



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, EASTERN DISTRICT

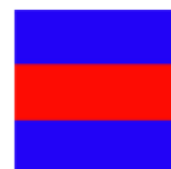
North Okkalapa Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Eastern District

## **North Okkalapa Township Report**

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October 2017



Figure 1: Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships





## North Okkalapa Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>333,293 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>156,340 (46.9%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>176,953 (53.1%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>26.7 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>12,465.3 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>29.4 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>64,756</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.8 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>72.8%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>37.4</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>28.8</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>8.6</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>29.9</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>88</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>97.8%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>98.9%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>96.9%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>10,442</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>4,845</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	217,540	74.7	
Associate Scrutiny	339	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	1,593	0.5	
National Registration	7,448	2.6	
Religious	2,407	0.8	
Temporary Registration	5,165	1.8	
Foreign Registration	160	0.1	
Foreign Passport	202	0.1	
None	56,207	19.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.8%	80.8%	49.2%
Unemployment rate	4.6%	5.2%	3.9%
Employment to population ratio	60.8%	76.6%	47.3%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	39,317	60.7	
Renter	19,839	30.6	
Provided free (individually)	3,349	5.2	
Government quarters	1,204	1.9	
Private company quarters	440	0.7	
Other	607	0.9	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	2.9%		4.2%
Bamboo	29.2%	5.4%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.5%	
Wood	33.2%	61.3%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	2.7%		94.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	30.7%	31.5%	0.9%
Other	1.2%	1.3%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	38,128	58.9	
LPG	1,165	1.8	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	511	0.8	
Firewood	2,468	3.8	
Charcoal	21,383	33.0	
Coal	606	0.9	
Other	485	0.7	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	59,365	91.7
Kerosene	25	<0.1
Candle	671	1.0
Battery	3,925	6.1
Generator (private)	607	0.9
Water mill (private)	22	<0.1
Solar system/energy	41	0.1
Other	100	0.2
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	40,429	62.4
Tube well, borehole	4,360	6.7
Protected well/spring	201	0.3
Bottled/purifier water	19,214	29.7
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>64,204</i>	<i>99.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	<0.1
Pool/pond/lake	175	0.3
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	22	<0.1
Other	343	0.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>552</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	55,662	86.0
Tube well, borehole	7,853	12.1
Protected well/spring	477	0.7
Unprotected well/spring	31	<0.1
Pool/pond/lake	256	0.4
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	130	0.2
Other	347	0.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	2,789	4.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	59,204	91.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>61,993</i>	<i>95.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,152	3.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	319	0.5
Other	23	<0.1
None	269	0.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	10,320	15.9
Television	54,959	84.9
Landline phone	3,195	4.9
Mobile phone	46,986	72.6
Computer	6,906	10.7
Internet at home	15,195	23.5
Households with none of the items	6,346	9.8
Households with all of the items	455	0.7
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	4,977	7.7
Motorcycle/Moped	5,500	8.5
Bicycle	42,232	65.2
4-Wheel tractor	88	0.1
Canoe/Boat	20	<0.1
Motor boat	37	0.1
Cart (bullock)	142	0.2

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for North Okkalapa Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 North Okkalapa Township in Yangon Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.



## **Census information on North Okkalapa Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	333,293 *		
Males	156,340		
Females	176,953		
Sex ratio	88 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	26.7 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	12,465.3 persons		
Number of wards	19		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	313,240	313,240	-
Number of conventional households	64,756	64,756	-
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In North Okkalapa Township, there are more females than males with 88 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• In North Okkalapa Township, entire population live in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of North Okkalapa Township is 12,465 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.8 persons living in each household in North Okkalapa Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

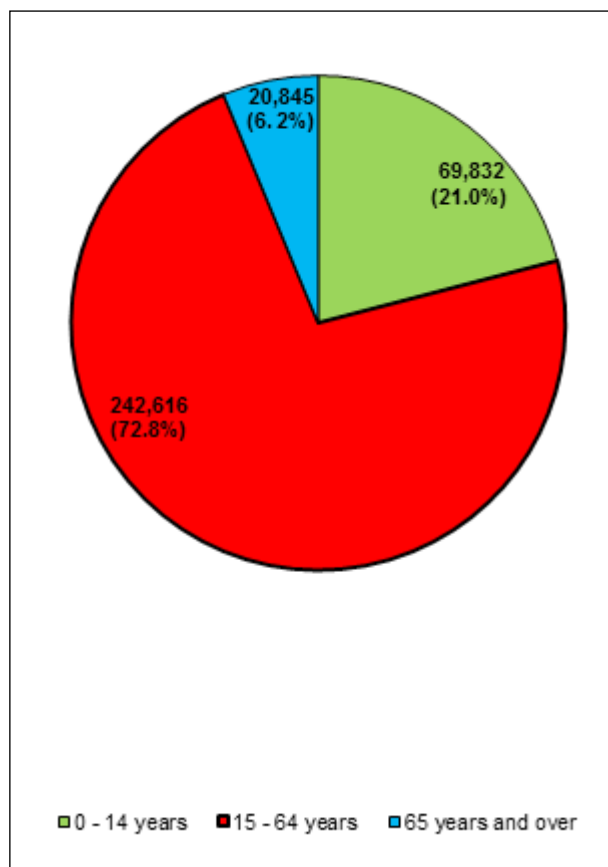
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward; North Okkalapa Township (East District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64,756</b>	<b>333,293</b>	<b>156,340</b>	<b>176,953</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>64,756</b>	<b>333,293</b>	<b>156,340</b>	<b>176,953</b>
1	No(1)(W)	2,313	11,465	5,337	6,128
2	No(2)(W)	5,263	28,571	13,758	14,813
3	(Ka)(W)	2,438	11,248	5,272	5,976
4	(Kha)(W)	1,789	8,329	3,865	4,464
5	(Ga)(W)	1,390	7,139	3,267	3,872
6	(Ga Gyi)(W)	1,726	9,211	4,279	4,932
7	(Nga)(W)	3,641	20,767	9,931	10,836
8	(Sa)(W)	1,883	9,346	4,446	4,900
9	(Saa)(W)	2,320	13,213	6,080	7,133
10	(Za)(W)	1,957	9,650	4,445	5,205
11	(Za Myin Zwe)(W)	2,490	15,039	7,465	7,574
12	(Nya)(W)	4,263	22,347	10,615	11,732
13	(Ta Ta Lin Cheik)(W)	3,303	17,746	8,425	9,321
14	(Hta Won Bei)(W)	10,497	48,446	23,005	25,441
15	Ta Dar Gyi Ward(W)	1,148	5,413	2,598	2,815
16	Kyauk Yae Twin(W)	1,788	9,154	4,445	4,709
17	Pa Ywet Seik Kone(W)	699	3,592	1,867	1,725
18	Way Bar Gi Myo Thit(W)	3,211	16,086	7,491	8,595
19	Shwe Pauk Kan Myo Thit(W)	12,637	66,531	29,749	36,782

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, North Okkalapa Township**

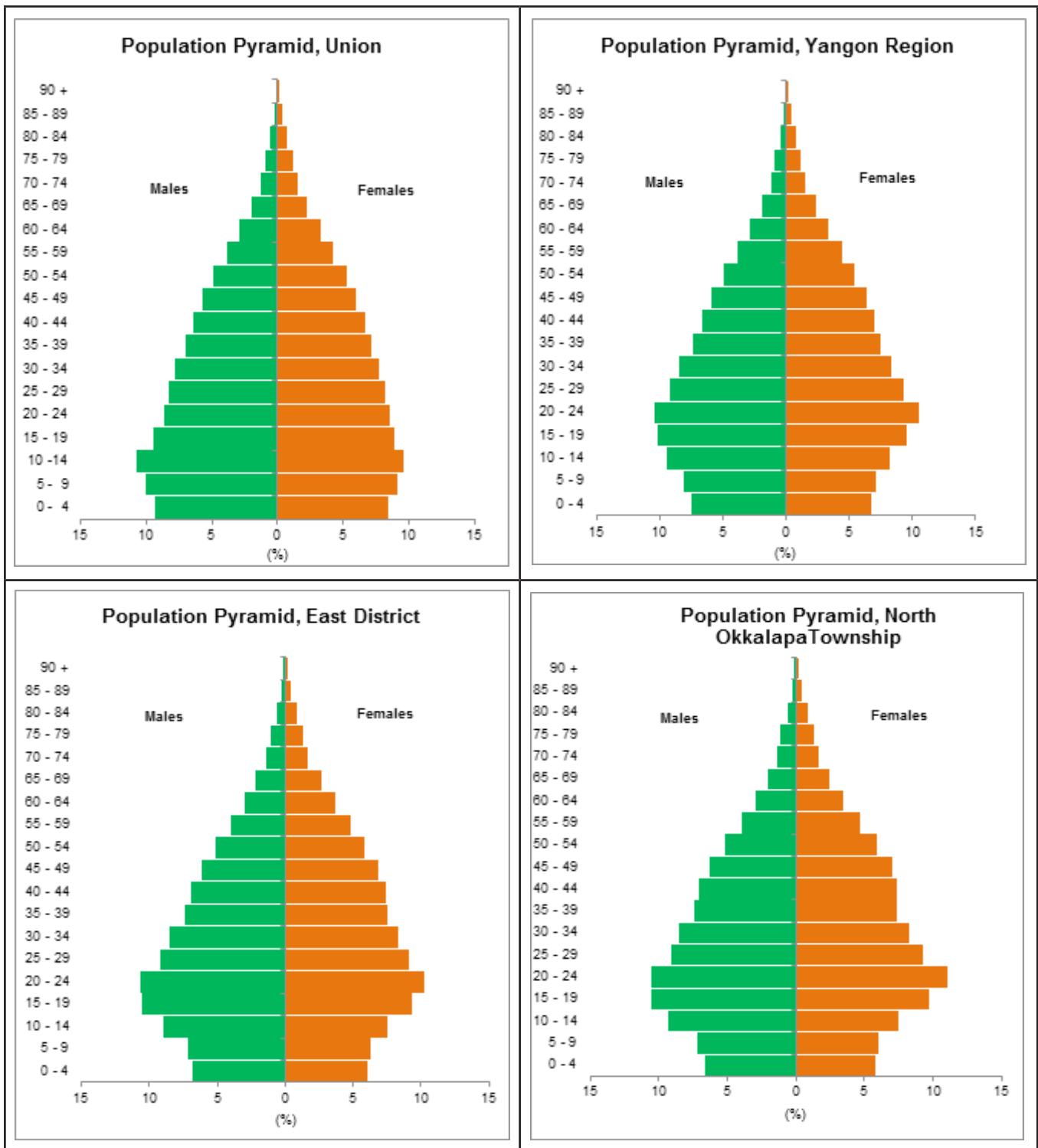


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, North Okkalapa Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>333,293</b>	<b>156,340</b>	<b>176,953</b>
0 - 4	20,483	10,336	10,147
5 - 9	21,749	11,164	10,585
10 - 14	27,600	14,487	13,113
15 - 19	33,758	16,499	17,259
20 - 24	35,935	16,463	19,472
25 - 29	30,500	14,162	16,338
30 - 34	27,874	13,339	14,535
35 - 39	24,744	11,653	13,091
40 - 44	24,020	10,985	13,035
45 - 49	22,212	9,844	12,368
50 - 54	18,629	8,156	10,473
55 - 59	14,404	6,221	8,183
60 - 64	10,540	4,504	6,036
65 - 69	7,507	3,117	4,390
70 - 74	5,094	2,095	2,999
75 - 79	4,207	1,813	2,394
80 - 84	2,411	952	1,459
85 - 89	1,170	391	779
90 +	456	159	297

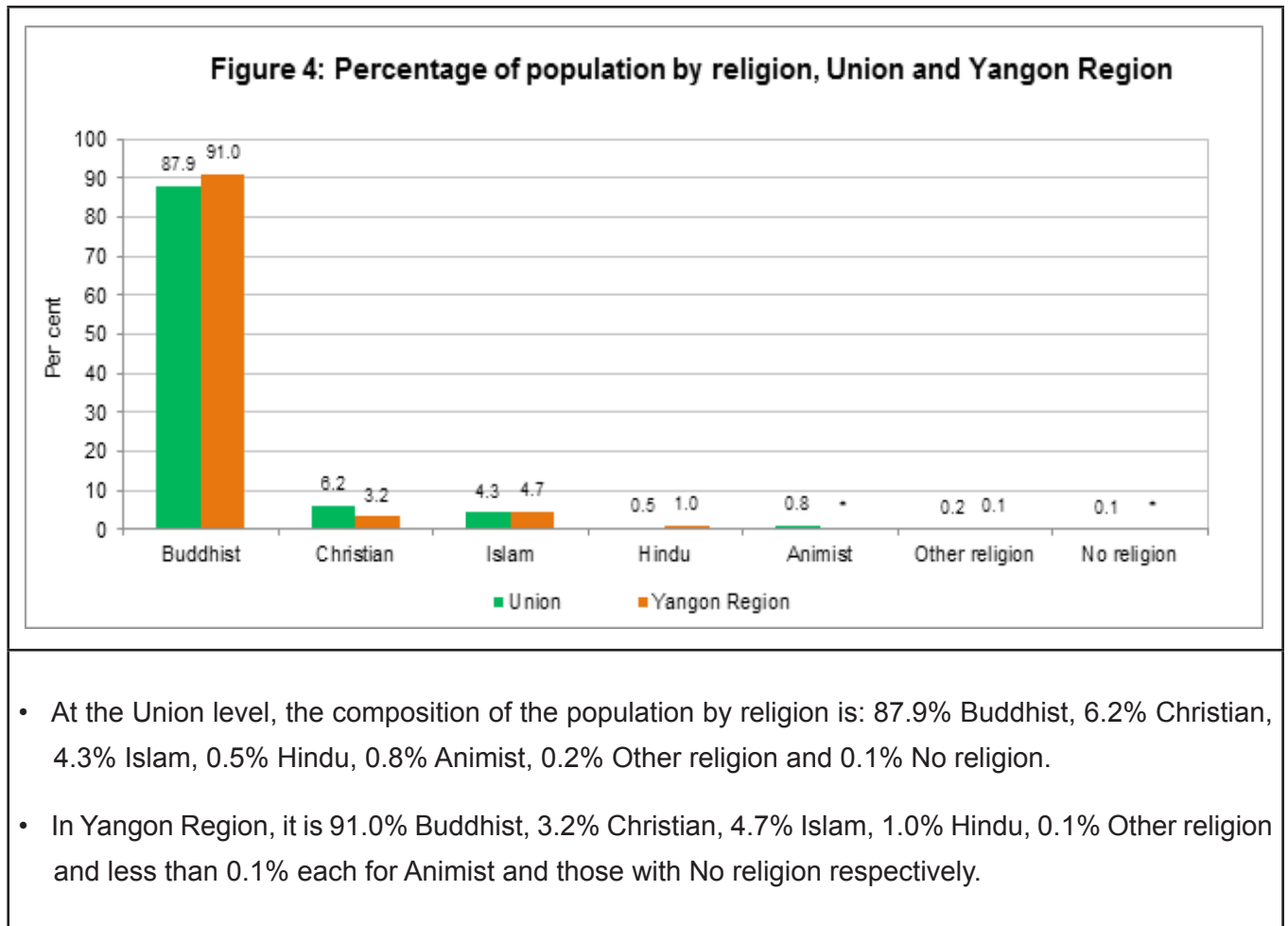
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in North Okkalapa Township is 72.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, East District and North Okkalapa Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in North Okkalapa Township since the last 15 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 25-29 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is significantly higher in percentage of working age group 15-64 population in North Okkalapa Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion



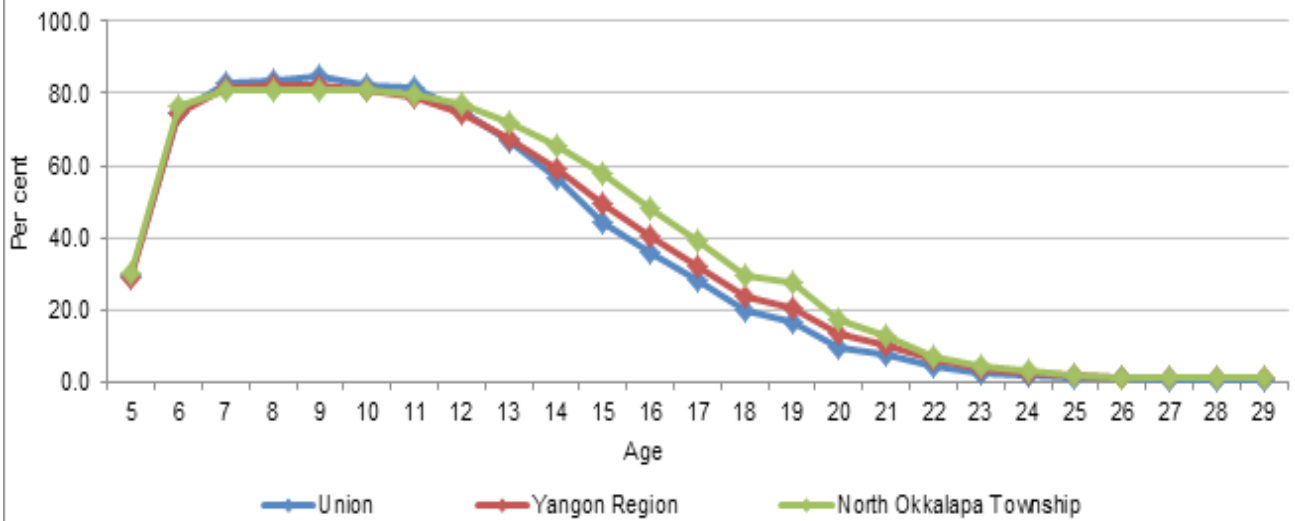
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## (C) Education

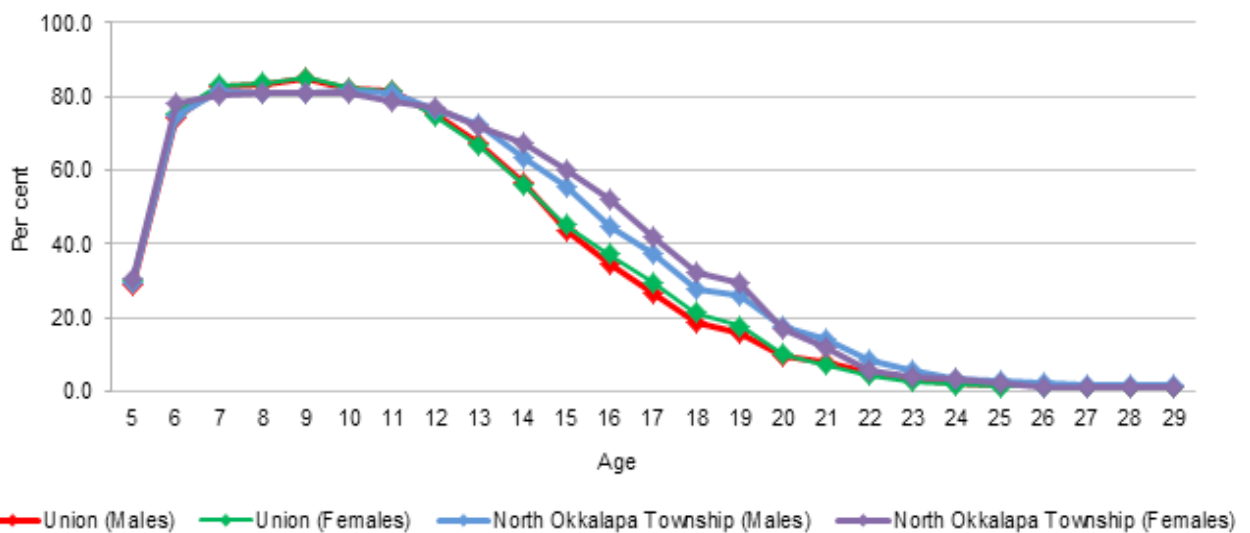
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,929	2,058	1,871	1,178	603	575
6	4,094	2,073	2,021	3,121	1,546	1,575
7	4,407	2,251	2,156	3,577	1,840	1,737
8	4,374	2,229	2,145	3,544	1,810	1,734
9	4,537	2,272	2,265	3,672	1,835	1,837
10	4,596	2,363	2,233	3,729	1,926	1,803
11	4,827	2,485	2,342	3,847	2,005	1,842
12	5,052	2,617	2,435	3,880	1,999	1,881
13	5,788	2,952	2,836	4,177	2,137	2,040
14	5,849	2,934	2,915	3,814	1,859	1,955
15	5,343	2,706	2,637	3,087	1,508	1,579
16	5,466	2,659	2,807	2,647	1,189	1,458
17	5,806	2,927	2,879	2,287	1,088	1,199
18	6,562	3,167	3,395	1,957	869	1,088
19	6,116	2,975	3,141	1,686	771	915
20	6,992	3,264	3,728	1,201	568	633
21	6,100	2,829	3,271	778	394	384
22	6,123	2,918	3,205	422	241	181
23	5,756	2,699	3,057	266	143	123
24	5,522	2,661	2,861	178	90	88
25	5,948	2,733	3,215	133	71	62
26	5,400	2,508	2,892	87	52	35
27	5,316	2,551	2,765	76	46	30
28	5,704	2,714	2,990	81	41	40
29	5,286	2,525	2,761	67	39	28

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Yangon Region and North Okkalapa Township**

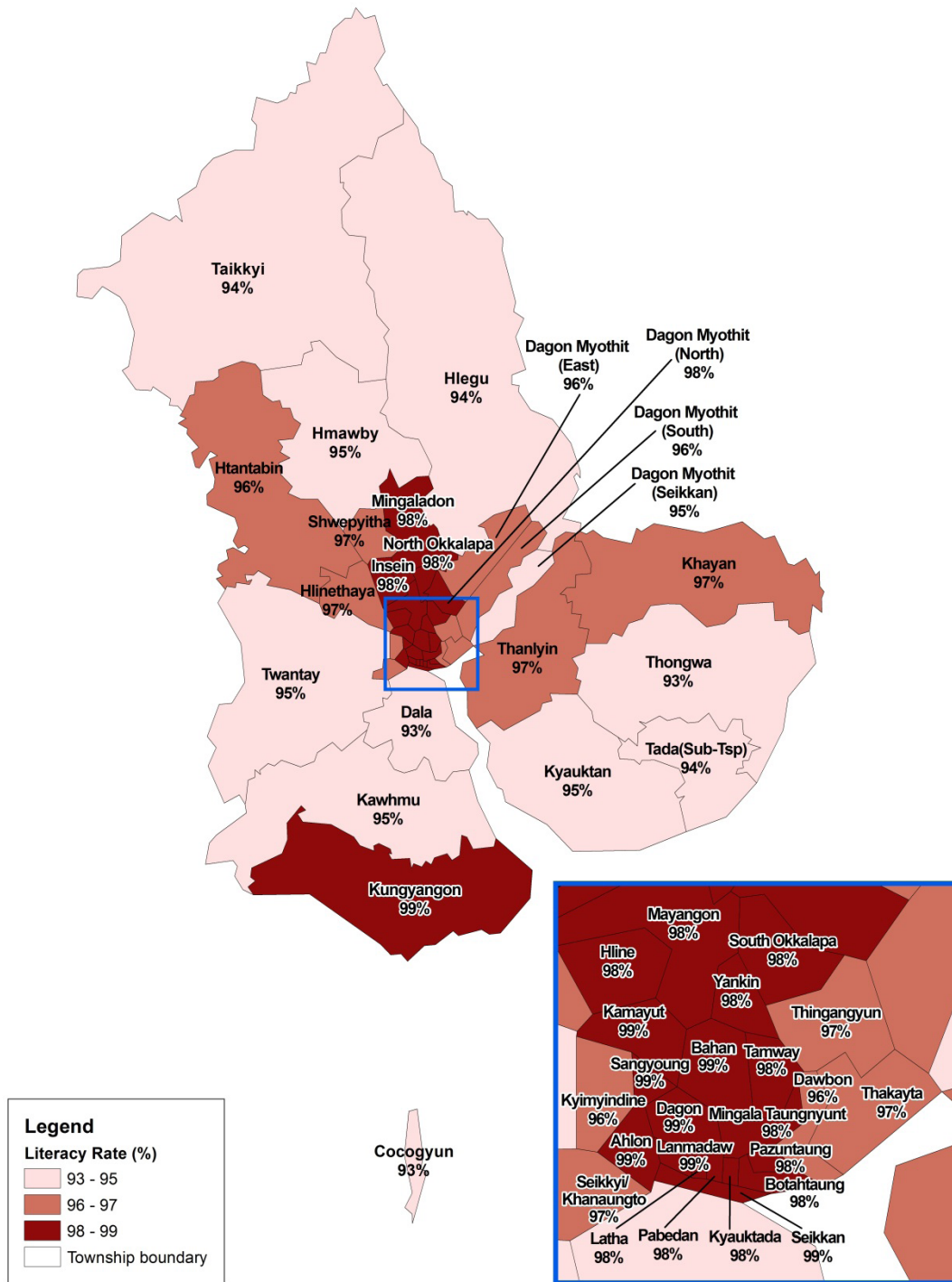


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and North Okkalapa Township**



- School attendance in North Okkalapa Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in North Okkalapa Township is increasing more after age 13.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
East District	: 97.1%
North Okkalapa Township	: 97.8%



**Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), North Okkalapa Township**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	59,786	98.7
Males	28,805	98.8
Females	30,981	98.7

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in North Okkalapa Township is 97.8 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 96.9 per cent and for the males it is 98.9 per cent.
- In North Okkalapa Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.7 per cent with 98.7 per cent for females and 98.8 per cent for males.

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

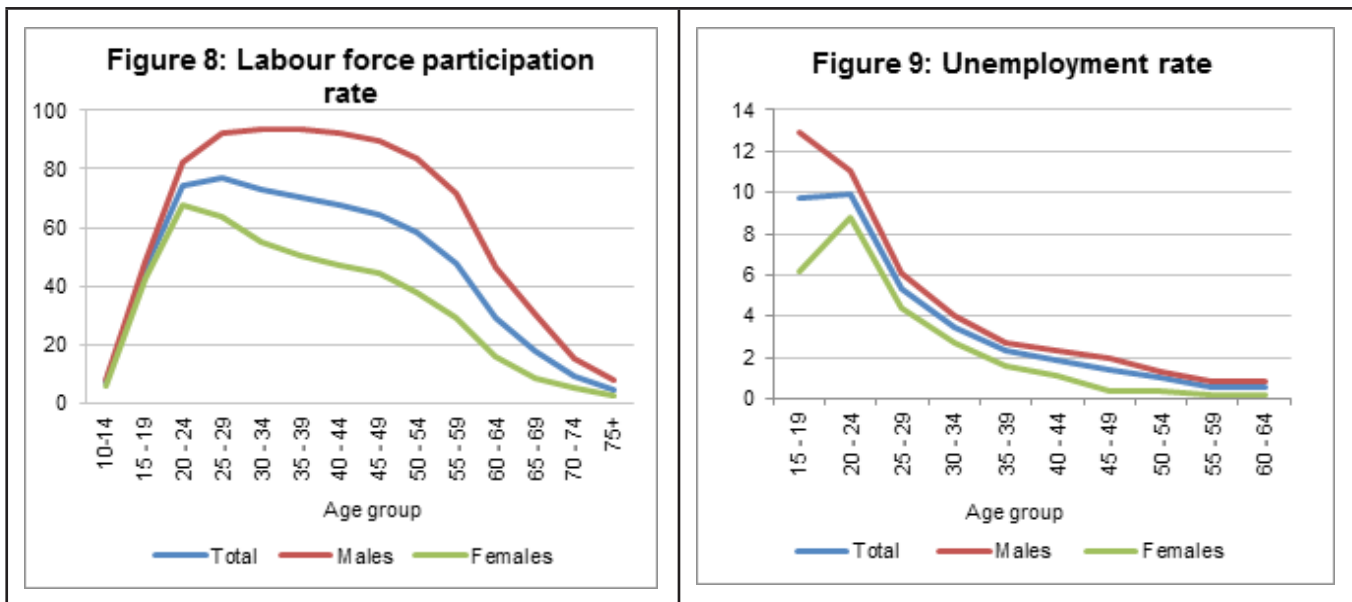
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 -4)	(grade 5)							
Total	193,768	7,811	4.0	18,249	24,704	54,868	47,593	660	37,427	1,507	456	493
Urban	193,768	7,811	4.0	18,249	24,704	54,868	47,593	660	37,427	1,507	456	493
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	87,391	2,398	2.7	5,729	8,930	27,013	25,743	506	16,048	417	376	231
Females	106,377	5,413	5.1	12,520	15,774	27,855	21,850	154	21,379	1,090	80	262

- About 4.0 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 2.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 5.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 12.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 19.3 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	7.1	7.9	6.2	9.0	11.8	5.0
15 - 19	45.5	48.7	42.4	9.7	12.9	6.2
20 - 24	74.4	82.4	67.7	9.9	11.0	8.8
25 - 29	76.9	92.3	63.6	5.3	6.1	4.4
30 - 34	73.3	93.3	54.8	3.5	4.0	2.7
35 - 39	70.6	93.5	50.3	2.3	2.7	1.6
40 - 44	67.6	92.0	47.0	1.9	2.3	1.1
45 - 49	64.5	89.9	44.3	1.4	2.0	0.4
50 - 54	58.1	83.9	38.1	1.0	1.3	0.4
55 - 59	47.8	71.9	29.4	0.6	0.8	0.2
60 - 64	29.0	46.7	15.8	0.6	0.8	0.2
65 - 69	17.6	30.4	8.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
70 - 74	9.3	15.3	5.2	0.2	-	0.6
75 +	4.9	8.1	2.7	1.0	1.1	0.7
15 - 24	60.4	65.5	55.8	9.8	11.7	7.9
15 - 64	63.8	80.8	49.2	4.6	5.2	3.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in North Okkalapa Township is 63.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 49.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 80.8 per cent.
- In North Okkalapa Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in North Okkalapa Township is 4.6 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate (5.2%) for males and (3.9%) for females respectively.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.9 per cent.

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

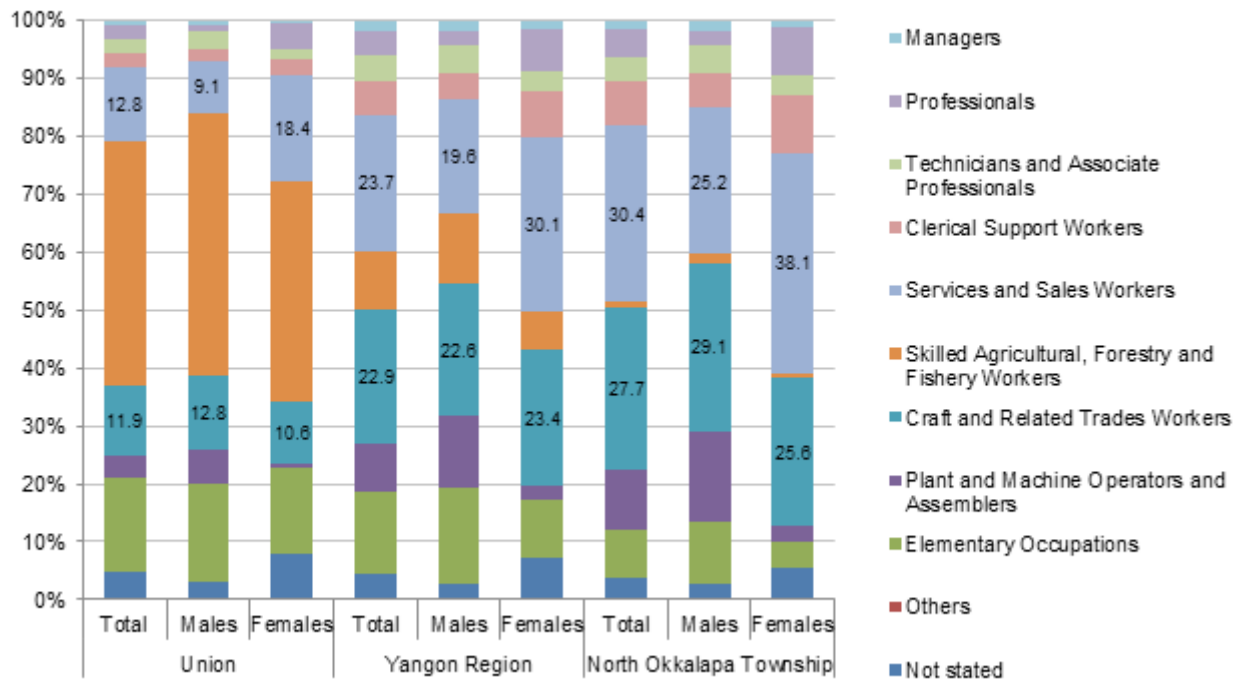
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	132,122	0.9	31.0	41.9	16.0	1.9	8.4
Males	41,773	2.0	48.8	4.3	24.4	3.3	17.3
Females	90,349	0.4	22.8	59.3	12.1	1.2	4.2

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 48.8 per cent of males are full time students while 59.3 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,799</b>	<b>80,923</b>	<b>53,876</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	2,091	1,381	710	1.6	1.7	1.3
Professionals	6,515	2,169	4,346	4.8	2.7	8.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	5,632	3,730	1,902	4.2	4.6	3.5
Clerical Support Workers	10,348	4,987	5,361	7.7	6.2	10.0
Services and Sales Workers	40,956	20,430	20,526	30.4	25.2	38.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,494	1,133	361	1.1	1.4	0.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	37,369	23,566	13,803	27.7	29.1	25.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	14,038	12,536	1,502	10.4	15.5	2.8
Elementary Occupations	11,119	8,659	2,460	8.2	10.7	4.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	5,237	2,332	2,905	3.9	2.9	5.4

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



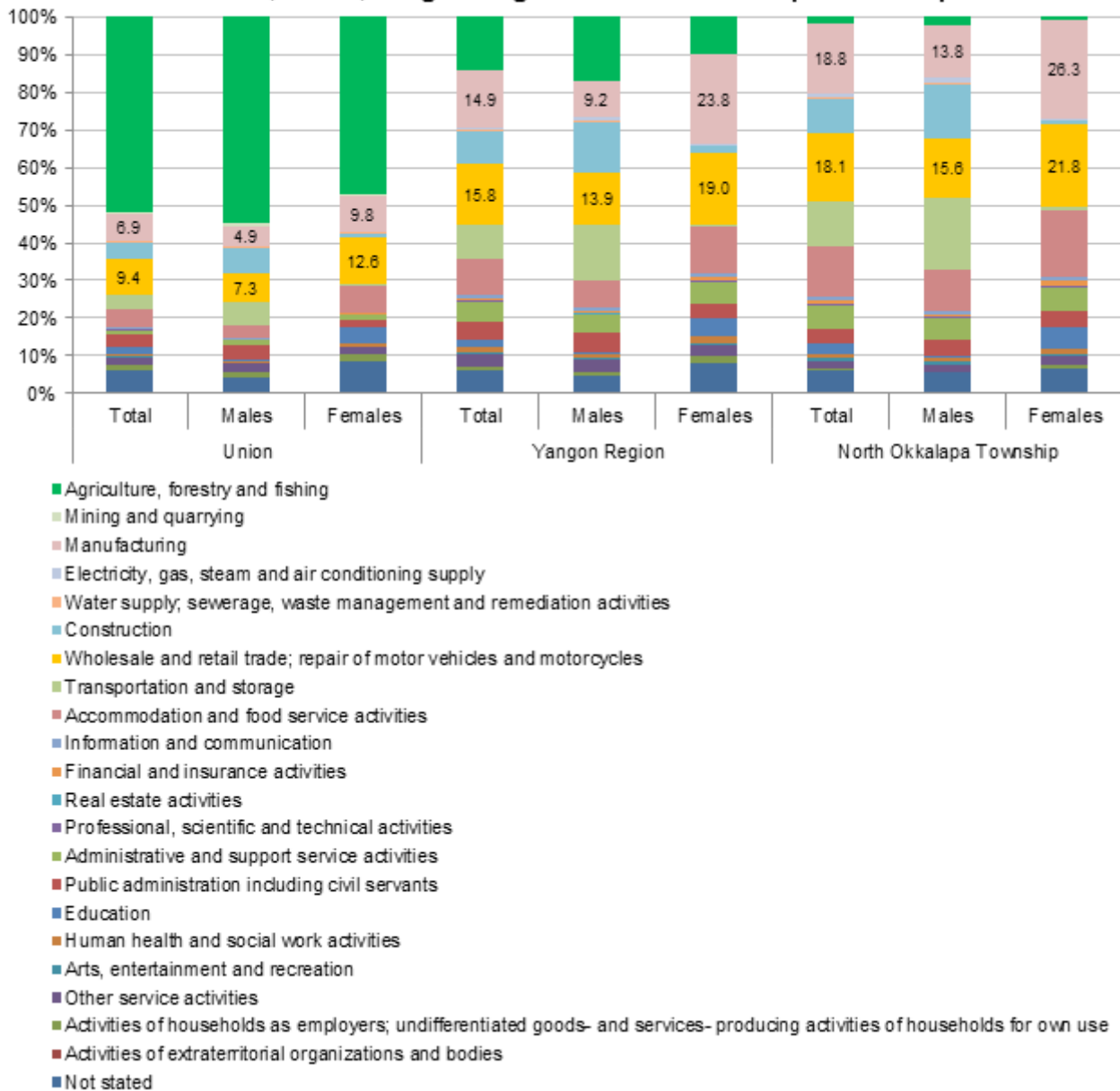
- In North Okkalapa Township, 30.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 27.7 per cent in craft and related trades workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 25.2 per cent of males and 38.1 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 22.9 per cent are 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,799</b>	<b>80,923</b>	<b>53,876</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,181	1,694	487	1.6	2.1	0.9
Mining and quarrying	131	107	24	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	25,374	11,200	14,174	18.8	13.8	26.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,304	1,223	81	1.0	1.5	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	248	206	42	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	12,348	11,698	650	9.2	14.5	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24,373	12,623	11,750	18.1	15.6	21.8
Transportation and storage	16,176	15,643	533	12.0	19.3	1.0
Accommodation and food service activities	18,223	8,709	9,514	13.5	10.8	17.7
Information and communication	1,279	738	541	0.9	0.9	1.0
Financial and insurance activities	1,054	436	618	0.8	0.5	1.1
Real estate activities	271	157	114	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	633	381	252	0.5	0.5	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	7,827	4,584	3,243	5.8	5.7	6.0
Public administration including civil servants	5,695	3,394	2,301	4.2	4.2	4.3
Education	3,542	516	3,026	2.6	0.6	5.6
Human health and social work activities	1,494	551	943	1.1	0.7	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,210	926	284	0.9	1.1	0.5
Other service activities	2,740	1,477	1,263	2.0	1.8	2.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	552	154	398	0.4	0.2	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	72	49	23	0.1	0.1	*
Not stated	8,072	4,457	3,615	6.0	5.5	6.7

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

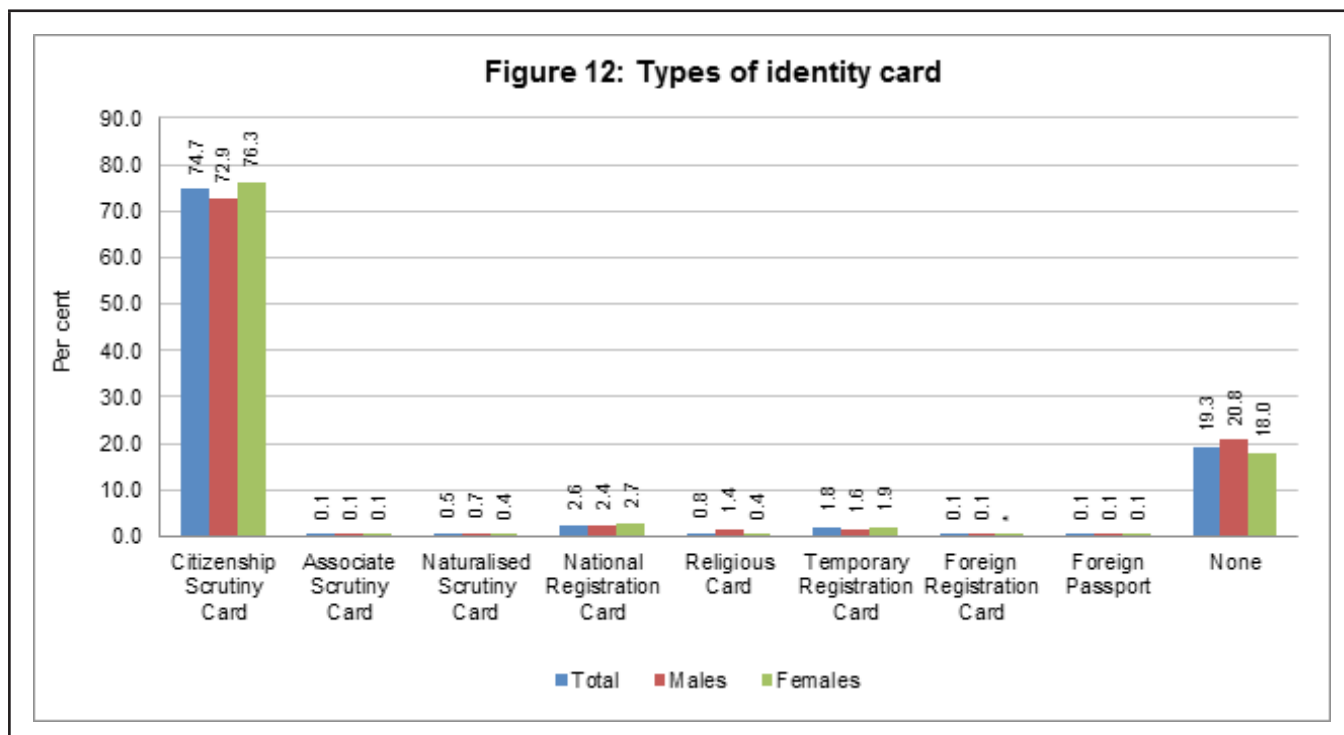


- In North Okkalapa Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Manufacturing” is the highest with 18.8 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 18.1 per cent.
- There are 13.8 per cent of males and 26.3 per cent of females working in “Manufacturing” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 14.9 per cent of employed population working in “Manufacturing” industry and 15.8 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	217,540	339	1,593	7,448	2,407	5,165	160	202	56,207
Urban	217,540	339	1,593	7,448	2,407	5,165	160	202	56,207
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	98,310	170	969	3,185	1,839	2,154	85	112	28,016
Females	119,230	169	624	4,263	568	3,011	75	90	28,191



- In North Okkalapa Township, 74.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 19.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 20.8 per cent of males and 18.0 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>333,293</b>	<b>322,851</b>	<b>10,442</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4,845</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>2,935</b>
0 - 4	20,483	20,346	137	0.7	15	21	108	84
5 - 9	21,749	21,571	178	0.8	31	35	67	106
10 - 14	27,600	27,367	233	0.8	61	42	56	137
15 - 19	33,758	33,512	246	0.7	60	36	77	134
20 - 24	35,935	35,730	205	0.6	53	34	64	101
25 - 29	30,500	30,278	222	0.7	69	35	82	92
30 - 34	27,874	27,614	260	0.9	72	40	117	81
35 - 39	24,744	24,443	301	1.2	84	49	130	88
40 - 44	24,020	23,486	534	2.2	227	86	175	152
45 - 49	22,212	21,452	760	3.4	395	110	267	156
50 - 54	18,629	17,705	924	5.0	492	159	384	172
55 - 59	14,404	13,488	916	6.4	477	187	365	165
60 - 64	10,540	9,582	958	9.1	476	226	436	179
65 - 69	7,507	6,502	1,005	13.4	536	242	468	227
70 - 74	5,094	4,098	996	19.6	505	289	539	264
75 - 79	4,207	3,103	1,104	26.2	550	386	606	293
80 - 84	2,411	1,649	762	31.6	383	308	464	235
85 - 89	1,170	689	481	41.1	245	221	311	178
90 +	456	236	220	48.2	114	114	165	91

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>156,340</b>	<b>151,749</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>1,401</b>
0 - 4	10,336	10,274	62	0.6	7	12	50	36
5 - 9	11,164	11,068	96	0.9	12	21	41	59
10 - 14	14,487	14,349	138	1.0	35	25	32	78
15 - 19	16,499	16,364	135	0.8	27	18	47	84
20 - 24	16,463	16,344	119	0.7	27	19	40	58
25 - 29	14,162	14,036	126	0.9	35	15	52	54
30 - 34	13,339	13,193	146	1.1	26	16	78	53
35 - 39	11,653	11,490	163	1.4	40	20	82	54
40 - 44	10,985	10,697	288	2.6	101	38	106	98
45 - 49	9,844	9,453	391	4.0	180	47	160	84
50 - 54	8,156	7,730	426	5.2	220	62	186	89
55 - 59	6,221	5,824	397	6.4	194	78	173	86
60 - 64	4,504	4,110	394	8.7	185	87	190	80
65 - 69	3,117	2,746	371	11.9	190	96	172	89
70 - 74	2,095	1,724	371	17.7	175	117	208	110
75 - 79	1,813	1,358	455	25.1	228	168	239	118
80 - 84	952	662	290	30.5	143	134	157	80
85 - 89	391	241	150	38.4	73	74	91	61
90 +	159	86	73	45.9	36	38	51	30

**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
<b>Females</b>	<b>176,953</b>	<b>171,102</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>1,534</b>
0 - 4	10,147	10,072	75	0.7	8	9	58	48
5 - 9	10,585	10,503	82	0.8	19	14	26	47
10 - 14	13,113	13,018	95	0.7	26	17	24	59
15 - 19	17,259	17,148	111	0.6	33	18	30	50
20 - 24	19,472	19,386	86	0.4	26	15	24	43
25 - 29	16,338	16,242	96	0.6	34	20	30	38
30 - 34	14,535	14,421	114	0.8	46	24	39	28
35 - 39	13,091	12,953	138	1.1	44	29	48	34
40 - 44	13,035	12,789	246	1.9	126	48	69	54
45 - 49	12,368	11,999	369	3.0	215	63	107	72
50 - 54	10,473	9,975	498	4.8	272	97	198	83
55 - 59	8,183	7,664	519	6.3	283	109	192	79
60 - 64	6,036	5,472	564	9.3	291	139	246	99
65 - 69	4,390	3,756	634	14.4	346	146	296	138
70 - 74	2,999	2,374	625	20.8	330	172	331	154
75 - 79	2,394	1,745	649	27.1	322	218	367	175
80 - 84	1,459	987	472	32.4	240	174	307	155
85 - 89	779	448	331	42.5	172	147	220	117
90 +	297	150	147	49.5	78	76	114	61

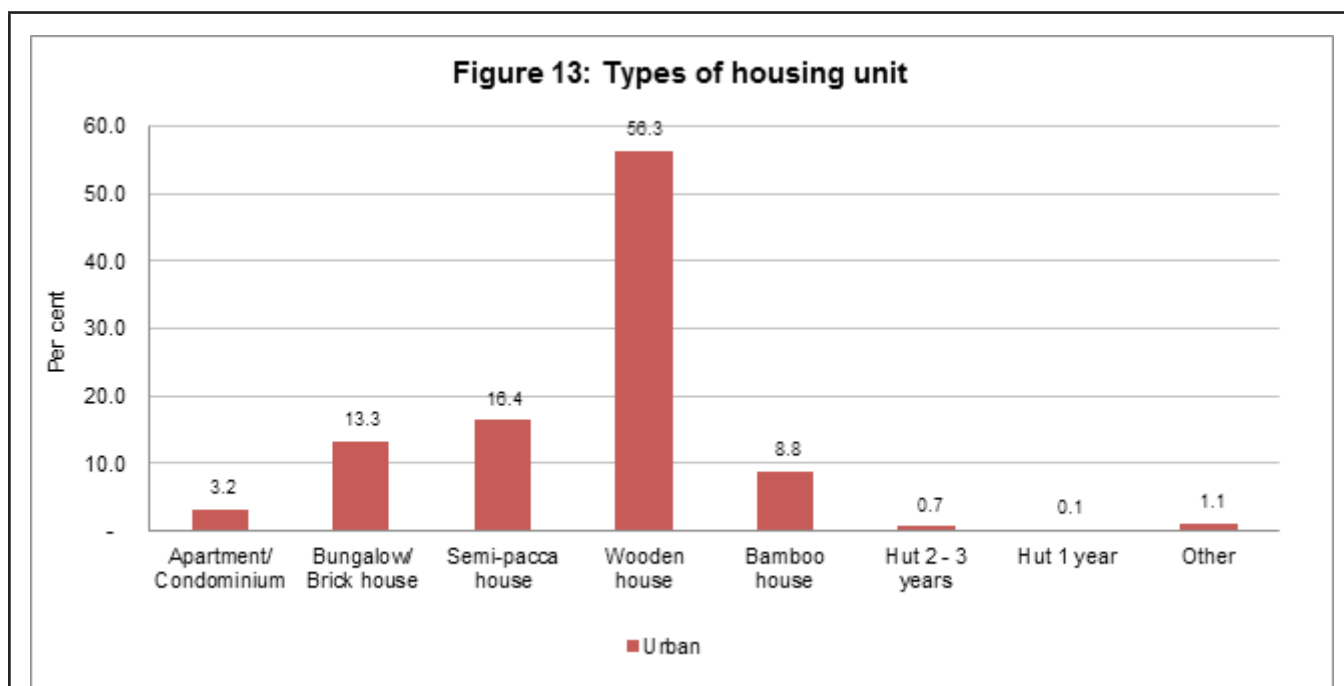
- Three in every 100 persons in North Okkalapa Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most 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

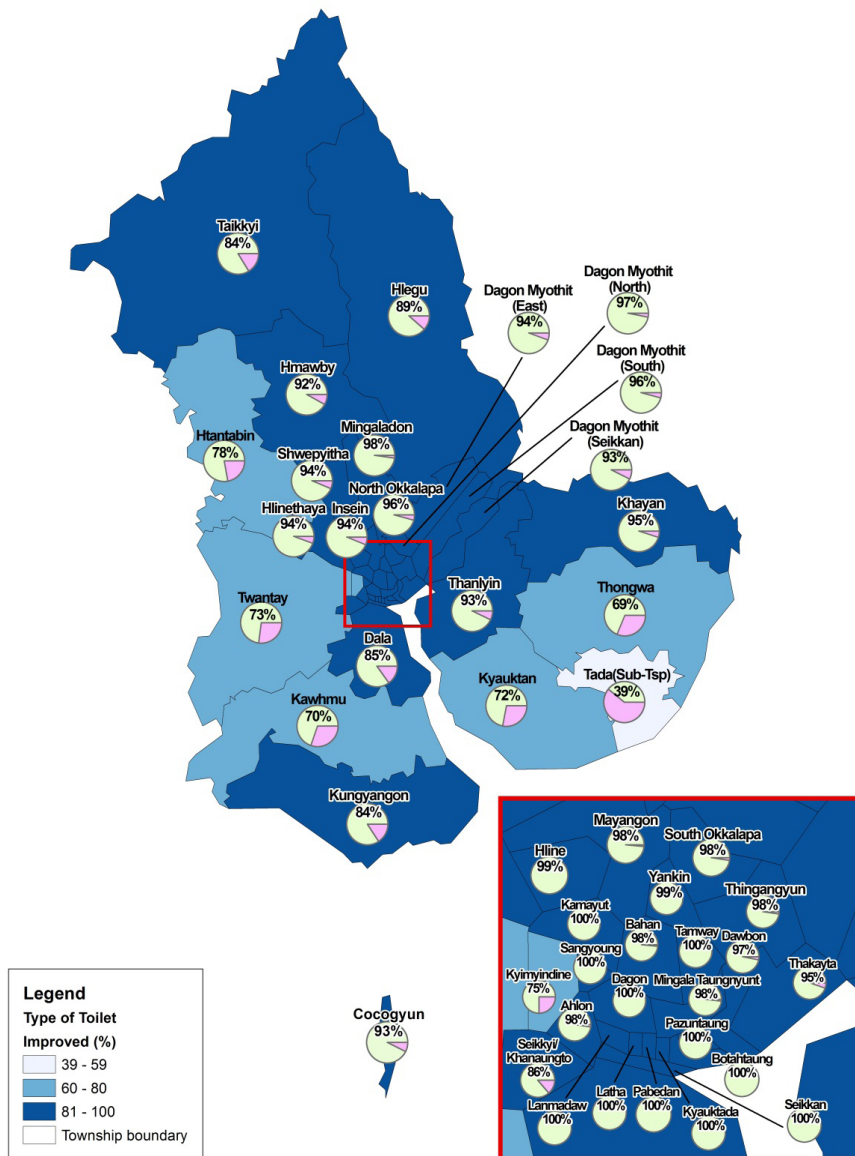
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	64,756	3.2	13.3	16.4	56.3	8.8	0.7	0.1	1.1
Urban	64,756	3.2	13.3	16.4	56.3	8.8	0.7	0.1	1.1
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



- The majority of the households in North Okkalapa Township are living in wooden houses (56.3%) followed by households in semi-pacca houses (16.4%).

# Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
East District	: 96.4%
North Okkalapa Township	: 95.7%

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

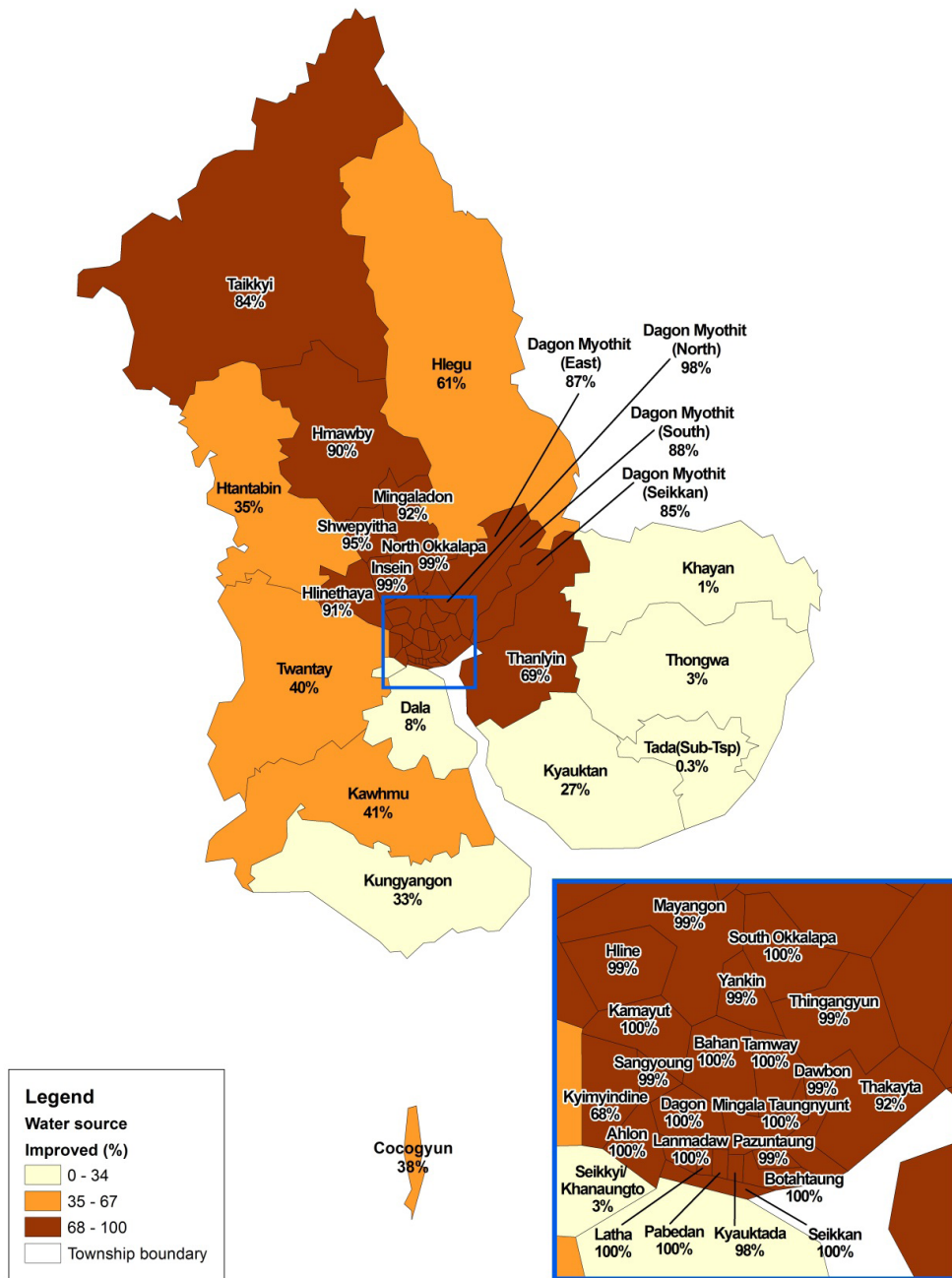
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		4.3	4.3	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		91.4	91.4	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>95.7</i>	<i>95.7</i>	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.3	3.3	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.5	0.5	-
Other		*	*	-
None		0.5	0.5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>64,756</b>	<b>64,756</b>	-

- Up to 95.7 per cent of the households in North Okkalapa Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (4.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (91.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, North Okkalapa belongs to highest group proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Yangon Region is 91.1 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- About 0.5 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

# Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
East District	: 94.9%
North Okkalapa Township	: 99.1%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		62.4	62.4	-
Tube well, borehole		6.7	6.7	-
Protected well/ Spring		0.3	0.3	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		29.7	29.7	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>99.1</i>	<i>99.1</i>	-
Unprotected well/Spring		*	*	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.3	0.3	-
River/stream/ canal		-	-	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		0.6	0.6	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>64,756</b>	<b>64,756</b>	-

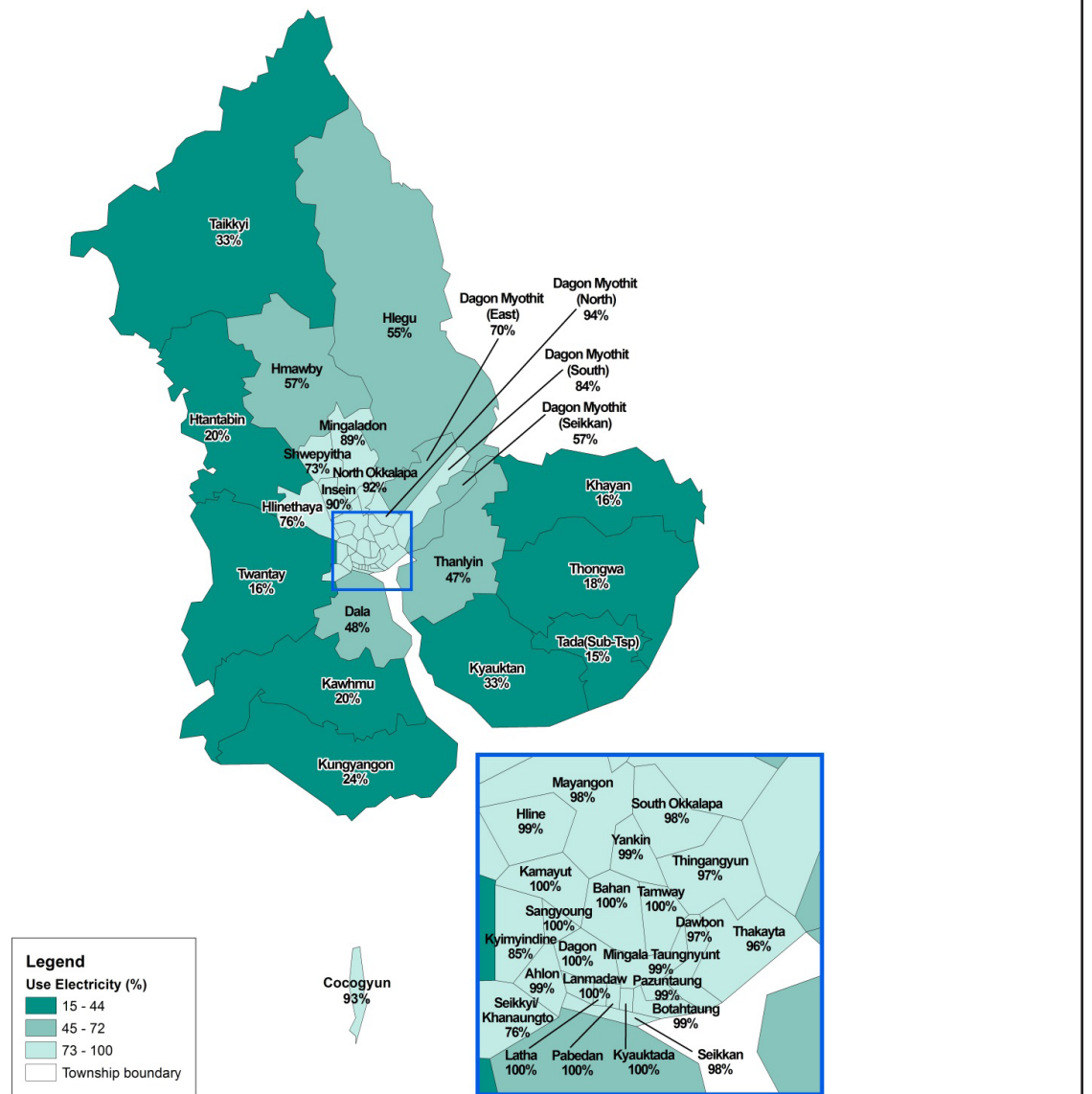
- In North Okkalapa Township, 99.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, this household proportion belongs to the highest group in use improved sources for drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 62.4 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 29.7 per cent use water from bottled water/water purifier.
- About 0.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



# Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
East District	: 89.4%
North Okkalapa Township	: 91.7%

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

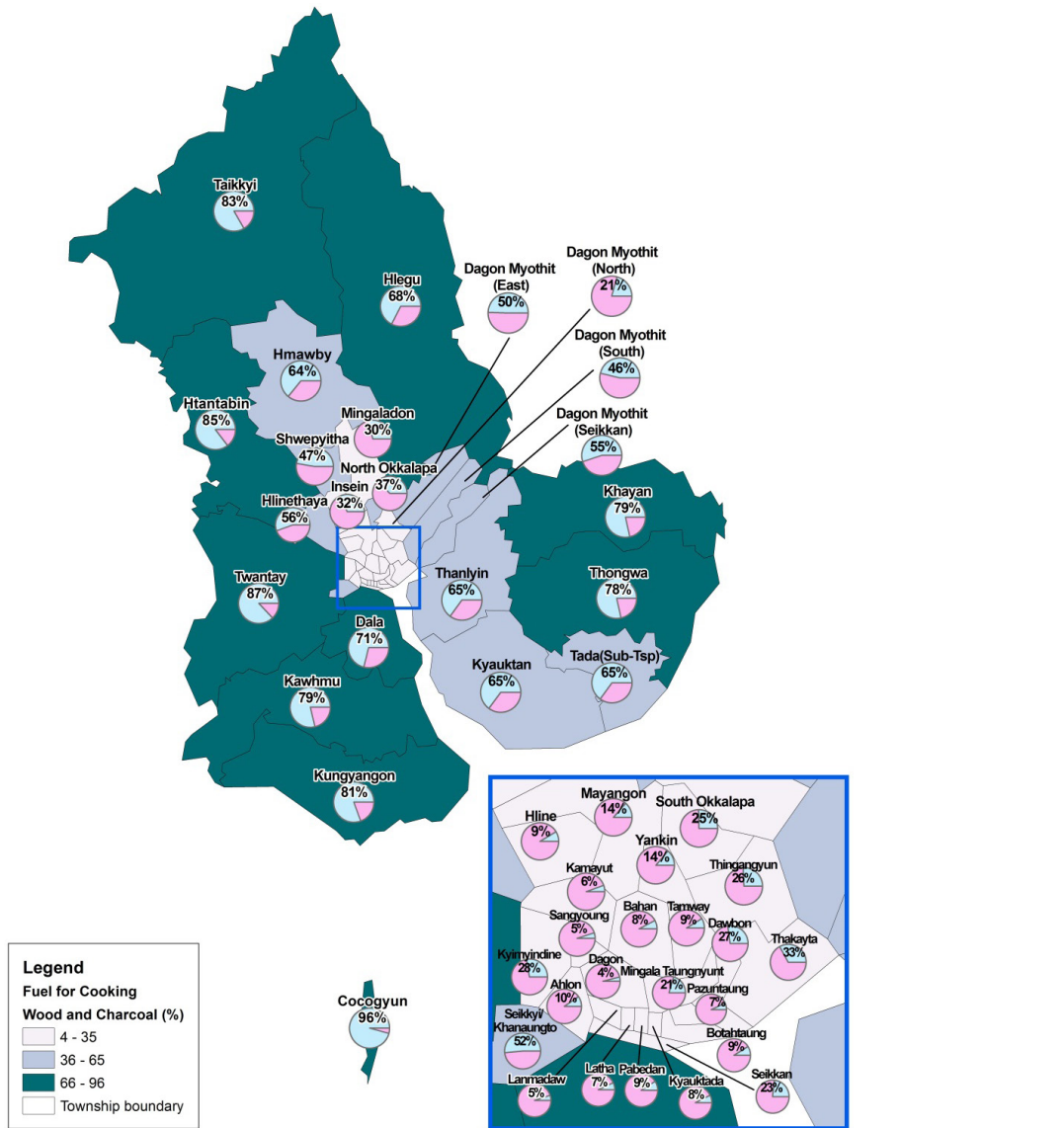
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		91.7	91.7	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
Candle		1.0	1.0	-
Battery		6.1	6.1	-
Generator (private)		0.9	0.9	-
Water mill (private)		*	*	-
Solar system/energy		0.1	0.1	-
Other		0.2	0.2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-
	<b>Number</b>	<b>64,756</b>	<b>64,756</b>	-

- In North Okkalapa Township, 91.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the highest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
East District	: 32.1%
North Okkalapa Township	: 36.8%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		58.9	58.9	-
LPG		1.8	1.8	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		0.8	0.8	-
Firewood		3.8	3.8	-
Charcoal		33.0	33.0	-
Coal		0.9	0.9	-
Other		0.7	0.7	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>64,756</b>	<b>64,756</b>	<b>-</b>

- In North Okkalapa Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 3.8 per cent using firewood and 33.0 per cent using charcoal.
- About 58.9 per cent of households mainly use electricity for cooking.

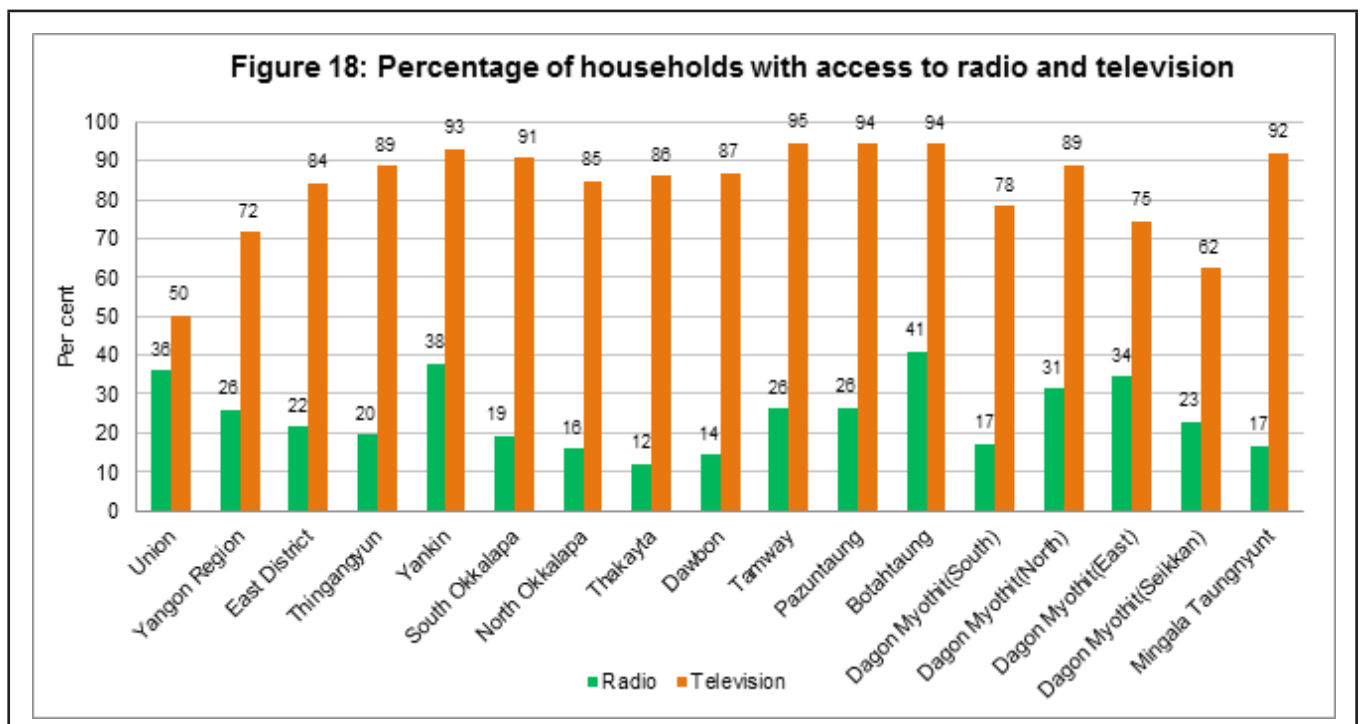
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Communication and related amenities

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

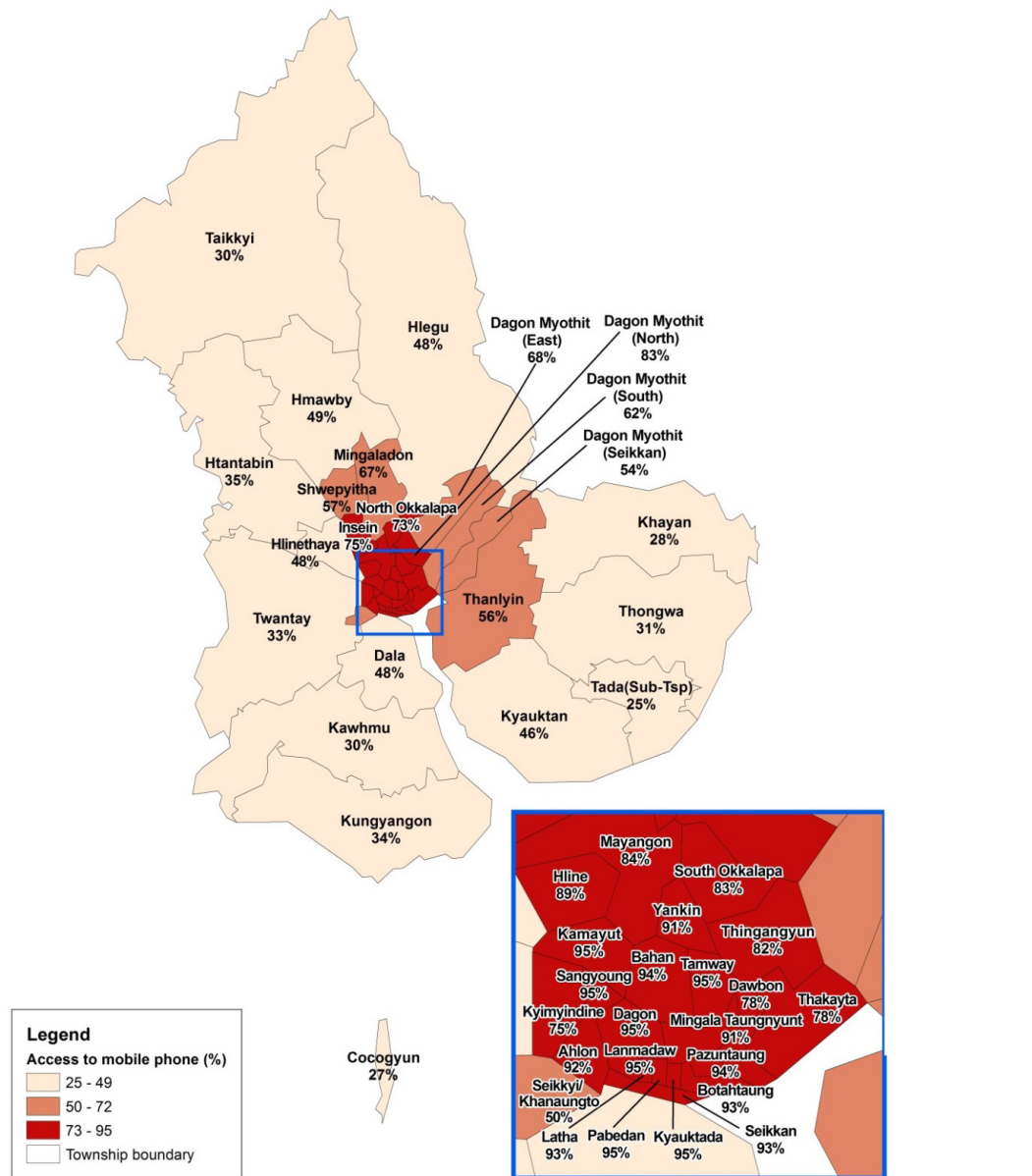
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	64,756	15.9	84.9	4.9	72.6	10.7	23.5	9.8	0.7
Urban	64,756	15.9	84.9	4.9	72.6	10.7	23.5	9.8	0.7
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- About 84.9 per cent of the households in North Okkalapa Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.



- In North Okkalapa Township, about one in six households (15.9%) reported having a radio.

**Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone**



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
East District	: 76.1%
North Okkalapa Township	: 72.6%

- About 72.6 per cent of the households in North Okkalapa Township reported having mobile phones and it is higher compared to other townships in Yangon Region.

## Transportation items

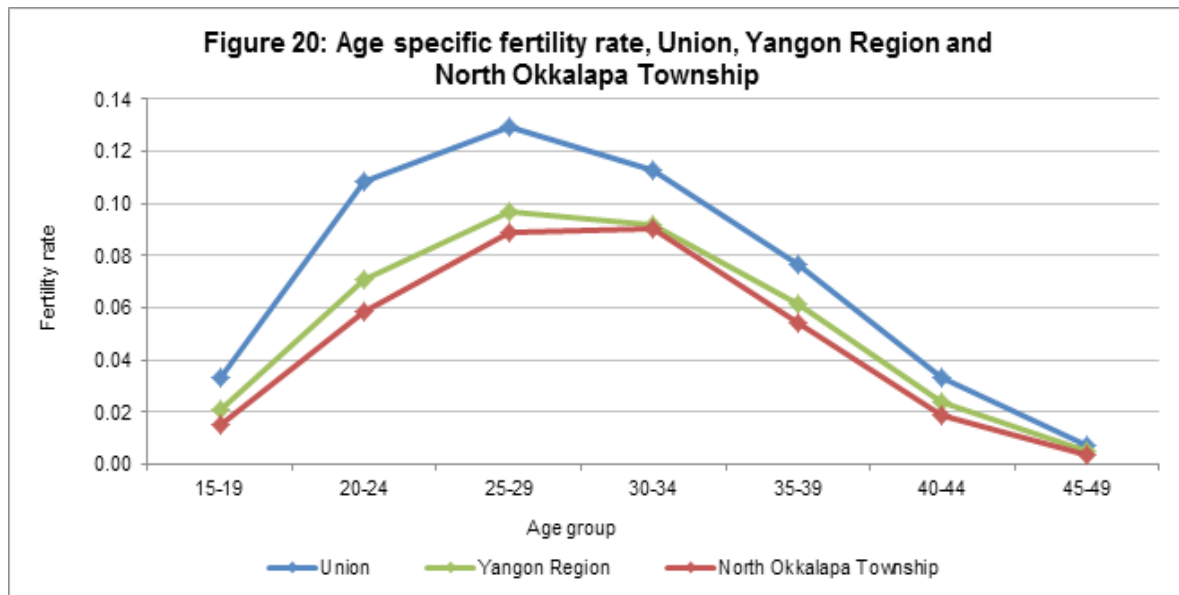
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Yangon Region	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
Urban	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
Rural	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
East District	486,790	56,185	30,288	256,948	1,015	749	697	2,437
Urban	481,039	55,997	29,091	254,271	947	648	607	1,822
Rural	5,751	188	1,197	2,677	68	101	90	615
North Okkalapa Township	64,756	4,977	5,500	42,232	88	20	37	142
Urban	64,756	4,977	5,500	42,232	88	20	37	142
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In North Okkalapa Township, 65.2 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 8.5 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

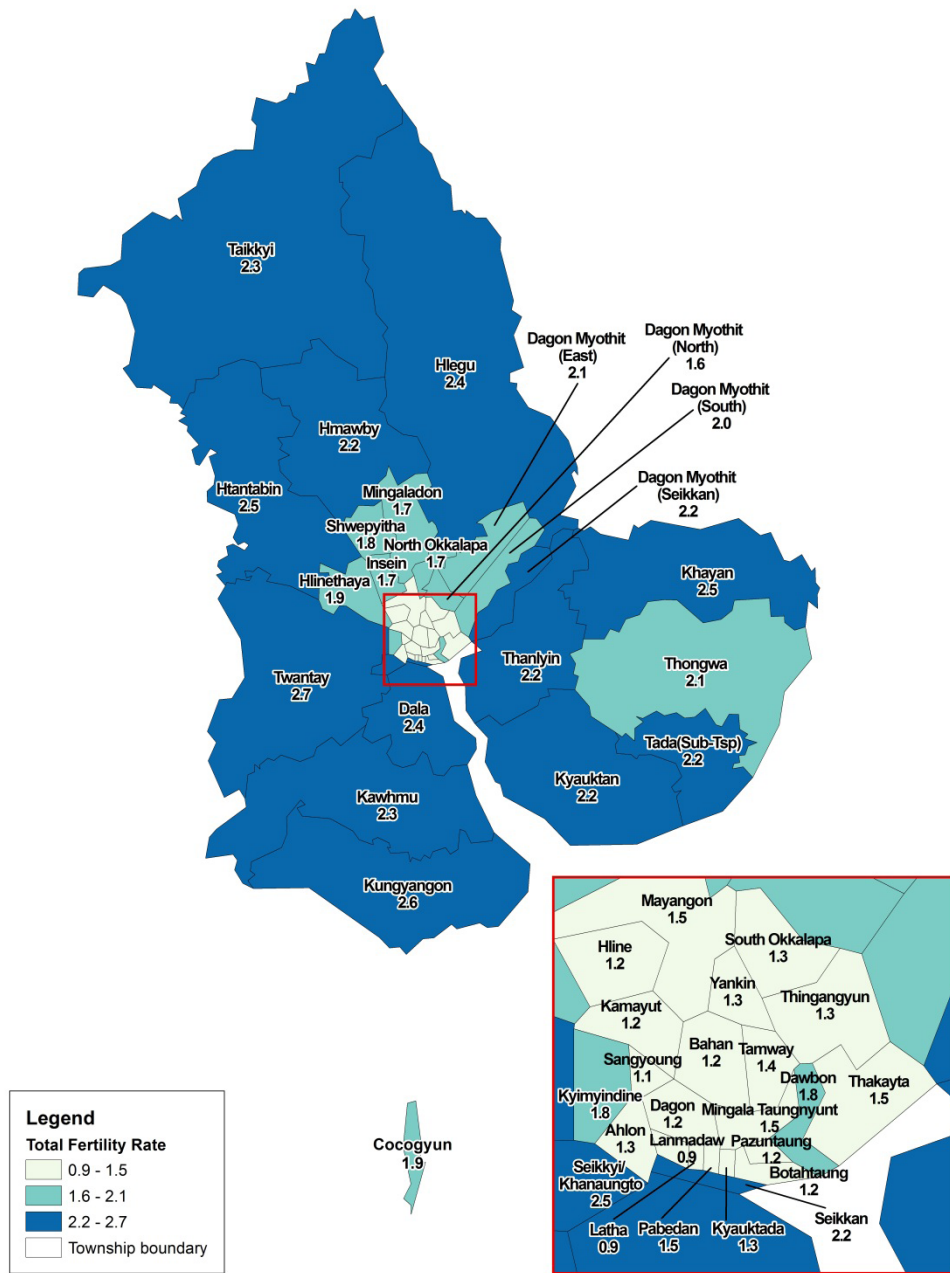
### Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.7 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

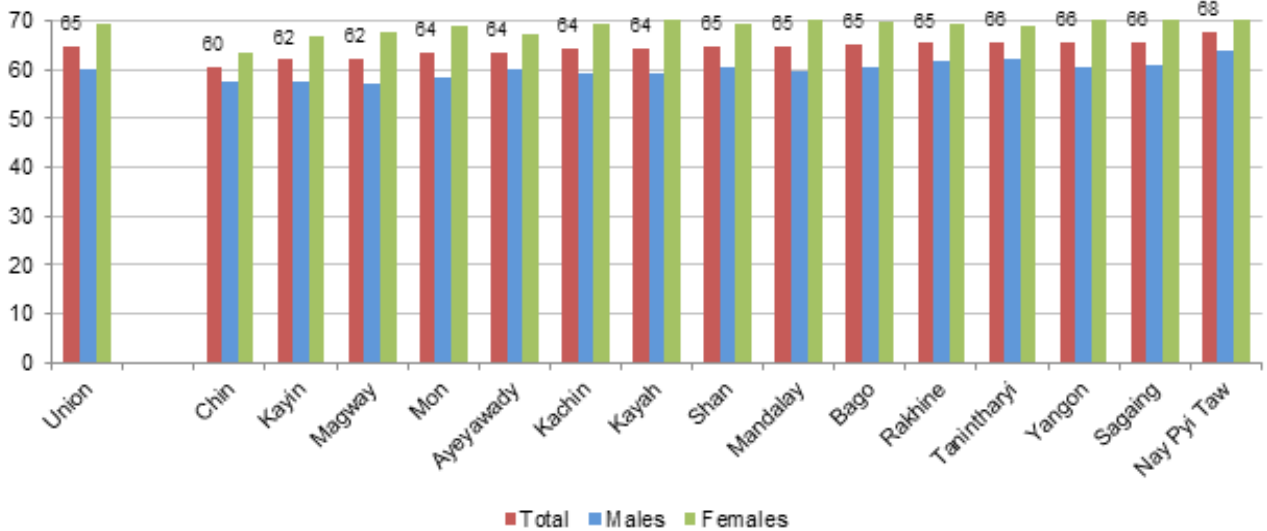


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
East District	: 1.7
North Okkalapa Township	: 1.7

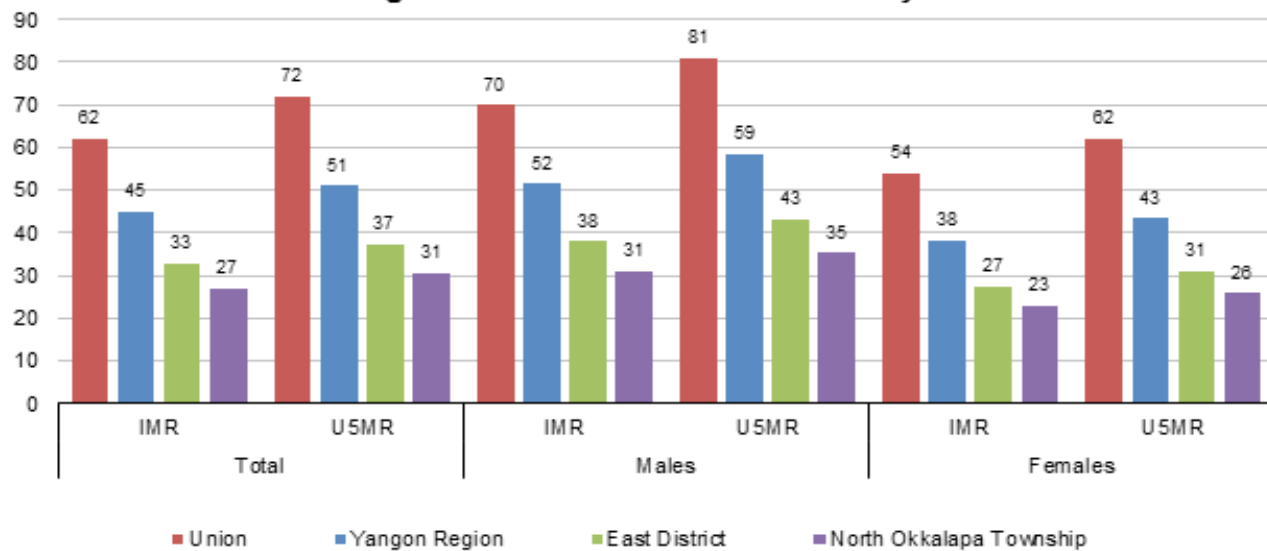
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



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

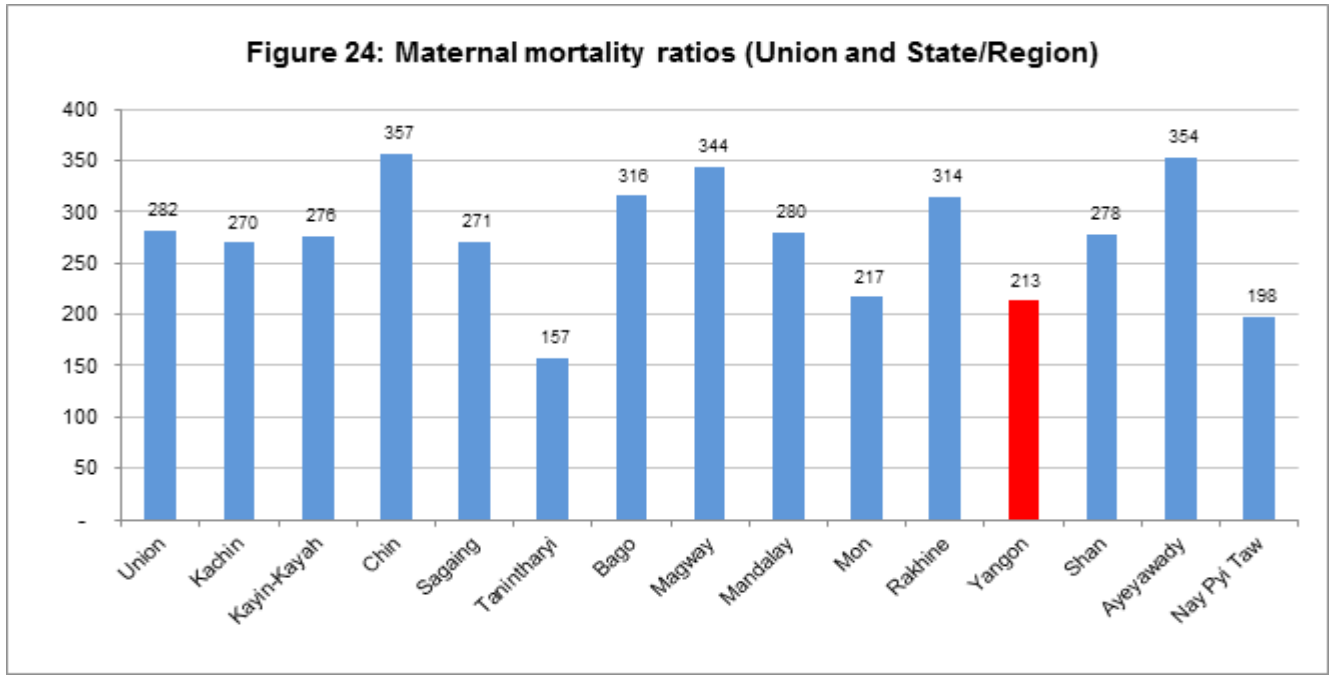
**Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**

**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in East District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in East District is 33 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 37 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in North Okkalapa Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and East District. The Infant mortality in North Okkalapa is 27 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 31 per 1,000 live births.

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



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

## Definitions and Concepts

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

**Census Night:** The night between the 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 (Km<sup>2</sup>). 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.

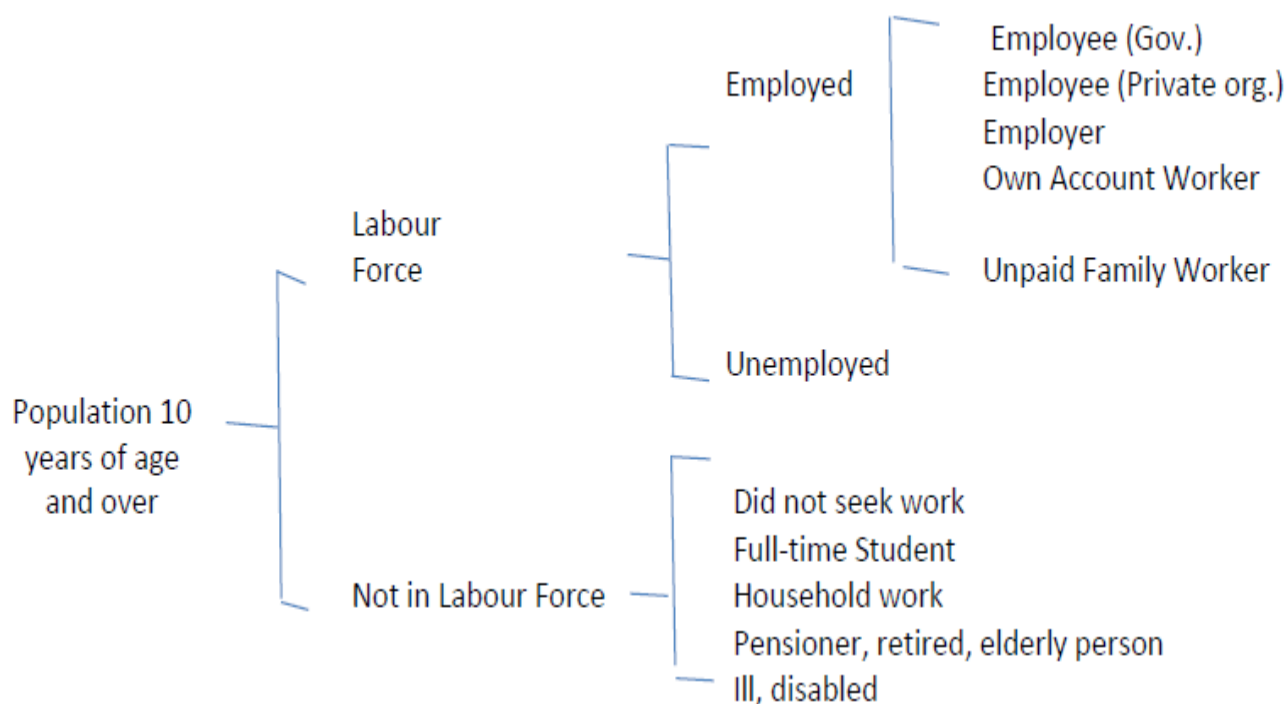
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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.

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports  
can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

