

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

BAGO REGION, THAYAWADY DISTRICT

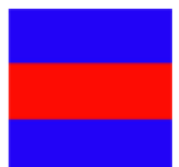
Minhla Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Bago Region, Bago District

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Figure 1 : Map of Bago Region, showing the townships



Minhla Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	122,491 ²	
Population males	58,577 (47.8%)	
Population females	63,914 (52.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	9.5%	
Area (Km²)	669.0 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	183.1 persons	
Median age	29.8 years	
Number of wards	8	
Number of village tracts	55	
Number of private households	30,894	
Percentage of female headed households	21.3%	
Mean household size	3.9 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	26.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.5%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	50.4	
Child dependency ratio	39.6	
Old dependency ratio	10.8	
Ageing index	27.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.2%	
Male	98.3%	
Female	96.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,724	3.9
Walking	1,966	1.6
Seeing	2,297	1.9
Hearing	1,515	1.2
Remembering	1,503	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	72,224	71.1	
Associate Scrutiny	85	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	214	0.2	
National Registration	369	0.4	
Religious	517	0.5	
Temporary Registration	203	0.2	
Foreign Registration	43	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	24	<0.1	
None	27,858	27.4	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	58.8%	87.6%	32.9%
Unemployment rate	4.5%	3.9%	5.9%
Employment to population ratio	56.1%	84.2%	30.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	29,390	95.1	
Renter	480	1.6	
Provided free (individually)	421	1.4	
Government quarters	391	1.3	
Private company quarters	69	0.2	
Other	143	0.5	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.7%		40.5 %
Bamboo	74.5%	31.3 %	0.1%
Earth	<0.1%	1.2%	
Wood	18.1%	64.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		58.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	6.3%	2.9%	0.4%
Other	0.3%	0.5 %	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	987	3.2	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	41	0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	27,770	89.9	
Charcoal	1,041	3.4	
Coal	29	0.1	
Other	1,010	3.3	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	5,071	16.4
Kerosene	2,811	9.1
Candle	13,548	43.9
Battery	6,417	20.8
Generator (private)	963	3.1
Water mill (private)	*	<0.1
Solar system/energy	1,599	5.2
Other	473	1.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	404	1.3
Tube well, borehole	16,655	53.9
Protected well/spring	8,120	26.3
Bottled/purifier water	158	0.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>25,337</i>	<i>82.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,533	5.0
Pool/pond/lake	1,177	3.8
River/stream/canal	1,942	6.3
Waterfall/rainwater	75	0.2
Other	830	2.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,557</i>	<i>18.0</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	401	1.3
Tube well, borehole	15,614	50.5
Protected well/spring	9,000	29.1
Unprotected well/spring	1,595	5.2
Pool/pond/lake	934	3.0
River/stream/canal	2,452	7.9
Waterfall/rainwater	87	0.3
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	807	2.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	185	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	20,033	64.8
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>20,218</i>	<i>65.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	6,983	22.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,294	4.2
Other	116	0.4
None	2,283	7.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	12,461	40.3
Television	11,416	37.0
Landline phone	807	2.6
Mobile phone	5,968	19.3
Computer	189	0.6
Internet at home	665	2.2
Households with none of the items	11,624	37.6
Households with all of the items	36	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	202	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	10,274	33.3
Bicycle	17,334	56.1
4-Wheel tractor	514	1.7
Canoe/Boat	1,028	3.3
Motor boat	49	0.2
Cart (bullock)	11,021	35.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Minhla 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 Minhla Township in Bago 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 Minhla Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	122,491 *		
Males	58,577		
Females	63,914		
Sex Ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.5%		
Area (Km ²)	669.0 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	183.1 persons		
Number of wards	8		
Number of village tracts	55		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	120,682	11,245	109,437
Number of conventional households	30,894	2,702	28,192
Mean household size	3.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Minhla Township, there are more females than males with 92 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (9.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Minhla Township is 183 persons per square kilometre. • There are 3.9 persons living in each household in Minhla Township. This is slightly less than the Union average (4.4 persons). 			

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; Minhla Township (Thayawady District, Bago Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	30,894	122,491	58,577	63,914
	Ward	2,702	11,697	5,384	6,313
1	Zee Kone Lay(W)	227	1,119	518	601
2	Kan Gyi Tan(W)	270	1,226	608	618
3	Lan Ma Taw(W)	191	854	384	470
4	Yone Lan(W)	251	1,158	558	600
5	Min Tan(W)	150	682	333	349
6	Zay Cho Tan(W)	440	1,885	879	1,006
7	Pyi Taw Thar(W)	807	3,204	1,412	1,792
8	Pan Be Chaung(W)	366	1,569	692	877
	Village Tract	28,192	110,794	53,193	57,601
1	Let Set(VT)	1,998	7,583	3,724	3,859
2	Tha Yaw (G)(VT)	623	2,296	1,079	1,217
3	Pan Taw(VT)	118	429	194	235
4	Let Pan Yae Kyaw(VT)	1,097	4,186	1,986	2,200
5	Tha Yaw (M)(VT)	444	1,696	785	911
6	Hle Pyin Tin(VT)	752	2,891	1,435	1,456
7	Htauk Kyant Kwin (M)(VT)	516	1,936	859	1,077
8	Nyaung Win(VT)	404	1,610	778	832
9	Tha Yet Ta Pin(VT)	605	2,675	1,352	1,323
10	Kywe Ta Lin(VT)	195	862	401	461
11	San Taung Kwayt(VT)	307	1,276	600	676
12	But Sein Bu(VT)	250	928	447	481
13	Khwet Ma(VT)	595	2,286	1,115	1,171
14	Kaing Pyin Gyi(VT)	212	828	395	433
15	San Boke(VT)	304	1,315	632	683
16	Wet Hla Gyi(VT)	445	1,681	798	883
17	U To Ka Nyin Pin(VT)	698	2,738	1,355	1,383
18	Si Kone(VT)	426	1,617	763	854

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
19	Thin Aing(VT)	554	2,241	1,066	1,175
20	Yway Kone(VT)	734	2,978	1,508	1,470
21	Za Yit Chaung(VT)	520	2,003	964	1,039
22	In Kyin Kone(VT)	436	1,649	781	868
23	Pet Tan(VT)	462	1,752	841	911
24	Htauk Kyant(VT)	708	2,718	1,326	1,392
25	Nyaung Thone Pin(VT)	539	2,025	954	1,071
26	Sar Ni Su(VT)	106	501	233	268
27	Oe Kwe(VT)	108	402	182	220
28	Kyaung Ywar(VT)	317	1,364	697	667
29	Gant Gaw Pin(VT)	670	2,598	1,217	1,381
30	Sit Kwin(VT)	1,467	5,678	2,592	3,086
31	Pauk Kone(VT)	448	1,685	796	889
32	Shar Taw Kwin(VT)	793	3,337	1,595	1,742
33	Byet Gyi(VT)	235	1,010	504	506
34	Thar Yar Kone(VT)	307	1,218	573	645
35	Ta Nar Po(VT)	440	1,777	830	947
36	Kan Thar Yar(VT)	256	1,037	486	551
37	Kyoet Kone (2)(VT)	373	1,354	643	711
38	Wet Hla Ka Lay(VT)	358	1,287	617	670
39	Thin Taw Kan(VT)	170	685	321	364
40	Shan Kone(VT)	150	560	266	294
41	Pay Pin Tan(VT)	275	1,127	552	575
42	Nyaung Kone(VT)	312	1,228	590	638
43	Oke Twin(VT)	441	1,701	836	865
44	Thea Kaw(VT)	771	3,008	1,403	1,605
45	Shwe Laung(VT)	835	3,149	1,516	1,633
46	Kyoet Kone (1)(VT)	683	2,632	1,235	1,397
47	Hle Ku(VT)	714	2,776	1,322	1,454
48	Di Hlaing(VT)	697	2,865	1,383	1,482
49	Sein Bu(VT)	422	1,680	819	861

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
50	Htan Pin Kone(VT)	757	3,288	1,682	1,606
51	Sin Te Kone(VT)	680	2,896	1,398	1,498
52	Thin Taw Yoe(VT)	430	1,669	773	896
53	Ah Lel Kone(VT)	524	2,093	1,038	1,055
54	Inn Boke Kone(VT)	375	1,482	725	757
55	Ohn Pin Pauk(VT)	136	508	231	277

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Minhla Township

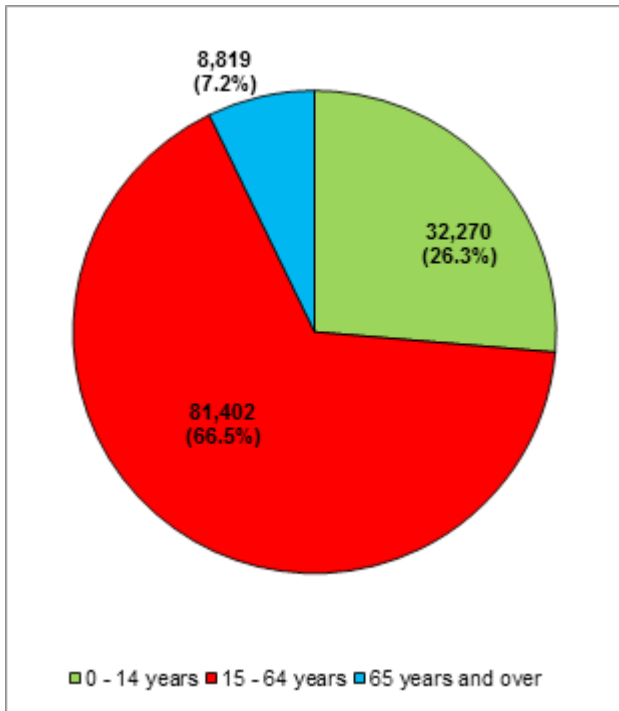
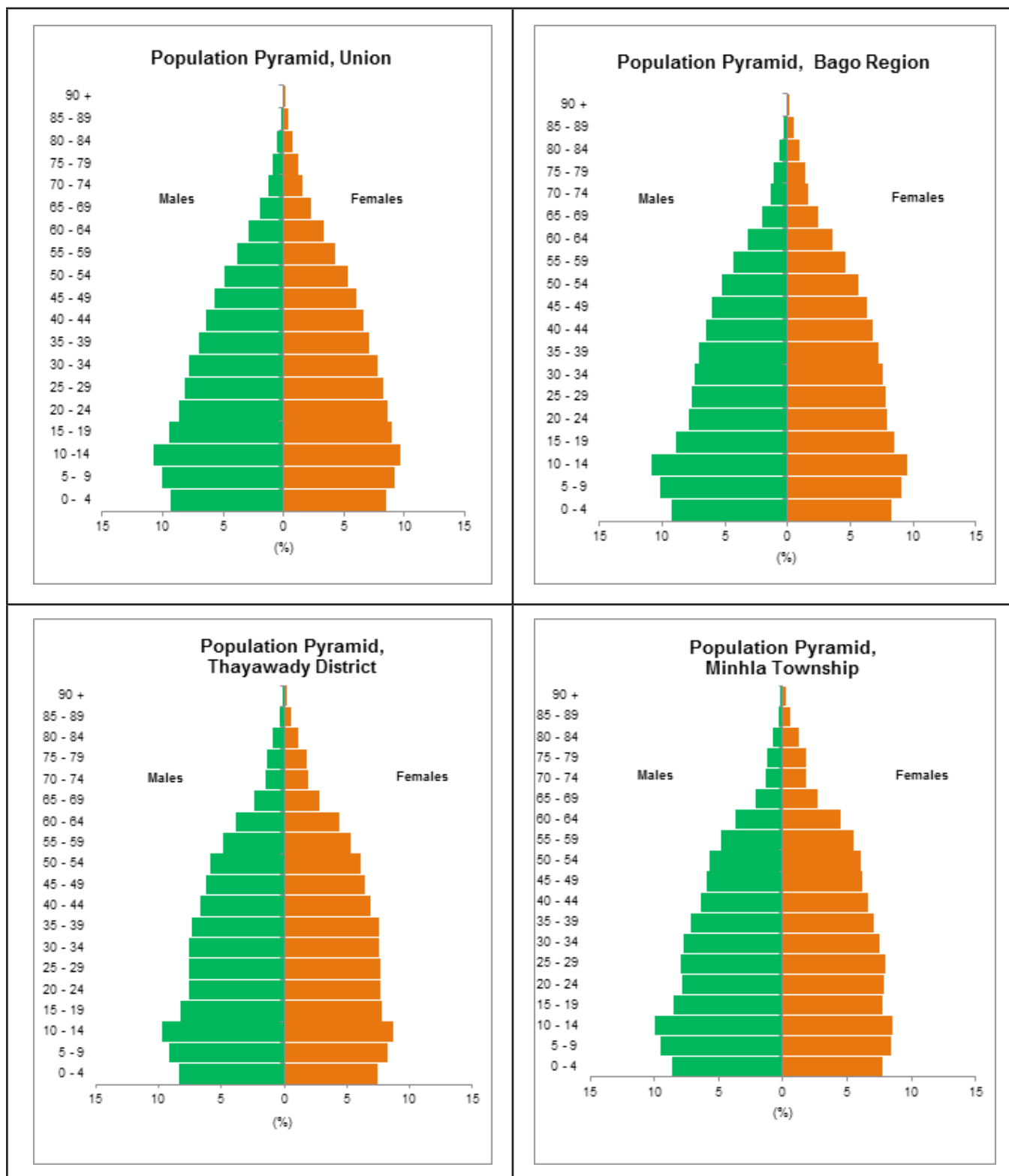


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minhla Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	122,491	58,577	63,914
0 - 4	9,999	5,050	4,949
5 - 9	10,955	5,555	5,400
10 - 14	11,316	5,868	5,448
15 - 19	9,929	4,970	4,959
20 - 24	9,629	4,616	5,013
25 - 29	9,705	4,650	5,055
30 - 34	9,353	4,554	4,799
35 - 39	8,749	4,206	4,543
40 - 44	8,025	3,760	4,265
45 - 49	7,423	3,451	3,972
50 - 54	7,264	3,372	3,892
55 - 59	6,310	2,828	3,482
60 - 64	5,015	2,161	2,854
65 - 69	3,008	1,255	1,753
70 - 74	1,937	780	1,157
75 - 79	1,866	748	1,118
80 - 84	1,210	454	756
85 - 89	534	196	338
90 +	264	103	161

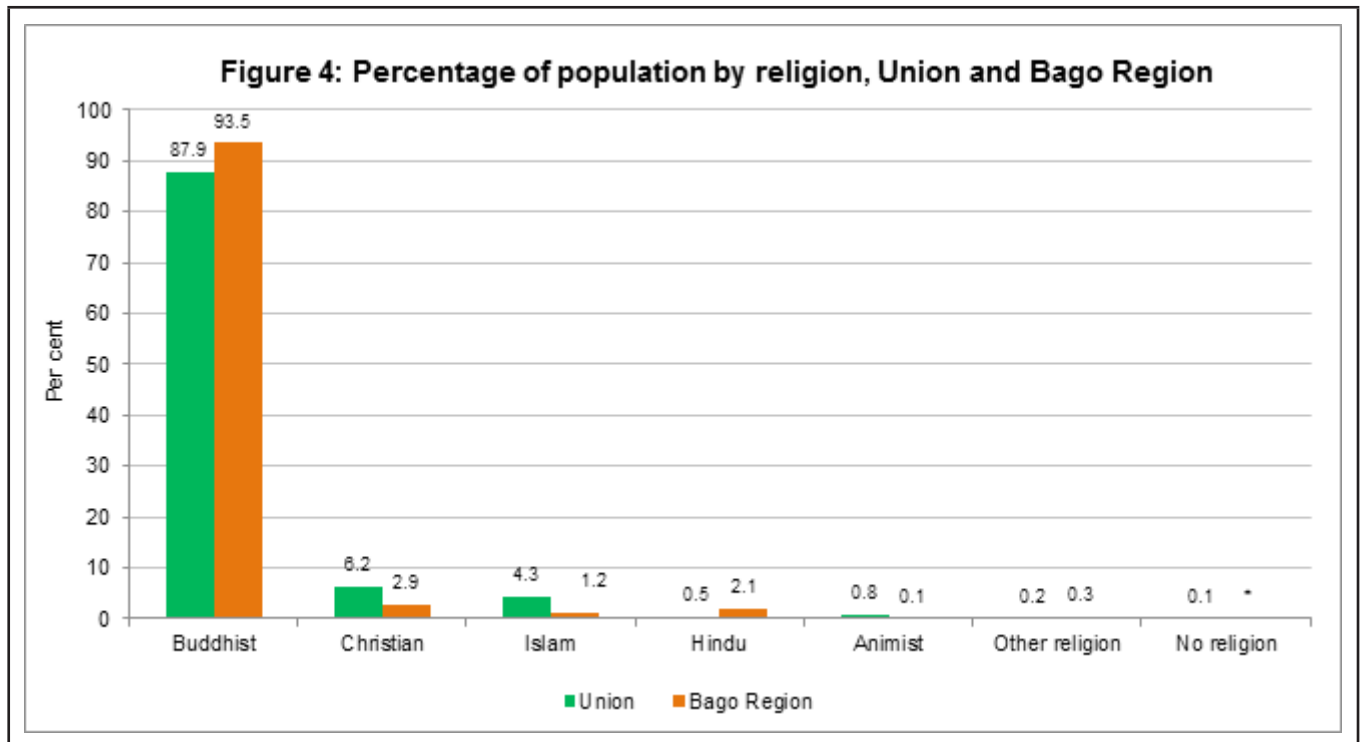
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Minhla Township is 66.5 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Bago Region, Thayawady District and Minhla Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Minhla Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is not much different in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Minhla 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 Bago Region, it is 93.5% Buddhist, 2.9% Christian, 1.2% Islam, 2.1% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, 0.3% Other religion, and less than 0.1% for 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	2,191	1,134	1,057	857	457	400
6	2,267	1,125	1,142	1,891	932	959
7	2,189	1,102	1,087	1,919	962	957
8	2,080	1,015	1,065	1,785	888	897
9	2,179	1,139	1,040	1,890	982	908
10	2,189	1,122	1,067	1,869	957	912
11	2,155	1,098	1,057	1,707	887	820
12	2,274	1,136	1,138	1,584	809	775
13	2,215	1,142	1,073	1,333	709	624
14	2,221	1,123	1,098	1,038	574	464
15	2,154	1,080	1,074	744	368	376
16	1,814	912	902	428	192	236
17	1,917	924	993	318	139	179
18	2,069	1,040	1,029	250	105	145
19	1,779	852	927	153	63	90
20	2,146	1,017	1,129	117	59	58
21	1,753	809	944	52	27	25
22	1,974	963	1,011	39	18	21
23	1,874	885	989	19	9	10
24	1,720	814	906	13	5	8
25	2,286	1,140	1,146	16	10	6
26	1,751	842	909	9	2	7
27	1,893	889	1,004	6	3	3
28	1,961	888	1,073	6	3	3
29	1,664	767	897	5	2	3

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Bago Region and Minhla Township

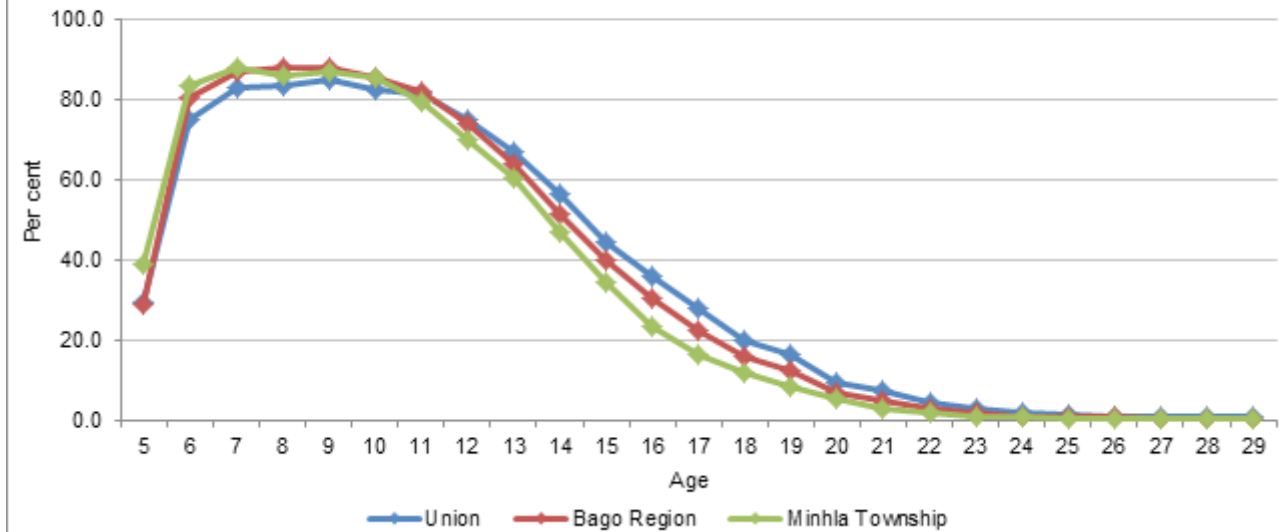
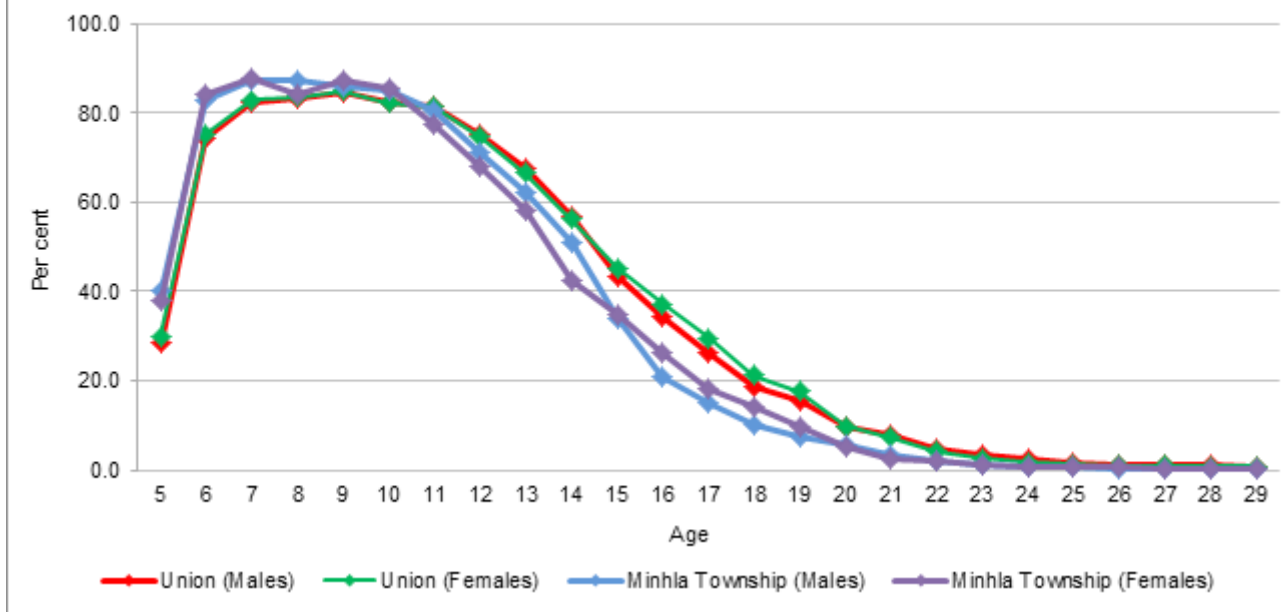


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Minhla Township



- School attendance in Minhla Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Minhla Township is decreasing more after age 11.

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

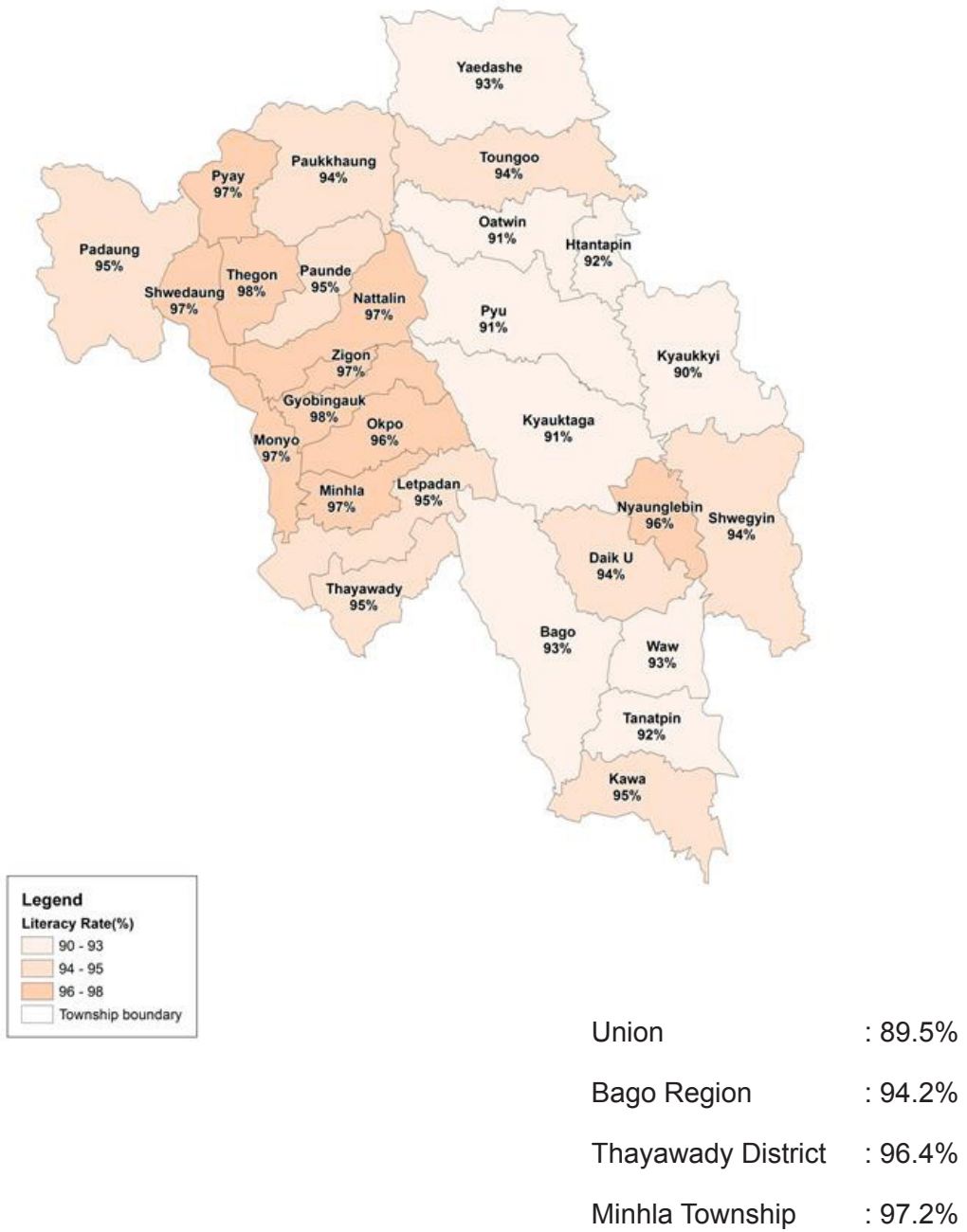


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Minhla Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	19,200	97.6
Males	9,296	97.8
Females	9,904	97.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Minhla Township is 97.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 96.3 per cent and for the males it is 98.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.6 per cent with 97.4 per cent for females and 97.8 per cent for males.

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

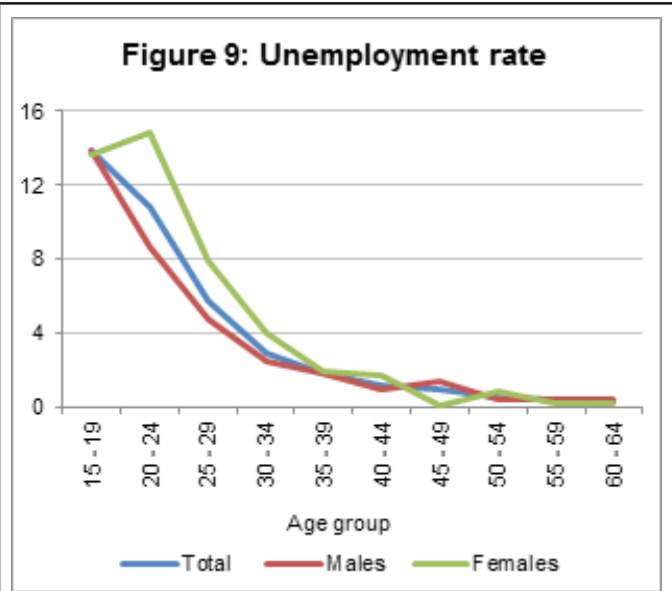
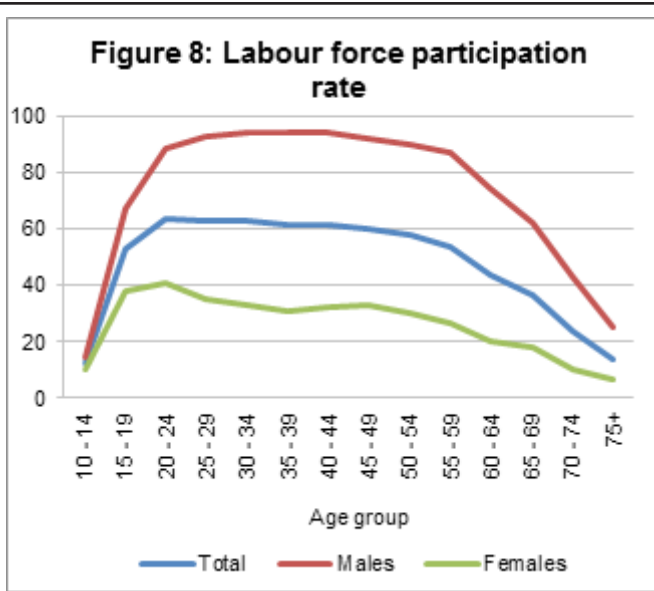
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	70,663	2,968	4.2	33,254	11,610	13,596	4,713	112	3,485	93	60	772
Urban	7,275	227	3.1	1,638	852	1,803	1,244	34	1,341	41	15	80
Rural	63,388	2,741	4.3	31,616	10,758	11,793	3,469	78	2,144	52	45	692
Males	32,518	893	2.7	13,558	5,485	8,123	2,569	74	1,408	38	35	335
Females	38,145	2,075	5.4	19,696	6,125	5,473	2,144	38	2,077	55	25	437

- About 4.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 4.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 2.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 5.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 16.4 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.9 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	12.3	14.2	10.3	18.8	20.0	16.9
15 - 19	52.6	66.8	38.3	13.9	13.9	13.7
20 - 24	63.5	88.3	40.7	10.8	8.7	14.9
25 - 29	62.8	92.8	35.3	5.7	4.8	7.9
30 - 34	62.7	94.2	32.8	2.9	2.5	4.0
35 - 39	61.2	94.1	30.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
40 - 44	61.5	94.2	32.6	1.2	1.0	1.7
45 - 49	60.3	92.1	32.7	1.0	1.4	0.1
50 - 54	58.0	90.1	30.2	0.5	0.4	0.9
55 - 59	53.7	87.0	26.7	0.4	0.4	0.2
60 - 64	43.6	74.2	20.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
65 - 69	36.5	62.1	18.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
70 - 74	23.5	42.9	10.4	0.2	0.3	-
75 +	13.6	24.9	6.4	0.2	-	0.7
15 - 24	58.0	77.2	39.5	12.2	11.1	14.3
15 - 64	58.8	87.6	32.9	4.5	3.9	5.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Minhla Township is 58.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 32.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.6 per cent.
- In Minhla Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Minhla Township is 4.5 per cent. There is not much different between the unemployment rate for males (3.9%) and for females (5.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 14.3 per cent.

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

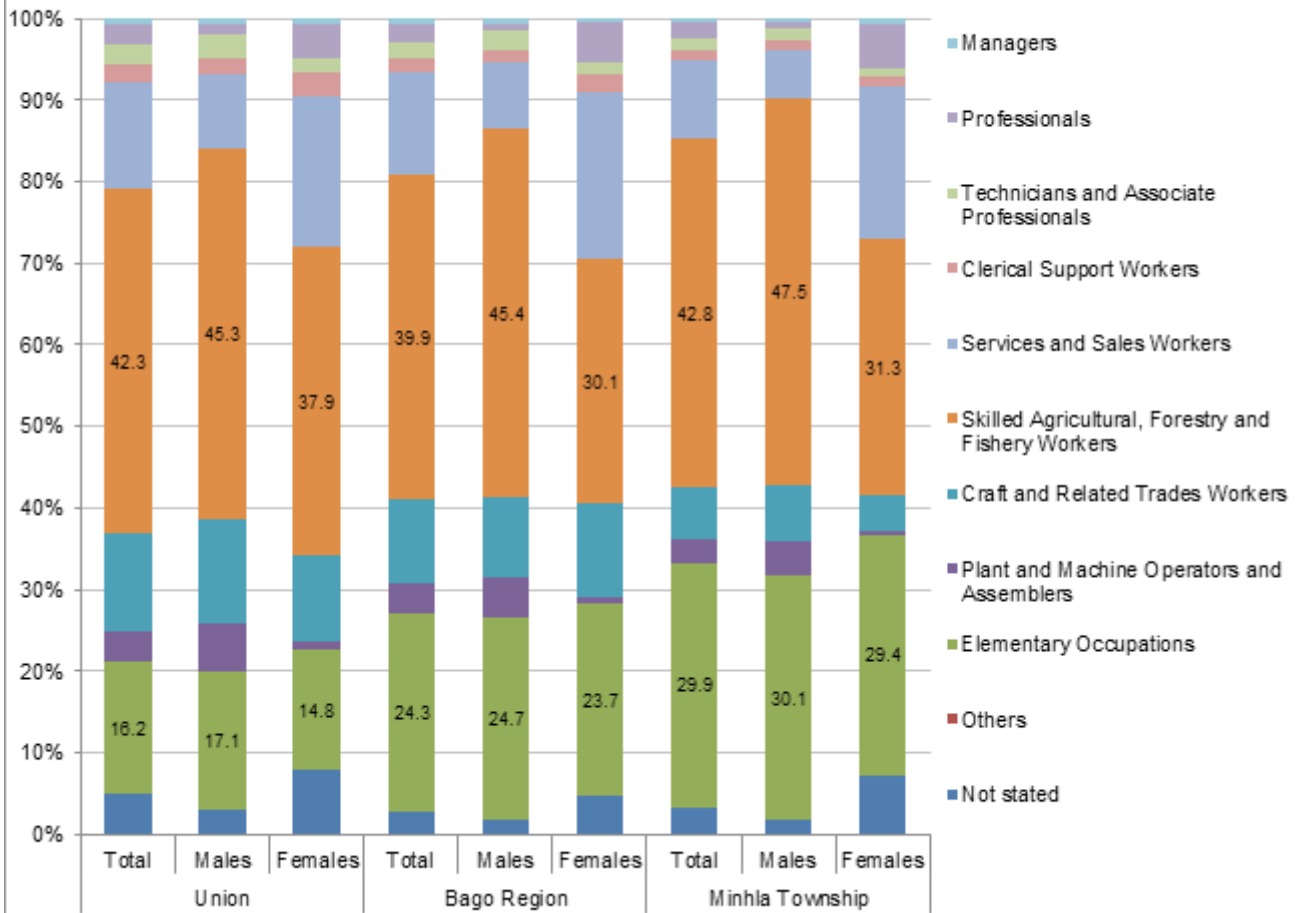
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	50,210	0.5	21.5	56.1	12.6	1.5	7.8
Males	11,870	1.6	46.1	5.6	20.6	3.2	22.9
Females	38,340	0.2	13.8	71.8	10.1	0.9	3.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 46.1 per cent of males are full time students while 71.8 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	45,170	32,048	13,122	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	271	176	95	0.6	0.5	0.7
Professionals	880	178	702	1.9	0.6	5.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	651	513	138	1.4	1.6	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	538	377	161	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services and Sales Workers	4,324	1,871	2,453	9.6	5.8	18.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	19,325	15,222	4,103	42.8	47.5	31.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,812	2,214	598	6.2	6.9	4.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,345	1,292	53	3.0	4.0	0.4
Elementary Occupations	13,518	9,661	3,857	29.9	30.1	29.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,506	544	962	3.3	1.7	7.3

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



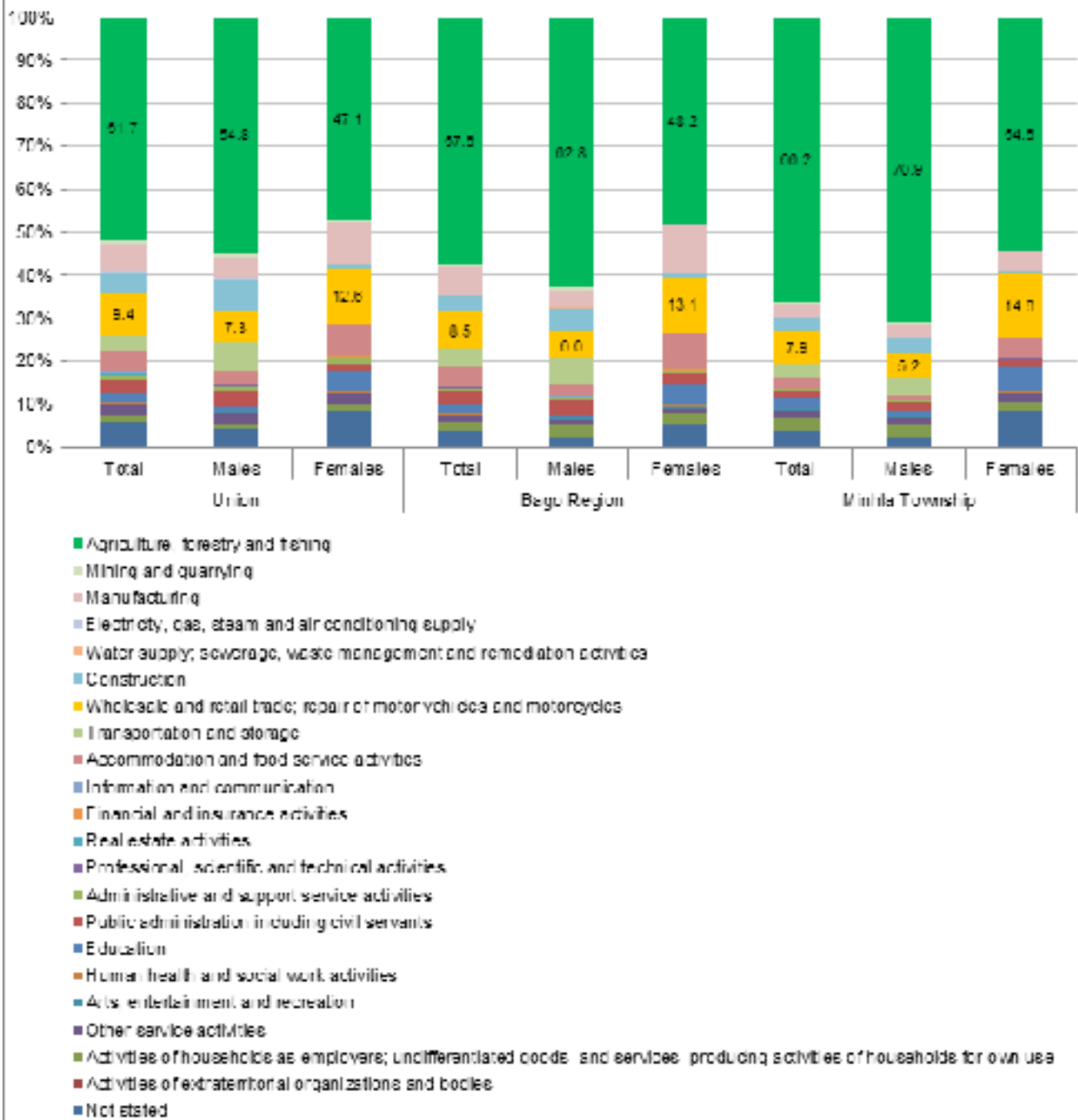
- In Minhla Township, 42.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 29.9 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 47.5 per cent of males and 31.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Bago Region, 39.9 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers while 24.3 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	45,170	32,048	13,122	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29,881	22,717	7,164	66.2	70.9	54.6
Mining and quarrying	218	205	13	0.5	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing	1,561	974	587	3.5	3.0	4.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	29	28	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	38	37	1	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,198	1,137	61	2.7	3.5	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,591	1,674	1,917	7.9	5.2	14.6
Transportation and storage	1,385	1,347	38	3.1	4.2	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,046	410	636	2.3	1.3	4.8
Information and communication	26	19	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	21	14	7	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	46	29	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	84	68	16	0.2	0.2	0.1
Public administration including civil servants	962	767	195	2.1	2.4	1.5
Education	932	198	734	2.1	0.6	5.6
Human health and social work activities	122	44	78	0.3	0.1	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	151	139	12	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other service activities	762	536	226	1.7	1.7	1.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,248	902	346	2.8	2.8	2.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,869	803	1,066	4.1	2.5	8.1

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

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

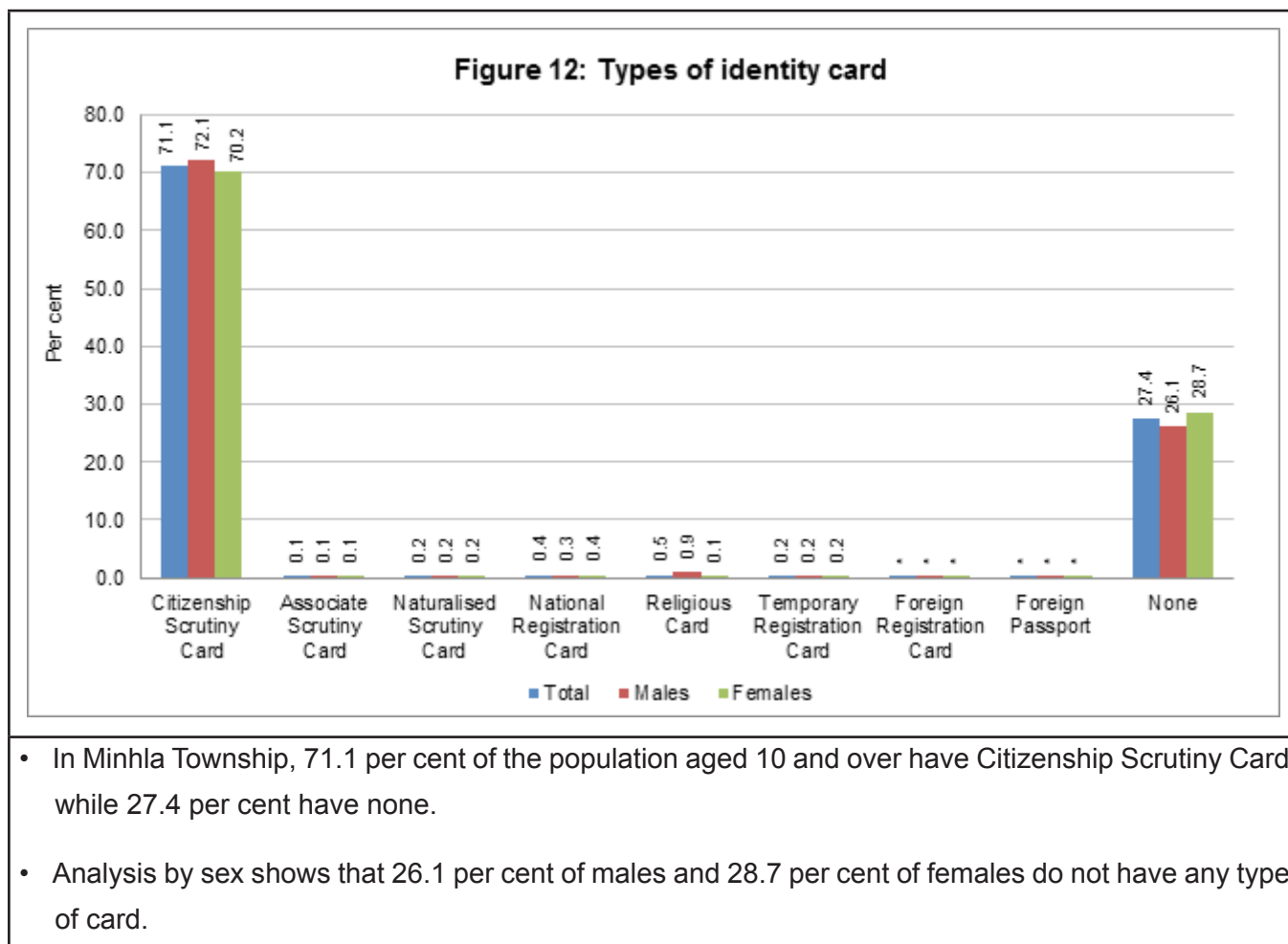


- In Minhla Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 66.2 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 7.9 per cent.
- There are 70.9 per cent of males and 54.6 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Bago Region, there are 57.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 8.5 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” 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	72,224	85	214	369	517	203	43	24	27,858
Urban	7,963	63	98	20	174	25	39	1	1,691
Rural	64,261	22	116	349	343	178	4	23	26,167
Males	34,610	41	118	156	437	78	20	10	12,502
Females	37,614	44	96	213	80	125	23	14	15,356



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	122,491	117,767	4,724	3.9	2,297	1,515	1,966	1,503
0 - 4	9,999	9,852	147	1.5	11	16	128	69
5 - 9	10,955	10,842	113	1.0	17	18	49	73
10 - 14	11,316	11,191	125	1.1	16	18	51	80
15 - 19	9,929	9,823	106	1.1	16	16	39	58
20 - 24	9,629	9,539	90	0.9	15	15	29	46
25 - 29	9,705	9,604	101	1.0	11	29	40	42
30 - 34	9,353	9,229	124	1.3	27	32	41	42
35 - 39	8,749	8,608	141	1.6	41	35	53	54
40 - 44	8,025	7,846	179	2.2	70	47	48	39
45 - 49	7,423	7,161	262	3.5	131	64	72	54
50 - 54	7,264	6,905	359	4.9	182	84	96	73
55 - 59	6,310	5,907	403	6.4	203	102	133	69
60 - 64	5,015	4,528	487	9.7	284	138	154	104
65 - 69	3,008	2,584	424	14.1	245	127	167	86
70 - 74	1,937	1,539	398	20.5	245	140	168	106
75 - 79	1,866	1,374	492	26.4	318	212	229	155
80 - 84	1,210	781	429	35.5	251	227	229	180
85 - 89	534	319	215	40.3	148	117	141	101
90 +	264	135	129	48.9	66	78	99	72

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	58,577	56,446	2,131	3.6	918	638	887	661
0 - 4	5,050	4,976	74	1.5	5	7	65	30
5 - 9	5,555	5,486	69	1.2	12	9	33	45
10 - 14	5,868	5,801	67	1.1	7	8	26	42
15 - 19	4,970	4,915	55	1.1	10	9	19	29
20 - 24	4,616	4,572	44	1.0	4	8	16	28
25 - 29	4,650	4,593	57	1.2	4	15	27	24
30 - 34	4,554	4,485	69	1.5	12	15	27	26
35 - 39	4,206	4,122	84	2.0	20	20	31	33
40 - 44	3,760	3,670	90	2.4	33	21	31	19
45 - 49	3,451	3,315	136	3.9	62	31	41	28
50 - 54	3,372	3,188	184	5.5	89	36	54	32
55 - 59	2,828	2,631	197	7.0	89	45	74	33
60 - 64	2,161	1,955	206	9.5	111	57	69	40
65 - 69	1,255	1,069	186	14.8	96	57	78	38
70 - 74	780	622	158	20.3	91	65	65	42
75 - 79	748	563	185	24.7	109	80	85	54
80 - 84	454	304	150	33.0	88	92	78	59
85 - 89	196	121	75	38.3	54	34	41	32
90 +	103	58	45	43.7	22	29	27	27

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	63,914	61,321	2,593	4.1	1,379	877	1,079	842
0 - 4	4,949	4,876	73	1.5	6	9	63	39
5 - 9	5,400	5,356	44	0.8	5	9	16	28
10 - 14	5,448	5,390	58	1.1	9	10	25	38
15 - 19	4,959	4,908	51	1.0	6	7	20	29
20 - 24	5,013	4,967	46	0.9	11	7	13	18
25 - 29	5,055	5,011	44	0.9	7	14	13	18
30 - 34	4,799	4,744	55	1.1	15	17	14	16
35 - 39	4,543	4,486	57	1.3	21	15	22	21
40 - 44	4,265	4,176	89	2.1	37	26	17	20
45 - 49	3,972	3,846	126	3.2	69	33	31	26
50 - 54	3,892	3,717	175	4.5	93	48	42	41
55 - 59	3,482	3,276	206	5.9	114	57	59	36
60 - 64	2,854	2,573	281	9.8	173	81	85	64
65 - 69	1,753	1,515	238	13.6	149	70	89	48
70 - 74	1,157	917	240	20.7	154	75	103	64
75 - 79	1,118	811	307	27.5	209	132	144	101
80 - 84	756	477	279	36.9	163	135	151	121
85 - 89	338	198	140	41.4	94	83	100	69
90 +	161	77	84	52.2	44	49	72	45

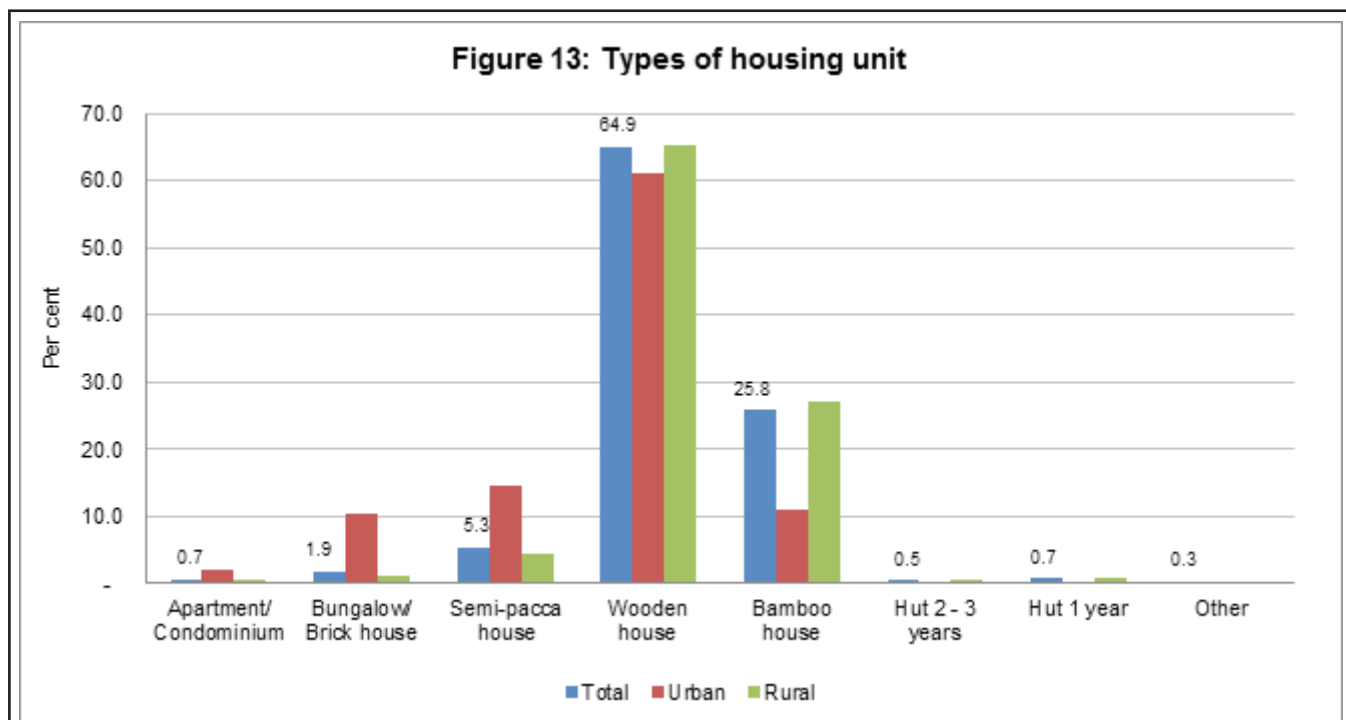
- Four in every 100 persons in Minhla Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by walking.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

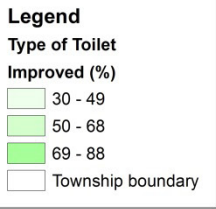
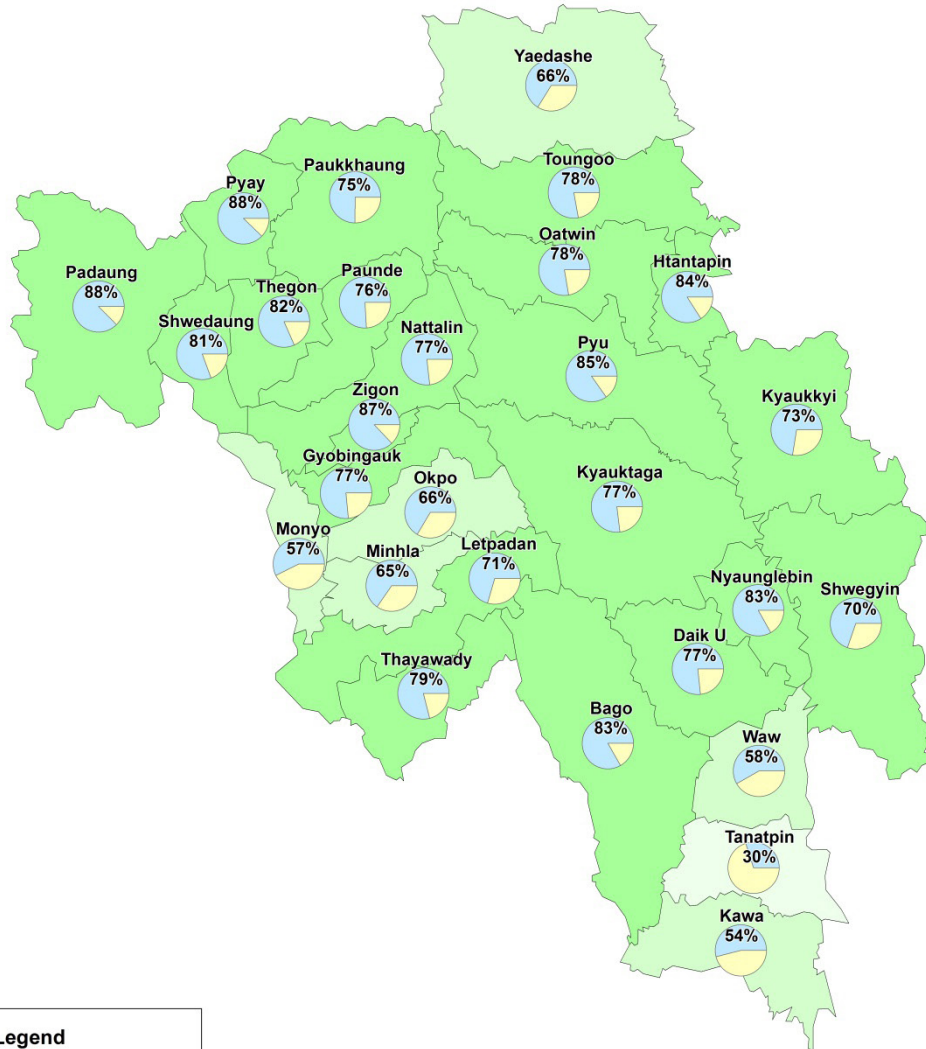
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	30,894	0.7	1.9	5.3	64.9	25.8	0.5	0.7	0.3
Urban	2,702	2.0	10.4	14.6	61.1	11.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rural	28,192	0.5	1.0	4.4	65.3	27.2	0.5	0.8	0.3



- The majority of the households in Minhla Township are living in wooden houses (64.9%) followed by households in bamboo houses (25.8%).
- About 61.1 per cent of urban households and 65.3 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Bago Region	: 74.6%
Thayawady District	: 71.9%
Minhla Township	: 65.4%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.6	1.5	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		64.8	88.1	62.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>65.4</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>63.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		22.6	8.5	24.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)		4.2	0.3	4.6
Other		0.4	0.1	0.4
None		7.4	1.5	8.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	30,894	2,702	28,192

- About 65.4 per cent of the households in Minhla Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (64.8%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Bago Region is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 7.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Bago Region, it is 10.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Minhla Township, 8.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

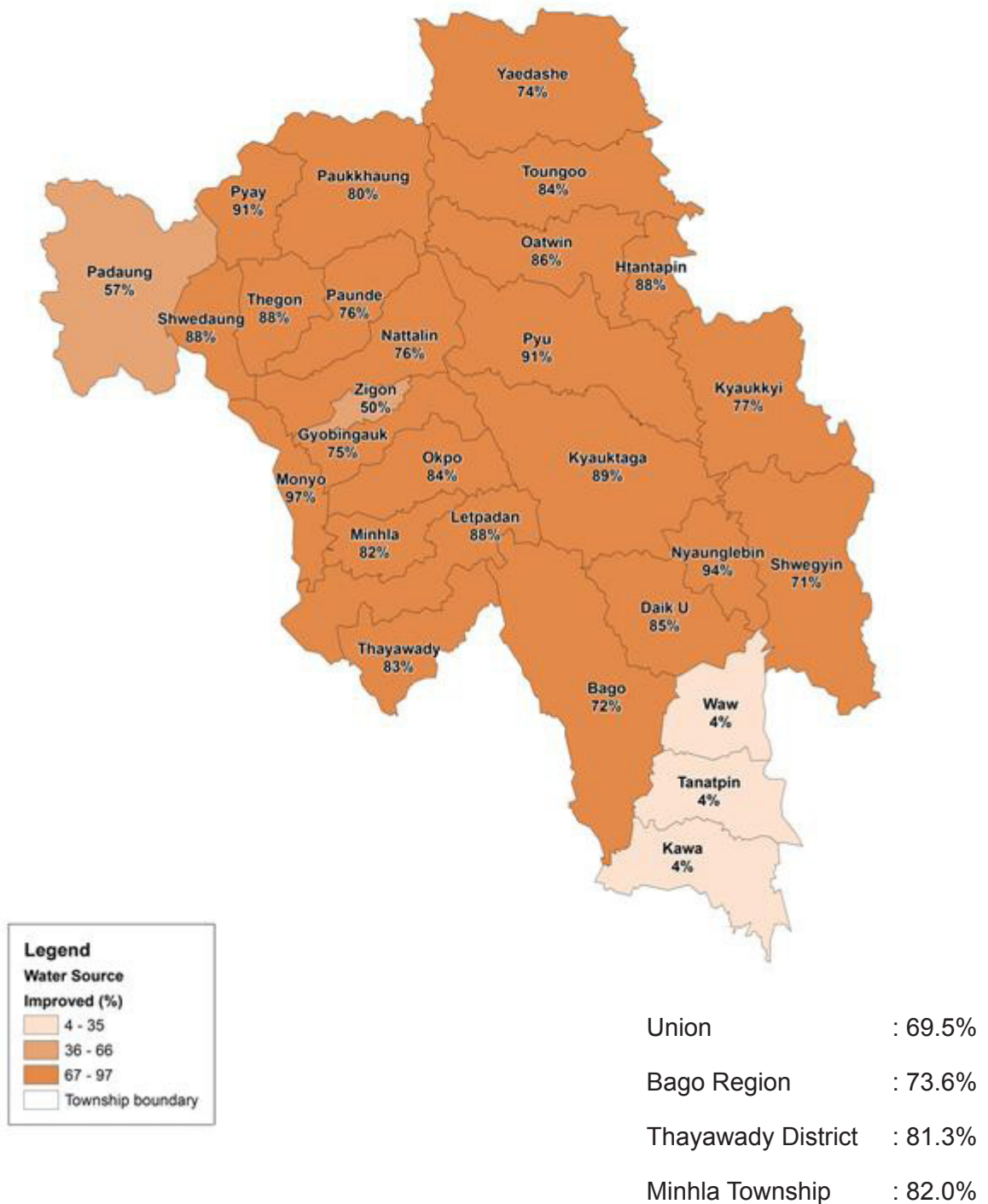


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		1.3	7.5	0.7
Tube well, borehole		53.9	74.1	52.0
Protected well/ Spring		26.3	4.1	28.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier		0.5	2.8	0.3
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>82.0</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>81.4</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		5.0	0.7	5.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake		3.8	0.3	4.2
River/stream/ canal		6.3	-	6.8
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.2	0.1	0.3
Other		2.7	10.4	1.9
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>18.0</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>18.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	30,894	2,702	28,192

- In Minhla Township, 82.0 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 Bago Region, it is highest group in use improved sources for drinking water and also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 53.9 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 26.3 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- About 18.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 18.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

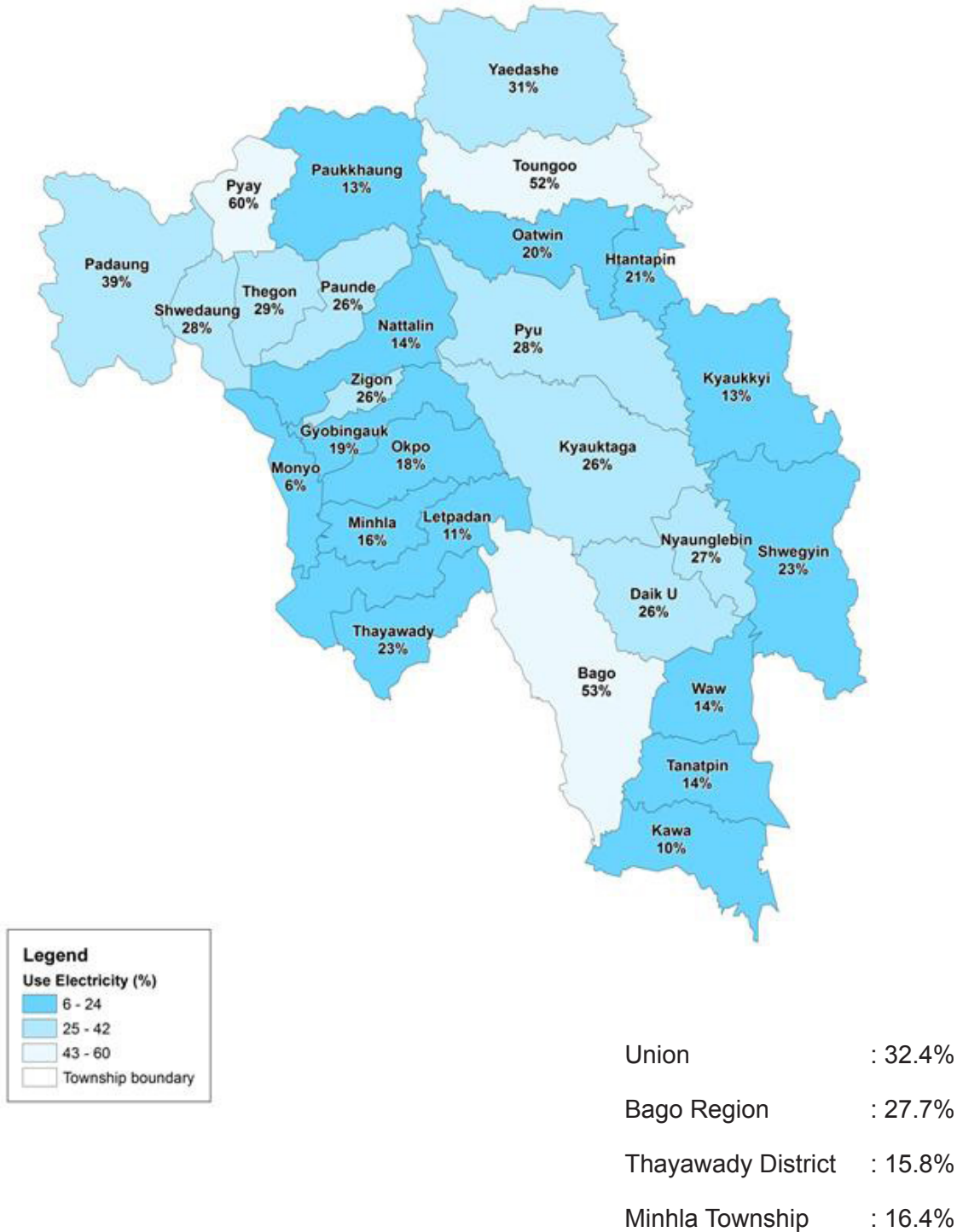


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

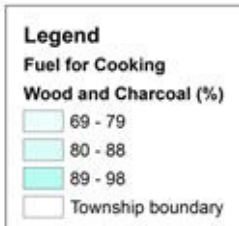
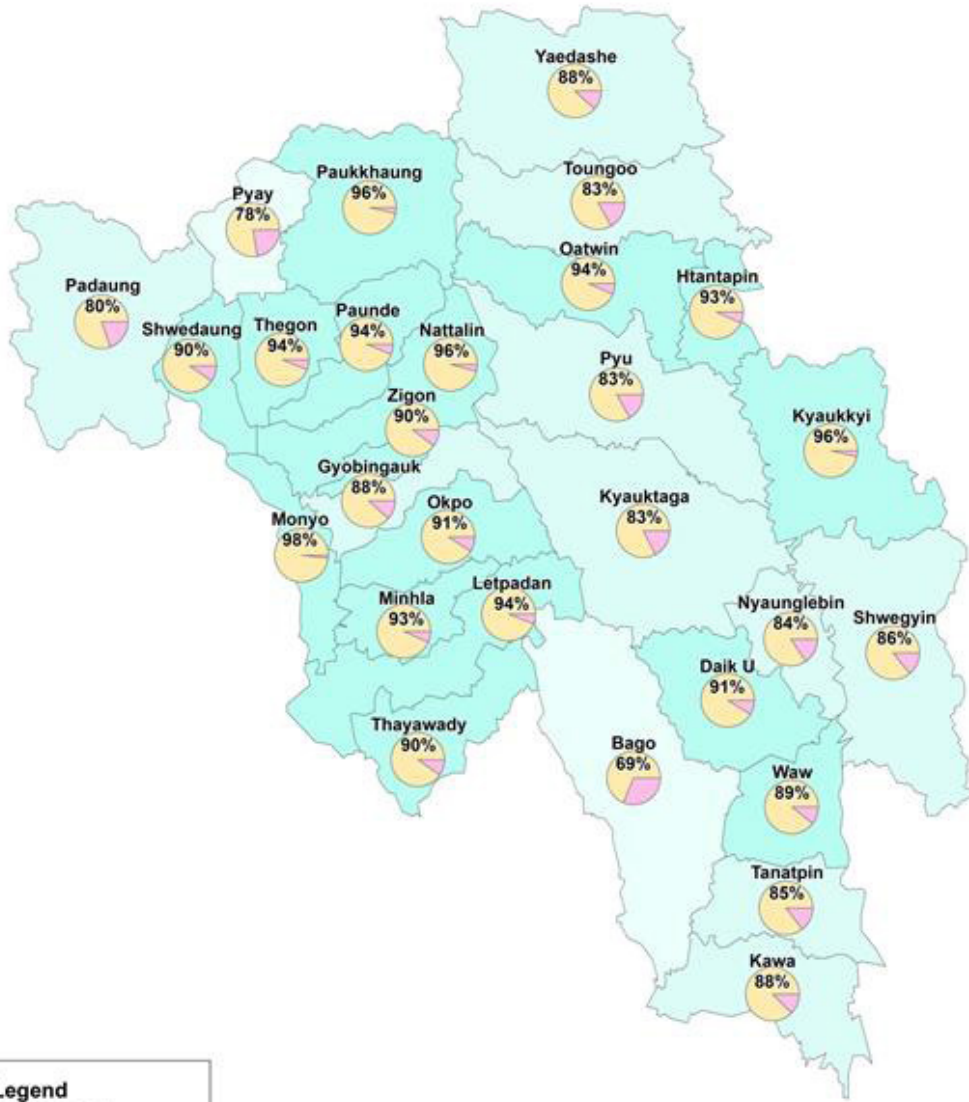
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		16.4	77.2	10.6
Kerosene		9.1	0.3	9.9
Candle		43.9	18.8	46.3
Battery		20.8	3.4	22.4
Generator (private)		3.1	*	3.4
Water mill (private)		*	-	*
Solar system/energy		5.2	-	5.7
Other		1.5	0.3	1.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	30,894	2,702	28,192

- In Minhla Township, 16.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lower group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Bago Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Bago Region is 27.7 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 43.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 46.3 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Bago Region	: 86.9%
Thayawady District	: 93.0%
Minhla Township	: 93.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.2	22.6	1.3
LPG		*	0.2	*
Kerosene		0.1	-	0.1
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		89.9	58.3	92.9
Charcoal		3.4	15.3	2.2
Coal		0.1	0.2	0.1
Other		3.3	3.3	3.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	30,894	2,702	28,192

- In Minhla Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 89.9 per cent using firewood and 3.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 3.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 92.9 per cent of households in rural areas use wood-related firewood and 2.2 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

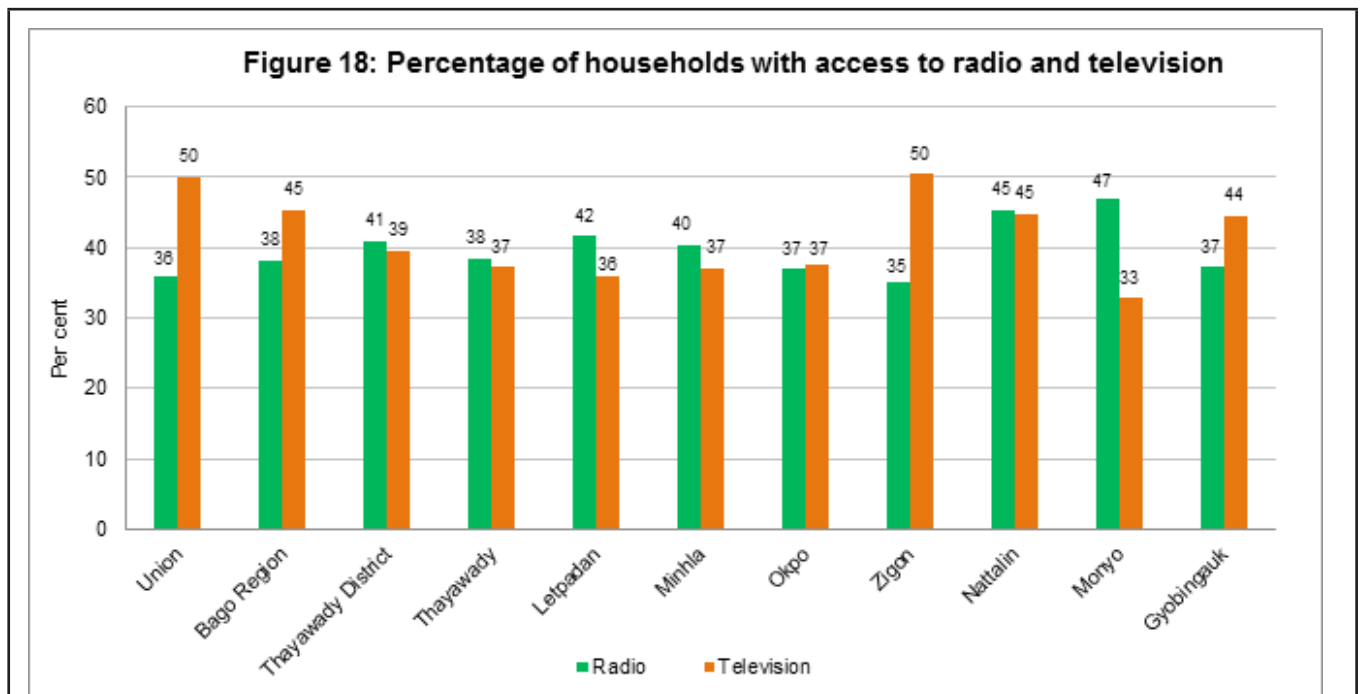
Communication and related amenities

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	30,894	40.3	37.0	2.6	19.3	0.6	2.2	37.6	0.1
Urban	2,702	27.2	70.2	14.4	46.4	3.5	8.9	20.6	0.9
Rural	28,192	41.6	33.8	1.5	16.7	0.3	1.5	39.3	*

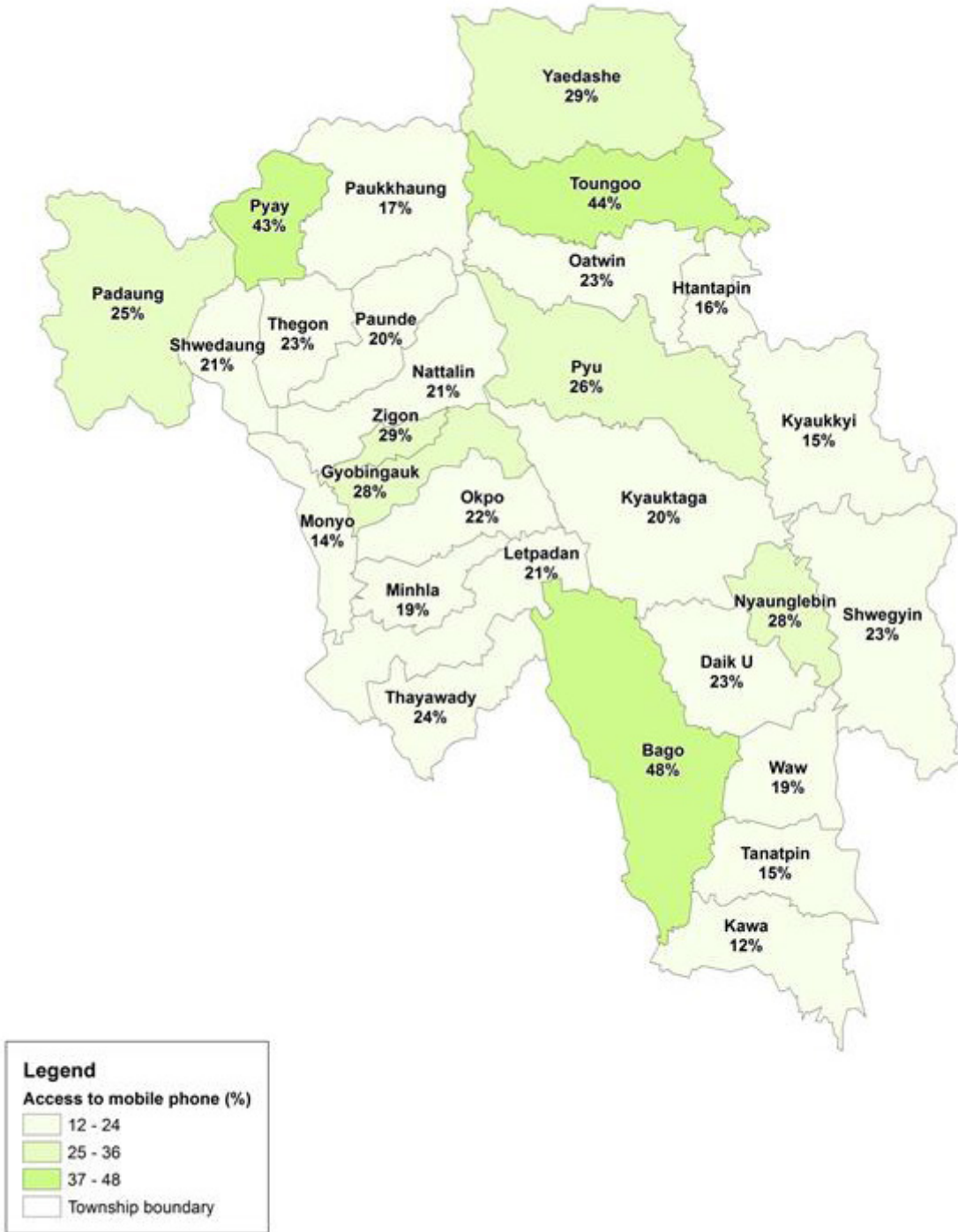
- About 40.3 per cent of the households in Minhla Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 70.2 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 46.7 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Minhla Township, 37.0 per cent of the households having a television and about half of the households (40.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Bago Region	: 26.2%
Thayawady District	: 21.9%
Minhla Township	: 19.3%

- Only 19.3 per cent of the households in Minhla Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Bago Region, it is found to be low.

Transportation items

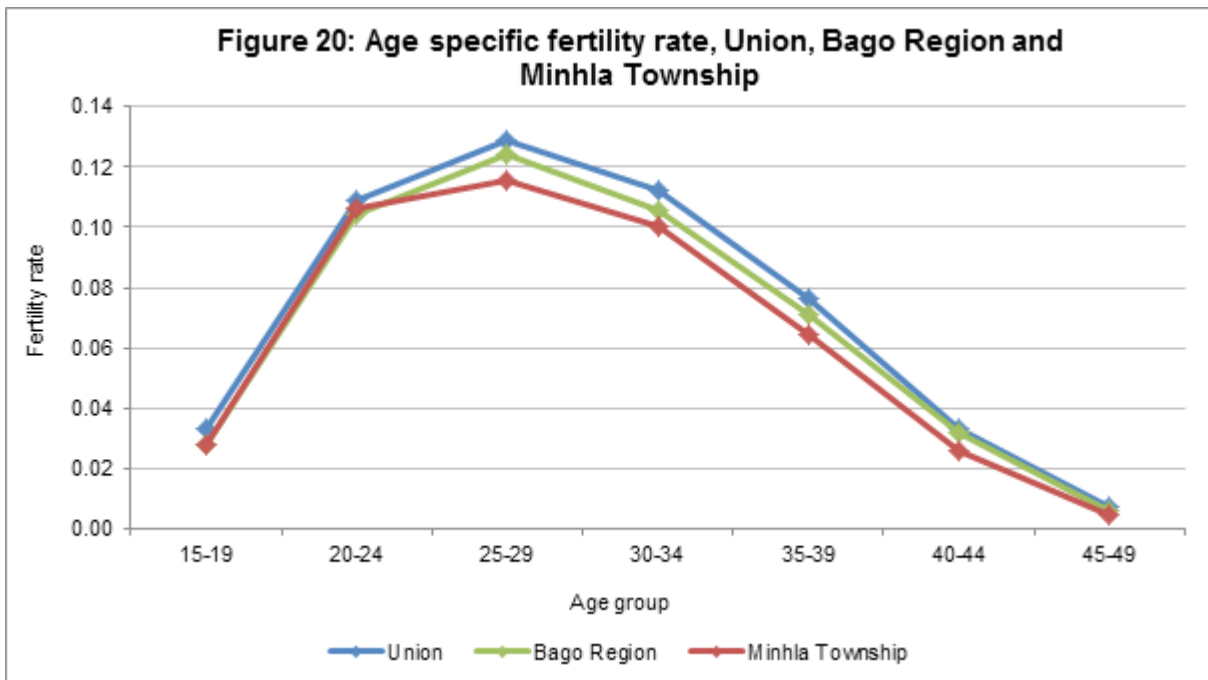
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Bago Region	1,142,974	13,643	392,159	570,569	21,269	43,982	14,137	315,083
Urban	239,014	8,471	102,697	150,556	3,549	1,817	622	9,721
Rural	903,960	5,172	289,462	420,013	17,720	42,165	13,515	305,362
Thayawady District	270,750	1,792	87,213	155,611	4,367	14,497	1,634	91,356
Urban	35,974	1,019	13,958	26,465	799	37	17	1,411
Rural	234,776	773	73,255	129,146	3,568	14,460	1,617	89,945
Minhla Township	30,894	202	10,274	17,334	514	1,028	49	11,021
Urban	2,702	78	1,143	1,851	80	3	2	99
Rural	28,192	124	9,131	15,483	434	1,025	47	10,922

- In Minhla Township, 56.1 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 35.7 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

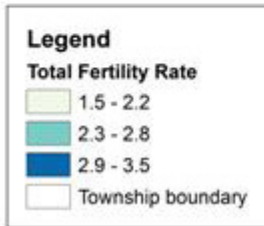
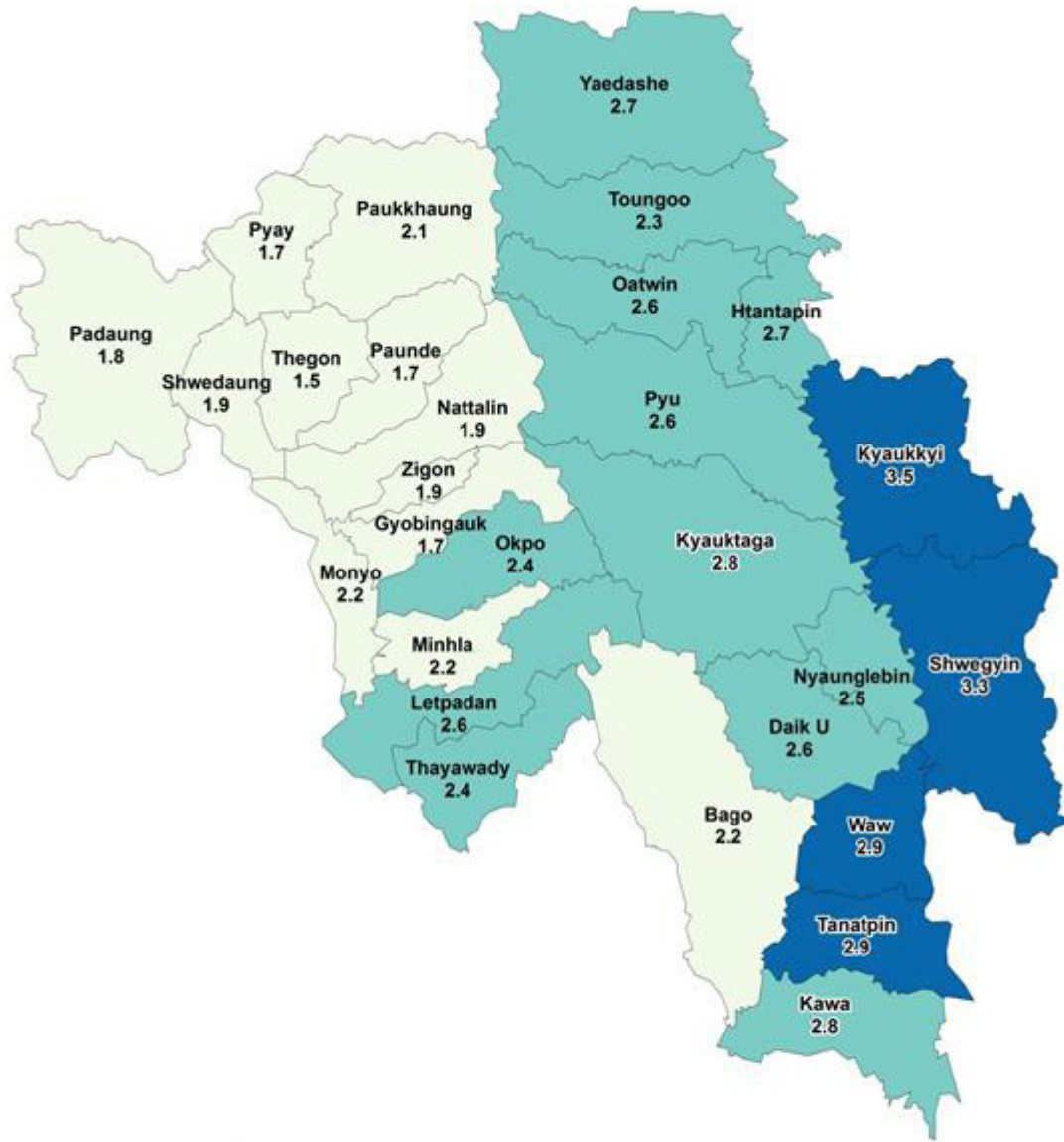
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



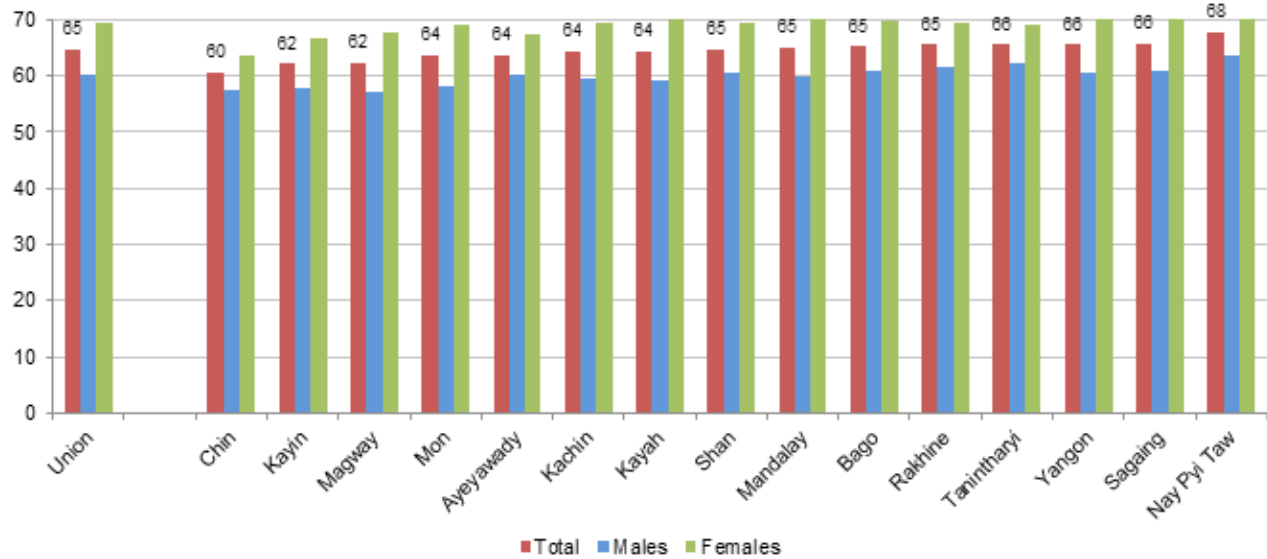
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.2 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Bago Region	: 2.4
Thayawady District	: 2.2
Minhla Township	: 2.2

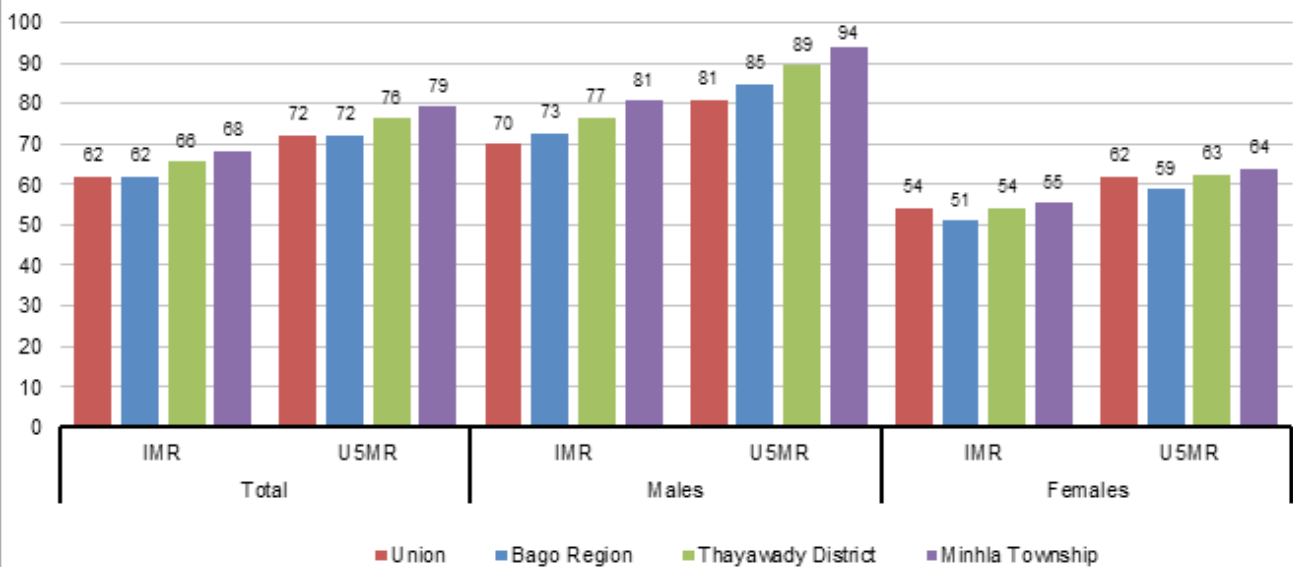
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Bago Region is 65.2 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.7 years.

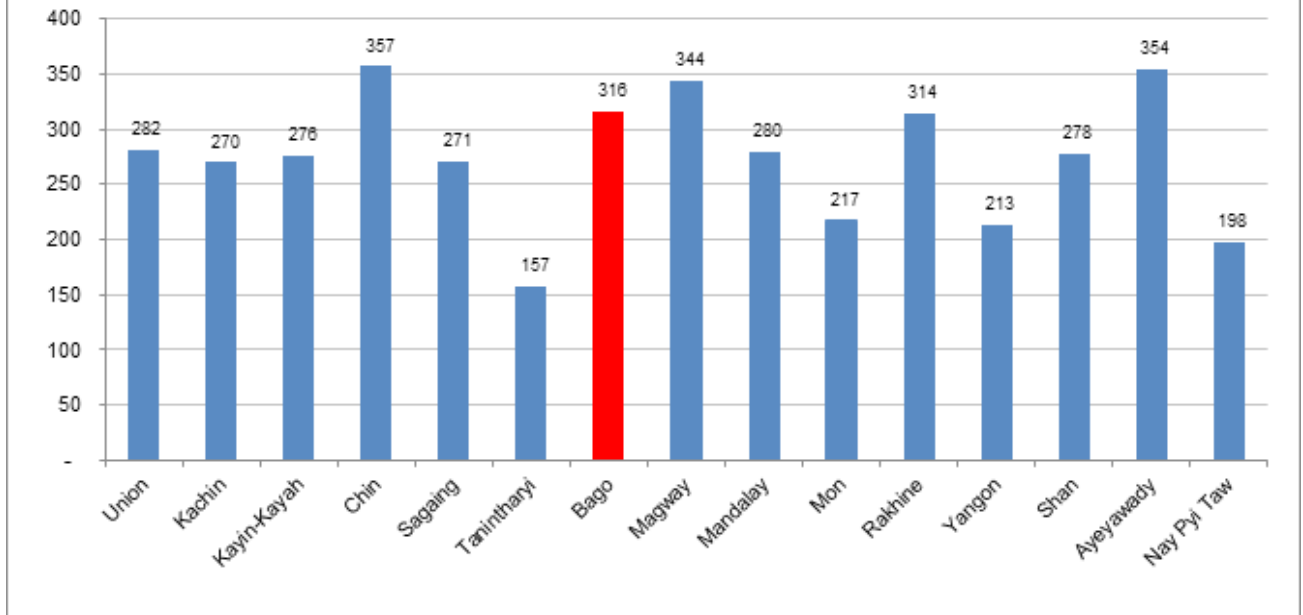
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thayawady District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Thayawady District is 66 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 76 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minhla Township are higher than those in Bago Region and Thayawady District. The Infant mortality in Minhla is 68 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 79 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Bago Region, there are 316 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 Bago Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

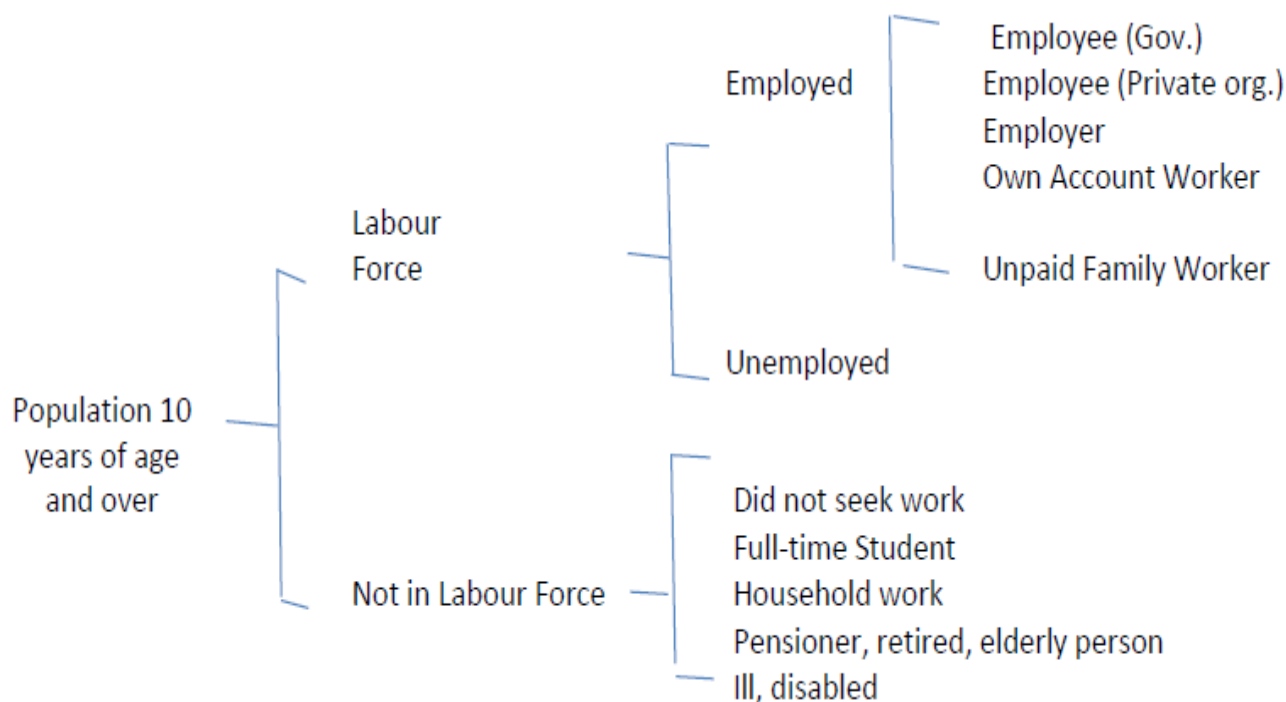
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

