

UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION AND UNFPA

Myanmar
Fertility and
Reproductive Health Survey
2001

Detailed Analysis Report

Yangon, May 2004



Department of
Population



United Nations
Population Funds

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Preface

As recommended in the ICPD/Programme of Action, the integration of population information or issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development at international, regional and national level is not only highly desirable it is a must. Hence basic population data is needed to formulate and implement various development programmes of a country or a region. Generally, in most developing countries, there is not adequate population and related information and in some, there are gaps in population related data. So as to address this kind of issue, the Department of Population conducted Population Censuses in 1973 and 1983, and demographic and reproductive health related surveys in 1991, 1997 and 2001. The surveys are concerned with basic population indicators and reproductive health related data. Census publications were prepared and published for each census. For each survey, a preliminary report and country report were prepared and published. Since the 1997 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey, detailed analyses on selected topics were undertaken based on the information from the present and past surveys and censuses. The topics chosen included those that were of interest to the country and that had not received full consideration in the preliminary reports and country reports of 1991, 1997 and 2001 surveys.

The first detailed analysis was done based on 1997 FRHS and this volume undertakes detailed/indepth analysis based on 2001 FRHS and past surveys and censuses. The topics selected are those for which there was little information from other sources and those that would provide important information for programme and policy development of the country. This report supplements the first two publications, preliminary and country, for the 2001 FRHS. It is hoped that the information included in the present volume would be of interest to policy makers, decision makers, programme managers and implementers, academicians and researchers and that it would help in formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating of various programmes in their relative fields.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to express gratitude to the Government as well as the Ministry of Immigration and Population for allowing us to undertake this task. Thanks are also due to the United Nations Population Fund and Resident Representative for Myanmar, Mr. Najib Assifi, for their assistance and support. I would like to thank the Population Council, especially Dr. Philip Guest and international consultants Dr. Gavin Jones, Dr. Sarma, and Dr. Tan Boon Ann, and the PACKARD Foundation for providing us with technical support for this important undertaking.

Last and not the least, I would like to thank the report preparation team and all concerned parties for their tireless efforts, hard work and dedication to get this report completed and published.



(Colonel Tin Yee)
Director General
Department of Population

Date: May, 2004.

FOREWORD

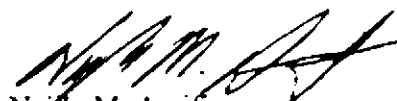
Since the adoption of the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, increasing emphasis has been placed on the use of quantitative and qualitative indicators for measuring progress in the implementation of population and reproductive health programmes with gender and Information, Education and Communication as crosscutting themes. This heightened emphasis on indicators has risen because of the concern to show the extent to which national development efforts and international cooperation are really making an impact on the living conditions of people in the developing world. In Myanmar, UNFPA and its partner agencies have an important role to play in assisting the country in developing relevant indicators as measurement tools.

UNFPA, in collaboration with Department of Population has been active in the development of sets of indicators related to population and reproductive health programmes. These sets of indicators is collected to point out that without accurate and up-to-date information, the speed and direction of progress in programme implementation would be difficult to track.

Towards achieving the required indicators at the national level, UNFPA funded a national representative sample survey on fertility and reproductive health in 2001. This survey was conducted for the second time four years after the first survey in 1997. The survey provided a wealth of information on the prevailing demographic and reproductive health situation in Myanmar.

As there was a need for more detailed information from the survey results, in addition to the detailed report of the survey an in-depth analysis was undertaken on four selected topics with further support from UNFPA and with technical assistance from the Population Council. The topics include: (i) age at marriage and situation analysis of never married women; (ii) child health and mortality; (iii) contraceptive use dynamics; and (iv) labour force. This report presents the results of the in-depth study of these important indicators. The in-depth analysis was undertaken entirely by the national staff of the Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population, with the technical assistance from the International Consultants.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to all of those who have assisted in preparation of the report. I would also like to congratulate the Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population for this successful undertaking and thank the Population Council for their technical inputs. UNFPA looks forward to further collaborate in the field of developing population/reproductive indicators as well as indicators for measuring progress towards achieving millennium development goals.



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UNFPA Representative
Yangon, Myanmar

CONTENTS

	Page no.
1. Preface	i
2. Foreword	ii
3. Contents	iii
4. List of Tables	vi
5. List of Figures	xi
6. Executive Summary	xii
7. Chapter I Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Sample design	1
1.3 Selection of topic	2
1.4 The report	2
8. Chapter II Age at Marriage and Situation Analysis of Never Married Women in Myanmar	3
2.1 Introduction	3
2.1.1 Customs and traditions in Myanmar concerning matrimony and women's rights	3
2.2 Demographic analysis of female marriage patterns in Myanmar	5
2.2.1 Proportion of never married women	5
2.2.2 Trend in proportion of never married women	8
2.2.3 Singulate mean age at marriage	8
2.2.4 Cohort trends in age at marriage	11
2.2.5 Age at first marriage and differentials	12
2.2.6 Literacy, school attendance and education of never and ever-married women	14
2.3 Economic status of never married women and ever-married women	15
2.3.1 Labour force participation of never and ever married women	16
2.3.2 Occupation	18
2.3.3 Industry	18
2.3.4 Employment status	19
2.4 Women in the household structure	20
2.4.1 Male household headship by marital status and age	21
2.4.2 Female household headship by marital status and education	21
2.4.3 Female headed households by household size	21
2.4.4 Female heads of household by age	22
2.4.5 Female heads of household by education	22
2.5 Household size and relationship to head of household	23
2.6 Conclusion	25
9. Chapter III Child Health and Mortality	27
3.1 Introduction	27
3.2 Child health	27
3.2.1 Antenatal care	27
3.2.2 Tetanus toxoid injection	30
3.2.3 Assistance during delivery	32
3.2.4 Place of delivery	36

3.2.5	Immunization	39
3.2.6	Childhood diarrhoea prevalence and treatment	42
3.2.7	Breastfeeding and food supplementation	46
3.3	Infant and child mortality	48
3.3.1	Socio-demographic characteristics	49
3.3.1.1	Mother's education	49
3.3.1.2	Mother's age at birth	49
3.3.1.3	Birth interval	50
3.3.1.4	Birth order	51
3.3.1.5	Sex of child	51
3.3.1.6	Urban-rural differential	51
3.3.2	Health seeking variables	51
3.3.2.1	Antenatal care	52
3.3.2.2	Assistance during delivery	52
3.3.2.3	Breastfeeding	53
3.3.3	Household characteristics	53
3.3.3.1	Drinking water	53
3.3.3.2	Presence of electricity and television	54
3.4	Conclusion	54
10.	Chapter IV Contraceptive Use Dynamics	55
4.1	Introduction	55
4.2	Initiation of contraception	55
4.3	Method switching	60
4.4	Contraceptive use for spacing and limiting	67
4.5	Unmet need for contraception	69
4.6	Reasons for non use of contraception	77
4.7	Intention to use in the future	79
4.8	Conclusion	80
11.	Chapter V Labour Force	82
5.1	Introduction	82
5.2	Economic activity	82
5.2.1	Crude and refined activity rates	83
5.2.2	Economic activity by marital status, educational attainment and household headship	85
5.2.3	Age specific activity rates	86
5.2.4	Structure of economic activity	87
5.3	Occupational structure	88
5.3.1	Occupational distribution by educational attainment	89
5.4	Industry	90
5.4.1	Industrial sectors	90
5.5	Employment status	91
5.6	Reasons for being economically inactive	92
5.7	Unemployment	93
5.8	Regional variations in economic activity	95
5.9	Economic activity of migrants and non-migrants	96
5.9.1	The rate of migration	96
5.9.2	Labour force participation rate by migration status	97
5.10	Women's share in economic activity	99

5.10.1	Female labour force participation	100
5.10.2	Employment	100
5.10.3	Occupation	101
5.10.4	Industry	102
5.10.5	Industrial sectors	103
5.10.6	Employment status	103
5.11	Conclusion	104
12.	Chapter VI Discussion and Recommendations	106
6.1	Introduction	106
6.2	Age at marriage and situation of never-married women in Myanmar	106
6.3	Child health and mortality	107
6.4	Contraceptive use dynamics	108
6.5	Labour force	109
6.6	Program and policy implications	110
6.7	Research needs	111
13.	References	112

LIST OF TABLES

		Page no.
Table 2.1	Percent of never-married women at ages 15 years and over by age, region, education and religion by urban-rural residence, 2001 FRHS	4
Table 2.2	Educational attainment of ever-married women by husband's level of education, 2001 FRHS	6
Table 2.3	Trends in never-married among female aged 30-34 to 45-49, countries of South-East and East Asia (%)	7
Table 2.4	Percent of never-married women by age, urban-rural residence and education, 1991 PCFS, 1997 FRHS and 2001FRHS.	8
Table 2.5	Singulate mean age at marriage by sex, urban-rural residence and region, 1991 PCFS, 1997 FRHS and 2001 FRHS.	9
Table 2.6	Singulate mean age at marriage for men and women by education and urban-rural residence, 1991 PCFS, 1997 FRHS and 2001 FRHS.	11
Table 2.7	Various birth cohorts: age by which 25 %, 50 % and 75 % of women had married, by urban-rural residence	12
Table 2.8	Mean age at first marriage and inter-spousal age difference for ever-married women, 2001 FRHS	13
Table 2.9	Percent of women never-married in different age groups according to literacy, school attendance and educational attainment, by urban-rural residence, 2001 FRHS	14
Table 2.10	Never-married and ever-married women by age specific labour force participation rate, 2001 FRHS	17
Table 2.11	Never-married and ever-married non-working women by reasons for not working	17
Table 2.12	Percent distribution of never-married and ever-married working women by occupation, industry, employment status and urban-rural residence	19
Table 2.13	Never-married and ever-married female headship rate of household	20

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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