**The Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

**The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census**

# THEMATIC REPORT ON MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

**Census Report Volume 4-D**

**Department of Population**
**Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population**

**With technical assistance from UNFPA**

**DECEMBER 2016**

# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

## THEMATIC REPORT ON MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION
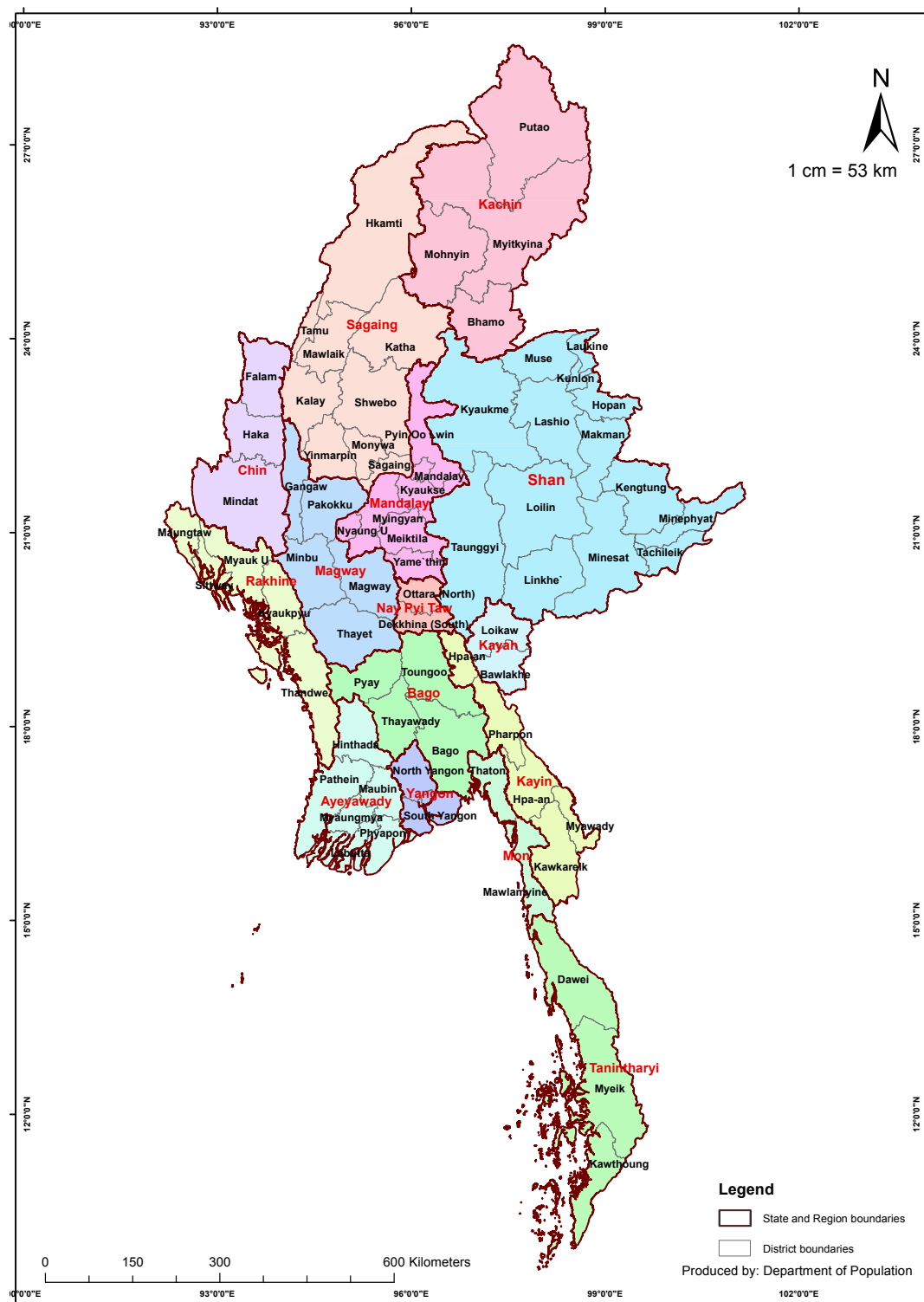
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**DECEMBER 2016**

# Figure 1

**Map of Myanmar by State/Region and District**



Legend

☐ State and Region boundaries

☐ District boundaries

Produced by: Department of Population

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1 cm = 53 km

0   150   300   600 Kilometers

# Foreword

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census (2014 Census) was conducted with midnight of 29 March 2014 as the reference point. This is the first Census in 30 years; the last was conducted in 1983. Planning and execution of this Census was spearheaded by the former Ministry of Immigration and Population, now the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, on behalf of the Government in accordance with the Population and Housing Census Law, 2013. The main objectives of the 2014 Census are to provide the Government and other stakeholders with essential information on the population in regard to demographic, social and economic characteristics, housing conditions and household amenities. By generating such information at all administrative levels, it is also intended to provide a sound basis for evidence-based decision-making, and to evaluate the impact of social and economic policies and programmes in the country.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published to date in a number of volumes. The first was the *Provisional Results* (Census Volume 1), released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included *The Union Report* (Census Report Volume 2), *Highlights of the Main Results* (Census Report Volume 2-A), and the reports of each of the 15 States and Regions (Census Report Volume 3-[A to O]). The reports on *Occupation and Industry* (Census Report Volume 2-B), and *Religion* (Census Report Volume 2-C) were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. The first set of thematic reports (Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; and Maternal Mortality) have also been published.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprises thirteen thematic reports and a Census Atlas. They address issues on Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; Maternal Mortality; Migration and Urbanization; Population Projections; Population Dynamics; the Elderly; Children and Young People; Education; Labour Force Dynamics; Disability; Gender Dimensions; and Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts with both local and international experts as well as various Government Ministries, Departments and research institutions.

Data capture was undertaken using scanning technology. The processes were highly integrated, with tight controls to guarantee accuracy of results. To achieve internal consistency and minimize errors, rigorous data editing, cleaning and validation were carried out to facilitate further analysis of the results. The information presented in these reports is therefore based on more cleaned data sets, and the reader should be aware that there may some small differences from the results published in the earlier set of volumes.

This report presents the findings on Migration and Urbanization. Migration is measured either over the lifetime of individuals or in terms of more recent moves. The level of internal migration in Myanmar is similar to that of neighbouring countries. Over the lifetime of individuals, 19.3 per cent reported moving at least once. For internal migration within the five-year period before the Census, 7 per cent reported moving. A large proportion of movement within Myanmar revolved around Yangon, either as movement into Yangon or movement among Districts within Yangon. Among recent migrants to Yangon, the primary origin of the move was Ayeyawady. The direction of migration flows show that almost half of recent migration occurred between urban areas, and about 10 per cent of movement was from rural to urban areas. More permanent migration from rural areas was directed towards other rural areas.

According to the 2014 Census, approximately 4 per cent of the population, or 2.02 million persons, of Myanmar were reported to be residing abroad. This number is very likely to be less than the actual number who are living outside of Myanmar, partly due to the method of data collection, and because some household heads may have been unwilling to provide details of undocumented migrants. Of the two million emigrants, approximately 1.4 million were reported to be living in Thailand and 304,000 were living in Malaysia, with less than 100,000 residing in any of the other seven countries listed.

Out of the total enumerated population of Myanmar, 70 per cent were residing in rural areas and 30 per cent of the population were residing in urban areas. Myanmar remains a predominately rural country which is also reflected in the high percentage of the agricultural labour force.

On behalf of the Government of Myanmar, I wish to thank the teams at the Department of Population, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the authors for their contribution towards the preparation of these thematic reports. I would also like to thank our development partners, namely: Australia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom for their support to undertake the Census, as well as the technical support provided by the United States of America.

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# Acronyms

| | |
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| **ADB** | Asian Development Bank |
| **ASEAN** | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| **DONER** | Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (India) |
| **DoP** | Department of Population (Myanmar) |
| **ESCAP** | (United Nations) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| **FRHS** | Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey |
| **GAD** | General Administration Department (of the Ministry of Home Affairs) |
| **ILO** | International Labour Organization |
| **IOM** | International Organization for Migration |
| **JICA** | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| **PCFS** | Population Changes and Fertility Survey |
| **UN** | United Nations |
| **UNFPA** | United Nations Population Fund |

# Executive Summary

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census is the first census to be undertaken in the country since 1983. As it provides measures of the characteristics of all persons and households within Myanmar[1], the Census is an invaluable source of information for both a description of the population and for policy formulation.

This Migration and Urbanization report presents information on three important processes: (i) movement within the country (internal migration); (ii) movement across the borders of Myanmar (international migration); and (iii) the distribution of the population in urban and rural areas (urbanization). Some information is presented at the District level, although most of the analysis is undertaken at the State/Region level.

Migration is measured either over the lifetime of individuals, where a person is categorized as a lifetime migrant if they moved at any time during their life, or in terms of more recent moves, where a migrant is defined as a person who moved within the five-year period prior to the Census. Internal migration is defined as a movement between Townships.

The level of internal migration in Myanmar is similar to that of neighbouring countries. Over the lifetime of individuals, 19.3 per cent reported moving at least once. For internal migration within the five-year period before the Census, 7 per cent reported moving. A large proportion of movement within Myanmar revolved around Yangon, either as movement into Yangon or movement among Districts within Yangon.

Among recent migrants to Yangon, the primary origin of the move was Ayeyawady. Within Ayeyawady, all Districts were major contributors to migration streams to Yangon. Within Yangon, the major streams of recent migrants were from West and South Yangon to North and East Yangon. An analysis of the industrial structure of the Districts of Yangon found that there was a high proportion of recent migrants employed in manufacturing. This included almost 50 per cent of female migrants to North Yangon.

This finding suggests that the policy of developing industrial zones is a powerful instrument influencing the direction of migration. Industrial zones attract migrants to work within the zones and if the workers are able to live close to where they work, this increases the population of these areas. Policymakers should be aware of the relationship between migration and the development of new industrial zones, and they should make appropriate arrangements for accommodation and other services for migrants.

At the same time, the finding of large outflows from States/Regions such as Ayeyawady, suggest that more effort be placed on increasing employment opportunities in areas of Ayeyawady that contribute large numbers of migrants. While these policies should not be developed for the purpose of restricting movement, they will help to develop more balanced migration patterns from these areas.

In addition to Nay Pyi Taw, there are other States/Regions in which high levels of recent in-

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[1] Some populations in three areas of the country were not enumerated. This included an estimate of 1,090,000 persons residing in Rakhine State, 46,600 persons living in Kachin State and 69,800 persons living in Kayin State (see Department of Population, 2015 for the reasons that these populations were not enumerated). It is estimated that a total of 1,206,400 persons were not enumerated in the Census.

migration were reported; these include Kachin, Kayah and Kayin. These States are all located on the border with Thailand or China and appear to have an economic dynamism that comes from the large amount of cross-border trade that occurs through these States. Policies designed to increase the number of cross-border entry points will likely provide increased opportunities for employment, and therefore migration.

Female migrants outnumber male migrants in recent migration, with almost 53 per cent of migrants being female. Female migrants who moved between States/Regions, compared to those who moved within States/Regions, were more likely to be unmarried, with over 50 per cent unmarried. Policies designed to prevent the exploitation of these migrants should be strengthened. For example, constructing secure accommodation, enhancing security and providing relevant and adequate information on their rights.

Although the vast majority of recent migrants were concentrated at ages around 25 to 30 years, migrants to urban areas also had higher proportions in their thirties and forties compared to other migration streams. Migrants generally had higher levels of completed schooling than non-migrants. People in manufacturing occupations comprised 6.8 per cent of the labour force generally, but there were much higher percentages in the manufacturing sector among migrants, particularly urban-to-urban and urban-to-rural migrants. Unemployment levels were much lower for recent migrants than they were for non-migrants at young adult ages. For example, while 6 per cent of migrants aged 20-24 were unemployed at the time of the Census, the level for the same age group for non-migrants was 10 per cent. Recent migrants moved to households that had better access to electricity, improved water sources and improved sanitation facilities than those households that did not contain migrants.

The above findings suggest that migrants are in a relatively advantageous position compared to non-migrants. However, the results can be interpreted to suggest that many migrants are in economic situations that require them to accept any form of employment. The Government should monitor the situation of migrants and act to ensure that any form of exploitation is avoided.

There were also findings that were not expected. The most striking among these is the direction of the flows of migration. Almost half of recent migration occurred between urban areas, and about 10 per cent of movement was from rural to urban areas. While the definition of migration employed in the Census undoubtedly resulted in many moves from rural areas not being recognized as migrations, the results do suggest that for more permanent migration the flows are predominately urban-to-urban. More permanent migration from rural areas was directed towards other rural areas. The results suggest that policies aimed at providing rural inhabitants with similar access to education opportunities that urban residents enjoy would provide rural residents with the opportunity to improve their lives through migration. Also it is important that information about opportunities in other areas is shared with both rural and urban residents.

While the Census provides valuable information on migration, it was not designed to measure the full range of movement of the population. Temporary forms of mobility were not measured adequately in the Census. It is recommended that an in-depth study of all

forms of mobility should be implemented. This study could include a focus on those areas which have been identified in this report as major source and destination areas for migration. An example is Ayeyawady as a source area and Yangon as a destination area. The study should include research on how migrants contribute to the development of both receiving and sending areas.

According to the 2014 Census, approximately 4 per cent of the population, or 2.02 million persons, of Myanmar were reported to be living abroad. This number is very likely to be less than the actual number who are living outside of Myanmar, partly due to the method of data collection, and because some household heads may have been unwilling to provide details of undocumented migrants. Also the Census could not enumerate entire households who had moved abroad. Of the two million emigrants, approximately 1.4 million were reported to be living in Thailand and 304,000 were living in Malaysia, with less than 100,000 residing in any of the other seven countries listed.

There were 1.36 million recent emigrants among the lifetime emigrants. Recent emigrants are defined as those who moved in the five-year period prior to the Census. The areas of origin of females were more geographically concentrated than males, with most recent female emigrants reported from Districts adjacent to the border with Thailand. Recent emigrants to Thailand were concentrated in the young adult ages, with over 77 per cent of males and 76 per cent of females leaving Myanmar between the ages of 15 to 34. Among recent emigrants, females emigrate, on average, at slightly younger ages than men.

The Myanmar Government should try to ensure that information about opportunities for the employment of females in foreign countries is available and reduce barriers to female migration. One of these barriers is the perceived risk of migration. The more balanced sex ratios of migration to Thailand indicate that social networks play a large role in reducing female's perceived risk of migration.

Household level data suggest that migrants originate from households that are marginally better off than households that do not contain a migrant. While there are variations by State/Region of origin in these indicators, the evidence implies that international migrants either come from economically better off households or that the remittances that they may be sending back do make a positive contribution to the economy of households. Whatever the direction of the relationship, this is an indication of the positive value of migration to households. The Government should therefore implement a reliable system of remittance from abroad and within the country. This will encourage more remittance and make it easier to quantify the resources being sent back to the country.

Emigrants tend to come from relatively few Districts, most of which are along the borders with neighbouring countries. The social networks that exist among communities on either side of the borders assist in the flow of migration between countries and essentially institutionalize the flows. While other areas of Myanmar, especially in the delta regions, may be worse off economically, they do not have the same volume of flows that are found in border Districts. This may be because of the lack of information about opportunities in other countries or because of other internal migration opportunities within Myanmar. The results indicate that

migrants are concentrated among certain households. This is true for both international migrants and internal migrants. For international migrants, the Census recorded that 7.6 per cent of households contained an international migrant, while 12.2 per cent contained an internal migrant with very little overlap between the two sets of households. Rather than serving as a first step for international migration, internal migration largely operates in a different set of households to international migration.

There are only a small number of persons (23,577) whose last place of residence was outside Myanmar and who, at the time of the Census, were living in Myanmar. The majority of these came from Thailand (55 per cent), while 5 per cent reported that they had been living in Malaysia. This group also included emigrants from the rest of the world. It is therefore clear that few people from other countries reside in Myanmar, as revealed by the Census.

The percentage of the population residing in urban areas in Myanmar remains at a low level. With almost 30 per cent of the population designated as 'urban', the labour force of the country remains predominately agricultural, but change is occurring. The tempo of urbanization is increasing and the percentage employed in agriculture is decreasing. Even in some areas of Yangon, the primate city of Myanmar, there are areas of some Districts that comprise Yangon that are defined as rural, but where the occupations of the residents resemble those of urban areas. This occurs because of the relative cheapness of land in peripheral areas of the main urban centres of Southeast Asia, which encourages the growth of suburban development and of industrial subdivisions in what was, and sometimes remains, nominally rural areas. As Myanmar develops, much more rapid levels of urbanization and urban growth can be expected.

Apart from the management of large urban cities and municipalities of which Yangon and Mandalay are examples in Myanmar, the major policy of the last four decades has been a thrust to develop a more balanced urban hierarchy. This usually manifests itself in funds that attempt to expand regional growth centres. The location of new sites for the development of industries is an example of this policy in Myanmar. However, of the 41 sites approved by 2010, 23 were located in Yangon District. The Government should concentrate on expanding industrial zones in areas of the country outside of Yangon. This would have the advantage of slowing urban growth in Yangon, while creating employment. The population density in Yangon is high and the infrastructural capacity is becoming stretched. This calls for expanding other areas in the country to redirect migration.

The analysis of growth of the population of Yangon District found that over 80 per cent of the growth of Yangon in the five years preceding the Census was due to internal migration. This is a very large percentage and is due primarily to the attractiveness of Yangon as a destination that provides employment opportunities. While it is unlikely that migration played the same role in population change in other urban areas of Myanmar, it does point to the importance of employment as an instigator of movement. Because of the social networks that have developed that link Yangon to areas of origin, it is unlikely that this will change soon. However, attempts must be made to establish employment growth outside of Yangon, and to ensure that information about these new opportunities is widely distributed.

# Chapter 1. Introduction

Migration, along with fertility and mortality, is one of the three components of population change. As fertility declines and mortality reaches a low level, migration becomes a more dominant factor in influencing the spatial distribution of the population. Understanding migration patterns is a requirement for effective social and economic policy and programmes. The amount of movement, the size of flows between areas, and differentials between migrants and non-migrants all need to be examined and explained.

A trend in the spatial distribution of the population over time leads to an increasing concentration in urban areas. An increase in the relative share of the population in urban areas is referred to in this report as "urbanization". Urban areas are expected to provide their populations with greater access to services and amenities compared to the population residing in rural areas. A comparison of urban and rural residents in terms of their individual characteristics and the characteristics of their housing is required for effective urban planning.

This thematic report attempts to fulfil three objectives. Firstly, the report presents detailed information on the volume and direction of migration for both international and internal migration, generally down to the District level. This data is shown in the Tables in Appendix A and is not analysed in detail in the text of the report. Also presented are data on urbanization, including characteristics of the urban and rural population. Secondly, an analysis of migration and urbanization patterns is undertaken. And thirdly, plausible policy implications of the findings of the analysis are discussed.

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census was the first enumeration of the population undertaken since the 1983 census. Although there have been population based surveys carried out between the two censuses, these were based on samples that were relatively small. The results of the 2014 Census provide researchers with the opportunity to correct estimates of population indicators that were based on projections of the 1983 census (Spoorenberg, 2015). The estimates of the total population were shown to be too high as they did not take into account substantial declines in fertility that had occurred since 1983. The estimates also did not consider the role of international migration in reducing the size of the projected population and in the changing age and sex structure (May and Brooke, 2014).

The present report on Migration and Urbanization is one of a series of thematic reports utilizing data from the 2014 Census. The Census collected data on all individuals at the place they were present on the 29 March 2014 (Census Night) and therefore provides the opportunity to measure the extent of migration between small administrative areas. This measurement is possible because the Census collected information on both the areas of current and previous usual residence. Similarly, comparisons of the urban and rural populations can be undertaken for lower level administrative units, mostly down to the Township level.

In this report basic data on migration and urbanization is presented at the District level with the majority of the analysis carried out at the State/Region level. Analysis is also undertaken for migration patterns and for movements between urban and rural areas. Although the analysis is divided into three sections, internal migration, international migration, and urbanization, comparisons are made between these three processes where applicable. The analysis focuses on migration within the five-year period prior to the Census and on lifetime migrants.

# Chapter 2. Migration and Urbanization in Myanmar: Previous research and analysis

For most individuals, migration is fundamentally a matter of choice. The balance of opportunities, often underpinned by economic factors, in the current place of residence is balanced against those in other potential places and, in an environment where choice is not constrained, where the opportunities may be greater elsewhere and the degree of risk involved in moving is acceptable, movement takes place. Although there is debate concerning the unit of migration decision-making, which is often viewed as the individual, household, community or some combination of these, and the amount of information available about potential destinations, models of income maximization, or risk minimization, remain the basic models used to explain migration patterns.

Researchers generally view the impact of migration as positive. Migration, both international and internal, is viewed as bringing benefits both to the areas of destination and to the areas of origin. Migrants and the communities which host them overwhelmingly benefit from migration and the communities that migrants leave also tend to benefit. There are, however, problems associated with migration, such as social conflict, environmental degradation and difficulties associated with the separation of the migrants from their family and community members, and these need to be understood and addressed by policies that deal directly with these issues. In addition, there are economic consequences, such as labour shortages, in areas facing net outmigration and the need to provide adequate productive employment opportunities in areas facing net in-migration.

Research on internal migration in Myanmar is limited. A review by the Department of Population (DoP) and UNFPA conducted in 2013, found very little literature on internal migration in Myanmar. The analysis of data from the 1991 Population Changes and Fertility Survey (PCFS), and the 2001 and 2007 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey (FRHS) found similar proportions of migrants across surveys in each of the four major migration streams (urban-urban, urban-rural, rural-urban and rural-rural). Most notable in all three surveys was the high proportion of five-year migrants who had migrated from urban areas to other urban areas. In the 2007 FRHS, 40.5 per cent of migrants had moved from an urban area to another urban area, while rural to urban migration constituted only 24.7 per cent of migrants, a decrease from the 30.4 per cent recorded in the 1991 PCFS (Department of Population/UNFPA, 2013).

The DoP/UNFPA report also documented an increase in the level of migration between 1991 and 2007: a higher proportion of females moved, primarily because of an increase in female migration in the urban to urban migration stream; and the positive relationship between migration and education strengthened over this period. The 1991 PCFS provided a detailed analysis of internal migration which showed that Yangon was the centre of migration flows, with significant in-migration from all States and Regions (Department of Population, 1995).

There have been a number of small focused studies on internal migration. Okamoto (2009) studied persons migrating to fishing villages in Rakhine State. She found that among this population the primary motives for migration were to supplement income or to accumulate capital. Mahajarn and Myint (2015) also found that the lack of off-farm employment in rural areas and the seasonality of agriculture were the main factors in rural to urban migration,

and that migration was primarily employed as a survival strategy rather than as a wealth accumulation strategy. Although this latter study was based on a limited number of Townships, the results suggest that temporary forms of migration are prevalent from rural areas and particularly among agricultural workers.

A survey of the migration of formal sector workers was undertaken by Griffiths and Oo (2015) in 2013-14. This large survey provided a number of interesting findings but three stand out. Firstly, there was a large flow of young workers from Ayeyawady to Yangon. Secondly, there were large flows of migrants (who were primarily males aged over 25) to Mandalay, particularly from Sagaing. And finally, although remittances were commonly sent by migrants, those who had migrated from Ayeyawady were least likely to remit.

There appears to be no policy in Myanmar that directly impacts on internal migration, although the population registration system can have an indirect effect. Also, policies related to the location of employment opportunities, such as the sites of industrial zones, can be expected to have an effect on movement. There are policies that do impact upon international migration, and the extent of these seems to have grown in the last decade. For example, Myanmar has signed agreements with Thailand and other countries that, among other objectives, are aimed at regulating the large flows of undocumented migrants from Myanmar. However, more research is needed about all aspects of migration and migration policy in Myanmar (Hickey, Narendra and Rainwater, 2013).

Recent research on population movement has focused on movement across international boundaries (international migration). The literature on international migration is expanding rapidly as the stock of international migrants continues to grow much faster than the population growth rate (United Nations, 2013). Attempts to regulate international movements have also continued over recent years. While declining levels of fertility in many countries has increased the demand for workers from abroad, only a few countries provide permanent residency and/or citizenship to such economic immigrants, with the majority of countries viewing the influx of workers as satisfying only a temporary need. Within the Southeast Asian region, Malaysia and Thailand exemplify countries that require migrants to augment the size of the labour force. While the vast majority of the flows were initially undocumented, the Government of Thailand signed agreements with neighbouring countries, including Myanmar, in an attempt to manage migration (Huguet and Chamratrithirong, 2011).

The crossing of an international border in search of employment opportunities is not a difficult option for many persons residing along such a border. Shared languages and ethnicity across borders provide a relatively easy transition for migrants moving from one country to another. This is particularly true for groups along the Myanmar/Thailand border and the Myanmar/China border. Much of these movements have historical roots in which the border was not seen as an obstacle to moving. Large differences in earnings between countries, in conjunction with ample employment opportunities in receiving countries, have fuelled the flows of international migrants. For example, GDP per capita for the period 2010-2014 was almost five times higher in Thailand than it was for Myanmar (World Bank, 2015). However, much of the demand for labour in neighbouring countries has occurred in low wage employment.

Skeldon (2013) views international migration and internal migration (the movement across administrative borders within countries) as being interrelated. He argues that, 'international migration generating internal migrations or international migration substituting for internal migrations' are both possible. While Chantavanich (2012) argues that outmigration across international borders is likely to decrease in Myanmar and internal migration increase, as the recent policies encouraging foreign investment increase economic development in Myanmar. Unfortunately research has not generally addressed these relationships.

Most of the existing literature focuses on migrants from Myanmar who are residing in countries that host large populations of Myanmar migrants (for Thailand, for example, see Huguet and Chamratrithirong, 2011; IOM, 2013). McGann (2013: 1) argues that international migration from Myanmar is now mostly driven by Myanmar's, 'continuing lack of opportunity, deep-rooted ethnic, religious, and other forms of violence, and an infrastructure taxed by natural disasters', although this does not address the variations in opportunities in Myanmar and other countries that appear to generate the flows. The major destination for international migrants is Thailand, which has been attracting significant numbers of migrants from Myanmar for the last two decades. These migrants, primarily confined to low-pay occupations, have helped fuel the high levels of growth in the Thai economy. McGann (2013) estimates that Thailand contains from one to two million migrant workers from Myanmar, while Huguet, Chamratrithirong and Richter (2011) report that in December of 2009 there were 1.078 million registered migrant workers from Myanmar residing in Thailand. They cite estimates of a further 900,000 undocumented migrants, primarily from Myanmar. Almost one half (45 per cent) of the registered migrants residing in Thailand are employed in the agricultural, seafood processing and construction industries. IOM (2013) estimates that there are 2.3 million migrants from Myanmar residing in Thailand.

Hein et al (2015) conducted a survey of 625 potential migrants to international destinations in selected States/Regions of Myanmar. He found that potential migrants were aware of what they would face in their preferred destination and the opportunities available to them after they migrated. Almost two-thirds expected to migrate irregularly with the help of friends and family. Those expecting to migrate through irregular channels explained that the difficulty and high cost of migration through regular channels were the main factors in their decision to migrate irregularly. Thailand was the preferred destination for the majority of potential migrants.

The study by Mahajarn and Myint (2015) of migrant patterns within selected areas of Myanmar document both internal and international migrants. They found that for both internal and international migration the presence of social networks was an important factor in determining the destinations of migrants.

Urbanization in this report is taken to mean the process of transition from a rural to a more urban society, with an increasing proportion of a population residing in settlements designated as "urban". Currently, slightly more than half of the world's population live in urban areas (53 per cent: 3.9 billion) and the number is predicted to grow to about 6.3 billion, or 66 per cent of the world's population by 2050 (UNFPA, 2014). Most of the urban population growth will take place in Africa and Asia which comprises two-thirds of the world's population.

Urban dwellers in most countries in Africa and Asia make up less than 50 per cent of their populations (McGee, 2009). Increasing urbanization will bring a major transformation and restructuring of social, economic, environmental and political activities.

Urbanization is inevitable and economically beneficial. Since the creation of mass markets and higher productivity usually takes place in urban areas, urbanization is argued to be critical to the development process of a country (Dobbs et al, 2012). In addition, a study by the Asian Development Bank notes that: "Rapid urbanization has been the key driver of Asia's dynamic growth and of poverty reduction that has resulted. East Asia's urban population produces 92 per cent of its wealth, with Southeast Asia not very far behind at 77 per cent, and South Asia at 75 per cent." (ADB, 2008). At the same time, while cities are hubs for economic growth and use resources efficiently because of economies of scale, they are also home to clusters of poverty, creating social and economic inequalities with many slums and informal settlements coexisting together alongside much better off communities (UNFPA, 2015).

Urban population growth is due to three demographic trends: (i) natural increase (more births than deaths in urban regions due to the interplay between higher fertility and lower mortality rates); (ii) rural to urban migration; and (iii) international migration. Reclassification or annexation of rural areas as urban areas is also a factor in urban growth. Unfortunately for this report, the analysis of urbanization in terms of these components is limited by the availability of longitudinal data, although a decomposition of the sources of growth is undertaken for Yangon.

Myanmar is strategically located between China and India, the two most populous countries in Asia and the world. Because it is the only Southeast Asian country bordering both a South and East Asian country, Myanmar plays an important regional integration nexus for the two regions to ASEAN countries. Indeed, many cities and towns in Myanmar such as Yangon, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Mawlamyine and Dawei are situated along the 2015-2022 Greater Mekong Sub-region Economic Corridors, and Muse, Tachileik, Mae Sai, Myawady and Htikhi are considered as priority border areas (ADB, 2011). In the western part of the country, the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transport Project, which connects India's Northeastern state of Mizoram to Sittwe in Rakhine State, is being implemented (DONER, 2014).

Myanmar is primarily rural with about 30 per cent of its population living in urban areas according to the 2014 Census. After World War II, the country's urban population started to increase rapidly with a 4.9 per cent annual growth rate between 1953 and 1973. In 1953, of the country's population of around 19 million, 13.5 per cent or 2.5 million people lived in areas classified as urban. By 1973, the urban population had increased to 6.8 million (23.6 per cent) when the total population was around 29 million (Oo, 1989). After this period, the level of urbanization slowed down during the 1973 to 1983 intercensal period: the 1983 census revealed that the percentage of the population classified as urban was 24.0 per cent while the total population was 35 million. According to Oo (1989), more than 60 per cent of the urban growth between 1955 and 1965 was a result of a combination of rural to urban migration and a reclassification of rural areas. In contrast, nearly 80 per cent of urban growth between 1973 and 1983 was due to natural increase.

While the administrative capital of the country is Nay Pyi Taw, the largest city of Myanmar is its former capital Yangon, with a population of 5.2 million, and it is the most urbanized Region in the country, accounting for about 35 per cent of the total urban population. It is projected that by 2040, the city will become a megacity with a population of 10 million, catching up with the trend of the rest of the Southeast Asian nations (JICA, 2013). With the recent opening up of the country, it is expected that urbanization will take place at an increasingly rapid rate across many cities and towns of Myanmar. Thus, proactive and strategic urban and regional planning will be necessary to meet various demands (such as job creation, food production and greater access to water, sanitation and other services).

# Chapter 3. The 2014 Population and Housing Census

## 3.1 Census overview

The methodology of the 2014 Census is described in detail elsewhere (Department of Population, 2015), and that publication can be referred to for a detailed description of the process of planning and implementation of the Census.

The Census employed a *de facto* methodology where, with some exceptions, individuals were enumerated at the place they were present on the 29 March 2014 (Census Night). The Census was completed in almost all areas within 12 days of the commencement of enumeration, with the total enumerated population being 50,279,900.

Some populations in three areas of the country were not enumerated. This included an estimate of 1,090,000 persons residing in Rakhine State, 69,800 persons living in Kayin State and 46,600 persons living in Kachin State (see Department of Population, 2015 for the reasons that these populations were not enumerated). In total, therefore, it is estimated that 1,206,400 persons were not enumerated in the Census. The estimated total population of Myanmar on Census Night, both enumerated and non-enumerated, was 51,486,253.

The analysis in this report covers only the enumerated population. It is worth noting that in Rakhine State an estimated 34 per cent of the population were not enumerated as members of some communities were not counted because they were not allowed to self-identify using a name that was not recognized by the Government. The Government made the decision in the interest of security and to avoid the possibility of violence occurring due to inter-communal tension. Consequently, data for Rakhine State, as well as for several Districts and Townships within it, are incomplete, and only represent about two-thirds of the estimated population.

## 3.2 Population included in the analysis

The population that is included in the analysis of internal and international migration only includes the population in conventional households and does not include the 2,349,901 persons who were enumerated in institutions, as no migration questions were asked of this population subgroup. Of these individuals there were 108,852 living in hotels/guest houses on Census Night and 121,914 were present in 'camps/hotels for workers'. It is probable, however, that these populations would include many persons who would normally be classified as 'migrants'.

The population analysed in the discussion on internal migration (in Chapter 4) also excludes the 11,474 persons enumerated in Myanmar, but whose usual place of residence on Census Night was outside of Myanmar. Diplomats from Myanmar, who were working in embassies abroad at the time of the Census were coded as residing in Zabuthiri Township in Nay Pyi Taw.

## 3.3 Concepts and definitions

Analysis of the data from the Census that was undertaken for this present thematic report employs the definitions of migration and urbanization found in previously published reports (see tables in Department of Population, 2015). Therefore overall estimates of migration levels and flows between States/Regions found in the published tables, except for the 11,474 people who are excluded from this analysis, are the same as those found in this report. Concepts and definitions used in this report are explained in the glossary on page 157.

### 3.3.1 Internal migration

Globally, levels of internal migration are far higher than those of international migration (Bell and Charles-Edwards, 2013). The 2014 Census included eight questions (Nos. 11 to 18 in the main questionnaire) relating to internal migration and responses to these provided the following information:

    Q.11  Township of place of birth
    Q.12 Urban/rural classification of place of birth
    Q.13 Township of place of usual residence
    Q.14 Urban/rural classification of place of usual residence
    Q.15 Duration in place of usual residence (in years)
    Q.16 Reason for movement to place of usual residence (choice of one of seven options)
    Q.17 Township of place of previous usual residence
    Q.18 Urban/rural classification of place of previous usual residence

Figure 3.1 shows the part of the Census questionnaire that captured migration-related information. The information gathered can be used to identify: lifetime migrants; recent migrants; direction of migration: urban-urban, urban-rural, rural-rural and rural-urban; return migration to place of birth; and reason for movement to current place of usual residence. The Census provided more information relating to migration than is usually collected under censuses, which limit questions to place of birth, current place of residence and previous place of residence at a specific point in time, usually five or ten years preceding the enumeration date. However, the 2014 Census (like all other censuses) did not provide information on multiple moves, that is, the migratory history of a migrant. Therefore information is not available on the number of times a person may have moved between their place of birth and their current place of usual residence.

The period in which a person must have resided at their current usual place of residence in order for that place to be considered as their usual place of residence was a minimum of six months in the previous 12 months, or if they had lived there for less than six months they must have intended to reside there for a period exceeding six months (Department of Population, 2014).

## Figure 3.1

**The migration questions on the 2014 Census questionnaire**

| FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIGRATION | | | | | | | |
| Place of Birth | | Place of Usual Residence | | 15. Duration in place of usual residence (in years) | 16. Reason for movement to this township (usual residence) | Place of Previous Usual Residence | |
| 11. Township *If born here write "000", if not write Township code* | 12. Urban or Rural | 13. Township *If here write "000", if not write Township code* | 14. Urban or Rural | *If less than 1 year write "00"* | Employment/in search for employment / Education / Marriage / Followed family / Conflict / Did not move / Other | 17. Township *If here write "000", if not write Township code* | 18. Urban or Rural |
| Enter code from manual | Urban / Rural | Enter code from manual | Urban / Rural | | | Enter code from manual | Urban / Rural |
| ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 |
| ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 |
| ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 |
| ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 |
| ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 |
| ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 |
| ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 |
| ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 | ☐☐ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | ☐☐☐ | 1 2 |

The definition of migration used in the 2014 Census is designed to capture permanent or semi-permanent changes of residence. The criterion of six months used to establish the time spent in their usual residence results in those who move on a temporary basis of less than six months not being included in the definition of migration. Temporary forms of migration are typically the predominant form of movement in Southeast Asian countries (Hugo, 2012). The exclusion of this type of mobility will result in estimates of the level of migration recorded from the Census being too low, particularly the movement of agricultural workers, which is

generally seasonal in nature (Mahajarn and Myint, 2015). Differentials in the characteristics of migrants who move for a short period of time, often circulating between areas of origin and destination, are also likely to differ. For example, Guest (1989) has shown that for Viet Nam, temporary migrants are likely to be older, married and have less education than migrants who move for longer periods. However, the inclusion of questions in a census that would allow for temporary migrants to be identified is not feasible given the dual need to include questions that measure a range of characteristics and events, while also restricting the length of the questionnaire. Hence, censuses worldwide generally focus on movement of a longer duration (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2005).

Internal migration is defined in the 2014 Census as movement between Townships. At the time of the Census, Myanmar comprised 413 Townships and sub-townships. Movements within a particular Township/sub-township were not identified, since much of this type of movement likely involves only a change of location of dwelling rather than a change of social networks and economic position. These may occur over a very short distance and without disrupting social patterns, although some moves may take place over a longer distance as Townships range in size from 0.8 square kilometres for Latha Township in Yangon West District to 11,344.5 square kilometres for Tanintharyi Township in Myeik District. Internationally there is considerable variation in the number of administrative districts used to determine migration. In Southeast Asia in the 2010 round of censuses Indonesia used 33 provinces to determine migration movement while Viet Nam used 9,111 administrative units to do so (Bell and Charles-Edwards, 2013).

From the data available in the 2014 Census it is possible (as noted above) to identify: lifetime migration, including return migration to the place of birth; migration by duration of residence; the direction of the migration streams between rural and urban areas (urban-urban, urban-rural, rural-rural and rural-urban); and the migration that occurs between Townships within a District, migration between Districts within a State/Region, and migration between States/Regions. While levels of movement are provided at the District level, most of the analysis on levels and differentials is undertaken at the State/Region level. Lifetime migration estimates are presented in order to gauge overall levels of migration by individuals. However, the majority of the analysis is undertaken only for the last event of migration that occurred in the five years before the Census. While this is comparable to the fixed five-year measures of migration that are available from most censuses in the Southeast Asian region it is likely to result in higher estimates of movement than the estimates recorded by the fixed period question, as return moves are not recorded in the fixed five-year migration question.

The emphasis in this report on migration that occurred in the five years prior to the Census is undertaken because of the need to more closely match the characteristics of the individual to the migration. While lifetime migration provides valuable information about levels and patterns of movement, it can occur at any period over the lifetime of an individual and may not relate to the current characteristics of migrants. The use of more recent migration provides a better indication of current mobility patterns. Lifetime migrants may have moved at any time, and as such, the population of lifetime migrants is very diverse in terms of the duration for which they have been in their current place of residence. Some may have moved since early childhood. Hence, they can be expected to have merged with the non-

migrant population. It is the issues that recent migrants are likely to face in adjusting to a new environment that policymakers need to address

Measures of internal migration used in this report are straightforward. In-migration rates, outmigration rates, net migration rates and gross migration rates are used to describe the level of movement. Although such rates are generally computed for migration data from censuses, they are not traditional rates as they do not correctly identify the population at risk of the event (migration) occurring. For differentials in migration, including social, economic and housing characteristics, the percentage distributions are analysed. Non-migrants are those persons who are defined as not moving in the period under consideration. This group is presented in most tables so that they can be compared with migrants.

### 3.3.2 International migration

The 2014 Census allows for two types of international migrants to be identified: persons who have moved to another country and persons who have moved into Myanmar. Data for persons from Myanmar who were currently residing in another country were obtained from a series of questions on the main questionnaire that asked respondents, primarily the household head, whether or not there were former household members who were living abroad. For all persons from the household who were listed as living abroad, information was collected on their relationship to the household head, completed current age, sex, original year of departure and the country of residence where the person currently resides (Department of Population, 2014). The information on migrants who had moved into the country came from questions on last place of residence and current place of residence (Questions 13 and 14).

The information obtained on former residents who are now living in another country provides a valuable addition to counts from the enumeration of the resident population. However, the two populations (those living abroad and the resident population) are defined differently and therefore usually should not be combined. Persons living abroad refer to a past population while the enumerated population refers to the current population residing in Myanmar at the time of the Census, plus those non-residents who were present in Myanmar on Census Night. Figure 3.2 shows the section of the questionnaire used to collect information on former household members who were living abroad at the time of the Census.

An under-enumeration of the number of international migrants living abroad is very likely to have occurred[2]. Firstly, many household respondents might not have wanted to report on former household members who were living abroad, especially if those persons travelled without any documentation. Secondly, migrants were only listed if they were former members of an enumerated household; they would not have been recorded if they were members of a household that had wholly moved abroad, and where, consequently, no one was available to provide information on them. Finally, some household respondents may not have been aware that former household members were living abroad.

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[2] The Census counted 2.02 million former household members who were living abroad. The total number of international migrants from Myanmar is, however, higher. Through backward projection methods, the Thematic Report on Population Dynamics estimates that in 2014, a total of 4.25 million persons who were born in Myanmar were living abroad at the time of the Census (Department of Population, Thematic Report on Population Dynamics, 2016c).

## Figure 3.2

**The questions on former household members living abroad on the 2014 Census questionnaire**



A comparison of the year of departure of the migrant and their country of residence may result in an unknown number of mismatches in the data, as the year of departure refers to when the migrant first left Myanmar, while the country in which they are currently residing is listed as the country of current residence. Those persons who have migrated internationally more than once and who have resided in different countries will have a year of departure recorded that does not necessarily refer to the date of move to their current country of residence.

The measures used to describe patterns of international migration vary by the type of migration under consideration. For those persons living abroad (emigrants), the distribution of migrants by particular characteristics is analysed. This is examined by: the country in which the migrants are residing; the relationship to the household head reporting them as migrants; and the duration of their departure from Myanmar. Characteristics of the housing unit from which the migrants left are also analysed. For migrants whose last place of residence was outside of Myanmar (immigrants) the analysis includes migration differentials by social, economic and housing characteristics. For both emigrants and immigrants, data is presented at the District level of the household reporting the event, although the majority of the analysis is focused on the State/Region of residence of the reporting household. Levels of emigration and immigration are reported for migration that occurs irrespective of the period of departure, although the analysis concentrates on movement within the five years prior to the Census.

### 3.3.3 Urbanization

A shift in the distribution of the population to urban areas is referred to in this report as "urbanization". As a country becomes more economically developed, its population is more

likely to reside in urban areas. The percentage of the population living in urban areas in more developed regions was estimated at 78 per cent in 2014, while it was only 48 per cent in less developed regions (United Nations, 2014). The causes of these changes reflect a decline in the share of the economy that is derived from agriculture and an increase resulting from industry and services.

International comparisons of levels of urbanization are hampered by variations in the definitions of urban and rural areas. There is no consensus internationally as to how an administrative area is classified as urban or rural. The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census adopted the designations employed by the General Administration Department (GAD) of the Ministry of Home Affairs in designating lower level administrative areas (wards) as urban, and village tracts as rural areas.

Drawing upon interviews with officials from the GAD, the UN Habitat states that there were 288 urban centres under the Towns Act and the Municipal Act (UN Habitat, 1991). The Towns Act applies to centres of populations below 10,000, 'with densities and functions of a sufficiently urban nature for urban wards (as opposed to rural village tracts)', whereas municipalities are defined as centres with a population over 10,000. In addition to property-based taxation, other urban functions - from planning to implementation and management of physical and social services - were also described as criteria for being 'urban'. Consequently, other than the population within some well-defined administrative boundaries such as Yangon City, it is challenging to identify urban centres or towns from the 2014 Census data.

In terms of administration, wards and village tracts are equivalent, and there are 3,071 wards and 13,620 village tracts in Myanmar according to GAD statistics (Department of General Administration, March 2013). Moreover, the 2012 Ward or Village Tract Administration Law virtually makes no distinction between wards and village tracts regarding the functions and duties of administrators nor the rights and responsibilities of the residents. Under Article 3 of the 2012 Law, forming, changing and aggregating of wards or village tracts is done by the Ministry of Home Affairs (2012), 'with the approval of the Union President under the recommendation of the relevant Chief Minister of the Region or State [or] Nay Pyi Taw Council', yet no specific criteria are given for the process.

Chapter 6 on urbanization examines the urban-rural differentials by socioeconomic and housing characteristics, and the level of educational attainment. The differentials are primarily based on urban indicators that are used as measures of Target 11 of Millennium Development Goal 7, which is to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020. The analysis of differentials focuses on the State/Region level but District data are also presented.

A decomposition of the sources of urban growth of Yangon was undertaken. This broke down urban growth for Yangon over the five-year period before the Census by the number of births, number of deaths and net migration. The population of Yangon five years before the Census was calculated using the 2014 population minus the births and deaths that were estimated to have occurred in the five-year period prior to the Census, the net internal migration to Yangon, and the net international migration from Yangon. This provided the basis for calculating the impact of the three demographic components on urban growth in the five-year period.

## 3.4 Data quality

Internal migration data from the Census is difficult to evaluate in terms of data quality. Although the migration questions are relatively straightforward, it is perhaps not surprising that with so many enumerators, some inconsistencies were recorded that may have affected the quality of the data. While there is no policy that directly impacts upon internal migration, the population registration law requires that migrants register in their place of destination and be taken off the registration list in their place of origin. This may have caused some actual migrants who had moved but not fulfilled the registration requirements to list themselves as non-migrants.

As noted earlier, internal migration is defined as movement between Townships, and any movement within a Township is not classified as a migration. It is apparent that some persons may have misunderstood the migration question and that enumerators reported intra-township movement as a migration. Or the enumerator may not have recorded respondents' previous place of residence, although they were born in a Township that was different from their usual place of residence. Overall, 19.9 per cent of migrants (as measured by having a valid reason for moving recorded) had the same previous place of residence as their current place of residence. Of these, 79.2 per cent had a place of birth that was different from their place of current residence. To overcome this problem, the previous place of residence was recorded for this report as the Township of birth.

The number of persons living abroad as reported in the Census appears far too low, with 2,021,910 former household members enumerated. This statement can be made with some confidence because of data from other international statistical agencies on the number of persons who are from Myanmar and are registered as living abroad, and estimates of the number of documented migrants. For example, in Thailand it is estimated that there are two to four million migrants from Myanmar, while in Malaysia the estimated number of persons from Myanmar may constitute a further half a million (Hall, 2012). The IOM estimates that there may be up to 10 per cent of the population living abroad (IOM/WHO, 2009). However, the distribution of emigrants by country of current residence appears to be reasonable, with the majority being reported in Thailand and Malaysia. Also their distribution by age and sex looks plausible with the majority being in the age group 20-40. Although there was no question asked about their legal status in their country of residence, it is likely that the numbers mainly reflect legal emigrants, although under-counting them, rather than undocumented migrants.

# Chapter 4. Movements within Myanmar

## 4.1 Lifetime levels of internal migration

As has been previously noted, internal migration is defined as movement between Townships in the 2014 Census. Lifetime migrants in this report are defined as those persons who moved between Townships at any time since their birth. Overall, 19.3 per cent of the population are defined as lifetime migrants. This figure includes all persons who moved between Townships (including those who returned to their Township of birth) in the interval from birth to the date of the Census. Of this number, 21.5 per cent of lifetime migrants moved between Districts within States/Regions, and 49.4 per cent moved between States/Regions (see table 4.4).

The level of aggregation that is used in defining migration differs markedly between countries. This makes comparisons across countries difficult. In Table 4.1 the level of lifetime migration is shown for selected countries in the South and Southeast Asian regions for the last three censuses (where available). The level for Myanmar is high compared to other countries, with the exception of Bhutan, but this may be because of the small administrative areas considered in the migration definition of the country. In Indonesia the administrative area used as the migration defining unit is the province, which for some of the provinces approaches the size of the Myanmar population in total. Nevertheless, the level of lifetime migration of the Myanmar population suggests a mobile population.

Lifetime movement between Townships, Districts and States/Regions in Myanmar is shown in Appendix A, Table A1. While the level of migration is relatively high, movements are dominated by flows between a small number of Districts, with most of the receiving Districts being in Yangon and the majority of the sending Districts being within Ayeyawady Region or in Yangon. It should be noted that as no information is available on the timing of migration, comparisons involving lifetime migration may be based on different patterns of the timing of migration. Appendix A, Table A2 summarizes the lifetime migration patterns between rural and urban areas.

## Table 4.1
**Percentage of persons who are lifetime migrants for selected countries in South and Southeast Asia, recent censuses**

| Country | Census round | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
| Bhutan | | | 32.7 |
| Cambodia | | 11.7 | 13.6 |
| China | | 6.2 | |
| India | | 7.5 | |
| Indonesia | 8.2 | 8.4 | 12.9 |
| Malaysia | 19.8 | 20.7 | |
| Myanmar | | | 19.3 |
| Nepal | | 14.0 | |
| Philippines | 14.0 | | |
| Thailand | 14.0 | 17.0 | |

*Source:* Adapted from Bell and Charles-Edwards (2013) Table 7. The data for Myanmar are from the 2014 Census. Data are for countries with different numbers of administrative areas.

Inter-State/Region migration flows are shown for lifetime migrants in Table 4.2, and the equivalent rates are shown in Table 4.3. The State/Region with the highest level of outmigration is Chin with a net migration rate of -167.7 per 1,000 residents in conventional households. More migrants from Chin were living in neighbouring Sagaing than in any other State/Region at the time of the Census. The second largest flow from Chin is to Yangon, the commercial hub of Myanmar. Yangon, receives large flows from all States/Regions. Ayeyawady, Bago, Magway, Mon, Rakhine, and Sagaing all exhibit outflows of population and the majority of these flows are into Yangon. For example, Ayeyawady lost 784,919 persons to Yangon (Table 4.2).

The majority of States/Regions adjacent to the border with Thailand: Kayah, Kayin, Shan and Tanintharyi all have positive net migration. Net migration is defined as the in-migration minus the outmigration. A high level of net migration is also observed for Kachin State, in the far north of the country. These patterns suggest that proximity to international borders promotes an economic dynamism that contributes to a high level of in-migration. Migrants are more likely to migrate to States/Regions that are along the border as there are more business or trading opportunities there.

There are a number of States/Regions from which migrants originate (see Table 4.2). For example, in terms of absolute numbers Ayeyawady, Bago, Mandalay and Magway are the principle areas of origin, while Yangon, Mandalay, Shan, Bago and Kachin are the prime destination areas. Table 4.2 shows that Yangon lost over 50,000 persons to three States/ Regions (Bago, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw) but the inflows from other States/Regions far outweighed these losses, with gains of over 100,000 persons from six States/Regions: Ayeyawady, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Mon and Rakhine. The flows were the largest from Ayeyawady (784,919) and Bago (372,068). The in-migration rate for Yangon is almost 300 while the outmigration rate is just over 50 (giving a net-migration rate of 246) (Table 4.3). The in-migration rate for Nay Pyi Taw (211) is the only rate that comes close to the high level of Yangon.

Estimates of the share of the four major migration streams are shown in Figure 4.1. These are defined as the four flows that occur between rural and urban areas (that is, urban-urban, urban-rural, rural-urban and rural-rural). There was a large increase in the proportion of lifetime migrants moving between urban areas over the 23-year time period being considered. At the time of the 2014 Census, almost 47 per cent of migrants were classified as having engaged in this type of movement. Rural-to-rural migration comprised the second largest stream accounting for almost 30 per cent of migrants. The only stream that had declined over the whole period was the rural to urban stream, which accounted for less than 10 per cent of migrants at the time of the 2014 Census. These patterns are unusual when viewed from a regional or international perspective. A population that is predominately rural would be expected to have levels of rural to urban flows that were approaching the flows of rural to rural.

Limitations of data collection may help explain some of the decline in rural to urban migration. Migration, as defined in the 2014 Census, only included persons living in conventional (private) households at the time of data collection. As noted in Chapter 3, no migration data were obtained from institutions. Therefore any movement of people enumerated in institutions was not recorded. Many migrants who move reside in worker dormitories, many of which are located in or near Yangon, however they would not be defined as migrants in this report.

**Table 4.2**

**Matrix of lifetime migration between States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census**

| State/Region of current residence | | Kachin | Kayah | Kayin | Chin | Sagaing | Tanin-tharyi | Bago | Magway | Man-dalay | Mon | Rakhine | Yangon | Shan | Ayeya-wady | Nay Pyi Taw | Abroad | Total popu-lation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Both sexes | Kachin | **1,140,581** | 551 | 1,212 | 2,930 | 91,406 | 837 | 10,794 | 19,795 | 37,582 | 3,529 | 10,933 | 12,020 | 33,037 | 10,173 | 2,463 | 1,201 | 1,379,044 |
| | Kayah | 381 | **232,126** | 1,275 | 144 | 1,043 | 134 | 3,318 | 3,175 | 9,590 | 559 | 514 | 2,213 | 13,645 | 1,862 | 834 | 123 | 270,936 |
| | Kayin | 1,212 | 779 | **1,240,407** | 400 | 2,292 | 2,676 | 55,587 | 6,111 | 6,376 | 73,635 | 3,586 | 21,780 | 3,580 | 20,423 | 1,570 | 3,735 | 1,444,149 |
| | Chin | 477 | 60 | 143 | **456,788** | 3,271 | 58 | 419 | 2,076 | 758 | 176 | 3,451 | 615 | 549 | 518 | 95 | 336 | 469,790 |
| | Sagaing | 20,409 | 622 | 1,230 | 56,532 | **4,848,349** | 1,038 | 10,020 | 47,968 | 57,283 | 2,716 | 2,981 | 12,709 | 11,023 | 8,323 | 2,359 | 940 | 5,084,502 |
| | Tanintharyi | 825 | 143 | 2,541 | 235 | 1,703 | **1,232,236** | 18,361 | 5,243 | 4,477 | 24,076 | 5,638 | 21,246 | 1,745 | 23,599 | 812 | 3,512 | 1,346,392 |
| | Bago | 3,370 | 1,354 | 8,910 | 990 | 7,573 | 2,681 | **4,514,511** | 38,874 | 32,474 | 16,337 | 8,695 | 53,977 | 9,204 | 45,543 | 10,093 | 1,067 | 4,755,653 |
| | Magway | 3,158 | 474 | 681 | 6,485 | 12,778 | 937 | 18,851 | **3,690,132** | 23,945 | 2,222 | 3,266 | 13,718 | 5,139 | 9,690 | 2,936 | 218 | 3,794,630 |
| | Mandalay | 26,801 | 2,215 | 2,755 | 3,588 | 209,217 | 2,730 | 38,873 | 128,487 | **5,249,298** | 9,952 | 7,030 | 50,054 | 81,253 | 26,175 | 15,285 | 696 | 5,854,409 |
| | Mon | 1,341 | 320 | 19,926 | 331 | 2,363 | 6,723 | 52,142 | 5,847 | 7,578 | **1,778,201** | 3,335 | 27,041 | 3,155 | 33,149 | 1,288 | 3,639 | 1,946,379 |
| | Rakhine | 1,179 | 206 | 552 | 2,038 | 1,341 | 830 | 5,140 | 3,896 | 2,699 | 1,576 | **1,993,649** | 7,729 | 1,632 | 10,619 | 453 | 2,582 | 2,036,121 |
| | Yangon | 21,557 | 3,965 | 19,456 | 13,566 | 70,879 | 36,516 | 372,068 | 199,483 | 176,615 | 133,376 | 128,623 | **4,868,845** | 65,883 | 784,919 | 21,737 | 5,889 | 6,923,377 |
| | Shan | 13,906 | 9,852 | 2,572 | 2,974 | 36,897 | 1,497 | 33,270 | 55,375 | 159,757 | 6,940 | 7,775 | 31,369 | **5,066,811** | 23,496 | 13,069 | 13,566 | 5,479,126 |
| | Ayeyawady | 3,025 | 402 | 1,790 | 645 | 4,403 | 2,127 | 25,190 | 13,273 | 8,632 | 4,725 | 10,851 | 43,957 | 6,003 | **5,939,688** | 1,318 | 306 | 6,066,335 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 2,598 | 946 | 1,416 | 908 | 9,297 | 1,393 | 36,337 | 34,457 | 50,080 | 4,780 | 4,098 | 50,631 | 8,839 | 19,972 | **841,677** | 253 | 1,067,682 |
| | Total persons born in | 1,240,820 | 254,015 | 1,304,866 | 548,554 | 5,302,812 | 1,292,413 | 5,194,881 | 4,254,192 | 5,827,144 | 2,062,800 | 2,194,425 | 5,217,904 | 5,311,498 | 6,958,149 | 915,989 | 38,063 | 47,918,525 |

**Table 4.2 (continued)**
Matrix of lifetime migration between States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

| | State/Region of current residence | Kachin | Kayah | Kayin | Chin | Sagaing | Tanin-tharyi | Bago | Magway | Man-dalay | Mon | Rakhine | Yangon | Shan | Ayeya-wady | Nay Pyi Taw | Abroad | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Males** | Kachin | **537,553** | 269 | 645 | 1,754 | 48,842 | 408 | 6,154 | 12,048 | 21,010 | 1,685 | 6,737 | 6,267 | 15,577 | 5,696 | 1,433 | 627 | 666,705 |
| | Kayah | 157 | **112,376** | 560 | 89 | 556 | 71 | 1,750 | 1,627 | 4,736 | 298 | 303 | 1,210 | 6,079 | 1,070 | 407 | 65 | 131,354 |
| | Kayin | 574 | 362 | **590,082** | 221 | 1,312 | 1,273 | 28,272 | 3,397 | 3,586 | 35,431 | 2,106 | 11,461 | 1,815 | 11,110 | 866 | 1,886 | 693,754 |
| | Chin | 186 | 32 | 73 | **216,139** | 1,570 | 26 | 253 | 1,021 | 447 | 89 | 1,739 | 337 | 255 | 307 | 56 | 160 | 222,690 |
| | Sagaing | 8,710 | 297 | 599 | 24,992 | **2,229,065** | 480 | 5,469 | 25,357 | 29,483 | 1,270 | 1,786 | 6,435 | 4,800 | 4,604 | 1,260 | 459 | 2,345,066 |
| | Tanintharyi | 418 | 76 | 1,327 | 155 | 1,124 | **586,249** | 10,693 | 3,509 | 2,831 | 12,799 | 3,737 | 12,131 | 911 | 14,192 | 481 | 1,842 | 652,475 |
| | Bago | 1,441 | 610 | 3,900 | 537 | 3,984 | 1,112 | **2,118,877** | 18,822 | 16,043 | 6,975 | 4,375 | 25,495 | 3,793 | 22,753 | 4,783 | 568 | 2,234,068 |
| | Magway | 1,367 | 205 | 260 | 2,845 | 6,496 | 412 | 9,318 | **1,675,083** | 11,872 | 961 | 1,625 | 6,533 | 2,171 | 4,976 | 1,436 | 112 | 1,725,672 |
| | Mandalay | 10,663 | 912 | 1,172 | 1,684 | 99,876 | 1,159 | 18,904 | 62,058 | **2,420,231** | 4,221 | 3,713 | 22,805 | 34,207 | 13,475 | 6,835 | 392 | 2,702,307 |
| | Mon | 578 | 141 | 9,042 | 204 | 1,440 | 3,143 | 26,629 | 3,602 | 4,270 | **822,279** | 2,040 | 13,982 | 1,448 | 18,130 | 721 | 1,766 | 909,415 |
| | Rakhine | 558 | 107 | 261 | 845 | 737 | 369 | 3,007 | 2,288 | 1,618 | 844 | **914,423** | 4,480 | 775 | 6,440 | 238 | 1,231 | 938,221 |
| | Yangon | 8,743 | 1,643 | 7,865 | 6,192 | 35,767 | 15,007 | 167,654 | 97,386 | 86,946 | 54,128 | 55,702 | **2,308,276** | 27,251 | 361,969 | 10,060 | 3,379 | 3,247,968 |
| | Shan | 6,125 | 4,520 | 1,280 | 1,631 | 19,939 | 730 | 18,168 | 30,194 | 82,020 | 3,484 | 4,693 | 16,699 | **2,433,994** | 13,452 | 6,968 | 7,521 | 2,651,418 |
| | Ayeyawady | 1,362 | 161 | 768 | 353 | 2,383 | 865 | 11,705 | 7,308 | 4,578 | 1,993 | 6,168 | 20,584 | 2,607 | **2,857,803** | 672 | 169 | 2,919,479 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 1,072 | 391 | 588 | 443 | 4,696 | 580 | 17,640 | 17,085 | 24,430 | 2,137 | 2,014 | 24,156 | 3,780 | 10,570 | **398,228** | 126 | 507,936 |
| | **Total persons born in** | 579,507 | 122,102 | 618,422 | 258,084 | 2,457,787 | 611,884 | 2,444,493 | 1,960,785 | 2,714,101 | 948,594 | 1,011,161 | 2,480,851 | 2,539,463 | 3,346,547 | 434,444 | 20,303 | 22,548,528 |

**Table 4.2 (continued)**

Matrix of lifetime migration between States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

| State/Region of current residence | | State/Region of birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kachin | Kayah | Kayin | Chin | Sagaing | Tanin-tharyi | Bago | Magway | Man-dalay | Mon | Rakhine | Yangon | Shan | Ayeya-wady | Nay Pyi Taw | Abroad | |
| Females | Kachin | 603,028 | 282 | 567 | 1,176 | 42,564 | 429 | 4,640 | 7,747 | 16,572 | 1,844 | 4,196 | 5,753 | 17,460 | 4,477 | 1,030 | 574 | 712,339 |
| | Kayah | 224 | 119,750 | 715 | 55 | 487 | 63 | 1,568 | 1,548 | 4,854 | 261 | 211 | 1,003 | 7,566 | 792 | 427 | 58 | 139,582 |
| | Kayin | 638 | 417 | 650,325 | 179 | 980 | 1,403 | 27,315 | 2,714 | 2,790 | 38,204 | 1,480 | 10,319 | 1,765 | 9,313 | 704 | 1,849 | 750,395 |
| | Chin | 291 | 28 | 70 | 240,649 | 1,701 | 32 | 166 | 1,055 | 311 | 87 | 1,712 | 278 | 294 | 211 | 39 | 176 | 247,100 |
| | Sagaing | 11,699 | 325 | 631 | 31,540 | 2,619,284 | 558 | 4,551 | 22,611 | 27,800 | 1,446 | 1,195 | 6,274 | 6,223 | 3,719 | 1,099 | 481 | 2,739,436 |
| | Tanintharyi | 407 | 67 | 1,214 | 80 | 579 | 645,987 | 7,668 | 1,734 | 1,646 | 11,277 | 1,901 | 9,115 | 834 | 9,407 | 331 | 1,670 | 693,917 |
| | Bago | 1,929 | 744 | 5,010 | 453 | 3,589 | 1,569 | 2,395,634 | 20,052 | 16,431 | 9,362 | 4,320 | 28,482 | 5,411 | 22,790 | 5,310 | 499 | 2,521,585 |
| | Magway | 1,791 | 269 | 421 | 3,640 | 6,282 | 525 | 9,533 | 2,015,049 | 12,073 | 1,261 | 1,641 | 7,185 | 2,968 | 4,714 | 1,500 | 106 | 2,068,958 |
| | Mandalay | 16,138 | 1,303 | 1,583 | 1,904 | 109,341 | 1,571 | 19,969 | 66,429 | 2,829,067 | 5,731 | 3,317 | 27,249 | 47,046 | 12,700 | 8,450 | 304 | 3,152,102 |
| | Mon | 763 | 179 | 10,884 | 127 | 923 | 3,580 | 25,513 | 2,245 | 3,308 | 955,922 | 1,295 | 13,059 | 1,707 | 15,019 | 567 | 1,873 | 1,036,964 |
| | Rakhine | 621 | 99 | 291 | 1,193 | 604 | 461 | 2,133 | 1,608 | 1,081 | 732 | 1,079,226 | 3,249 | 857 | 4,179 | 215 | 1,351 | 1,097,900 |
| | Yangon | 12,814 | 2,322 | 11,591 | 7,374 | 35,112 | 21,509 | 204,414 | 102,097 | 89,669 | 79,248 | 72,921 | 2,560,569 | 38,632 | 422,950 | 11,677 | 2,510 | 3,675,409 |
| | Shan | 7,781 | 5,332 | 1,292 | 1,343 | 16,958 | 767 | 15,102 | 25,181 | 77,737 | 3,456 | 3,082 | 14,670 | 2,632,817 | 10,044 | 6,101 | 6,045 | 2,827,708 |
| | Ayeyawady | 1,663 | 241 | 1,022 | 292 | 2,020 | 1,262 | 13,485 | 5,965 | 4,054 | 2,732 | 4,683 | 23,373 | 3,396 | 3,081,885 | 646 | 137 | 3,146,856 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 1,526 | 555 | 828 | 465 | 4,601 | 813 | 18,697 | 17,372 | 25,650 | 2,643 | 2,084 | 26,475 | 5,059 | 9,402 | 443,449 | 127 | 559,746 |
| | Total persons born in | 661,313 | 131,913 | 686,444 | 290,470 | 2,845,025 | 680,529 | 2,750,388 | 2,293,407 | 3,113,043 | 1,114,206 | 1,183,264 | 2,737,053 | 2,772,035 | 3,611,602 | 481,545 | 17,760 | 25,369,997 |

## Table 4.3

**Lifetime migration rates for movements between States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census**

| State/Region of current residence | In-migration rate per 1,000 | | | Outmigration rate per 1,000 | | | Net migration rate per 1,000 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Kachin | 172.9 | 193.7 | 153.5 | 72.7 | 62.9 | 81.8 | 100.2 | 130.8 | 71.6 |
| Kayah | 143.2 | 144.5 | 142.1 | 80.8 | 74.0 | 87.1 | 62.5 | 70.4 | 54.9 |
| Kayin | 141.1 | 149.4 | 133.4 | 44.6 | 40.9 | 48.1 | 96.4 | 108.6 | 85.2 |
| Chin | 27.7 | 29.4 | 26.1 | 195.3 | 188.4 | 201.6 | -167.7 | -158.9 | -175.5 |
| Sagaing | 46.4 | 49.5 | 43.9 | 89.4 | 97.5 | 82.4 | -42.9 | -48.1 | -38.5 |
| Tanintharyi | 84.8 | 101.5 | 69.1 | 44.7 | 39.3 | 49.8 | 40.1 | 62.2 | 19.3 |
| Bago | 50.7 | 51.6 | 49.9 | 143.1 | 145.8 | 140.7 | -92.4 | -94.2 | -90.7 |
| Magway | 27.5 | 29.3 | 26.1 | 148.6 | 165.6 | 134.5 | -121.1 | -136.2 | -108.5 |
| Mandalay | 103.4 | 104.4 | 102.5 | 98.7 | 108.7 | 90.1 | 4.7 | -4.4 | 12.4 |
| Mon | 86.4 | 95.8 | 78.2 | 146.2 | 138.9 | 152.6 | -59.8 | -43.1 | -74.5 |
| Rakhine | 20.9 | 25.4 | 17.0 | 98.6 | 103.1 | 94.8 | -77.7 | -77.7 | -77.8 |
| Yangon | 296.8 | 289.3 | 303.3 | 50.4 | 53.1 | 48.0 | 246.3 | 236.2 | 255.3 |
| Shan | 75.3 | 82.0 | 68.9 | 44.7 | 39.8 | 49.2 | 30.6 | 42.2 | 19.7 |
| Ayeyawady | 20.9 | 21.1 | 20.6 | 167.9 | 167.4 | 168.3 | -147.0 | -146.3 | -147.7 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 211.7 | 216.0 | 207.8 | 69.6 | 71.3 | 68.1 | 142.1 | 144.7 | 139.7 |

## Figure 4.1

**Percentage of lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams, Surveys and 2014 Census**
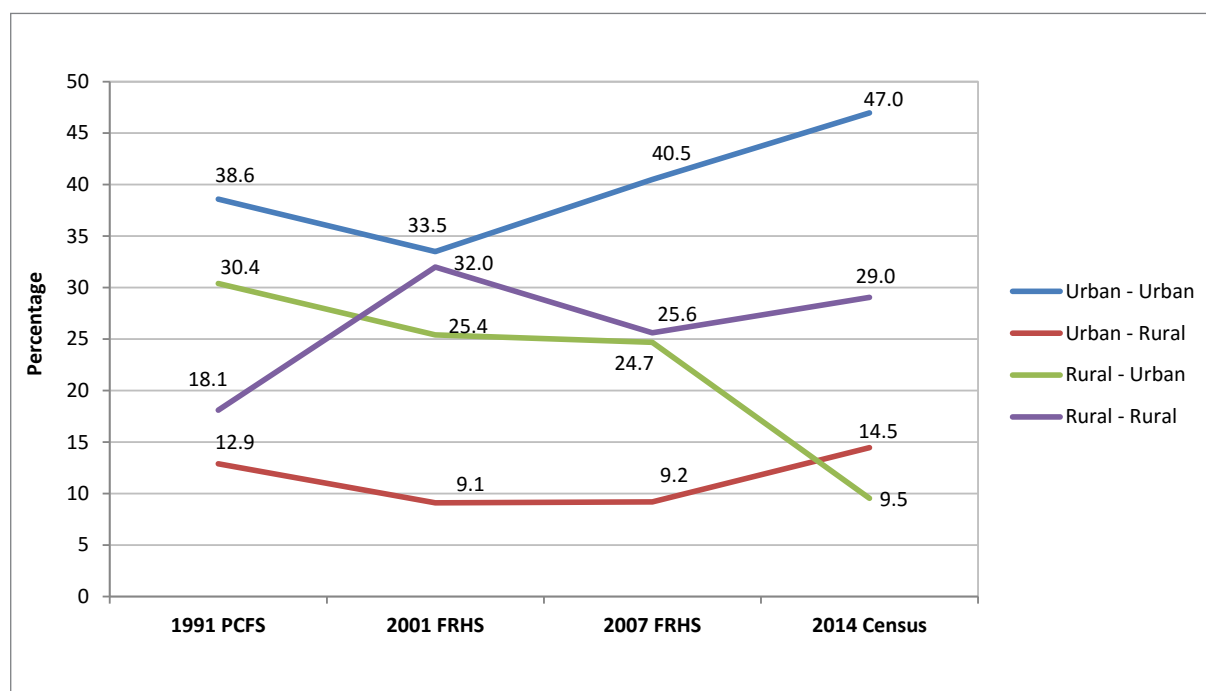


*Source:* Data for 1991 PCFS, 2001 FRHS and 2007 FRHS are from DoP (2013).

Table 4.4 shows the pattern for each of the three migration streams together with the number of non-migrants recorded in the Census at the State/Region level. A little over half of the population in Yangon were lifetime migrants. Just under a half of these were migrants from another State/Region. Just over a fifth were migrants from another District within the Region, and 28 per cent had migrated from other Townships within the same District within the Region. Appendix A, Table A1, shows the number of lifetime migrants for each of the migration streams together with the number of non-migrants recorded in the Census at the District level.

**Table 4.4**

**Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census**

| | State/ Region of current residence | Lifetime migrant | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/ Regions | Between States/Regions | | | |
| **Both sexes** | Kachin | 106,862 | 73744 | 230,536 | 411,142 | 967,902 | 1,379,044 |
| | | 7.7% | 5.3% | 16.7% | 29.8% | 70.2% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 12,287 | 5,212 | 39,197 | 56,696 | 214,240 | 270,936 |
| | | 4.5% | 1.9% | 14.5% | 20.9% | 79.1% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 38,082 | 44,410 | 206,207 | 288,699 | 1,155,450 | 1,444,149 |
| | | 2.6% | 3.1% | 14.3% | 20.0% | 80.0% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 11,937 | 3,026 | 14,911 | 29,874 | 439,916 | 469,790 |
| | | 2.5% | 0.6% | 3.2% | 6.4% | 93.6% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 147,890 | 164,490 | 244,266 | 556,646 | 4,527,856 | 5,084,502 |
| | | 2.9% | 3.2% | 4.8% | 10.9% | 89.1% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 91,155 | 55,123 | 112,328 | 258,606 | 1,087,786 | 1,346,392 |
| | | 6.8% | 4.1% | 8.3% | 19.2% | 80.8% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 214,090 | 46,248 | 255,713 | 516,051 | 4,239,602 | 4,755,653 |
| | | 4.5% | 1.0% | 5.4% | 10.9% | 89.1% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 91,577 | 63,038 | 117,220 | 271,835 | 3,522,795 | 3,794,630 |
| | | 2.4% | 1.7% | 3.1% | 7.2% | 92.8% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 335,585 | 285,749 | 586,194 | 1,207,528 | 4,646,881 | 5,854,409 |
| | | 5.7% | 4.9% | 10.0% | 20.6% | 79.4% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 78,669 | 15,928 | 173,408 | 268,005 | 1,678,374 | 1,946,379 |
| | | 4.0% | 0.8% | 8.9% | 13.8% | 86.2% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 68,539 | 69,853 | 45,753 | 184,145 | 1,851,976 | 2,036,121 |
| | | 3.4% | 3.4% | 2.2% | 9.0% | 91.0% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 995,931 | 744,323 | 1,752,595 | 3,492,849 | 3,4305,28 | 6,923,377 |
| | | 14.4% | 10.8% | 25.3% | 50.5% | 49.5% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 196,502 | 237,004 | 417,431 | 850,937 | 4,628,189 | 5,479,126 |
| | | 3.6% | 4.3% | 7.6% | 15.5% | 84.5% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 257,866 | 167,118 | 143,660 | 568,644 | 5,497,691 | 6,066,335 |
| | | 4.3% | 2.8% | 2.4% | 9.4% | 90.6% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 40,705 | 7,088 | 222,169 | 269,962 | 797,720 | 1,067,682 |
| | | 3.8% | 0.7% | 20.8% | 25.3% | 74.7% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **2,687,677** | **1,982,354** | **4,561,588** | **9,231,619** | **38,686,906** | **47,918,525** |
| | | **5.6%** | **4.1%** | **9.5%** | **19.3%** | **80.7%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 4.4** (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| | State/ Region of current residence | Lifetime migrant | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/ Regions | Between States/Regions | | | |
| Males | Kachin | 48,081 | 33,253 | 123,566 | 204,900 | 461,805 | 666,705 |
| | | 7.2% | 5.0% | 18.5% | 30.7% | 69.3% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 5,479 | 2,479 | 19,090 | 27,048 | 104,306 | 131,354 |
| | | 4.2% | 1.9% | 14.5% | 20.6% | 79.4% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 18,796 | 21,747 | 104,353 | 144,896 | 548,858 | 693,754 |
| | | 2.7% | 3.1% | 15.0% | 20.9% | 79.1% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 5,228 | 1,434 | 7,453 | 14,115 | 208,575 | 222,690 |
| | | 2.3% | 0.6% | 3.3% | 6.3% | 93.7% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 68,222 | 80,896 | 119,461 | 268,579 | 2 ,076,487 | 2,345, 066 |
| | | 2.9% | 3.4% | 5.1% | 11.5% | 88.5% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 44,363 | 26,952 | 64,046 | 135,361 | 517,114 | 652,475 |
| | | 6.8% | 4.1% | 9.8% | 20.7% | 79.3% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 93,832 | 21,268 | 122,020 | 237,120 | 1,996,948 | 2,234,068 |
| | | 4.2% | 1.0% | 5.5% | 10.6% | 89.4% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 41,087 | 28,954 | 56,856 | 126,897 | 1,598,775 | 1,725,672 |
| | | 2.4% | 1.7% | 3.3% | 7.4% | 92.6% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 156,716 | 136,721 | 273,910 | 567,347 | 2,134,960 | 2,702,307 |
| | | 5.8% | 5.1% | 10.1% | 21.0% | 79.0% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 36,919 | 7,218 | 89,096 | 133,233 | 776,182 | 909,415 |
| | | 4.1% | 0.8% | 9.8% | 14.7% | 85.3% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 31,342 | 33,692 | 25,084 | 90,118 | 848,103 | 938,221 |
| | | 3.3% | 3.6% | 2.7% | 9.6% | 90.4% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 457,940 | 338,870 | 799,463 | 1,596,273 | 1,651,695 | 3,247,968 |
| | | 14.1% | 10.4% | 24.6% | 49.1% | 50.9% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 91,810 | 112,509 | 216,286 | 420,605 | 2,230,813 | 2,651,418 |
| | | 3.5% | 4.2% | 8.2% | 15.9% | 84.1% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 121,968 | 80,799 | 70,126 | 272,893 | 2,646,586 | 2,919,479 |
| | | 4.2% | 2.8% | 2.4% | 9.3% | 90.7% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 19,028 | 3,282 | 107,756 | 130,066 | 377,870 | 507,936 |
| | | 3.7% | 0.6% | 21.2% | 25.6% | 74.4% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **1,240,811** | **930,074** | **2,198,566** | **4,369,451** | **18,179,077** | **22,548,528** |
| | | **5.5%** | **4.1%** | **9.8%** | **19.4%** | **80.6%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 4.4** (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| | State/ Region of current residence | Lifetime migrant | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/ Regions | Between States/Regions | | | |
| **Females** | Kachin | 58,781 | 40,491 | 106,970 | 206,242 | 506,097 | 712,339 |
| | | 8.3% | 5.7% | 15.0% | 29.0% | 71.0% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 6,808 | 2,733 | 20,107 | 29,648 | 109,934 | 139,582 |
| | | 4.9% | 2.0% | 14.4% | 21.2% | 78.8% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 19,286 | 22,663 | 101,854 | 143,803 | 606,592 | 750,395 |
| | | 2.6% | 3.0% | 13.6% | 19.2% | 80.8% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 6,709 | 1,592 | 7,458 | 15,759 | 231,341 | 247,100 |
| | | 2.7% | 0.6% | 3.0% | 6.4% | 93.6% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 79,668 | 83,594 | 124,805 | 288,067 | 2,451,369 | 2,739,436 |
| | | 2.9% | 3.1% | 4.6% | 10.5% | 89.5% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 46,792 | 28,171 | 48,282 | 123,245 | 570,672 | 693,917 |
| | | 6.7% | 4.1% | 7.0% | 17.8% | 82.2% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 120,258 | 24,980 | 133,693 | 278,931 | 2,242,654 | 2,521,585 |
| | | 4.8% | 1.0% | 5.3% | 11.1% | 88.9% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 50,490 | 34,084 | 60,364 | 144,938 | 1,924,020 | 2,068958 |
| | | 2.4% | 1.6% | 2.9% | 7.0% | 93.0% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 178,869 | 149,028 | 312,284 | 640,181 | 2,511,921 | 3,152,102 |
| | | 5.7% | 4.7% | 9.9% | 20.3% | 79.7% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 41,750 | 8,710 | 84,312 | 134,772 | 902,192 | 1,036,964 |
| | | 4.0% | 0.8% | 8.1% | 13.0% | 87.0% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 37,197 | 36,161 | 20,669 | 94,027 | 1,003,873 | 1,097,900 |
| | | 3.4% | 3.3% | 1.9% | 8.6% | 91.4% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 537,991 | 405,453 | 953,132 | 1,896,576 | 1,778,833 | 3,675,409 |
| | | 14.6% | 11.0% | 25.9% | 51.6% | 48.4% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 104,692 | 124,495 | 201,145 | 430,332 | 2,397,376 | 2,827,708 |
| | | 3.7% | 4.4% | 7.1% | 15.2% | 84.8% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 135,898 | 86,319 | 73,534 | 295,751 | 2,851,105 | 3,146,856 |
| | | 4.3% | 2.7% | 2.3% | 9.4% | 90.6% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 21,677 | 3,806 | 114,413 | 139,896 | 419,850 | 559,746 |
| | | 3.9% | 0.7% | 20.4% | 25.0% | 75.0% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **1,446,866** | **1,052,280** | **2,363,022** | **4,862,168** | **20,507,829** | **25,369,997** |
| | | **5.7%** | **4.1%** | **9.3%** | **19.2%** | **80.8%** | **100.0%** |

## 4.2 Level of recent migration

Recent migration is defined as the movement between Townships in the five years prior to the Census as determined by the information collected on previous place of usual residence where this was different from the current place of usual residence, and the duration of residence at the current place of residence. Overall, 3,359,342 individuals (7 per cent of the population in conventional households) moved in the five years prior to the Census. This is similar to the 8.7 per cent of the population aged five years and over recorded in the 2009 Vietnamese census (GSO and UNFPA, 2011). Appendix A, Table A3, shows levels of movement between Townships, Districts and States/Regions. Table 4.5 displays the 20 highest inter-district population flows.

Of the top 20 flows, all, except one, has one of the four Districts that comprise Yangon as the destination. North Yangon is the main destination of the flows, appearing 12 times in the top 20. North Yangon has expanded its industrial base over the last decade and many persons appear to move to the District to work in the industrial sector. In 2011, many of the 23 Industrial Zones in Yangon were in North Yangon. Industrial employment almost tripled in the two decades from 1988 with most of this growth occurring in Yangon (Zaw and Kudo, 2011). The central business District (CBD) is located in West Yangon but rents have risen rapidly in recent years (Zaw, Shwe and Hliang, 2014) apparently forcing many people to leave for the outer areas of the city. East Yangon is less crowded and has lower rents and this District appears to be a major beneficiary of this movement.

Analysis of the industry data from the Census indicate that employment in North Yangon contains the highest proportion of manufacturing sector jobs in Yangon. This is especially so for employed female migrants of whom almost 50 per cent work in the manufacturing sector (see Figure 4.2). This is followed by East Yangon District where almost one quarter of females are employed in the manufacturing sector.

There are also industrial zones that have been established outside of Yangon. Mandalay has four zones, Ayeyawady has three, Bago and Magway have two each, and Mon, Sagaing, Shan and Tanintharyi have one. Each of these zones are specifically designed to attract local, and, in some instances, foreign investment. All are attracting workers and are contributing to increased in-migration.

## Table 4.5

**Top 20 District-to-District flows for recent migrants, 2014 Census**

| Rank | District to District flow | Number of migrants |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | West Yangon to East Yangon | 56,601 |
| 2 | Phayapon to North Yangon | 51,086 |
| 3 | West Yangon to North Yangon | 43,044 |
| 4 | Hinthada to North Yangon | 35,311 |
| 5 | Maubin to North Yangon | 33,369 |
| 6 | Labutta to North Yangon | 29,796 |
| 7 | Thayawady to North Yangon | 29,362 |
| 8 | North Yangon to East Yangon | 28,368 |
| 9 | Pathein to North Yangon | 27,852 |
| 10 | East Yangon to West Yangon | 26,257 |
| 11 | East Yangon to North Yangon | 25,652 |
| 12 | Phayapon to East Yangon | 24,891 |
| 13 | South Yangon to North Yangon | 24,660 |
| 14 | Myingyan to Mandalay | 24,500 |
| 15 | Myaungnya to North Yangon | 21,694 |
| 16 | Bago to East Yangon | 20,807 |
| 17 | Bago to North Yangon | 18,663 |
| 18 | North Yangon to West Yangon | 17,519 |
| 19 | Magway to North Yangon | 16,231 |
| 20 | Pathein to East Yangon | 14,835 |

## Figure 4.2

**Percentage of migrants employed in the manufacturing sector by Districts of Yangon, by sex, 2014 Census**
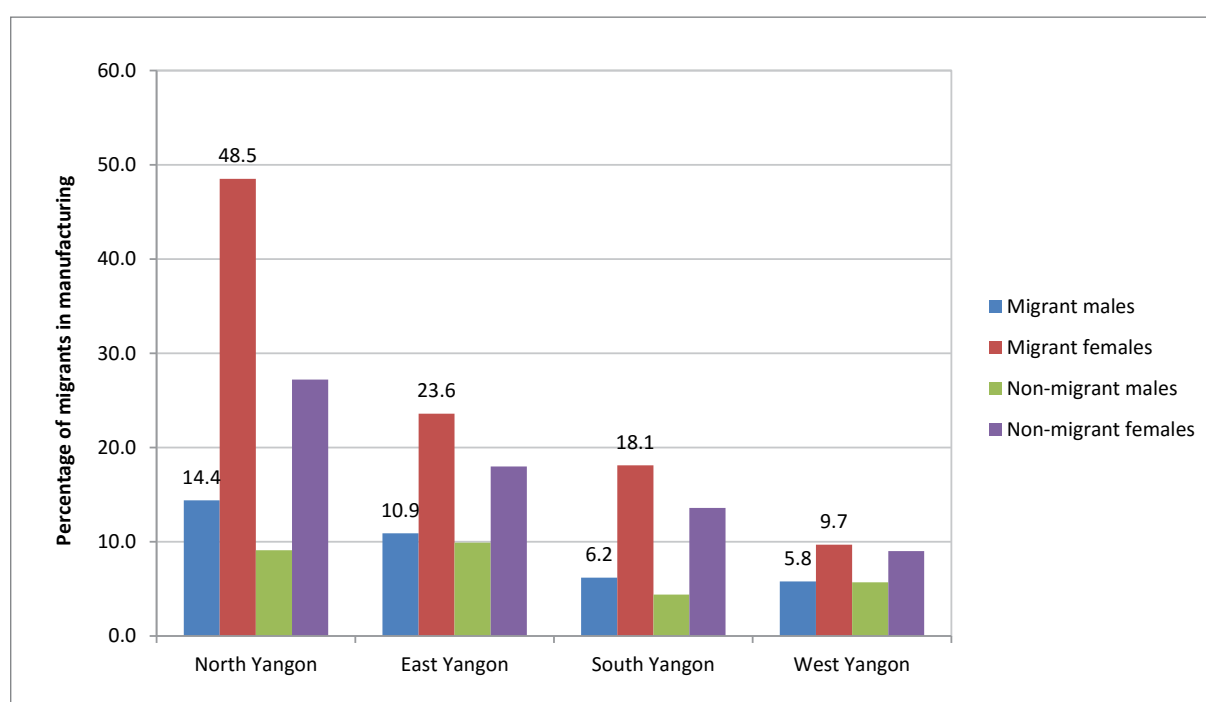
The Districts with a high volume of outmigration are concentrated in Ayeyawady Region. All six Districts of Ayeyawady lost migrants to Districts in Yangon in the five years prior to the Census. The largest loss was from Phyapon District to North Yangon, where a total of 51,806 persons migrated, but Hinthada, Maubin, Labutta and Thayawady all lost over 29,000 people, all of whom went to North Yangon. While some of these Districts are adjacent to Districts in Yangon, the Districts of Phyapon, Labutta and Pathein all require moves across another District before arriving in Yangon. In 2008 Cyclone Nargis directly affected Labutta and Phyapon and many persons were displaced from these Districts to Yangon. But in addition to these internally displaced persons Ayeyawady, a relatively poor agricultural region, continues to lose population through migration to the more developed city of Yangon.

Only one of the migration flows between Districts in the top 20 flows shown in Table 4.5 did not involve Yangon. This was the movement of 24,500 migrants from Myingyan District to Mandalay District, both of which are in Mandalay Region. Although not adjacent to each other, the flow characterizes movement between poor, primarily rural Districts, and the closest more developed urban areas.

The outmigration and in-migration rates by sex are shown for Districts in the maps at Figures 4.3(a) and 4.3(b) and 4.4(a) and 4.4(b) respectively, while the net migration rates for Districts are provided in Figure 4.5. (For a reference map of Myanmar showing the State/Region and District names see Figure 1). The corresponding data, shown in Appendix A, Table A5, indicate particularly high rates of net in-migration for Myawady (201.2), Tachileik (125.9) and Kawthoung (89.8). All three of these Districts are located in areas close to the Myanmar-Thailand border and are major gateways for trade between these two countries. This provides an economic dynamism to these communities that attracts migrants from other parts of Myanmar as well as generating flows from Myanmar to Thailand. Apart from South and North Yangon, most of the Districts that have positive levels of net migration are located on, or very near, to international borders, including Tamu and Hkamati on the Indian border, Myitkyina and Muse on the Chinese border, and a number of Districts on the border with Thailand.

In Table 4.6, flows of recent migrants between the States/Regions are shown. A comparison of net migration rates from the 2007 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey and the 2014 Census is shown for States/Regions in Figure 4.6. The data indicate large increases in migration between 2007 and 2014. The changes occurred in all States/Regions and are proportionately most marked for Kayin (growing net increase), and Magway (growing net decrease). Yangon experienced the highest rate of net in-migration, while the largest net loss of population was in Ayeyawady. Only in two Regions has there been a change from negative flows to positive flows with Mandalay and Taninthayri both experiencing small positive rates of net migration in 2014 compared to the negative rates they experienced in 2007. Mon State went from a situation in which the rate was positive in 2007 to a marginally negative rate in 2014.

The data in Table 4.6 support the analysis previously made at the District level. Yangon gained population primarily from Ayeyawady (350,463) and Bago (129,621) and had much smaller losses to Nay Pyi Taw (30,711), Bago (22,845), Mandalay (22,895) and Ayeyawady

(20,221). Overall, Yangon had a net migration gain of 93 persons per 1,000 population (see Table 4.7). Ayeyawady is a major place of origin for migrants with a net migration loss of 65. Although some of this may be due to persons displaced by Cyclone Nargis in 2008, as noted earlier, this movement from Ayeyawady is also found in lifetime migration rates. Some of the Townships of Ayeyawady Region have experienced high outmigration due to low prices for agricultural products. For example, it has been informally reported that at least half of the Township of Hinthada has moved to the Hlaing Thaya industrial zone in North Yangon, and the networks they have established continue this flow.

## Figure 4.3(a)

**Outmigration rates for recent migrants by District, 2014 Census, males**



Legend

State/Region boundaries

District boundaries

**Outmigration per 1,000 male population**

Less than 29

29 - 44

45 - 61

62 - 92

More than 92

Districts of Yangon
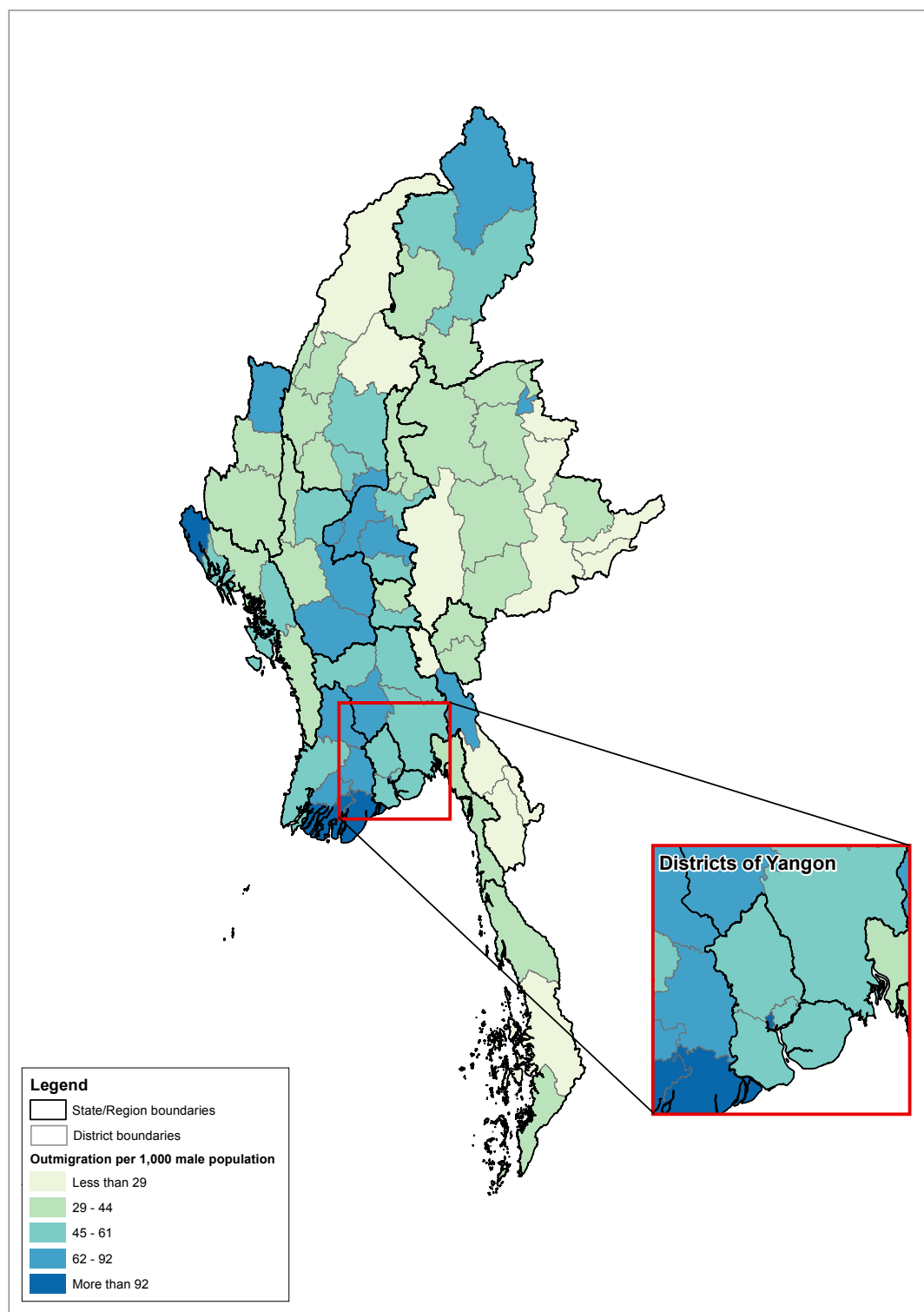
## Figure 4.3(b)

**Outmigration rates for recent migrants by District, 2014 Census, females**



Legend

State/Region boundaries
District boundaries

**Outmigration per 1,000 female population**

Less than 29
29 - 44
44 - 61
61 - 92
More than 92

Districts of Yangon
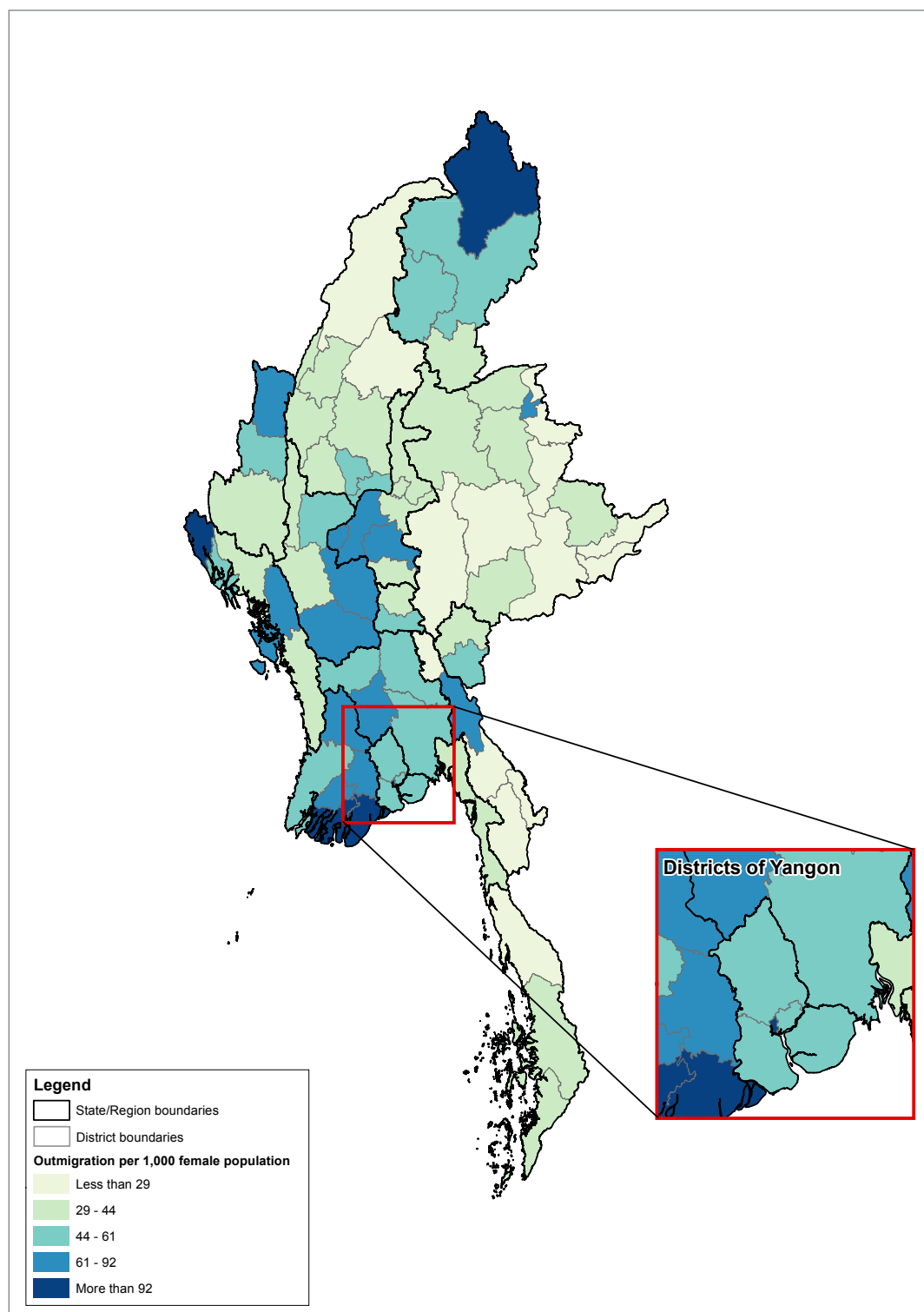
## Figure 4.4(a)

**In-migration rates for recent migrants by District, 2014 Census, males**



Legend

- State/Region boundaries
- District boundaries

**In-migration per 1,000 male population**

- Less than 23
- 23 - 40
- 40 - 65
- 65 - 132
- More than 132

Districts of Yangon
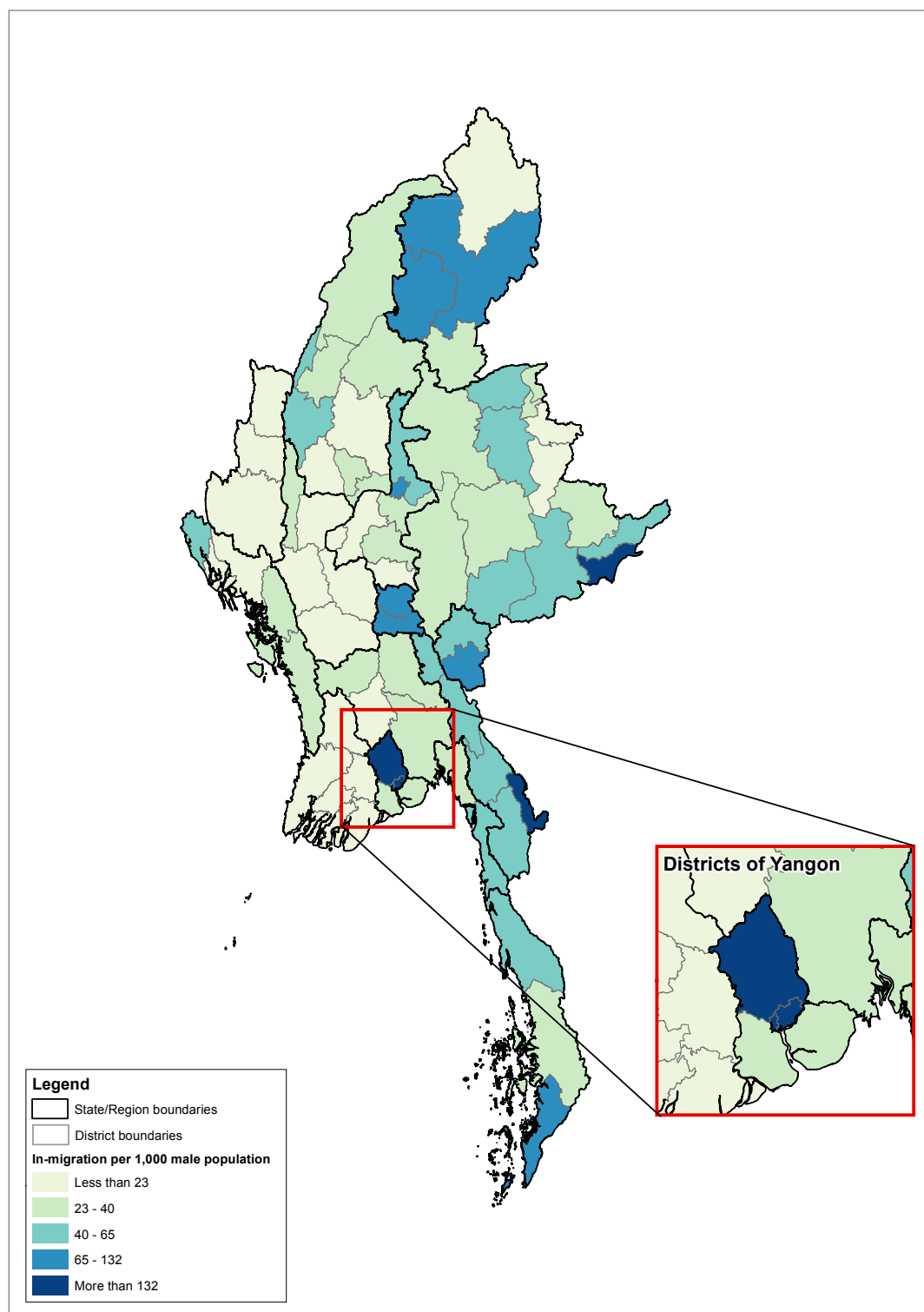
## Figure 4.4(b)
**In-migration rates for recent migrants by District, 2014 Census, females**



Legend

State/Region boundaries

District boundaries

**In-migration per 1,000 female population**

Less than 23

23 - 40

40 - 65

65 - 132

More than 132

**Districts of Yangon**
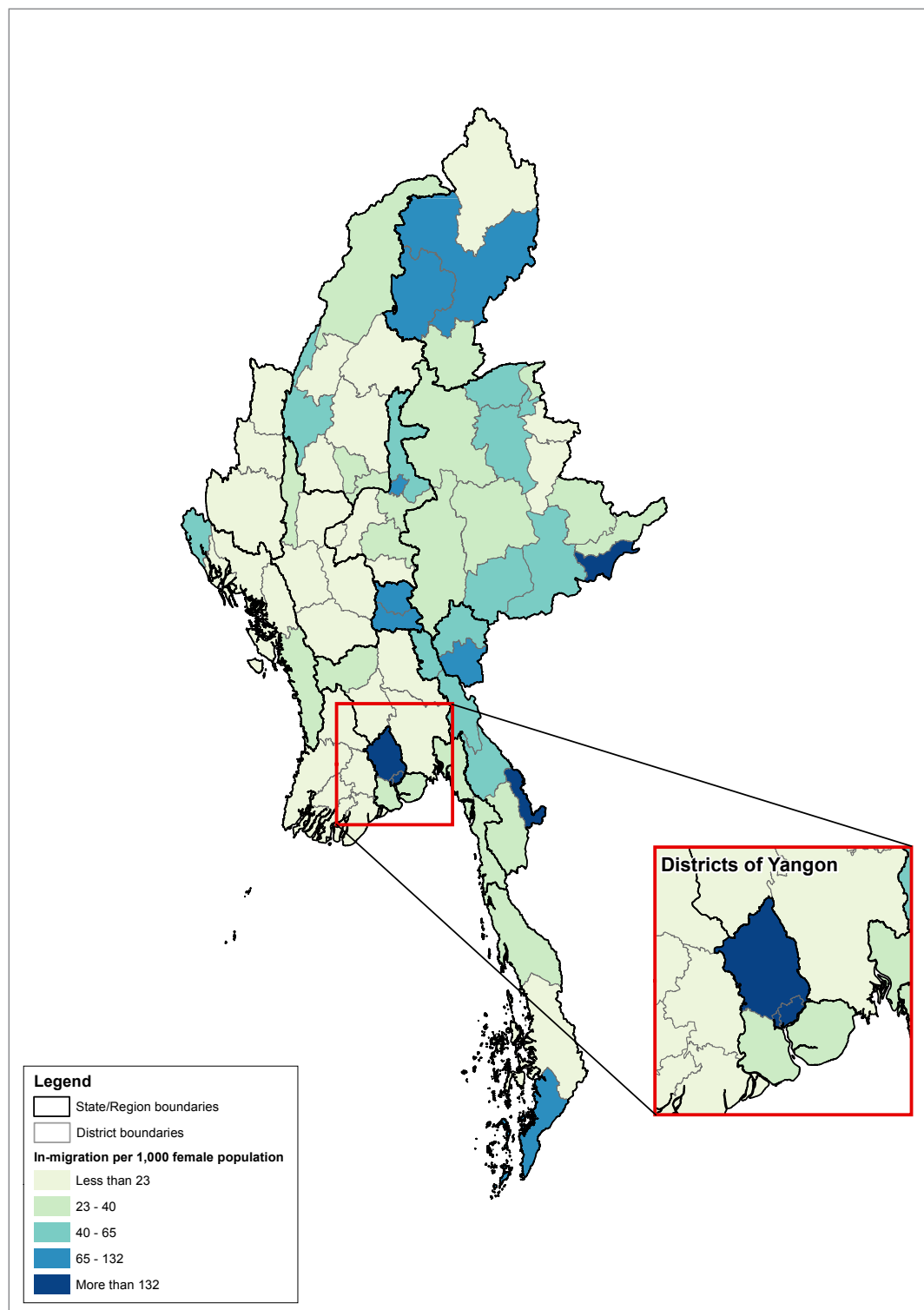
## Figure 4.5(a)

**Net migration rates for recent migrants by District, 2014 Census, males**
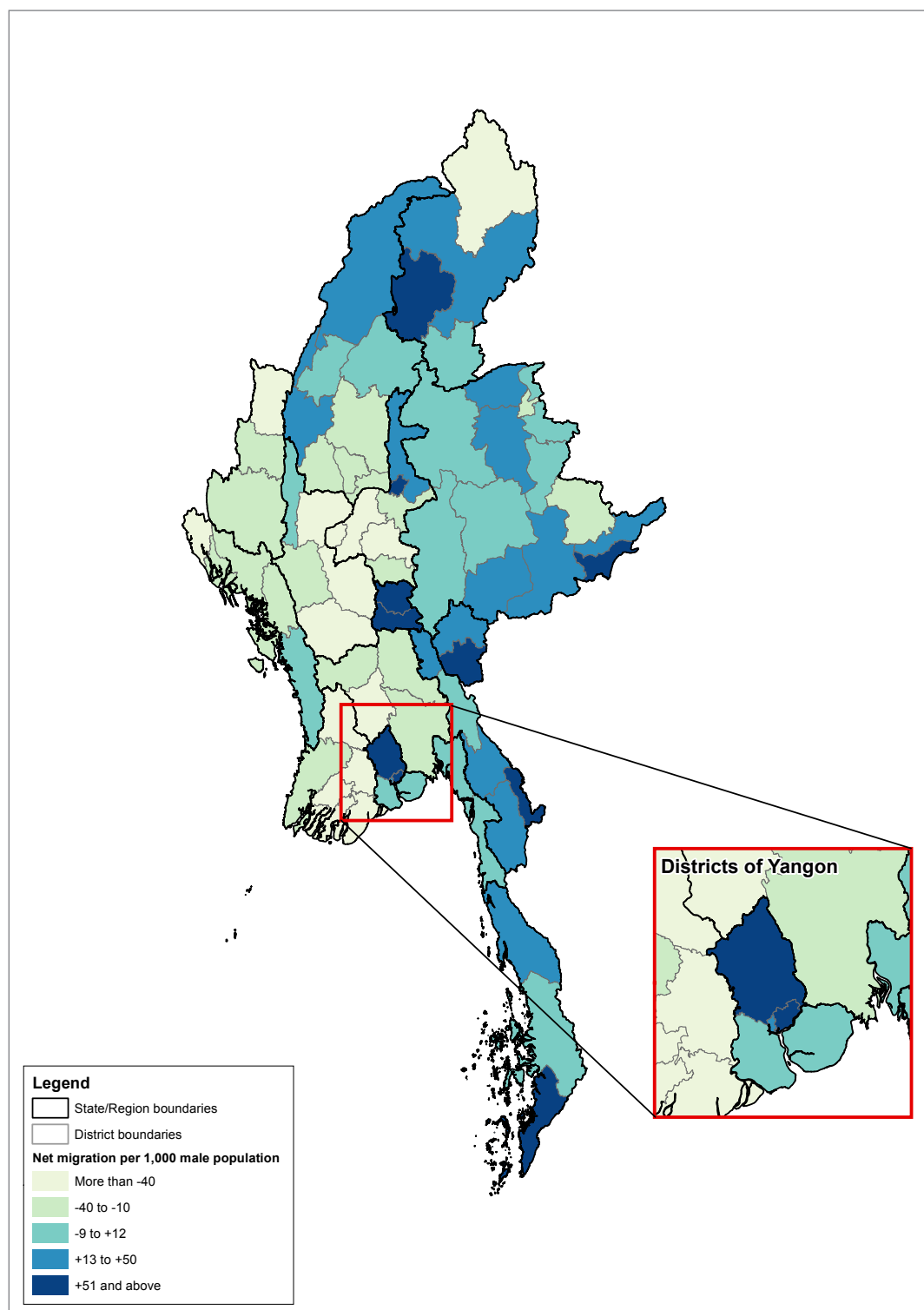
## Figure 4.5(b)

**Net migration rates for recent migrants by District, 2014 Census, females**



Legend

☐ State/Region boundaries

☐ District boundaries

**Net migration per 1,000 female population**

More than -40

-40 to -10

-9 to +12

+13 to +50

+51 and above

Districts of Yangon
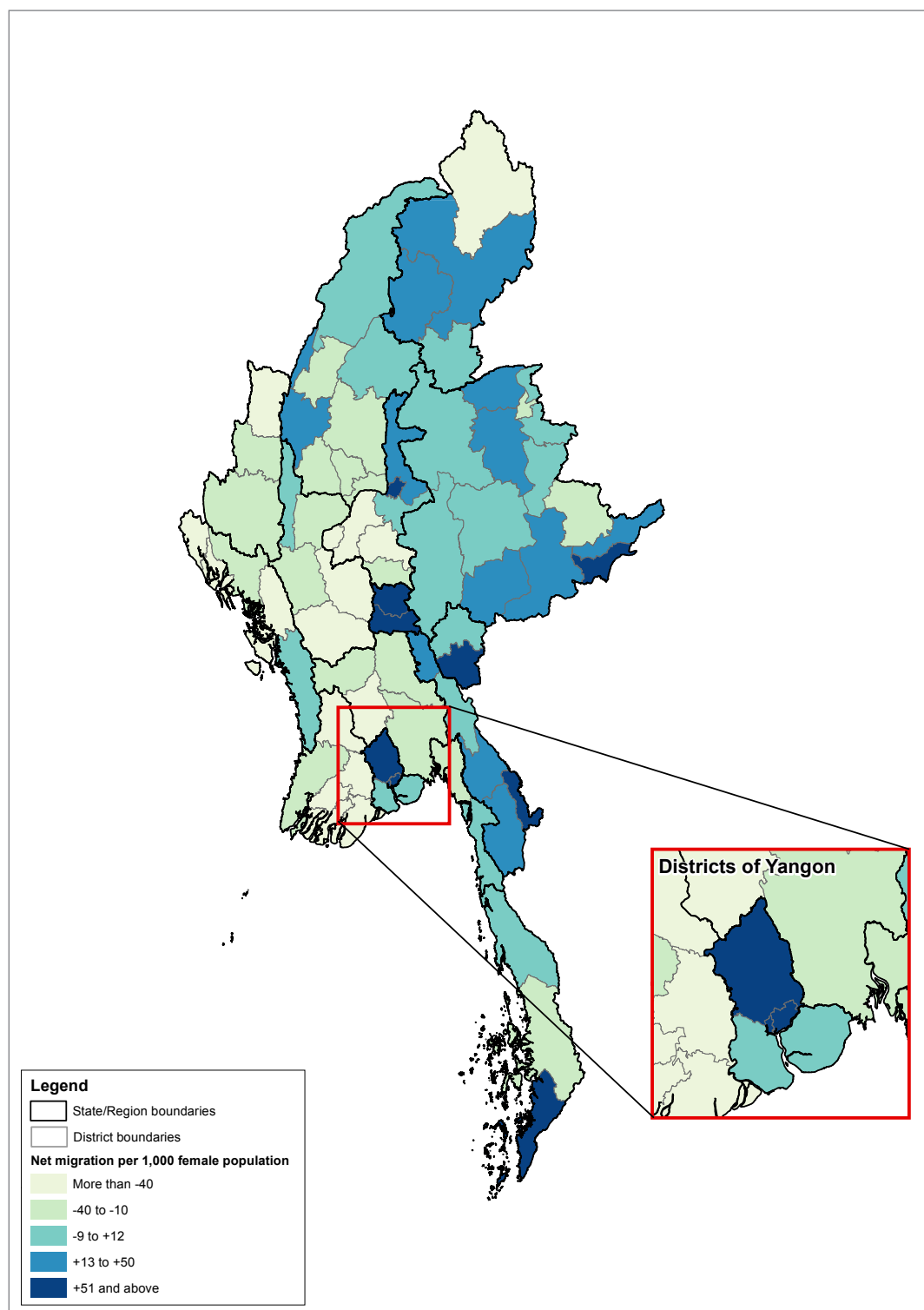
**Figure 4.6**

**Net migration rates for recent inter-State/Region migrants per 1,000 population by State/Region, 2007 FRHS and 2014 Census**
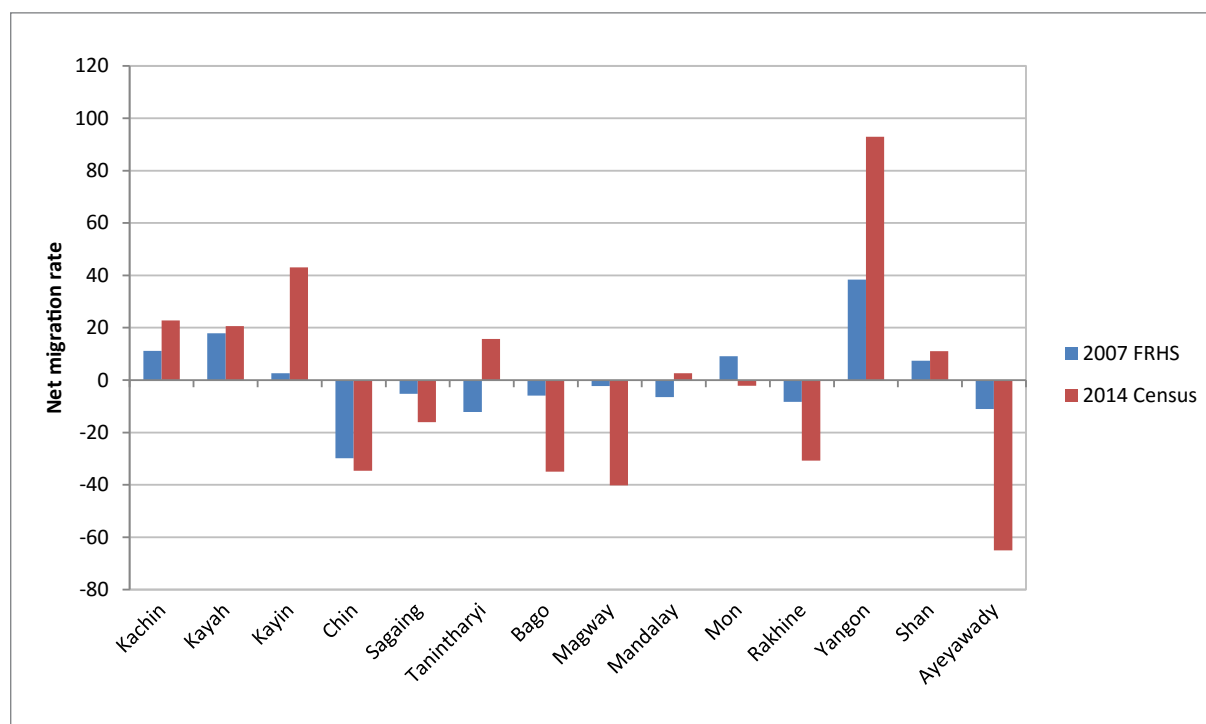


*Source:* Data from the 2007 FRHS are from the Department of Population (2013). Five year migration in the 2007 FRHS is based on a question that asks where the respondent lived five years prior to the survey. Recent migration from the 2014 Census is the last move that occurred in the five years before the Census.

Yangon is the main destination for recent migrants from Ayeyawady, with relatively few migrants moving to other States/Regions, even to neighbouring Bago and Rakhine. As noted, a large proportion of migrants from Ayeyawady, especially females, are found in manufacturing jobs in Yangon. It is significant that females outnumber males in the flow from Ayeyawady to Yangon.

There are also more female than male outmigrants from Chin. Most of the migration from Chin is to Sagaing, which in turn loses population to Mandalay, and to a lesser extent to Kachin and Yangon. Positive flows of net migration are observed in eight of the States/Regions: Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Shan, Tanintharyi and Yangon. But only in Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon are the rates over 50 (see Table 4.7). Nay Pyi Taw, although a small Region, was only recently established as the national capital and experiences high levels of in-migration from other States and Regions. Kachin, Kayah and Kayin all have relatively high rates of in-migration. These rates are particularly high in Myitkyina and Mohnyin Districts in Kachin, Bawlakhe District in Kayah and Myawady District in Kayin (see Appendix A, Table A5). These Districts are either the location of mining activities, which not only create employment but also energize the local economy, or are border areas with a high level of trade across international borders. Tachileik in Shan State and Kawthoung in Taninthayri Region are also border Districts whose economies benefit from the cross-border trade, and that have high levels of in-migration.

## Table 4.6

**Matrix of recent migration by States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census**

| | State/Region of current residence | Kachin | Kayah | Kayin | Chin | Sagaing | Tanin-tharyi | Bago | Magway | Man-dalay | Mon | Rakhine | Yangon | Shan | Ayeya-wady | Nay Pyi Taw | Abroad | Total population of current residence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Both sexes | Kachin | **1,303,269** | 164 | 369 | 900 | 29,914 | 307 | 3,121 | 6,184 | 12,514 | 853 | 5,289 | 4,606 | 7,113 | 3,077 | 1,024 | 340 | 1,379,044 |
| | Kayah | 163 | **257,406** | 320 | 44 | 400 | 46 | 1,301 | 1,102 | 3,231 | 106 | 155 | 1,118 | 4,246 | 721 | 438 | 139 | 270,936 |
| | Kayin | 516 | 284 | **1,359,883** | 108 | 936 | 965 | 25,182 | 2,345 | 2,522 | 22,820 | 1,531 | 10,451 | 1,396 | 10,304 | 915 | 3,991 | 1,444,149 |
| | Chin | 287 | 22 | 66 | **463,621** | 1,829 | 35 | 171 | 944 | 385 | 59 | 1,090 | 401 | 331 | 149 | 110 | 290 | 469,790 |
| | Sagaing | 8,574 | 255 | 502 | 11,043 | **5,013,023** | 475 | 2,996 | 10,770 | 20,591 | 755 | 1,195 | 5,510 | 4,252 | 2,600 | 1,460 | 501 | 5,084,502 |
| | Tanintharyi | 388 | 73 | 684 | 76 | 599 | **1,299,386** | 9,153 | 1,777 | 1,607 | 5,457 | 2,217 | 8,385 | 742 | 11,109 | 607 | 4,132 | 1,346,392 |
| | Bago | 1,521 | 528 | 3,073 | 360 | 2,969 | 1,733 | **4,669,769** | 10,227 | 9,064 | 4,474 | 2,917 | 22,845 | 4,251 | 15,558 | 5,030 | 1,334 | 4,755,653 |
| | Magway | 1,630 | 188 | 332 | 1,868 | 4,816 | 621 | 7,082 | **3,752,513** | 8,209 | 716 | 1,322 | 6,558 | 2,969 | 3,299 | 2,227 | 280 | 3,794,630 |
| | Mandalay | 12,145 | 974 | 1,181 | 1,184 | 63,364 | 1,504 | 13,950 | 44,604 | **5,640,518** | 2,699 | 2,930 | 22,895 | 26,870 | 9,914 | 9,050 | 627 | 5,854,409 |
| | Mon | 601 | 129 | 5,604 | 69 | 884 | 2,467 | 20,442 | 2,144 | 2,788 | **1,877,447** | 1,213 | 11,707 | 1,331 | 15,422 | 854 | 3,277 | 1,946,379 |
| | Rakhine | 588 | 111 | 300 | 744 | 680 | 931 | 1,780 | 1,361 | 1,208 | 563 | **2,017,605** | 3,777 | 849 | 2,947 | 425 | 2,252 | 2,036,121 |
| | Yangon | 9,127 | 1,481 | 6,655 | 4,746 | 26,335 | 13,249 | 129,621 | 73,776 | 61,029 | 29,541 | 52,949 | **6,117,208** | 24,774 | 350,463 | 17,492 | 4,931 | 6,923,377 |
| | Shan | 5,744 | 3,092 | 976 | 783 | 14,050 | 841 | 12,893 | 21,058 | 52,322 | 1,985 | 2,955 | 13,351 | **5,329,395** | 8,442 | 6,286 | 4,953 | 5,479,126 |
| | Ayeyawady | 1,160 | 207 | 923 | 195 | 1,467 | 1,623 | 7,350 | 3,461 | 2,858 | 1,623 | 2,918 | 20,221 | 2,635 | **6,018,176** | 1,188 | 330 | 6,066,335 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 1,891 | 450 | 1,011 | 375 | 4,808 | 1,057 | 16,758 | 14,940 | 20,352 | 1,647 | 2,257 | 30,711 | 5,810 | 8,601 | **956,674** | 340 | 1,067,682 |
| | **Total population of previous residence** | 1,347,604 | 265,364 | 1,381,879 | 486,116 | 5,166,074 | 1,325,240 | 4,921,569 | 3,947,206 | 5,839,198 | 1,950,745 | 2,098,543 | 6,279,744 | 5,416,964 | 6,460,782 | 1,003,780 | 27,717 | 47,918,525 |

**Table 4.6 (continued)**
Matrix of recent migration by States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

| State/Region of current residence | | Kachin | Kayah | Kayin | Chin | Sagaing | Tanintharyi | Bago | Magway | Mandalay | Mon | Rakhine | Yangon | Shan | Ayeyawady | Nay Pyi Taw | Abroad | Total population of current residence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Males** | Kachin | **625,477** | 78 | 197 | 521 | 16,338 | 160 | 1,667 | 3,628 | 6,894 | 393 | 3,042 | 2,268 | 3,679 | 1,627 | 545 | 191 | 666,705 |
| | Kayah | 82 | **124,609** | 148 | 23 | 211 | 26 | 656 | 530 | 1,677 | 52 | 75 | 589 | 2,000 | 389 | 212 | 75 | 131,354 |
| | Kayin | 270 | 133 | **651,146** | 49 | 489 | 490 | 12,727 | 1,168 | 1,324 | 11,243 | 825 | 5,333 | 709 | 5,330 | 477 | 2,041 | 693,754 |
| | Chin | 128 | 11 | 36 | **219,610** | 885 | 17 | 93 | 455 | 205 | 32 | 557 | 210 | 161 | 79 | 69 | 142 | 222,690 |
| | Sagaing | 4,085 | 127 | 240 | 5,006 | **2,309,504** | 246 | 1,531 | 5,659 | 10,578 | 383 | 608 | 2,703 | 1,993 | 1,333 | 764 | 306 | 2,345,066 |
| | Tanintharyi | 205 | 35 | 339 | 44 | 344 | **626,980** | 4,899 | 1,063 | 932 | 2,868 | 1,291 | 4,327 | 403 | 6,145 | 316 | 2,284 | 652,475 |
| | Bago | 740 | 282 | 1,390 | 173 | 1,556 | 816 | **2,192,263** | 4,851 | 4,404 | 2,025 | 1,363 | 11,152 | 2,095 | 7,756 | 2,476 | 726 | 2,234,068 |
| | Magway | 813 | 92 | 151 | 816 | 2,415 | 308 | 3,481 | **1,705,140** | 4,032 | 311 | 640 | 3,133 | 1,454 | 1,631 | 1,076 | 179 | 1,725,672 |
| | Mandalay | 5,241 | 435 | 574 | 560 | 30,623 | 712 | 6,709 | 21,180 | **2,601,029** | 1,172 | 1,480 | 10,622 | 12,185 | 5,027 | 4,329 | 429 | 2,702,307 |
| | Mon | 283 | 70 | 2,718 | 39 | 497 | 1,143 | 10,477 | 1,215 | 1,504 | **873,894** | 631 | 5,981 | 675 | 8,195 | 434 | 1,659 | 909,415 |
| | Rakhine | 291 | 62 | 150 | 311 | 353 | 465 | 936 | 738 | 662 | 286 | **928,574** | 1,974 | 437 | 1,651 | 216 | 1,115 | 938,221 |
| | Yangon | 4,044 | 618 | 2,953 | 2,128 | 12,520 | 5,831 | 58,379 | 34,029 | 29,432 | 12,470 | 21,341 | **2,879,162** | 11,002 | 162,704 | 8,419 | 2,936 | 3,247,968 |
| | Shan | 2,625 | 1,448 | 506 | 390 | 7,499 | 426 | 6,648 | 11,161 | 27,270 | 983 | 1,548 | 6,612 | **2,573,782** | 4,448 | 3,347 | 2,725 | 2,651,418 |
| | Ayeyawady | 588 | 103 | 437 | 88 | 743 | 740 | 3,458 | 1,818 | 1,458 | 736 | 1,465 | 9,701 | 1,236 | **2,896,143** | 589 | 176 | 2,919,479 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 930 | 203 | 482 | 189 | 2,280 | 556 | 8,016 | 7,100 | 9,755 | 748 | 1,158 | 14,794 | 2,847 | 4,290 | **454,405** | 183 | 507,936 |
| | **Total population of previous residence** | 645,802 | 128,306 | 661,467 | 229,947 | 2,386,257 | 638,916 | 2,311,940 | 1,799,735 | 2,701,156 | 907,596 | 964,598 | 2,958,561 | 2,614,658 | 3,106,748 | 477,674 | 15,167 | 22,548,528 |

**Table 4.6 (continued)**
Matrix of recent migration by States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

| State/Region of current residence | Kachin | Kayah | Kayin | Chin | Sagaing | Tanin-tharyi | Bago | Magway | Man-dalay | Mon | Rakhine | Yangon | Shan | Ayeya-wady | Nay Pyi Taw | Abroad | Total population of current residence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Females** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kachin | **677,792** | 86 | 172 | 379 | 13,576 | 147 | 1,454 | 2,556 | 5,620 | 460 | 2,247 | 2,338 | 3,434 | 1,450 | 479 | 149 | 712,339 |
| Kayah | 81 | **132,797** | 172 | 21 | 189 | 20 | 645 | 572 | 1,554 | 54 | 80 | 529 | 2,246 | 332 | 226 | 64 | 139,582 |
| Kayin | 246 | 151 | **708,737** | 59 | 447 | 475 | 12,455 | 1,177 | 1,198 | 11,577 | 706 | 5,118 | 687 | 4,974 | 438 | 1,950 | 750,395 |
| Chin | 159 | 11 | 30 | **244,011** | 944 | 18 | 78 | 489 | 180 | 27 | 533 | 191 | 170 | 70 | 41 | 148 | 247,100 |
| Sagaing | 4,489 | 128 | 262 | 6,037 | **2,703,519** | 229 | 1,465 | 5,111 | 10,013 | 372 | 587 | 2,807 | 2,259 | 1,267 | 696 | 195 | 2,739,436 |
| Tanintharyi | 183 | 38 | 345 | 32 | 255 | **672,406** | 4,254 | 714 | 675 | 2,589 | 926 | 4,058 | 339 | 4,964 | 291 | 1,848 | 693,917 |
| Bago | 781 | 246 | 1,683 | 187 | 1,413 | 917 | **2,477,506** | 5,376 | 4,660 | 2,449 | 1,554 | 11,693 | 2,156 | 7,802 | 2,554 | 608 | 2,521,585 |
| Magway | 817 | 96 | 181 | 1,052 | 2,401 | 313 | 3,601 | **2,047,373** | 4,177 | 405 | 682 | 3,425 | 1,515 | 1,668 | 1,151 | 101 | 2,068,958 |
| Mandalay | 6,904 | 539 | 607 | 624 | 32,741 | 792 | 7,241 | 23,424 | **3,039,489** | 1,527 | 1,450 | 12,273 | 14,685 | 4,887 | 4,721 | 198 | 3,152,102 |
| Mon | 318 | 59 | 2,886 | 30 | 387 | 1,324 | 9,965 | 929 | 1,284 | **1,003,553** | 582 | 5,726 | 656 | 7,227 | 420 | 1,618 | 1,036,964 |
| Rakhine | 297 | 49 | 150 | 433 | 327 | 466 | 844 | 623 | 546 | 277 | **1,089,031** | 1,803 | 412 | 1,296 | 209 | 1,137 | 1,097,900 |
| Yangon | 5,083 | 863 | 3,702 | 2,618 | 13,815 | 7,418 | 71,242 | 39,747 | 31,597 | 17,071 | 31,608 | **3,238,046** | 13,772 | 187,759 | 9,073 | 1,995 | 3,675,409 |
| Shan | 3,119 | 1,644 | 470 | 393 | 6,551 | 415 | 6,245 | 9,897 | 25,052 | 1,002 | 1,407 | 6,739 | **2,755,613** | 3,994 | 2,939 | 2,228 | 2,827,708 |
| Ayeyawady | 572 | 104 | 486 | 107 | 724 | 883 | 3,892 | 1,643 | 1,400 | 887 | 1,453 | 10,520 | 1,399 | **3,122,033** | 599 | 154 | 3,146,856 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 961 | 247 | 529 | 186 | 2,528 | 501 | 8,742 | 7,840 | 10,597 | 899 | 1,099 | 15,917 | 2,963 | 4,311 | **502,269** | 157 | 559,746 |
| **Total population of previous residence** | 701,802 | 137,058 | 720,412 | 256,169 | 2,779,817 | 686,324 | 2,609,629 | 2,147,471 | 3,138,042 | 1,043,149 | 1,133,945 | 3,321,183 | 2,802,306 | 3,354,034 | 526,106 | 12,550 | 25,369,997 |

State/Region of previous residence

## Table 4.7

**Migration rates for recent movements by States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census**

| State/Region of residence | In-migration rate (per 1,000) | | | Outmigration rate (per 1,000) | | | Net migration rate (per 1,000) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Kachin | 54.9 | 61.8 | 48.5 | 32.1 | 30.5 | 33.7 | 22.8 | 31.4 | 14.8 |
| Kayah | 49.9 | 51.3 | 48.6 | 29.4 | 28.1 | 30.5 | 20.6 | 23.2 | 18.1 |
| Kayin | 58.3 | 61.4 | 55.5 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 43.1 | 46.6 | 40.0 |
| Chin | 13.1 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 47.9 | 46.4 | 49.2 | -34.7 | -32.6 | -36.7 |
| Sagaing | 14.1 | 15.2 | 13.1 | 30.1 | 32.7 | 27.9 | -16.0 | -17.6 | -14.7 |
| Tanintharyi | 34.9 | 39.1 | 31.0 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 20.1 | 15.7 | 20.8 | 10.9 |
| Bago | 18.1 | 18.7 | 17.5 | 52.9 | 53.6 | 52.4 | -34.9 | -34.8 | -34.9 |
| Magway | 11.1 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 51.3 | 54.8 | 48.4 | -40.2 | -42.9 | -37.9 |
| Mandalay | 36.5 | 37.5 | 35.7 | 33.9 | 37.1 | 31.3 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 4.5 |
| Mon | 35.4 | 39.1 | 32.2 | 37.7 | 37.1 | 38.2 | -2.2 | 2.0 | -6.0 |
| Rakhine | 9.1 | 10.3 | 8.1 | 39.8 | 38.4 | 40.9 | -30.6 | -28.1 | -32.8 |
| Yangon | 116.4 | 113.6 | 119.0 | 23.5 | 24.4 | 22.6 | 93.0 | 89.1 | 96.4 |
| Shan | 27.3 | 29.3 | 25.5 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 11.3 | 13.9 | 9.0 |
| Ayeyawady | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 73.0 | 72.1 | 73.7 | -65.0 | -64.1 | -65.8 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 103.9 | 105.4 | 102.7 | 44.2 | 45.8 | 42.6 | 59.9 | 59.6 | 60.1 |

The States/Regions that have high levels of net outmigration are located in the west of the country. For example, Ayeyawady, Bago, Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing are all losing population through internal migration (Table 4.7). The pattern of internal migration in Rakhine is likely to be significantly affected by the non-enumeration of a large segment of the population. Three of these States/Regions border either Bangladesh or India, and do not have the same level of economic growth that exists in States/Regions on the eastern and northern borders. Migrants from these States/Regions move primarily to Yangon, which has an expanding industrial sector that is capable of absorbing the migrant labour force.

Transport links also seem to play a major role in structuring migration flows. For example, Sagaing is linked to Mandalay by a serviceable road that undoubtedly facilitates high levels of movement between the two areas. Monywa is a Township in Sagaing that is well connected both to Mandalay, and is a transit point for goods from India as well as being a major centre for agricultural production. Kalay is also a Township in Sagaing that is an industrial centre with good transport links and it attracts migrants from nearby States/Regions. Thandwe Township in Rakhine State is a major tourist centre and is one of the few areas in Rakhine in which the Census reported net positive migration.

Using the data presented in Table 4.6, the directions of major flows of inter-State/Region migration are illustrated in Figure 4.7(a) and 4.7(b) for males and females respectively. The maps again highlight the centrality of Yangon as the major destination for migration flows for both sexes, and the particular importance of neighbouring Ayeyawady as the main origin of such migrants. The volume of the flow from Ayeyawady to Yangon (162,704 males and 187,759 females) far outweighs the volume of flows from other States/Regions.

Mandalay is another Region that attracts large numbers of migrants from other States/ Regions, but there are also significant flows between other States/Regions. For example, Mon, Shan and Saigang all attract migrants from other States/Regions. But typically the majority of migrants that come to these States/Regions move from adjacent States/Regions.

Migration streams between Townships, Districts and State/Region are shown for recent migration in Table 4.8. Of the total population in conventional households, 93 per cent had not migrated in the five years prior to the Census. Some 1.9 per cent had migrated between Townships within Districts, 1.3 per cent had moved between Districts but within States/ Regions and the remaining 3.9 per cent had migrated between States/Regions. Expressed as proportions of all migrant flows these equate to 26.5 per cent, 18.5 per cent and 55.0 per cent, respectively.

For most States/Regions there was more migration inside the States/Regions than between States/Regions. Movement between States/Regions dominates migration that has occurred in Kayah, Kayin, Shan and Nay Pyi Taw. This is also the case for Yangon where 9.2 per cent of the population moved within the Region compared to 11.6 per cent that moved between States/Regions. In other words, 44.2 per cent of all migrants in Yangon moved within the Region while 55.8 per cent moved from another State/Region.

In Table 4.9, migration streams Rural/Urban are shown by the State/Region of current residence. The table shows that 3.3 per cent of all persons in conventional households had migrated from an urban to an urban area in the five years prior to the Census (this equates to almost half (47.3 per cent) of all migration streams), while 1.1 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 1.8 per cent migrated from urban to rural, rural to urban and rural to rural areas respectively (equating, to 16.0 per cent, 10.4 per cent and 25.7 per cent respectively of all moves).

In most States/Regions the predominant flow was from rural to rural areas, with the exception of Chin, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Shan and Yangon, which displayed higher urban to urban migration than any other stream. For persons in Yangon, for example, 13.7 per cent of residents in conventional households had moved between urban areas, representing almost two-thirds (65.5 per cent) of all migration streams, while 3.7 per cent had moved from an urban to a rural area (constituting 17.9 per cent of all moves).

## Figure 4.7(a)

**Recent major migration flows between States/Regions, 2014 Census, males**

## Figure 4.7(b)

**Recent major migration flows between States/Regions, 2014 Census, females**
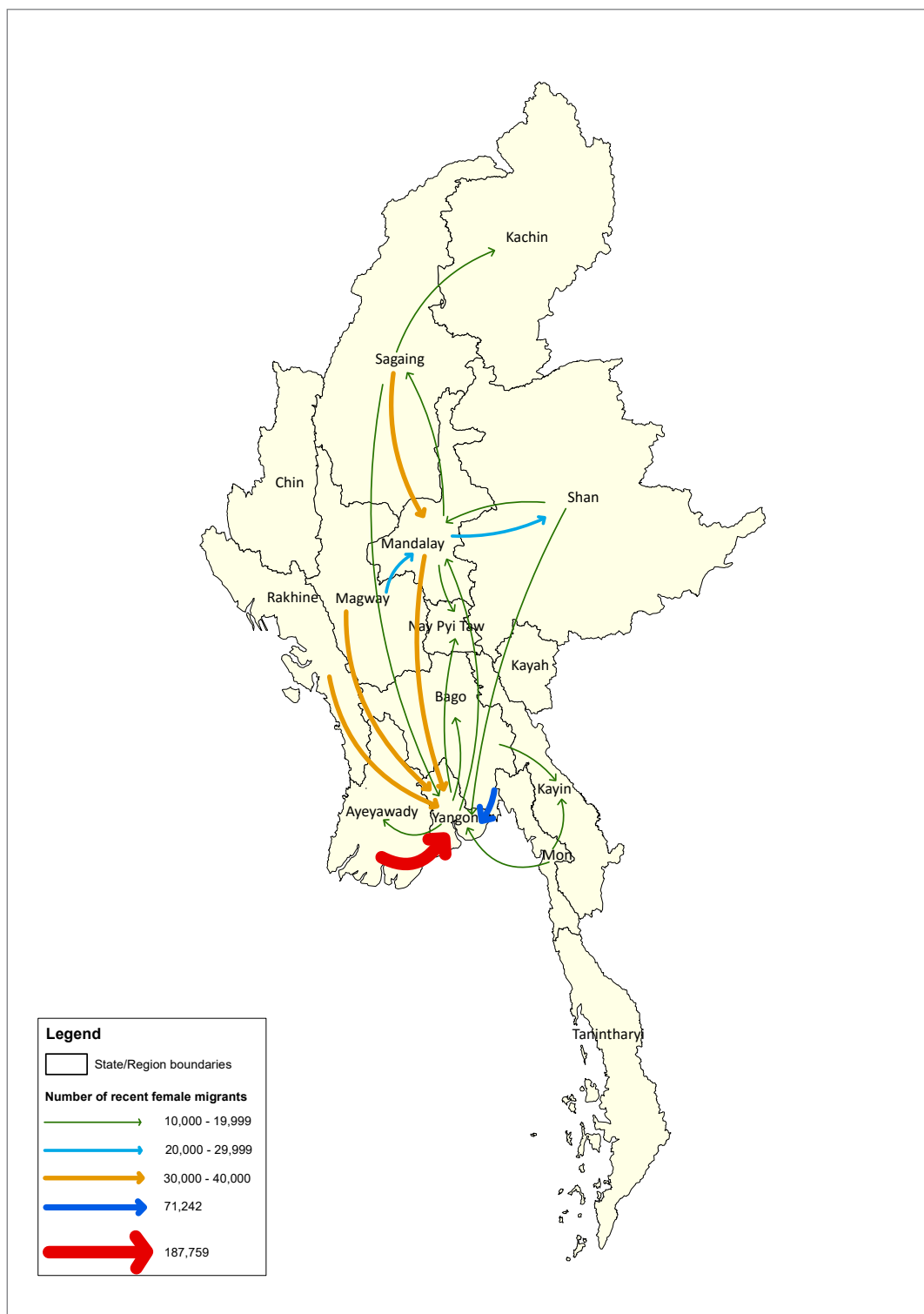
## Table 4.8

**Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census**

| | State/Region of current residence | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| **Both sexes** | Kachin | 31,593 | 23,200 | 75,775 | 130,568 | 1,248,476 | 1,379,044 |
| | | 2.3% | 1.7% | 5.5% | 9.5% | 90.5% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 2,865 | 1,925 | 13,530 | 18,320 | 252,616 | 270,936 |
| | | 1.1% | 0.7% | 5.0% | 6.8% | 93.2% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 10,142 | 13,159 | 84,266 | 107,567 | 1,336,582 | 1,444,149 |
| | | 0.7% | 0.9% | 5.8% | 7.4% | 92.6% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 4,342 | 1,292 | 6,169 | 11,803 | 457,987 | 469,790 |
| | | 0.9% | 0.3% | 1.3% | 2.5% | 97.5% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 39,750 | 49,212 | 71,479 | 160,441 | 4,924,061 | 5,084,502 |
| | | 0.8% | 1.0% | 1.4% | 3.2% | 96.8% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 30,599 | 14,387 | 47,006 | 91,992 | 1,254,400 | 1,346,392 |
| | | 2.3% | 1.1% | 3.5% | 6.8% | 93.2% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 56,615 | 14,594 | 85,884 | 157,093 | 4,598,560 | 4,755,653 |
| | | 1.2% | 0.3% | 1.8% | 3.3% | 96.7% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 21,826 | 18,323 | 42,117 | 82,266 | 3,712,364 | 3,794,630 |
| | | 0.6% | 0.5% | 1.1% | 2.2% | 97.8% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 114,317 | 91,813 | 213,891 | 420,021 | 5,434,388 | 5,854,409 |
| | | 2.0% | 1.6% | 3.7% | 7.2% | 92.8% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 19,439 | 4,362 | 68,932 | 92,733 | 1,853,646 | 1,946,379 |
| | | 1.0% | 0.2% | 3.5% | 4.8% | 95.2% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 19,913 | 24,173 | 18,516 | 62,602 | 1,973,519 | 2,036,121 |
| | | 1.0% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 3.1% | 96.9% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 388,437 | 249,622 | 806,169 | 1,444,228 | 5,479,149 | 6,923,377 |
| | | 5.6% | 3.6% | 11.6% | 20.9% | 79.1% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 58,267 | 60,558 | 154,952 | 273,777 | 5,205,349 | 5,479,126 |
| | | 1.1% | 1.1% | 2.8% | 5.0% | 95.0% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 72,131 | 50,525 | 48,159 | 170,815 | 5,895,520 | 6,066,335 |
| | | 1.2% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 2.8% | 97.2% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 20,572 | 3,536 | 111,008 | 135,116 | 932,566 | 1,067,682 |
| | | 1.9% | 0.3% | 10.4% | 12.7% | 87.3% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **890,808** | **620,681** | **1,847,853** | **3,359,342** | **44,559,183** | **47,918,525** |
| | | **1.9%** | **1.3%** | **3.9%** | **7.0%** | **93.0%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 4.8**  (continued)

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| | State/Region of current residence | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| **Males** | Kachin | 14,896 | 10,989 | 41,228 | 67,113 | 599,592 | 666,705 |
| | | 2.2% | 1.6% | 6.2% | 10.1% | 89.9% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 1,291 | 937 | 6,745 | 8,973 | 122,381 | 131,354 |
| | | 1.0% | 0.7% | 5.1% | 6.8% | 93.2% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 5,128 | 6,545 | 42,608 | 54,281 | 639,473 | 693,754 |
| | | 0.7% | 0.9% | 6.1% | 7.8% | 92.2% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 2,028 | 615 | 3,080 | 5,723 | 216,967 | 222,690 |
| | | 0.9% | 0.3% | 1.4% | 2.6% | 97.4% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 18,729 | 24,507 | 35,562 | 78,798 | 2,266,268 | 2,345,066 |
| | | 0.8% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 3.4% | 96.6% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 15,186 | 7,147 | 25,495 | 47,828 | 604,647 | 652,475 |
| | | 2.3% | 1.1% | 3.9% | 7.3% | 92.7% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 25,966 | 6,923 | 41,805 | 74,694 | 2,159,374 | 2,234,068 |
| | | 1.2% | 0.3% | 1.9% | 3.3% | 96.7% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 10,118 | 8,539 | 20,532 | 39,189 | 1,686,483 | 1,725,672 |
| | | 0.6% | 0.5% | 1.2% | 2.3% | 97.7% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 55,188 | 44,873 | 101,278 | 201,339 | 2,500,968 | 2,702,307 |
| | | 2.0% | 1.7% | 3.7% | 7.5% | 92.5% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 9,493 | 2,059 | 35,521 | 47,073 | 862,342 | 909,415 |
| | | 1.0% | 0.2% | 3.9% | 5.2% | 94.8% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 9,292 | 11,677 | 9,647 | 30,616 | 907,605 | 938,221 |
| | | 1.0% | 1.2% | 1.0% | 3.3% | 96.7% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 182,979 | 116,304 | 368,806 | 668,089 | 2,579,879 | 3,247,968 |
| | | 5.6% | 3.6% | 11.4% | 20.6% | 79.4% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 28,166 | 29,117 | 80,122 | 137,405 | 2,514,013 | 2,651,418 |
| | | 1.1% | 1.1% | 3.0% | 5.2% | 94.8% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 34,888 | 24,790 | 23,336 | 83,014 | 2,836,465 | 2,919,479 |
| | | 1.2% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 2.8% | 97.2% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 9,807 | 1,673 | 53,531 | 65,011 | 442,925 | 507,936 |
| | | 1.9% | 0.3% | 10.5% | 12.8% | 87.2% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **423,155** | **296,695** | **889,296** | **1,609,146** | **20,939,382** | **22,548,528** |
| | | **1.9%** | **1.3%** | **3.9%** | **7.1%** | **92.9%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 4.8** (continued)

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

|  | State/Region of current residence | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| **Females** | Kachin | 16,697 | 12,211 | 34,547 | 63,455 | 648,884 | 712,339 |
|  |  | 2.3% | 1.7% | 4.8% | 8.9% | 91.1% | 100.0% |
|  | Kayah | 1,574 | 988 | 6,785 | 9,347 | 130,235 | 139,582 |
|  |  | 1.1% | 0.7% | 4.9% | 6.7% | 93.3% | 100.0% |
|  | Kayin | 5,014 | 6,614 | 41,658 | 53,286 | 697,109 | 750,395 |
|  |  | 0.7% | 0.9% | 5.6% | 7.1% | 92.9% | 100.0% |
|  | Chin | 2,314 | 677 | 3,089 | 6,080 | 241,020 | 247,100 |
|  |  | 0.9% | 0.3% | 1.3% | 2.5% | 97.5% | 100.0% |
|  | Sagaing | 21,021 | 24,705 | 35,917 | 81,643 | 2,657,793 | 2,739,436 |
|  |  | 0.8% | 0.9% | 1.3% | 3.0% | 97.0% | 100.0% |
|  | Tanintharyi | 15,413 | 7,240 | 21,511 | 44,164 | 649,753 | 693,917 |
|  |  | 2.2% | 1.0% | 3.1% | 6.4% | 93.6% | 100.0% |
|  | Bago | 30,649 | 7,671 | 44,079 | 82,399 | 2,439,186 | 2,521,585 |
|  |  | 1.2% | 0.3% | 1.7% | 3.3% | 96.7% | 100.0% |
|  | Magway | 11,708 | 9,784 | 21,585 | 43,077 | 2,025,881 | 2,068,958 |
|  |  | 0.6% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 2.1% | 97.9% | 100.0% |
|  | Mandalay | 59,129 | 46,940 | 112,613 | 218,682 | 2,933,420 | 3,152,102 |
|  |  | 1.9% | 1.5% | 3.6% | 6.9% | 93.1% | 100.0% |
|  | Mon | 9,946 | 2,303 | 33,411 | 45,660 | 991,304 | 1,036,964 |
|  |  | 1.0% | 0.2% | 3.2% | 4.4% | 95.6% | 100.0% |
|  | Rakhine | 10,621 | 12,496 | 8,869 | 31,986 | 1,065,914 | 1,097,900 |
|  |  | 1.0% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 2.9% | 97.1% | 100.0% |
|  | Yangon | 205,458 | 133,318 | 437,363 | 776,139 | 2,899,270 | 3,675,409 |
|  |  | 5.6% | 3.6% | 11.9% | 21.1% | 78.9% | 100.0% |
|  | Shan | 30,101 | 31,441 | 74,830 | 136,372 | 2,691,336 | 2,827,708 |
|  |  | 1.1% | 1.1% | 2.6% | 4.8% | 95.2% | 100.0% |
|  | Ayeyawady | 37,243 | 25,735 | 24,823 | 87,801 | 3,059,055 | 3,146,856 |
|  |  | 1.2% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 2.8% | 97.2% | 100.0% |
|  | Nay Pyi Taw | 10,765 | 1,863 | 57,477 | 70,105 | 489,641 | 559,746 |
|  |  | 1.9% | 0.3% | 10.3% | 12.5% | 87.5% | 100.0% |
|  | **UNION** | **467,653** | **323,986** | **958,557** | **1,750,196** | **23,619,801** | **25,369,997** |
|  |  | **1.8%** | **1.3%** | **3.8%** | **6.9%** | **93.1%** | **100.0%** |

## Table 4.9

**Recent migrants Rural/Urban by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census**

|  | State/ Region of current residence | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* |  |  |  |
| **Both sexes** | Kachin | 42,400 | 17,936 | 20,635 | 49,015 | 330 | 252 | 130,568 | 1,248,476 | 1,379,044 |
|  |  | 3.1% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 3.6% | 0% | 0% | 9.5% | 90.5% | 100.0% |
|  | Kayah | 5,311 | 2,549 | 2,765 | 7,580 | 59 | 56 | 18,320 | 252,616 | 270,936 |
|  |  | 2.0% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 2.8% | 0% | 0% | 6.8% | 93.2% | 100.0% |
|  | Kayin | 34,302 | 15,910 | 14,801 | 42,033 | 277 | 244 | 107,567 | 1,336,582 | 1,444,149 |
|  |  | 2.4% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 2.9% | 0% | 0% | 7.4% | 92.6% | 100.0% |
|  | Chin | 4,547 | 3,049 | 757 | 3,392 | 31 | 27 | 11,803 | 457,987 | 469,790 |
|  |  | 1.0% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0% | 0% | 2.5% | 97.5% | 100.0% |
|  | Sagaing | 43,590 | 27,459 | 16,243 | 72,368 | 339 | 442 | 160,441 | 4,924,061 | 5,084,502 |
|  |  | 0.9% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 1.4% | 0% | 0% | 3.2% | 96.8% | 100.0% |
|  | Tanintharyi | 18,322 | 8,018 | 21,215 | 44,072 | 171 | 194 | 91,992 | 1,254,400 | 1,346,392 |
|  |  | 1.4% | 0.6% | 1.6% | 3.3% | 0% | 0% | 6.8% | 93.2% | 100.0% |
|  | Bago | 43,777 | 15,274 | 24,694 | 72,859 | 220 | 269 | 157,093 | 4,598,560 | 4,755,653 |
|  |  | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 1.5% | 0% | 0% | 3.3% | 96.7% | 100.0% |
|  | Magway | 24,146 | 8,559 | 12,452 | 36,679 | 219 | 211 | 82,266 | 3,712,364 | 3,794,630 |
|  |  | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 1.0% | 0% | 0% | 2.2% | 97.8% | 100.0% |
|  | Mandalay | 183,127 | 84,046 | 47,648 | 98,641 | 3,899 | 2,660 | 420,021 | 5,434,388 | 5,854,409 |
|  |  | 3.1% | 1.4% | 0.8% | 1.7% | 0.1% | 0% | 7.2% | 92.8% | 100.0% |
|  | Mon | 24,357 | 9,404 | 16,754 | 41,707 | 255 | 256 | 92,733 | 1,853,646 | 1,946,379 |
|  |  | 1.3% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 2.1% | 0% | 0% | 4.8% | 95.2% | 100.0% |
|  | Rakhine | 15,874 | 7,862 | 8,331 | 30,228 | 142 | 165 | 62,602 | 1,973,519 | 2,036,121 |
|  |  | 0.8% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 1.5% | 0% | 0% | 3.1% | 96.9% | 100.0% |
|  | Yangon | 946,355 | 258,328 | 90,217 | 140,755 | 6,415 | 2,158 | 1,444,228 | 5,479,149 | 6,923,377 |
|  |  | 13.7% | 3.7% | 1.3% | 2.0% | 0.1% | 0% | 20.9% | 79.1% | 100.0% |
|  | Shan | 102,664 | 43,857 | 31,907 | 93,801 | 883 | 665 | 273,777 | 5,205,349 | 5,479,126 |
|  |  | 1.9% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 1.7% | 0% | 0% | 5.0% | 95.0% | 100.0% |
|  | Ayeyawady | 29,308 | 14,986 | 21,683 | 103,921 | 351 | 566 | 170,815 | 5,895,520 | 6,066,335 |
|  |  | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 1.7% | 0% | 0% | 2.8% | 97.2% | 100.0% |
|  | Nay Pyi Taw | 69,041 | 20,525 | 18,589 | 26,368 | 380 | 213 | 135,116 | 932,566 | 1,067,682 |
|  |  | 6.5% | 1.9% | 1.7% | 2.5% | 0% | 0% | 12.7% | 87.3% | 100.0% |
|  | **UNION** | **1,587,121** | **537,762** | **348,691** | **863,419** | **13,971** | **8,378** | **3,359,342** | **44,559,183** | **47,918,525** |
|  |  | **3.3%** | **1.1%** | **0.7%** | **1.8%** | **0%** | **0%** | **7.0%** | **93.0%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 4.9**  (continued)

Recent migrants Rural/Urban by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| | State/ Region of current residence | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| **Males** | Kachin | 20,574 | 8,773 | 11,040 | 26,448 | 166 | 112 | 67,113 | 599,592 | 666,705 |
| | | 3.1% | 1.3% | 1.7% | 4.0% | 0% | 0% | 10.1% | 89.9% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 2,572 | 1,179 | 1,416 | 3,751 | 25 | 30 | 8,973 | 122,381 | 131,354 |
| | | 2.0% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 2.9% | 0% | 0% | 6.8% | 93.2% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 16,931 | 7,810 | 7,547 | 21,733 | 136 | 124 | 54,281 | 639,473 | 693,754 |
| | | 2.4% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 3.1% | 0% | 0% | 7.8% | 92.2% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 2,298 | 1,406 | 376 | 1,615 | 15 | 13 | 5,723 | 216,967 | 222,690 |
| | | 1.0% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0% | 0% | 2.6% | 97.4% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 21,129 | 13,050 | 8,356 | 35,881 | 158 | 224 | 78,798 | 2,266,268 | 2,345,066 |
| | | 0.9% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 1.5% | 0% | 0% | 3.4% | 96.6% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 9,201 | 3,912 | 11,392 | 23,134 | 97 | 92 | 47,828 | 604,647 | 652,475 |
| | | 1.4% | 0.6% | 1.7% | 3.5% | 0% | 0% | 7.3% | 92.7% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 20,748 | 7,001 | 11,930 | 34,787 | 102 | 126 | 74,694 | 2,159,374 | 2,234,068 |
| | | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 1.6% | 0% | 0% | 3.3% | 96.7% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 11,361 | 3,872 | 6,103 | 17,658 | 110 | 85 | 39,189 | 1,686,483 | 1,725,672 |
| | | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 1.0% | 0% | 0% | 2.3% | 97.7% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 85,455 | 41,142 | 23,093 | 48,593 | 1,781 | 1,275 | 201,339 | 2,500,968 | 2,702,307 |
| | | 3.2% | 1.5% | 0.9% | 1.8% | 0.1% | 0% | 7.5% | 92.5% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 11,954 | 4,627 | 8,649 | 21,580 | 127 | 136 | 47,073 | 862,342 | 909,415 |
| | | 1.3% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 2.4% | 0% | 0% | 5.2% | 94.8% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 7,760 | 3,620 | 4,179 | 14,921 | 67 | 69 | 30,616 | 907,605 | 938,221 |
| | | 0.8% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 1.6% | 0% | 0% | 3.3% | 96.7% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 435,164 | 119,258 | 43,021 | 66,759 | 2,915 | 972 | 668,089 | 2,579,879 | 3,247,968 |
| | | 13.4% | 3.7% | 1.3% | 2.1% | 0.1% | 0% | 20.6% | 79.4% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 50,305 | 21,974 | 16,291 | 48,080 | 413 | 342 | 137,405 | 2,514,013 | 2,651,418 |
| | | 1.9% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 1.8% | 0% | 0% | 5.2% | 94.8% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 14,009 | 6,845 | 10,613 | 51,125 | 161 | 261 | 83,014 | 2,836,465 | 2,919,479 |
| | | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 1.8% | 0% | 0% | 2.8% | 97.2% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 32,928 | 9,647 | 9,155 | 13,005 | 164 | 112 | 65,011 | 442,925 | 507,936 |
| | | 6.5% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 2.6% | 0% | 0% | 12.8% | 87.2% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **742,389** | **254,116** | **173,161** | **429,070** | **6,437** | **3,973** | **1,609,146** | **20,939,382** | **22,548,528** |
| | | **3.3%** | **1.1%** | **0.8%** | **1.9%** | **0%** | **0%** | **7.1%** | **92.9%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 4.9** (continued)

Recent migrants Rural/Urban by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| State/Region of current residence | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| **Females** Kachin | 21,826 | 9,163 | 9,595 | 22,567 | 164 | 140 | 63,455 | 648,884 | 712,339 |
| | 3.1% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 3.2% | 0% | 0% | 8.9% | 91.1% | 100.0% |
| Kayah | 2,739 | 1,370 | 1,349 | 3,829 | 34 | 26 | 9,347 | 130,235 | 139,582 |
| | 2.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 2.7% | 0% | 0% | 6.7% | 93.3% | 100.0% |
| Kayin | 17,371 | 8,100 | 7,254 | 20,300 | 141 | 120 | 53,286 | 697,109 | 750,395 |
| | 2.3% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 2.7% | 0% | 0% | 7.1% | 92.9% | 100.0% |
| Chin | 2,249 | 1,643 | 381 | 1,777 | 16 | 14 | 6,080 | 241,020 | 247,100 |
| | 0.9% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0% | 0% | 2.5% | 97.5% | 100.0% |
| Sagaing | 22,461 | 14,409 | 7,887 | 36,487 | 181 | 218 | 81,643 | 2,657,793 | 2,739,436 |
| | 0.8% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 1.3% | 0% | 0% | 3.0% | 97.0% | 100.0% |
| Tanintharyi | 9,121 | 4,106 | 9,823 | 20,938 | 74 | 102 | 44,164 | 649,753 | 693,917 |
| | 1.3% | 0.6% | 1.4% | 3.0% | 0% | 0% | 6.4% | 93.6% | 100.0% |
| Bago | 23,029 | 8,273 | 12,764 | 38,072 | 118 | 143 | 82,399 | 2,439,186 | 2,521,585 |
| | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 1.5% | 0% | 0% | 3.3% | 96.7% | 100.0% |
| Magway | 12,785 | 4,687 | 6,349 | 19,021 | 109 | 126 | 43,077 | 2,025,881 | 2,068,958 |
| | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.9% | 0% | 0% | 2.1% | 97.9% | 100.0% |
| Mandalay | 97,672 | 42,904 | 24,555 | 50,048 | 2,118 | 1,385 | 218,682 | 2,933,420 | 3,152,102 |
| | 3.1% | 1.4% | 0.8% | 1.6% | 0.1% | 0% | 6.9% | 93.1% | 100.0% |
| Mon | 12,403 | 4,777 | 8,105 | 20,127 | 128 | 120 | 45,660 | 991,304 | 1,036,964 |
| | 1.2% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 1.9% | 0% | 0% | 4.4% | 95.6% | 100.0% |
| Rakhine | 8,114 | 4,242 | 4,152 | 15,307 | 75 | 96 | 31,986 | 1,065,914 | 1,097,900 |
| | 0.7% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 1.4% | 0% | 0% | 2.9% | 97.1% | 100.0% |
| Yangon | 511,191 | 139,070 | 47,196 | 73,996 | 3,500 | 1,186 | 776,139 | 2,899,270 | 3,675,409 |
| | 13.9% | 3.8% | 1.3% | 2.0% | 0.1% | 0% | 21.1% | 78.9% | 100.0% |
| Shan | 52,359 | 21,883 | 15,616 | 45,721 | 470 | 323 | 136,372 | 2,691,336 | 2,827,708 |
| | 1.9% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 1.6% | 0% | 0% | 4.8% | 95.2% | 100.0% |
| Ayeyawady | 15,299 | 8,141 | 11,070 | 52,796 | 190 | 305 | 87,801 | 3,059,055 | 3,146,856 |
| | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 1.7% | 0% | 0% | 2.8% | 97.2% | 100.0% |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 36,113 | 10,878 | 9,434 | 13,363 | 216 | 101 | 70,105 | 489,641 | 559,746 |
| | 6.5% | 1.9% | 1.7% | 2.4% | 0% | 0% | 12.5% | 87.5% | 100.0% |
| **UNION** | **844,732** | **283,646** | **175,530** | **434,349** | **7,534** | **4,405** | **1,750,196** | **23,619,801** | **25,369,997** |
| | **3.3%** | **1.1%** | **0.7%** | **1.7%** | **0%** | **0%** | **6.9%** | **93.1%** | **100.0%** |

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) was not recorded.

## 4.2.1 Differentials by individual level characteristics

In Table 4.10, the main reason for migration as recorded in the Census is shown. For inter-State/Region migration, employment or searching for employment was the main reason reported by 55.8 and 32.4 per cent of male and female migrants, respectively. The main reason reported by females was 'to follow family' which accounted for 44.5 per cent of moves compared with 27.8 per cent of male moves. For intra-State/Region migration, employment or searching for employment was provided as the main reason for migration less often than for inter-State/Region migration by both males and females.

### Table 4.10

**Main reasons for recent migration between Townships, Districts and States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census**

| | Main reason for migration | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/Regions | |
| **Both sexes** | Employment or search for employment | 253,450 | 215,206 | 806,886 | 1,275,542 |
| | | 28.50% | 34.70% | 43.70% | 38.00% |
| | Education | 22,061 | 17,495 | 50,551 | 90,107 |
| | | 2.50% | 2.80% | 2.70% | 2.70% |
| | Marriage | 111,658 | 72,295 | 157,156 | 341,109 |
| | | 12.50% | 11.60% | 8.50% | 10.20% |
| | Followed family | 395,065 | 249,611 | 674,618 | 1,319,294 |
| | | 44.30% | 40.20% | 36.50% | 39.30% |
| | Conflict | 8,125 | 5,767 | 6,982 | 20,874 |
| | | 0.90% | 0.90% | 0.40% | 0.60% |
| | Other | 73,889 | 42,608 | 103,980 | 220,477 |
| | | 8.30% | 6.90% | 5.60% | 6.60% |
| | Not stated | 26,560 | 17,699 | 47,680 | 91,939 |
| | | 3.00% | 2.80% | 2.60% | 2.70% |
| | **TOTAL** | **890,808** | **620,681** | **1,847,853** | **3,359,342** |
| | | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

**Table 4.10** (continued)

**Main reasons for recent migrations between Townships, Districts and States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census**

| | Main reason for migration | Recent migrants | | | Total migrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/Regions | |
| **Males** | Employment or search for employment | 161,201 | 134,984 | 496,473 | 792,658 |
| | | 38.10% | 45.50% | 55.80% | 49.30% |
| | Education | 10,213 | 8,162 | 23,702 | 42,077 |
| | | 2.40% | 2.80% | 2.70% | 2.60% |
| | Marriage | 42,070 | 26,115 | 50,785 | 118,970 |
| | | 9.90% | 8.80% | 5.70% | 7.40% |
| | Followed family | 155,782 | 96,165 | 247,662 | 499,609 |
| | | 36.80% | 32.40% | 27.80% | 31.00% |
| | Conflict | 3,867 | 2,704 | 3,143 | 9,714 |
| | | 0.90% | 0.90% | 0.40% | 0.60% |
| | Other | 37,411 | 20,127 | 44,481 | 102,019 |
| | | 8.80% | 6.80% | 5.00% | 6.30% |
| | Not stated | 12,611 | 8,438 | 23,050 | 44,099 |
| | | 3.00% | 2.80% | 2.60% | 2.70% |
| | **TOTAL** | **423,155** | **296,695** | **889,296** | **1,609,146** |
| | | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |
| **Females** | Employment or search for employment | 92,249 | 80,222 | 310,413 | 482,884 |
| | | 19.70% | 24.80% | 32.40% | 27.60% |
| | Education | 11,848 | 9,333 | 26,849 | 48,030 |
| | | 2.50% | 2.90% | 2.80% | 2.70% |
| | Marriage | 69,588 | 46,180 | 106,371 | 222,139 |
| | | 14.90% | 14.30% | 11.10% | 12.70% |
| | Followed family | 239,283 | 153,446 | 426,956 | 819,685 |
| | | 51.20% | 47.40% | 44.50% | 46.80% |
| | Conflict | 4,258 | 3,063 | 3,839 | 11,160 |
| | | 0.90% | 0.90% | 0.40% | 0.60% |
| | Other | 36,478 | 22,481 | 59,499 | 118,458 |
| | | 7.80% | 6.90% | 6.20% | 6.80% |
| | Not stated | 13,949 | 9,261 | 24,630 | 47,840 |
| | | 3.00% | 2.90% | 2.60% | 2.70% |
| | **TOTAL** | **467,653** | **323,986** | **958,557** | **1,750,196** |
| | | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

Marriage was the more commonly reported reason for those who had moved locally, with this response declining as the presumed distance of migration increased. A higher proportion of females than males reported 'marriage' as the main reason for migration (14.9 per cent compared with 9.9 per cent). Education was reported as the main reason for migration by less than 3 per cent of migrants. However, it must be stressed here that some persons who migrated for the purpose of education would not have been recorded if they were living in institutional housing (such as educational establishments) at the time of the Census.

Almost 53 per cent of recent migrants reported in the Census were female. This percentage is somewhat higher than that recorded in the 1991 PCFS and the 2001 FRHS, but slightly less than the percentage recorded in the 2007 FRHS (see Figure 4.8). The female share of migration streams is highest for urban-to-urban moves and lowest for rural-to-rural and rural-to-urban moves, although even for these two migration streams females were still in the majority. Thus, while the increase in female migration observed from 1991 to 2007 has not continued, female migration still remains high.

### Figure 4.8

**Percentage of female migrants by Rural/Urban streams, 1991 PCFS, 2001 FRHS, 2007 FRHS and 2014 Census**
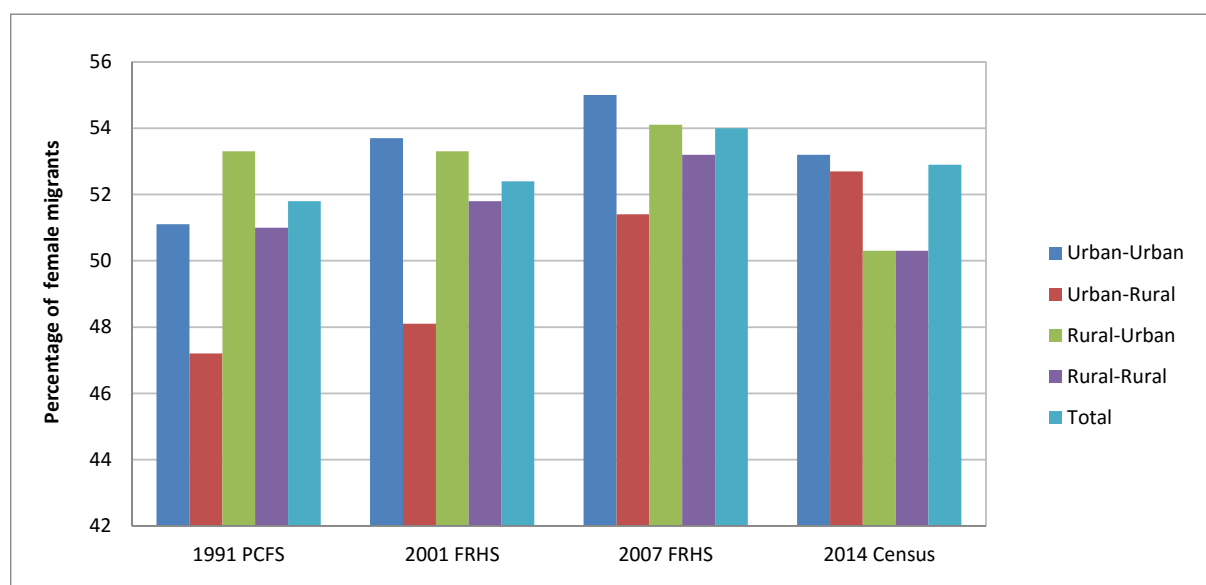
## Figure 4.9(a)

**Recent migrants by age and Rural/Urban streams, 2014 Census, males**
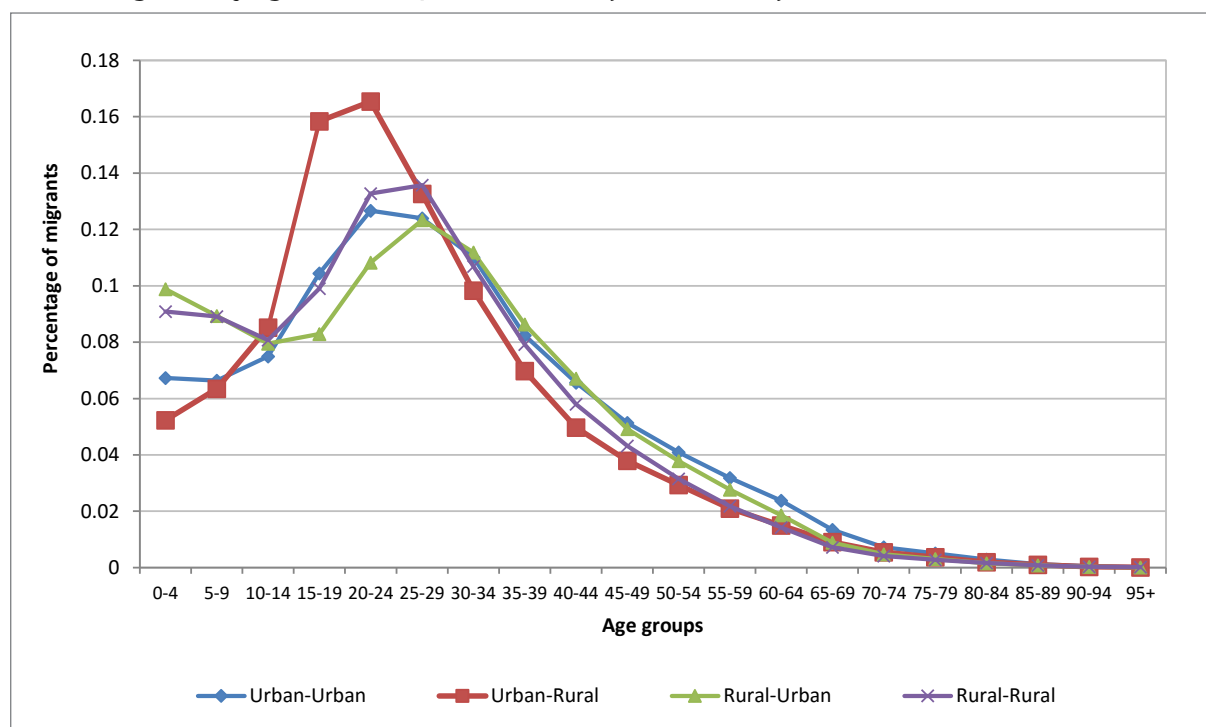


## Figure 4.9(b)

**Recent migrants by age and Rural/Urban streams, 2014 Census, females**
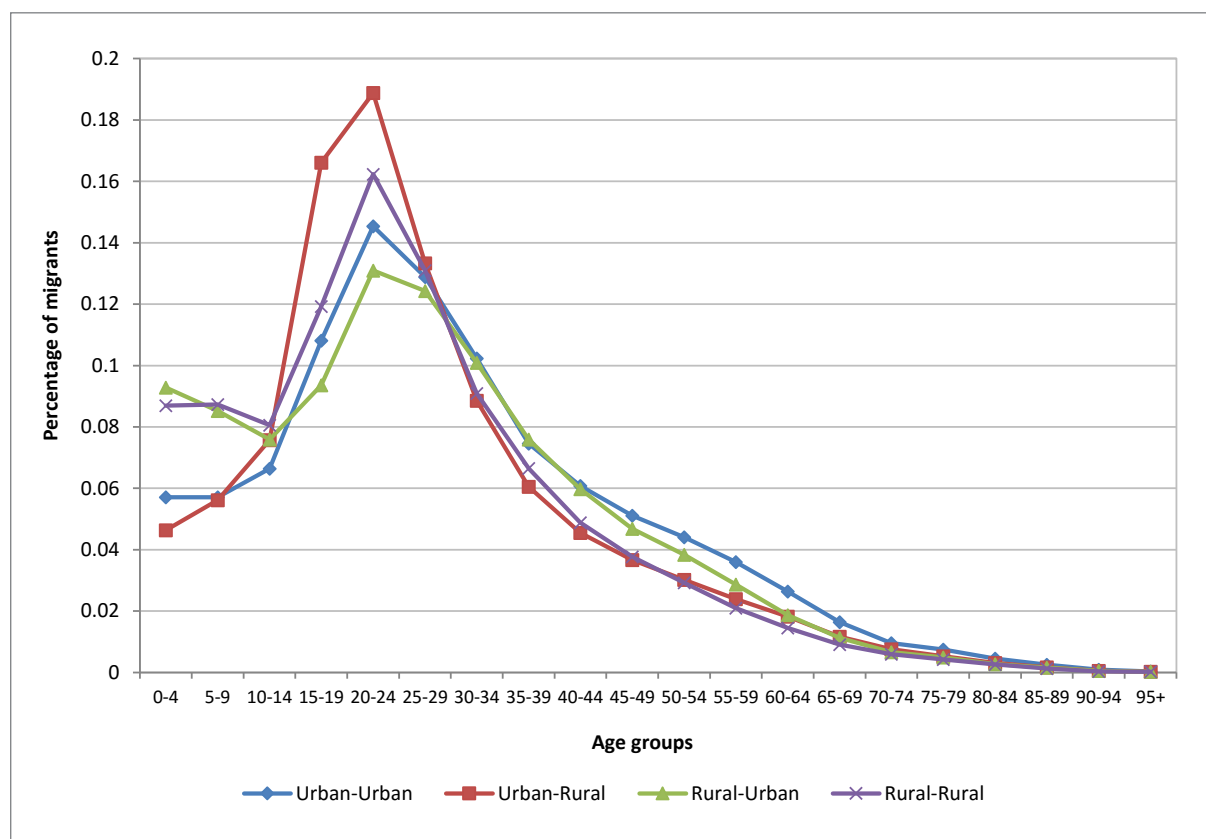
Migrants and non-migrants have different characteristics, particularly in their age profiles. As can be seen from Figures 4.9(a) and 4.9(b) migrants generally migrate at young adult ages. Although female migrants are more concentrated than male migrants at ages 15-24, both sexes display peaks in migration at these ages and then rapid declines in the percentages migrating at later ages.

Migrants to urban areas, compared to other migrants, are less likely to be concentrated at the ages 20-24. Although these ages remain the peak ages for both urban-to-urban and rural-to-urban migrants, the Census recorded relatively high proportions at ages 25-29 and the proportions did not decline at ages greater than 29 as fast as for other migrant groups. It appears that migrants to urban areas, while moving primarily at young adult ages, still arrive in significant numbers at later ages.

Children aged 0-14, while less mobile than young adults, are still mobile. Rural-to-urban migrations were the least frequent and urban-to-urban migrations the most frequent flows. Migration increased for age groups 5-9 and 10-14 and the differentials between migration streams were reduced.

The average age of migrants from other States/Regions to Yangon, migration between Districts of Yangon Region and other migrants is shown in Figure 4.10. Urban-to-urban migrants were older than other types of migrants, and this was particularly so for migration between Districts of Yangon Region, where the median age of urban to urban migrants was 29. This group of migrants is likely to include large numbers of persons with young families moving from the congested areas of Yangon to the outer suburbs. It is surprising that rural-urban migrants were also older compared to other migration streams, especially those who migrated elsewhere in Myanmar. The youngest migrants were found in the urban-to-rural stream. They were marginally younger than the rural-to-rural migrants.

Migrants typically either move into a household in which they already have a relationship to the household head and/or they move with other household members (see Table 4.11). Whatever the stream, sons or daughters of the head of household represent the largest proportion of migrants. Approximately 12 per cent of urban-to-urban migrants are non-relatives and 10.8 per cent are classified as other relatives. For urban-to-rural migrants the respective percentages are 18.2 and 13.6, for rural-to-urban migrants the percentages are 6.4 and 7.3, and for rural-to-rural migrants the percentages are 8.1 and 8.3.

**Figure 4.10**

**Average age of recent migrants to Yangon by Rural/Urban streams, 2014 Census**
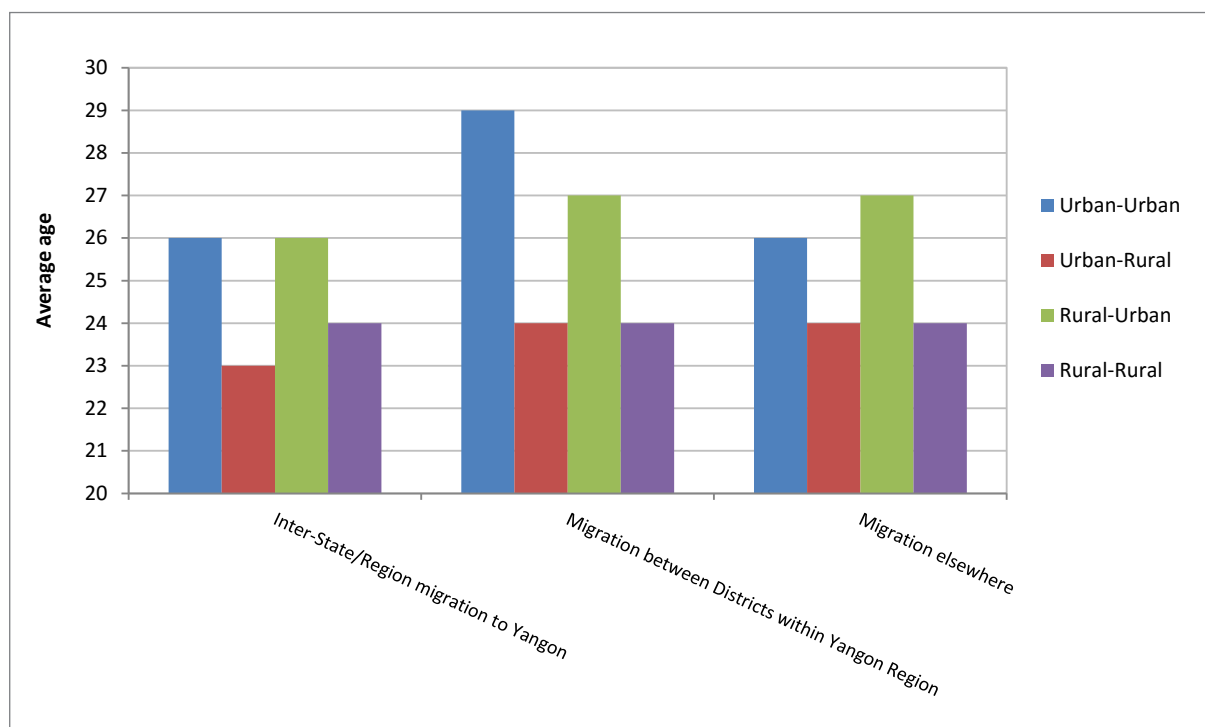
## Table 4.11

**Relationship of recent migrants to head of current household by Rural/Urban streams, 2014 Census**

| Relationship to head of household | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| Head of household | 351,626 | 101,180 | 81,851 | 175,623 | 2,037 | 1,109 | 713,426 | 10,162,990 | 10,876,416 |
| | 22.2% | 18.8% | 23.5% | 20.3% | 14.6% | 13.2% | 21.2% | 22.8% | 22.7% |
| Spouse | 247,348 | 74,842 | 64,088 | 150,910 | 1,687 | 939 | 539,814 | 7,209,670 | 7,749,484 |
| | 15.6% | 13.9% | 18.4% | 17.5% | 12.1% | 11.2% | 16.1% | 16.2% | 16.2% |
| Son or daughter | 376,043 | 115,808 | 97,033 | 236,265 | 3,148 | 1,975 | 830,272 | 18,671,368 | 19,501,640 |
| | 23.7% | 21.5% | 27.8% | 27.4% | 22.5% | 23.6% | 24.7% | 41.9% | 40.7% |
| Son-in-law or daughter-in law | 77,915 | 20,893 | 19,692 | 76,150 | 809 | 590 | 196,049 | 1,444,336 | 1,640,385 |
| | 4.9% | 3.9% | 5.6% | 8.8% | 5.8% | 7.0% | 5.8% | 3.2% | 3.4% |
| Grandchild or Great Grandchild | 73,933 | 17,529 | 19,921 | 38,834 | 896 | 446 | 151,559 | 3,463,701 | 3,615,260 |
| | 4.7% | 3.3% | 5.7% | 4.5% | 6.4% | 5.3% | 4.5% | 7.8% | 7.5% |
| Parent or Parent-in-law | 35,426 | 10,653 | 7,239 | 15,769 | 335 | 197 | 69,619 | 651,054 | 720,673 |
| | 2.2% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 1.8% | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.1% | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| Sibling | 58,645 | 23,860 | 9,440 | 24,644 | 541 | 290 | 117,420 | 886,807 | 1,004,227 |
| | 3.7% | 4.4% | 2.7% | 2.9% | 3.9% | 3.5% | 3.5% | 2.0% | 2.1% |
| Grandparent | 1,164 | 343 | 249 | 583 | 13 | 7 | 2,359 | 33,112 | 35,471 |
| | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Other relative | 172,202 | 73,091 | 25,626 | 72,006 | 1,942 | 1,174 | 346,041 | 1,410,874 | 1,756,915 |
| | 10.8% | 13.6% | 7.3% | 8.3% | 13.9% | 14.0% | 10.3% | 3.2% | 3.7% |
| Adopted child | 4,129 | 1,634 | 1,104 | 2,972 | 59 | 32 | 9,930 | 88,695 | 98,625 |
| | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Non-relative | 188,690 | 97,929 | 22,448 | 69,663 | 2,504 | 1,619 | 382,853 | 536,576 | 919,429 |
| | 11.9% | 18.2% | 6.4% | 8.1% | 17.9% | 19.3% | 11.4% | 1.2% | 1.9% |
| **TOTAL** | **1,587,121** | **537,762** | **348,691** | **863,419** | **13,971** | **8,378** | **3,359,342** | **44,559,183** | **47,918,525** |
| | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) was not recorded.

Figures 4.11(a) and 4.11(b) show that the Census reported a higher proportion of migrants (of both sexes) between States/Regions who were unmarried rather than married, but lower proportions were observed among inter-district migrants within States/Regions and those who moved only between Townships within Districts. This latter group moved the shortest distances, and were the most likely to be married.

The percentage of migrants aged between 20 and 34, the peak migration ages, who were unmarried, is shown in Figure 4.12. This percentage was by far the highest for both sexes for urban-to-urban and urban-to-rural migration from other States/Regions to Yangon. For both of these streams of migrants more than half of those between the ages of 20 to 34 were unmarried at the time of the Census.

There was relatively little difference between males and females in migration between Districts of Yangon Region and migration elsewhere in Myanmar in terms of the proportion unmarried. The highest proportion of unmarried migrants were among the urban-to-urban and urban-to-rural migrants. The streams that had the lowest proportion of unmarried migrants were the rural-to-rural and the rural-to-urban migrants, with these two streams having lower levels of unmarried migrants than non-migrants. Although the temporal ordering of marriage and migration is not known, the results do suggest that a portion of these moves were undertaken in order to get married or immediately after marriage.

## Figure 4.11(a)

**Recent migrants by marital status and migration between Townships, Districts and States/Regions, 2014 Census, males**
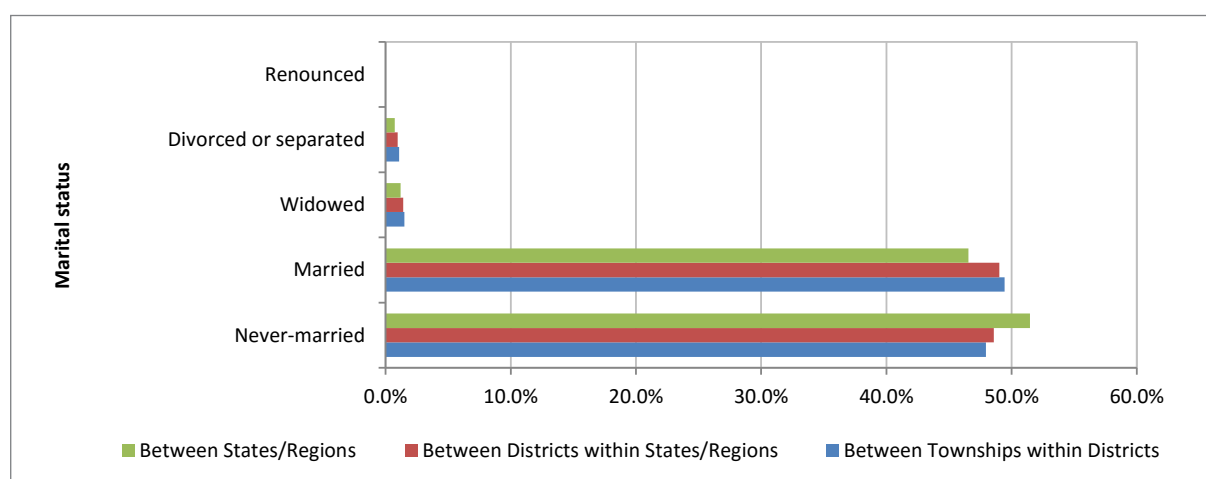


## Figure 4.11(b)

**Recent migrants by marital status and migration between Townships, Districts and States/Regions, 2014 Census, females**
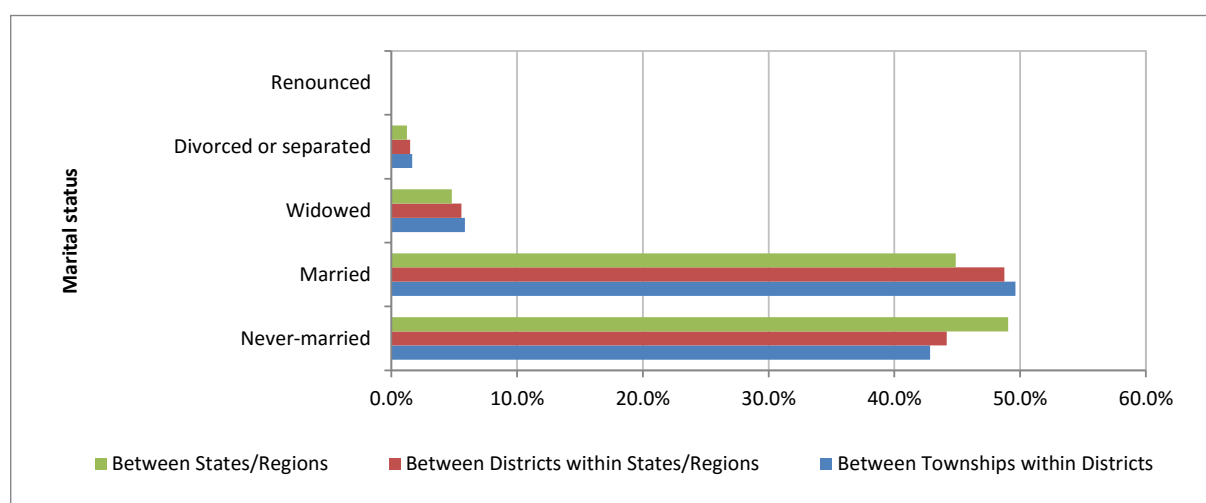
Education levels are shown for the migration streams between Townships, Districts and States/Regions in Table 4.12 and for migration streams Rural/Urban in Table 4.13. Migrants generally had higher levels of education than non-migrants, which reflects partly the younger age structure of migrants. There were only minor differences in the educational attainment of migrants among the three streams in Table 4.12. This is somewhat surprising, as it might be expected that inter-State/Region migrants would be more positively related to levels of education.

However, although the level of education does not seem to vary significantly in migration between Townships, Districts and States/Regions it does so in the different Rural/Urban migration streams. Table 4.13 shows that migrants who moved from urban places to other urban places had a much higher level of completed education then any of the other migration streams. The differences are large. Compared with the 44.7 per cent of urban-to-urban migrants who completed high school or above (including vocational training), the corresponding proportions for the three other migration streams were 23.3 per cent for urban-to-rural, 31.4 per cent for rural-to-urban, and 14.3 per cent for rural-to-rural migrants.

**Figure 4.12**

**Percentage unmarried recent migrants aged 20-34 to Yangon by Rural/Urban streams, by sex, 2014 Census**
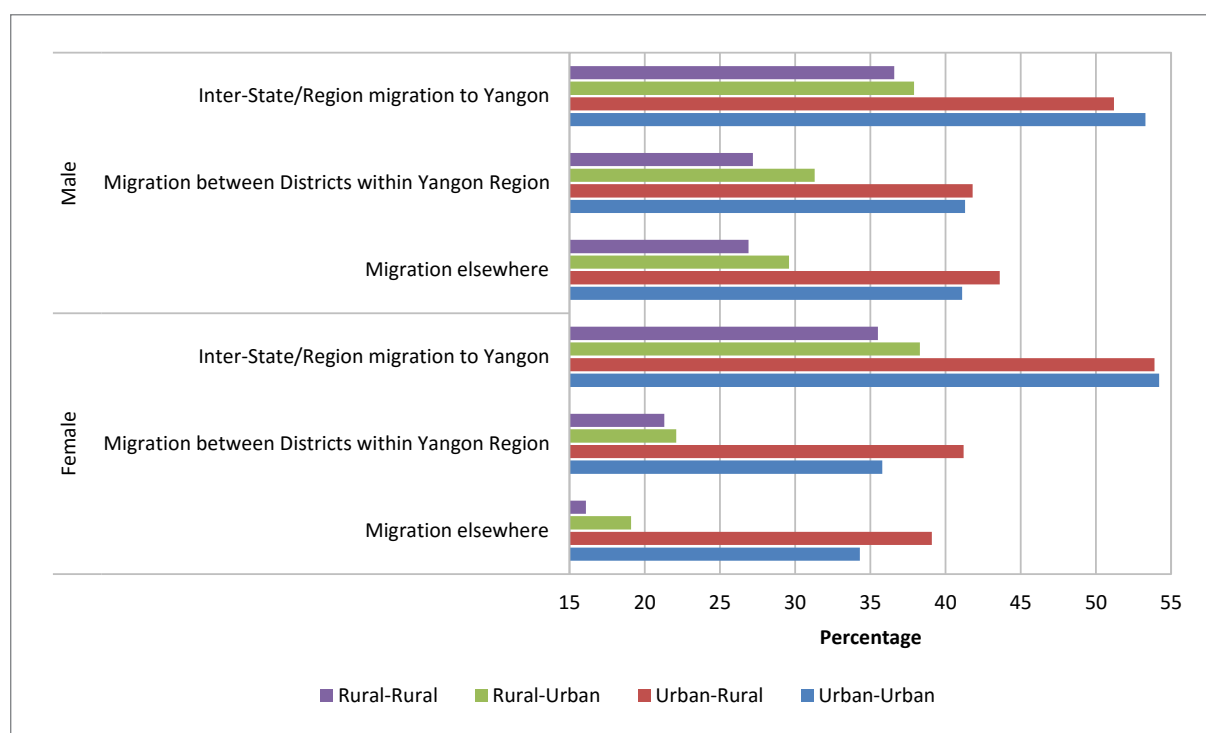
## Table 4.12

**Highest level of education completed of recent migrants aged five and over by migration between Townships, Districts and States/Regions, 2014 Census**

| Level of educational attainment | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/Regions | | | |
| None | 77,301 | 55,753 | 116,183 | 249,237 | 6,246,166 | 6,495,403 |
| | 9.3% | 9.6% | 6.7% | 7.9% | 15.4% | 14.9% |
| Primary | 285,171 | 189,396 | 611,963 | 1,086,530 | 18,852,110 | 19,938,640 |
| | 34.5% | 32.6% | 35.3% | 34.6% | 46.4% | 45.6% |
| Middle school | 198,738 | 135,791 | 446,644 | 781,173 | 8,559,706 | 9,340,879 |
| | 24.0% | 23.4% | 25.8% | 24.9% | 21.1% | 21.4% |
| High school | 133,993 | 94,181 | 269,103 | 497,277 | 3,839,409 | 4,336,686 |
| | 16.2% | 16.2% | 15.5% | 15.8% | 9.5% | 9.9% |
| Diploma | 3,211 | 2,665 | 6,698 | 12,574 | 70,117 | 82,691 |
| | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| College or University | 118,495 | 93,891 | 254,158 | 466,544 | 2,441,129 | 2,907,673 |
| | 14.3% | 16.2% | 14.7% | 14.9% | 6.0% | 6.6% |
| Post-graduate | 4,890 | 4,553 | 15,151 | 24,594 | 89,505 | 114,099 |
| | 0.6% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Vocational training | 1,756 | 1,453 | 3,598 | 6,807 | 45,804 | 52,611 |
| | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Other | 4,225 | 3,025 | 8,001 | 15,251 | 452,836 | 468,087 |
| | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| **TOTAL** | **827,780** | **580,708** | **1,731,499** | **3,139,987** | **40,596,782** | **43,736,769** |
| | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

## Table 4.13

**Highest level of education completed of recent migrants aged five and over by Rural/Urban streams, 2014 Census**

| Level of educational attainment | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| None | 72,353 | 38,221 | 24,932 | 112,116 | 800 | 815 | 249,237 | 6,246,166 | 6,495,403 |
| | 4.8% | 7.4% | 7.9% | 14.2% | 6.3% | 10.8% | 7.9% | 15.4% | 14.9% |
| Primary | 382,125 | 210,681 | 106,287 | 380,472 | 3,624 | 3,341 | 1,086,530 | 18,852,110 | 19,938,640 |
| | 25.5% | 41.0% | 33.5% | 48.1% | 28.3% | 44.3% | 34.6% | 46.4% | 45.6% |
| Middle school | 371,151 | 142,084 | 84,922 | 177,954 | 3,143 | 1,919 | 781,173 | 8,559,706 | 9,340,879 |
| | 24.8% | 27.7% | 26.7% | 22.5% | 24.6% | 25.4% | 24.9% | 21.1% | 21.4% |
| High school | 301,862 | 67,665 | 54,879 | 69,759 | 2,291 | 821 | 497,277 | 3,839,409 | 4,336,686 |
| | 20.2% | 13.2% | 17.3% | 8.8% | 17.9% | 10.9% | 15.8% | 9.5% | 9.9% |
| Diploma | 7,858 | 1,261 | 1,685 | 1,696 | 59 | 15 | 12,574 | 70,117 | 82,691 |
| | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| College or University | 334,819 | 48,634 | 40,028 | 39,884 | 2,623 | 556 | 466,544 | 2,441,129 | 2,907,673 |
| | 22.4% | 9.5% | 12.6% | 5.0% | 20.5% | 7.4% | 14.9% | 6.0% | 6.6% |
| Post-graduate | 18,954 | 1,453 | 2,500 | 1,518 | 150 | 19 | 24,594 | 89,505 | 114,099 |
| | 1.3% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 0.2% | 1.2% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Vocational training | 4,420 | 723 | 777 | 837 | 46 | 4 | 6,807 | 45,804 | 52,611 |
| | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Other | 3,920 | 2,531 | 1,464 | 7,230 | 55 | 51 | 15,251 | 452,836 | 468,087 |
| | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| **TOTAL** | **1,497,462** | **513,253** | **317,474** | **791,466** | **12,791** | **7,541** | **3,139,987** | **40,596,782** | **43,736,769** |
| | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) was not recorded.

**Figure 4.13**

**Percentage of persons aged 20-34 who have completed high school or above for migrants to Yangon by Rural/Urban streams, by sex, 2014 Census**
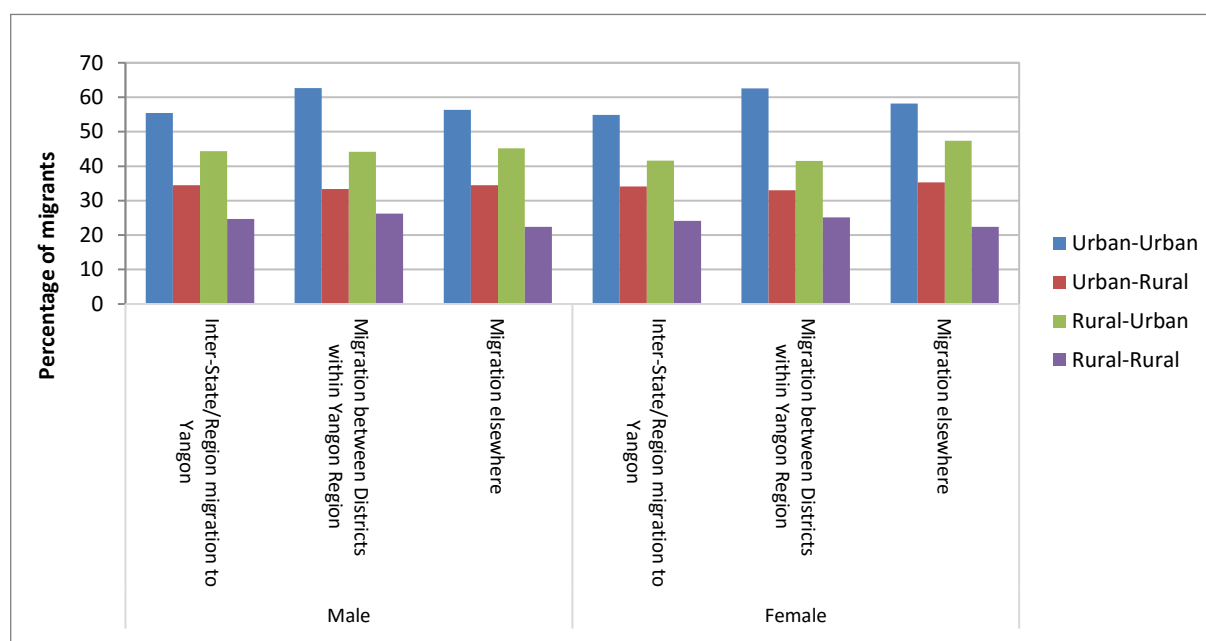


In Figure 4.13 the percentage of migrants who completed high school or above is shown for males and females aged 20-34. The differences between the sexes were not large. More than 50 per cent of urban-to-urban migrants, whether migrants from other States/Regions to Yangon, migrants between Districts of Yangon Region, or migrants going to other areas, had completed high school or above. Over 40 per cent of rural-to-urban migrants had done so, while the lowest percentages, ranging from one fifth to one quarter, were found for rural-to-rural migrants. These latter percentages were below the level exhibited by non-migrants. It is clear that rural-to-rural migrants have the lowest level of educational qualifications of any of the migration streams.

As might be expected, non-migrants tended to be primarily working in skilled occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing (see Figures 4.14(a) and 4.14(b)). This reflects the large proportion of the rural population who do not move. There were large differences in other migration streams. Migrants between States/Regions were more likely to be in craft and related trade occupations compared to migrants who moved between Districts within States/Regions and those who moved between Townships within States/Regions. The differences between the three groups were much greater for female than for male migrants.

Those who migrated intra-State/Region, compared to those who moved inter-State/Region, had higher percentages employed in professional, technical and clerical occupations, while inter-State/Region migrants were more likely to be found in elementary occupations than were intra-State/Region migrants. The differentials in occupation by migrant group suggests that many of the inter-State/Region migrant workers were entering occupations in the manufacturing sector, while those who moved locally were more likely to have qualifications that led to clerical or professional positions.

Table 4.14 shows that urban-to-urban migrants, the major migration stream, had higher percentages in the clerical, technical and professional occupations (7.5 per cent, 6.4 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively) compared to the three other major migration streams. The highest proportion of urban-to rural migrants were in craft and trade occupations (32.8 per cent), while rural-to-rural migrants had a high percentage of skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (28.6 per cent).

There was a higher percentage of females than males working in occupations that require higher educational qualifications. Urban-to-urban migrants, both male and female, were more likely to be found in these occupations than were members of other migration streams. Rural-to-rural migrants were the least likely to engage in these occupations. Migrants to Yangon (inter-State/Region or intra-State/Region) were similar to migrants elsewhere in this respect (see Figure 4.15).

In Table 4.15, the industrial sector of employed recent migrants is shown by migration streams. Proportionately more inter-State/Region migrants (15.4 per cent) were working in the manufacturing sector, compared to the other patterns of migration. There are several other sectors where migrants that moved between States/Regions were more likely to be employed than non-migrants, these include the construction sector (11.4 per cent compared to 4.0 per cent), and the accommodation and food services sector (9.7 per cent compared to 4.3 per cent).

### Figure 4.14(a)

**Occupation of employed non-migrants and recent migrants aged 10 and over by migration between Townships, Districts and Regions/States, 2014 Census, males**
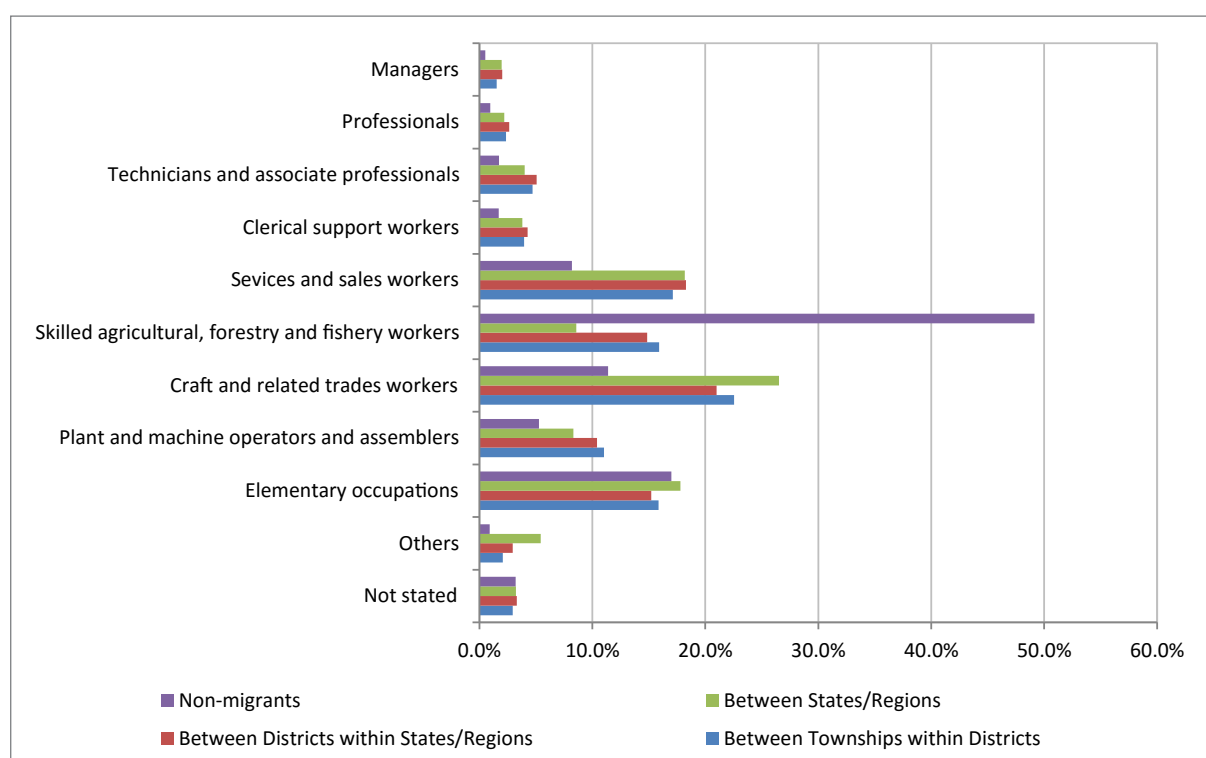
## Figure 4.14(b)

**Occupation of employed non-migrants and recent migrants aged 10 and over by migration between Townships, Districts and Regions/States, 2014 Census, females**
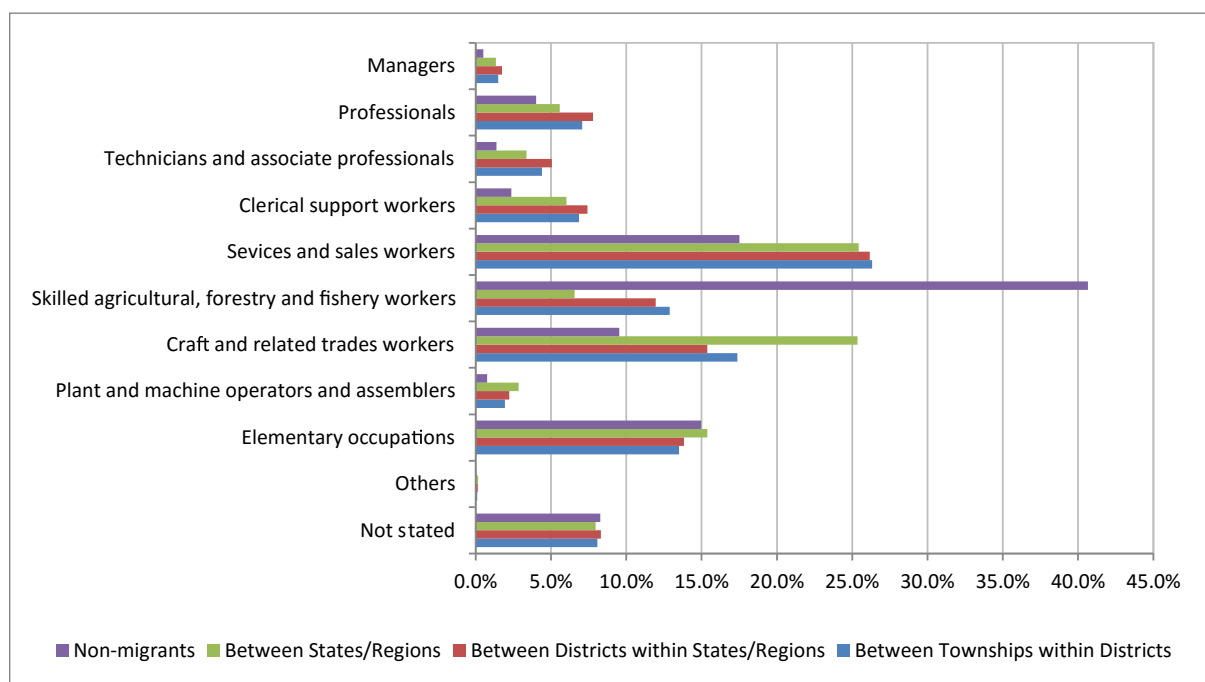
**Table 4.14**

**Occupation of employed recent migrants aged 10 and over by Rural/Urban streams, by sex, 2014 Census**

| | Occupation | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| **Both sexes** | Managers | 23,903 | 1,448 | 1,801 | 1,410 | 143 | 23 | 28,728 | 99,628 | 128,356 |
| | | 3.1% | 0.5% | 1.1% | 0.3% | 2.2% | 0.5% | 1.7% | 0.5% | 0.6% |
| | Professionals | 45,273 | 5,492 | 5,652 | 7,418 | 369 | 70 | 64,274 | 424,207 | 488,481 |
| | | 5.9% | 1.8% | 3.6% | 1.7% | 5.7% | 1.6% | 3.8% | 2.2% | 2.3% |
| | Technicians and associate professionals | 49,084 | 7,498 | 6,552 | 7,015 | 365 | 87 | 70,601 | 306,612 | 377,213 |
| | | 6.4% | 2.5% | 4.1% | 1.6% | 5.7% | 2.0% | 4.2% | 1.6% | 1.8% |
| | Clerical support workers | 57,860 | 10,313 | 6,598 | 6,741 | 434 | 102 | 82,048 | 381,639 | 463,687 |
| | | 7.5% | 3.4% | 4.1% | 1.5% | 6.7% | 2.4% | 4.9% | 2.0% | 2.2% |
| | Services and sales workers | 198,353 | 75,711 | 29,258 | 45,324 | 1,652 | 799 | 351,097 | 2,313,838 | 2,664,935 |
| | | 25.9% | 24.8% | 18.4% | 10.3% | 25.6% | 18.7% | 20.9% | 11.9% | 12.7% |
| | Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 16,972 | 14,147 | 20,381 | 126,044 | 214 | 549 | 178,307 | 8,858,424 | 9,036,731 |
| | | 2.2% | 4.6% | 12.8% | 28.6% | 3.3% | 12.8% | 10.6% | 45.7% | 42.9% |
| | Craft and related trades workers | 173,992 | 99,922 | 35,189 | 83,259 | 1,297 | 1,093 | 394,752 | 2,061,709 | 2,456,461 |
| | | 22.7% | 32.8% | 22.1% | 18.9% | 20.1% | 25.5% | 23.5% | 10.6% | 11.7% |
| | Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 61,904 | 20,864 | 11,316 | 19,694 | 459 | 263 | 114,500 | 668,718 | 783,218 |
| | | 8.1% | 6.8% | 7.1% | 4.5% | 7.1% | 6.1% | 6.8% | 3.5% | 3.7% |
| | Elementary occupations | 80,122 | 52,971 | 22,910 | 112,017 | 777 | 865 | 269,662 | 3,133,974 | 3,403,636 |
| | | 10.5% | 17.4% | 14.4% | 25.4% | 12.0% | 20.2% | 16.0% | 16.2% | 16.2% |
| | Others | 21,537 | 2,906 | 11,699 | 8,164 | 130 | 42 | 44,478 | 106,839 | 151,317 |
| | | 2.8% | 1.0% | 7.4% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 1.0% | 2.6% | 0.6% | 0.7% |
| | Not stated | 37,626 | 13,822 | 7,725 | 23,868 | 612 | 387 | 84,040 | 1,016,244 | 1,100,284 |
| | | 4.9% | 4.5% | 4.9% | 5.4% | 9.5% | 9.0% | 5.0% | 5.2% | 5.2% |
| | **TOTAL** | **766,626** | **305,094** | **159,081** | **440,954** | **6,452** | **4,280** | **1,682,487** | **19,371,832** | **21,054,319** |
| | | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 4.14** (continued)

Occupation of employed recent migrants aged 10 and over by Rural/Urban streams, by sex, 2014 Census

| | Occupation | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| **Males** | Managers | 16,288 | 1,012 | 1,296 | 907 | 100 | 16 | 19,619 | 59,855 | 79,474 |
| | | 3.4% | 0.6% | 1.2% | 0.3% | 2.6% | 0.6% | 1.9% | 0.5% | 0.6% |
| | Professionals | 18,073 | 1,949 | 1,861 | 2,346 | 143 | 23 | 24,395 | 111,178 | 135,573 |
| | | 3.8% | 1.1% | 1.7% | 0.8% | 3.7% | 0.9% | 2.3% | 1.0% | 1.1% |
| | Technicians and associate professionals | 32,100 | 4,764 | 4,396 | 4,408 | 248 | 57 | 45,973 | 199,330 | 245,303 |
| | | 6.8% | 2.6% | 4.1% | 1.6% | 6.5% | 2.2% | 4.4% | 1.7% | 1.9% |
| | Clerical support workers | 28,095 | 5,326 | 3,686 | 3,880 | 207 | 65 | 41,259 | 197,398 | 238,657 |
| | | 5.9% | 2.9% | 3.4% | 1.4% | 5.4% | 2.5% | 3.9% | 1.7% | 1.9% |
| | Services and sales workers | 108,794 | 39,393 | 16,336 | 22,961 | 840 | 425 | 188,749 | 948,191 | 1,136,940 |
| | | 22.9% | 21.8% | 15.2% | 8.1% | 21.9% | 16.5% | 17.9% | 8.2% | 9.0% |
| | Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 12,364 | 9,549 | 14,522 | 84,442 | 152 | 382 | 121,411 | 5,685,541 | 5,806,952 |
| | | 2.6% | 5.3% | 13.5% | 29.9% | 4.0% | 14.8% | 11.5% | 49.1% | 46.0% |
| | Craft and related trades workers | 114,555 | 60,727 | 24,303 | 57,059 | 872 | 695 | 258,211 | 1,317,640 | 1,575,851 |
| | | 24.1% | 33.6% | 22.7% | 20.2% | 22.8% | 27.0% | 24.5% | 11.4% | 12.5% |
| | Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 55,392 | 15,887 | 10,120 | 16,590 | 396 | 198 | 98,583 | 609,140 | 707,723 |
| | | 11.7% | 8.8% | 9.4% | 5.9% | 10.3% | 7.7% | 9.4% | 5.3% | 5.6% |
| | Elementary occupations | 52,911 | 34,201 | 16,230 | 73,063 | 441 | 496 | 177,342 | 1,965,085 | 2,142,427 |
| | | 11.1% | 18.9% | 15.1% | 25.8% | 11.5% | 19.3% | 16.8% | 17.0% | 17.0% |
| | Others | 21,219 | 2,856 | 11,515 | 7,859 | 126 | 41 | 43,616 | 103,844 | 147,460 |
| | | 4.5% | 1.6% | 10.7% | 2.8% | 3.3% | 1.6% | 4.1% | 0.9% | 1.2% |
| | Not stated | 15,427 | 5,206 | 2,980 | 9,223 | 306 | 176 | 33,318 | 371,060 | 404,378 |
| | | 3.2% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 3.3% | 8.0% | 6.8% | 3.2% | 3.2% | 3.2% |
| | **TOTAL** | **475,218** | **180,870** | **107,245** | **282,738** | **3,831** | **2,574** | **1,052,476** | **11,568,262** | **12,620,738** |
| | | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 4.14 (continued)**

Occupation of employed recent migrants aged 10 and over by Rural/Urban streams, by sex, 2014 Census

| | Occupation | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| **Females** | Managers | 7,615 | 436 | 505 | 503 | 43 | 7 | 9,109 | 39,773 | 48,882 |
| | | 2.6% | 0.4% | 1.0% | 0.3% | 1.6% | 0.4% | 1.4% | 0.5% | 0.6% |
| | Professionals | 27,200 | 3,543 | 3,791 | 5,072 | 226 | 47 | 39,879 | 313,029 | 352,908 |
| | | 9.3% | 2.9% | 7.3% | 3.2% | 8.6% | 2.8% | 6.3% | 4.0% | 4.2% |
| | Technicians and associate professionals | 16,984 | 2,734 | 2,156 | 2,607 | 117 | 30 | 24,628 | 107,282 | 131,910 |
| | | 5.8% | 2.2% | 4.2% | 1.6% | 4.5% | 1.8% | 3.9% | 1.4% | 1.6% |
| | Clerical support workers | 29,765 | 4,987 | 2,912 | 2,861 | 227 | 37 | 40,789 | 184,241 | 225,030 |
| | | 10.2% | 4.0% | 5.6% | 1.8% | 8.7% | 2.2% | 6.5% | 2.4% | 2.7% |
| | Services and sales workers | 89,559 | 36,318 | 12,922 | 22,363 | 812 | 374 | 162,348 | 1,365,647 | 1,527,995 |
| | | 30.7% | 29.2% | 24.9% | 14.1% | 31.0% | 21.9% | 25.8% | 17.5% | 18.1% |
| | Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 4,608 | 4,598 | 5,859 | 41,602 | 62 | 167 | 56,896 | 3,172,883 | 3,229,779 |
| | | 1.6% | 3.7% | 11.3% | 26.3% | 2.4% | 9.8% | 9.0% | 40.7% | 38.3% |
| | Craft and related trades workers | 59,437 | 39,195 | 10,886 | 26,200 | 425 | 398 | 136,541 | 744,069 | 880,610 |
| | | 20.4% | 31.6% | 21.0% | 16.6% | 16.2% | 23.3% | 21.7% | 9.5% | 10.4% |
| | Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 6,512 | 4,977 | 1,196 | 3,104 | 63 | 65 | 15,917 | 59,578 | 75,495 |
| | | 2.2% | 4.0% | 2.3% | 2.0% | 2.4% | 3.8% | 2.5% | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| | Elementary occupations | 27,211 | 18,770 | 6,680 | 38,954 | 336 | 369 | 92,320 | 1,168,889 | 1,261,209 |
| | | 9.3% | 15.1% | 12.9% | 24.6% | 12.8% | 21.6% | 14.7% | 15.0% | 15.0% |
| | Others | 318 | 50 | 184 | 305 | 4 | 1 | 862 | 2,995 | 3,857 |
| | | 0.1% | 0% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% |
| | Not stated | 22,199 | 8,616 | 4,745 | 14,645 | 306 | 211 | 50,722 | 645,184 | 695,906 |
| | | 7.6% | 6.9% | 9.2% | 9.3% | 11.7% | 12.4% | 8.1% | 8.3% | 8.3% |
| | **TOTAL** | **291,408** | **124,224** | **51,836** | **158,216** | **2,621** | **1,706** | **630,011** | **7,803,570** | **8,433,581** |
| | | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) was not recorded.

## Table 4.15

**Industry of employed recent migrants aged 10 and over by migration between Townships, Districts and States/Regions, 2014 Census**

| Industry | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/Regions | | | |
| Agriculture; forestry and fishing | 112,278 | 78,054 | 185,945 | 376,277 | 11,984,153 | 12,360,430 |
| | 27.2% | 25.8% | 19.2% | 22.4% | 61.9% | 58.7% |
| Mining and quarrying | 6,888 | 5,395 | 19,412 | 31,695 | 136,391 | 168,086 |
| | 1.7% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 0.7% | 0.8% |
| Manufacturing | 47,428 | 32,460 | 149,282 | 229,170 | 1,201,305 | 1,430,475 |
| | 11.5% | 10.7% | 15.4% | 13.6% | 6.2% | 6.8% |
| Electricity; gas steam and air conditioning supply | 2,603 | 1,635 | 4,591 | 8,829 | 35,843 | 44,672 |
| | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Water supply; sewage waste management and remediation activities | 977 | 656 | 2,686 | 4,319 | 22,097 | 26,416 |
| | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Construction | 36,071 | 24,511 | 110,403 | 170,985 | 784,439 | 955,424 |
| | 8.7% | 8.1% | 11.4% | 10.2% | 4.0% | 4.5% |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 59,620 | 42,236 | 125,830 | 227,686 | 1,718,642 | 1,946,328 |
| | 14.4% | 14.0% | 13.0% | 13.5% | 8.9% | 9.2% |
| Transportation and storage | 31,370 | 21,041 | 53,963 | 106,374 | 706,574 | 812,948 |
| | 7.6% | 7.0% | 5.6% | 6.3% | 3.6% | 3.9% |
| Accommodation and food services and activities | 32,533 | 26,382 | 94,124 | 153,039 | 829,871 | 982,910 |
| | 7.9% | 8.7% | 9.7% | 9.1% | 4.3% | 4.7% |
| Information and communication | 3,413 | 2,221 | 5,272 | 10,906 | 37,163 | 48,069 |
| | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Financial and insurance activities | 2,240 | 1,660 | 4,056 | 7,956 | 34,932 | 42,888 |
| | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Real estate activities | 1,044 | 626 | 1,032 | 2,702 | 8,100 | 10,802 |
| | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Professional; scientific and technical activities | 1,504 | 1,005 | 2,533 | 5,042 | 24,500 | 29,542 |
| | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Administrative and support service activities | 15,364 | 12,409 | 37,369 | 65,142 | 184,093 | 249,235 |
| | 3.7% | 4.1% | 3.9% | 3.9% | 1.0% | 1.2% |
| Public administration including civil servants | 24,280 | 23,589 | 88,596 | 136,465 | 480,574 | 617,039 |
| | 5.9% | 7.8% | 9.2% | 8.1% | 2.5% | 2.9% |
| Education | 9,396 | 7,573 | 15,693 | 32,662 | 357,487 | 390,149 |
| | 2.3% | 2.5% | 1.6% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.9% |
| Human health and social work activities | 5,955 | 5,603 | 11,698 | 23,256 | 89,775 | 113,031 |
| | 1.4% | 1.9% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Arts; entertainment and recreation | 2,590 | 1,949 | 5,140 | 9,679 | 48,789 | 58,468 |
| | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Other service activities | 11,648 | 8,327 | 30,039 | 50,014 | 426,054 | 476,068 |
| | 2.8% | 2.8% | 3.1% | 3.0% | 2.2% | 2.3% |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services | 5,235 | 4,992 | 19,347 | 29,574 | 258,919 | 288,493 |
| | 1.3% | 1.7% | 2.0% | 1.8% | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 160 | 160 | 395 | 715 | 2,131 | 2,846 |
| | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **TOTAL** | **412,597** | **302,484** | **967,406** | **1,682,487** | **19,371,832** | **21,054,319** |
| | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

## Table 4.16

**Industry of employed recent migrants aged 10 and over by Rural/Urban streams, 2014 Census**

| Industry | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| Agriculture; forestry and fishing | 80,691 | 41,695 | 38,820 | 212,602 | 1,133 | 1,336 | 376,277 | 11,984,153 | 12,360,430 |
| | 10.5% | 13.7% | 24.4% | 48.2% | 17.6% | 31.2% | 22.4% | 61.9% | 58.7% |
| Mining and quarrying | 3,017 | 2,357 | 4,444 | 21,710 | 44 | 123 | 31,695 | 136,391 | 168,086 |
| | 0.4% | 0.8% | 2.8% | 4.9% | 0.7% | 2.9% | 1.9% | 0.7% | 0.8% |
| Manufacturing | 100,243 | 59,644 | 18,849 | 49,033 | 755 | 646 | 229,170 | 1,201,305 | 1,430,475 |
| | 13.1% | 19.5% | 11.8% | 11.1% | 11.7% | 15.1% | 13.6% | 6.2% | 6.8% |
| Electricity; gas steam and air conditioning supply | 5,825 | 1,469 | 695 | 789 | 34 | 17 | 8,829 | 35,843 | 44,672 |
| | 0.8% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Water supply; sewage waste management and remediation activities | 2,171 | 1,273 | 239 | 607 | 15 | 14 | 4,319 | 22,097 | 26,416 |
| | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Construction | 72,518 | 43,208 | 15,916 | 38,379 | 531 | 433 | 170,985 | 784,439 | 955,424 |
| | 9.5% | 14.2% | 10.0% | 8.7% | 8.2% | 10.1% | 10.2% | 4.0% | 4.5% |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 129,306 | 44,233 | 19,929 | 32,657 | 1,062 | 499 | 227,686 | 1,718,642 | 1,946,328 |
| | 16.9% | 14.5% | 12.5% | 7.4% | 16.5% | 11.7% | 13.5% | 8.9% | 9.2% |
| Transportation and storage | 63,577 | 18,663 | 9,796 | 13,694 | 463 | 181 | 106,374 | 706,574 | 812,948 |
| | 8.3% | 6.1% | 6.2% | 3.1% | 7.2% | 4.2% | 6.3% | 3.6% | 3.9% |
| Accommodation and food services and activities | 81,545 | 42,211 | 10,035 | 18,124 | 674 | 450 | 153,039 | 829,871 | 982,910 |
| | 10.6% | 13.8% | 6.3% | 4.1% | 10.4% | 10.5% | 9.1% | 4.3% | 4.7% |
| Information and communication | 8,382 | 1,319 | 475 | 654 | 64 | 12 | 10,906 | 37,163 | 48,069 |
| | 1.1% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 1.0% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Financial and insurance activities | 6,696 | 818 | 254 | 135 | 45 | 8 | 7,956 | 34,932 | 42,888 |
| | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Real estate activities | 2,347 | 229 | 81 | 35 | 9 | 1 | 2,702 | 8,100 | 10,802 |
| | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% | 0.1% |
| Professional; scientific and technical activities | 3,954 | 581 | 278 | 200 | 23 | 6 | 5,042 | 24,500 | 29,542 |
| | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Administrative and support service activities | 44,084 | 9,602 | 4,315 | 6,692 | 340 | 109 | 65,142 | 184,093 | 249,235 |
| | 5.8% | 3.1% | 2.7% | 1.5% | 5.3% | 2.5% | 3.9% | 1.0% | 1.2% |
| Public administration including civil servants | 84,563 | 11,343 | 22,590 | 17,330 | 520 | 119 | 136,465 | 480,574 | 617,039 |
| | 11.0% | 3.7% | 14.2% | 3.9% | 8.1% | 2.8% | 8.1% | 2.5% | 2.9% |
| Education | 18,662 | 3,491 | 3,791 | 6,498 | 179 | 41 | 32,662 | 357,487 | 390,149 |
| | 2.4% | 1.1% | 2.4% | 1.5% | 2.8% | 1.0% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.9% |
| Human health and social work activities | 15,024 | 2,744 | 2,333 | 3,026 | 107 | 22 | 23,256 | 89,775 | 113,031 |
| | 2.0% | 0.9% | 1.5% | 0.7% | 1.7% | 0.5% | 1.4% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Arts; entertainment and recreation | 6,421 | 1,685 | 730 | 771 | 53 | 19 | 9,679 | 48,789 | 58,468 |
| | 0.8% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.8% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Other service activities | 24,206 | 10,412 | 3,785 | 11,279 | 227 | 105 | 50,014 | 426,054 | 476,068 |
| | 3.2% | 3.4% | 2.4% | 2.6% | 3.5% | 2.5% | 3.0% | 2.2% | 2.3% |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services | 12,782 | 8,056 | 1,704 | 6,731 | 162 | 139 | 29,574 | 258,919 | 288,493 |
| | 1.7% | 2.6% | 1.1% | 1.5% | 2.5% | 3.2% | 1.8% | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 612 | 61 | 22 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 715 | 2,131 | 2,846 |
| | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **TOTAL** | **766,626** | **305,094** | **159,081** | **440,954** | **6,452** | **4,280** | **1,682,487** | **19,371,832** | **21,054,319** |
| | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

\* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) was not recorded.

However, migrants who moved within States/Regions had higher percentages in the wholesale and retail sector and in the transportation and storage sector, whereas proportionately more non-migrants were working in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors; with almost two-thirds of the non-migrant labour force employed in this sector. (It might be helpful to note here that the reason for the significant difference between the 61.9 per cent shown in Table 4.15 as working in the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector and the 45.7 per cent shown in Table 4.14 as working in the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishery' sector is that the latter refers only to skilled workers and does not include unskilled labourers).

In Table 4.16 the industry sector of employment is shown for rural/urban streams. Manufacturing accounted for 6.8 per cent of the total employed but there were much higher percentages in this sector among migrants, particularly urban-to-urban migrants (13.1 per cent) and urban-to-rural migrants (19.5 per cent). Urban-to-rural migrants also had relatively high percentages in the construction sector (14.2 per cent), and the accommodation and food services sector (13.8 per cent).

The percentage of males and females aged 20-34 employed in the manufacturing sector is shown in Figure 4.16 for migration streams to and in Yangon Region. Manufacturing is primarily a sector of the economy dominated by females. This is particularly true for migration from other States/Regions to Yangon, where over 50 per cent of the rural-to-rural and rural-to-urban migration streams were employed in manufacturing. Although the level of employment in manufacturing was lower in migration between Districts of Yangon Region, the three migration streams of rural-rural, rural-urban, and urban-rural all had around 40 per cent of migrants employed in manufacturing. The percentages were much lower for females who migrated elsewhere in Myanmar.

**Figure 4.15**

**Percentage of recent migrants aged 20-34 to Yangon by Rural/Urban streams with occupations in legislative, senior officers, professional, associate professional, clerical sales and service sectors, by sex, 2014 Census**
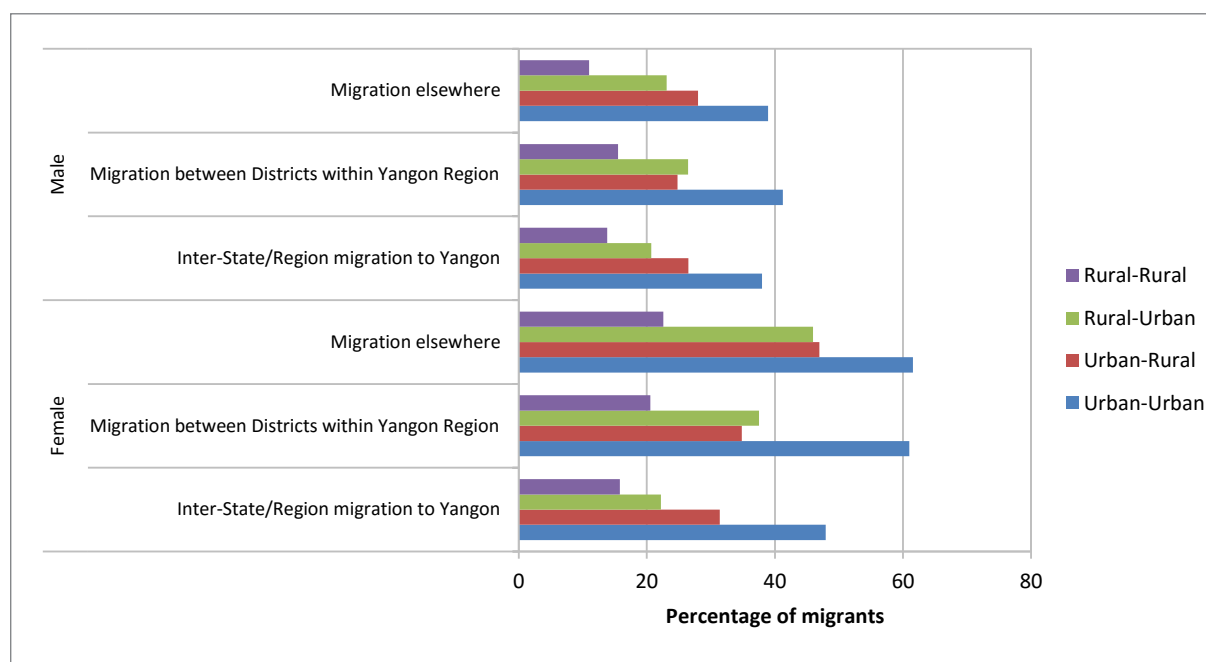


**Figure 4.16**

**Percentage of recent migrants aged 20-34 employed in the manufacturing sector by Rural/Urban streams, by sex, 2014 Census**
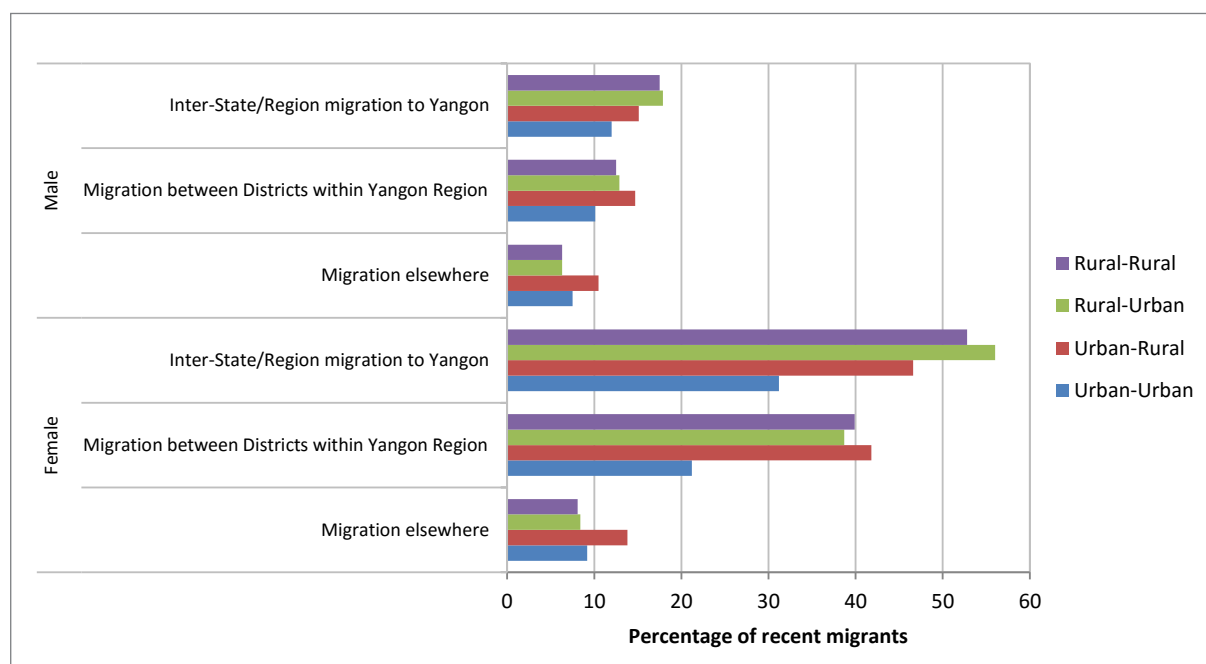
For men, although the levels were much lower than those of women, the pattern is much the same. The highest level of employment in the manufacturing sector among men was found for migration from other States/Regions to Yangon, where all four migration streams had over 10 per cent employed in manufacturing. It was slightly lower for migration between Districts of Yangon Region, and was much lower for migration elsewhere.

The high level of employment in the manufacturing sector in Yangon, especially for rural-rural migrants, is likely to be a result of the location of industrial zones in Yangon. Many of these are located in rural areas of North Yangon District, and therefore migrants from more urban areas of Yangon and from rural areas outside of Yangon are attracted to North Yangon to work in the manufacturing sector.

In Figure 4.17 the percentage of the labour force that was unemployed is shown by five-year age groups, by sex and whether migration had occurred in the last five years. For those age groups that contain a large proportion of migrants (15-29) the unemployment of migrants was three to five percentage points below the level of non-migrants. At later ages, male unemployment rates for migrants were slightly higher than those of male non-migrants but the difference was never more than one percentage point.

The lower unemployment rates for migrants compared to non-migrants at ages 15-29 mirrors the findings from other countries that have reviewed employment patterns among migrants and non-migrants (Guest, 1989). While it is not unexpected, as persons are unlikely to move if they do not have a high probability of employment, and as migrants tend to have higher levels of social capital compared to non-migrants, the finding does indicate that migrants do not necessarily impose a burden on destination areas. However, it is also possible that migrants are unable to remain unemployed for long and would take up whatever type of work they may find.

**Figure 4.17**

**Unemployment rates for recent migrants and non-migrants age 15-64 by five-year age groups, by sex, 2014 Census**
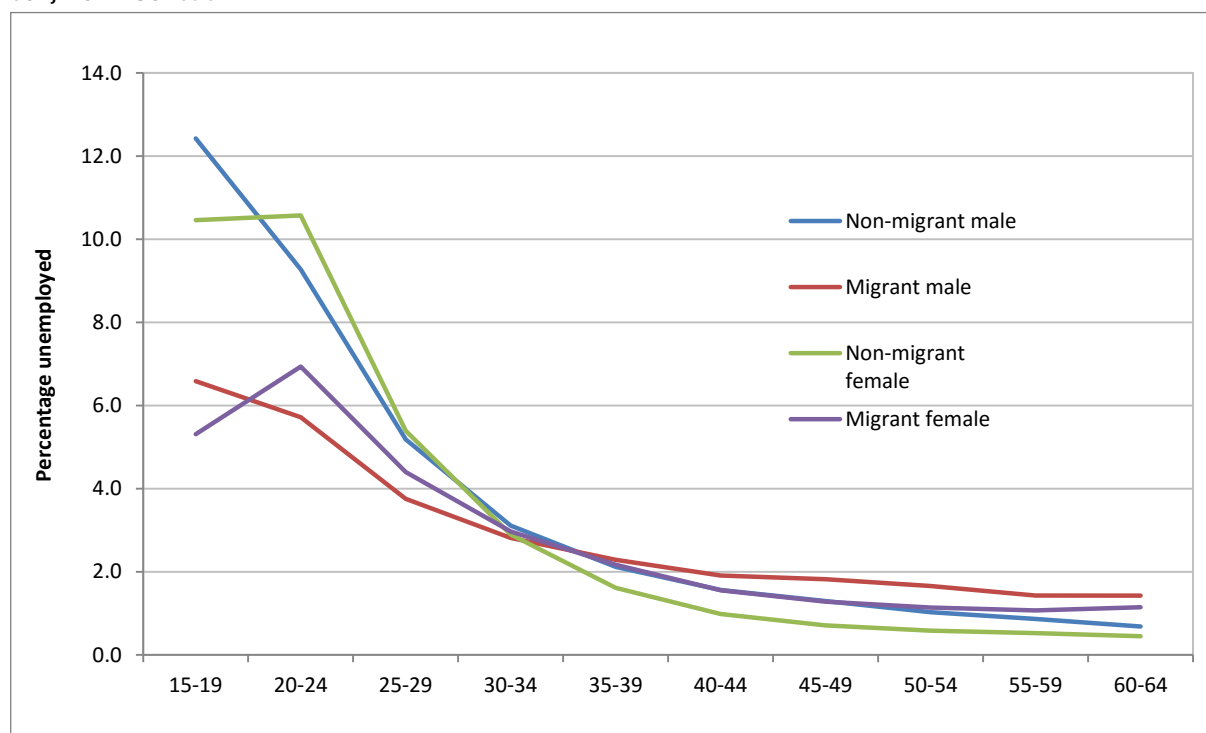


### 4.2.2 Differentials by household level characteristics

In Table 4.17, households that reported having access to improved sources of drinking water (that is, piped water, tube well/bore hole, protected well/spring, or bottled water/purifier), improved sanitation facilities (that is a flush toilet or water seal), and electricity for lighting, are shown for households that contained one or more recent migrants at the time of the census and households that contained no such migrants. The Census recorded that, generally, recent migrants were living in households that had a better access to improved sources of drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and a higher percentage using electricity for lighting than those without migrants. Some of the differences are dramatic. For example, while 28.4 per cent of households without migrants had electricity as the source for lighting, the corresponding figure for households with recent migrants is 61.5 per cent. Much of this difference can be attributed to the streams of migration that occur, with many recent migrants moving to an urban destination, especially Yangon, where electricity is more widely available than elsewhere.

While the differential in electricity availability between migrant and non-migrant households is reduced significantly when only Yangon is considered, a difference remains, with 63.7 per cent of households with no migrants using electricity for lighting while 81.8 per cent of households with migrants use electricity for lighting.

There is also a differential, though less dramatic, between households with and without migrants in terms of access to both improved sources of drinking water (82.2 per cent and 67.7 per cent, respectively) and access to improved sanitation facilities (86.6 per cent and 72.6 per cent, respectively), although with regard to the latter the advantage of migrant households over non-migrant households is much reduced in Yangon. In States/Regions where there was a higher proportion of rural-to-rural migration, such as Ayeyawady and Magway, there were only small differentials in access to improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation facilities between migrant and non-migrant households, although a significant difference remained in the percentage of households that use electricity for lighting. The differentials between migrant and non-migrant households occurred in other States/Regions as well, with the largest differential shown in the use of electricity for lighting.

Therefore it appears that recent migrants tend to move to households that are (or subsequently become) better equipped than those households that do not contain migrants. While this relationship may be due in part to the areas to which migrants are attracted having better facilities than the areas of origin, migrants also tend to have higher levels of social capital than non-migrants, and this appears to translate into better living conditions generally.

In Table 4.18 the type of housing unit is similarly shown for households with and without migrants. Households with migrants generally live in better constructed units than households without migrants. Nationally, the Census recorded that almost 70 per cent of households with at least one migrant resided either in a apartment/condominium, bungalow, semi-pacca house or a wooden house (accommodation that might collectively be described as 'durable' see section 6.3.6) while only 57 per cent of households without migrants did so. Less than one third of households with at least one migrant lived in wooden dwellings compared with just over a half of households without a migrant.

In Yangon, just over 80 per cent of recent migrants resided in houses that are of these five types compared to just over 73 per cent of non-migrant households. In more rural States/Regions, such as Ayeyawady, the quality of housing appears to be worse than in Yangon, with 46 per cent of households, generally, living in bamboo houses, but the relatively few migrants in Ayeyawady, who are primarily rural-to-rural migrants, are less likely to live in bamboo houses (38.2 per cent did so) than households without migrants (46.5 per cent). A similar pattern exists in other States/Regions.

As with access to key facilities (Table 4.17), the data clearly indicate that houses in which migrants live, generally, are of a higher quality than houses in which the whole household has been living for some time and in which, therefore, there are no recent migrants. This is the case generally in all migration streams.

## Table 4.17

**Selected characteristics of households with and without recent migrant(s) by State/Region, 2014 Census**

| Households in States/Regions | | Access to drinking water | | Access to sanitation facilities | | Access to electricity for lighting | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unimproved | Improved | Unimproved | Improved | Without | With |
| Households without recent migrant(s) | Kachin | 52,874 | 165,511 | 32,913 | 185,472 | 156,562 | 61,823 |
| | | 24.2% | 75.8% | 15.1% | 84.9% | 71.7% | 28.3% |
| | Kayah | 21,027 | 27,923 | 5,897 | 43,053 | 26,439 | 22,511 |
| | | 43.0% | 57.0% | 12.0% | 88.0% | 54.0% | 46.0% |
| | Kayin | 100,304 | 164,536 | 87,330 | 177,510 | 203,059 | 61,781 |
| | | 37.9% | 62.1% | 33.0% | 67.0% | 76.7% | 23.3% |
| | Chin | 26,012 | 60,314 | 22,467 | 63,859 | 73,830 | 12,496 |
| | | 30.1% | 69.9% | 26.0% | 74.0% | 85.5% | 14.5% |
| | Sagaing | 193,560 | 825,649 | 296,237 | 722,972 | 784,840 | 234,369 |
| | | 19.0% | 81.0% | 29.1% | 70.9% | 77.0% | 23.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 89,345 | 154,468 | 82,127 | 161,686 | 225,231 | 18,582 |
| | | 36.6% | 63.4% | 33.7% | 66.3% | 92.4% | 7.6% |
| | Bago | 283,680 | 784,520 | 274,993 | 793,207 | 788,712 | 279,488 |
| | | 26.6% | 73.4% | 25.7% | 74.3% | 73.8% | 26.2% |
| | Magway | 206,077 | 670,178 | 280,965 | 595,290 | 689,282 | 186,973 |
| | | 23.5% | 76.5% | 32.1% | 67.9% | 78.7% | 21.3% |
| | Mandalay | 175,472 | 981,752 | 248,874 | 908,350 | 751,279 | 405,945 |
| | | 15.2% | 84.8% | 21.5% | 78.5% | 64.9% | 35.1% |
| | Mon | 118,991 | 263,851 | 80,274 | 302,568 | 248,247 | 134,595 |
| | | 31.1% | 68.9% | 21.0% | 79.0% | 64.8% | 35.2% |
| | Rakhine | 275,077 | 157,462 | 302,513 | 130,026 | 382,844 | 49,695 |
| | | 63.6% | 36.4% | 69.9% | 30.1% | 88.5% | 11.5% |
| | Yangon | 315,148 | 776,006 | 115,221 | 975,933 | 396,297 | 694,857 |
| | | 28.9% | 71.1% | 10.6% | 89.4% | 36.3% | 63.7% |
| | Shan | 500,823 | 550,798 | 405,718 | 645,903 | 731,122 | 320,499 |
| | | 47.6% | 52.4% | 38.6% | 61.4% | 69.5% | 30.5% |
| | Ayeyawady | 697,642 | 705,807 | 350,510 | 1,052,939 | 1,244,272 | 159,177 |
| | | 49.7% | 50.3% | 25.0% | 75.0% | 88.7% | 11.3% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 28,953 | 180,778 | 29,797 | 179,934 | 138,391 | 71,340 |
| | | 13.8% | 86.2% | 14.2% | 85.8% | 66.0% | 34.0% |
| | **UNION** | **3,084,985** | **6,469,553** | **2,615,836** | **6,938,702** | **6,840,407** | **2,714,131** |
| | | **32.3%** | **67.7%** | **27.4%** | **72.6%** | **71.6%** | **28.4%** |

**Table 4.17** (continued)

Selected characteristics of households with and without recent migrant(s) by State/Region, 2014 Census

| Households in States/Regions | | Access to drinking water | | Access to sanitation facilities | | Access to electricity for lighting | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unimproved | Improved | Unimproved | Improved | Without | With |
| **Households with recent migrant(s)** | Kachin | 10,814 | 42,275 | 6,710 | 46,379 | 32,383 | 20,706 |
| | | 20.4% | 79.6% | 12.6% | 87.4% | 61.0% | 39.0% |
| | Kayah | 2,734 | 5,323 | 594 | 7,463 | 2,878 | 5,179 |
| | | 33.9% | 66.1% | 7.4% | 92.6% | 35.7% | 64.3% |
| | Kayin | 9,994 | 31,193 | 7,859 | 33,328 | 20,967 | 20,220 |
| | | 24.3% | 75.7% | 19.1% | 80.9% | 50.9% | 49.1% |
| | Chin | 1,244 | 3,790 | 769 | 4,265 | 3,343 | 1,691 |
| | | 24.7% | 75.3% | 15.3% | 84.7% | 66.4% | 33.6% |
| | Sagaing | 13,970 | 65,128 | 15,849 | 63,249 | 47,467 | 31,631 |
| | | 17.7% | 82.3% | 20.0% | 80.0% | 60.0% | 40.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 12,946 | 24,680 | 11,771 | 25,855 | 33,398 | 4,228 |
| | | 34.4% | 65.6% | 31.3% | 68.7% | 88.8% | 11.2% |
| | Bago | 18,422 | 59,840 | 15,406 | 62,856 | 40,277 | 37,985 |
| | | 23.5% | 76.5% | 19.7% | 80.3% | 51.5% | 48.5% |
| | Magway | 9,087 | 35,799 | 9,612 | 35,274 | 22,467 | 22,419 |
| | | 20.2% | 79.8% | 21.4% | 78.6% | 50.1% | 49.9% |
| | Mandalay | 15,593 | 152,162 | 19,200 | 148,555 | 51,914 | 115,841 |
| | | 9.3% | 90.7% | 11.4% | 88.6% | 30.9% | 69.1% |
| | Mon | 11,845 | 27,700 | 9,455 | 30,090 | 23,143 | 16,402 |
| | | 30.0% | 70.0% | 23.9% | 76.1% | 58.5% | 41.5% |
| | Rakhine | 11,166 | 16,432 | 10,895 | 16,703 | 17,914 | 9,684 |
| | | 40.5% | 59.5% | 39.5% | 60.5% | 64.9% | 35.1% |
| | Yangon | 43,622 | 442,844 | 25,238 | 461,228 | 88,602 | 397,864 |
| | | 9.0% | 91.0% | 5.2% | 94.8% | 18.2% | 81.8% |
| | Shan | 27,565 | 86,838 | 16,655 | 97,748 | 45,927 | 68,476 |
| | | 24.1% | 75.9% | 14.6% | 85.4% | 40.1% | 59.9% |
| | Ayeyawady | 42,519 | 45,413 | 23,898 | 64,034 | 66,543 | 21,389 |
| | | 48.4% | 51.6% | 27.2% | 72.8% | 75.7% | 24.3% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 3,457 | 48,064 | 3,776 | 47,745 | 12,099 | 39,422 |
| | | 6.7% | 93.3% | 7.3% | 92.7% | 23.5% | 76.5% |
| | **UNION** | **234,978** | **1,087,481** | **177,687** | **1,144,772** | **509,322** | **813,137** |
| | | **17.8%** | **82.2%** | **13.4%** | **86.6%** | **38.5%** | **61.5%** |

## Table 4.18

**Type of housing unit for households with and without recent migrant(s) by State/Region, 2014 Census**

| Households in States/ Regions | | Type of housing unit | | | | | | | Total households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Apartment/ Condominium | Bungalow/ Brick House | Semi-pacca house | Wooden house | Bamboo | Hut | Other | |
| **Households without recent migrant(s)** | Kachin | 4,439 | 13,390 | 14,764 | 87,392 | 94,011 | 2,913 | 1,476 | 218,385 |
| | | 2.0% | 6.1% | 6.8% | 40.0% | 43.0% | 1.3% | 0.7% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 1,223 | 6,073 | 4,686 | 22,658 | 14,046 | 184 | 80 | 48,950 |
| | | 2.5% | 12.4% | 9.6% | 46.3% | 28.7% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 4,525 | 13,741 | 20,259 | 173,686 | 42,807 | 8,692 | 1,130 | 264,840 |
| | | 1.7% | 5.2% | 7.6% | 65.6% | 16.2% | 3.3% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 497 | 840 | 1,246 | 58,108 | 24,574 | 730 | 331 | 86,326 |
| | | 0.6% | 1.0% | 1.4% | 67.3% | 28.5% | 0.8% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 5,866 | 49,348 | 54,684 | 464,231 | 415,189 | 25,905 | 3,986 | 1,019,209 |
| | | 0.6% | 4.8% | 5.4% | 45.5% | 40.7% | 2.5% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 6,645 | 21,428 | 20,979 | 120,697 | 62,359 | 10,130 | 1,575 | 243,813 |
| | | 2.7% | 8.8% | 8.6% | 49.5% | 25.6% | 4.2% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 12,106 | 38,060 | 59,879 | 599,545 | 323,338 | 31,246 | 4,026 | 1,068,200 |
| | | 1.1% | 3.6% | 5.6% | 56.1% | 30.3% | 2.9% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 11,689 | 31,232 | 40,687 | 337,512 | 428,784 | 23,097 | 3,254 | 876,255 |
| | | 1.3% | 3.6% | 4.6% | 38.5% | 48.9% | 2.6% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 21,560 | 103,421 | 78,778 | 268,996 | 646,719 | 29,969 | 7,781 | 1,157,224 |
| | | 1.9% | 8.9% | 6.8% | 23.2% | 55.9% | 2.6% | 0.7% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 6,300 | 29,377 | 42,504 | 225,642 | 65,006 | 11,729 | 2,284 | 382,842 |
| | | 1.6% | 7.7% | 11.1% | 58.9% | 17.0% | 3.1% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 5,088 | 4,777 | 7,704 | 228,168 | 176,569 | 8,535 | 1,698 | 432,539 |
| | | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.8% | 52.8% | 40.8% | 2.0% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 141,152 | 69,448 | 99,046 | 487,988 | 265,214 | 19,625 | 8,681 | 1,091,154 |
| | | 12.9% | 6.4% | 9.1% | 44.7% | 24.3% | 1.8% | 0.8% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 26,781 | 176,159 | 105,407 | 271,388 | 441,050 | 11,930 | 18,906 | 1,051,621 |
| | | 2.5% | 16.8% | 10.0% | 25.8% | 41.9% | 1.1% | 1.8% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 6,471 | 23,715 | 33,242 | 602,903 | 652,567 | 71,258 | 13,293 | 1,403,449 |
| | | 0.5% | 1.7% | 2.4% | 43.0% | 46.5% | 5.1% | .9% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 13,871 | 7,976 | 10,208 | 106,217 | 66,557 | 3,373 | 1,529 | 209,731 |
| | | 6.6% | 3.8% | 4.9% | 50.6% | 31.7% | 1.6% | 0.7% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **268,213** | **588,985** | **594,073** | **4,055,131** | **3,718,790** | **259,316** | **70,030** | **9,554,538** |
| | | **2.8%** | **6.2%** | **6.2%** | **42.4%** | **38.9%** | **2.7%** | **0.7%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 4.18 (continued)**

Type of housing unit for households with and without recent migrant(s) by State/Region, 2014 Census

| Households in States/Regions | | Type of housing unit | | | | | | | Total households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Apartment/ Condominium | Bungalow/ Brick House | Semi-pacca house | Wooden house | Bamboo | Hut | Other | |
| **Households with recent migrant(s)** | Kachin | 3,385 | 4,656 | 4,339 | 20,380 | 18,579 | 978 | 772 | 53,089 |
| | | 6.4% | 8.8% | 8.2% | 38.4% | 35.0% | 1.8% | 1.5% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 1,156 | 1,406 | 565 | 2,802 | 1,735 | 242 | 151 | 8,057 |
| | | 14.3% | 17.5% | 7.0% | 34.8% | 21.5% | 3.0% | 1.9% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 4,673 | 3,003 | 3,464 | 19,555 | 7,135 | 2,890 | 467 | 41,187 |
| | | 11.3% | 7.3% | 8.4% | 47.5% | 17.3% | 7.0% | 1.1% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 348 | 339 | 399 | 2,778 | 1,106 | 35 | 29 | 5,034 |
| | | 6.9% | 6.7% | 7.9% | 55.2% | 22.0% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 3,744 | 7,140 | 5,999 | 32,386 | 25,969 | 3,247 | 613 | 79,098 |
| | | 4.7% | 9.0% | 7.6% | 40.9% | 32.8% | 4.1% | 0.8% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 4,108 | 3,597 | 2,775 | 14,808 | 9,629 | 2,151 | 558 | 37,626 |
| | | 10.9% | 9.6% | 7.4% | 39.4% | 25.6% | 5.7% | 1.5% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 6,718 | 7,048 | 6,856 | 33,664 | 19,915 | 3,315 | 746 | 78,262 |
| | | 8.6% | 9.0% | 8.8% | 43.0% | 25.4% | 4.2% | 1.0% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 4,784 | 4,325 | 3,185 | 12,778 | 17,563 | 1,844 | 407 | 44,886 |
| | | 10.7% | 9.6% | 7.1% | 28.5% | 39.1% | 4.1% | 0.9% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 16,322 | 27,174 | 14,744 | 28,853 | 73,516 | 5,065 | 2,081 | 167,755 |
| | | 9.7% | 16.2% | 8.8% | 17.2% | 43.8% | 3.0% | 1.2% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 3,254 | 4,351 | 3,655 | 15,434 | 9,218 | 3,106 | 527 | 39,545 |
| | | 8.2% | 11.0% | 9.2% | 39.0% | 23.3% | 7.9% | 1.3% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 3,753 | 1,322 | 1,521 | 11,741 | 8,009 | 913 | 339 | 27,598 |
| | | 13.6% | 4.8% | 5.5% | 42.5% | 29.0% | 3.3% | 1.2% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 123,818 | 47,476 | 51,180 | 169,986 | 78,125 | 9,039 | 6,842 | 486,466 |
| | | 25.5% | 9.8% | 10.5% | 34.9% | 16.1% | 1.9% | 1.4% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 19,903 | 28,490 | 11,518 | 16,443 | 32,030 | 2,255 | 3,764 | 114,403 |
| | | 17.4% | 24.9% | 10.1% | 14.4% | 28.0% | 2.0% | 3.3% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 3,340 | 4,244 | 3,916 | 33,803 | 33,615 | 7,169 | 1,845 | 87,932 |
| | | 3.8% | 4.8% | 4.5% | 38.4% | 38.2% | 8.2% | 2.1% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 20,726 | 4,542 | 2,703 | 11,681 | 9,846 | 1,521 | 502 | 51,521 |
| | | 40.2% | 8.8% | 5.2% | 22.7% | 19.1% | 3.0% | 1.0% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **220,032** | **149,113** | **116,819** | **427,092** | **345,990** | **43,770** | **19,643** | **1,322,459** |
| | | **16.6%** | **11.3%** | **8.8%** | **32.3%** | **26.2%** | **3.3%** | **1.5%** | **100.0%** |

# Chapter 5. Movement across International Borders

The data from the 2014 Census that measure movement out of the country come from a set of questions that asked the household respondent for information on former household members who were, at the time of the Census, living abroad. These persons are referred to as 'emigrants' in the present report, though clearly they will not include all former Myanmar citizens who live abroad for the reasons noted in Chapter 3. Where the report refers to an area of 'origin' of emigrants this means the area in which the household reporting the former members was resident at the time of the Census; this may not necessarily be the same area from which that household member actually emigrated. Persons from abroad who are now living in Myanmar are termed immigrants in this report. Information on immigrants was obtained from the responses to the same question on place of previous residence that was used to analyse internal migration and the question on place of birth.

## 5.1 Levels of lifetime emigration

A total of 2,021,910 former household members living abroad were reported by household respondents in the Census. The number of such emigrants by the District of the reporting household is shown in Appendix A, Table A7. Of the total number of such emigrants, the majority, over 1.4 million (70 per cent) were reported to be living in Thailand and around 304,000 (15 per cent) were residing in Malaysia. No other country was reported as having more than 100,000 persons from Myanmar (see Figure 5.1).

**Figure 5.1**

**Number of former household members reported to be living abroad by country of residence, 2014 Census**
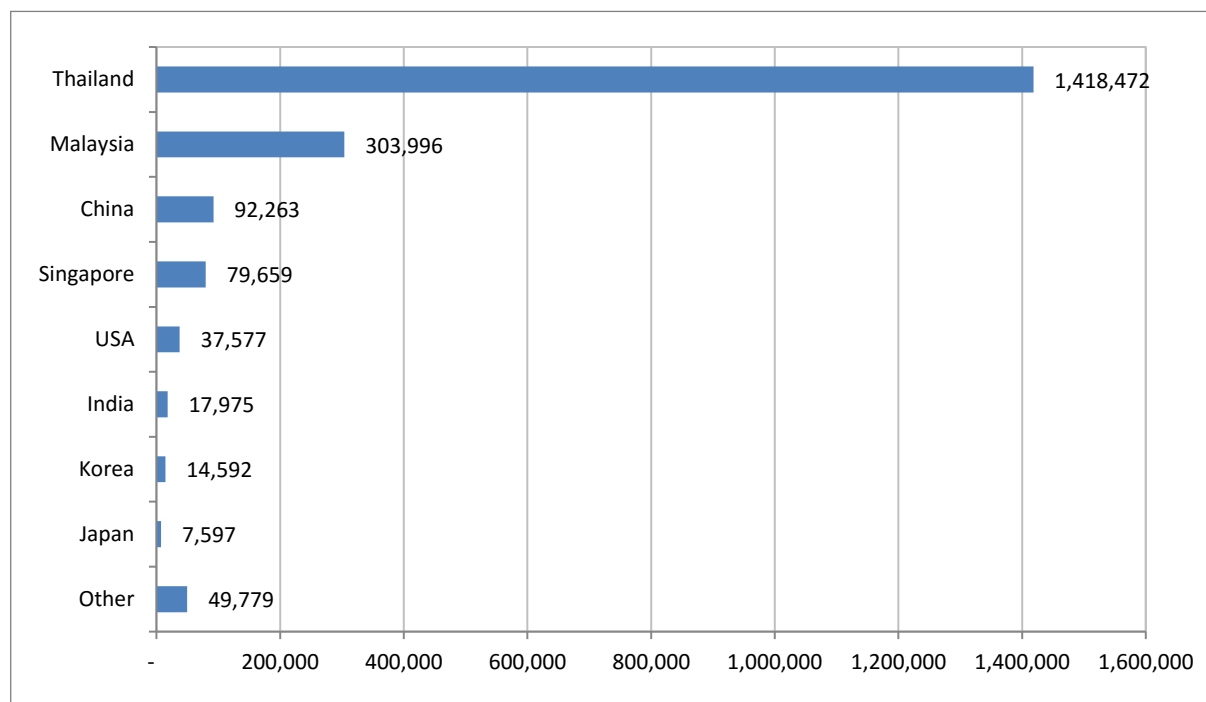
## Figure 5.2
**Estimates of net international migration per thousand resident population for selected countries in South and Southeast Asia, 1980-2010**
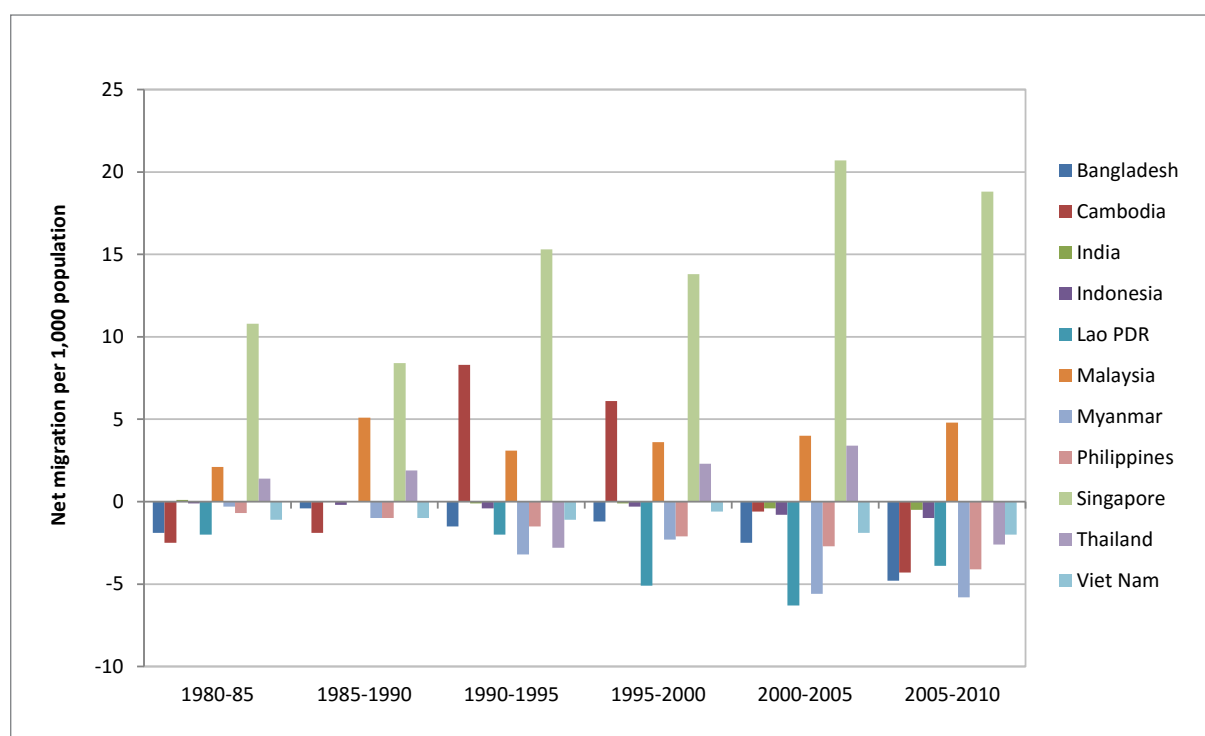


The stock of persons living outside of Myanmar was estimated as 4 per cent of the resident population at the time of the Census. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) database provides estimates of net migration (stock of international migrants minus the stock of emigrants divided by the population) for countries in the ESCAP region. Estimates for selected counties in the South Asian and Southeast Asian regions are shown in Figure 5.2. The estimate of net migration is expressed as per thousand of the resident population.

Myanmar has experienced net migration out of the country between 2000 to 2010, with a rate of negative net migration only exceeded by Lao PDR in 2000-2005. The rates for Myanmar were estimated at minus 5.6 and minus 5.8 per 1,000 population for the periods 2000 to 2005 and 2005 to 2010, respectively.

A map of the number of former household members living abroad by the location (District) of the reporting household is shown in Figure 5.3, while the ratio of men to women, expressed per 100 women is shown in Table 5.1. Emigration is dominated by males but there are variations among the receiving countries. Although the number of emigrants to the Republic of Korea is relatively small, less than 15,000, males are particularly dominant in this migration flow, with almost 3,000 males for every 100 females. This domination is particularly evident at young adult ages (see also Table 5.2).

**Figure 5.3**

**Total number of former household members living abroad by District of reporting household, by sex, 2014 Census**



Legend

☐ State/Region boundaries

☐ District boundaries

**Number of former household members abroad**

- Less than 7,650
- 7,650 - 19,185
- 19,186 - 36,208
- 36,209 - 69,030
- More than 69,030
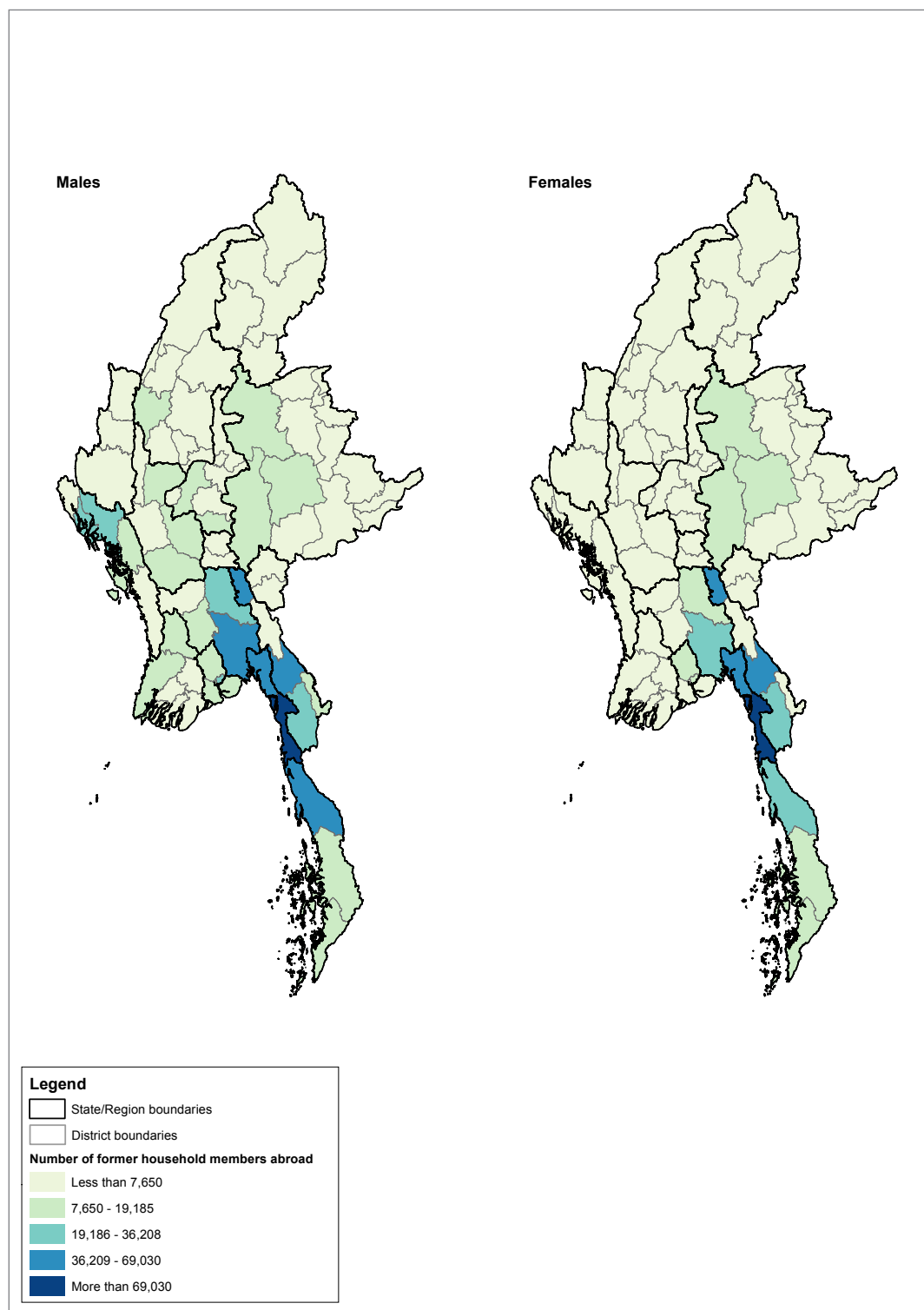
## Table 5.1

**Sex ratios of former household members living abroad by country of residence, by age, 2014 Census**

| | Country of residence | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thailand | Malaysia | Singapore | China | Japan | Republic of Korea | India | USA | Other |
| TOTAL | 134.20 | 422.11 | 96.30 | 135.74 | 131.40 | 2,978.48 | 154.68 | 140.26 | 166.61 |
| 0 - 4 | 104.59 | 120.92 | 108.85 | 91.37 | 111.43 | 366.67 | 104.48 | 102.27 | 95.53 |
| 5 - 9 | 106.79 | 117.42 | 85.96 | 86.64 | 141.18 | 350.00 | 114.52 | 100.59 | 104.92 |
| 10 - 14 | 109.09 | 152.14 | 87.20 | 107.86 | 103.33 | 175.00 | 122.06 | 108.38 | 107.69 |
| 15 – 19 | 122.26 | 449.16 | 24.61 | 138.84 | 108.11 | 520.00 | 145.17 | 123.70 | 133.27 |
| 20 – 24 | 136.40 | 446.22 | 55.30 | 143.78 | 102.12 | 2,767.92 | 170.25 | 122.96 | 175.80 |
| 25 – 29 | 137.15 | 413.28 | 90.85 | 134.49 | 111.13 | 4,235.64 | 170.31 | 136.21 | 161.33 |
| 30 – 34 | 137.76 | 412.70 | 116.20 | 135.87 | 117.16 | 3,562.64 | 160.30 | 161.24 | 157.59 |
| 35 – 39 | 141.10 | 454.43 | 147.90 | 136.33 | 150.00 | 3,511.54 | 167.33 | 166.64 | 167.25 |
| 40 – 44 | 142.61 | 478.52 | 167.78 | 144.41 | 192.23 | 2,614.71 | 155.02 | 156.12 | 189.66 |
| 45 – 49 | 145.61 | 508.94 | 180.21 | 147.56 | 187.27 | 1,518.75 | 160.34 | 143.92 | 218.36 |
| 50 – 54 | 142.59 | 457.11 | 199.25 | 116.55 | 147.85 | 1,414.29 | 152.48 | 132.34 | 214.48 |
| 55 – 59 | 136.20 | 343.19 | 171.38 | 119.03 | 176.71 | 2,033.33 | 152.43 | 104.96 | 219.94 |
| 60 – 64 | 120.14 | 217.59 | 103.33 | 94.30 | 130.30 | 850.00 | 119.70 | 103.16 | 138.03 |
| 65 – 69 | 102.58 | 182.00 | 82.41 | 68.35 | 200.00 | 100.00 | 73.81 | 71.09 | 104.48 |
| 70 – 74 | 87.22 | 121.88 | 50.85 | 89.47 | 20.00 | - | 144.44 | 82.40 | 141.03 |
| 75 – 79 | 90.24 | 181.82 | 85.19 | 75.86 | - | - | 105.88 | 101.35 | 67.50 |
| 80 – 84 | 127.83 | 353.85 | 77.42 | 66.67 | 100.00 | - | 225.00 | 94.44 | 107.14 |
| 85 – 89 | 130.77 | 409.09 | 157.14 | 115.38 | - | - | 500.00 | 81.48 | 107.69 |
| 90+ | 116.90 | 223.33 | 114.29 | 80.00 | - | - | 50.00 | 107.14 | 116.67 |

Far more males migrate to Malaysia than females, with four times as many males as females reported as living there. As in the Republic of Korea (South Korea), the number of males compared to females is greater in the working ages. Most migrants to Malaysia work in unskilled occupations in a labour force that attracts many more males than females. It is likely that the lack of opportunities for female migrants there means that many look to other countries, such as Thailand, as potential destinations. In South Korea, the majority of workers come into the country under the Employment Scheme (Korea Herald, 2015) and the opportunities under this system are predominantly for male employment.

While emigrants from Myanmar to Thailand are also dominated by males, the ratios are closer to parity than for most other destinations. Both males and females migrate to Thailand, with the highest proportion of registered females employed in the seafood processing sector (Huguet, Chamratrithirong and Richter, 2011). While many of these female migrants are unmarried, there are also families, especially those of unregistered migrants, who move to Thailand.

In contrast, emigrants to Singapore are more likely to be female than male; the Census recorded a sex ratio of 96, with the dominance of females most evident from ages 5 to 29. Although it is not clear why Myanmar females are more likely than males to move to Singapore, the sex disparity at younger ages is perhaps due to the growth both in the number

of domestic workers employed in Singapore and of the educational sector, particularly the rapid growth in the number of students from countries in the region (Yeoh and Lin, 2012).

The age pattern of emigration varies little among males and females, however, Table 5.2 shows that there are differences among countries. Emigrants to Thailand and India include a larger percentage of children than any other country. South Korea has the smallest percentage of dependents, both children and the elderly, than any of the other countries. Other countries that have low levels of emigrants arriving at ages younger than 15 are Japan, Malaysia, and Singapore.

The majority of emigrants left Myanmar before the age of 30, with migrants to Thailand and China moving primarily between the ages of 15 and 24, while those to South Korea, Japan Malaysia and Singapore were primarily between the ages of 20 to 29. Much of the migration to China and Thailand occurred across adjacent borders, and may have involved persons from the same ethnic group on both sides of the border. This form of movement often occurs with less risk and lower costs compared to migration to more distant countries.

Over 87 per cent of emigrants were reported to have left Myanmar after 2004, with almost 68 per cent leaving in 2010 or later (Table 5.3). Emigrants to South Korea were, generally, reported to have left at a later date than those who had moved to other countries. Only for emigrants to the USA were less than 50 per cent reported to have left Myanmar after 2009. This comparison may, however, be affected by the likelihood that the earlier the period in which the migrant was reported to have left Myanmar the greater the chance of under-reporting. The earlier emigrants may have been forgotten or information about them misreported by the respondent. Moreover, a higher proportion of those who may have left earlier may have returned.

The differences among males and females are generally not large. However, females tend to leave Myanmar earlier in life than males for moves to China and South Korea. Proportionately, more female than male migrants to Singapore have moved since 2009.

## Table 5.2

**Age at which former household members left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census**

| Sex | Age left Myanmar | Country of residence | | | | | | | | | Total emigrant population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thailand | Malaysia | Singapore | China | Japan | South Korea | India | USA | Other | |
| **Both sexes** | 0-14 | 164,510 | 11,008 | 2,835 | 8,673 | 272 | 123 | 3,868 | 3,872 | 3,357 | 198,518 |
| | | 11.6% | 3.6% | 3.6% | 9.4% | 3.6% | 0.8% | 21.5% | 10.3% | 6.7% | 9.8% |
| | 15-19 | 338,009 | 58,345 | 10,241 | 24,857 | 576 | 643 | 3,260 | 5,907 | 5,956 | 447,794 |
| | | 23.8% | 19.2% | 12.9% | 26.9% | 7.6% | 4.4% | 18.1% | 15.7% | 12.0% | 22.1% |
| | 20-24 | 338,969 | 89,703 | 21,770 | 24,031 | 2,198 | 4,256 | 3,584 | 9,052 | 12,332 | 505,895 |
| | | 23.9% | 29.5% | 27.3% | 26.0% | 28.9% | 29.2% | 19.9% | 24.1% | 24.8% | 25.0% |
| | 25-29 | 240,185 | 63,001 | 20,426 | 14,520 | 1,854 | 4,222 | 2,639 | 6,880 | 10,474 | 364,201 |
| | | 16.9% | 20.7% | 25.6% | 15.7% | 24.4% | 28.9% | 14.7% | 18.3% | 21.0% | 18.0% |
| | 30-34 | 153,429 | 40,062 | 11,809 | 8,207 | 1,130 | 2,709 | 1,583 | 4,448 | 6,807 | 230,184 |
| | | 10.8% | 13.2% | 14.8% | 8.9% | 14.9% | 18.6% | 8.8% | 11.8% | 13.7% | 11.4% |
| | 35-39 | 88,601 | 22,477 | 5,999 | 4,855 | 620 | 1,359 | 1,000 | 2,534 | 4,148 | 131,593 |
| | | 6.2% | 7.4% | 7.5% | 5.3% | 8.2% | 9.3% | 5.6% | 6.7% | 8.3% | 6.5% |
| | 40-44 | 45,382 | 10,164 | 2,839 | 2,669 | 358 | 589 | 678 | 1,497 | 2,385 | 66,561 |
| | | 3.2% | 3.3% | 3.6% | 2.9% | 4.7% | 4.0% | 3.8% | 4.0% | 4.8% | 3.3% |
| | 45-49 | 18,911 | 3,471 | 1,278 | 1,530 | 228 | 303 | 418 | 835 | 1,492 | 28,466 |
| | | 1.3% | 1.1% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 3.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 1.4% |
| | 50-54 | 7,434 | 1,080 | 595 | 739 | 113 | 129 | 222 | 524 | 914 | 11,750 |
| | | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 1.5% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.8% | 0.6% |
| | 55-59 | 2,896 | 389 | 356 | 361 | 65 | 41 | 139 | 347 | 518 | 5,112 |
| | | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 0.3% |
| | 60-64 | 1,133 | 177 | 210 | 180 | 28 | 11 | 93 | 264 | 203 | 2,299 |
| | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.4% | 0.1% |
| | 65 + | 2,015 | 383 | 351 | 229 | 22 | 19 | 121 | 532 | 265 | 3,937 |
| | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.7% | 1.4% | 0.5% | 0.2% |
| | Not stated | 16,998 | 3,736 | 950 | 1,412 | 133 | 188 | 370 | 885 | 928 | 25,600 |
| | | 1.2% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 1.3% | 2.1% | 2.4% | 1.9% | 1.3% |
| | **TOTAL** | **1,418,472** | **303,996** | **79,659** | **92,263** | **7,597** | **14,592** | **17,975** | **37,577** | **49,779** | **2,021,910** |
| | | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 5.2** (continued)
Age at which former household members left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex,
2014 Census

| Sex | Age left Myanmar | Country of residence | | | | | | | | | Total emigrant population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thailand | Malaysia | Singapore | China | Japan | South Korea | India | USA | Other | |
| **Males** | 0-14 | 84,151 | 7,597 | 1,330 | 4,118 | 145 | 99 | 2,162 | 2,134 | 1,788 | 103,524 |
| | | 10.4% | 3.1% | 3.4% | 7.8% | 3.4% | 0.7% | 19.8% | 9.7% | 5.7% | 8.4% |
| | 15-19 | 192,738 | 48,537 | 3,184 | 13,537 | 335 | 580 | 1,988 | 3,586 | 3,507 | 267,992 |
| | | 23.7% | 19.7% | 8.1% | 25.5% | 7.8% | 4.1% | 18.2% | 16.3% | 11.3% | 21.7% |
| | 20-24 | 199,622 | 73,352 | 9,916 | 13,887 | 1,146 | 4,130 | 2,230 | 5,666 | 7,748 | 317,697 |
| | | 24.6% | 29.8% | 25.4% | 26.1% | 26.6% | 29.3% | 20.4% | 25.8% | 24.9% | 25.8% |
| | 25-29 | 138,731 | 49,970 | 10,509 | 8,712 | 1,001 | 4,117 | 1,643 | 4,019 | 6,325 | 225,027 |
| | | 17.1% | 20.3% | 26.9% | 16.4% | 23.2% | 29.2% | 15.0% | 18.3% | 20.3% | 18.2% |
| | 30-34 | 89,211 | 32,074 | 6,556 | 5,157 | 661 | 2,642 | 1,019 | 2,517 | 4,205 | 144,042 |
| | | 11.0% | 13.1% | 16.8% | 9.7% | 15.3% | 18.7% | 9.3% | 11.5% | 13.5% | 11.7% |
| | 35-39 | 52,334 | 18,588 | 3,591 | 3,259 | 395 | 1,325 | 645 | 1,452 | 2,751 | 84,340 |
| | | 6.4% | 7.6% | 9.2% | 6.1% | 9.2% | 9.4% | 5.9% | 6.6% | 8.8% | 6.8% |
| | 40-44 | 27,550 | 8,513 | 1,757 | 1,799 | 241 | 569 | 443 | 863 | 1,700 | 43,435 |
| | | 3.4% | 3.5% | 4.5% | 3.4% | 5.6% | 4.0% | 4.1% | 3.9% | 5.5% | 3.5% |
| | 45-49 | 11,489 | 2,862 | 878 | 1,007 | 152 | 289 | 242 | 459 | 1,166 | 18,544 |
| | | 1.4% | 1.2% | 2.2% | 1.9% | 3.5% | 2.0% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 3.7% | 1.5% |
| | 50-54 | 4,418 | 862 | 408 | 462 | 77 | 124 | 135 | 274 | 724 | 7,484 |
| | | 0.5% | 0.4% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 1.8% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 2.3% | 0.6% |
| | 55-59 | 1,634 | 286 | 209 | 201 | 54 | 40 | 78 | 163 | 388 | 3,053 |
| | | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 1.3% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 1.2% | 0.2% |
| | 60-64 | 517 | 107 | 92 | 82 | 19 | 10 | 46 | 107 | 116 | 1,096 |
| | | 0.1% | 0% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.1% |
| | 65+ | 1,027 | 260 | 148 | 103 | 10 | 17 | 61 | 235 | 135 | 1,996 |
| | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 1.1% | 0.4% | 0.2% |
| | Not stated | 9,376 | 2,764 | 500 | 802 | 78 | 176 | 225 | 462 | 555 | 14,938 |
| | | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 1.2% | 2.1% | 2.1% | 1.8% | 1.2% |
| | **TOTAL** | 812,798 | 245,772 | 39,078 | 53,126 | 4,314 | 14,118 | 10,917 | 21,937 | 31,108 | 1,233,168 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

**Table 5.2** (continued)
Age at which former household members left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| Sex | Age left Myanmar | Country of residence | | | | | | | | | Total emigrant population |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Thailand | Malaysia | Singapore | China | Japan | South Korea | India | USA | Other | |
| **Females** | 0-14 | 80,359 | 3,411 | 1,505 | 4,555 | 127 | 24 | 1,706 | 1,738 | 1,569 | 94,994 |
| | | 13.3% | 5.9% | 3.7% | 11.6% | 3.9% | 5.1% | 24.2% | 11.1% | 8.4% | 12.0% |
| | 15-19 | 145,271 | 9,808 | 7,057 | 11,320 | 241 | 63 | 1,272 | 2,321 | 2,449 | 179,802 |
| | | 24.0% | 16.8% | 17.4% | 28.9% | 7.3% | 13.3% | 18.0% | 14.8% | 13.1% | 22.8% |
| | 20-24 | 139,347 | 16,351 | 11,854 | 10,144 | 1,052 | 126 | 1,354 | 3,386 | 4,584 | 188,198 |
| | | 23.0% | 28.1% | 29.2% | 25.9% | 32.0% | 26.6% | 19.2% | 21.6% | 24.6% | 23.9% |
| | 25-29 | 101,454 | 13,031 | 9,917 | 5,808 | 853 | 105 | 996 | 2,861 | 4,149 | 139,174 |
| | | 16.8% | 22.4% | 24.4% | 14.8% | 26.0% | 22.2% | 14.1% | 18.3% | 22.2% | 17.6% |
| | 30-34 | 64,218 | 7,988 | 5,253 | 3,050 | 469 | 67 | 564 | 1,931 | 2,602 | 86,142 |
| | | 10.6% | 13.7% | 12.9% | 7.8% | 14.3% | 14.1% | 8.0% | 12.3% | 13.9% | 10.9% |
| | 35-39 | 36,267 | 3,889 | 2,408 | 1,596 | 225 | 34 | 355 | 1,082 | 1,397 | 47,253 |
| | | 6.0% | 6.7% | 5.9% | 4.1% | 6.9% | 7.2% | 5.0% | 6.9% | 7.5% | 6.0% |
| | 40-44 | 17,832 | 1,651 | 1,082 | 870 | 117 | 20 | 235 | 634 | 685 | 23,126 |
| | | 2.9% | 2.8% | 2.7% | 2.2% | 3.6% | 4.2% | 3.3% | 4.1% | 3.7% | 2.9% |
| | 45-49 | 7,422 | 609 | 400 | 523 | 76 | 14 | 176 | 376 | 326 | 9,922 |
| | | 1.2% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.3% | 2.3% | 3.0% | 2.5% | 2.4% | 1.7% | 1.3% |
| | 50-54 | 3,016 | 218 | 187 | 277 | 36 | 5 | 87 | 250 | 190 | 4,266 |
| | | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 1.0% | 0.5% |
| | 55-59 | 1,262 | 103 | 147 | 160 | 11 | 1 | 61 | 184 | 130 | 2,059 |
| | | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 0.7% | 0.3% |
| | 60- 64 | 616 | 70 | 118 | 98 | 9 | 1 | 47 | 157 | 87 | 1,203 |
| | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 0.2% |
| | 65 + | 988 | 123 | 203 | 126 | 12 | 2 | 60 | 297 | 130 | 1,941 |
| | | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 1.9% | 0.7% | 0.2% |
| | Not stated | 7,622 | 972 | 450 | 610 | 55 | 12 | 145 | 423 | 373 | 10,662 |
| | | 1.3% | 1.7% | 1.1% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 2.5% | 2.1% | 2.7% | 2.0% | 1.4% |
| | **TOTAL** | **605,674** | **58,224** | **40,581** | **39,137** | **3,283** | **474** | **7,058** | **15,640** | **18,671** | **788,742** |
| | | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

## Table 5.3

**Year that former household members left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census**

| Sex | Year first left the country | Thailand | Malaysia | Singapore | China | Japan | South Korea | India | USA | Other | Total emigrant population |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| **Both Sexes** | 2010-2014 | 957,882 | 212,751 | 52,733 | 75,857 | 3,959 | 12,881 | 10,474 | 9,991 | 29,765 | 1,366,293 |
| | | 67.5% | 70.0% | 66.2% | 82.2% | 52.1% | 88.3% | 58.3% | 26.6% | 59.8% | 67.6% |
| | 2005-2009 | 271,386 | 67,460 | 18,170 | 8,358 | 1,830 | 1,005 | 3,540 | 15,002 | 9,718 | 396,469 |
| | | 19.1% | 22.2% | 22.8% | 9.1% | 24.1% | 6.9% | 19.7% | 39.9% | 19.5% | 19.6% |
| | 2000-2004 | 128,664 | 15,627 | 4,955 | 3,975 | 707 | 336 | 1,972 | 7,306 | 5,205 | 168,747 |
| | | 9.1% | 5.1% | 6.2% | 4.3% | 9.3% | 2.3% | 11.0% | 19.4% | 10.5% | 8.3% |
| | Before 2000 | 43,542 | 4,422 | 2,851 | 2,661 | 968 | 182 | 1,619 | 4,393 | 4,163 | 64,801 |
| | | 3.1% | 1.5% | 3.6% | 2.9% | 12.7% | 1.2% | 9.0% | 11.7% | 8.4% | 3.2% |
| | Not stated | 16,998 | 3,736 | 950 | 1,412 | 133 | 188 | 370 | 885 | 928 | 25,600 |
| | | 1.2% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 1.3% | 2.1% | 2.4% | 1.9% | 1.3% |
| | **TOTAL** | **1,418,472** | **303,996** | **79,659** | **92,263** | **7,597** | **14,592** | **17,975** | **37,577** | **49,779** | **2,021,910** |
| | | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |
| **Males** | 2010-2014 | 556,306 | 169,759 | 23,551 | 46,581 | 2,281 | 12,561 | 6,558 | 5,298 | 19,789 | 842,684 |
| | | 68.4% | 69.1% | 60.3% | 87.7% | 52.9% | 89.0% | 60.1% | 24.2% | 63.6% | 68.3% |
| | 2005-2009 | 150,508 | 56,091 | 9,985 | 3,203 | 943 | 914 | 2,025 | 8,499 | 5,135 | 237,303 |
| | | 18.5% | 22.8% | 25.6% | 6.0% | 21.9% | 6.5% | 18.5% | 38.7% | 16.5% | 19.2% |
| | 2000-2004 | 70,975 | 13,393 | 3,049 | 1,545 | 402 | 307 | 1,147 | 4,913 | 3,069 | 98,800 |
| | | 8.7% | 5.4% | 7.8% | 2.9% | 9.3% | 2.2% | 10.5% | 22.4% | 9.9% | 8.0% |
| | Before 2000 | 25,633 | 3,765 | 1,993 | 995 | 610 | 160 | 962 | 2,765 | 2,560 | 39,443 |
| | | 3.2% | 1.5% | 5.1% | 1.9% | 14.1% | 1.1% | 8.8% | 12.6% | 8.2% | 3.2% |
| | Not stated | 9,376 | 2,764 | 500 | 802 | 78 | 176 | 225 | 462 | 555 | 14,938 |
| | | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 1.2% | 2.1% | 2.1% | 1.8% | 1.2% |
| | **TOTAL** | **812,798** | **245,772** | **39,078** | **53,126** | **4,314** | **14,118** | **10,917** | **21,937** | **31,108** | **1,233,168** |
| | | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |
| **Females** | 2010-2014 | 401,576 | 42,992 | 29,182 | 29,276 | 1,678 | 320 | 3,916 | 4,693 | 9,976 | 523,609 |
| | | 66.3% | 73.8% | 71.9% | 74.8% | 51.1% | 67.5% | 55.5% | 30.0% | 53.4% | 66.4% |
| | 2005-2009 | 120,878 | 11,369 | 8,185 | 5,155 | 887 | 91 | 1,515 | 6,503 | 4,583 | 159,166 |
| | | 20.0% | 19.5% | 20.2% | 13.2% | 27.0% | 19.2% | 21.5% | 41.6% | 24.5% | 20.2% |
| | 2000-2004 | 57,689 | 2,234 | 1,906 | 2,430 | 305 | 29 | 825 | 2,393 | 2,136 | 69,947 |
| | | 9.5% | 3.8% | 4.7% | 6.2% | 9.3% | 6.1% | 11.7% | 15.3% | 11.4% | 8.9% |
| | Before 2000 | 17,909 | 657 | 858 | 1,666 | 358 | 22 | 657 | 1,628 | 1,603 | 25,358 |
| | | 3.0% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 4.3% | 10.9% | 4.6% | 9.3% | 10.4% | 8.6% | 3.2% |
| | Not stated | 7,622 | 972 | 450 | 610 | 55 | 12 | 145 | 423 | 373 | 10,662 |
| | | 1.3% | 1.7% | 1.1% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 2.5% | 2.1% | 2.7% | 2.0% | 1.4% |
| | **TOTAL** | **605,674** | **58,224** | **40,581** | **39,137** | **3,283** | **474** | **7,058** | **15,640** | **18,671** | **788,742** |
| | | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

## 5.2 Levels of recent emigration

Of the 2,021,910 former household members reported to be living outside of Myanmar, 1,366,293 were reported to be recent emigrants (that is they migrated in 2010 or later). The following analysis focuses on such recent emigrants.

Appendix A, Table A8, shows the number of such emigrants by District of the reporting household. The proportions of these as a percentage of the resident population for males and females are illustrated in the maps at Figure 5.4(a) and 5.4(b). Districts in the States of Mon and Kayin are the origin of many of the emigrants to Thailand. There are also large numbers of migrants to destinations abroad from Districts in Bago, Mon, Kayin, and Tanintharyi and, for males in particular, one District in Rakhine State.

It is apparent from the maps that the areas of origin of female emigrants are more highly geographically concentrated than those of males. While high levels of male emigration are evident from Districts in the southern States/Regions of Kayin, Mon and Tanintharyi (particularly those on the Thai border) and in the western States of Chin and Rakhine, such levels of female emigration are far less widespread, with most of the females migrating from only a handful of Districts located in the lower central and southern areas of Myanmar.

In addition to the large percentages of recent emigrants, both male and female, that originated from Districts located in Bago, Kayin, Mon and Taninthayri States/Regions, there are Districts in Chin State that also reported a large percentage of recent emigrants. And there are also moderate levels of migration from Kachin State and Rakhine State.

As with the number of lifetime international migrants discussed in section 5.1, the higher proportions of recent female emigrants expressed as a percentage of the District population are much more geographically concentrated than those of male emigrants. While Districts in Bago, Kayin, Mon, Shan and Taninthayri States/Regions and one District in Chin State had a large proportion of females who recently emigrated, among males high levels of recent emigration were also observed for Districts in Chin and Rakhine States, and moderate percentages were found in Districts in Kayin and Magway States/Regions.

The clustering of geographical origins of emigrants reflects the importance of social networks in fostering movement (Mahajarn and Myint, 2015). As the number of migrants builds within an area, this creates migration networks that can be accessed by other persons in those areas who then subsequently migrate. The social networks are also facilitated by cross-border relationships that include shared ethnicity and language. This is reflected in the concentration of Districts with high percentages of emigrants that are found in the southern States/Regions of Myanmar along the border with Thailand.

## Figure 5.4(a)

**Percentage of recent emigrants of the resident population of the District of the reporting household, 2014 Census, males**



Legend
State/Region boundaries
District boundaries
**Recent emigrants in percent**
Less than 1%
1% - 3%
3% - 6%
6% - 11%
More than 11%

Districts of Yangon
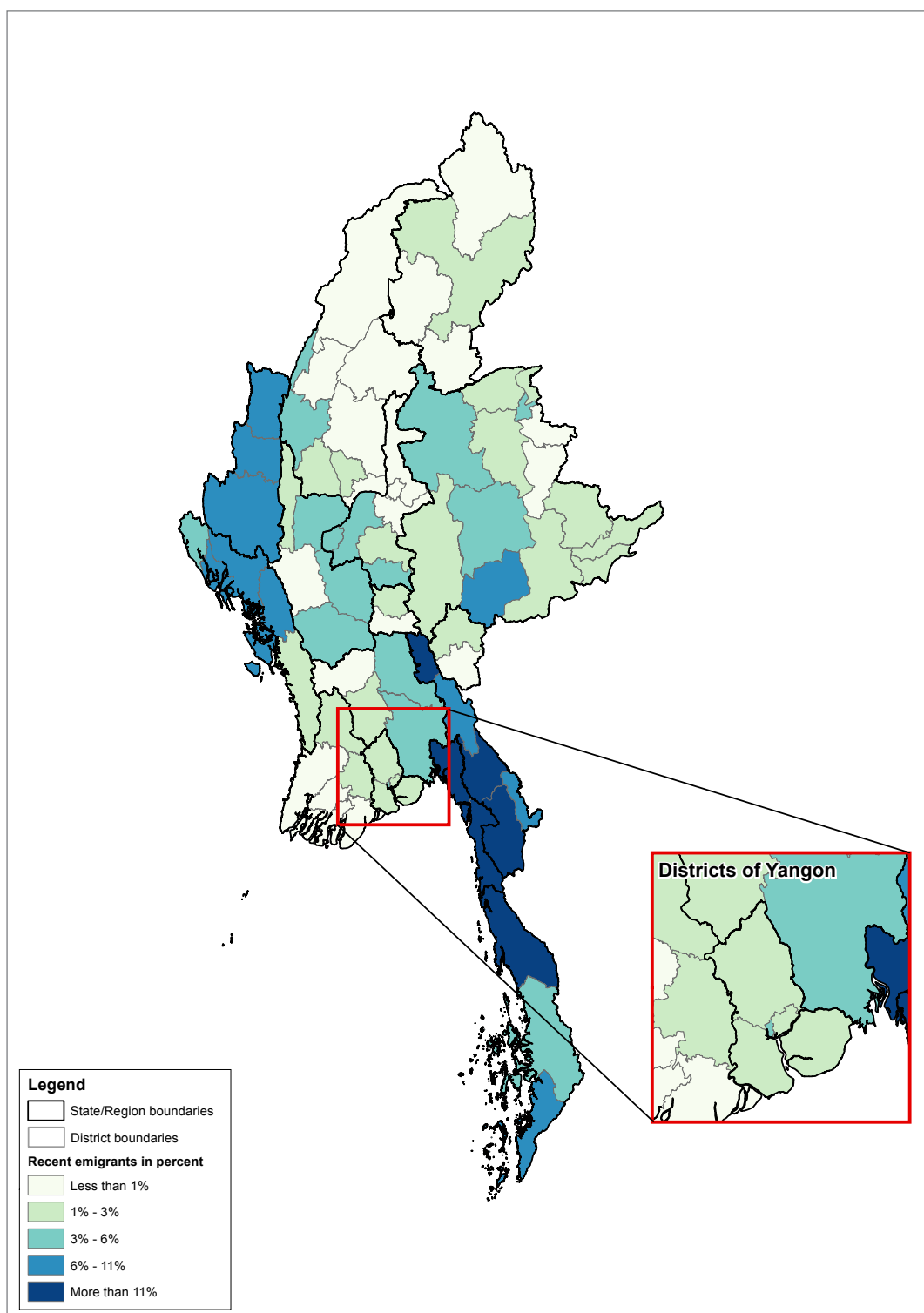
## Figure 5.4(b)

**Percentage of recent emigrants of the resident population of the District of the reporting household, 2014 Census, females**



Legend
State/Region boundaries
District boundaries
**Recent emigrants in percent**
Less than 1%
1% - 3%
3% - 6%
6%- 11%
More than 11%

Districts of Yangon
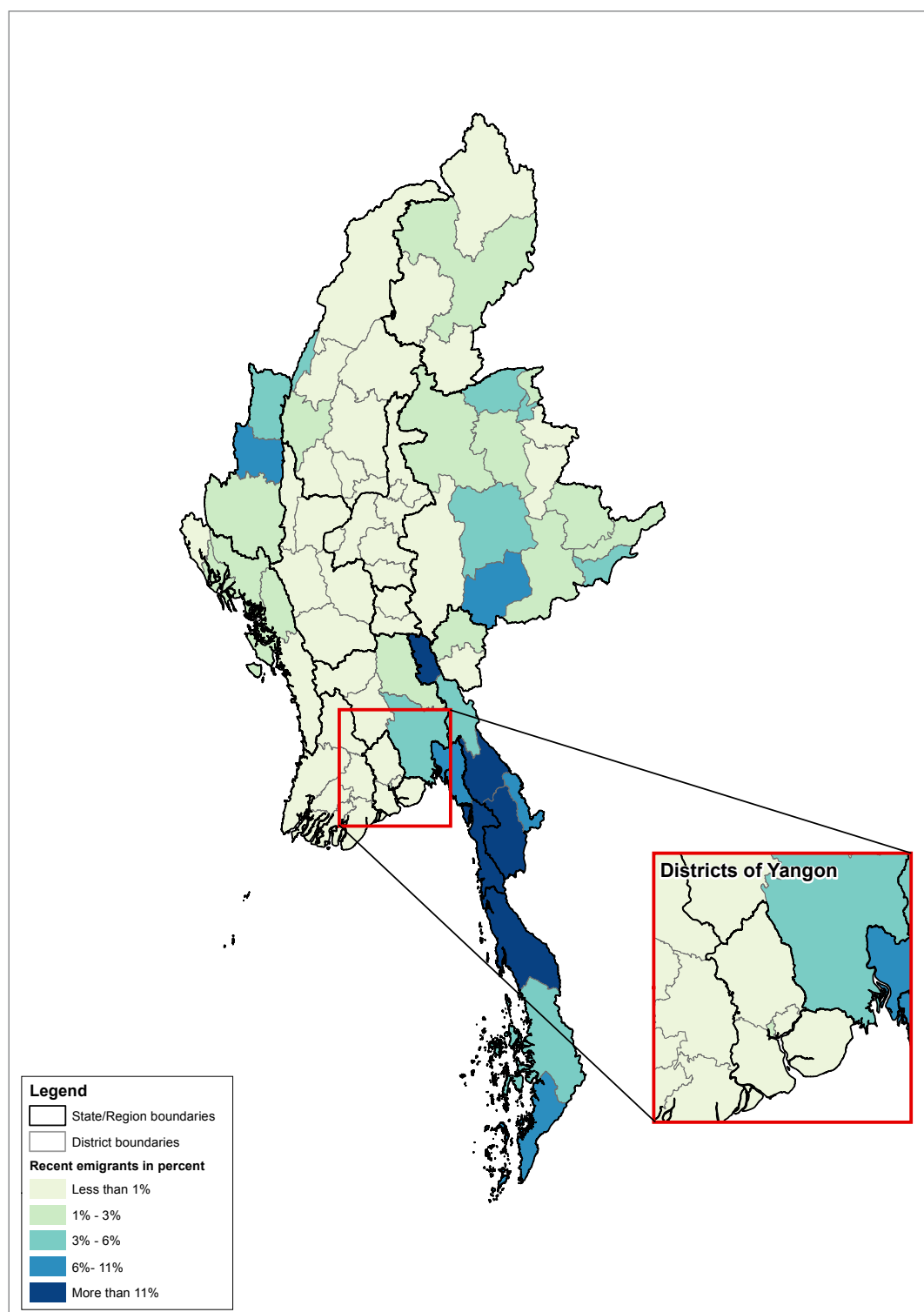
As can be seen from the maps in Figure 5.4(a) and (b), the majority of recent emigrants were reported by households in the States/Regions that are adjacent to the border with Thailand. Mon, Kayin, Shan and Tanintharyi States/Regions are home to approximately one half of male emigrants and two-thirds of female emigrants. The International Organization for Migration's case study (IOM, 2013), based on a sample of just over 5,000 migrants to Thailand from Myanmar, found that 76.5 per cent of the sample came from States/Regions in Myanmar that bordered Thailand. States/Regions that accounted for a high number of male emigrants reported in the Census include Bago, Magway, Rakhine, and Yangon, where the number of male migrants far exceeded the number of female emigrants. This can be clearly seen at the State/Region level in Figure 5.5.

### 5.2.1 Individual characteristics of recent emigrants

In Figure 5.6 the total number of recent emigrants (those that left Myanmar within the five years prior to the Census) is shown by the age when they left Myanmar. The graph displays a peak of male emigrants in their late teenage years and early twenties. Thereafter the numbers steadily decline more or less exponentially. Females exhibit a slightly different age pattern with the highest numbers migrating between the ages of 15 to 24, after which the numbers fall in a similar pattern as for males, but at much lower levels.

The age of recent emigrants at departure varies considerably between countries of current residence. Emigrants to Thailand are concentrated in the young adult ages, with over 77 per cent of males and 76 per cent of females leaving Myanmar between the ages of 15 to 34 (see Table 5.4). In comparison, over 15 per cent of migrants to India and approximately 12 per cent currently residing in the United States, left before the age of 15.

### Figure 5.5
**Number of recent emigrants by State/Region of reporting household by sex, 2014 Census**
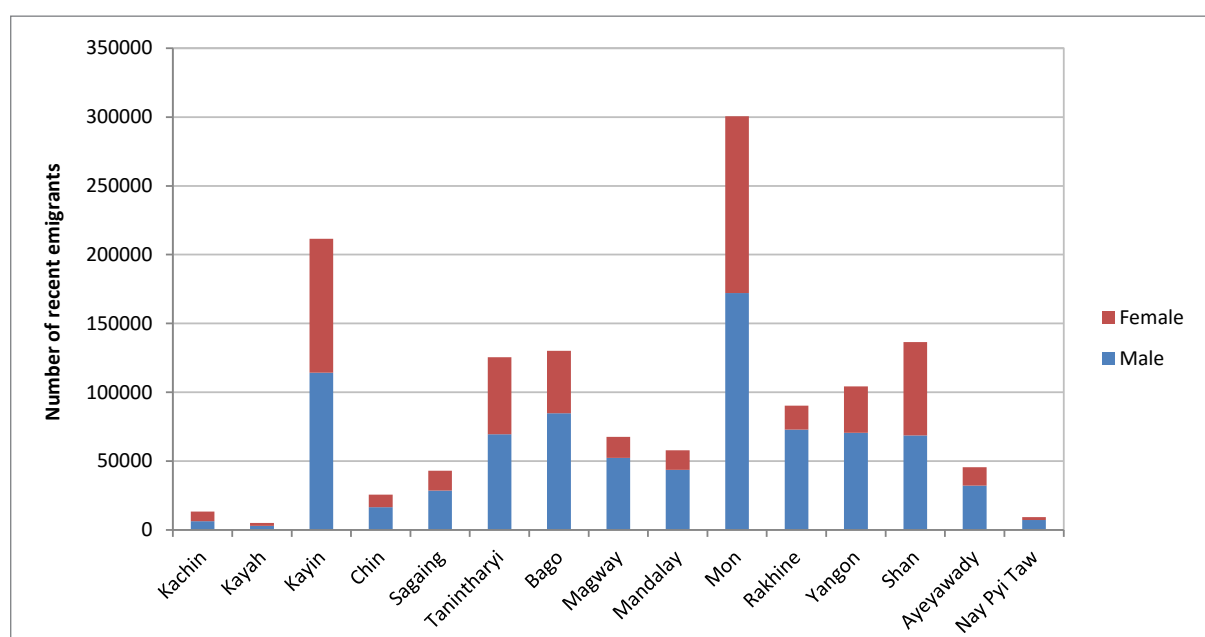
## Figure 5.6

**Number of former household members who left Myanmar in the five years before the Census (2010-2014) by age, by sex, 2014 Census**
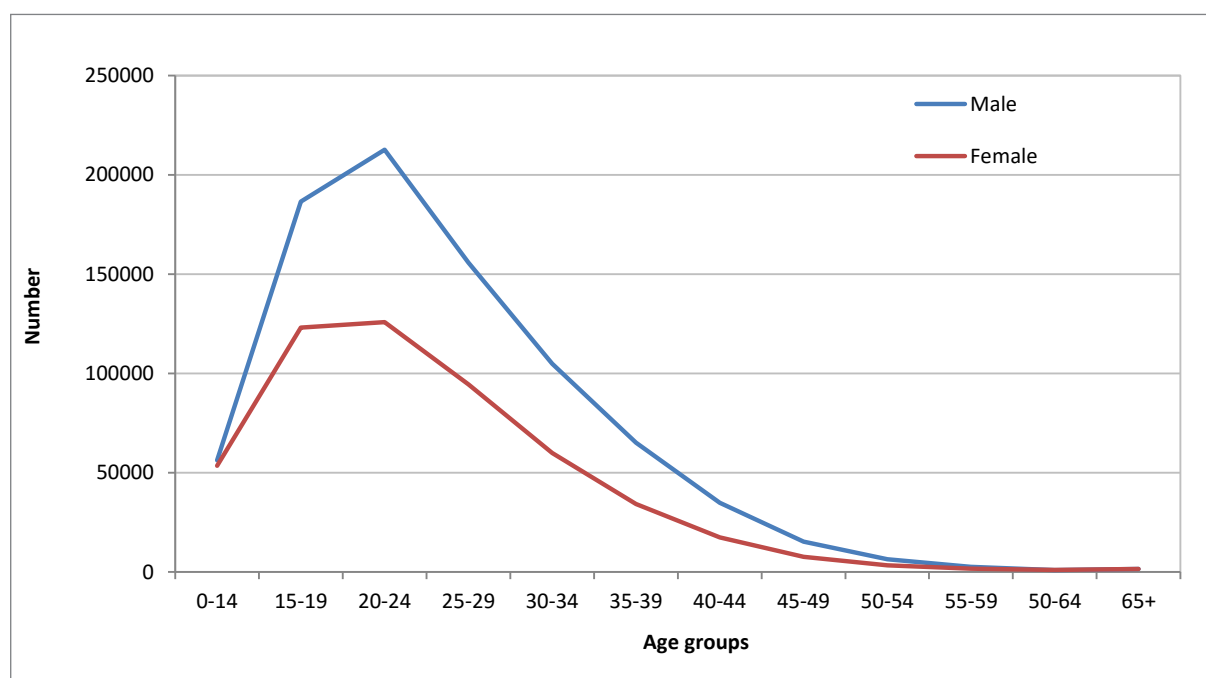


Table 5.4 shows that proportionately more females than males move abroad at younger ages. Only in moves to Malaysia was there a lower percentage of female emigrants at ages 15 to 19 compared to male migrants. Although data is not available on the occupations of those who have recently moved abroad, it is likely that a significant proportion of females move to work as domestic workers.

**Table 5.4**

**Age at which recent emigrants left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census**

| Sex | Age left Myanmar | Country of residence | | | | | | | | | Total recent emigrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thailand | Malaysia | Singapore | China | Japan | South Korea | India | USA | Other | |
| **Both sexes** | 0-14 | 93,640 | 5,490 | 1,090 | 5,376 | 110 | 35 | 1,663 | 1,159 | 1,263 | 109,826 |
| | | 9.8% | 2.6% | 2.1% | 7.1% | 2.8% | 0.3% | 15.9% | 11.6% | 4.2% | 8.0% |
| | 15-19 | 232,470 | 41,612 | 7,288 | 21,420 | 261 | 531 | 1,845 | 1,220 | 3,061 | 309,708 |
| | | 24.3% | 19.6% | 13.8% | 28.2% | 6.6% | 4.1% | 17.6% | 12.2% | 10.3% | 22.7% |
| | 20-24 | 225,954 | 60,857 | 15,203 | 20,232 | 1,144 | 3,800 | 2,176 | 1,676 | 7,420 | 338,462 |
| | | 23.6% | 28.6% | 28.8% | 26.7% | 28.9% | 29.5% | 20.8% | 16.8% | 24.9% | 24.8% |
| | 25-29 | 165,385 | 44,759 | 13,324 | 12,305 | 974 | 3,810 | 1,642 | 1,643 | 6,425 | 250,267 |
| | | 17.3% | 21.0% | 25.3% | 16.2% | 24.6% | 29.6% | 15.7% | 16.4% | 21.6% | 18.3% |
| | 30-34 | 110,805 | 29,836 | 7,521 | 7,075 | 580 | 2,462 | 1,047 | 1,235 | 4,238 | 164,799 |
| | | 11.6% | 14.0% | 14.3% | 9.3% | 14.7% | 19.1% | 10.0% | 12.4% | 14.2% | 12.1% |
| | 35-39 | 67,449 | 17,470 | 4,056 | 4,317 | 322 | 1,224 | 729 | 929 | 2,747 | 99,243 |
| | | 7.0% | 8.2% | 7.7% | 5.7% | 8.1% | 9.5% | 7.0% | 9.3% | 9.2% | 7.3% |
| | 40-44 | 35,879 | 8,225 | 1,970 | 2,388 | 209 | 538 | 517 | 681 | 1,755 | 52,162 |
| | | 3.7% | 3.9% | 3.7% | 3.1% | 5.3% | 4.2% | 4.9% | 6.8% | 5.9% | 3.8% |
| | 45-49 | 15,326 | 2,857 | 989 | 1,383 | 160 | 286 | 349 | 401 | 1,208 | 22,959 |
| | | 1.6% | 1.3% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 4.0% | 2.2% | 3.3% | 4.0% | 4.1% | 1.7% |
| | 50-54 | 6,194 | 883 | 484 | 671 | 93 | 126 | 186 | 260 | 792 | 9,689 |
| | | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 2.3% | 1.0% | 1.8% | 2.6% | 2.7% | 0.7% |
| | 55-59 | 2,406 | 341 | 321 | 337 | 64 | 40 | 125 | 210 | 461 | 4,305 |
| | | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 1.6% | 0.3% | 1.2% | 2.1% | 1.5% | 0.3% |
| | 60-64 | 918 | 149 | 191 | 159 | 28 | 11 | 81 | 186 | 178 | 1,901 |
| | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0.1% | 0.8% | 1.9% | 0.6% | 0.1% |
| | 65 + | 1,456 | 272 | 296 | 194 | 14 | 18 | 114 | 391 | 217 | 2,972 |
| | | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 1.1% | 3.9% | 0.7% | 0.2% |
| | **TOTAL** | **957,882** | **212,751** | **52,733** | **75,857** | **3,959** | **12,881** | **10,474** | **9,991** | **29,765** | **1,366,293** |
| | | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 5.4** (continued)
Age at which recent emigrants left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| Sex | Age left Myanmar | Country of residence | | | | | | | | | Total recent emigrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thailand | Malaysia | Singapore | China | Japan | South Korea | India | USA | Other | |
| **Males** | 0-14 | 47,508 | 3,426 | 475 | 2,646 | 56 | 23 | 897 | 597 | 648 | 56,276 |
| | | 8.5% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 5.7% | 2.5% | 0.2% | 13.7% | 11.3% | 3.3% | 6.7% |
| | 15-19 | 134,284 | 34,141 | 1,639 | 12,332 | 134 | 493 | 1,154 | 636 | 1,765 | 186,578 |
| | | 24.1% | 20.1% | 7.0% | 26.5% | 5.9% | 3.9% | 17.6% | 12.0% | 8.9% | 22.1% |
| | 20-24 | 134,068 | 48,626 | 6,001 | 12,543 | 566 | 3,704 | 1,410 | 873 | 4,854 | 212,645 |
| | | 24.1% | 28.6% | 25.5% | 26.9% | 24.8% | 29.5% | 21.5% | 16.5% | 24.5% | 25.2% |
| | 25-29 | 96,504 | 34,849 | 6,296 | 7,892 | 529 | 3,745 | 1,075 | 829 | 4,105 | 155,824 |
| | | 17.3% | 20.5% | 26.7% | 16.9% | 23.2% | 29.8% | 16.4% | 15.6% | 20.7% | 18.5% |
| | 30-34 | 65,406 | 23,753 | 3,965 | 4,735 | 353 | 2,414 | 702 | 703 | 2,807 | 104,838 |
| | | 11.8% | 14.0% | 16.8% | 10.2% | 15.5% | 19.2% | 10.7% | 13.3% | 14.2% | 12.4% |
| | 35-39 | 40,665 | 14,463 | 2,456 | 3,018 | 218 | 1,200 | 486 | 540 | 1,988 | 65,034 |
| | | 7.3% | 8.5% | 10.4% | 6.5% | 9.6% | 9.6% | 7.4% | 10.2% | 10.0% | 7.7% |
| | 40-44 | 22,188 | 6,921 | 1,258 | 1,681 | 159 | 522 | 348 | 404 | 1,366 | 34,847 |
| | | 4.0% | 4.1% | 5.3% | 3.6% | 7.0% | 4.2% | 5.3% | 7.6% | 6.9% | 4.1% |
| | 45-49 | 9,435 | 2,357 | 716 | 945 | 123 | 274 | 202 | 236 | 1,019 | 15,307 |
| | | 1.7% | 1.4% | 3.0% | 2.0% | 5.4% | 2.2% | 3.1% | 4.5% | 5.1% | 1.8% |
| | 50-54 | 3,736 | 708 | 349 | 434 | 65 | 121 | 115 | 143 | 660 | 6,331 |
| | | 0.7% | 0.4% | 1.5% | 0.9% | 2.8% | 1.0% | 1.8% | 2.7% | 3.3% | 0.8% |
| | 55-59 | 1,368 | 249 | 192 | 189 | 53 | 39 | 73 | 95 | 358 | 2,616 |
| | | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.8% | 0.4% | 2.3% | 0.3% | 1.1% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 0.3% |
| | 60-64 | 418 | 88 | 86 | 75 | 19 | 10 | 38 | 75 | 104 | 913 |
| | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.8% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 1.4% | 0.5% | 0.1% |
| | 65 + | 726 | 178 | 118 | 91 | 6 | 16 | 58 | 167 | 115 | 1,475 |
| | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.9% | 3.2% | 0.6% | 0.2% |
| | **TOTAL** | 556,306 | 169,759 | 23,551 | 46,581 | 2,281 | 12,561 | 6,558 | 5,298 | 19,789 | 842,684 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

**Table 5.4** (continued)
Age at which recent emigrants left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| Sex | Age left Myanmar | Country of residence | | | | | | | | | Total recent emigrants |
| | | Thailand | Malaysia | Singapore | China | Japan | South Korea | India | USA | Other | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Females** | 0-14 | 46,132 | 2,064 | 615 | 2,730 | 54 | 12 | 766 | 562 | 615 | 53,550 |
| | | 11.5% | 4.8% | 2.1% | 9.3% | 3.2% | 3.8% | 19.6% | 12.0% | 6.2% | 10.2% |
| | 15-19 | 98,186 | 7,471 | 5,649 | 9,088 | 127 | 38 | 691 | 584 | 1,296 | 123,130 |
| | | 24.5% | 17.4% | 19.4% | 31.0% | 7.6% | 11.9% | 17.6% | 12.4% | 13.0% | 23.5% |
| | 20-24 | 91,886 | 12,231 | 9,202 | 7,689 | 578 | 96 | 766 | 803 | 2,566 | 125,817 |
| | | 22.9% | 28.4% | 31.5% | 26.3% | 34.4% | 30.0% | 19.6% | 17.1% | 25.7% | 24.0% |
| | 25-29 | 68,881 | 9,910 | 7,028 | 4,413 | 445 | 65 | 567 | 814 | 2,320 | 94,443 |
| | | 17.2% | 23.1% | 24.1% | 15.1% | 26.5% | 20.3% | 14.5% | 17.3% | 23.3% | 18.0% |
| | 30-34 | 45,399 | 6,083 | 3,556 | 2,340 | 227 | 48 | 345 | 532 | 1,431 | 59,961 |
| | | 11.3% | 14.1% | 12.2% | 8.0% | 13.5% | 15.0% | 8.8% | 11.3% | 14.3% | 11.5% |
| | 35-39 | 26,784 | 3,007 | 1,600 | 1,299 | 104 | 24 | 243 | 389 | 759 | 34,209 |
| | | 6.7% | 7.0% | 5.5% | 4.4% | 6.2% | 7.5% | 6.2% | 8.3% | 7.6% | 6.5% |
| | 40-44 | 13,691 | 1,304 | 712 | 707 | 50 | 16 | 169 | 277 | 389 | 17,315 |
| | | 3.4% | 3.0% | 2.4% | 2.4% | 3.0% | 5.0% | 4.3% | 5.9% | 3.9% | 3.3% |
| | 45-49 | 5,891 | 500 | 273 | 438 | 37 | 12 | 147 | 165 | 189 | 7,652 |
| | | 1.5% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 1.5% | 2.2% | 3.8% | 3.8% | 3.5% | 1.9% | 1.5% |
| | 50-54 | 2,458 | 175 | 135 | 237 | 28 | 5 | 71 | 117 | 132 | 3,358 |
| | | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 1.7% | 1.6% | 1.8% | 2.5% | 1.3% | 0.6% |
| | 55-59 | 1,038 | 92 | 129 | 148 | 11 | 1 | 52 | 115 | 103 | 1,689 |
| | | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.3% | 1.3% | 2.5% | 1.0% | 0.3% |
| | 60-64 | 500 | 61 | 105 | 84 | 9 | 1 | 43 | 111 | 74 | 988 |
| | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 1.1% | 2.4% | 0.7% | 0.2% |
| | 65 + | 730 | 94 | 178 | 103 | 8 | 2 | 56 | 224 | 102 | 1,497 |
| | | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 1.4% | 4.8% | 1.0% | 0.3% |
| | **TOTAL** | 401,576 | 42,992 | 29,182 | 29,276 | 1,678 | 320 | 3,916 | 4,693 | 9,976 | 523,609 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

## 5.2.2 Housing characteristics of the reporting households

Table 5.5 shows some of the housing characteristics of households reporting emigrants or not. At the Union level, households that reported a former household member living abroad generally had slightly less access to improved sources of drinking water (such as piped water, tube well/bore hole, protected well/spring, or bottled water/purifier), improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet or water seal) and used electricity for lighting, compared to households that did not report such a household member. However, the differences were not large and suggest that households with or without emigrants have similar economic situations.

There were some regional differences, but again these differences tended to be small. In Kachin, Kayin, Chin, Yangon and Ayeyawady, households that reported an emigrant, compared to households without an emigrant, had higher levels of improved water for drinking and sanitation facilities and a higher proportion using electricity, while in other States/Regions the percentages for the two types of households were very similar or were even lower for those households that reported an emigrant.

Emigration, especially to countries not adjacent to Myanmar, is expensive and therefore it might be expected that emigrants to such countries tend to come from better off households. However, Thailand is now the major destination country, and for those who undertake undocumented movement, such a move can be relatively inexpensive. The costs, and risks, of travel to Thailand are also reduced because of the large stock of persons from Myanmar who already live in Thailand and who provide the social networks to help new emigrants to obtain work and places to live.

Figure 5.7 provides a comparison of the percentages of households with and without an emigrant that had access to improved sources of drinking water for each State/Region. In Ayeyawady, the differences between the two types of households were generally not large. In those States/Regions with the largest number of emigrants – Bago, Mon, Kayin, Shan and Tanintharyi – only in Kayin did households with an emigrant have significantly higher levels of access to improved sources of drinking water.

## Table 5.5

**Characteristics of households by whether or not they reported an emigrant by State/Region, 2014 Census**

| | State/Region | Drinking water | | Sanitation | | Electricity for lighting | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unimproved | Improved | Unimproved | Improved | Without | With |
| **Households not reporting an emigrant** | Kachin | 60,639 | 196,364 | 37,558 | 219,445 | 181,054 | 75,949 |
| | | 23.6% | 76.4% | 14.6% | 85.4% | 70.4% | 29.6% |
| | Kayah | 21,630 | 29,987 | 6,080 | 45,537 | 26,288 | 25,329 |
| | | 41.9% | 58.1% | 11.8% | 88.2% | 50.9% | 49.1% |
| | Kayin | 74,588 | 108,211 | 62,704 | 120,095 | 129,226 | 53,573 |
| | | 40.8% | 59.2% | 34.3% | 65.7% | 70.7% | 29.3% |
| | Chin | 21,648 | 42,662 | 19,449 | 44,861 | 55,113 | 9,197 |
| | | 33.7% | 66.3% | 30.2% | 69.8% | 85.7% | 14.3% |
| | Sagaing | 200,536 | 854,857 | 303,333 | 752,060 | 796,323 | 259,070 |
| | | 19.0% | 81.0% | 28.7% | 71.3% | 75.5% | 24.5% |
| | Tanintharyi | 72,034 | 131,762 | 72,701 | 131,095 | 186,003 | 17,793 |
| | | 35.3% | 64.7% | 35.7% | 64.3% | 91.3% | 8.7% |
| | Bago | 267,119 | 771,231 | 266,067 | 772,283 | 750,948 | 287,402 |
| | | 25.7% | 74.3% | 25.6% | 74.4% | 72.3% | 27.7% |
| | Magway | 197,753 | 657,058 | 271,611 | 583,200 | 653,945 | 200,866 |
| | | 23.1% | 76.9% | 31.8% | 68.2% | 76.5% | 23.5% |
| | Mandalay | 180,974 | 1,082,699 | 257,199 | 1,006,474 | 759,863 | 503,810 |
| | | 14.3% | 85.7% | 20.4% | 79.6% | 60.1% | 39.9% |
| | Mon | 83,120 | 177,989 | 59,777 | 201,332 | 165,080 | 96,029 |
| | | 31.8% | 68.2% | 22.9% | 77.1% | 63.2% | 36.8% |
| | Rakhine | 227,413 | 151,624 | 251,756 | 127,281 | 327,344 | 51,693 |
| | | 60.0% | 40.0% | 66.4% | 33.6% | 86.4% | 13.6% |
| | Yangon | 342,522 | 1,121,146 | 136,186 | 1,327,482 | 468,727 | 994,941 |
| | | 23.4% | 76.6% | 9.3% | 90.7% | 32.0% | 68.0% |
| | Shan | 474,995 | 572,279 | 385,798 | 661,476 | 696,484 | 350,790 |
| | | 45.4% | 54.6% | 36.8% | 63.2% | 66.5% | 33.5% |
| | Ayeyawady | 722,282 | 719,928 | 367,915 | 1,074,295 | 1,272,179 | 170,031 |
| | | 50.1% | 49.9% | 25.5% | 74.5% | 88.2% | 11.8% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 31,384 | 221,494 | 32,794 | 220,084 | 143,803 | 109,075 |
| | | 12.4% | 87.6% | 13.0% | 87.0% | 56.9% | 43.1% |
| | **UNION** | **2,978,637** | **6,839,291** | **2,530,928** | **7,287,000** | **6,612,380** | **3,205,548** |
| | | **30.3%** | **69.7%** | **25.8%** | **74.2%** | **67.4%** | **32.6%** |

**Table 5.5** (continued)
Characteristics of households by whether or not they reported an emigrant by State/Region, 2014 Census

| | State/Region | Drinking water | | Sanitation | | Electricity for lighting | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unimproved | Improved | Unimproved | Improved | Without | With |
| **Households reporting an emigrant** | Kachin | 2,355 | 10,007 | 1,531 | 10,831 | 6,721 | 5,641 |
| | | 19.1% | 80.9% | 12.4% | 87.6% | 54.4% | 45.6% |
| | Kayah | 2,245 | 3,412 | 457 | 5,200 | 3,155 | 2,502 |
| | | 39.7% | 60.3% | 8.1% | 91.9% | 55.8% | 44.2% |
| | Kayin | 36,276 | 88,966 | 33,056 | 92,186 | 96,010 | 29,232 |
| | | 29.0% | 71.0% | 26.4% | 73.6% | 76.7% | 23.3% |
| | Chin | 5,531 | 21,280 | 3,746 | 23,065 | 21,934 | 4,877 |
| | | 20.6% | 79.4% | 14.0% | 86.0% | 81.8% | 18.2% |
| | Sagaing | 6,621 | 34,843 | 8,572 | 32,892 | 35,403 | 6,061 |
| | | 16.0% | 84.0% | 20.7% | 79.3% | 85.4% | 14.6% |
| | Tanintharyi | 31,112 | 48,191 | 21,755 | 57,548 | 74,342 | 4,961 |
| | | 39.2% | 60.8% | 27.4% | 72.6% | 93.7% | 6.3% |
| | Bago | 34,073 | 70,551 | 23,497 | 81,127 | 75,935 | 28,689 |
| | | 32.6% | 67.4% | 22.5% | 77.5% | 72.6% | 27.4% |
| | Magway | 17,160 | 47,806 | 18,828 | 46,138 | 57,359 | 7,607 |
| | | 26.4% | 73.6% | 29.0% | 71.0% | 88.3% | 11.7% |
| | Mandalay | 9,574 | 49,944 | 10,433 | 49,085 | 42,490 | 17,028 |
| | | 16.1% | 83.9% | 17.5% | 82.5% | 71.4% | 28.6% |
| | Mon | 47,947 | 113,556 | 30,137 | 131,366 | 106,656 | 54,847 |
| | | 29.7% | 70.3% | 18.7% | 81.3% | 66.0% | 34.0% |
| | Rakhine | 58,852 | 21,883 | 61,627 | 19,108 | 73,389 | 7,346 |
| | | 72.9% | 27.1% | 76.3% | 23.7% | 90.9% | 9.1% |
| | Yangon | 16,534 | 102,742 | 4,538 | 114,738 | 17,071 | 102,205 |
| | | 13.9% | 86.1% | 3.8% | 96.2% | 14.3% | 85.7% |
| | Shan | 54,669 | 67,626 | 37,488 | 84,807 | 82,504 | 39,791 |
| | | 44.7% | 55.3% | 30.7% | 69.3% | 67.5% | 32.5% |
| | Ayeyawady | 17,688 | 29,085 | 6,296 | 40,477 | 37,994 | 8,779 |
| | | 37.8% | 62.2% | 13.5% | 86.5% | 81.2% | 18.8% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 936 | 8,439 | 831 | 8,544 | 6,772 | 2,603 |
| | | 10.0% | 90.0% | 8.9% | 91.1% | 72.2% | 27.8% |
| | **UNION** | **341,573** | **718,331** | **262,792** | **797,112** | **737,735** | **322,169** |
| | | **32.2%** | **67.8%** | **24.8%** | **75.2%** | **69.6%** | **30.4%** |

**Figure 5.7**

**Percentage of households with access to improved sources of drinking water by whether or not households reported emigrants, by State/Region, 2014 Census**
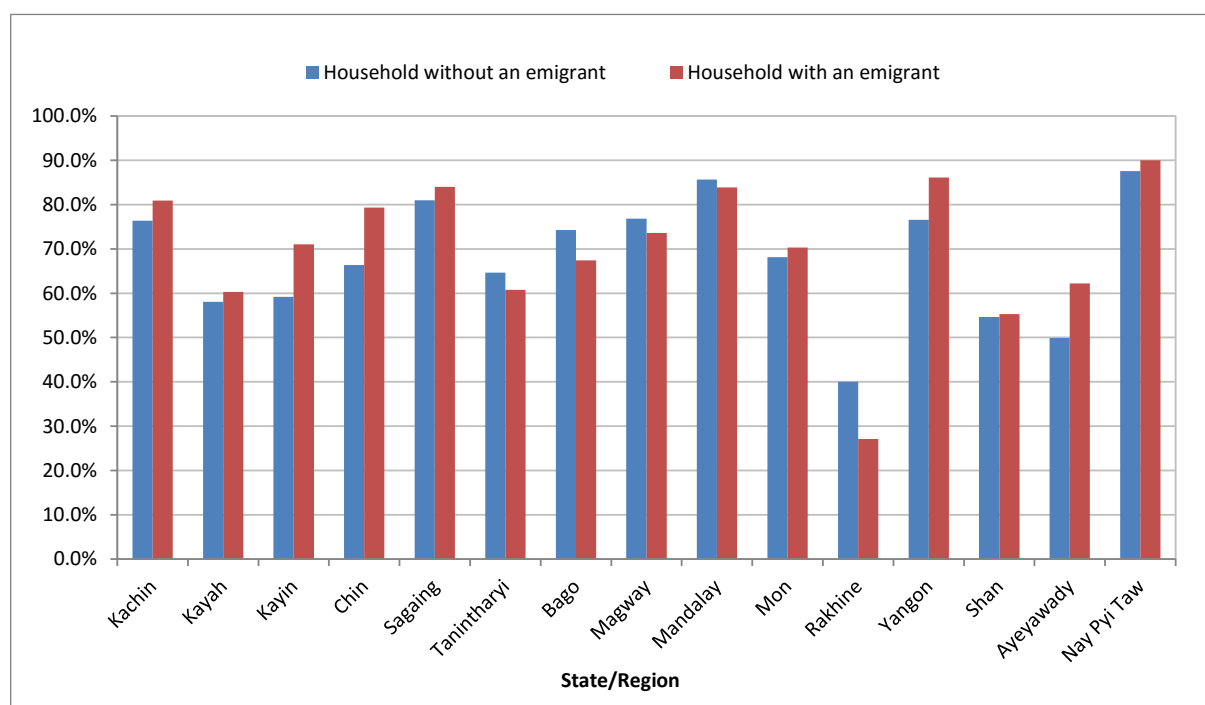


In Table 5.6 the type of housing unit used for construction is shown for households reporting an emigrant and households not reporting an emigrant. More than half of households with an emigrant were reported as living in a wooden house (52.8 per cent) compared with less than a quarter living in a house made of bamboo (22.3 per cent). Conversely, the proportions for those households without an emigrant were 40.0 per cent and 39.0 per cent, respectively. This may reflect more the use of migrant remittances to enable households to improve their housing quality rather than the type of housing that existed before migration (World Bank, 2005).

This pattern is particularly evident in those States/Regions with high emigration, for example Mon, where a much higher proportion of households with emigrants are living in wooden houses compared to households without emigrants. Here, 66.2 per cent of households with emigrants live in wooden houses, while 11.4 per cent live in bamboo houses compared, respectively, to the 51.4 per cent and 21.4 per cent of households without an emigrant. And Kayin exhibits even greater differentials; here the respective percentages are: 74.6 and 8.4 for households with emigrants and 55.0 and 21.8 for households without emigrants.

**Table 5.6**

**Type of housing unit by whether or not households reported a former member living abroad by State/Region, 2014 Census**

| State/Region | | Type of housing unit | | | | | | | Total households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Apartment/ Condominium | Bungalow/Brick house | Semi-pacca house | Wooden house | Bamboo | Hut | Other | |
| **Households not reporting an emigrant** | Kachin | 7,451 | 15,930 | 17,178 | 102,744 | 107,776 | 3,771 | 2,153 | 257,003 |
| | | 2.9% | 6.2% | 6.7% | 40.0% | 41.9% | 1.5% | 0.8% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 2,370 | 6,529 | 4,460 | 22,874 | 14,679 | 462 | 243 | 51,617 |
| | | 4.6% | 12.6% | 8.6% | 44.3% | 28.4% | 0.9% | 0.5% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 8,459 | 10,515 | 13,203 | 100,546 | 39,891 | 8,944 | 1,241 | 182,799 |
| | | 4.6% | 5.8% | 7.2% | 55.0% | 21.8% | 4.9% | 0.7% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 754 | 790 | 1,158 | 39,400 | 21,258 | 669 | 281 | 64,310 |
| | | 1.2% | 1.2% | 1.8% | 61.3% | 33.1% | 1.0% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 9,209 | 52,909 | 56,130 | 478,405 | 425,910 | 28,450 | 4,380 | 1,055,393 |
| | | 0.9% | 5.0% | 5.3% | 45.3% | 40.4% | 2.7% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 9,740 | 16,345 | 15,077 | 91,682 | 58,674 | 10,348 | 1,930 | 203,796 |
| | | 4.8% | 8.0% | 7.4% | 45.0% | 28.8% | 5.1% | 0.9% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 17,792 | 39,923 | 58,606 | 565,614 | 320,103 | 32,090 | 4,222 | 1,038,350 |
| | | 1.7% | 3.8% | 5.6% | 54.5% | 30.8% | 3.1% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 15,824 | 32,434 | 39,483 | 318,527 | 421,428 | 23,867 | 3,248 | 854,811 |
| | | 1.9% | 3.8% | 4.6% | 37.3% | 49.3% | 2.8% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 36,640 | 121,428 | 86,827 | 280,828 | 695,277 | 33,449 | 9,224 | 1,263,673 |
| | | 2.9% | 9.6% | 6.9% | 22.2% | 55.0% | 2.6% | 0.7% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 8,535 | 23,245 | 25,373 | 134,179 | 55,955 | 11,749 | 2,073 | 261,109 |
| | | 3.3% | 8.9% | 9.7% | 51.4% | 21.4% | 4.5% | 0.8% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 8,433 | 5,448 | 8,089 | 195,815 | 150,961 | 8,464 | 1,827 | 379,037 |
| | | 2.2% | 1.4% | 2.1% | 51.7% | 39.8% | 2.2% | 0.5% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 234,844 | 99,665 | 134,703 | 616,348 | 334,723 | 28,263 | 15,122 | 1,463,668 |
| | | 16.0% | 6.8% | 9.2% | 42.1% | 22.9% | 1.9% | 1.0% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 45,490 | 178,568 | 98,558 | 254,804 | 435,411 | 13,685 | 20,758 | 1,047,274 |
| | | 4.3% | 17.1% | 9.4% | 24.3% | 41.6% | 1.3% | 2.0% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 8,940 | 25,952 | 34,527 | 608,553 | 671,940 | 77,496 | 14,802 | 1,442,210 |
| | | 0.6% | 1.8% | 2.4% | 42.2% | 46.6% | 5.4% | 1.0% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 34,221 | 12,107 | 12,374 | 112,821 | 74,579 | 4,828 | 1,948 | 252,878 |
| | | 13.5% | 4.8% | 4.9% | 44.6% | 29.5% | 1.9% | 0.8% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **448,702** | **641,788** | **605,746** | **3,923,140** | **3,828,565** | **286,535** | **83,452** | **9,817,928** |
| | | **4.6%** | **6.5%** | **6.2%** | **40.0%** | **39.0%** | **2.9%** | **0.8%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 5.6 (continued)**

Type of housing unit by whether or not households reported a former member living abroad by State/Region, 2014 Census

| State/Region | Type of housing unit | | | | | | | Total households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Households reporting an emigrant | Apartment/ Condominium | Bungalow/Brick house | Semi-pacca house | Wooden house | Bamboo | Hut | Other | |
| Kachin | 129 | 1,963 | 1,810 | 4,289 | 4,012 | 89 | 70 | 12,362 |
| | 1.0% | 15.9% | 14.6% | 34.7% | 32.5% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| Kayah | 30 | 984 | 814 | 2,625 | 1,191 | 9 | 4 | 5,657 |
| | 0.5% | 17.4% | 14.4% | 46.4% | 21.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 100.0% |
| Kayin | 932 | 6,273 | 10,597 | 93,434 | 10,472 | 3,084 | 450 | 125,242 |
| | 0.7% | 5.0% | 8.5% | 74.6% | 8.4% | 2.5% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| Chin | 60 | 360 | 460 | 21,474 | 4,269 | 99 | 89 | 26,811 |
| | 0.2% | 1.3% | 1.7% | 80.1% | 15.9% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| Sagaing | 162 | 3,426 | 4,460 | 17,906 | 14,764 | 606 | 140 | 41,464 |
| | 0.4% | 8.3% | 10.8% | 43.2% | 35.6% | 1.5% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| Tanintharyi | 1,193 | 8,751 | 8,725 | 44,362 | 13,862 | 2,097 | 313 | 79,303 |
| | 1.5% | 11.0% | 11.0% | 55.9% | 17.5% | 2.6% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| Bago | 557 | 5,037 | 7,976 | 66,826 | 21,952 | 1,939 | 337 | 104,624 |
| | 0.5% | 4.8% | 7.6% | 63.9% | 21.0% | 1.9% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| Magway | 297 | 3,004 | 4,309 | 31,478 | 24,683 | 928 | 267 | 64,966 |
| | 0.5% | 4.6% | 6.6% | 48.5% | 38.0% | 1.4% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| Mandalay | 761 | 9,013 | 6,552 | 16,455 | 25,005 | 1,327 | 405 | 59,518 |
| | 1.3% | 15.1% | 11.0% | 27.6% | 42.0% | 2.2% | 0.7% | 100.0% |
| Mon | 842 | 10,537 | 20,816 | 106,950 | 18,423 | 3,180 | 755 | 161,503 |
| | 0.5% | 6.5% | 12.9% | 66.2% | 11.4% | 2.0% | 0.5% | 100.0% |
| Rakhine | 226 | 624 | 1,083 | 44,061 | 33,601 | 922 | 218 | 80,735 |
| | 0.3% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 54.6% | 41.6% | 1.1% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| Yangon | 32,020 | 17,382 | 15,938 | 43,075 | 9,696 | 641 | 524 | 119,276 |
| | 26.8% | 14.6% | 13.4% | 36.1% | 8.1% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| Shan | 1,538 | 26,671 | 18,749 | 33,386 | 38,716 | 837 | 2,398 | 122,295 |
| | 1.3% | 21.8% | 15.3% | 27.3% | 31.7% | 0.7% | 2.0% | 100.0% |
| Ayeyawady | 221 | 1,869 | 2,464 | 27,632 | 13,581 | 762 | 244 | 46,773 |
| | 0.5% | 4.0% | 5.3% | 59.1% | 29.0% | 1.6% | 0.5% | 100.0% |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 815 | 541 | 576 | 5,291 | 2,064 | 57 | 31 | 9,375 |
| | 8.7% | 5.8% | 6.1% | 56.4% | 22.0% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| **UNION** | **39,783** | **96,435** | **105,329** | **559,244** | **236,291** | **16,577** | **6,245** | **1,059,904** |
| | **3.8%** | **9.1%** | **9.9%** | **52.8%** | **22.3%** | **1.6%** | **0.6%** | **100.0%** |

## 5.3 Recent patterns of movement into Myanmar

The information concerning migration into Myanmar is obtained from the same questions that provided the data used to analyse internal migration patterns, namely place of previous usual residence (where this was outside Myanmar) and duration of stay in place of current usual residence. No information was collected on the country of place of birth (where this was abroad), so this is not included in the analyses of lifetime international immigration. Results are presented here only on the individual characteristics of those who migrated into Myanmar in the five years before the Census.

There were 23,577 persons who were living in Myanmar at the time of the 2014 Census whose previous place of residence in the five-year period before the Census was abroad (see Table 5.7). While only 55 per cent of immigrants to Myanmar came from Thailand, over 70 per cent of the 1.37 million recent emigrants from Myanmar now reported living in Thailand (see Table 5.3). In addition, while 15.6 per cent of recent emigrants were reported as living in Malaysia and 5.6 per cent in China, the corresponding percentages for immigrants from these two countries were 4.8 per cent and 15.0 per cent, respectively.

However, only 29.2 per cent of recent immigrants had citizenship scrutiny cards (see Table 5.8), which is much lower than the proportion of the resident population with such cards (69 per cent of the population aged 10 and over) (Department of Population, 2015). Many of the immigrants appear to be foreign citizens (11.5 per cent) or are perhaps children of foreign citizens. And a high proportion did not have any identity documents at all (24.8 per cent). So when differentials among immigrants are analysed it must be kept in mind that only a proportion of the immigrants recorded in the Census were returning migrants.

There may be a number of reasons for the relatively low number of recent immigrants in relation to the number of recent emigrants. Firstly, migrants returning from abroad may move more than once on their return and only the last move before the Census was recorded. And secondly, those persons who were undocumented may not have reported that their last place of residence was abroad. Thus, when looking at the characteristics of recent immigrants these caveats should be borne in mind.

## Table 5.7

**Distribution of recent immigrants by country of previous residence, 2014 Census**

| Country of previous residence | Males | | Females | | Both sexes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Thailand | 6,822 | 52.7% | 6,204 | 58.4% | 13,026 | 55.2% |
| Malaysia | 824 | 6.4% | 307 | 2.9% | 1131 | 4.8% |
| Nepal | 14 | 0.1% | 16 | 0.2% | 30 | 0.1% |
| Pakistan | 32 | 0.2% | 40 | 0.4% | 72 | 0.3% |
| Singapore | 367 | 2.8% | 309 | 2.9% | 676 | 2.9% |
| China | 2,136 | 16.5% | 1,409 | 13.3% | 3,545 | 15.0% |
| Japan | 203 | 1.6% | 151 | 1.4% | 354 | 1.5% |
| S Korea | 236 | 1.8% | 140 | 1.3% | 376 | 1.6% |
| India | 351 | 2.7% | 239 | 2.2% | 590 | 2.5% |
| Bangladesh | 936 | 7.2% | 989 | 9.3% | 1,925 | 8.2% |
| USA | 117 | 0.9% | 92 | 0.9% | 209 | 0.9% |
| Viet Nam | 57 | 0.4% | 27 | 0.3% | 84 | 0.4% |
| Philippines | 52 | 0.4% | 46 | 0.4% | 98 | 0.4% |
| Other | 799 | 6.2% | 653 | 6.1% | 1,452 | 6.2% |
| Not stated | 5 | 0% | 4 | 0% | 9 | 0% |
| **TOTAL** | **12,951** | **100.0%** | **10,626** | **100.0%** | **23,577** | **100.0%** |

## Table 5.8

**Type of registration card held by recent immigrants, by sex, 2014 Census**

| Type of registration card | Males | | Females | | Both sexes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Citizenship Scrutiny Card | 3,895 | 30.1 | 3,001 | 28.2 | 6,896 | 29.2 |
| Associate Scrutiny Card | 64 | 0.5 | 40 | 0.4 | 104 | 0.4 |
| Naturalized Scrutiny Card | 79 | 0.6 | 36 | 0.3 | 115 | 0.5 |
| National Registration Card | 67 | 0.5 | 54 | 0.5 | 121 | 0.5 |
| Religious Card | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Temporary Registration Card | 308 | 2.9 | 307 | 2.4 | 615 | 2.6 |
| Foreign Registration Card | 428 | 3.3 | 286 | 2.7 | 714 | 3.0 |
| Foreign Passport | 1,356 | 10.5 | 651 | 6.1 | 2,007 | 8.5 |
| None of the above documents | 3,068 | 23.7 | 2,781 | 26.2 | 5849 | 24.8 |
| Child below 10 | 3,682 | 28.4 | 3,469 | 32.6 | 7,151 | 30.3 |
| **TOTAL** | **12,591** | **100.0** | **10,626** | **100.0** | **23,577** | **100.0** |

In Table 5.9 the age distributions of immigrants are shown for different migration streams. For those in the age group 25-69 the primary stream is urban-to-urban, while for very young children, aged 0-4 years, the rural-to-urban stream dominates, and for those children aged 5-14 and young adults aged 15-24 the rural-to-rural stream contains the highest proportion of immigrants. It should be noted, however, that the definitions of urban and rural vary conceptually among countries so that any comparisons with internal migration flows will not be valid.

The age distribution suggests that recent immigrants are often young families, with 38 per cent of immigrants aged less than 15 years, and 31 per cent aged between 25 and 39 years. Some of these may be families returning to live in Myanmar.

## Table 5.9

**Recent immigrants by urban/rural streams by age, 2014 Census**

| Sex | Age | Recent immigrants | | | | | | Total recent immigrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | From Urban* | From Rural* | |
| **Both sexes** | 0-4 | 1,376 | 135 | 2,019 | 1,527 | 31 | 10 | 5,098 |
| | | 27.0% | 2.6% | 39.6% | 30.0% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 5-9 | 617 | 79 | 886 | 1109 | 9 | 7 | 2,707 |
| | | 22.8% | 2.9% | 32.7% | 41.0% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| | 10-14 | 240 | 57 | 299 | 596 | 7 | 3 | 1,202 |
| | | 20.0% | 4.7% | 24.9% | 49.6% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 15-19 | 247 | 61 | 254 | 511 | 3 | 6 | 1,082 |
| | | 22.8% | 5.6% | 23.5% | 47.2% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | 20-24 | 471 | 102 | 635 | 654 | 12 | 2 | 1,876 |
| | | 25.1% | 5.4% | 33.8% | 34.9% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 100.0% |
| | 25-29 | 886 | 91 | 809 | 729 | 15 | 6 | 2,536 |
| | | 34.9% | 3.6% | 31.9% | 28.7% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 30-34 | 1,117 | 101 | 713 | 716 | 16 | 6 | 2,669 |
| | | 41.9% | 3.8% | 26.7% | 26.8% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 35-39 | 765 | 56 | 561 | 604 | 16 | 5 | 2,007 |
| | | 38.1% | 2.8% | 28.0% | 30.1% | 0.8% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 40-44 | 630 | 57 | 428 | 480 | 5 | 2 | 1,602 |
| | | 39.3% | 3.6% | 26.7% | 30.0% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 100.0% |
| | 45-49 | 445 | 40 | 250 | 337 | 4 | 0 | 1,076 |
| | | 41.4% | 3.7% | 23.2% | 31.3% | 0.4% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 50-54 | 278 | 30 | 154 | 229 | 7 | 0 | 698 |
| | | 39.8% | 4.3% | 22.1% | 32.8% | 1.0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 55-59 | 187 | 18 | 80 | 136 | 2 | 1 | 424 |
| | | 44.1% | 4.2% | 18.9% | 32.1% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 60-64 | 111 | 9 | 58 | 93 | 3 | 0 | 274 |
| | | 40.5% | 3.3% | 21.2% | 33.9% | 1.1% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 65-69 | 69 | 9 | 13 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 146 |
| | | 47.3% | 6.2% | 8.9% | 37.7% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 70-74 | 31 | 1 | 13 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 76 |
| | | 40.8% | 1.3% | 17.1% | 40.8% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 75-79 | 21 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 49 |
| | | 42.9% | 2.0% | 14.3% | 38.8% | 0% | 2.0% | 100.0% |
| | 80-84 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| | | 46.7% | 3.3% | 6.7% | 43.3% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 85-89 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| | | 46.2% | 7.7% | 7.7% | 38.5% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 90-94 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | 57.1% | 0% | 42.9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 95 and over | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | | 40.0% | 40.0% | 0% | 20.0% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | **TOTAL** | **7,517** | **851** | **7,185** | **7,845** | **130** | **49** | **23,577** |
| | | **31.9%** | **3.6%** | **30.5%** | **33.3%** | **0.6%** | **0.2%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 5.9** (continued)

Recent immigrants by urban/rural streams by age, 2014 Census

| Sex | Age | Recent immigrants | | | | | | Total recent immigrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | From Urban* | From Rural* | |
| **Males** | 0-4 | 684 | 70 | 1,054 | 827 | 16 | 4 | 2,655 |
| | | 25.8% | 2.6% | 39.7% | 31.1% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 5-9 | 320 | 39 | 441 | 561 | 4 | 3 | 1,368 |
| | | 23.4% | 2.9% | 32.2% | 41.0% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 10-14 | 125 | 30 | 167 | 297 | 3 | 3 | 625 |
| | | 20.0% | 4.8% | 26.7% | 47.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 100.0% |
| | 15-19 | 128 | 28 | 128 | 240 | 0 | 5 | 529 |
| | | 24.2% | 5.3% | 24.2% | 45.4% | 0% | 0.9% | 100.0% |
| | 20-24 | 253 | 49 | 315 | 320 | 8 | 1 | 946 |
| | | 26.7% | 5.2% | 33.3% | 33.8% | 0.8% | 0.1% | 100.0% |
| | 25-29 | 488 | 46 | 464 | 396 | 8 | 3 | 1,405 |
| | | 34.7% | 3.3% | 33.0% | 28.2% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 30-34 | 665 | 56 | 425 | 396 | 6 | 4 | 1,552 |
| | | 42.8% | 3.6% | 27.4% | 25.5% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| | 35-39 | 454 | 36 | 325 | 354 | 10 | 4 | 1,183 |
| | | 38.4% | 3.0% | 27.5% | 29.9% | 0.8% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| | 40-44 | 404 | 34 | 267 | 277 | 4 | 2 | 988 |
| | | 40.9% | 3.4% | 27.0% | 28.0% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 45-49 | 273 | 18 | 152 | 195 | 2 | 0 | 640 |
| | | 42.7% | 2.8% | 23.8% | 30.5% | 0.3% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 50-54 | 204 | 19 | 93 | 140 | 6 | 0 | 462 |
| | | 44.2% | 4.1% | 20.1% | 30.3% | 1.3% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 55-59 | 127 | 12 | 51 | 77 | 1 | 0 | 268 |
| | | 47.4% | 4.5% | 19.0% | 28.7% | 0.4% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 60-64 | 74 | 4 | 31 | 52 | 1 | 0 | 162 |
| | | 45.7% | 2.5% | 19.1% | 32.1% | 0.6% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 65-69 | 43 | 4 | 7 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 82 |
| | | 52.4% | 4.9% | 8.5% | 34.1% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 70-74 | 21 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| | | 53.8% | 0% | 20.5% | 25.6% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 75-79 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| | | 41.7% | 4.2% | 20.8% | 33.3% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 80-84 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | | 50.0% | 10.0% | 0% | 40.0% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 85-89 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | 57.1% | 0% | 0% | 42.9% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 90-94 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | | 50.0% | 0% | 50.0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 95 and over | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | 50.0% | 50.0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | **TOTAL** | **4,285** | **448** | **3,935** | **4,185** | **69** | **29** | **12,951** |
| | | **33.1%** | **3.5%** | **30.4%** | **32.3%** | **0.5%** | **0.2%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 5.9** (continued)
Recent immigrants by urban/rural streams by age, 2014 Census

| Sex | Age | Recent immigrants | | | | | | Total recent immigrants |
|-----|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | **Urban-Urban** | **Urban-Rural** | **Rural-Urban** | **Rural-Rural** | **From Urban\*** | **From Rural\*** | |
| **Females** | 0-4 | 692 | 65 | 965 | 700 | 15 | 6 | 2,443 |
| | | 28.3% | 2.7% | 39.5% | 28.7% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 5-9 | 297 | 40 | 445 | 548 | 5 | 4 | 1,339 |
| | | 22.2% | 3.0% | 33.2% | 40.9% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| | 10-14 | 115 | 27 | 132 | 299 | 4 | 0 | 577 |
| | | 19.9% | 4.7% | 22.9% | 51.8% | 0.7% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 15-19 | 119 | 33 | 126 | 271 | 3 | 1 | 553 |
| | | 21.5% | 6.0% | 22.8% | 49.0% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 20-24 | 218 | 53 | 320 | 334 | 4 | 1 | 930 |
| | | 23.4% | 5.7% | 34.4% | 35.9% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 100.0% |
| | 25-29 | 398 | 45 | 345 | 333 | 7 | 3 | 1,131 |
| | | 35.2% | 4.0% | 30.5% | 29.4% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| | 30-34 | 452 | 45 | 288 | 320 | 10 | 2 | 1,117 |
| | | 40.5% | 4.0% | 25.8% | 28.6% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | 35-39 | 311 | 20 | 236 | 250 | 6 | 1 | 824 |
| | | 37.7% | 2.4% | 28.6% | 30.3% | 0.7% | 0.1% | 100.0% |
| | 40-44 | 226 | 23 | 161 | 203 | 1 | 0 | 614 |
| | | 36.8% | 3.7% | 26.2% | 33.1% | 0.2% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 45-49 | 172 | 22 | 98 | 142 | 2 | 0 | 436 |
| | | 39.4% | 5.0% | 22.5% | 32.6% | 0.5% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 50-54 | 74 | 11 | 61 | 89 | 1 | 0 | 236 |
| | | 31.4% | 4.7% | 25.8% | 37.7% | 0.4% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 55-59 | 60 | 6 | 29 | 59 | 1 | 1 | 156 |
| | | 38.5% | 3.8% | 18.6% | 37.8% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | 60-64 | 37 | 5 | 27 | 41 | 2 | 0 | 112 |
| | | 33.0% | 4.5% | 24.1% | 36.6% | 1.8% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 65-69 | 26 | 5 | 6 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 64 |
| | | 40.6% | 7.8% | 9.4% | 42.2% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 70-74 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| | | 27.0% | 2.7% | 13.5% | 56.8% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 75-79 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 25 |
| | | 44.0% | 0% | 8.0% | 44.0% | 0% | 4.0% | 100.0% |
| | 80-84 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| | | 45.0% | 0% | 10.0% | 45.0% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 85-89 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 33.3% | 16.7% | 16.7% | 33.3% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 90-94 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | 66.7% | 0% | 33.3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | 95 and over | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | 33.3% | 33.3% | 0% | 33.3% | 0% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | **TOTAL** | **3,232** | **403** | **3,250** | **3,660** | **61** | **20** | **10,626** |
| | | **30.4%** | **3.8%** | **30.6%** | **34.4%** | **0.6%** | **0.2%** | **100.0%** |

\* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) was not recorded.

Figure 5.8 shows the relationship of male and female immigrants to the household head. More males than females described themselves as the household head, while females were more likely to be described as spouse of the head of the household. Almost one quarter were classified as a child of the household head, and a further 18 to 21 per cent as a grandchild or great-grandchild.

## Figure 5.8
**Relationship of immigrant to household head by sex, 2014 Census**
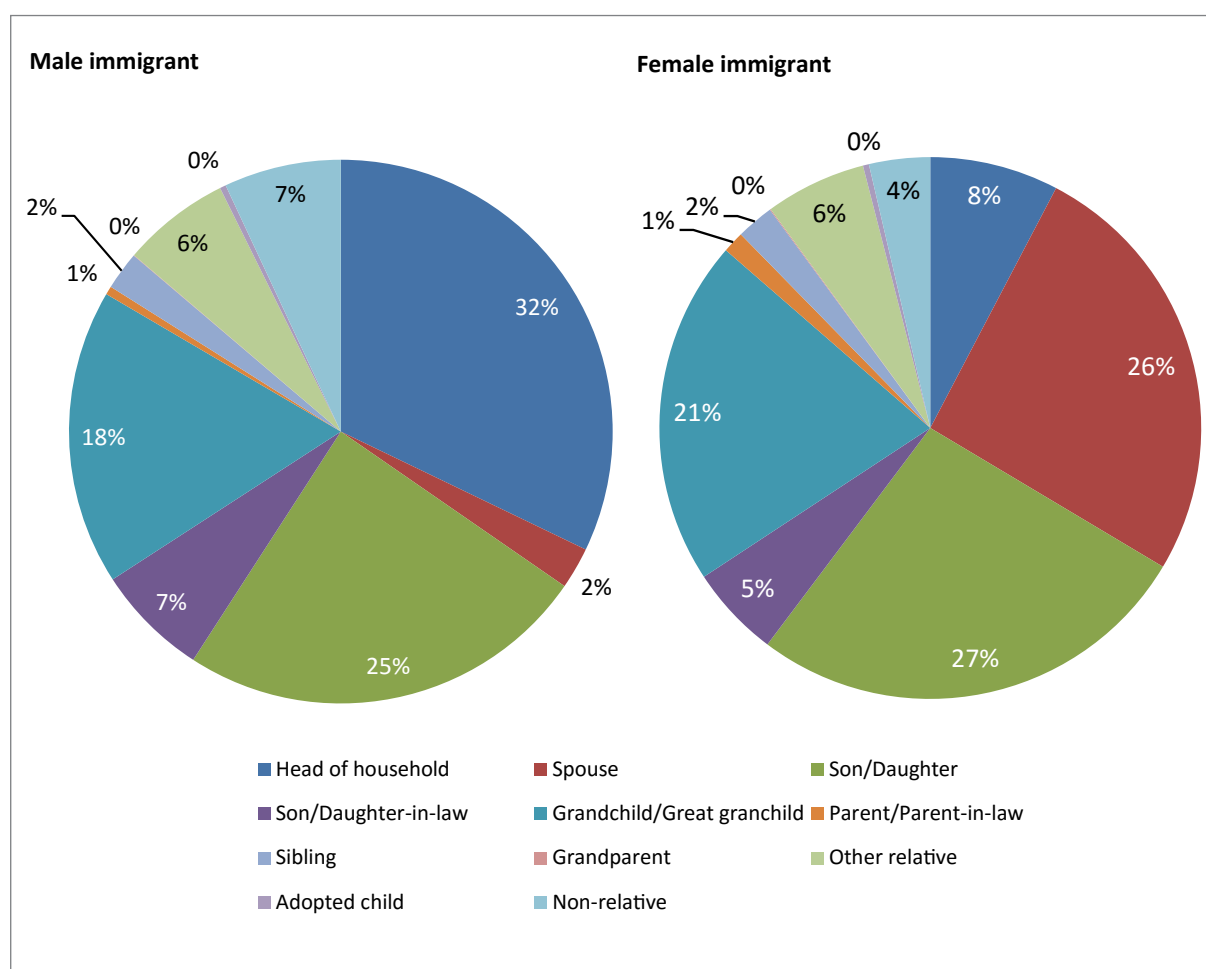


## 5.4 Relationship between emigration and internal migration

Although emigration is normally considered separately from internal migration, research findings indicate that there is a relationship (Skeldon, 2013). However, the relationship is unclear: while some commentators claim that internal migration generates international migration, others argue that they act as a substitute for each other.

The data available allows for an examination of the relationship at the cross-sectional level for households. The average (mean) numbers of internal migrants and emigrants per household have been calculated, and the data is shown by the District of current residence of the household respondent in Appendix A, Table A9.

There was at least one internal migrant in 12.2 per cent of the 10,877,832 conventional households enumerated in the Census (not including those households consisting of persons born abroad), and there was at least one emigrant in 9.7 per cent of these households. There were, however, 16 Districts in which the mean number of emigrants exceeded that of internal migrants. This was most evident in Dawei, Hpa-An and Mawlamyine Districts that all have a mean number of emigrants of 0.75 or more.

The resulting bivariate correlation between these two variables is -0.029, which indicates that at the household level, those households with a high number of internal migrants had lower numbers of emigrants. Overall, 19.1 per cent of households contained a recent migrant (emigrant or internal migrant), which consisted of 0.6 per cent of households that contained at least one emigrant and at least one internal migrant, 7.0 per cent that contained at least one emigrant but no internal migrant, and 11.5 per cent that contained at least one internal migrant but no emigrants. This suggests that internal migration and emigration are operating independently of each other.

# Chapter 6. Urbanization

## 6.1 Levels of urbanization

International comparisons of levels of urbanization are hampered by variations in the definitions of urban and rural areas. There is no international standard as to how areas are classified as either "urban" or "rural". The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census adopted the designations employed by the General Administration Department (GAD) of the Ministry of Home Affairs in designating lower level administrative areas as urban (wards) or rural areas (village tracts).

Drawing upon interviews with officials from the GAD, the UN Habitat states that there were 288 urban centres under the Towns Act and the Municipal Act (UN-Habitat, 1991). The Towns Act applies to centres with a population of less than 10,000, "with densities and functions of a sufficiently urban nature for urban wards (as opposed to rural village tracts)" (UN-Habitat, 1991), whereas municipalities are defined as centres with a population of over 10,000. In addition to property-based taxation, other urban functions, from planning to implementation and management of physical and social services, were also described as criteria for being urban.

This chapter includes information on both the population living in conventional and in institutional households. Several indicators can however only be calculated for the population in conventional households. According to the 2014 Census, almost 30 per cent of the total population (conventional and institutional households) lives in areas classified as urban. Figure 6.1 compares the level of urbanization among selected Southeast Asian countries. Myanmar currently has the second lowest percentage of urban population in the region, but is only slightly below Viet Nam, which has about 33 per cent of its population living in urban areas (UNESCAP, 2014). Note that urban/rural areas are classified according to the administrative criteria used by each country and may not, therefore, be entirely comparable.

As can be seen from Table 6.1, the level of urbanization at the Union level only marginally increased from 1973 to 1983. Urbanization increased in most States/Regions throughout this period, with the main exceptions being Yangon and Ayeyawady, whose share of the population residing in urban areas declined by over one percentage point. Kayah, Kayin and Chin all had relatively large gains in the percentage of their urban population (each being more than 2 percentage points).

From 1983 to 2014 the tempo of urbanization in Myanmar increased. From 24.8 per cent of the population that lived in areas classified as urban in 1983, the level of urbanization increased to 29.6 per cent in 2014. At the State/Region level the largest increases were in Kachin and Mandalay (including Nay Pyi Taw) which saw increases of almost 14 and 8 percentage points, respectively. Yangon only exhibited a slight increase in the proportion of its population living in urban areas, although the level had reached an unprecedented 70.1 per cent by 2014.

## Figure 6.1

**Percentage of the total population living in urban areas in Southeast Asian countries**
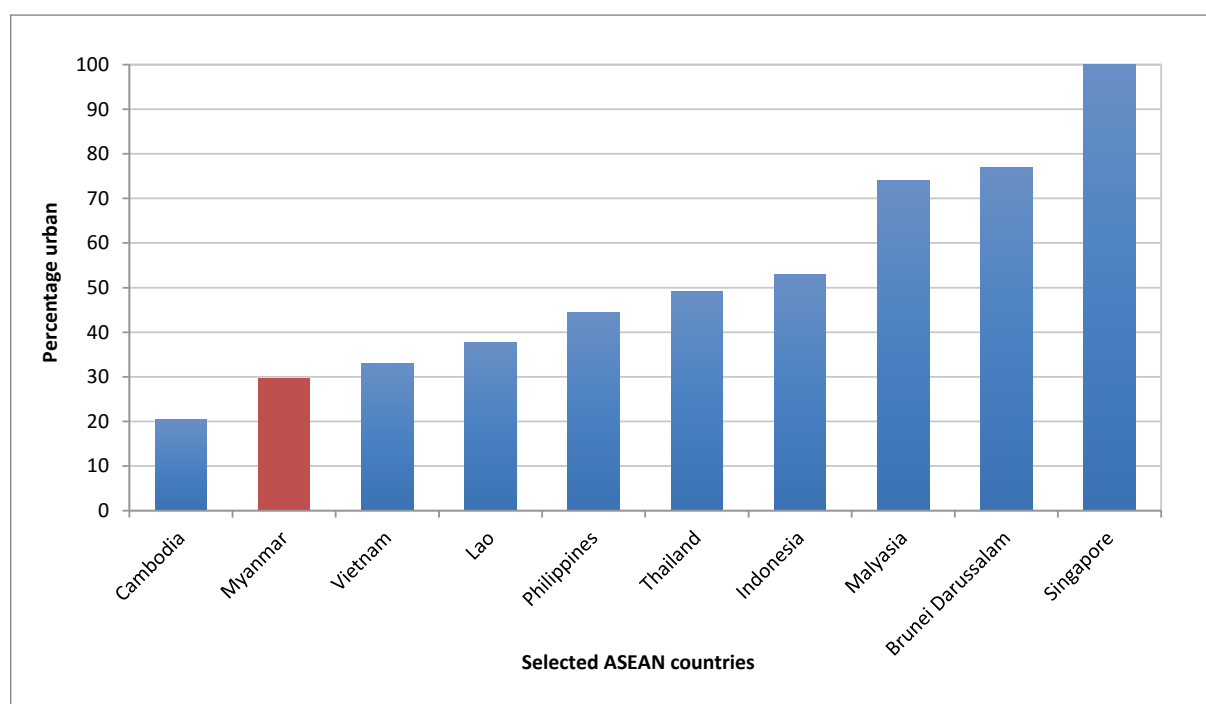


*Source:* UNESCAP, 2014.

## Table 6.1

**Share of total urban population by State/Region: 1973, 1983 and 2014 censuses**

| State/Region | 1973 Percentage urban | 1983 Percentage urban | 2014 Percentage urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Union** | **24.3** | **24.8** | **29.6** |
| Kachin | 21.1 | 22.2 | 36.1 |
| Kayah | 23.8 | 26.0 | 25.3 |
| Kayin | 11.7 | 16.6 | 21.9 |
| Chin | 11.5 | 14.7 | 20.8 |
| Sagaing | 12.3 | 13.8 | 17.1 |
| Tanintharyi | 23.3 | 23.7 | 24.0 |
| Bago | 19.2 | 19.5 | 22.0 |
| Magway | 15.5 | 15.2 | 15.0 |
| Mandalay | 26.3 | 26.5 | 34.4 |
| Mon | 28.5 | 28.2 | 27.9 |
| Rakhine | 14.5 | 14.8 | 16.9 |
| Yangon | 69.6 | 68.2 | 70.1 |
| Shan | 18.0 | 21.3 | 24.0 |
| Ayeyawady | 16.5 | 14.9 | 14.1 |

*Note:* For comparison purposes Nay Pyi Taw has been included as part of Mandalay in this table for all three census years. It was part of this Region in the 1973 and 1983 censuses. The proportion of the urban population of Rakhine State will have been impacted by the substantial under-enumeration that occurred mainly in rural areas.

In contrast, four States/Regions, Magway, Mon, Kayah, and Ayeyawady experienced declines in the percentage of their population living in urban areas. This decline was only marginal in the cases of the first two of these States/Regions (although it represented a continued decline since 1973 in both cases), but was a little more substantial in Kayah and Ayeyawady. As seen in a previous chapter of this report, Ayeyawady is a major source of migrants to Yangon and this is expected to have impacted upon the level of urbanization in this Region.

Yangon Region had the highest percentage of its population living in urban areas at 70 per cent (see Table 6.1 and Figure 6.2). Nevertheless, while, at the District level, East and West Yangon Districts had 99 and 100 per cent of their populations in urban areas respectively, the levels in North and South Yangon Districts were only 55 and 30 per cent urban, respectively (see Appendix A, Table A10).

Under the administration of Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC), both East and West Districts are part of Yangon Municipality, with the latter being the Central Business District. Yangon Municipality includes 33 Townships, as defined by the General Administrative Department (GAD). Only certain Townships in the North and South Districts are part of Yangon City. The term 'Township' is used here to be consistent with the 2014 Census data collection. The Census does not identify what a city is, other than Yangon, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw Municipalities.

By percentage, Myanmar's second and third highest urban populations are in Kachin State and Mandalay Region, but at the 2014 Census they were only 36 and 35 per cent urban, respectively. As seen in Table 6.1, Magway and Ayeyawady had the lowest levels of urbanization at 15 and 14 per cent, respectively. It is important to note that about 34 per cent of the population in Rakhine State were not enumerated in the Census, and as this under-enumeration occurred more frequently in rural areas, the urbanization rates, like other indicators, must be interpreted with caution.

Within Kachin State, Myitkyina District, which borders China, had an urban population of 59 per cent. Urban areas in Myitkyina Township within Myitkyina District (strategically located along the Ayeyawady river, 40 kilometres below the confluence of its two rivers, the Mali and May Kha rivers), had a total population of 306,949.

Appendix A, Table A10, shows that Myawady (in Kayin State) and Tamu (in Sagaing Region) had a high percentage of their populations living in urban areas at 55 per cent and 52 per cent, respectively, although their respective State/Region are among the least urbanized in the country. Myawady District (adjacent to Thailand) had an urban population of 116,580 people. Myawady Township plays an important role as a Thai-Myanmar entry border town into Mae Sot, Thailand. Similarly, Tamu District, with its urban population of 59,938 people, borders Manipur State in India.

## Figure 6.2
**Percentage of the total urban population by State/Region, 1983 and 2014 censuses**
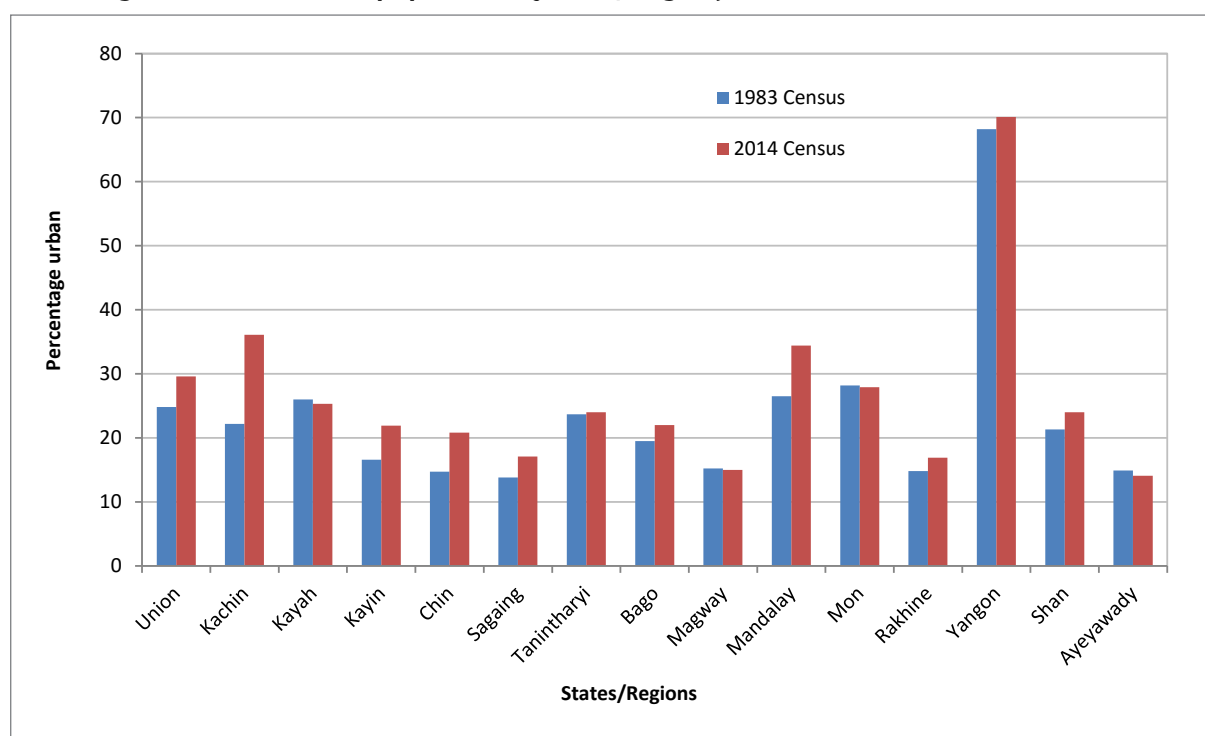


## 6.2 Urban primacy

As noted above, the Census generally does not have an explicit definition of what a "city" is. Only Yangon, Mandalay City and Nay Pyi Taw Municipalities are defined by the General Administrative Department as cities, with 33 Townships in Yangon, 5 Townships in Mandalay and 8 Townships in Nay Pyi Taw. To avoid confusion throughout the rest of this report the word city is used in this particular section to calculate the concept of "urban primacy."

Apart from Yangon, Mandalay City and Nay Pyi Taw, the population in the remainder of the cities shown in Table 6.2 was calculated based on the number of people in urban areas. For Nay Pyi Taw, the population was based on the number of people in the Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory. Yangon is the largest city in the country with a population of 5,211,431 people, followed by Mandalay Municipality with a population of 1,225,546 people. Since Yangon has a much higher population than Myanmar's second largest city, Yangon can also be described as a "primate city" on which the majority of the country depends for socioeconomic, cultural and transportation needs. The uneven size distribution of cities, with one large urban centre that far exceeds the rest of the country's hubs, indicates an imbalance in development across different parts of Myanmar. Most capital cities of States/Regions had a more even distribution of population ranging from 130,000 to 490,000, implying the important role that smaller cities and towns play in the economic and social life of the country.

## Table 6.2

**Total population of capital cities of States/Regions by sex, 2014 Census**

| Capital city | State/Region | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Yangon | Yangon | 5,211,431 | 2,466,918 | 2,744,513 |
| Mandalay | Mandalay | 1,225,546 | 598,429 | 627,117 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | Nay Pyi Taw | 1,160,242 | 565,155 | 595,087 |
| Bago | Bago | 491,434 | 235,529 | 255,905 |
| Hpa-An | Kayin | 421,575 | 203,910 | 217,665 |
| Taunggyi | Shan | 381,639 | 185,954 | 195,685 |
| Monywa | Sagaing | 372,095 | 171,951 | 200,144 |
| Myitkyina | Kachin | 306,949 | 148,485 | 158,464 |
| Magway | Magway | 289,247 | 135,103 | 154,144 |
| Mawlamyine | Mon | 289,388 | 139,026 | 150,362 |
| Pathein | Ayeyawady | 287,071 | 137,663 | 149,408 |
| Sittwe | Rakhine | 147,899 | 70,470 | 77,429 |
| Loikaw | Kayah | 128,401 | 63,109 | 65,292 |
| Dawei | Tanintharyi | 125,605 | 60,044 | 65,561 |
| Hakha | Chin | 48,352 | 23,022 | 25,330 |

Oo (1989) used the ratio of the population of the largest city to the combined population of the next three largest cities, to examine primacy for the 1953, 1973 and 1983 censuses. An increasing level of urban primacy was noted. ESCAP (2014) also records that there is an increasing proportion of the population living in large cities in Myanmar. Oo argues for the importance of developing the urban hierarchy to promote development in Myanmar.

Households in Myanmar are generally small, with a mean household size (for conventional households) of 4.4. As can be seen from Table 6.3, there is little variation in household size throughout Yangon, Mandalay, other State/Region capital cities, or other urban and rural areas. The figures shown here for Yangon and Mandalay refer to cities rather than Districts. While it was expected that Yangon, because of its lower level of fertility compared to the rest of the country, would have the smallest household size, the Census has shown that its mean household size is in fact marginally above the mean household size for the Union.

## 6.3 Urban development indicators

Based on reports and meetings by UN Habitat (UN Habitat, 2002; UN, 2015) this report adopts a number of indicators of urban development that are consistent with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially but not exclusively, the 'Cities without Slums' Target or Target 11 of MDG 7, 'Ensure Environmental Sustainability' (UN-Habitat, 2009). Certain indicators are available for the total population of Myanmar in both conventional and institutional households: educational attainment; labour force participation rate and unemployment rate. But most of the examined indicators include only the population in conventional households: school attendance; occupation and industry of employed persons; durability of housing unit and access to secure tenue; access to improved sources of drinking water; access to improved sanitation.

### 6.3.1 Age and sex differentials

The age structure of urban and rural areas differs significantly. In Figure 6.3 the percentage in broad age groups is shown by sex. It can be seen that for both sexes, the proportion of the younger age group (0-14 years) is much higher in rural than in urban areas. This may, to an extent, be explained by the higher levels of total fertility in rural areas than in urban areas according to the 2014 Census Thematic Report on Fertility and Nuptiality. However, there are greater percentages in the age groups 15-19 to 25-39 in urban areas compared to rural areas. This is likely to be partly a function of migration.

## Table 6.3

**Number of conventional households and mean household size by specified place of residence, 2014 Census**

| Place of residence | Number of households | Mean household size |
|---|---:|---:|
| Yangon | 1,073,678 | 4.54 |
| Mandalay | 221,861 | 4.99 |
| Other State capitals | 950,292 | 4.39 |
| Other uban | 1,414,954 | 4.44 |
| Rural | 7,217,047 | 4.36 |
| **Total** | **10,877,832** | **4.41** |

## Figure 6.3

**Percentage of the total population in urban and rural areas by sex, by age, 2014 Census**
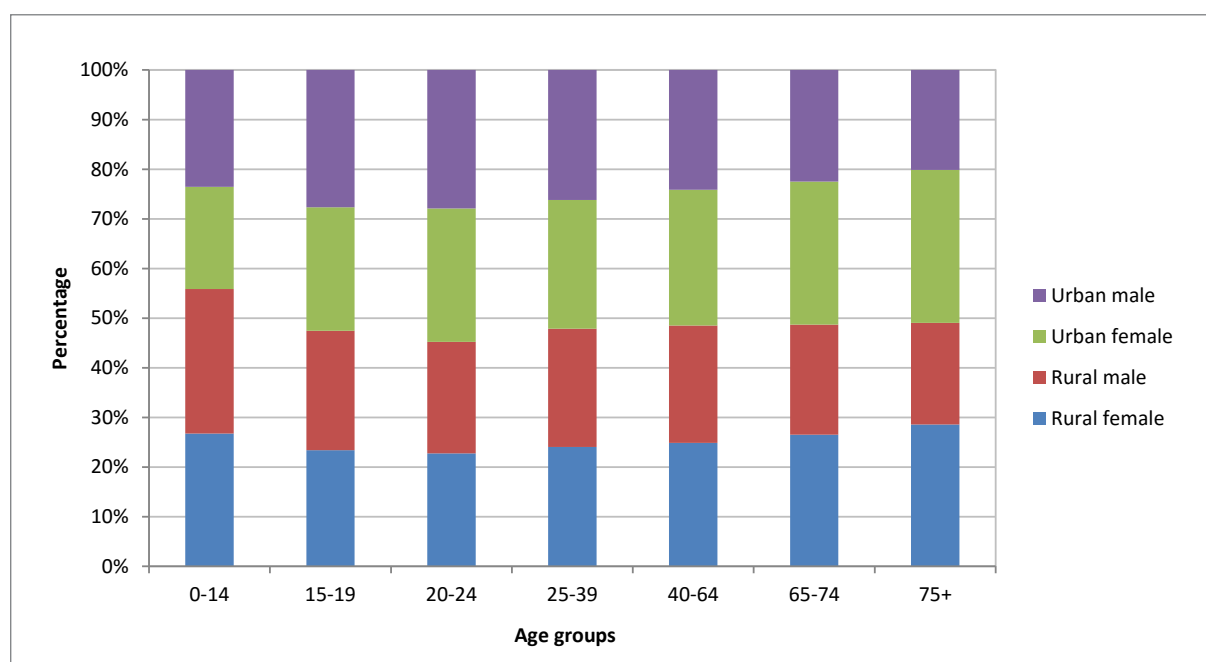
At the older ages of 40 to 64, there is a higher percentage of females in urban areas than in rural areas, but a slightly lower percentage of males in urban areas than in rural areas. It can be seen from Figure 6.3 that for both males and females, the urban population is more likely to comprise a higher proportion of persons in the labour force ages.

## 6.3.2 Educational attainment

The percentage of the population aged 5-29 who have never attended school is shown by sex for the urban and rural population in Figure 6.4. There were only small differences by sex for the urban population, with the exception of Rakhine State where more males had attended school compared to females.

In almost all States/Regions, the percentage of the population that had never attended school was much lower in urban areas compared to rural areas, with the differences being most pronounced in Kayin and Shan States. With the exception of Rakhine State, and to a lesser extent Shan and Kayin States, approximately 5 per cent of the urban population aged 5-29 had never attended school, while closer to 10 per cent of the rural population had never attended school. It is clearly the case that urban centres provide higher access to educational opportunities than rural areas.

**Figure 6.4**

**Percentage of the population aged 5-29 in conventional households who have never attended school in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by sex, 2014 Census**
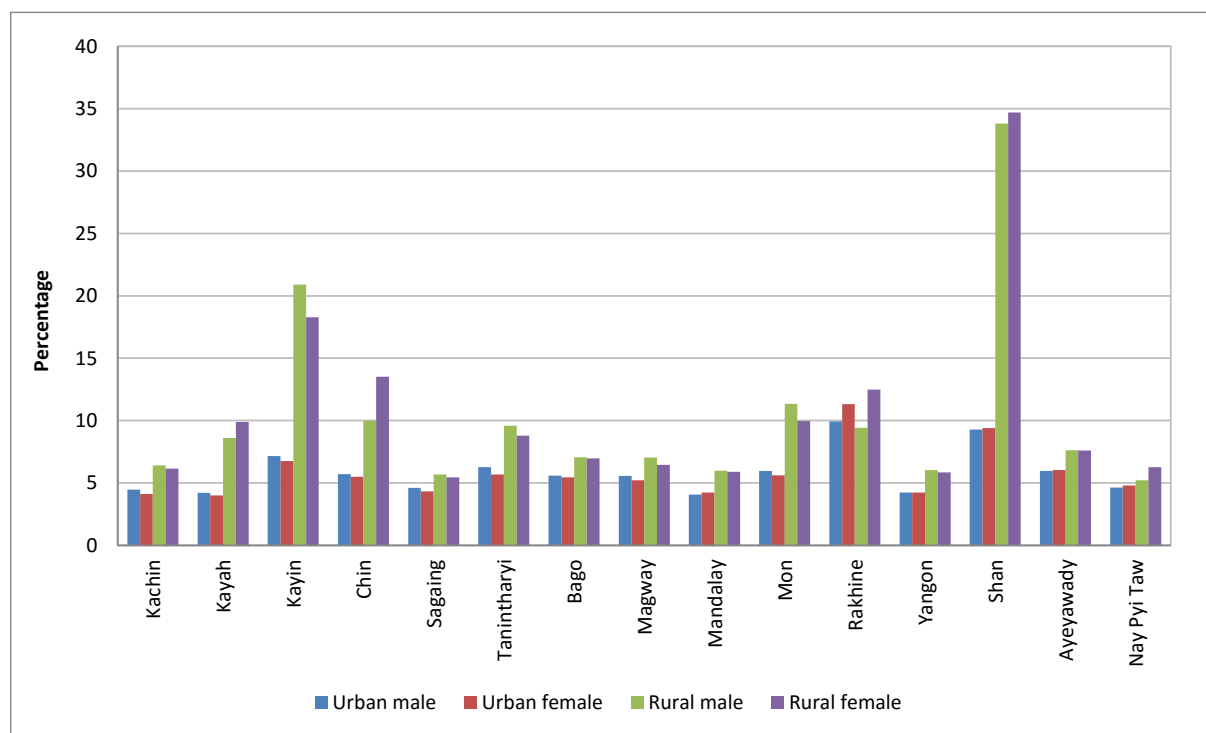
In Figure 6.5 the highest completed level of education is shown at the Union level and for urban and rural populations aged over 25 years. Again it is apparent that males in urban areas have, in general, received a higher level of education than females, although it should be noted that a higher percentage of urban females than males have completed a university/ college education. Both sexes in urban areas received a higher level of education than in rural areas (see also Table 6.4). However, for both male and female populations, whether in urban or rural areas, the most frequent level of education completed was primary school. Obtaining a university/college degree is, not surprisingly, proportionately more common among the urban population than the rural population, but (perhaps more surprisingly), as noted, is more common among urban females than among urban males.

Levels of completed schooling were higher in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, in both urban and rural areas, than among the equivalent urban and rural populations in other States/Regions. For example, 28.5 per cent of the urban population of Nay Pyi Taw and 24.0 per cent of the urban population of Yangon had completed a level of schooling higher than high school. The level for the total urban population was 19.7 per cent. The lowest levels were found along the eastern border with only 11.4 per cent of the urban population in Kayin completing a level of education higher than high school. The percentage of the total rural population who completed a level of schooling greater than high school was 3.7 per cent.

## Figure 6.5

**Percentage of the total population aged 25 years and over in urban and rural areas by highest level of education completed, by sex, 2014 Census**



|  | None | Primary school | Middle school | High school | Diploma | University / College | Post-graduate | Vocational training | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban male | 5.20 | 25.37 | 27.69 | 21.49 | 0.77 | 17.53 | 0.84 | 0.39 | 0.73 |
| Urban female | 9.13 | 33.04 | 20.97 | 15.64 | 0.26 | 19.07 | 1.23 | 0.12 | 0.53 |
| Rural male | 16.88 | 49.62 | 19.22 | 7.61 | 0.25 | 3.64 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 2.54 |
| Rural female | 23.22 | 54.52 | 11.71 | 4.70 | 0.09 | 3.74 | 0.17 | 0.05 | 1.79 |
| Union | 16.23 | 45.17 | 17.97 | 9.87 | 0.27 | 8.25 | 0.43 | 0.13 | 1.67 |
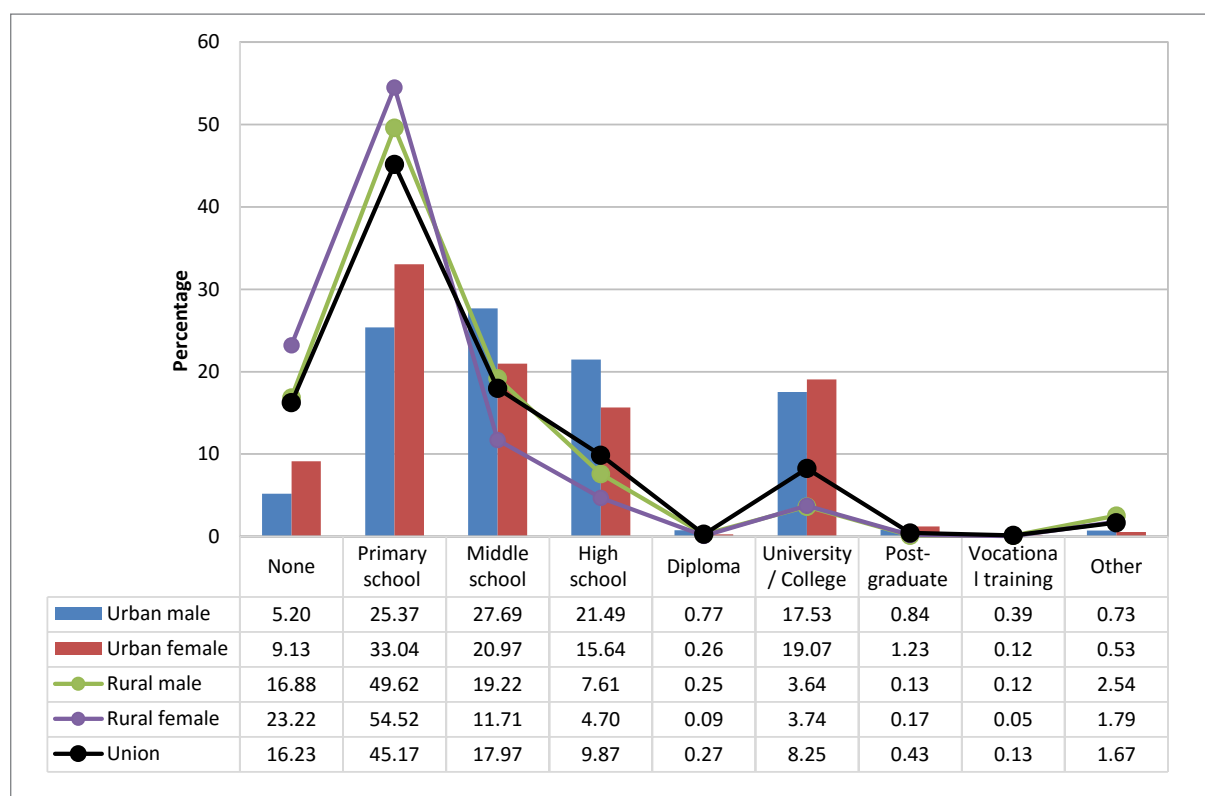
## Table 6.4

**Highest level of education completed for the total population aged 25 and over in urban and rural areas, by sex, 2014 Census**

| Urban/ Rural Sex | State/ Region | None | Primary school (grade 1 - 5) | Middle school (grade 6 - 9) | High school (grade 10 - 11) | Diplo- ma | Univ- ersity/ College | Post- graduate and above | Voca- tional training | Other | Total population 25+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Urban** | Kachin | 26,676 | 89,688 | 82,437 | 54,830 | 894 | 38,902 | 2,173 | 739 | 2,016 | 298,355 |
| **Both sexes** | | 8.9% | 30.1% | 27.6% | 18.4% | 0.3% | 13.0% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 3,629 | 9,995 | 8,790 | 8,079 | 216 | 6,210 | 321 | 171 | 152 | 37,563 |
| | | 9.7% | 26.6% | 23.4% | 21.5% | 0.6% | 16.5% | 0.9% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 15,611 | 62,685 | 43,572 | 27,672 | 472 | 18,581 | 905 | 267 | 1,239 | 171,004 |
| | | 9.1% | 36.7% | 25.5% | 16.2% | 0.3% | 10.9% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 6,718 | 11,698 | 9,965 | 10,715 | 394 | 7,455 | 648 | 171 | 80 | 47,844 |
| | | 14.0% | 24.5% | 20.8% | 22.4% | 0.8% | 15.6% | 1.4% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 31,313 | 177,358 | 111,521 | 81,874 | 2,353 | 88,384 | 4,507 | 1,166 | 5,053 | 503,529 |
| | | 6.2% | 35.2% | 22.1% | 16.3% | 0.5% | 17.6% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 1.0% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 8,594 | 66,622 | 48,063 | 31,079 | 543 | 23,427 | 1,046 | 209 | 638 | 180,221 |
| | | 4.8% | 37.0% | 26.7% | 17.2% | 0.3% | 13.0% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 41,953 | 220,234 | 151,074 | 100,516 | 3,103 | 94,765 | 3,525 | 1,289 | 4,364 | 620,823 |
| | | 6.8% | 35.5% | 24.3% | 16.2% | 0.5% | 15.3% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 26,186 | 105,537 | 78,579 | 63,663 | 1,957 | 63,454 | 3,114 | 1,410 | 1,305 | 345,205 |
| | | 7.6% | 30.6% | 22.8% | 18.4% | 0.6% | 18.4% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 73,803 | 395,885 | 269,129 | 197,437 | 6,889 | 228,377 | 14,056 | 2,664 | 7,712 | 1,195,952 |
| | | 6.2% | 33.1% | 22.5% | 16.5% | 0.6% | 19.1% | 1.2% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 26,535 | 113,661 | 80,355 | 49,653 | 1,473 | 45,394 | 1,950 | 461 | 1,403 | 320,885 |
| | | 8.3% | 35.4% | 25.0% | 15.5% | 0.5% | 14.1% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 23,814 | 68,986 | 44,027 | 27,008 | 1,075 | 28,497 | 1,275 | 411 | 612 | 195,705 |
| | | 12.2% | 35.2% | 22.5% | 13.8% | 0.5% | 14.6% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 131,999 | 713,745 | 747,436 | 643,868 | 15,731 | 662,728 | 41,229 | 8,475 | 14,572 | 2,979,783 |
| | | 4.4% | 24.0% | 25.1% | 21.6% | 0.5% | 22.2% | 1.4% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 152,654 | 199,306 | 171,306 | 112,149 | 2,824 | 92,731 | 4,704 | 1,510 | 5,422 | 742,606 |
| | | 20.6% | 26.8% | 23.1% | 15.1% | 0.4% | 12.5% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 35,843 | 180,549 | 119,111 | 86,282 | 1,792 | 80,334 | 3,744 | 903 | 6,429 | 514,987 |
| | | 7.0% | 35.1% | 23.1% | 16.8% | 0.3% | 15.6% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 1.2% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 8,203 | 55,099 | 45,781 | 37,585 | 1,760 | 57,204 | 4,765 | 658 | 938 | 211,993 |
| | | 3.9% | 26.0% | 21.6% | 17.7% | 0.8% | 27.0% | 2.2% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **613,531** | **2,471,048** | **2,011,146** | **1,532,410** | **41,476** | **1,536,443** | **87,962** | **20,504** | **51,935** | **8,366,455** |
| | | **7.3%** | **29.5%** | **24.0%** | **18.3%** | **0.5%** | **18.4%** | **1.1%** | **0.2%** | **0.6%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 6.4** (continued)

Highest level of education completed for the total population aged 25 and over in urban and rural areas, by sex, 2014 Census

| Urban/ Rural Sex | State/ Region | None | Primary school (grade 1 - 5) | Middle school (grade 6 - 9) | High school (grade 10 - 11) | Diplo-ma | Univ-ersity/ College | Post-graduate and above | Voca-tional training | Other | Total population 25+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rural** **Both sexes** | Kachin | 73,527 | 225,529 | 130,113 | 54,247 | 789 | 23,687 | 1,059 | 495 | 4,961 | 514,407 |
| | | 14.3% | 43.8% | 25.3% | 10.5% | 0.2% | 4.6% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 1.0% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 26,465 | 36,240 | 18,656 | 9,475 | 218 | 3,306 | 167 | 167 | 722 | 95,416 |
| | | 27.7% | 38.0% | 19.6% | 9.9% | 0.2% | 3.5% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.8% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 215,168 | 216,796 | 72,092 | 26,037 | 694 | 10,875 | 792 | 295 | 11,492 | 554,241 |
| | | 38.8% | 39.1% | 13.0% | 4.7% | 0.1% | 2.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 2.1% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 46,191 | 62,395 | 28,097 | 16,167 | 564 | 3,508 | 434 | 153 | 70 | 157,579 |
| | | 29.3% | 39.6% | 17.8% | 10.3% | 0.4% | 2.2% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 310,163 | 1,409,392 | 338,229 | 131,813 | 4,557 | 100,445 | 3,720 | 1,533 | 70,382 | 2,370,234 |
| | | 13.1% | 59.5% | 14.3% | 5.6% | 0.2% | 4.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 3.0% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 62,051 | 279,764 | 95,755 | 37,270 | 827 | 18,589 | 1,192 | 638 | 7,675 | 503,761 |
| | | 12.3% | 55.5% | 19.0% | 7.4% | 0.2% | 3.7% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 1.5% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 248,144 | 1,213,094 | 339,981 | 130,990 | 3,473 | 76,538 | 2,178 | 1,545 | 36,612 | 2,052,555 |
| | | 12.1% | 59.1% | 16.6% | 6.4% | 0.2% | 3.7% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.8% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 405,291 | 1,012,576 | 260,073 | 109,944 | 3,200 | 73,169 | 2,504 | 2,097 | 24,742 | 1,893,596 |
| | | 21.4% | 53.5% | 13.7% | 5.8% | 0.2% | 3.9% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.3% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 353,218 | 1,255,409 | 338,311 | 135,567 | 4,349 | 103,647 | 4,726 | 1,760 | 32,371 | 2,229,358 |
| | | 15.8% | 56.3% | 15.2% | 6.1% | 0.2% | 4.6% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 1.5% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 159,460 | 387,473 | 120,383 | 47,587 | 1,214 | 29,634 | 1,141 | 495 | 10,534 | 757,921 |
| | | 21.0% | 51.1% | 15.9% | 6.3% | 0.2% | 3.9% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 1.4% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 196,008 | 489,613 | 133,659 | 42,816 | 1,807 | 24,336 | 1,193 | 687 | 3,897 | 894,016 |
| | | 21.9% | 54.8% | 15.0% | 4.8% | 0.2% | 2.7% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 111,813 | 610,777 | 230,956 | 107,856 | 2,523 | 66,745 | 2,718 | 1,271 | 28,151 | 1,162,810 |
| | | 9.6% | 52.5% | 19.9% | 9.3% | 0.2% | 5.7% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 2.4% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 1,130,142 | 632,405 | 200,837 | 74,903 | 1,822 | 39,568 | 2,308 | 1,556 | 33,858 | 2,117,399 |
| | | 53.4% | 29.9% | 9.5% | 3.5% | 0.1% | 1.9% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.6% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 376,288 | 1,640,256 | 443,295 | 167,915 | 3,560 | 88,323 | 3,230 | 2,147 | 119,154 | 2,844,168 |
| | | 13.2% | 57.7% | 15.6% | 5.9% | 0.1% | 3.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 4.2% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 41,963 | 217,408 | 77,857 | 33,505 | 1,304 | 23,531 | 1,177 | 378 | 12,234 | 409,357 |
| | | 10.3% | 53.1% | 19.0% | 8.2% | 0.3% | 5.7% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 3.0% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **3,755,892** | **9,689,127** | **2,828,294** | **1,126,092** | **30,901** | **685,901** | **28,539** | **15,217** | **396,855** | **18,556,818** |
| | | **20.2%** | **52.2%** | **15.2%** | **6.1%** | **0.2%** | **3.7%** | **0.2%** | **0.1%** | **2.1%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 6.4** (continued)

Highest level of education completed for the total population aged 25 and over in urban and rural areas, by sex, 2014 Census

| Urban/ Rural Sex | State/ Region | None | Primary school (grade 1 - 5) | Middle school (grade 6 - 9) | High school (grade 10 - 11) | Diplo-ma | Univ-ersity/ College | Post-graduate and above | Voca-tional training | Other | Total population 25+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Urban** **Males** | Kachin | 9,266 | 41,576 | 45,172 | 29,232 | 589 | 18,309 | 749 | 455 | 1,091 | 146,439 |
| | | 6.3% | 28.4% | 30.8% | 20.0% | 0.4% | 12.5% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 1,124 | 4,754 | 4,860 | 4,045 | 124 | 2,736 | 147 | 129 | 84 | 18,003 |
| | | 6.2% | 26.4% | 27.0% | 22.5% | 0.7% | 15.2% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 5,549 | 27,828 | 24,095 | 15,169 | 312 | 8,423 | 382 | 193 | 829 | 82,780 |
| | | 6.7% | 33.6% | 29.1% | 18.3% | 0.4% | 10.2% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 1.0% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 1,385 | 4,701 | 5,246 | 5,622 | 215 | 3,937 | 433 | 98 | 58 | 21,695 |
| | | 6.4% | 21.7% | 24.2% | 25.9% | 1.0% | 18.1% | 2.0% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 8,598 | 69,264 | 58,497 | 43,051 | 1,553 | 39,362 | 1,554 | 765 | 2,383 | 225,027 |
| | | 3.8% | 30.8% | 26.0% | 19.1% | 0.7% | 17.5% | 0.7% | 0.3% | 1.1% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 3,077 | 27,750 | 26,657 | 16,894 | 350 | 9,974 | 348 | 148 | 425 | 85,623 |
| | | 3.6% | 32.4% | 31.1% | 19.7% | 0.4% | 11.6% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 12,611 | 79,479 | 80,956 | 55,177 | 2,213 | 39,999 | 1,114 | 931 | 2,221 | 274,701 |
| | | 4.6% | 28.9% | 29.5% | 20.1% | 0.8% | 14.6% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 8,183 | 36,672 | 40,352 | 33,658 | 1,307 | 26,622 | 929 | 986 | 663 | 149,372 |
| | | 5.5% | 24.6% | 27.0% | 22.5% | 0.9% | 17.8% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 21,775 | 154,724 | 143,472 | 106,088 | 5,234 | 101,965 | 5,369 | 1,876 | 4,094 | 544,597 |
| | | 4.0% | 28.4% | 26.3% | 19.5% | 1.0% | 18.7% | 1.0% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 9,141 | 45,642 | 43,225 | 27,037 | 1,097 | 17,491 | 597 | 327 | 925 | 145,482 |
| | | 6.3% | 31.4% | 29.7% | 18.6% | 0.8% | 12.0% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 6,910 | 26,944 | 23,820 | 14,793 | 714 | 13,376 | 438 | 275 | 378 | 87,648 |
| | | 7.9% | 30.7% | 27.2% | 16.9% | 0.8% | 15.3% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 39,736 | 266,157 | 377,734 | 343,707 | 11,577 | 286,940 | 14,622 | 6,626 | 7,502 | 1,354,601 |
| | | 2.9% | 19.6% | 27.9% | 25.4% | 0.9% | 21.2% | 1.1% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 58,407 | 93,700 | 94,099 | 59,039 | 1,848 | 41,778 | 2,201 | 1,026 | 3,657 | 355,755 |
| | | 16.4% | 26.3% | 26.5% | 16.6% | 0.5% | 11.7% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 1.0% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 11,279 | 69,549 | 65,678 | 47,349 | 1,234 | 33,458 | 1,109 | 618 | 3,019 | 233,293 |
| | | 4.8% | 29.8% | 28.2% | 20.3% | 0.5% | 14.3% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 1.3% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 1,942 | 21,806 | 25,298 | 21,181 | 1,220 | 26,105 | 2,172 | 469 | 455 | 100,648 |
| | | 1.9% | 21.7% | 25.1% | 21.0% | 1.2% | 25.9% | 2.2% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **198,983** | **970,546** | **1,059,161** | **822,042** | **29,587** | **670,475** | **32,164** | **14,922** | **27,784** | **3,825,664** |
| | | **5.2%** | **25.4%** | **27.7%** | **21.5%** | **0.8%** | **17.5%** | **0.8%** | **0.4%** | **0.7%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 6.4 (continued)**

Highest level of education completed for the total population aged 25 and over in urban and rural areas, by sex, 2014 Census

| Urban/ Rural Sex | State/ Region | None | Primary school (grade 1 - 5) | Middle school (grade 6 - 9) | High school (grade 10 - 11) | Diplo- ma | Univ- ersity/ College | Post- graduate and above | Voca- tional training | Other | Total population 25+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Urban** | Kachin | 17,410 | 48,112 | 37,265 | 25,598 | 305 | 20,593 | 1,424 | 284 | 925 | 151,916 |
| **Females** | | 11.5% | 31.7% | 24.5% | 16.9% | 0.2% | 13.6% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 2,505 | 5,241 | 3,930 | 4,034 | 92 | 3,474 | 174 | 42 | 68 | 19,560 |
| | | 12.8% | 26.8% | 20.1% | 20.6% | 0.5% | 17.8% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 10,062 | 34,857 | 19,477 | 12,503 | 160 | 10,158 | 523 | 74 | 410 | 88,224 |
| | | 11.4% | 39.5% | 22.1% | 14.2% | 0.2% | 11.5% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 5,333 | 6,997 | 4,719 | 5,093 | 179 | 3,518 | 215 | 73 | 22 | 26,149 |
| | | 20.4% | 26.8% | 18.0% | 19.5% | 0.7% | 13.5% | 0.8% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 22,715 | 108,094 | 53,024 | 38,823 | 800 | 49,022 | 2,953 | 401 | 2,670 | 278,502 |
| | | 8.2% | 38.8% | 19.0% | 13.9% | 0.3% | 17.6% | 1.1% | 0.1% | 1.0% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 5,517 | 38,872 | 21,406 | 14,185 | 193 | 13,453 | 698 | 61 | 213 | 94,598 |
| | | 5.8% | 41.1% | 22.6% | 15.0% | 0.2% | 14.2% | 0.7% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 29,342 | 140,755 | 70,118 | 45,339 | 890 | 54,766 | 2,411 | 358 | 2,143 | 346,122 |
| | | 8.5% | 40.7% | 20.3% | 13.1% | 0.3% | 15.8% | 0.7% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 18,003 | 68,865 | 38,227 | 30,005 | 650 | 36,832 | 2,185 | 424 | 642 | 195,833 |
| | | 9.2% | 35.2% | 19.5% | 15.3% | 0.3% | 18.8% | 1.1% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 52,028 | 241,161 | 125,657 | 91,349 | 1,655 | 126,412 | 8,687 | 788 | 3,618 | 651,355 |
| | | 8.0% | 37.0% | 19.3% | 14.0% | 0.3% | 19.4% | 1.3% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 17,394 | 68,019 | 37,130 | 22,616 | 376 | 27,903 | 1,353 | 134 | 478 | 175,403 |
| | | 9.9% | 38.8% | 21.2% | 12.9% | 0.2% | 15.9% | 0.8% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 16,904 | 42,042 | 20,207 | 12,215 | 361 | 15,121 | 837 | 136 | 234 | 108,057 |
| | | 15.6% | 38.9% | 18.7% | 11.3% | 0.3% | 14.0% | 0.8% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 92,263 | 447,588 | 369,702 | 300,161 | 4,154 | 375,788 | 26,607 | 1,849 | 7,070 | 1,625,182 |
| | | 5.7% | 27.5% | 22.7% | 18.5% | 0.3% | 23.1% | 1.6% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 94,247 | 105,606 | 77,207 | 53,110 | 976 | 50,953 | 2,503 | 484 | 1,765 | 386,851 |
| | | 24.4% | 27.3% | 20.0% | 13.7% | 0.3% | 13.2% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 24,564 | 111,000 | 53,433 | 38,933 | 558 | 46,876 | 2,635 | 285 | 3,410 | 281,694 |
| | | 8.7% | 39.4% | 19.0% | 13.8% | 0.2% | 16.6% | 0.9% | 0.1% | 1.2% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 6,261 | 33,293 | 20,483 | 16,404 | 540 | 31,099 | 2,593 | 189 | 483 | 111,345 |
| | | 5.6% | 29.9% | 18.4% | 14.7% | 0.5% | 27.9% | 2.3% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **414,548** | **1,500,502** | **951,985** | **710,368** | **11,889** | **865,968** | **55,798** | **5,582** | **24,151** | **4,540,791** |
| | | **9.1%** | **33.0%** | **21.0%** | **15.6%** | **0.3%** | **19.1%** | **1.2%** | **0.1%** | **0.5%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 6.4 (continued)**

Highest level of education completed for the total population aged 25 and over in urban and rural areas, by sex, 2014 Census

| Urban/ Rural Sex | State/ Region | None | Primary school (grade 1 - 5) | Middle school (grade 6 - 9) | High school (grade 10 - 11) | Diplo-ma | Univ-ersity/ College | Post-graduate and above | Voca-tional training | Other | Total population 25+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rural** | Kachin | 30,818 | 112,923 | 78,494 | 32,069 | 578 | 12,479 | 484 | 379 | 3,564 | 271,788 |
| **Males** | | 11.3% | 41.5% | 28.9% | 11.8% | 0.2% | 4.6% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 1.3% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 9,331 | 19,586 | 11,056 | 4,777 | 133 | 1,471 | 89 | 128 | 423 | 46,994 |
| | | 19.9% | 41.7% | 23.5% | 10.2% | 0.3% | 3.1% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.9% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 89,781 | 104,841 | 40,031 | 14,110 | 482 | 4,723 | 329 | 187 | 7,951 | 262,435 |
| | | 34.2% | 39.9% | 15.3% | 5.4% | 0.2% | 1.8% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 3.0% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 11,921 | 30,406 | 17,766 | 9,719 | 344 | 2,221 | 335 | 96 | 44 | 72,852 |
| | | 16.4% | 41.7% | 24.4% | 13.3% | 0.5% | 3.0% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 106,597 | 608,021 | 196,468 | 78,970 | 3,246 | 48,376 | 1,362 | 1,009 | 35,690 | 1,079,739 |
| | | 9.9% | 56.3% | 18.2% | 7.3% | 0.3% | 4.5% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 3.3% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 27,484 | 128,839 | 56,011 | 21,131 | 641 | 8,807 | 483 | 383 | 5,241 | 249,020 |
| | | 11.0% | 51.7% | 22.5% | 8.5% | 0.3% | 3.5% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 2.1% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 91,616 | 525,568 | 204,561 | 77,668 | 2,470 | 32,475 | 851 | 1,034 | 20,288 | 956,531 |
| | | 9.6% | 54.9% | 21.4% | 8.1% | 0.3% | 3.4% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 2.1% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 158,162 | 419,326 | 152,745 | 65,809 | 2,289 | 32,416 | 859 | 1,407 | 13,250 | 846,263 |
| | | 18.7% | 49.6% | 18.0% | 7.8% | 0.3% | 3.8% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 1.6% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 114,653 | 535,959 | 203,678 | 83,599 | 3,176 | 50,136 | 1,798 | 1,223 | 17,232 | 1,011,454 |
| | | 11.3% | 53.0% | 20.1% | 8.3% | 0.3% | 5.0% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 1.7% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 64,574 | 173,022 | 65,975 | 26,022 | 840 | 11,579 | 444 | 365 | 8,184 | 351,005 |
| | | 18.4% | 49.3% | 18.8% | 7.4% | 0.2% | 3.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 2.3% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 56,485 | 222,802 | 82,758 | 26,038 | 1,298 | 13,347 | 648 | 459 | 2,798 | 406,633 |
| | | 13.9% | 54.8% | 20.4% | 6.4% | 0.3% | 3.3% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.7% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 44,741 | 267,526 | 131,587 | 62,015 | 1,812 | 31,206 | 1,056 | 892 | 15,176 | 556,011 |
| | | 8.0% | 48.1% | 23.7% | 11.2% | 0.3% | 5.6% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 2.7% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 502,755 | 342,812 | 120,870 | 43,398 | 1,234 | 19,134 | 1,128 | 1,063 | 23,767 | 1,056,161 |
| | | 47.6% | 32.5% | 11.4% | 4.1% | 0.1% | 1.8% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 2.3% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 153,855 | 740,155 | 266,869 | 97,987 | 2,335 | 37,715 | 928 | 1,415 | 61,450 | 1,362,709 |
| | | 11.3% | 54.3% | 19.6% | 7.2% | 0.2% | 2.8% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 4.5% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 9,475 | 96,462 | 47,923 | 20,571 | 891 | 11,717 | 538 | 272 | 6,179 | 194,028 |
| | | 4.9% | 49.7% | 24.7% | 10.6% | 0.5% | 6.0% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 3.2% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **1,472,248** | **4,328,248** | **1,676,792** | **663,883** | **21,769** | **317,802** | **11,332** | **10,312** | **221,237** | **8,723,623** |
| | | **16.9%** | **49.6%** | **19.2%** | **7.6%** | **0.2%** | **3.6%** | **0.1%** | **0.1%** | **2.5%** | **100.0%** |

**Table 6.4 (continued)**
Highest level of education completed for the total population aged 25 and over in urban and rural areas, by sex, 2014 Census

| Urban/ Rural Sex | State/ Region | None | Primary school (grade 1 - 5) | Middle school (grade 6 - 9) | High school (grade 10 - 11) | Diplo-ma | Univ-ersity/ College | Post-graduate and above | Voca-tional training | Other | Total population 25+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rural** | Kachin | 42,709 | 112,606 | 51,619 | 22,178 | 211 | 11,208 | 575 | 116 | 1,397 | 242,619 |
| **Females** | | 17.6% | 46.4% | 21.3% | 9.1% | 0.1% | 4.6% | 0.2% | 0% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | Kayah | 17,134 | 16,654 | 7,600 | 4,698 | 85 | 1,835 | 78 | 39 | 299 | 48,422 |
| | | 35.4% | 34.4% | 15.7% | 9.7% | 0.2% | 3.8% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | Kayin | 125,387 | 111,955 | 32,061 | 11,927 | 212 | 6,152 | 463 | 108 | 3,541 | 291,806 |
| | | 43.0% | 38.4% | 11.0% | 4.1% | 0.1% | 2.1% | 0.2% | 0% | 1.2% | 100.0% |
| | Chin | 34,270 | 31,989 | 10,331 | 6,448 | 220 | 1,287 | 99 | 57 | 26 | 84,727 |
| | | 40.4% | 37.8% | 12.2% | 7.6% | 0.3% | 1.5% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0% | 100.0% |
| | Sagaing | 203,566 | 801,371 | 141,761 | 52,843 | 1,311 | 52,069 | 2,358 | 524 | 34,692 | 1,290,495 |
| | | 15.8% | 62.1% | 11.0% | 4.1% | 0.1% | 4.0% | 0.2% | 0% | 2.7% | 100.0% |
| | Tanintharyi | 34,567 | 150,925 | 39,744 | 16,139 | 186 | 9,782 | 709 | 255 | 2,434 | 254,741 |
| | | 13.6% | 59.2% | 15.6% | 6.3% | 0.1% | 3.8% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 1.0% | 100.0% |
| | Bago | 156,528 | 687,526 | 135,420 | 53,322 | 1,003 | 44,063 | 1,327 | 511 | 16,324 | 1,096,024 |
| | | 14.3% | 62.7% | 12.4% | 4.9% | 0.1% | 4.0% | 0.1% | 0% | 1.5% | 100.0% |
| | Magway | 247,129 | 593,250 | 107,328 | 44,135 | 911 | 40,753 | 1,645 | 690 | 11,492 | 1,047,333 |
| | | 23.6% | 56.6% | 10.2% | 4.2% | 0.1% | 3.9% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 1.1% | 100.0% |
| | Mandalay | 238,565 | 719,450 | 134,633 | 51,968 | 1,173 | 53,511 | 2,928 | 537 | 15,139 | 1,217,904 |
| | | 19.6% | 59.1% | 11.1% | 4.3% | 0.1% | 4.4% | 0.2% | 0% | 1.2% | 100.0% |
| | Mon | 94,886 | 214,451 | 54,408 | 21,565 | 374 | 18,055 | 697 | 130 | 2,350 | 406,916 |
| | | 23.3% | 52.7% | 13.4% | 5.3% | 0.1% | 4.4% | 0.2% | 0% | 0.6% | 100.0% |
| | Rakhine | 139,523 | 266,811 | 50,901 | 16,778 | 509 | 10,989 | 545 | 228 | 1,099 | 487,383 |
| | | 28.6% | 54.7% | 10.4% | 3.4% | 0.1% | 2.3% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| | Yangon | 67,072 | 343,251 | 99,369 | 45,841 | 711 | 35,539 | 1,662 | 379 | 12,975 | 606,799 |
| | | 11.1% | 56.6% | 16.4% | 7.6% | 0.1% | 5.9% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 2.1% | 100.0% |
| | Shan | 627,387 | 289,593 | 79,967 | 31,505 | 588 | 20,434 | 1,180 | 493 | 10,091 | 1,061,238 |
| | | 59.1% | 27.3% | 7.5% | 3.0% | 0.1% | 1.9% | 0.1% | 0% | 1.0% | 100.0% |
| | Ayeyawady | 222,433 | 900,101 | 176,426 | 69,928 | 1,225 | 50,608 | 2,302 | 732 | 57,704 | 1,481,459 |
| | | 15.0% | 60.8% | 11.9% | 4.7% | 0.1% | 3.4% | 0.2% | 0% | 3.9% | 100.0% |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 32,488 | 120,946 | 29,934 | 12,934 | 413 | 11,814 | 639 | 106 | 6,055 | 215,329 |
| | | 15.1% | 56.2% | 13.9% | 6.0% | 0.2% | 5.5% | 0.3% | 0% | 2.8% | 100.0% |
| | **UNION** | **2,283,644** | **5,360,879** | **1,151,502** | **462,209** | **9,132** | **368,099** | **17,207** | **4,905** | **175,618** | **9,833,195** |
| | | **23.2%** | **54.5%** | **11.7%** | **4.7%** | **0.1%** | **3.7%** | **0.2%** | **0%** | **1.8%** | **100.0%** |

## 6.3.3 Labour force participation and unemployment rates

The labour force participation rate measures the proportion of the population in the labour force for the age group 15-64. At the Union level it is 67 per cent. For this working age population, the labour force participation rate is highest among males living in rural areas (87.5 per cent), followed by males living in urban areas at 80.3 per cent. The female labour force participation rates are significantly lower than those of males (46.8 per cent in urban areas and 52.2 per cent in rural areas, Department of Population, 2015).

Figure 6.6 shows that among both urban and rural males, the labour force participation rates were uniformly high (generally above 90 per cent) from ages 25 to 49. The rate then gradually declines until age 55-59, at which point the labour force participation rate declines sharply to levels of 72.7 per cent at ages 60-64 in rural areas and 51.9 per cent in urban areas. For females living in both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rates peak earlier, at age 20-24, and at lower levels than for males, before they start to steadily decline at ages 60-64.

In all States/Regions, males in both urban and rural areas followed a similar labour force participation pattern as at the Union level (Table 6.5). The range in the variation of labour force participation rate from one State/Region to another is most prominent at ages 15-19 (where the rate is lowest for urban areas in Chin State, 22.8 per cent, and highest in rural areas in Shan State, 73.0 per cent) and ages 20-24 (where the rate is lowest again in urban Chin, 67.3 per cent, and highest in rural Kayah, 92.6 per cent), while the rate remains broadly similar for the remainder of the age-groups elsewhere, with only a two to three percentage point standard deviation.

The labour force participation rates for both rural males and females aged 60-64 are higher than for their urban counterparts. One reason for this may be due to rural-to-urban migration, with the older adult workers being left behind in rural areas which results in a higher proportion of older workers in employment.

## Figure 6.6

**Labour force participation rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by sex, by age, 2014 Census**
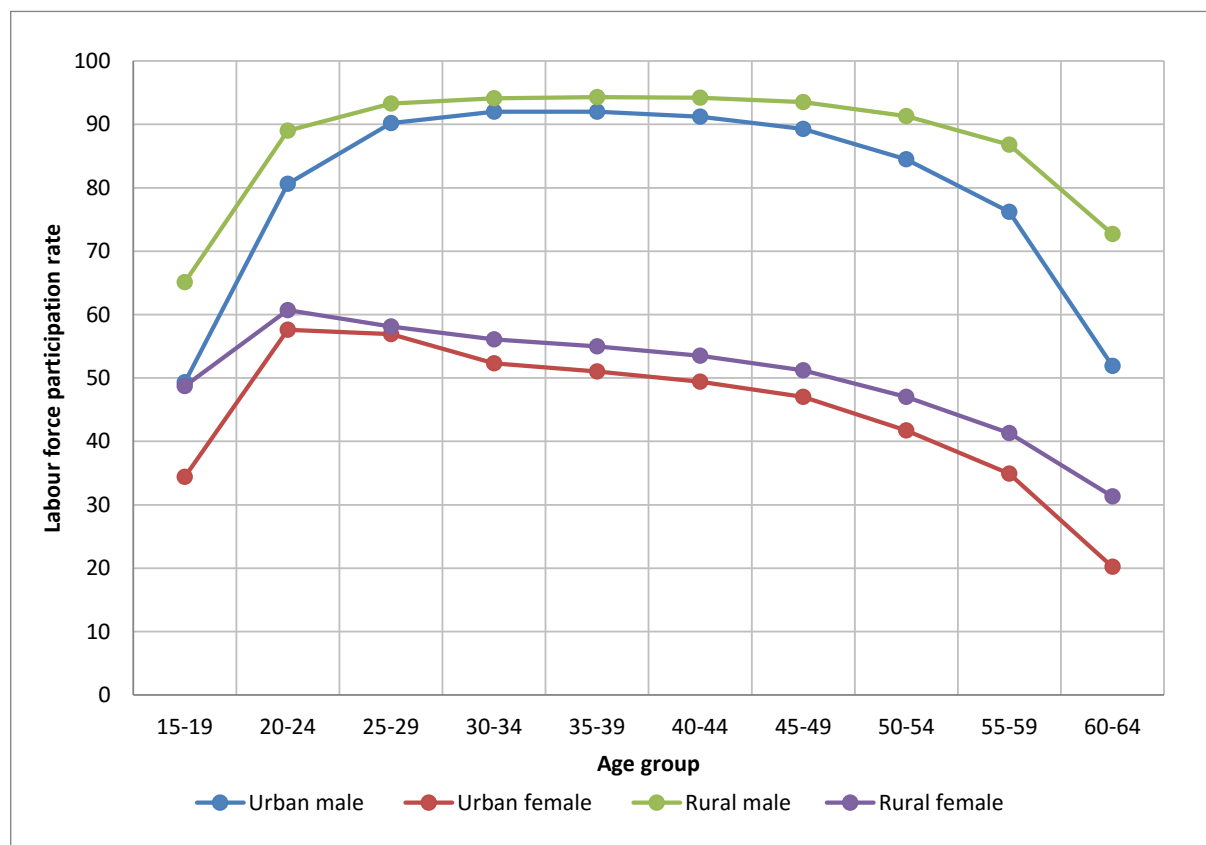
## Table 6.5

**Labour force participation rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by sex, by age, 2014 Census**

| Urban/ Rural Sex | State/ Region | Labour force participation rate by age group | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 15-64 |
| **Urban** **Both sexes** | Kachin | 34.4 | 65.3 | 72.9 | 72.2 | 72.6 | 71.8 | 71 | 65.4 | 58.4 | 40.7 | 62.7 |
| | Kayah | 34.2 | 70.1 | 77.9 | 76.8 | 76.8 | 76.9 | 73.5 | 68 | 60.7 | 37.1 | 66.1 |
| | Kayin | 40.5 | 63.3 | 67.8 | 66.9 | 68 | 66.3 | 64.5 | 59.5 | 50 | 36.1 | 60.0 |
| | Chin | 17.3 | 54.9 | 64.7 | 65.7 | 64.8 | 62.6 | 62.5 | 57 | 54.4 | 32.5 | 52.2 |
| | Sagaing | 38.2 | 67 | 73.5 | 73.3 | 73.1 | 71.7 | 69.6 | 63.9 | 55.5 | 35.8 | 63.3 |
| | Tanintharyi | 40.5 | 65.8 | 71.4 | 70.4 | 70.3 | 69.2 | 66.6 | 60.2 | 53.1 | 39.2 | 61.9 |
| | Bago | 38.9 | 63.5 | 67.6 | 67.7 | 67.6 | 66.6 | 64.7 | 60.2 | 53.7 | 35.4 | 59.5 |
| | Magway | 32.2 | 62.1 | 70 | 70.3 | 68.9 | 67.3 | 65.3 | 60.9 | 53.2 | 30.9 | 59.3 |
| | Mandalay | 46.4 | 70.7 | 74.8 | 73.4 | 72.1 | 70.2 | 67.1 | 61 | 52.3 | 33.5 | 64.5 |
| | Mon | 38.9 | 64.5 | 70.1 | 70.2 | 70.4 | 69.1 | 67.4 | 61.9 | 55.4 | 38.7 | 61.4 |
| | Rakhine | 33.6 | 59.1 | 65 | 66.3 | 66.8 | 67 | 65.1 | 61.5 | 55.5 | 37.5 | 57.9 |
| | Yangon | 44.8 | 71.2 | 74.3 | 71.3 | 68.7 | 66 | 62.8 | 56.9 | 48.7 | 29.4 | 62.2 |
| | Shan | 44.1 | 72 | 76.1 | 75.8 | 76.6 | 75.8 | 73.5 | 67.7 | 59.5 | 40.8 | 67.5 |
| | Ayeyawady | 37.1 | 62.8 | 68.3 | 68.6 | 68.8 | 68.3 | 67.1 | 63 | 56.6 | 38.9 | 60.6 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 45.5 | 74 | 76.5 | 74.7 | 73.1 | 72.5 | 70.1 | 65.4 | 60.4 | 33 | 67.7 |
| | **UNION** | **41.9** | **68.8** | **73.1** | **71.6** | **70.4** | **68.7** | **66.1** | **60.6** | **52.9** | **33.9** | **62.6** |
| **Rural** **Both sexes** | Kachin | 51.1 | 74.3 | 76.4 | 75.8 | 75.6 | 75.2 | 73.6 | 69.4 | 63.7 | 49.6 | 69.7 |
| | Kayah | 61.1 | 81.6 | 83.1 | 83 | 83.5 | 84 | 81.3 | 77.6 | 70.4 | 56.6 | 77.3 |
| | Kayin | 48.5 | 65 | 65.3 | 65.4 | 65.8 | 65.6 | 65.2 | 62 | 57.2 | 46.5 | 61.0 |
| | Chin | 36 | 70 | 76.6 | 79 | 79.8 | 80.1 | 79.4 | 77 | 74.3 | 59.9 | 68.7 |
| | Sagaing | 61 | 80.6 | 81.8 | 81.1 | 80.3 | 78.7 | 76.3 | 71.6 | 64.8 | 49.3 | 74.3 |
| | Tanintharyi | 49.8 | 67.7 | 70.3 | 70.7 | 71.6 | 70.5 | 69.3 | 65.1 | 60.6 | 50.1 | 65.0 |
| | Bago | 56.6 | 69.6 | 68.3 | 67.1 | 66.2 | 65.2 | 63.9 | 60.8 | 56.6 | 45.6 | 63.2 |
| | Magway | 57 | 79.7 | 81.1 | 80.4 | 79.4 | 78.3 | 76.3 | 72.2 | 65.7 | 51.7 | 73.6 |
| | Mandalay | 57.8 | 76 | 77.2 | 76.1 | 74.9 | 73.4 | 71.2 | 67 | 60.7 | 48 | 69.8 |
| | Mon | 48.9 | 65.1 | 66.4 | 65.8 | 66.3 | 65.5 | 63.8 | 60 | 55.1 | 45.1 | 60.8 |
| | Rakhine | 45.7 | 59.9 | 61.2 | 62.3 | 63.7 | 63.1 | 63.5 | 62.2 | 60 | 50.6 | 59.0 |
| | Yangon | 56.3 | 73.5 | 71.9 | 70 | 68.5 | 66.8 | 65 | 61 | 55.8 | 44 | 65.4 |
| | Shan | 69.2 | 84.9 | 86.2 | 86.7 | 86.7 | 85.8 | 84.2 | 80 | 74.4 | 59 | 81.0 |
| | Ayeyawady | 53.1 | 67.8 | 67.8 | 67.8 | 67.7 | 67.5 | 67.2 | 65.4 | 61.8 | 53 | 64.4 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 53.9 | 75.9 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 76.5 | 75.2 | 73.6 | 70.2 | 65.4 | 52.2 | 71.0 |
| | **UNION** | **56.7** | **74.3** | **75** | **74.4** | **73.9** | **72.9** | **71.3** | **67.8** | **62.5** | **50.3** | **69.1** |

**Table 6.5** (continued)

Labour force participation rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by sex, by age, 2014 Census

| Urban/ Rural Sex | State/ Region | Labour force participation rate by age group | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 15-64 |
| **Urban** **Males** | Kachin | 44.8 | 79.7 | 90.5 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 87 | 80.5 | 60.2 | 80.3 |
| | Kayah | 44.3 | 85 | 93.8 | 94.7 | 94 | 93 | 92.4 | 89.4 | 79.3 | 55.1 | 82.2 |
| | Kayin | 50.8 | 81 | 89.3 | 90.8 | 91.5 | 90.3 | 88.1 | 83.8 | 73.5 | 54.4 | 80.6 |
| | Chin | 22.8 | 67.3 | 84.4 | 87.7 | 87.9 | 86.5 | 86.1 | 84 | 81 | 48.6 | 70.1 |
| | Sagaing | 46.1 | 78.9 | 90.7 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 91.7 | 90.3 | 85.8 | 77.6 | 52.6 | 79.8 |
| | Tanintharyi | 54.1 | 83.6 | 92.6 | 93.6 | 93 | 92.4 | 91.1 | 85.7 | 77.2 | 59.2 | 83.1 |
| | Bago | 45.8 | 76.4 | 86.5 | 89.2 | 89.4 | 88.9 | 87.6 | 83.7 | 76.8 | 53.4 | 77.8 |
| | Magway | 37.6 | 73 | 87.5 | 90.1 | 89.8 | 88.9 | 87.1 | 83.8 | 76 | 45.7 | 76.0 |
| | Mandalay | 54.4 | 81.2 | 90.1 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 91.9 | 89.6 | 84.2 | 75.1 | 51.4 | 80.9 |
| | Mon | 48.5 | 77.7 | 87.6 | 89.8 | 90 | 89.5 | 87.9 | 82.9 | 76.7 | 56.8 | 78.7 |
| | Rakhine | 41 | 75.8 | 85.7 | 88.1 | 88.9 | 89.4 | 87.7 | 84.7 | 78.6 | 56.6 | 76.7 |
| | Yangon | 50.1 | 81.1 | 90.9 | 92.4 | 92.3 | 91.1 | 88.9 | 83.5 | 73.8 | 48.2 | 80.4 |
| | Shan | 53.1 | 85.1 | 92.6 | 93.7 | 94.1 | 93.3 | 92.1 | 87.3 | 80.1 | 56.8 | 83.4 |
| | Ayeyawady | 45.5 | 78.6 | 88.6 | 90.4 | 90.3 | 89.8 | 88.3 | 84.4 | 77.8 | 56.7 | 79.2 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 53.4 | 88 | 93.5 | 94.3 | 94 | 94 | 92.5 | 88.5 | 83.6 | 49.8 | 85.4 |
| | **UNION** | **49.3** | **80.6** | **90.2** | **92** | **92** | **91.2** | **89.3** | **84.5** | **76.2** | **51.9** | **80.3** |
| **Urban** **Females** | Kachin | 23.4 | 48.7 | 52.2 | 50.2 | 51 | 51.5 | 51.9 | 47.9 | 41.2 | 26.2 | 44.5 |
| | Kayah | 24 | 54.4 | 60.7 | 59.2 | 60.4 | 61.8 | 57.4 | 49.1 | 44.3 | 23 | 50.5 |
| | Kayin | 29.9 | 45.8 | 45.8 | 42.4 | 43.9 | 42.9 | 42.4 | 38.3 | 30.4 | 20.8 | 39.9 |
| | Chin | 12.4 | 44.1 | 48.4 | 48.7 | 46 | 43.5 | 41.2 | 33.8 | 31.3 | 19.3 | 37.0 |
| | Sagaing | 30.3 | 55.8 | 58 | 55.9 | 56.3 | 55.2 | 53.1 | 47 | 38.9 | 23.3 | 48.9 |
| | Tanintharyi | 27.5 | 48.8 | 49.8 | 46.8 | 47.5 | 47.1 | 45.4 | 38.9 | 32.3 | 22.6 | 41.9 |
| | Bago | 32.1 | 51.7 | 50.6 | 48.4 | 49.1 | 48.3 | 47.1 | 42.4 | 36.3 | 22.2 | 43.9 |
| | Magway | 26.8 | 52.2 | 54.9 | 53.3 | 52.3 | 50.9 | 48.6 | 43.9 | 36.9 | 20.1 | 45.5 |
| | Mandalay | 37.4 | 60.3 | 60.1 | 55.4 | 54 | 51.8 | 48.9 | 43 | 35 | 20.1 | 49.4 |
| | Mon | 28.8 | 51.7 | 53.5 | 51.8 | 52.9 | 52.1 | 50.7 | 45.5 | 39 | 25 | 46.0 |
| | Rakhine | 26.3 | 44.3 | 47.2 | 46.9 | 47.4 | 48.3 | 46.9 | 43 | 37.5 | 23.1 | 41.7 |
| | Yangon | 39.5 | 62.4 | 59.6 | 51.8 | 47.6 | 44.8 | 41.4 | 35.9 | 29.4 | 15 | 46.3 |
| | Shan | 34.7 | 58.1 | 58.5 | 57 | 58.9 | 59.1 | 57.3 | 51.5 | 43.4 | 28.2 | 51.9 |
| | Ayeyawady | 28.7 | 48.3 | 49.8 | 48.7 | 49.8 | 50.1 | 49.4 | 45.5 | 39.8 | 25.1 | 44.3 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 37.3 | 60.8 | 60.2 | 55.4 | 53.3 | 52.4 | 50.3 | 45.2 | 40.2 | 19.2 | 51.0 |
| | **UNION** | **34.4** | **57.6** | **56.9** | **52.3** | **51** | **49.4** | **47** | **41.7** | **34.9** | **20.2** | **46.8** |

**Table 6.5** (continued)
Labour force participation rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by sex, by age, 2014 Census

| Urban/ Rural Sex | State/ Region | Labour force participation rate by age group | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 15-64 |
| **Rural** | Kachin | 65 | 90.4 | 94.6 | 95.3 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 94.4 | 92 | 87.3 | 72.3 | 88.5 |
| **Males** | Kayah | 69.9 | 92.6 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 96.3 | 93.7 | 88.3 | 73.5 | 90.3 |
| | Kayin | 59.8 | 81.7 | 86.6 | 88.3 | 89.2 | 89.7 | 89.3 | 87.1 | 82.4 | 68.6 | 81.7 |
| | Chin | 38.1 | 78.1 | 89.3 | 93.1 | 94 | 94.8 | 94.2 | 92.7 | 90.9 | 76.8 | 79.8 |
| | Sagaing | 67.1 | 90.6 | 95 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 96 | 95.3 | 93.1 | 87.7 | 70.3 | 89.1 |
| | Tanintharyi | 66.4 | 89.2 | 93.8 | 94.6 | 94.4 | 94.1 | 93.1 | 90 | 85.7 | 74.2 | 87.5 |
| | Bago | 67.5 | 89.4 | 93 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 92.8 | 90.7 | 86.5 | 72.5 | 87.6 |
| | Magway | 62 | 90.4 | 95 | 95.7 | 95.6 | 95.7 | 95.2 | 93.4 | 88.7 | 72.8 | 88.8 |
| | Mandalay | 64.3 | 89.1 | 94.3 | 95.2 | 95.3 | 95.1 | 94.5 | 92.1 | 87 | 71.3 | 88.1 |
| | Mon | 61.7 | 82.7 | 87.4 | 89 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 88.7 | 86.4 | 81.5 | 68.4 | 82.2 |
| | Rakhine | 56.6 | 84.3 | 90.2 | 91.7 | 92.5 | 92.9 | 92.9 | 91.7 | 89.2 | 78.2 | 84.6 |
| | Yangon | 62.5 | 88 | 92.4 | 92.8 | 92.8 | 92 | 90.6 | 87.4 | 81.8 | 66.4 | 85.3 |
| | Shan | 73 | 92.1 | 95.3 | 96.3 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 96.2 | 93.2 | 88.6 | 73 | 90.4 |
| | Ayeyawady | 65.2 | 87.9 | 91.5 | 92.2 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.1 | 90.6 | 87.1 | 77.1 | 86.7 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 60.6 | 90.1 | 94.2 | 94.8 | 95.1 | 94.9 | 94 | 92.4 | 88.3 | 73.1 | 88.0 |
| | **UNION** | **65.1** | **89** | **93.3** | **94.1** | **94.3** | **94.2** | **93.5** | **91.3** | **86.8** | **72.7** | **87.5** |
| **Rural** | Kachin | 34.3 | 50.4 | 50.2 | 49.5 | 50.8 | 51.7 | 51.8 | 49 | 43.8 | 31.9 | 46.8 |
| **Females** | Kayah | 51.8 | 69.9 | 69 | 68.6 | 69.8 | 70.8 | 67.7 | 63 | 54.5 | 40.5 | 64.3 |
| | Kayin | 37.2 | 48.4 | 45.2 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 44 | 43.4 | 40.1 | 35.2 | 26.9 | 41.6 |
| | Chin | 34.1 | 63.4 | 66.7 | 67.2 | 67.7 | 67.2 | 65.9 | 62.9 | 59.8 | 44.9 | 59.0 |
| | Sagaing | 55.3 | 71.8 | 70.1 | 68 | 66.3 | 63.5 | 60.1 | 53.8 | 46.1 | 32.9 | 61.4 |
| | Tanintharyi | 33 | 45.7 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 46.3 | 42.5 | 37.3 | 28.2 | 42.5 |
| | Bago | 46.2 | 52 | 46.3 | 43.5 | 41.5 | 39.8 | 38 | 34 | 30.4 | 22.9 | 41.4 |
| | Magway | 52.6 | 71 | 69.8 | 67.6 | 65.9 | 63.8 | 60.4 | 54.4 | 46.8 | 34.7 | 60.9 |
| | Mandalay | 51.7 | 64.5 | 62.3 | 59.5 | 57.3 | 54.6 | 51.2 | 46 | 39.2 | 29.3 | 54.0 |
| | Mon | 36.6 | 48.7 | 47.4 | 45.2 | 45.7 | 44.9 | 42.5 | 38 | 32.6 | 25 | 41.8 |
| | Rakhine | 35.8 | 41.2 | 38.4 | 38 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 37.6 | 36.4 | 33.9 | 26.9 | 37.3 |
| | Yangon | 50.2 | 60.2 | 52.7 | 48 | 45.6 | 43.2 | 41.2 | 36.9 | 32.6 | 24.5 | 46.6 |
| | Shan | 65.4 | 77.4 | 76.9 | 76.2 | 76.2 | 74.8 | 72.5 | 67.1 | 61 | 45.7 | 71.4 |
| | Ayeyawady | 41.1 | 49 | 45.7 | 44.8 | 44.5 | 44.2 | 43.8 | 41.7 | 38.5 | 31.4 | 43.3 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 47.3 | 62.5 | 60.4 | 59.5 | 58.8 | 57 | 54.9 | 50.2 | 45 | 35.4 | 55.1 |
| | **UNION** | **48.7** | **60.7** | **58.1** | **56.1** | **55** | **53.5** | **51.2** | **47** | **41.3** | **31.3** | **52.2** |

Although there were small differences in participation rates by age among males, the differences among females were greater, with women in Yangon, and to a slightly lesser extent in Mandalay, experiencing much lower levels of labour force participation (see Figure 6.7). This pattern is observed particularly for ages 30-34 and over. It may be that economic levels in Yangon, compared to the remainder of the country, allow women to choose not to enter the labour force.

The labour force participation rates for women at the State/Region level did not always have the same pattern as found at the Union level. In some States/Regions such as Ayeyawady, Kachin and Kayah, the rates remain relatively constant from 29 to 49 years, compared with a decline after 20-24 years in other States such as Yangon and Mandalay. Unlike the labour force participation patterns for men, which had urban-rural differences mainly among the 15-19 and 60-64 age groups, female labour force participation rates in some States/Regions, such as Chin, Kachin and Shan States, had noticeable urban-rural differences across all age groups. In addition, although the female labour force participation rate was typically higher in rural areas for all age groups (15-64) in most States/Regions, there were a few that deviated from this trend. In Bago, Rakhine and Mon, the labour force participation rate for women aged 25-54 was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Another measure, the "unemployment rate", is calculated as the percentage of persons in the total labour force who are not working but who are actively looking for work. At the Union level, the unemployment rate among the labour force aged 15-64 years was, for all persons, higher in urban Regions/States, 4.8 per cent, compared to 3.6 per cent in rural Regions/States (see Table 6.6). The urban unemployment rates were 4.9 per cent for males and 4.7 per cent for females, while the rural unemployment rates were 3.4 per cent and 3.8 per cent, respectively.

In both urban and rural areas, the unemployment rates at the Union level were highest in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups (Figure 6.8). This national pattern was fairly consistent at the State/Region level. The urban unemployment rate for males in all States/Regions was highest among the 15-19 age group, while the highest urban unemployment rate for females was either in the 15-19 or the 20-24 age groups, with the latter being the case in ten (out of fifteen) States/Regions (Table 6.6).

Among those aged between 15 and 24, most of whom are newly entering the labour force, the urban unemployment rate was highest in Chin and Rakhine States, with higher female unemployment rates. For rural areas, Rakhine and Kayin States had the highest unemployment rates for the 15-24 age group: Rakhine had 32.7 per cent of males and 37.7 per cent of females unemployed in the 15-19 age group, and 19.9 per cent of males and 25.2 per cent of females in the 20-24 age group, while Kayin had 19.9 per cent of males and 18.9 per cent of females in the 15-19 age group and 15.2 per cent of males and 14.9 per cent of females unemployed in the 20-24 age group. All these unemployment rates were much higher than the corresponding Union level.

## Figure 6.7

**Labour force participation rates for the total population in specified places of residence by sex, 2014 Census**
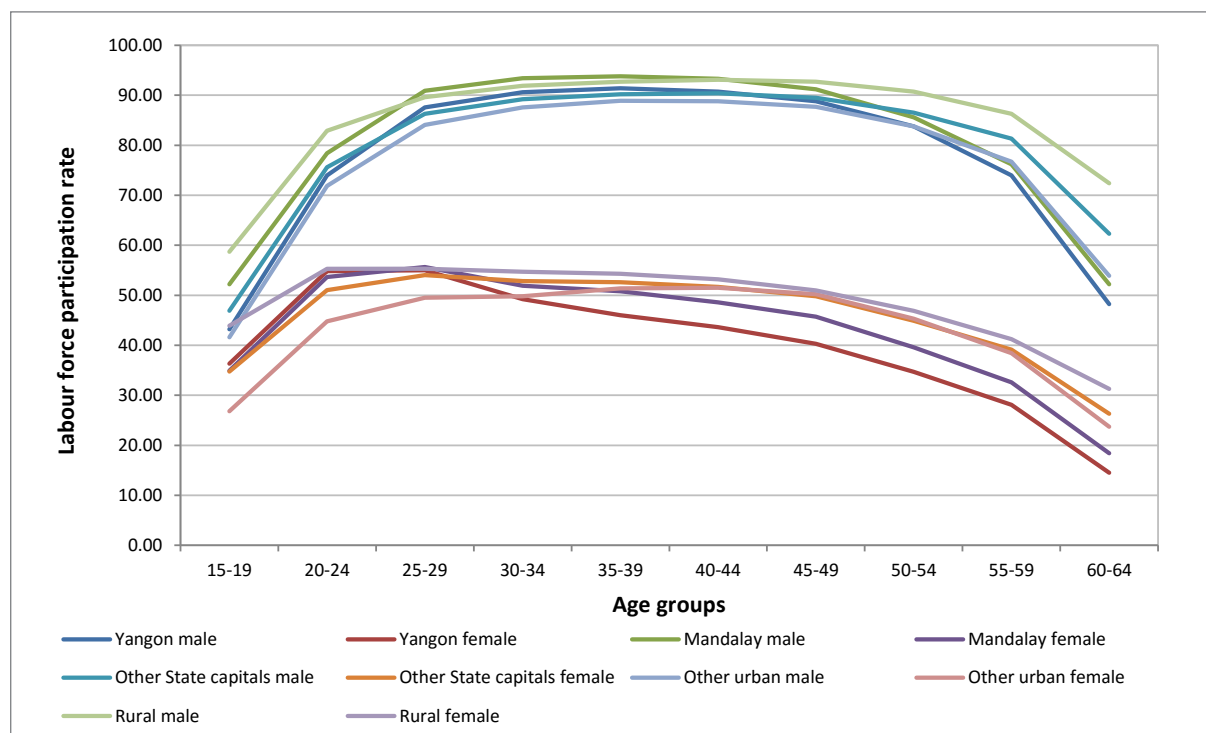


## Figure 6.8

**Unemployment rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by age, by sex, 2014 Census**



| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban male | 12 | 10 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.8 |
| Urban female | 9.1 | 11.7 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Rural male | 10.3 | 6.9 | 4 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Rural female | 9.4 | 8.5 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
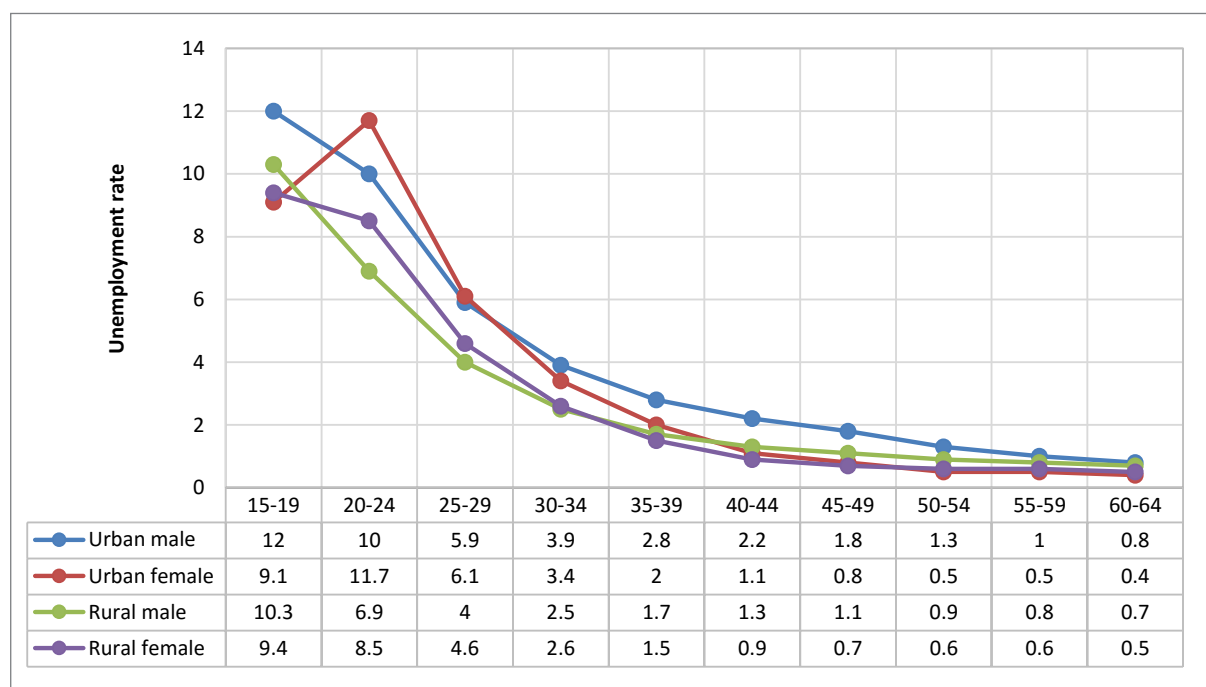
## Table 6.6

**Unemployment rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by age, by sex, 2014 Census**

| Urban/ rural Sex | State/Region | Percentage unemployed | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 15-64 |
| Urban areas  Both sexes | Kachin | 10.5 | 10.8 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 4.8 |
| | Kayah | 12.3 | 11.3 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 4.3 |
| | Kayin | 15.8 | 11.9 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 6.1 |
| | Chin | 37.1 | 32.6 | 19.9 | 12.5 | 7.4 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2 | 13.7 |
| | Sagaing | 12.3 | 13.8 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 5.6 |
| | Tanintharyi | 12 | 10.4 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 4.8 |
| | Bago | 16.6 | 15.2 | 8.4 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 6.1 |
| | Magway | 15 | 17.8 | 10 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 6.5 |
| | Mandalay | 7.4 | 8.2 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| | Mon | 15.5 | 13.9 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1 | 5.9 |
| | Rakhine | 26.1 | 21.1 | 12.2 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2 | 1.6 | 9.0 |
| | Yangon | 9 | 9.7 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 4.6 |
| | Shan | 10.7 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| | Ayeyawady | 15 | 13.1 | 6.7 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 4.9 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 8.8 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| | **UNION** | **10.9** | **10.7** | **6** | **3.7** | **2.5** | **1.8** | **1.4** | **1** | **0.8** | **0.7** | **4.8** |
| Rural areas  Both sexes | Kachin | 7.8 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 3.2 |
| | Kayah | 5.9 | 5.2 | 2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.2 |
| | Kayin | 19.5 | 15.1 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 4 | 3 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 8.0 |
| | Chin | 9.9 | 9.4 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| | Sagaing | 8 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.3 |
| | Tanintharyi | 11.8 | 8 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 4.5 |
| | Bago | 13.7 | 10.1 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 4.8 |
| | Magway | 7.7 | 7.4 | 4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.8 |
| | Mandalay | 8 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| | Mon | 15.3 | 12.9 | 8.2 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 6.4 |
| | Rakhine | 34.7 | 22 | 12.1 | 7 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 10.7 |
| | Yangon | 8.2 | 5.6 | 3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.0 |
| | Shan | 4.4 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| | Ayeyawady | 9.5 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.2 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 7.7 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.5 |
| | **UNION** | **9.9** | **7.6** | **4.2** | **2.5** | **1.6** | **1.1** | **0.9** | **0.8** | **0.7** | **0.6** | **3.6** |

**Table 6.6** (continued)

Unemployment rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by age, by sex, 2014 Census

| Urban/ rural Sex | State/Region | Percentage unemployed | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 15-64 |
| **Urban areas** **Males** | Kachin | 10.8 | 9.1 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 4.7 |
| | Kayah | 11.9 | 9.7 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 4.2 |
| | Kayin | 17.4 | 11.9 | 7.6 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 6.5 |
| | Chin | 32.4 | 31.1 | 19.1 | 13.5 | 9 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 2 | 2.4 | 13.2 |
| | Sagaing | 12.8 | 11.4 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.8 | 5.3 |
| | Tanintharyi | 12.1 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 4.7 |
| | Bago | 18.6 | 13.8 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 6.3 |
| | Magway | 15.6 | 14.3 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 6.0 |
| | Mandalay | 7.9 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| | Mon | 16.7 | 12.3 | 7.5 | 5 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 6.2 |
| | Rakhine | 24.7 | 17.5 | 10.6 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 8.4 |
| | Yangon | 11.1 | 10 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 4.9 |
| | Shan | 10.9 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| | Ayeyawady | 15.9 | 11.6 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 5.0 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 9.1 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1 | 1 | 3.5 |
| | **UNION** | **12** | **10** | **5.9** | **3.9** | **2.8** | **2.2** | **1.8** | **1.3** | **1** | **0.8** | **4.9** |
| **Urban areas** **Females** | Kachin | 9.9 | 14.1 | 7 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 5.1 |
| | Kayah | 13 | 14 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 4.5 |
| | Kayin | 12.8 | 11.8 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 5.4 |
| | Chin | 44.7 | 34.7 | 20.9 | 11.1 | 5 | 2.9 | 2 | 1.9 | 1 | 1.3 | 14.4 |
| | Sagaing | 11.4 | 17 | 8.8 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 6.0 |
| | Tanintharyi | 11.8 | 13 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 5.1 |
| | Bago | 13.8 | 17 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.9 |
| | Magway | 14.1 | 22.2 | 11.9 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 7.3 |
| | Mandalay | 6.6 | 9.4 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.6 |
| | Mon | 13.4 | 16.4 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 5.4 |
| | Rakhine | 28.3 | 26.6 | 14.6 | 6.9 | 4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 10.0 |
| | Yangon | 6.3 | 9.4 | 5 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| | Shan | 10.2 | 9.7 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| | Ayeyawady | 13.6 | 15.5 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.9 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 8.4 | 8.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 3.9 |
| | **UNION** | **9.1** | **11.7** | **6.1** | **3.4** | **2** | **1.1** | **0.8** | **0.5** | **0.5** | **0.4** | **4.7** |

**Table 6.6** (continued)

Unemployment rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by age, by sex, 2014 Census

| Urban/ rural Sex | State/Region | Percentage unemployed | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 15-64 |
| **Rural areas** **Males** | Kachin | 7.2 | 4.9 | 3 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| | Kayah | 6.3 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 |
| | Kayin | 19.9 | 15.2 | 10.2 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2 | 8.2 |
| | Chin | 11.6 | 11.1 | 6 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.0 |
| | Sagaing | 8.4 | 6.5 | 4 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| | Tanintharyi | 10.6 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 3 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 4.1 |
| | Bago | 13.8 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 4.3 |
| | Magway | 8.3 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.6 |
| | Mandalay | 8.9 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.8 |
| | Mon | 14.8 | 11.3 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 6.1 |
| | Rakhine | 32.7 | 19.9 | 10.5 | 6 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2 | 1.9 | 9.3 |
| | Yangon | 9.3 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| | Shan | 4.8 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| | Ayeyawady | 9.2 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.9 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 8.5 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.6 |
| | **UNION** | **10.3** | **6.9** | **4** | **2.5** | **1.7** | **1.3** | **1.1** | **0.9** | **0.8** | **0.7** | **3.4** |
| **Rural areas** **Females** | Kachin | 9.2 | 9.6 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.8 |
| | Kayah | 5.4 | 6 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.1 |
| | Kayin | 18.9 | 14.9 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 7.6 |
| | Chin | 8 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.8 |
| | Sagaing | 7.6 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.6 |
| | Tanintharyi | 14.4 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 5.2 |
| | Bago | 13.6 | 12.3 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 5.8 |
| | Magway | 7.1 | 8.2 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| | Mandalay | 6.9 | 7.4 | 3.8 | 2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| | Mon | 16.1 | 15.5 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.7 | 6.8 |
| | Rakhine | 37.7 | 25.2 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2 | 13.5 |
| | Yangon | 6.9 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 2 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.1 |
| | Shan | 4 | 3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| | Ayeyawady | 9.8 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 3.6 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 6.6 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.4 |
| | **UNION** | **9.4** | **8.5** | **4.6** | **2.6** | **1.5** | **0.9** | **0.7** | **0.6** | **0.6** | **0.5** | **3.8** |

Urban-rural comparisons among young adults in the labour force (aged 15-19 and 20-24), found that Chin State again had the highest percentage point difference, with higher unemployment in urban than in rural areas. The State had 20.8 and 20.0 percentage point higher unemployment among urban males in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups, respectively. It also had higher unemployment among urban females than rural females with a 36.7 percentage point difference in the 15-19 age group and a 27.0 per cent difference in the 20-24 age group. In Rakhine, the State with the second highest urban-rural percentage difference among the 15-19 age group, the unemployment rate was higher in rural areas than in urban area for both males (8.0 percentage points difference) and females (9.4 percentage points difference).

### 6.3.4 Occupation

The occupational profile of persons in employment in urban and rural areas was, as expected, very different. In rural areas 56.3 per cent were employed as skilled agriculture and fishery workers compared to only 7.8 per cent in urban areas (Table 6.7). Elementary occupations accounted for 10.9 per cent of urban workers but comprised 18.2 per cent of rural workers. In rural areas there was no other occupational group that contained more than 10 per cent of workers. In contrast, the urban employment sector was more balanced with 28.4 per cent working in sales and service occupations, 21.8 per cent in craft and related trades, and (as noted above) 11 per cent in elementary occupations. There was little variation among States/Regions, with the exception of workers in Nay Pyi Taw, which had a much higher percentage of persons who, generally but not exclusively, were employed in occupations that traditionally require higher levels of education than was the case in other States/Regions.

It is interesting to note that there are four States that had over 20 per cent of their urban population employed as skilled agricultural workers: Kachin, Kayah, Chin and Shan. This may be an indication of more rural-type areas in these States being designated as urban. An analysis of District level data (not presented in this report) shows that one District in Kachin, one in Kayah and four in Shan all had over 40 per cent of workers employed as skilled agricultural workers.

Yangon and the new capital of Nay Pyi Taw also have rural populations that exhibited more of the characteristics of an urban than rural occupational structure. For example, the designated rural population of Yangon had only 29.7 per cent of the employed workforce in agricultural occupations. An examination of the District level data on occupational structure by urban and rural residence shows that of the substantially rural population of North Yangon District only 20.6 per cent were employed as agricultural workers. Also, rural areas of Mandalay District had less than 20 per cent employed as agricultural workers. It appears that these rural areas act more as suburbs where workers spend the night while working in urban Yangon or Mandalay.

**Table 6.7**

**Percentage employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households in urban and rural areas by occupational group, by State/Region, 2014 Census**

| State/Region | | Occupational groups | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Total employed population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Managers | Profes-sionals | Technicians and associate professionals | Clerical support workers | Sevices and sales workers | Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers | Craft and related trades workers | Plant and machine operators and assemblers | Elementary occupations | Other | Not stated | | |
| **Urban** | Kachin | 1.1% | 4.8% | 6.0% | 3.3% | 23.0% | 22.3% | 20.1% | 5.3% | 7.0% | 1.3% | 5.7% | 100.0% | 189,835 |
| | Kayah | 2.1% | 5.8% | 5.4% | 6.4% | 23.1% | 21.3% | 17.3% | 6.6% | 6.7% | 2.0% | 3.4% | 100.0% | 28,208 |
| | Kayin | 0.8% | 3.4% | 3.0% | 3.4% | 27.8% | 11.4% | 20.3% | 10.9% | 12.8% | 1.5% | 4.9% | 100.0% | 116,164 |
| | Chin | 3.0% | 11.4% | 8.3% | 10.8% | 11.2% | 25.8% | 11.2% | 2.8% | 6.0% | 2.0% | 7.6% | 100.0% | 25,601 |
| | Sagaing | 1.2% | 5.4% | 4.0% | 4.9% | 26.7% | 12.0% | 19.9% | 6.9% | 11.9% | 0.8% | 6.4% | 100.0% | 360,003 |
| | Tanintharyi | 0.8% | 4.4% | 3.2% | 4.6% | 26.9% | 18.2% | 16.9% | 10.3% | 10.6% | 1.1% | 3.0% | 100.0% | 125,947 |
| | Bago | 1.1% | 4.8% | 3.3% | 4.4% | 31.7% | 8.5% | 22.1% | 7.9% | 12.6% | 0.9% | 2.8% | 100.0% | 406,064 |
| | Magway | 1.4% | 6.2% | 4.2% | 6.5% | 29.9% | 7.2% | 17.6% | 7.1% | 13.6% | 1.1% | 5.1% | 100.0% | 220,401 |
| | Mandalay | 1.0% | 4.7% | 6.1% | 4.9% | 29.1% | 3.5% | 26.2% | 7.9% | 10.6% | 0.9% | 5.2% | 100.0% | 881,353 |
| | Mon | 0.8% | 4.7% | 2.5% | 3.3% | 30.8% | 12.3% | 19.1% | 8.2% | 11.0% | 1.0% | 6.3% | 100.0% | 216,009 |
| | Rakhine | 1.6% | 7.1% | 4.1% | 5.7% | 24.5% | 10.1% | 16.5% | 5.5% | 12.5% | 1.2% | 11.2% | 100.0% | 123,002 |
| | Yangon | 2.1% | 5.4% | 4.8% | 7.4% | 28.8% | 1.9% | 24.4% | 9.5% | 10.4% | 0.8% | 4.5% | 100.0% | 2,088,138 |
| | Shan | 0.8% | 3.7% | 3.1% | 3.9% | 25.1% | 21.0% | 17.6% | 6.0% | 10.4% | 2.2% | 6.3% | 100.0% | 559,429 |
| | Ayeyawady | 1.1% | 5.2% | 3.0% | 5.2% | 32.5% | 9.6% | 16.8% | 7.4% | 14.1% | 0.8% | 4.4% | 100.0% | 342,329 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 5.7% | 5.1% | 6.7% | 10.9% | 24.3% | 4.3% | 14.7% | 6.8% | 9.8% | 6.6% | 5.1% | 100.0% | 136,894 |
| | **TOTAL** | **1.5%** | **5.1%** | **4.5%** | **5.8%** | **28.4%** | **7.8%** | **21.8%** | **8.1%** | **10.9%** | **1.1%** | **5.0%** | **100.0%** | **5,819,377** |

**Table 6.7 (continued)**

Percentage employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households in urban and rural areas by occupational group, by State/Region, 2014 Census

| State/Region | | Occupational groups | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Total employed population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Managers | Profes-sionals | Technicians and associate professionals | Clerical support workers | Sevices and sales workers | Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers | Craft and related trades workers | Plant and machine operators and assemblers | Elementary occupations | Other | Not stated | | |
| **Rural** | Kachin | 0.3% | 1.7% | 3.0% | 0.5% | 8.4% | 60.5% | 10.0% | 1.7% | 6.3% | 1.1% | 6.5% | 100.0% | 346,223 |
| | Kayah | 0.4% | 1.5% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 3.7% | 74.4% | 7.1% | 1.4% | 4.5% | 1.4% | 3.7% | 100.0% | 95,365 |
| | Kayin | 0.3% | 1.4% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 6.7% | 63.1% | 4.8% | 1.8% | 10.4% | 0.8% | 9.6% | 100.0% | 389,288 |
| | Chin | 0.6% | 2.3% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 81.7% | 1.4% | 0.2% | 1.8% | 0% | 9.0% | 100.0% | 140,374 |
| | Sagaing | 0.2% | 1.3% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 5.8% | 59.8% | 9.3% | 1.5% | 15.4% | 0.2% | 5.2% | 100.0% | 2,051,130 |
| | Tanintharyi | 0.3% | 1.7% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 9.8% | 52.6% | 7.9% | 3.1% | 16.6% | 1.2% | 5.0% | 100.0% | 390,655 |
| | Bago | 0.3% | 1.4% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 7.2% | 48.8% | 6.9% | 2.2% | 27.6% | 0.8% | 3.1% | 100.0% | 1,538,113 |
| | Magway | 0.3% | 1.3% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 4.9% | 60.5% | 5.2% | 1.8% | 19.3% | 0.6% | 4.5% | 100.0% | 1,598,885 |
| | Mandalay | 0.3% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 7.6% | 45.7% | 14.0% | 2.5% | 20.6% | 0.4% | 5.4% | 100.0% | 1,833,604 |
| | Mon | 0.3% | 1.9% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 11.6% | 41.9% | 10.4% | 3.3% | 22.9% | 0.6% | 5.5% | 100.0% | 511,774 |
| | Rakhine | 0.4% | 1.6% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 6.3% | 51.0% | 5.3% | 1.6% | 16.1% | 1.0% | 14.8% | 100.0% | 572,389 |
| | Yangon | 0.3% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 1.8% | 12.3% | 29.7% | 18.9% | 5.9% | 22.3% | 1.2% | 5.2% | 100.0% | 923,729 |
| | Shan | 0.1% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 2.8% | 80.7% | 2.8% | 0.7% | 6.2% | 0.5% | 4.8% | 100.0% | 2,269,781 |
| | Ayeyawady | 0.2% | 1.3% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 7.3% | 53.8% | 4.9% | 1.8% | 25.0% | 0.1% | 4.4% | 100.0% | 2,228,058 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | 0.3% | 1.3% | 1.0% | 2.0% | 9.9% | 41.4% | 7.9% | 2.8% | 26.4% | 1.0% | 5.8% | 100.0% | 351,786 |
| | **TOTAL** | **0.3%** | **1.3%** | **0.8%** | **0.8%** | **6.7%** | **56.3%** | **7.8%** | **2.0%** | **18.2%** | **0.6%** | **5.3%** | **100.0%** | **15,241,154** |

**6.3.5 Industry**

The percentages of the employed population working in different industrial sectors are shown in Table 6.8. The patterns are similar to those discussed above for occupation groups. The overall picture is that the workforce in the urban economy is primarily employed in wholesale and retail sectors (19.8 per cent), manufacturing (11.8 per cent), accommodation and food sectors (11.2 per cent) and only 9.4 per cent in agriculture. In contrast, the rural workforce is overwhelmingly working in the agriculture, fishing and forestry sectors (68.7 per cent).

The distribution of the workforce among key industrial sectors is shown in Figure 6.9. For males, the distribution was much as expected, with workers in 'other' sectors generally comprising the majority of occupations, and agricultural and manufacturing having broadly similar shares of the workforce. For females, however, the pattern was quite different. Among females living in urban Yangon almost 23.2 per cent worked in the manufacturing sector. The figure shows that this percentage declines moving down the urban hierarchy, with only 11.7 per cent working in manufacturing among females in other urban places. The percentage working in agriculture generally increases, with 8.6 per cent in Yangon and 21.7 per cent in other urban places. For women living in rural areas the distinctions were even greater. Of those women residing in rural Yangon, 47 per cent were employed in manufacturing while only 10.9 per cent were employed in agriculture. This is in contrast to females in rural areas of State/Region capitals of whom 8.0 per cent were working in manufacturing and 65.3 per cent in agriculture.

As with occupation, the breakdown of the industrial sector by urban and rural areas of residence suggests that several rural Districts had a distribution of workers by industrial sector similar to urban areas, and vice versa. For example, although the data is not shown, rural North Yangon, Mandalay, and Nyaung U (in Mandalay region) Districts all had over 16 per cent of their workforce employed in manufacturing. Nyaung U District contains a Township that is the closest location to the large historical temple complex of Bagan and hence it is well developed. In contrast, urban populations in Puta-O (Kachin State), Bawlakhe (Kayah State), Linkhe, Hopan, and Matman (all in Shan State) all had over 50 per cent of their population employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

**Figure 6.9**

**Percentage of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households in urban and rural areas for selected areas by selected industrial sectors, by sex, 2014 Census**



Mandalay's five Townships do not include rural areas.
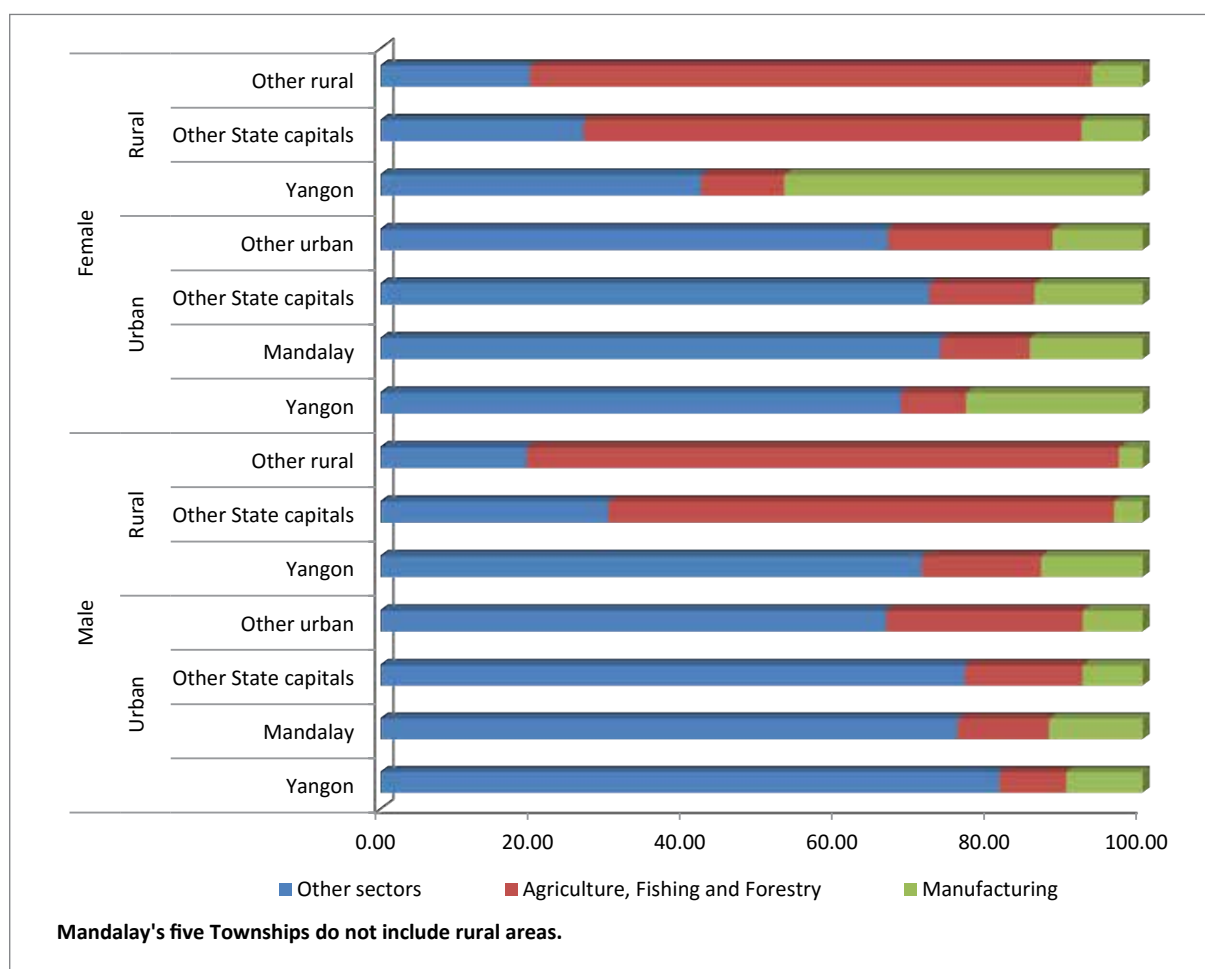
## Table 6.8

**Percentage of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households in urban and rural areas by industrial sector, by State/Region, 2014 Census**

| Industrial sector | Urban areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kachin | Kayah | Kayin | Chin | Sagaing | Tanintharyi | Bago | Magway | Mandalay | Mon | Rakhine | Yangon | Shan | Ayeyawady | Nay Pyi Taw | Union |
| Agriculture; forestry and fishing | 23.1% | 22.8% | 13.1% | 27.6% | 14.6% | 22.2% | 12.1% | 8.8% | 4.6% | 16.2% | 11.7% | 2.9% | 23.0% | 11.8% | 5.3% | 9.4% |
| Mining and quarrying | 5.1% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.5% |
| Manufacturing | 6.0% | 5.1% | 11.1% | 3.0% | 10.2% | 6.5% | 13.8% | 9.9% | 13.7% | 8.1% | 6.1% | 15.1% | 5.9% | 10.9% | 4.7% | 11.8% |
| Electricity; gas steam and air conditioning supply | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.6% |
| Water supply; sewage waste management and remediation activities | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| Construction | 7.3% | 11.2% | 8.7% | 8.4% | 7.0% | 9.2% | 7.2% | 6.1% | 8.2% | 9.5% | 7.4% | 9.2% | 10.3% | 6.5% | 9.3% | 8.5% |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 18.5% | 17.3% | 20.5% | 7.0% | 19.0% | 20.8% | 20.5% | 20.8% | 22.4% | 21.1% | 16.7% | 18.9% | 19.3% | 21.7% | 16.3% | 19.8% |
| Transportation and storage | 5.9% | 6.7% | 13.8% | 2.8% | 7.4% | 10.9% | 9.9% | 8.2% | 8.0% | 10.0% | 9.7% | 10.7% | 7.0% | 10.5% | 6.8% | 9.3% |
| Accommodation and food services and activities | 7.7% | 5.7% | 8.3% | 2.0% | 10.6% | 8.8% | 13.4% | 11.7% | 12.9% | 11.7% | 8.9% | 11.8% | 8.0% | 13.0% | 8.0% | 11.2% |
| Information and communication | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 1.2% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.7% |
| Financial and insurance activities | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 0.7% |
| Real estate activities | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% | 0% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| Professional; scientific and technical activities | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| Administrative and support service activities | 0.8% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 1.3% | 1.8% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 2.2% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 6.5% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 3.2% | 3.3% |
| Public administration including civil servants | 5.5% | 12.0% | 6.0% | 19.8% | 6.7% | 5.2% | 6.1% | 9.5% | 5.1% | 4.7% | 8.8% | 5.4% | 6.3% | 6.4% | 29.1% | 6.5% |
| Education | 3.8% | 5.1% | 2.9% | 8.9% | 4.3% | 3.6% | 4.1% | 5.3% | 3.2% | 3.8% | 6.8% | 2.6% | 2.9% | 4.3% | 2.7% | 3.4% |
| Human health and social work activities | 1.9% | 2.3% | 0.9% | 4.4% | 1.4% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.4% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.3% |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 1.1% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.7% |
| Other service activities | 2.7% | 3.2% | 3.1% | 4.8% | 2.4% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 2.7% | 2.8% | 2.4% | 3.5% | 2.9% | 3.6% | 3.2% | 2.9% | 2.8% |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services | 1.5% | 1.1% | 1.9% | 0.6% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.6% | 2.5% | 1.7% | 0.8% | 1.5% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 1.3% |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Not stated | 8.4% | 4.2% | 6.5% | 8.1% | 10.1% | 3.9% | 4.2% | 7.9% | 9.0% | 7.5% | 14.5% | 6.5% | 7.9% | 5.9% | 6.6% | 7.3% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | 89,835 | 28,208 | 116,164 | 25,601 | 360,003 | 125,947 | 406,064 | 220,401 | 881,353 | 216,009 | 123,002 | 2,088,138 | 559,429 | 342,329 | 136,894 | 5,819,377 |

**Table 6.8 (continued)**
Percentage of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households in urban and rural areas by industrial sector, by State/Region, 2014 Census

| Industrial sector | Rural areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kachin | Kayah | Kayin | Chin | Sagaing | Tanintharyi | Bago | Magway | Mandalay | Mon | Rakhine | Yangon | Shan | Ayeyawady | Nay Pyi Taw | Union |
| Agriculture; forestry and fishing | 63.6% | 75.7% | 69.4% | 82.5% | 70.2% | 65.2% | 70.3% | 74.0% | 57.1% | 59.2% | 60.2% | 41.5% | 84.9% | 73.2% | 58.1% | 68.7% |
| Mining and quarrying | 6.1% | 3.7% | 0.2% | 0% | 1.8% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 2.0% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Manufacturing | 1.5% | 1.3% | 2.3% | 0.6% | 5.5% | 4.1% | 4.4% | 4.0% | 9.3% | 5.6% | 2.7% | 14.1% | 1.2% | 3.7% | 3.7% | 4.9% |
| Electricity; gas steam and air conditioning supply | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.3% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Water supply; sewage waste management and remediation activities | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% |
| Construction | 2.1% | 3.1% | 3.2% | 0.7% | 2.4% | 4.5% | 3.0% | 2.1% | 4.7% | 5.4% | 2.3% | 7.8% | 1.5% | 1.7% | 5.1% | 3.0% |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 8.6% | 2.9% | 5.3% | 0.9% | 4.6% | 7.9% | 5.2% | 4.0% | 6.2% | 8.1% | 4.9% | 8.9% | 2.3% | 5.7% | 7.1% | 5.2% |
| Transportation and storage | 1.6% | 1.3% | 1.9% | 0.3% | 1.2% | 2.7% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 1.9% | 3.1% | 1.7% | 5.6% | 0.7% | 1.7% | 2.9% | 1.8% |
| Accommodation and food services and activities | 2.1% | 1.0% | 1.4% | 0.1% | 1.9% | 2.5% | 2.4% | 1.5% | 2.9% | 4.1% | 2.5% | 4.0% | 0.7% | 2.4% | 3.4% | 2.2% |
| Information and communication | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% |
| Financial and insurance activities | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% |
| Real estate activities | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Professional; scientific and technical activities | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% |
| Administrative and support service activities | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0% | 0.3% | 1.0% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 1.7% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 0.4% |
| Public administration including civil servants | 1.8% | 2.7% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 0.9% | 1.9% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 1.6% | 1.8% | 2.1% | 2.8% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 3.8% | 1.6% |
| Education | 1.6% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 2.1% | 1.3% | 1.7% | 1.5% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 1.9% | 1.7% | 1.1% | 0.6% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 1.3% |
| Human health and social work activities | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 0.1% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.2% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% |
| Other service activities | 1.1% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 1.2% | 1.3% | 0.7% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 3.2% | 2.3% | 3.2% | 4.1% | 0.9% | 3.0% | 4.5% | 2.0% |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services | 1.1% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 1.9% | 1.2% | 2.7% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 1.1% | 1.8% | 1.1% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 1.1% | 1.4% |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Not stated | 7.7% | 4.3% | 10.4% | 9.5% | 6.2% | 5.6% | 3.6% | 5.0% | 6.3% | 5.9% | 15.9% | 5.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | 6.6% | 6.0% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | 346,223 | 95,365 | 389,288 | 140,374 | 2,051,130 | 390,655 | 1,538,113 | 1,598,885 | 1,833,604 | 511,774 | 572,389 | 923,729 | 2,269,781 | 2,228,058 | 351,786 | 15,241,154 |

## 6.3.6 Durability of housing units and access to secure tenure

For the purposes of this report, a housing unit is defined as 'durable' if the living accommodation is an apartment/flat/condominium, bungalow/brick house, semi-pacca house or wooden house. Overall, the Union has 74 per cent of households who live in such 'durable' housing in urban areas, and 53 per cent in rural areas. Interestingly, Chin State has the highest per cent of urban households with improved durability housing units among the States/Regions at 89 per cent, with the majority (73 per cent) living in wooden houses. Magway and Mandalay Regions have the lowest per cent of urban households living in such durable housing units at 47 per cent and 53 per cent, respectively. In all States/Regions, with the exception of Magway, urban areas have higher levels of durable housing than rural areas (Table 6.9).

### Table 6.9

**Percentage of urban and rural populations in durable housing units by State/Region, 2014 Census**

| State/Region | Urban population in durable housing (%) | Rural population in durable housing (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **Union** | **74.09** | **53.15** |
| Kachin State | 64.35 | 51.76 |
| Kayah State | 83.41 | 66.78 |
| Kayin State | 87.41 | 76.91 |
| Chin State | 88.87 | 65.71 |
| Sagaing Region | 61.73 | 55.76 |
| Tanintharyi Region | 81.00 | 65.54 |
| Bago Region | 77.66 | 63.80 |
| Magway Region | 46.89 | 48.67 |
| Mandalay Region | 52.60 | 37.45 |
| Mon State | 86.41 | 75.16 |
| Rakhine State | 65.88 | 55.78 |
| Yangon Region | 85.84 | 53.77 |
| Shan State | 73.22 | 50.90 |
| Ayeyawady Region | 70.89 | 44.07 |
| Nay Pyi Taw | 81.43 | 62.46 |

Based on the ownership type of the housing unit, access to secure tenure is defined if the occupants of the household have the status of one of the following: "Owner"; "Provided free"; "Government quarters"; or "Private company quarters". As seen in Figure 6.10, there was a higher percentage of households in rural areas that had such access than in urban areas. This is primarily due to the much higher percentage of households in urban areas that have "renting" status, (ranging from about 8 per cent in Rakhine to 31 per cent in Yangon) compared to rural areas (which range from 1 per cent to 3 per cent in most States/Regions). At the State/Region level, Yangon Region has the lowest urban percentage of access to secure tenure (68 per cent).

## 6.3.7   Access to improved sources of drinking water

The definition of 'improved source of drinking water' is adapted from the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators. According to this definition, improved sources include

the categories: tap water/piped, tube well/borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/ water purifier. More than half of the States/Regions had a higher percentage of households with improved sources of drinking water in urban areas than in rural areas (Ayeyawady, Kachin, Kayah and Kayin were the exceptions). Those States/Regions with higher levels of improved sources of drinking water in rural areas had a higher rural percentage of tube well/ borehole users than in urban areas.

## Figure 6.10
**Percentage of population in conventional households in urban and rural areas residing in housing with secure tenure, 2014 Census**
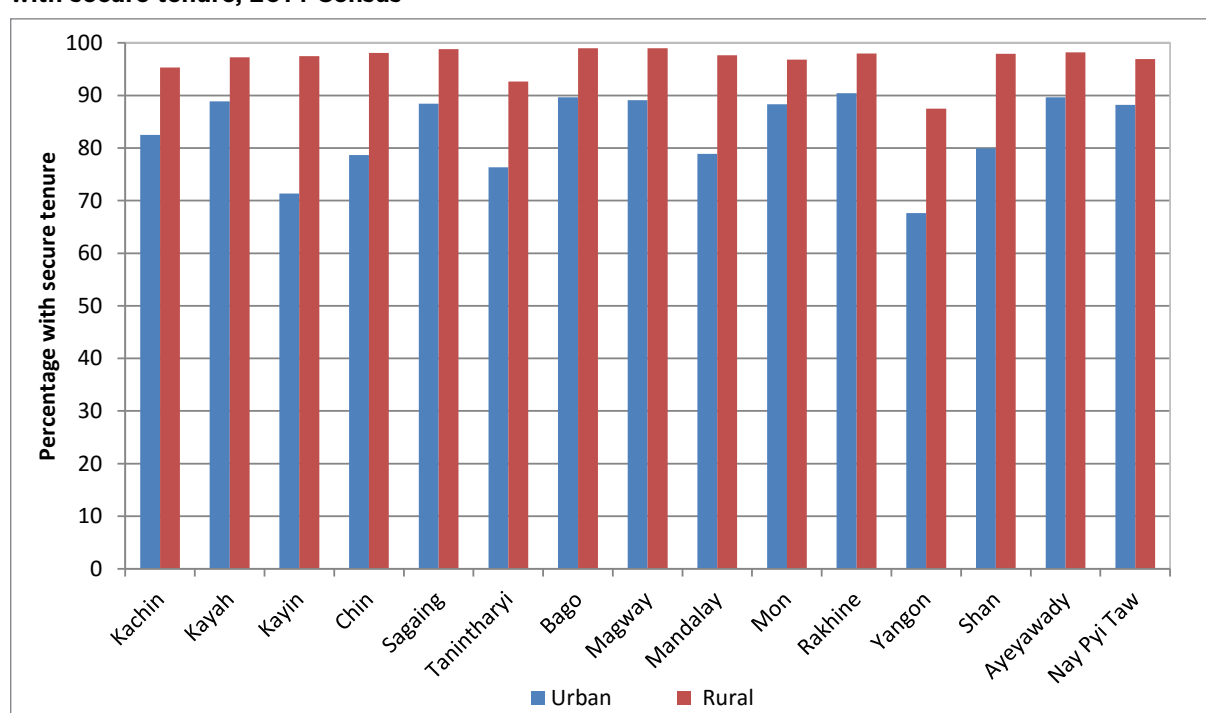


At the State/Region level, urban-rural differences in access to improved sources of drinking water were highest in Yangon Region with an urban excess of 41.5 percentage points, followed by Shan State with 41.1 percentage points. Differentials were even greater at the District level. Within Yangon Region, East Yangon District, within the Yangon Municipality boundary, had an urban excess of 78.9 percentage points. Similarly, a border District in Shan State, Kunlon District, had a 70.8 percentage point difference. In complete contrast, however, the District of Hinthada in Ayeyawady Region had a differential of 3.4 percentage points in favour of access in rural areas.

The map at Figure 6.11 shows the percentages of the population in urban and rural areas with access to improved sources of drinking water at the District level. The map further reveals that people in many urban areas of the border Districts in Shan State have a high percentage of improved water sources, whereas in most rural regions in Shan State less than 50 per cent of the population has such access.

## 6.3.8  Access to improved sanitation

The definition of 'improved sanitation' is also adapted from the MDG indicators, and includes two toilet categories of 'flush' and 'water seal (improved pit latrine)'. Yangon Region had the highest percentage of the population with such improved sanitation in urban areas at 95.4 per cent, followed by Nay Pyi Taw at 94.8 per cent. Rakhine had the lowest urban percentage of improved sanitation at 75.9 per cent, followed by Magway Region at 83.6 per cent.

As seen in the map at Figure 6.12, the difference between the availability of improved sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas is noticeable in all areas of the country. At the Union level, the percentage of households in urban areas with such improved sanitation facilities was 92.3 per cent, compared to the rural percentage of 67.3. Rakhine State had the highest urban-rural difference in percentage; the urban percentage was the lowest in the country (75.9 per cent), and the rural percentage was only 23.6. Two of Rakhine's Districts, Sittwe District (13.6 per cent) and Myauk U (12.4 per cent) had the lowest rural percentage of any District in Myanmar, but, again, it must be noted that the households that were not enumerated in Rakhine may affect this comparison.

**Figure 6.11**

**Percentage of the population in conventional households with access to improved sources of drinking water in urban and rural areas by District, 2014 Census**



Urban areas

Rural areas

**Legend**

☐ State/Region boundaries

☐ District boundaries

**Percent of population with access to improved sources of drinking water**

☐ Less than 44

☐ 44 - 69

☐ 70 - 83

☐ 84 - 92

☐ More than 92
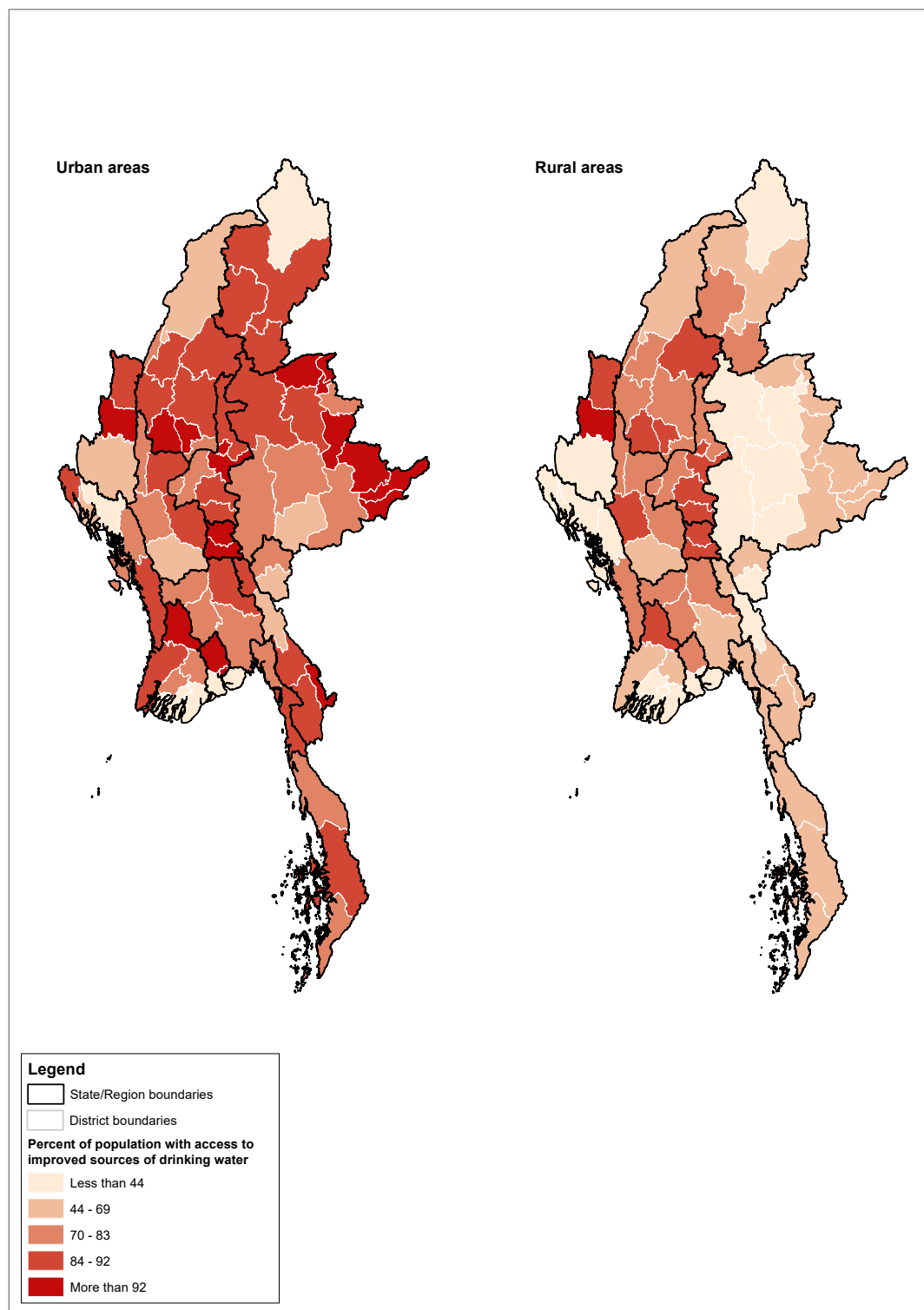
## Figure 6.12

**Percentage of the population in conventional households with access to improved sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas by District, 2014 Census**



**Legend**

☐ State/Region boundaries
☐ District boundaries

**Percent of population with access to improved sanitation**

☐ Less than 67
☐ 67 - 85
☐ 86 - 92
☐ 93 - 95
☐ More than 95
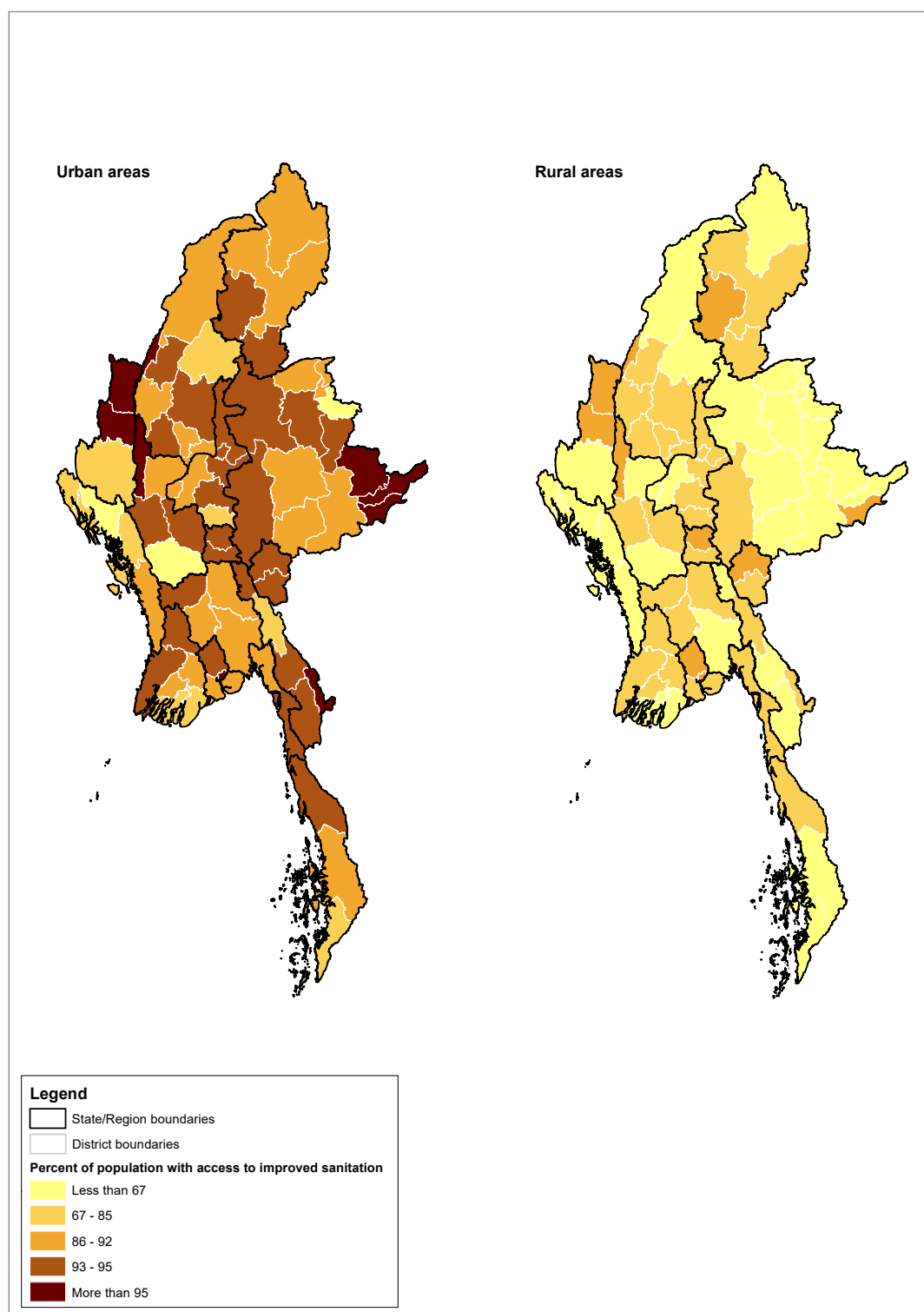
## 6.4 Effect of migration on the urban growth of Yangon

The impact of migration on the growth of Yangon can be estimated without the effect of reclassification of rural areas as urban areas by using the District level boundaries. This means that approximately 30 per cent of the Yangon population in 2014 was classified as rural. Also, as much of the rural population of Yangon work in occupations more generally associated with urban areas, the use of the District level boundaries provide a more reasonable estimate of the population whose economic and social life are influenced by Yangon city.

Internal migration accounted for 81 per cent of the growth of the Region while natural increase was responsible for 31 per cent. The level of fertility was below replacement at 1.85 according to the 2014 Census Thematic Report on Fertility and Nuptiality (Department of Population, 2016a) but the young age structure, assisted by migration, resulted in a positive impact of natural increase. The impact of migration on the growth of the urban population is only offset by the negative contribution of net international migration. It can be expected that, as the fertility of Yangon continues to fall and as the population momentum built into the age structure declines, growth will increasingly depend on internal migration.

An additional method for examining the relationship between urban growth and migration is to plot the relationship between the proportions of the District population living in urban areas with the proportion of the District population who are recent migrants. As expected, there is a clear linear relationship between these two indicators, with Districts with higher levels of migration also tending to have higher levels of urbanization. There are several Districts with very high levels of urbanization and also high levels of recent migration; among these Districts are East and West Yangon (see Figure 6.13). Also included in the plot are Districts in Mandalay and Myitkyina. An interesting case is Tamu, a District on the Myanmar and Indian border, which has about 7 per cent of the population who are recent migrants but has over 52 per cent of the population who are classified as urban. This would indicate that while the trade with India has helped develop the local economy it has had little impact on migration.

Those Districts that are below the 'best fit' line include Myawady, North Yangon, Tachileik, Kawthoung, Bawlakhe, Ottar and Dekkhina. All these Districts experienced much higher levels of internal migration than their levels of urbanization would suggest. Except for the last two Districts, which comprise Nay Pyi Taw and North Yangon, the other Districts are all located along the Myanmar/Thailand border. It would appear that these areas are benefiting from opportunities that border trade provides but that these opportunities are not always within areas defined as urban. As seen from the case of North Yangon, which has large numbers of migrants employed in industry, many of these areas are designated as rural but enjoy an occupational and industrial structure that are similar to urban areas.

## Figure 6.13

**Districts by the proportion of the total urban population and the percentage of recent migrants, 2014 Census**
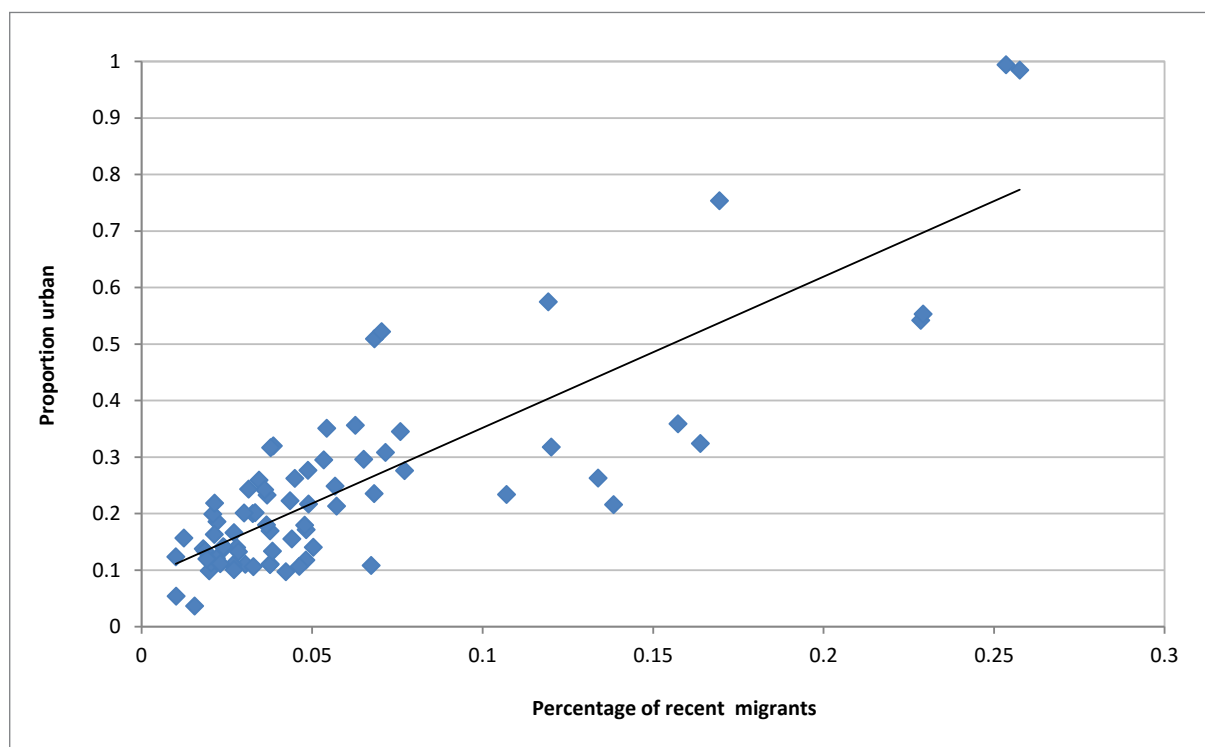
# Chapter 7. Policy Implications

Results from the 2014 Census provide the first opportunity for over 30 years to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of the population at the levels of the individual and household. They also provide an opportunity to construct or amend policies that impact upon, or are impacted by population variables. There are numerous recommendations for policy in the literature, either for internal migration (Deshingar and Grimm, 2005; Hickey, Narendra and Rainwater, 2013), international migration (Bertelsmann Foundation, 2000; Hugo, 2005; Hall, 2012) and urbanization (Blount, 2013; UN-Habitat, unpublished). In this section specific recommendations are examined in light of the findings from the 2014 Census.

The trend in policies related to internal migration is not to directly attempt to regulate levels, patterns or differentials in movement. Instead policy should respond to changes in the social and economic context of the country by facilitating migration, ensuring that the rights of migrants are protected, promoting the integration of migrants into their destination areas, and helping migrants sustain linkages with their origin communities. Within this policy framework, any migration policy needs to be reactive as well as proactive, ensuring that the lives of migrants are not adversely affected by economic and social change. The results from the 2014 Census provide valuable information on more permanent migrants that can be used to assist in policy formulation.

Based on a study of internal migration in Myanmar, the Department of Population has proposed a number of recommendations for policy that remain relevant (Department of Population/UNFPA, 2013). Among these recommendations are: that data on the levels, patterns and differentials of migration be taken into account in the formulation of social and economic policy; that the Government policy of promoting the development of satellite cities be continued in an attempt to reduce flows to Yangon; that the Government should continue with its efforts to mechanize farming in an effort to improve the productivity of rural areas; and to increase research, including specialized migration surveys, to take into account the full range of mobility of the population, including temporary forms of mobility.

The analysis of internal migration patterns within Myanmar clearly shows many of the expected patterns. Migration flows are directed primarily to places where economic opportunities are the greatest. This includes Yangon, but also involves other urban places. Typical migrants are young, relatively well educated, and living in households that are similar to non-migrant households. Females are more likely to migrate than males. And employment in the industrial sector of the economy is much more common for migrants than for non-migrants.

There were also some findings that were not expected. Chief among these were the direction of the flows of migration. Almost half of recent migration occurred between urban areas, and about 10 per cent of movement was from rural to urban areas. While the definition of 'migration' employed in the Census undoubtedly resulted in many moves from rural areas not being included as migrations, the results do suggest that for more permanent migration the flows are predominantly urban to urban. More permanent migration from rural areas was directed towards other rural areas. While this report does not advocate polices that attempt to change migration flows, the results suggest that policies aimed at providing rural inhabitants with similar access to educational opportunities that urban residents enjoy would provide rural residents with the opportunity to improve their lives through migration. Also it

is important that information about opportunities in other areas is disseminated to both rural and urban residents.

The findings show that migrants live in households that have greater access to drinking water, improved sanitation, and the use of electricity for lighting compared to households of non-migrants, and that the construction materials of households with migrants were similar or better, than the households of non-migrants. Migrants also tend to be related to the head of the households into which they move. This points to the importance of social networks in facilitating movement and their role in assisting in the settlement of migrants, and might help explain the lack of rural to urban flows of migrants.

Another finding that was unexpected was the large increase in internal migration that has occurred over the five years prior to the Census. Some of this may have resulted from the relocation of those persons who were affected by Cyclone Nargis in 2008. However, it appears that the opening up of Myanmar in 2011 resulted in a surge of movement arising from improved economic opportunities.

The recommendations by DoP/UNFPA (2013) for an in-depth study of all forms of movement, and for that study to fully investigate the contributions of migrants to the development of both the areas of origin and the areas of destination, are also made in the present report. This is important as the Census did not measure temporary migration (a move less than one year before the Census), which has been shown to be a major form of movement in other Southeast Asian countries. Also, the Census did not enquire into issues related to remittances, both social and economic, or the uses made of such remittances.

Movement across international borders is an emotive topic. Many countries from which migrants originate see such movement as a positive step in the development of the country, both through the remittances of money and goods that migrants typically send or bring back home, and through the upgrading of skills that migrants are expected to receive in their destination countries. However, the issue of migrants in receiving countries is more complex. While workers are often needed to help develop the economy, issues of social integration and public perceptions of migrants often cause difficulties for host governments. These difficulties are exacerbated when most, or even some, of the migration flows are undocumented. Undocumented migrants are particularly at risk of trafficking, exploitation and abuse.

Hickey, Narendra and Rainwater (2013) state that Myanmar does not have an integrated policy on international migration, although they do mention agreements that have been signed with other countries, such as Thailand, in an attempt to regulate undocumented flows of migrants. There have been little attempts to ensure that the rights of workers travelling abroad are protected.

The data from the 2014 Census and other sources indicate a large percentage of the Myanmar population is currently residing abroad. The majority of these emigrants come from areas adjacent to the Myanmar-Thailand border and now live in Thailand. Although there is no information on the legal status of migrants, it can be assumed that a portion of these

emigrants are undocumented. The volume of migration from Myanmar requires that efforts be made to enact comprehensive legislation that provides for the protection of migrants, lowers the cost of documented migration, makes it easier for money and other goods to be remitted, and ensures that migration is a process that is not forced because of poverty but rather is an act based on opportunities. At the same time continuing efforts need to be made to develop employment opportunities within Myanmar so that potential migrants have choices as to whether or not they move, and if so, whether they will move internally or to another country.

International migration is predominantly undertaken by males. Only for the relatively small flow into Singapore is there parity between the sexes. In Thailand, the number of migrants is 134 males for every 100 females, which is lower than for most other destination countries. One of the reasons for this are the perceived barriers of the risk of migration; the more balanced sex ratios in Thailand indicate that social networks may play a large role in reducing the perceived risk of migration for females.

Household level data suggest that migrants originate from households that are marginally better off than households that do not contain a migrant. While there are variations by State/Region of origin in these indicators, the evidence implies that international migrants either come from economically better off households or that the remittances that they may be sending back do make a positive contribution to the economy of households. Whatever the direction of the relationship, this is an indication of the positive value of migration to households.

Emigrants tend to come from relatively few Districts, most of which are along borders with neighbouring countries. The social networks that exist among communities on either side of the borders assist in the flow of migration between countries and essentially institutionalize the flows. While other areas of Myanmar, especially in the delta regions, may be worse off economically, they do not have the same volume of flows that are found in border Districts. This may be because of the lack of information about opportunities in other countries or because of other internal migration opportunities within Myanmar. The results indicate that migrants are concentrated among certain households. This is true for both international migrants and internal migrants. Nearly 8 out of 100 households contain an international migrant, while 12.2 per cent contain an internal migrant with very little overlap between the two sets of households. Rather than serving as a first step for international migration, internal migration largely operates in a different set of households to international migration.

The Census recorded few persons who now live in Myanmar who had previously resided abroad. Only 23,577 persons whose usual place of residence was Myanmar at the time of the Census had indicated 'abroad' as their previous place of residence. And while 11 per cent of these persons were recorded as foreigners, the nationality of the remainder could not be ascertained, either because they were undocumented or were aged below ten.

Myanmar does not currently have a national urban policy (UN-Habitat, unpublished). Blount (2013) notes that Government policy has focused on ensuring food security, and hence is heavily directed at rural development while ignoring urban planning. However, there has

been recent action in developing comprehensive urban planning guidelines, partly because of the realization that increased urban productivity is required to ensure that rural incomes also increase at a pace similar to urban incomes. The results from an analysis of the 2014 Census provide information that can be used to help in the development of the guidelines.

The percentage of the population residing in urban areas in Myanmar remains at a low level. With almost 30 per cent of the population designated as 'urban', the labour force of the country remains predominately agricultural. But change is occurring. The tempo of urbanization is increasing and the percentage employed in agriculture is decreasing. Even in Yangon, the primate city of Myanmar, there are areas of some Districts that are defined as rural, but where the occupations of the residents resemble those of urban areas. This occurs because of the relative cheapness of land in peripheral areas of the main urban centres of Southeast Asia, which encourages the growth of suburban development and of industrial subdivisions in what were, and sometimes remain, nominally rural areas. As Myanmar develops, much more rapid levels of urbanization and urban growth can be expected.

Aside from the management of large urban places, of which Yangon and Mandalay are examples in Myanmar, the major policy of the last four decades has been the thrust to develop a more balanced urban hierarchy. This usually manifests itself in funds that attempt to expand regional growth centres. This type of policy has been evident in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand (Ruland, 1996). The location of new sites for the development of industries is an example of this policy in Myanmar (Zaw and Kudo, 2011). However, of the 41 sites approved by 2010, 23 were located in Yangon Region. The Government should concentrate on expanding industrial zones in areas of the country outside of Yangon. This would have the advantage of slowing urban growth in Yangon, while creating employment opportunities in other States/Regions.

The policy of the Government to resettle people living in what can be called slums and informal settlements in the central part of Yangon to peripheral areas has also contributed to the rapid expansion of the population of Yangon city into peripheral areas (Forbes, 2014). The Yangon city authorities (YCDC) recently announced the expansion of the city by another 30,000 acres, but land speculation had already occurred in these areas (Forbes, 2014). The traffic congestion that results from longer commutes of the relocated population also reduces the effectiveness of this policy. In order to overcome some of the problems of Yangon's development, Zaw, Shwe and Hlaing (2014) called for the establishment of a second economic centre (inside Yangon) that can compete with the existing Central Business District.

The analysis of growth of the population of Yangon Region found that over 80 per cent of the growth of Yangon in the five years preceding the Census was due to internal migration. This is a very large percentage and is due primarily to the attractiveness of Yangon as a destination that provides employment opportunities. While it is unlikely that migration played the same role in population change in other urban areas of Myanmar, it does point to the importance of employment as an instigator of movement. Because of the social networks that have developed that link Yangon to areas of origin, it is unlikely that this will change soon. However, attempts must be made to establish employment growth outside of Yangon and to ensure that information about these new opportunities is widely disseminated.

# Chapter 8. Conclusion

## 8.1 Summary of findings

There have not been any previous attempts to analyse migration patterns and levels of urbanization for administrative areas at the subnational level in Myanmar. In this report, findings for international migration, internal migration and urbanization at the District level are presented. Much of the information on flows and levels of migration at the District level are presented in the Appendix tables of the report, and it is hoped that this information will be of interest to readers. The main analysis undertaken for the report is carried out by comparing migration patterns and levels of urbanization among States/Regions, and the major findings are presented below.

Internal migration can be classified as when the movement took place. Movement within the five years prior to the Census is classified in this report as "recent" migration and all movement that has occurred since birth is classified as "lifetime" migration. Overall, the level of lifetime migration in Myanmar is comparable to that of neighbouring countries, such as Malaysia and Thailand, with 19.7 per cent of persons living in a different Township than the one where they were born. Of this percentage, almost one half occurred between States/Regions, about 20 per cent between Districts within States/Regions and, 30 per cent were primarily local moves (between Townships within Districts).

Of the four major migration streams, urban-to-urban, urban-to-rural, rural-to-urban, and rural-to-rural, the first of these accounted for 47 per cent of lifetime migrations, while rural-to-rural migration was recorded for almost 30 per cent of moves. Compared to household surveys carried out in 1991, 1997, 2001 and 2007, these numbers represent an increase in both urban-to-urban migration (from 40.5 per cent in 2007) and rural-to-rural migration (from 25.6 per cent). The largest decline over the time period occurred for rural-to-urban migration which recorded a decline from 24.7 to 9.5 per cent. A large proportion of the urban-to-urban flow comes from migration that involves Yangon, either movement between the Districts of Yangon, or movement from neighbouring Ayeyawady and Bago.

There were 3.36 million recent internal migrants in the five years prior to the Census. This estimate of 7.0 per cent of the population is only slightly below the 8.7 per cent recorded in Viet Nam's 2009 census. Of the migrants who moved between Districts or between States, the main streams were directed towards Yangon. North Yangon is the destination of 12 of the 20 largest streams, while East Yangon is the destination of five of the flows. The major origins of the flows are from other Districts within Yangon or Districts in Ayeyawady (such as Hinthada, La Buttha, Maubin, and Phayapun). The structure of the flows into North Yangon consist of a high proportion of migrants who are employed in manufacturing, with almost 50 per cent of female migrants to North Yangon employed in this sector. There were also positive gains in net migration in those Districts adjacent to the Myanmar-Thailand border, while Districts along the border with China and India had moderately high levels of positive net migration.

Inter-State/Region recent migration shows a large increase compared to the levels recorded in the 2007 FRHS, with States/Regions that gained the most migrants being Yangon and Kayin, with Ayeyawady being the major loser of migrants in the period. Kachin, Kayin and

Kayah all have moderately high net migration rates. These three States are located in border areas and it seems that they have an economic dynamism that derives from the cross-border trade with Thailand. Inter-State/Region migration dominates over intra-State/Region migration in four States/Regions: Kayah, Kayin, Mon and Nay Pyi Taw. Most urban-to-urban migration is the result of migration to Yangon, while rural-to-rural migration predominates in migration to Bago and Sagaing. Female migrants outnumber male migrants in recent migration. Almost 53 per cent of migrants are female. While this is slightly lower than the 54 per cent recorded in the 2007 FRHS, this figure represents an increase from two surveys undertaken in the 1990s and early 2000s (the 1991 PCFS and the 2001 FRHS).

Although the vast majority of recent migrants are concentrated at young adult ages, migrants to urban areas also have higher proportions that migrate at ages in their thirties and forties compared to other migration streams. Less than 50 per cent of the three migration flows are of married persons with nearly all the remainder unmarried. Inter-State/Region migrants, compared to those who migrate intra-State/Region, are more likely to be unmarried, particularly females.

Migrants generally have higher levels of completed schooling than non-migrants. Among migration streams there are large differences with urban-to-urban migrants having much higher levels of completed education than those in other migration streams. Those who migrate from an urban to another urban area have higher percentages in the clerical, technical and professional occupations compared to the other three major migration streams. Persons in manufacturing comprise 6.8 per cent of the labour force generally but there are much higher percentages in the manufacturing sector among migrants, particularly urban-to-urban and urban-to-rural migrants. Urban-to-rural migrants also have relatively high percentages in the construction sector and accommodation and food services sector. Unemployment levels are much lower for recent migrants than they are for non-migrants at young adult ages. For example, while 6 per cent of migrants aged 20-24 are unemployed, the level for the same age group for non-migrants is 10 per cent. Recent migrants are moving to households that have better access to electricity, improved water sources and improved sanitation facilities than those households that do not contain migrants.

According to the 2014 Census approximately 2.02 million former household members were reported to be living abroad. This number is likely to be less than the actual number who are living outside of Myanmar. Through backward projection methods, the Thematic Report on Population Dynamics estimated that in 2014, a total of 4.25 million persons who were born in Myanmar were living abroad at the time of the Census (Department of Population, Thematic Report on Population Dynamics, 2016e). The incomplete count of emigrants in the Census 2014 results not only from the method of data collection, but also from household heads being unwilling to provide details of undocumented migrants. Also the Census could not attempt to enumerate wholly moving households. Of the two million reported emigrants, approximately 1.4 million are living in Thailand and 304,000 are living in Malaysia, with less than 100,000 in any of the other seven countries listed.

Levels of international migration from Myanmar are high, and population loss through net migration exceeds the levels of most countries in Southeast Asia. Emigration is male-

dominated and only for migration to Singapore is there a slight female dominance. There are four times as many male migrants as female migrants to Malaysia and one and a third times as many males as females who migrate to Thailand. The cost and potential risk of migration is reflected in the sex ratio of migration flows, with migration to Thailand having a more balanced sex ratio than migration to most other destinations. Approximately 70 per cent of emigrants first leave Myanmar between the ages of 15-29. Only for destinations in India, the US and Thailand are there significant numbers of children. The age pattern shows high proportions of the migration flow at young labour force ages (15-24 years).

There were 1.36 million recent emigrants among lifetime emigrants. Recent emigrants had a similar geographical distribution as lifetime emigrants with Thailand and Malaysia dominating among destinations. The areas in Thailand from which recent emigrants were reported by households were primarily in Mon State, with Bago, Kayin and Tanintharyi also contributing large numbers. The areas of origin of female migrants were more geographically concentrated than those of males, with the most recent female emigrants reported from Districts adjacent to the border with Thailand. Recent male emigrants dominated in flows from Bago, Magway, Rakhine and Yangon. Recent emigrants to Thailand were concentrated in the young adult ages, with over 77 per cent of males and 76 per cent of females leaving Myanmar between the ages of 15 to 34. In comparison, over 15 per cent of persons recently leaving Myanmar for India, and approximately 12 per cent leaving for the United States, left before the age of 15. Among recent emigrants, females emigrated on average at slightly younger ages than men. Households that reported a recent emigrant and households that did not report an emigrant appeared to be in similar economic situations, although households with a recent emigrant, compared to households without a recent emigrant, tended to live in houses that were constructed of more durable materials, particularly in Mon State.

There were only a small number of persons (23,577) whose last place of residence was outside of Myanmar and who, at the time of the Census, were living in Myanmar. The majority of these persons came from Thailand (55 per cent) while 5 per cent reported that they had been living in Malaysia. Less than a third of the immigrants had citizenship cards, while 11 per cent either had a foreign passport or a foreign registration card. Approximately one quarter had no documents and 30 per cent were aged below 10 years. The type of identity card, combined with the age structure, suggests that many of the immigrants were members of young families. Approximately equal numbers had moved from an urban area to another urban area, from rural-to-urban or from rural-to-rural areas. Less than 4 per cent had moved from an urban area to a rural area. The relationship between internal migration and emigration was examined and it was found that very few households that contained an internal migrant also reported an international emigrant.

Myanmar has a relatively low level of urbanization, and at almost 30 per cent it has the second lowest level of urbanization among Southeast Asian countries (although the lack of international comparability in the definition of urban areas is a factor). Apart from Yangon, where 70 per cent of the population is urban, and Kachin and Mandalay where 36 and 35 per cent live in urban areas, respectively, all other States/Regions have less than 30 per cent urban population, with Ayeyawady having only 14.1 per cent. Other large urban populations at the District level are found in Myitkyina, Myawaday and Tamu, which all have over 50 per cent

of their population classified as urban. The density of urban population varies by Districts, with Yangon, Mandalay and several Districts in Shan State being the most densely populated. Yangon dominates the urban population resulting in a high level of urban primacy.

Access to improved sources of drinking water are much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas, with Yangon and Shan having over a forty percentage point difference. Housing in urban areas, compared to rural areas, is more likely to consist of durable materials. Labour force participation rates are higher in rural than in urban areas, except at ages 15-19, although the differences are not large. Access to education is much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas, with approximately 18 per cent of the urban population having a university or college education compared to only 3.5 per cent of the rural population.

The contribution of migration to growth in the population of Yangon District over the five-year period prior to the Census is calculated to be greater than 80 per cent. Natural increase accounted for slightly over 30 per cent of the growth of the District while international migration contributed to a decrease of just over 10 per cent. There was also a clear positive relationship between the proportion of migrants in a District and the proportion living in urban areas.

## 8.2 Needs for further research

The results of the present thematic report are primarily descriptive but they do provide an important source of information on the movement of persons inside Myanmar and abroad as well as on the on-going urbanization process. Data from the 2014 Census provide a baseline for future censuses, and the questions on migration asked in 2014 should be retained as far as possible to ensure comparability.

It is however recommended that a more in-depth study be undertaken of all forms of mobility, including temporary mobility, and that the study should include research on how migrants contribute to the development of both receiving and sending areas. This research should in particular focus on:

(a) Areas of outmigration: the reasons for outmigration of younger and more educated persons both internally and externally and its impact on the local populations.
(b) Areas of high in-migration, such as Yangon Region: the reasons for in-migration and the characteristics of the population that has been migrating to Yangon, as well as its impact on Yangon's socio-demographic situation.

The analysis of the urbanization process in Myanmar remains difficult because the criteria for the identification of urban areas (wards) and rural areas (village tracts) is based on a mix of administrative and objective criteria which are not well documented. When asked about their former place of residence, migrants were often not aware of its classification as rural or urban. Population density in urban and rural areas could not be calculated, because the surface of urban and rural areas was unknown.

It is therefore recommended that the urban-rural classification of Myanmar is revisited, updated and better documented for the next Census

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# Glossary of terms and definitions

**Conventional household**: includes one or more persons who are either related or unrelated and share living quarters (single quarter or compound) and meals. In most cases, there would be one person acknowledged by the household members as the head of the household. The migration questions in the 2014 Census were asked of all persons in conventional households, but not for persons in institutional households.

**Economically active**: refers to the status of those persons who are 'Employed' or 'Unemployed' at the Census date. These persons are also commonly referred to as the 'Labour Force'.

**Educational attainment**: is the highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covers both public and private institutions accredited by the government.

**Emigrant (or outmigrant)**: is a migrant who has moved out of an area.

**Employed**: refers to those persons 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.

**Head of (conventional) household**: is the household member who makes key decisions and is recognized as head of the household by others. The head of household may be male or female. The person is not necessarily mainly responsible for the livelihood of the household. In the 2014 Census, if the head of household was not present on Census Night, the next most responsible member was reported as the de facto head.

**Household size**: is the number of people enumerated in a conventional household who were present on Census Night. This is not necessarily the number of household members usually resident in the household.

**In-migrant (or immigrant)**: is a migrant who has moved into a migration defining area.

**Institutional household**: is a unit where a group of people are living together other than in a conventional household. Examples include: old-people's homes, orphanages, hospitals, boarding schools, hotels, hostels and guest houses, institutions for persons with disabilities, prisons, monasteries, convents, military and police barracks, and camps for workers. In the 2014 Census, no questions on migration, school attendance, living conditions and occupation and industry of employed persons were asked for members of institutional households. The respective tables and figures in the present report do therefore exclude persons in institutional households."

**Internal migration**: is a movement involving a change of usual residence between Townships/Districts/States/Regions.

**International migration**: is a movement involving a change of country of usual residence.

**Labour force**: is a general term to mean those persons who were 'Employed' or 'Unemployed' at the time of the Census. These persons represent the group which is also called 'Economically active'.

**Labour force participation rate**: is the ratio between the number of people in the labour force in a particular age group and the overall size of the total population in the same age group. This is an important indicator as it represents the proportion of the population that is economically active.

**Lifetime migrants**: in this report are defined as those persons who have moved between Townships at any time since their birth (including those who returned to their Township of birth in the interval from birth to the date of the Census).

**Migrant**: is a person who has changed his usual place of residence from one migration-defining area to another (or who moved some specified minimum distance) at least once during the migration interval.

**Migration**: a migration is defined, generally, as a move from one 'migration-defining area' to another (or a move of some specified minimum distance) that was made during a given migration interval and that involved a change of usual residence.

**Migration defining areas**: in the context of the 2014 Census the 'migration-defining areas' are Townships, the Union of Myanmar and countries abroad. Migration can also be analysed based on the location of places of residence in urban wards or rural village tracts.

**Migration matrix**: shows, for a given population, how many people migrated between different migration defining areas in a given time interval, and how many persons did not move. In the 2014 Census migration matrices are calculated for lifetime migrants and recent migrants for States/Regions and Districts.

**Outmigrant (or emigrant)**: is a migrant who has moved out of a migration defining area.

**Population density**: relates to the number of persons in a given area to the land surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (km2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

**Recent migrants**: in the context of the 2014 Census are persons who changed their place of usual residence during the five years before the Census.

**Relationship to the head of household**: household members were defined by their relationship to the head of household classified by: spouse, son/daughter, son/daughter-in-law, grandchild/ great grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, grandparent, other relative, adopted child, and non-relative.

**Rural area**: is an area classified by the Department of General Administration (GAD) as a village tract, which is below the level of Township. Townships can therefore include both rural and urban areas. Generally, rural areas have a low population density and a land use which is predominantly agricultural.

**Sex ratio**: is the number of males for every 100 females in a population.

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

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

**Urban area**: is an area classified by the General Administration Department (GAD) as a ward. Wards are below the Township level. Townships can therefore include both urban and rural areas. Generally, urban areas have an increased density of building structures, population and better infrastructural development.

**Urbanization**: is taken to mean, in this report, the process of transition from a rural to a more urban society, with an increasing proportion of a population residing in areas designated as 'urban'.

# Appendices

# Appendix A. Statistical Tables

## Table A1

**Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census**

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| **Both sexes** | **Kachin State** | | | | | | |
| | Myitkyina | 42,092 | 43,927 | 95,102 | 181,121 | 306,925 | 488,046 |
| | Mohnyin | 38,389 | 23,613 | 104,527 | 166,529 | 323,145 | 489,674 |
| | Bhamo | 17,512 | 4,559 | 29,493 | 51,564 | 260,690 | 312,254 |
| | Putao | 8,869 | 1,645 | 1,414 | 11,928 | 77,142 | 89,070 |
| | **Kayah State** | | | | | | |
| | Loikaw | 10,278 | 2,295 | 33,756 | 46,329 | 188,489 | 234,818 |
| | Bawlakhe | 2,009 | 2,917 | 5,441 | 10,367 | 25,751 | 36,118 |
| | **Kayin State** | | | | | | |
| | Hpa-An | 19,250 | 7,700 | 71,923 | 98,873 | 656,948 | 755,821 |
| | Pharpon | 1,759 | 3,237 | 3,529 | 8,525 | 24,106 | 32,631 |
| | Myawady | 2,534 | 29,182 | 87,832 | 119,548 | 78,085 | 197,633 |
| | Kawkareik | 14,539 | 4,291 | 42,923 | 61,753 | 396,311 | 458,064 |
| | **Chin State** | | | | | | |
| | Hakha | 4,835 | 1,654 | 2,273 | 8,762 | 87,326 | 96,088 |
| | Falam | 3,293 | 718 | 5,450 | 9,461 | 156,429 | 165,890 |
| | Mindat | 3,809 | 654 | 7,188 | 11,651 | 196,161 | 207,812 |
| | **Sagaing Region** | | | | | | |
| | Sagaing | 4,015 | 11,564 | 29,578 | 45,157 | 442,031 | 487,188 |
| | Shwebo | 54,565 | 21,619 | 32,252 | 108,436 | 1,295,130 | 1,403,566 |
| | Monywa | 23,785 | 30,324 | 28,227 | 82,336 | 643,793 | 726,129 |
| | Katha | 27,287 | 27,898 | 36,097 | 91,282 | 731,459 | 822,741 |
| | Kalay | 10,794 | 21,406 | 78,474 | 110,674 | 385,345 | 496,019 |
| | Tamu | 5,560 | 13,493 | 14,369 | 33,422 | 78,539 | 111,961 |
| | Mawlaik | 1,188 | 8,345 | 4,275 | 13,808 | 146,924 | 160,732 |
| | Hkamti | 12,868 | 20,437 | 11,098 | 44,403 | 303,312 | 347,715 |
| | Yinmarpin | 7,828 | 9,404 | 9,896 | 27,128 | 501,323 | 528,451 |
| | **Tanintharyi Region** | | | | | | |
| | Dawei | 21,169 | 4,340 | 36,134 | 61,643 | 405,877 | 467,520 |
| | Myeik | 53,641 | 10,419 | 31,556 | 95,616 | 577,976 | 673,592 |
| | Kawthoung | 16,345 | 40,364 | 44,638 | 101,347 | 103,933 | 205,280 |
| | **Bago Region** | | | | | | |
| | Bago | 76,557 | 10,042 | 86,077 | 172,676 | 1,554,482 | 1,727,158 |
| | Toungoo | 44,794 | 5,928 | 66,680 | 117,402 | 976,455 | 1,093,857 |
| | Pyay | 41,690 | 17,713 | 65,780 | 125,183 | 759,471 | 884,654 |
| | Thayawady | 51,049 | 12,565 | 37,176 | 100,790 | 949,194 | 1,049,984 |

**Table A1** (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| **Both sexes** | **Magway Region** | | | | | | |
| | Magway | 23,745 | 17,638 | 37,884 | 79,267 | 1,128,633 | 1,207,900 |
| | Minbu | 18,478 | 13,463 | 14,519 | 46,460 | 610,986 | 657,446 |
| | Thayet | 17,924 | 19,849 | 23,921 | 61,694 | 642,146 | 703,840 |
| | Pakokku | 23,157 | 6,066 | 26,803 | 56,026 | 928,023 | 984,049 |
| | Gangaw | 8,273 | 6,022 | 14,093 | 28,388 | 213,007 | 241,395 |
| | **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | |
| | Mandalay | 227,854 | 165,285 | 313,216 | 706,355 | 868,614 | 1,574,969 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 42,651 | 46,577 | 159,983 | 249,211 | 692,396 | 941,607 |
| | Kyaukse | 24,692 | 38,613 | 27,691 | 90,996 | 627,613 | 718,609 |
| | Myingyan | 10,720 | 7,802 | 21,496 | 40,018 | 1,000,777 | 1,040,795 |
| | Nyaung U | 6,607 | 2,096 | 9,715 | 18,418 | 215,015 | 233,433 |
| | Yame`thin | 5,433 | 6,140 | 14,513 | 26,086 | 467,500 | 493,586 |
| | Meiktila | 17,628 | 19,236 | 39,580 | 76,444 | 774,966 | 851,410 |
| | **Mon State** | | | | | | |
| | Mawlamyine | 57,377 | 11,001 | 114,212 | 182,590 | 982,750 | 1,165,340 |
| | Thaton | 21,292 | 4,927 | 59,196 | 85,415 | 695,624 | 781,039 |
| | **Rakhine State** | | | | | | |
| | Sittwe | 17,729 | 16,707 | 7,543 | 41,979 | 479,460 | 521,439 |
| | Myauk U | 21,800 | 12,813 | 6,536 | 41,149 | 618,121 | 659,270 |
| | Maungtaw | 2,549 | 5,977 | 6,170 | 14,696 | 74,908 | 89,604 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 7,244 | 13,380 | 8,496 | 29,120 | 393,422 | 422,542 |
| | Thandwe | 19,217 | 20,976 | 17,008 | 57,201 | 286,065 | 343,266 |
| | **Yangon Region** | | | | | | |
| | North Yangon | 241,311 | 300,906 | 769,978 | 1,312,195 | 1,134,481 | 2,446,676 |
| | East Yangon | 560,692 | 288,799 | 596,059 | 1,445,550 | 802,763 | 2,248,313 |
| | South Yangon | 96,719 | 31,362 | 102,112 | 230,193 | 1,152,241 | 1,382,434 |
| | West Yangon | 97,209 | 123,256 | 284,446 | 504,911 | 341,043 | 845,954 |

**Table A1** (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| **Both sexes** | **Shan State** | | | | | | |
| | Taunggyi | 81,351 | 24,290 | 156,305 | 261,946 | 1,351,374 | 1,613,320 |
| | Loilin | 25,622 | 21,225 | 26,902 | 73,749 | 462,909 | 536,658 |
| | Linkhe` | 7,565 | 10,172 | 7,255 | 24,992 | 102,923 | 127,915 |
| | Lashio | 13,929 | 48,148 | 53,870 | 115,947 | 464,618 | 580,565 |
| | Muse | 21,026 | 16,123 | 36,331 | 73,480 | 355,236 | 428,716 |
| | Kyaukme | 21,292 | 16,288 | 52,775 | 90,355 | 627,444 | 717,799 |
| | Kunlon | 238 | 4,236 | 2,186 | 6,660 | 48,437 | 55,097 |
| | Laukine | 1,644 | 3,684 | 5,663 | 10,991 | 132,289 | 143,280 |
| | Hopan | 1,622 | 1,946 | 2,056 | 5,624 | 219,899 | 225,523 |
| | Makman | 878 | 2,423 | 2,788 | 6,089 | 216,180 | 222,269 |
| | Kengtung | 4,145 | 8,989 | 15,882 | 29,016 | 306,902 | 335,918 |
| | Minesat | 10,041 | 44,913 | 10,511 | 65,465 | 159,362 | 224,827 |
| | Tachileik | 5,938 | 30,155 | 36,859 | 72,952 | 90,771 | 163,723 |
| | Minephyat | 1,211 | 4,412 | 8,048 | 13,671 | 89,845 | 103,516 |
| | **Ayeyawady Region** | | | | | | |
| | Pathein | 96,459 | 47,704 | 41,213 | 185,376 | 1,403,811 | 1,589,187 |
| | Phyapon | 54,981 | 25,901 | 19,904 | 100,786 | 907,396 | 1,008,182 |
| | Maubin | 21,359 | 21,643 | 24,506 | 67,508 | 889,463 | 956,971 |
| | Myaungmya | 20,202 | 19,970 | 12,119 | 52,291 | 717,229 | 769,520 |
| | Labutta | 29,259 | 33,423 | 8,325 | 71,007 | 548,194 | 619,201 |
| | Hinthada | 35,606 | 18,477 | 37,593 | 91,676 | 1,031,598 | 1,123,274 |
| | **Nay Pyi Taw** | | | | | | |
| | Ottara | 23,873 | 3,665 | 105,315 | 132,853 | 365,163 | 498,016 |
| | Dekkhina | 16,832 | 3,423 | 116,854 | 137,109 | 432,557 | 569,666 |
| | **UNION** | **2,687,677** | **1,982,354** | **4,561,588** | **9,231,619** | **38,686,906** | **47,918,525** |

**Table A1** (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| Males | Kachin State | | | | | | |
| | Myitkyina | 19,086 | 19,026 | 47,921 | 86,033 | 149,027 | 235,060 |
| | Mohnyin | 17,125 | 11,375 | 58,642 | 87,142 | 150,997 | 238,139 |
| | Bhamo | 7,820 | 2,051 | 16,186 | 26,057 | 123,762 | 149,819 |
| | Putao | 4,050 | 801 | 817 | 5,668 | 38,019 | 43,687 |
| | Kayah State | | | | | | |
| | Loikaw | 4,492 | 978 | 16,192 | 21,662 | 91,510 | 113,172 |
| | Bawlakhe | 987 | 1,501 | 2,898 | 5,386 | 12,796 | 18,182 |
| | Kayin State | | | | | | |
| | Hpa-An | 9,419 | 3,879 | 36,989 | 50,287 | 311,075 | 361,362 |
| | Pharpon | 831 | 1,482 | 1,910 | 4,223 | 11,591 | 15,814 |
| | Myawady | 1,292 | 14,073 | 43,809 | 59,174 | 39,179 | 98,353 |
| | Kawkareik | 7,254 | 2,313 | 21,645 | 31,212 | 187,013 | 218,225 |
| | Chin State | | | | | | |
| | Hakha | 2,103 | 794 | 1,160 | 4,057 | 41,353 | 45,410 |
| | Falam | 1,526 | 342 | 2,724 | 4,592 | 75,367 | 79,959 |
| | Mindat | 1,599 | 298 | 3,569 | 5,466 | 91,855 | 97,321 |
| | Sagaing Region | | | | | | |
| | Sagaing | 1,868 | 5,218 | 13,941 | 21,027 | 198,760 | 219,787 |
| | Shwebo | 25,678 | 10,075 | 15,657 | 51,410 | 585,248 | 636,658 |
| | Monywa | 10,699 | 13,446 | 13,434 | 37,579 | 288,017 | 325,596 |
| | Katha | 11,762 | 14,375 | 18,860 | 44,997 | 343,210 | 388,207 |
| | Kalay | 5,049 | 10,818 | 36,668 | 52,535 | 183,231 | 235,766 |
| | Tamu | 2,615 | 6,639 | 7,119 | 16,373 | 38,412 | 54,785 |
| | Mawlaik | 584 | 4,340 | 2,459 | 7,383 | 68,463 | 75,846 |
| | Hkamti | 6,197 | 11,434 | 6,434 | 24,065 | 143,663 | 167,728 |
| | Yinmarpin | 3,770 | 4,551 | 4,889 | 13,210 | 227,483 | 240,693 |
| | Tanintharyi Region | | | | | | |
| | Dawei | 10,267 | 2,139 | 20,434 | 32,840 | 186,767 | 219,607 |
| | Myeik | 25,989 | 5,325 | 19,263 | 50,577 | 279,151 | 329,728 |
| | Kawthoung | 8,107 | 19,488 | 24,349 | 51,944 | 51,196 | 103,140 |
| | Bago Region | | | | | | |
| | Bago | 33,595 | 4,854 | 41,809 | 80,258 | 730,372 | 810,630 |
| | Toungoo | 19,417 | 2,808 | 32,226 | 54,451 | 457,619 | 512,070 |
| | Pyay | 18,503 | 8,075 | 30,875 | 57,453 | 357,898 | 415,351 |
| | Thayawady | 22,317 | 5,531 | 17,110 | 44,958 | 451,059 | 496,017 |

**Table A1** (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| **Males** | **Magway Region** | | | | | | |
| | Magway | 10,280 | 7,722 | 18,043 | 36,045 | 509,128 | 545,173 |
| | Minbu | 8,405 | 6,159 | 7,190 | 21,754 | 281,407 | 303,161 |
| | Thayet | 8,042 | 9,102 | 11,626 | 28,770 | 300,550 | 329,320 |
| | Pakokku | 10,289 | 2,771 | 13,008 | 26,068 | 409,831 | 435,899 |
| | Gangaw | 4,071 | 3,200 | 6,989 | 14,260 | 97,859 | 112,119 |
| | **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | |
| | Mandalay | 106,397 | 78,968 | 144,890 | 330,255 | 410,603 | 740,858 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 20,850 | 23,231 | 76,955 | 121,036 | 330,457 | 451,493 |
| | Kyaukse | 11,456 | 17,821 | 12,957 | 42,234 | 293,335 | 335,569 |
| | Myingyan | 4,814 | 3,754 | 9,681 | 18,249 | 442,518 | 460,767 |
| | Nyaung U | 2,693 | 1,010 | 4,346 | 8,049 | 96,491 | 104,540 |
| | Yame`thin | 2,535 | 2,893 | 6,781 | 12,209 | 212,374 | 224,583 |
| | Meiktila | 7,971 | 9,044 | 18,300 | 35,315 | 349,182 | 384,497 |
| | **Mon State** | | | | | | |
| | Mawlamyine | 26,828 | 5,022 | 59,054 | 90,904 | 448,992 | 539,896 |
| | Thaton | 10,091 | 2,196 | 30,042 | 42,329 | 327,190 | 369,519 |
| | **Rakhine State** | | | | | | |
| | Sittwe | 7,821 | 7,467 | 4,026 | 19,314 | 217,088 | 236,402 |
| | Myauk U | 10,021 | 6,266 | 3,534 | 19,821 | 281,404 | 301,225 |
| | Maungtaw | 1,116 | 2,621 | 3,266 | 7,003 | 35,511 | 42,514 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 3,460 | 6,969 | 4,791 | 15,220 | 178,677 | 193,897 |
| | Thandwe | 8,924 | 10,369 | 9,467 | 28,760 | 135,423 | 164,183 |
| | **Yangon Region** | | | | | | |
| | North Yangon | 111,950 | 140,127 | 353,881 | 605,958 | 549,180 | 1,155,138 |
| | East Yangon | 258,716 | 130,153 | 275,118 | 663,987 | 388,928 | 1,052,915 |
| | South Yangon | 44,943 | 14,810 | 50,237 | 109,990 | 552,295 | 662,285 |
| | West Yangon | 42,331 | 53,780 | 120,227 | 216,338 | 161,292 | 377,630 |

**Table A1** (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| **Males** | **Shan State** | | | | | | |
| | Taunggyi | 38,247 | 10,789 | 77,807 | 126,843 | 647,521 | 774,364 |
| | Loilin | 11,961 | 10,471 | 14,534 | 36,966 | 214,891 | 251,857 |
| | Linkhe` | 3,795 | 5,179 | 3,980 | 12,954 | 48,442 | 61,396 |
| | Lashio | 6,262 | 21,513 | 27,370 | 55,145 | 219,789 | 274,934 |
| | Muse | 9,158 | 7,641 | 19,306 | 36,105 | 173,295 | 209,400 |
| | Kyaukme | 9,676 | 7,497 | 28,205 | 45,378 | 294,133 | 339,511 |
| | Kunlon | 105 | 1,926 | 1,229 | 3,260 | 24,924 | 28,184 |
| | Laukine | 731 | 1,524 | 3,122 | 5,377 | 68,359 | 73,736 |
| | Hopan | 720 | 926 | 1,171 | 2,817 | 111,147 | 113,964 |
| | Makman | 454 | 1,116 | 1,584 | 3,154 | 108,320 | 111,474 |
| | Kengtung | 1,983 | 4,432 | 8,542 | 14,957 | 151,233 | 166,190 |
| | Minesat | 5,291 | 23,204 | 5,845 | 34,340 | 79,470 | 113,810 |
| | Tachileik | 2,818 | 13,975 | 19,076 | 35,869 | 44,658 | 80,527 |
| | Minephyat | 609 | 2,316 | 4,515 | 7,440 | 44,631 | 52,071 |
| | **Ayeyawady Region** | | | | | | |
| | Pathein | 44,954 | 23,204 | 20,758 | 88,916 | 677,670 | 766,586 |
| | Phyapon | 26,639 | 12,897 | 9,767 | 49,303 | 441,682 | 490,985 |
| | Maubin | 10,109 | 10,354 | 11,928 | 32,391 | 426,184 | 458,575 |
| | Myaungmya | 9,348 | 9,532 | 5,751 | 24,631 | 346,897 | 371,528 |
| | Labutta | 14,917 | 16,491 | 4,243 | 35,651 | 270,176 | 305,827 |
| | Hinthada | 16,001 | 8,321 | 17,679 | 42,001 | 483,977 | 525,978 |
| | **Nay Pyi Taw** | | | | | | |
| | Ottara | 11,221 | 1,722 | 52,054 | 64,997 | 172,443 | 237,440 |
| | Dekkhina | 7,807 | 1,560 | 55,702 | 65,069 | 205,427 | 270,496 |
| | **UNION** | **1,240,811** | **930,074** | **2,198,566** | **4,369,451** | **18,179,077** | **22,548,528** |
| **Females** | **Kachin State** | | | | | | |
| | Myitkyina | 23,006 | 24,901 | 47,181 | 95,088 | 157,898 | 252,986 |
| | Mohnyin | 21,264 | 12,238 | 45,885 | 79,387 | 172,148 | 251,535 |
| | Bhamo | 9,692 | 2,508 | 13,307 | 25,507 | 136,928 | 162,435 |
| | Putao | 4,819 | 844 | 597 | 6,260 | 39,123 | 45,383 |
| | **Kayah State** | | | | | | |
| | Loikaw | 5,786 | 1,317 | 17,564 | 24,667 | 96,979 | 121,646 |
| | Bawlakhe | 1,022 | 1,416 | 2,543 | 4,981 | 12,955 | 17,936 |
| | **Kayin State** | | | | | | |
| | Hpa-An | 9,831 | 3,821 | 34,934 | 48,586 | 345,873 | 394,459 |
| | Pharpon | 928 | 1,755 | 1,619 | 4,302 | 12,515 | 16,817 |
| | Myawady | 1,242 | 15,109 | 44,023 | 60,374 | 38,906 | 99,280 |
| | Kawkareik | 7,285 | 1,978 | 21,278 | 30,541 | 209,298 | 239,839 |

**Table A1** (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| **Females** | **Chin State** | | | | | | |
| | Hakha | 2,732 | 860 | 1,113 | 4,705 | 45,973 | 50,678 |
| | Falam | 1,767 | 376 | 2,726 | 4,869 | 81,062 | 85,931 |
| | Mindat | 2,210 | 356 | 3,619 | 6,185 | 104,306 | 110,491 |
| | **Sagaing Region** | | | | | | |
| | Sagaing | 2,147 | 6,346 | 15,637 | 24,130 | 243,271 | 267,401 |
| | Shwebo | 28,887 | 11,544 | 16,595 | 57,026 | 709,882 | 766,908 |
| | Monywa | 13,086 | 16,878 | 14,793 | 44,757 | 355,776 | 400,533 |
| | Katha | 15,525 | 13,523 | 17,237 | 46,285 | 388,249 | 434,534 |
| | Kalay | 5,745 | 10,588 | 41,806 | 58,139 | 202,114 | 260,253 |
| | Tamu | 2,945 | 6,854 | 7,250 | 17,049 | 40,127 | 57,176 |
| | Mawlaik | 604 | 4,005 | 1,816 | 6,425 | 78,461 | 84,886 |
| | Hkamti | 6,671 | 9,003 | 4,664 | 20,338 | 159,649 | 179,987 |
| | Yinmarpin | 4,058 | 4,853 | 5,007 | 13,918 | 273,840 | 287,758 |
| | **Tanintharyi Region** | | | | | | |
| | Dawei | 10,902 | 2,201 | 15,700 | 28,803 | 219,110 | 247,913 |
| | Myeik | 27,652 | 5,094 | 12,293 | 45,039 | 298,825 | 343,864 |
| | Kawthoung | 8,238 | 20,876 | 20,289 | 49,403 | 52,737 | 102,140 |
| | **Bago Region** | | | | | | |
| | Bago | 42,962 | 5,188 | 44,268 | 92,418 | 824,110 | 916,528 |
| | Toungoo | 25,377 | 3,120 | 34,454 | 62,951 | 518,836 | 581,787 |
| | Pyay | 23,187 | 9,638 | 34,905 | 67,730 | 401,573 | 469,303 |
| | Thayawady | 28,732 | 7,034 | 20,066 | 55,832 | 498,135 | 553,967 |
| | **Magway Region** | | | | | | |
| | Magway | 13,465 | 9,916 | 19,841 | 43,222 | 619,505 | 662,727 |
| | Minbu | 10,073 | 7,304 | 7,329 | 24,706 | 329,579 | 354,285 |
| | Thayet | 9,882 | 10,747 | 12,295 | 32,924 | 341,596 | 374,520 |
| | Pakokku | 12,868 | 3,295 | 13,795 | 29,958 | 518,192 | 548,150 |
| | Gangaw | 4,202 | 2,822 | 7,104 | 14,128 | 115,148 | 129,276 |
| | **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | |
| | Mandalay | 121,457 | 86,317 | 168,326 | 376,100 | 458,011 | 834,111 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 21,801 | 23,346 | 83,028 | 128,175 | 361,939 | 490,114 |
| | Kyaukse | 13,236 | 20,792 | 14,734 | 48,762 | 334,278 | 383,040 |
| | Myingyan | 5,906 | 4,048 | 11,815 | 21,769 | 558,259 | 580,028 |
| | Nyaung U | 3,914 | 1,086 | 5,369 | 10,369 | 118,524 | 128,893 |
| | Yame`thin | 2,898 | 3,247 | 7,732 | 13,877 | 255,126 | 269,003 |
| | Meiktila | 9,657 | 10,192 | 21,280 | 41,129 | 425,784 | 466,913 |
| | **Mon State** | | | | | | |
| | Mawlamyine | 30,549 | 5,979 | 55,158 | 91,686 | 533,758 | 625,444 |
| | Thaton | 11,201 | 2,731 | 29,154 | 43,086 | 368,434 | 411,520 |

**Table A1** (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| Females | **Rakhine State** | | | | | | |
| | Sittwe | 9,908 | 9,240 | 3,517 | 22,665 | 262,372 | 285,037 |
| | Myauk U | 11,779 | 6,547 | 3,002 | 21,328 | 336,717 | 358,045 |
| | Maungtaw | 1,433 | 3,356 | 2,904 | 7,693 | 39,397 | 47,090 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 3,784 | 6,411 | 3,705 | 13,900 | 214,745 | 228,645 |
| | Thandwe | 10,293 | 10,607 | 7,541 | 28,441 | 150,642 | 179,083 |
| | **Yangon Region** | | | | | | |
| | North Yangon | 129,361 | 160,779 | 416,097 | 706,237 | 585,301 | 1,291,538 |
| | East Yangon | 301,976 | 158,646 | 320,941 | 781,563 | 413,835 | 1,195,398 |
| | South Yangon | 51,776 | 16,552 | 51,875 | 120,203 | 599,946 | 720,149 |
| | West Yangon | 54,878 | 69,476 | 164,219 | 288,573 | 179,751 | 468,324 |
| | **Shan State** | | | | | | |
| | Taunggyi | 43,104 | 13,501 | 78,498 | 135,103 | 703,853 | 838,956 |
| | Loilin | 13,661 | 10,754 | 12,368 | 36,783 | 248,018 | 284,801 |
| | Linkhe` | 3,770 | 4,993 | 3,275 | 12,038 | 54,481 | 66,519 |
| | Lashio | 7,667 | 26,635 | 26,500 | 60,802 | 244,829 | 305,631 |
| | Muse | 11,868 | 8,482 | 17,025 | 37,375 | 181,941 | 219,316 |
| | Kyaukme | 11,616 | 8,791 | 24,570 | 44,977 | 333,311 | 378,288 |
| | Kunlon | 133 | 2,310 | 957 | 3,400 | 23,513 | 26,913 |
| | Laukine | 913 | 2,160 | 2,541 | 5,614 | 63,930 | 69,544 |
| | Hopan | 902 | 1,020 | 885 | 2,807 | 108,752 | 111,559 |
| | Makman | 424 | 1,307 | 1,204 | 2,935 | 107,860 | 110,795 |
| | Kengtung | 2,162 | 4,557 | 7,340 | 14,059 | 155,669 | 169,728 |
| | Minesat | 4,750 | 21,709 | 4,666 | 31,125 | 79,892 | 111,017 |
| | Tachileik | 3,120 | 16,180 | 17,783 | 37,083 | 46,113 | 83,196 |
| | Minephyat | 602 | 2,096 | 3,533 | 6,231 | 45,214 | 51,445 |
| | **Ayeyawady Region** | | | | | | |
| | Pathein | 51,505 | 24,500 | 20,455 | 96,460 | 726,141 | 822,601 |
| | Phyapon | 28,342 | 13,004 | 10,137 | 51,483 | 465,714 | 517,197 |
| | Maubin | 11,250 | 11,289 | 12,578 | 35,117 | 463,279 | 498,396 |
| | Myaungmya | 10,854 | 10,438 | 6,368 | 27,660 | 370,332 | 397,992 |
| | Labutta | 14,342 | 16,932 | 4,082 | 35,356 | 278,018 | 313,374 |
| | Hinthada | 19,605 | 10,156 | 19,914 | 49,675 | 547,621 | 597,296 |
| | **Nay Pyi Taw** | | | | | | |
| | Ottara | 12,652 | 1,943 | 53,261 | 67,856 | 192,720 | 260,576 |
| | Dekkhina | 9,025 | 1,863 | 61,152 | 72,040 | 227,130 | 299,170 |
| | **UNION** | **1,446,866** | **1,052,280** | **2,363,022** | **4,862,168** | **20,507,829** | **25,369,997** |

## Table A2

**Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census**

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from Urban Areas* | Migrant from Rural Areas* | | | |
| **Both sexes** | **Kachin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Myitkyina | 84,470 | 34,737 | 13,438 | 47,574 | 484 | 418 | 181,121 | 306,925 | 488,046 |
| | Mohnyin | 26,097 | 12,008 | 43,309 | 84,564 | 297 | 254 | 166,529 | 323,145 | 489,674 |
| | Bhamo | 17,771 | 7,072 | 7,046 | 19,532 | 53 | 90 | 51,564 | 260,690 | 312,254 |
| | Putao | 2,720 | 2,446 | 983 | 5,743 | 16 | 20 | 11,928 | 77,142 | 89,070 |
| | **Kayah State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Loikaw | 12,802 | 8,899 | 4,362 | 20,019 | 119 | 128 | 46,329 | 188,489 | 234,818 |
| | Bawlakhe | 2,061 | 1,039 | 1,883 | 5,336 | 25 | 23 | 10,367 | 25,751 | 36,118 |
| | Kayin State | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hpa-An | 23,420 | 8,951 | 15,774 | 50,208 | 252 | 268 | 98,873 | 656,948 | 755,821 |
| | Pharpon | 2,287 | 2,621 | 759 | 2,827 | 23 | 8 | 8,525 | 24,106 | 32,631 |
| | Myawady | 54,308 | 20,094 | 12,316 | 32,196 | 406 | 228 | 119,548 | 78,085 | 197,633 |
| | Kawkareik | 19,611 | 9,296 | 5,992 | 26,591 | 132 | 131 | 61,753 | 396,311 | 458,064 |
| | **Chin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hakha | 2,974 | 4,581 | 224 | 950 | 15 | 18 | 8,762 | 87,326 | 96,088 |
| | Falam | 2,778 | 1,772 | 744 | 4,097 | 32 | 38 | 9,461 | 156,429 | 165,890 |
| | Mindat | 3,664 | 1,858 | 752 | 5,321 | 30 | 26 | 11,651 | 196,161 | 207,812 |
| | **Sagaing Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sagaing | 16,987 | 6,207 | 4,831 | 16,820 | 163 | 149 | 45,157 | 442,031 | 487,188 |
| | Shwebo | 19,969 | 11,147 | 8,970 | 67,847 | 176 | 327 | 108,436 | 1,295,130 | 1,403,566 |
| | Monywa | 32,528 | 23,585 | 5,325 | 20,494 | 196 | 208 | 82,336 | 643,793 | 726,129 |
| | Katha | 17,061 | 6,006 | 8,729 | 59,015 | 180 | 291 | 91,282 | 731,459 | 822,741 |
| | Kalay | 23,163 | 29,501 | 5,411 | 52,303 | 59 | 237 | 110,674 | 385,345 | 496,019 |
| | Tamu | 11,646 | 10,023 | 1,854 | 9,831 | 33 | 35 | 33,422 | 78,539 | 111,961 |
| | Mawlaik | 2,880 | 1,485 | 840 | 8,527 | 30 | 46 | 13,808 | 146,924 | 160,732 |
| | Hkamti | 7,165 | 4,871 | 4,155 | 28,078 | 42 | 92 | 44,403 | 303,312 | 347,715 |
| | Yinmarpin | 3,673 | 1,057 | 3,104 | 19,121 | 38 | 135 | 27,128 | 501,323 | 528,451 |
| | **Tanintharyi Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dawei | 13,434 | 7,420 | 12,905 | 27,605 | 113 | 166 | 61,643 | 405,877 | 467,520 |
| | Myeik | 19,114 | 8,523 | 24,033 | 43,638 | 124 | 184 | 95,616 | 577,976 | 673,592 |
| | Kawthoung | 30,392 | 10,276 | 21,021 | 39,204 | 236 | 218 | 101,347 | 103,933 | 205,280 |
| | **Bago Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bago | 55,856 | 25,265 | 23,399 | 67,811 | 163 | 182 | 172,676 | 1,554,482 | 1,727,158 |
| | Toungoo | 32,389 | 8,481 | 21,799 | 54,320 | 177 | 236 | 117,402 | 976,455 | 1,093,857 |
| | Pyay | 35,882 | 15,494 | 15,751 | 57,736 | 143 | 177 | 125,183 | 759,471 | 884,654 |
| | Thayawady | 17,267 | 5,086 | 9,432 | 68,670 | 103 | 232 | 100,790 | 949,194 | 1,049,984 |

**Table A2** (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from Urban Areas* | Migrant from Rural Areas* | | | |
| Both sexes | **Magway Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Magway | 34,332 | 9,191 | 9,040 | 26,278 | 266 | 160 | 79,267 | 1,128,633 | 1,207,900 |
| | Minbu | 9,975 | 2,894 | 8,201 | 25,150 | 119 | 121 | 46,460 | 610,986 | 657,446 |
| | Thayet | 12,153 | 4,297 | 8,193 | 36,829 | 73 | 149 | 61,694 | 642,146 | 703,840 |
| | Pakokku | 10,500 | 7,949 | 8,949 | 28,363 | 107 | 158 | 56,026 | 928,023 | 984,049 |
| | Gangaw | 4,006 | 4,206 | 2,631 | 17,485 | 14 | 46 | 28,388 | 213,007 | 241,395 |
| | **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mandalay | 400,631 | 170,096 | 42,660 | 79,404 | 8,871 | 4,693 | 706,355 | 868,614 | 1,574,969 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 63,273 | 36,067 | 22,426 | 125,668 | 726 | 1,051 | 249,211 | 692,396 | 941,607 |
| | Kyaukse | 12,040 | 6,593 | 14,153 | 57,716 | 158 | 336 | 90,996 | 627,613 | 718,609 |
| | Myingyan | 12,597 | 6,255 | 4,298 | 16,495 | 170 | 203 | 40,018 | 1,000,777 | 1,040,795 |
| | Nyaung U | 5,482 | 2,708 | 1,820 | 8,266 | 56 | 86 | 18,418 | 215,015 | 233,433 |
| | Yame`thin | 6,925 | 1,646 | 6,207 | 11,106 | 102 | 100 | 26,086 | 467,500 | 493,586 |
| | Meiktila | 26,745 | 9,074 | 12,071 | 27,960 | 348 | 246 | 76,444 | 774,966 | 851,410 |
| | **Mon State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mawlamyine | 60,731 | 26,226 | 26,729 | 68,025 | 433 | 446 | 182,590 | 982,750 | 1,165,340 |
| | Thaton | 14,779 | 4,861 | 19,889 | 45,457 | 170 | 259 | 85,415 | 695,624 | 781,039 |
| | **Rakhine State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sittwe | 16,547 | 9,640 | 3,932 | 11,593 | 137 | 130 | 41,979 | 479,460 | 521,439 |
| | Myauk U | 5,199 | 3,862 | 3,188 | 28,738 | 53 | 109 | 41,149 | 618,121 | 659,270 |
| | Maungtaw | 3,339 | 968 | 3,057 | 7,256 | 27 | 49 | 14,696 | 74,908 | 89,604 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 7,636 | 2,709 | 4,421 | 14,175 | 96 | 83 | 29,120 | 393,422 | 422,542 |
| | Thandwe | 10,222 | 6,909 | 5,348 | 34,563 | 38 | 121 | 57,201 | 286,065 | 343,266 |
| | **Yangon Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | North Yangon | 712,090 | 233,166 | 142,363 | 217,878 | 4,515 | 2,183 | 1,312,195 | 1,134,481 | 2,446,676 |
| | East Yangon | 1,227,878 | 187,966 | 7,259 | 14,188 | 7,047 | 1,212 | 1,445,550 | 802,763 | 2,248,313 |
| | South Yangon | 89,358 | 23,096 | 49,826 | 66,834 | 650 | 429 | 230,193 | 1,152,241 | 1,382,434 |
| | West Yangon | 432,317 | 64,663 | 810 | 3,001 | 3,515 | 605 | 504,911 | 341,043 | 845,954 |

**Table A2 (continued)**

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from Urban Areas* | Migrant from Rural Areas* | | | |
| Both sexes | **Shan State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Taunggyi | 103,690 | 49,142 | 19,288 | 88,536 | 690 | 600 | 261,946 | 1,351,374 | 1,613,320 |
| | Loilin | 26,052 | 7,339 | 11,556 | 28,425 | 191 | 186 | 73,749 | 462,909 | 536,658 |
| | Linkhe` | 7,595 | 3,131 | 2,214 | 11,914 | 44 | 94 | 24,992 | 102,923 | 127,915 |
| | Lashio | 59,009 | 22,138 | 6,923 | 27,235 | 384 | 258 | 115,947 | 464,618 | 580,565 |
| | Muse | 30,793 | 19,615 | 5,525 | 17,067 | 288 | 192 | 73,480 | 355,236 | 428,716 |
| | Kyaukme | 22,123 | 9,060 | 15,079 | 43,711 | 186 | 196 | 90,355 | 627,444 | 717,799 |
| | Kunlon | 1,655 | 861 | 755 | 3,333 | 29 | 27 | 6,660 | 48,437 | 55,097 |
| | Laukine | 4,167 | 3,169 | 1,253 | 2,317 | 59 | 26 | 10,991 | 132,289 | 143,280 |
| | Hopan | 2,340 | 1,248 | 467 | 1,533 | 14 | 22 | 5,624 | 219,899 | 225,523 |
| | Makman | 2,584 | 648 | 374 | 2,386 | 55 | 42 | 6,089 | 216,180 | 222,269 |
| | Kengtung | 11,776 | 2,182 | 4,114 | 10,799 | 78 | 67 | 29,016 | 306,902 | 335,918 |
| | Minesat | 6,122 | 1,460 | 8,413 | 49,329 | 57 | 84 | 65,465 | 159,362 | 224,827 |
| | Tachileik | 29,912 | 7,862 | 8,079 | 26,745 | 215 | 139 | 72,952 | 90,771 | 163,723 |
| | Minephyat | 3,170 | 778 | 1,727 | 7,908 | 53 | 35 | 13,671 | 89,845 | 103,516 |
| | **Ayeyawady Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pathein | 39,033 | 21,083 | 25,775 | 98,544 | 386 | 555 | 185,376 | 1,403,811 | 1,589,187 |
| | Phyapon | 10,685 | 7,099 | 9,914 | 72,334 | 158 | 596 | 100,786 | 907,396 | 1,008,182 |
| | Maubin | 9,894 | 3,496 | 7,787 | 45,963 | 106 | 262 | 67,508 | 889,463 | 956,971 |
| | Myaungmya | 9,398 | 4,621 | 6,308 | 31,762 | 67 | 135 | 52,291 | 717,229 | 769,520 |
| | Labutta | 5,339 | 3,218 | 7,918 | 54,294 | 45 | 193 | 71,007 | 548,194 | 619,201 |
| | Hinthada | 17,263 | 9,738 | 10,175 | 54,154 | 117 | 229 | 91,676 | 1,031,598 | 1,123,274 |
| | **Nay Pyi Taw** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ottara | 55,958 | 16,097 | 22,832 | 37,487 | 304 | 175 | 132,853 | 365,163 | 498,016 |
| | Dekkhina | 77,226 | 17,589 | 11,928 | 29,678 | 448 | 240 | 137,109 | 432,557 | 569,666 |
| | **UNION** | **4,308,908** | **1,326,417** | **875,016** | **2,663,860** | **35,525** | **21,893** | **9,231,619** | **38,686,906** | **47,918,525** |

**Table A2** (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from Urban Areas* | Migrant from Rural Areas* | | | |
| Males | **Kachin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Myitkyina | 39,476 | 16,570 | 6,715 | 22,867 | 220 | 185 | 86,033 | 149,027 | 235,060 |
| | Mohnyin | 12,906 | 5,830 | 23,074 | 45,063 | 147 | 122 | 87,142 | 150,997 | 238,139 |
| | Bhamo | 8,679 | 3,350 | 3,753 | 10,208 | 25 | 42 | 26,057 | 123,762 | 149,819 |
| | Putao | 1,360 | 1,087 | 495 | 2,711 | 8 | 7 | 5,668 | 38,019 | 43,687 |
| | **Kayah State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Loikaw | 6,047 | 4,004 | 2,180 | 9,318 | 55 | 58 | 21,662 | 91,510 | 113,172 |
| | Bawlakhe | 1,024 | 516 | 1,002 | 2,816 | 12 | 16 | 5,386 | 12,796 | 18,182 |
| | **Kayin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hpa-An | 11,632 | 4,393 | 8,094 | 25,908 | 121 | 139 | 50,287 | 311,075 | 361,362 |
| | Pharpon | 1,208 | 1,207 | 397 | 1,391 | 14 | 6 | 4,223 | 11,591 | 15,814 |
| | Myawady | 26,588 | 9,878 | 6,133 | 16,268 | 198 | 109 | 59,174 | 39,179 | 98,353 |
| | Kawkareik | 9,428 | 4,432 | 3,196 | 14,026 | 64 | 66 | 31,212 | 187,013 | 218,225 |
| | **Chin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hakha | 1,483 | 2,030 | 104 | 422 | 6 | 12 | 4,057 | 41,353 | 45,410 |
| | Falam | 1,402 | 828 | 370 | 1,959 | 15 | 18 | 4,592 | 75,367 | 79,959 |
| | Mindat | 1,812 | 847 | 400 | 2,384 | 17 | 6 | 5,466 | 91,855 | 97,321 |
| | **Sagaing Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sagaing | 7,734 | 2,988 | 2,222 | 7,955 | 70 | 58 | 21,027 | 198,760 | 219,787 |
| | Shwebo | 9,161 | 5,191 | 4,358 | 32,476 | 71 | 153 | 51,410 | 585,248 | 636,658 |
| | Monywa | 14,534 | 10,748 | 2,587 | 9,528 | 84 | 98 | 37,579 | 288,017 | 325,596 |
| | Katha | 8,285 | 2,877 | 4,555 | 29,033 | 94 | 153 | 44,997 | 343,210 | 388,207 |
| | Kalay | 10,815 | 13,174 | 2,864 | 25,538 | 27 | 117 | 52,535 | 183,231 | 235,766 |
| | Tamu | 5,661 | 4,754 | 1,000 | 4,931 | 15 | 12 | 16,373 | 38,412 | 54,785 |
| | Mawlaik | 1,518 | 780 | 485 | 4,561 | 14 | 25 | 7,383 | 68,463 | 75,846 |
| | Hkamti | 3,766 | 2,404 | 2,411 | 15,407 | 24 | 53 | 24,065 | 143,663 | 167,728 |
| | Yinmarpin | 1,775 | 520 | 1,542 | 9,292 | 20 | 61 | 13,210 | 227,483 | 240,693 |
| | **Tanintharyi Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dawei | 6,966 | 3,491 | 7,136 | 15,103 | 58 | 86 | 32,840 | 186,767 | 219,607 |
| | Myeik | 9,865 | 3,942 | 13,523 | 23,091 | 64 | 92 | 50,577 | 279,151 | 329,728 |
| | Kawthoung | 14,800 | 5,157 | 11,182 | 20,573 | 122 | 110 | 51,944 | 51,196 | 103,140 |
| | **Bago Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bago | 25,452 | 11,039 | 11,346 | 32,256 | 78 | 87 | 80,258 | 730,372 | 810,630 |
| | Toungoo | 14,919 | 3,812 | 10,474 | 25,052 | 82 | 112 | 54,451 | 457,619 | 512,070 |
| | Pyay | 15,879 | 7,059 | 7,603 | 26,775 | 61 | 76 | 57,453 | 357,898 | 415,351 |
| | Thayawady | 7,672 | 2,307 | 4,245 | 30,600 | 37 | 97 | 44,958 | 451,059 | 496,017 |

**Table A2** (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from Urban Areas* | Migrant from Rural Areas* | | | |
| **Males** | **Magway Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Magway | 15,472 | 4,080 | 4,340 | 11,969 | 123 | 61 | 36,045 | 509,128 | 545,173 |
| | Minbu | 4,543 | 1,353 | 4,041 | 11,714 | 44 | 59 | 21,754 | 281,407 | 303,161 |
| | Thayet | 5,617 | 1,946 | 4,023 | 17,072 | 35 | 77 | 28,770 | 300,550 | 329,320 |
| | Pakokku | 4,877 | 3,446 | 4,215 | 13,411 | 53 | 66 | 26,068 | 409,831 | 435,899 |
| | Gangaw | 2,009 | 1,916 | 1,430 | 8,874 | 8 | 23 | 14,260 | 97,859 | 112,119 |
| | **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mandalay | 182,815 | 82,607 | 20,533 | 38,169 | 3,974 | 2,157 | 330,255 | 410,603 | 740,858 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 29,325 | 17,167 | 11,269 | 62,447 | 334 | 494 | 121,036 | 330,457 | 451,493 |
| | Kyaukse | 5,410 | 3,051 | 6,616 | 26,935 | 75 | 147 | 42,234 | 293,335 | 335,569 |
| | Myingyan | 5,719 | 2,814 | 2,028 | 7,517 | 73 | 98 | 18,249 | 442,518 | 460,767 |
| | Nyaung U | 2,467 | 1,269 | 829 | 3,421 | 21 | 42 | 8,049 | 96,491 | 104,540 |
| | Yame`thin | 3,118 | 753 | 3,007 | 5,229 | 53 | 49 | 12,209 | 212,374 | 224,583 |
| | Meiktila | 11,812 | 4,029 | 5,739 | 13,468 | 158 | 109 | 35,315 | 349,182 | 384,497 |
| | **Mon State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mawlamyine | 28,795 | 12,216 | 14,072 | 35,412 | 195 | 214 | 90,904 | 448,992 | 539,896 |
| | Thaton | 7,114 | 2,242 | 10,093 | 22,666 | 87 | 127 | 42,329 | 327,190 | 369,519 |
| | **Rakhine State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sittwe | 7,515 | 4,351 | 1,918 | 5,419 | 59 | 52 | 19,314 | 217,088 | 236,402 |
| | Myauk U | 2,561 | 1,720 | 1,655 | 13,814 | 27 | 44 | 19,821 | 281,404 | 301,225 |
| | Maungtaw | 1,580 | 421 | 1,546 | 3,422 | 13 | 21 | 7,003 | 35,511 | 42,514 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 3,837 | 1,345 | 2,378 | 7,583 | 45 | 32 | 15,220 | 178,677 | 193,897 |
| | Thandwe | 5,176 | 3,114 | 2,917 | 17,484 | 13 | 56 | 28,760 | 135,423 | 164,183 |
| | **Yangon Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | North Yangon | 326,849 | 106,085 | 66,782 | 103,209 | 2,046 | 987 | 605,958 | 549,180 | 1,155,138 |
| | East Yangon | 560,528 | 89,455 | 3,474 | 6,769 | 3,191 | 570 | 663,987 | 388,928 | 1,052,915 |
| | South Yangon | 42,655 | 11,294 | 23,903 | 31,644 | 296 | 198 | 109,990 | 552,295 | 662,285 |
| | West Yangon | 185,181 | 27,887 | 334 | 1,215 | 1,466 | 255 | 216,338 | 161,292 | 377,630 |

**Table A2** (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from Urban Areas* | Migrant from Rural Areas* | | | |
| Males | Shan State | | | | | | | | | |
| | Taunggyi | 48,457 | 23,511 | 9,944 | 44,295 | 339 | 297 | 126,843 | 647,521 | 774,364 |
| | Loilin | 12,900 | 3,564 | 5,880 | 14,446 | 87 | 89 | 36,966 | 214,891 | 251,857 |
| | Linkhe` | 3,970 | 1,579 | 1,138 | 6,201 | 21 | 45 | 12,954 | 48,442 | 61,396 |
| | Lashio | 27,469 | 10,313 | 3,481 | 13,606 | 153 | 123 | 55,145 | 219,789 | 274,934 |
| | Muse | 15,221 | 9,892 | 2,843 | 7,908 | 132 | 109 | 36,105 | 173,295 | 209,400 |
| | Kyaukme | 10,548 | 4,412 | 7,883 | 22,338 | 103 | 94 | 45,378 | 294,133 | 339,511 |
| | Kunlon | 854 | 424 | 374 | 1,583 | 13 | 12 | 3,260 | 24,924 | 28,184 |
| | Laukine | 2,055 | 1,686 | 627 | 969 | 29 | 11 | 5,377 | 68,359 | 73,736 |
| | Hopan | 1,217 | 569 | 239 | 772 | 10 | 10 | 2,817 | 111,147 | 113,964 |
| | Makman | 1,319 | 321 | 202 | 1,260 | 27 | 25 | 3,154 | 108,320 | 111,474 |
| | Kengtung | 6,059 | 1,070 | 2,193 | 5,562 | 42 | 31 | 14,957 | 151,233 | 166,190 |
| | Minesat | 3,290 | 801 | 4,383 | 25,786 | 34 | 46 | 34,340 | 79,470 | 113,810 |
| | Tachileik | 14,290 | 3,939 | 4,062 | 13,432 | 83 | 63 | 35,869 | 44,658 | 80,527 |
| | Minephyat | 1,694 | 409 | 950 | 4,337 | 34 | 16 | 7,440 | 44,631 | 52,071 |
| | Ayeyawady Region | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pathein | 18,312 | 9,608 | 12,611 | 47,942 | 190 | 253 | 88,916 | 677,670 | 766,586 |
| | Phyapon | 5,106 | 3,354 | 4,768 | 35,694 | 65 | 316 | 49,303 | 441,682 | 490,985 |
| | Maubin | 4,649 | 1,689 | 3,709 | 22,169 | 55 | 120 | 32,391 | 426,184 | 458,575 |
| | Myaungmya | 4,308 | 2,155 | 2,925 | 15,145 | 36 | 62 | 24,631 | 346,897 | 371,528 |
| | Labutta | 2,604 | 1,519 | 3,913 | 27,496 | 24 | 95 | 35,651 | 270,176 | 305,827 |
| | Hinthada | 7,749 | 4,317 | 4,825 | 24,966 | 47 | 97 | 42,001 | 483,977 | 525,978 |
| | Nay Pyi Taw | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ottara | 27,567 | 7,692 | 11,203 | 18,313 | 134 | 88 | 64,997 | 172,443 | 237,440 |
| | Dekkhina | 36,196 | 8,352 | 5,904 | 14,302 | 197 | 118 | 65,069 | 205,427 | 270,496 |
| | **UNION** | **1,982,656** | **620,952** | **434,645** | **1,304,897** | **16,067** | **10,234** | **4,369,451** | **18,179,077** | **22,548,528** |

**Table A2** (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from Urban Areas* | Migrant from Rural Areas* | | | |
| **Females** | **Kachin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Myitkyina | 44,994 | 18,167 | 6,723 | 24,707 | 264 | 233 | 95,088 | 157,898 | 252,986 |
| | Mohnyin | 13,191 | 6,178 | 20,235 | 39,501 | 150 | 132 | 79,387 | 172,148 | 251,535 |
| | Bhamo | 9,092 | 3,722 | 3,293 | 9,324 | 28 | 48 | 25,507 | 136,928 | 162,435 |
| | Putao | 1,360 | 1,359 | 488 | 3,032 | 8 | 13 | 6,260 | 39,123 | 45,383 |
| | **Kayah State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Loikaw | 6,755 | 4,895 | 2,182 | 10,701 | 64 | 70 | 24,667 | 96,979 | 121,646 |
| | Bawlakhe | 1,037 | 523 | 881 | 2,520 | 13 | 7 | 4,981 | 12,955 | 17,936 |
| | **Kayin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hpa-An | 11,788 | 4,558 | 7,680 | 24,300 | 131 | 129 | 48,586 | 345,873 | 394,459 |
| | Pharpon | 1,079 | 1,414 | 362 | 1,436 | 9 | 2 | 4,302 | 12,515 | 16,817 |
| | Myawady | 27,720 | 10,216 | 6,183 | 15,928 | 208 | 119 | 60,374 | 38,906 | 99,280 |
| | Kawkareik | 10,183 | 4,864 | 2,796 | 12,565 | 68 | 65 | 30,541 | 209,298 | 239,839 |
| | **Chin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hakha | 1,491 | 2,551 | 120 | 528 | 9 | 6 | 4,705 | 45,973 | 50,678 |
| | Falam | 1,376 | 944 | 374 | 2,138 | 17 | 20 | 4,869 | 81,062 | 85,931 |
| | Mindat | 1,852 | 1,011 | 352 | 2,937 | 13 | 20 | 6,185 | 104,306 | 110,491 |
| | **Sagaing Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sagaing | 9,253 | 3,219 | 2,609 | 8,865 | 93 | 91 | 24,130 | 243,271 | 267,401 |
| | Shwebo | 10,808 | 5,956 | 4,612 | 35,371 | 105 | 174 | 57,026 | 709,882 | 766,908 |
| | Monywa | 17,994 | 12,837 | 2,738 | 10,966 | 112 | 110 | 44,757 | 355,776 | 400,533 |
| | Katha | 8,776 | 3,129 | 4,174 | 29,982 | 86 | 138 | 46,285 | 388,249 | 434,534 |
| | Kalay | 12,348 | 16,327 | 2,547 | 26,765 | 32 | 120 | 58,139 | 202,114 | 260,253 |
| | Tamu | 5,985 | 5,269 | 854 | 4,900 | 18 | 23 | 17,049 | 40,127 | 57,176 |
| | Mawlaik | 1,362 | 705 | 355 | 3,966 | 16 | 21 | 6,425 | 78,461 | 84,886 |
| | Hkamti | 3,399 | 2,467 | 1,744 | 12,671 | 18 | 39 | 20,338 | 159,649 | 179,987 |
| | Yinmarpin | 1,898 | 537 | 1,562 | 9,829 | 18 | 74 | 13,918 | 273,840 | 287,758 |
| | **Tanintharyi Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dawei | 6,468 | 3,929 | 5,769 | 12,502 | 55 | 80 | 28,803 | 219,110 | 247,913 |
| | Myeik | 9,249 | 4,581 | 10,510 | 20,547 | 60 | 92 | 45,039 | 298,825 | 343,864 |
| | Kawthoung | 15,592 | 5,119 | 9,839 | 18,631 | 114 | 108 | 49,403 | 52,737 | 102,140 |
| | **Bago Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bago | 30,404 | 14,226 | 12,053 | 35,555 | 85 | 95 | 92,418 | 824,110 | 916,528 |
| | Toungoo | 17,470 | 4,669 | 11,325 | 29,268 | 95 | 124 | 62,951 | 518,836 | 581,787 |
| | Pyay | 20,003 | 8,435 | 8,148 | 30,961 | 82 | 101 | 67,730 | 401,573 | 469,303 |
| | Thayawady | 9,595 | 2,779 | 5,187 | 38,070 | 66 | 135 | 55,832 | 498,135 | 553,967 |

**Table A2** (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from Urban Areas* | Migrant from Rural Areas* | | | |
| Females | **Magway Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Magway | 18,860 | 5,111 | 4,700 | 14,309 | 143 | 99 | 43,222 | 619,505 | 662,727 |
| | Minbu | 5,432 | 1,541 | 4,160 | 13,436 | 75 | 62 | 24,706 | 329,579 | 354,285 |
| | Thayet | 6,536 | 2,351 | 4,170 | 19,757 | 38 | 72 | 32,924 | 341,596 | 374,520 |
| | Pakokku | 5,623 | 4,503 | 4,734 | 14,952 | 54 | 92 | 29,958 | 518,192 | 548,150 |
| | Gangaw | 1,997 | 2,290 | 1,201 | 8,611 | 6 | 23 | 14,128 | 115,148 | 129,276 |
| | **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mandalay | 217,816 | 87,489 | 22,127 | 41,235 | 4,897 | 2,536 | 376,100 | 458,011 | 834,111 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 33,948 | 18,900 | 11,157 | 63,221 | 392 | 557 | 128,175 | 361,939 | 490,114 |
| | Kyaukse | 6,630 | 3,542 | 7,537 | 30,781 | 83 | 189 | 48,762 | 334,278 | 383,040 |
| | Myingyan | 6,878 | 3,441 | 2,270 | 8,978 | 97 | 105 | 21,769 | 558,259 | 580,028 |
| | Nyaung U | 3,015 | 1,439 | 991 | 4,845 | 35 | 44 | 10,369 | 118,524 | 128,893 |
| | Yame`thin | 3,807 | 893 | 3,200 | 5,877 | 49 | 51 | 13,877 | 255,126 | 269,003 |
| | Meiktila | 14,933 | 5,045 | 6,332 | 14,492 | 190 | 137 | 41,129 | 425,784 | 466,913 |
| | **Mon State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mawlamyine | 31,936 | 14,010 | 12,657 | 32,613 | 238 | 232 | 91,686 | 533,758 | 625,444 |
| | Thaton | 7,665 | 2,619 | 9,796 | 22,791 | 83 | 132 | 43,086 | 368,434 | 411,520 |
| | **Rakhine State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sittwe | 9,032 | 5,289 | 2,014 | 6,174 | 78 | 78 | 22,665 | 262,372 | 285,037 |
| | Myauk U | 2,638 | 2,142 | 1,533 | 14,924 | 26 | 65 | 21,328 | 336,717 | 358,045 |
| | Maungtaw | 1,759 | 547 | 1,511 | 3,834 | 14 | 28 | 7,693 | 39,397 | 47,090 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 3,799 | 1,364 | 2,043 | 6,592 | 51 | 51 | 13,900 | 214,745 | 228,645 |
| | Thandwe | 5,046 | 3,795 | 2,431 | 17,079 | 25 | 65 | 28,441 | 150,642 | 179,083 |
| | **Yangon Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | North Yangon | 385,241 | 127,081 | 75,581 | 114,669 | 2,469 | 1,196 | 706,237 | 585,301 | 1,291,538 |
| | East Yangon | 667,350 | 98,511 | 3,785 | 7,419 | 3,856 | 642 | 781,563 | 413,835 | 1,195,398 |
| | South Yangon | 46,703 | 11,802 | 25,923 | 35,190 | 354 | 231 | 120,203 | 599,946 | 720,149 |
| | West Yangon | 247,136 | 36,776 | 476 | 1,786 | 2,049 | 350 | 288,573 | 179,751 | 468,324 |

**Table A2 (continued)**

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Lifetime migrants | | | | | | Total lifetime migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from Urban Areas* | Migrant from Rural Areas* | | | |
| **Females** | **Shan State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Taunggyi | 55,233 | 25,631 | 9,344 | 44,241 | 351 | 303 | 135,103 | 703,853 | 838,956 |
| | Loilin | 13,152 | 3,775 | 5,676 | 13,979 | 104 | 97 | 36,783 | 248,018 | 284,801 |
| | Linkhe` | 3,625 | 1,552 | 1,076 | 5,713 | 23 | 49 | 12,038 | 54,481 | 66,519 |
| | Lashio | 31,540 | 11,825 | 3,442 | 13,629 | 231 | 135 | 60,802 | 244,829 | 305,631 |
| | Muse | 15,572 | 9,723 | 2,682 | 9,159 | 156 | 83 | 37,375 | 181,941 | 219,316 |
| | Kyaukme | 11,575 | 4,648 | 7,196 | 21,373 | 83 | 102 | 44,977 | 333,311 | 378,288 |
| | Kunlon | 801 | 437 | 381 | 1,750 | 16 | 15 | 3,400 | 23,513 | 26,913 |
| | Laukine | 2,112 | 1,483 | 626 | 1,348 | 30 | 15 | 5,614 | 63,930 | 69,544 |
| | Hopan | 1,123 | 679 | 228 | 761 | 4 | 12 | 2,807 | 108,752 | 111,559 |
| | Makman | 1,265 | 327 | 172 | 1,126 | 28 | 17 | 2,935 | 107,860 | 110,795 |
| | Kengtung | 5,717 | 1,112 | 1,921 | 5,237 | 36 | 36 | 14,059 | 155,669 | 169,728 |
| | Minesat | 2,832 | 659 | 4,030 | 23,543 | 23 | 38 | 31,125 | 79,892 | 111,017 |
| | Tachileik | 15,622 | 3,923 | 4,017 | 13,313 | 132 | 76 | 37,083 | 46,113 | 83,196 |
| | Minephyat | 1,476 | 369 | 777 | 3,571 | 19 | 19 | 6,231 | 45,214 | 51,445 |
| | **Ayeyawady Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pathein | 20,721 | 11,475 | 13,164 | 50,602 | 196 | 302 | 96,460 | 726,141 | 822,601 |
| | Phyapon | 5,579 | 3,745 | 5,146 | 36,640 | 93 | 280 | 51,483 | 465,714 | 517,197 |
| | Maubin | 5,245 | 1,807 | 4,078 | 23,794 | 51 | 142 | 35,117 | 463,279 | 498,396 |
| | Myaungmya | 5,090 | 2,466 | 3,383 | 16,617 | 31 | 73 | 27,660 | 370,332 | 397,992 |
| | Labutta | 2,735 | 1,699 | 4,005 | 26,798 | 21 | 98 | 35,356 | 278,018 | 313,374 |
| | Hinthada | 9,514 | 5,421 | 5,350 | 29,188 | 70 | 132 | 49,675 | 547,621 | 597,296 |
| | **Nay Pyi Taw** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ottara | 28,391 | 8,405 | 11,629 | 19,174 | 170 | 87 | 67,856 | 192,720 | 260,576 |
| | Dekkhina | 41,030 | 9,237 | 6,024 | 15,376 | 251 | 122 | 72,040 | 227,130 | 299,170 |
| | **UNION** | **2,326,252** | **705,465** | **440,371** | **1,358,963** | **19,458** | **11,659** | **4,862,168** | **20,507,829** | **25,369,997** |

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) were not recorded.

## Table A3

**Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census**

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/Regions | | | |
| **Both sexes** | **Kachin State** | | | | | | |
| | Myitkyina | 12,903 | 13,847 | 31,473 | 58,223 | 429,823 | 488,046 |
| | Mohnyin | 11,694 | 6,793 | 33,916 | 52,403 | 437,271 | 489,674 |
| | Bhamo | 5,158 | 1,787 | 9,724 | 16,669 | 295,585 | 312,254 |
| | Putao | 1,838 | 773 | 662 | 3,273 | 85,797 | 89,070 |
| | **Kayah State** | | | | | | |
| | Loikaw | 2,324 | 647 | 10,351 | 13,322 | 221,496 | 234,818 |
| | Bawlakhe | 541 | 1,278 | 3,179 | 4,998 | 31,120 | 36,118 |
| | **Kayin State** | | | | | | |
| | Hpa-An | 5,523 | 2,583 | 29,970 | 38,076 | 717,745 | 755,821 |
| | Pharpon | 270 | 744 | 1,214 | 2,228 | 30,403 | 32,631 |
| | Myawady | 689 | 8,515 | 35,960 | 45,164 | 152,469 | 197,633 |
| | Kawkareik | 3,660 | 1,317 | 17,122 | 22,099 | 435,965 | 458,064 |
| | **Chin State** | | | | | | |
| | Hakha | 1,629 | 756 | 1,323 | 3,708 | 92,380 | 96,088 |
| | Falam | 1,338 | 277 | 2,054 | 3,669 | 162,221 | 165,890 |
| | Mindat | 1,375 | 259 | 2,792 | 4,426 | 203,386 | 207,812 |
| | **Sagaing Region** | | | | | | |
| | Sagaing | 1,086 | 4,201 | 10,584 | 15,871 | 471,317 | 487,188 |
| | Shwebo | 13,755 | 6,043 | 10,972 | 30,770 | 1,372,796 | 1,403,566 |
| | Monywa | 7,046 | 9,188 | 11,244 | 27,478 | 698,651 | 726,129 |
| | Katha | 7,420 | 7,150 | 10,429 | 24,999 | 797,742 | 822,741 |
| | Kalay | 2,475 | 5,347 | 16,357 | 24,179 | 471,840 | 496,019 |
| | Tamu | 1,328 | 3,473 | 3,077 | 7,878 | 104,083 | 111,961 |
| | Mawlaik | 389 | 2,683 | 1,243 | 4,315 | 156,417 | 160,732 |
| | Hkamti | 4,550 | 8,064 | 4,133 | 16,747 | 330,968 | 347,715 |
| | Yinmarpin | 1,701 | 3,063 | 3,440 | 8,204 | 520,247 | 528,451 |
| | **Tanintharyi Region** | | | | | | |
| | Dawei | 6,055 | 2,036 | 18,618 | 26,709 | 440,811 | 467,520 |
| | Myeik | 18,713 | 3,083 | 11,198 | 32,994 | 640,598 | 673,592 |
| | Kawthoung | 5,831 | 9,268 | 17,190 | 32,289 | 172,991 | 205,280 |
| | **Bago Region** | | | | | | |
| | Bago | 20,709 | 4,589 | 34,147 | 59,445 | 1,667,713 | 1,727,158 |
| | Toungoo | 12,041 | 2,122 | 22,299 | 36,462 | 1,057,395 | 1,093,857 |
| | Pyay | 10,136 | 4,231 | 17,523 | 31,890 | 852,764 | 884,654 |
| | Thayawady | 13,729 | 3,652 | 11,915 | 29,296 | 1,020,688 | 1,049,984 |

**Table A3** (continued)

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/Regions | | | |
| Both sexes | **Magway Region** | | | | | | |
| | Magway | 5,990 | 5,567 | 13,662 | 25,219 | 1,182,681 | 1,207,900 |
| | Minbu | 4,300 | 3,419 | 5,339 | 13,058 | 644,388 | 657,446 |
| | Thayet | 4,518 | 4,929 | 7,617 | 17,064 | 686,776 | 703,840 |
| | Pakokku | 5,278 | 2,218 | 10,327 | 17,823 | 966,226 | 984,049 |
| | Gangaw | 1,740 | 2,190 | 5,172 | 9,102 | 232,293 | 241,395 |
| | **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | |
| | Mandalay | 85,501 | 56,438 | 124,936 | 266,875 | 1,308,094 | 1,574,969 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 13,131 | 13,965 | 45,517 | 72,613 | 868,994 | 941,607 |
| | Kyaukse | 5,737 | 10,390 | 10,951 | 27,078 | 691,531 | 718,609 |
| | Myingyan | 2,526 | 2,965 | 7,394 | 12,885 | 1,027,910 | 1,040,795 |
| | Nyaung U | 671 | 831 | 3,485 | 4,987 | 228,446 | 233,433 |
| | Yame`thin | 2,628 | 1,946 | 5,448 | 10,022 | 483,564 | 493,586 |
| | Meiktila | 4,123 | 5,278 | 16,160 | 25,561 | 825,849 | 851,410 |
| | **Mon State** | | | | | | |
| | Mawlamyine | 13,572 | 3,028 | 46,705 | 63,305 | 1,102,035 | 1,165,340 |
| | Thaton | 5,867 | 1,334 | 22,227 | 29,428 | 751,611 | 781,039 |
| | **Rakhine State** | | | | | | |
| | Sittwe | 5,917 | 7,077 | 3,368 | 16,362 | 505,077 | 521,439 |
| | Myauk U | 5,767 | 4,143 | 2,364 | 12,274 | 646,996 | 659,270 |
| | Maungtaw | 870 | 1,719 | 3,524 | 6,113 | 83,491 | 89,604 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 2,229 | 5,163 | 4,058 | 11,450 | 411,092 | 422,542 |
| | Thandwe | 5,130 | 6,071 | 5,202 | 16,403 | 326,863 | 343,266 |
| | **Yangon Region** | | | | | | |
| | North Yangon | 88,313 | 93,356 | 379,103 | 560,772 | 1,885,904 | 2,446,676 |
| | East Yangon | 225,519 | 92,733 | 260,747 | 578,999 | 1,669,314 | 2,248,313 |
| | South Yangon | 36,681 | 12,249 | 41,070 | 90,000 | 1,292,434 | 1,382,434 |
| | West Yangon | 37,924 | 51,284 | 125,249 | 214,457 | 631,497 | 845,954 |
| | **Shan State** | | | | | | |
| | Taunggyi | 20,470 | 6,000 | 46,051 | 72,521 | 1,540,799 | 1,613,320 |
| | Loilin | 7,892 | 5,872 | 9,601 | 23,365 | 513,293 | 536,658 |
| | Linkhe` | 2,507 | 3,341 | 3,302 | 9,150 | 118,765 | 127,915 |
| | Lashio | 4,135 | 11,698 | 20,562 | 36,395 | 544,170 | 580,565 |
| | Muse | 7,590 | 6,049 | 18,885 | 32,524 | 396,192 | 428,716 |
| | Kyaukme | 6,097 | 4,422 | 21,113 | 31,632 | 686,167 | 717,799 |
| | Kunlon | 115 | 1,168 | 1,048 | 2,331 | 52,766 | 55,097 |
| | Laukine | 455 | 1,498 | 3,545 | 5,498 | 137,782 | 143,280 |
| | Hopan | 384 | 829 | 1,045 | 2,258 | 223,265 | 225,523 |
| | Makman | 247 | 1,042 | 968 | 2,257 | 220,012 | 222,269 |
| | Kengtung | 1,046 | 2,460 | 5,604 | 9,110 | 326,808 | 335,918 |
| | Minesat | 4,986 | 6,166 | 3,975 | 15,127 | 209,700 | 224,827 |
| | Tachileik | 1,885 | 8,304 | 16,638 | 26,827 | 136,896 | 163,723 |
| | Minephyat | 458 | 1,709 | 2,615 | 4,782 | 98,734 | 103,516 |

**Table A3** (continued)

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| **Both sexes** | **Ayeyawady Region** | | | | | | |
| | Pathein | 28,987 | 14,606 | 14,563 | 58,156 | 1,531,031 | 1,589,187 |
| | Phyapon | 13,662 | 8,979 | 6,025 | 28,666 | 979,516 | 1,008,182 |
| | Maubin | 6,269 | 7,018 | 8,796 | 22,083 | 934,888 | 956,971 |
| | Myaungmya | 4,957 | 5,849 | 3,941 | 14,747 | 754,773 | 769,520 |
| | Labutta | 9,041 | 8,488 | 2,753 | 20,282 | 598,919 | 619,201 |
| | Hinthada | 9,215 | 5,585 | 12,081 | 26,881 | 1,096,393 | 1,123,274 |
| | **Nay Pyi Taw** | | | | | | |
| | Ottara | 11,766 | 1,781 | 53,122 | 66,669 | 431,347 | 498,016 |
| | Dekkhina | 8,806 | 1,755 | 57,886 | 68,447 | 501,219 | 569,666 |
| | **UNION** | **890,808** | **620,681** | **1,847,853** | **3,359,342** | **44,559,183** | **47,918,525** |
| **Males** | **Kachin State** | | | | | | |
| | Myitkyina | 6,082 | 6,162 | 16,103 | 28,347 | 206,713 | 235,060 |
| | Mohnyin | 5,567 | 3,675 | 19,611 | 28,853 | 209,286 | 238,139 |
| | Bhamo | 2,384 | 791 | 5,152 | 8,327 | 141,492 | 149,819 |
| | Putao | 863 | 361 | 362 | 1,586 | 42,101 | 43,687 |
| | **Kayah State** | | | | | | |
| | Loikaw | 1,027 | 288 | 5,094 | 6,409 | 106,763 | 113,172 |
| | Bawlakhe | 264 | 649 | 1,651 | 2,564 | 15,618 | 18,182 |
| | **Kayin State** | | | | | | |
| | Hpa-An | 2,790 | 1,324 | 15,347 | 19,461 | 341,901 | 361,362 |
| | Pharpon | 137 | 359 | 659 | 1,155 | 14,659 | 15,814 |
| | Myawady | 365 | 4,185 | 18,038 | 22,588 | 75,765 | 98,353 |
| | Kawkareik | 1,836 | 677 | 8,564 | 11,077 | 207,148 | 218,225 |
| | **Chin State** | | | | | | |
| | Hakha | 747 | 368 | 668 | 1,783 | 43,627 | 45,410 |
| | Falam | 652 | 127 | 1,024 | 1,803 | 78,156 | 79,959 |
| | Mindat | 629 | 120 | 1,388 | 2,137 | 95,184 | 97,321 |
| | **Sagaing Region** | | | | | | |
| | Sagaing | 519 | 1,976 | 5,117 | 7,612 | 212,175 | 219,787 |
| | Shwebo | 6,480 | 2,785 | 5,306 | 14,571 | 622,087 | 636,658 |
| | Monywa | 3,186 | 4,020 | 5,386 | 12,592 | 313,004 | 325,596 |
| | Katha | 3,416 | 3,790 | 5,626 | 12,832 | 375,375 | 388,207 |
| | Kalay | 1,160 | 2,748 | 7,749 | 11,657 | 224,109 | 235,766 |
| | Tamu | 666 | 1,779 | 1,599 | 4,044 | 50,741 | 54,785 |
| | Mawlaik | 201 | 1,451 | 681 | 2,333 | 73,513 | 75,846 |
| | Hkamti | 2,291 | 4,436 | 2,353 | 9,080 | 158,648 | 167,728 |
| | Yinmarpin | 810 | 1,522 | 1,745 | 4,077 | 236,616 | 240,693 |
| | **Tanintharyi Region** | | | | | | |
| | Dawei | 3,118 | 1,007 | 10,172 | 14,297 | 205,310 | 219,607 |
| | Myeik | 9,147 | 1,544 | 6,299 | 16,990 | 312,738 | 329,728 |
| | Kawthoung | 2,921 | 4,596 | 9,024 | 16,541 | 86,599 | 103,140 |

**Table A3** (continued)
Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| **Males** | **Bago Region** | | | | | | |
| | Bago | 9,448 | 2,297 | 16,791 | 28,536 | 782,094 | 810,630 |
| | Toungoo | 5,517 | 999 | 10,994 | 17,510 | 494,560 | 512,070 |
| | Pyay | 4,598 | 1,960 | 8,342 | 14,900 | 400,451 | 415,351 |
| | Thayawady | 6,403 | 1,667 | 5,678 | 13,748 | 482,269 | 496,017 |
| | **Magway Region** | | | | | | |
| | Magway | 2,715 | 2,501 | 6,627 | 11,843 | 533,330 | 545,173 |
| | Minbu | 2,039 | 1,564 | 2,611 | 6,214 | 296,947 | 303,161 |
| | Thayet | 2,116 | 2,325 | 3,718 | 8,159 | 321,161 | 329,320 |
| | Pakokku | 2,411 | 1,009 | 4,961 | 8,381 | 427,518 | 435,899 |
| | Gangaw | 837 | 1,140 | 2,615 | 4,592 | 107,527 | 112,119 |
| | **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | |
| | Mandalay | 41,334 | 27,544 | 58,732 | 127,610 | 613,248 | 740,858 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 6,527 | 7,074 | 22,076 | 35,677 | 415,816 | 451,493 |
| | Kyaukse | 2,689 | 4,889 | 5,134 | 12,712 | 322,857 | 335,569 |
| | Myingyan | 1,152 | 1,491 | 3,476 | 6,119 | 454,648 | 460,767 |
| | Nyaung U | 286 | 403 | 1,628 | 2,317 | 102,223 | 104,540 |
| | Yame`thin | 1,243 | 896 | 2,596 | 4,735 | 219,848 | 224,583 |
| | Meiktila | 1,957 | 2,576 | 7,636 | 12,169 | 372,328 | 384,497 |
| | **Mon State** | | | | | | |
| | Mawlamyine | 6,605 | 1,406 | 24,076 | 32,087 | 507,809 | 539,896 |
| | Thaton | 2,888 | 653 | 11,445 | 14,986 | 354,533 | 369,519 |
| | **Rakhine State** | | | | | | |
| | Sittwe | 2,689 | 3,302 | 1,759 | 7,750 | 228,652 | 236,402 |
| | Myauk U | 2,705 | 2,063 | 1,221 | 5,989 | 295,236 | 301,225 |
| | Maungtaw | 359 | 768 | 1,754 | 2,881 | 39,633 | 42,514 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 1,076 | 2,567 | 2,157 | 5,800 | 188,097 | 193,897 |
| | Thandwe | 2,463 | 2,977 | 2,756 | 8,196 | 155,987 | 164,183 |
| | **Yangon Region** | | | | | | |
| | North Yangon | 42,127 | 44,567 | 173,885 | 260,579 | 894,559 | 1,155,138 |
| | East Yangon | 106,521 | 43,180 | 122,811 | 272,512 | 780,403 | 1,052,915 |
| | South Yangon | 17,558 | 5,922 | 20,390 | 43,870 | 618,415 | 662,285 |
| | West Yangon | 16,773 | 22,635 | 51,720 | 91,128 | 286,502 | 377,630 |

**Table A3** (continued)

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| Males | **Shan State** | | | | | | |
| | Taunggyi | 10,007 | 2,822 | 23,396 | 36,225 | 738,139 | 774,364 |
| | Loilin | 3,805 | 2,946 | 5,060 | 11,811 | 240,046 | 251,857 |
| | Linkhe` | 1,277 | 1,684 | 1,703 | 4,664 | 56,732 | 61,396 |
| | Lashio | 1,916 | 5,372 | 10,313 | 17,601 | 257,333 | 274,934 |
| | Muse | 3,466 | 2,864 | 9,875 | 16,205 | 193,195 | 209,400 |
| | Kyaukme | 2,901 | 2,142 | 11,032 | 16,075 | 323,436 | 339,511 |
| | Kunlon | 53 | 526 | 583 | 1,162 | 27,022 | 28,184 |
| | Laukine | 189 | 595 | 1,959 | 2,743 | 70,993 | 73,736 |
| | Hopan | 194 | 387 | 584 | 1,165 | 112,799 | 113,964 |
| | Makman | 124 | 470 | 520 | 1,114 | 110,360 | 111,474 |
| | Kengtung | 496 | 1,159 | 2,856 | 4,511 | 161,679 | 166,190 |
| | Minesat | 2,586 | 3,254 | 2,145 | 7,985 | 105,825 | 113,810 |
| | Tachileik | 921 | 3,955 | 8,725 | 13,601 | 66,926 | 80,527 |
| | Minephyat | 231 | 941 | 1,371 | 2,543 | 49,528 | 52,071 |
| | **Ayeyawady Region** | | | | | | |
| | Pathein | 13,771 | 7,213 | 7,267 | 28,251 | 738,335 | 766,586 |
| | Phyapon | 6,649 | 4,439 | 2,873 | 13,961 | 477,024 | 490,985 |
| | Maubin | 3,090 | 3,439 | 4,268 | 10,797 | 447,778 | 458,575 |
| | Myaungmya | 2,412 | 2,895 | 1,826 | 7,133 | 364,395 | 371,528 |
| | Labutta | 4,605 | 4,139 | 1,319 | 10,063 | 295,764 | 305,827 |
| | Hinthada | 4,361 | 2,665 | 5,783 | 12,809 | 513,169 | 525,978 |
| | **Nay Pyi Taw** | | | | | | |
| | Ottara | 5,642 | 851 | 25,936 | 32,429 | 205,011 | 237,440 |
| | Dekkhina | 4,165 | 822 | 27,595 | 32,582 | 237,914 | 270,496 |
| | **UNION** | **423,155** | **296,695** | **889,296** | **1,609,146** | **20,939,382** | **22,548,528** |
| Females | **Kachin State** | | | | | | |
| | Myitkyina | 6,821 | 7,685 | 15,370 | 29,876 | 223,110 | 252,986 |
| | Mohnyin | 6,127 | 3,118 | 14,305 | 23,550 | 227,985 | 251,535 |
| | Bhamo | 2,774 | 996 | 4,572 | 8,342 | 154,093 | 162,435 |
| | Putao | 975 | 412 | 300 | 1,687 | 43,696 | 45,383 |
| | **Kayah State** | | | | | | |
| | Loikaw | 1,297 | 359 | 5,257 | 6,913 | 114,733 | 121,646 |
| | Bawlakhe | 277 | 629 | 1,528 | 2,434 | 15,502 | 17,936 |
| | **Kayin State** | | | | | | |
| | Hpa-An | 2,733 | 1,259 | 14,623 | 18,615 | 375,844 | 394,459 |
| | Pharpon | 133 | 385 | 555 | 1,073 | 15,744 | 16,817 |
| | Myawady | 324 | 4,330 | 17,922 | 22,576 | 76,704 | 99,280 |
| | Kawkareik | 1,824 | 640 | 8,558 | 11,022 | 228,817 | 239,839 |

**Table A3** (continued)

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/Regions | | | |
| **Females** | **Chin State** | | | | | | |
| | Hakha | 882 | 388 | 655 | 1,925 | 48,753 | 50,678 |
| | Falam | 686 | 150 | 1,030 | 1,866 | 84,065 | 85,931 |
| | Mindat | 746 | 139 | 1,404 | 2,289 | 108,202 | 110,491 |
| | **Sagaing Region** | | | | | | |
| | Sagaing | 567 | 2,225 | 5,467 | 8,259 | 259,142 | 267,401 |
| | Shwebo | 7,275 | 3,258 | 5,666 | 16,199 | 750,709 | 766,908 |
| | Monywa | 3,860 | 5,168 | 5,858 | 14,886 | 385,647 | 400,533 |
| | Katha | 4,004 | 3,360 | 4,803 | 12,167 | 422,367 | 434,534 |
| | Kalay | 1,315 | 2,599 | 8,608 | 12,522 | 247,731 | 260,253 |
| | Tamu | 662 | 1,694 | 1,478 | 3,834 | 53,342 | 57,176 |
| | Mawlaik | 188 | 1,232 | 562 | 1,982 | 82,904 | 84,886 |
| | Hkamti | 2,259 | 3,628 | 1,780 | 7,667 | 172,320 | 179,987 |
| | Yinmarpin | 891 | 1,541 | 1,695 | 4,127 | 283,631 | 287,758 |
| | **Tanintharyi Region** | | | | | | |
| | Dawei | 2,937 | 1,029 | 8,446 | 12,412 | 235,501 | 247,913 |
| | Myeik | 9,566 | 1,539 | 4,899 | 16,004 | 327,860 | 343,864 |
| | Kawthoung | 2,910 | 4,672 | 8,166 | 15,748 | 86,392 | 102,140 |
| | **Bago Region** | | | | | | |
| | Bago | 11,261 | 2,292 | 17,356 | 30,909 | 885,619 | 916,528 |
| | Toungoo | 6,524 | 1,123 | 11,305 | 18,952 | 562,835 | 581,787 |
| | Pyay | 5,538 | 2,271 | 9,181 | 16,990 | 452,313 | 469,303 |
| | Thayawady | 7,326 | 1,985 | 6,237 | 15,548 | 538,419 | 553,967 |
| | **Magway Region** | | | | | | |
| | Magway | 3,275 | 3,066 | 7,035 | 13,376 | 649,351 | 662,727 |
| | Minbu | 2,261 | 1,855 | 2,728 | 6,844 | 347,441 | 354,285 |
| | Thayet | 2,402 | 2,604 | 3,899 | 8,905 | 365,615 | 374,520 |
| | Pakokku | 2,867 | 1,209 | 5,366 | 9,442 | 538,708 | 548,150 |
| | Gangaw | 903 | 1,050 | 2,557 | 4,510 | 124,766 | 129,276 |
| | **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | |
| | Mandalay | 44,167 | 28,894 | 66,204 | 139,265 | 694,846 | 834,111 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 6,604 | 6,891 | 23,441 | 36,936 | 453,178 | 490,114 |
| | Kyaukse | 3,048 | 5,501 | 5,817 | 14,366 | 368,674 | 383,040 |
| | Myingyan | 1,374 | 1,474 | 3,918 | 6,766 | 573,262 | 580,028 |
| | Nyaung U | 385 | 428 | 1,857 | 2,670 | 126,223 | 128,893 |
| | Yame`thin | 1,385 | 1,050 | 2,852 | 5,287 | 263,716 | 269,003 |
| | Meiktila | 2,166 | 2,702 | 8,524 | 13,392 | 453,521 | 466,913 |
| | **Mon State** | | | | | | |
| | Mawlamyine | 6,967 | 1,622 | 22,629 | 31,218 | 594,226 | 625,444 |
| | Thaton | 2,979 | 681 | 10,782 | 14,442 | 397,078 | 411,520 |

**Table A3** (continued)
Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Between Townships within Districts | Between Districts within States/Regions | Between States/ Regions | | | |
| Females | **Rakhine State** | | | | | | |
| | Sittwe | 3,228 | 3,775 | 1,609 | 8,612 | 276,425 | 285,037 |
| | Myauk U | 3,062 | 2,080 | 1,143 | 6,285 | 351,760 | 358,045 |
| | Maungtaw | 511 | 951 | 1,770 | 3,232 | 43,858 | 47,090 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 1,153 | 2,596 | 1,901 | 5,650 | 222,995 | 228,645 |
| | Thandwe | 2,667 | 3,094 | 2,446 | 8,207 | 170,876 | 179,083 |
| | **Yangon Region** | | | | | | |
| | North Yangon | 46,186 | 48,789 | 205,218 | 300,193 | 991,345 | 1,291,538 |
| | East Yangon | 118,998 | 49,553 | 137,936 | 306,487 | 888,911 | 1,195,398 |
| | South Yangon | 19,123 | 6,327 | 20,680 | 46,130 | 674,019 | 720,149 |
| | West Yangon | 21,151 | 28,649 | 73,529 | 123,329 | 344,995 | 468,324 |
| | **Shan State** | | | | | | |
| | Taunggyi | 10,463 | 3,178 | 22,655 | 36,296 | 802,660 | 838,956 |
| | Loilin | 4,087 | 2,926 | 4,541 | 11,554 | 273,247 | 284,801 |
| | Linkhe` | 1,230 | 1,657 | 1,599 | 4,486 | 62,033 | 66,519 |
| | Lashio | 2,219 | 6,326 | 10,249 | 18,794 | 286,837 | 305,631 |
| | Muse | 4,124 | 3,185 | 9,010 | 16,319 | 202,997 | 219,316 |
| | Kyaukme | 3,196 | 2,280 | 10,081 | 15,557 | 362,731 | 378,288 |
| | Kunlon | 62 | 642 | 465 | 1,169 | 25,744 | 26,913 |
| | Laukine | 266 | 903 | 1,586 | 2,755 | 66,789 | 69,544 |
| | Hopan | 190 | 442 | 461 | 1,093 | 110,466 | 111,559 |
| | Makman | 123 | 572 | 448 | 1,143 | 109,652 | 110,795 |
| | Kengtung | 550 | 1,301 | 2,748 | 4,599 | 165,129 | 169,728 |
| | Minesat | 2,400 | 2,912 | 1,830 | 7,142 | 103,875 | 111,017 |
| | Tachileik | 964 | 4,349 | 7,913 | 13,226 | 69,970 | 83,196 |
| | Minephyat | 227 | 768 | 1,244 | 2,239 | 49,206 | 51,445 |
| | **Ayeyawady Region** | | | | | | |
| | Pathein | 15,216 | 7,393 | 7,296 | 29,905 | 792,696 | 822,601 |
| | Phyapon | 7,013 | 4,540 | 3,152 | 14,705 | 502,492 | 517,197 |
| | Maubin | 3,179 | 3,579 | 4,528 | 11,286 | 487,110 | 498,396 |
| | Myaungmya | 2,545 | 2,954 | 2,115 | 7,614 | 390,378 | 397,992 |
| | Labutta | 4,436 | 4,349 | 1,434 | 10,219 | 303,155 | 313,374 |
| | Hinthada | 4,854 | 2,920 | 6,298 | 14,072 | 583,224 | 597,296 |
| | **Nay Pyi Taw** | | | | | | |
| | Ottara | 6,124 | 930 | 27,186 | 34,240 | 226,336 | 260,576 |
| | Dekkhina | 4,641 | 933 | 30,291 | 35,865 | 263,305 | 299,170 |
| | **UNION** | **467,653** | **323,986** | **958,557** | **1,750,196** | **23,619,801** | **25,369,997** |

## Table A4

**Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census**

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| **Both sexes** | **Kachin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Myitkyina | 27,158 | 11,486 | 4,633 | 14,622 | 189 | 135 | 58,223 | 429,823 | 488,046 |
| | Mohnyin | 7,952 | 3,529 | 13,337 | 27,388 | 115 | 82 | 52,403 | 437,271 | 489,674 |
| | Bhamo | 6,111 | 2,361 | 2,252 | 5,905 | 13 | 27 | 16,669 | 295,585 | 312,254 |
| | Putao | 1,179 | 560 | 413 | 1,100 | 13 | 8 | 3,273 | 85,797 | 89,070 |
| | **Kayah State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Loikaw | 4,500 | 2,212 | 1,647 | 4,877 | 44 | 42 | 13,322 | 221,496 | 234,818 |
| | Bawlakhe | 811 | 337 | 1,118 | 2,703 | 15 | 14 | 4,998 | 31,120 | 36,118 |
| | **Kayin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hpa-An | 8,338 | 3,233 | 6,628 | 19,694 | 91 | 92 | 38,076 | 717,745 | 755,821 |
| | Pharpon | 690 | 545 | 383 | 600 | 5 | 5 | 2,228 | 30,403 | 32,631 |
| | Myawady | 18,851 | 8,906 | 5,257 | 11,931 | 130 | 89 | 45,164 | 152,469 | 197,633 |
| | Kawkareik | 6,423 | 3,226 | 2,533 | 9,808 | 51 | 58 | 22,099 | 435,965 | 458,064 |
| | **Chin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hakha | 1,637 | 1,617 | 114 | 322 | 10 | 8 | 3,708 | 92,380 | 96,088 |
| | Falam | 1,230 | 724 | 367 | 1,325 | 9 | 14 | 3,669 | 162,221 | 165,890 |
| | Mindat | 1,680 | 708 | 276 | 1,745 | 12 | 5 | 4,426 | 203,386 | 207,812 |
| | **Sagaing Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sagaing | 5,900 | 2,180 | 2,216 | 5,436 | 76 | 63 | 15,871 | 471,317 | 487,188 |
| | Shwebo | 6,850 | 3,174 | 3,282 | 17,330 | 58 | 76 | 30,770 | 1,372,796 | 1,403,566 |
| | Monywa | 11,211 | 7,511 | 2,198 | 6,418 | 66 | 74 | 27,478 | 698,651 | 726,129 |
| | Katha | 5,355 | 1,776 | 2,656 | 15,056 | 55 | 101 | 24,999 | 797,742 | 822,741 |
| | Kalay | 6,462 | 8,004 | 1,707 | 7,947 | 19 | 40 | 24,179 | 471,840 | 496,019 |
| | Tamu | 2,776 | 2,224 | 613 | 2,244 | 14 | 7 | 7,878 | 104,083 | 111,961 |
| | Mawlaik | 956 | 497 | 303 | 2,532 | 15 | 12 | 4,315 | 156,417 | 160,732 |
| | Hkamti | 2,730 | 1,736 | 1,710 | 10,511 | 16 | 44 | 16,747 | 330,968 | 347,715 |
| | Yinmarpin | 1,350 | 357 | 1,558 | 4,894 | 20 | 25 | 8,204 | 520,247 | 528,451 |
| | **Tanintharyi Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dawei | 5,450 | 2,483 | 6,065 | 12,591 | 51 | 69 | 26,709 | 440,811 | 467,520 |
| | Myeik | 6,099 | 2,599 | 8,147 | 16,027 | 66 | 56 | 32,994 | 640,598 | 673,592 |
| | Kawthoung | 6,773 | 2,936 | 7,003 | 15,454 | 54 | 69 | 32,289 | 172,991 | 205,280 |
| | **Bago Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bago | 17,944 | 7,581 | 9,466 | 24,330 | 56 | 68 | 59,445 | 1,667,713 | 1,727,158 |
| | Toungoo | 9,940 | 2,333 | 7,630 | 16,430 | 61 | 68 | 36,462 | 1,057,395 | 1,093,857 |
| | Pyay | 10,048 | 4,055 | 4,439 | 13,234 | 56 | 58 | 31,890 | 852,764 | 884,654 |
| | Thayawady | 5,845 | 1,305 | 3,159 | 18,865 | 47 | 75 | 29,296 | 1,020,688 | 1,049,984 |

**Table A4** (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| Both sexes | **Magway Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Magway | 11,632 | 2,665 | 3,498 | 7,274 | 99 | 51 | 25,219 | 1,182,681 | 1,207,900 |
| | Minbu | 3,254 | 1,272 | 2,348 | 6,120 | 36 | 28 | 13,058 | 644,388 | 657,446 |
| | Thayet | 3,888 | 1,300 | 2,170 | 9,614 | 26 | 66 | 17,064 | 686,776 | 703,840 |
| | Pakokku | 3,809 | 1,891 | 3,379 | 8,641 | 50 | 53 | 17,823 | 966,226 | 984,049 |
| | Gangaw | 1,563 | 1,431 | 1,057 | 5,030 | 8 | 13 | 9,102 | 232,293 | 241,395 |
| | **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mandalay | 142,296 | 66,044 | 22,433 | 30,780 | 3,326 | 1,996 | 266,875 | 1,308,094 | 1,574,969 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 19,467 | 10,599 | 8,128 | 33,845 | 244 | 330 | 72,613 | 868,994 | 941,607 |
| | Kyaukse | 4,096 | 1,930 | 5,508 | 15,387 | 55 | 102 | 27,078 | 691,531 | 718,609 |
| | Myingyan | 4,276 | 1,654 | 1,965 | 4,838 | 73 | 79 | 12,885 | 1,027,910 | 1,040,795 |
| | Nyaung U | 2,113 | 924 | 726 | 1,180 | 27 | 17 | 4,987 | 228,446 | 233,433 |
| | Yame`thin | 2,744 | 624 | 3,291 | 3,252 | 59 | 52 | 10,022 | 483,564 | 493,586 |
| | Meiktila | 8,135 | 2,271 | 5,597 | 9,359 | 115 | 84 | 25,561 | 825,849 | 851,410 |
| | **Mon State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mawlamyine | 19,410 | 7,942 | 9,890 | 25,747 | 173 | 143 | 63,305 | 1,102,035 | 1,165,340 |
| | Thaton | 4,947 | 1,462 | 6,864 | 15,960 | 82 | 113 | 29,428 | 751,611 | 781,039 |
| | **Rakhine State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sittwe | 6,497 | 3,446 | 2,336 | 3,974 | 68 | 41 | 16,362 | 505,077 | 521,439 |
| | Myauk U | 1,873 | 1,038 | 1,175 | 8,143 | 11 | 34 | 12,274 | 646,996 | 659,270 |
| | Maungtaw | 1,151 | 470 | 1,262 | 3,185 | 15 | 30 | 6,113 | 83,491 | 89,604 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 3,099 | 1,036 | 1,969 | 5,280 | 37 | 29 | 11,450 | 411,092 | 422,542 |
| | Thandwe | 3,254 | 1,872 | 1,589 | 9,646 | 11 | 31 | 16,403 | 326,863 | 343,266 |
| | **Yangon Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | North Yangon | 262,331 | 125,124 | 64,492 | 105,951 | 1,772 | 1,102 | 560,772 | 1,885,904 | 2,446,676 |
| | East Yangon | 473,211 | 93,053 | 2,643 | 6,680 | 2,830 | 582 | 578,999 | 1,669,314 | 2,248,313 |
| | South Yangon | 31,601 | 8,870 | 22,689 | 26,431 | 244 | 165 | 90,000 | 1,292,434 | 1,382,434 |
| | West Yangon | 179,212 | 31,281 | 393 | 1,693 | 1,569 | 309 | 214,457 | 631,497 | 845,954 |

**Table A4 (continued)**

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| Both sexes | **Shan State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Taunggyi | 28,672 | 13,444 | 6,925 | 23,069 | 242 | 169 | 72,521 | 1,540,799 | 1,613,320 |
| | Loilin | 9,854 | 2,606 | 3,540 | 7,246 | 65 | 54 | 23,365 | 513,293 | 536,658 |
| | Linkhe` | 3,045 | 877 | 854 | 4,325 | 24 | 25 | 9,150 | 118,765 | 127,915 |
| | Lashio | 17,911 | 6,761 | 2,631 | 8,856 | 131 | 105 | 36,395 | 544,170 | 580,565 |
| | Muse | 13,105 | 9,232 | 2,423 | 7,568 | 112 | 84 | 32,524 | 396,192 | 428,716 |
| | Kyaukme | 7,469 | 3,024 | 6,250 | 14,747 | 72 | 70 | 31,632 | 686,167 | 717,799 |
| | Kunlon | 624 | 250 | 323 | 1,106 | 16 | 12 | 2,331 | 52,766 | 55,097 |
| | Laukine | 1,906 | 1,824 | 722 | 1,012 | 20 | 14 | 5,498 | 137,782 | 143,280 |
| | Hopan | 982 | 414 | 164 | 683 | 6 | 9 | 2,258 | 223,265 | 225,523 |
| | Makman | 1,070 | 246 | 161 | 738 | 30 | 12 | 2,257 | 220,012 | 222,269 |
| | Kengtung | 3,978 | 689 | 1,452 | 2,933 | 37 | 21 | 9,110 | 326,808 | 335,918 |
| | Minesat | 2,236 | 592 | 2,747 | 9,507 | 15 | 30 | 15,127 | 209,700 | 224,827 |
| | Tachileik | 10,654 | 3,566 | 3,111 | 9,353 | 93 | 50 | 26,827 | 136,896 | 163,723 |
| | Minephyat | 1,158 | 332 | 604 | 2,658 | 20 | 10 | 4,782 | 98,734 | 103,516 |
| | **Ayeyawady Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pathein | 12,945 | 7,419 | 8,063 | 29,378 | 156 | 195 | 58,156 | 1,531,031 | 1,589,187 |
| | Phyapon | 3,334 | 1,920 | 2,960 | 20,303 | 37 | 112 | 28,666 | 979,516 | 1,008,182 |
| | Maubin | 3,259 | 1,150 | 2,943 | 14,589 | 46 | 96 | 22,083 | 934,888 | 956,971 |
| | Myaungmya | 2,836 | 1,315 | 1,842 | 8,669 | 37 | 48 | 14,747 | 754,773 | 769,520 |
| | Labutta | 1,618 | 800 | 2,312 | 15,488 | 19 | 45 | 20,282 | 598,919 | 619,201 |
| | Hinthada | 5,316 | 2,382 | 3,563 | 15,494 | 56 | 70 | 26,881 | 1,096,393 | 1,123,274 |
| | **Nay Pyi Taw** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ottara | 29,053 | 9,703 | 12,708 | 14,934 | 174 | 97 | 66,669 | 431,347 | 498,016 |
| | Dekkhina | 39,988 | 10,822 | 5,881 | 11,434 | 206 | 116 | 68,447 | 501,219 | 569,666 |
| | **UNION** | **1,587,121** | **537,762** | **348,691** | **863,419** | **13,971** | **8,378** | **3,359,342** | **44,559,183** | **47,918,525** |
| Males | **Kachin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Myitkyina | 12,973 | 5,578 | 2,335 | 7,318 | 89 | 54 | 28,347 | 206,713 | 235,060 |
| | Mohnyin | 4,046 | 1,803 | 7,361 | 15,537 | 65 | 41 | 28,853 | 209,286 | 238,139 |
| | Bhamo | 2,950 | 1,146 | 1,156 | 3,057 | 5 | 13 | 8,327 | 141,492 | 149,819 |
| | Putao | 605 | 246 | 188 | 536 | 7 | 4 | 1,586 | 42,101 | 43,687 |
| | **Kayah State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Loikaw | 2,187 | 1,018 | 839 | 2,324 | 20 | 21 | 6,409 | 106,763 | 113,172 |
| | Bawlakhe | 385 | 161 | 577 | 1,427 | 5 | 9 | 2,564 | 15,618 | 18,182 |
| | **Kayin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hpa-An | 4,119 | 1,611 | 3,398 | 10,241 | 44 | 48 | 19,461 | 341,901 | 361,362 |
| | Pharpon | 369 | 269 | 199 | 313 | 2 | 3 | 1,155 | 14,659 | 15,814 |
| | Myawady | 9,404 | 4,419 | 2,618 | 6,041 | 63 | 43 | 22,588 | 75,765 | 98,353 |
| | Kawkareik | 3,039 | 1,511 | 1,332 | 5,138 | 27 | 30 | 11,077 | 207,148 | 218,225 |

**Table A4** (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| Males | **Chin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hakha | 833 | 748 | 56 | 136 | 4 | 6 | 1,783 | 43,627 | 45,410 |
| | Falam | 627 | 339 | 185 | 641 | 4 | 7 | 1,803 | 78,156 | 79,959 |
| | Mindat | 838 | 319 | 135 | 838 | 7 | 0 | 2,137 | 95,184 | 97,321 |
| | **Sagaing Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sagaing | 2,837 | 1,096 | 1,039 | 2,584 | 30 | 26 | 7,612 | 212,175 | 219,787 |
| | Shwebo | 3,296 | 1,512 | 1,618 | 8,078 | 26 | 41 | 14,571 | 622,087 | 636,658 |
| | Monywa | 5,094 | 3,426 | 1,083 | 2,919 | 31 | 39 | 12,592 | 313,004 | 325,596 |
| | Katha | 2,743 | 891 | 1,414 | 7,699 | 33 | 52 | 12,832 | 375,375 | 388,207 |
| | Kalay | 3,104 | 3,667 | 888 | 3,967 | 8 | 23 | 11,657 | 224,109 | 235,766 |
| | Tamu | 1,404 | 1,131 | 354 | 1,146 | 6 | 3 | 4,044 | 50,741 | 54,785 |
| | Mawlaik | 521 | 258 | 173 | 1,367 | 7 | 7 | 2,333 | 73,513 | 75,846 |
| | Hkamti | 1,442 | 881 | 985 | 5,739 | 8 | 25 | 9,080 | 158,648 | 167,728 |
| | Yinmarpin | 688 | 188 | 802 | 2,382 | 9 | 8 | 4,077 | 236,616 | 240,693 |
| | **Tanintharyi Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dawei | 2,843 | 1,252 | 3,265 | 6,875 | 30 | 32 | 14,297 | 205,310 | 219,607 |
| | Myeik | 3,076 | 1,172 | 4,428 | 8,249 | 38 | 27 | 16,990 | 312,738 | 329,728 |
| | Kawthoung | 3,282 | 1,488 | 3,699 | 8,010 | 29 | 33 | 16,541 | 86,599 | 103,140 |
| | Bago Region | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bago | 8,615 | 3,507 | 4,612 | 11,742 | 29 | 31 | 28,536 | 782,094 | 810,630 |
| | Toungoo | 4,708 | 1,029 | 3,718 | 7,988 | 29 | 38 | 17,510 | 494,560 | 512,070 |
| | Pyay | 4,651 | 1,842 | 2,134 | 6,220 | 27 | 26 | 14,900 | 400,451 | 415,351 |
| | Thayawady | 2,774 | 623 | 1,466 | 8,837 | 17 | 31 | 13,748 | 482,269 | 496,017 |
| | **Magway Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Magway | 5,451 | 1,190 | 1,702 | 3,436 | 48 | 16 | 11,843 | 533,330 | 545,173 |
| | Minbu | 1,471 | 595 | 1,153 | 2,968 | 14 | 13 | 6,214 | 296,947 | 303,161 |
| | Thayet | 1,859 | 585 | 1,069 | 4,594 | 17 | 35 | 8,159 | 321,161 | 329,320 |
| | Pakokku | 1,777 | 850 | 1,609 | 4,102 | 26 | 17 | 8,381 | 427,518 | 435,899 |
| | Gangaw | 803 | 652 | 570 | 2,558 | 5 | 4 | 4,592 | 107,527 | 112,119 |
| | **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mandalay | 66,389 | 32,673 | 10,933 | 15,143 | 1,509 | 963 | 127,610 | 613,248 | 740,858 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 9,054 | 5,047 | 4,061 | 17,233 | 119 | 163 | 35,677 | 415,816 | 451,493 |
| | Kyaukse | 1,891 | 900 | 2,546 | 7,308 | 25 | 42 | 12,712 | 322,857 | 335,569 |
| | Myingyan | 2,074 | 772 | 966 | 2,244 | 26 | 37 | 6,119 | 454,648 | 460,767 |
| | Nyaung U | 957 | 452 | 339 | 549 | 13 | 7 | 2,317 | 102,223 | 104,540 |
| | Yame`thin | 1,267 | 279 | 1,578 | 1,553 | 31 | 27 | 4,735 | 219,848 | 224,583 |
| | Meiktila | 3,823 | 1,019 | 2,670 | 4,563 | 58 | 36 | 12,169 | 372,328 | 384,497 |
| | **Mon State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mawlamyine | 9,474 | 3,962 | 5,127 | 13,365 | 85 | 74 | 32,087 | 507,809 | 539,896 |
| | Thaton | 2,480 | 665 | 3,522 | 8,215 | 42 | 62 | 14,986 | 354,533 | 369,519 |

**Table A4** (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| **Males** | **Rakhine State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sittwe | 3,086 | 1,583 | 1,123 | 1,908 | 32 | 18 | 7,750 | 228,652 | 236,402 |
| | Myauk U | 953 | 467 | 575 | 3,974 | 5 | 15 | 5,989 | 295,236 | 301,225 |
| | Maungtaw | 542 | 211 | 618 | 1,489 | 7 | 14 | 2,881 | 39,633 | 42,514 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 1,520 | 499 | 1,026 | 2,726 | 19 | 10 | 5,800 | 188,097 | 193,897 |
| | Thandwe | 1,659 | 860 | 837 | 4,824 | 4 | 12 | 8,196 | 155,987 | 164,183 |
| | **Yangon Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | North Yangon | 121,963 | 56,657 | 30,541 | 50,110 | 807 | 501 | 260,579 | 894,559 | 1,155,138 |
| | East Yangon | 221,357 | 45,055 | 1,292 | 3,205 | 1,323 | 280 | 272,512 | 780,403 | 1,052,915 |
| | South Yangon | 15,469 | 4,431 | 11,027 | 12,763 | 110 | 70 | 43,870 | 618,415 | 662,285 |
| | West Yangon | 76,375 | 13,115 | 161 | 681 | 675 | 121 | 91,128 | 286,502 | 377,630 |
| | **Shan State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Taunggyi | 13,914 | 6,646 | 3,545 | 11,912 | 118 | 90 | 36,225 | 738,139 | 774,364 |
| | Loilin | 5,019 | 1,300 | 1,788 | 3,650 | 29 | 25 | 11,811 | 240,046 | 251,857 |
| | Linkhe` | 1,561 | 447 | 432 | 2,197 | 12 | 15 | 4,664 | 56,732 | 61,396 |
| | Lashio | 8,374 | 3,222 | 1,313 | 4,583 | 56 | 53 | 17,601 | 257,333 | 274,934 |
| | Muse | 6,482 | 4,704 | 1,271 | 3,648 | 50 | 50 | 16,205 | 193,195 | 209,400 |
| | Kyaukme | 3,693 | 1,497 | 3,239 | 7,575 | 36 | 35 | 16,075 | 323,436 | 339,511 |
| | Kunlon | 330 | 120 | 158 | 542 | 7 | 5 | 1,162 | 27,022 | 28,184 |
| | Laukine | 924 | 1,002 | 355 | 444 | 9 | 9 | 2,743 | 70,993 | 73,736 |
| | Hopan | 507 | 201 | 87 | 362 | 4 | 4 | 1,165 | 112,799 | 113,964 |
| | Makman | 518 | 112 | 78 | 386 | 14 | 6 | 1,114 | 110,360 | 111,474 |
| | Kengtung | 1,987 | 331 | 718 | 1,449 | 17 | 9 | 4,511 | 161,679 | 166,190 |
| | Minesat | 1,164 | 334 | 1,409 | 5,056 | 10 | 12 | 7,985 | 105,825 | 113,810 |
| | Tachileik | 5,240 | 1,890 | 1,594 | 4,815 | 37 | 25 | 13,601 | 66,926 | 80,527 |
| | Minephyat | 592 | 168 | 304 | 1,461 | 14 | 4 | 2,543 | 49,528 | 52,071 |
| | **Ayeyawady Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pathein | 6,168 | 3,355 | 4,016 | 14,552 | 74 | 86 | 28,251 | 738,335 | 766,586 |
| | Phyapon | 1,608 | 908 | 1,405 | 9,974 | 15 | 51 | 13,961 | 477,024 | 490,985 |
| | Maubin | 1,579 | 550 | 1,431 | 7,169 | 24 | 44 | 10,797 | 447,778 | 458,575 |
| | Myaungmya | 1,351 | 636 | 875 | 4,233 | 16 | 22 | 7,133 | 364,395 | 371,528 |
| | Labutta | 808 | 358 | 1,114 | 7,753 | 9 | 21 | 10,063 | 295,764 | 305,827 |
| | Hinthada | 2,495 | 1,038 | 1,772 | 7,444 | 23 | 37 | 12,809 | 513,169 | 525,978 |
| | **Nay Pyi Taw** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ottara | 14,104 | 4,564 | 6,239 | 7,395 | 79 | 48 | 32,429 | 205,011 | 237,440 |
| | Dekkhina | 18,824 | 5,083 | 2,916 | 5,610 | 85 | 64 | 32,582 | 237,914 | 270,496 |
| | **UNION** | **742,389** | **254,116** | **173,161** | **429,070** | **6,437** | **3,973** | **1,609,146** | **20,939,382** | **22,548,528** |

**Table A4** (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| **Females** | **Kachin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Myitkyina | 14,185 | 5,908 | 2,298 | 7,304 | 100 | 81 | 29,876 | 223,110 | 252,986 |
| | Mohnyin | 3,906 | 1,726 | 5,976 | 11,851 | 50 | 41 | 23,550 | 227,985 | 251,535 |
| | Bhamo | 3,161 | 1,215 | 1,096 | 2,848 | 8 | 14 | 8,342 | 154,093 | 162,435 |
| | Putao | 574 | 314 | 225 | 564 | 6 | 4 | 1,687 | 43,696 | 45,383 |
| | **Kayah State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Loikaw | 2,313 | 1,194 | 808 | 2,553 | 24 | 21 | 6,913 | 114,733 | 121,646 |
| | Bawlakhe | 426 | 176 | 541 | 1,276 | 10 | 5 | 2,434 | 15,502 | 17,936 |
| | **Kayin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hpa-An | 4,219 | 1,622 | 3,230 | 9,453 | 47 | 44 | 18,615 | 375,844 | 394,459 |
| | Pharpon | 321 | 276 | 184 | 287 | 3 | 2 | 1,073 | 15,744 | 16,817 |
| | Myawady | 9,447 | 4,487 | 2,639 | 5,890 | 67 | 46 | 22,576 | 76,704 | 99,280 |
| | Kawkareik | 3,384 | 1,715 | 1,201 | 4,670 | 24 | 28 | 11,022 | 228,817 | 239,839 |
| | **Chin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hakha | 804 | 869 | 58 | 186 | 6 | 2 | 1,925 | 48,753 | 50,678 |
| | Falam | 603 | 385 | 182 | 684 | 5 | 7 | 1,866 | 84,065 | 85,931 |
| | Mindat | 842 | 389 | 141 | 907 | 5 | 5 | 2,289 | 108,202 | 110,491 |
| | **Sagaing Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sagaing | 3,063 | 1,084 | 1,177 | 2,852 | 46 | 37 | 8,259 | 259,142 | 267,401 |
| | Shwebo | 3,554 | 1,662 | 1,664 | 9,252 | 32 | 35 | 16,199 | 750,709 | 766,908 |
| | Monywa | 6,117 | 4,085 | 1,115 | 3,499 | 35 | 35 | 14,886 | 385,647 | 400,533 |
| | Katha | 2,612 | 885 | 1,242 | 7,357 | 22 | 49 | 12,167 | 422,367 | 434,534 |
| | Kalay | 3,358 | 4,337 | 819 | 3,980 | 11 | 17 | 12,522 | 247,731 | 260,253 |
| | Tamu | 1,372 | 1,093 | 259 | 1,098 | 8 | 4 | 3,834 | 53,342 | 57,176 |
| | Mawlaik | 435 | 239 | 130 | 1,165 | 8 | 5 | 1,982 | 82,904 | 84,886 |
| | Hkamti | 1,288 | 855 | 725 | 4,772 | 8 | 19 | 7,667 | 172,320 | 179,987 |
| | Yinmarpin | 662 | 169 | 756 | 2,512 | 11 | 17 | 4,127 | 283,631 | 287,758 |
| | **Tanintharyi Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dawei | 2,607 | 1,231 | 2,800 | 5,716 | 21 | 37 | 12,412 | 235,501 | 247,913 |
| | Myeik | 3,023 | 1,427 | 3,719 | 7,778 | 28 | 29 | 16,004 | 327,860 | 343,864 |
| | Kawthoung | 3,491 | 1,448 | 3,304 | 7,444 | 25 | 36 | 15,748 | 86,392 | 102,140 |
| | **Bago Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bago | 9,329 | 4,074 | 4,854 | 12,588 | 27 | 37 | 30,909 | 885,619 | 916,528 |
| | Toungoo | 5,232 | 1,304 | 3,912 | 8,442 | 32 | 30 | 18,952 | 562,835 | 581,787 |
| | Pyay | 5,397 | 2,213 | 2,305 | 7,014 | 29 | 32 | 16,990 | 452,313 | 469,303 |
| | Thayawady | 3,071 | 682 | 1,693 | 10,028 | 30 | 44 | 15,548 | 538,419 | 553,967 |

**Table A4** (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| **Females** | **Magway Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Magway | 6,181 | 1,475 | 1,796 | 3,838 | 51 | 35 | 13,376 | 649,351 | 662,727 |
| | Minbu | 1,783 | 677 | 1,195 | 3,152 | 22 | 15 | 6,844 | 347,441 | 354,285 |
| | Thayet | 2,029 | 715 | 1,101 | 5,020 | 9 | 31 | 8,905 | 365,615 | 374,520 |
| | Pakokku | 2,032 | 1,041 | 1,770 | 4,539 | 24 | 36 | 9,442 | 538,708 | 548,150 |
| | Gangaw | 760 | 779 | 487 | 2,472 | 3 | 9 | 4,510 | 124,766 | 129,276 |
| | **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mandalay | 75,907 | 33,371 | 11,500 | 15,637 | 1,817 | 1,033 | 139,265 | 694,846 | 834,111 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 10,413 | 5,552 | 4,067 | 16,612 | 125 | 167 | 36,936 | 453,178 | 490,114 |
| | Kyaukse | 2,205 | 1,030 | 2,962 | 8,079 | 30 | 60 | 14,366 | 368,674 | 383,040 |
| | Myingyan | 2,202 | 882 | 999 | 2,594 | 47 | 42 | 6,766 | 573,262 | 580,028 |
| | Nyaung U | 1,156 | 472 | 387 | 631 | 14 | 10 | 2,670 | 126,223 | 128,893 |
| | Yame`thin | 1,477 | 345 | 1,713 | 1,699 | 28 | 25 | 5,287 | 263,716 | 269,003 |
| | Meiktila | 4,312 | 1,252 | 2,927 | 4,796 | 57 | 48 | 13,392 | 453,521 | 466,913 |
| | **Mon State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mawlamyine | 9,936 | 3,980 | 4,763 | 12,382 | 88 | 69 | 31,218 | 594,226 | 625,444 |
| | Thaton | 2,467 | 797 | 3,342 | 7,745 | 40 | 51 | 14,442 | 397,078 | 411,520 |
| | **Rakhine State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sittwe | 3,411 | 1,863 | 1,213 | 2,066 | 36 | 23 | 8,612 | 276,425 | 285,037 |
| | Myauk U | 920 | 571 | 600 | 4,169 | 6 | 19 | 6,285 | 351,760 | 358,045 |
| | Maungtaw | 609 | 259 | 644 | 1,696 | 8 | 16 | 3,232 | 43,858 | 47,090 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 1,579 | 537 | 943 | 2,554 | 18 | 19 | 5,650 | 222,995 | 228,645 |
| | Thandwe | 1,595 | 1,012 | 752 | 4,822 | 7 | 19 | 8,207 | 170,876 | 179,083 |
| | **Yangon Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | North Yangon | 140,368 | 68,467 | 33,951 | 55,841 | 965 | 601 | 300,193 | 991,345 | 1,291,538 |
| | East Yangon | 251,854 | 47,998 | 1,351 | 3,475 | 1,507 | 302 | 306,487 | 888,911 | 1,195,398 |
| | South Yangon | 16,132 | 4,439 | 11,662 | 13,668 | 134 | 95 | 46,130 | 674,019 | 720,149 |
| | West Yangon | 102,837 | 18,166 | 232 | 1,012 | 894 | 188 | 123,329 | 344,995 | 468,324 |

**Table A4** (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrant from urban areas* | Migrant from rural areas* | | | |
| **Females** | **Shan State** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Taunggyi | 14,758 | 6,798 | 3,380 | 11,157 | 124 | 79 | 36,296 | 802,660 | 838,956 |
| | Loilin | 4,835 | 1,306 | 1,752 | 3,596 | 36 | 29 | 11,554 | 273,247 | 284,801 |
| | Linkhe` | 1,484 | 430 | 422 | 2,128 | 12 | 10 | 4,486 | 62,033 | 66,519 |
| | Lashio | 9,537 | 3,539 | 1,318 | 4,273 | 75 | 52 | 18,794 | 286,837 | 305,631 |
| | Muse | 6,623 | 4,528 | 1,152 | 3,920 | 62 | 34 | 16,319 | 202,997 | 219,316 |
| | Kyaukme | 3,776 | 1,527 | 3,011 | 7,172 | 36 | 35 | 15,557 | 362,731 | 378,288 |
| | Kunlon | 294 | 130 | 165 | 564 | 9 | 7 | 1,169 | 25,744 | 26,913 |
| | Laukine | 982 | 822 | 367 | 568 | 11 | 5 | 2,755 | 66,789 | 69,544 |
| | Hopan | 475 | 213 | 77 | 321 | 2 | 5 | 1,093 | 110,466 | 111,559 |
| | Makman | 552 | 134 | 83 | 352 | 16 | 6 | 1,143 | 109,652 | 110,795 |
| | Kengtung | 1,991 | 358 | 734 | 1,484 | 20 | 12 | 4,599 | 165,129 | 169,728 |
| | Minesat | 1,072 | 258 | 1,338 | 4,451 | 5 | 18 | 7,142 | 103,875 | 111,017 |
| | Tachileik | 5,414 | 1,676 | 1,517 | 4,538 | 56 | 25 | 13,226 | 69,970 | 83,196 |
| | Minephyat | 566 | 164 | 300 | 1,197 | 6 | 6 | 2,239 | 49,206 | 51,445 |
| | **Ayeyawady Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pathein | 6,777 | 4,064 | 4,047 | 14,826 | 82 | 109 | 29,905 | 792,696 | 822,601 |
| | Phyapon | 1,726 | 1,012 | 1,555 | 10,329 | 22 | 61 | 14,705 | 502,492 | 517,197 |
| | Maubin | 1,680 | 600 | 1,512 | 7,420 | 22 | 52 | 11,286 | 487,110 | 498,396 |
| | Myaungmya | 1,485 | 679 | 967 | 4,436 | 21 | 26 | 7,614 | 390,378 | 397,992 |
| | Labutta | 810 | 442 | 1,198 | 7,735 | 10 | 24 | 10,219 | 303,155 | 313,374 |
| | Hinthada | 2,821 | 1,344 | 1,791 | 8,050 | 33 | 33 | 14,072 | 583,224 | 597,296 |
| | **Nay Pyi Taw** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ottara | 14,949 | 5,139 | 6,469 | 7,539 | 95 | 49 | 34,240 | 226,336 | 260,576 |
| | Dekkhina | 21,164 | 5,739 | 2,965 | 5,824 | 121 | 52 | 35,865 | 263,305 | 299,170 |
| | **UNION** | **844,732** | **283,646** | **175,530** | **434,349** | **7,534** | **4,405** | **1,750,196** | **23,619,801** | **25,369,997** |

\* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) were not recorded.

## Table A5

**Migration rates for recent movements by District, by sex, 2014 Census**

| District of current residence | In-migration rate per 1,000 population | | | Outmigration rate per 1,000 population | | | Net migration rate per 1,000 population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| **Kachin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| Myitkyina | 92.9 | 94.7 | 91.1 | 50.3 | 50.0 | 50.5 | 42.6 | 44.7 | 40.6 |
| Mohnyin | 83.1 | 97.8 | 69.3 | 46.8 | 42.7 | 50.6 | 36.4 | 55.0 | 18.7 |
| Bhamo | 36.9 | 39.7 | 34.3 | 36.8 | 35.8 | 37.6 | 0.1 | 3.8 | -3.3 |
| Putao | 16.1 | 16.5 | 15.7 | 96.5 | 91.5 | 101.3 | -80.4 | -75.0 | -85.6 |
| **Kayah State** | | | | | | | | | |
| Loikaw | 46.8 | 47.6 | 46.2 | 35.1 | 34.1 | 36.1 | 11.7 | 13.5 | 10.1 |
| Bawlakhe | 123.4 | 126.5 | 120.3 | 44.4 | 41.5 | 47.4 | 79.0 | 85.0 | 72.9 |
| **Kayin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| Hpa-An | 43.1 | 46.1 | 40.3 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 24.4 | 18.9 | 22.2 | 15.9 |
| Pharpon | 60.0 | 64.4 | 55.9 | 65.4 | 64.9 | 65.9 | -5.4 | -0.6 | -10.0 |
| Myawady | 225.0 | 226.0 | 224.1 | 23.8 | 23.5 | 24.2 | 201.2 | 202.4 | 200.0 |
| Kawkareik | 40.3 | 42.3 | 38.4 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 18.3 | 20.0 | 16.8 |
| **Chin State** | | | | | | | | | |
| Hakha | 21.6 | 22.8 | 20.6 | 44.0 | 42.2 | 45.5 | -22.3 | -19.4 | -24.9 |
| Falam | 14.1 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 71.9 | 68.5 | 75.0 | -57.8 | -54.1 | -61.3 |
| Mindat | 14.7 | 15.5 | 14.0 | 36.7 | 36.5 | 36.9 | -22.1 | -21.0 | -23.0 |
| **Sagaing Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Sagaing | 30.3 | 32.3 | 28.8 | 60.4 | 67.8 | 54.2 | -30.0 | -35.5 | -25.5 |
| Shwebo | 12.1 | 12.7 | 11.6 | 42.6 | 48.5 | 37.6 | -30.5 | -35.8 | -26.0 |
| Monywa | 28.1 | 28.9 | 27.5 | 51.7 | 59.1 | 45.6 | -23.5 | -30.2 | -18.1 |
| Katha | 21.4 | 24.3 | 18.8 | 24.5 | 24.1 | 24.8 | -3.1 | 0.1 | -6.0 |
| Kalay | 43.8 | 44.5 | 43.1 | 31.3 | 31.7 | 31.0 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 12.0 |
| Tamu | 58.5 | 61.7 | 55.5 | 35.4 | 34.2 | 36.5 | 23.1 | 27.4 | 19.0 |
| Mawlaik | 24.4 | 28.1 | 21.1 | 33.8 | 34.5 | 33.2 | -9.4 | -6.4 | -12.1 |
| Hkamti | 35.1 | 40.5 | 30.0 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.5 | 8.6 | 14.1 | 3.6 |
| Yinmarpin | 12.3 | 13.6 | 11.2 | 40.2 | 43.3 | 37.6 | -27.9 | -29.7 | -26.4 |
| **Tanintharyi Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Dawei | 44.2 | 50.9 | 38.2 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 15.6 | 22.4 | 9.6 |
| Myeik | 21.2 | 23.8 | 18.7 | 28.0 | 26.9 | 29.1 | -6.8 | -3.1 | -10.3 |
| Kawthoung | 128.9 | 132.1 | 125.7 | 39.1 | 38.4 | 39.9 | 89.8 | 93.7 | 85.8 |
| **Bago Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bago | 22.4 | 23.5 | 21.4 | 56.8 | 58.0 | 55.6 | -34.3 | -34.5 | -34.2 |
| Toungoo | 22.3 | 23.4 | 21.4 | 46.3 | 47.4 | 45.3 | -24.0 | -23.9 | -24.0 |
| Pyay | 24.6 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 47.8 | 48.1 | 47.5 | -23.2 | -23.3 | -23.1 |
| Thayawady | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 71.8 | 71.1 | 72.4 | -57.0 | -56.3 | -57.5 |
| **Magway Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Magway | 15.9 | 16.7 | 15.2 | 67.6 | 72.3 | 63.7 | -51.7 | -55.5 | -48.5 |
| Minbu | 13.3 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 37.0 | 38.9 | 35.4 | -23.7 | -25.2 | -22.5 |
| Thayet | 17.8 | 18.3 | 17.4 | 65.3 | 66.8 | 63.9 | -47.4 | -48.5 | -46.5 |
| Pakokku | 12.7 | 13.7 | 12.0 | 52.7 | 58.7 | 47.9 | -39.9 | -45.0 | -35.9 |
| Gangaw | 30.5 | 33.5 | 27.9 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 37.6 | -7.3 | -4.5 | -9.7 |

**Table A5** (continued)

Migration rates for recent movements by District, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | In-migration rate per 1,000 population | | | Outmigration rate per 1,000 population | | | Net migration rate per 1,000 population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| **Mandalay Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 115.2 | 116.5 | 114.0 | 31.7 | 33.6 | 30.0 | 83.5 | 82.9 | 84.0 |
| Pyin Oo Lwin | 63.2 | 64.6 | 61.9 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 25.3 | 26.6 | 24.2 |
| Kyaukse | 29.7 | 29.9 | 29.5 | 42.0 | 46.1 | 38.4 | -12.3 | -16.3 | -8.8 |
| Myingyan | 10.0 | 10.8 | 9.3 | 73.3 | 83.7 | 65.0 | -63.3 | -72.9 | -55.7 |
| Nyaung U | 18.5 | 19.4 | 17.7 | 72.5 | 83.9 | 63.3 | -54.1 | -64.5 | -45.6 |
| Yame`thin | 15.0 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 43.2 | 47.5 | 39.6 | -28.2 | -31.9 | -25.1 |
| Meiktila | 25.2 | 26.6 | 24.0 | 70.5 | 76.4 | 65.6 | -45.3 | -49.9 | -41.5 |
| **Mon State** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mawlamyine | 42.7 | 47.2 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 4.5 | 9.1 | 0.5 |
| Thaton | 30.2 | 32.7 | 27.9 | 42.5 | 41.2 | 43.6 | -12.3 | -8.4 | -15.8 |
| **Rakhine State** | | | | | | | | | |
| Sittwe | 20.0 | 21.4 | 18.9 | 60.9 | 61.3 | 60.5 | -40.8 | -39.9 | -41.6 |
| Myauk U | 9.9 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 38.9 | 37.5 | 40.1 | -29.1 | -26.6 | -31.1 |
| Maungtaw | 58.5 | 59.3 | 57.8 | 107.8 | 111.3 | 104.7 | -49.3 | -51.9 | -46.9 |
| Kyaukpyu | 21.8 | 24.4 | 19.7 | 61.3 | 60.3 | 62.2 | -39.5 | -35.9 | -42.6 |
| Thandwe | 32.8 | 34.9 | 30.9 | 35.2 | 33.3 | 37.0 | -2.4 | 1.6 | -6.0 |
| **Yangon Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| North Yangon | 193.1 | 189.1 | 196.7 | 46.3 | 47.0 | 45.7 | 146.8 | 142.1 | 151.0 |
| East Yangon | 157.2 | 157.6 | 156.8 | 45.3 | 45.5 | 45.2 | 111.9 | 112.1 | 111.6 |
| South Yangon | 38.6 | 39.7 | 37.5 | 46.3 | 46.3 | 46.4 | -7.8 | -6.5 | -8.9 |
| West Yangon | 208.7 | 196.9 | 218.2 | 156.9 | 166.2 | 149.4 | 51.8 | 30.7 | 68.8 |
| **Shan State** | | | | | | | | | |
| Taunggyi | 32.3 | 33.9 | 30.8 | 23.7 | 23.1 | 24.3 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 6.5 |
| Loilin | 28.8 | 31.8 | 26.2 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 28.5 | 0.0 | 2.7 | -2.3 |
| Linkhe` | 51.9 | 55.2 | 48.9 | 30.6 | 30.5 | 30.8 | 21.3 | 24.7 | 18.2 |
| Lashio | 55.6 | 57.1 | 54.2 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 39.7 | 16.3 | 18.3 | 14.6 |
| Muse | 58.2 | 60.8 | 55.6 | 32.4 | 31.3 | 33.4 | 25.8 | 29.5 | 22.2 |
| Kyaukme | 35.6 | 38.8 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 31.6 | 33.9 | 2.7 | 7.2 | -1.3 |
| Kunlon | 40.2 | 39.3 | 41.1 | 68.6 | 65.1 | 72.3 | -28.4 | -25.7 | -31.2 |
| Laukine | 35.2 | 34.6 | 35.8 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 28.3 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 7.5 |
| Hopan | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 13.7 | -4.9 | -4.3 | -5.6 |
| Makman | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 9.4 | -0.7 | -1.2 | -0.2 |
| Kengtung | 24.0 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 36.5 | 36.0 | 37.0 | -12.5 | -11.8 | -13.2 |
| Minesat | 45.1 | 47.4 | 42.7 | 19.0 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 26.1 | 29.3 | 22.8 |
| Tachileik | 152.3 | 157.5 | 147.4 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 125.9 | 130.8 | 121.3 |
| Minephyat | 41.8 | 44.4 | 39.1 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 24.5 | 18.0 | 21.3 | 14.6 |

**Table A5** (continued)

Migration rates for recent movements by District, by sex, 2014 Census

| District of current residence | In-migration rate per 1,000 population | | | Outmigration rate per 1,000 population | | | Net migration rate per 1,000 population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| **Ayeyawady Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Pathein | 18.4 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 56.5 | 55.0 | 57.8 | -38.1 | -36.1 | -39.9 |
| Phyapon | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 107.8 | 106.7 | 108.9 | -93.0 | -91.8 | -94.1 |
| Maubin | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 80.6 | 80.4 | 80.8 | -64.1 | -63.6 | -64.6 |
| Myaungmya | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 85.4 | 82.3 | 88.3 | -72.7 | -69.6 | -75.6 |
| Labutta | 18.2 | 17.8 | 18.5 | 108.1 | 108.7 | 107.4 | -89.9 | -90.9 | -89.0 |
| Hinthada | 15.7 | 16.1 | 15.4 | 75.5 | 76.2 | 74.9 | -59.8 | -60.1 | -59.5 |
| **Nay Pyi Taw** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ottara | 110.2 | 112.8 | 107.9 | 41.6 | 43.6 | 39.7 | 68.7 | 69.2 | 68.2 |
| Dekkhina | 104.7 | 105.1 | 104.4 | 52.5 | 53.9 | 51.3 | 52.2 | 51.2 | 53.1 |

## Table A6

**Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams, by age, by sex, 2014 Census**

| Sex and age group | | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrants from urban areas | Migrants from rural areas | | | |
| **Both sexes** | 0-4 | 98,176 | 26,460 | 33,405 | 76,743 | 1,314 | 897 | 236,995 | 4,174,946 | 4,411,941 |
| | | 6.2% | 4.9% | 9.6% | 8.9% | 9.4% | 10.7% | 7.1% | 9.4% | 9.2% |
| | 5-9 | 97,510 | 32,045 | 30,425 | 76,145 | 979 | 628 | 237,732 | 4,486,213 | 4,723,945 |
| | | 6.1% | 6.0% | 8.7% | 8.8% | 7.0% | 7.5% | 7.1% | 10.1% | 9.9% |
| | 10-14 | 111,769 | 43,128 | 27,104 | 69,629 | 1,066 | 681 | 253,377 | 4,604,042 | 4,857,419 |
| | | 7.0% | 8.0% | 7.8% | 8.1% | 7.6% | 8.1% | 7.5% | 10.3% | 10.1% |
| | 15-19 | 168,877 | 87,365 | 30,788 | 94,305 | 1,678 | 1,271 | 384,284 | 3,874,784 | 4,259,068 |
| | | 10.6% | 16.2% | 8.8% | 10.9% | 12.0% | 15.2% | 11.4% | 8.7% | 8.9% |
| | 20-24 | 216,823 | 95,574 | 41,722 | 127,484 | 2,084 | 1,398 | 485,085 | 3,436,116 | 3,921,201 |
| | | 13.7% | 17.8% | 12.0% | 14.8% | 14.9% | 16.7% | 14.4% | 7.7% | 8.2% |
| | 25-29 | 200,882 | 71,502 | 43,163 | 115,112 | 1,744 | 1,027 | 433,430 | 3,399,819 | 3,833,249 |
| | | 12.7% | 13.3% | 12.4% | 13.3% | 12.5% | 12.3% | 12.9% | 7.6% | 8.0% |
| | 30-34 | 168,137 | 50,099 | 37,080 | 85,355 | 1,310 | 763 | 342,744 | 3,344,524 | 3,687,268 |
| | | 10.6% | 9.3% | 10.6% | 9.9% | 9.4% | 9.1% | 10.2% | 7.5% | 7.7% |
| | 35-39 | 124,127 | 34,906 | 28,280 | 62,862 | 925 | 489 | 251,589 | 3,155,424 | 3,407,013 |
| | | 7.8% | 6.5% | 8.1% | 7.3% | 6.6% | 5.8% | 7.5% | 7.1% | 7.1% |
| | 40-44 | 100,073 | 25,530 | 22,102 | 46,070 | 675 | 295 | 194,745 | 2,962,839 | 3,157,584 |
| | | 6.3% | 4.7% | 6.3% | 5.3% | 4.8% | 3.5% | 5.8% | 6.6% | 6.6% |
| | 45-49 | 81,307 | 20,032 | 16,734 | 34,932 | 576 | 243 | 153,824 | 2,691,986 | 2,845,810 |
| | | 5.1% | 3.7% | 4.8% | 4.0% | 4.1% | 2.9% | 4.6% | 6.0% | 5.9% |
| | 50-54 | 67,623 | 16,027 | 13,285 | 26,226 | 511 | 213 | 123,885 | 2,356,472 | 2,480,357 |
| | | 4.3% | 3.0% | 3.8% | 3.0% | 3.7% | 2.5% | 3.7% | 5.3% | 5.2% |
| | 55-59 | 54,037 | 12,115 | 9,821 | 18,484 | 396 | 168 | 95,021 | 1,897,449 | 1,992,470 |
| | | 3.4% | 2.3% | 2.8% | 2.1% | 2.8% | 2.0% | 2.8% | 4.3% | 4.2% |
| | 60-64 | 39,957 | 8,970 | 6,511 | 12,424 | 295 | 104 | 68,261 | 1,464,941 | 1,533,202 |
| | | 2.5% | 1.7% | 1.9% | 1.4% | 2.1% | 1.2% | 2.0% | 3.3% | 3.2% |
| | 65-69 | 23,824 | 5,611 | 3,508 | 7,049 | 175 | 80 | 40,247 | 992,521 | 1,032,768 |
| | | 1.5% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 2.2% | 2.2% |
| | 70-74 | 13,439 | 3,524 | 1,986 | 4,340 | 84 | 52 | 23,425 | 668,222 | 691,647 |
| | | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 1.5% | 1.4% |
| | 75-79 | 10,077 | 2,440 | 1,406 | 3,045 | 66 | 25 | 17,059 | 518,257 | 535,316 |
| | | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 1.2% | 1.1% |
| | 80-84 | 5,946 | 1,374 | 757 | 1,841 | 58 | 20 | 9,996 | 314,757 | 324,753 |
| | | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 0.7% |
| | 85-89 | 3,036 | 726 | 418 | 910 | 27 | 16 | 5,133 | 147,856 | 152,989 |
| | | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| | 90-94 | 1,089 | 229 | 136 | 285 | 5 | 5 | 1,749 | 47,957 | 49,706 |
| | | 0.1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| | 95 and over | 412 | 105 | 60 | 178 | 3 | 3 | 761 | 20,058 | 20,819 |
| | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | **Total** | **1,587,121** | **537,762** | **348,691** | **863,419** | **13,971** | **8,378** | **3,359,342** | **44,559,183** | **47,918,525** |
| | | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

**Table A6** (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams, by age, by sex, 2014 Census

| Sex and age group | | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrants from urban areas | Migrants from rural areas | | | |
| **Males** | 0-4 | 49,970 | 13,301 | 17,107 | 38,976 | 665 | 454 | 120,473 | 2,111,255 | 2,231,728 |
| | | 6.7% | 5.2% | 9.9% | 9.1% | 10.3% | 11.4% | 7.5% | 10.1% | 9.9% |
| | 5-9 | 49,269 | 16,123 | 15,468 | 38,219 | 487 | 293 | 119,859 | 2,253,168 | 2,373,027 |
| | | 6.6% | 6.3% | 8.9% | 8.9% | 7.6% | 7.4% | 7.4% | 10.8% | 10.5% |
| | 10-14 | 55,645 | 21,638 | 13,773 | 34,629 | 533 | 338 | 126,556 | 2,268,397 | 2,394,953 |
| | | 7.5% | 8.5% | 8.0% | 8.1% | 8.3% | 8.5% | 7.9% | 10.8% | 10.6% |
| | 15-19 | 77,530 | 40,251 | 14,364 | 42,507 | 795 | 570 | 176,017 | 1,864,335 | 2,040,352 |
| | | 10.4% | 15.8% | 8.3% | 9.9% | 12.4% | 14.3% | 10.9% | 8.9% | 9.0% |
| | 20-24 | 94,031 | 42,031 | 18,735 | 56,976 | 915 | 605 | 213,293 | 1,594,950 | 1,808,243 |
| | | 12.7% | 16.5% | 10.8% | 13.3% | 14.2% | 15.2% | 13.3% | 7.6% | 8.0% |
| | 25-29 | 92,054 | 33,701 | 21,354 | 58,231 | 762 | 534 | 206,636 | 1,566,768 | 1,773,404 |
| | | 12.4% | 13.3% | 12.3% | 13.6% | 11.8% | 13.4% | 12.8% | 7.5% | 7.9% |
| | 30-34 | 81,704 | 24,988 | 19,368 | 45,864 | 616 | 374 | 172,914 | 1,558,657 | 1,731,571 |
| | | 11.0% | 9.8% | 11.2% | 10.7% | 9.6% | 9.4% | 10.7% | 7.4% | 7.7% |
| | 35-39 | 61,130 | 17,735 | 14,952 | 33,965 | 431 | 231 | 128,444 | 1,463,010 | 1,591,454 |
| | | 8.2% | 7.0% | 8.6% | 7.9% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 8.0% | 7.0% | 7.1% |
| | 40-44 | 48,748 | 12,634 | 11,611 | 24,880 | 305 | 174 | 98,352 | 1,358,980 | 1,457,332 |
| | | 6.6% | 5.0% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 4.7% | 4.4% | 6.1% | 6.5% | 6.5% |
| | 45-49 | 38,159 | 9,642 | 8,515 | 18,535 | 249 | 126 | 75,226 | 1,226,862 | 1,302,088 |
| | | 5.1% | 3.8% | 4.9% | 4.3% | 3.9% | 3.2% | 4.7% | 5.9% | 5.8% |
| | 50-54 | 30,368 | 7,465 | 6,543 | 13,507 | 236 | 104 | 58,223 | 1,067,169 | 1,125,392 |
| | | 4.1% | 2.9% | 3.8% | 3.1% | 3.7% | 2.6% | 3.6% | 5.1% | 5.0% |
| | 55-59 | 23,622 | 5,329 | 4,791 | 9,368 | 166 | 74 | 43,350 | 849,857 | 893,207 |
| | | 3.2% | 2.1% | 2.8% | 2.2% | 2.6% | 1.9% | 2.7% | 4.1% | 4.0% |
| | 60-64 | 17,654 | 3,806 | 3,221 | 6,131 | 132 | 36 | 30,980 | 649,700 | 680,680 |
| | | 2.4% | 1.5% | 1.9% | 1.4% | 2.1% | 0.9% | 1.9% | 3.1% | 3.0% |
| | 65-69 | 9,955 | 2,300 | 1,533 | 3,107 | 68 | 23 | 16,986 | 426,674 | 443,660 |
| | | 1.3% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 1.1% | 0.6% | 1.1% | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| | 70-74 | 5,356 | 1,381 | 823 | 1,759 | 31 | 14 | 9,364 | 276,808 | 286,172 |
| | | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 1.3% | 1.3% |
| | 75-79 | 3,714 | 944 | 536 | 1,195 | 22 | 10 | 6,421 | 208,794 | 215,215 |
| | | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| | 80-84 | 2,118 | 486 | 270 | 699 | 15 | 5 | 3,593 | 119,647 | 123,240 |
| | | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.5% |
| | 85-89 | 905 | 249 | 136 | 337 | 8 | 7 | 1,642 | 51,911 | 53,553 |
| | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| | 90-94 | 335 | 80 | 45 | 114 | 1 | 1 | 576 | 16,009 | 16,585 |
| | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| | 95 and over | 122 | 32 | 16 | 71 | - | - | 241 | 6,431 | 6,672 |
| | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | **Total** | **742,389** | **254,116** | **173,161** | **429,070** | **6,437** | **3,973** | **1,609,146** | **20,939,382** | **22,548,528** |
| | | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

**Table A6** (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams, by age, by sex, 2014 Census

| Sex and age group | | Recent migrants | | | | | | Total recent migrants | Non-migrant population | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban-Urban | Urban-Rural | Rural-Urban | Rural-Rural | Migrants from urban areas | Migrants from rural areas | | | |
| **Females** | 0-4 | 48,206 | 13,159 | 16,298 | 37,767 | 649 | 443 | 116,522 | 2,063,691 | 2,180,213 |
| | | 5.7% | 4.6% | 9.3% | 8.7% | 8.6% | 10.1% | 6.7% | 8.7% | 8.6% |
| | 5-9 | 48,241 | 15,922 | 14,957 | 37,926 | 492 | 335 | 117,873 | 2,233,045 | 2,350,918 |
| | | 5.7% | 5.6% | 8.5% | 8.7% | 6.5% | 7.6% | 6.7% | 9.5% | 9.3% |
| | 10-14 | 56,124 | 21,490 | 13,331 | 35,000 | 533 | 343 | 126,821 | 2,335,645 | 2,462,466 |
| | | 6.6% | 7.6% | 7.6% | 8.1% | 7.1% | 7.8% | 7.2% | 9.9% | 9.7% |
| | 15-19 | 91,347 | 47,114 | 16,424 | 51,798 | 883 | 701 | 208,267 | 2,010,449 | 2,218,716 |
| | | 10.8% | 16.6% | 9.4% | 11.9% | 11.7% | 15.9% | 11.9% | 8.5% | 8.7% |
| | 20-24 | 122,792 | 53,543 | 22,987 | 70,508 | 1,169 | 793 | 271,792 | 1,841,166 | 2,112,958 |
| | | 14.5% | 18.9% | 13.1% | 16.2% | 15.5% | 18.0% | 15.5% | 7.8% | 8.3% |
| | 25-29 | 108,828 | 37,801 | 21,809 | 56,881 | 982 | 493 | 226,794 | 1,833,051 | 2,059,845 |
| | | 12.9% | 13.3% | 12.4% | 13.1% | 13.0% | 11.2% | 13.0% | 7.8% | 8.1% |
| | 30-34 | 86,433 | 25,111 | 17,712 | 39,491 | 694 | 389 | 169,830 | 1,785,867 | 1,955,697 |
| | | 10.2% | 8.9% | 10.1% | 9.1% | 9.2% | 8.8% | 9.7% | 7.6% | 7.7% |
| | 35-39 | 62,997 | 17,171 | 13,328 | 28,897 | 494 | 258 | 123,145 | 1,692,414 | 1,815,559 |
| | | 7.5% | 6.1% | 7.6% | 6.7% | 6.6% | 5.9% | 7.0% | 7.2% | 7.2% |
| | 40-44 | 51,325 | 12,896 | 10,491 | 21,190 | 370 | 121 | 96,393 | 1,603,859 | 1,700,252 |
| | | 6.1% | 4.5% | 6.0% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 2.7% | 5.5% | 6.8% | 6.7% |
| | 45-49 | 43,148 | 10,390 | 8,219 | 16,397 | 327 | 117 | 78,598 | 1,465,124 | 1,543,722 |
| | | 5.1% | 3.7% | 4.7% | 3.8% | 4.3% | 2.7% | 4.5% | 6.2% | 6.1% |
| | 50-54 | 37,255 | 8,562 | 6,742 | 12,719 | 275 | 109 | 65,662 | 1,289,303 | 1,354,965 |
| | | 4.4% | 3.0% | 3.8% | 2.9% | 3.7% | 2.5% | 3.8% | 5.5% | 5.3% |
| | 55-59 | 30,415 | 6,786 | 5,030 | 9,116 | 230 | 94 | 51,671 | 1,047,592 | 1,099,263 |
| | | 3.6% | 2.4% | 2.9% | 2.1% | 3.1% | 2.1% | 3.0% | 4.4% | 4.3% |
| | 60-64 | 22,303 | 5,164 | 3,290 | 6,293 | 163 | 68 | 37,281 | 815,241 | 852,522 |
| | | 2.6% | 1.8% | 1.9% | 1.4% | 2.2% | 1.5% | 2.1% | 3.5% | 3.4% |
| | 65-69 | 13,869 | 3,311 | 1,975 | 3,942 | 107 | 57 | 23,261 | 565,847 | 589,108 |
| | | 1.6% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 2.4% | 2.3% |
| | 70-74 | 8,083 | 2,143 | 1,163 | 2,581 | 53 | 38 | 14,061 | 391,414 | 405,475 |
| | | 1.0% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 1.7% | 1.6% |
| | 75-79 | 6,363 | 1,496 | 870 | 1,850 | 44 | 15 | 10,638 | 309,463 | 320,101 |
| | | 0.8% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 1.3% | 1.3% |
| | 80-84 | 3,828 | 888 | 487 | 1,142 | 43 | 15 | 6,403 | 195,110 | 201,513 |
| | | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.8% | 0.8% |
| | 85-89 | 2,131 | 477 | 282 | 573 | 19 | 9 | 3,491 | 95,945 | 99,436 |
| | | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| | 90-94 | 754 | 149 | 91 | 171 | 4 | 4 | 1,173 | 31,948 | 33,121 |
| | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| | 95 and over | 290 | 73 | 44 | 107 | 3 | 3 | 520 | 13,627 | 14,147 |
| | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.1% | 0% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| | **Total** | **844,732** | **283,646** | **175,530** | **434,349** | **7,534** | **4,405** | **1,750,196** | **23,619,801** | **25,369,997** |
| | | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

## Table A7

**Country of residence of former household members by District of residence of the reporting household, 2014 Census**

| State/ Region | District | Country of residence | | | | | | | | | Total emigrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thailand | Malaysia | Singa-pore | China | Japan | South Korea | India | USA | Other | |
| **Kachin** | Myitkyina | 6,702 | 1,532 | 602 | 2,751 | 141 | 15 | 116 | 606 | 381 | 12,846 |
| | Mohnyin | 1,857 | 547 | 312 | 1,033 | 42 | 27 | 58 | 154 | 222 | 4,252 |
| | Bhamo | 414 | 215 | 210 | 2,303 | 36 | 17 | 16 | 80 | 66 | 3,357 |
| | Putao | 277 | 418 | 149 | 50 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 76 | 40 | 1,025 |
| **Kayah** | Loikaw | 5,121 | 1,122 | 705 | 55 | 35 | 58 | 17 | 380 | 293 | 7,786 |
| | Bawlakhe | 480 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 34 | 58 | 599 |
| **Kayin** | Hpa-An | 190,089 | 8,577 | 899 | 38 | 35 | 122 | 32 | 1,239 | 859 | 201,890 |
| | Pharpon | 2,483 | 380 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 85 | 56 | 3,028 |
| | Myawady | 20,162 | 405 | 52 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 219 | 85 | 20,952 |
| | Kawkareik | 92,246 | 3,502 | 181 | 6 | 11 | 36 | 9 | 554 | 346 | 96,891 |
| **Chin** | Hakha | 90 | 8,758 | 197 | 15 | 18 | 45 | 1,601 | 7,013 | 2,609 | 20,346 |
| | Falam | 151 | 8,032 | 1,138 | 88 | 23 | 21 | 2,962 | 2,765 | 483 | 15,663 |
| | Mindat | 347 | 10,226 | 360 | 99 | 3 | 9 | 1,317 | 2,339 | 836 | 15,536 |
| **Sagaing** | Sagaing | 575 | 771 | 320 | 563 | 65 | 115 | 9 | 26 | 106 | 2,550 |
| | Shwebo | 1,575 | 3,842 | 828 | 1,402 | 44 | 144 | 105 | 42 | 275 | 8,257 |
| | Monywa | 1,135 | 3,934 | 749 | 1,161 | 53 | 192 | 401 | 57 | 250 | 7,932 |
| | Katha | 319 | 311 | 201 | 111 | 25 | 27 | 18 | 25 | 73 | 1,110 |
| | Kalay | 1,241 | 11,893 | 2,728 | 597 | 30 | 132 | 4,674 | 3,686 | 991 | 25,972 |
| | Tamu | 700 | 3,068 | 1,016 | 210 | 4 | 13 | 1,292 | 769 | 284 | 7,356 |
| | Mawlaik | 19 | 22 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 73 |
| | Hkamti | 45 | 61 | 57 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2,492 | 13 | 31 | 2,711 |
| | Yinmarpin | 2,372 | 3,282 | 428 | 1,971 | 7 | 58 | 19 | 23 | 131 | 8,291 |
| **Tanintharyi** | Dawei | 121,804 | 8,271 | 341 | 36 | 53 | 101 | 10 | 306 | 309 | 131,231 |
| | Myeik | 41,840 | 2,716 | 296 | 29 | 93 | 49 | 24 | 200 | 371 | 45,618 |
| | Kawthoung | 24,324 | 1,892 | 48 | 14 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 31 | 46 | 26,383 |
| **Bago** | Bago | 80,806 | 12,562 | 2,810 | 636 | 174 | 1,093 | 50 | 292 | 1,280 | 99,703 |
| | Toungoo | 36,052 | 6,616 | 1,616 | 870 | 44 | 141 | 62 | 268 | 713 | 46,382 |
| | Pyay | 2,986 | 3,080 | 1,118 | 436 | 51 | 68 | 18 | 84 | 310 | 8,151 |
| | Thayawady | 9,225 | 4,306 | 1,048 | 275 | 37 | 123 | 18 | 55 | 368 | 15,455 |
| **Magway** | Magway | 7,064 | 14,301 | 1,289 | 2,190 | 52 | 227 | 21 | 75 | 546 | 25,765 |
| | Minbu | 2,521 | 1,876 | 312 | 524 | 21 | 100 | 12 | 19 | 129 | 5,514 |
| | Thayet | 10,781 | 4,771 | 480 | 430 | 23 | 98 | 14 | 15 | 246 | 16,858 |
| | Pakokku | 14,660 | 7,383 | 913 | 7,915 | 51 | 561 | 19 | 40 | 260 | 31,802 |
| | Gangaw | 1,648 | 1,689 | 366 | 395 | 6 | 30 | 60 | 199 | 90 | 4,483 |
| **Mandalay** | Mandalay | 1,037 | 893 | 1,688 | 1,133 | 262 | 205 | 160 | 599 | 963 | 6,940 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 5,736 | 1,207 | 965 | 2,692 | 95 | 84 | 75 | 238 | 504 | 11,596 |
| | Kyaukse | 533 | 538 | 188 | 603 | 14 | 58 | 20 | 17 | 105 | 2,076 |
| | Myingyan | 7,299 | 15,754 | 1,258 | 1,640 | 62 | 1,241 | 27 | 42 | 668 | 27,991 |
| | Nyaung U | 249 | 4,001 | 195 | 114 | 29 | 62 | 10 | 13 | 161 | 4,834 |
| | Yame`thin | 3,293 | 5,994 | 591 | 562 | 10 | 94 | 21 | 18 | 194 | 10,777 |
| | Meiktila | 10,187 | 2,611 | 774 | 1,495 | 38 | 128 | 28 | 78 | 518 | 15,857 |

**Table A7** (continued)

Country of residence of former household members by District of residence of the reporting household, 2014 Census

| State/ Region | District | Country of residence | | | | | | | | | Total emigrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thailand | Malaysia | Singa-pore | China | Japan | South Korea | India | USA | Other | |
| **Mon** | Mawlamyine | 264,453 | 23,966 | 3,082 | 185 | 148 | 691 | 44 | 639 | 1,023 | 294,231 |
| | Thaton | 121,034 | 8,654 | 1,260 | 220 | 41 | 171 | 9 | 318 | 648 | 132,355 |
| **Rakhine** | Sittwe | 23,019 | 7,793 | 571 | 3,662 | 56 | 144 | 79 | 246 | 393 | 35,963 |
| | Myauk U | 29,917 | 9,630 | 542 | 3,579 | 19 | 70 | 144 | 244 | 540 | 44,685 |
| | Maungtaw | 1,290 | 573 | 59 | 178 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 14 | 166 | 2,305 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 17,192 | 7,115 | 316 | 264 | 18 | 63 | 41 | 156 | 362 | 25,527 |
| | Thandwe | 2,952 | 3,169 | 310 | 150 | 26 | 82 | 61 | 54 | 218 | 7,022 |
| **Yangon** | North Yangon | 13,376 | 13,201 | 6,516 | 851 | 516 | 1,175 | 198 | 1,187 | 3,921 | 40,941 |
| | East Yangon | 8,796 | 18,961 | 15,039 | 2,150 | 2,400 | 3,230 | 445 | 4,284 | 11,538 | 66,843 |
| | South Yangon | 8,268 | 8,889 | 2,547 | 920 | 188 | 1,191 | 93 | 235 | 1,255 | 23,586 |
| | West Yangon | 2,351 | 4,542 | 9,808 | 1,468 | 1,723 | 1,241 | 259 | 5,873 | 8,063 | 35,328 |
| **Shan** | Taunggyi | 28,309 | 2,187 | 1,355 | 891 | 132 | 87 | 58 | 349 | 754 | 34,122 |
| | Loilin | 53,188 | 259 | 141 | 796 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 39 | 200 | 54,666 |
| | Linkhe` | 34,998 | 55 | 31 | 53 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 56 | 35,207 |
| | Lashio | 14,939 | 1,146 | 597 | 6,325 | 72 | 18 | 19 | 161 | 436 | 23,713 |
| | Muse | 1,584 | 621 | 316 | 14,291 | 98 | 21 | 21 | 138 | 233 | 17,323 |
| | Kyaukme | 14,473 | 875 | 690 | 9,180 | 27 | 43 | 21 | 98 | 364 | 25,771 |
| | Kunlon | 777 | 164 | 25 | 1,991 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 34 | 3,017 |
| | Laukine | 85 | 20 | 10 | 3,295 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 30 | 3,450 |
| | Hopan | 298 | 17 | 20 | 1,379 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 1,782 |
| | Makman | 318 | 3 | 4 | 1,176 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 1,554 |
| | Kengtung | 13,630 | 212 | 132 | 1,543 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 55 | 191 | 15,785 |
| | Minesat | 5,991 | 28 | 30 | 80 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 63 | 6,199 |
| | Tachileik | 8,172 | 122 | 55 | 105 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 38 | 193 | 8,723 |
| | Minephyat | 3,021 | 40 | 18 | 1,385 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 69 | 4,557 |
| **Ayeyawady** | Pathein | 8,630 | 3,553 | 3,329 | 380 | 65 | 174 | 240 | 171 | 577 | 17,119 |
| | Phyapon | 2,610 | 1,696 | 600 | 144 | 36 | 139 | 27 | 40 | 331 | 5,623 |
| | Maubin | 5,472 | 3,444 | 1,353 | 195 | 40 | 130 | 24 | 76 | 360 | 11,094 |
| | Myaungmya | 4,127 | 1,995 | 1,145 | 285 | 39 | 80 | 21 | 118 | 344 | 8,154 |
| | Labutta | 1,489 | 650 | 343 | 81 | 10 | 34 | 218 | 44 | 127 | 2,996 |
| | Hinthada | 7,054 | 5,366 | 1,251 | 202 | 45 | 114 | 27 | 78 | 365 | 14,502 |
| **Nay Pyi Taw** | Ottara | 4,526 | 2,515 | 226 | 176 | 30 | 71 | 17 | 10 | 231 | 7,802 |
| | Dekkhina | 1,688 | 1,164 | 465 | 220 | 58 | 72 | 44 | 99 | 316 | 4,126 |
| **UNION** | | **1,418,472** | **303,996** | **79,659** | **92,263** | **7,597** | **14,592** | **17,975** | **37,577** | **49,779** | **2,021,910** |

## Table A8

**Country of residence of recent emigrants (after 2010-2014) by District of reporting household, 2014 Census**

| State/Region | District | Country of residence | | | | | | | | | Total recent emigrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thailand | Malaysia | Singa-pore | China | Japan | South Korea | India | USA | Other | |
| **Kachin** | Myitkyina | 3,886 | 872 | 426 | 2,074 | 57 | 9 | 85 | 158 | 188 | 7,755 |
| | Mohnyin | 1,042 | 308 | 201 | 778 | 28 | 21 | 40 | 31 | 126 | 2,575 |
| | Bhamo | 243 | 116 | 130 | 1,976 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 39 | 2,569 |
| | Putao | 124 | 239 | 132 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 15 | 560 |
| **Kayah** | Loikaw | 3,461 | 578 | 483 | 41 | 19 | 41 | 11 | 78 | 106 | 4,818 |
| | Bawlakhe | 211 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 22 | 257 |
| **Kayin** | Hpa-An | 120,376 | 6,169 | 697 | 21 | 18 | 102 | 30 | 415 | 400 | 128,228 |
| | Pharpon | 1,617 | 298 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 34 | 1,988 |
| | Myawady | 14,238 | 275 | 35 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 85 | 35 | 14,682 |
| | Kawkareik | 63,278 | 2,722 | 142 | 5 | 8 | 30 | 8 | 221 | 193 | 66,607 |
| **Chin** | Hakha | 41 | 5,678 | 153 | 7 | 10 | 33 | 546 | 726 | 391 | 7,585 |
| | Falam | 75 | 5,678 | 970 | 83 | 11 | 10 | 1,716 | 617 | 170 | 9,330 |
| | Mindat | 232 | 7,114 | 290 | 89 | 1 | 5 | 498 | 291 | 173 | 8,693 |
| **Sagaing** | Sagaing | 396 | 458 | 174 | 507 | 42 | 105 | 5 | 14 | 71 | 1,772 |
| | Shwebo | 1,281 | 2,355 | 558 | 1,301 | 25 | 134 | 85 | 15 | 206 | 5,960 |
| | Monywa | 883 | 2,636 | 465 | 1,052 | 27 | 173 | 324 | 19 | 181 | 5,760 |
| | Katha | 216 | 167 | 115 | 94 | 19 | 26 | 14 | 9 | 43 | 703 |
| | Kalay | 904 | 8,216 | 2,403 | 577 | 11 | 113 | 2,925 | 844 | 386 | 16,379 |
| | Tamu | 415 | 2,064 | 925 | 197 | 0 | 10 | 889 | 182 | 116 | 4,798 |
| | Mawlaik | 12 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 48 |
| | Hkamti | 32 | 25 | 40 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1,054 | 2 | 13 | 1,172 |
| | Yinmarpin | 2,162 | 1,991 | 304 | 1,841 | 6 | 54 | 17 | 8 | 87 | 6,470 |
| **Tanintharyi** | Dawei | 73,160 | 6,262 | 236 | 20 | 33 | 82 | 7 | 67 | 135 | 80,002 |
| | Myeik | 25,619 | 1,791 | 198 | 18 | 55 | 40 | 20 | 32 | 197 | 27,970 |
| | Kawthoung | 16,214 | 1,228 | 32 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 20 | 17,534 |
| **Bago** | Bago | 62,353 | 8,858 | 2,122 | 541 | 90 | 990 | 40 | 100 | 953 | 76,047 |
| | Toungoo | 28,290 | 4,793 | 1,203 | 807 | 18 | 126 | 42 | 77 | 498 | 35,854 |
| | Pyay | 2,453 | 2,100 | 721 | 416 | 27 | 52 | 13 | 33 | 189 | 6,004 |
| | Thayawady | 7,787 | 2,878 | 798 | 241 | 22 | 106 | 16 | 18 | 285 | 12,151 |
| **Magway** | Magway | 6,003 | 10,472 | 849 | 2,053 | 30 | 204 | 19 | 20 | 427 | 20,077 |
| | Minbu | 2,190 | 1,374 | 213 | 478 | 16 | 92 | 11 | 5 | 100 | 4,479 |
| | Thayet | 9,216 | 3,883 | 339 | 416 | 13 | 88 | 10 | 5 | 206 | 14,176 |
| | Pakokku | 11,375 | 5,383 | 632 | 7,456 | 26 | 530 | 13 | 13 | 182 | 25,610 |
| | Gangaw | 1,425 | 1,141 | 298 | 378 | 5 | 28 | 33 | 27 | 45 | 3,380 |
| **Mandalay** | Mandalay | 599 | 498 | 840 | 808 | 136 | 166 | 140 | 223 | 520 | 3,930 |
| | Pyin Oo Lwin | 3,831 | 720 | 682 | 2,233 | 38 | 76 | 52 | 76 | 238 | 7,946 |
| | Kyaukse | 389 | 375 | 113 | 553 | 10 | 50 | 19 | 8 | 77 | 1,594 |
| | Myingyan | 6,030 | 11,012 | 801 | 1,469 | 38 | 1,127 | 21 | 16 | 540 | 21,054 |
| | Nyaung U | 190 | 2,891 | 133 | 99 | 17 | 60 | 9 | 3 | 125 | 3,527 |
| | Yame`thin | 2,926 | 4,668 | 366 | 521 | 6 | 83 | 19 | 6 | 153 | 8,748 |
| | Meiktila | 6,832 | 1,874 | 481 | 1,363 | 19 | 108 | 23 | 29 | 386 | 11,115 |

**Table A8**

Country of residence of recent emigrants (after 2010-2014) by District of reporting household, 2014 Census

| State/Region | District | Country of residence | | | | | | | | | Total recent emigrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thailand | Malaysia | Singa-pore | China | Japan | South Korea | India | USA | Other | |
| **Mon** | Mawlamyine | 185,372 | 19,111 | 2,390 | 140 | 93 | 608 | 37 | 251 | 594 | 208,596 |
| | Thaton | 83,684 | 6,571 | 956 | 164 | 29 | 156 | 6 | 100 | 385 | 92,051 |
| **Rakhine** | Sittwe | 19,310 | 5,856 | 440 | 3,488 | 38 | 117 | 49 | 68 | 240 | 29,606 |
| | Myauk U | 24,080 | 7,478 | 448 | 3,398 | 15 | 61 | 66 | 66 | 341 | 35,953 |
| | Maungtaw | 1,058 | 449 | 41 | 172 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 71 | 1,806 |
| | Kyaukpyu | 11,945 | 4,914 | 227 | 224 | 11 | 53 | 23 | 45 | 213 | 17,655 |
| | Thandwe | 2,423 | 2,135 | 217 | 143 | 17 | 75 | 56 | 12 | 150 | 5,228 |
| **Yangon** | North Yangon | 8,886 | 8,466 | 4,130 | 644 | 270 | 1,048 | 144 | 388 | 2,703 | 26,679 |
| | East Yangon | 5,639 | 11,744 | 8,401 | 1,630 | 1,222 | 2,857 | 383 | 1,707 | 7,828 | 41,411 |
| | South Yangon | 6,467 | 5,954 | 1,890 | 846 | 130 | 1,083 | 78 | 113 | 1,037 | 17,598 |
| | West Yangon | 1,508 | 2,579 | 4,886 | 817 | 811 | 1,050 | 191 | 2,235 | 4,421 | 18,498 |
| **Shan** | Taunggyi | 18,913 | 1,366 | 860 | 592 | 68 | 70 | 41 | 119 | 432 | 22,461 |
| | Loilin | 29,831 | 148 | 97 | 629 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 138 | 30,881 |
| | Linkhe` | 13,410 | 33 | 19 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 30 | 13,526 |
| | Lashio | 8,463 | 643 | 421 | 5,005 | 31 | 13 | 13 | 41 | 205 | 14,835 |
| | Muse | 920 | 363 | 223 | 10,412 | 53 | 16 | 17 | 37 | 122 | 12,163 |
| | Kyaukme | 9,580 | 563 | 525 | 8,139 | 17 | 33 | 17 | 26 | 248 | 19,148 |
| | Kunlon | 324 | 87 | 20 | 1,685 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 2,146 |
| | Laukine | 42 | 14 | 7 | 2,400 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 2,493 |
| | Hopan | 114 | 10 | 16 | 1,026 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 1,204 |
| | Makman | 240 | 3 | 4 | 718 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 996 |
| | Kengtung | 5,741 | 86 | 54 | 786 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 91 | 6,780 |
| | Minesat | 2,793 | 11 | 17 | 39 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 2,894 |
| | Tachileik | 4,453 | 57 | 28 | 60 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 108 | 4,733 |
| | Minephyat | 1,521 | 11 | 5 | 650 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 33 | 2,226 |
| **Ayeyawady** | Pathein | 6,971 | 2,292 | 2,631 | 318 | 36 | 152 | 219 | 52 | 415 | 13,086 |
| | Phyapon | 2,075 | 1,171 | 459 | 125 | 22 | 130 | 22 | 14 | 254 | 4,272 |
| | Maubin | 4,604 | 2,298 | 1,079 | 171 | 25 | 118 | 23 | 29 | 279 | 8,626 |
| | Myaungmya | 3,244 | 1,256 | 870 | 252 | 20 | 65 | 16 | 26 | 231 | 5,980 |
| | Labutta | 1,207 | 434 | 266 | 75 | 6 | 29 | 175 | 7 | 104 | 2,303 |
| | Hinthada | 5,869 | 3,855 | 924 | 175 | 27 | 94 | 26 | 23 | 258 | 11,251 |
| **Nay Pyi Taw** | Ottara | 3,942 | 1,795 | 163 | 158 | 16 | 66 | 16 | 4 | 193 | 6,353 |
| | Dekkhina | 1,246 | 817 | 287 | 191 | 41 | 62 | 40 | 37 | 227 | 2,948 |
| **UNION** | | 957,882 | 212,751 | 52,733 | 75,857 | 3,959 | 12,881 | 10,474 | 9,991 | 29,765 | 1,366,293 |

## Table A9

**Mean number of internal recent migrants and recent emigrants per household by District, 2014 Census**

| Household in which respondent resided | Internal recent migrants | Recent emigrants |
|---|---|---|
| **Kachin State** | | |
| Myitkyina | 0.61 | 0.09 |
| Mohnyin | 0.52 | 0.03 |
| Bhamo | 0.26 | 0.04 |
| Putao | 0.20 | 0.04 |
| **Kayah State** | | |
| Loikaw | 0.27 | 0.10 |
| Bawlakhe | 0.64 | 0.03 |
| **Kayin State** | | |
| Hpa-An | 0.24 | 0.80 |
| Pharpon | 0.35 | 0.31 |
| Myawady | 1.03 | 0.33 |
| Kawkareik | 0.23 | 0.69 |
| **Chin State** | | |
| Hakha | 0.19 | 0.39 |
| Falam | 0.12 | 0.32 |
| Mindat | 0.11 | 0.21 |
| **Sagaing Region** | | |
| Sagaing | 0.14 | 0.02 |
| Shwebo | 0.10 | 0.02 |
| Monywa | 0.17 | 0.04 |
| Katha | 0.15 | 0.00 |
| Kalay | 0.23 | 0.15 |
| Tamu | 0.34 | 0.21 |
| Mawlaik | 0.14 | 0.00 |
| Hkamti | 0.27 | 0.02 |
| Yinmarpin | 0.07 | 0.05 |
| **Tanintharyi Region** | | |
| Dawei | 0.26 | 0.77 |
| Myeik | 0.25 | 0.21 |
| Kawthoung | 0.71 | 0.39 |
| **Bago Region** | | |
| Bago | 0.15 | 0.20 |
| Toungoo | 0.15 | 0.14 |
| Pyay | 0.13 | 0.03 |
| Thayawady | 0.11 | 0.04 |
| **Magway Region** | | |
| Magway | 0.09 | 0.07 |
| Minbu | 0.08 | 0.03 |
| Thayet | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| Pakokku | 0.08 | 0.11 |
| Gangaw | 0.17 | 0.06 |

**Table A9** (continued)

Mean number of internal recent migrants and recent emigrants per household by District, 2014 Census

| Household in which respondent resided | Internal recent migrants | Recent emigrants |
|---|---|---|
| **Mandalay Region** | | |
| Mandalay | 0.81 | 0.01 |
| Pyin Oo Lwin | 0.33 | 0.04 |
| Kyaukse | 0.16 | 0.01 |
| Myingyan | 0.05 | 0.09 |
| Nyaung U | 0.09 | 0.06 |
| Yame`thin | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| Meiktila | 0.13 | 0.06 |
| **Mon State** | | |
| Mawlamyine | 0.25 | 0.82 |
| Thaton | 0.17 | 0.54 |
| **Rakhine State** | | |
| Sittwe | 0.15 | 0.27 |
| Myauk U | 0.08 | 0.25 |
| Maungtaw | 0.32 | 0.09 |
| Kyaukpyu | 0.11 | 0.17 |
| Thandwe | 0.20 | 0.06 |
| **Yangon Region** | | |
| North Yangon | 0.98 | 0.05 |
| East Yangon | 1.17 | 0.09 |
| South Yangon | 0.26 | 0.05 |
| West Yangon | 1.12 | 0.10 |
| **Shan State** | | |
| Taunggyi | 0.20 | 0.06 |
| Loilin | 0.20 | 0.27 |
| Linkhe` | 0.30 | 0.44 |
| Lashio | 0.29 | 0.12 |
| Muse | 0.37 | 0.14 |
| Kyaukme | 0.20 | 0.12 |
| Kunlon | 0.23 | 0.21 |
| Laukine | 0.21 | 0.10 |
| Hopan | 0.06 | 0.03 |
| Makman | 0.06 | 0.03 |
| Kengtung | 0.13 | 0.10 |
| Minesat | 0.33 | 0.06 |
| Tachileik | 0.71 | 0.13 |
| Minephyat | 0.20 | 0.10 |

**Table A9** (continued)

Mean number of internal recent migrants and recent emigrants per household by District, 2014 Census

| Household in which respondent resided | Internal recent migrants | Recent emigrants |
|---|---|---|
| **Ayeyawady Region** | | |
| Pathein | 0.15 | 0.03 |
| Phyapon | 0.12 | 0.02 |
| Maubin | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| Myaungmya | 0.08 | 0.03 |
| Labutta | 0.14 | 0.02 |
| Hinthada | 0.09 | 0.04 |
| **Nay Pyi Taw** | | |
| Ottara | 0.53 | 0.05 |
| Dekkhina | 0.49 | 0.02 |
| **UNION** | **0.31** | **0.13** |

## Table A10

**Total and urban population by District, by sex, 2014 Census**

| State/Region and District | Population (urban + rural) | | | | Urban population | | | | Per cent urban population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female | Sex ratio | Both sexes | Male | Female | Sex ratio | |
| **Union** | **50,279,900** | **24,228,714** | **26,051,186** | **93.0** | **14,877,943** | **7,114,224** | **7,763,719** | **91.6** | **29.6** |
| **Kachin State** | **1,642,841** | **855,353** | **787,488** | **108.6** | **592,368** | **297,643** | **294,725** | **101.0** | **36.1** |
| Myitkyina | 531,456 | 263,088 | 268,368 | 98.0 | 314,180 | 153,043 | 161,137 | 95.0 | 59.1 |
| Mohnyin | 673,608 | 375,822 | 297,786 | 126.2 | 147,511 | 81,074 | 66,437 | 122.0 | 21.9 |
| Bhamo | 346,520 | 171,077 | 175,443 | 97.5 | 108,561 | 52,690 | 55,871 | 94.3 | 31.3 |
| Putao | 91,257 | 45,366 | 45,891 | 98.9 | 22,116 | 10,836 | 11,280 | 96.1 | 24.2 |
| **Kayah State** | **286,627** | **143,213** | **143,414** | **99.9** | **72,418** | **35,679** | **36,739** | **97.1** | **25.3** |
| Loikaw | 243,718 | 119,833 | 123,885 | 96.7 | 62,783 | 30,378 | 32,405 | 93.7 | 25.8 |
| Bawlakhe | 42,909 | 23,380 | 19,529 | 119.7 | 9,635 | 5,301 | 4,334 | 122.3 | 22.5 |
| **Kayin State** | **1,504,326** | **739,127** | **765,199** | **96.6** | **329,166** | **163,280** | **165,886** | **98.4** | **21.9** |
| Hpa-An | 783,510 | 382,327 | 401,183 | 95.3 | 112,405 | 55,533 | 56,872 | 97.6 | 14.3 |
| Pharpon | 35,085 | 17,983 | 17,102 | 105.2 | 17,320 | 8,472 | 8,848 | 95.8 | 49.4 |
| Myawady | 210,540 | 107,607 | 102,933 | 104.5 | 116,580 | 59,175 | 57,405 | 103.1 | 55.4 |
| Kawkareik | 475,191 | 231,210 | 243,981 | 94.8 | 82,861 | 40,100 | 42,761 | 93.8 | 17.4 |
| **Chin State** | **478,801** | **229,604** | **249,197** | **92.1** | **99,809** | **47,198** | **52,611** | **89.7** | **20.8** |
| Hakha | 98,726 | 47,401 | 51,325 | 92.4 | 32,513 | 15,342 | 17,171 | 89.3 | 32.9 |
| Falam | 167,578 | 81,242 | 86,336 | 94.1 | 31,375 | 14,814 | 16,561 | 89.5 | 18.7 |
| Mindat | 212,497 | 100,961 | 111,536 | 90.5 | 35,921 | 17, 042 | 18,879 | 90.3 | 16.9 |

**Table A10 (continued)**

Total and urban population by District, by sex, 2014 Census

| State/Region and District | Population (urban + rural) | | | | Urban population | | | | Per cent urban population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female | Sex ratio | Both sexes | Male | Female | Sex ratio | |
| **Sagaing Region** | **5,325,347** | **2,516,949** | **2,808,398** | **89.6** | **911,335** | **430,408** | **480,927** | **89.5** | **17.1** |
| Sagaing | 520,591 | 240,046 | 280,545 | 85.6 | 105,785 | 49,793 | 55,992 | 88.9 | 20.3 |
| Shwebo | 1,433,343 | 661,016 | 772,327 | 85.6 | 178,184 | 83,256 | 94,928 | 87.7 | 12.4 |
| Monywa | 757,358 | 346,247 | 411,111 | 84.2 | 244,144 | 113,989 | 130,155 | 87.6 | 32.2 |
| Katha | 861,283 | 417,710 | 443,573 | 94.2 | 95,327 | 44,922 | 50,405 | 89.1 | 11.1 |
| Kalay | 509,368 | 245,444 | 263,924 | 93.0 | 142,792 | 66,404 | 76,388 | 86.9 | 28.0 |
| Tamu | 114,869 | 57,007 | 57,862 | 98.5 | 59,938 | 29,216 | 30,722 | 95.1 | 52.2 |
| Mawlaik | 164,008 | 78,924 | 85,084 | 92.8 | 18,605 | 9,306 | 9,299 | 100.1 | 11.3 |
| Hkamti | 422,692 | 219,578 | 203,114 | 108.1 | 47,219 | 24,639 | 22,580 | 109.1 | 11.2 |
| Yinmarpin | 541,835 | 250,977 | 290,858 | 86.3 | 19,341 | 8,883 | 10,458 | 84.9 | 3.6 |
| **Tanintharyi Region** | **1,408,401** | **700,619** | **707,782** | **99.0** | **338,419** | **164,982** | **173,437** | **95.1** | **24.0** |
| Dawei | 493,576 | 239,073 | 254,503 | 93.9 | 107,956 | 51,815 | 56,141 | 92.3 | 21.9 |
| Myeik | 693,087 | 345,671 | 347,416 | 99.5 | 151,315 | 73,126 | 78,189 | 93.5 | 21.8 |
| Kawthoung | 221,738 | 115,875 | 105,863 | 109.5 | 79,148 | 40,041 | 39,107 | 102.4 | 35.7 |
| **Bago Region** | **4,867,373** | **2,322,338** | **2,545,035** | **91.2** | **1,072,336** | **501,157** | **571,179** | **87.7** | **22.0** |
| Bago | 1,770,785 | 846,110 | 924,675 | 91.5 | 464,741 | 218,186 | 246,555 | 88.5 | 26.2 |
| Toungoo | 1,123,355 | 534,564 | 588,791 | 90.8 | 231,736 | 107,836 | 123,900 | 87.0 | 20.6 |
| Pyay | 910,902 | 434,551 | 476,351 | 91.2 | 225,464 | 104,777 | 120,687 | 86.8 | 24.8 |
| Thayawady | 1,062,331 | 507,113 | 555,218 | 91.3 | 150,395 | 70,358 | 80,037 | 87.9 | 14.2 |
| **Magway Region** | **3,917,055** | **1,813,974** | **2,103,081** | **86.3** | **588,031** | **270,624** | **317,407** | **85.3** | **15.0** |
| Magway | 1,235,030 | 567,235 | 667,795 | 84.9 | 253,074 | 116,664 | 136,410 | 85.5 | 20.5 |
| Minbu | 687,575 | 322,140 | 365,435 | 88.2 | 68,646 | 31,727 | 36,919 | 85.9 | 10.0 |
| Thayet | 738,047 | 353,887 | 384,160 | 92.1 | 100,133 | 46,810 | 53,323 | 87.8 | 13.6 |
| Pakokku | 1,005,545 | 451,887 | 553,658 | 81.6 | 138,244 | 62,500 | 75,744 | 82.5 | 13.7 |
| Gangaw | 250,858 | 118,825 | 132,033 | 90.0 | 27,934 | 12,923 | 15,011 | 86.1 | 11.1 |
| **Mandalay Region** | **6,165,723** | **2,928,367** | **3,237,356** | **90.5** | **2,143,436** | **1,033,433** | **1,110,003** | **93.1** | **34.8** |
| Mandalay | 1,726,889 | 841,914 | 884,975 | 95.1 | 1,319,452 | 643,513 | 675,939 | 95.2 | 76.4 |
| Pyin Oo Lwin | 1,001,945 | 495,800 | 506,145 | 98.0 | 281,784 | 138,594 | 143,190 | 96.8 | 28.1 |
| Kyaukse | 741,071 | 353,126 | 387,945 | 91.0 | 81,503 | 38,430 | 43,073 | 89.2 | 11.0 |
| Myingyan | 1,055,957 | 475,403 | 580,554 | 81.9 | 167,951 | 77,285 | 90,666 | 85.2 | 15.9 |
| Nyaung U | 239,947 | 109,476 | 130,471 | 83.9 | 54,343 | 25,840 | 28,503 | 90.7 | 22.6 |
| Yame`Thin | 518,384 | 244,603 | 273,781 | 89.3 | 59,912 | 28,430 | 31,482 | 90.3 | 11.6 |
| Meiktila | 881,530 | 408,045 | 473,485 | 86.2 | 178,491 | 81,341 | 97,150 | 83.7 | 20.2 |
| **Mon State** | **2,054,393** | **987,392** | **1,067,001** | **92.5** | **572,189** | **273,561** | **298,628** | **91.6** | **27.9** |
| Mawlamyine | 1,232,221 | 587,676 | 644,545 | 91.2 | 434,092 | 207,575 | 226,517 | 91.6 | 35.2 |
| Thaton | 822,172 | 399,716 | 422,456 | 94.6 | 138,097 | 65,986 | 72,111 | 91.5 | 16.8 |
| **Rakhine State** | **2,098,807** | **989,702** | **1,109,105** | **89.2** | **354,288** | **166,857** | **187,431** | **89.0** | **16.9** |
| Sittwe | 535,583 | 248,670 | 286,913 | 86.7 | 133,664 | 63,147 | 70,517 | 89.5 | 25.0 |
| Myauk U | 669,131 | 309,949 | 359,182 | 86.3 | 90,141 | 41,624 | 48,517 | 85.8 | 13.5 |
| Maungtaw | 96,330 | 48,816 | 47,514 | 102.7 | 22,181 | 10,579 | 11,602 | 91.2 | 23.0 |
| Kyaukpyu | 439,923 | 207,308 | 232,615 | 89.1 | 44,500 | 21,058 | 23,442 | 89.8 | 10.1 |
| Thandwe | 357,840 | 174,959 | 182,881 | 95.7 | 63,802 | 30,449 | 33,353 | 91.3 | 17.8 |

**Table A10** (continued)

Total and urban population by District, by sex, 2014 Census

| State/Region and District | Population (urban + rural) | | | | Urban population | | | | Per cent urban population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female | Sex ratio | Both sexes | Male | Female | Sex ratio | |
| **Yangon Region** | **7,360,703** | **3,516,403** | **3,844,300** | **91.5** | **5,160,512** | **2,441,229** | **2,719,283** | **89.8** | **70.1** |
| North Yangon | 2,606,670 | 1,253,082 | 1,353,588 | 92.6 | 1,428,659 | 677,125 | 751,534 | 90.1 | 54.8 |
| East Yangon | 2,366,659 | 1,127,169 | 1,239,490 | 90.9 | 2,339,903 | 1,113,532 | 1,226,371 | 90.8 | 98.9 |
| South Yangon | 1,417,724 | 689,685 | 728,039 | 94.7 | 422,300 | 204,105 | 218,195 | 93.5 | 29.8 |
| West Yangon | 969,650 | 446,467 | 523,183 | 85.3 | 969,650 | 446,467 | 523,183 | 85.3 | 100.0 |
| **Shan State** | **5,824,432** | **2,910,710** | **2,913,722** | **99.9** | **1,395,847** | **692,453** | **703,394** | **98.4** | **24.0** |
| Taunggyi | 1,701,338 | 842,594 | 858,744 | 98.1 | 463,988 | 228,403 | 235,585 | 97.0 | 27.3 |
| Loilin | 565,162 | 276,907 | 288,255 | 96.1 | 128,432 | 63,537 | 64,895 | 97.9 | 22.7 |
| Linkhe` | 139,483 | 70,572 | 68,911 | 102.4 | 43,882 | 22,627 | 21,255 | 106.5 | 31.5 |
| Lashio | 612,248 | 299,530 | 312,718 | 95.8 | 224,136 | 108,679 | 115,457 | 94.1 | 36.6 |
| Muse | 453,495 | 227,159 | 226,336 | 100.4 | 164,035 | 82,218 | 81,817 | 100.5 | 36.2 |
| Kyaukme | 770,065 | 376,103 | 393,962 | 95.5 | 119,469 | 57,436 | 62,033 | 92.6 | 15.5 |
| Kunlon | 58,774 | 30,900 | 27,874 | 110.9 | 5,549 | 2,756 | 2,793 | 98.7 | 9.4 |
| Laukine | 154,912 | 81,104 | 73,808 | 109.9 | 28,183 | 14,740 | 13,443 | 109.6 | 18.2 |
| Hopan | 228,880 | 116,573 | 112,307 | 103.8 | 29,553 | 15,097 | 14,456 | 104.4 | 12.9 |
| Makman | 241,884 | 124,478 | 117,406 | 106.0 | 17,617 | 8,960 | 8,657 | 103.5 | 7.3 |
| Kengtung | 366,861 | 187,993 | 178,868 | 105.1 | 72,535 | 37,643 | 34,892 | 107.9 | 19.8 |
| Minesat | 243,571 | 128,590 | 114,981 | 111.8 | 27,775 | 15,135 | 12,640 | 119.7 | 11.4 |
| Tachileik | 177,313 | 90,124 | 87,189 | 103.4 | 58,767 | 28,974 | 29,793 | 97.3 | 33.1 |
| Minephyat | 110,446 | 58,083 | 52,363 | 110.9 | 11,926 | 6,248 | 5,678 | 110.0 | 10.8 |
| **Ayeyawady Region** | **6,184,829** | **3,009,808** | **3,175,021** | **94.8** | **872,600** | **412,693** | **459,907** | **89.7** | **14.1** |
| Pathein | 1,630,716 | 795,256 | 835,460 | 95.2 | 303,954 | 144,309 | 159,645 | 90.4 | 18.6 |
| Phyapon | 1,033,053 | 509,353 | 523,700 | 97.3 | 135,509 | 65,145 | 70,364 | 92.6 | 13.1 |
| Maubin | 973,948 | 472,550 | 501,398 | 94.2 | 109,148 | 51,205 | 57,943 | 88.4 | 11.2 |
| Myaungmya | 781,844 | 381,299 | 400,545 | 95.2 | 94,433 | 44,476 | 49,957 | 89.0 | 12.1 |
| Labutta | 626,558 | 312,039 | 314,519 | 99.2 | 66,318 | 31,973 | 34,345 | 93.1 | 10.6 |
| Hinthada | 1,138,710 | 539,311 | 599,399 | 90.0 | 163,238 | 75,585 | 87,653 | 86.2 | 14.3 |
| **Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory** | **1,160,242** | **565,155** | **595,087** | **95.0** | **375,189** | **183,027** | **192,162** | **95.2** | **32.3** |
| Ottara (North) | 526,497 | 257,992 | 268,505 | 96.1 | 145,181 | 72,950 | 72,231 | 101.0 | 27.6 |
| Dekkhina (South) | 633,745 | 307,163 | 326,582 | 94.1 | 230,008 | 110,077 | 119,931 | 91.8 | 36.3 |

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Thematic Report on Migration and Urbanization
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www.dop.gov.mm


or


http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census