



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, SAGAING DISTRICT

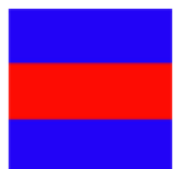
Myinmu Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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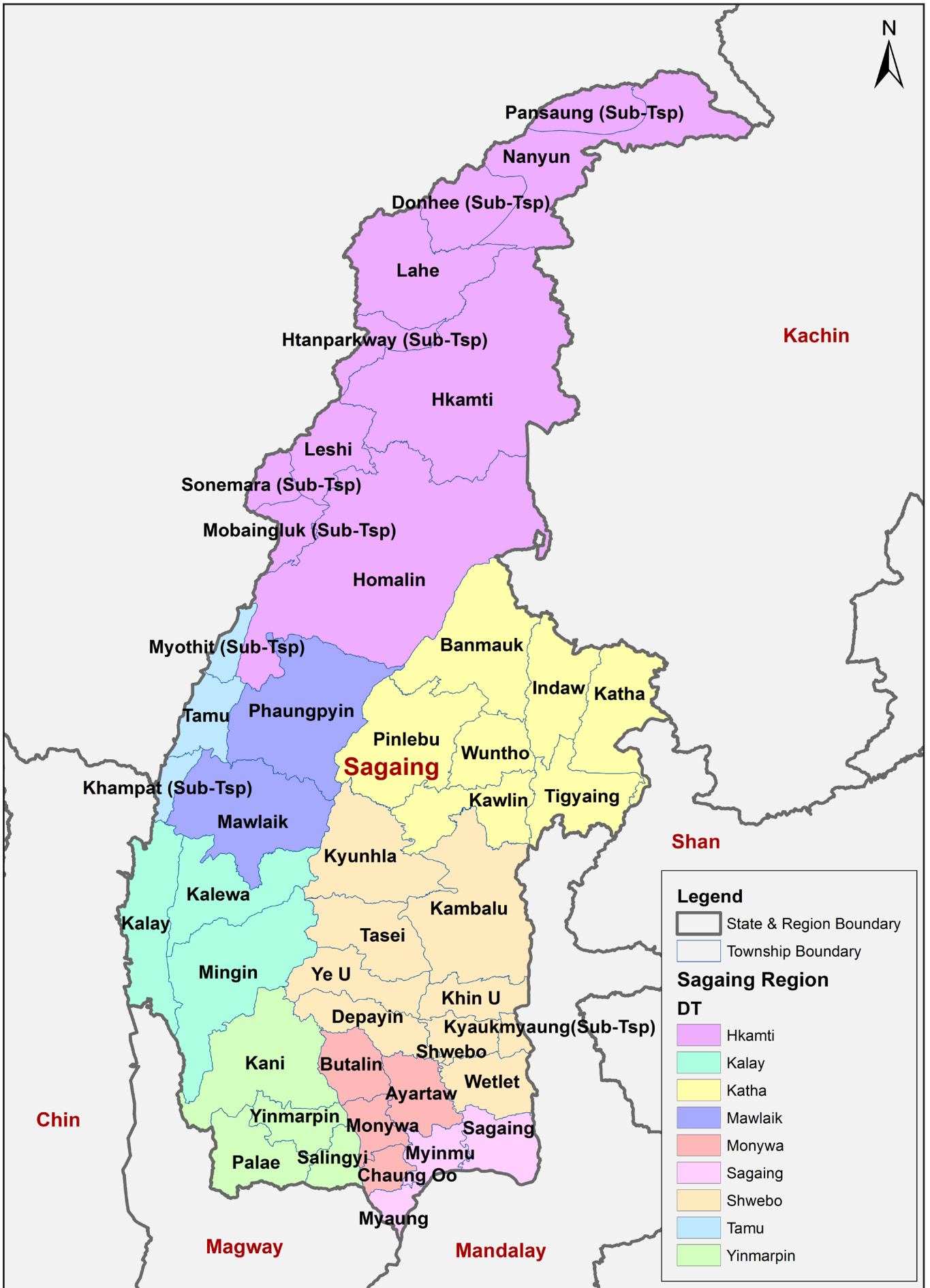
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Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Myinmu Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	106,986 ²	
Population males	48,949 (45.8%)	
Population females	58,037 (54.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	15.5%	
Area (Km²)	775.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	137.9 persons	
Median age	32.7 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	48	
Number of private households	25,304	
Percentage of female headed households	22.5%	
Mean household size	4.1 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	22.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	68.4%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	8.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	46.1	
Child dependency ratio	33.4	
Old dependency ratio	12.7	
Ageing index	38.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	84	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.3%	
Male	97.6%	
Female	93.4%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,177	3.9
Walking	1,756	1.6
Seeing	2,182	2.0
Hearing	1,024	1.0
Remembering	1,128	1.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	70,261	76.8	
Associate Scrutiny	30	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	243	0.3	
National Registration	1,813	2.0	
Religious	670	0.7	
Temporary Registration	62	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	28	< 0.1	
None	18,351	20.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	65.6%	86.9%	48.3%
Unemployment rate	17.3%	14.4%	21.7%
Employment to population ratio	54.2%	74.4%	37.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	24,233	95.8	
Renter	345	1.4	
Provided free (individually)	443	1.8	
Government quarters	228	0.9	
Private company quarters	22	0.1	
Other	33	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.9%		29.2%
Bamboo	81.2%	7.9%	16.0%
Earth	0.1%	61.5%	
Wood	6.4%	15.5%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		52.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	11.1%	13.2%	0.9%
Other	0.1%	1.9%	1.5%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	3,933	15.5	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	20,896	82.6	
Charcoal	388	1.5	
Coal	*	< 0.1	
Other	50	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	6,880	27.2
Kerosene	68	0.3
Candle	1,714	6.8
Battery	8,615	34.0
Generator (private)	3,959	15.6
Water mill (private)	61	0.2
Solar system/energy	2,200	8.7
Other	1,807	7.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,512	6.0
Tube well, borehole	12,396	49.0
Protected well/spring	4,611	18.2
Bottled/purifier water	373	1.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>18,892</i>	<i>74.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	171	0.7
Pool/pond/lake	2,088	8.2
River/stream/canal	2,808	11.1
Waterfall/rainwater	26	0.1
Other	1,319	5.2
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,412</i>	<i>25.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,586	6.3
Tube well, borehole	14,378	56.8
Protected well/spring	1,796	7.1
Unprotected well/spring	131	0.5
Pool/pond/lake	4,928	19.5
River/stream/canal	1,862	7.4
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	608	2.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	862	3.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	15,987	63.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>16,849</i>	<i>66.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,053	4.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	82	0.3
Other	116	0.5
None	7,204	28.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	12,969	51.3
Television	10,031	39.6
Landline phone	967	3.8
Mobile phone	5,655	22.3
Computer	278	1.1
Internet at home	415	1.6
Households with none of the items	6,889	27.2
Households with all of the items	39	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	371	1.5
Motorcycle/Moped	13,063	51.6
Bicycle	11,826	46.7
4-Wheel tractor	458	1.8
Canoe/Boat	386	1.5
Motor boat	85	0.3
Cart (bullock)	12,615	49.9

Note: ¹ Population figures for Myinmu 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 Myinmu Township in Sagaing 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 Myinmu Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	106,986 *		
Males	48,949		
Females	58,037		
Sex ratio	84 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	15.5%		
Area (Km ²)	775.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	137.9 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	48		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	104,622	15,540	89,082
Number of conventional households	25,304	3,631	21,673
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Myinmu Township, there are more females than males with 84 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (15.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Myinmu Township is 138 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Myinmu Township. This is slightly less than 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; Myinmu Township (Sagaing District, Sagaing Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	25,304	106,986	48,949	58,037
	Ward	3,631	16,558	7,719	8,839
1	Ah Nauk Paing (W)	1,647	7,220	3,368	3,852
2	Myauk Paing (W)	733	3,146	1,466	1,680
3	Taung Paing (W)	579	3,080	1,416	1,664
4	Ah Shey Paing (W)	672	3,112	1,469	1,643
	Village Tract	21,673	90,428	41,230	49,198
1	Wan Pyayt(VT)	805	3,460	1,477	1,983
2	Sat Pan Kone(VT)	429	1,744	803	941
3	Kywe Yaik(VT)	672	2,550	1,151	1,399
4	Kyawt Min(VT)	510	2,201	985	1,216
5	Chay Yar Taw(VT)	502	2,011	946	1,065
6	Gway Pin Taw(VT)	313	1,321	610	711
7	Boe Min Gyi Kin(VT)	264	1,177	555	622
8	Twin Gyi(VT)	226	951	428	523
9	Si Pin(VT)	568	2,359	1,028	1,331
10	Ma Gyi Su(VT)	240	808	381	427
11	San Tin Kin(VT)	334	1,298	565	733
12	Ahr Lar Kat Pa(VT)	1,505	6,546	2,946	3,600
13	Let Htoke Taw(VT)	402	1,626	717	909
14	Ku Lar Pyan(VT)	280	1,149	529	620
15	Htee Saung(VT)	764	3,233	1,486	1,747
16	Pe Ku(VT)	1,050	4,969	2,284	2,685
17	Nyaung Yin(VT)	507	2,056	924	1,132
18	Gon Hnyin Seik(VT)	376	1,455	670	785
19	Nyaung Myit(VT)	281	1,210	542	668
20	Pon Nyar(VT)	209	934	448	486
21	Tha Pyay Thar(VT)	270	1,160	534	626
22	Mu Mandalay(VT)	342	1,395	588	807

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Shwe Kyaung Kan(VT)	361	1,598	770	828
24	Inn Ma(VT)	437	1,787	788	999
25	Ngar Kin(VT)	1,090	4,381	2,050	2,331
26	Khwet Khwin(VT)	459	1,920	907	1,013
27	Htein Kan(VT)	287	1,218	578	640
28	Kan Taw(VT)	617	2,695	1,263	1,432
29	Kan Pyar(VT)	382	1,655	787	868
30	Sat Pyar Kyin(VT)	325	1,338	614	724
31	Na Be Kyu(VT)	194	906	411	495
32	Pyawt(VT)	405	1,910	935	975
33	Ma Gyi Kan(VT)	248	1,012	474	538
34	Mu Wa Ywar Htaung (VT)	317	1,329	610	719
35	Taw Chaung U(VT)	748	2,859	1,311	1,548
36	Ga Yu(VT)	254	1,146	509	637
37	Me Naw(VT)	263	1,071	520	551
38	Shwe Yin Mar(VT)	441	1,762	746	1,016
39	Yone Kar(VT)	404	1,588	728	860
40	Nyaung Pin Kan(VT)	617	2,575	1,184	1,391
41	Pa Dat Taing(VT)	652	2,572	1,136	1,436
42	Let Pa Kyin(VT)	507	2,371	1,135	1,236
43	Tha Man Taw(VT)	271	1,125	532	593
44	Pyin Sar Kone(VT)	311	1,184	554	630
45	Let Pan(VT)	358	1,381	571	810
46	Kone(VT)	164	596	261	335
47	Pe Taung(VT)	518	1,955	860	1,095
48	Pale Tan(VT)	194	881	399	482

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Myinmu Township

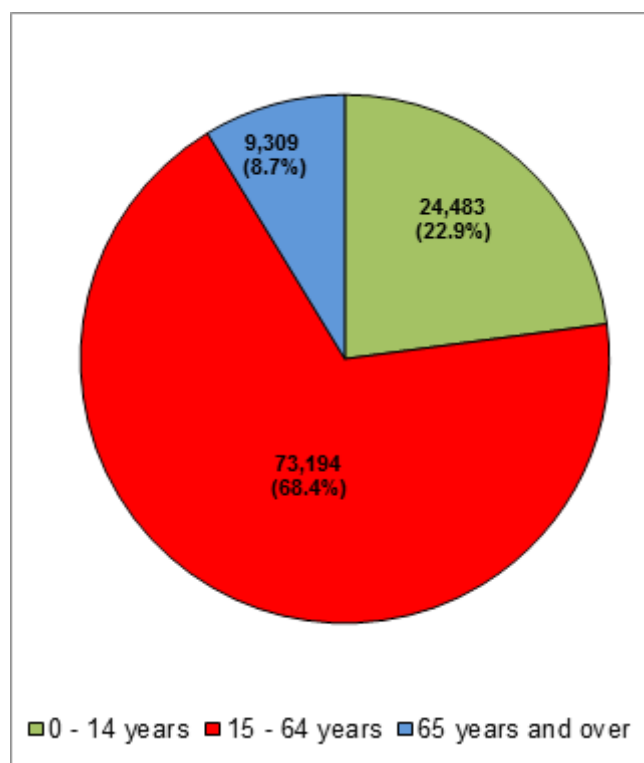
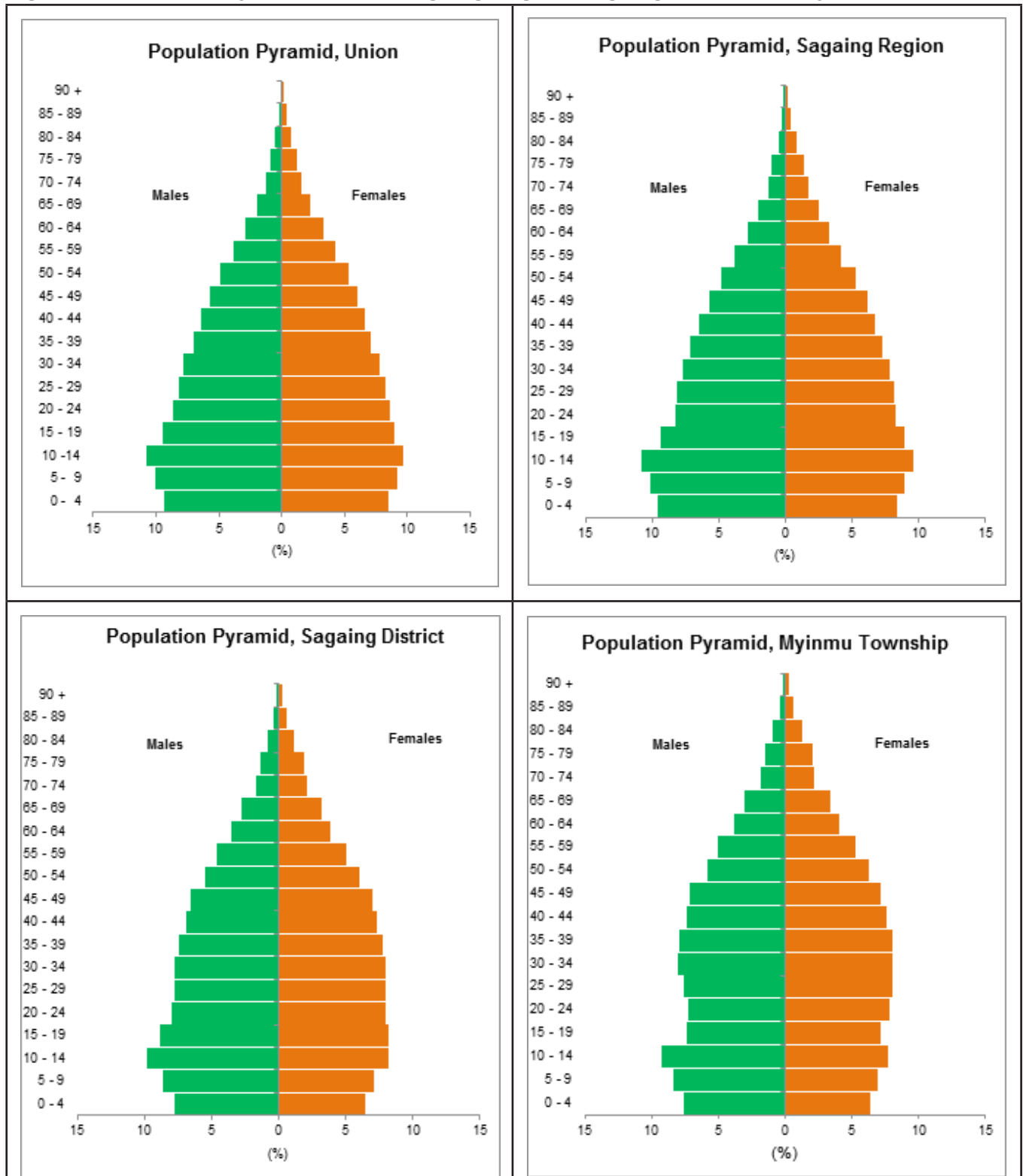


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Myinmu Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	106,986	48,949	58,037
0 - 4	7,415	3,699	3,716
5 - 9	8,108	4,111	3,997
10 - 14	8,960	4,508	4,452
15 - 19	7,757	3,611	4,146
20 - 24	8,103	3,547	4,556
25 - 29	8,325	3,689	4,636
30 - 34	8,561	3,904	4,657
35 - 39	8,578	3,894	4,684
40 - 44	8,023	3,609	4,414
45 - 49	7,627	3,488	4,139
50 - 54	6,471	2,834	3,637
55 - 59	5,495	2,440	3,055
60 - 64	4,254	1,893	2,361
65 - 69	3,439	1,470	1,969
70 - 74	2,135	881	1,254
75 - 79	1,866	703	1,163
80 - 84	1,179	455	724
85 - 89	492	161	331
90 +	198	52	146

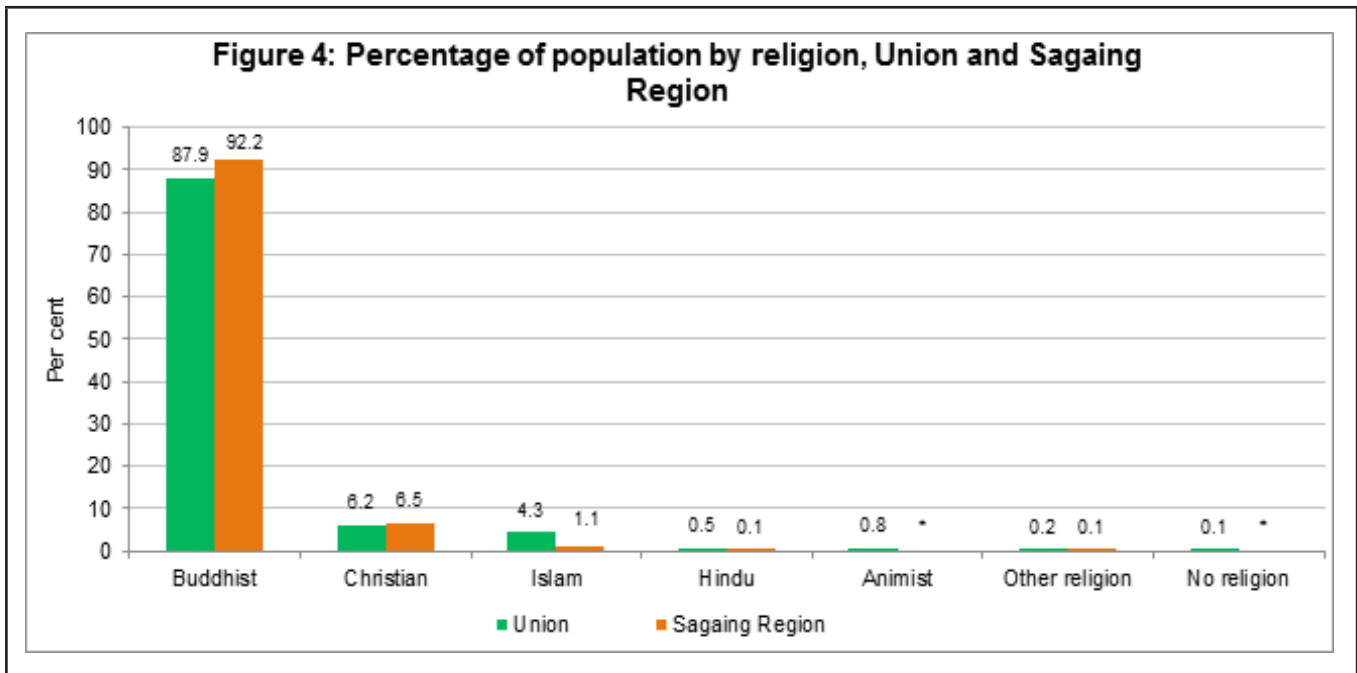
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Myinmu Township is 68.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Sagaing District and Myinmu Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Myinmu Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Myinmu Township.
- Except for age groups 5-9 and 10-14, 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 Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion respectively.

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	1,570	806	764	565	271	294
6	1,682	866	816	1,393	703	690
7	1,678	845	833	1,376	697	679
8	1,477	741	736	1,244	613	631
9	1,553	739	814	1,332	635	697
10	1,812	884	928	1,483	721	762
11	1,648	792	856	1,326	630	696
12	1,679	824	855	1,216	601	615
13	1,753	867	886	1,151	567	584
14	1,714	822	892	937	425	512
15	1,563	722	841	675	302	373
16	1,394	658	736	526	246	280
17	1,575	710	865	473	189	284
18	1,580	723	857	341	139	202
19	1,426	636	790	257	109	148
20	1,904	830	1,074	203	80	123
21	1,516	655	861	126	59	67
22	1,558	674	884	86	39	47
23	1,516	643	873	34	12	22
24	1,398	587	811	21	11	10
25	1,865	827	1,038	28	14	14
26	1,343	564	779	16	8	8
27	1,704	730	974	25	12	13
28	1,625	729	896	14	6	8
29	1,575	677	898	14	8	6

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Myinmu Township

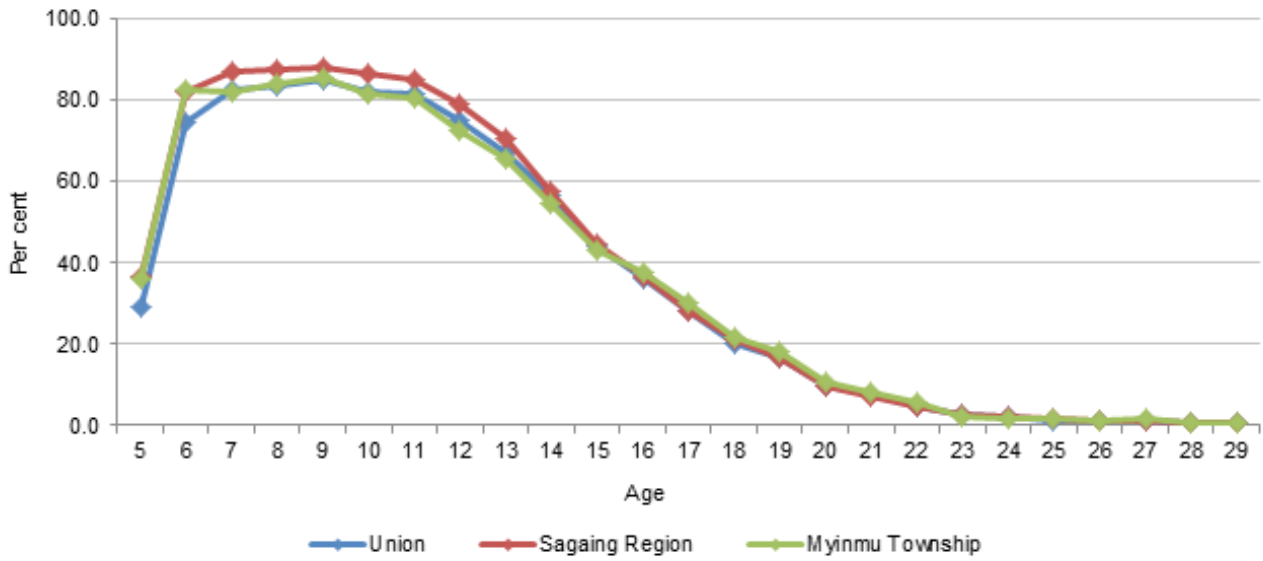
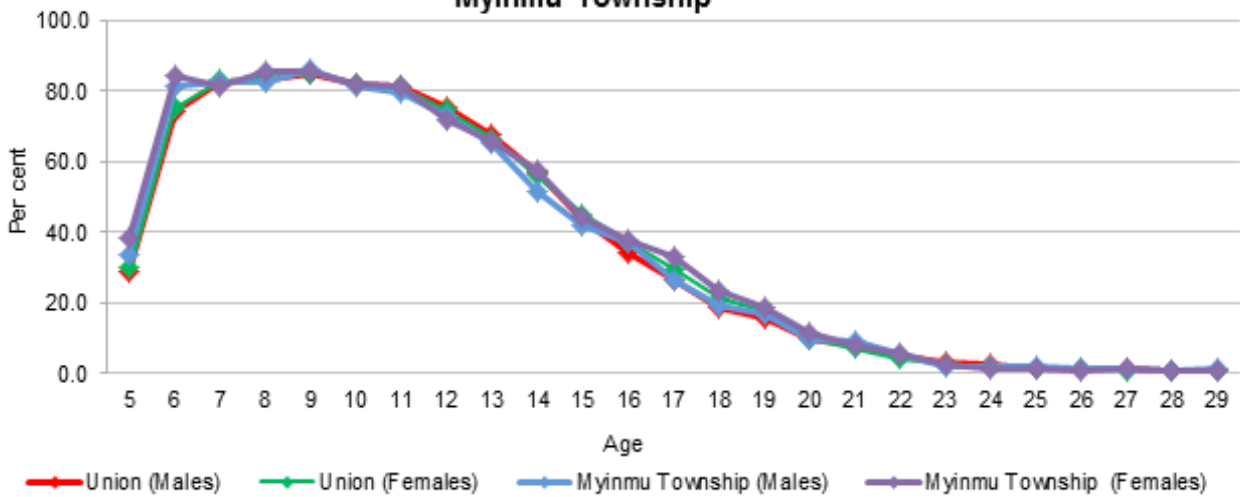
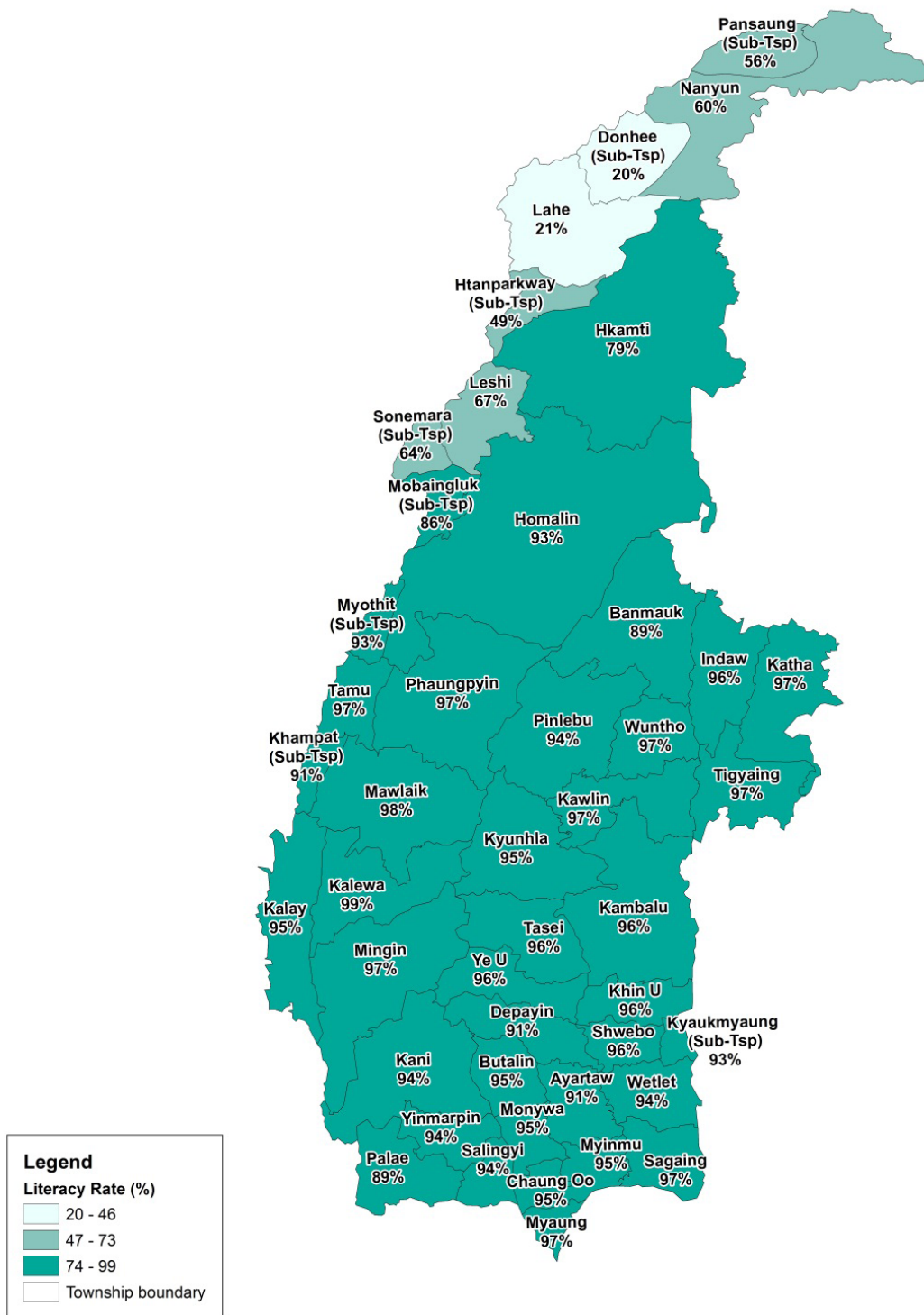


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Myinmu Township



- School attendance in Myinmu Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Myinmu Township has declined after age 12 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Sagaing District	: 96.6%
Myinmu Township	: 95.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	15,430	98.3
Males	6,838	98.3
Females	8,592	98.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Myinmu Township is 95.3 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.4 per cent and for the males it is 97.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.3 per cent with 98.2 per cent for females and 98.3 per cent for males.

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

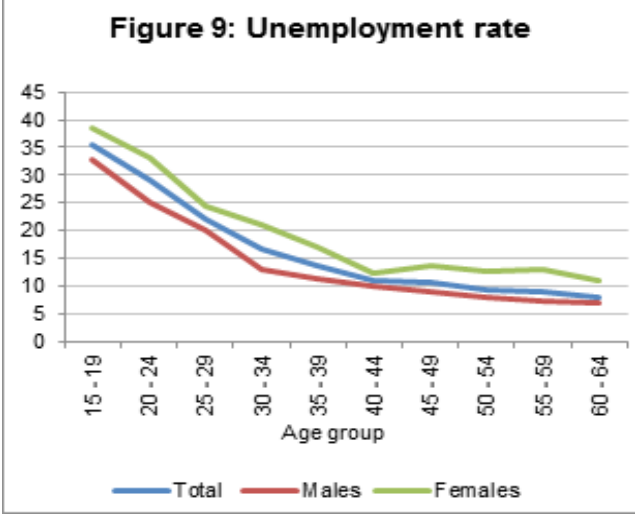
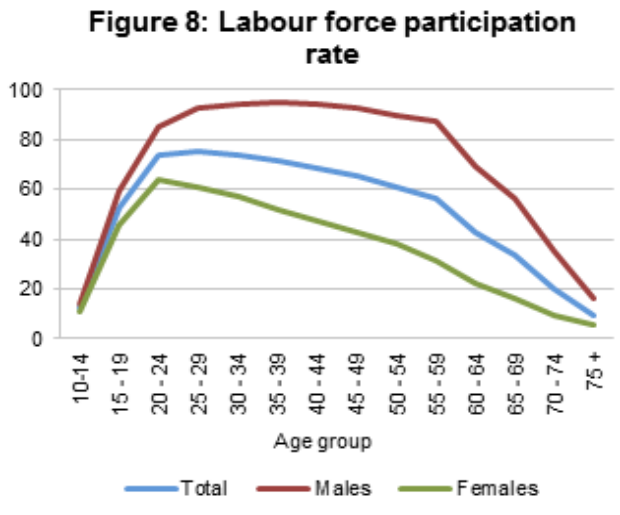
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	66,643	5,724	8.6	17,406	25,803	7,564	4,232	181	4,249	168	53	1,263
Urban	9,722	344	3.5	1,616	2,471	1,886	1,468	73	1,737	60	12	55
Rural	56,921	5,380	9.5	15,790	23,332	5,678	2,764	108	2,512	108	41	1,208
Males	29,473	1,961	6.7	6,748	11,405	4,001	2,437	102	1,840	48	36	895
Females	37,170	3,763	10.1	10,658	14,398	3,563	1,795	79	2,409	120	17	368

- Some 8.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 9.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 6.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 38.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.4 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	12.6	14.0	11.2	42.0	40.1	44.5
15 - 19	52.2	59.6	45.7	35.6	32.9	38.5
20 - 24	73.4	85.4	64.0	29.2	25.1	33.3
25 - 29	74.9	92.3	61.1	22.0	20.1	24.4
30 - 34	74.0	94.3	56.9	16.5	13.1	21.0
35 - 39	71.2	94.6	51.7	13.6	11.3	17.0
40 - 44	68.5	94.2	47.5	10.8	9.9	12.3
45 - 49	65.7	92.8	42.8	10.5	8.9	13.5
50 - 54	60.6	89.9	37.8	9.4	7.8	12.5
55 - 59	56.5	87.5	31.7	8.9	7.1	12.9
60 - 64	43.0	69.3	21.9	7.9	6.8	10.8
65 - 69	33.3	56.0	16.3	6.7	5.7	9.3
70 - 74	20.2	35.2	9.7	5.1	3.9	8.2
75 +	9.5	16.0	5.6	5.9	4.5	8.3
15 - 24	63.0	72.4	55.3	31.7	28.4	35.4
15 - 64	65.6	86.9	48.3	17.3	14.4	21.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Myinmu Township is 65.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 48.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.9 per cent.
- In Myinmu Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.6 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Myinmu Township is 17.3 per cent. There is much difference between the unemployment rate for males is (14.4%) and for females is (21.7%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 35.4 per cent.

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

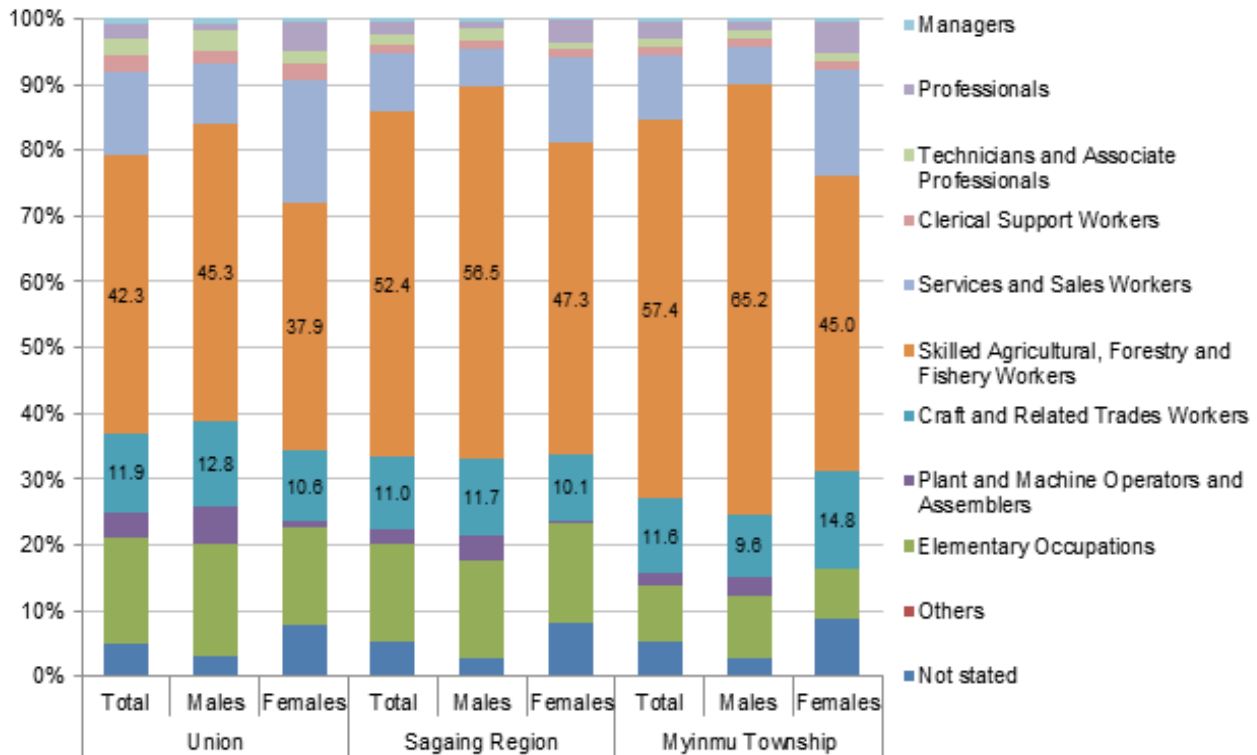
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	40,375	2.8	25.3	48.2	16.9	1.7	5.1
Males	10,572	6.3	45.5	4.5	26.1	3.3	14.3
Females	29,803	1.6	18.1	63.7	13.6	1.2	1.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 45.5 per cent of males are full time students while 63.7 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	39,003	23,967	15,036	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	214	143	71	0.5	0.6	0.5
Professionals	993	256	737	2.5	1.1	4.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	476	294	182	1.2	1.2	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	524	339	185	1.3	1.4	1.2
Services and Sales Workers	3,811	1,400	2,411	9.8	5.8	16.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	22,374	15,615	6,759	57.4	65.2	45.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,540	2,312	2,228	11.6	9.6	14.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	698	671	27	1.8	2.8	0.2
Elementary Occupations	3,362	2,246	1,116	8.6	9.4	7.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,011	691	1,320	5.2	2.9	8.8

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



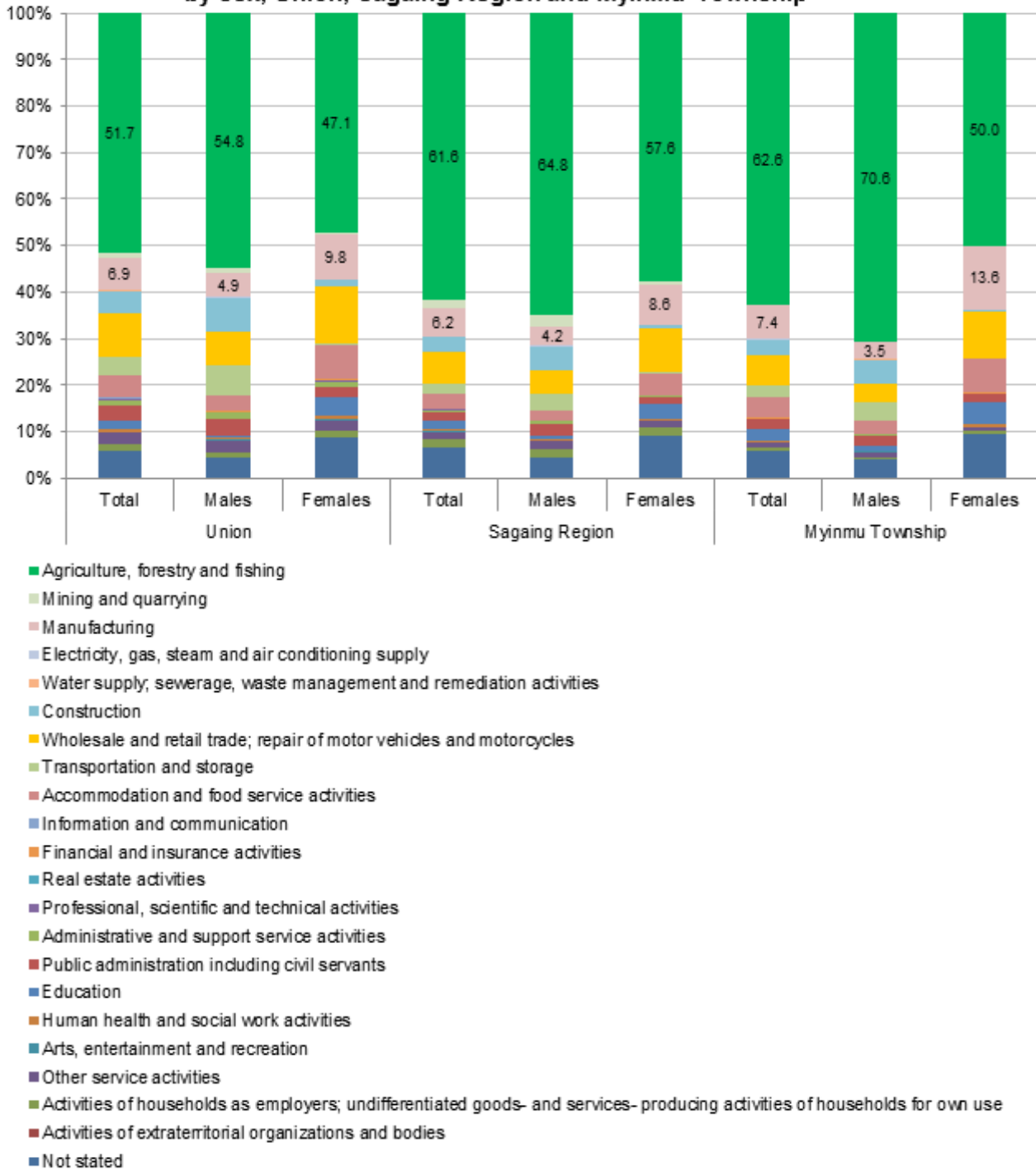
- In Myinmu Township, 57.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 11.6 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 65.2 per cent of males and 45.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 11.0 per cent are in craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	39,003	23,967	15,036	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24,433	16,913	7,520	62.6	70.6	50.0
Mining and quarrying	25	21	4	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	2,885	842	2,043	7.4	3.5	13.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	33	31	2	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	72	66	6	0.2	0.3	*
Construction	1,276	1,196	80	3.3	5.0	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,442	956	1,486	6.3	4.0	9.9
Transportation and storage	987	963	24	2.5	4.0	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,754	658	1,096	4.5	2.7	7.3
Information and communication	30	23	7	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	25	13	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	3	2	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	26	19	7	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	105	74	31	0.3	0.3	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	729	499	230	1.9	2.1	1.5
Education	964	236	728	2.5	1.0	4.8
Human health and social work activities	167	64	103	0.4	0.3	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	103	87	16	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other service activities	317	195	122	0.8	0.8	0.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	258	152	106	0.7	0.6	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,369	957	1,412	6.1	4.0	9.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



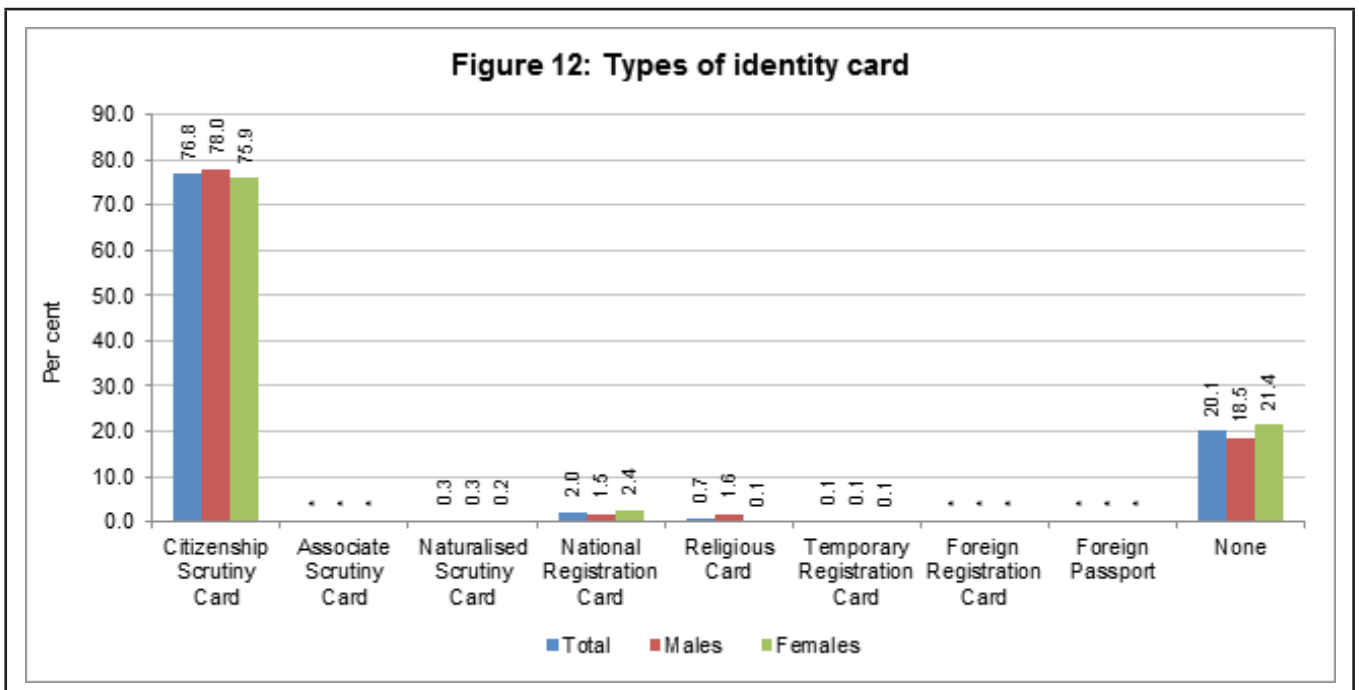
- In Myinmu Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 62.6 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 7.4 per cent.
- There are 70.6 per cent of males and 50.0 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.2 per cent in “Manufacturing” 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	70,261	30	243	1,813	670	62	*	28	18,351
Urban	11,375	11	27	37	160	9	*	-	2,410
Rural	58,886	19	216	1,776	510	53	*	28	15,941
Males	32,076	11	141	629	638	35	*	6	7,599
Females	38,185	19	102	1,184	32	27	*	22	10,752

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Myinmu Township, 76.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 20.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 18.5 per cent of males and 21.4 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	106,986	102,809	4,177	3.9	2,182	1,024	1,756	1,128
0 - 4	7,415	7,347	68	0.9	6	5	58	35
5 - 9	8,108	8,031	77	0.9	13	11	29	53
10 - 14	8,960	8,867	93	1.0	11	16	40	55
15 - 19	7,757	7,682	75	1.0	15	17	24	43
20 - 24	8,103	8,022	81	1.0	15	13	26	42
25 - 29	8,325	8,238	87	1.0	18	11	35	35
30 - 34	8,561	8,476	85	1.0	27	20	33	31
35 - 39	8,578	8,463	115	1.3	41	20	40	37
40 - 44	8,023	7,864	159	2.0	60	26	61	36
45 - 49	7,627	7,369	258	3.4	136	42	78	43
50 - 54	6,471	6,190	281	4.3	139	57	95	46
55 - 59	5,495	5,131	364	6.6	195	78	111	49
60 - 64	4,254	3,872	382	9.0	235	69	134	66
65 - 69	3,439	2,977	462	13.4	280	96	173	105
70 - 74	2,135	1,722	413	19.3	264	101	167	107
75 - 79	1,866	1,368	498	26.7	310	174	234	121
80 - 84	1,179	793	386	32.7	237	139	219	116
85 - 89	492	287	205	41.7	124	86	131	64
90 +	198	110	88	44.4	56	43	68	44

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	48,949	47,188	1,761	3.6	872	372	738	486
0 - 4	3,699	3,668	31	0.8	4	1	25	14
5 - 9	4,111	4,073	38	0.9	6	4	14	27
10 - 14	4,508	4,459	49	1.1	8	7	22	31
15 - 19	3,611	3,573	38	1.1	5	11	11	26
20 - 24	3,547	3,504	43	1.2	7	7	15	23
25 - 29	3,689	3,646	43	1.2	10	5	18	12
30 - 34	3,904	3,861	43	1.1	17	6	18	15
35 - 39	3,894	3,830	64	1.6	25	7	23	24
40 - 44	3,609	3,541	68	1.9	24	5	29	19
45 - 49	3,488	3,370	118	3.4	58	12	45	20
50 - 54	2,834	2,713	121	4.3	58	21	48	20
55 - 59	2,440	2,281	159	6.5	93	22	49	22
60 - 64	1,893	1,724	169	8.9	102	30	60	32
65 - 69	1,470	1,283	187	12.7	107	38	71	35
70 - 74	881	713	168	19.1	108	37	64	48
75 - 79	703	508	195	27.7	113	70	89	45
80 - 84	455	317	138	30.3	75	49	77	40
85 - 89	161	97	64	39.8	36	28	38	18
90 +	52	27	25	48.1	16	12	22	15

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	58,037	55,621	2,416	4.2	1,310	652	1,018	642
0 - 4	3,716	3,679	37	1.0	2	4	33	21
5 - 9	3,997	3,958	39	1.0	7	7	15	26
10 - 14	4,452	4,408	44	1.0	3	9	18	24
15 - 19	4,146	4,109	37	0.9	10	6	13	17
20 - 24	4,556	4,518	38	0.8	8	6	11	19
25 - 29	4,636	4,592	44	0.9	8	6	17	23
30 - 34	4,657	4,615	42	0.9	10	14	15	16
35 - 39	4,684	4,633	51	1.1	16	13	17	13
40 - 44	4,414	4,323	91	2.1	36	21	32	17
45 - 49	4,139	3,999	140	3.4	78	30	33	23
50 - 54	3,637	3,477	160	4.4	81	36	47	26
55 - 59	3,055	2,850	205	6.7	102	56	62	27
60 - 64	2,361	2,148	213	9.0	133	39	74	34
65 - 69	1,969	1,694	275	14.0	173	58	102	70
70 - 74	1,254	1,009	245	19.5	156	64	103	59
75 - 79	1,163	860	303	26.1	197	104	145	76
80 - 84	724	476	248	34.3	162	90	142	76
85 - 89	331	190	141	42.6	88	58	93	46
90 +	146	83	63	43.2	40	31	46	29

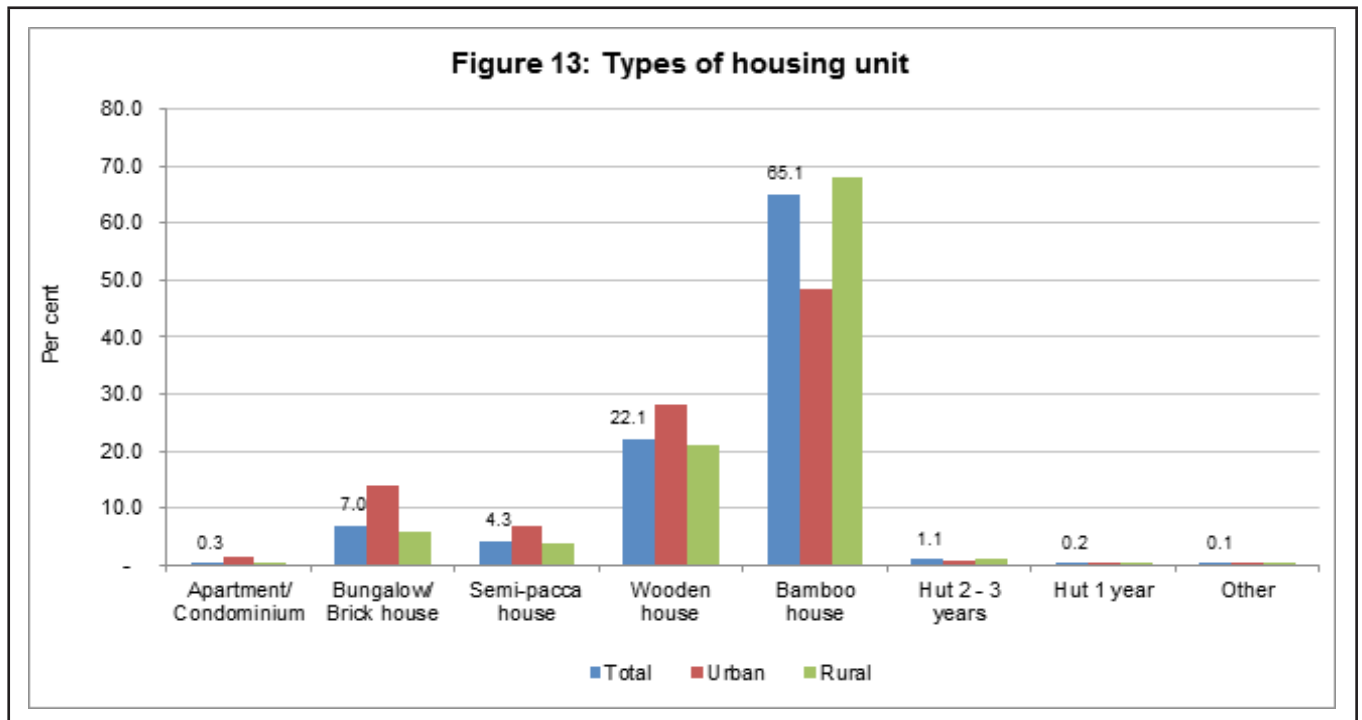
- Four in every 100 persons in Myinmu Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

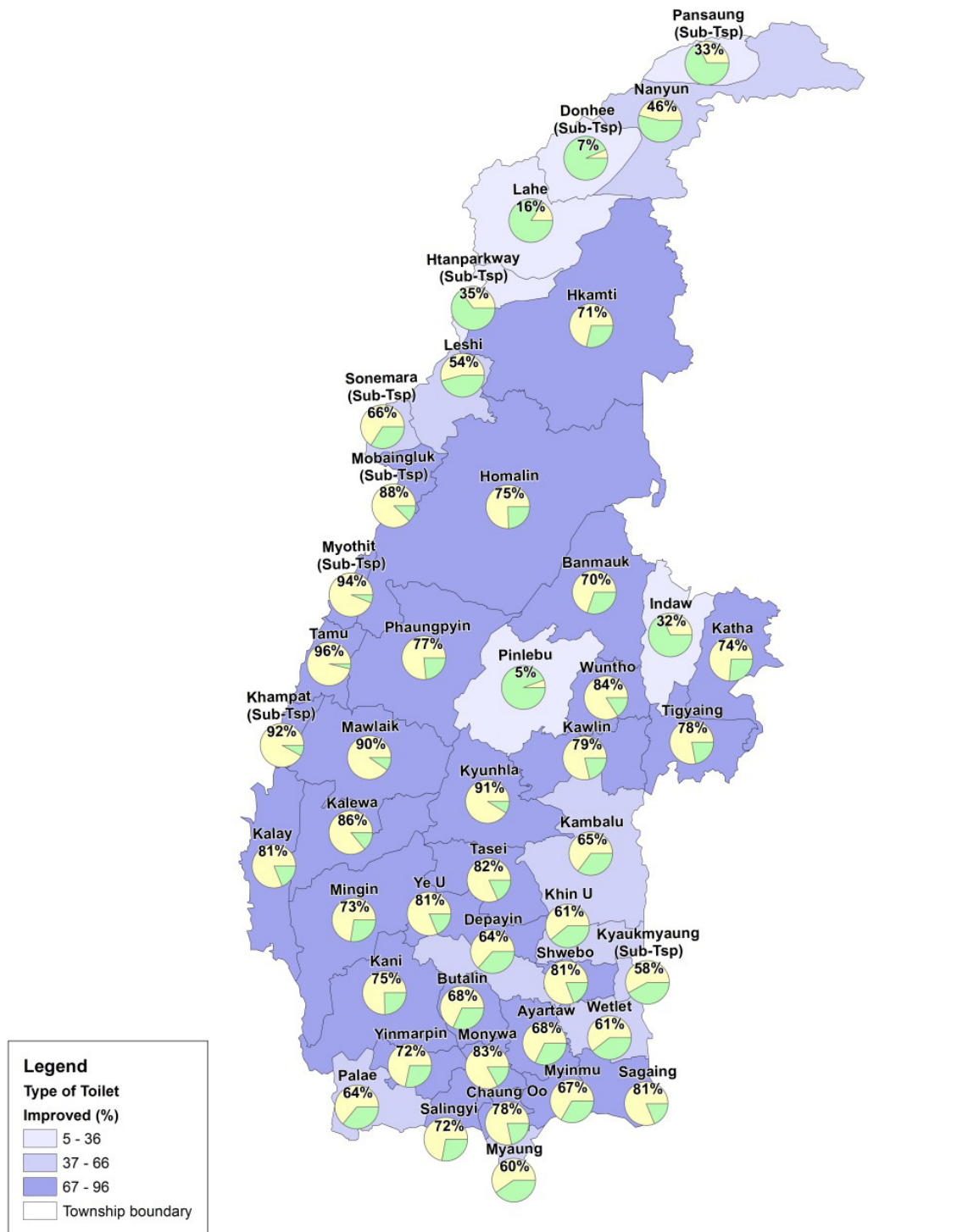
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	25,304	0.3	7.0	4.3	22.1	65.1	1.1	0.2	0.1
Urban	3,631	1.6	14.0	6.8	28.2	48.5	0.7	0.1	0.2
Rural	21,673	0.1	5.8	3.8	21.0	67.9	1.1	0.2	0.1



- The majority of the households in Myinmu Township are living in bamboo houses (65.1%) followed by households in wooden houses (22.1%).
- Some 48.5 per cent of urban households and 67.9 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Sagaing District	: 73.3%
Myinmu Township	: 66.6%

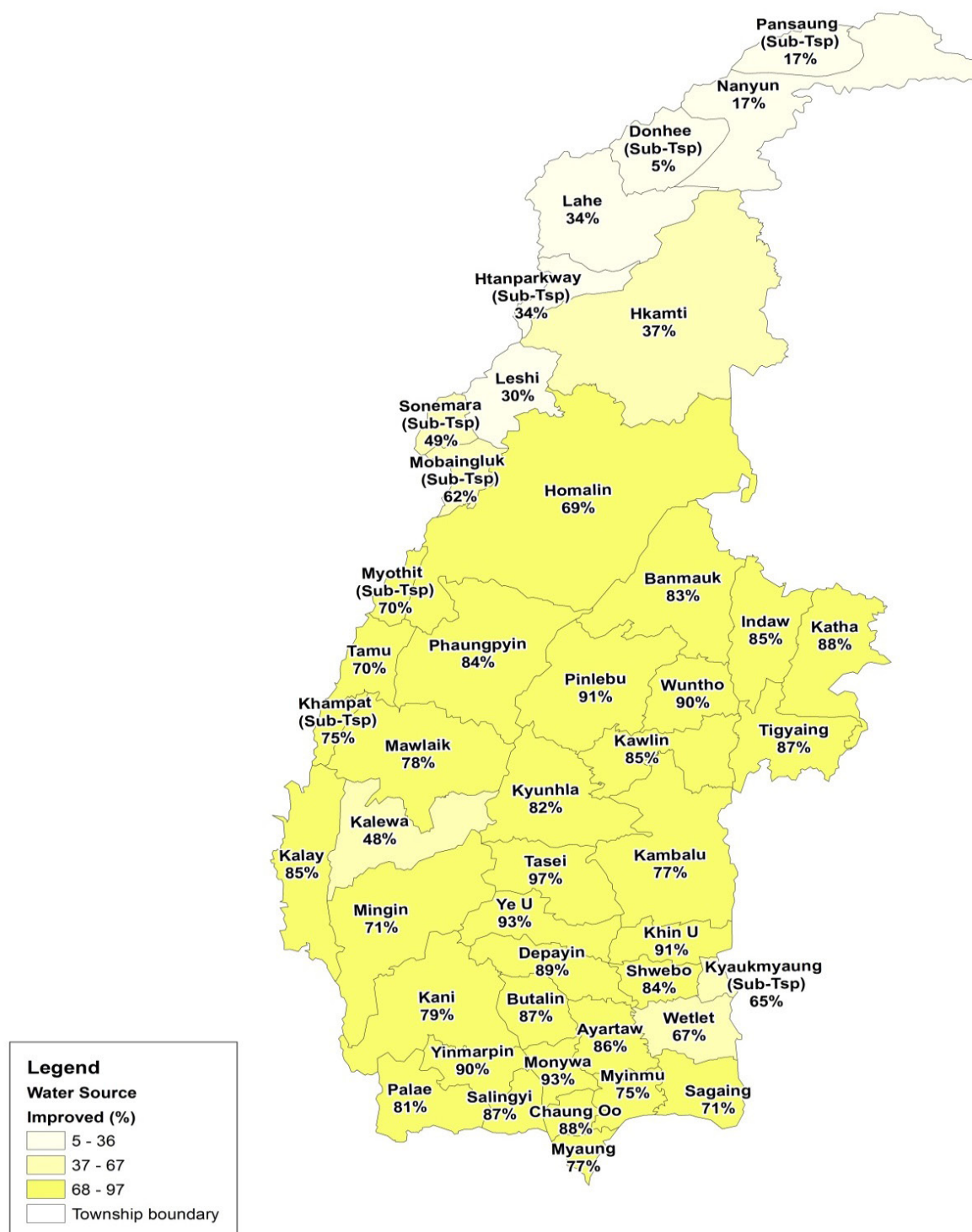
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		3.4	1.3	3.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		63.2	83.6	59.8
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>66.6</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>63.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		4.2	8.4	3.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.7	0.3
Other		0.5	0.9	0.4
None		28.4	5.1	32.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,304	3,631	21,673

- Some 66.6 per cent of the households in Myinmu Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (3.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (63.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Myinmu Township belongs to the range of (67-96) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 28.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Myinmu Township, 32.3 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%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Sagaing District	: 73.0%
Myinmu Township	: 74.7%

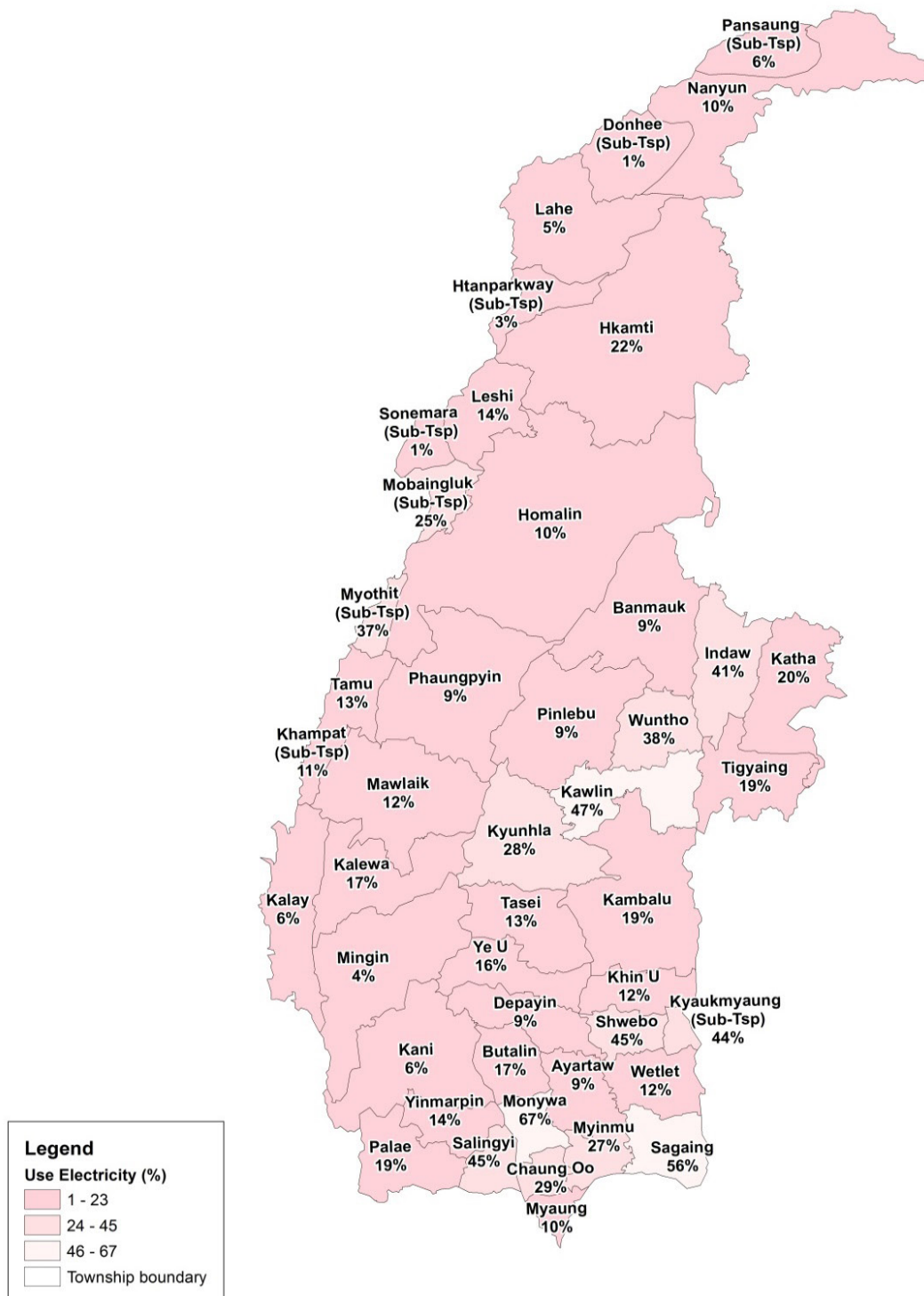
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		6.0	29.0	2.1
Tube well, borehole		49.0	10.2	55.5
Protected well/ Spring		18.2	4.2	20.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.5	8.1	0.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>74.7</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>78.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.7	0.1	0.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		8.2	0.2	9.6
River/stream/ canal		11.1	20.6	9.5
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.1	0.1	0.1
Other		5.2	27.5	1.5
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>25.3</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>21.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,304	3,631	21,673

- In Myinmu Township, 74.7 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 Sagaing Region, it belongs to the range of (68-97) per cent group in use of improved sources of drinking water and it is found to be higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 49.0 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 18.2 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 25.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 21.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Sagaing District	: 40.1%
Myinmu Township	: 27.2%

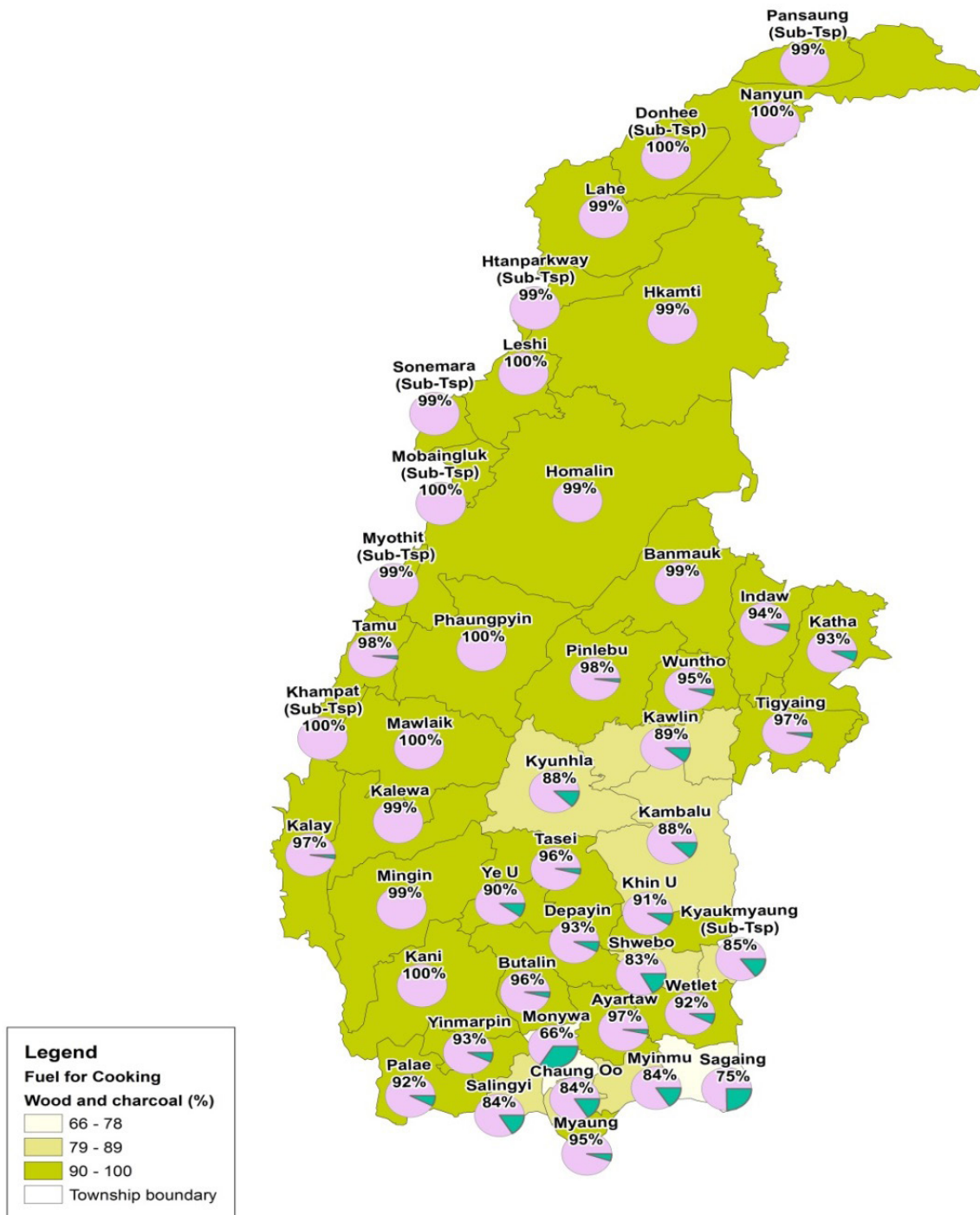
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		27.2	79.6	18.4
Kerosene		0.3	0.2	0.3
Candle		6.8	6.7	6.8
Battery		34.0	10.6	38.0
Generator (private)		15.6	0.4	18.2
Water mill (private)		0.2	-	0.3
Solar system/energy		8.7	0.2	10.1
Other		7.1	2.3	8.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,304	3,631	21,673

- In Myinmu Township, 27.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the (24-45) percentage group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Sagaing Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 34.0 per cent.
- In rural areas, 38.0 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%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Sagaing District	: 81.3%
Myinmu Township	: 84.1%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		15.5	51.9	9.4
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		0.1	0.1	0.1
Firewood		82.6	39.8	89.7
Charcoal		1.5	7.4	0.5
Coal		*	0.1	*
Other		0.2	0.5	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	25,304	3,631	21,673

- In Myinmu Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 82.6 per cent using firewood and 1.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 15.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 89.7 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 0.5 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

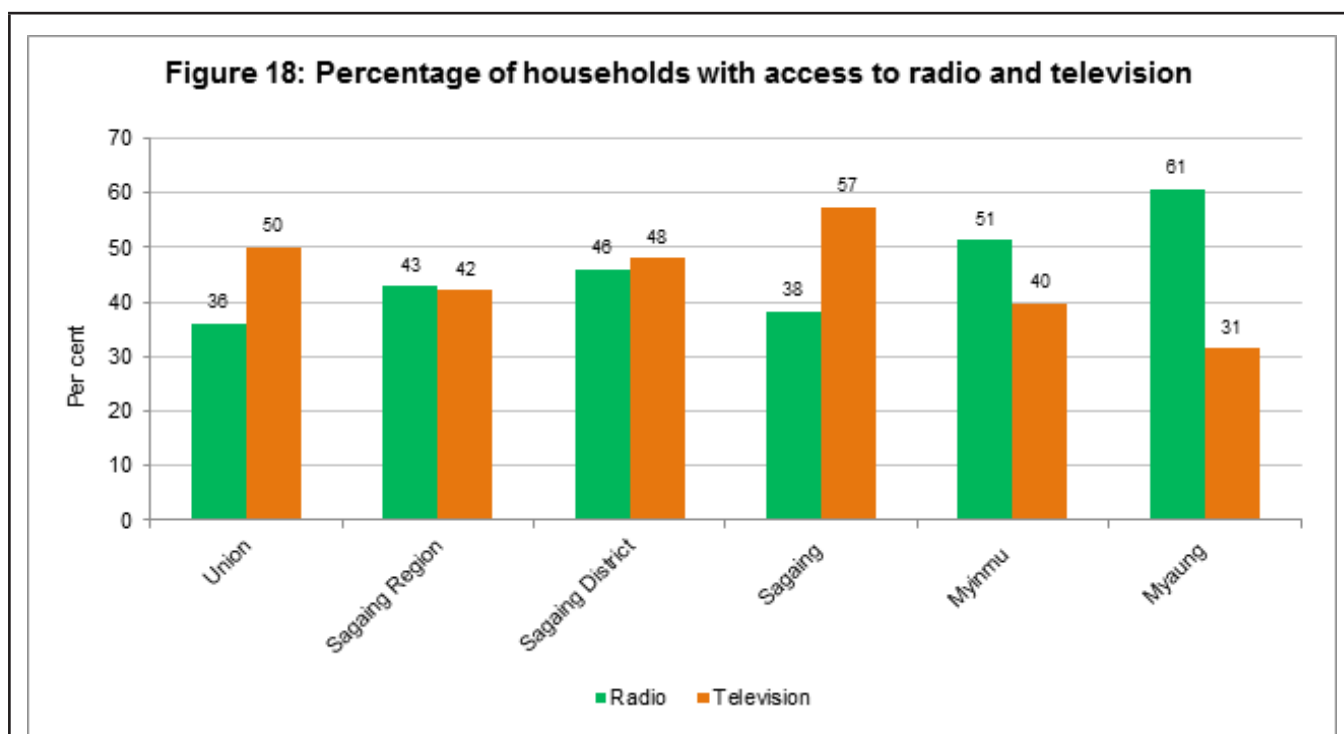
Communication and related amenities

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	25,304	51.3	39.6	3.8	22.3	1.1	1.6	27.2	0.2
Urban	3,631	32.3	72.3	16.1	51.2	5.2	7.4	16.7	1.0
Rural	21,673	54.4	34.2	1.8	17.5	0.4	0.7	29.0	*

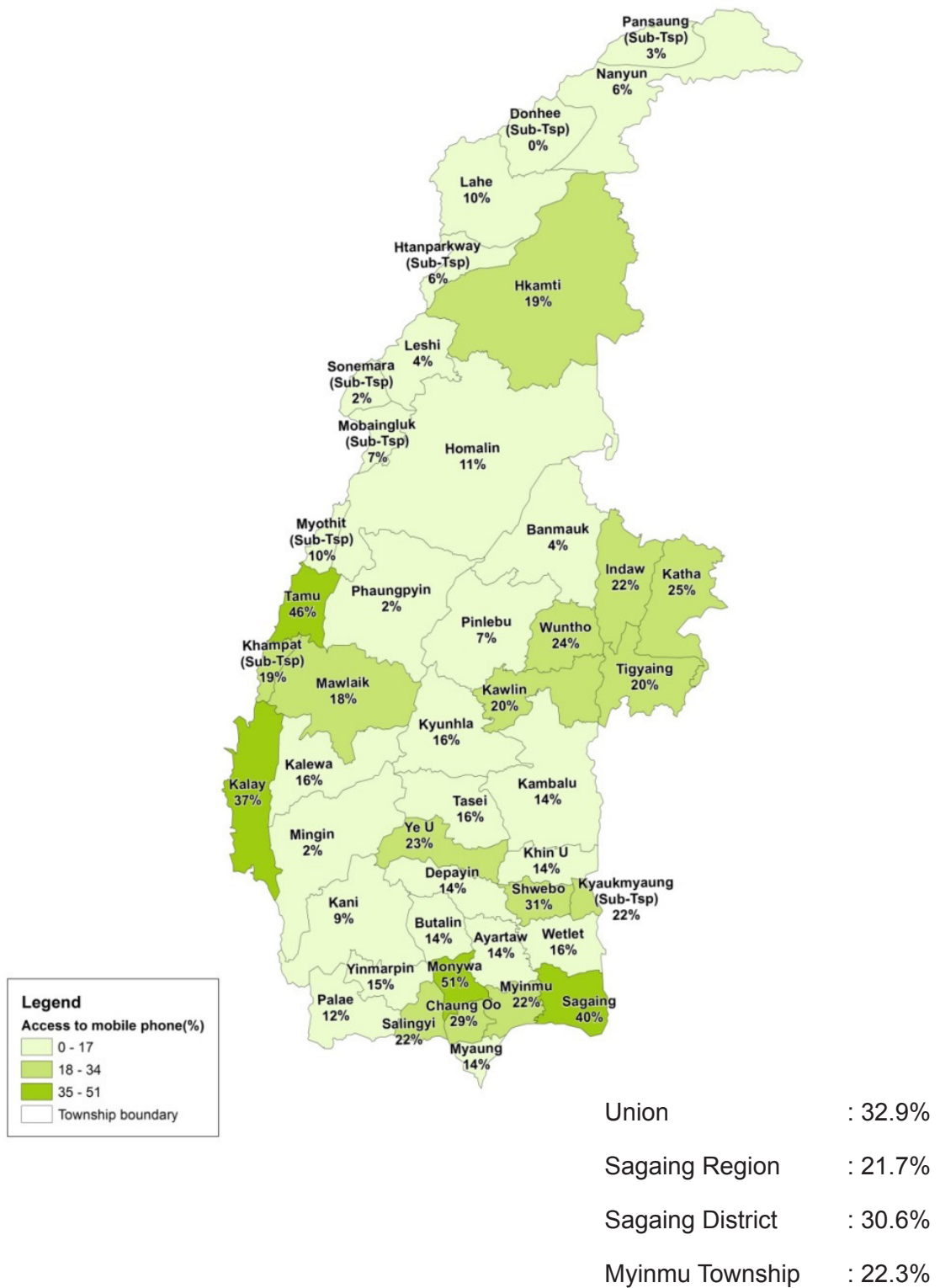
- Some 51.3 per cent of the households in Myinmu Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 72.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while 54.4 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Myinmu Township, 39.6 per cent of the households have access to television and about one half of the households (51.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 22.3 per cent of the households in Myinmu Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it belongs to the range of (18-34) per cent group.

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)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Sagaing District	114,709	2,480	63,055	51,987	1,583	4,568	1,415	43,774
Urban	22,080	1,418	15,295	12,152	300	102	56	544
Rural	92,629	1,062	47,760	39,835	1,283	4,466	1,359	43,230
Myinmu Township	25,304	371	13,063	11,826	458	386	85	12,615
Urban	3,631	216	2,172	2,391	90	18	12	114
Rural	21,673	155	10,891	9,435	368	368	73	12,501

- In Myinmu Township, 51.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 49.9 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households in urban areas mainly use bicycle as a means of transport and those in rural areas mainly use cart (bullock).

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

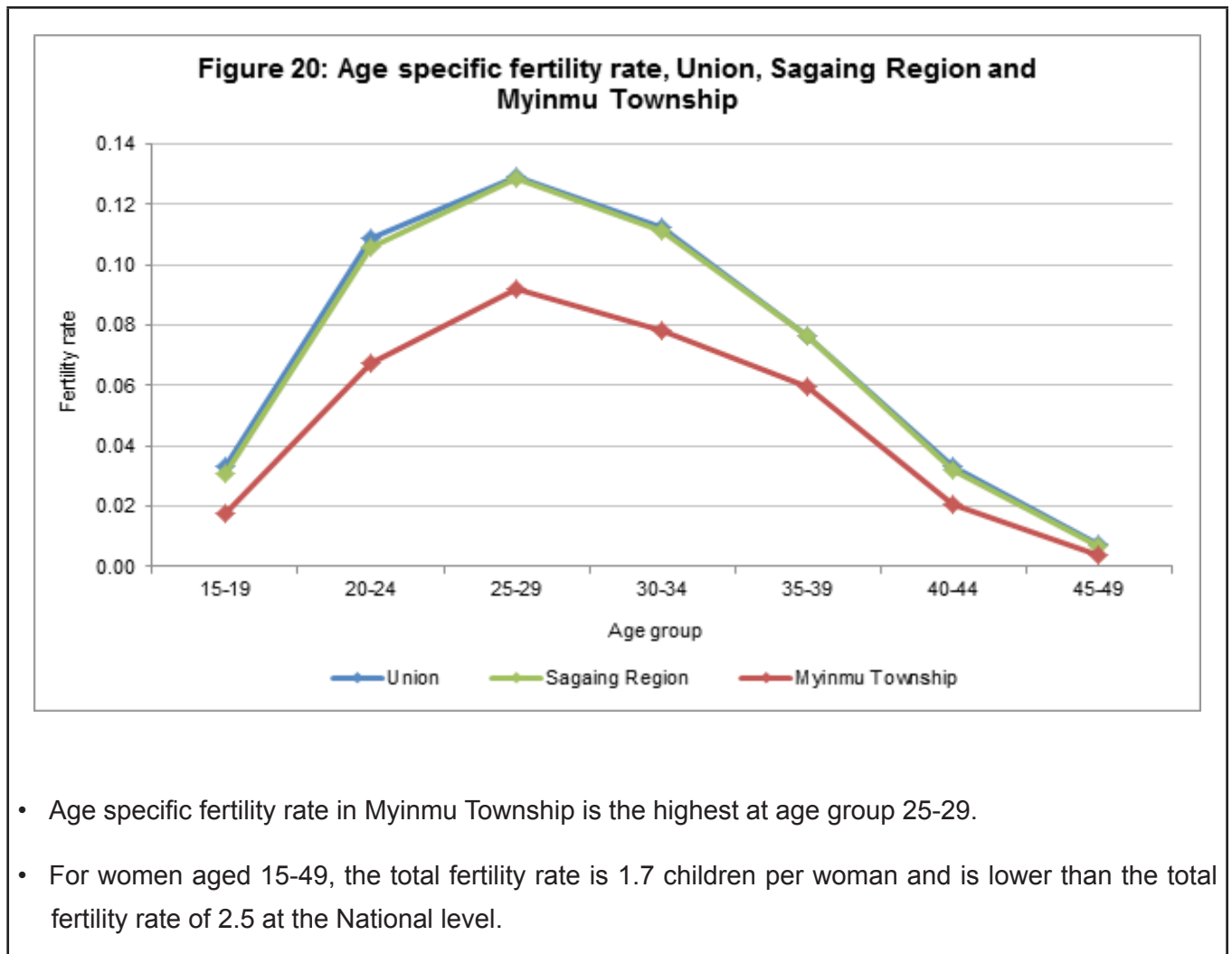
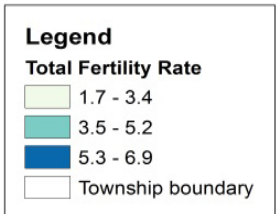
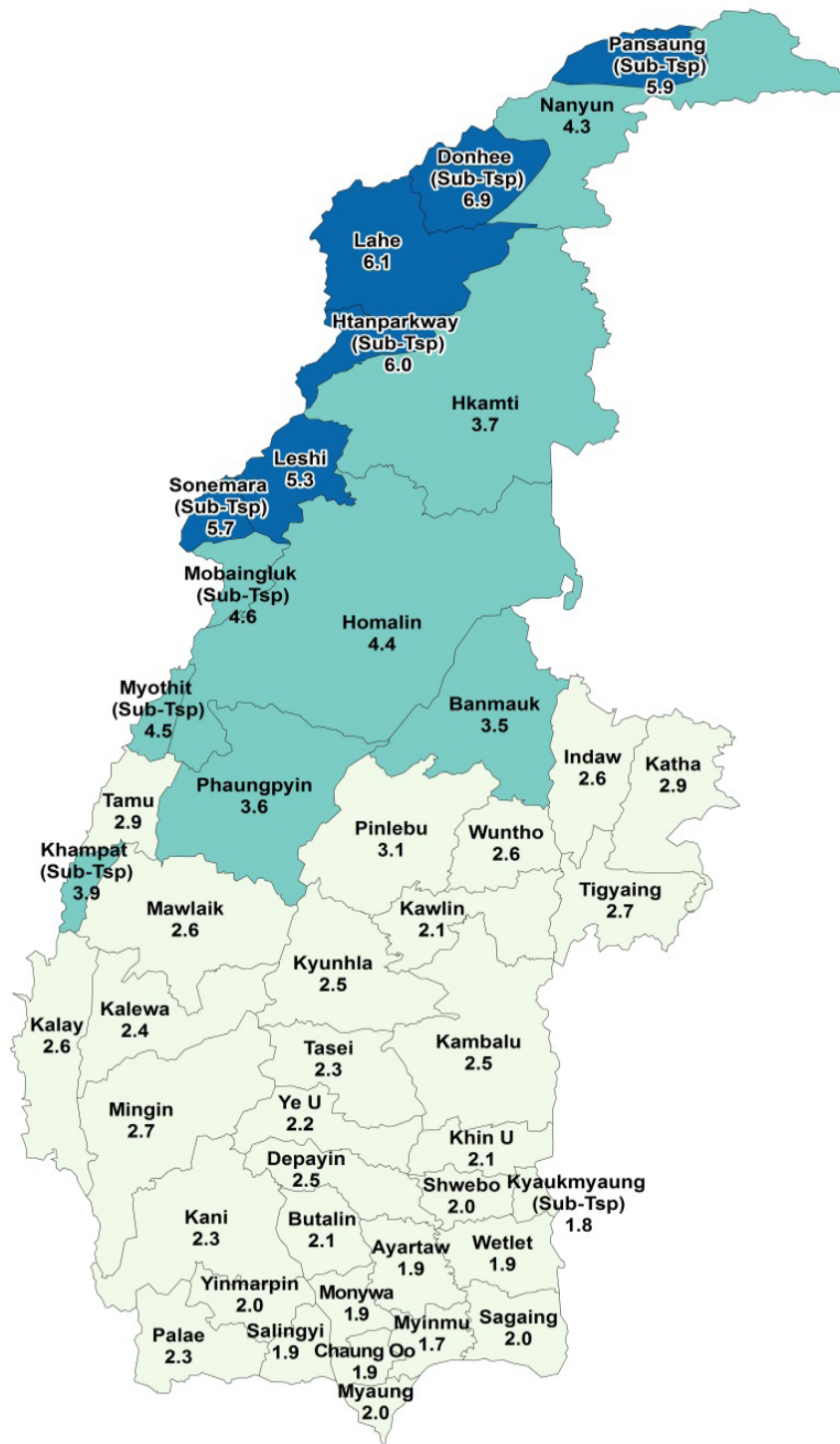
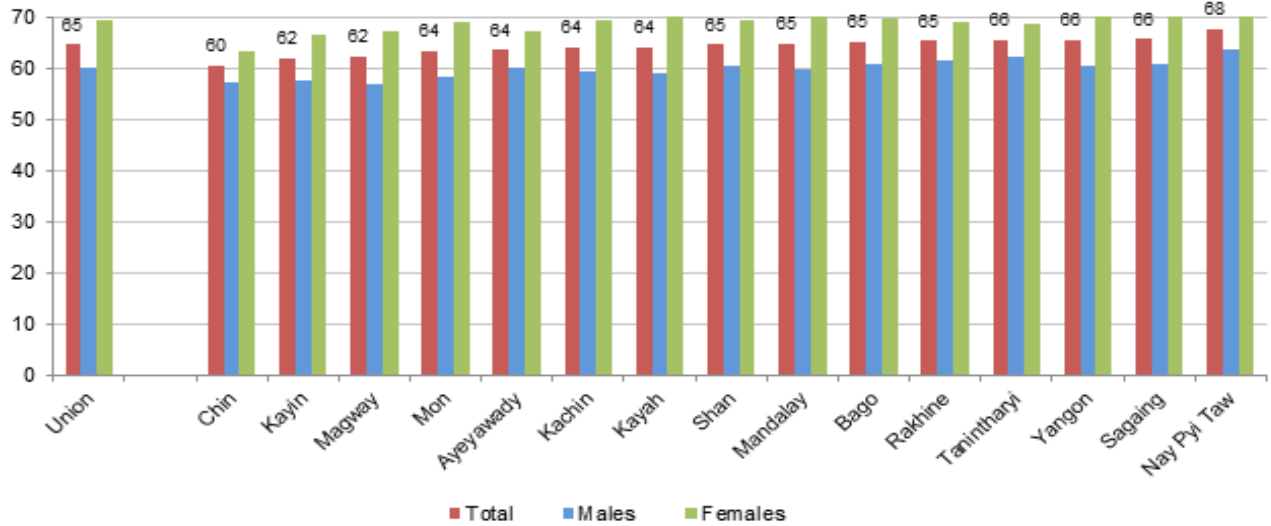


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Sagaing District	: 1.9
Myinmu Township	: 1.7

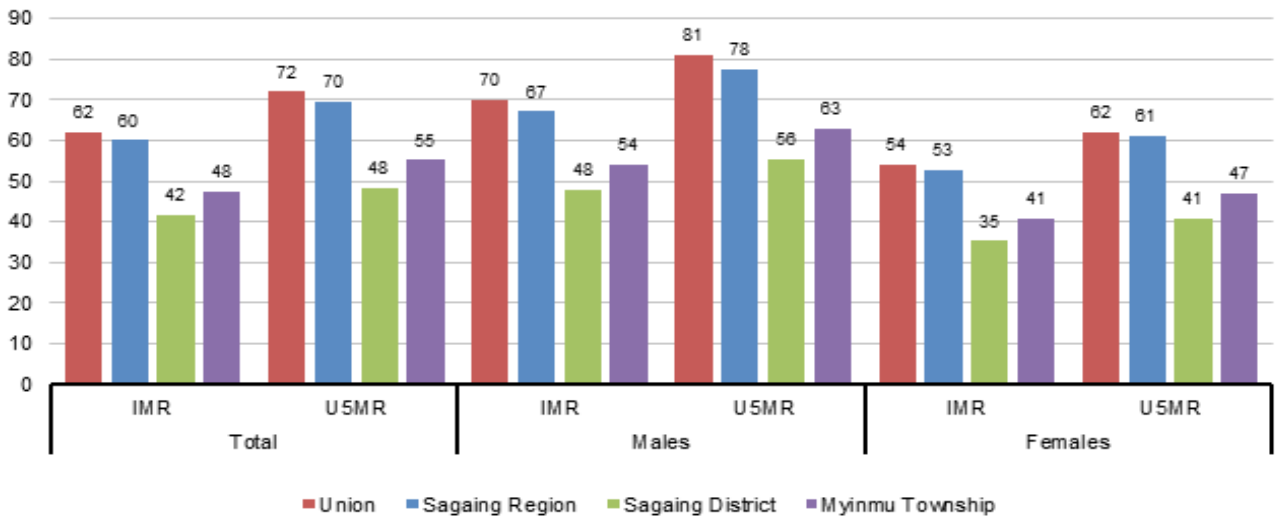
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

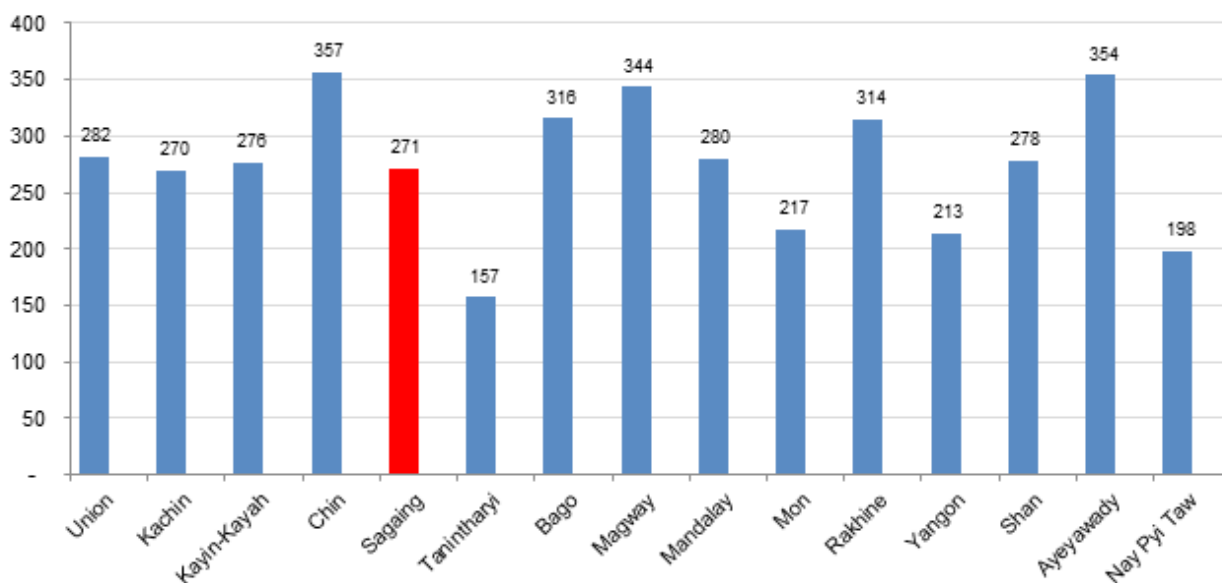
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sagaing District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Sagaing District is 42 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 48 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myinmu Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and higher than in Sagaing District. The Infant mortality in Myinmu Township is 48 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 55 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 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 Sagaing 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.

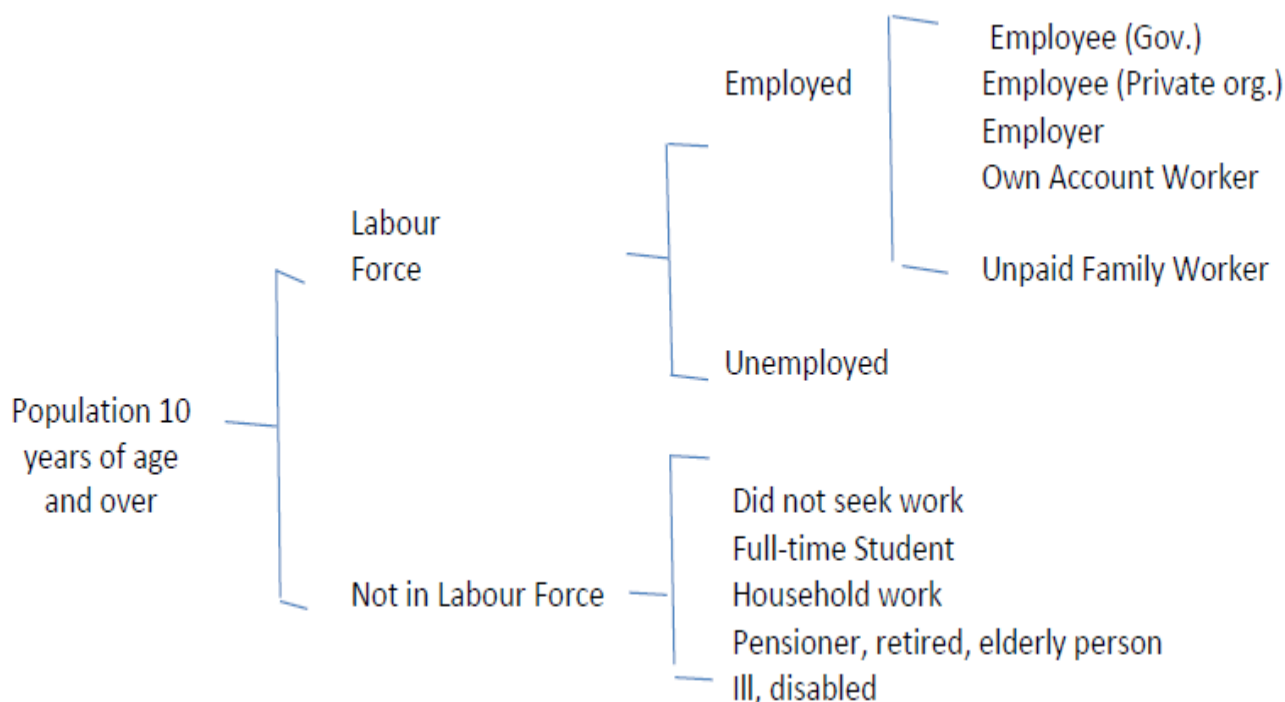
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

