the time.	Hours <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Minutes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
103	First I would like to ask some questions about yourself and your household. For most of the time until you were married where did you live?	Township _____ Ward _____ Village-tract _____ Urban 1 Rural 2	
104	How long have you been living continuously here in this ward/village-tract?	Always _____ 95 _____ Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	106
105	Just before you moved here, where did you live?	Township _____ Ward _____ Village-tract _____ Urban 1 Rural 2	
106	In what month and year were you born?	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't Know Month 98 Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
107	How old were you at your last birthday? Compare and correct 106 and / or 107 if inconsistent.	Age in <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Completed Years	
108	Have you ever attended school?	Yes 1 No 2	111
109	What was the highest standard you completed at that level?	Kindergarten 00 01-10 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Undergraduate 11 Graduate 12 Postgraduate 13 Diploma 14 Other _____ 15 (Specify)	111

N0.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
110	Check 109 Third Standard Fourth standard and below & Above <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> ☐ ↓ </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> ☐ </div>		→ 112
111	Can you read and understand letters and newspapers (in any language) easily, with difficulty or not at all ?	Easily 1 With difficulty 2 Not at all 3	→ 113
112	Do you read a newspaper magazine at least once a week?	Yes 1 No 2	
113	Do you usually listen to a radio at least once a week?	Yes 1 No 2	
114	Do you usually watch a television /video at least once a week?	Yes 1 No 2	
115	What religion do you belong to?	Buddhist 1 Christian 2 Islam 3 Animist 4 Hindu 5 Other 9 (Including no religion)	

SECTION 2: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND TRAFFICKING

5

No.	QUESTION FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																																		
201	Puberty Do you know the term "puberty" for boys (a period of transformation from childhood to adulthood)	Yes 1 No 2 → 204																																																			
202	To your knowledge, at what age do boys reach puberty? (A period of changes from childhood to adulthood)	Boy's Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't Know 98																																																			
203	What are the physical changes of puberty in a boy?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>DK</th><th>NR</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Increased in height</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Become muscular</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Appearance of facial hair</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Appearance of axillary's and pubic hair</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Change of voice</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Acne</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Increased size of scrotum and penis</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Able to ejaculate</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Others _____ (Specify)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	NR	Increased in height	1	2	3	4	Become muscular	1	2	3	4	Appearance of facial hair	1	2	3	4	Appearance of axillary's and pubic hair	1	2	3	4	Change of voice	1	2	3	4	Acne	1	2	3	4	Increased size of scrotum and penis	1	2	3	4	Able to ejaculate	1	2	3	4	Others _____ (Specify)	1	2	3	4	
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204	Do you know the term "puberty" for girls (a period of transformation from childhood to adulthood)	Yes 1 No 2 → 208																																																			
205	To your knowledge, at what age do girls reach puberty? (A period of changes from childhood to adulthood)	Girl's Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't Know 98																																																			
206	What are the physical changes of puberty in a girl?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>DK</th><th>NR</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Increased in height</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Enlargement of breasts and buttocks</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Start of menstruation</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Appearance of axillary's and pubic hair</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Acne</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Others _____ (Specify)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	NR	Increased in height	1	2	3	4	Enlargement of breasts and buttocks	1	2	3	4	Start of menstruation	1	2	3	4	Appearance of axillary's and pubic hair	1	2	3	4	Acne	1	2	3	4	Others _____ (Specify)	1	2	3	4																
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207	Where did you get your first information about puberty and those changes from?	Books other than school books 01 Magazine/newspaper 02 Brochure/leaflet 03 Radio 04 Television/video/internet/website 05 Parent's explanation 06 Friends 07 Health workers 08 School 09 Youth trainings and programmes 10 Others _____ 11																																																			

SECTION 2: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND TRAFFICKING

6

No.	QUESTION FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																				
208	Menstruation and Conception During which part of the monthly cycle does a woman have the greatest chance of getting pregnant?	During menstruation 1 Mid-cycle 2 Immediately after end of menstruation 3 Just before beginning of menstruation 4 Others _____ 5 (Specify) Don't know 8 No answer/ No response 9																																					
209	Can a woman become pregnant if she has having sex only once?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't Know 8																																					
210	Anemia Have you ever heard about Anemia?	Yes 1 No 2	213																																				
211	To your opinion, what is Anemia?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>DK</td></tr> <tr> <td>Blood deficiency</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Blood Hypotension</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>A disease that causes weakness, paleness and dizziness</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tired easily</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Specify)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		Yes	No	DK	Blood deficiency	1	2	3	Blood Hypotension	1	2	3	A disease that causes weakness, paleness and dizziness	1	2	3	Tired easily	1	2	3	Others _____	1	2	3	(Specify)												
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213. Now I would like to talk about a different topic. There are various ways or methods that a couple can delay or

these methods or ways have avoid a pregnancy. Which of you heard about?

INTERVIEWER:

A) CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 214 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY.

B) THEN PROCEED DOWN THE COLUMN, CONTINUING Q. 214, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 2 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND CODE 8 IF NOT RECOGNIZED.

C) THEN FOR EACH METHOD WITH CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED IN Q214, ASK Q215A AND Q215B BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE NEXT METHOD.

	214. Have you ever heard of (READ METHOD AND DESCRIPTION)?	215(A). From whom have you heard the (METHOD)?	215(B). From where have you heard the (METHOD)?
01 PILL Women can take a pill every day.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTH: _____
02 PILL Women can take once a month.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTH: _____
03 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION Women can take pills up to three days after sexual intercourse to avoid getting pregnant.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTH: _____
04 IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTH: _____
05 INJECTIONS Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one month.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTH: _____
06 INJECTIONS Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for three months.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTH: _____
07 CONDOM Men can use a rubber sheath during sexual intercourse.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTH: _____
08 FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTH: _____
09 MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTH: _____
10 SAFE PERIOD Couples can avoid having sexual intercourse on certain days of month when woman is more likely to get pregnant.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	
11 WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	
12 MASSAGE When a midwife presses the belly to prevent pregnancy.	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	
13 ANY OTHER METHOD Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?"	YES/SPON. 1 YES/PROMPTED 2 NO 8	☐ OTH: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTH: _____

No.	QUESTION FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
216	Trafficking Have you ever heard about trafficking?	Yes 1 No 2	301
217	In your opinion, what age of girls/ women are mostly victims of trafficking?	<15 years old 1 15-19 years old 2 20-24 years old 3 25-29 years old 4 30 years and above 5 Don't Know 8	
218	What do you think is the main cause which facilitate girls/ women in becoming victims in trafficking?	Poverty 1 Illiteracy 2 Hope for better life elsewhere 3 Entrapment 4 Others (specify) 5 Don't Know 8	
219	Who do you think are generally involved in trafficking?	Parents 1 Husband 2 Relatives 3 Friends 4 Brokers 5 Others (specify) 6 Don't Know 8	
220	In your opinion, how do the traffickers influence the girls/ women or their family members?	False job offer 1 Fake marriage 2 Promise of a happy family 3 Others (specify) 4 Don't Know 8	
221	Do you know what happened to the girls/ women who are trfficked?	----- ☐ ----- ☐ ----- ☐	
222	How does the community treat such girls/women when they return to their community?	Yes No Support them 1 2 Treat them normally 1 2 Hate them 1 2 Looked down on as a bad girl 1 2 Outcast in society 1 2 Can not get married 1 2 Others (specify) ----- 1 2	
223	Does the family have any difficulty in accepting such girls/women when they come back to their home?	Yes 1 No 2 Not sure 3	
224	In your opinion, what should be done to prevent trafficking?	Yes No Education programmes (formal/ nonformal) 1 2 Awareness raising 1 2 Identify roots of girls trafficking 1 2 Provide income generating activities 1 2 Encouraging and motivating local leaders 1 2 Punishment system should be enforced 1 2 Border security system be strengthened 1 2 Others (specify) ----- 1 2	
225	What types of help should be given to those girls when thay come back?	----- ☐ ----- ☐ ----- ☐	



No.	QUESTION FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																																								
301	Have you ever heard of sexual transmitted diseases?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 309																																																								
302	From where have you heard it?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>DK</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>spontaneous</th><th>prompted</th><th></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Health worker</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Friends/relatives</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>MWAF & MMCWA</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Newspaper</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Radio, TV, Video</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>VCD, Internet website</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Magazine, articles</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Journals, phamplits</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Survey Field Worker (more than 6 months)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Talks</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Others _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>(Specify)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK		spontaneous	prompted		Health worker	1	2	3	Friends/relatives	1	2	3	MWAF & MMCWA	1	2	3	Newspaper	1	2	3	Radio, TV, Video	1	2	3	VCD, Internet website				Magazine, articles	1	2	3	Journals, phamplits				Survey Field Worker (more than 6 months)	1	2	3	Talks	1	2	3	Others _____	1	2	3	(Specify)				
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APPENDIX D
TABLES

Marital status

Appendix D-1

Marital status distribution of household population by age, sex and residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 1 Total										
Total	16105	8804	6193	872	236	1300	563	627	93	17
15-49	8682	3698	4628	171	185	700	256	412	19	13
0-4	1577	1577				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1731	1731				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1691	1691				100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	1524	1450	70	1	3	100.1	95.0	5.0	0.1	0.0
20-24	1478	1031	431	1	15	100.1	69.6	28.6	0.3	1.6
25-29	1354	568	752	7	27	99.9	42.4	55.3	0.9	1.3
30-34	1186	287	850	17	32	100.0	21.2	74.0	1.4	3.4
35-39	1190	160	956	32	42	99.9	11.8	83.5	2.7	1.9
40-44	1039	127	827	47	38	100.0	9.5	84.1	4.8	1.6
45-49	911	75	742	66	28	100.0	6.2	81.7	9.2	2.9
50-54	732	43	570	99	20	99.9	3.6	80.4	13.8	2.1
55-59	574	25	436	99	14	100.1	2.0	77.4	19.6	1.1
60+	1118	39	559	503	17	99.9	1.7	56.5	40.6	1.1
DOMAIN 1 Male										
Total	7682	4359	3073	174	76	1300	578	670	39	13
15-49	4090	1802	2196	33	59	700	274	411	7	8
0-4	805	805				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	858	858				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	853	853				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	716	693	20	1	2	100.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0
20-24	684	520	158		6	100.1	77.4	21.9	0.2	0.6
25-29	626	294	322	1	9	100.1	48.2	50.9	0.4	0.6
30-34	559	148	398	6	7	99.9	23.9	73.2	0.4	2.4
35-39	580	70	492	8	10	100.0	13.3	84.0	1.0	1.7
40-44	480	49	407	8	16	100.0	9.1	88.6	1.4	0.9
45-49	445	28	399	9	9	100.0	4.4	90.0	4.0	1.6
50-54	321	17	287	12	5	100.0	2.0	90.2	4.4	3.4
55-59	263	8	239	13	3	100.0	0.6	91.5	7.3	0.6
60+	492	16	351	116	9	100.0	1.0	77.7	20.0	1.3
DOMAIN 1 Female										
Total	8423	4445	3120	698	160	1300	549	590	139	22
15-49	4592	1896	2432	138	126	700	239	412	32	18
0-4	772	772				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	873	873				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	838	838				100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	808	757	50		1	100.1	91.8	8.1	0.2	0.0
20-24	794	511	273	1	9	99.9	62.5	34.7	0.3	2.4
25-29	728	274	430	6	18	100.1	37.1	59.5	1.4	2.1
30-34	627	139	452	11	25	100.0	18.5	74.7	2.3	4.5
35-39	610	90	464	24	32	100.0	10.5	83.1	4.3	2.1
40-44	559	78	420	39	22	100.0	10.0	79.4	8.2	2.4
45-49	466	47	343	57	19	100.1	8.3	72.6	14.8	4.4
50-54	411	26	283	87	15	100.0	4.9	72.9	21.1	1.1
55-59	311	17	197	86	11	100.0	3.1	65.3	30.0	1.6
60+	626	23	208	387	8	100	2.2	40.0	56.7	1.0

S Single

W Widowed

M Married

D/S Divorced / Separated

Appendix D-1

2007

S Single **W** Widowed
M Married **D/S** Divorced / Separated

Marital status (Continued)

Appendix D-1

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent		
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W
DOMAIN 1 (Rural) Total									
Total	11458	6201	4484	599	174	2001	783	1074	114
15-49	6044	2404	3381	124	135	700	239	429	19
0-4	1200	1200				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1300	1300				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1241	1241				100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
15-19	1081	1014	64		3	100.0	94.3	5.6	0.1
20-24	1048	705	330	1	12	100.0	67.3	30.7	0.4
25-29	929	348	555	6	20	100.0	38.9	58.5	1.1
30-34	821	167	619	12	23	100.1	18.3	76.8	1.3
35-39	799	71	672	25	31	100.0	9.9	85.5	2.8
40-44	723	65	593	38	27	100.1	5.9	87.3	4.9
45-49	643	34	548	42	19	100.1	4.4	84.5	8.7
50-54	517	19	414	69	15	99.9	1.9	82.5	14.2
55-59	406	17	311	67	11	100.0	1.5	77.5	19.5
60+	750	20	378	339	13	100.0	1.2	56.0	41.7
DOMAIN 1 (Rural) Male									
Total	5520	3103	2228	131	58	1300	562	684	42
15-49	2880	1202	1611	25	42	700	260	424	8
0-4	608	608				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	654	654				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	619	619				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	510	489	19		2	100.0	98.0	2.0	0.0
20-24	490	361	125		4	99.9	74.7	24.3	0.2
25-29	430	182	240	1	7	100.1	44.8	54.3	0.5
30-34	395	91	296	5	3	99.5	19.4	77.1	0.6
35-39	395	36	345	6	8	100.0	13.0	84.6	1.2
40-44	328	28	282	7	11	100.1	5.8	91.9	1.2
45-49	332	15	304	6	7	99.9	4.1	90.2	4.1
50-54	233	6	213	10	4	100.0	1.2	91.7	5.3
55-59	187	6	165	13	3	100.0	0.8	90.5	7.9
60+	339	8	239	83	9	100.1	0.4	77.3	21.0
DOMAIN 1 (Rural) Female									
Total	5938	3098	2256	468	116	1300	526	613	140
15-49	3164	1202	1770	99	93	700	219	432	31
0-4	592	592				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	646	646				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	622	622				100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0
15-19	571	525	45		1	100.0	90.9	8.9	0.2
20-24	558	344	205	1	8	100.1	60.2	36.9	0.5
25-29	499	166	315	5	13	100.0	33.3	62.5	1.8
30-34	426	76	323	7	20	100.0	17.2	76.5	1.9
35-39	404	35	327	19	23	100.0	7.1	86.4	4.2
40-44	395	37	311	31	16	100.0	5.9	82.6	8.7
45-49	311	19	244	36	12	100.0	4.6	78.1	13.8
50-54	284	13	201	59	11	100.1	2.5	75.0	21.6
55-59	219	11	146	54	8	100.1	2.1	66.2	29.7
60+	411	12	139	256	4	100.0	1.9	39.6	57.7

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Appendix D-2

2007

S Single **W** Widowed
M Married **D/S** Divorced / Seperated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-2

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 2 (Urban) Total										
Total	2274	1320	785	139	30	1300	625	585	78	13
15-49	1187	617	525	25	20	700	307	372	13	9
0-4	193	193				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	230	230				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	240	240				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	223	219	3		1	100.0	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0
20-24	192	146	43		3	100.0	77.9	21.6	0.0	0.5
25-29	183	104	76	1	2	100.0	49.9	48.5	0.0	1.6
30-34	164	64	93	4	3	100.1	33.5	64.1	1.0	1.5
35-39	145	36	103	4	2	100.0	21.5	76.1	0.6	1.8
40-44	143	25	103	10	5	100.0	18.3	76.1	4.2	1.4
45-49	137	23	104	6	4	100.0	8.5	82.9	6.7	1.9
50-54	149	15	112	18	4	100.0	8.2	82.4	8.2	1.2
55-59	73	9	49	12	3	100.1	3.5	74.2	21.2	1.2
60+	202	16	99	84	3	100.0	5.8	56.5	35.9	1.8
DOMAIN 2 (Urban) Male										
Total	1074	648	387	27	12	1300	625	640	28	8
15-49	557	304	244	4	5	700	312	378	5	5
0-4	95	95				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	115	115				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	124	124				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	110	110				100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0
20-24	88	73	15			100.0	81.5	18.5	0.0	0.0
25-29	86	55	31			100.1	56.7	41.3	0.0	2.1
30-34	77	36	40	1		100.0	33.7	66.3	0.0	0.0
35-39	61	12	46	2	1	100.0	23.2	75.6	0.0	1.2
40-44	75	11	61		3	100.0	10.6	87.9	1.5	0.0
45-49	60	7	51	1	1	100.0	7.5	86.8	3.8	1.9
50-54	67	5	55	4	3	100.0	7.2	88.0	2.4	2.4
55-59	36	3	28	2	3	100.0	3.6	92.8	3.6	0.0
60+	80	2	60	17	1	100.0	2.1	80.9	17.0	0.0
DOMAIN 2 (Urban) Female										
Total	1200	672	398	112	18	1300	623	548	112	16
15-49	630	313	281	21	15	700	302	367	19	12
0-4	98	98				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	115	115				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	116	116				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	113	109	3		1	100.0	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	104	73	28		3	100.1	74.3	24.8	0.0	1.0
25-29	97	49	45	1	2	100.0	42.8	56.1	0.0	1.1
30-34	87	28	53	3	3	100.0	33.4	62.3	1.7	2.6
35-39	84	24	57	2	1	100.0	20.0	76.5	1.2	2.3
40-44	68	14	42	10	2	100.0	25.0	65.8	6.6	2.6
45-49	77	16	53	5	3	100.0	9.6	78.9	9.6	1.9
50-54	82	10	57	14	1	100.0	9.3	76.8	13.9	0.0
55-59	37	6	21	10		100.0	3.5	65.0	29.7	1.8
60+	122	14	39	67	2	100.1	8.5	38.8	49.7	3.1

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Appendix D-2

Appendix B

2007

S Single **W** Widowed
M Married **D/S** Divorced / Separated

Marital Status

Appendix D-3

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 3 Total										
Total	18600	10277	7076	1091	156	1301	594	605	89	13
15-49	10008	4907	4783	203	115	700	278	396	18	9
0-4	1459	1459				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1726	1726				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1920	1918		2		100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1850	1763	77	7	3	100.1	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.1
20-24	1788	1342	425	11	10	100.0	71.6	27.7	0.3	0.4
25-29	1497	781	687	7	22	100.0	43.9	54.5	0.5	1.1
30-34	1310	396	874	16	24	100.0	27.6	69.6	0.9	1.9
35-39	1376	284	1043	30	19	100.1	15.7	80.2	3.0	1.2
40-44	1156	191	884	64	17	100.1	13.5	79.3	5.9	1.4
45-49	1031	150	793	68	20	100.0	10.1	80.3	7.0	2.6
50-54	976	99	744	114	19	100.1	7.1	79.7	12.3	1.0
55-59	768	69	561	127	11	99.9	4.3	75.3	18.9	1.4
60+	1743	99	988	645	11	101.0	4.6	54.2	40.4	1.8
DOMAIN 3 Male										
Total	8732	4891	3529	256	56	1296	583	664	42	7
15-49	4732	2305	2326	55	46	700	274	411	10	5
0-4	718	718				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	860	860				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	943	942		1		100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	952	920	26	4	2	100.0	98.0	1.8	0.0	0.2
20-24	856	662	185	3	6	100.0	76.8	22.8	0.4	0.0
25-29	689	361	317	5	6	100.1	46.8	52.3	0.4	0.6
30-34	617	165	443	2	7	100.0	25.0	73.6	0.7	0.7
35-39	629	100	514	8	7	100.0	11.3	86.4	1.3	1.0
40-44	515	53	438	15	9	100.0	10.5	86.3	3.2	0.0
45-49	474	44	403	18	9	100.0	6.0	88.0	4.0	2.0
50-54	416	28	370	15	3	99.9	3.7	90.7	4.6	0.9
55-59	346	24	294	24	4	96.0	2.9	87.8	4.8	0.5
60+	717	14	539	161	3	100.0	2.1	74.2	23.0	0.7
DOMAIN 3 Female										
Total	9868	5386	3547	835	100	1300	602	558	123	17
15-49	5276	2602	2457	148	69	700	281	383	24	12
0-4	741	741				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	866	866				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	977	976		1		100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	898	843	51	3	1	100.0	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0
20-24	932	680	240	8	4	100.0	66.5	32.4	0.2	0.9
25-29	808	420	370	2	16	100.0	41.1	56.6	0.6	1.7
30-34	693	231	431	14	17	100.0	29.8	66.4	1.0	2.8
35-39	747	184	529	22	12	99.9	19.5	74.7	4.4	1.3
40-44	641	138	446	49	8	100.0	16.2	72.8	8.4	2.6
45-49	557	106	390	50	11	100.1	13.6	73.9	9.5	3.1
50-54	560	71	374	99	16	100.0	9.6	71.2	18.1	1.1
55-59	422	45	267	103	7	100.1	5.6	64.4	27.9	2.2
60+	1026	85	449	484	8	100.0	6.4	39.9	52.9	0.8

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-3

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 3 (Urban) Total										
Total	2649	1428	1010	174	37	1300	694	505	84	17
15-49	1449	758	634	29	28	700	370	303	17	11
0-4	191	191				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	199	199				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	217	217				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	237	219	15		3	100.0	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0
20-24	269	202	62	2	3	100.0	82.6	16.5	0.0	0.9
25-29	240	131	99	4	6	100.1	63.4	34.8	0.5	1.4
30-34	187	76	103	4	4	100.1	50.3	48.6	0.6	0.6
35-39	179	56	112	6	5	99.9	31.3	64.1	3.0	1.5
40-44	167	45	113	5	4	100.0	25.3	67.0	4.8	2.9
45-49	170	29	130	8	3	99.9	21.5	67.3	7.7	3.4
50-54	186	32	127	23	4	100.0	8.8	78.5	9.8	2.9
55-59	138	14	102	18	4	100.0	5.9	73.8	19.1	1.2
60+	269	17	147	104	1	100.0	9.5	50.0	38.0	2.5
DOMAIN 3 (Urban) Male										
Total	1235	681	504	35	15	1300	657	595	37	11
15-49	684	362	301	8	13	700	350	336	9	6
0-4	88	88				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	104	104				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	112	112				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	123	115	6		2	100.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0
20-24	131	98	30	1	2	100.0	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0
25-29	112	68	41	2	1	100.1	61.4	37.7	1.0	0.0
30-34	85	32	51		2	100.0	44.3	54.4	1.3	0.0
35-39	80	24	54		2	100.0	25.4	72.8	0.0	1.8
40-44	77	16	57	3	1	100.0	17.9	79.9	2.2	0.0
45-49	76	9	62	2	3	100.1	12.0	80.1	4.0	4.0
50-54	69	9	58		2	99.9	0.0	95.1	2.4	2.4
55-59	68	5	59	4		100.0	2.6	89.4	8.0	0.0
60+	110	1	86	23		100.0	5.2	74.0	18.2	2.6
DOMAIN 3 (Urban) Female										
Total	1414	747	506	139	22	1300	720	442	116	23
15-49	765	396	333	21	15	700	384	278	23	15
0-4	103	103				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	95	95				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	105	105				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	114	104	9		1	100.0	92.2	7.8	0.0	0.0
20-24	138	104	32	1	1	100.0	76.4	22.0	0.0	1.6
25-29	128	63	58	2	5	100.0	65.2	32.2	0.0	2.6
30-34	102	44	52	4	2	100.0	55.0	44.0	0.0	1.0
35-39	99	32	58	6	3	100.0	35.5	57.9	5.3	1.3
40-44	90	29	56	2	3	100.0	31.0	56.9	6.9	5.2
45-49	94	20	68	6		100.0	28.8	57.6	10.6	3.0
50-54	117	23	69	23	2	100.0	14.7	67.3	14.7	3.3
55-59	70	9	43	14	4	100.0	8.7	60.9	28.2	2.2
60+	159	16	61	81	1	100.0	12.2	35.0	50.4	2.4

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-3

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 3 (Rural) Total										
Total	15951	8849	6066	917	119	1300	571	628	90	11
15-49	8559	4149	4149	174	87	700	257	417	18	8
0-4	1268	1268				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1527	1527				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1703	1701		2		100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1613	1544	62	7		100.0	96.0	3.9	0.0	0.1
20-24	1519	1140	363	9	7	99.9	68.7	30.6	0.3	0.3
25-29	1257	650	588	3	16	100.0	38.8	59.6	0.5	1.1
30-34	1123	320	771	12	20	99.9	22.1	74.7	0.9	2.2
35-39	1197	228	931	24	14	99.9	12.8	83.1	2.9	1.1
40-44	989	146	771	59	13	100.0	11.3	81.5	6.1	1.1
45-49	861	121	663	60	17	100.0	7.0	83.9	6.8	2.3
50-54	790	67	617	91	15	100.0	6.6	80.0	12.9	0.5
55-59	630	55	459	109	7	99.9	3.9	75.7	18.9	1.4
60+	1474	82	841	541	10	100.1	3.4	55.3	41.0	0.4
DOMAIN 3 (Rural) Male										
Total	7497	4210	3025	221	41	1300	567	679	48	6
15-49	4048	1943	2025	47	33	700	258	428	10	4
0-4	630	630				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	756	756				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	831	830		1		100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	829	805	20	4		100.0	97.9	1.9	0.0	0.2
20-24	725	564	155	2	4	99.9	73.7	25.8	0.4	0.0
25-29	577	293	276	3	5	100.0	43.2	55.9	0.2	0.7
30-34	532	133	392	2	5	100.0	20.5	78.0	0.6	0.9
35-39	549	76	460	8	5	100.0	9.0	88.6	1.5	0.9
40-44	438	37	381	12	8	100.0	9.3	87.4	3.3	0.0
45-49	398	35	341	16	6	100.0	4.5	90.0	4.0	1.5
50-54	347	19	312	15	1	100.0	4.6	89.6	5.2	0.6
55-59	278	19	235	20	4	100.0	3.0	87.4	9.0	0.6
60+	607	13	453	138	3	100.0	1.4	74.2	24.1	0.3
DOMAIN 3 (Rural) Female										
Total	8454	4639	3041	696	78	1300	573	588	125	15
15-49	4511	2206	2124	127	54	700	255	409	24	12
0-4	638	638				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	771	771				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	872	871		1		100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	784	739	42	3		100.0	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0
20-24	794	576	208	7	3	100.0	63.8	35.3	0.2	0.7
25-29	680	357	312		11	99.9	34.5	63.3	0.7	1.4
30-34	591	187	379	10	15	99.9	23.5	72.0	1.2	3.2
35-39	648	152	471	16	9	100.0	16.3	78.1	4.3	1.3
40-44	551	109	390	47	5	100.0	13.2	76.0	8.7	2.1
45-49	463	86	322	44	11	100.0	9.2	78.6	9.1	3.1
50-54	443	48	305	76	14	100.1	8.2	72.3	19.1	0.5
55-59	352	36	224	89	3	100.1	4.8	65.3	27.8	2.2
60+	867	69	388	403	7	100.0	4.9	41.1	53.6	0.4

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status

Appendix D-4

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 4 Total										
Total	15432	8056	6358	879	139	1300	589	622	76	13
15-49	8376	3563	4511	182	120	700	265	413	13	9
0-4	1315	1,315				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1490	1,490				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1519	1,519				100.1	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.1
15-19	1522	1,415	103	2	2	100.0	94.9	5.0	0.0	0.1
20-24	1401	936	447	7	11	100.0	68.1	30.9	0.5	0.5
25-29	1261	527	705	9	20	100.0	39.4	58.3	0.8	1.5
30-34	1158	283	836	18	21	100.0	23.6	74.2	0.9	1.3
35-39	1096	176	859	32	29	100.0	15.0	81.7	1.9	1.4
40-44	1028	122	831	53	22	100.1	12.0	81.7	4.1	2.3
45-49	910	104	730	61	15	100.0	12.4	80.7	4.8	2.1
50-54	763	63	599	96	5	100.0	8.0	78.9	11.1	2.0
55-59	586	40	448	92	6	100.0	8.3	72.8	17.9	1.0
60+	1383	66	800	509	8	100.0	7.7	57.2	34.2	0.9
DOMAIN 4 Male										
Total	7214	3852	3137	194	31	1323	596	672	44	11
15-49	3839	1653	2122	38	26	723	286	423	6	8
0-4	665	665				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	749	749				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	753	753				100.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
15-19	731	703	25	1	2	100.0	96.5	3.3	0.0	0.2
20-24	642	461	177	1	3	120.0	95.4	23.8	0.4	0.4
25-29	576	247	321	4	4	99.9	40.8	58.0	0.9	0.2
30-34	520	116	397	4	3	100.0	21.2	77.5	0.3	1.0
35-39	481	68	401	7	5	102.6	15.7	82.0	1.9	3.0
40-44	466	36	416	10	4	100.1	9.1	88.7	1.0	1.3
45-49	423	22	385	11	5	100.0	6.8	89.4	1.7	2.1
50-54	355	16	315	22	2	100.0	4.4	86.3	7.3	2.0
55-59	261	4	240	15	2	100.0	3.4	88.0	8.6	0.0
60+	592	12	460	119	1	100.0	3.6	74.5	21.5	0.4
DOMAIN 4 Female										
Total	8218	4204	3221	685	108	1300	600	580	103	18
15-49	4537	1910	2389	144	94	700	266	402	20	12
0-4	650	650				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	741	741				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	766	766				100.0	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
15-19	791	712	78	1		100.0	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0
20-24	759	475	270	6	8	100.1	61.2	37.7	0.6	0.6
25-29	685	280	384	5	16	100.0	38.2	58.5	0.6	2.7
30-34	638	167	439	14	18	100.0	25.6	71.4	1.5	1.5
35-39	615	108	458	25	24	100.1	14.4	81.4	1.9	2.4
40-44	562	86	415	43	18	100.0	14.5	75.6	6.8	3.1
45-49	487	82	345	50	10	100.0	18.9	70.6	8.5	2.0
50-54	408	47	284	74	3	100.0	10.6	73.6	13.7	2.1
55-59	325	36	208	77	4	100.0	12.2	60.8	25.2	1.8
60+	791	54	340	390	7	100.0	11.0	43.4	44.2	1.4

S Single

W Widowed

M Married

D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-4

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 4 (Urban) Total										
Total	3016	1566	1214	203	33	1300	654	555	72	19
15-49	1636	788	781	40	27	700	316	362	9	12
0-4	189	189				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	246	246				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	275	275				99.9	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
15-19	277	263	14			100.0	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0
20-24	254	181	70	1	2	100.0	72.1	26.4	1.0	0.5
25-29	232	120	106	3	3	100.0	51.4	47.2	0.0	1.4
30-34	250	82	158	5	5	100.0	38.2	57.8	2.0	2.0
35-39	216	55	146	7	8	100.0	28.1	67.3	2.3	2.3
40-44	200	39	144	11	6	100.0	18.4	77.6	2.0	2.0
45-49	207	48	143	13	3	100.1	11.5	82.3	2.1	4.2
50-54	162	26	117	19		99.9	12.7	71.8	12.7	2.7
55-59	153	16	115	19	3	100.1	15.5	67.0	15.5	2.1
60+	355	26	201	125	3	100.0	10.9	53.7	34.0	1.4
DOMAIN 4 (Urban) Male										
Total	1327	696	593	34	4	1300	622	629	37	13
15-49	698	328	359	8	3	700	311	379	4	7
0-4	94	94				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	131	131				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	134	134				100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0
15-19	119	115	4			100.0	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0
20-24	118	86	31		1	100.0	76.7	23.3	0.0	0.0
25-29	102	53	48	1		100.0	55.1	43.9	0.0	1.0
30-34	104	29	74		1	99.9	32.9	63.4	1.2	2.4
35-39	86	21	61	3	1	100.0	28.4	67.9	2.5	1.2
40-44	91	14	75	2		100.0	15.3	84.7	0.0	0.0
45-49	78	10	66	2		100.1	6.3	91.7	0.0	2.1
50-54	70	5	62	3		100.1	4.2	85.4	6.3	4.2
55-59	62	1	59	1	1	100.1	5.6	88.9	5.6	0.0
60+	138	3	113	22		100.0	2.5	74.6	21.3	1.6
DOMAIN 4(Urban) Fmale										
Total	1689	870	621	169	29	1301	677	502	97	25
15-49	938	460	422	32	24	700	321	347	15	18
0-4	95	95				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	115	115				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	141	141				100.0	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
15-19	158	148	10			100.0	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0
20-24	136	95	39	1	1	100.0	68.2	29.0	1.9	0.9
25-29	130	67	58	2	3	100.0	48.2	50.0	0.0	1.8
30-34	146	53	84	5	4	100.0	41.9	53.8	2.6	1.7
35-39	130	34	85	4	7	100.0	27.8	66.7	2.2	3.3
40-44	109	25	69	9	6	99.8	21.2	71.2	3.7	3.7
45-49	129	38	77	11	3	100.1	16.7	72.9	4.2	6.3
50-54	92	21	55	16		100.0	19.4	61.3	17.7	1.6
55-59	91	15	56	18	2	100.8	21.3	54.9	21.3	3.3
60+	217	23	88	103	3	100.1	16.9	39.0	43.0	1.2

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Appendix D-4

Appendix B – S 2007

S Single **W** Widowed
M Married **D/S** Divorced / Seperated

Marital Status

Appendix D-5

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 5 Total										
Total	17474	9462	6795	1083	134	1300	612	592	85	11
15-49	9533	4628	4579	215	111	700	295	383	15	7
0-4	1280	1280				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1486	1486				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1817	1817				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1813	1717	88	6	2	100.0	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0
20-24	1656	1257	380	8	11	99.9	76.8	22.8	0.1	0.2
25-29	1412	680	697	16	19	100.0	49.8	48.5	0.7	1.0
30-34	1388	430	908	23	27	100.0	28.7	68.5	1.4	1.4
35-39	1286	276	944	38	28	99.9	19.0	78.0	2.1	0.8
40-44	1045	161	818	54	12	99.9	13.0	82.1	3.5	1.3
45-49	933	107	744	70	12	100.0	9.9	80.5	7.5	2.1
50-54	906	82	716	98	10	100.0	6.5	77.8	13.5	2.2
55-59	792	68	576	140	8	100.0	6.2	74.8	17.9	1.1
60+	1660	101	924	630	5	100.0	4.7	56.6	38.0	0.7
DOMAIN 5 Male										
Total	8161	4482	3371	275	33	1300	600	646	48	7
15-49	4402	2133	2191	50	28	700	287	399	10	4
0-4	654	654				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	752	752				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	880	880				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	901	856	42	2	1	100.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0
20-24	790	627	157	5	1	100.0	82.4	17.6	0.0	0.0
25-29	630	304	316	3	7	100.0	48.0	49.6	1.3	1.1
30-34	621	174	437	2	8	100.0	27.4	71.3	1.3	0.0
35-39	584	97	472	9	6	100.1	16.3	81.6	1.8	0.4
40-44	462	49	397	12	4	100.0	8.5	90.4	0.7	0.4
45-49	414	26	370	17	1	99.9	6.1	87.3	4.8	1.7
50-54	416	26	365	23	2	100.0	5.2	87.5	5.2	2.1
55-59	343	18	293	30	2	100.0	5.0	83.3	11.7	0.0
60+	714	19	522	172	1	100.0	2.6	75.3	21.3	0.8
DOMAIN 5 Female										
Total	9313	4980	3424	808	101	1300	624	548	114	15
15-49	5131	2495	2388	165	83	700	303	367	21	10
0-4	626	626				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	734	734				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	937	937				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	912	861	46	4	1	100.0	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	866	630	223	3	10	100.0	72.1	27.3	0.2	0.4
25-29	782	376	381	13	12	100.0	51.3	47.6	0.2	0.9
30-34	767	256	471	21	19	100.1	29.9	66.0	1.5	2.7
35-39	702	179	472	29	22	99.9	21.4	74.9	2.4	1.2
40-44	583	112	421	42	8	100.0	16.8	75.3	5.8	2.1
45-49	519	81	374	53	11	100.0	14.3	72.4	10.7	2.6
50-54	490	56	351	75	8	100.0	7.4	71.8	18.6	2.2
55-59	449	50	283	110	6	100.1	7.4	66.7	23.8	2.2
60+	946	82	402	458	4	100.0	6.2	42.9	50.3	0.6

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-5

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 5 (Urban) Total										
Total	2446	1301	948	172	25	1300	698	490	100	13
15-49	1362	681	616	46	19	700	367	309	16	8
0-4	183	183				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	173	173				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	216	216				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	216	209	7			100.0	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0
20-24	226	166	57	1	2	100.0	87.4	12.6	0.0	0.0
25-29	231	115	109	2	5	100.0	67.8	30.8	0.0	1.4
30-34	204	82	109	8	5	100.1	42.9	51.8	1.8	3.6
35-39	191	48	135	5	3	100.0	36.0	62.8	1.2	0.0
40-44	148	32	97	16	3	100.0	18.1	75.9	6.0	0.0
45-49	146	29	102	14	1	100.1	15.7	74.3	7.2	2.9
50-54	148	15	112	21		100.0	8.8	75.5	15.7	0.0
55-59	123	15	82	23	3	100.0	11.1	65.1	20.6	3.2
60+	241	18	138	82	3	100.0	11.1	40.3	47.2	1.4
DOMAIN 5 (Urban) Male										
Total	1121	612	468	34	7	1299	672	570	57	0
15-49	605	299	291	10	5	700	347	335	18	0
0-4	97	97				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	92	92				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	114	114				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	106	103	3			100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0
20-24	111	87	23	1		100.0	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0
25-29	108	49	57	1	1	100.0	63.4	36.6	0.0	0.0
30-34	75	25	47	1	2	100.0	39.2	56.9	3.9	0.0
35-39	79	16	61	1	1	100.0	32.4	64.7	2.9	0.0
40-44	63	10	47	5	1	100.0	13.8	82.8	3.4	0.0
45-49	63	9	53	1		100.0	5.4	86.5	8.1	0.0
50-54	62	4	54	4		100.0	7.0	86.0	7.0	0.0
55-59	51	4	40	5	2	99.2	10.0	82.1	7.1	0.0
60+	100	2	83	15		100.0	8.3	66.7	25.0	0.0
DOMAIN 5 (Urban) Female										
Total	1325	689	480	138	18	14	7	4	1	1
15-49	757	382	325	36	14	8	4	3	0	1
0-4	86	86				1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	81	81				1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	102	102				1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	110	106	4			1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	115	79	34		2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
25-29	123	66	52	1	4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
30-34	129	57	62	7	3	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7
35-39	112	32	74	4	2	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
40-44	85	22	50	11	2	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0
45-49	83	20	49	13	1	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
50-54	86	11	58	17		1.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0
55-59	72	11	42	18	1	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1
60+	141	16	55	67	3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-5

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 5 (Rural) Total										
Total	15028	8161	5847	911	109	1300	596	612	82	11
15-49	8171	3947	3963	169	92	700	281	397	15	7
0-4	1097	1097				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1313	1313				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1601	1601				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1597	1508	81	6	2	100.0	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0
20-24	1430	1091	323	7	9	100.0	74.8	24.8	0.1	0.3
25-29	1181	565	588	14	14	100.0	45.8	52.4	0.9	0.9
30-34	1184	348	799	15	22	99.9	25.7	72.0	1.3	0.9
35-39	1095	228	809	33	25	100.0	16.2	80.5	2.3	1.0
40-44	897	129	721	38	9	100.0	12.2	83.1	3.1	1.6
45-49	787	78	642	56	11	100.0	8.7	81.7	7.6	2.0
50-54	758	67	604	77	10	100.0	6.0	78.4	12.9	2.7
55-59	669	53	494	117	5	100.0	5.2	76.8	17.3	0.7
60+	1419	83	786	548	2	100.1	3.5	59.8	36.3	0.5
DOMAIN 5 (Rural) Male										
Total	7040	3870	2903	241	26	1300	587	659	47	8
15-49	3797	1834	1900	40	23	700	277	411	9	4
0-4	557	557				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	660	660				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	766	766				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	795	753	39	2	1	100.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0
20-24	679	540	134	4	1	100.0	80.3	19.7	0.0	0.0
25-29	522	255	259	2	6	100.0	44.5	52.6	1.6	1.3
30-34	546	149	390	1	6	100.0	25.1	74.1	0.8	0.0
35-39	505	81	411	8	5	100.0	14.1	83.9	1.6	0.4
40-44	399	39	350	7	3	100.0	7.9	91.3	0.4	0.4
45-49	351	17	317	16	1	100.0	6.2	87.5	4.2	2.1
50-54	354	22	311	19	2	100.0	4.7	87.9	4.7	2.7
55-59	292	14	253	25		100.0	3.9	83.6	12.5	0.0
60+	614	17	439	157	1	100.0	1.8	76.5	20.8	0.9
DOMAIN 5 (Rural) Female										
Total	7988	4291	2944	670	83	1300	604	572	111	13
15-49	4374	2113	2063	129	69	700	286	383	22	9
0-4	540	540				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	653	653				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	835	835				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	802	755	42	4	1	100.0	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0
20-24	751	551	189	3	8	100.0	70.0	29.3	0.2	0.5
25-29	659	310	329	12	8	100.1	47.0	52.2	0.3	0.6
30-34	638	199	409	14	16	100.0	26.4	70.0	1.8	1.8
35-39	590	147	398	25	20	100.1	18.2	77.5	2.9	1.5
40-44	498	90	371	31	6	100.1	16.1	75.9	5.5	2.6
45-49	436	61	325	40	10	100.0	11.7	74.8	11.7	1.8
50-54	404	45	293	58	8	100.0	6.7	72.7	17.8	2.8
55-59	377	39	241	92	5	100.0	6.5	70.1	22.1	1.3
60+	805	66	347	391	1	100.1	4.8	46.6	48.5	0.2

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status

Appendix D-6

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent		
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W
DOMAIN 6 Total									
Total	20747	11342	8045	1194	166	1300	601	607	79
15-49	11420	5597	5462	233	128	700	282	395	15
0-4	1546	1546				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1814	1814				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	2086	2084		2		100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
15-19	2046	1920	120	4	2	100.1	96.0	3.9	0.1
20-24	2005	1472	510	10	13	100.0	71.5	27.9	0.0
25-29	1666	833	799	9	25	100.0	45.0	53.9	0.5
30-34	1506	519	947	22	18	100.0	26.3	71.2	1.0
35-39	1627	412	1143	40	32	100.0	19.2	77.1	2.0
40-44	1366	265	1021	57	23	100.0	13.4	80.3	4.3
45-49	1204	176	922	91	15	100.1	10.4	80.4	6.9
50-54	1136	119	888	111	18	100.0	8.8	76.9	12.0
55-59	871	78	646	137	10	100.0	4.5	75.6	18.3
60+	1874	104	1049	711	10	100.0	6.2	59.5	33.8
DOMAIN 6 Male									
Total	9682	5378	3977	275	52	1300	581	672	40
15-49	5302	2594	2615	55	38	700	270	418	7
0-4	767	767				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	925	925				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1020	1018		2		100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
15-19	990	944	43	2	1	100.0	97.4	2.6	0.0
20-24	951	734	208	4	5	100.1	74.8	24.6	0.0
25-29	782	394	382	3	3	100.0	44.8	54.2	0.3
30-34	685	225	449	3	8	100.0	22.5	76.3	0.2
35-39	706	147	542	8	9	100.0	17.3	80.3	1.1
40-44	641	91	529	13	8	100.0	7.0	89.9	1.8
45-49	547	59	462	22	4	100.0	6.1	90.4	3.5
50-54	473	31	412	24	6	100.0	6.4	87.2	6.0
55-59	403	19	355	26	3	99.9	1.3	87.1	10.2
60+	792	24	595	168	5	100.1	3.5	79.5	16.7
DOMAIN 6 Female									
Total	11065	5964	4068	919	114	1374	692	554	109
15-49	6118	3003	2847	178	90	700	293	373	22
0-4	779	779				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	889	889				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1066	1066				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1056	976	77	2	1	99.9	94.6	5.1	0.1
20-24	1054	738	302	6	8	99.9	68.9	30.5	0.0
25-29	884	439	417	6	22	100.0	45.1	53.7	0.6
30-34	821	294	498	19	10	100.0	29.6	66.9	1.6
35-39	921	265	601	32	23	99.9	20.9	74.2	2.8
40-44	725	174	492	44	15	100.1	18.7	72.3	6.5
45-49	657	117	460	69	11	100.0	14.7	70.3	10.2
50-54	663	88	476	87	12	100.1	10.5	69.9	16.1
55-59	468	59	291	111	7	99.9	7.0	66.5	24.6
60+	1082	80	454	543	5	173.9	82.0	44.8	46.4

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-6

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 6 (Urban) Total										
Total	6419	3490	2439	423	67	1317	660	579	68	11
15-49	3710	1844	1712	101	53	722	334	369	12	7
0-4	477	477				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	489	489				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	573	571		2		100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	566	525	40		1	122.5	97.3	25.0	0.0	0.2
20-24	617	469	139	5	4	100.0	78.5	21.3	0.0	0.2
25-29	553	289	249	1	14	99.9	58.4	41.1	0.2	0.2
30-34	539	198	327	12	2	100.1	39.0	59.6	0.3	1.2
35-39	561	168	355	23	15	99.9	28.9	68.6	0.3	2.1
40-44	468	109	331	18	10	100.0	18.9	74.9	4.7	1.5
45-49	406	86	271	42	7	99.9	13.4	78.2	6.9	1.4
50-54	335	47	241	39	8	100.1	13.0	77.7	7.8	1.6
55-59	262	26	182	51	3	95.0	3.5	73.8	15.9	1.8
60+	573	36	304	230	3	100.0	9.2	58.5	32.0	0.3
DOMAIN 6 (Urban) Male										
Total	2948	1655	1197	79	17	1300	642	620	32	6
15-49	1678	847	801	17	13	700	325	366	5	3
0-4	247	247				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	258	258				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	274	272		2		100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	271	258	13			100.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0
20-24	274	218	54	1	1	100.0	80.4	19.0	0.0	0.6
25-29	262	139	119	1	3	100.0	62.4	37.6	0.0	0.0
30-34	244	92	150	2		100.0	34.7	64.0	0.0	1.3
35-39	237	63	166	3	5	99.9	27.6	71.6	0.0	0.7
40-44	213	43	164	3	3	100.0	11.4	86.2	1.6	0.8
45-49	177	34	135	7	1	100.0	10.5	85.7	3.8	0.0
50-54	138	14	117	5	2	100.1	9.4	87.1	2.4	1.2
55-59	123	8	106	8	1	100.0	2.7	87.7	8.2	1.4
60+	230	9	173	47	1	100.0	4.5	79.5	16.0	0.0
DOMAIN 6 (Urban) Female										
Total	3471	1835	1242	344	50	1900	1283	505	97	15
15-49	2032	997	911	84	40	1300	942	330	19	10
0-4	230	230				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	231	231				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	299	299				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	295	267	27		1	700.0	696.3	3.2	0.0	0.5
20-24	343	251	85	4	3	100.0	77.2	22.8	0.0	0.0
25-29	291	150	130		11	100.0	54.5	44.5	0.5	0.5
30-34	295	106	177	10	2	100.0	42.3	56.2	0.5	1.0
35-39	324	105	189	20	10	100.1	30.1	66.0	0.7	3.3
40-44	255	66	167	15	7	100.0	25.0	65.8	7.2	2.0
45-49	229	52	136	35	6	100.0	16.2	71.2	9.9	2.7
50-54	197	33	124	34	6	100.0	15.7	70.4	12.0	1.9
55-59	139	18	76	43	2	100.0	13.2	62.6	22.0	2.2
60+	343	27	131	183	2	100.0	12.8	42.4	44.3	0.5

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-6

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 6 (Rural) Total										
Total	14328	7852	5606	771	99	1300	572	630	83	15
15-49	7710	3753	3750	132	75	700	257	417	16	10
0-4	1069	1069				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1325	1325				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1513	1513				100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	1480	1395	80	4	1	100.0	95.6	4.3	0.1	0.0
20-24	1388	1003	371	5	9	99.9	68.5	30.7	0.0	0.7
25-29	1113	544	550	8	11	99.9	38.3	60.2	0.6	0.8
30-34	967	321	620	10	16	100.0	20.2	76.8	1.3	1.7
35-39	1066	244	788	17	17	99.9	14.9	80.8	2.7	1.5
40-44	898	156	690	39	13	100.0	10.7	82.8	4.2	2.3
45-49	798	90	651	49	8	100.0	8.8	81.5	6.8	2.9
50-54	801	72	647	72	10	100.0	7.1	76.5	13.8	2.6
55-59	609	52	464	86	7	99.9	2.6	76.5	19.4	1.4
60+	1301	68	745	481	7	99.9	5.0	59.9	34.4	0.6
DOMAIN 6 (Rural) Male										
Total	6734	3723	2780	196	35	1300	553	696	44	8
15-49	3624	1747	1814	38	25	700	244	443	8	6
0-4	520	520				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	667	667				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	746	746				100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
15-19	719	686	30	2	1	100.0	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0
20-24	677	516	154	3	4	100.0	72.7	26.6	0.0	0.7
25-29	520	255	263	2		100.0	35.9	62.6	0.5	1.0
30-34	441	133	299	1	8	100.0	16.9	81.9	0.3	0.9
35-39	469	84	376	5	4	100.0	12.8	84.0	1.6	1.6
40-44	428	48	365	10	5	100.0	4.9	91.7	1.9	1.5
45-49	370	25	327	15	3	100.0	3.8	92.8	3.4	0.0
50-54	335	17	295	19	4	100.0	5.0	87.2	7.8	0.0
55-59	280	11	249	18	2	100.0	0.7	86.8	11.2	1.3
60+	562	15	422	121	4	100	3.0	79.4	17.0	0.5
DOMAIN (Rural) Female										
Total	7594	4129	2826	575	64	1300	588	578	114	21
15-49	4086	2006	1936	94	50	700	269	394	23	14
0-4	549	549				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	658	658				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	767	767				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	761	709	50	2		100.1	94.1	5.8	0.2	0.0
20-24	711	487	217	2	5	100.0	64.9	34.3	0.0	0.8
25-29	593	289	287	6	11	100.1	40.6	58.1	0.7	0.7
30-34	526	188	321	9	8	100.0	23.1	72.4	2.1	2.4
35-39	597	160	412	12	13	100.1	16.9	77.9	3.8	1.5
40-44	470	108	325	29	8	100.1	15.7	75.4	6.1	2.9
45-49	428	65	324	34	5	100.0	13.9	69.8	10.4	5.9
50-54	466	55	352	53	6	100.0	8.5	69.7	17.6	4.2
55-59	329	41	215	68	5	100.0	4.1	68.4	25.9	1.6
60+	739	53	323	360	3	100	6.5	45.7	47.1	0.7

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status

Appendix D-7

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 7 Total										
Total	10629	6097	3955	448	129	1299	501	693	85	20
15-49	5355	2237	2891	112	115	700	196	467	22	16
0-4	1107	1107				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1345	1345				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1358	1357	1			100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	1193	1109	74	4	6	100.0	90.4	9.3	0.0	0.3
20-24	970	640	309	4	17	100.1	56.7	39.9	0.4	3.1
25-29	741	264	444	9	24	100.0	24.9	71.7	0.6	2.8
30-34	641	94	512	9	26	100.0	11.6	84.5	2.5	1.4
35-39	676	56	585	21	14	99.9	7.0	86.5	4.1	2.3
40-44	621	46	530	31	14	100.0	3.2	88.2	4.9	3.7
45-49	513	28	437	34	14	100.0	1.9	86.5	9.4	2.2
50-54	439	26	354	52	7	100.0	2.2	80.6	15.9	1.3
55-59	331	11	273	44	3	99.0	1.1	81.1	14.7	2.1
60+	694	14	436	240	4	100.0	2.4	64.2	32.6	0.8
DOMAIN 7 Male										
Total	5164	3119	1944	74	27	1300	522	741	29	9
15-49	2547	1163	1342	19	23	700	215	466	12	7
0-4	564	564				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	697	697				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	684	684				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	593	567	21	3	2	100.0	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0
20-24	466	352	110		4	100.0	67.3	30.5	0.4	1.8
25-29	346	151	187	1	7	100.0	31.3	67.8	0.0	0.9
30-34	272	44	222		6	100.1	11.8	86.8	0.5	1.0
35-39	338	29	307	1	1	100.1	5.7	91.5	2.3	0.6
40-44	276	9	261	5	1	100.1	1.3	95.0	1.3	2.5
45-49	256	11	234	9	2	100.0	1.3	91.0	7.1	0.6
50-54	195	2	186	5	2	100.1	1.6	96.9	1.6	0.0
55-59	153	6	139	7	1	100.0	2.1	94.7	2.1	1.1
60+	324	3	277	43	1	100.0	2.4	83.1	14.1	0.4
DOMAIN 7 Female										
Total	5465	2978	2011	374	102	1300	484	650	135	31
15-49	2808	1074	1549	93	92	700	177	467	32	24
0-4	543	543				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	648	648				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	674	673	1			100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
15-19	600	542	53	1	4	100.0	84.3	15.2	0.0	0.5
20-24	504	288	199	4	13	100.0	46.5	48.9	0.4	4.2
25-29	395	113	257	8	17	99.9	19.3	75.0	1.1	4.5
30-34	369	50	290	9	20	99.9	11.4	82.6	4.2	1.7
35-39	338	27	278	20	13	100.0	8.1	82.4	5.7	3.8
40-44	345	37	269	26	13	100.0	4.8	82.4	8.0	4.8
45-49	257	17	203	25	12	100.1	2.7	80.4	12.5	4.5
50-54	244	24	168	47	5	100.1	2.7	69.4	25.8	2.2
55-59	178	5	134	37	2	100.0	2.1	67.7	27.1	3.1
60+	370	11	159	197	3	100.0	2.3	45.9	50.6	1.2

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-7

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 7 (Urban) Total										
Total	1526	815	603	84	24	1300	559	643	75	23
15-49	855	398	421	18	18	700	242	421	22	16
0-4	108	108				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	133	133				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	153	153				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	149	141	7	1		100.0	91.2	8.8	0.0	0.0
20-24	145	110	35			100.0	53.7	44.2	0.0	2.1
25-29	137	65	66	3	3	100.0	40.0	54.3	1.4	4.3
30-34	106	30	67	3	6	100.0	20.8	77.9	1.3	0.0
35-39	110	21	84	3	2	100.0	20.3	71.0	2.9	5.8
40-44	121	19	97	2	3	100.0	5.2	86.2	5.2	3.4
45-49	87	12	65	6	4	100.0	10.8	78.4	10.8	0.0
50-54	89	13	64	9	3	100.1	9.3	75.9	13.0	1.9
55-59	65	7	48	9	1	99.9	3.8	88.5	3.8	3.8
60+	123	3	70	48	2	99.9	4.3	58.0	36.2	1.4
DOMAIN 7 (Urban) Male										
Total	723	406	297	16	4	1300	564	695	26	15
15-49	397	195	195	4	3	700	251	418	16	15
0-4	55	55				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	71	71				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	78	78				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	65	62	2	1		100.0	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0
20-24	69	56	13			99.9	62.2	33.3	0.0	4.4
25-29	71	38	30	1	2	100.0	45.2	54.8	0.0	0.0
30-34	43	16	27			100.0	21.6	75.7	2.7	0.0
35-39	53	10	42		1	100.0	18.2	78.8	0.0	3.0
40-44	51	6	45			100.0	0.0	92.3	0.0	7.7
45-49	45	7	36	2		100.0	9.1	77.3	13.6	0.0
50-54	43	2	37	3	1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	27	4	21	2		100.0	7.1	92.9	0.0	0.0
60+	52	1	44	7		100.0	6.2	84.4	9.4	0.0
DOMAIN 7 (Urban) Female										
Total	803	409	306	68	20	1300	553	603	114	30
15-49	458	203	226	14	15	700	235	425	24	16
0-4	53	53				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	62	62				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	75	75				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	84	79	5			100.0	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0
20-24	76	54	22			100.0	46.0	54.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	66	27	36	2	1	100.0	35.9	53.8	2.6	7.7
30-34	63	14	40	3	6	100.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	57	11	42	3	1	100.0	22.2	63.9	5.6	8.3
40-44	70	13	52	2	3	100.1	9.4	81.3	9.4	0.0
45-49	42	5	29	4	4	100.0	13.3	80.0	6.7	0.0
50-54	46	11	27	6	2	100.0	15.6	59.4	21.9	3.1
55-59	38	3	27	7	1	99.9	0.0	83.3	8.3	8.3
60+	71	2	26	41	2	100.0	2.7	35.1	59.5	2.7

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-7

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 7 (Rural) Total										
Total	9103	5282	3352	364	105	1300	492	702	87	20
15-49	4500	1839	2470	94	97	700	187	475	22	16
0-4	999	999				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1212	1212				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1205	1204	1			100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
15-19	1044	968	67	3	6	100.0	90.3	9.4	0.0	0.3
20-24	825	530	274	4	17	100.0	57.3	39.0	0.4	3.3
25-29	604	199	378	6	21	100.0	22.4	74.5	0.5	2.6
30-34	535	64	445	6	20	100.1	9.6	86.0	2.8	1.7
35-39	566	35	501	18	12	100.0	4.1	89.9	4.4	1.6
40-44	500	27	433	29	11	100.0	2.8	88.6	4.8	3.8
45-49	426	16	372	28	10	99.9	0.4	87.8	9.1	2.6
50-54	350	13	290	43	4	100.0	0.8	81.6	16.5	1.1
55-59	266	4	225	35	2	100.0	1.8	79.9	16.5	1.8
60+	571	11	366	192	2	100.0	2.1	65.2	32.0	0.7
DOMAIN 7 (Rural) Male										
Total	4441	2713	1647	58	23	1301	513	750	30	8
15-49	2150	968	1147	15	20	700	208	475	11	6
0-4	509	509				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	626	626				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	606	606				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	528	505	19	2	2	100.0	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0
20-24	397	296	97		4	100.0	68.3	30.0	0.4	1.3
25-29	275	113	157		5	99.9	29.1	69.8	0.0	1.0
30-34	229	28	195		6	100.0	9.6	89.2	0.0	1.2
35-39	285	19	265	1		100.0	2.8	94.4	2.8	0.0
40-44	225	3	216	5	1	100.0	1.5	95.5	1.5	1.5
45-49	211	4	198	7	2	100.0	0.0	93.2	6.0	0.8
50-54	152		149	2	1	100.1	1.9	96.3	1.9	0.0
55-59	126	2	118	5	1	99.9	1.2	95.0	2.5	1.2
60+	272	2	233	36	1	100.9	1.8	83.9	14.7	0.5
DOMAIN (Rural) Female										
Total	4662	2569	1705	306	82	1301	471	661	139	31
15-49	2350	871	1323	79	77	700.0	166.5	474.7	33.2	25.6
0-4	490	490				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	586	586				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	599	598	1			100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
15-19	516	463	48	1	4	100.0	83.7	15.7	0.0	0.6
20-24	428	234	177	4	13	100.0	46.6	47.9	0.4	5.1
25-29	329	86	221	6	16	100.0	16.4	78.7	0.9	4.0
30-34	306	36	250	6	14	100.0	9.7	83.2	5.1	2.0
35-39	281	16	236	17	12	100.0	5.2	86.2	5.7	2.9
40-44	275	24	217	24	10	100.0	3.9	82.6	7.7	5.8
45-49	215	12	174	21	8	100.0	1.0	80.4	13.4	5.2
50-54	198	13	141	41	3	99.9	0.0	71.4	26.6	1.9
55-59	140	2	107	30	1	101.1	2.4	66.5	29.8	2.4
60+	299	9	133	156	1	100.0	2.3	47.7	49.1	0.9

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status

Appendix D-8

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 8 Total										
Total	18064	9528	7380	945	211	1272	629	593	40	11
15-49	10311	4847	5114	194	156	700	312	370	12	6
0-4	1327	1327				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1450	1450				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1625	1624	1			100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1603	1523	78		2	100.0	97.1	2.8	0.1	0.0
20-24	1720	1327	372	5	16	100.0	77.4	21.8	0.2	0.6
25-29	1527	791	694	9	33	99.9	53.4	45.4	0.4	0.7
30-34	1461	466	948	21	26	100.0	32.4	65.6	1.1	0.9
35-39	1500	351	1076	40	33	100.0	24.1	72.8	1.4	1.7
40-44	1369	234	1052	53	30	99.9	16.9	78.4	3.4	1.2
45-49	1131	155	894	66	16	100.0	10.7	83.3	4.9	1.1
50-54	961	118	732	87	24	100.0	5.4	82.1	10.3	2.2
55-59	689	53	518	106	12	100.1	5.6	77.7	14.9	1.9
60+	1701	109	1015	558	19	72	5.7	62.6	3.3	0.4
DOMAIN 8 Male										
Total	8503	4670	3570	196	67	1272	632	617	18	6
15-49	4736	2292	2362	32	50	700	318	374	4	4
0-4	660	660				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	783	783				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	852	852				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	776	754	22			100.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	814	660	146	3	5	100.0	82.6	17.0	0.0	0.4
25-29	699	401	285	2	11	100.0	56.9	42.6	0.3	0.2
30-34	628	194	423	2	9	100.0	32.4	67.0	0.2	0.4
35-39	686	142	522	8	14	100.0	23.0	75.3	0.4	1.3
40-44	622	92	515	8	7	100.1	15.6	83.4	0.8	0.3
45-49	511	49	449	9	4	100.0	8.4	87.8	2.7	1.1
50-54	428	36	375	12	5	99.9	3.3	91.0	4.3	1.3
55-59	302	19	264	17	2	100.1	4.7	88.8	5.8	0.8
60+	742	28	569	135	10	72	5.7	62.6	3.3	0.4
DOMAIN 8 Female										
Total	9561	4858	3810	749	144	1300	627	558	100	15
15-49	5575	2555	2752	162	106	700	307	367	18	9
0-4	667	667				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	667	667				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	773	772	1			100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	827	769	56		2	100.0	95.1	4.8	0.1	0.0
20-24	906	667	226	2	11	99.9	72.1	26.7	0.4	0.7
25-29	828	390	409	7	22	100.0	50.5	47.8	0.6	1.1
30-34	833	272	525	19	17	100.0	32.3	64.3	2.0	1.4
35-39	814	209	554	32	19	100.0	25.2	70.6	2.2	2.0
40-44	747	142	537	45	23	100.0	18.1	74.3	5.5	2.1
45-49	620	106	445	57	12	100.0	13.3	78.3	7.2	1.2
50-54	533	82	357	75	19	100.0	6.9	75.4	14.9	2.8
55-59	387	34	254	89	10	100.1	6.5	67.4	23.3	2.9
60+	959	81	446	423	9	100	7.1	48.4	43.7	0.8

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-8

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 8 (Urban) Total										
Total	13249	6981	5415	693	160	1300	639	589	61	11
15-49	7714	3722	3717	158	117	700	323	361	9	7
0-4	940	940				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	990	990				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1097	1097				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1136	1073	61		2	100.0	97.5	2.4	0.1	0.0
20-24	1280	999	266	5	10	100.0	78.6	20.8	0.1	0.5
25-29	1183	652	499	7	25	99.9	57.2	41.6	0.3	0.8
30-34	1104	373	694	18	19	100.0	34.4	64.2	0.6	0.8
35-39	1100	287	755	34	24	100.1	26.3	70.7	1.0	2.1
40-44	1045	207	774	40	24	100.0	17.4	78.1	3.3	1.2
45-49	866	131	668	54	13	100.1	11.4	83.5	4.0	1.2
50-54	682	97	497	67	21	100.0	4.8	84.0	9.0	2.2
55-59	530	48	397	76	9	100.0	5.8	79.8	12.3	2.1
60+	1296	87	804	392	13	100	5.6	64.1	30.0	0.3
DOMAIN 8 (Urban) Male										
Total	6222	3446	2598	132	46	1300	643	627	25	6
15-49	3539	1774	1707	24	34	700	330	365	2	3
0-4	482	482				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	527	527				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	592	592				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	540	524	16			100.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	609	501	103	3	2	100.0	84.0	15.6	0.0	0.4
25-29	556	339	208	1	8	100.0	60.0	39.6	0.2	0.2
30-34	471	157	308	2	4	100.1	36.0	63.8	0.0	0.3
35-39	498	120	362	6	10	100.0	24.6	73.7	0.3	1.4
40-44	475	87	377	5	6	100.0	16.2	82.8	0.7	0.3
45-49	390	46	333	7	4	100.0	9.8	88.3	1.1	0.8
50-54	288	31	245	7	5	100.0	3.7	92.6	2.3	1.4
55-59	231	18	201	11	1	100.0	4.3	89.8	4.8	1.1
60+	563	22	445	90	6	100	5.0	79.5	15.6	0.0
DOMAIN 8 (Urban) Female										
Total	7027	3535	2817	561	114	1300	635	556	93	16
15-49	4175	1948	2010	134	83	700	316	358	16	10
0-4	458	458				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	463	463				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	505	505				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	596	549	45		2	100.0	95.8	4.0	0.2	0.0
20-24	671	498	163	2	8	100.0	73.0	26.2	0.2	0.6
25-29	627	313	291	6	17	100.1	54.9	43.4	0.4	1.4
30-34	633	216	386	16	15	100.0	32.9	64.5	1.3	1.3
35-39	602	167	393	28	14	100.1	27.9	67.9	1.6	2.7
40-44	570	120	397	35	18	100.0	18.4	74.1	5.5	2.0
45-49	476	85	335	47	9	100.0	13.1	78.0	7.2	1.7
50-54	394	66	252	60	16	100.0	5.6	77.5	14.1	2.8
55-59	299	30	196	65	8	100.0	7.2	70.1	19.6	3.1
60+	733	65	359	302	7	100	6.1	50.7	42.6	0.7

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-8

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 8 (Rural) Total										
Total	4815	2547	1965	252	51	1300	602	603	86	9
15-49	2597	1125	1397	36	39	700	284	394	17	5
0-4	387	387				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	460	460				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	528	527	1			100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	467	450	17			100.0	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0
20-24	440	328	106		6	100.0	74.4	24.3	0.5	0.8
25-29	344	139	195	2	8	100.0	43.7	55.2	0.8	0.3
30-34	357	93	254	3	7	100.0	27.7	69.0	2.1	1.2
35-39	400	64	321	6	9	100.0	17.3	79.6	2.7	0.4
40-44	324	27	278	13	6	100.0	15.8	79.3	3.7	1.2
45-49	265	24	226	12	3	99.9	9.0	82.9	7.0	1.0
50-54	279	21	235	20	3	100.0	6.9	77.2	13.8	2.1
55-59	159	5	121	30	3	100.0	5.1	72.4	21.2	1.3
60+	405	22	211	166	6	100	6.1	58.9	34.4	0.5
DOMAIN 8 (Rural) Male										
Total	2281	1224	972	64	21	1300	598	648	49	5
15-49	1197	518	655	8	16	700	288	399	10	4
0-4	178	178				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	256	256				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	260	260				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	236	230	6			100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0
20-24	205	159	43		3	100.0	78.9	20.6	0.0	0.5
25-29	143	62	77	1	3	100.0	48.8	50.6	0.6	0.0
30-34	157	37	115		5	100.0	24.4	74.4	0.6	0.6
35-39	188	22	160	2	4	100.0	17.8	80.4	0.9	0.9
40-44	147	5	138	3	1	100.0	13.7	85.3	1.0	0.0
45-49	121	3	116	2		100.0	4.9	86.4	6.8	1.9
50-54	140	5	130	5		99.9	2.4	86.7	9.6	1.2
55-59	71	1	63	6	1	100.0	5.6	85.9	8.5	0.0
60+	179	6	124	45	4	100	2.3	77.0	20.7	0.0
DOMAIN 8 (Rural) Female										
Total	2534	1323	993	188	30	1300	606	565	118	12
15-49	1400	607	742	28	23	700	281	390	23	6
0-4	209	209				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	204	204				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	268	267	1			100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	231	220	11			100.0	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
20-24	235	169	63		3	100.0	69.9	28.1	1.0	1.0
25-29	201	77	118	1	5	100.0	39.4	59.1	1.0	0.5
30-34	200	56	139	3	2	100.0	31.0	63.7	3.5	1.8
35-39	212	42	161	4	5	100.0	16.8	79.0	4.2	0.0
40-44	177	22	140	10	5	100.1	17.3	74.8	5.8	2.2
45-49	144	21	110	10	3	100.0	13.5	79.2	7.3	0.0
50-54	139	16	105	15	3	100.0	10.4	69.8	17.0	2.8
55-59	88	4	58	24	2	100.1	4.7	61.2	31.8	2.4
60+	226	16	87	121	2	100	9.5	43.3	46.3	1.0

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status

Appendix D-9

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 9 Total										
Total	21609	11266	8984	1157	202	1310	560	653	73	25
15-49	11784	4900	6535	208	141	710	244	434	13	20
0-4	1837	1837				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	2119	2119				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	2159	2158	1			99.9	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	2158	2017	131	7	3	109.9	94.0	5.9	0.0	10.0
20-24	2000	1316	660	10	14	100.0	64.6	34.7	0.3	0.4
25-29	1715	649	1029	14	23	100.0	36.3	61.6	0.8	1.3
30-34	1563	381	1141	14	27	100.1	19.3	77.6	1.2	2.0
35-39	1521	237	1228	34	22	100.0	11.4	85.3	1.5	1.8
40-44	1504	170	1261	47	26	100.1	10.8	83.3	4.1	1.9
45-49	1323	130	1085	82	26	100.0	7.9	85.1	4.7	2.3
50-54	1141	104	886	132	19	100.0	6.5	81.8	9.2	2.5
55-59	849	56	638	140	15	100.0	4.8	77.2	16.1	1.9
60+	1720	92	924	677	27	100	4.3	60.0	34.6	1.1
DOMAIN 9 Male										
Total	10279	5442	4470	314	53	1300	560	688	45	8
15-49	5544	2361	3091	58	34	700	251	435	9	5
0-4	900	900				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1045	1045				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1076	1076				100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
15-19	1030	976	48	6		100.0	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0
20-24	942	674	257	5	6	100.0	70.7	29.3	0.0	0.0
25-29	826	342	471	5	8	99.9	40.9	58.2	0.5	0.3
30-34	717	159	545	6	7	100.0	20.1	77.3	0.8	1.8
35-39	715	98	607	6	4	100.0	9.6	87.5	1.1	1.8
40-44	708	65	629	9	5	99.9	7.7	88.6	3.0	0.6
45-49	606	47	534	21	4	100.0	4.5	91.6	3.1	0.8
50-54	554	26	487	34	7	99.9	4.8	90.8	3.9	0.4
55-59	394	13	347	31	3	100.1	2.0	85.3	11.2	1.6
60+	766	21	545	191	9	100	2.2	76.0	20.9	0.9
DOMAIN 9 Female										
Total	11330	5824	4514	843	149	1300	560	622	96	22
15-49	6240	2539	3444	150	107	700	239	431	17	14
0-4	937	937				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1074	1074				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1083	1082	1			100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1128	1041	83	1	3	100.0	90.9	9.0	0.0	0.1
20-24	1058	642	403	5	8	100.0	59.1	39.5	0.6	0.8
25-29	889	307	558	9	15	100.0	32.1	64.7	1.1	2.1
30-34	846	222	596	8	20	99.9	18.5	77.8	1.5	2.1
35-39	806	139	621	28	18	100.1	13.4	82.9	1.9	1.9
40-44	796	105	632	38	21	100.1	13.5	78.6	5.0	3.0
45-49	717	83	551	61	22	100.1	11.6	78.1	6.4	4.0
50-54	587	78	399	98	12	99.9	7.8	74.7	13.3	4.1
55-59	455	43	291	109	12	100.0	7.3	70.1	20.5	2.1
60+	954	71	379	486	18	100	6.0	46.5	46.1	1.3

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Appendix D-9

S 2007

S Single **W** Widowed
M Married **D/S** Divorced / Seperated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-9

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 9 (Rural) Total										
Total	18169	9544	7540	931	154	1300	551	660	73	15
15-49	9840	4042	5525	168	105	700	237	442	12	9
0-4	1607	1607				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1850	1850				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1866	1865	1			100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
15-19	1840	1718	113	6	3	100.0	94.5	5.4	0.0	0.1
20-24	1687	1097	568	10	12	100.0	63.2	36.0	0.3	0.5
25-29	1447	535	881	12	19	100.0	34.2	63.9	0.6	1.3
30-34	1267	287	951	11	18	100.0	18.1	78.7	1.3	1.9
35-39	1251	179	1027	27	18	100.0	10.1	87.1	1.0	1.8
40-44	1244	133	1058	35	18	100.0	9.9	84.0	4.2	1.9
45-49	1104	93	927	67	17	100.0	6.6	86.5	5.0	1.9
50-54	954	74	751	111	18	100.0	5.5	81.0	10.4	3.1
55-59	697	40	523	121	13	100.0	5.2	76.9	16.3	1.6
60+	1355	66	740	531	18	100	4.2	60.4	34.1	1.3
DOMAIN 9 (Rural) Male										
Total	8680	4624	3751	264	41	1300	554	693	45	8
15-49	4646	1965	2607	48	26	700	244	442	9	5
0-4	783	783				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	900	900				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	928	928				100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
15-19	880	833	42	5		100.0	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
20-24	787	558	220	5	4	100.0	69.7	30.3	0.0	0.0
25-29	710	293	407	4	6	100.0	38.4	61.0	0.2	0.4
30-34	578	117	451	6	4	100.1	18.3	78.6	1.0	2.2
35-39	592	79	505	5	3	99.9	7.9	89.2	1.3	1.5
40-44	593	52	530	6	5	100.1	8.4	88.1	2.9	0.7
45-49	506	33	452	17	4	100.0	4.1	92.5	3.4	0.0
50-54	478	22	421	29	6	100.1	5.0	90.6	3.9	0.6
55-59	325	8	288	26	3	100.0	2.5	84.7	11.3	1.5
60+	620	18	435	161	6	100	2.3	75.6	21.0	1.1
DOMAIN 9 (Rural) Female										
Total	9489	4920	3789	667	113	1300	550	631	98	22
15-49	5194	2077	2918	120	79	700	230	440	16	14
0-4	824	824				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	950	950				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	938	937	1			100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	960	885	71	1	3	100.0	91.4	8.5	0.0	0.1
20-24	900	539	348	5	8	100.0	57.4	41.0	0.6	1.0
25-29	737	242	474	8	13	100.0	30.4	66.6	0.9	2.1
30-34	689	170	500	5	14	100.1	17.9	78.8	1.7	1.7
35-39	659	100	522	22	15	100.0	12.4	84.9	0.7	2.0
40-44	651	81	528	29	13	100.0	11.3	80.3	5.4	3.0
45-49	598	60	475	50	13	100.1	9.3	80.1	6.8	3.9
50-54	476	52	330	82	12	100.0	6.0	73.5	15.4	5.1
55-59	372	32	235	95	10	100.0	7.5	70.3	20.5	1.7
60+	735	48	305	370	12	100	6	47	46	1

S Single
M Married

W Widowed
D/S Divorced / Separated

Marital Status (Continued)

Appendix D-9

Marital Status Distribution of Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence, FRHS 2007

Age Group	Total	Marital Status				Total	Percent			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated		S	M	W	D/S
DOMAIN 9 (Rural) Total										
Total	18169	9544	7540	931	154	1300	551	660	73	15
15-49	9840	4042	5525	168	105	700	237	442	12	9
0-4	1607	1607				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1850	1850				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1866	1865	1			100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
15-19	1840	1718	113	6	3	100.0	94.5	5.4	0.0	0.1
20-24	1687	1097	568	10	12	100.0	63.2	36.0	0.3	0.5
25-29	1447	535	881	12	19	100.0	34.2	63.9	0.6	1.3
30-34	1267	287	951	11	18	100.0	18.1	78.7	1.3	1.9
35-39	1251	179	1027	27	18	100.0	10.1	87.1	1.0	1.8
40-44	1244	133	1058	35	18	100.0	9.9	84.0	4.2	1.9
45-49	1104	93	927	67	17	100.0	6.6	86.5	5.0	1.9
50-54	954	74	751	111	18	100.0	5.5	81.0	10.4	3.1
55-59	697	40	523	121	13	100.0	5.2	76.9	16.3	1.6
60+	1355	66	740	531	18	100	4.2	60.4	34.1	1.3
DOMAIN 9 (Rural) Male										
Total	8680	4624	3751	264	41	1300	554	693	45	8
15-49	4646	1965	2607	48	26	700	244	442	9	5
0-4	783	783				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	900	900				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	928	928				100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
15-19	880	833	42	5		100.0	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
20-24	787	558	220	5	4	100.0	69.7	30.3	0.0	0.0
25-29	710	293	407	4	6	100.0	38.4	61.0	0.2	0.4
30-34	578	117	451	6	4	100.1	18.3	78.6	1.0	2.2
35-39	592	79	505	5	3	99.9	7.9	89.2	1.3	1.5
40-44	593	52	530	6	5	100.1	8.4	88.1	2.9	0.7
45-49	506	33	452	17	4	100.0	4.1	92.5	3.4	0.0
50-54	478	22	421	29	6	100.1	5.0	90.6	3.9	0.6
55-59	325	8	288	26	3	100.0	2.5	84.7	11.3	1.5
60+	620	18	435	161	6	100	2.3	75.6	21.0	1.1
DOMAIN 9 (Rural) Female										
Total	9489	4920	3789	667	113	1300	550	631	98	22
15-49	5194	2077	2918	120	79	700	230	440	16	14
0-4	824	824				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	950	950				100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	938	937	1			100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	960	885	71	1	3	100.0	91.4	8.5	0.0	0.1
20-24	900	539	348	5	8	100.0	57.4	41.0	0.6	1.0
25-29	737	242	474	8	13	100.0	30.4	66.6	0.9	2.1
30-34	689	170	500	5	14	100.1	17.9	78.8	1.7	1.7
35-39	659	100	522	22	15	100.0	12.4	84.9	0.7	2.0
40-44	651	81	528	29	13	100.0	11.3	80.3	5.4	3.0
45-49	598	60	475	50	13	100.1	9.3	80.1	6.8	3.9
50-54	476	52	330	82	12	100.0	6.0	73.5	15.4	5.1
55-59	372	32	235	95	10	100.0	7.5	70.3	20.5	1.7
60+	735	48	305	370	12	100	6	47	46	1

S Single

W Widowed

M Married

D/S Divorced / Separated

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall.

For example, for any given statistics calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two time the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible sample of identical size and design.

The percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = g/x$ where g represents the total number consideration.

The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{Var}(r) = [r(1-r)/x]$$

In which

$$\text{Value} = r = y/x$$

Where

Y = sum of observed population

X = sum of base population

Value

$$R = y/x$$

The design effect (DEFT) for each estimate which is defined as the ration between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a sample random sample had been used.

The variance of sample random sample is computed using the formula given below

$$SE^2(s) = \text{Var}(s) = [1/x^2(dy^2 + 2dxdy - 2r dy dx)]$$

Where

$$dy^2 = \text{sum of Var}(y)$$

$$dx^2 = \text{sum of Var}(x)$$

$$dy dx = \text{sum of Cov}(x, y)$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = (x^1 - x^2)^2$$

$$\text{Var}(y) = (y^1 - y^2)^2$$

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = (y^1 - y^2)(x^1 - x^2)$$

A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a sample random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design.

Sampling error FRHS 2007

Variable	Value	Standard error	Relative error	Design effect	Confidence limit	
					LL	UL
Material Status						
Currently married women	0.9064	0.0032	0.0035	1.1032	0.9000	0.9127
Widow	0.0494	0.0024	0.0480	1.1290	0.0447	0.0542
Divorced/Separated	0.0442	0.0022	0.0509	1.1283	0.0397	0.0487
Age Group						
15-29	0.2632	0.0048	0.0183	2.3063	0.2535	0.2728
30-39	0.3836	0.0053	0.0139	2.0479	0.3730	0.3943
40-49	0.3539	0.0052	0.0148	2.3731	0.3435	0.3644
Ever attended school						
No schooling	0.1416	0.0038	0.0269	2.4454	0.1340	0.1493
Primary	0.5114	0.0055	0.0107	1.9048	0.5004	0.5223
Lower Secondary	0.1698	0.0041	0.0242	1.4149	0.1616	0.1780
Upper Secondary	0.0914	0.0032	0.0345	1.4168	0.0851	0.0977
University	0.0702	0.0028	0.0398	1.8679	0.0646	0.0758
Others	0.0157	0.0014	0.0867	1.5027	0.0130	0.0184
Knowledge of STDs and HIV/AIDS						
Knowledge of STDs	0.8202	0.0042	0.0051	2.0032	0.8118	0.8286
STDs Prevention	0.8509	0.0044	0.0052	1.5131	0.8421	0.8597
Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	0.9456	0.0025	0.0026	2.3053	0.9407	0.9506
Knowledge how to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.9033	0.0033	0.0037	1.6288	0.8966	0.9099
HIV/AIDS Prevention	0.9575	0.0022	0.0023	1.5086	0.9531	0.9619
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Strasmision	0.8476	0.0040	0.0048	1.7631	0.8395	0.8556
Ever heard of trafficking	0.8423	0.0040	0.0047	2.0745	0.8343	0.8503
Knowledge of vaginal discharge	0.8912	0.0038	0.0042	1.4179	0.8837	0.8988
Knowledge of contraceptive method						
Pill (Daily)	0.9138	0.0031	0.0034	1.7891	0.9077	0.9199
Pill (Monthly)	0.7211	0.0049	0.0068	1.8382	0.7113	0.7310
Pill (Emergency)	0.1197	0.0036	0.0297	1.5785	0.1126	0.1268
IUD	0.6704	0.0051	0.0077	2.1698	0.6601	0.6807
Injection	0.7967	0.0044	0.0055	2.0490	0.7879	0.8255
Injection (3 months)	0.9225	0.0029	0.0032	1.7926	0.9167	0.9284
Comdom	0.7160	0.0049	0.0069	2.2672	0.7061	0.7259
Female sterilization	0.8594	0.0038	0.0044	2.2525	0.8518	0.8670
Male sterilization	0.7769	0.0046	0.0059	2.3678	0.7678	0.7861
Withdrawal	0.4353	0.0054	0.0125	1.9846	0.4245	0.4462
Massage	0.5250	0.0055	0.0104	2.0042	0.5141	0.5360
Safe period	0.5093	0.0055	0.0107	1.9572	0.4984	0.5203
Other	0.0365	0.0021	0.0562	1.3194	0.3241	0.0406
BCG	0.7921	0.0076	0.0096	2.8198	0.7800	0.8042
Polio	0.6925	0.0069	0.0099	2.9495	0.6788	0.7063
DPT	0.6470	0.0071	0.0110	3.1108	0.6327	0.6612
Total number of children						
no	0.0893	0.0031	0.0349	4.1939	0.0831	0.0956
1	0.2154	0.0045	0.0209	3.1428	0.2064	0.2244
2-3	0.4031	0.0054	0.0133	2.3879	0.3924	0.4139
4-6	0.2417	0.0047	0.0194	2.7064	0.2324	0.2511
7+	0.0504	0.0024	0.0475	5.3170	0.0456	0.0552
Household						
Male	0.4719	0.0013	0.0027	2.7673	0.4649	0.4788
Female	0.5281	0.0013	0.0024	2.8135	0.5210	0.5352

Sampling error FRHS 2007

Variable	Value	Standard error	Relative error	Design effect	Confidence limit	
					LL	UL
Marital Status (HH)						
Single	0.5410	0.0013	0.0023	2.2270	0.5354	0.5466
Married	0.3924	0.0012	0.0031	1.2959	0.3892	0.3956
EMW	0.0368	0.0007	0.0191	8.4422	0.0249	0.0486
Single (15-34)	0.4727	0.0673	0.1424	2.3165	0.1608	0.7846
EMW (15-49)	0.6230	0.0621	0.0996	2.0642	0.3668	0.8791
Dead	0.0060	0.0002	0.0326	2.2623	0.0051	0.0068
Dead (0-4)	0.1906	0.0129	0.0674	2.4256	0.1282	0.2529
Dead (65+)	0.3383	0.0155	0.0458	1.8366	0.2815	0.3952
NMW						
Knowledge of STDs and HIV/AIDS						
Knowledge of STDs	0.8228	0.0052	0.0063	1.7747	0.8124	0.8331
STDs Transmition	0.9153	0.0042	0.0045	1.8946	0.9070	0.9236
STDs Prevention	0.8922	0.0047	0.0053	1.8158	0.8828	0.9016
Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	0.9625	0.0026	0.0027	3.4987	0.9574	0.9676
HIV/AIDS Prevention	0.9293	0.0035	0.0038	2.0873	0.9222	0.9364
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Strasmision	0.8873	0.0044	0.0049	2.2298	0.8786	0.8960
Ever heard of trafficking	0.9171	0.0037	0.0041	2.8251	0.9097	0.9246

Sampling error FRHS 2007 (Urban)

Variable	Value	Standard error	Relative error	Design effect	Confidence limit	
					LL	UL
Ever Married Women						
Material Status						
Currently married women	0.8897	0.0065	0.0073	1.5054	0.8766	0.9027
Widow	0.0560	0.0047	0.0839	1.3891	0.0465	0.0656
Divorced/Separated	0.0543	0.0047	0.0870	1.3205	0.0449	0.0637
Age Group						
15-29	0.2428	0.0091	0.0373	1.2870	0.2247	0.2609
30-39	0.3978	0.0103	0.0260	1.1411	0.3771	0.4184
40-49	0.3595	0.0101	0.0282	1.2218	0.3392	0.3797
Ever attended school						
No schooling	0.0526	0.0047	0.0884	1.9658	0.0343	0.0709
Primary	0.3480	0.0099	0.0285	2.2537	0.3032	0.3927
Lower Secondary	0.2398	0.0089	0.0371	1.4529	0.2139	0.2657
Upper Secondary	0.1811	0.0080	0.0443	1.9632	0.1496	0.2127
University	0.1720	0.0079	0.0458	2.6438	0.1304	0.2136
Others	0.0061	0.0016	0.2656	2.7070	0.0027	0.0149
Knowledge of STDs and HIV/AIDS						
Knowledge of STDs	0.9266	0.0055	0.0059	1.5943	0.9157	0.9376
Prevention STDs	0.8883	0.0070	0.0079	2.1173	0.8743	0.9023
Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	0.9870	0.0024	0.0024	1.9232	0.9822	0.9917
Prevention HIV/AIDS	0.9428	0.0059	0.0062	1.7137	0.9311	0.9545
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Strasmision	0.8790	0.0071	0.0080	1.5592	0.8649	0.8932
Ever heard of trafficking	0.9470	0.0047	0.0049	2.2380	0.9377	0.9563
Knowledge of vaginal discharge	0.9752	0.0032	0.0033	1.4034	0.9688	0.9817
Knowledge of contraceptive method						
Pill (Daily)	0.9579	0.0015	0.0016	1.5534	0.9495	0.9662
Pill (Monthly)	0.7711	0.0088	0.0114	1.4262	0.7536	0.7886
Pill (Emergency)	0.7828	0.0087	0.0111	1.8712	0.7656	0.8000
IUD	0.8858	0.0066	0.0075	2.0122	0.8725	0.8990
Injection	0.9613	0.0040	0.0042	1.8577	0.9533	0.9694
Injection (3 months)	0.8688	0.0070	0.0081	1.8044	0.8547	0.8829
Comdom	0.9640	0.0044	0.0045	1.9085	0.9452	0.9627
Female sterilization	0.8957	0.0064	0.0071	1.9344	0.8830	0.9085
Male sterilization	0.1955	0.0083	0.0423	1.4577	0.1790	0.2120
Withdrawal	0.6659	0.0098	0.0148	1.5754	0.6463	0.6856
Massage	0.5960	0.0102	0.0172	1.6413	0.5756	0.6165
Safe period	0.6303	0.0101	0.0160	1.6872	0.6102	0.6504
Other	0.0443	0.0043	0.0968	1.7109	0.0357	0.0529
Household						
Male	0.4637	0.0024	0.0053	3.4905	0.4466	0.4807
Female	0.5363	0.0024	0.0046	3.9121	0.5172	0.5555
Dead						
Dead (0-4)	0.0137	0.0010	0.0745	1.3331	0.0110	0.0164
Dead (65+)	0.0065	0.0004	0.0615	2.7301	0.0044	0.0087
NMW						
Knowledge of STDs and HIV/AIDS						
Knowledge of STDs	0.9097	0.0072	0.0079	2.8036	0.8953	0.9241
STDs Transmition	0.9022	0.0078	0.0087	1.3534	0.8865	0.9178
STDs Prevention	0.9128	0.0076	0.0084	1.3808	0.8974	0.9280
Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	0.9930	0.0021	0.0021	2.2544	0.9887	0.9972
HIV/AIDS Prevention	0.9428	0.0059	0.0062	1.6634	0.8524	0.8750
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Strasmision	0.9606	0.0049	30051	1.4305	0.9508	0.9704
Ever heard of trafficking	0.9862	0.0029	0.0030	1.8090	0.9803	0.9920

Sampling error FRHS 2007 (Rural)

Variable	Value	Standard error	Relative error	Design effect	Confidence limit	
					LL	UL
Ever Married Women						
Material Status						
Currently married women	0.8897	0.0065	0.0073	1.5054	0.8766	0.0927
Widow	0.0560	0.0047	0.0839	1.3891	0.0465	0.0656
Divorced/Separated	0.0543	0.0047	0.0870	1.3205	0.0449	0.0637
Age Group						
15-29	0.2712	0.0057	0.0211	2.3722	0.2598	0.2827
30-39	0.3767	0.0062	0.0165	0.9488	0.3642	0.3892
40-49	0.3611	0.0061	0.0170	0.9879	0.3388	0.3634
Ever attended school						
No schooling	0.1754	0.0049	0.0279	2.7674	0.1483	0.2024
Primary	0.5736	0.0064	0.0111	2.1014	0.5968	0.6003
Lower Secondary	0.1431	0.0045	0.314	1.5494	0.1292	0.1271
Upper Secondary	0.0570	0.0030	0.0523	1.7494	0.0466	0.0675
University	0.0314	0.0022	0.0713	1.6285	0.0241	0.0387
Others	0.0190	0.0018	0.0926	1.8329	0.0126	0.0259
Knowledge of STDs and HIV/AIDS						
Knowledge of STDs	0.7797	0.0053	0.0068	2.1763	0.7690	0.7903
Prevention STDs	0.8337	0.0056	0.0067	1.6042	0.8226	0.8449
Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	0.9299	0.0033	0.0035	2.4785	0.9234	0.9365
Prevention HIV/AIDS	0.9299	0.0033	0.0035	2.4700	0.9234	0.9365
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Strasmision	0.8968	0.0044	0.0049	1.3585	0.8879	0.9056
Ever heard of trafficking	0.8025	0.0051	0.0064	2.2919	0.7922	0.8127
Knowledge of vaginal discharge	0.9509	0.0028	0.0029	1.6143	0.9453	0.9565
Knowledge of contraceptive method						
Pill (Daily)	0.9870	0.0039	0.0044	1.9011	0.8892	0.9048
Pill (Monthly)	0.7021	0.0059	0.0084	2.0629	0.6904	0.7139
Pill (Emergency)	0.6276	0.0062	0.0099	2.1530	0.6152	0.6900
IUD	0.7628	0.0055	0.0072	2.0992	0.7519	0.7738
Injection	0.9078	0.0037	0.0041	2.3369	0.9003	0.9152
Injection (3 months)	0.6579	0.0061	0.0093	2.2197	0.6457	0.6701
Comdom	0.8236	0.0049	0.0059	2.4237	0.8137	0.8333
Female sterilization	0.7819	0.0057	0.0073	2.4377	0.7206	0.7433
Male sterilization	0.0909	0.0037	0.0407	1.8775	0.0835	0.0983
Withdrawal	0.4499	0.00645	0.01434	1.9955	0.4370	0.4628
Massage	0.3742	0.00622	0.01662	1.9795	0.3618	0.3867
Safe period	0.4850	0.00693	0.01429	2.2437	0.4721	0.4978
Other	0.0336	0.00232	0.06905	1.6490	0.0289	0.0382
Household						
Male	0.4748	0.0015	0.0031	2.2069	0.4683	0.4813
Female	0.5252	0.0015	0.0028	2.2729	0.5185	0.5319
Dead						
Dead (0-4)	0.0067	0.0045	0.6657	4.6966	0.0045	0.0090
Dead (65+)	0.0067	0.0003	0.0433	0.4397	0.0056	0.0079
NMW						
Knowledge of STDs and HIV/AIDS						
Knowledge of STDs	0.7873	0.0066	0.0083	2.1560	0.7741	0.8004
STDs Transmission	0.9215	0.0049	0.0053	1.2581	0.9118	0.9312
STDs Prevention	0.8823	0.0059	0.0067	1.3657	0.8705	0.8941
Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	0.9500	0.0035	0.0037	2.6491	0.9431	0.9570
HIV/AIDS Prevention	0.8636	0.0057	0.0065	1.6634	0.8524	0.8750
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Strasmision	0.9160	0.0046	0.0050	1.4974	0.9068	0.9251
Ever heard of trafficking	0.8890	0.0051	0.0057	2.4391	0.8789	0.8991

Sample size for 2007 FRHS

Domain	Population	n	P	$se(p) = \sqrt{p*(1-p)/n}$	$p-1.96*se(p)$	$p+1.96*se(p)$	length C.I.	Relative error (percent)
Domain 1	6083857	16110	0.0026	0.000405	0.00185	0.00344	0.00159	15.290
Domain 2	4791044	16324	0.0034	0.000456	0.00251	0.00430	0.00179	13.386
Domain 3	5416617	20085	0.0037	0.000429	0.00287	0.00455	0.00168	11.566
Domain 4	4517804	15446	0.0034	0.000470	0.00250	0.00434	0.00184	13.737
Domain 5	4530520	17491	0.0039	0.000469	0.00294	0.00478	0.00184	12.146
Domain 6	6263089	20764	0.0033	0.000399	0.00253	0.00410	0.00156	12.033
Domain 7	2675274	10630	0.0040	0.000610	0.00278	0.00517	0.00239	15.356
Domain 8	6030054	18073	0.0030	0.000407	0.00220	0.00379	0.00159	13.567
Domain 9	5802418	21615	0.0037	0.000414	0.00291	0.00454	0.00162	11.123
	46110677	156538	0.0034	0.000147	0.00311	0.00368	0.00058	4.331

