

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

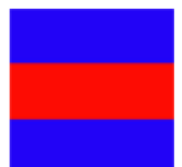
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census SAGAING REGION, YINMARPIN DISTRICT

Palae Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Sagaing Region, Yinmarpin District

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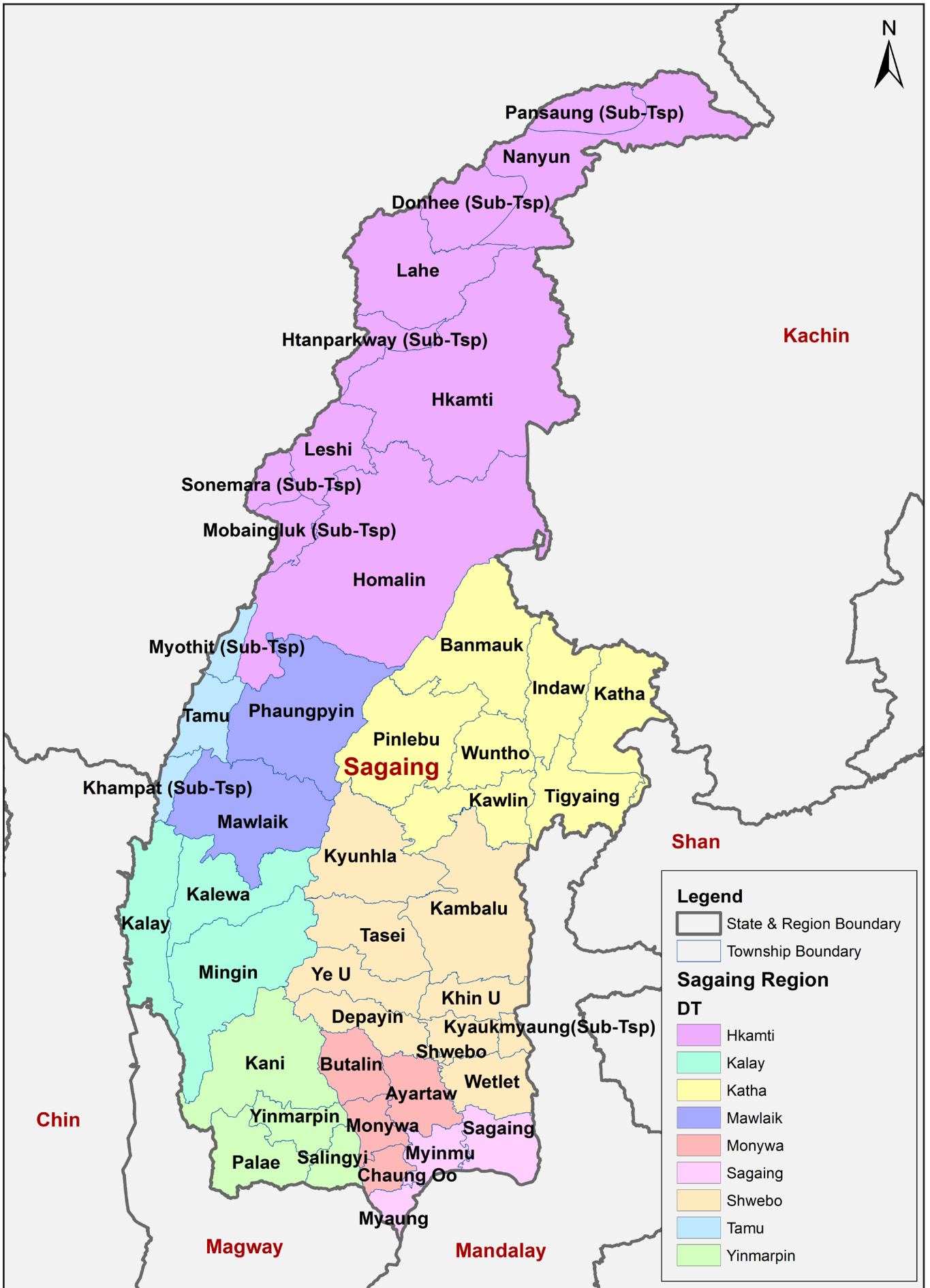
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Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Palae Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	144,006 ²	
Population males	66,809 (46.4%)	
Population females	77,197 (53.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	2.8%	
Area (Km²)	1,587.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	90.7 persons	
Median age	29.2 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	59	
Number of private households	32,362	
Percentage of female headed households	25.4%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	28.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.5%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.3%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	54.9	
Child dependency ratio	43.6	
Old dependency ratio	11.3	
Ageing index	25.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	87	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	88.5%	
Male	94.7%	
Female	83.6%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	5,050	3.5
Walking	1,994	1.4
Seeing	2,511	1.7
Hearing	1,287	0.9
Remembering	1,466	1.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	91,798	77.8	
Associate Scrutiny	20	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	111	0.1	
National Registration	569	0.5	
Religious	565	0.5	
Temporary Registration	46	< 0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	24,851	21.1	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	70.8%	87.9%	56.7%
Unemployment rate	3.8%	3.6%	4.1%
Employment to population ratio	68.1%	84.8%	54.4%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	31,642	97.8	
Renter	213	0.7	
Provided free (individually)	292	0.9	
Government quarters	180	0.6	
Private company quarters	*	< 0.1	
Other	25	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.4%		38.6%
Bamboo	75.2%	27.9%	9.4%
Earth	0.1%	28.0%	
Wood	18.2%	39.9%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		46.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	4.4%	3.6%	0.1%
Other	0.5%	0.7%	5.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,975	6.1	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	29,220	90.3	
Charcoal	615	1.9	
Coal	37	0.1	
Other	498	1.5	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	6,194	19.1
Kerosene	32	0.1
Candle	3,429	10.6
Battery	12,668	39.1
Generator (private)	2,574	8.0
Water mill (private)	*	< 0.1
Solar system/energy	4,133	12.8
Other	3,316	10.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,621	8.1
Tube well, borehole	14,983	46.3
Protected well/spring	8,450	26.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>26,061</i>	<i>80.5</i>
Unprotected well/spring	2,121	6.6
Pool/pond/lake	417	1.3
River/stream/canal	2,408	7.4
Waterfall/rainwater	774	2.4
Other	581	1.8
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,301</i>	<i>19.5</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,453	7.6
Tube well, borehole	15,114	46.7
Protected well/spring	8,158	25.2
Unprotected well/spring	1,850	5.7
Pool/pond/lake	780	2.4
River/stream/canal	2,687	8.3
Waterfall/rainwater	734	2.3
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	586	1.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	79	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	20,680	63.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>20,759</i>	<i>64.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	719	2.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	83	0.3
Other	153	0.5
None	10,648	32.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	18,218	56.3
Television	9,412	29.1
Landline phone	1,166	3.6
Mobile phone	3,731	11.5
Computer	229	0.7
Internet at home	682	2.1
Households with none of the items	10,014	30.9
Households with all of the items	22	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	303	0.9
Motorcycle/Moped	14,436	44.6
Bicycle	11,315	35.0
4-Wheel tractor	245	0.8
Canoe/Boat	82	0.3
Motor boat	23	0.1
Cart (bullock)	17,870	55.2

Note: ¹ Population figures for Palae 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 Palae 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 Palae Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	144,006 *		
Males	66,809		
Females	77,197		
Sex ratio	87 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	2.8%		
Area (Km ²)	1,587.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	90.7 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	59		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	140,339	3,683	136,656
Number of conventional households	32,362	931	31,431
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Palae Township, there are more females than males with 87 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (2.8%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Palae Township is 91 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Palae 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;
Palae Township (Yinmarpin District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	32,362	144,006	66,809	77,197
	Ward	931	4,095	1,943	2,152
1	Myauk Paing(W)	460	2,133	1,032	1,101
2	Taung Paing(W)	471	1,962	911	1,051
	Village Tract	31,431	139,911	64,866	75,045
1	Ma Gyi Gwa(VT)	230	1,013	466	547
2	Let Taung Gyi(VT)	950	4,094	1,805	2,289
3	Kyoe Kyar U(VT)	113	475	243	232
4	Mwayt Bon(VT)	447	2,020	931	1,089
5	Nyaung Kone(VT)	357	1,571	700	871
6	Kan Pauk(VT)	388	1,612	739	873
7	Nyoet Ton(VT)	757	3,156	1,389	1,767
8	Zay Di Yon(VT)	607	2,613	1,214	1,399
9	Mon Kyaing(VT)	336	1,379	654	725
10	Kyun Bo Kone(VT)	162	669	337	332
11	Let Pu Kan(VT)	483	2,160	994	1,166
12	Ah Lel Bon(VT)	282	1,199	560	639
13	Koke Ko Su(VT)	239	1,000	462	538
14	Kyaung Than(VT)	452	2,034	926	1,108
15	Nwe Shauk(VT)	298	1,207	546	661
16	In Gyin Su(VT)	414	1,740	804	936
17	Kant Daunt(VT)	800	3,687	1,700	1,987
18	Inn Kan(VT)	330	1,650	666	984
19	In Ma Htee(VT)	349	1,581	687	894
20	Sin Shin(VT)	500	2,199	1,006	1,193
21	Chin Pyit Kyin(VT)	671	2,984	1,376	1,608
22	Tone Kan(VT)	672	3,162	1,454	1,708
23	Taung Ywar Thit(VT)	488	2,370	1,121	1,249
24	Hlaw Kar(VT)	613	2,380	1,039	1,341

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
25	Ta Nei(VT)	937	4,014	1,879	2,135
26	Min Taing Pin(VT)	1,225	5,529	2,576	2,953
27	Chaung U(VT)	392	1,780	801	979
28	Zee Hpyu Kone(VT)	200	949	452	497
29	Ohn Hnauk(VT)	798	3,525	1,606	1,919
30	Pan(VT)	665	2,761	1,282	1,479
31	Wan Be Chaing(VT)	967	4,297	2,063	2,234
32	Chin Pyit(VT)	680	3,122	1,463	1,659
33	Kan Gyi(VT)	665	2,830	1,269	1,561
34	Pu Htoe Thar(VT)	415	2,216	966	1,250
35	Pi Tauk Kone(VT)	653	3,081	1,437	1,644
36	Kan Bar Yat(VT)	138	636	283	353
37	Kyay Tha Hmyar(VT)	442	1,917	831	1,086
38	Min Ma (East)(VT)	425	1,759	778	981
39	Pe Khin Ma(VT)	483	2,305	1,069	1,236
40	Poke Par(VT)	278	1,450	641	809
41	Ma Yoe Tone(VT)	728	3,671	1,715	1,956
42	Ywar Naung(VT)	280	1,122	515	607
43	Mon Thwin(VT)	651	2,684	1,192	1,492
44	Khaw Than Ti(VT)	378	1,823	862	961
45	Kyay Nin(VT)	723	3,159	1,407	1,752
46	Le Kan(VT)	698	3,182	1,486	1,696
47	Moe Kaung(VT)	932	3,897	1,841	2,056
48	Let Pan(VT)	351	1,567	778	789
49	Kyet Yin(VT)	725	3,399	1,657	1,742
50	Khin Aye(VT)	617	2,909	1,489	1,420
51	Gyat(VT)	329	1,481	718	763
52	Nyaung Kaing(Aye Chan Thar)(VT)	591	2,361	1,148	1,213
53	Wet Kya(VT)	444	1,776	798	978

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
54	Lel Dhamma(VT)	768	3,400	1,571	1,829
55	Aing Ma(VT)	589	2,698	1,302	1,396
56	Ma Yin(VT)	420	2,050	955	1,095
57	Thit Gyi Taing(VT)	504	2,084	973	1,111
58	Sit Yin(VT)	1,207	5,696	2,870	2,826
59	Bant Bway(VT)	195	826	374	452

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Palae Township

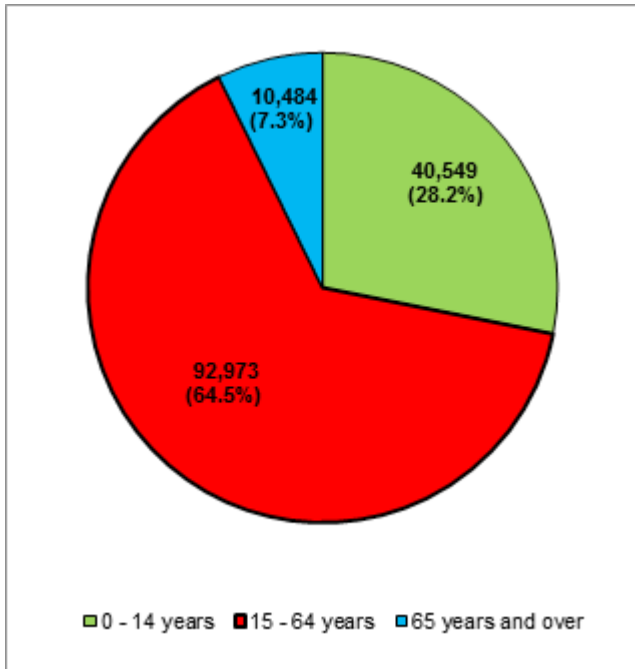
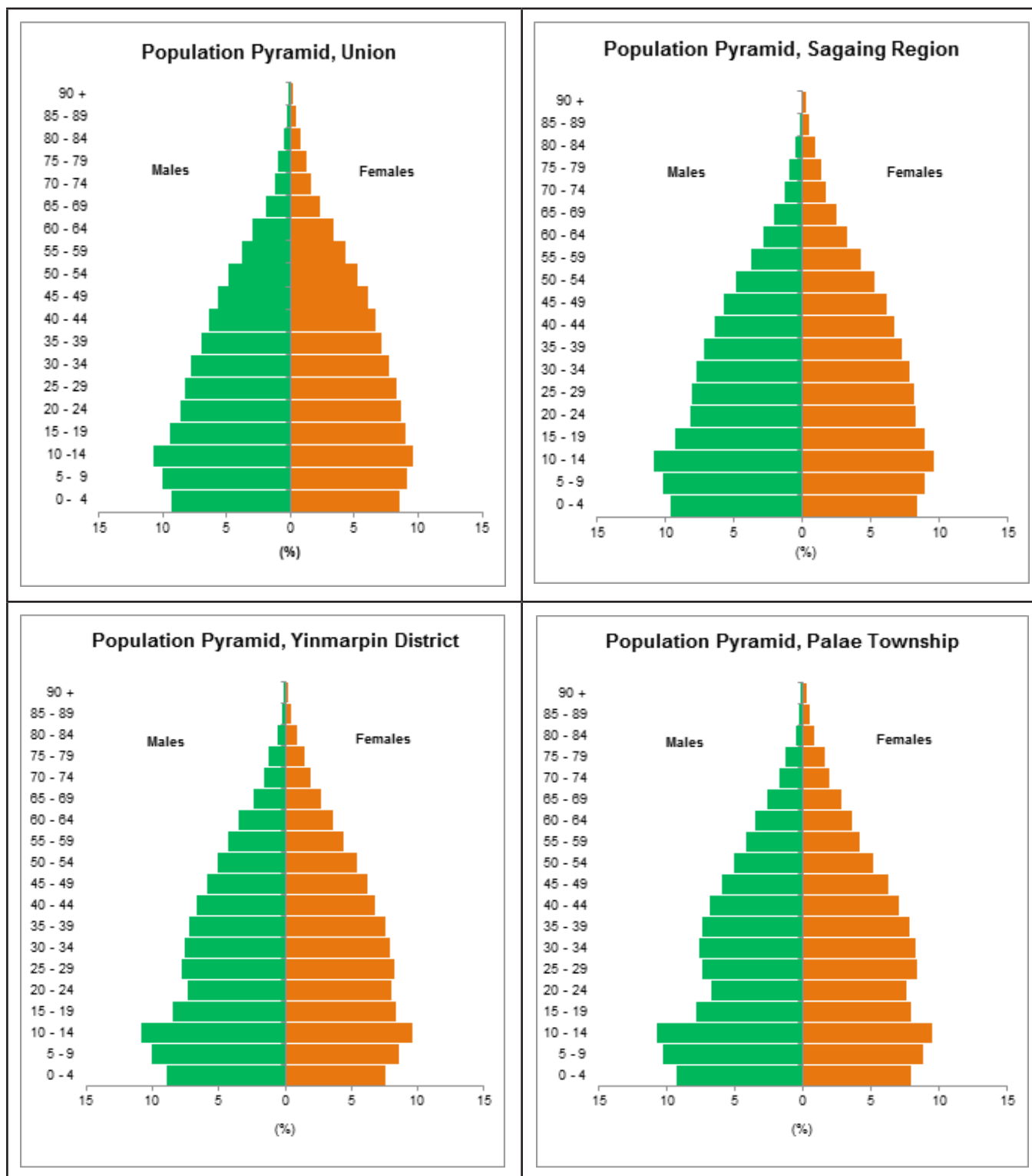


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Palae Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	144,006	66,809	77,197
0 - 4	12,310	6,227	6,083
5 - 9	13,722	6,917	6,805
10 - 14	14,517	7,213	7,304
15 - 19	11,428	5,285	6,143
20 - 24	10,370	4,528	5,842
25 - 29	11,363	4,934	6,429
30 - 34	11,469	5,125	6,344
35 - 39	10,934	4,930	6,004
40 - 44	10,028	4,612	5,416
45 - 49	8,816	3,981	4,835
50 - 54	7,424	3,424	4,000
55 - 59	6,035	2,801	3,234
60 - 64	5,106	2,335	2,771
65 - 69	3,931	1,773	2,158
70 - 74	2,678	1,193	1,485
75 - 79	2,065	854	1,211
80 - 84	1,040	389	651
85 - 89	522	191	331
90 +	248	97	151

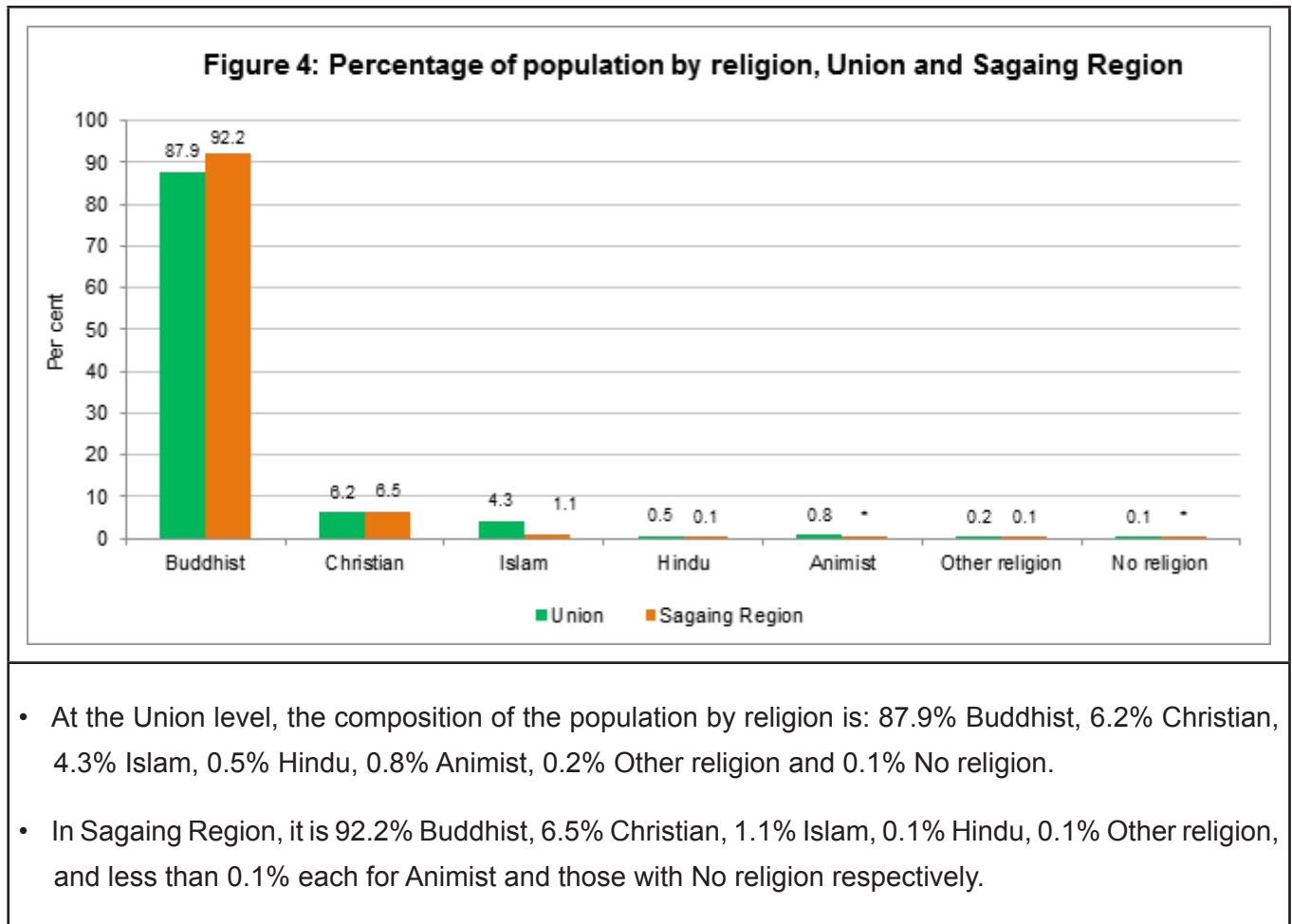
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Palae Township is 64.5 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

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



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Palae Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Palae Township.
- Starting from age group 10-14, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) 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	2,585	1,358	1,227	995	528	467
6	2,794	1,379	1,415	2,398	1,181	1,217
7	2,905	1,451	1,454	2,574	1,299	1,275
8	2,621	1,315	1,306	2,348	1,169	1,179
9	2,611	1,227	1,384	2,354	1,114	1,240
10	2,714	1,290	1,424	2,388	1,135	1,253
11	2,680	1,322	1,358	2,342	1,168	1,174
12	2,910	1,398	1,512	2,422	1,176	1,246
13	2,824	1,368	1,456	2,130	1,054	1,076
14	2,695	1,210	1,485	1,713	803	910
15	2,450	1,169	1,281	1,278	642	636
16	2,144	991	1,153	950	467	483
17	2,211	1,000	1,211	721	349	372
18	2,201	973	1,228	519	246	273
19	1,893	827	1,066	346	155	191
20	2,391	989	1,402	237	105	132
21	1,899	824	1,075	150	84	66
22	1,921	802	1,119	92	51	41
23	2,071	901	1,170	60	31	29
24	1,777	792	985	35	17	18
25	2,528	1,108	1,420	38	14	24
26	1,965	852	1,113	24	10	14
27	2,186	903	1,283	30	18	12
28	2,313	1,003	1,310	19	11	8
29	2,072	843	1,229	32	15	17

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

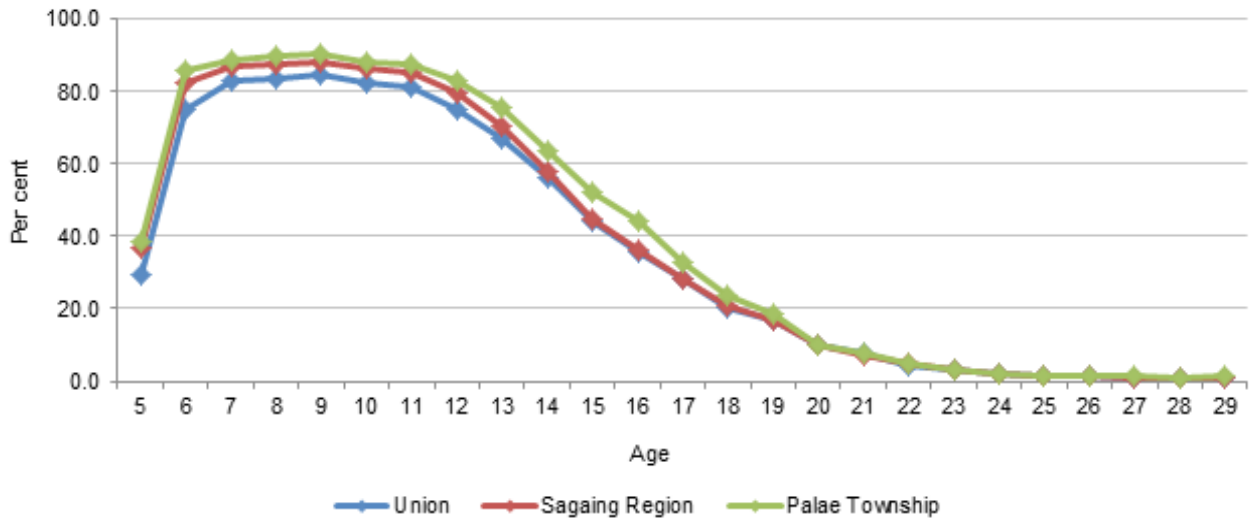
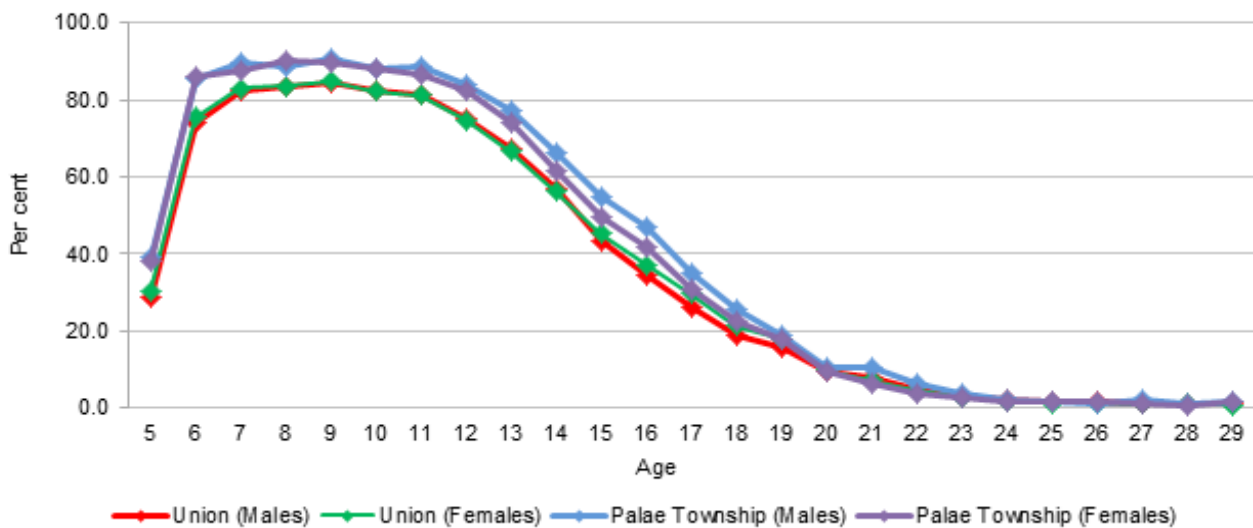
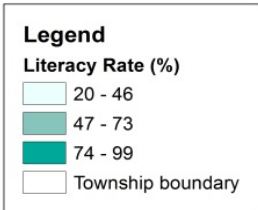
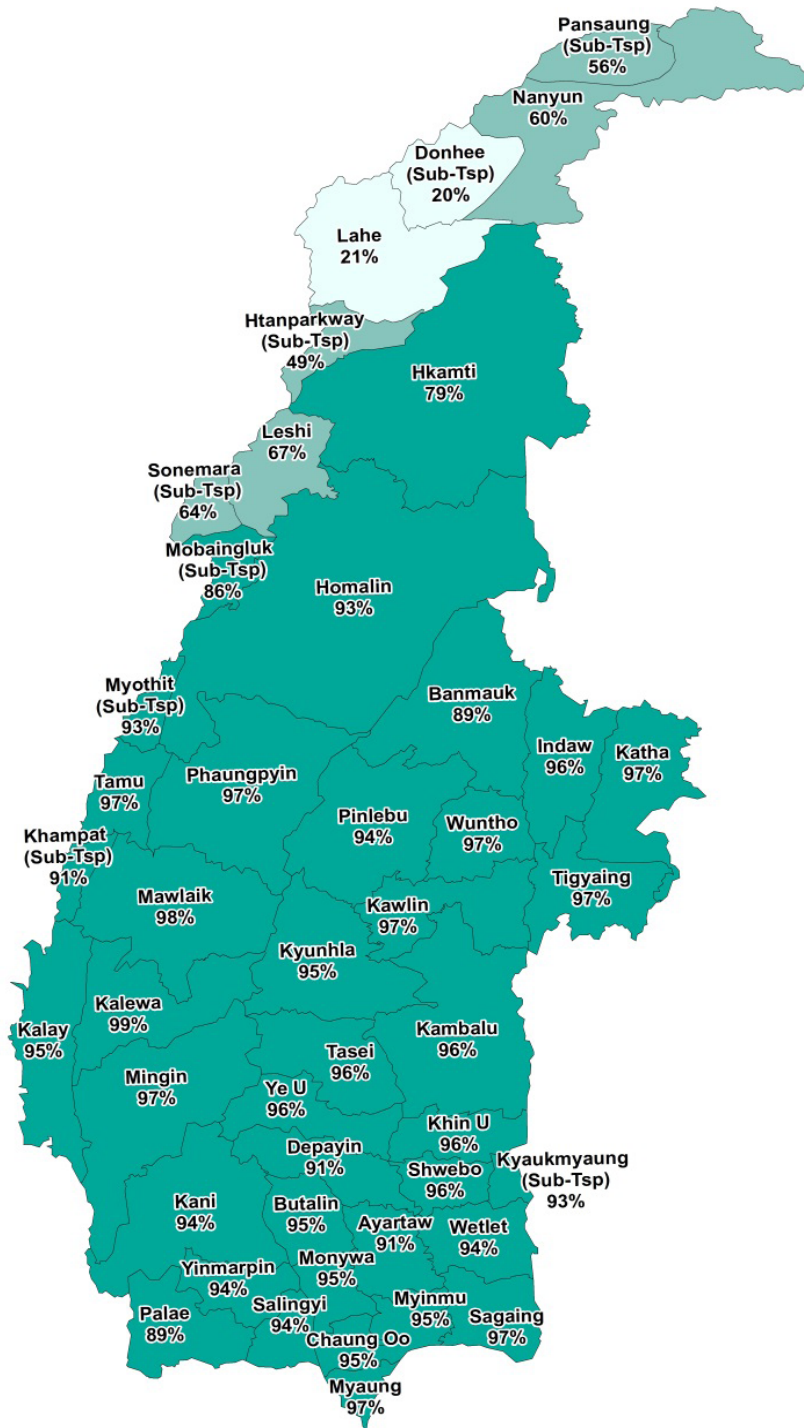


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Palae Township



- School attendance in Palae Township drops at age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Palae Township is higher starting from school going age to age 19.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Yinmarpin District	: 92.6%
Palae Township	: 88.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	20,958	95.8
Males	9,268	96.8
Females	11,690	94.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Palae Township is 88.5 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Saging Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 83.6 per cent and for the males it is 94.7 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.8 per cent with 94.9 per cent for females and 96.8 per cent for males.

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

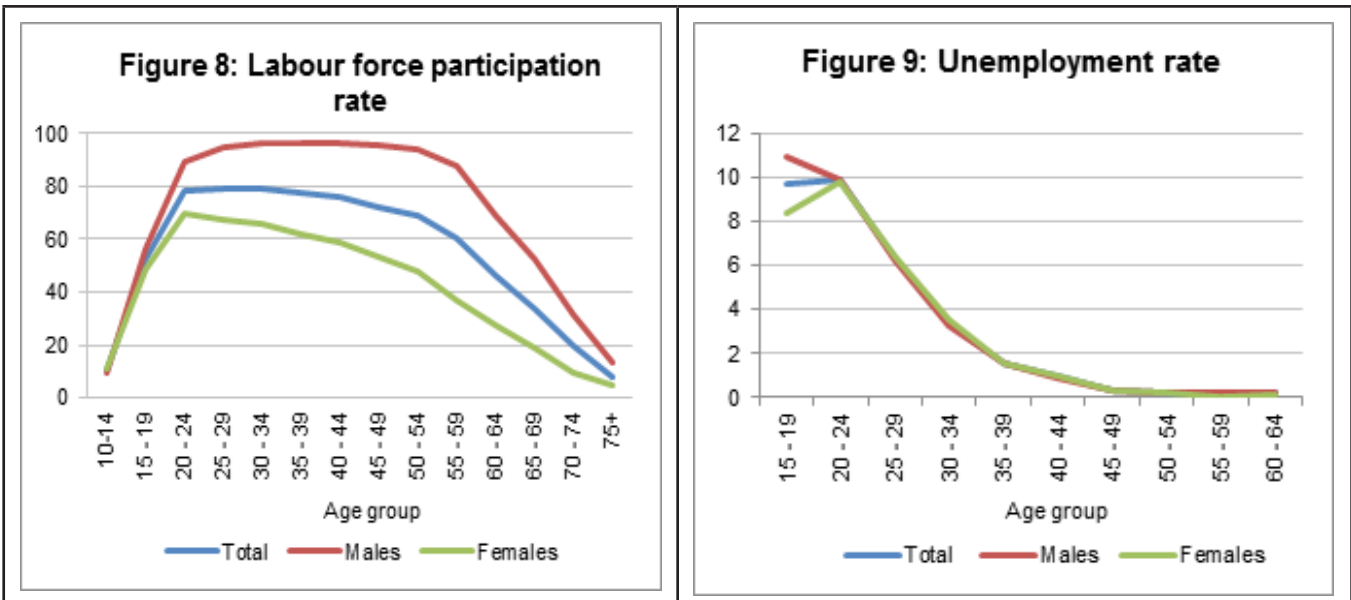
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	81,659	19,515	23.9	17,621	26,031	9,108	3,835	239	4,174	127	72	937
Urban	2,536	144	5.7	194	482	574	413	10	703	12	2	2
Rural	79,123	19,371	24.5	17,427	25,549	8,534	3,422	229	3,471	115	70	935
Males	36,639	6,657	18.2	6,833	12,534	5,324	2,362	160	2,142	30	53	544
Females	45,020	12,858	28.6	10,788	13,497	3,784	1,473	79	2,032	97	19	393

- Some 23.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 24.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 18.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 28.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 31.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.1 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	10.3	9.8	10.8	9.9	11.5	8.4
15 - 19	52.4	56.3	49.0	9.7	10.9	8.4
20 - 24	78.3	89.2	69.8	9.9	9.9	9.8
25 - 29	79.2	94.7	67.4	6.3	6.2	6.4
30 - 34	79.2	96.2	65.5	3.4	3.3	3.5
35 - 39	77.4	96.1	62.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
40 - 44	76.3	96.6	59.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
45 - 49	72.3	95.3	53.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
50 - 54	68.9	93.8	47.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
55 - 59	60.5	87.8	36.9	0.1	0.2	-
60 - 64	46.3	68.7	27.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
65 - 69	34.1	52.3	19.1	0.1	-	0.2
70 - 74	19.5	31.8	9.6	0.2	-	0.7
75 +	8.2	13.7	4.7	1.3	0.5	2.7
15 - 24	64.7	71.5	59.2	9.8	10.3	9.2
15 - 64	70.8	87.9	56.7	3.8	3.6	4.1



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Palae Township is 70.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 56.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.9 per cent.
- In Palae Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Palae Township is 3.8 per cent. There is some difference between the unemployment rate for males (3.6%) and for females (4.1%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.2 per cent.

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

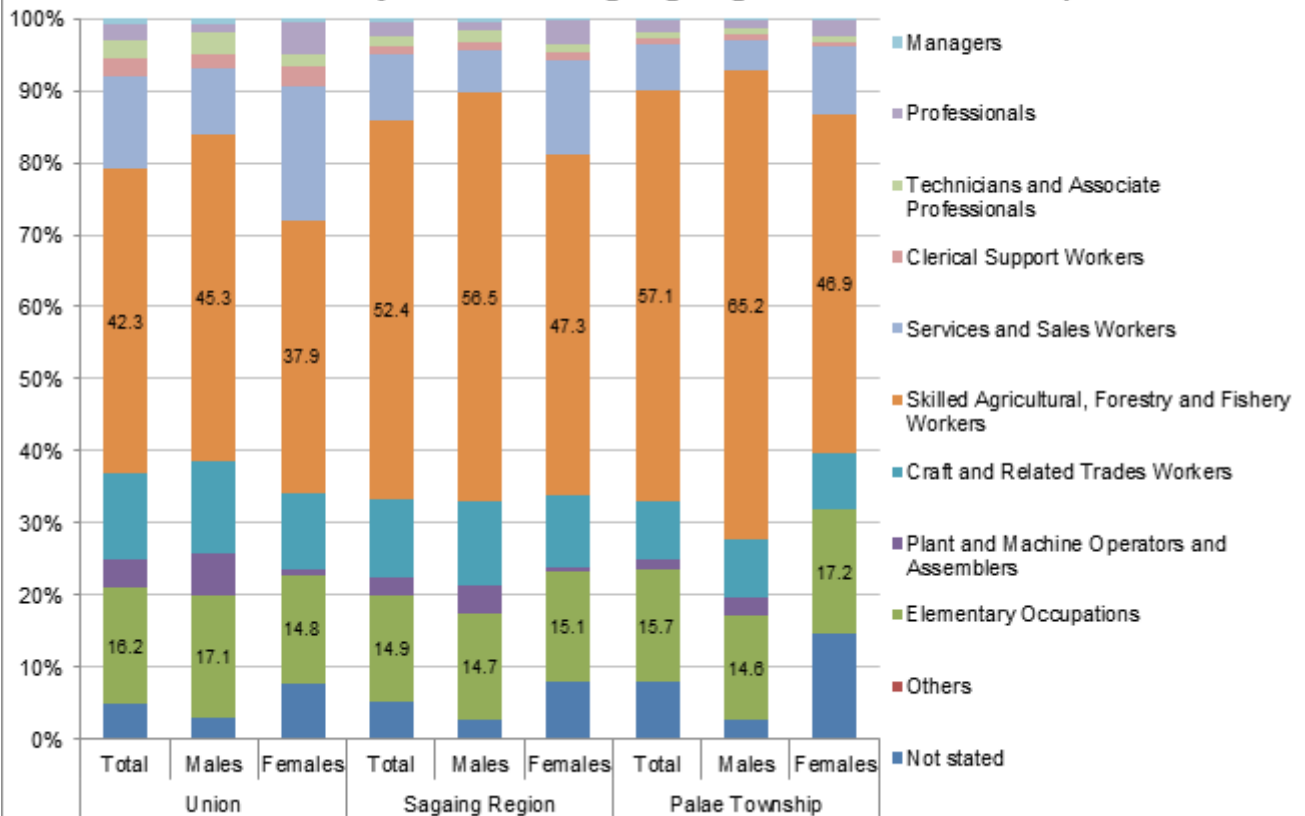
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	48,469	0.5	34.9	41.6	17.2	1.9	3.9
Males	14,559	1.0	57.2	4.4	24.5	3.1	9.8
Females	33,910	0.2	25.4	57.5	14.1	1.4	1.3

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 57.2 per cent of males are full time students while 57.5 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	62,079	34,677	27,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	168	120	48	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professionals	1,043	379	664	1.7	1.1	2.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	495	278	217	0.8	0.8	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	434	313	121	0.7	0.9	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	3,986	1,403	2,583	6.4	4.0	9.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	35,465	22,607	12,858	57.1	65.2	46.9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,906	2,764	2,142	7.9	8.0	7.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	886	833	53	1.4	2.4	0.2
Elementary Occupations	9,762	5,061	4,701	15.7	14.6	17.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,934	919	4,015	7.9	2.7	14.7

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



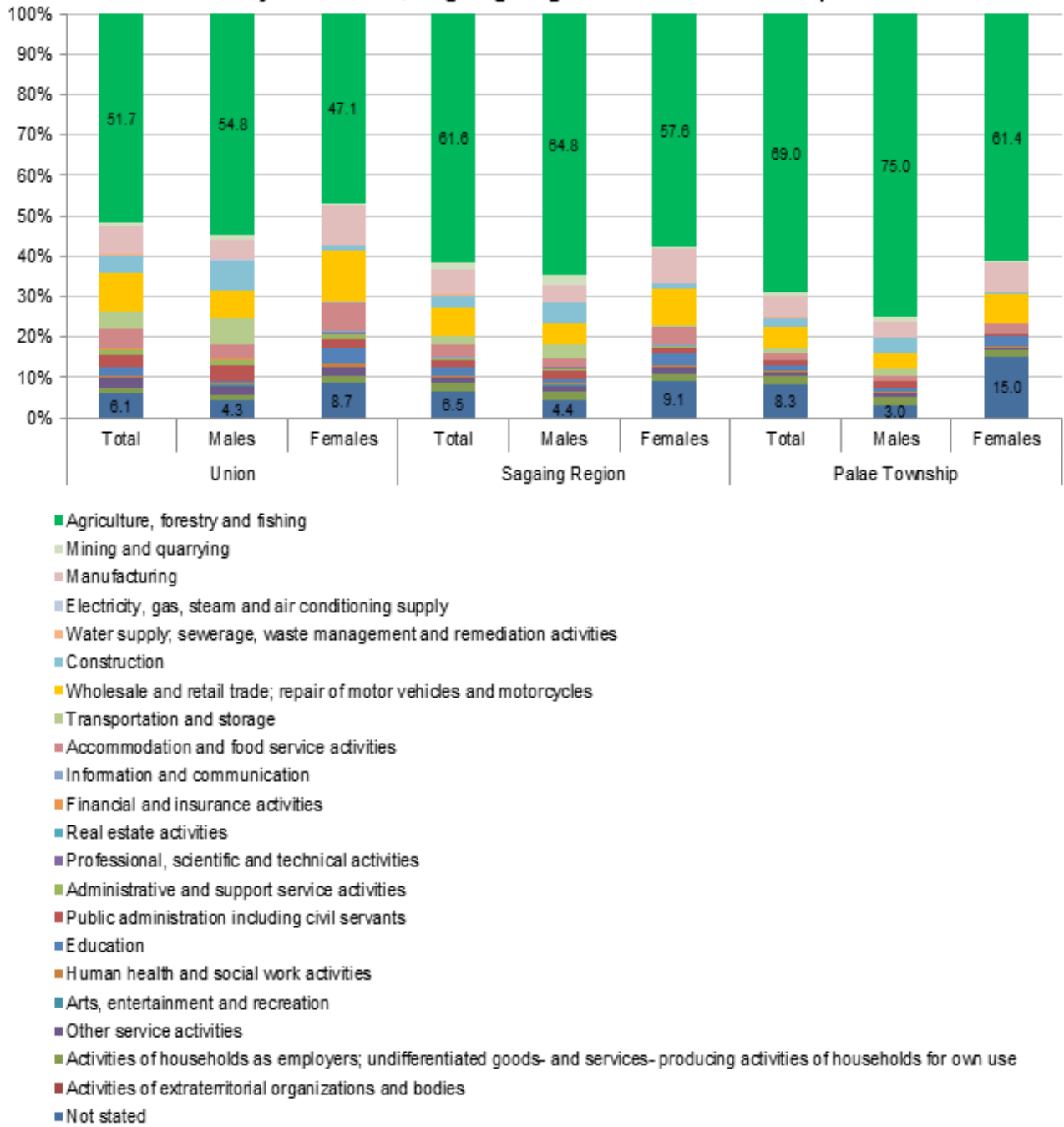
- In Palae Township, 57.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 15.7 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 65.2 per cent of males and 46.9 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 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	62,079	34,677	27,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42,830	26,006	16,824	69.0	75.0	61.4
Mining and quarrying	485	452	33	0.8	1.3	0.1
Manufacturing	3,346	1,323	2,023	5.4	3.8	7.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18	18	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	30	29	1	*	0.1	*
Construction	1,499	1,353	146	2.4	3.9	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,234	1,255	1,979	5.2	3.6	7.2
Transportation and storage	632	615	17	1.0	1.8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,084	419	665	1.7	1.2	2.4
Information and communication	18	14	4	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	20	13	7	*	*	*
Real estate activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	39	32	7	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	28	23	5	*	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	663	509	154	1.1	1.5	0.6
Education	1,046	377	669	1.7	1.1	2.4
Human health and social work activities	181	72	109	0.3	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	41	32	9	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	532	342	190	0.9	1.0	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,190	749	441	1.9	2.2	1.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	1	1	*	*	*
Not stated	5,160	1,043	4,117	8.3	3.0	15.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



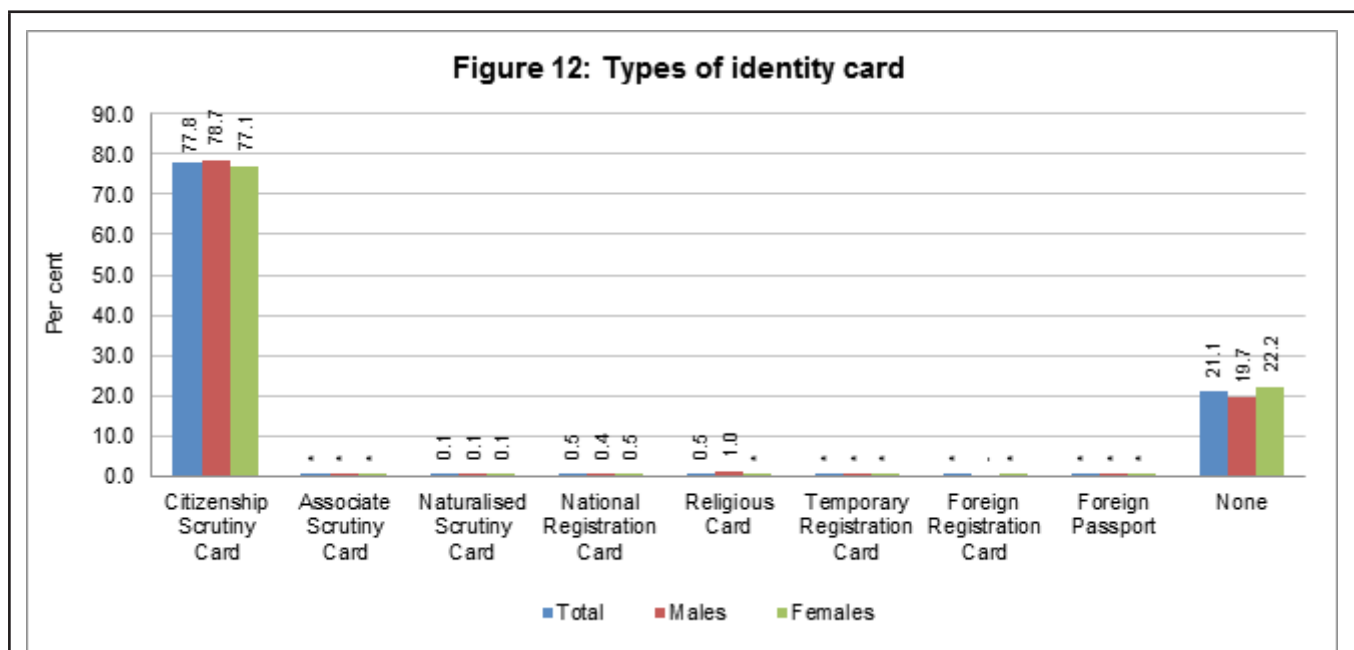
- In Palae Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 69.0 per cent.
- There are 75.0 per cent of males and 61.4 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing Region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(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	91,798	20	111	569	565	46	*	*	24,851
Urban	3,150	1	4	15	22	-	-	-	370
Rural	88,648	19	107	554	543	46	*	*	24,481
Males	42,218	8	64	235	549	19	-	*	10,567
Females	49,580	12	47	334	16	27	*	*	14,284

Note: * Less than 20 cards



- In Palae Township, 77.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 21.1 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 19.7 per cent of males and 22.2 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	144,006	138,956	5,050	3.5	2,511	1,287	1,994	1,466
0 - 4	12,310	12,249	61	0.5	8	4	41	28
5 - 9	13,722	13,601	121	0.9	19	18	53	72
10 - 14	14,517	14,366	151	1.0	22	25	50	97
15 - 19	11,428	11,310	118	1.0	15	26	41	60
20 - 24	10,370	10,280	90	0.9	14	29	27	35
25 - 29	11,363	11,224	139	1.2	20	41	54	51
30 - 34	11,469	11,331	138	1.2	26	35	52	51
35 - 39	10,934	10,816	118	1.1	29	29	41	39
40 - 44	10,028	9,815	213	2.1	86	34	75	51
45 - 49	8,816	8,570	246	2.8	131	37	62	53
50 - 54	7,424	7,101	323	4.4	172	67	94	62
55 - 59	6,035	5,646	389	6.4	207	77	123	82
60 - 64	5,106	4,612	494	9.7	289	99	157	84
65 - 69	3,931	3,368	563	14.3	342	100	198	109
70 - 74	2,678	2,097	581	21.7	345	164	231	151
75 - 79	2,065	1,485	580	28.1	338	198	268	176
80 - 84	1,040	648	392	37.7	235	147	222	131
85 - 89	522	319	203	38.9	128	94	120	78
90 +	248	118	130	52.4	85	63	85	56

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	66,809	64,500	2,309	3.5	1,071	553	898	663
0 - 4	6,227	6,195	32	0.5	8	3	21	12
5 - 9	6,917	6,850	67	1.0	10	11	29	39
10 - 14	7,213	7,126	87	1.2	12	14	25	59
15 - 19	5,285	5,222	63	1.2	6	12	27	29
20 - 24	4,528	4,484	44	1.0	6	13	12	18
25 - 29	4,934	4,865	69	1.4	8	19	27	24
30 - 34	5,125	5,051	74	1.4	17	18	23	32
35 - 39	4,930	4,863	67	1.4	14	12	27	24
40 - 44	4,612	4,501	111	2.4	44	13	41	29
45 - 49	3,981	3,854	127	3.2	66	16	34	24
50 - 54	3,424	3,259	165	4.8	88	28	54	31
55 - 59	2,801	2,629	172	6.1	99	29	56	33
60 - 64	2,335	2,110	225	9.6	124	47	75	38
65 - 69	1,773	1,532	241	13.6	135	42	91	39
70 - 74	1,193	942	251	21.0	140	71	101	68
75 - 79	854	614	240	28.1	133	88	105	70
80 - 84	389	237	152	39.1	87	58	86	53
85 - 89	191	115	76	39.8	51	33	38	26
90 +	97	51	46	47.4	23	26	26	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	77,197	74,456	2,741	3.6	1,440	734	1,096	803
0 - 4	6,083	6,054	29	0.5	-	1	20	16
5 - 9	6,805	6,751	54	0.8	9	7	24	33
10 - 14	7,304	7,240	64	0.9	10	11	25	38
15 - 19	6,143	6,088	55	0.9	9	14	14	31
20 - 24	5,842	5,796	46	0.8	8	16	15	17
25 - 29	6,429	6,359	70	1.1	12	22	27	27
30 - 34	6,344	6,280	64	1.0	9	17	29	19
35 - 39	6,004	5,953	51	0.8	15	17	14	15
40 - 44	5,416	5,314	102	1.9	42	21	34	22
45 - 49	4,835	4,716	119	2.5	65	21	28	29
50 - 54	4,000	3,842	158	4.0	84	39	40	31
55 - 59	3,234	3,017	217	6.7	108	48	67	49
60 - 64	2,771	2,502	269	9.7	165	52	82	46
65 - 69	2,158	1,836	322	14.9	207	58	107	70
70 - 74	1,485	1,155	330	22.2	205	93	130	83
75 - 79	1,211	871	340	28.1	205	110	163	106
80 - 84	651	411	240	36.9	148	89	136	78
85 - 89	331	204	127	38.4	77	61	82	52
90 +	151	67	84	55.6	62	37	59	41

- Four in every 100 persons in Palae 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.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

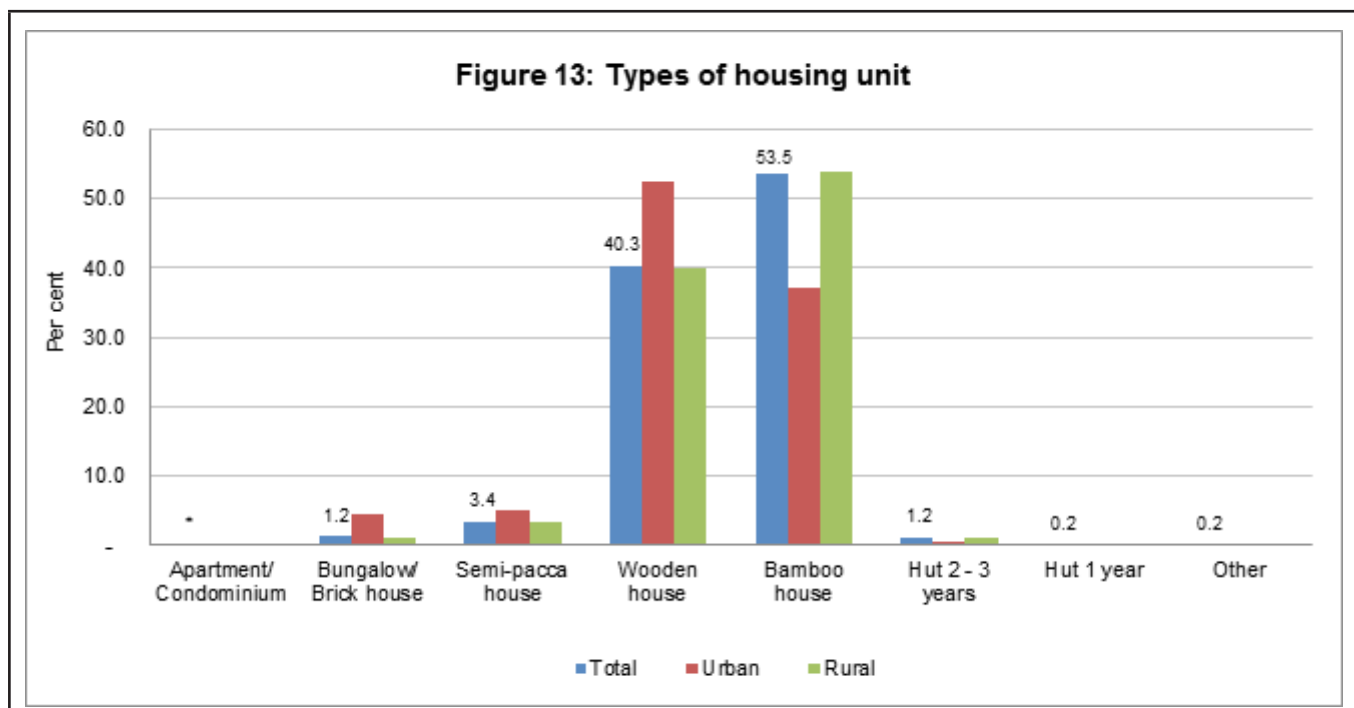
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

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	32,362	*	1.2	3.4	40.3	53.5	1.2	0.2	0.2
Urban	931	-	4.6	5.2	52.4	37.1	0.6	-	0.1
Rural	31,431	*	1.1	3.4	40.0	54.0	1.2	0.2	0.2

Note; * Less than 0.1 per cent



- The majority of the households in Palae Township are living in bamboo houses (53.5%) followed by households in wooden houses (40.3%).
- Some 52.4 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 54.0 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Note: *Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

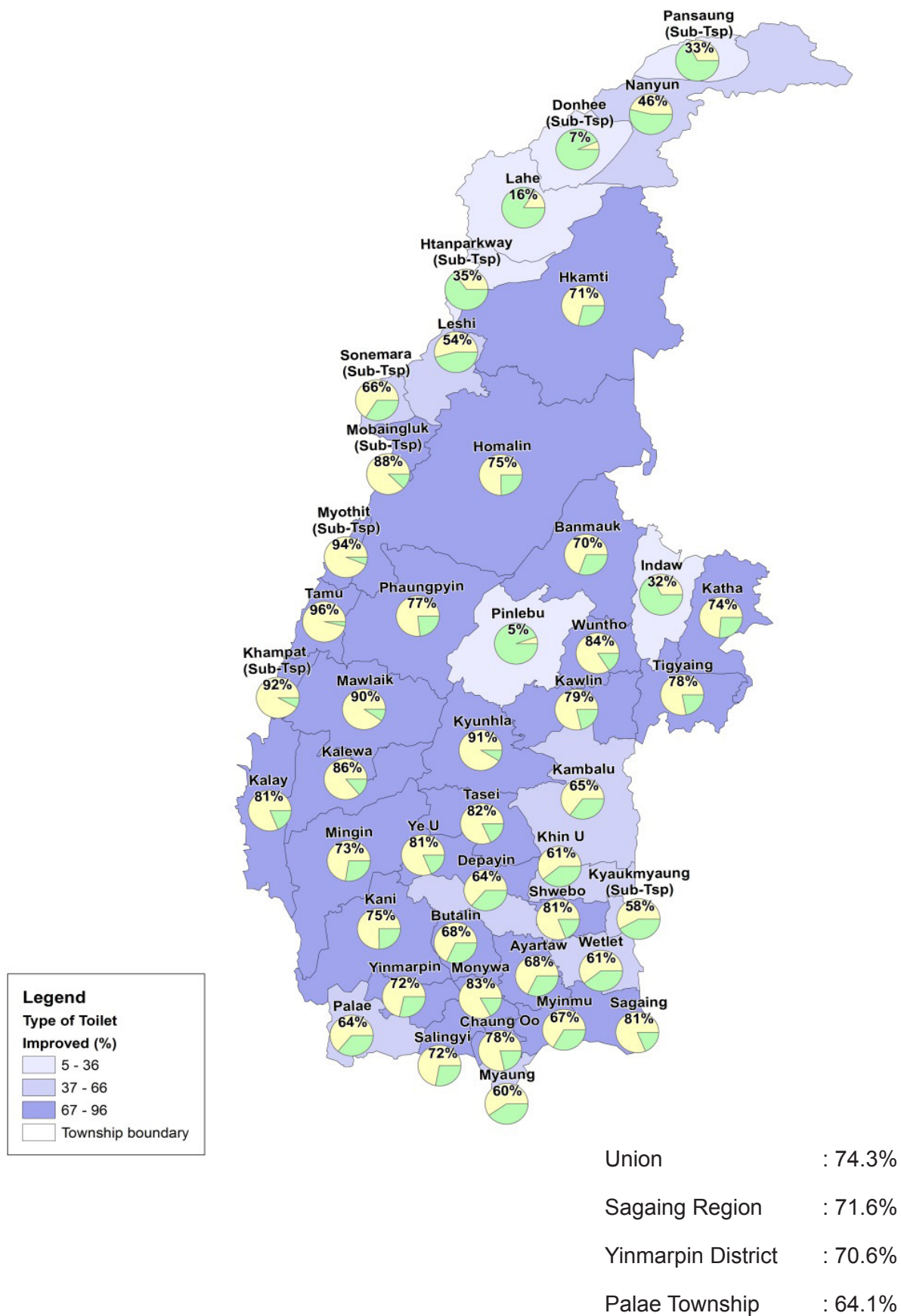


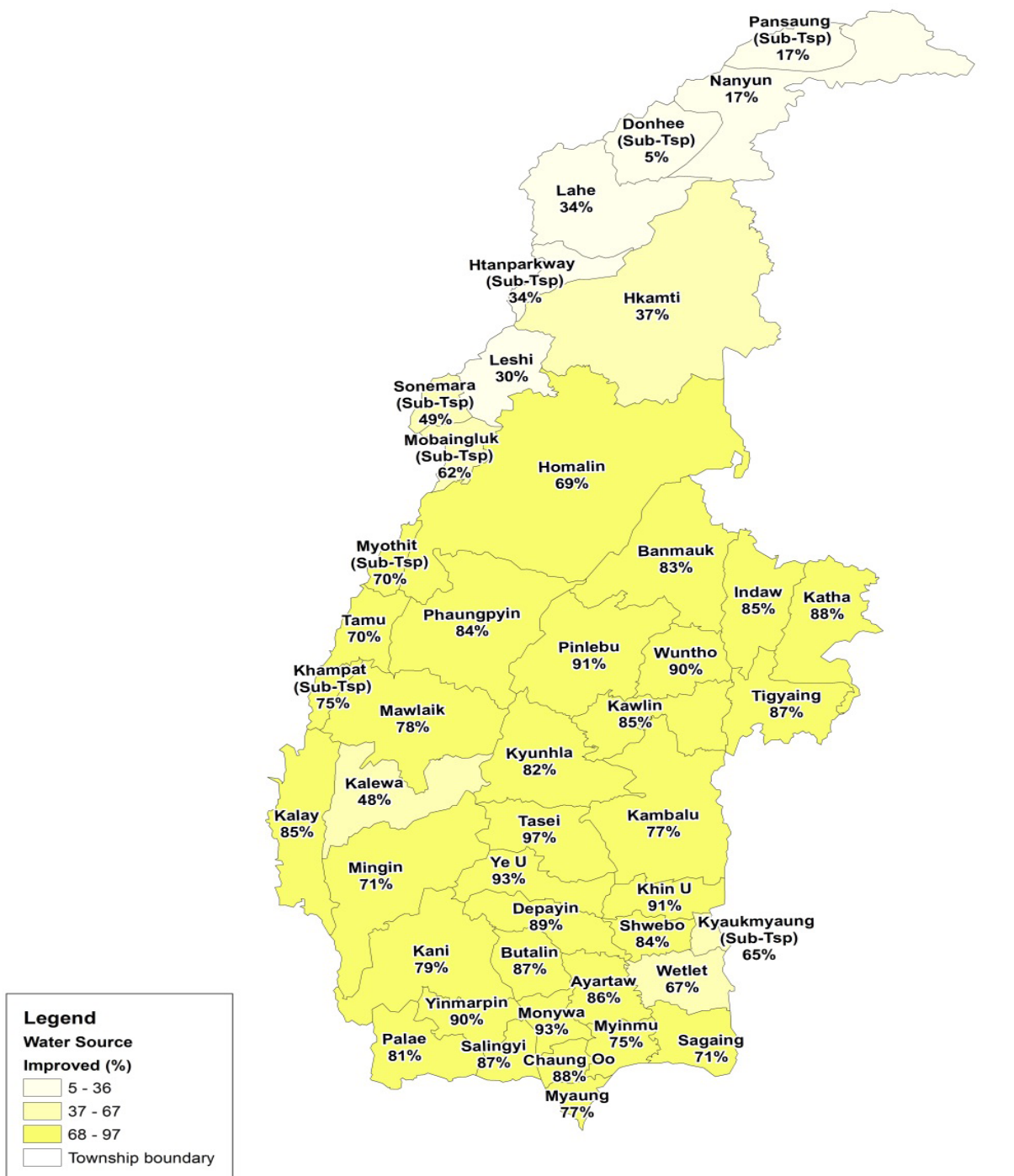
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.2	0.8	0.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		63.9	93.2	63.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>64.1</i>	<i>94.0</i>	<i>63.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.2	0.4	2.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.1	0.2
Other		0.5	-	0.5
None		32.9	5.5	33.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,362	931	31,431

- Some 64.1 per cent of the households in Palae Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (63.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities of Palae Township belongs to the range of 37-66 per cent.
- 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 32.9 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 Palae Township, 33.7 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%
Yinmarpin District	: 84.1%
Palae Township	: 80.5%

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

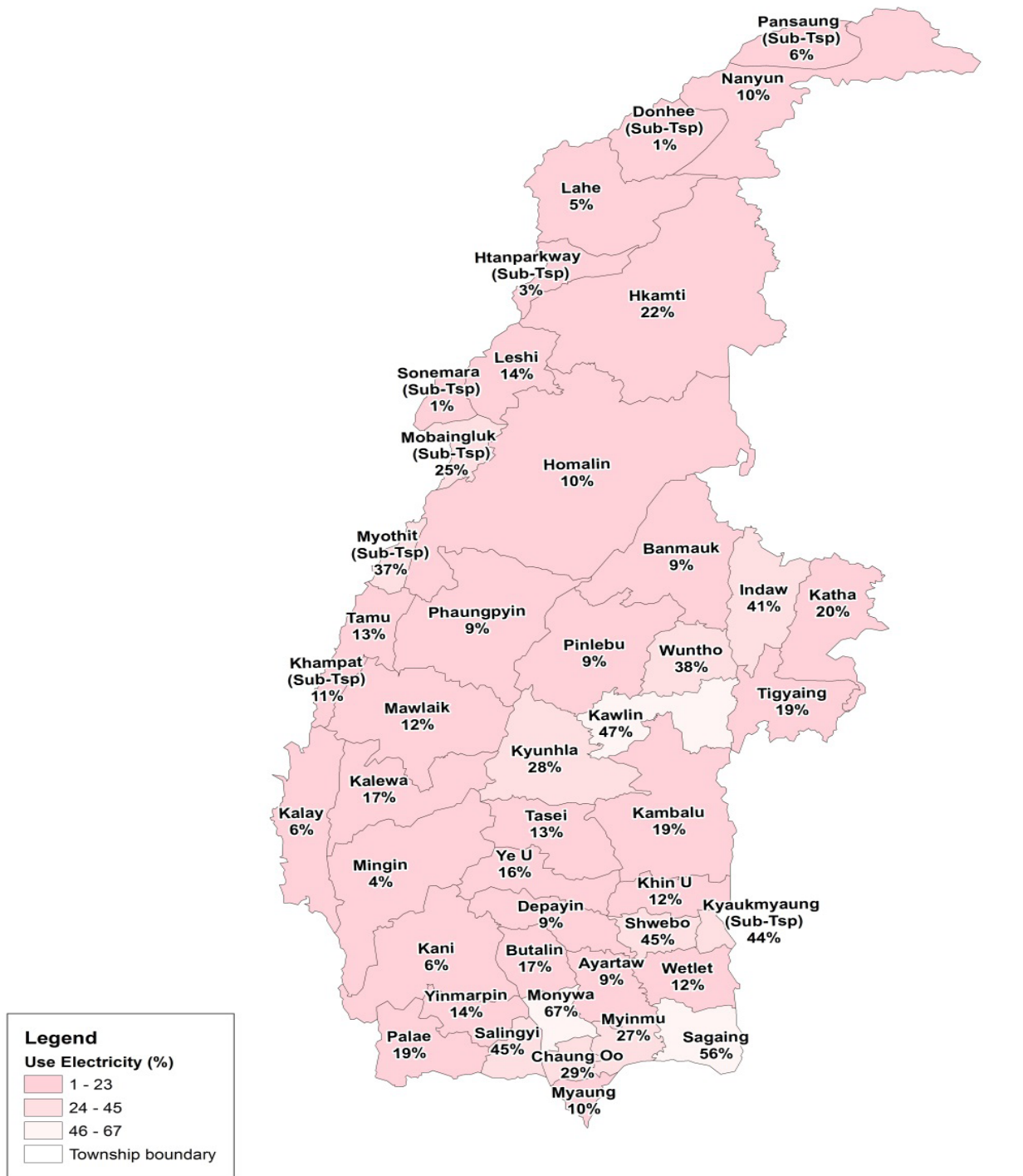
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		8.1	54.4	6.7
Tube well, borehole		46.3	29.4	46.8
Protected well/ Spring		26.1	14.2	26.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		*	0.5	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>80.5</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>80.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		6.6	0.1	6.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.3	-	1.3
River/stream/ canal		7.4	-	7.7
Waterfall/ Rain water		2.4	-	2.5
Other		1.8	1.4	1.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>19.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>20.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,362	931	31,431

- In Palae Township, 80.5 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, the proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water is in the range of (68-97) per cent and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 46.3 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 26.1 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 19.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 20.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Yinmarpin District	: 20.5%
Palae Township	: 19.1%

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

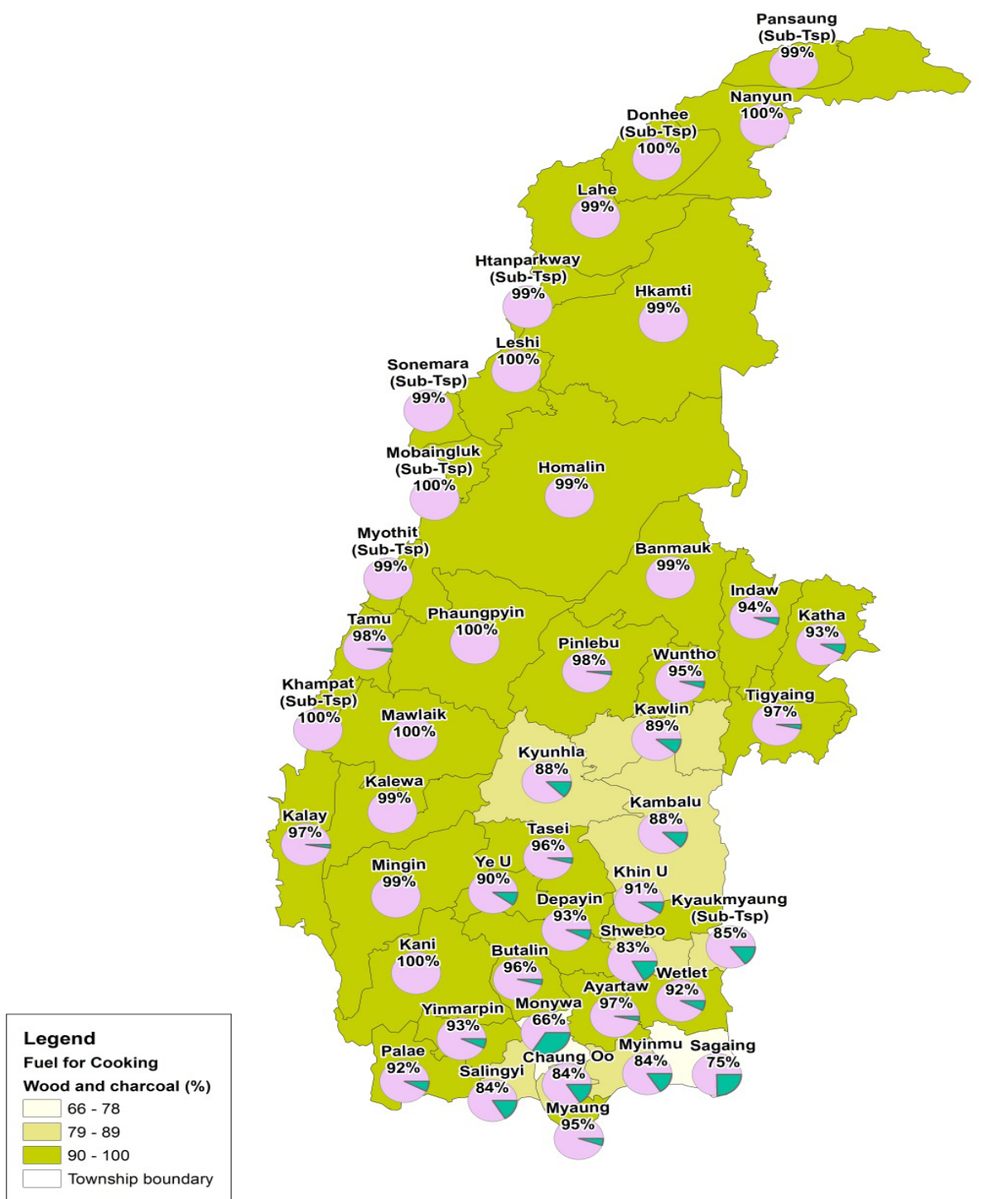
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		19.1	95.6	16.9
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle		10.6	0.3	10.9
Battery		39.1	3.3	40.2
Generator (private)		8.0	0.2	8.2
Water mill (private)		*	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		12.8	0.2	13.1
Other		10.2	0.2	10.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,362	931	31,431

- In Palae Township, 19.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to in the range of (1-23) per cent 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 percentage of households that use battery for lighting in Palae Township is 39.1 per cent.
- In rural areas, 40.2 per cent of the households mainly use battery 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%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Yinmarpin District	: 92.2%
Palae Township	: 92.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.1	70.6	4.2
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		90.3	25.5	92.2
Charcoal		1.9	3.9	1.8
Coal		0.1	-	0.1
Other		1.5	0.1	1.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	32,362	931	31,431

- In Palae Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 90.3 per cent using firewood and 1.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 6.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 92.2 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use firewood and 1.8 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

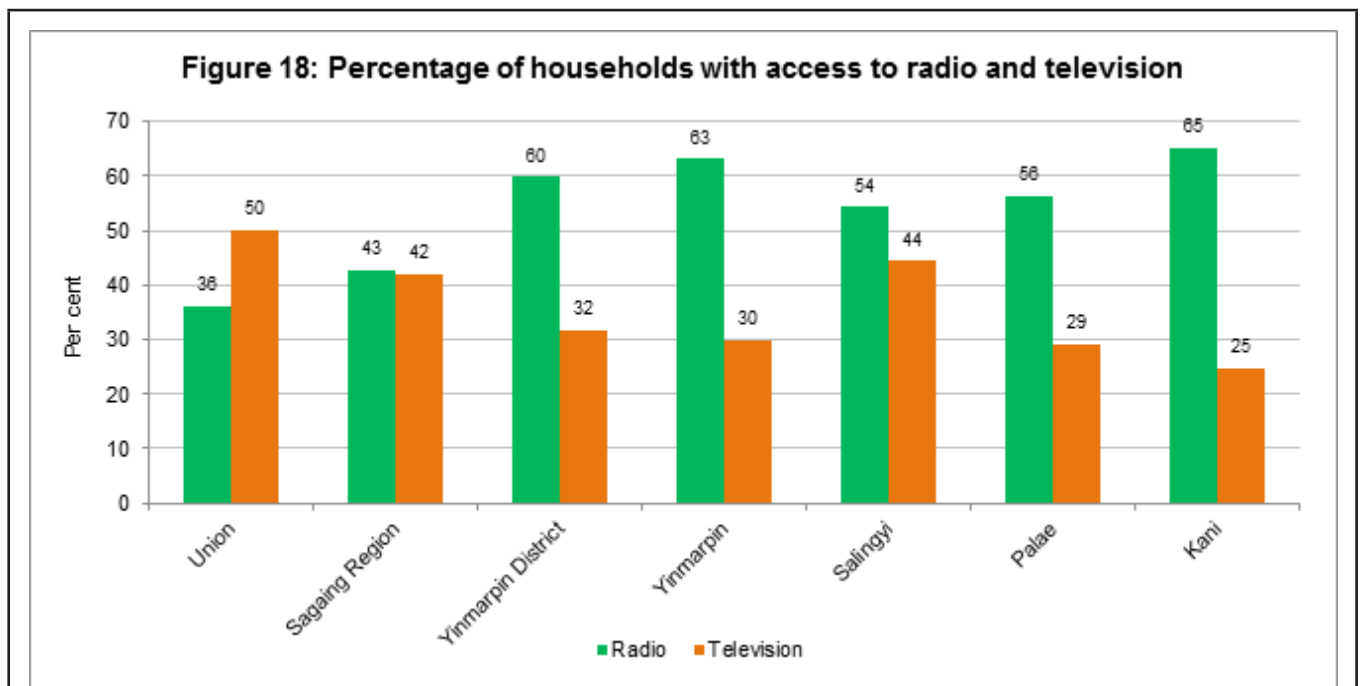
Communication and related amenities

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	32,362	56.3	29.1	3.6	11.5	0.7	2.1	30.9	0.1
Urban	931	36.0	71.8	11.3	54.2	5.6	11.3	15.8	1.2
Rural	31,431	56.9	27.8	3.4	10.3	0.6	1.8	31.4	*

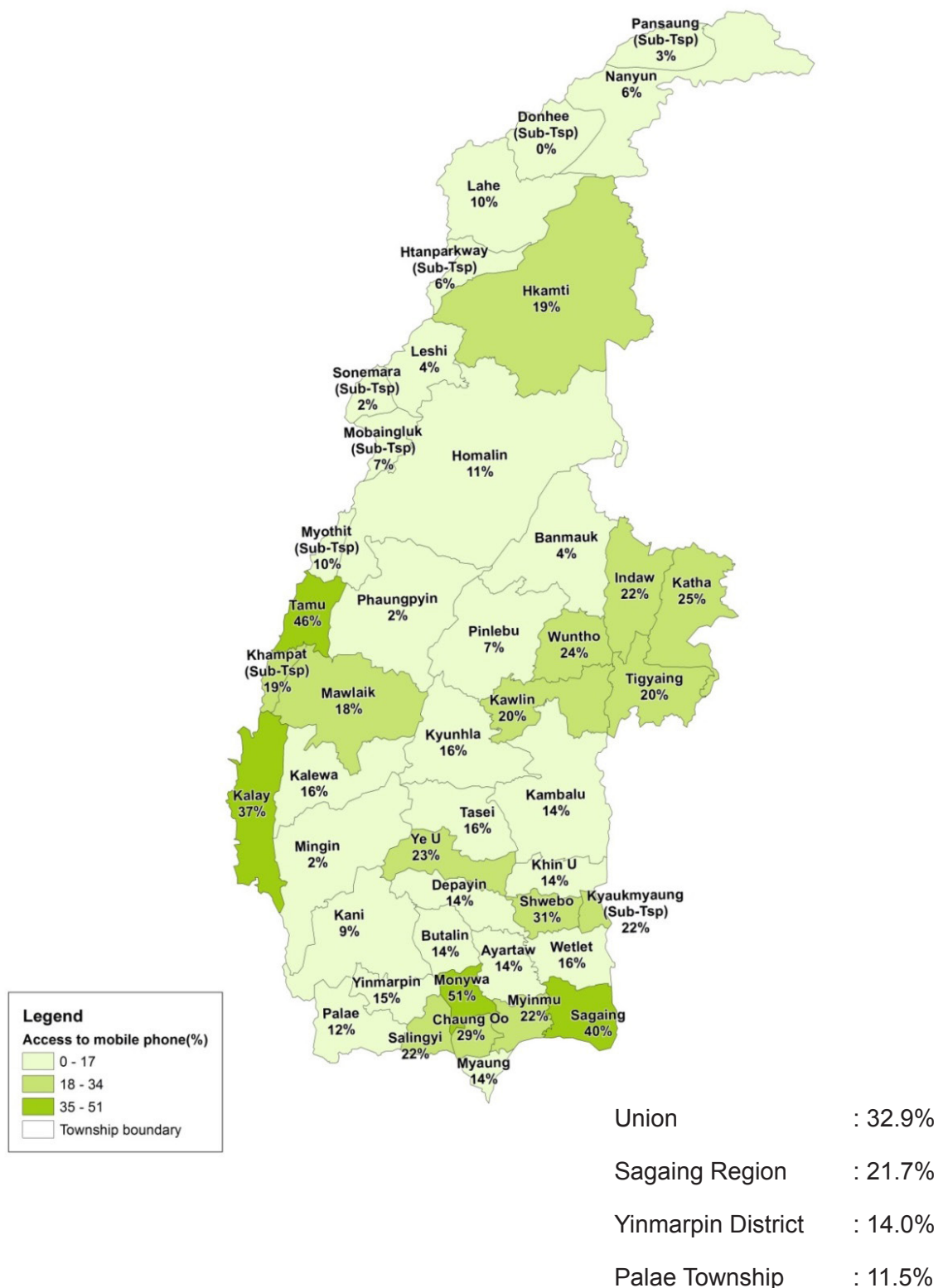
- Some 56.3 per cent of the households in Palae Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 71.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas having access to radio is 56.9 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Palae Township, about 29.1 per cent of households reported having television and over half of the households (56.3%) have access to radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 11.5 per cent of the households in Palae Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it is in the range of (0-17) per cent.

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
Yinmarpin District	117,584	1,310	60,543	51,559	1,239	2,112	888	55,724
Urban	4,368	162	2,885	3,066	50	73	11	510
Rural	113,216	1,148	57,658	48,493	1,189	2,039	877	55,214
Palae Township	32,362	303	14,436	11,315	245	82	23	17,870
Urban	931	39	575	701	17	-	-	136
Rural	31,431	264	13,861	10,614	228	82	23	17,734

- In Palae Township, 55.2 per cent of the households use cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 44.6 per cent of households having motorcycle/ moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the urban households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport and the majority of the rural households use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

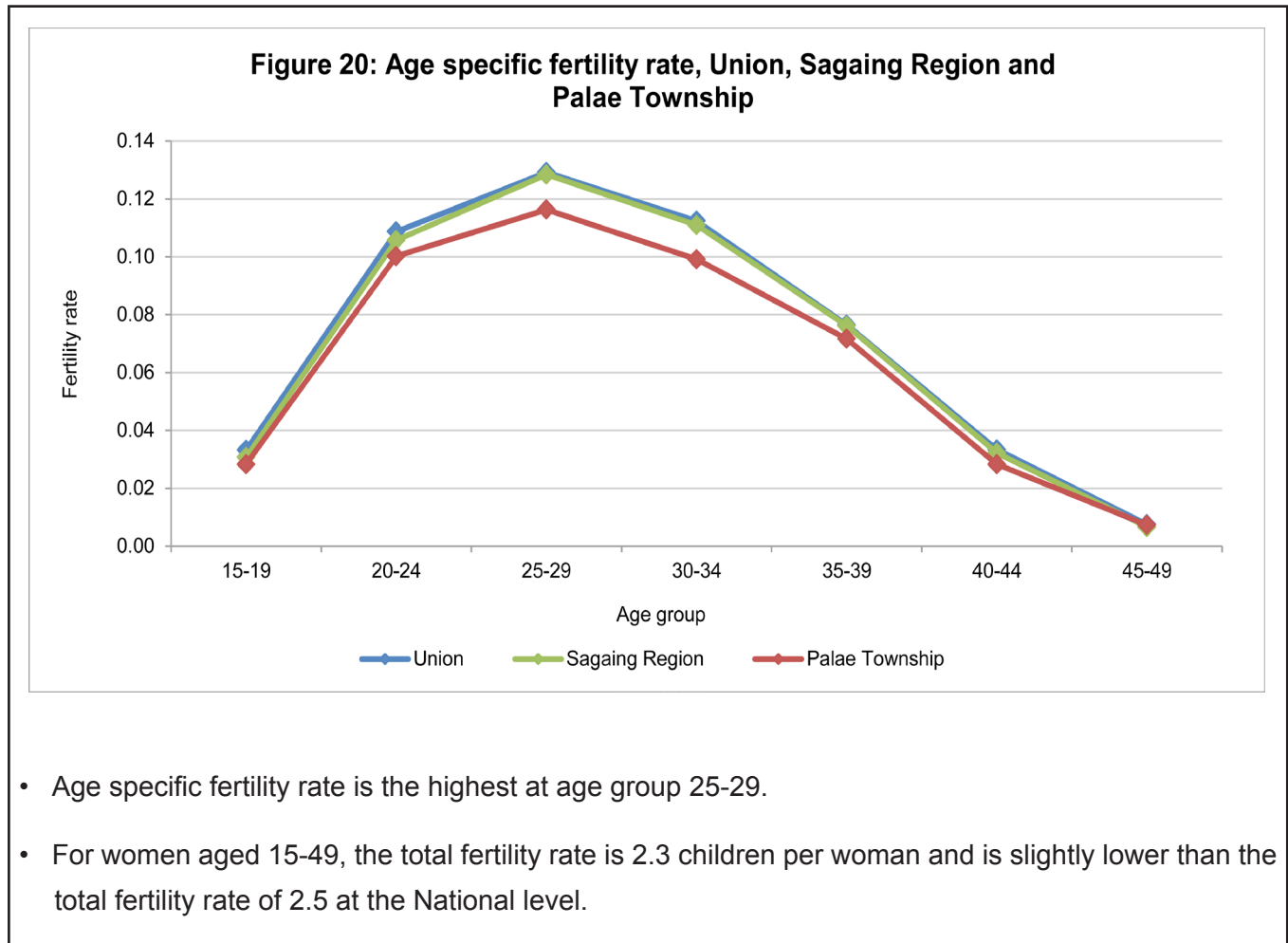
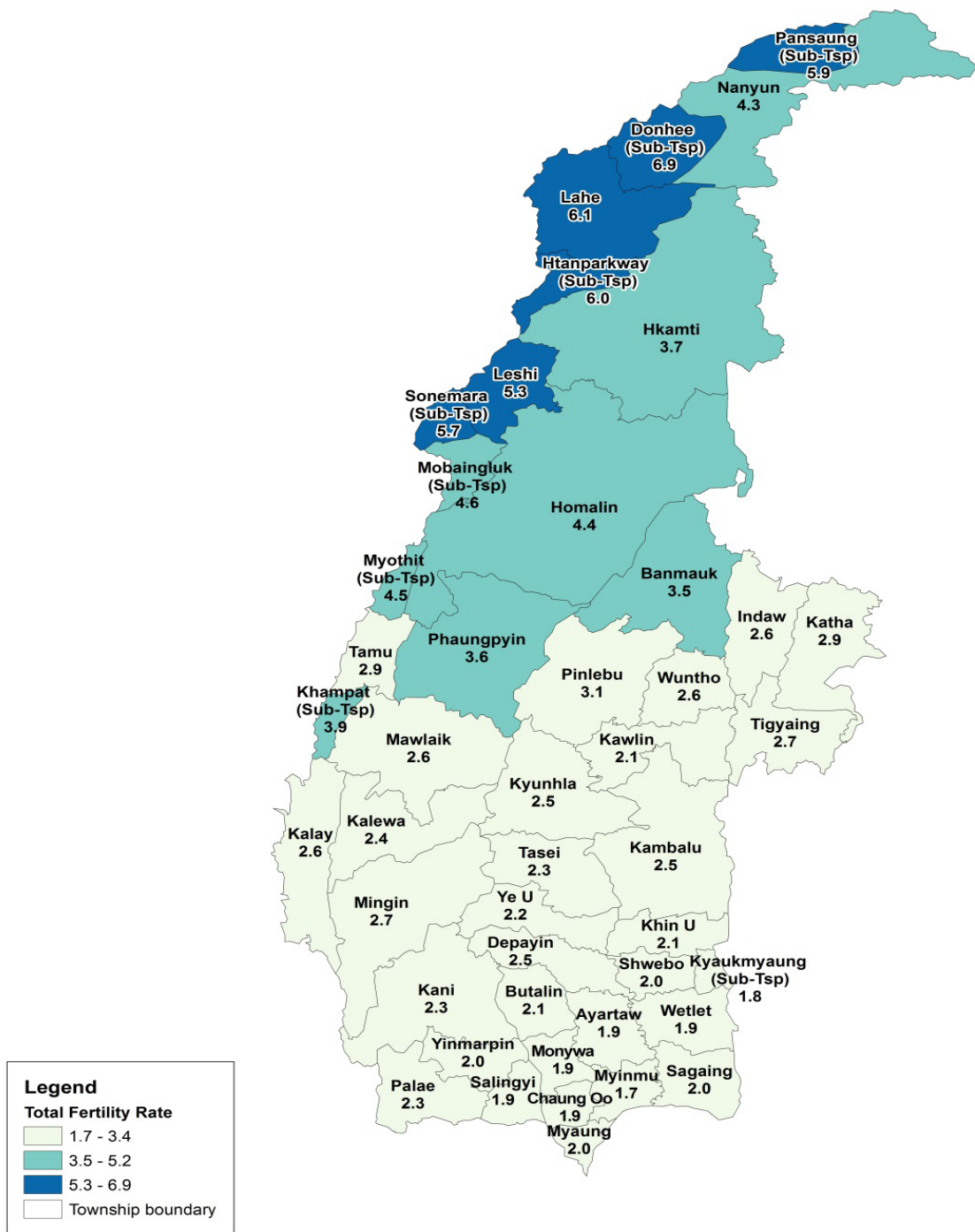
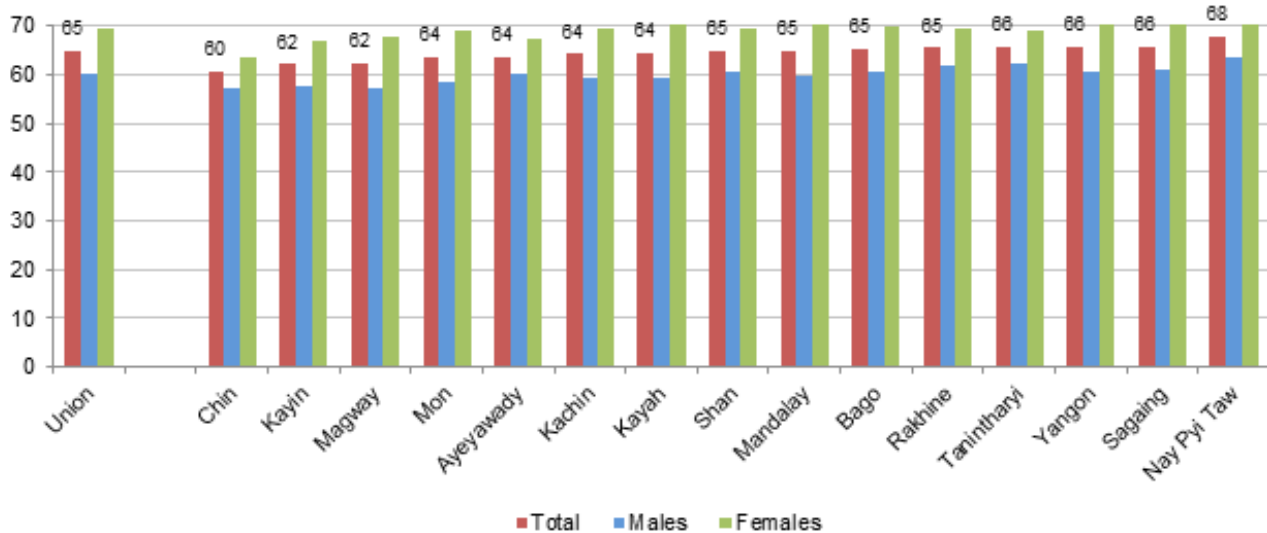


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Yinmarpin District	: 2.1
Palae Township	: 2.3

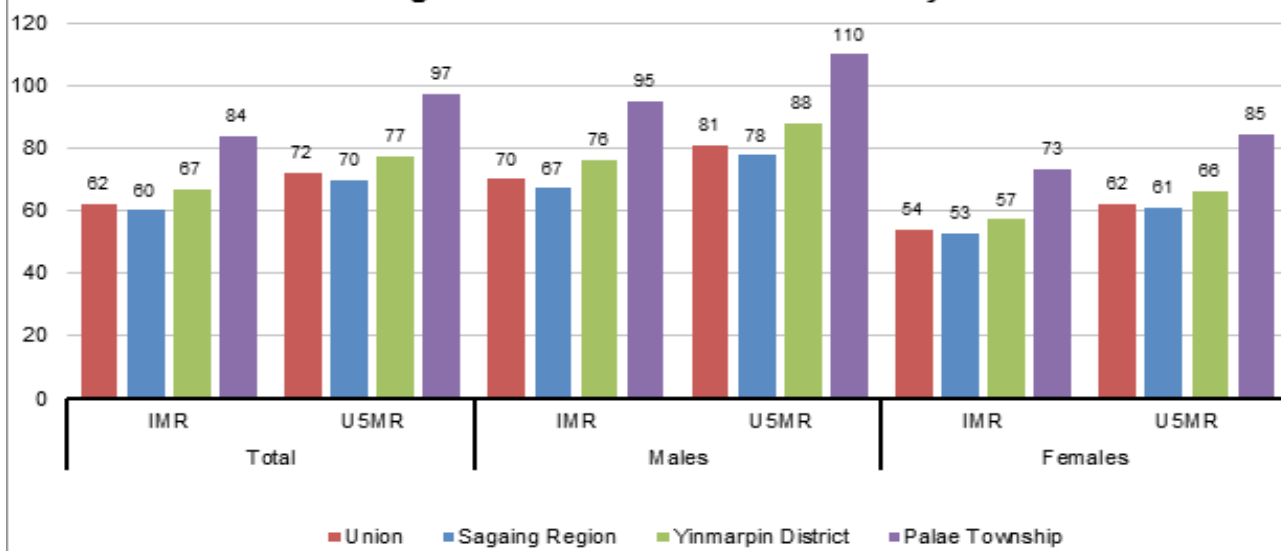
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

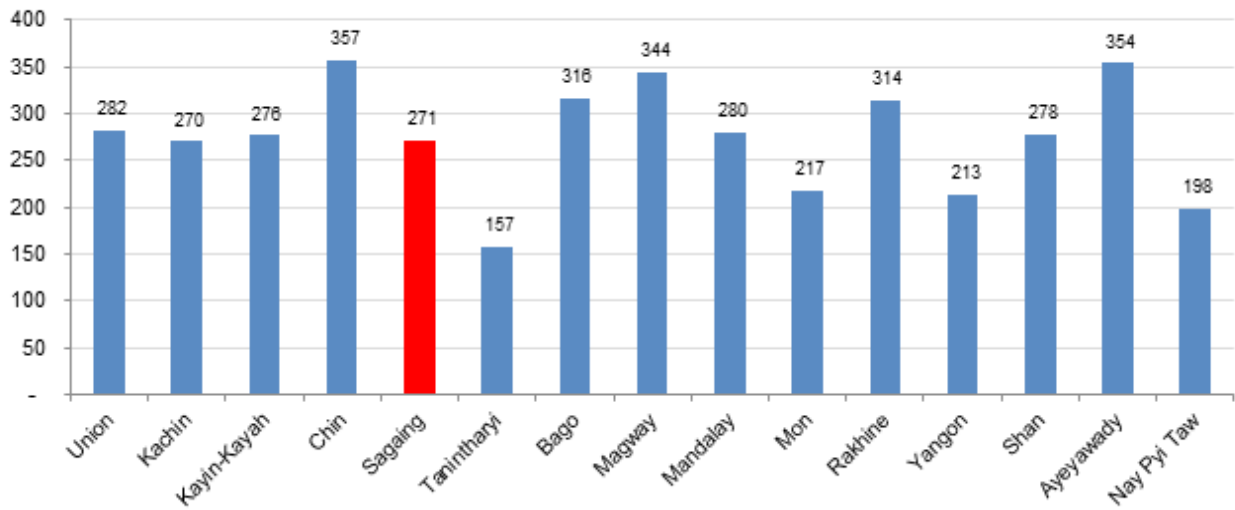
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Yinmarpin District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Yinmarpin District is 67 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 77 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Palae Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and Yinmarpin District. The Infant mortality in Palae Township is 84 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 97 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 MPHIC 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.

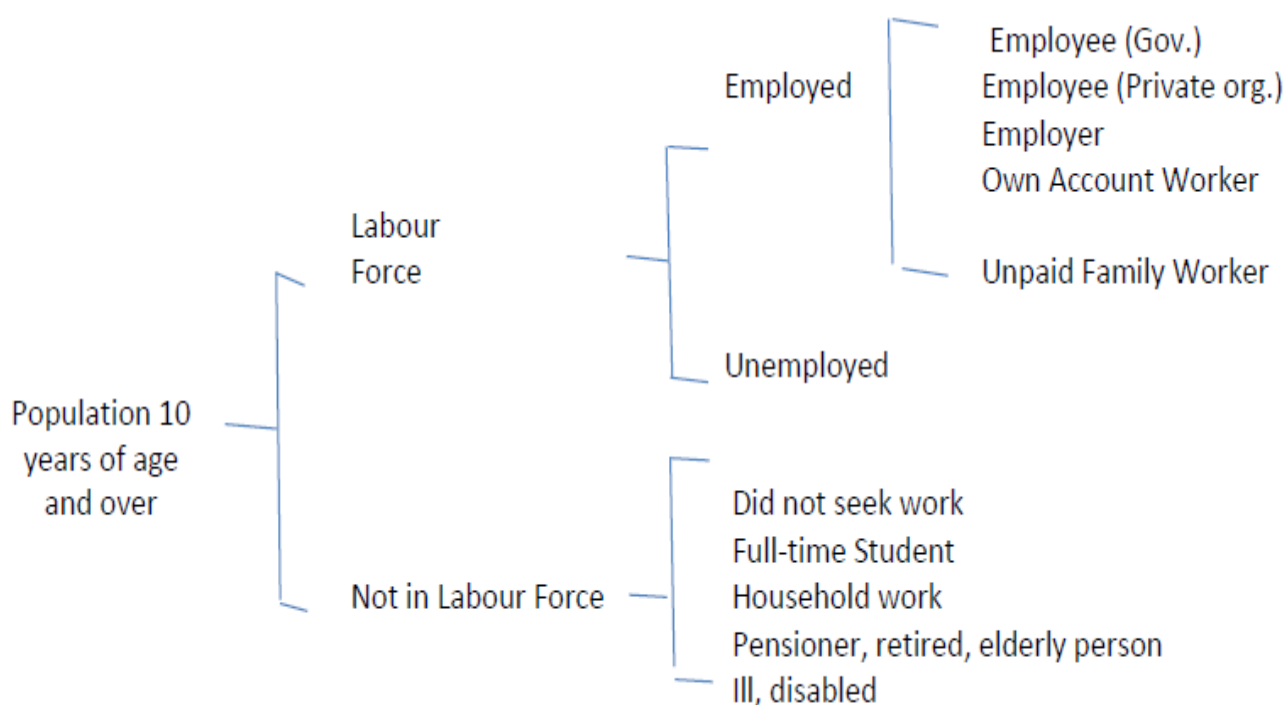
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

