



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census MAGWAY REGION, THAYET DISTRICT

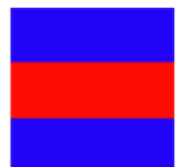
Sinpaungwe` Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Magway Region, Thayet District

Sinpaungwe` Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Magway Region, showing the townships



Sinpaungwe` Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	117,844 ²	
Population males	55,789 (47.3%)	
Population females	62,055 (52.7%)	
Percentage of urban population	4.3%	
Area (Km²)	2,049.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	57.5 persons	
Median age	28.9 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	46	
Number of private households	28,684	
Percentage of female headed households	19.1%	
Mean household size	4.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	26.7%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	50.2	
Child dependency ratio	40.1	
Old dependency ratio	10.1	
Ageing index	25.3	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	90	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.5%	
Male	98.2%	
Female	93.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	8,688	7.4
Walking	3,997	3.4
Seeing	5,332	4.5
Hearing	2,701	2.3
Remembering	3,220	2.7

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	76,791	78.9	
Associate Scrutiny	20	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	90	0.1	
National Registration	939	1.0	
Religious	342	0.4	
Temporary Registration	44	<0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	19,045	19.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	72.0%	90.2%	55.9%
Unemployment rate	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%
Employment to population ratio	70.1%	88.0%	54.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	27,017	94.2	
Renter	338	1.2	
Provided free (individually)	428	1.5	
Government quarters	739	2.6	
Private company quarters	139	0.5	
Other	23	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	3.7%		50.5%
Bamboo	64.2%	43.4%	3.4%
Earth	<0.1%	0.5%	
Wood	26.4%	50.6%	<0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		44.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.4%	4.8%	1.6%
Other	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,023	3.6	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	26,763	93.3	
Charcoal	858	3.0	
Coal	*	<0.1	
Other	*	<0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,295	8.0
Kerosene	61	0.2
Candle	5,886	20.5
Battery	13,399	46.7
Generator (private)	1,412	4.9
Water mill (private)	*	<0.1
Solar system/energy	3,662	12.8
Other	1,955	6.8
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,407	8.4
Tube well, borehole	7,645	26.7
Protected well/spring	7,490	26.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>17,552</i>	<i>61.2</i>
Unprotected well/spring	542	1.9
Pool/pond/lake	1,198	4.2
River/stream/canal	9,059	31.6
Waterfall/rainwater	49	0.1
Other	284	1.0
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>11,132</i>	<i>38.8</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,407	8.4
Tube well, borehole	8,228	28.7
Protected well/spring	7,912	27.6
Unprotected well/spring	604	2.1
Pool/pond/lake	1,856	6.5
River/stream/canal	7,331	25.6
Waterfall/rainwater	29	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	315	1.1

Type of toilet	Number	Percent
Flush	130	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	11,240	39.2
Total Improved Sanitation	11,370	39.6
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	11,030	38.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	383	1.3
Other	302	1.1
None	5,599	19.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	14,241	49.6
Television	9,633	33.6
Landline phone	701	2.4
Mobile phone	4,506	15.7
Computer	98	0.3
Internet at home	565	2.0
Households with none of the items	9,813	34.2
Households with all of the items	*	*
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	213	0.7
Motorcycle/Moped	6,706	23.4
Bicycle	3,410	11.9
4-Wheel tractor	93	0.3
Canoe/Boat	211	0.7
Motor boat	259	0.9
Cart (bullock)	15,775	55.0

Note: ¹ Population figures for Sinpaungwe` Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Sinpaungwe' Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	12
(C) Education	13
(D) Economic Characteristics	17
(E) Identity Cards	23
(F) Disability	24
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	27
Type of housing unit	27
Type of toilet	28
Source of drinking water	30
Source of lighting	32
Type of cooking fuel	34
Communication and related amenities	36
Transportation items	38
(H) Fertility and Mortality	39
Fertility	39
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	41
Definitions and Concepts	43
List of Contributors	47

Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Sinpaungwe' Township in Magway Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Sinpaungwe' Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	117,844 *		
Males	55,789		
Females	62,055		
Sex ratio	90 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	4.3%		
Area (Km ²)	2,049.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	57.5 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	46		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	115,123	4,798	110,325
Number of conventional households	28,684	1,281	27,403
Mean household size	4.0 persons***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Sinpaungwe` Township, there are more females than males with 90 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (4.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Sinpaungwe` Township is 58 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.0 persons living in each household in Sinpaungwe` Township. This is lower than that of the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Sinpaungwe` Township (Thayet District, Magway Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	28,684	117,844	55,789	62,055
	Ward	1,281	5,089	2,354	2,735
1	No (1)(W)	344	1,323	603	720
2	No (2)(W)	354	1,367	624	743
3	No (3)(W)	583	2,399	1,127	1,272
	Village Tract	27,403	112,755	53,435	59,320
1	Kyun(VT)	499	1,838	877	961
2	Lel Kyo(VT)	388	1,435	645	790
3	Nyan Taw Inn(VT)	296	1,123	539	584
4	Ma Gyi Kone(VT)	653	2,318	1,083	1,235
5	War Ri(VT)	590	2,146	1,014	1,132
6	Sar Ra Pay(VT)	333	1,243	597	646
7	Baw Myint(VT)	993	3,890	1,887	2,003
8	Kyauk Saung San(VT)	1,071	4,227	1,962	2,265
9	Htauk Ma(VT)	515	1,890	909	981
10	Kyar Inn(VT)	551	1,955	886	1,069
11	Kyauk Chet(VT)	355	1,305	573	732
12	Hmun Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	385	1,545	732	813
13	Ma Gyi Kan(VT)	584	2,218	970	1,248
14	Zaung Tan Gyi(VT)	433	1,601	752	849
15	Da Gon Hmaw(VT)	293	1,128	502	626
16	Zaung Chan Taung(VT)	837	3,163	1,383	1,780
17	Inn Ma(VT)	875	3,434	1,512	1,922
18	Shwe Maung Sun(VT)	755	2,898	1,306	1,592
19	Ywar Pale(VT)	174	641	288	353
20	Ngan Pyar(VT)	602	2,367	1,107	1,260
21	Let Pan(VT)	664	2,582	1,218	1,364
22	Si Taing(VT)	1,059	4,316	2,053	2,263
23	Htein Inn(VT)	673	2,680	1,299	1,381

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Taw Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	932	3,870	1,825	2,045
25	Hlay Wun(VT)	606	2,477	1,149	1,328
26	Sit Say Chaung(VT)	496	2,236	1,015	1,221
27	Chaung Kauk(VT)	1,037	4,315	2,067	2,248
28	Aye Ka Rit(VT)	705	2,837	1,339	1,498
29	Kya Htu San(VT)	413	1,672	772	900
30	Kyaung Kone(VT)	394	1,591	694	897
31	Tha Hngar(VT)	640	2,448	1,170	1,278
32	Lel Ma(VT)	549	2,331	1,108	1,223
33	Lay Du Kwe(VT)	756	3,197	1,533	1,664
34	Sin Ma Taung(VT)	465	2,056	956	1,100
35	Da None Myaung(VT)	556	2,529	1,251	1,278
36	Kone Bo(VT)	836	4,072	1,975	2,097
37	Hmun Sa(VT)	400	1,884	948	936
38	Kan Chaung(VT)	462	2,110	1,054	1,056
39	Zee Hpyu Kone(VT)	355	1,609	846	763
40	Le Zin(VT)	633	2,954	1,400	1,554
41	Gway Tauk San(VT)	578	2,891	1,419	1,472
42	Shwe Pan Taw(VT)	429	1,877	928	949
43	In Yone(VT)	946	4,155	2,018	2,137
44	Thar Si(VT)	715	3,498	1,876	1,622
45	Kyin(VT)	524	2,542	1,276	1,266
46	Let Pan Ngu(VT)	398	1,661	722	939

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Sinpaungwe` Township

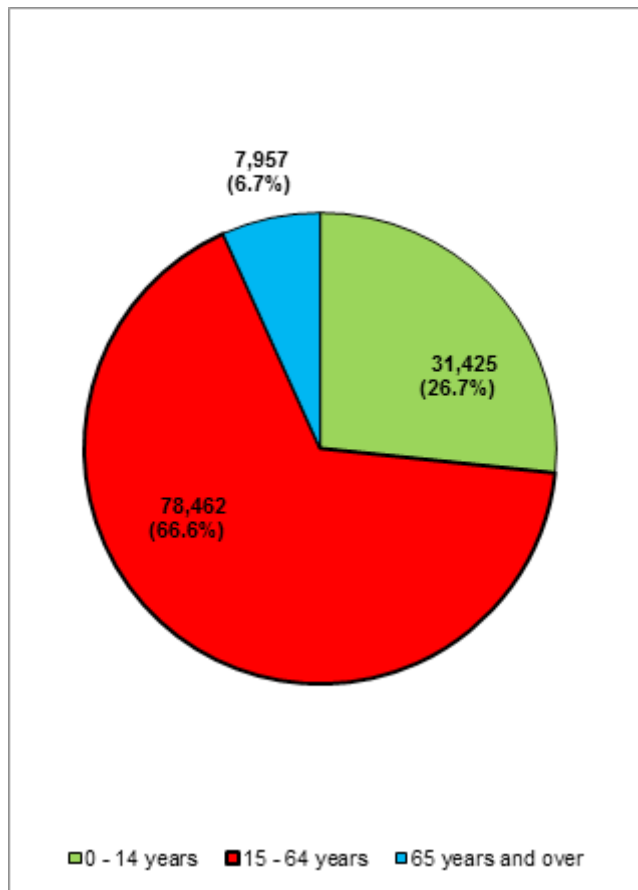
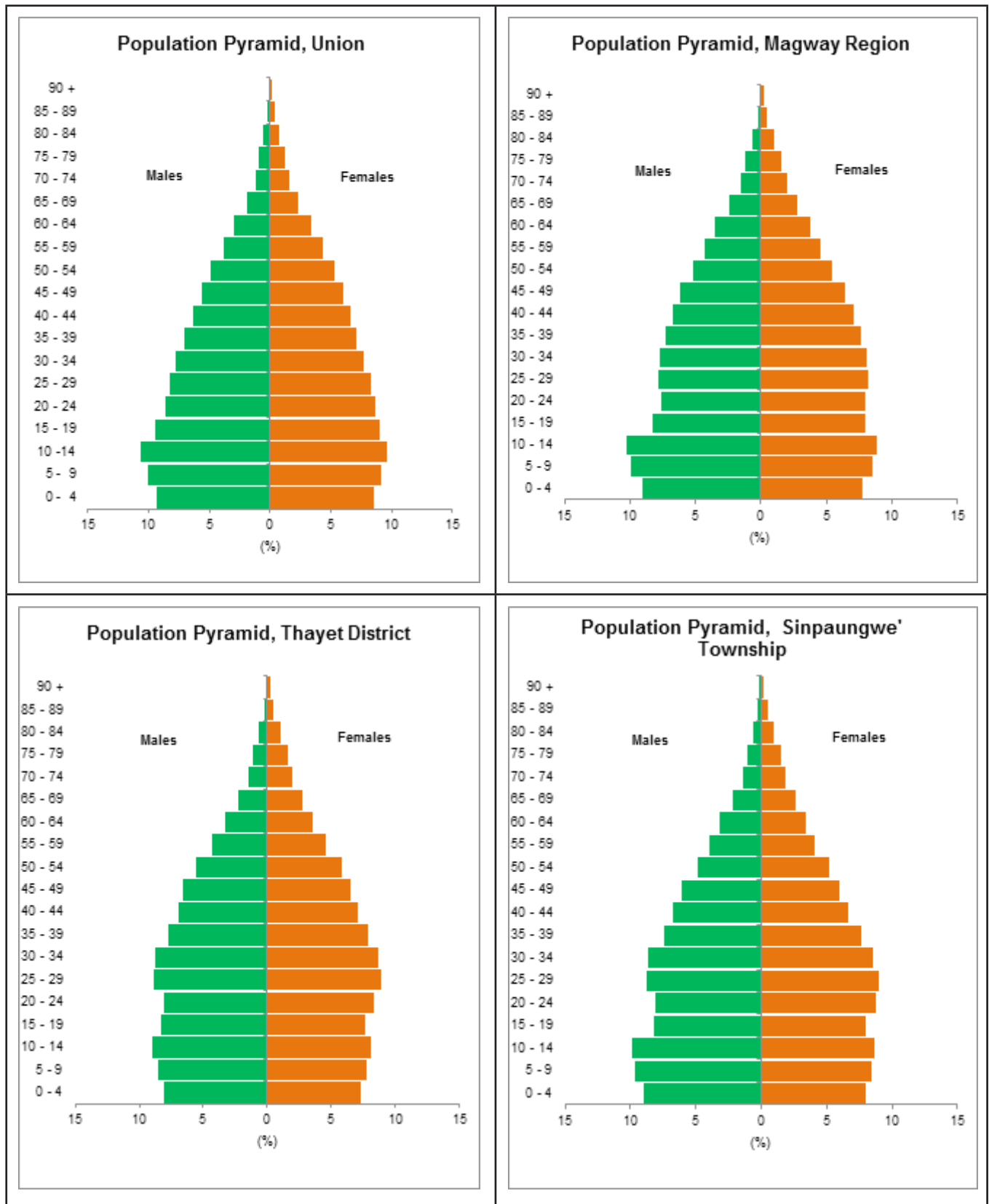


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Sinpaungwe` Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	117,844	55,789	62,055
0 - 4	9,911	4,981	4,930
5 - 9	10,655	5,400	5,255
10 - 14	10,859	5,502	5,357
15 - 19	9,519	4,552	4,967
20 - 24	9,917	4,507	5,410
25 - 29	10,441	4,864	5,577
30 - 34	10,127	4,823	5,304
35 - 39	8,867	4,133	4,734
40 - 44	7,865	3,737	4,128
45 - 49	7,129	3,418	3,711
50 - 54	5,944	2,733	3,211
55 - 59	4,772	2,221	2,551
60 - 64	3,881	1,759	2,122
65 - 69	2,881	1,235	1,646
70 - 74	1,946	798	1,148
75 - 79	1,547	614	933
80 - 84	952	331	621
85 - 89	438	123	315
90 +	193	58	135

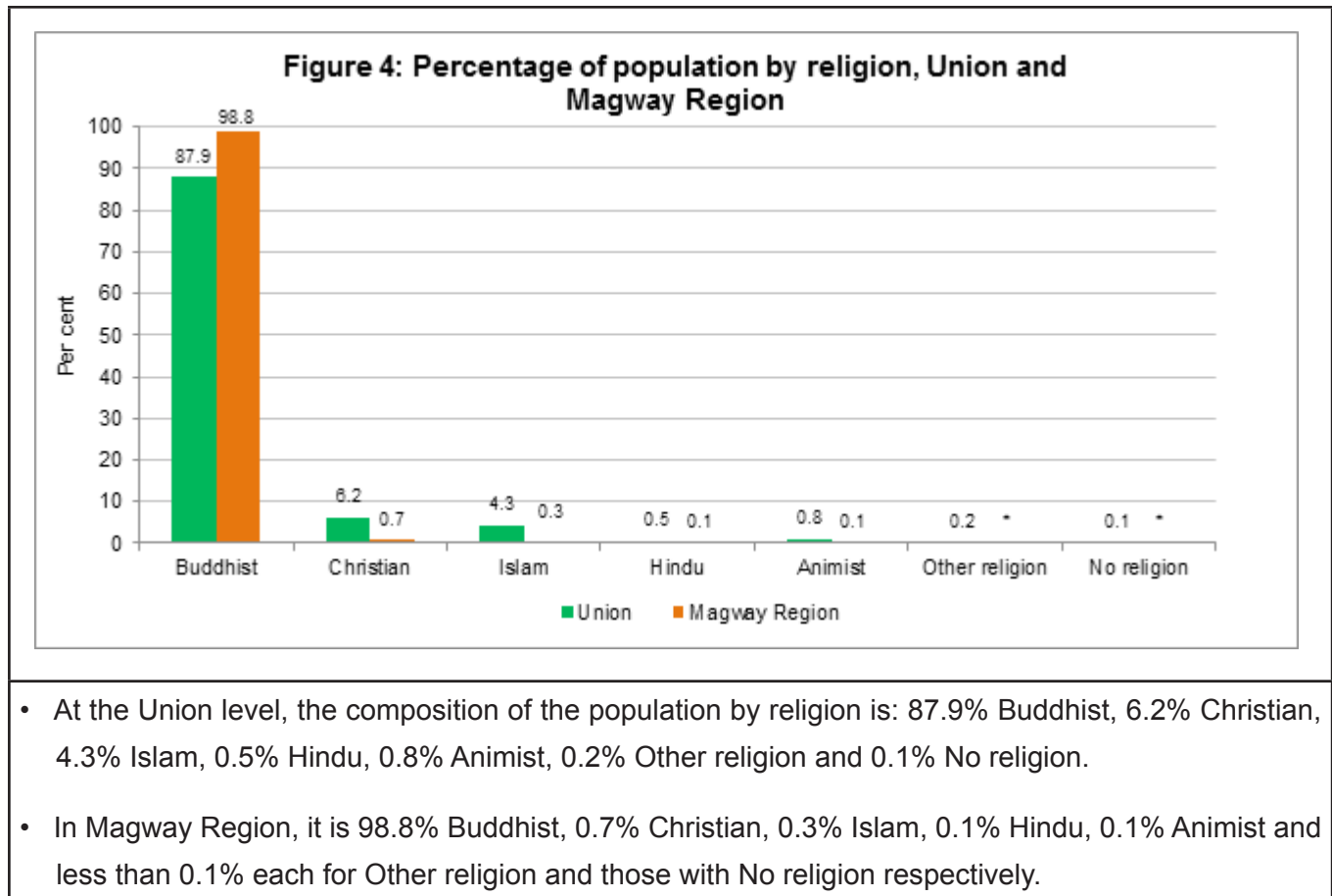
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Sinpaungwe` Township is 66.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Magway Region, Thayet District and Sinpaungwe` Township)



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

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,088	1,065	1,023	698	337	361
6	2,095	996	1,099	1,750	834	916
7	2,223	1,168	1,055	1,956	1,014	942
8	1,976	1,000	976	1,774	897	877
9	2,182	1,098	1,084	1,942	981	961
10	2,139	1,048	1,091	1,857	911	946
11	2,086	1,051	1,035	1,708	858	850
12	2,007	990	1,017	1,474	744	730
13	2,196	1,124	1,072	1,334	699	635
14	2,139	1,044	1,095	1,017	509	508
15	2,012	1,002	1,010	730	379	351
16	1,732	820	912	510	240	270
17	1,857	843	1,014	396	168	228
18	1,978	965	1,013	266	120	146
19	1,704	748	956	166	69	97
20	2,039	881	1,158	134	51	83
21	1,863	833	1,030	65	31	34
22	1,837	820	1,017	37	20	17
23	1,808	800	1,008	32	12	20
24	1,918	849	1,069	18	8	10
25	2,204	980	1,224	15	9	6
26	1,822	860	962	10	4	6
27	1,962	917	1,045	11	5	6
28	2,054	892	1,162	8	3	5
29	1,989	913	1,076	6	6	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Magway Region and Sinpaungwe' Township

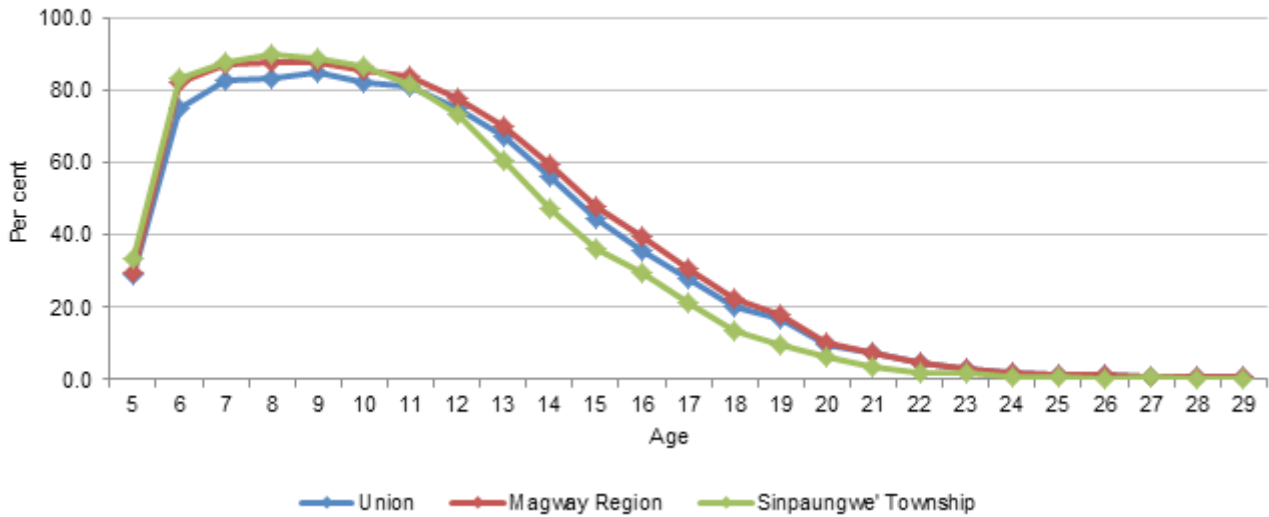
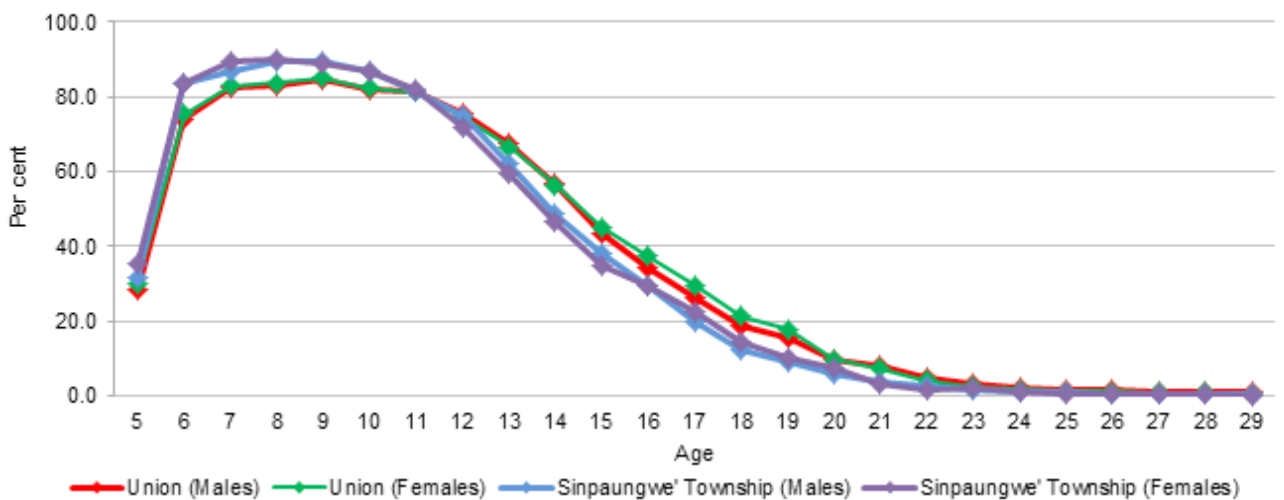
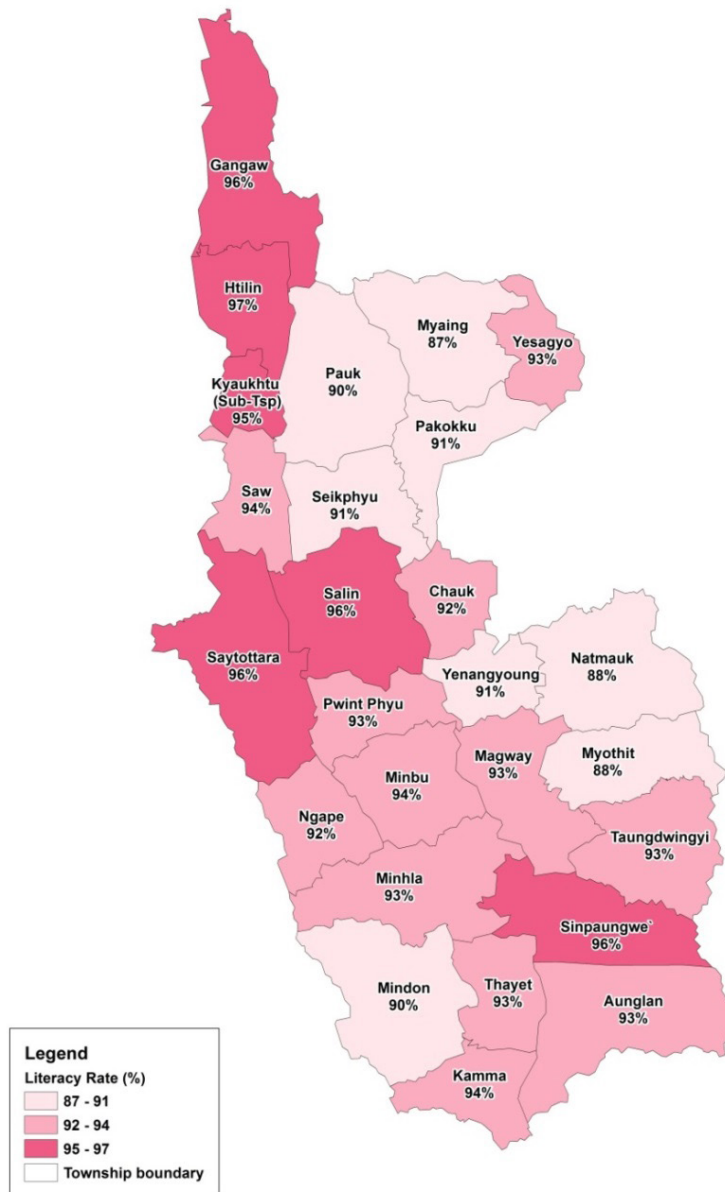


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Sinpaungwe' Township



- School attendance in Sinpaungwe` Township drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Sinpaungwe` Township is higher at ages 6 to 10 years but is lower than that of the Union after age 12 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Magway Region	: 92.2%
Thayet District	: 93.4%
Sinpaungwe` Township	: 95.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	18,748	97.6
Males	8,561	98.3
Females	10,187	97.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Sinpaungwe` Township is 95.5 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Magway Region (92.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.3 per cent and for the males it is 98.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.6 per cent with 97.0 per cent for females and 98.3 per cent for males.

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

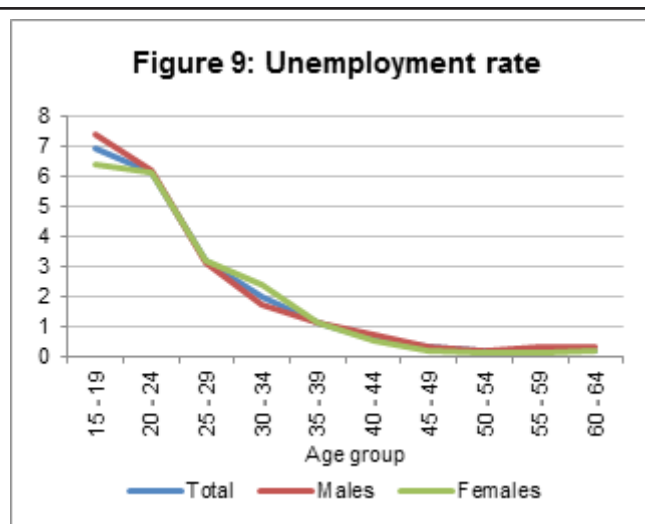
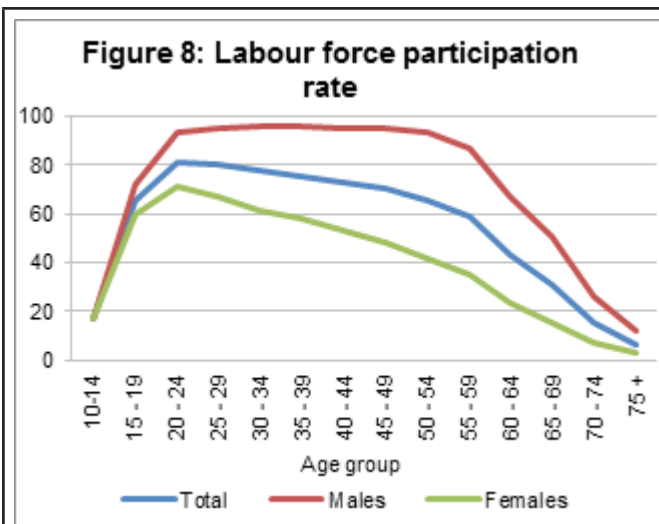
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	66,983	5,052	7.5	17,733	29,683	7,237	3,303	93	2,615	52	61	1,154
Urban	3,217	168	5.2	560	789	588	479	13	581	13	14	12
Rural	63,766	4,884	7.7	17,173	28,894	6,649	2,824	80	2,034	39	47	1,142
Males	30,847	1,423	4.6	6,357	14,670	4,399	2,033	66	1,201	17	40	641
Females	36,136	3,629	10.0	11,376	15,013	2,838	1,270	27	1,414	35	21	513

- Some 7.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 7.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 44.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.9 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	17.3	17.4	17.2	7.3	8.6	5.9
15 - 19	65.8	72.2	59.9	6.9	7.4	6.4
20 - 24	81.2	93.3	71.2	6.1	6.2	6.1
25 - 29	80.1	95.3	66.8	3.2	3.1	3.2
30 - 34	77.9	96.0	61.5	2.0	1.7	2.4
35 - 39	75.8	95.6	58.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
40 - 44	73.1	94.9	53.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
45 - 49	70.7	95.1	48.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
50 - 54	65.4	93.2	41.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
55 - 59	59.0	86.8	34.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
60 - 64	43.4	67.4	23.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
65 - 69	30.9	51.0	15.8	0.1	-	0.4
70 - 74	15.2	26.4	7.4	-	-	-
75+	6.7	12.5	3.4	1.4	2.1	-
15 - 24	73.7	82.7	65.8	6.5	6.7	6.2
15 - 64	72.0	90.2	55.9	2.6	2.5	2.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Sinpaungwe` Township is 72.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 55.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.2 per cent.
- In Sinpaungwe` Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 17.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Sinpaungwe` Township is 2.6 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.5%) and for females (2.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 6.2 per cent.

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

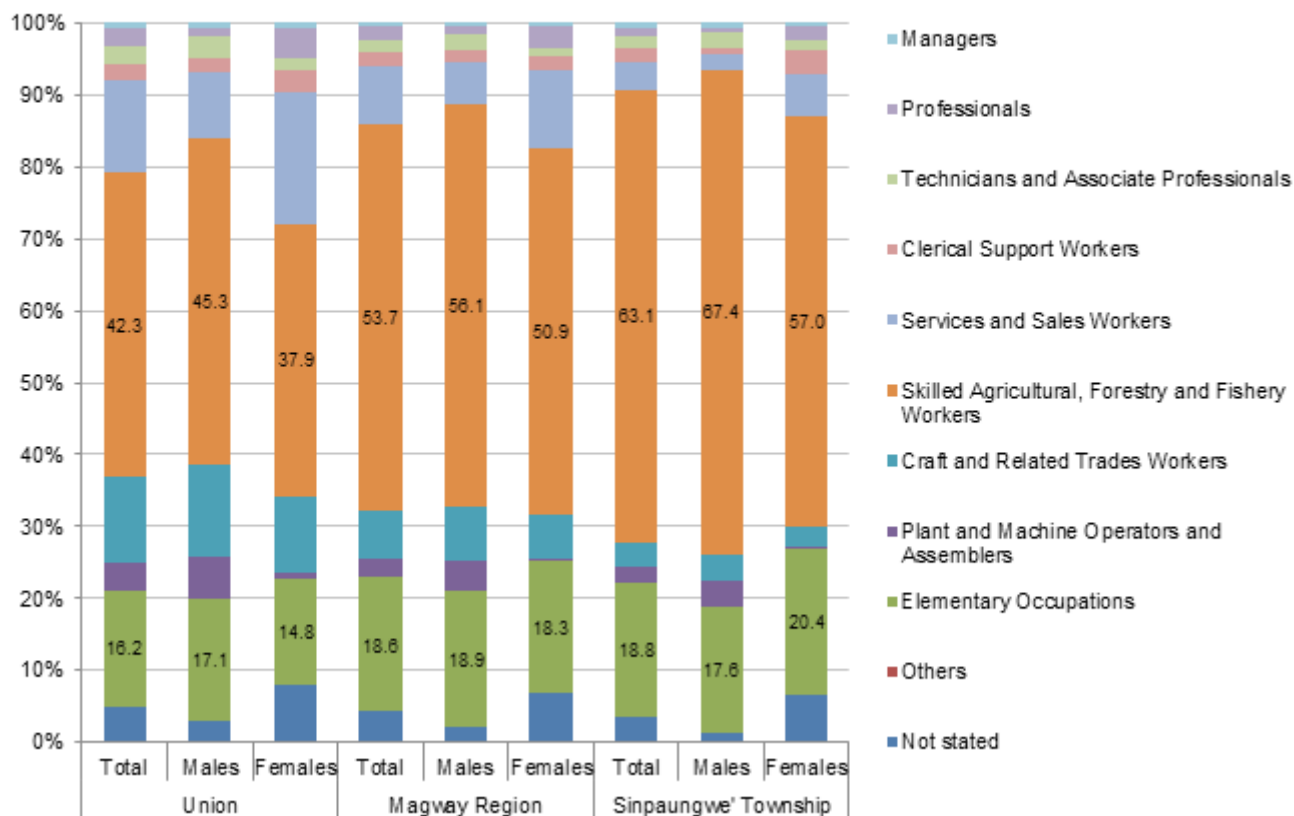
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	37,538	0.3	27.8	46.2	16.6	2.2	6.8
Males	10,305	0.6	51.0	4.3	24.5	3.9	15.7
Females	27,233	0.2	19.0	62.1	13.6	1.6	3.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 51.0 per cent of males are full time students while 62.1 per cent of females are household workers.

Table 8: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	53,605	31,363	22,242	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	310	224	86	0.6	0.7	0.4
Professionals	619	156	463	1.2	0.5	2.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	978	714	264	1.8	2.3	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	1,029	248	781	1.9	0.8	3.5
Services and Sales Workers	2,005	688	1,317	3.7	2.2	5.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	33,812	21,143	12,669	63.1	67.4	57.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,731	1,138	593	3.2	3.6	2.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,194	1,126	68	2.2	3.6	0.3
Elementary Occupations	10,071	5,533	4,538	18.8	17.6	20.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,856	393	1,463	3.5	1.3	6.6

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Magway Region and Sinpaungwe' Township



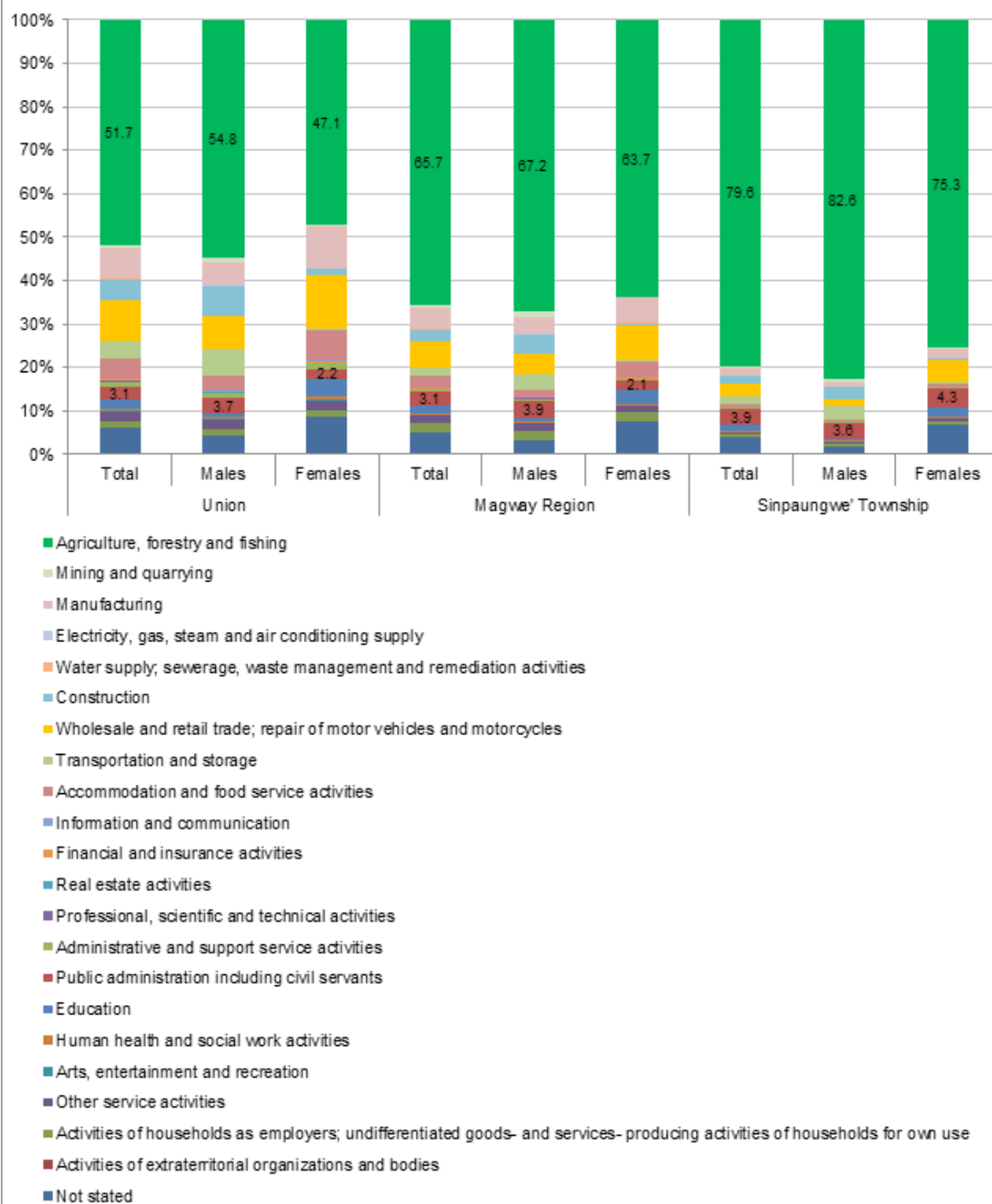
- In Sinpaungwe` Township, 63.1 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 18.8 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 67.4 per cent of males and 57.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Magway Region, 53.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 18.6 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	53,605	31,363	22,242	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42,680	25,921	16,759	79.6	82.6	75.3
Mining and quarrying	327	262	65	0.6	0.8	0.3
Manufacturing	843	329	514	1.6	1.0	2.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	6	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11	11	-	*	*	-
Construction	951	850	101	1.8	2.7	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,635	503	1,132	3.1	1.6	5.1
Transportation and storage	1,036	1,005	31	1.9	3.2	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	302	116	186	0.6	0.4	0.8
Information and communication	9	6	3	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	27	11	16	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	1	-	1	*	-	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	26	23	3	*	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	72	36	36	0.1	0.1	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	2,073	1,118	955	3.9	3.6	4.3
Education	735	215	520	1.4	0.7	2.3
Human health and social work activities	112	39	73	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5	5	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	306	181	125	0.6	0.6	0.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	377	180	197	0.7	0.6	0.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	1	1	*	*	*
Not stated	2,069	545	1,524	3.9	1.7	6.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Magway Region and Sinpaungwe' Township



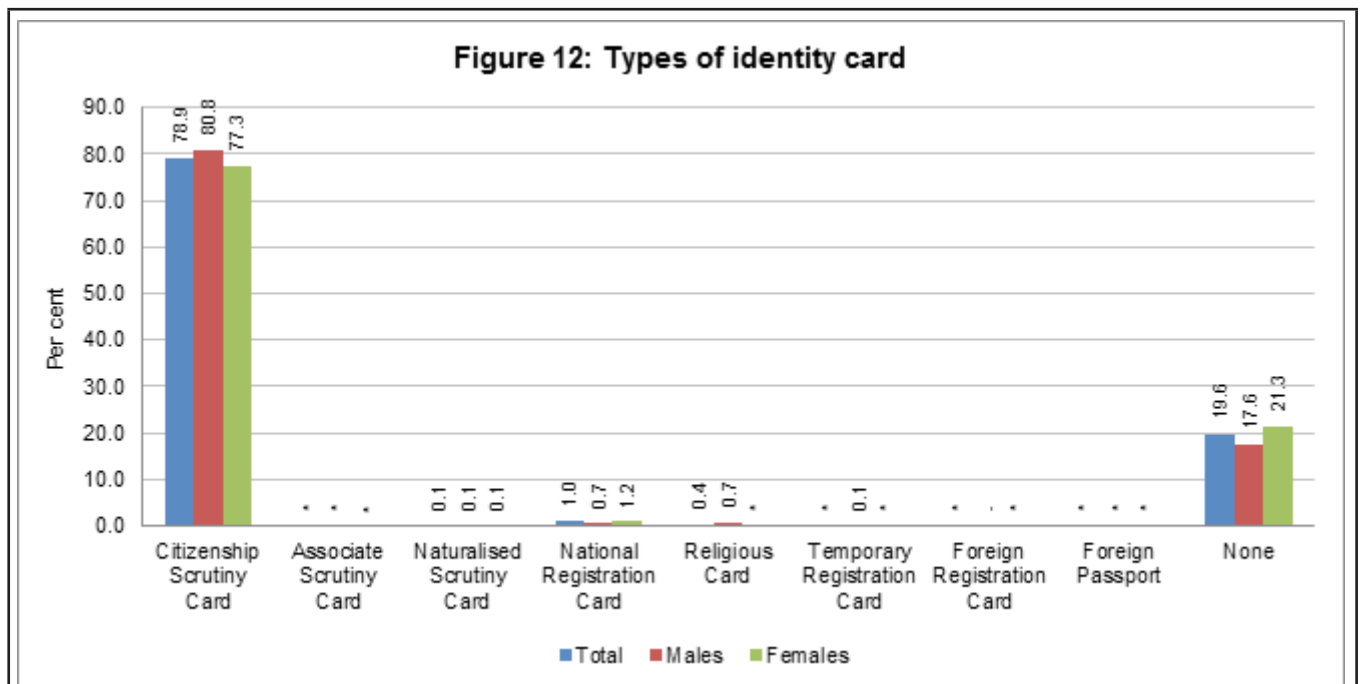
- In Sinpaungwe` Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 79.6 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 3.9 per cent.
- There are 82.6 per cent of males and 75.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Magway Region, there are 65.7 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 3.1 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants.”

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	76,791	20	90	939	342	44	*	*	19,045
Urban	3,480	9	2	41	42	1	*	-	779
Rural	73,311	11	88	898	300	43	-	*	18,266
Males	36,707	7	44	319	330	25	-	*	7,972
Females	40,084	13	46	620	12	19	*	*	11,073

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Sinpaungwe` Township, 78.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 19.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 17.6 per cent of males and 21.3 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	117,844	109,156	8,688	7.4	5,332	2,701	3,997	3,220
0 - 4	9,911	9,634	277	2.8	22	27	259	188
5 - 9	10,655	10,487	168	1.6	32	37	78	103
10 - 14	10,859	10,694	165	1.5	24	34	58	109
15 - 19	9,519	9,406	113	1.2	31	29	36	49
20 - 24	9,917	9,790	127	1.3	36	26	37	52
25 - 29	10,441	10,255	186	1.8	53	53	56	69
30 - 34	10,127	9,880	247	2.4	78	77	84	91
35 - 39	8,867	8,588	279	3.1	101	64	96	75
40 - 44	7,865	7,430	435	5.5	246	86	140	99
45 - 49	7,129	6,414	715	10.0	500	106	195	129
50 - 54	5,944	5,156	788	13.3	582	129	238	148
55 - 59	4,772	3,908	864	18.1	596	177	304	202
60 - 64	3,881	2,940	941	24.2	643	280	409	298
65 - 69	2,881	1,996	885	30.7	627	307	425	323
70 - 74	1,946	1,134	812	41.7	586	344	448	365
75 - 79	1,547	808	739	47.8	517	353	447	364
80 - 84	952	388	564	59.2	399	333	406	322
85 - 89	438	161	277	63.2	184	167	202	164
90 +	193	87	106	54.9	75	72	79	70

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	55,789	52,030	3,759	6.7	2,243	1,065	1,626	1,307
0 - 4	4,981	4,838	143	2.9	10	14	132	89
5 - 9	5,400	5,310	90	1.7	19	19	37	56
10 - 14	5,502	5,405	97	1.8	16	21	31	70
15 - 19	4,552	4,505	47	1.0	12	10	11	27
20 - 24	4,507	4,445	62	1.4	17	14	19	24
25 - 29	4,864	4,775	89	1.8	25	29	27	25
30 - 34	4,823	4,701	122	2.5	40	34	47	34
35 - 39	4,133	3,997	136	3.3	47	27	47	39
40 - 44	3,737	3,536	201	5.4	105	40	68	50
45 - 49	3,418	3,092	326	9.5	225	57	80	56
50 - 54	2,733	2,374	359	13.1	271	48	105	71
55 - 59	2,221	1,827	394	17.7	275	72	133	79
60 - 64	1,759	1,338	421	23.9	289	121	178	122
65 - 69	1,235	884	351	28.4	247	108	159	119
70 - 74	798	464	334	41.9	239	137	178	150
75 - 79	614	326	288	46.9	197	130	167	133
80 - 84	331	139	192	58.0	134	114	126	93
85 - 89	123	45	78	63.4	53	51	60	50
90 +	58	29	29	50.0	22	19	21	20

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	62,055	57,126	4,929	7.9	3,089	1,636	2,371	1,913
0 - 4	4,930	4,796	134	2.7	12	13	127	99
5 - 9	5,255	5,177	78	1.5	13	18	41	47
10 - 14	5,357	5,289	68	1.3	8	13	27	39
15 - 19	4,967	4,901	66	1.3	19	19	25	22
20 - 24	5,410	5,345	65	1.2	19	12	18	28
25 - 29	5,577	5,480	97	1.7	28	24	29	44
30 - 34	5,304	5,179	125	2.4	38	43	37	57
35 - 39	4,734	4,591	143	3.0	54	37	49	36
40 - 44	4,128	3,894	234	5.7	141	46	72	49
45 - 49	3,711	3,322	389	10.5	275	49	115	73
50 - 54	3,211	2,782	429	13.4	311	81	133	77
55 - 59	2,551	2,081	470	18.4	321	105	171	123
60 - 64	2,122	1,602	520	24.5	354	159	231	176
65 - 69	1,646	1,112	534	32.4	380	199	266	204
70 - 74	1,148	670	478	41.6	347	207	270	215
75 - 79	933	482	451	48.3	320	223	280	231
80 - 84	621	249	372	59.9	265	219	280	229
85 - 89	315	116	199	63.2	131	116	142	114
90 +	135	58	77	57.0	53	53	58	50

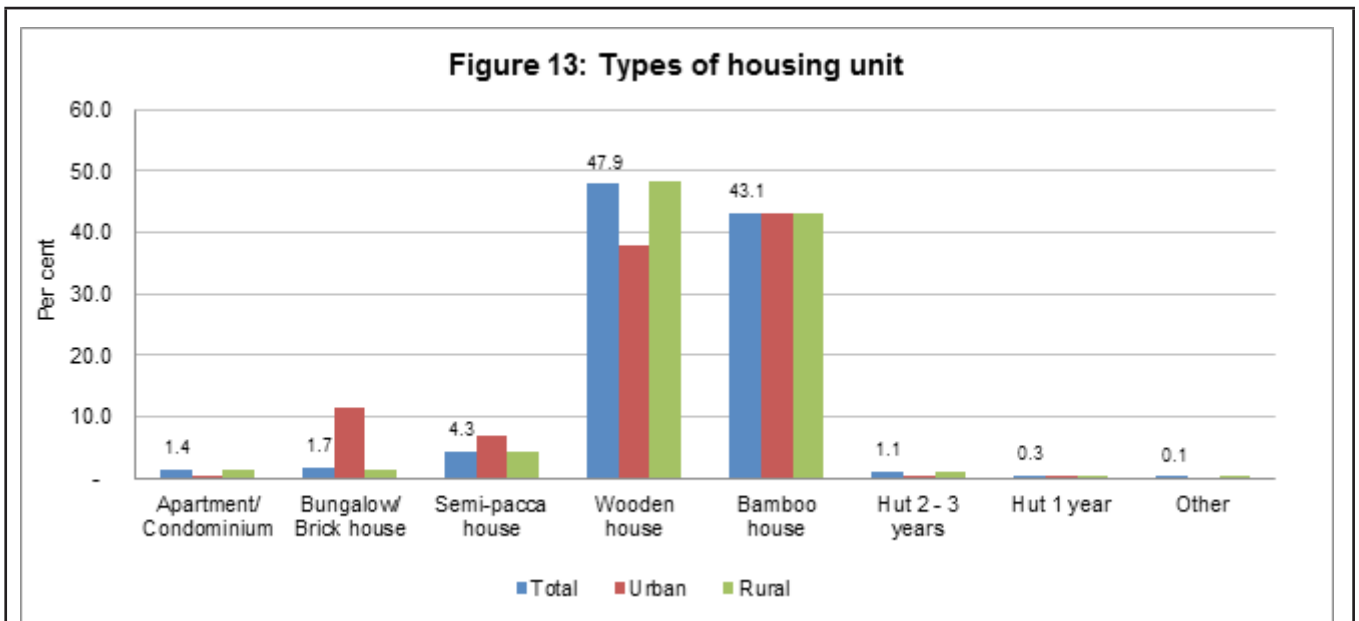
- Seven in every 100 persons in Sinpaungwe` Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

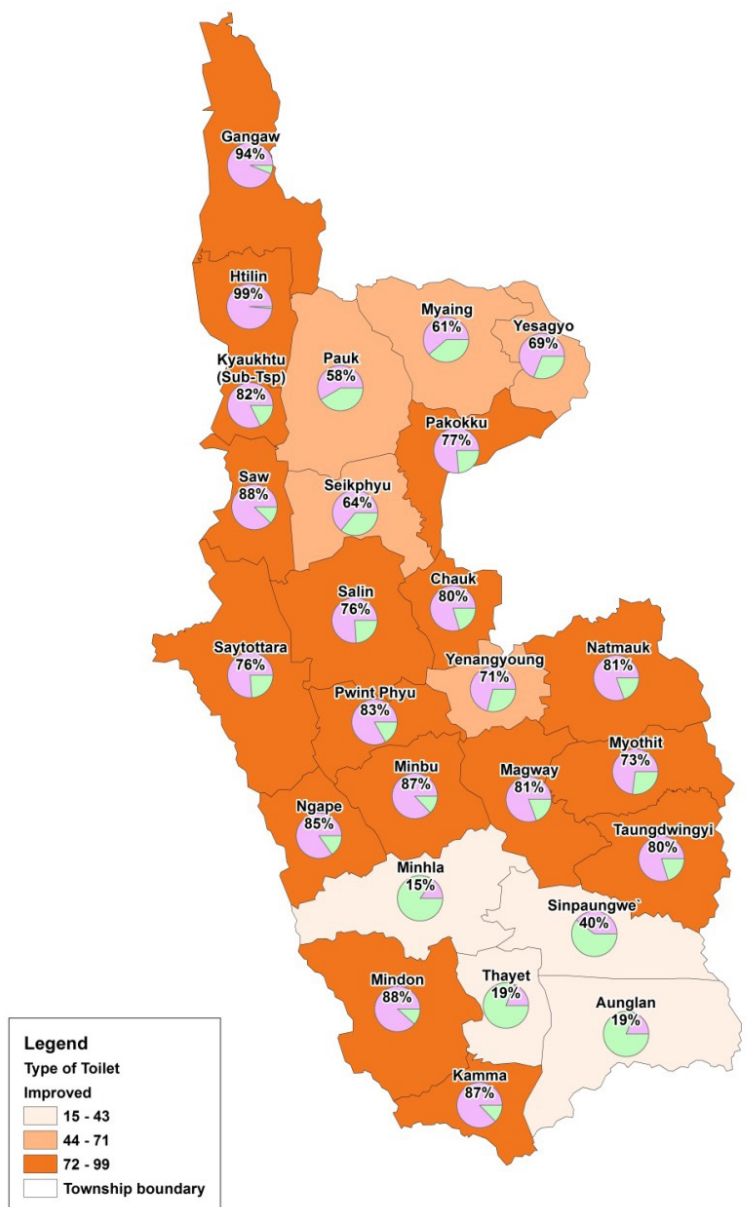
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	28,684	1.4	1.7	4.3	47.9	43.1	1.1	0.3	0.1
Urban	1,281	0.1	11.4	7.0	38.0	43.0	0.2	0.3	-
Rural	27,403	1.5	1.3	4.2	48.4	43.1	1.1	0.3	0.1



- The majority of the households in Sinpaungwe` Township are living in wooden houses (47.9%) followed by households in bamboo houses (43.1%).
- Some 43.0 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses and 48.4 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Magway Region	: 68.4%
Thayet District	: 35.1%
Sinpaungwe` Township	: 39.6%

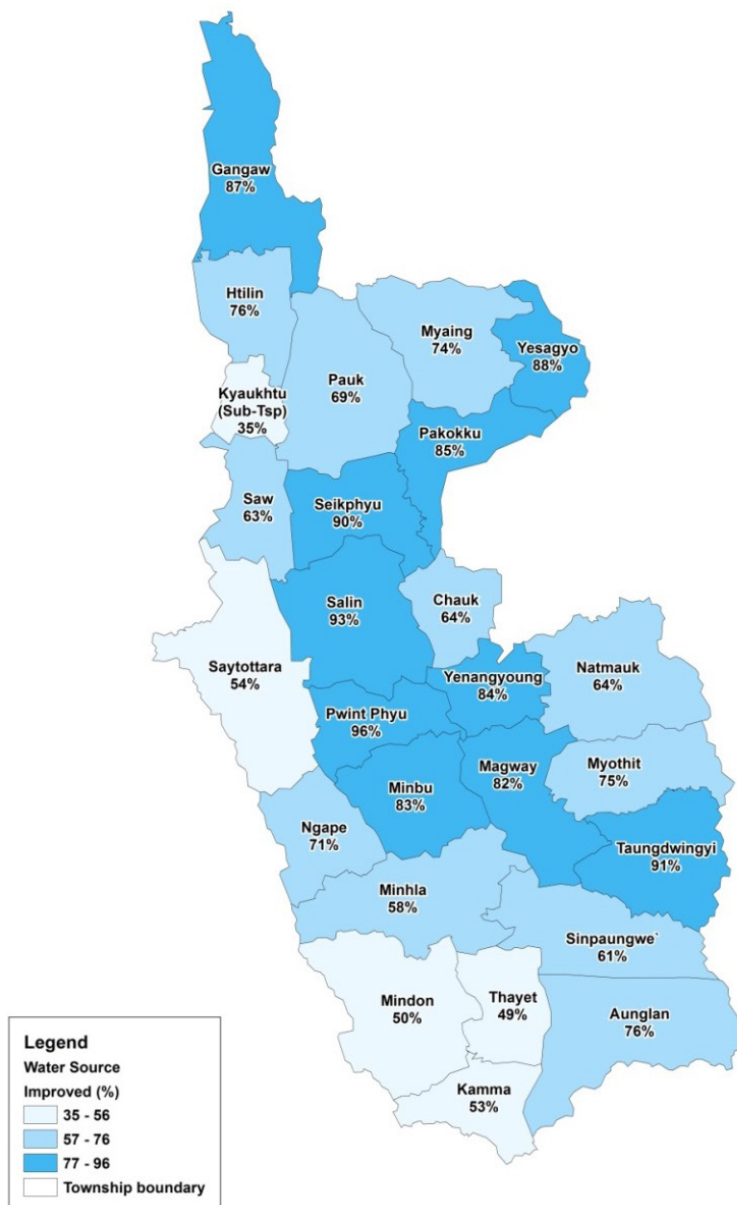
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	0.8	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		39.2	64.4	38.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		39.6	65.2	38.4
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		38.5	24.4	39.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.3	0.5	1.4
Other		1.1	0.7	1.1
None		19.5	9.2	20.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	28,684	1,281	27,403

- Some 39.6 per cent of the households in Sinpaungwe` Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (39.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sinpaungwe` Township is in the range of (15-43) per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Magway Region is 68.4 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 19.5 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Magway Region, it is 17.5 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Sinpaungwe` Township, 20.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Magway Region	: 76.6%
Thayet District	: 61.7%
Sinpaungwe` Township	: 61.2%

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

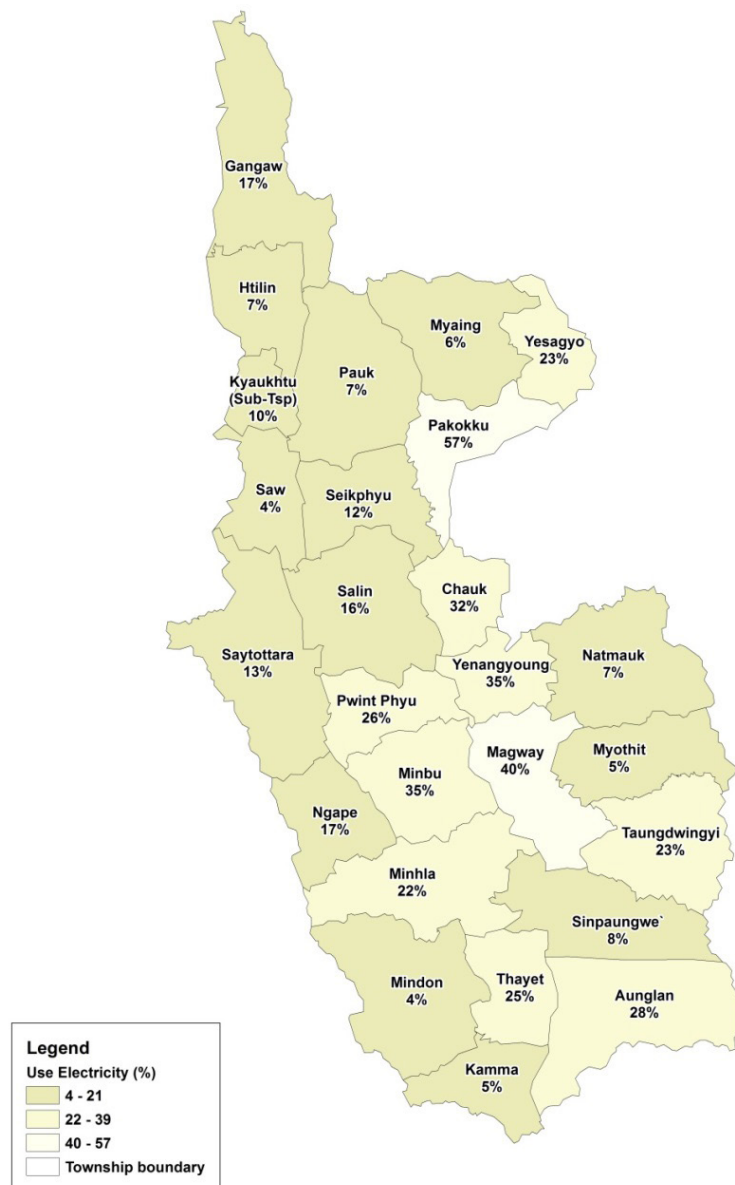
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	8.4	74.5	5.4
Tube well, borehole	26.7	1.3	27.8
Protected well/ Spring	26.1	0.2	27.3
Bottled water/ Water purifier	*	0.2	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>60.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	1.9	-	2.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake	4.2	-	4.3
River/stream/ canal	31.6	22.3	32.0
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.1	-	0.2
Other	1.0	1.5	1.0
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>39.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	28,684	1,281

- In Sinpaungwe` Township, 61.2 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Magway Region, the proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water is in the range of (57-76) per cent group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 31.6 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 26.7 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.
- Some 38.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 39.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Magway Region	: 22.7%
Thayet District	: 18.7%
Sinpaungwe` Township	: 8.0%

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

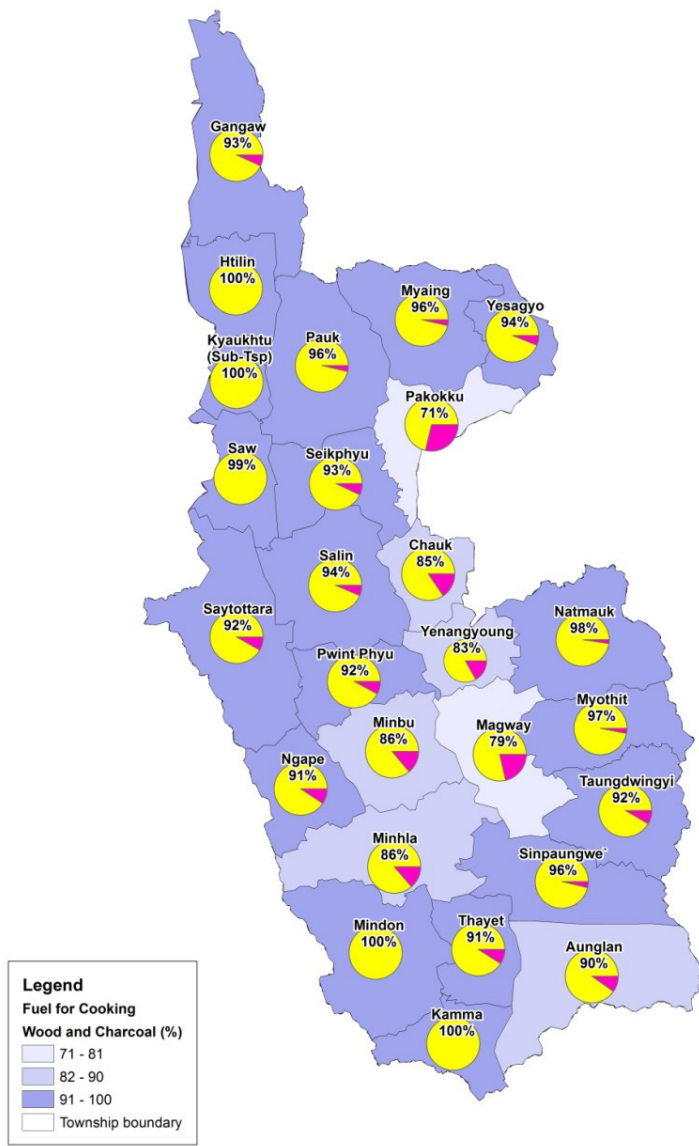
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		8.0	83.9	4.5
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
Candle		20.5	3.7	21.3
Battery		46.7	10.2	48.4
Generator (private)		4.9	1.5	5.1
Water mill (private)		*	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		12.8	-	13.4
Other		6.8	0.6	7.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	28,684	1,281	27,403

- In Sinpaungwe` Township, 8.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Magway Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Magway Region is 22.7 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 46.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 48.4 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Magway Regin	: 90.0%
Thayet District	: 92.5%
Sinpaungwe` Township	: 96.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.6	23.3	2.6
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		93.3	58.2	94.9
Charcoal		3.0	18.3	2.3
Coal		*	0.1	*
Other		*	-	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	28,684	1,281	27,403

- In Sinpaungwe` Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 93.3 per cent using firewood and 3.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 3.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 94.9 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 2.3 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

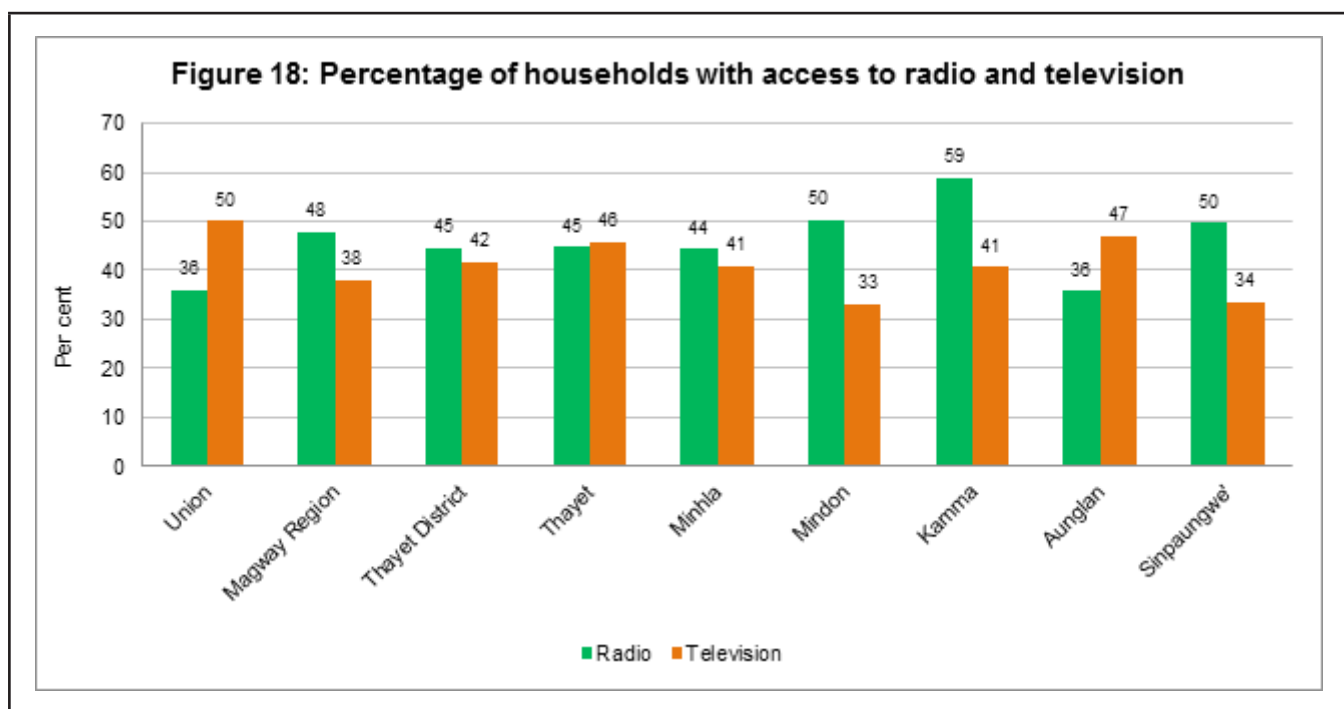
Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	28,684	49.6	33.6	2.4	15.7	0.3	2.0	34.2	*
Urban	1,281	35.6	68.5	5.1	41.9	2.4	11.4	19.7	0.3
Rural	27,403	50.3	32.0	2.3	14.5	0.2	1.5	34.9	*

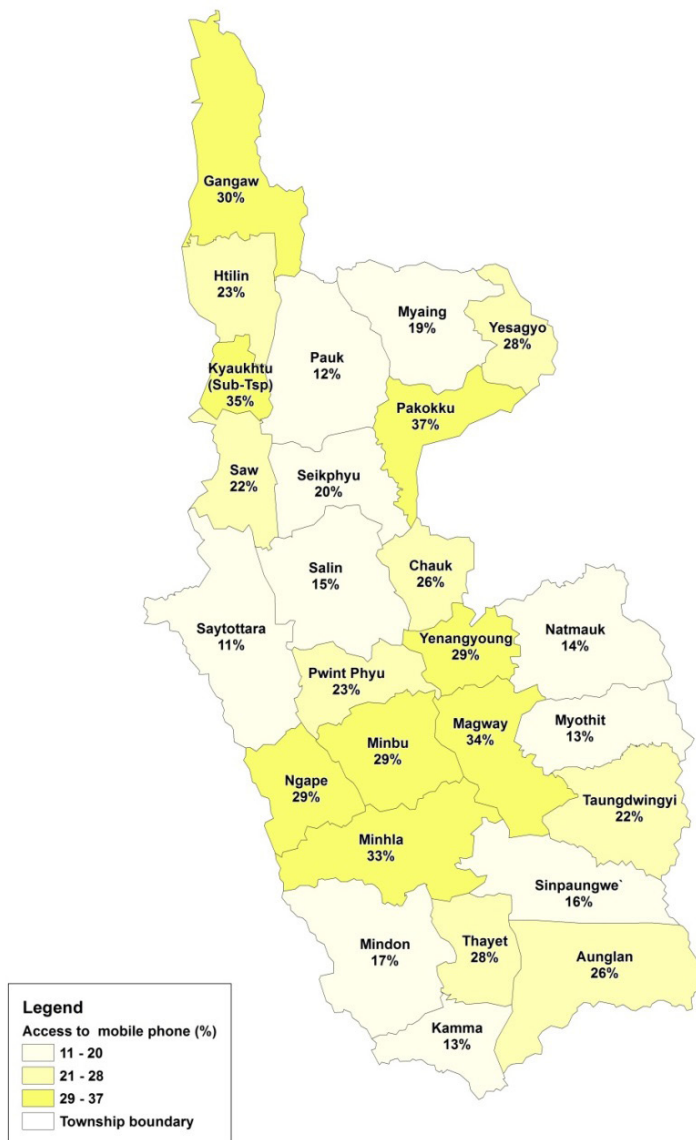
- Some 49.6 per cent of the households in Sinpaungwe` Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 68.5 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while 50.3 per cent of households in rural areas reported having radio.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- In Sinpaungwe` Township, some (33.6%) of households reported having a television.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Magway Region	: 23.9%
Thayet District	: 23.4%
Sinpaungwe` Township	: 15.7%

- Only 15.7 per cent of the households in Sinpaungwe` Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the lowest group compared to other townships in Magway Region.

Transportation items

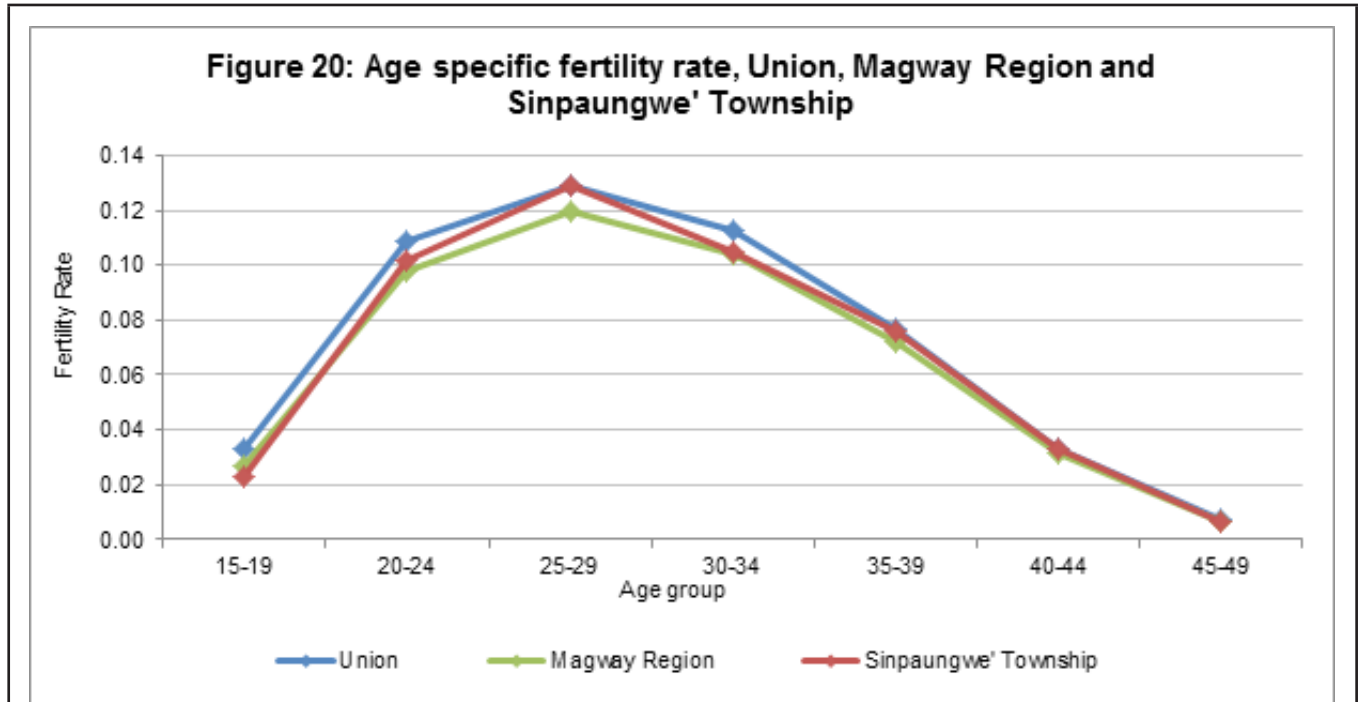
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Magway Region	919,777	12,624	356,960	282,648	7,989	12,307	4,196	380,264
Urban	131,251	5,925	72,163	62,913	1,499	660	349	4,968
Rural	788,526	6,699	284,797	219,735	6,490	11,647	3,847	375,296
Thayet District	179,839	2,232	60,142	38,048	1,044	1,164	996	87,972
Urban	23,014	904	10,975	12,274	279	290	103	1,286
Rural	156,825	1,328	49,167	25,774	765	874	893	86,686
Sinpaungwe' Township	28,684	213	6,706	3,410	93	211	259	15,775
Urban	1,281	34	398	710	3	82	15	191
Rural	27,403	179	6,308	2,700	90	129	244	15,584

- In Sinpaungwe` Township, 55.0 per cent of the households have cart (bullock) as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 23.4 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the urban households mainly use bicycle and rural households mainly use cart (bullock) as a means of transport.

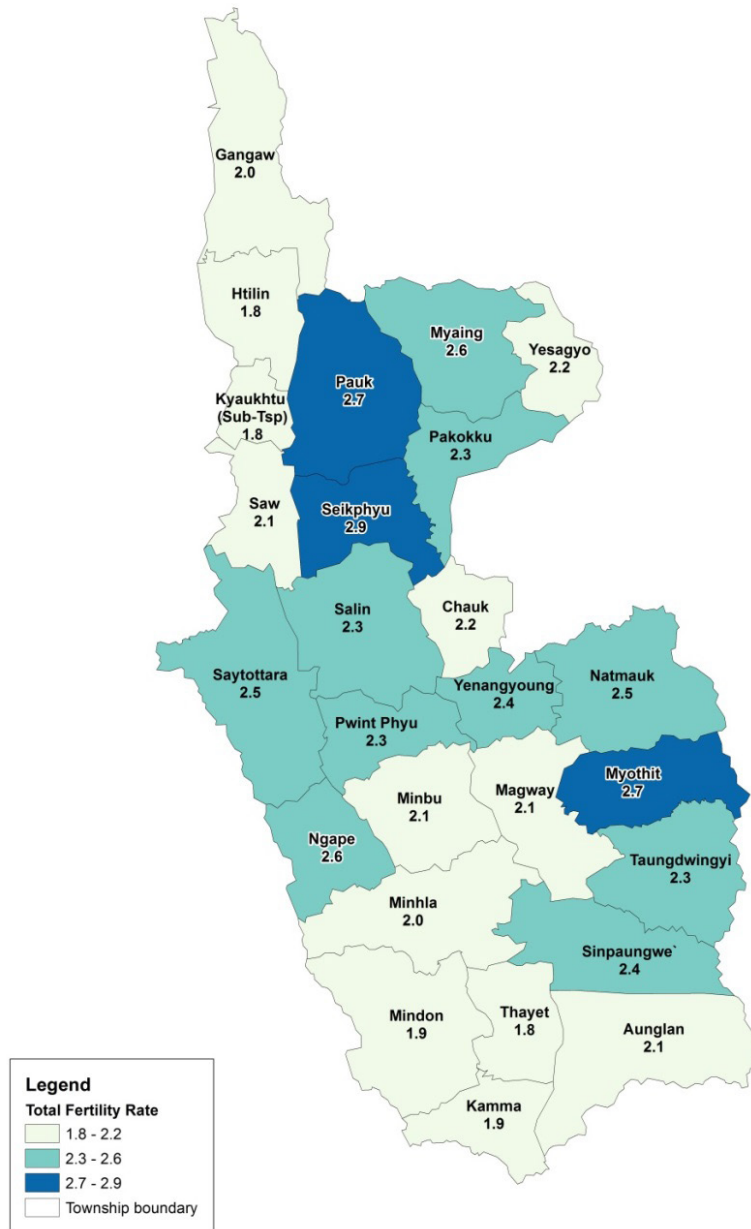
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



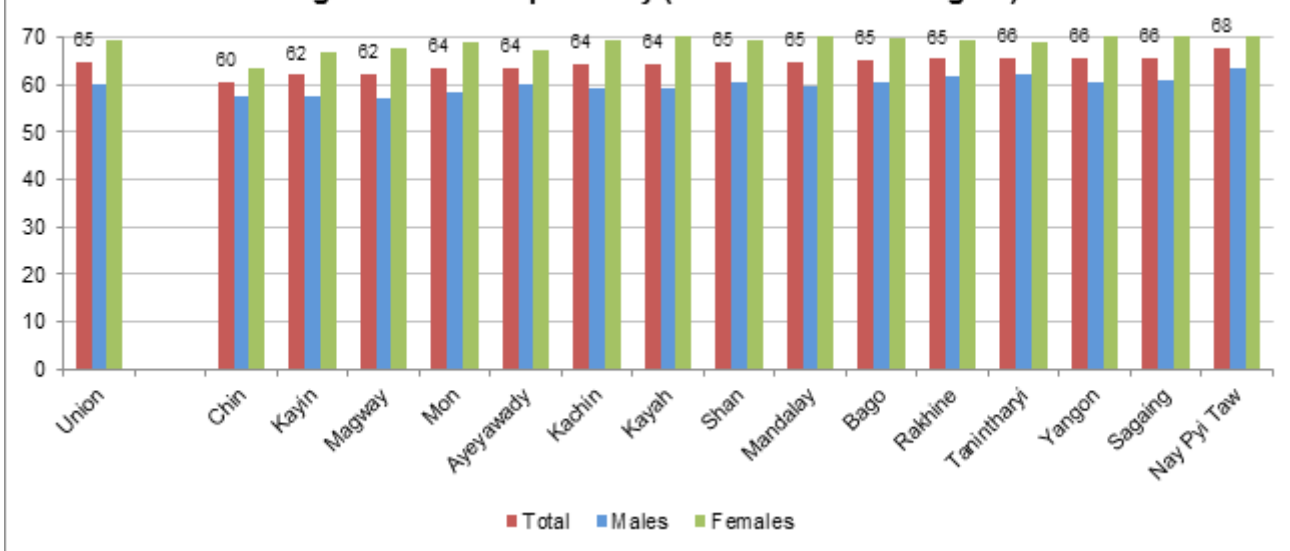
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.4 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Magway Region	: 2.3
Thayet District	: 2.1
Sinpaungwe` Township	: 2.4

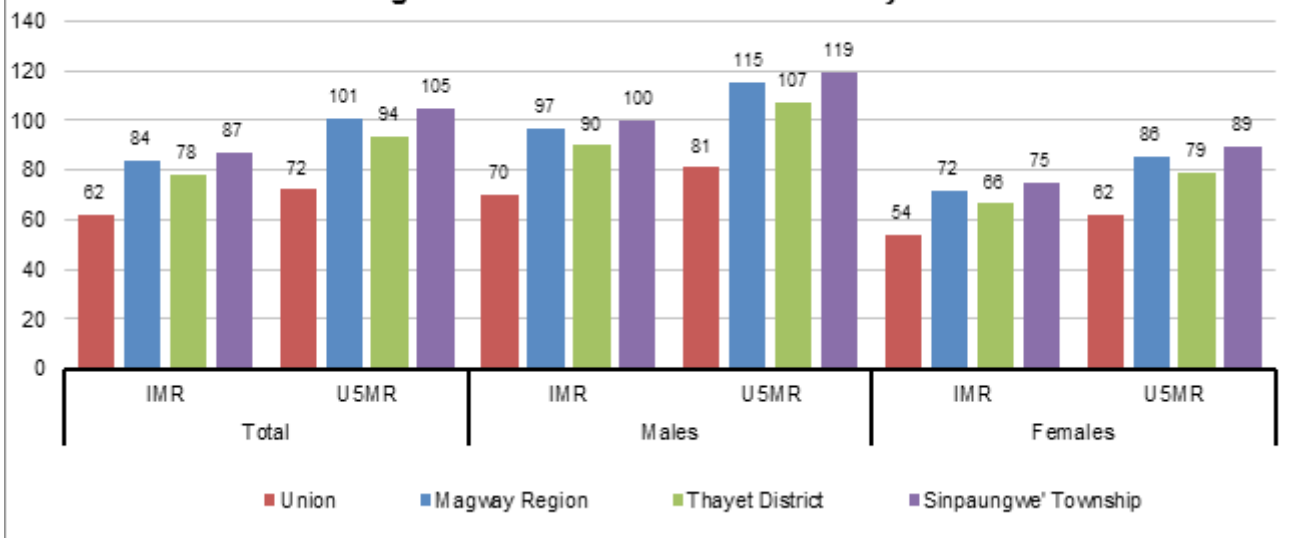
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Magway Region is 62.3 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 67.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.1 years.

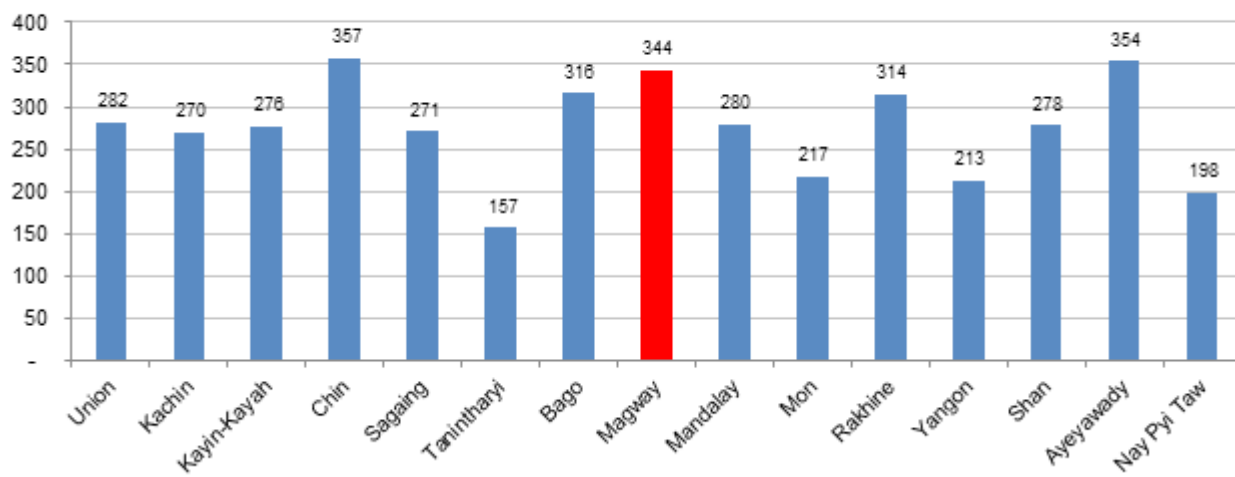
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thayet District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Thayet District is 78 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 94 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sinpaungwe' Township are higher than those in Magway Region and Thayet District. The Infant mortality in Sinpaungwe' is 87 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 105 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Magway Region, there are 344 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Magway Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:

(a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

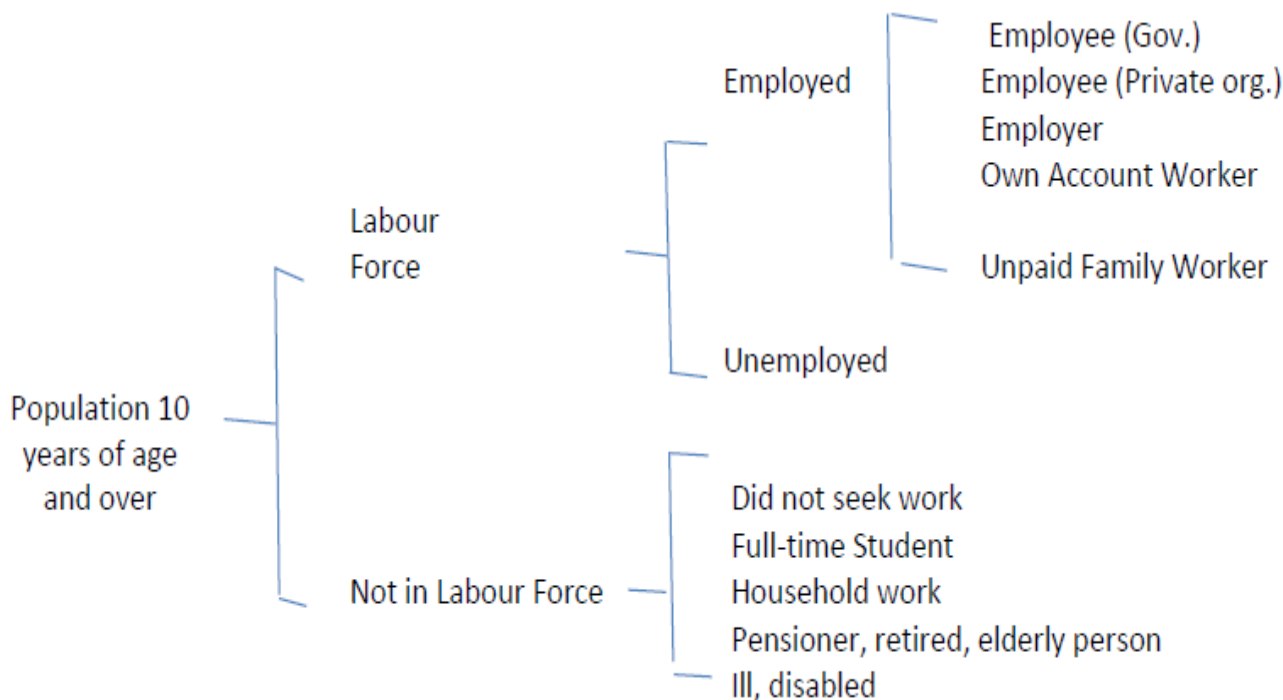
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Magway Region, Thayet District, Sinpaungwe` Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Mar Mar Oo	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Le` Le` Win	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Ni Ni Than	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Tin Tin Nyunt	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw May Thet Tun	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Zin Min Oo	Senior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Nay Linn Htike	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

