



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

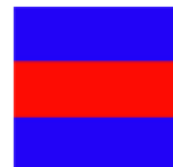
The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census MANDALAY REGION, MEIKTILA DISTRICT Mahlaing Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Mandalay Region, Meiktila District

Mahlaing Township Report

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Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships



Mahlaing Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	139,427 ²	
Population males	63,581 (45.6%)	
Population females	75,846 (54.4%)	
Percentage of urban population	9.9%	
Area (Km²)	1,110.3 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	125.6 persons	
Median age	31.8 years	
Number of wards	4	
Number of village tracts	52	
Number of private households	33,327	
Percentage of female headed households	29.4%	
Mean household size	4.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	26.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.1%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	9.0%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	56.0	
Child dependency ratio	42.0	
Old dependency ratio	14.0	
Ageing index	33.4	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	84	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	94.8%	
Male	98.4%	
Female	92.0%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,143	4.4
Walking	3,019	2.2
Seeing	2,836	2.0
Hearing	1,673	1.2
Remembering	2,168	1.6

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	89,833	77.9	
Associate Scrutiny	29	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	394	0.3	
National Registration	1,277	1.1	
Religious	706	0.6	
Temporary Registration	270	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	27	<0.1	
None	22,795	19.8	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	71.8%	87.7%	59.0%
Unemployment rate	3.4%	3.2%	3.7%
Employment to population ratio	69.3%	84.8%	56.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	32,330	97.0	
Renter	367	1.1	
Provided free (individually)	392	1.2	
Government quarters	201	0.6	
Private company quarters	*	<0.1	
Other	24	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.6%		15.2%
Bamboo	76.1%	4.8%	0.2%
Earth	<0.1%	66.3%	
Wood	3.6%	8.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		81.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	17.3%	19.7%	0.4%
Other	1.2%	1.2%	2.8%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,700	5.1	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	<0.1	
Firewood	30,823	92.5	
Charcoal	718	2.1	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	52	0.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	4,191	12.6
Kerosene	121	0.4
Candle	4,428	13.3
Battery	14,629	43.9
Generator (private)	2,262	6.8
Water mill (private)	35	0.1
Solar system/energy	4,444	13.3
Other	3,217	9.7
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	525	1.6
Tube well, borehole	6,916	20.7
Protected well/spring	22,313	67.0
Bottled/purifier water	627	1.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>30,381</i>	<i>91.2</i>
Unprotected well/spring	882	2.6
Pool/pond/lake	1,189	3.6
River/stream/canal	171	0.5
Waterfall/rainwater	44	0.1
Other	660	2.0
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,946</i>	<i>8.8</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	938	2.8
Tube well, borehole	10,323	31.0
Protected well/spring	17,651	53.0
Unprotected well/spring	923	2.7
Pool/pond/lake	2,320	7.0
River/stream/canal	563	1.6
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	585	1.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	306	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	27,951	83.9
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>28,257</i>	<i>84.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	987	3.0
Bucket (Surface latrine)	192	0.6
Other	90	0.3
None	3,801	11.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	17,940	53.8
Television	13,999	42.0
Landline phone	1,973	5.9
Mobile phone	5,134	15.4
Computer	376	1.1
Internet at home	636	1.9
Households with none of the items	9,482	28.5
Households with all of the items	159	0.5
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	629	1.9
Motorcycle/Moped	17,970	53.9
Bicycle	13,836	41.5
4-Wheel tractor	490	1.5
Canoe/Boat	182	0.5
Motor boat	143	0.4
Cart (bullock)	16,223	48.7

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Mahlaing Township in Mandalay 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 Mahlaing Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	139,427 *		
Males	63,581		
Females	75,846		
Sex ratio	84 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	9.9%		
Area (Km ²)	1,110.3 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	125.6 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	52		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	136,355	12,873	123,482
Number of conventional households	33,327	3,111	30,216
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mahlaing Township, there are more females than males with 84 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (9.9%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Mahlaing Township is 126 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Mahlaing Township. This is less than to 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; Mahlaing Township (Meiktila District, Mandalay Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	33,327	139,427	63,581	75,846
	Ward	3,111	13,850	6,331	7,519
1	No (1)(W)	769	3,498	1,630	1,868
2	No (2)(W)	904	3,873	1,719	2,154
3	No (3)(W)	1,008	4,438	2,064	2,374
4	No (4)(W)	430	2,041	918	1,123
	Village Tract	30,216	125,577	57,250	68,327
1	Htan Taw(VT)	534	2,527	1,153	1,374
2	Kan Bar Hpyu(VT)	380	1,618	722	896
3	Pan Aing(VT)	839	3,486	1,546	1,940
4	Yae Ni(VT)	489	2,216	953	1,263
5	Yae Htwet(VT)	600	2,363	1,035	1,328
6	Hpyauk Seik Kyin(VT)	523	2,048	887	1,161
7	Myin U Hleit(VT)	1,184	4,684	2,104	2,580
8	Kyauk Tan(VT)	1,244	5,321	2,429	2,892
9	Kan Twin(VT)	836	3,157	1,443	1,714
10	Kone Te(VT)	340	1,403	630	773
11	Lel Gyi(VT)	384	1,470	663	807
12	Thein Kone(VT)	357	1,306	599	707
13	Htan Pin Kan(VT)	565	2,366	1,047	1,319
14	Hma Yoe (Mu Yoe)(VT)	501	2,277	1,044	1,233
15	Hpet Kone(VT)	391	1,590	699	891
16	Htan Ma Gyi(VT)	295	1,283	593	690
17	Ywar Thit(VT)	384	1,656	768	888
18	Tha But Kone(VT)	817	3,521	1,669	1,852
19	Yone Pin Zauk(VT)	585	2,346	1,116	1,230
20	Kan Gyi(VT)	639	2,592	1,214	1,378
21	Ku Gyi(VT)	541	2,358	1,037	1,321
22	Yone Taw(VT)	384	1,595	706	889

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
23	Oke Hpo Kan(VT)	567	2,110	952	1,158
24	Nat Sin Kone(VT)	528	2,177	994	1,183
25	War Khwa(VT)	636	2,459	1,120	1,339
26	Myin Twin(VT)	421	1,730	785	945
27	Son Twin(VT)	676	2,649	1,200	1,449
28	Thea Kan(VT)	814	3,613	1,634	1,979
29	Aing Ma Yoe(VT)	199	777	345	432
30	Wan Be Lu(VT)	232	984	439	545
31	Tha Pay Pin(VT)	554	2,339	1,090	1,249
32	Kywe Chan(VT)	846	3,362	1,458	1,904
33	Thet Kei Kyin(VT)	1,205	5,021	2,296	2,725
34	Ein Gyi Taw(VT)	193	849	424	425
35	Tha Yet Kaung Pin(VT)	517	2,296	1,125	1,171
36	Thone Htaung(VT)	485	2,377	1,145	1,232
37	Pyawbwe(VT)	283	1,161	528	633
38	Hnaw Kan(VT)	510	2,142	990	1,152
39	Bauk Khway Taw(VT)	659	2,864	1,331	1,533
40	Nyaung Oke(VT)	316	1,217	522	695
41	Let Swayt(VT)	941	3,955	1,755	2,200
42	Myauk Lel(VT)	479	1,982	888	1,094
43	Yae Ngan(VT)	670	2,653	1,253	1,400
44	Oke Gyi(VT)	673	2,625	1,167	1,458
45	Kyat Se(VT)	1,019	4,078	1,880	2,198
46	Se To(VT)	1,200	5,059	2,360	2,699
47	Da Hat Tan(VT)	327	1,312	595	717
48	Le Taw(VT)	287	1,210	541	669
49	Hpyauk Seik Kone(VT)	641	2,647	1,152	1,495
50	Yae Cho Bu Tar(VT)	391	1,810	851	959
51	Yar Gyi Kone(VT)	716	3,081	1,535	1,546
52	Lel Byar(VT)	419	1,855	838	1,017

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Mahlaing Township

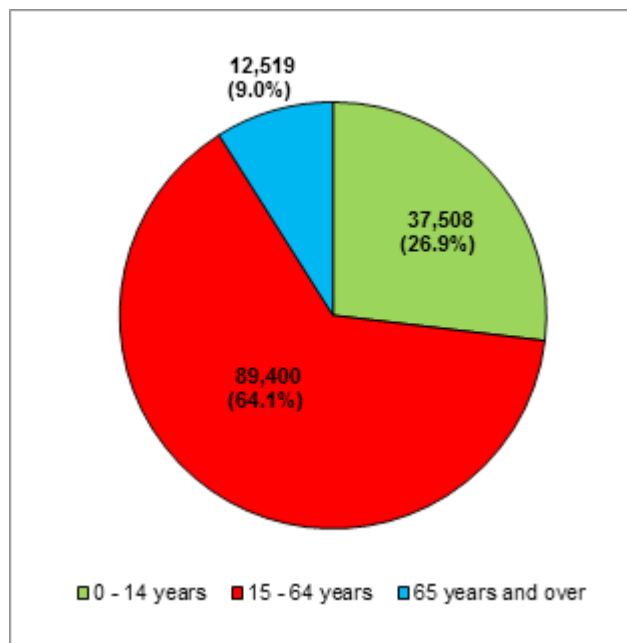
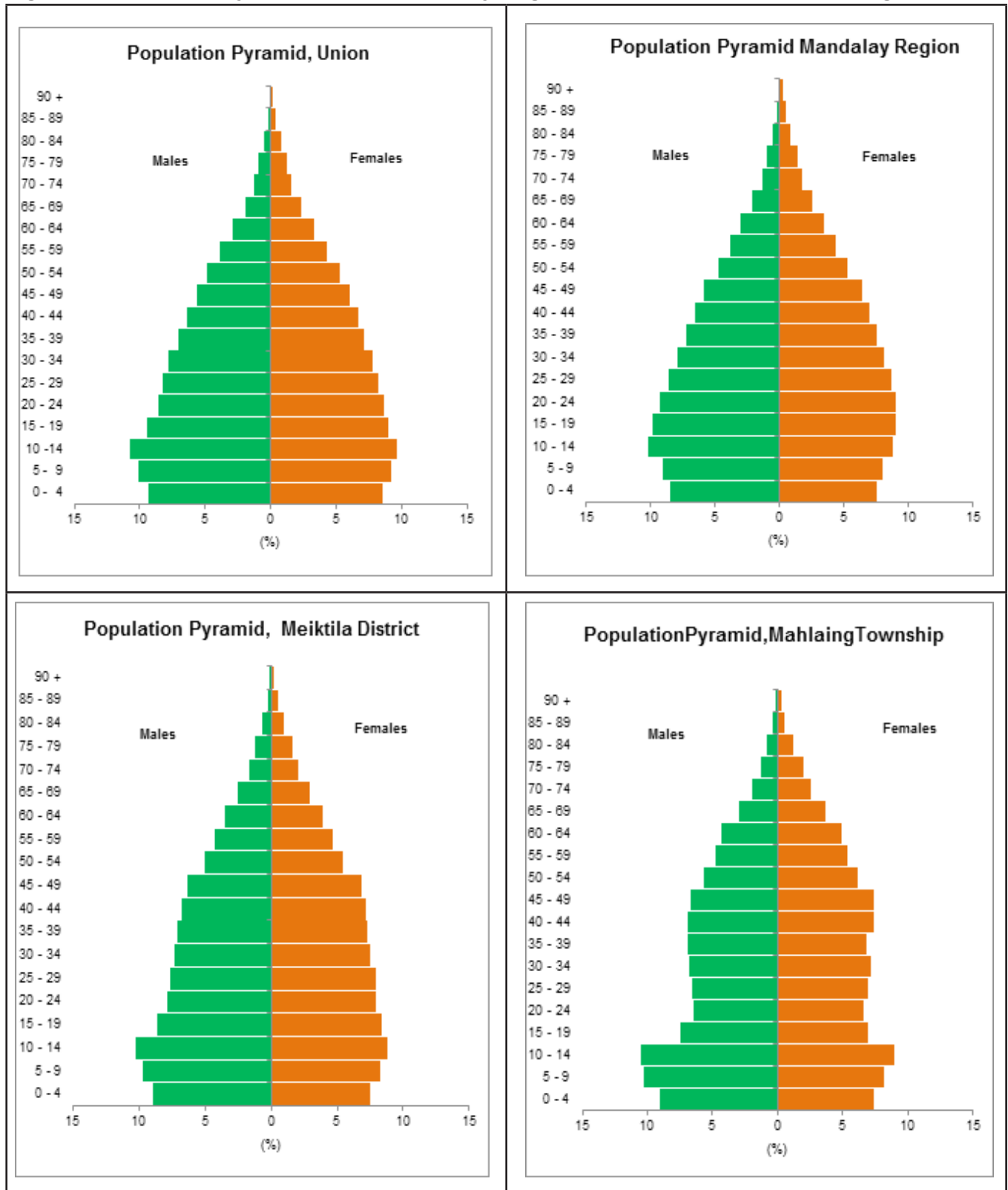


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Mahlaing Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	139,427	63,581	75,846
0 - 4	11,380	5,754	5,626
5 - 9	12,712	6,514	6,198
10 - 14	13,416	6,670	6,746
15 - 19	10,029	4,752	5,277
20 - 24	9,059	4,075	4,984
25 - 29	9,380	4,166	5,214
30 - 34	9,755	4,323	5,432
35 - 39	9,615	4,416	5,199
40 - 44	9,975	4,413	5,562
45 - 49	9,873	4,282	5,591
50 - 54	8,234	3,595	4,639
55 - 59	7,078	3,061	4,017
60 - 64	6,402	2,726	3,676
65 - 69	4,672	1,922	2,750
70 - 74	3,171	1,242	1,929
75 - 79	2,316	845	1,471
80 - 84	1,441	517	924
85 - 89	655	225	430
90 +	264	83	181

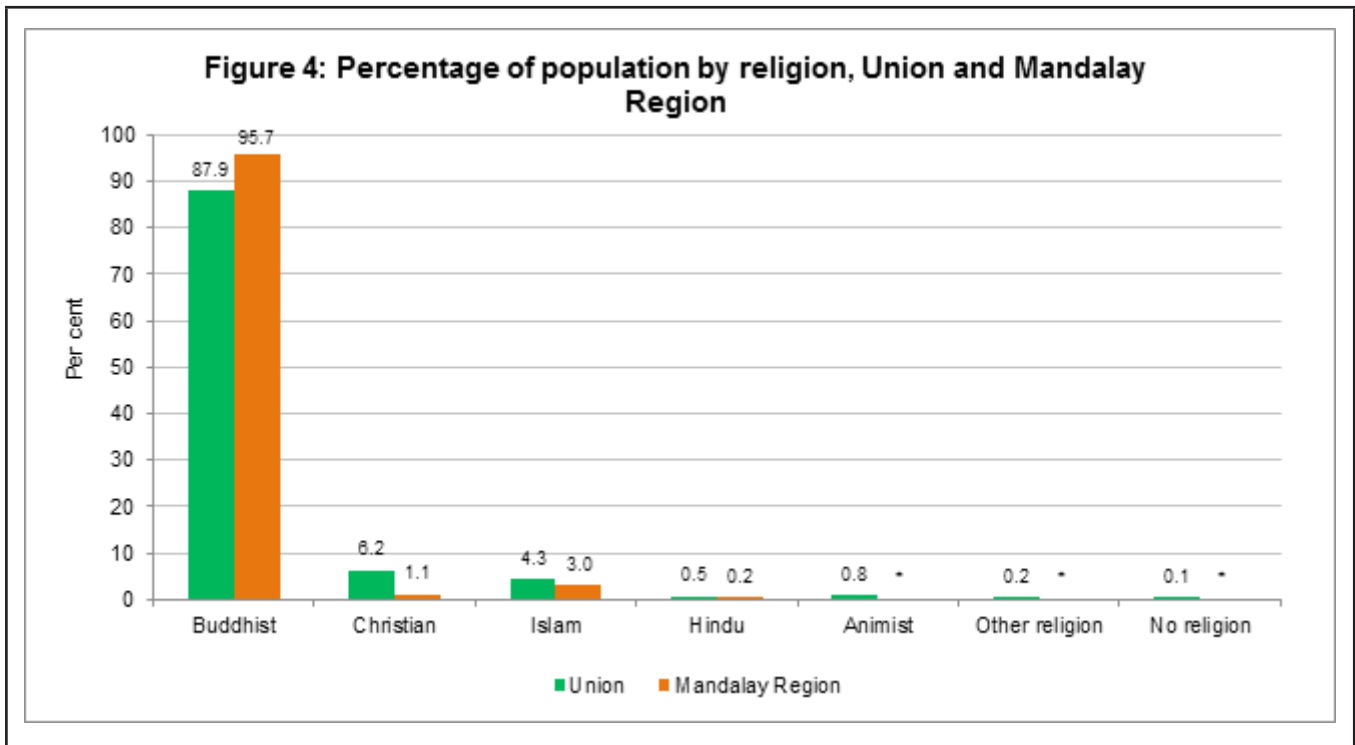
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Mahlaing Township is 64.1 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Mandalay Region, Meiktila District and Mahlaing Township)



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

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Mandalay Region, it is 95.7% Buddhist, 1.1% Christian, 3.0% Islam, 0.2% Hindu and less than 0.1% each for Animist, Other religion, and those with No religion respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,420	1,253	1,167	836	429	407
6	2,619	1,311	1,308	2,207	1,097	1,110
7	2,668	1,359	1,309	2,386	1,209	1,177
8	2,387	1,154	1,233	2,090	1,008	1,082
9	2,305	1,166	1,139	2,033	1,019	1,014
10	2,522	1,226	1,296	2,200	1,067	1,133
11	2,550	1,225	1,325	2,194	1,053	1,141
12	2,656	1,279	1,377	2,082	1,026	1,056
13	2,660	1,275	1,385	1,898	896	1,002
14	2,346	1,068	1,278	1,428	666	762
15	2,112	1,005	1,107	991	492	499
16	1,940	938	1,002	752	366	386
17	1,910	841	1,069	542	233	309
18	2,055	939	1,116	366	160	206
19	1,619	748	871	247	97	150
20	2,110	949	1,161	186	82	104
21	1,634	744	890	114	61	53
22	1,698	768	930	88	42	46
23	1,647	698	949	42	26	16
24	1,735	754	981	31	17	14
25	2,003	895	1,108	23	9	14
26	1,546	675	871	19	4	15
27	1,815	810	1,005	12	6	6
28	1,934	812	1,122	19	6	13
29	1,878	817	1,061	19	9	10

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Mandalay Region and Mahlaing Township

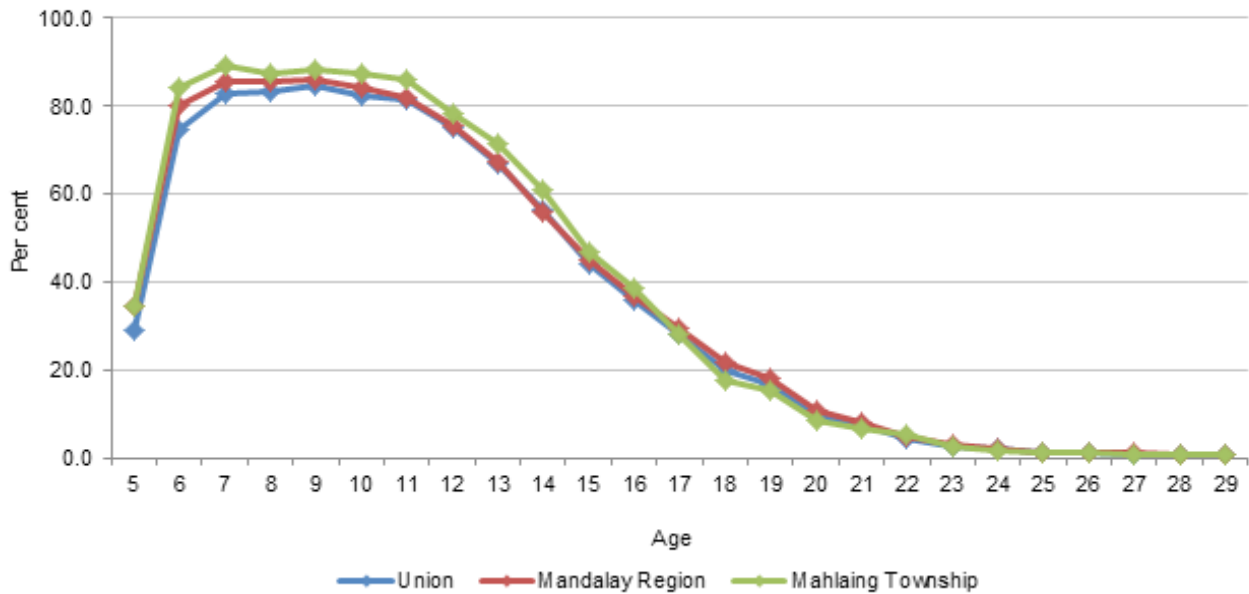
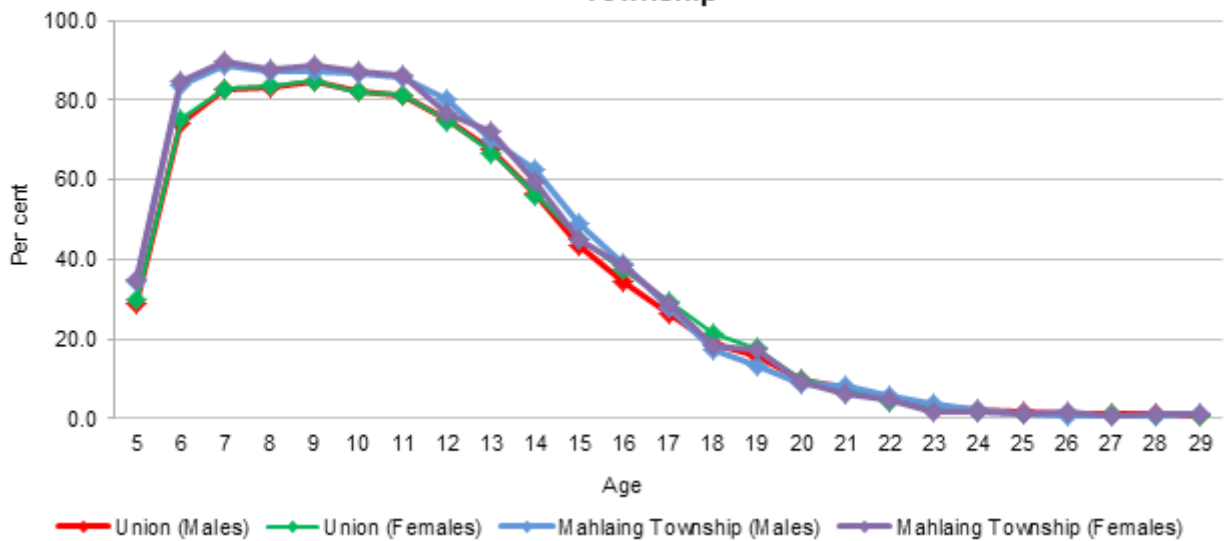
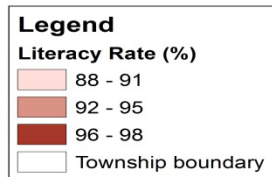
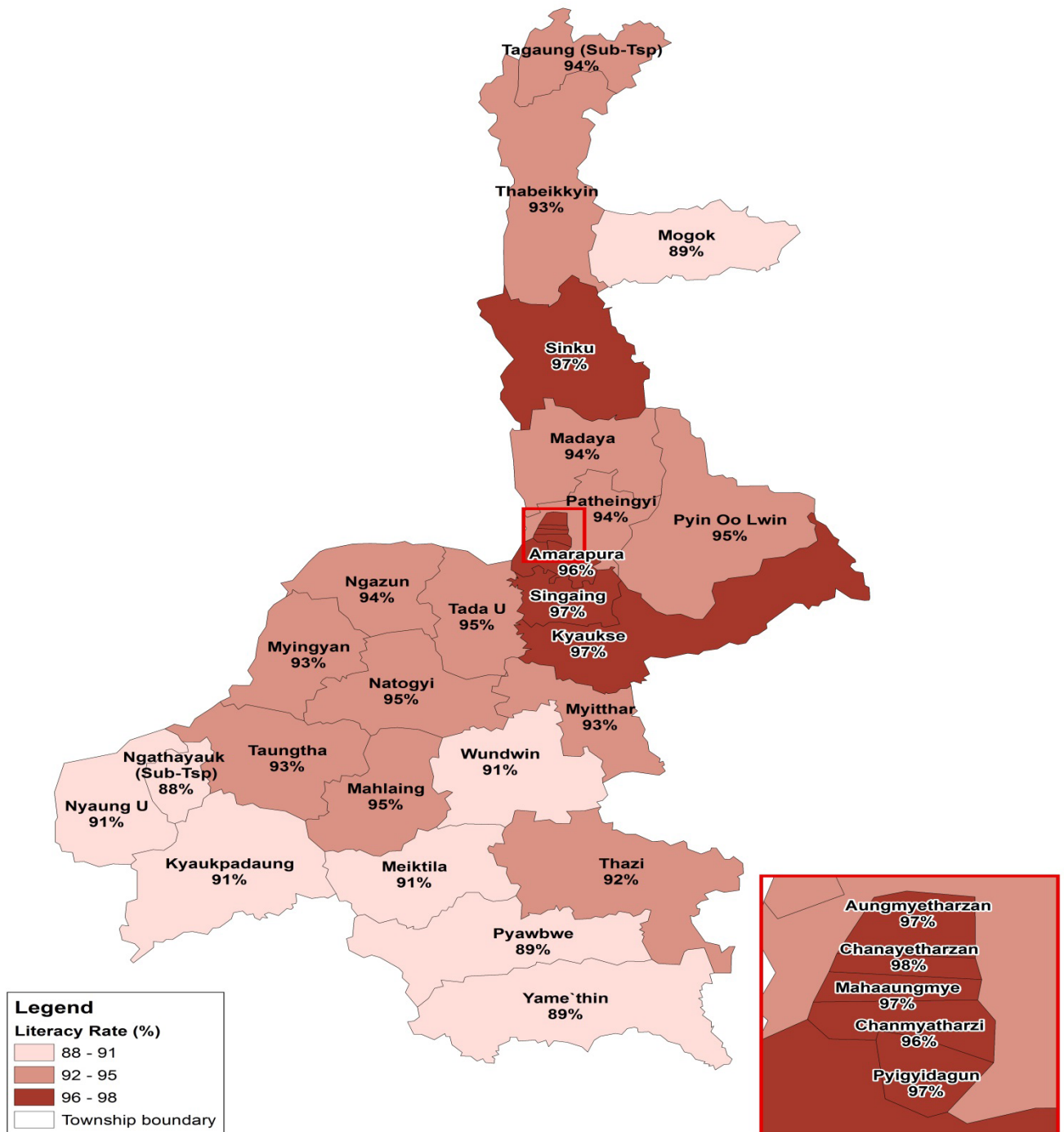


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Mahlaing Township



- School attendance in Mahlaing Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Mahlaing Township is slightly higher at ages from 5 to 16 years.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Mandalay Region	: 93.8%
Meiktila District	: 91.9%
Mahlaing Township	: 94.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	18,460	98.7
Males	8,384	98.9
Females	10,076	98.6

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Mahlaing Township is 94.8 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 92.0 per cent and for the males it is 98.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.7 per cent with 98.6 per cent for females and 98.9 per cent for males.

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

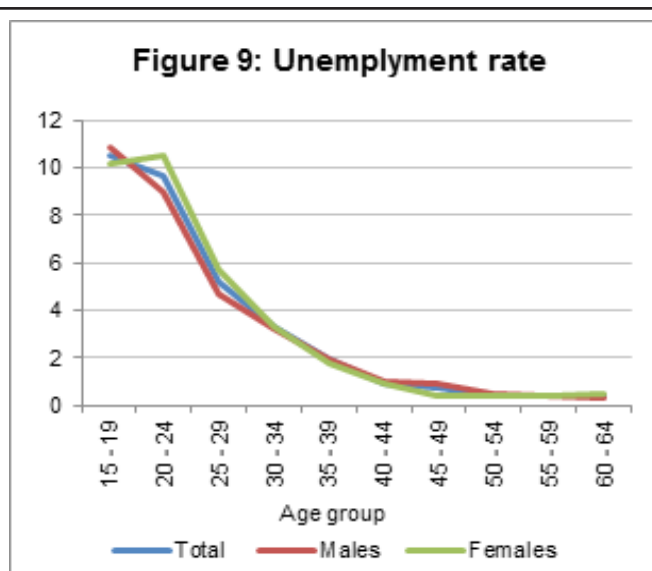
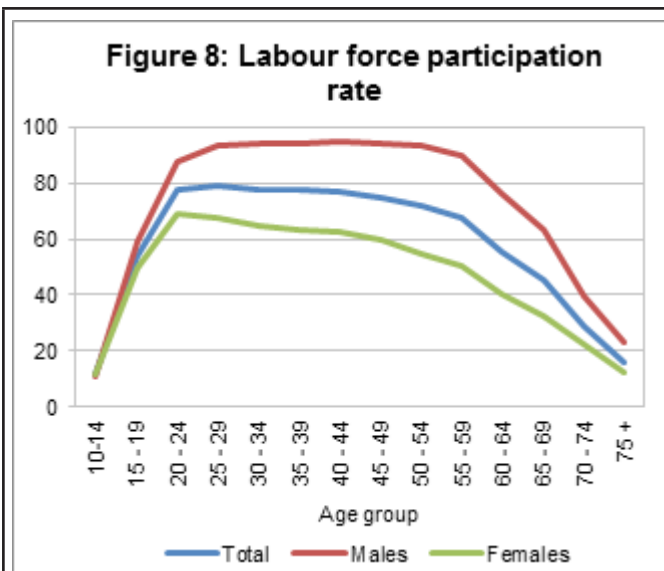
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	82,831	10,819	13.1	21,480	28,388	11,316	5,517	135	4,112	98	94	872
Urban	8,100	332	4.1	1,130	1,677	1,923	1,523	30	1,443	22	17	3
Rural	74,731	10,487	14.0	20,350	26,711	9,393	3,994	105	2,669	76	77	869
Males	35,816	3,335	9.3	7,053	12,876	6,778	3,267	92	1,873	50	70	422
Females	47,015	7,484	15.9	14,427	15,512	4,538	2,250	43	2,239	48	24	450

- Some 13.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 14.0 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 9.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 15.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 34.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.0 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	11.4	11.3	11.6	10.6	10.1	11.1
15 - 19	54.1	58.9	49.9	10.5	10.9	10.2
20 - 24	77.3	87.7	68.8	9.7	9.0	10.5
25 - 29	79.1	93.2	67.8	5.2	4.7	5.7
30 - 34	77.9	94.2	64.9	3.3	3.2	3.3
35 - 39	77.4	94.3	63.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
40 - 44	77.0	94.9	62.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
45 - 49	74.8	94.3	59.8	0.7	0.9	0.4
50 - 54	71.6	93.4	54.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
55 - 59	67.6	89.8	50.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
60 - 64	55.4	76.2	40.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
65 - 69	45.0	63.2	32.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
70 - 74	29.2	39.8	22.4	0.3	-	0.7
75+	16.3	23.4	12.4	0.8	0.3	1.3
15 - 24	65.1	72.2	59.0	10.1	9.8	10.4
15 - 64	71.8	87.7	59.0	3.4	3.2	3.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Mahlaing Township is 71.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 59.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.7 per cent.
- In Mahlaing Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.4 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Mahlaing Township is 3.4 per cent. There is not much difference between males and females with unemployment rate for males (3.2%) and for females (3.7%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 10.4 per cent.

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

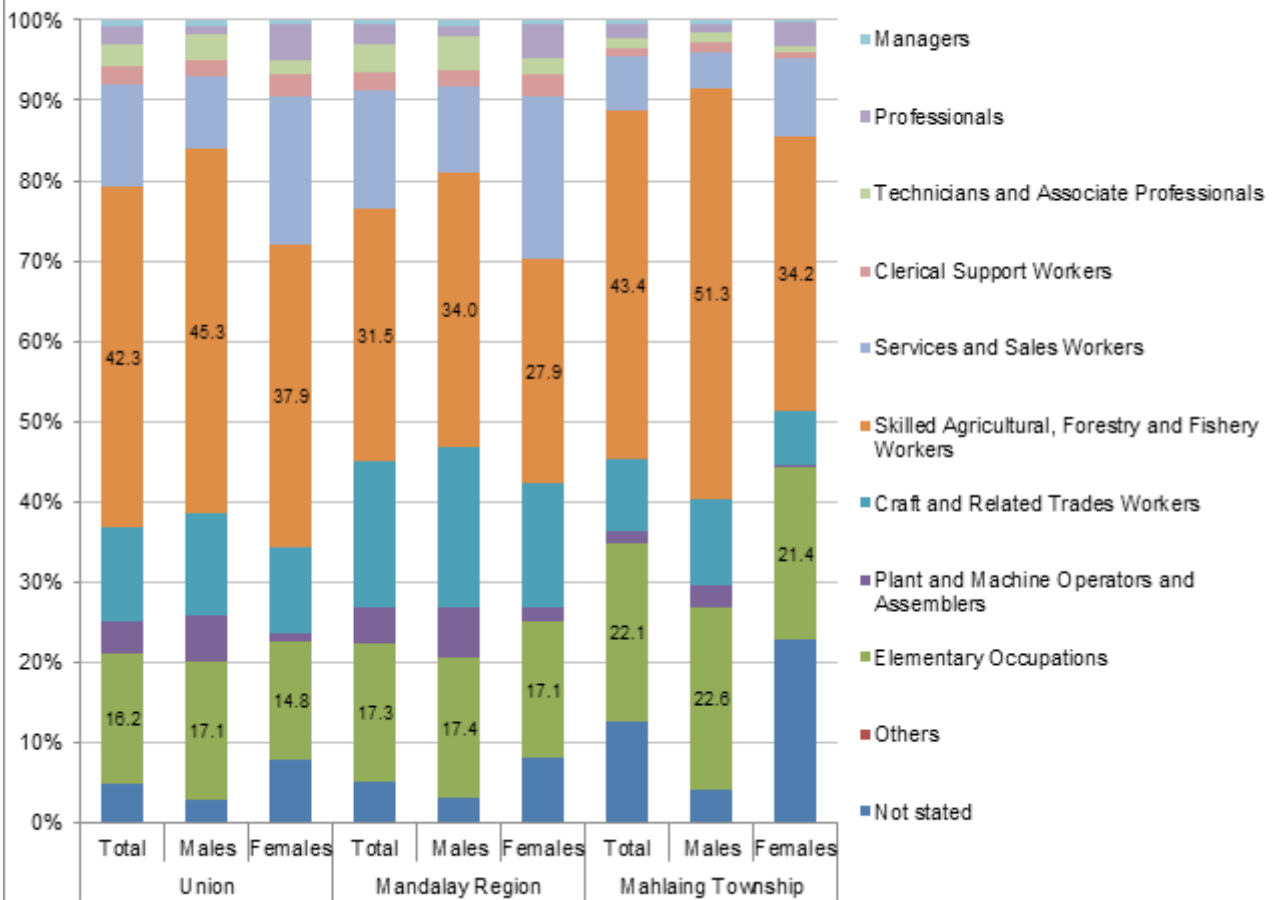
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	45,821	0.8	31.6	41.8	17.1	2.4	6.3
Males	13,554	1.3	52.0	6.2	22.6	3.9	14.0
Females	32,267	0.5	23.0	56.8	14.8	1.8	3.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 52.0 per cent of males are full time students while 56.8 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	61,174	33,162	28,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	257	154	103	0.4	0.5	0.4
Professionals	1,185	361	824	1.9	1.1	2.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	639	409	230	1.0	1.2	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	618	414	204	1.0	1.2	0.7
Services and Sales Workers	4,182	1,491	2,691	6.8	4.5	9.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	26,575	16,999	9,576	43.4	51.3	34.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	5,450	3,557	1,893	8.9	10.7	6.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	968	881	87	1.6	2.7	0.3
Elementary Occupations	13,516	7,509	6,007	22.1	22.6	21.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	7,784	1,387	6,397	12.7	4.2	22.8

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



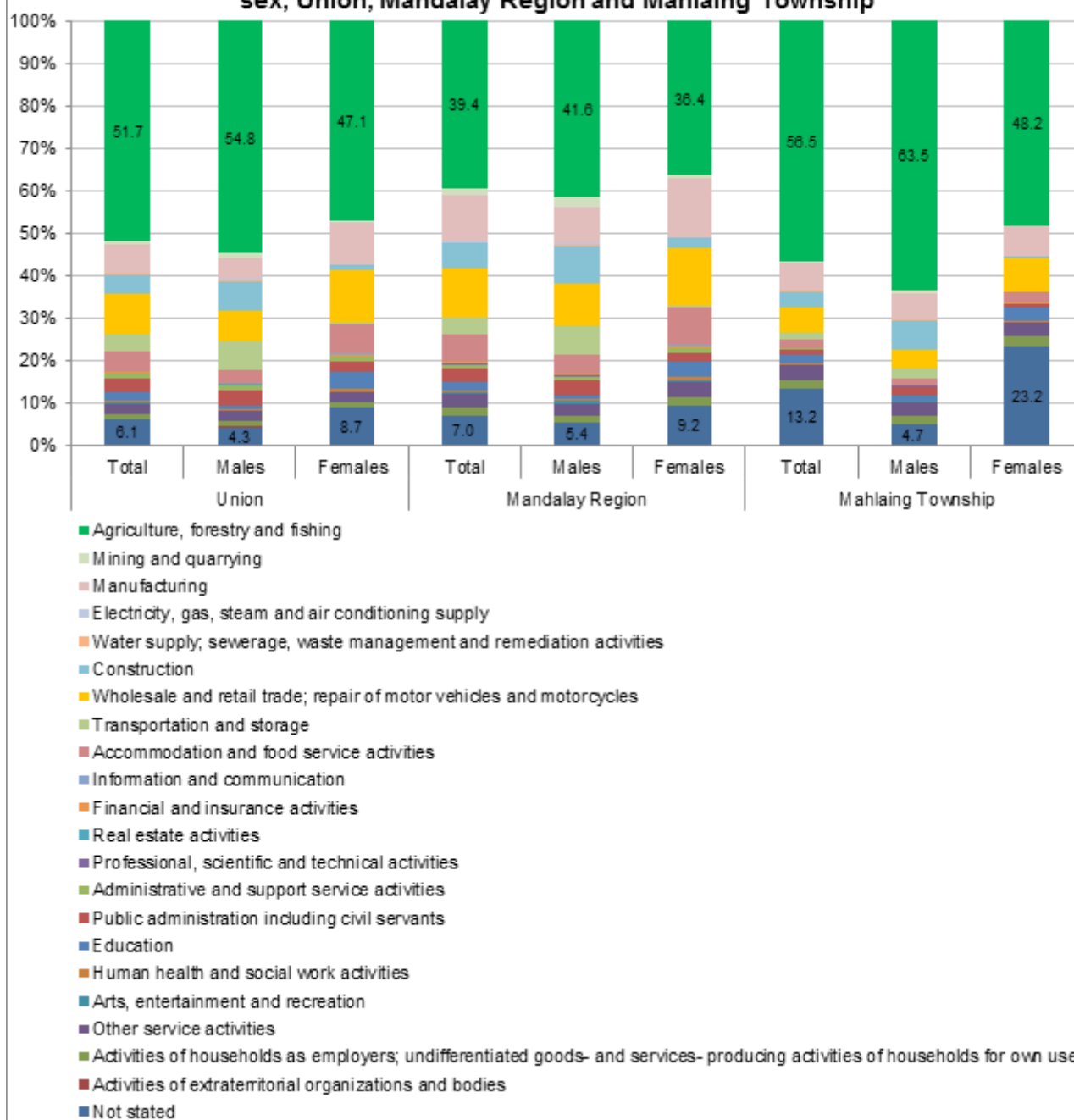
- In Mahlaing Township, 43.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 22.1 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 51.3 per cent of males and 34.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Mandalay Region, 31.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 17.3 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	61,174	33,162	28,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34,571	21,067	13,504	56.5	63.5	48.2
Mining and quarrying	263	201	62	0.4	0.6	0.2
Manufacturing	4,026	2,063	1,963	6.6	6.2	7.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30	26	4	*	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	91	78	13	0.1	0.2	*
Construction	2,412	2,271	141	3.9	6.8	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,604	1,388	2,216	5.9	4.2	7.9
Transportation and storage	863	840	23	1.4	2.5	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,206	536	670	2.0	1.6	2.4
Information and communication	27	21	6	*	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	56	23	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	70	63	7	0.1	0.2	*
Administrative and support service activities	151	90	61	0.2	0.3	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	783	577	206	1.3	1.7	0.7
Education	1,238	370	868	2.0	1.1	3.1
Human health and social work activities	151	58	93	0.2	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	80	70	10	0.1	0.2	*
Other service activities	2,068	1,103	965	3.4	3.3	3.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,403	746	657	2.3	2.2	2.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	3	1	*	*	*
Not stated	8,076	1,567	6,509	13.2	4.7	23.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



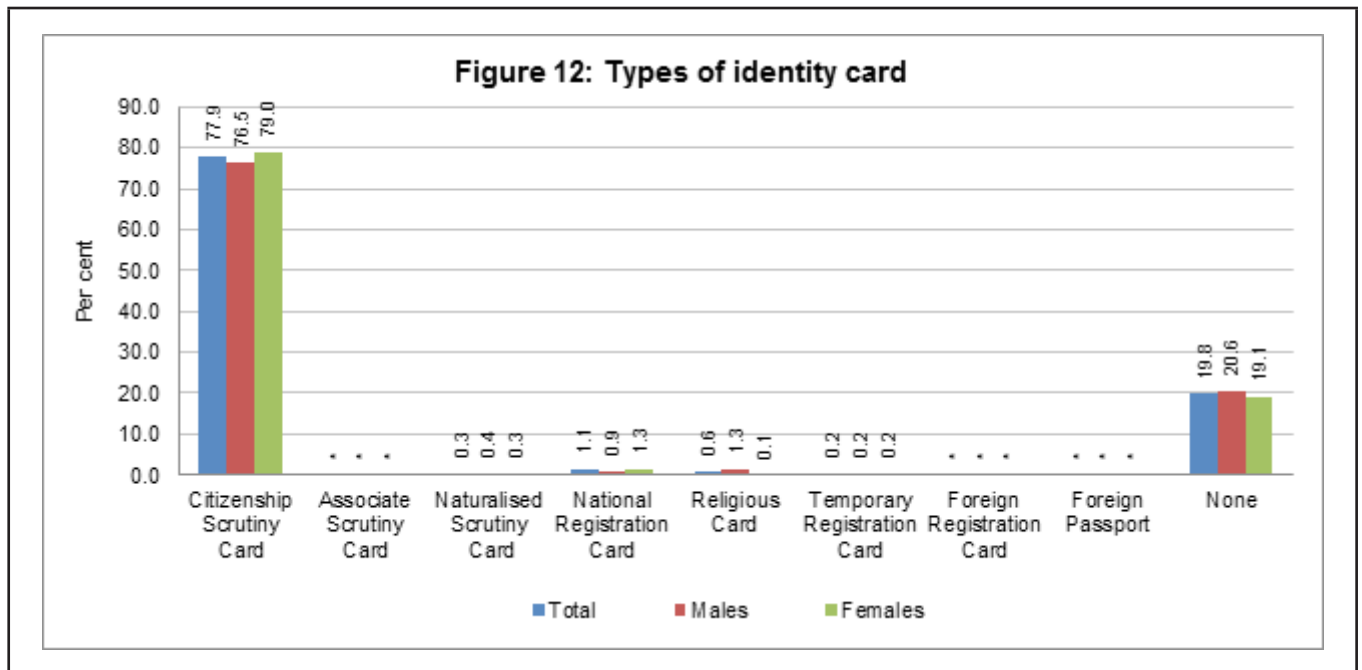
- In Mahlaing Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 56.5 per cent.
- There are 63.5 per cent of males and 48.2 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	89,833	29	394	1,277	706	270	*	27	22,795
Urban	9,164	2	69	105	91	37	*	10	2,269
Rural	80,669	27	325	1,172	615	233	*	17	20,526
Males	39,236	13	225	449	671	120	*	8	10,588
Females	50,597	16	169	828	35	150	*	19	12,207

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Mahlaing Township, 77.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 19.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 20.6 per cent of males and 19.1 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	139,427	133,284	6,143	4.4	2,836	1,673	3,019	2,168
0 - 4	11,380	11,066	314	2.8	27	38	238	272
5 - 9	12,712	12,590	122	1.0	14	16	53	79
10 - 14	13,416	13,293	123	0.9	19	21	48	75
15 - 19	10,029	9,927	102	1.0	16	27	45	58
20 - 24	9,059	8,974	85	0.9	18	19	34	32
25 - 29	9,380	9,286	94	1.0	18	19	42	35
30 - 34	9,755	9,628	127	1.3	20	30	55	57
35 - 39	9,615	9,462	153	1.6	36	33	57	52
40 - 44	9,975	9,756	219	2.2	70	45	82	58
45 - 49	9,873	9,546	327	3.3	152	63	114	76
50 - 54	8,234	7,888	346	4.2	158	77	128	69
55 - 59	7,078	6,595	483	6.8	246	101	200	114
60 - 64	6,402	5,768	634	9.9	305	114	300	160
65 - 69	4,672	3,980	692	14.8	387	158	308	167
70 - 74	3,171	2,525	646	20.4	370	196	333	204
75 - 79	2,316	1,596	720	31.1	412	271	380	245
80 - 84	1,441	879	562	39.0	337	260	333	251
85 - 89	655	403	252	38.5	142	115	168	104
90 +	264	122	142	53.8	89	70	101	60

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	63,581	61,054	2,527	4.0	1,104	608	1,260	858
0 - 4	5,754	5,590	164	2.9	14	22	126	140
5 - 9	6,514	6,447	67	1.0	8	8	28	43
10 - 14	6,670	6,608	62	0.9	7	9	27	40
15 - 19	4,752	4,703	49	1.0	7	11	23	25
20 - 24	4,075	4,037	38	0.9	10	6	17	13
25 - 29	4,166	4,119	47	1.1	11	6	22	18
30 - 34	4,323	4,253	70	1.6	9	13	36	33
35 - 39	4,416	4,332	84	1.9	22	10	35	30
40 - 44	4,413	4,302	111	2.5	36	17	55	28
45 - 49	4,282	4,131	151	3.5	73	26	56	30
50 - 54	3,595	3,434	161	4.5	73	26	66	30
55 - 59	3,061	2,845	216	7.1	123	35	91	49
60 - 64	2,726	2,463	263	9.6	117	48	139	54
65 - 69	1,922	1,654	268	13.9	142	59	123	61
70 - 74	1,242	1,007	235	18.9	141	78	120	71
75 - 79	845	611	234	27.7	131	88	117	71
80 - 84	517	328	189	36.6	111	82	101	72
85 - 89	225	144	81	36.0	48	44	51	36
90 +	83	46	37	44.6	21	20	27	14

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	75,846	72,230	3,616	4.8	1,732	1,065	1,759	1,310
0 - 4	5,626	5,476	150	2.7	13	16	112	132
5 - 9	6,198	6,143	55	0.9	6	8	25	36
10 - 14	6,746	6,685	61	0.9	12	12	21	35
15 - 19	5,277	5,224	53	1.0	9	16	22	33
20 - 24	4,984	4,937	47	0.9	8	13	17	19
25 - 29	5,214	5,167	47	0.9	7	13	20	17
30 - 34	5,432	5,375	57	1.0	11	17	19	24
35 - 39	5,199	5,130	69	1.3	14	23	22	22
40 - 44	5,562	5,454	108	1.9	34	28	27	30
45 - 49	5,591	5,415	176	3.1	79	37	58	46
50 - 54	4,639	4,454	185	4.0	85	51	62	39
55 - 59	4,017	3,750	267	6.6	123	66	109	65
60 - 64	3,676	3,305	371	10.1	188	66	161	106
65 - 69	2,750	2,326	424	15.4	245	99	185	106
70 - 74	1,929	1,518	411	21.3	229	118	213	133
75 - 79	1,471	985	486	33.0	281	183	263	174
80 - 84	924	551	373	40.4	226	178	232	179
85 - 89	430	259	171	39.8	94	71	117	68
90 +	181	76	105	58.0	68	50	74	46

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

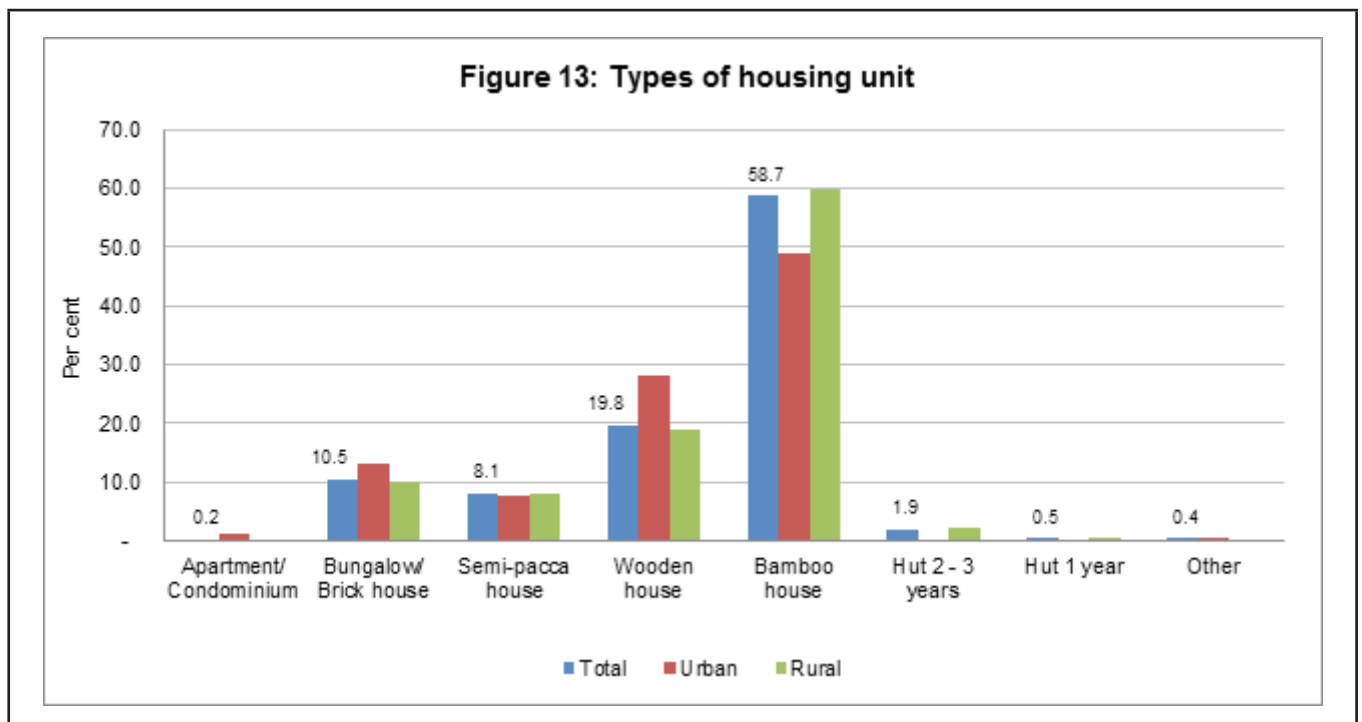
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	33,327	0.2	10.5	8.1	19.8	58.7	1.9	0.5	0.4
Urban	3,111	1.2	13.3	7.7	28.3	48.9	0.1	*	0.4
Rural	30,216	0.1	10.2	8.1	18.9	59.7	2.1	0.5	0.4

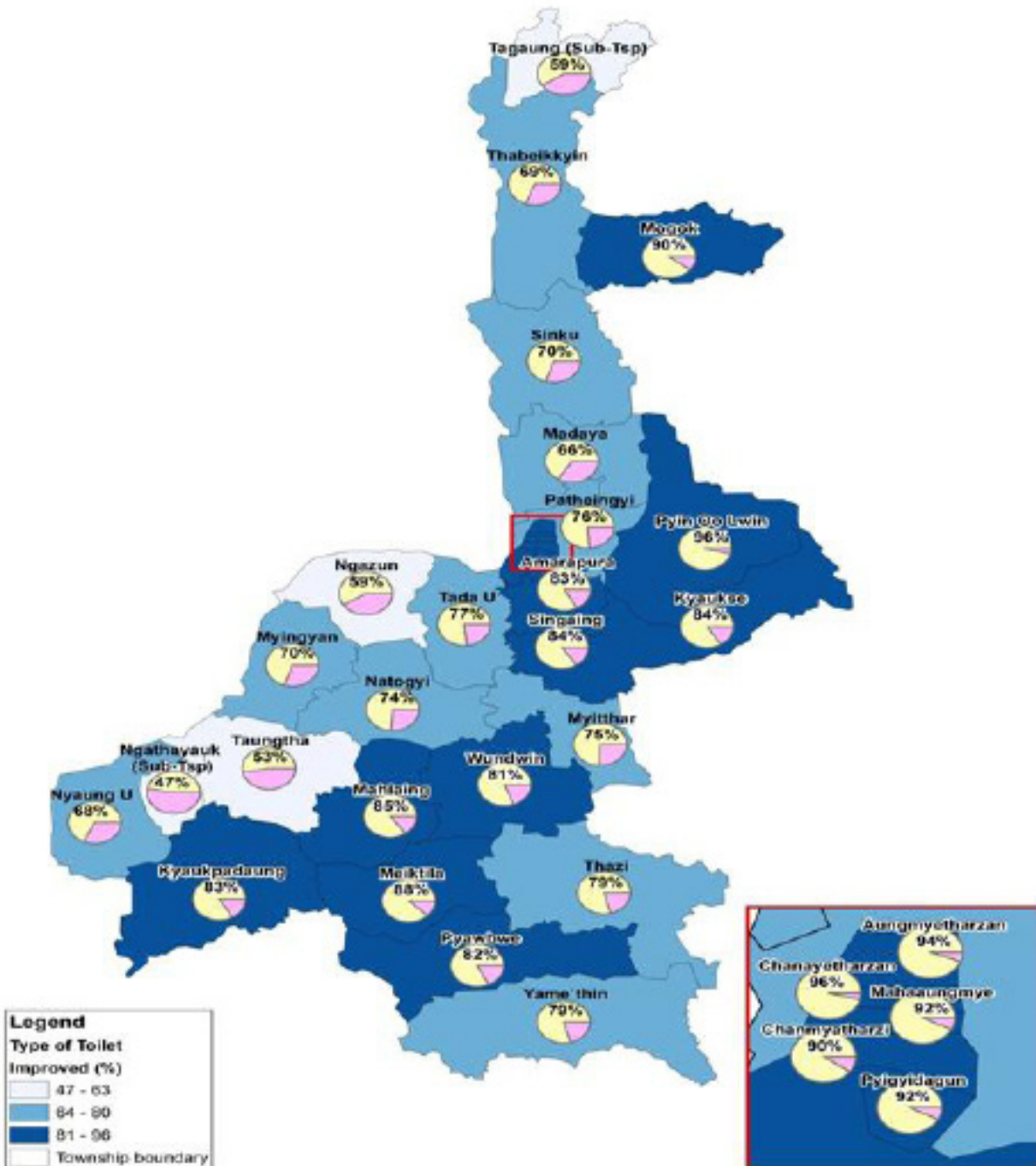
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Mahlaing Township are living in bamboo houses (58.7%) followed by households in wooden houses (19.8%).
- Some 48.9 per cent of urban households and 59.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Mandalay Region	: 79.8%
Meiktila District	: 83.3%
Mahlaing Township	: 84.8%

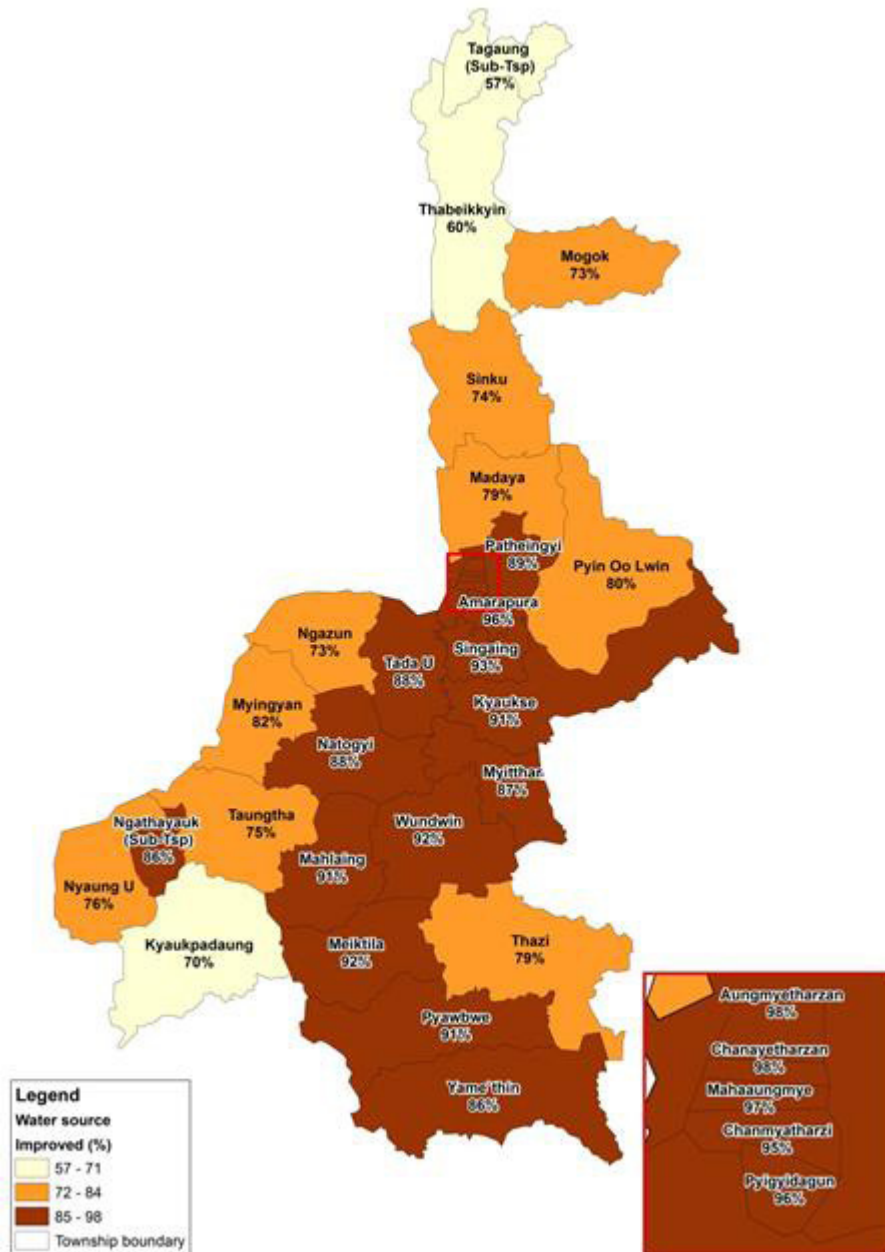
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	0.9	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		83.9	93.7	82.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>84.8</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>83.8</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.0	1.8	3.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.6	0.1	0.6
Other		0.2	0.1	0.3
None		11.4	3.4	12.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	33,327	3,111	30,216

- Some 84.8 per cent of the households in Mahlaing Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (83.9%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, Mahlaing is in the highest proportion of households group with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mahlaing is 11.4 per cent while it is 15.7 per cent in the Mandalay Region.
- In the rural areas of Mahlaing Township, 12.2 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%
Mandalay Region	: 85.6%
Meiktila District	: 88.8%
Mahlaing Township	: 91.2%

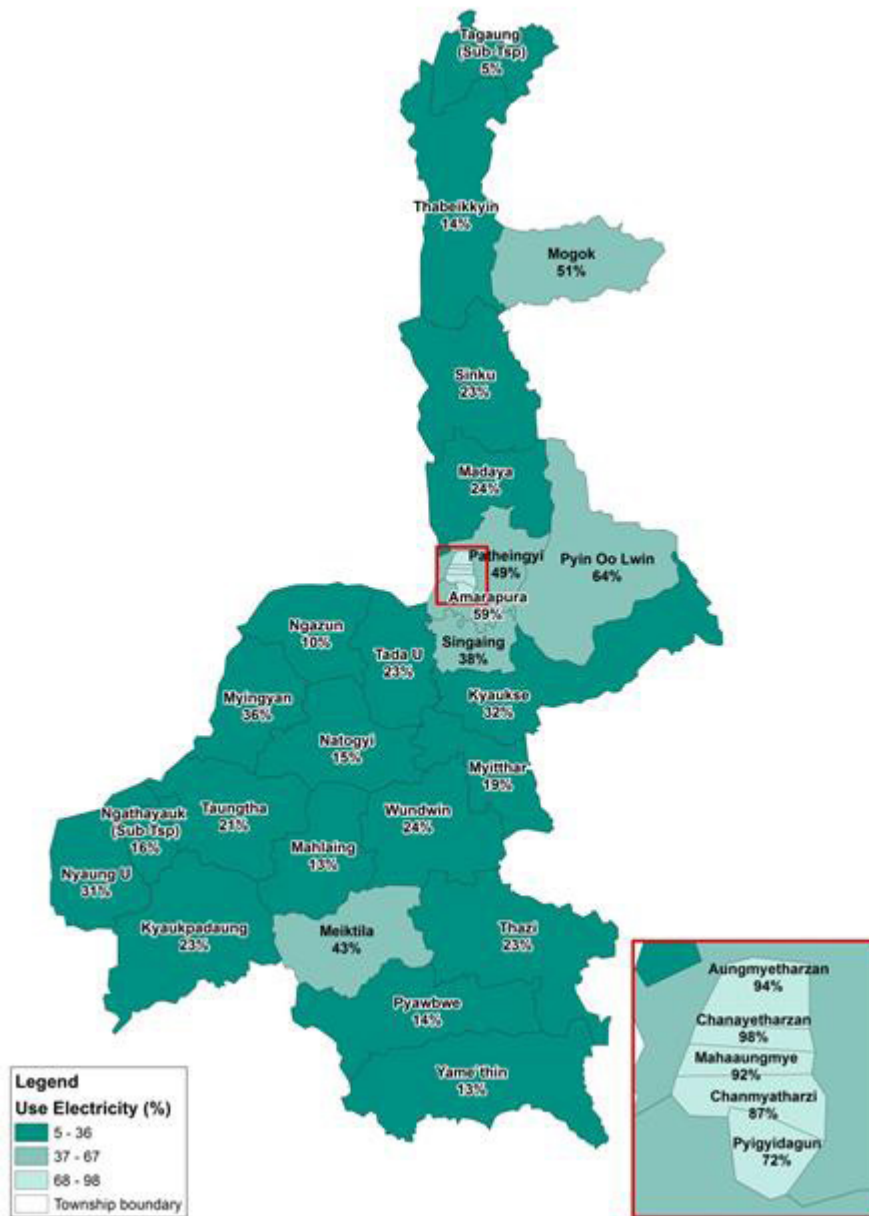
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	1.6	12.2	0.5
Tube well, borehole	20.7	23.8	20.4
Protected well/ Spring	67.0	25.2	71.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	1.9	18.8	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>92.3</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	2.6	0.5	2.9
Pool/Pond/ Lake	3.6	0.3	3.9
River/stream/ canal	0.5	-	0.6
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	2.0	19.1	0.2
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	33,327	3,111

- In Mahlaing Township, 91.2 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 Mandalay Region, it is in the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 67.0 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 20.7 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.
- Some 8.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 7.7 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Mandalay Region	: 39.4%
Meiktila District	: 28.4%
Mahlaing Township	: 12.6%

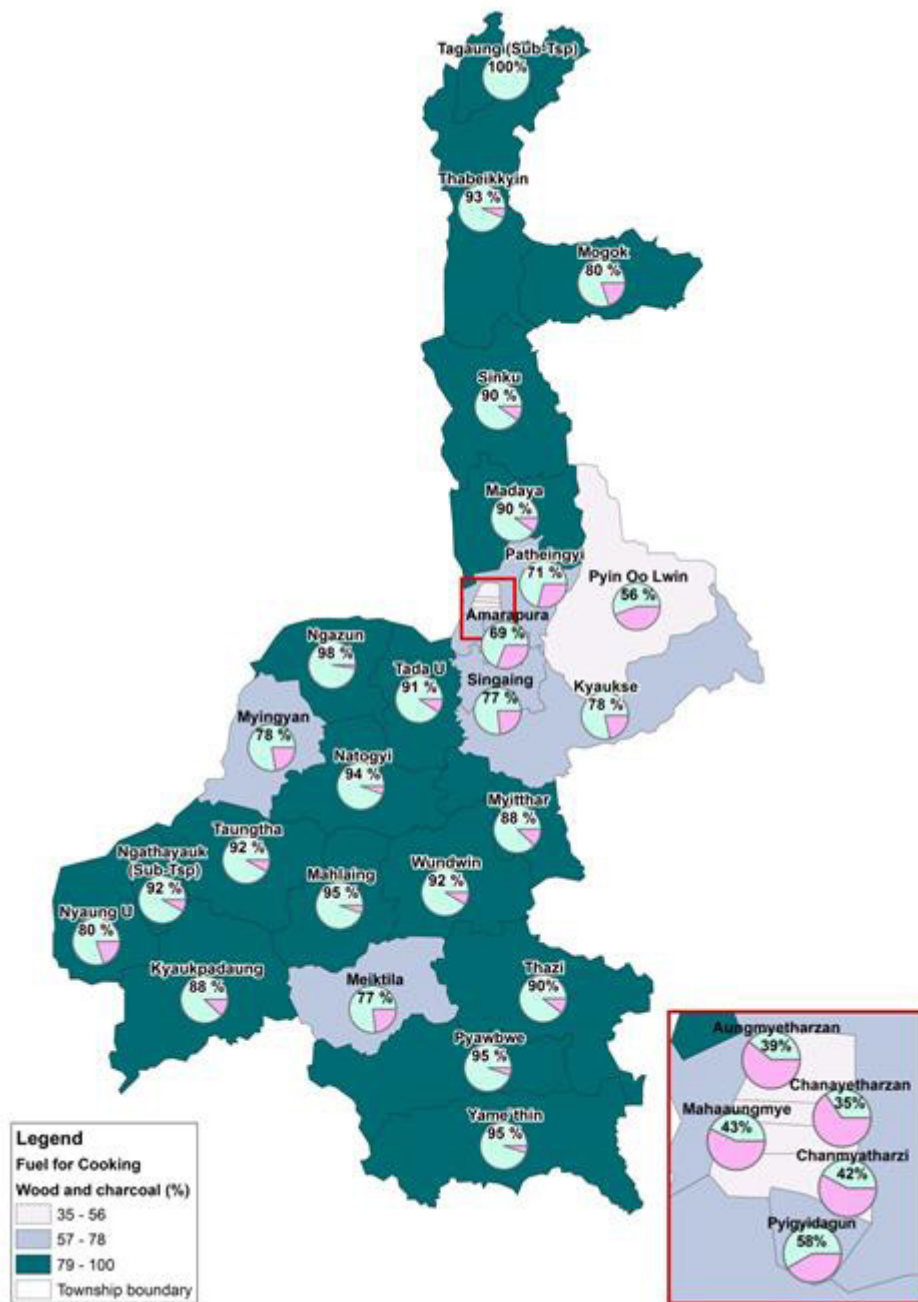
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		12.6	85.4	5.1
Kerosene		0.4	0.1	0.4
Candle		13.3	3.4	14.3
Battery		43.9	9.3	47.5
Generator (private)		6.8	0.2	7.5
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		13.3	0.1	14.7
Other		9.7	1.5	10.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	33,327	3,111	30,216

- In Mahlaing Township, 12.6 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Mandalay Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Mandalay Region is 39.4 per cent.
- The use of battery for lighting is the highest in the township with 43.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 47.5 per cent of the households mainly use battery for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Mandalay Region	: 77.6%
Meiktila District	: 86.6%
Mahlaing Township	: 94.6%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.1	44.2	1.1
LPG		*	0.1	*
Kerosene		*	*	*
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		92.5	41.6	97.7
Charcoal		2.1	13.1	1.0
Coal		0.1	0.2	*
Other		0.2	0.7	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	33,327	3,111	30,216

- In Mahlaing Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 92.5 per cent using firewood and 2.1 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 5.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 97.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.0 per cent use charcoal.

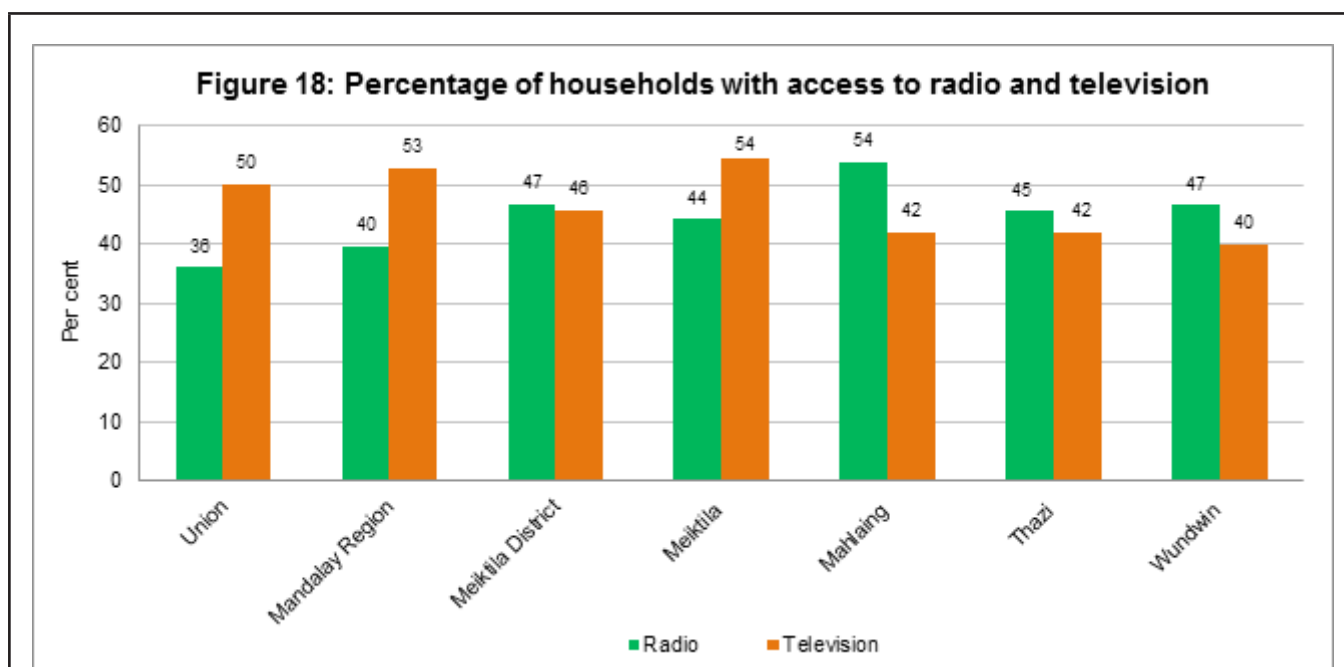
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

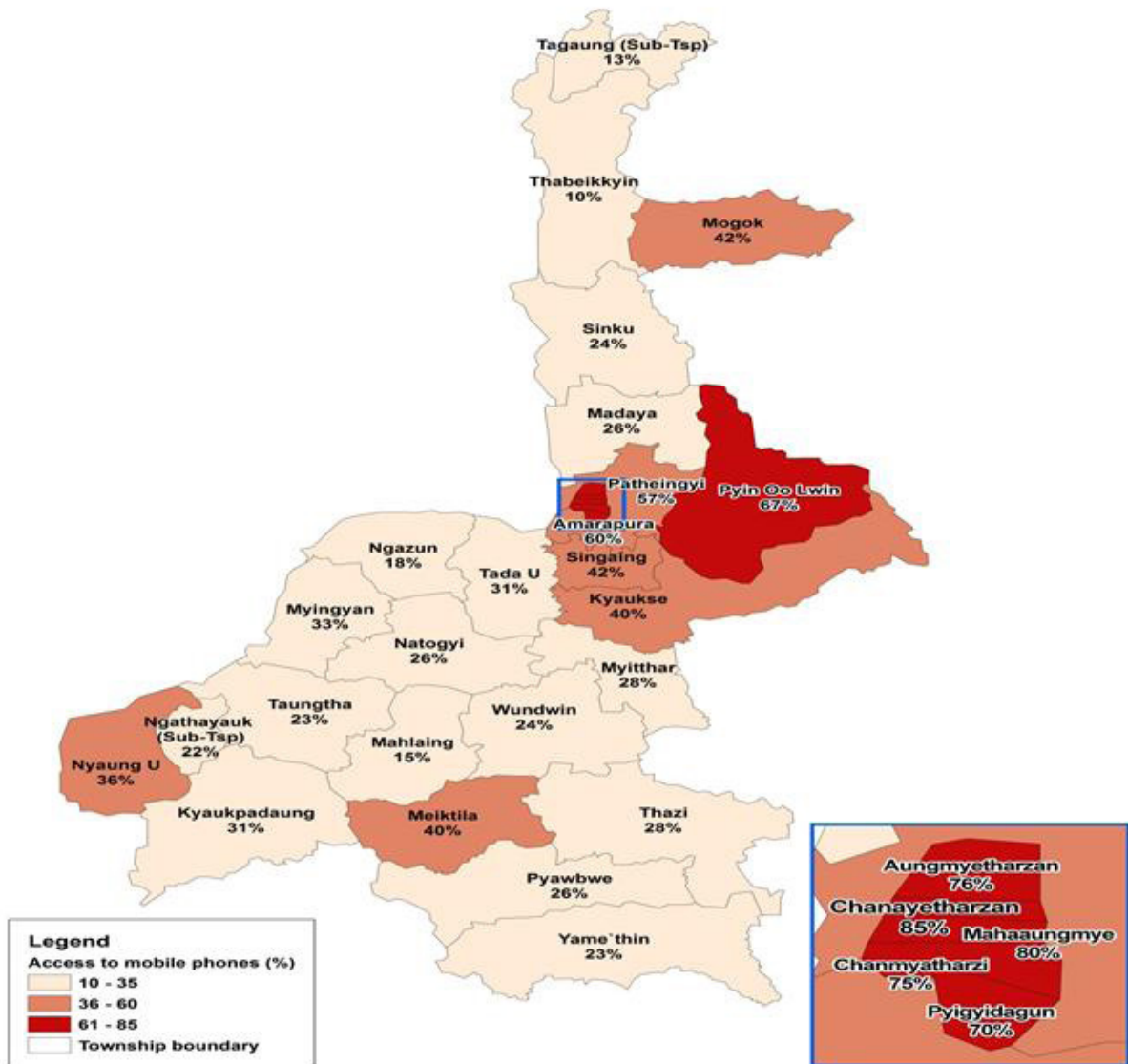
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	33,327	53.8	42.0	5.9	15.4	1.1	1.9	28.5	0.5
Urban	3,111	32.3	73.6	11.9	45.9	4.5	10.3	16.8	0.9
Rural	30,216	56.0	38.8	5.3	12.3	0.8	1.0	29.6	0.4

- Some 53.8 per cent of the households in Mahlaing Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 73.6 per cent and 56.0 per cent of households in urban areas and rural areas have access to television and radio respectively and are highest in these areas.



- In Mahlaing Township, 42.0 per cent of households having a television and more than half of the households (53.8%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Mandalay Region	: 40.9%
Meiktila District	: 29.2%
Mahlaing Township	: 15.4%

- Only 15.4 per cent of the households in Mahlaing Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the lowest group.

Transportation items

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

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Mandalay Region	1,323,191	58,017	769,529	523,704	20,436	21,845	7,097	370,149
Urban	415,634	43,856	301,736	203,269	4,729	672	702	7,244
Rural	907,557	14,161	467,793	320,435	15,707	21,173	6,395	362,905
Meiktila District	200,227	4,225	105,936	79,229	2,067	940	288	77,517
Urban	39,094	2,245	23,516	16,938	392	20	14	1,145
Rural	161,133	1,980	82,420	62,291	1,675	920	274	76,372
Mahlaing Township	33,327	629	17,970	13,836	490	182	143	16,223
Urban	3,111	154	1,767	1,676	40	1	2	241
Rural	30,216	475	16,203	12,160	450	181	141	15,982

- In Mahlaing Township, 53.9 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 48.7 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

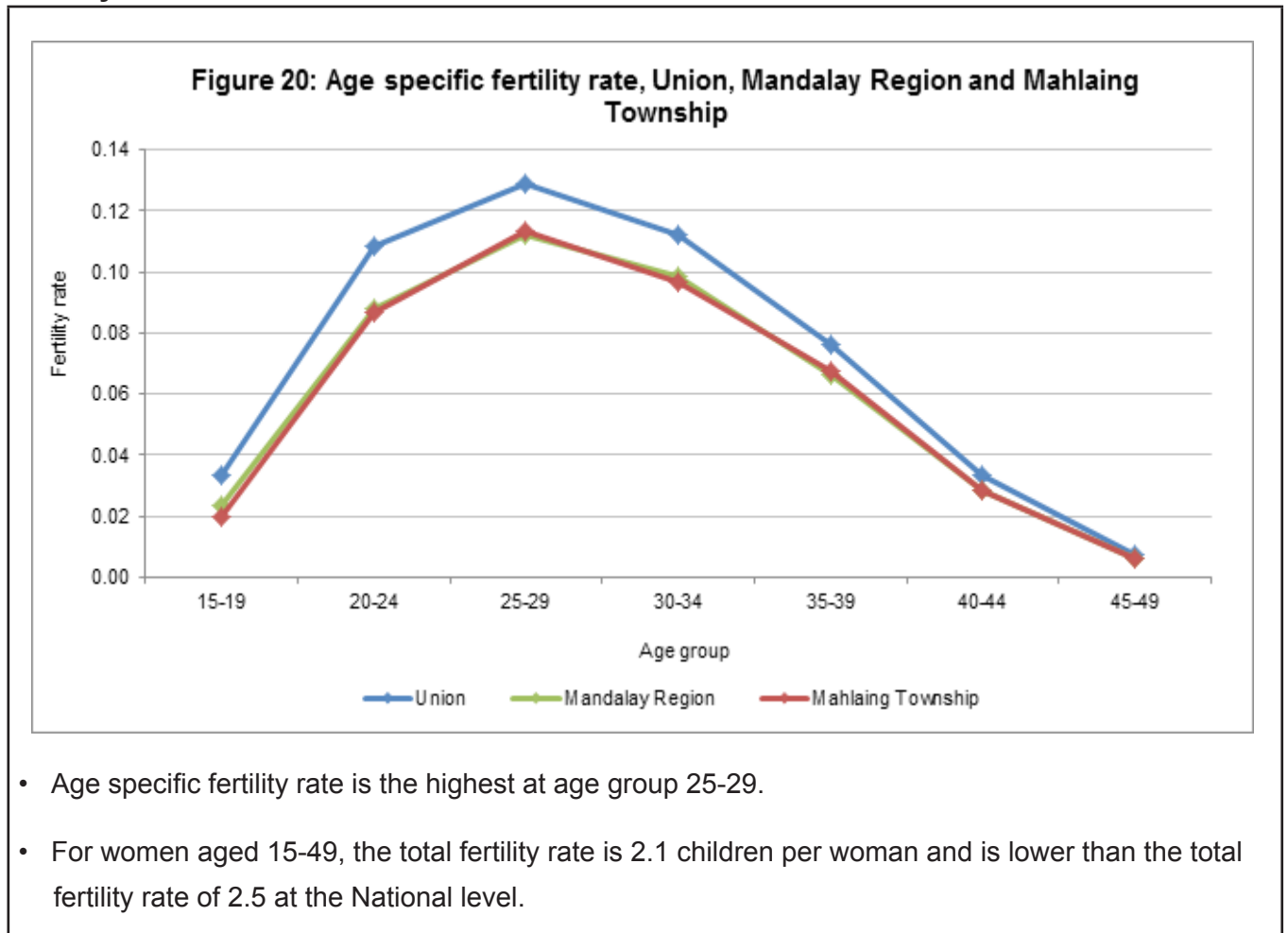
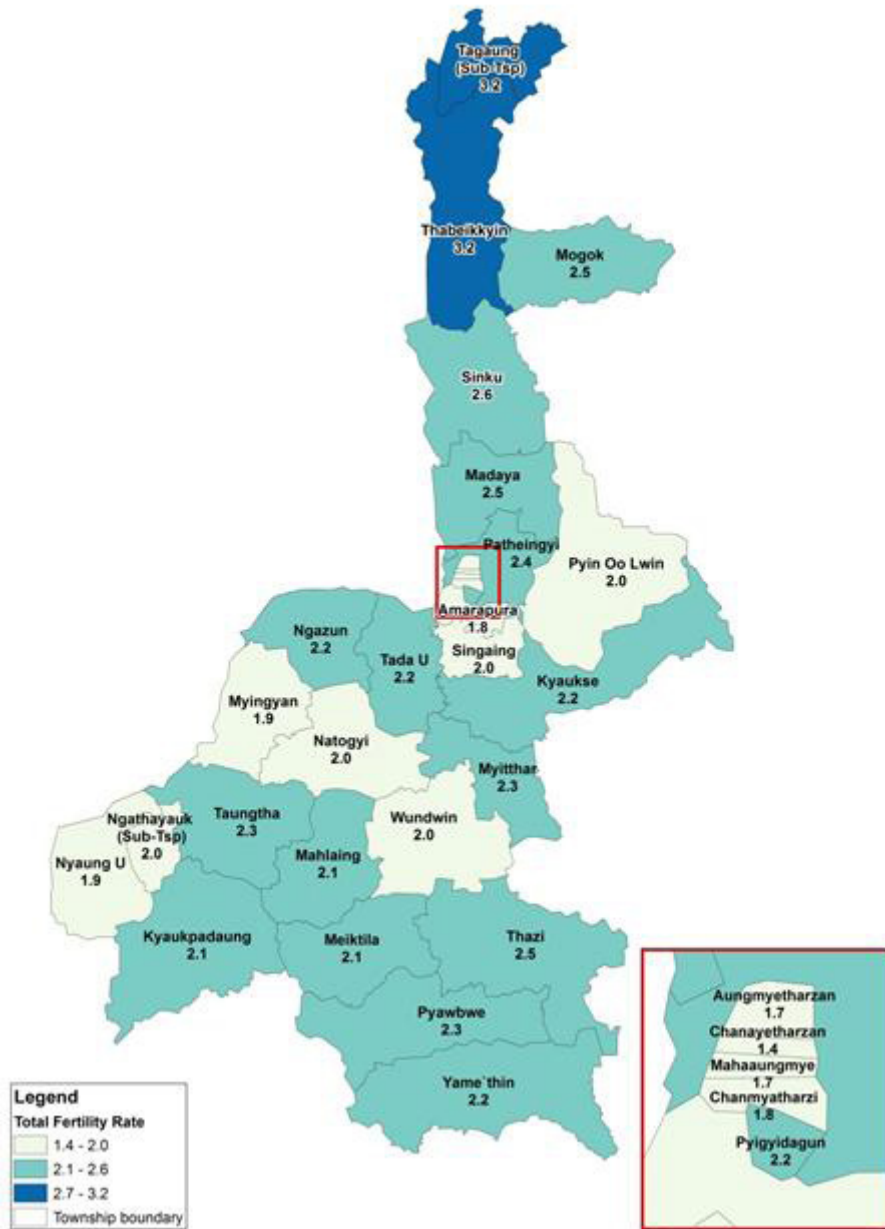
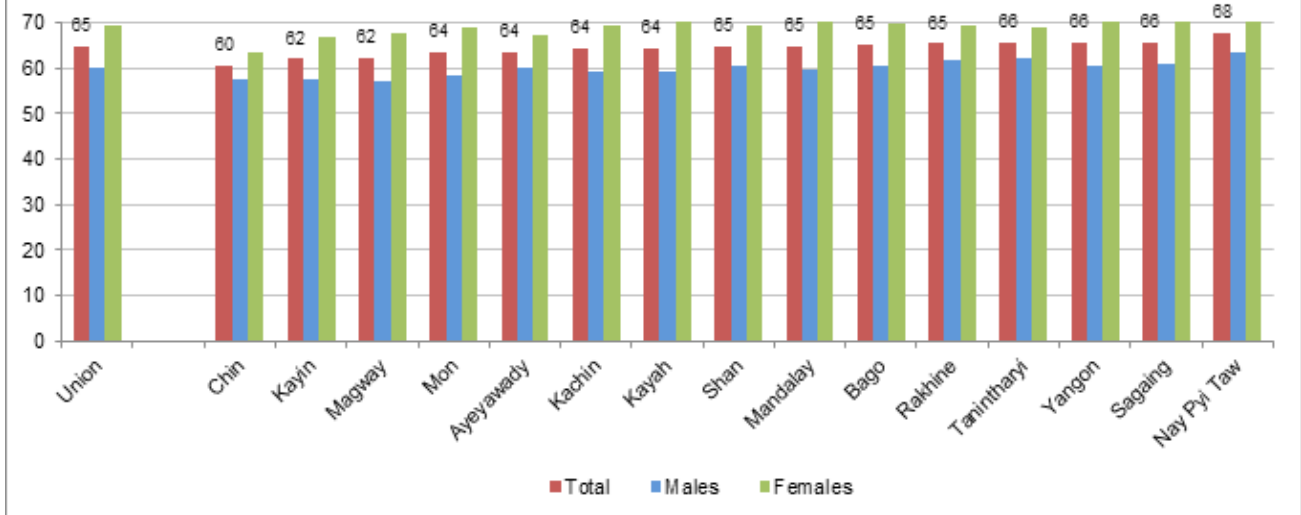


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union : 2.5
 Mandalay Region : 2.1
 Meiktila District : 2.2
 Mahlaing Township : 2.1

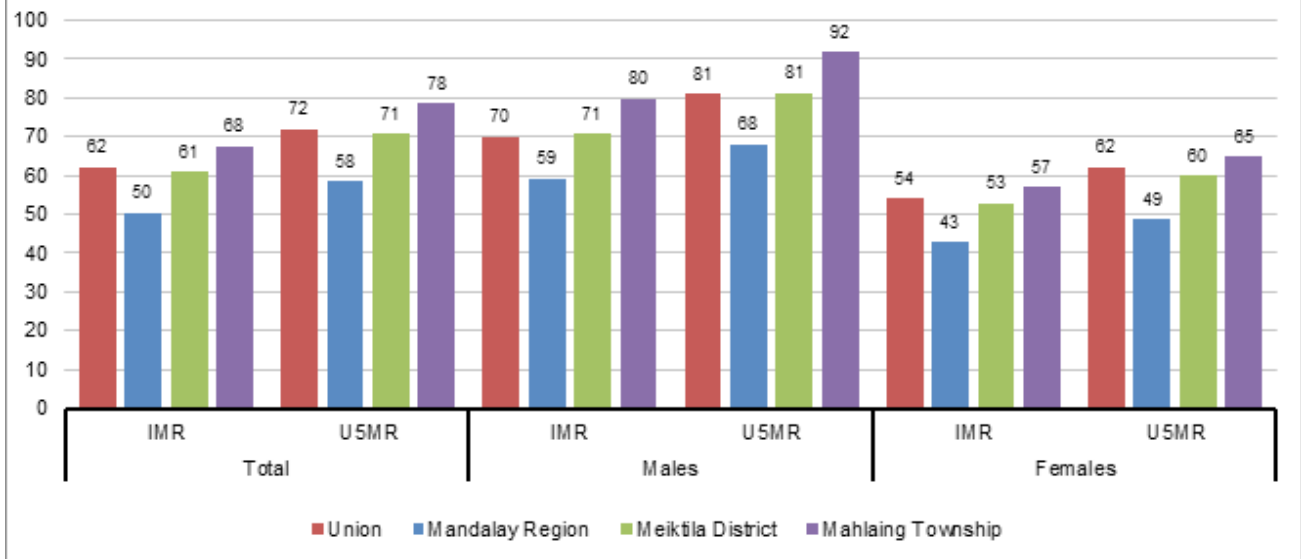
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Mandalay Region is 64.9 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.2 years is higher than that of the males at 59.7 years.

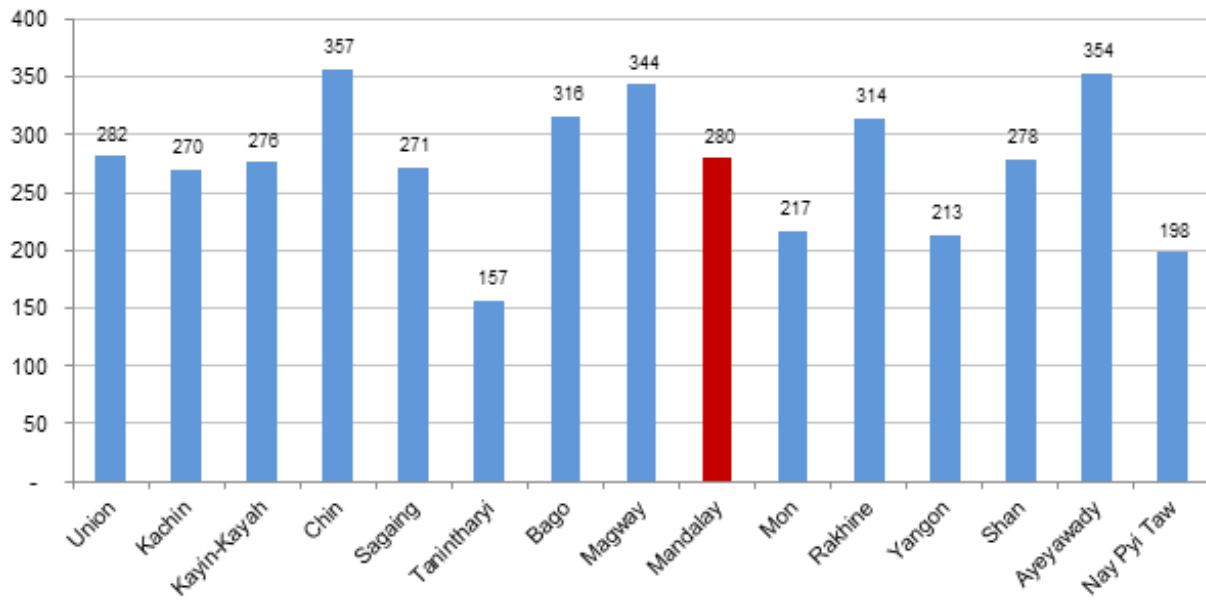
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Meiktila District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Meiktila District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 71 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Mahlaing Township are higher than those in Mandalay Region and Meiktila District. The Infant mortality in Mahlaing is 68 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 78 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Mandalay Region, there are 280 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

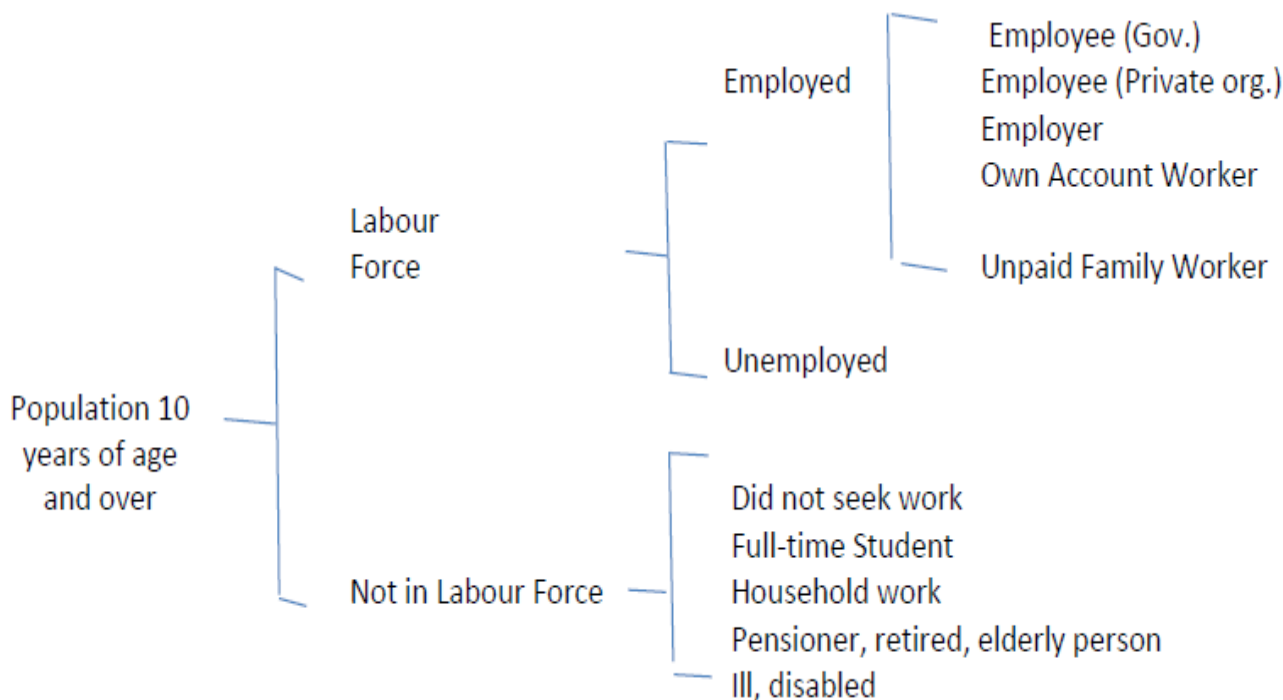
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

