



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, SOUTHERN DISTRICT

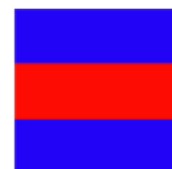
Dala Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Southern District

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Figure 1: Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Dala Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	172,857 ²	
Population males	84,671 (48.5%)	
Population females	88,186 (51.0%)	
Percentage of urban population	69.1%	
Area (Km²)	224.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	771.5 persons	
Median age	26.3 years	
Number of wards	23	
Number of village tracts	23	
Number of private households	37,912	
Percentage of female headed households	22.2%	
Mean household size	4.5 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	28.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	49.7	
Child dependency ratio	43.3	
Old dependency ratio	6.4	
Ageing index	14.8	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	96	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.1%	
Male	95.6%	
Female	90.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,656	3.9
Walking	2,972	1.7
Seeing	3,574	2.1
Hearing	1,634	0.9
Remembering	2,045	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	83,183	59.1	
Associate Scrutiny	93	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	2,124	1.5	
National Registration	5,965	4.2	
Religious	485	0.3	
Temporary Registration	962	0.7	
Foreign Registration	59	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	49	< 0.1	
None	47,741	33.9	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	58.6%	82.4%	36.1%
Unemployment rate	7.8%	6.7%	10.0%
Employment to population ratio	54.0%	76.9%	32.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	26,479	69.8	
Renter	7,777	20.5	
Provided free (individually)	1,359	3.6	
Government quarters	1,153	3.0	
Private company quarters	31	0.1	
Other	1,113	2.9	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	22.4%		32.1%
Bamboo	37.2%	32.5%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	30.8%	61.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	2.5%		66.8%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.6%	5.0%	0.6%
Other	1.4%	1.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	8,278	21.8	
LPG	61	0.2	
Kerosene	22	0.1	
Biogas	68	0.2	
Firewood	9,807	25.9	
Charcoal	17,178	45.3	
Coal	157	0.4	
Other	2,341	6.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	18,270	48.2
Kerosene	1,138	3.0
Candle	3,887	10.3
Battery	7,571	20.0
Generator (private)	6,202	16.4
Water mill (private)	87	0.2
Solar system/energy	645	1.7
Other	112	0.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	642	1.7
Tube well, borehole	87	0.2
Protected well/spring	41	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	2,196	5.8
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,966</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	47	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	32,379	85.4
River/stream/canal	22	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	2,171	5.7
Other	327	0.9
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>34,946</i>	<i>92.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,870	10.2
Tube well, borehole	1,128	3.0
Protected well/spring	194	0.5
Unprotected well/spring	55	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	32,522	85.8
River/stream/canal	42	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	51	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	33	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	222	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	31,952	84.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>32,174</i>	<i>84.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	858	2.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	2,161	5.7
Other	98	0.2
None	2,621	6.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	6,784	17.9
Television	23,450	61.9
Landline phone	986	2.6
Mobile phone	18,208	48.0
Computer	1,160	3.1
Internet at home	2,949	7.8
Households with none of the items	9,876	26.0
Households with all of the items	70	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	366	1.0
Motorcycle/Moped	6,726	17.7
Bicycle	16,074	42.4
4-Wheel tractor	602	1.6
Canoe/Boat	449	1.2
Motor boat	655	1.7
Cart (bullock)	2,349	6.2

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Dala Township in Yangon Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Dala Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	172,857 *		
Males	84,671		
Females	88,186		
Sex ratio	96 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	69.1%		
Area (Km ²)	224.1**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	771.5 persons		
Number of wards	23		
Number of village tracts	23		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	170,363	117,577	52,786
Number of conventional households	37,912	25,331	12,581
Mean household size	4.5 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Dala Township, there are more females than males with 96 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in urban areas with (69.1%). • The population density of Dala Township is 772 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Dala Township. This is slightly higher than that of the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Dala Township (South District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	37,912	172,857	84,671	88,186
	Ward	25,331	119,366	58,358	61,008
1	Tha Ma Ta Kan Chay(W)	960	4,149	2,002	2,147
2	Ant Gyi Ah Shey(W)	1,213	5,324	2,513	2,811
3	Ant Gyi Ah Nauk(W)	1,265	5,623	2,727	2,896
4	No(6)(W)	447	2,139	1,044	1,095
5	No(11/14)(W)	1,266	5,610	2,687	2,923
6	Nyaung Kone(W)	1,249	5,847	2,862	2,985
7	Myo Ma(1)(W)	255	1,067	487	580
8	Myo Ma(2)(W)	352	1,423	641	782
9	Myo Ma(3)(W)	129	571	277	294
10	Myo Ma(4)(W)	1,001	4,901	2,357	2,544
11	Aung Min Ga Lar(W)	664	3,025	1,436	1,589
12	Set Myay(W)	728	3,699	1,788	1,911
13	Ka Mar Ka Thwei(W)	1,037	5,143	2,577	2,566
14	Ka Mar Ka Sit(W)	2,520	12,578	6,280	6,298
15	Hmaw Set(W)	1,577	7,453	3,768	3,685
16	Sar Par Chaung /Kyaung Su(W)	909	4,121	2,032	2,089
17	Kyan Sit Thar(W)	3,382	15,802	7,792	8,010
18	Ta Pin Shwe Htee(W)	1,566	7,663	3,718	3,945
19	Ba Yint Naung(W)	685	3,563	1,667	1,896
20	Ba Nyar Da La(W)	856	4,206	2,127	2,079
21	Yar Za Thin Gyan(W)	1,596	7,375	3,634	3,741
22	Kyan Mar Yae Wun Htan Ein Yar(W)	818	3,892	1,856	2,036
23	Bo Yan Pyay(W)	856	4,192	2,086	2,106
	Village Tract	12,581	53,491	26,313	27,178
1	Rakhine Chaung (South)(VT)	447	1,725	856	869
2	Rakhine Chaung (North)(VT)	495	1,911	912	999
3	Da Noke (San Pya)(VT)	450	1,871	913	958

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
4	Nyaung Chaung(VT)	381	1,474	741	733
5	Tone Tin Gan (South)(VT)	693	2,887	1,470	1,417
6	Tone Tin Gan (North)(VT)	96	425	199	226
7	Boe Hpyu Chaung(VT)	298	1,152	560	592
8	Kha Naung (Ywar Ma)(VT)	707	3,042	1,513	1,529
9	Kha Naung (Upper)(VT)	216	759	389	370
10	Kha Naung (Shan Su)(VT)	150	623	312	311
11	Ta Dar Chaung(VT)	1,575	7,240	3,536	3,704
12	Ye Chaung(VT)	319	1,424	708	716
13	Tha Pyay Kone(VT)	1,884	8,342	4,152	4,190
14	Nyaung Ngoke To(VT)	271	1,256	620	636
15	Htaw (Lower)(VT)	528	2,365	1,145	1,220
16	Ye Chaung Wa(VT)	196	848	427	421
17	Pyawbwe Gyi(VT)	1,282	5,438	2,620	2,818
18	Shwe Hlay Chaung(VT)	345	1,410	695	715
19	Nyaung Pin(VT)	286	1,141	557	584
20	Kywe Lu Aing(VT)	418	1,858	892	966
21	Than Man Chaung(VT)	570	2,290	1,107	1,183
22	Htu Gyi(VT)	554	2,337	1,172	1,165
23	Tha Yaw Tan(VT)	420	1,673	817	856

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Dala Township

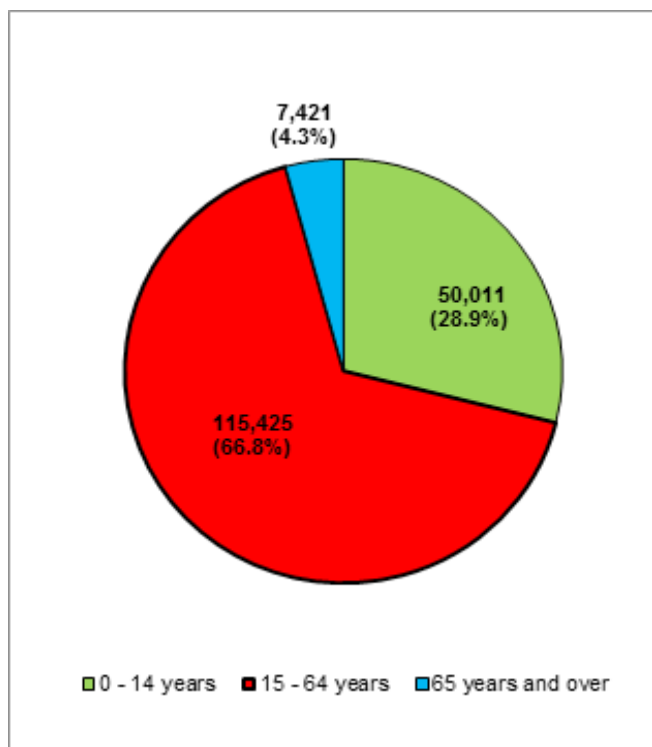
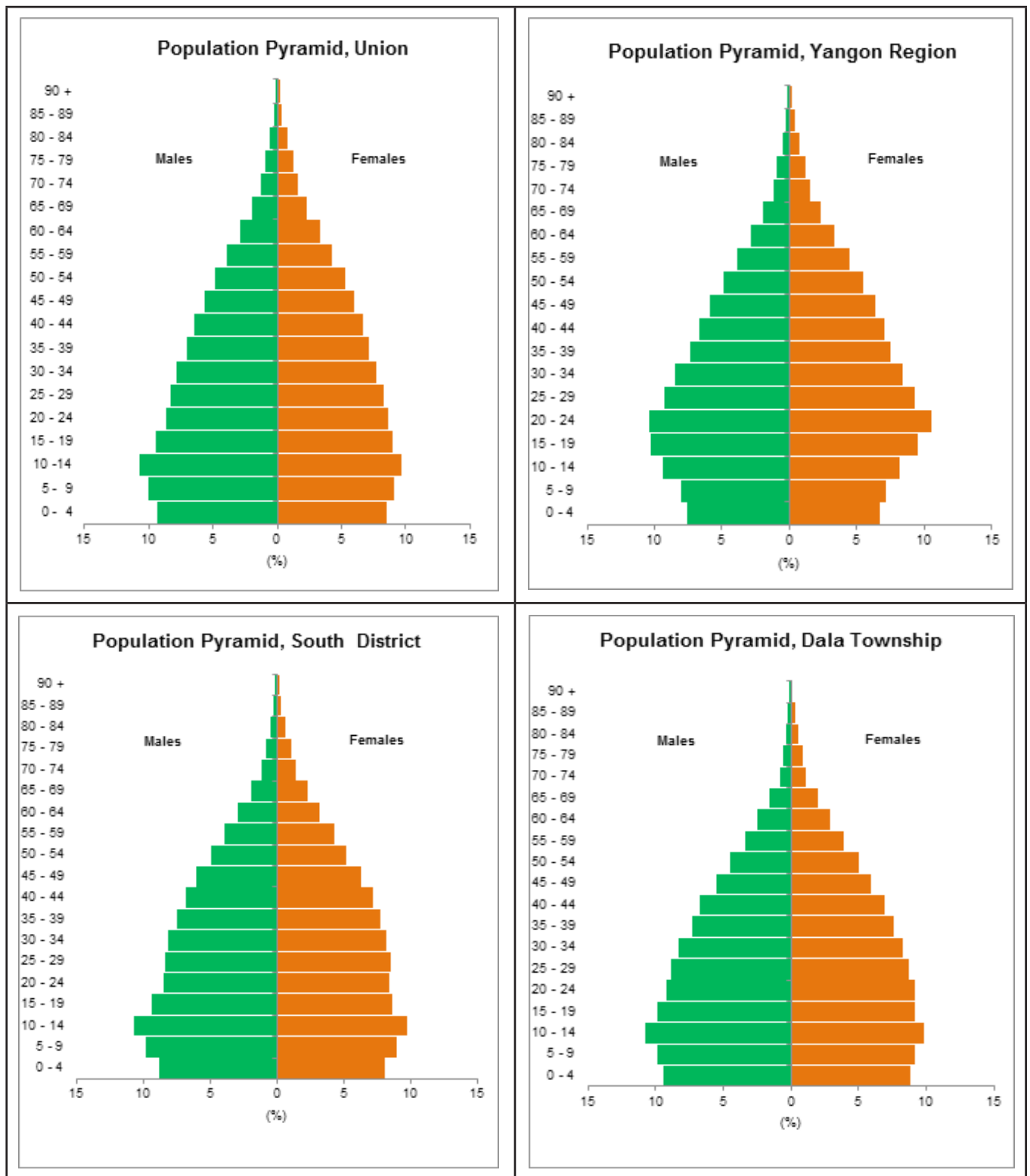


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Dala Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	172,857	84,671	88,186
0 - 4	15,772	7,991	7,781
5 - 9	16,424	8,384	8,040
10 - 14	17,815	9,136	8,679
15 - 19	16,429	8,364	8,065
20 - 24	15,909	7,809	8,100
25 - 29	15,163	7,531	7,632
30 - 34	14,326	7,044	7,282
35 - 39	12,862	6,201	6,661
40 - 44	11,729	5,672	6,057
45 - 49	9,861	4,664	5,197
50 - 54	8,165	3,766	4,399
55 - 59	6,338	2,895	3,443
60 - 64	4,643	2,079	2,564
65 - 69	3,052	1,340	1,712
70 - 74	1,687	727	960
75 - 79	1,280	514	766
80 - 84	766	299	467
85 - 89	442	178	264
90 +	194	77	117

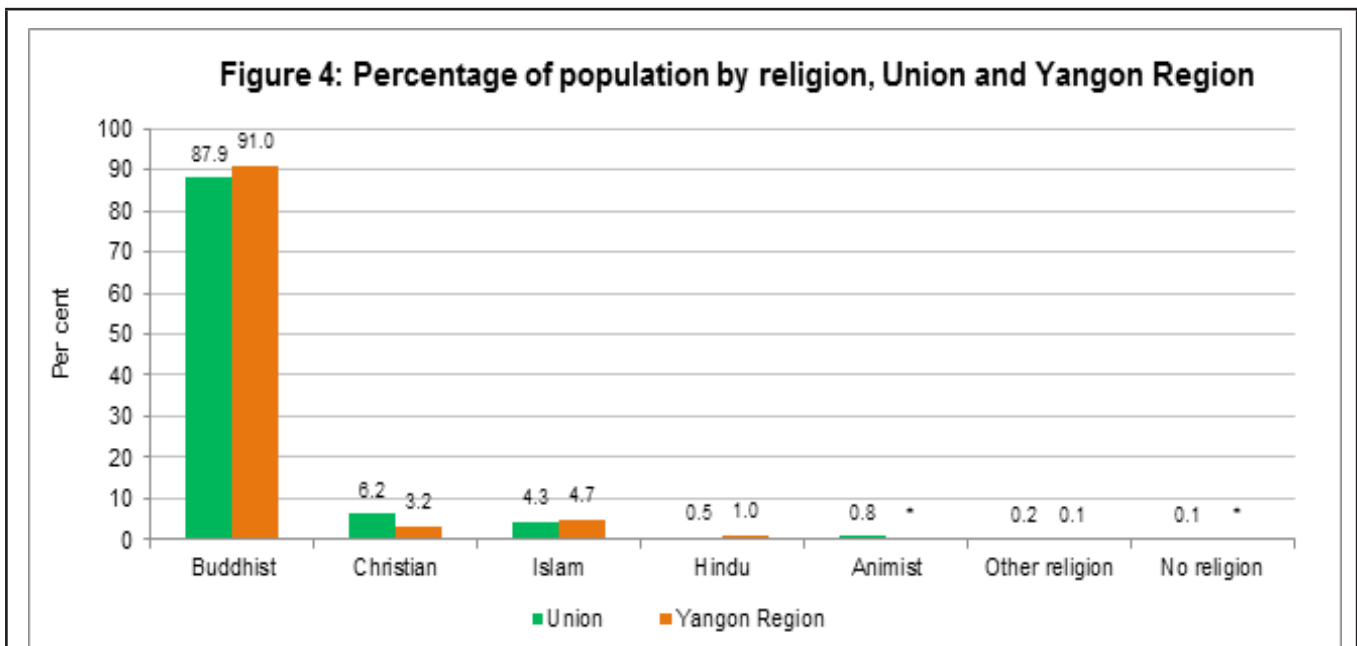
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Dala Township is 66.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, South District and Dala Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Dala Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a larger percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Dala Township.
- Starting from age group 20-24, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Yangon Region, it is 91.0% Buddhist, 3.2% Christian, 4.7% Islam, 1.0% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,174	1,615	1,559	833	430	403
6	3,276	1,683	1,593	2,312	1,176	1,136
7	3,451	1,755	1,696	2,813	1,450	1,363
8	3,339	1,700	1,639	2,736	1,389	1,347
9	3,106	1,555	1,551	2,564	1,302	1,262
10	3,352	1,714	1,638	2,737	1,415	1,322
11	3,348	1,673	1,675	2,622	1,319	1,303
12	3,494	1,748	1,746	2,565	1,280	1,285
13	3,593	1,888	1,705	2,362	1,264	1,098
14	3,727	1,833	1,894	2,134	1,088	1,046
15	3,154	1,577	1,577	1,486	748	738
16	3,073	1,526	1,547	1,095	529	566
17	3,267	1,670	1,597	885	433	452
18	3,428	1,696	1,732	663	316	347
19	3,142	1,560	1,582	480	229	251
20	3,655	1,826	1,829	332	172	160
21	2,961	1,394	1,567	189	83	106
22	3,128	1,475	1,653	109	56	53
23	2,952	1,435	1,517	68	34	34
24	2,894	1,399	1,495	51	27	24
25	3,181	1,570	1,611	35	22	13
26	2,755	1,340	1,415	25	16	9
27	2,887	1,449	1,438	35	20	15
28	3,230	1,586	1,644	24	15	9
29	2,818	1,329	1,489	26	15	11

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Yangon Region and Dala Township

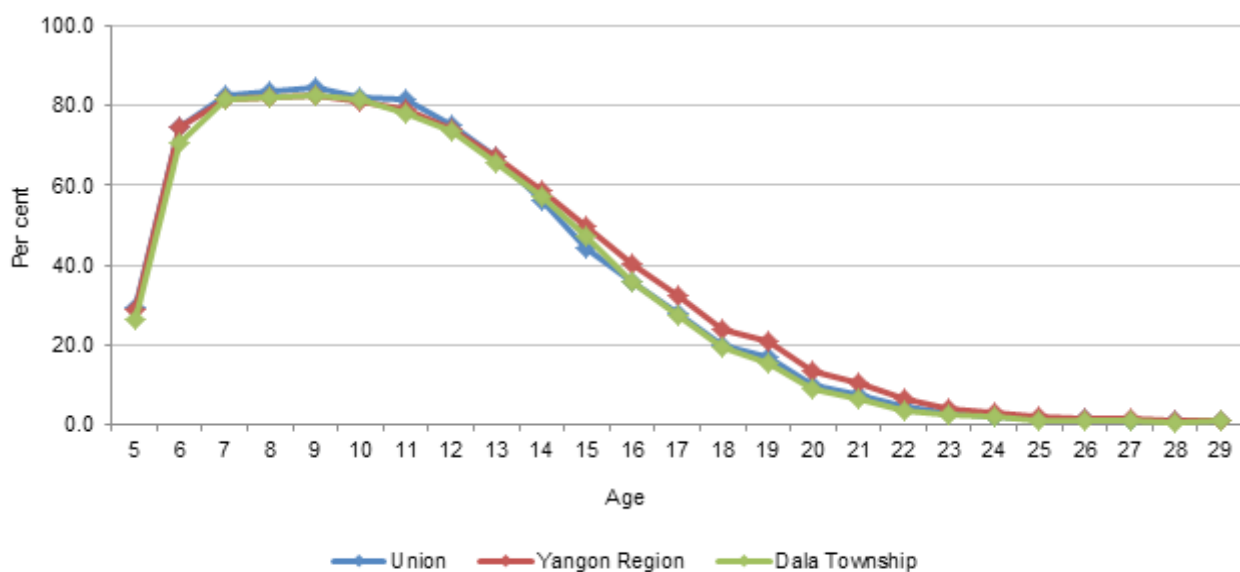
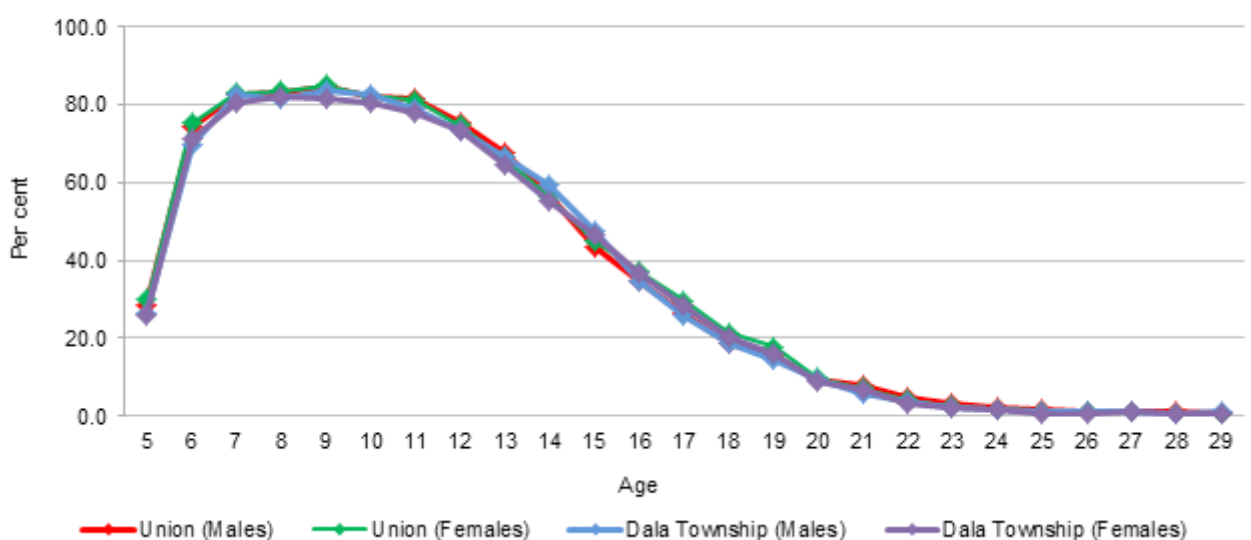
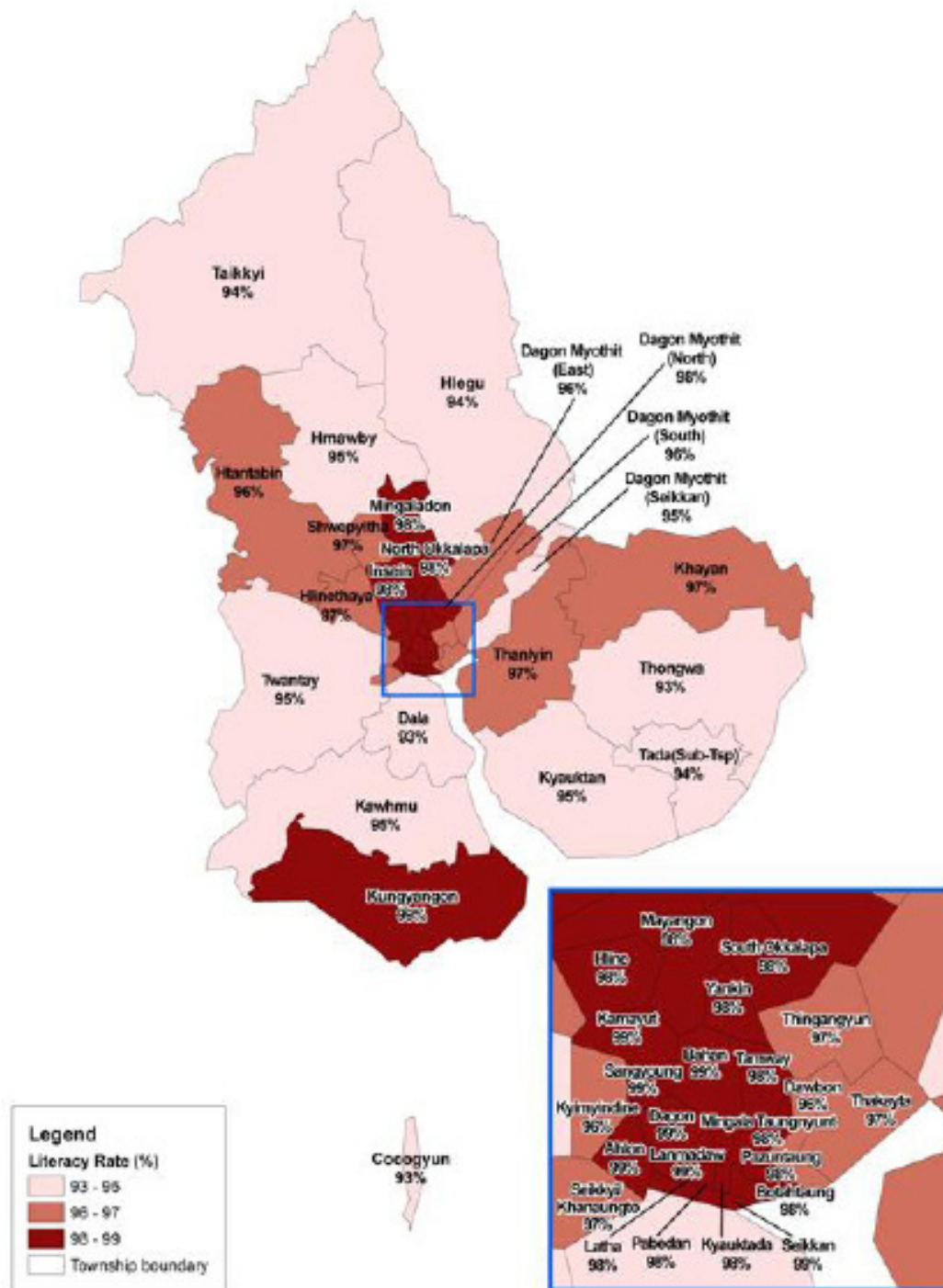


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Dala Township



- School attendance in Dala Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Dala Township is not much difference between the Union.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
South District	: 95.5%
Dala Township	: 93.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	31,654	95.6
Males	15,558	96.1
Females	16,096	95.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Dala Township is 93.1 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) but higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 90.8 per cent and for the males it is 95.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.6 per cent with 95.1 per cent for females and 96.1 per cent for males.

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

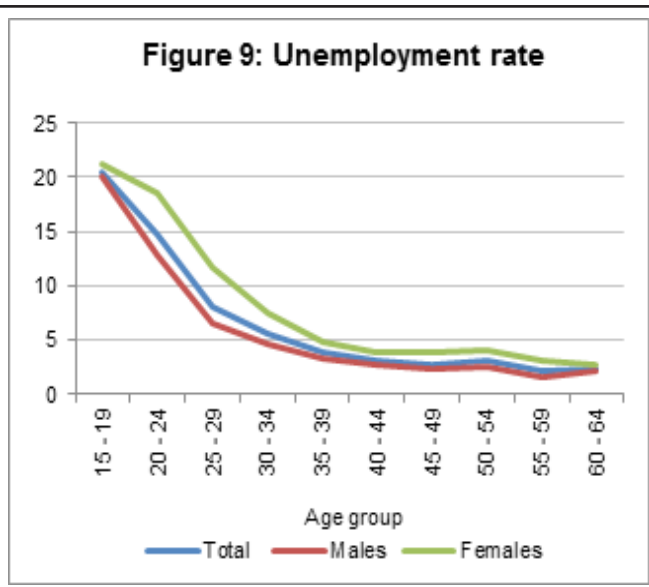
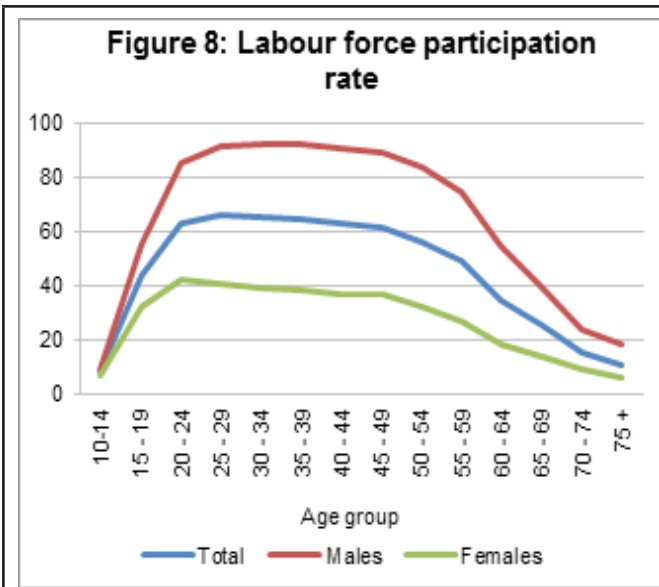
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	90,508	10,048	11.1	33,126	9,675	20,560	9,743	144	6,407	187	62	556
Urban	62,019	6,083	9.8	18,367	7,018	15,980	8,654	109	5,229	154	52	373
Rural	28,489	3,965	13.9	14,759	2,657	4,580	1,089	35	1,178	33	10	183
Males	42,987	3,724	8.7	13,784	4,667	11,968	5,604	112	2,730	52	48	298
Females	47,521	6,324	13.3	19,342	5,008	8,592	4,139	32	3,677	135	14	258

- Some 11.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.9 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 8.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 13.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 10.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 7.1 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	8.1	9.5	6.7	35.3	36.9	33.0
15 - 19	44.0	55.6	32.0	20.5	20.1	21.2
20 - 24	63.4	85.4	42.2	14.8	12.9	18.5
25 - 29	65.8	91.4	40.4	8.1	6.5	11.7
30 - 34	65.2	92.4	38.9	5.5	4.6	7.5
35 - 39	64.6	92.6	38.5	3.8	3.3	4.9
40 - 44	62.9	90.7	36.8	3.1	2.8	3.8
45 - 49	61.4	89.2	36.5	2.8	2.4	3.8
50 - 54	56.0	83.5	32.4	3.1	2.6	4.0
55 - 59	48.9	74.7	27.2	2.1	1.6	3.2
60 - 64	34.5	54.2	18.5	2.4	2.2	2.7
65 - 69	25.1	39.3	14.0	1.7	0.8	3.8
70 - 74	15.2	23.5	8.9	5.5	2.3	11.8
75 +	11.1	18.6	6.2	4.0	3.5	5.0
15 - 24	53.5	70	37.1	17.2	15.9	19.7
15 - 64	58.6	82.4	36.1	7.8	6.7	10.0



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Dala Township is 58.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 36.1 per cent and is obviously lower than that of their male counterparts which is 82.4 per cent.
- In Dala Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Dala Township is 7.8 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (6.7%) and for females (10.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 19.7 per cent.

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

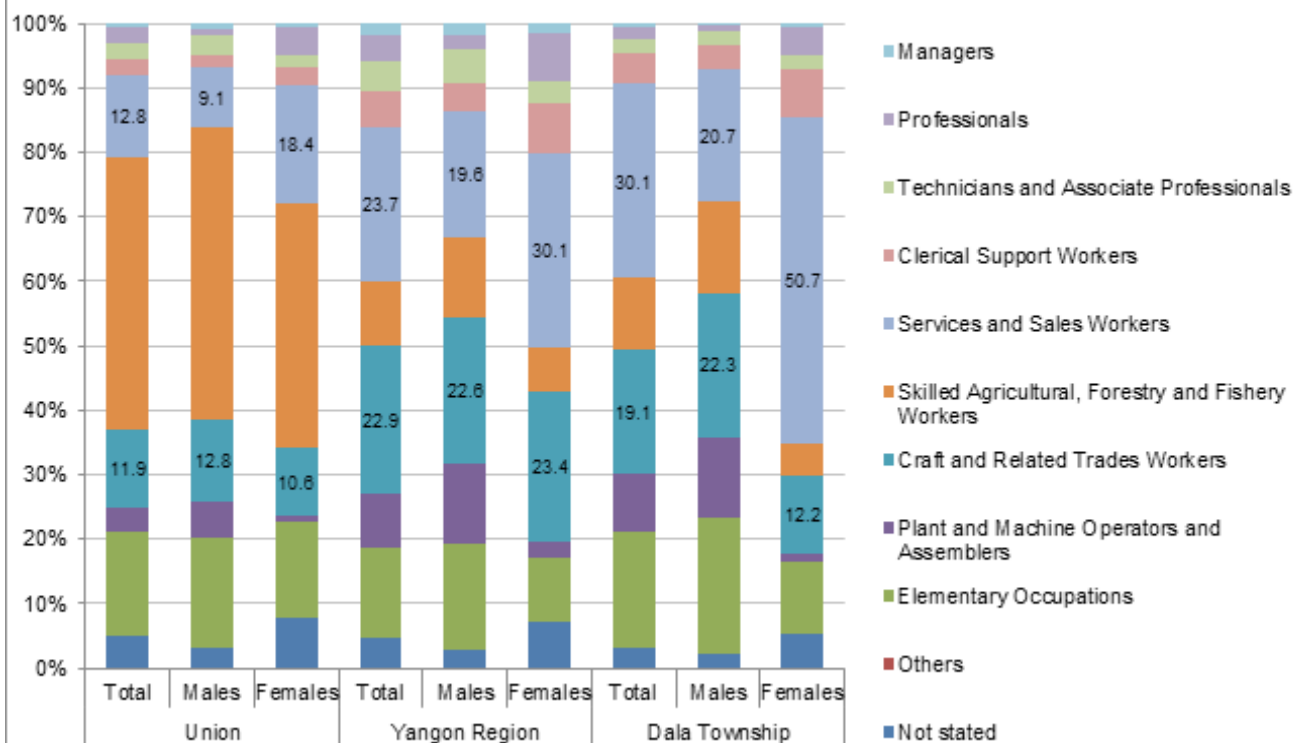
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	70,259	1.7	27.3	48.6	9.9	2.0	10.6
Males	20,343	3.6	47.7	5.4	16.2	4.0	23.2
Females	49,916	0.9	19.0	66.2	7.4	1.1	5.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 47.7 per cent of males are full time students while 66.2 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	61,089	41,909	19,180	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	277	165	112	0.5	0.4	0.6
Professionals	1,197	361	836	2.0	0.9	4.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,348	959	389	2.2	2.3	2.0
Clerical Support Workers	2,939	1,479	1,460	4.8	3.5	7.6
Services and Sales Workers	18,378	8,655	9,723	30.1	20.7	50.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6,847	5,915	932	11.2	14.1	4.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	11,689	9,342	2,347	19.1	22.3	12.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	5,429	5,234	195	8.9	12.5	1.0
Elementary Occupations	11,106	8,942	2,164	18.2	21.3	11.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,879	857	1,022	3.1	2.0	5.3

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



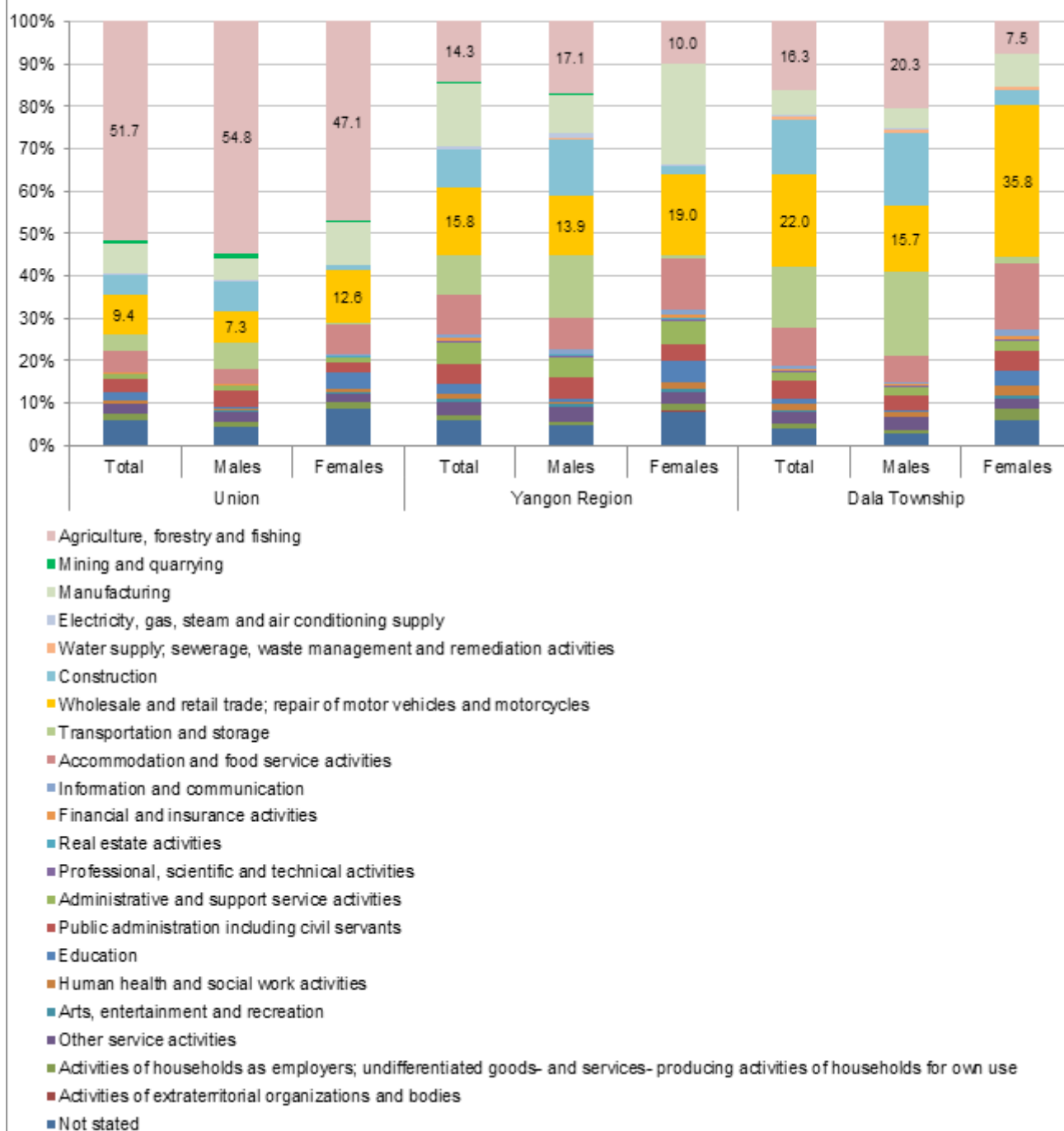
- In Dala Township, 30.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 19.1 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 20.7 per cent of males and 50.7 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 22.9 per cent are craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	61,089	41,909	19,180	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,952	8,522	1,430	16.3	20.3	7.5
Mining and quarrying	13	10	3	*	*	*
Manufacturing	3,451	1,930	1,521	5.6	4.6	7.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	326	299	27	0.5	0.7	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	395	266	129	0.6	0.6	0.7
Construction	7,822	7,131	691	12.8	17.0	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13,451	6,576	6,875	22.0	15.7	35.8
Transportation and storage	8,606	8,367	239	14.1	20.0	1.2
Accommodation and food service activities	5,465	2,485	2,980	8.9	5.9	15.5
Information and communication	630	303	327	1.0	0.7	1.7
Financial and insurance activities	247	87	160	0.4	0.2	0.8
Real estate activities	54	37	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	138	86	52	0.2	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	1,262	809	453	2.1	1.9	2.4
Public administration including civil servants	2,440	1,563	877	4.0	3.7	4.6
Education	807	130	677	1.3	0.3	3.5
Human health and social work activities	891	404	487	1.5	1.0	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	245	146	99	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other service activities	1,733	1,250	483	2.8	3.0	2.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	745	243	502	1.2	0.6	2.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	9	6	3	*	*	*
Not stated	2,407	1,259	1,148	3.9	3.0	6.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

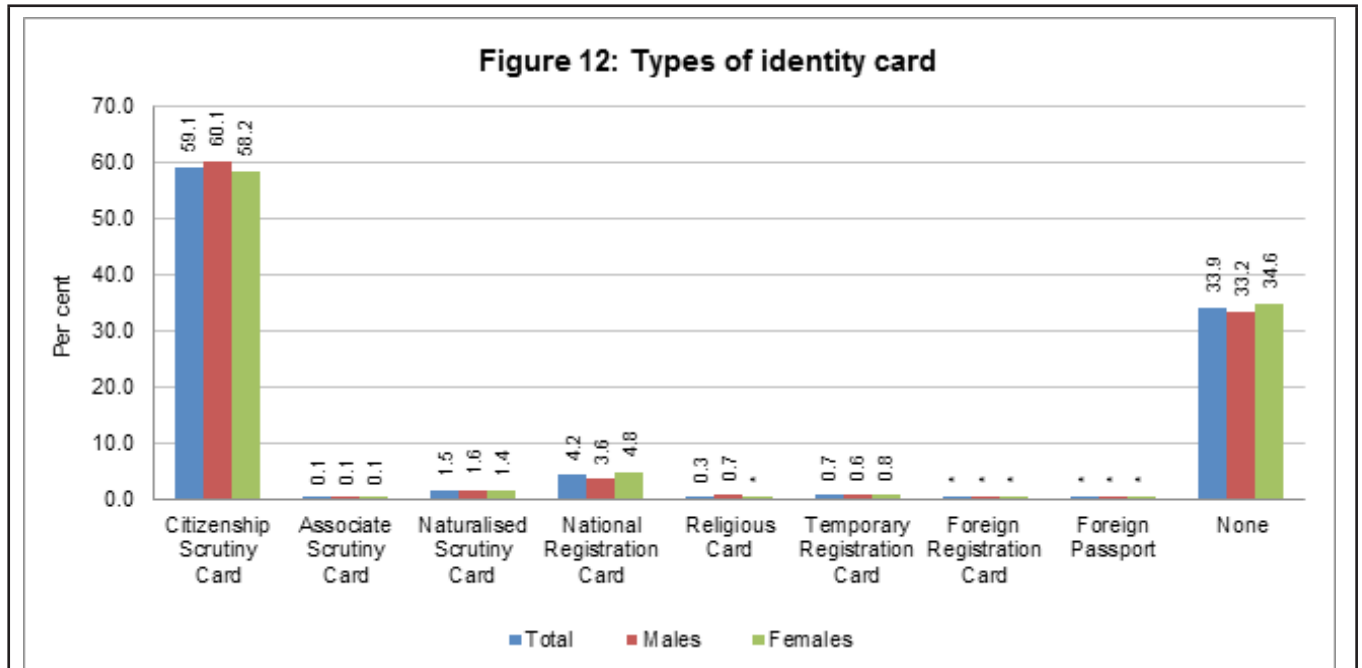


- In Dala Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” is the highest with 22.0 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” at 16.3 per cent.
- There are 15.7 per cent of males and 35.8 per cent of females working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 15.8 per cent of employed population working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry and 14.3 per cent in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	83,183	93	2,124	5,965	485	962	59	49	47,741
Urban	55,508	74	1,683	5,125	258	644	55	30	33,677
Rural	27,675	19	441	840	227	318	4	19	14,064
Males	41,035	45	1,126	2,489	455	407	29	22	22,688
Females	42,148	48	998	3,476	30	555	30	27	25,053



- In Dala Township, 59.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 33.9 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 33.2 per cent of males and 34.6 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	172,857	166,201	6,656	3.9	3,574	1,634	2,972	2,045
0 - 4	15,772	15,623	149	0.9	22	22	103	94
5 - 9	16,424	16,268	156	0.9	26	42	75	86
10 - 14	17,815	17,628	187	1.0	46	37	70	107
15 - 19	16,429	16,260	169	1.0	55	36	60	77
20 - 24	15,909	15,750	159	1.0	39	34	56	73
25 - 29	15,163	14,971	192	1.3	53	50	67	62
30 - 34	14,326	14,123	203	1.4	67	35	79	75
35 - 39	12,862	12,591	271	2.1	92	43	113	85
40 - 44	11,729	11,278	451	3.8	252	74	158	93
45 - 49	9,861	9,275	586	5.9	361	91	191	138
50 - 54	8,165	7,490	675	8.3	413	117	239	135
55 - 59	6,338	5,623	715	11.3	433	142	289	159
60 - 64	4,643	3,945	698	15.0	416	142	324	160
65 - 69	3,052	2,478	574	18.8	346	145	290	157
70 - 74	1,687	1,246	441	26.1	265	144	232	141
75 - 79	1,280	868	412	32.2	277	166	220	137
80 - 84	766	455	311	40.6	206	155	187	135
85 - 89	442	236	206	46.6	136	107	147	81
90 +	194	93	101	52.1	69	52	72	50

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	84,671	81,619	3,052	3.6	1,479	692	1,420	968
0 - 4	7,991	7,925	66	0.8	10	13	39	42
5 - 9	8,384	8,294	90	1.1	9	22	42	50
10 - 14	9,136	9,033	103	1.1	27	19	45	60
15 - 19	8,364	8,263	101	1.2	32	19	41	46
20 - 24	7,809	7,731	78	1.0	17	20	33	35
25 - 29	7,531	7,437	94	1.2	26	22	35	33
30 - 34	7,044	6,928	116	1.6	34	15	48	49
35 - 39	6,201	6,061	140	2.3	42	21	64	47
40 - 44	5,672	5,427	245	4.3	120	32	104	53
45 - 49	4,664	4,389	275	5.9	157	31	98	63
50 - 54	3,766	3,460	306	8.1	170	49	125	73
55 - 59	2,895	2,573	322	11.1	181	59	137	77
60 - 64	2,079	1,775	304	14.6	169	63	153	76
65 - 69	1,340	1,092	248	18.5	134	66	144	64
70 - 74	727	552	175	24.1	108	54	85	50
75 - 79	514	352	162	31.5	99	63	88	53
80 - 84	299	190	109	36.5	68	58	60	47
85 - 89	178	101	77	43.3	49	43	52	30
90 +	77	36	41	53.2	27	23	27	20

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	88,186	84,582	3,604	4.1	2,095	942	1,552	1,077
0 - 4	7,781	7,698	83	1.1	12	9	64	52
5 - 9	8,040	7,974	66	0.8	17	20	33	36
10 - 14	8,679	8,595	84	1.0	19	18	25	47
15 - 19	8,065	7,997	68	0.8	23	17	19	31
20 - 24	8,100	8,019	81	1.0	22	14	23	38
25 - 29	7,632	7,534	98	1.3	27	28	32	29
30 - 34	7,282	7,195	87	1.2	33	20	31	26
35 - 39	6,661	6,530	131	2.0	50	22	49	38
40 - 44	6,057	5,851	206	3.4	132	42	54	40
45 - 49	5,197	4,886	311	6.0	204	60	93	75
50 - 54	4,399	4,030	369	8.4	243	68	114	62
55 - 59	3,443	3,050	393	11.4	252	83	152	82
60 - 64	2,564	2,170	394	15.4	247	79	171	84
65 - 69	1,712	1,386	326	19.0	212	79	146	93
70 - 74	960	694	266	27.7	157	90	147	91
75 - 79	766	516	250	32.6	178	103	132	84
80 - 84	467	265	202	43.3	138	97	127	88
85 - 89	264	135	129	48.9	87	64	95	51
90 +	117	57	60	51.3	42	29	45	30

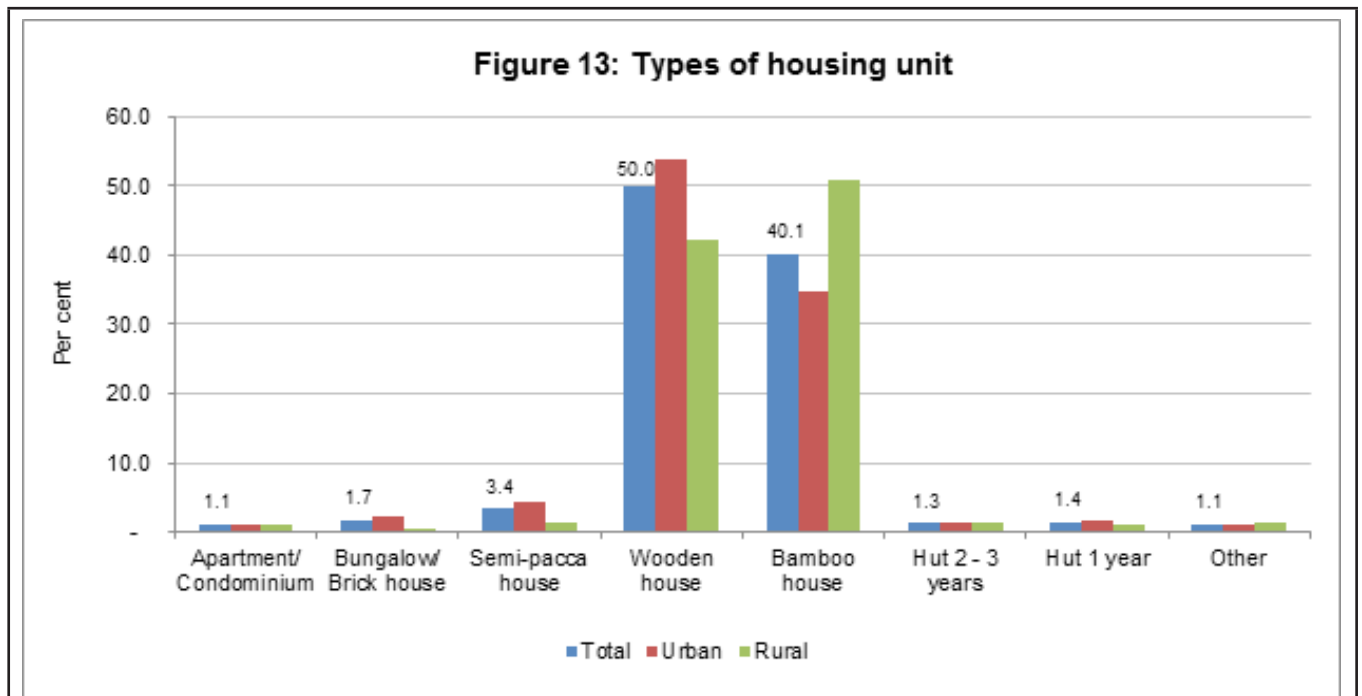
- Four in every 100 persons in Dala Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	37,912	1.1	1.7	3.4	50.0	40.1	1.3	1.4	1.1
Urban	25,331	1.1	2.3	4.4	53.8	34.7	1.2	1.5	1.0
Rural	12,581	1.1	0.4	1.4	42.3	50.9	1.4	1.0	1.4



- The majority of the households in Dala Township are living in wooden houses (50.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (40.1%).
- Some 53.8 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses while 50.9 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

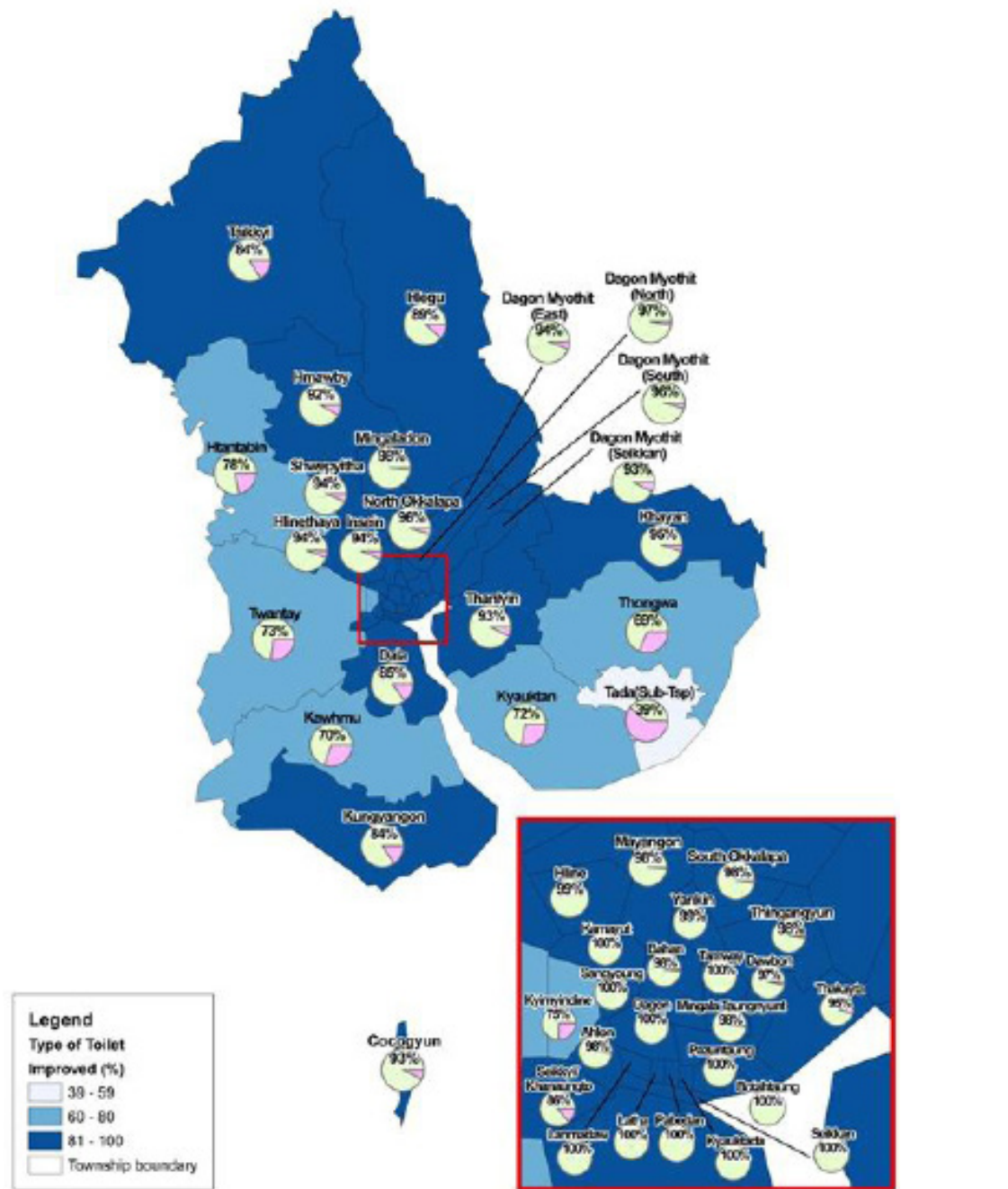


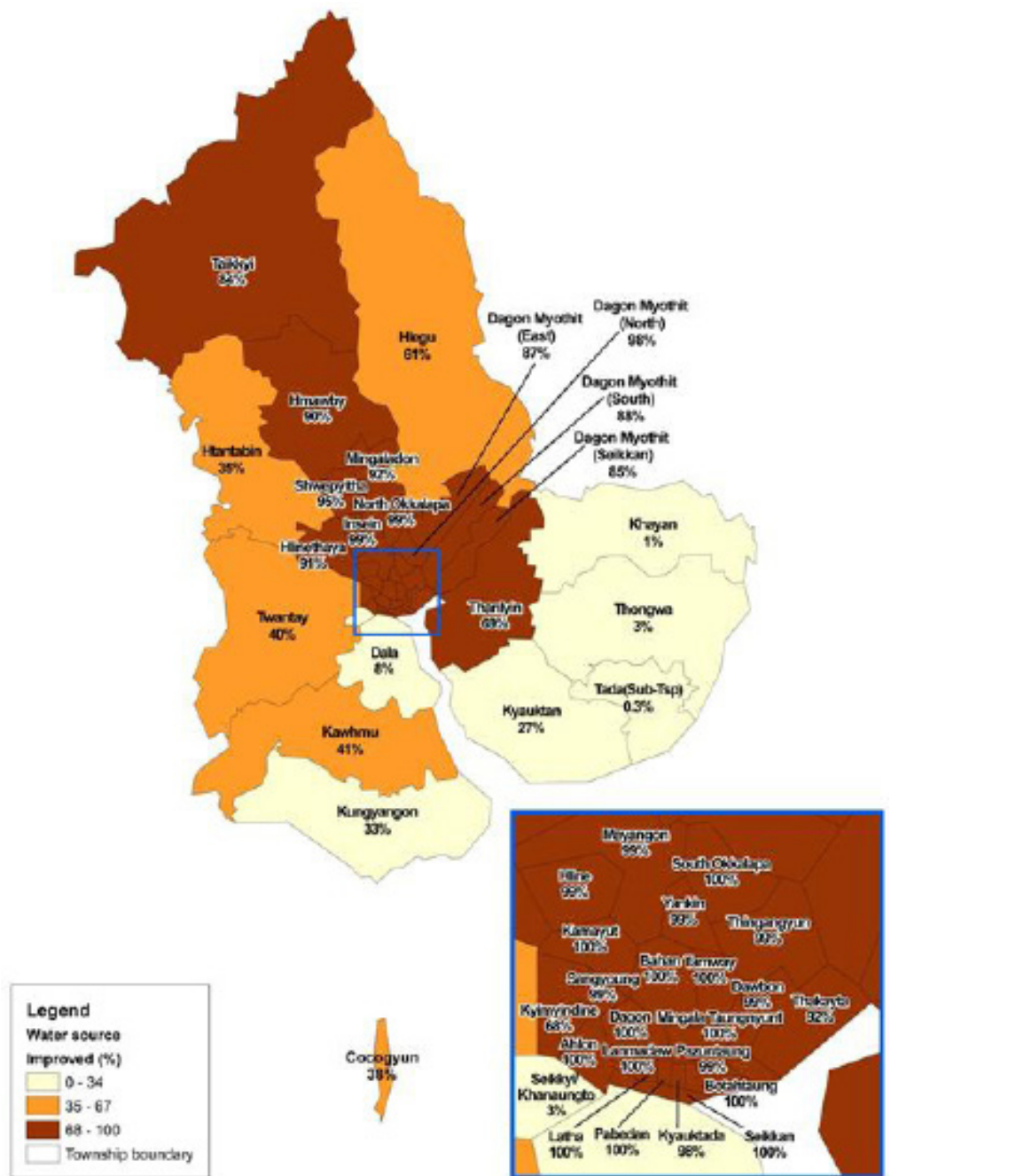
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	0.4	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		84.3	91.0	70.8
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>84.9</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>71.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.3	1.5	3.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		5.7	1.9	13.4
Other		0.2	0.1	0.5
None		6.9	5.1	10.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	37,912	25,331	12,581

- Some 84.9 per cent of the households in Dala Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (84.3%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Dala has the high proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Yangon Region is 91.1 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 6.9 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Dala Township, 10.6 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
South District	: 29.0%
Dala Township	: 7.8%

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

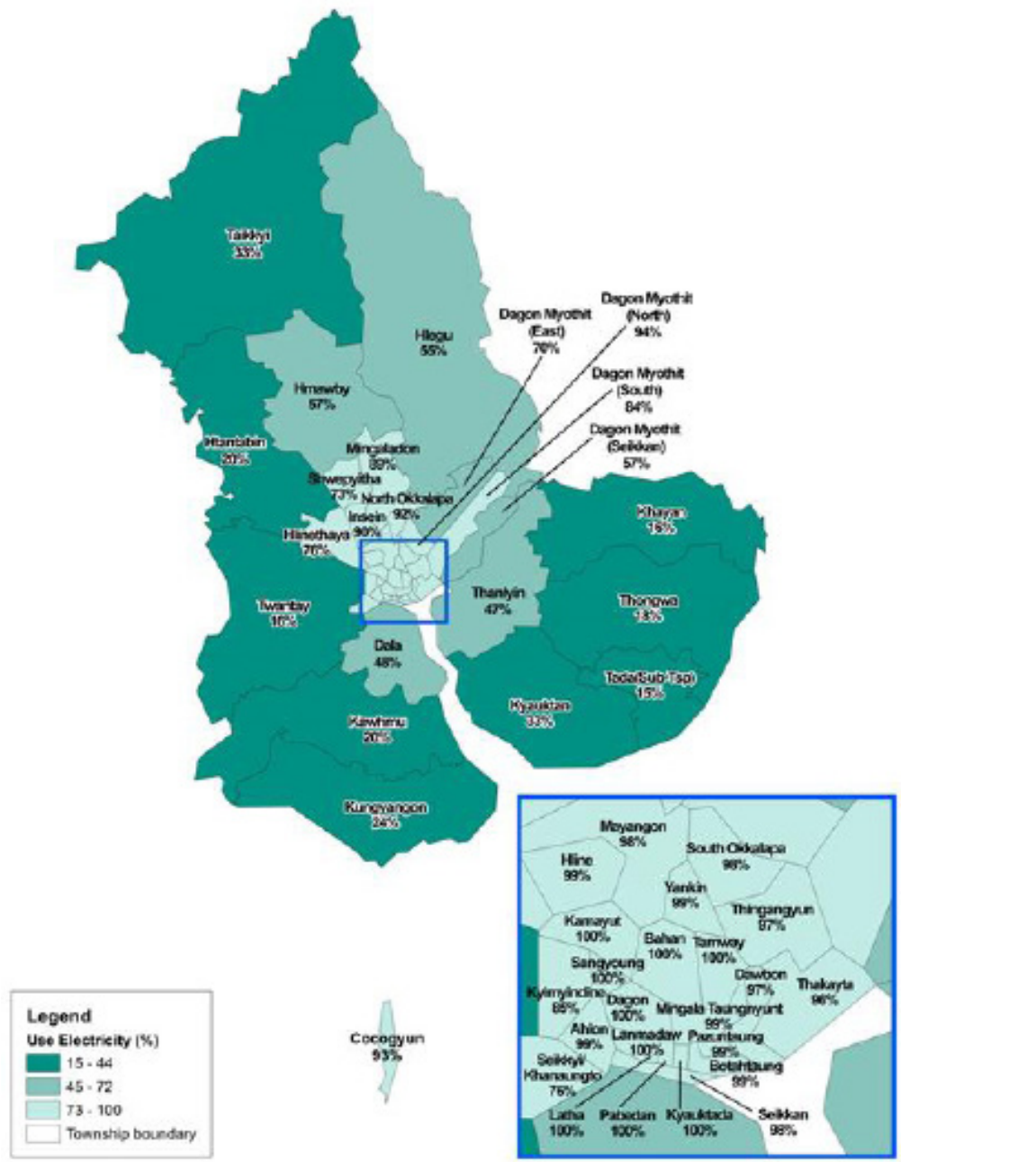
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.7	2.5	-
Tube well, borehole		0.2	0.3	0.1
Protected well/ Spring		0.1	0.2	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		5.8	8.3	0.7
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>7.8</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.1	0.1	0.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake		85.4	78.8	98.8
River/stream/ canal		0.1	0.1	*
Waterfall/ Rain water		5.7	8.4	0.3
Other		0.9	1.3	*
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>92.2</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>99.2</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	37,912	25,331	12,581

- In Dala Township, 7.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is the fifth lowest and it is also much lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 85.4 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 5.8 per cent use water from bottled water/water purifier.
- Some 92.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 99.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
South District	: 29.7%
Dala Township	: 48.2%

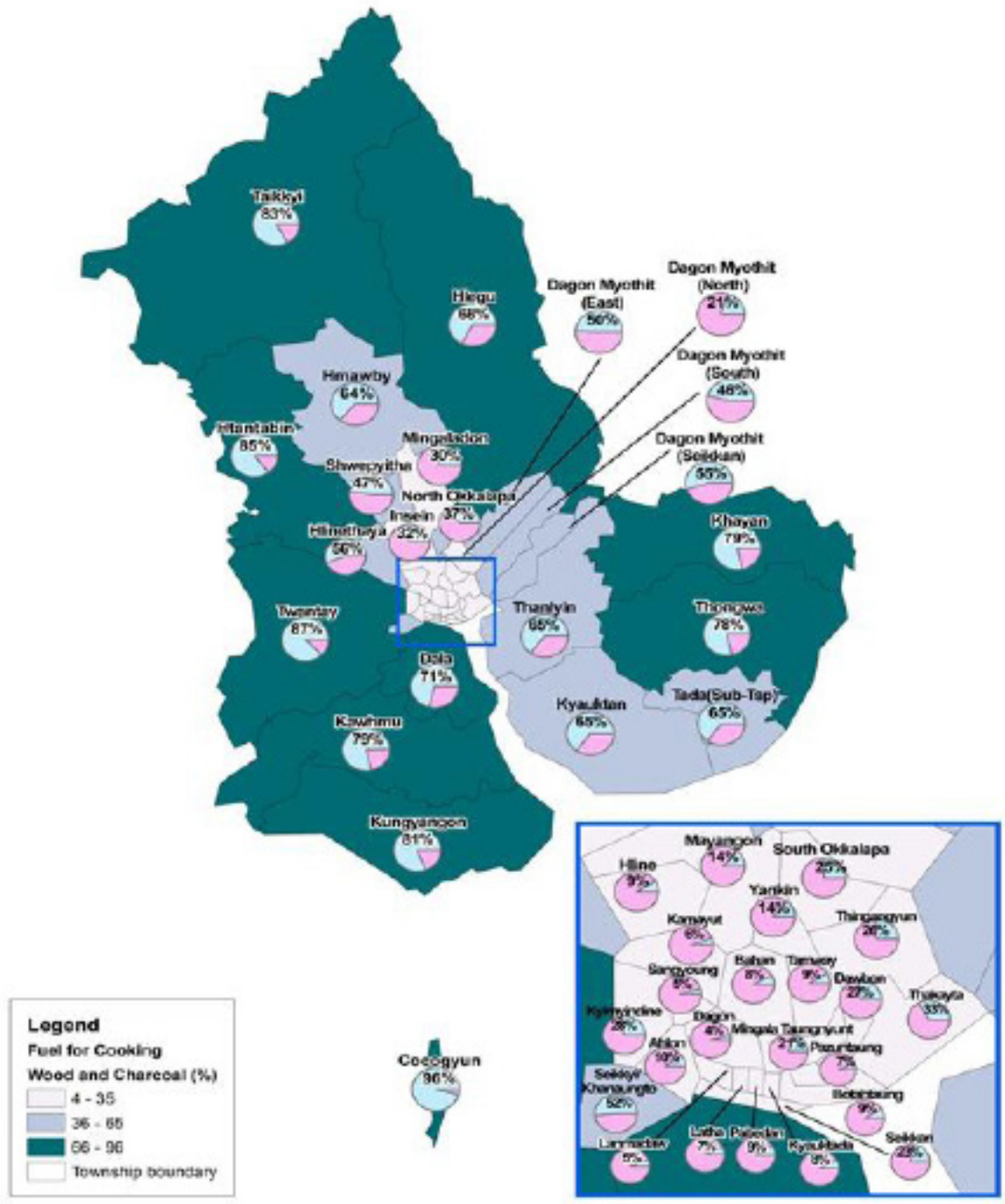
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		48.2	62.8	18.7
Kerosene		3.0	0.1	8.9
Candle		10.3	4.2	22.5
Battery		20.0	16.2	27.6
Generator (private)		16.4	15.9	17.2
Water mill (private)		0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar system/energy		1.7	0.2	4.6
Other		0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	37,912	25,331	12,581

- In Dala Township, 48.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is low in electricity usage compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 27.6 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
South District	: 74.4%
Dala Township	: 71.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		21.8	25.8	13.8
LPG		0.2	0.2	*
Kerosene		0.1	*	0.1
BioGas		0.2	0.2	0.1
Firewood		25.9	13.9	50.0
Charcoal		45.3	58.6	18.5
Coal		0.4	0.6	0.1
Other		6.2	0.7	17.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	37,912	25,331	12,581

- In Dala Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 25.9 per cent using firewood and 45.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 21.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 50.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 18.5 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

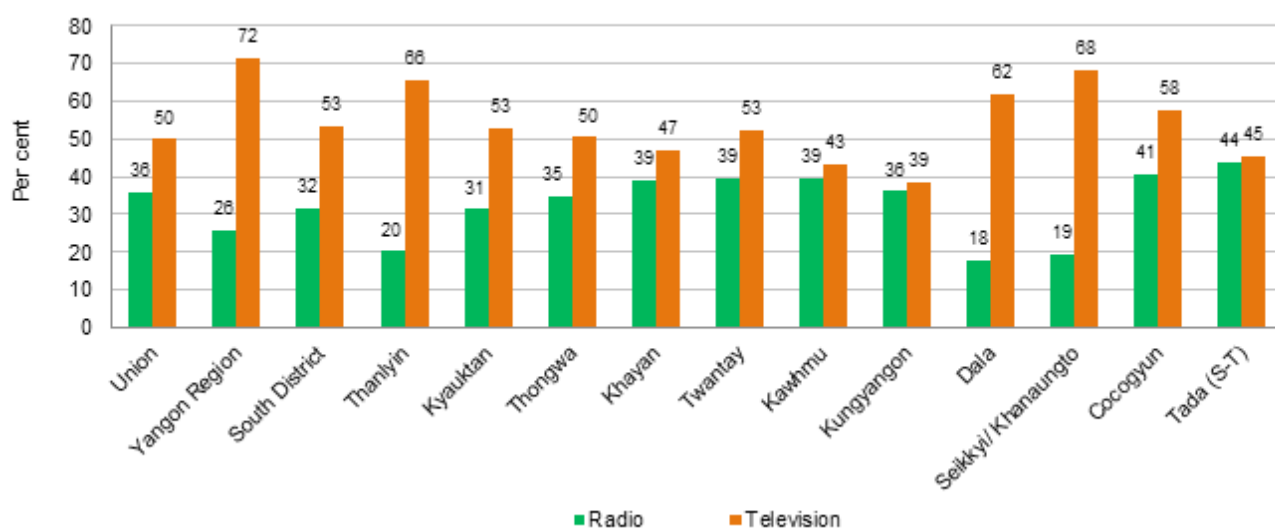
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	37,912	17.9	61.9	2.6	48.0	3.1	7.8	26.0	0.2
Urban	25,331	12.0	66.6	2.8	51.9	4.1	9.5	24.3	0.2
Rural	12,581	29.8	52.3	2.2	40.2	1.1	4.2	29.5	0.1

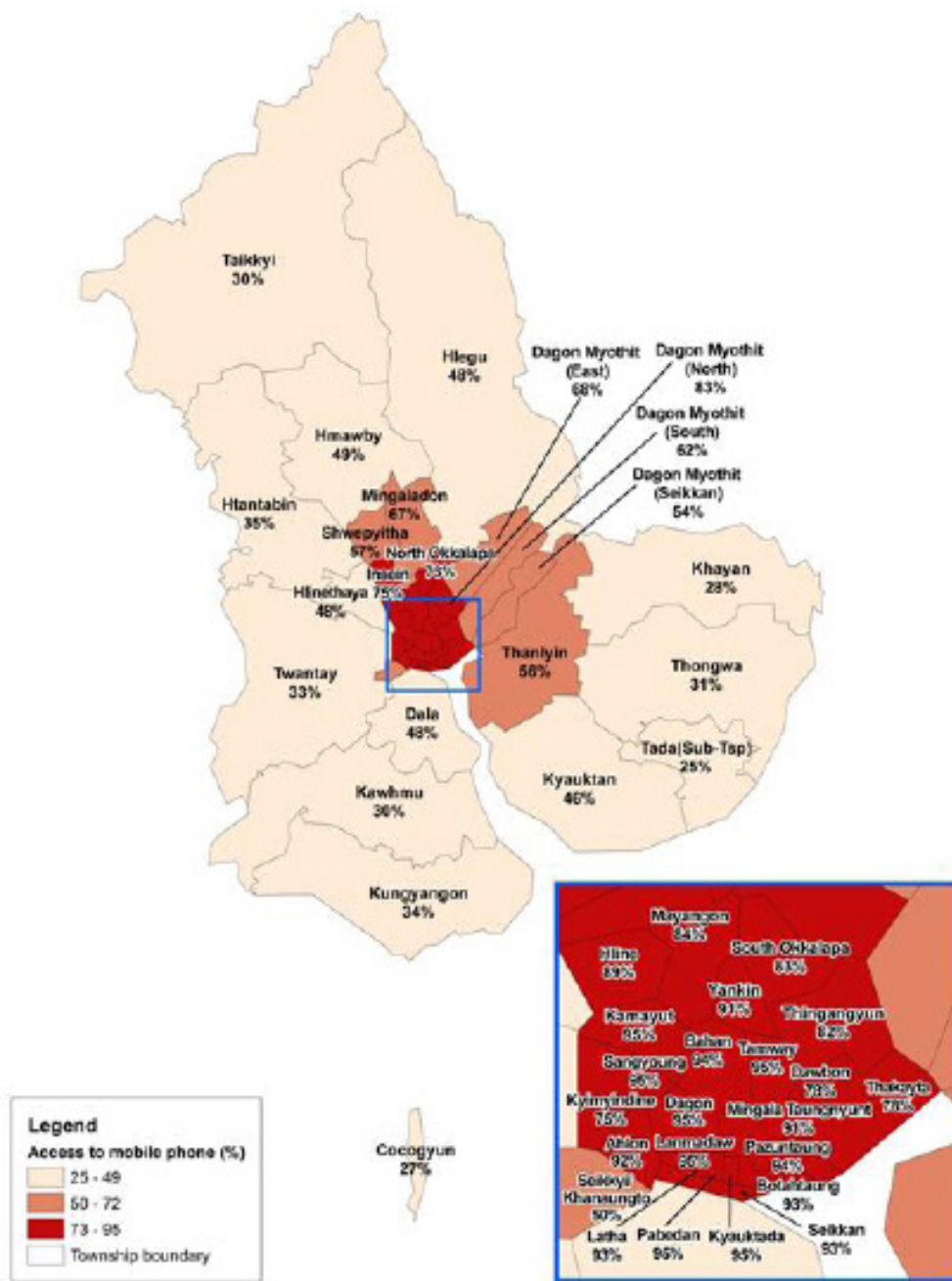
- Some 61.9 per cent of the households in Dala Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 66.6 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 52.3 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- In Dala Township, about one in six households (17.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
South District	: 39.1%
Dala Township	: 48.0%

- Only 48.0 per cent of the households in Dala Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is low.

Transportation items

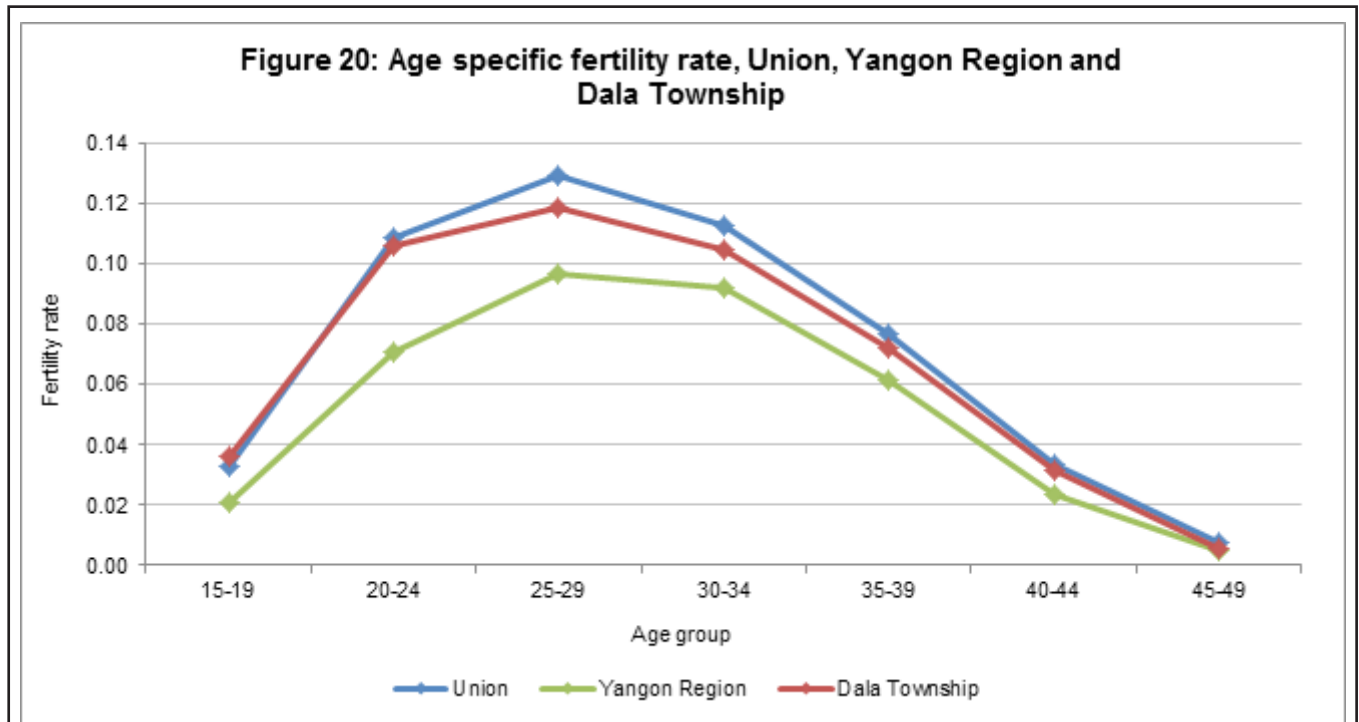
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Yangon Region	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
Urban	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
Rural	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
South District	339,205	5,118	85,141	136,138	12,967	8,723	10,673	42,622
Urban	94,494	2,990	23,126	45,084	925	957	847	2,082
Rural	244,711	2,128	62,015	91,054	12,042	7,766	9,826	40,540
Dala Township	37,912	366	6,726	16,074	602	449	655	2,349
Urban	25,331	271	4,068	12,114	68	263	68	141
Rural	12,581	95	2,658	3,960	534	186	587	2,208

- In Dala Township, 42.4 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 17.7 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

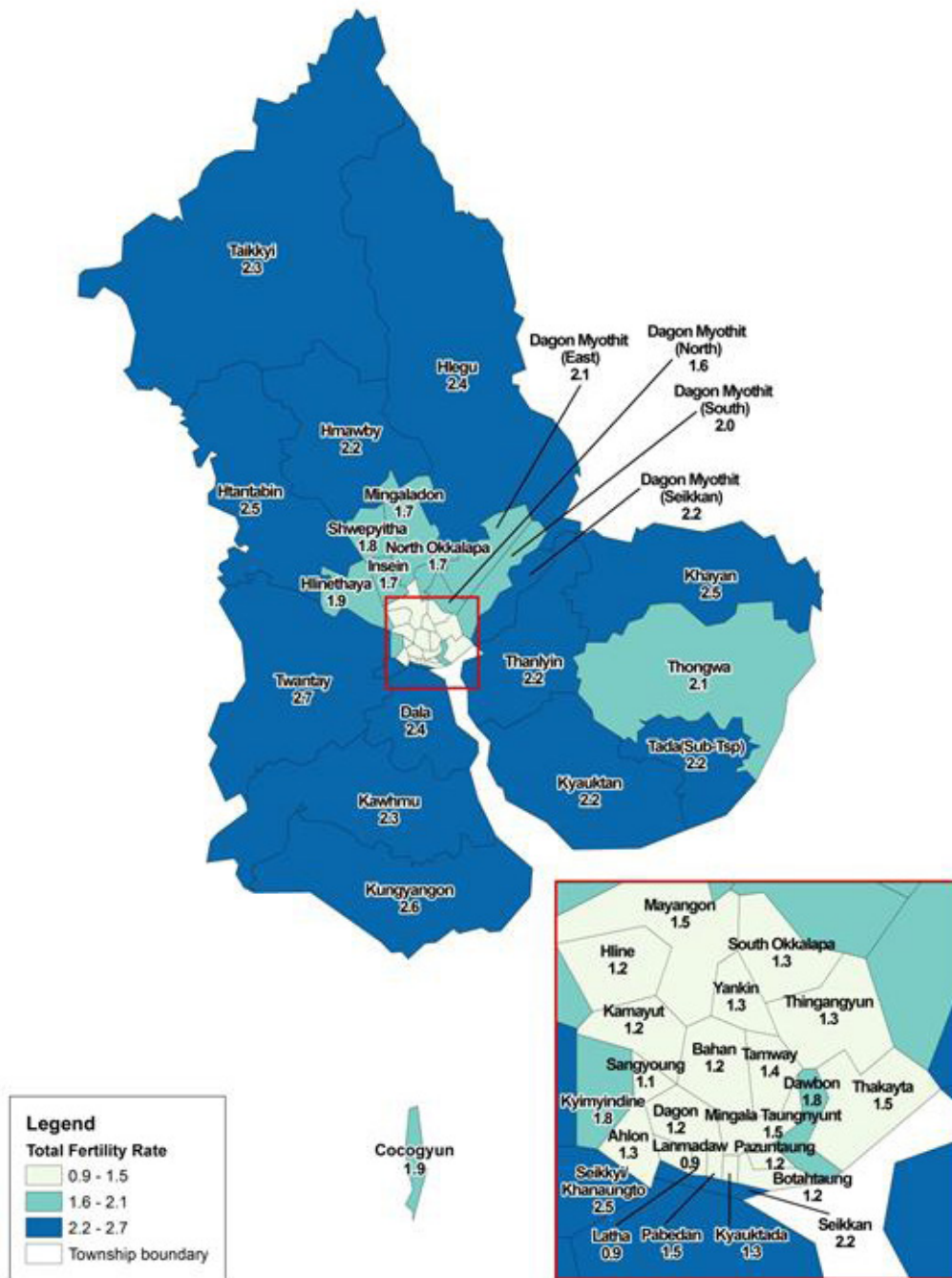
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



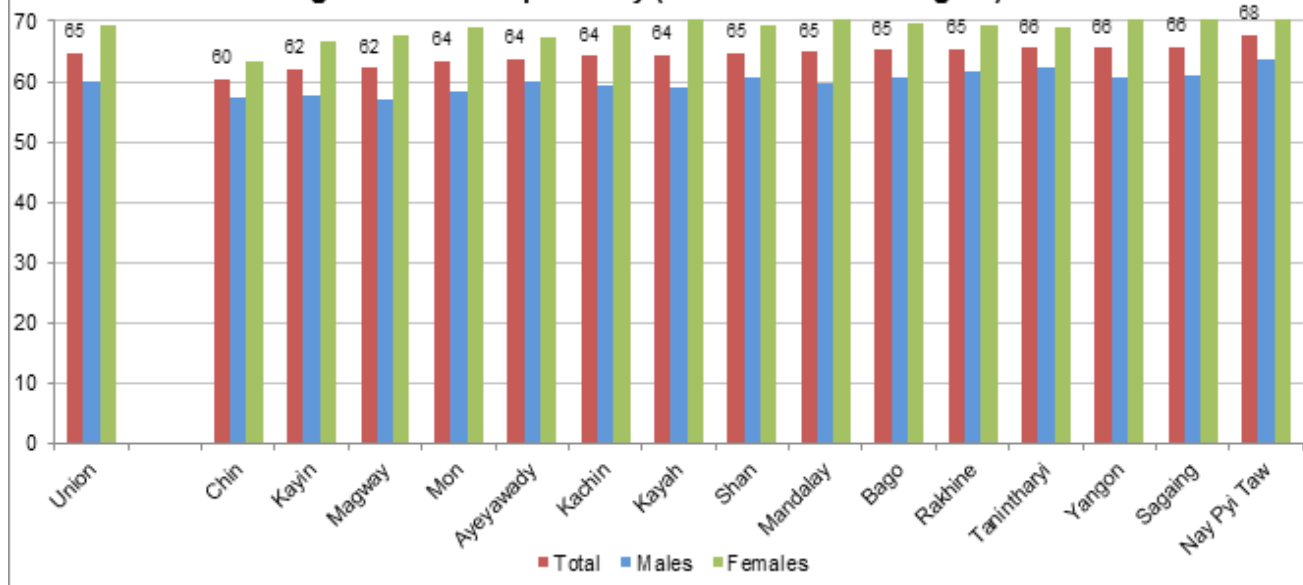
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.4 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
South District	: 2.4
Dala Township	: 2.4

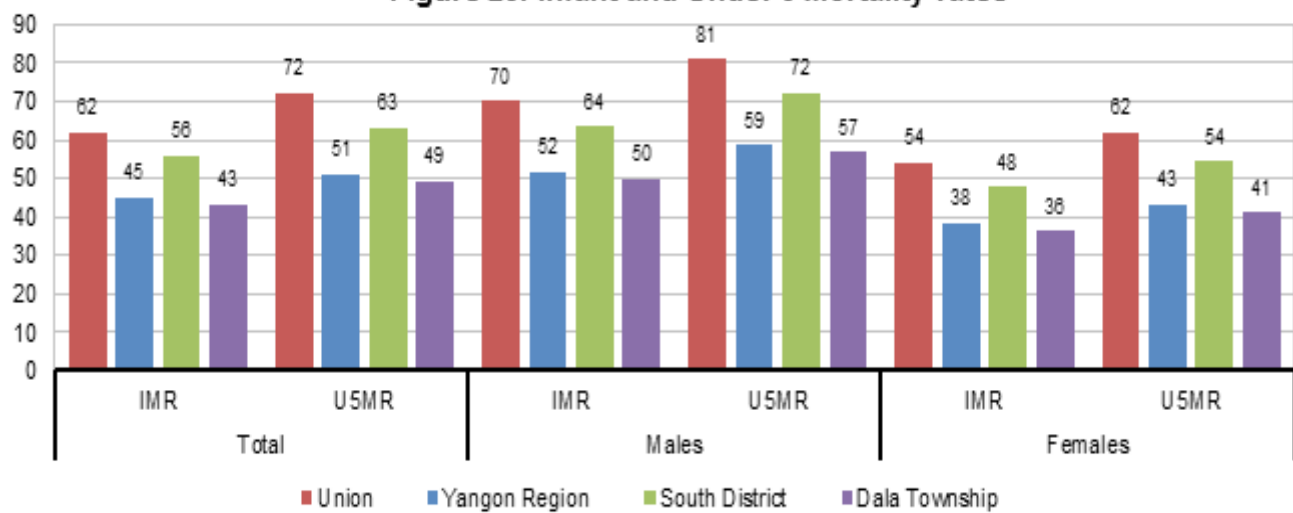
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Yangon Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

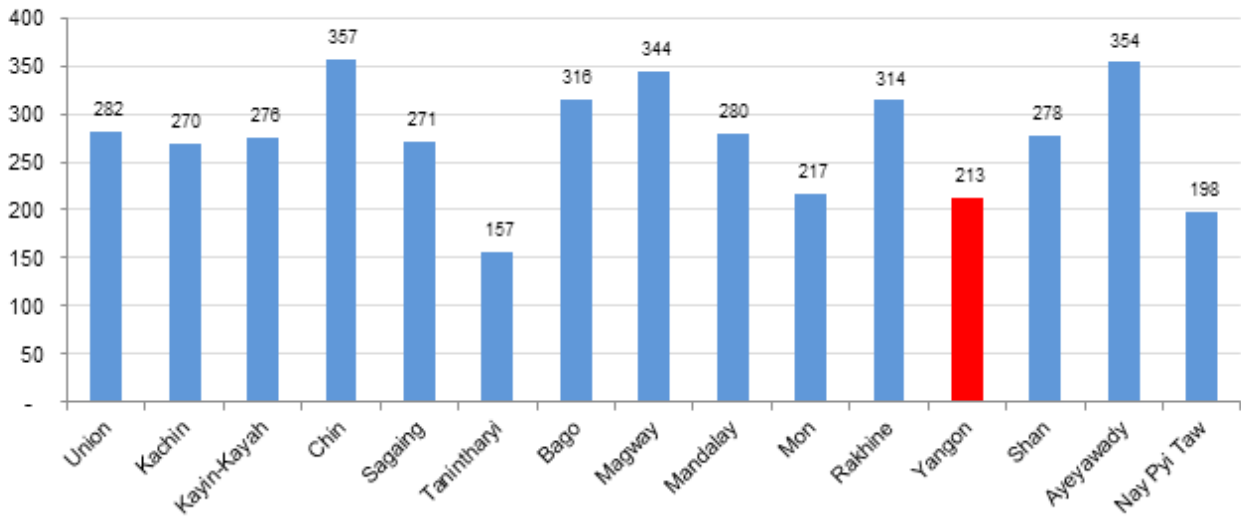
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in South District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in South District is 56 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 63 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Dala Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and South District. The Infant mortality in Dala is 43 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 49 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Yangon Region, there are 213 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Yangon Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

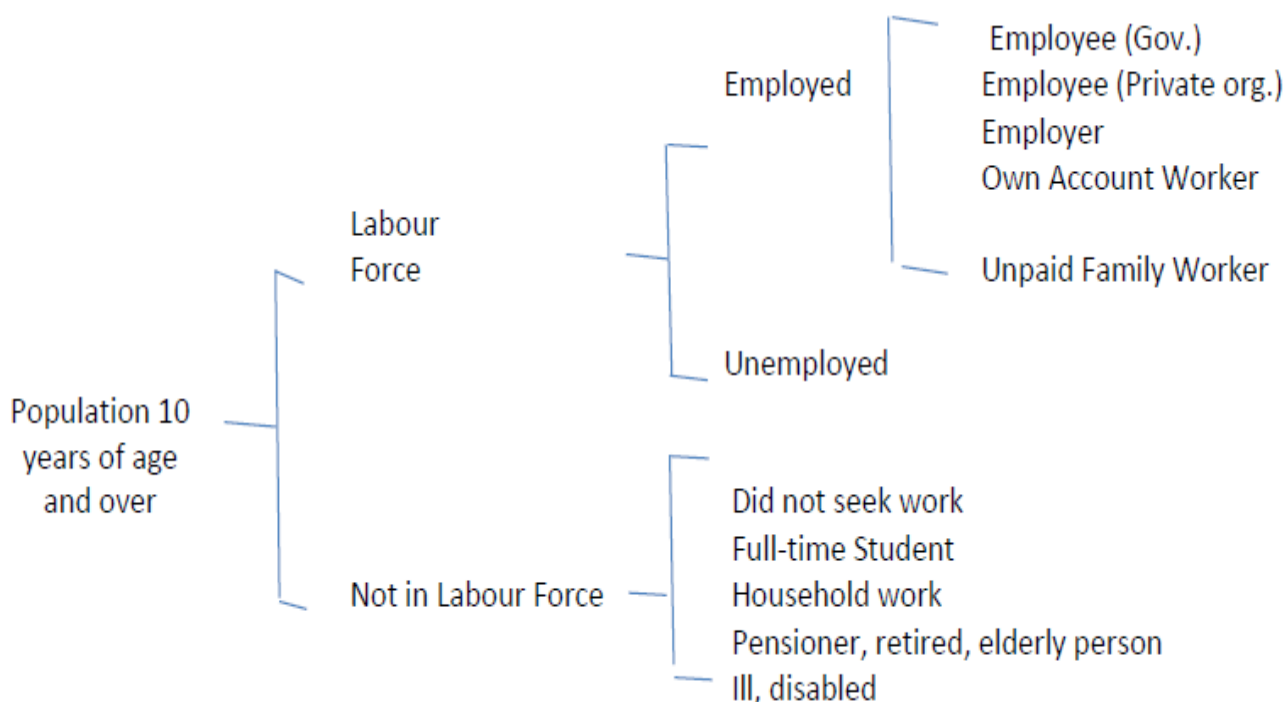
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

