



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

MANDALAY REGION, KYAUKSE DISTRICT

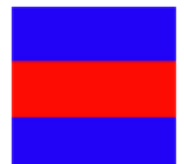
Singaing Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Mandalay Region, Kyaukse District

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Figure 1 : Map of Mandalay Region, showing the townships



Singaing Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	148,918 ²	
Population males	71,161 (47.8%)	
Population females	77,757 (52.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	5.6%	
Area (Km²)	448.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	332.0 persons	
Median age	28.8 years	
Number of wards	5	
Number of village tracts	48	
Number of private households	33,579	
Percentage of female headed households	25.7%	
Mean household size	4.2 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	25.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	69.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	44.8	
Child dependency ratio	36.4	
Old dependency ratio	8.4	
Ageing index	23.2	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	96.5%	
Male	98.4%	
Female	95.0%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,059	2.7
Walking	1,519	1.0
Seeing	2,177	1.5
Hearing	862	0.6
Remembering	1,150	0.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	94,292	75.9	
Associate Scrutiny	42	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	308	0.2	
National Registration	1,050	0.8	
Religious	755	0.6	
Temporary Registration	273	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	108	0.1	
None	27,368	22.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	67.7%	86.2%	51.1%
Unemployment rate	2.2%	2.0%	2.7%
Employment to population ratio	66.2%	84.5%	49.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	29,360	87.4	
Renter	1,142	3.4	
Provided free (individually)	702	2.1	
Government quarters	1,962	5.8	
Private company quarters	250	0.7	
Other	163	0.5	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.6%		21.5%
Bamboo	78.2%	29.3%	12.6%
Earth	0.1%	25.2%	
Wood	4.2%	23.6%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		61.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	16.3%	20.6%	0.9%
Other	0.4%	1.3%	3.5%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	7,455	22.2	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	23,529	70.1	
Charcoal	2,307	6.9	
Coal	111	0.3	
Other	145	0.4	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	12,644	37.7
Kerosene	51	0.2
Candle	5,166	15.4
Battery	7,498	22.3
Generator (private)	4,862	14.5
Water mill (private)	28	0.1
Solar system/energy	2,500	7.4
Other	830	2.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,327	3.9
Tube well, borehole	20,956	62.4
Protected well/spring	7,239	21.6
Bottled/purifier water	1,651	4.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>31,173</i>	<i>92.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	224	0.7
Pool/pond/lake	176	0.5
River/stream/canal	1,641	4.9
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Other	358	1.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>2,406</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,460	7.3
Tube well, borehole	23,569	70.2
Protected well/spring	3,269	9.7
Unprotected well/spring	215	0.6
Pool/pond/lake	430	1.3
River/stream/canal	3,227	9.6
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	51	0.2
Other	353	1.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	866	2.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	27,359	81.5
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>28,225</i>	<i>84.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,106	3.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	38	0.1
Other	66	0.2
None	4,144	12.3
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	12,650	37.7
Television	19,676	58.6
Landline phone	790	2.4
Mobile phone	14,191	42.3
Computer	795	2.4
Internet at home	2,151	6.4
Households with none of the items	7,477	22.3
Households with all of the items	62	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	937	2.8
Motorcycle/Moped	22,571	67.2
Bicycle	17,767	52.9
4-Wheel tractor	756	2.3
Canoe/Boat	464	1.4
Motor boat	48	0.1
Cart (bullock)	10,184	30.3

Note: ¹ Population figures for Singaing 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 Singaing 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
Type 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 Singaing 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 Singaing Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	148,918 *		
Males	71,161		
Females	77,757		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	5.6%		
Area (Km ²)	448.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	332.0 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	48		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	141,835	7,878	133,957
Number of conventional households	33,579	1,780	31,799
Mean household size	4.2 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Singaing Township, there are more females than males with 92 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (5.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Singaing Township is 332 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Singaing 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; Singaing Township (Kyaukse District, Mandalay Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	33,579	148,918	71,161	77,757
	Ward	1,780	8,290	3,774	4,516
1	Myo Thit(W)	259	1,319	612	707
2	Myo Ma(W)	477	2,150	963	1,187
3	Ywar Naing(W)	288	1,265	583	682
4	Ta Yoke Su(W)	379	1,821	849	972
5	Yan Aung Myin(W)	377	1,735	767	968
	Village Tract	31,799	140,628	67,387	73,241
1	Thein Ni Kone(VT)	313	1,400	698	702
2	Myo Wun Kone(VT)	498	2,131	986	1,145
3	Mee Thway Boke(VT)	1,916	8,601	4,304	4,297
4	Sun Ye(VT)	1,504	7,313	3,643	3,670
5	Taung Yin(VT)	817	4,304	2,353	1,951
6	Bei Lin(VT)	1,064	4,800	2,202	2,598
7	Daunt Gyi Kwayt(VT)	680	2,824	1,333	1,491
8	Mon Pin(VT)	1,165	4,942	2,346	2,596
9	Moe Kaung(VT)	1,148	5,055	2,339	2,716
10	Nyaung Pin Gyi(VT)	636	3,088	1,511	1,577
11	Ywar Haung Kone(VT)	425	1,935	952	983
12	Tha Pyay Yoe(VT)	653	2,948	1,391	1,557
13	Khan Lu(VT)	598	2,615	1,216	1,399
14	Si Sone(VT)	711	3,364	1,655	1,709
15	Kan Thit(VT)	226	917	400	517
16	Se(VT)	1,111	5,190	2,466	2,724
17	Mont Paung(VT)	197	863	415	448
18	Ae Pya(VT)	643	2,969	1,461	1,508
19	Taw Ma(VT)	770	3,290	1,588	1,702
20	Shan Kan(VT)	677	3,105	1,526	1,579
21	Ohn Pin Chan(VT)	571	2,783	1,356	1,427

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
22	Kyet Seint(VT)	268	1,074	517	557
23	Kyet Hmyar(VT)	306	1,225	555	670
24	Let Wea(VT)	372	1,752	771	981
25	Thin Ga Ton(VT)	273	1,286	615	671
26	Thin Taung Nge(VT)	237	996	449	547
27	U Yin Gyi(VT)	264	977	438	539
28	Kyet Hlyar(VT)	157	608	268	340
29	Ohn Let Kauk(VT)	237	888	405	483
30	Nan Ni(VT)	707	2,812	1,323	1,489
31	Shan(VT)	251	921	457	464
32	Ka Thae Kone(VT)	125	607	273	334
33	Thei Te(VT)	74	333	154	179
34	Hin Ngu(VT)	709	2,895	1,365	1,530
35	Myaung Son Nge(VT)	135	563	270	293
36	Thit Khauk(VT)	837	3,563	1,709	1,854
37	Saw Ye(VT)	532	1,973	909	1,064
38	Htan Taw(VT)	444	1,577	715	862
39	Wun Tho(VT)	695	2,573	1,230	1,343
40	Myaung Son Gyi(VT)	249	1,027	476	551
41	Tat Gyi(VT)	105	463	210	253
42	Byin Nyar Law(VT)	338	1,345	664	681
43	Let Pan Chaint(VT)	207	930	415	515
44	Pa Leik(VT)	4,927	22,285	10,583	11,702
45	Myauk Kaing(VT)	577	2,585	1,282	1,303
46	Ta Ohn(VT)	504	2,248	1,017	1,231
47	Ta Bet Swea(VT)	1,773	7,906	3,777	4,129
48	Kan Swei(VT)	173	779	399	380

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Singaing Township

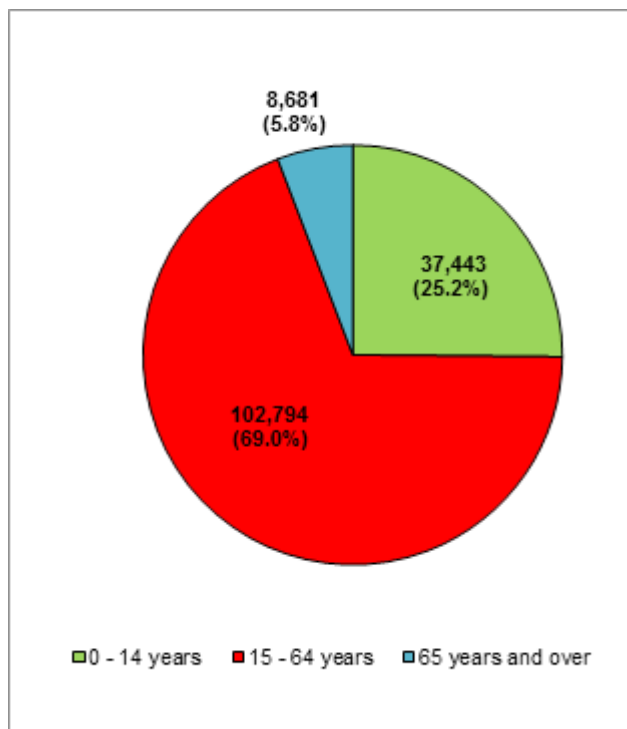
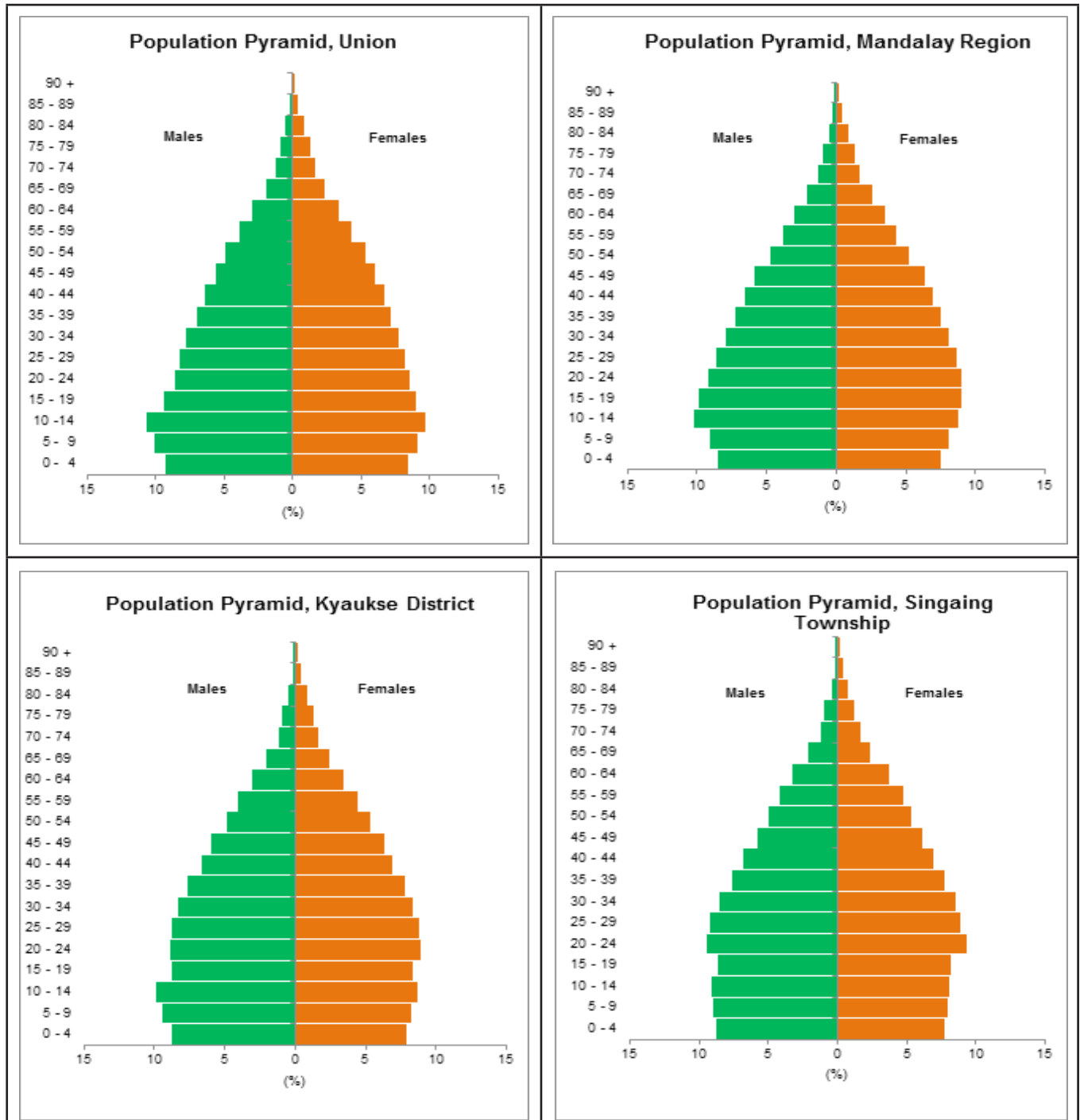


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Singaing Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	148,918	71,161	77,757
0 - 4	12,181	6,202	5,979
5 - 9	12,539	6,363	6,176
10 - 14	12,723	6,481	6,242
15 - 19	12,505	6,117	6,388
20 - 24	14,023	6,753	7,270
25 - 29	13,467	6,520	6,947
30 - 34	12,742	6,102	6,640
35 - 39	11,457	5,428	6,029
40 - 44	10,273	4,866	5,407
45 - 49	8,905	4,115	4,790
50 - 54	7,671	3,502	4,169
55 - 59	6,614	2,945	3,669
60 - 64	5,137	2,280	2,857
65 - 69	3,329	1,461	1,868
70 - 74	2,151	882	1,269
75 - 79	1,612	648	964
80 - 84	896	313	583
85 - 89	476	126	350
90 +	217	57	160

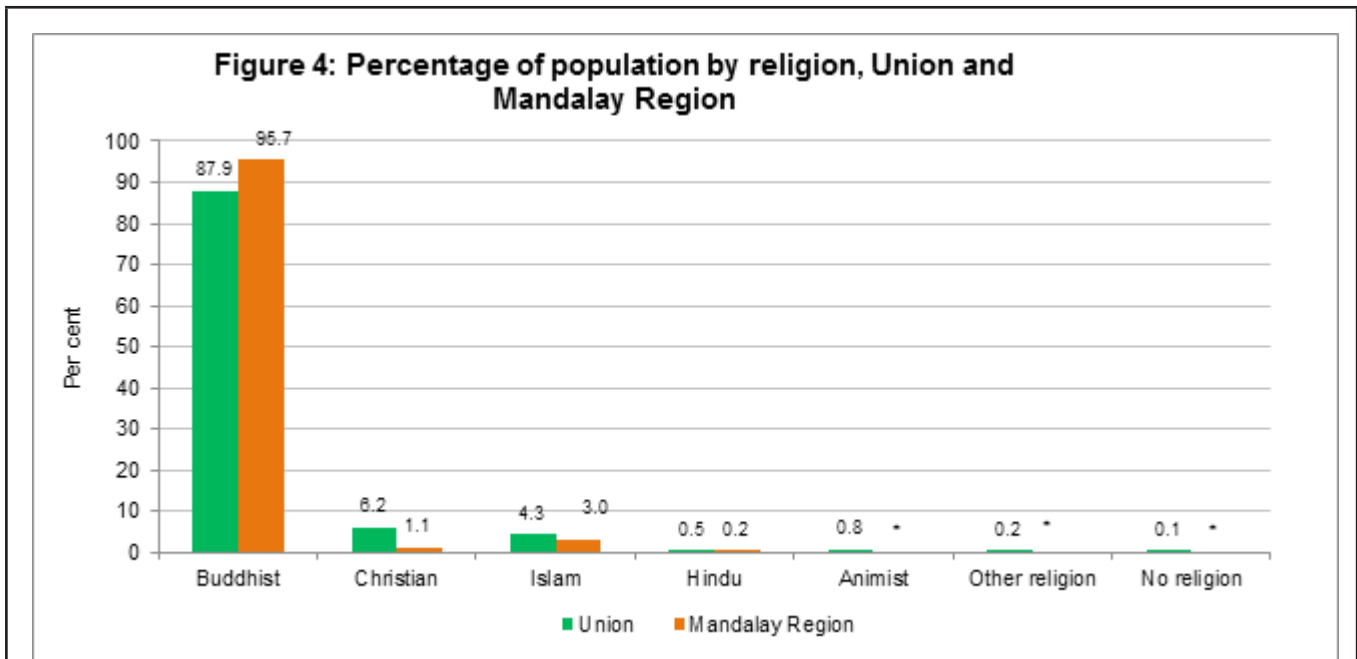
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Singaing Township is 69.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Mandalay Region, Kyaukse District and Singaing Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Singaing 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 higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Singaing Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, 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	2,501	1,307	1,194	734	395	339
6	2,497	1,209	1,288	1,937	938	999
7	2,507	1,258	1,249	2,135	1,051	1,084
8	2,400	1,204	1,196	2,050	1,023	1,027
9	2,318	1,154	1,164	1,965	978	987
10	2,406	1,214	1,192	1,976	995	981
11	2,283	1,092	1,191	1,801	871	930
12	2,425	1,215	1,210	1,748	886	862
13	2,555	1,233	1,322	1,530	724	806
14	2,287	1,096	1,191	1,048	501	547
15	2,323	1,140	1,183	818	390	428
16	2,073	997	1,076	552	261	291
17	2,187	1,046	1,141	474	213	261
18	2,595	1,205	1,390	431	191	240
19	2,289	1,097	1,192	338	146	192
20	2,879	1,348	1,531	235	112	123
21	2,501	1,115	1,386	146	65	81
22	2,605	1,228	1,377	92	46	46
23	2,425	1,127	1,298	57	24	33
24	2,260	1,050	1,210	32	12	20
25	2,817	1,338	1,479	37	17	20
26	2,330	1,073	1,257	14	7	7
27	2,395	1,135	1,260	20	13	7
28	2,612	1,214	1,398	15	4	11
29	2,390	1,108	1,282	15	7	8

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

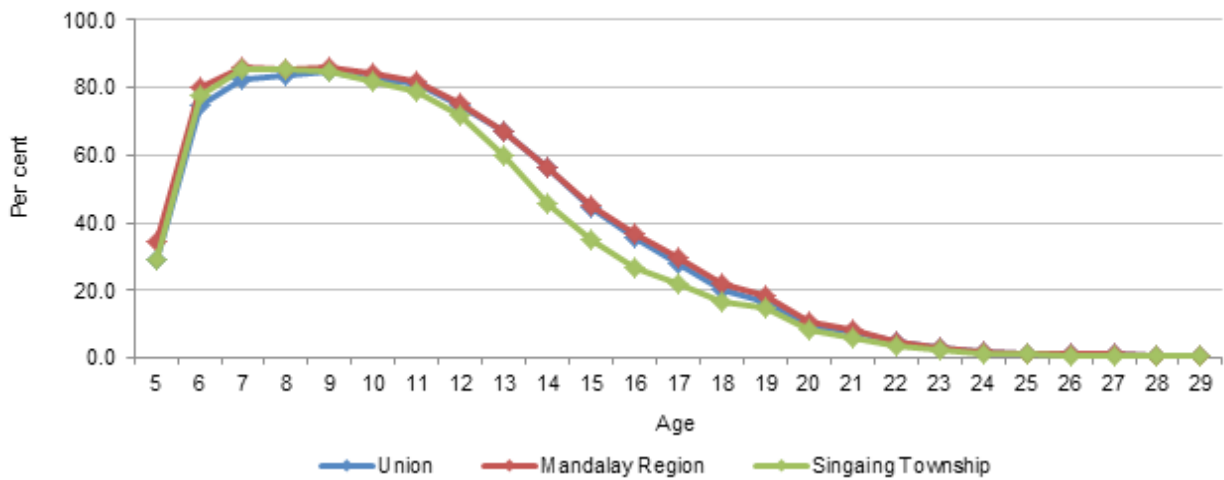
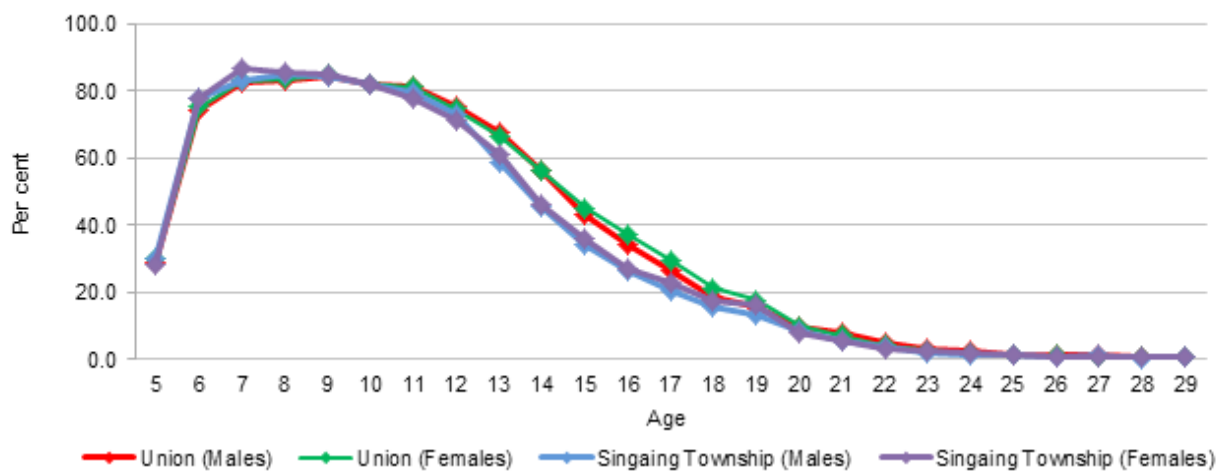
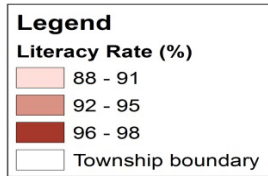
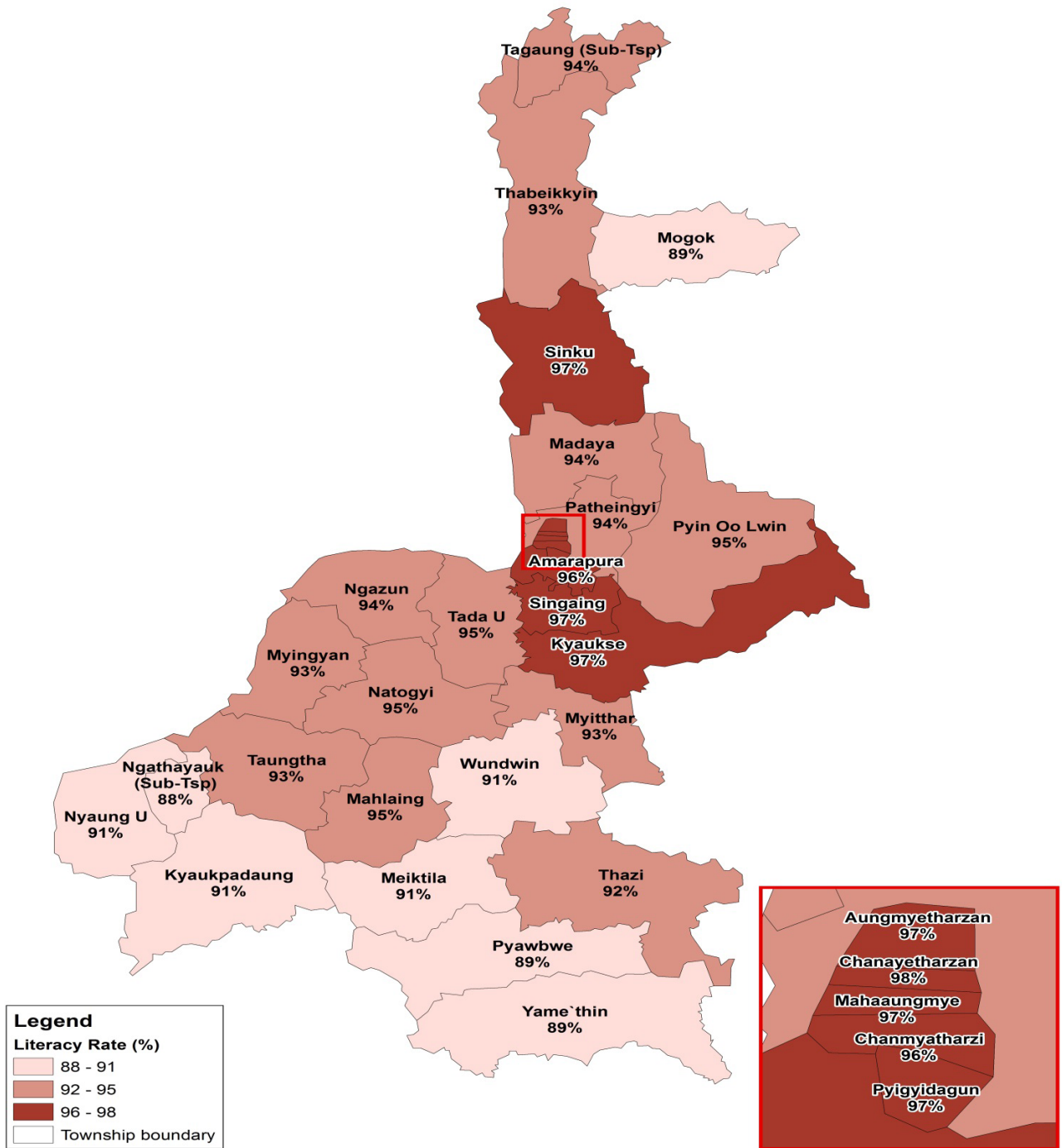


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Singaing Township



- School attendance in Singaing Township drops starting from age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Singaing Township is slightly higher at ages 5 to 8 years but it becomes lower than that of the Union starting from age 13.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Mandalay Region	: 93.8%
Kyaukse District	: 95.5%
Singaing Township	: 96.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	24,137	98.4
Males	11,353	98.5
Females	12,784	98.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Singaing Township is 96.5 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Mandalay Region (93.8%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 95.0 per cent and for the males it is 98.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.4 per cent with 98.3 per cent for females and 98.5 per cent for males.

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

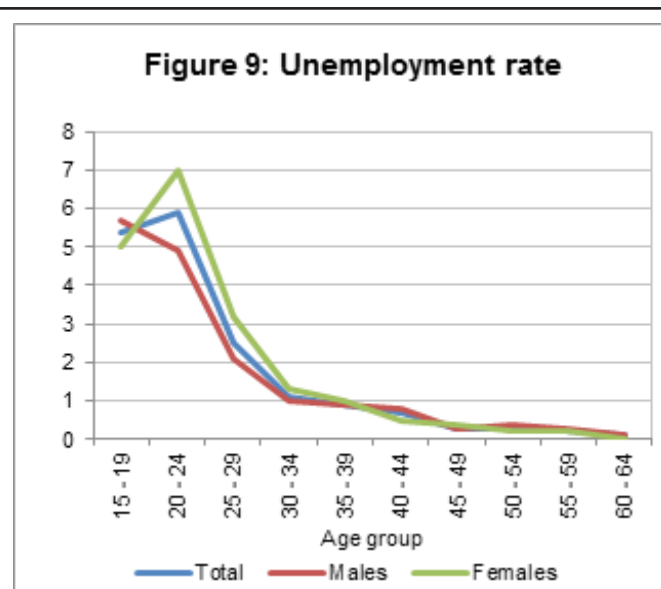
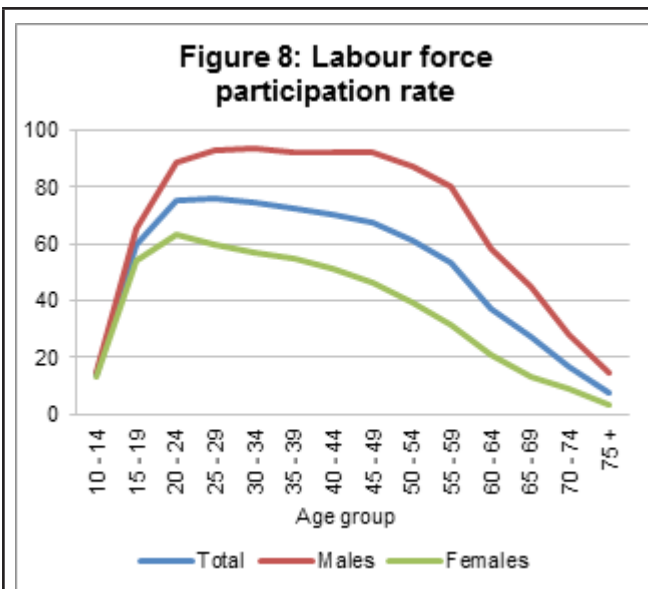
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	84,947	7,629	9.0	22,787	19,476	16,050	7,401	289	6,970	391	195	3,759
Urban	4,863	190	3.9	940	567	1,138	719	24	1,160	62	7	56
Rural	80,084	7,439	9.3	21,847	18,909	14,912	6,682	265	5,810	329	188	3,703
Males	39,245	2,750	7.0	8,729	8,587	9,160	4,219	230	3,260	123	147	2,040
Females	45,702	4,879	10.7	14,058	10,889	6,890	3,182	59	3,710	268	48	1,719

- Nine per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 9.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 7.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.7 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 22.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 8.2 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	13.9	14.5	13.2	10.7	12.8	8.3
15 - 19	59.9	65.8	54.3	5.4	5.7	5.0
20 - 24	75.6	88.5	63.6	5.9	4.9	7.0
25 - 29	75.9	93.4	59.5	2.5	2.1	3.2
30 - 34	74.5	93.7	56.8	1.1	1.0	1.3
35 - 39	72.7	92.7	54.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
40 - 44	70.7	92.7	51.0	0.7	0.8	0.5
45 - 49	67.7	92.2	46.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
50 - 54	61.4	87.6	39.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
55 - 59	53.4	80.3	31.9	0.2	0.3	0.2
60 - 64	37.5	58.6	20.6	0.1	0.1	-
65 - 69	27.0	44.9	13.0	0.1	0.2	-
70 - 74	16.5	27.9	8.6	-	-	-
75 +	7.4	14.6	3.4	-	-	-
15 - 24	68.2	77.7	59.3	5.7	5.3	6.2
15 - 64	67.7	86.2	51.1	2.2	2.0	2.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Singaing Township is 67.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 51.1 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.2 per cent.
- In Singaing Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 13.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Singaing Township is 2.2 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.0%) and for females (2.7%).
- 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

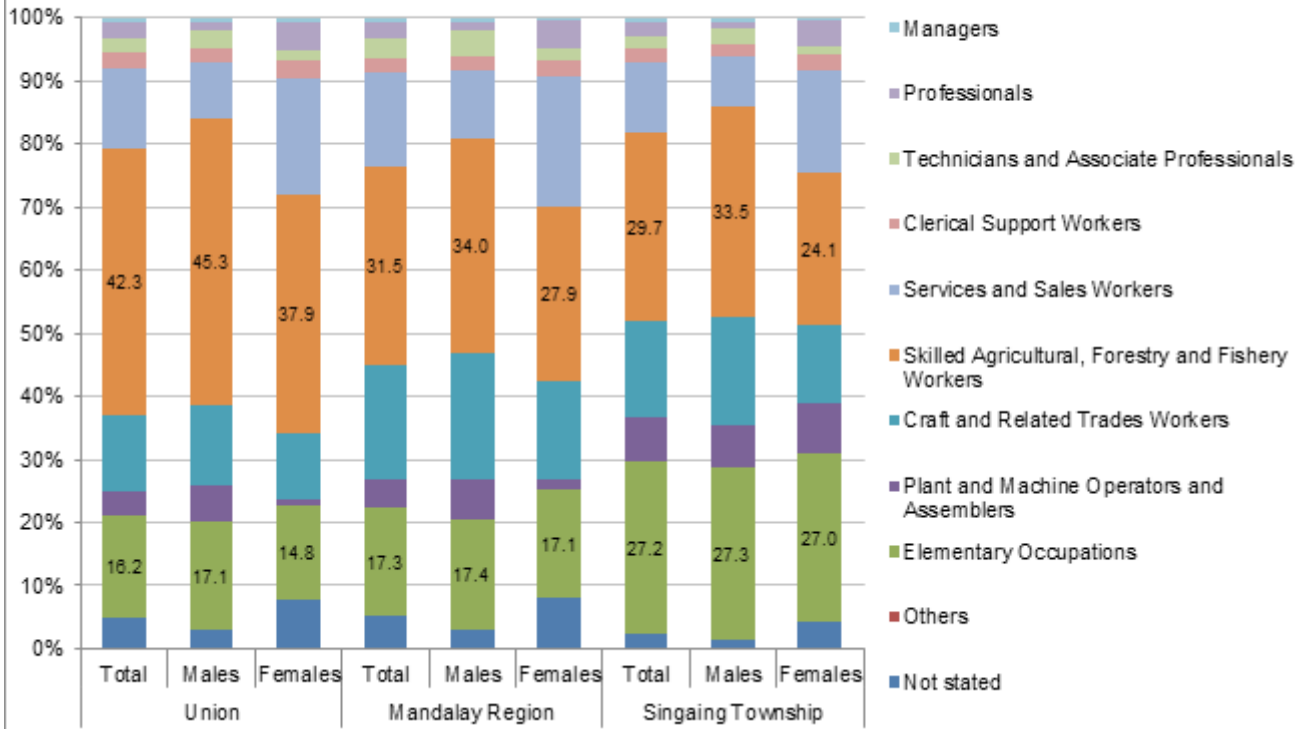
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	51,337	0.5	26.0	47.4	15.9	1.4	8.8
Males	14,675	1.0	44.6	4.8	24.0	2.6	23.1
Females	36,662	0.3	18.6	64.5	12.6	0.9	3.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 44.6 per cent of males are full time students while 64.5 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	64,653	38,925	25,728	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	438	314	124	0.7	0.8	0.5
Professionals	1,422	389	1,033	2.2	1.0	4.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,310	948	362	2.0	2.4	1.4
Clerical Support Workers	1,332	698	634	2.1	1.8	2.5
Services and Sales Workers	7,325	3,134	4,191	11.3	8.1	16.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	19,232	13,026	6,206	29.7	33.5	24.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9,785	6,646	3,139	15.1	17.1	12.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4,642	2,604	2,038	7.2	6.7	7.9
Elementary Occupations	17,570	10,628	6,942	27.2	27.3	27.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,597	538	1,059	2.5	1.4	4.1

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



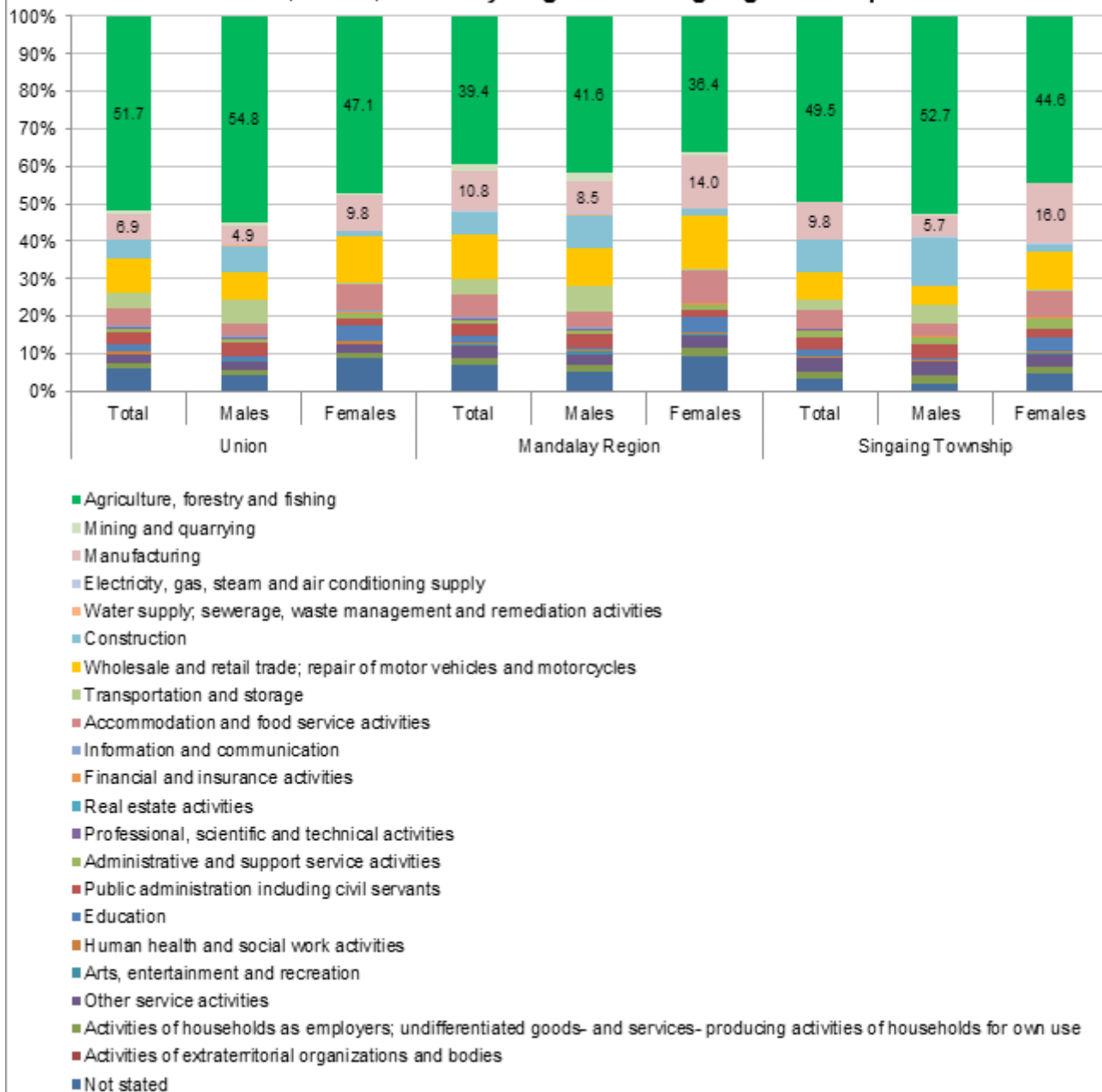
- In Singaing Township, 29.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 27.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 33.5 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 27.0 per cent of females are in elementary occupations.
- 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	64,653	38,925	25,728	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32,002	20,530	11,472	49.5	52.7	44.6
Mining and quarrying	93	80	13	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	6,339	2,223	4,116	9.8	5.7	16.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	124	109	15	0.2	0.3	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	52	46	6	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	5,543	5,045	498	8.6	13.0	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,566	1,992	2,574	7.1	5.1	10.0
Transportation and storage	2,037	1,928	109	3.2	5.0	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	3,086	1,243	1,843	4.8	3.2	7.2
Information and communication	70	48	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	66	42	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	8	7	1	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	83	63	20	0.1	0.2	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	1,358	641	717	2.1	1.6	2.8
Public administration including civil servants	2,071	1,464	607	3.2	3.8	2.4
Education	1,214	227	987	1.9	0.6	3.8
Human health and social work activities	209	98	111	0.3	0.3	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	144	122	22	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other service activities	2,187	1,362	825	3.4	3.5	3.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,318	805	513	2.0	2.1	2.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	2,082	849	1,233	3.2	2.2	4.8

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



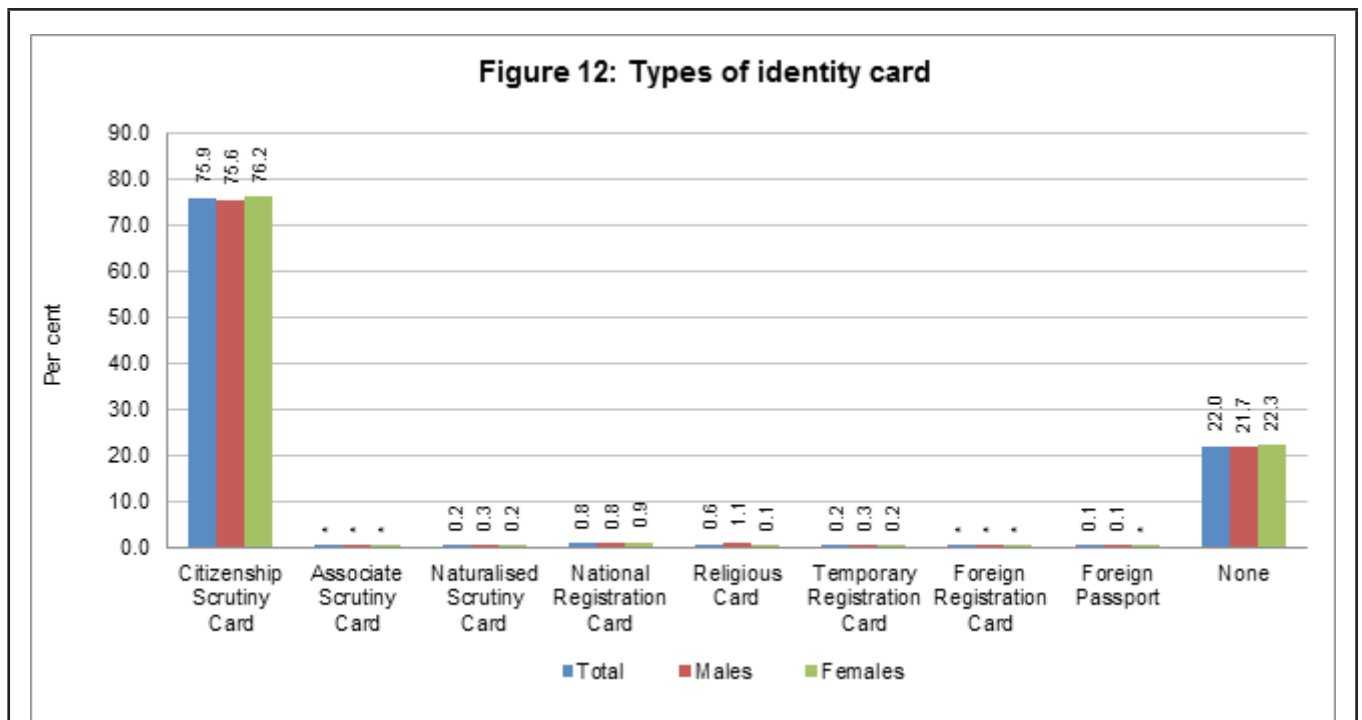
- In Singaing Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 49.5 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 9.8 per cent.
- There are 52.7 per cent of males and 44.6 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Mandalay Region, there are 39.4 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 10.8 per cent in “Manufacturing” 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	94,292	42	308	1,050	755	273	*	108	27,368
Urban	6,040	2	7	16	57	17	*	3	983
Rural	88,252	40	301	1,034	698	256	*	105	26,385
Males	44,272	17	201	464	666	157	*	76	12,742
Females	50,020	25	107	586	89	116	*	32	14,626

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Singaing Township, 75.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 22.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 21.7 per cent of males and 22.3 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	148,918	144,859	4,059	2.7	2,177	862	1,519	1,150
0 - 4	12,181	12,127	54	0.4	6	3	38	40
5 - 9	12,539	12,435	104	0.8	13	16	46	74
10 - 14	12,723	12,601	122	1.0	12	12	40	87
15 - 19	12,505	12,413	92	0.7	20	14	36	48
20 - 24	14,023	13,941	82	0.6	20	11	31	37
25 - 29	13,467	13,369	98	0.7	30	15	41	37
30 - 34	12,742	12,635	107	0.8	27	14	40	37
35 - 39	11,457	11,323	134	1.2	50	18	48	39
40 - 44	10,273	10,055	218	2.1	118	36	56	44
45 - 49	8,905	8,603	302	3.4	168	44	73	62
50 - 54	7,671	7,346	325	4.2	197	36	89	57
55 - 59	6,614	6,228	386	5.8	235	52	126	57
60 - 64	5,137	4,720	417	8.1	239	64	153	78
65 - 69	3,329	2,922	407	12.2	252	78	140	90
70 - 74	2,151	1,812	339	15.8	227	99	128	95
75 - 79	1,612	1,256	356	22.1	226	132	152	90
80 - 84	896	626	270	30.1	171	101	132	83
85 - 89	476	323	153	32.1	99	69	91	53
90 +	217	124	93	42.9	67	48	59	42

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	71,161	69,431	1,730	2.4	857	320	642	484
0 - 4	6,202	6,180	22	0.4	1	1	18	18
5 - 9	6,363	6,306	57	0.9	9	10	22	44
10 - 14	6,481	6,420	61	0.9	7	7	18	44
15 - 19	6,117	6,069	48	0.8	9	3	19	24
20 - 24	6,753	6,708	45	0.7	12	8	17	19
25 - 29	6,520	6,472	48	0.7	13	6	21	18
30 - 34	6,102	6,046	56	0.9	14	6	25	17
35 - 39	5,428	5,354	74	1.4	20	9	33	24
40 - 44	4,866	4,762	104	2.1	48	13	35	19
45 - 49	4,115	3,964	151	3.7	86	17	40	30
50 - 54	3,502	3,350	152	4.3	91	13	45	24
55 - 59	2,945	2,770	175	5.9	98	24	59	26
60 - 64	2,280	2,113	167	7.3	96	22	60	31
65 - 69	1,461	1,299	162	11.1	93	33	55	34
70 - 74	882	754	128	14.5	82	40	51	31
75 - 79	648	516	132	20.4	85	49	51	33
80 - 84	313	222	91	29.1	56	35	40	24
85 - 89	126	89	37	29.4	21	12	17	13
90 +	57	37	20	35.1	16	12	16	11

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	77,757	75,428	2,329	3.0	1,320	542	877	666
0 - 4	5,979	5,947	32	0.5	5	2	20	22
5 - 9	6,176	6,129	47	0.8	4	6	24	30
10 - 14	6,242	6,181	61	1.0	5	5	22	43
15 - 19	6,388	6,344	44	0.7	11	11	17	24
20 - 24	7,270	7,233	37	0.5	8	3	14	18
25 - 29	6,947	6,897	50	0.7	17	9	20	19
30 - 34	6,640	6,589	51	0.8	13	8	15	20
35 - 39	6,029	5,969	60	1.0	30	9	15	15
40 - 44	5,407	5,293	114	2.1	70	23	21	25
45 - 49	4,790	4,639	151	3.2	82	27	33	32
50 - 54	4,169	3,996	173	4.1	106	23	44	33
55 - 59	3,669	3,458	211	5.8	137	28	67	31
60 - 64	2,857	2,607	250	8.8	143	42	93	47
65 - 69	1,868	1,623	245	13.1	159	45	85	56
70 - 74	1,269	1,058	211	16.6	145	59	77	64
75 - 79	964	740	224	23.2	141	83	101	57
80 - 84	583	404	179	30.7	115	66	92	59
85 - 89	350	234	116	33.1	78	57	74	40
90 +	160	87	73	45.6	51	36	43	31

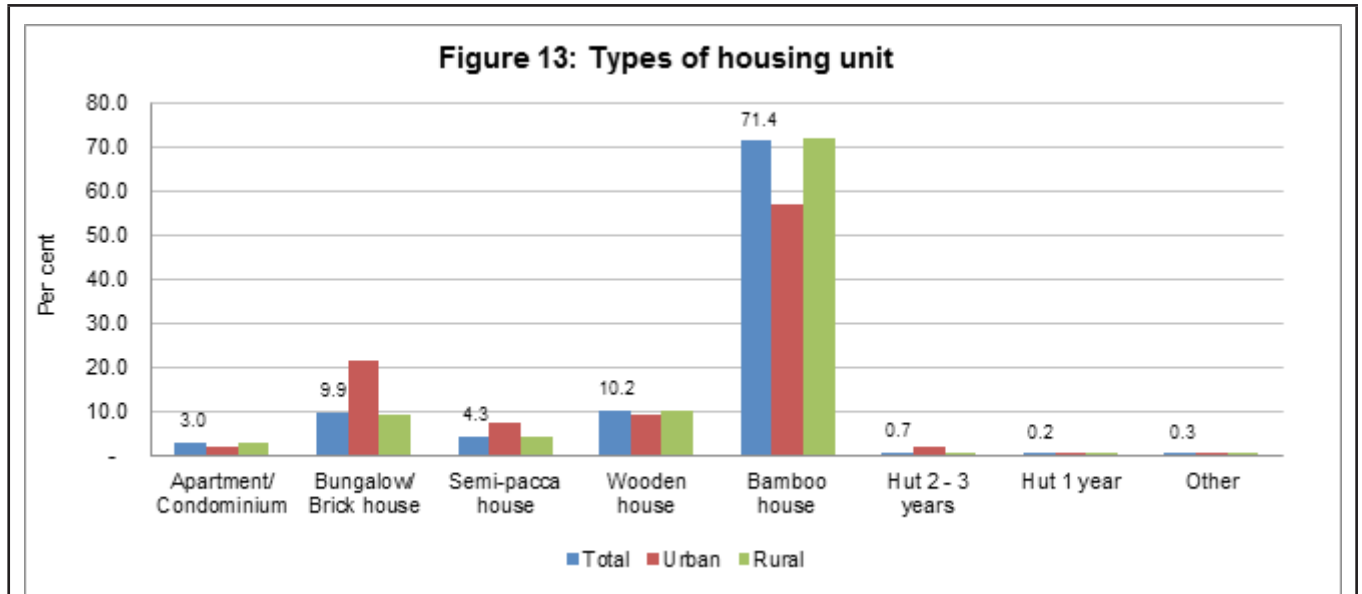
- Three in every 100 persons in Singaing Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

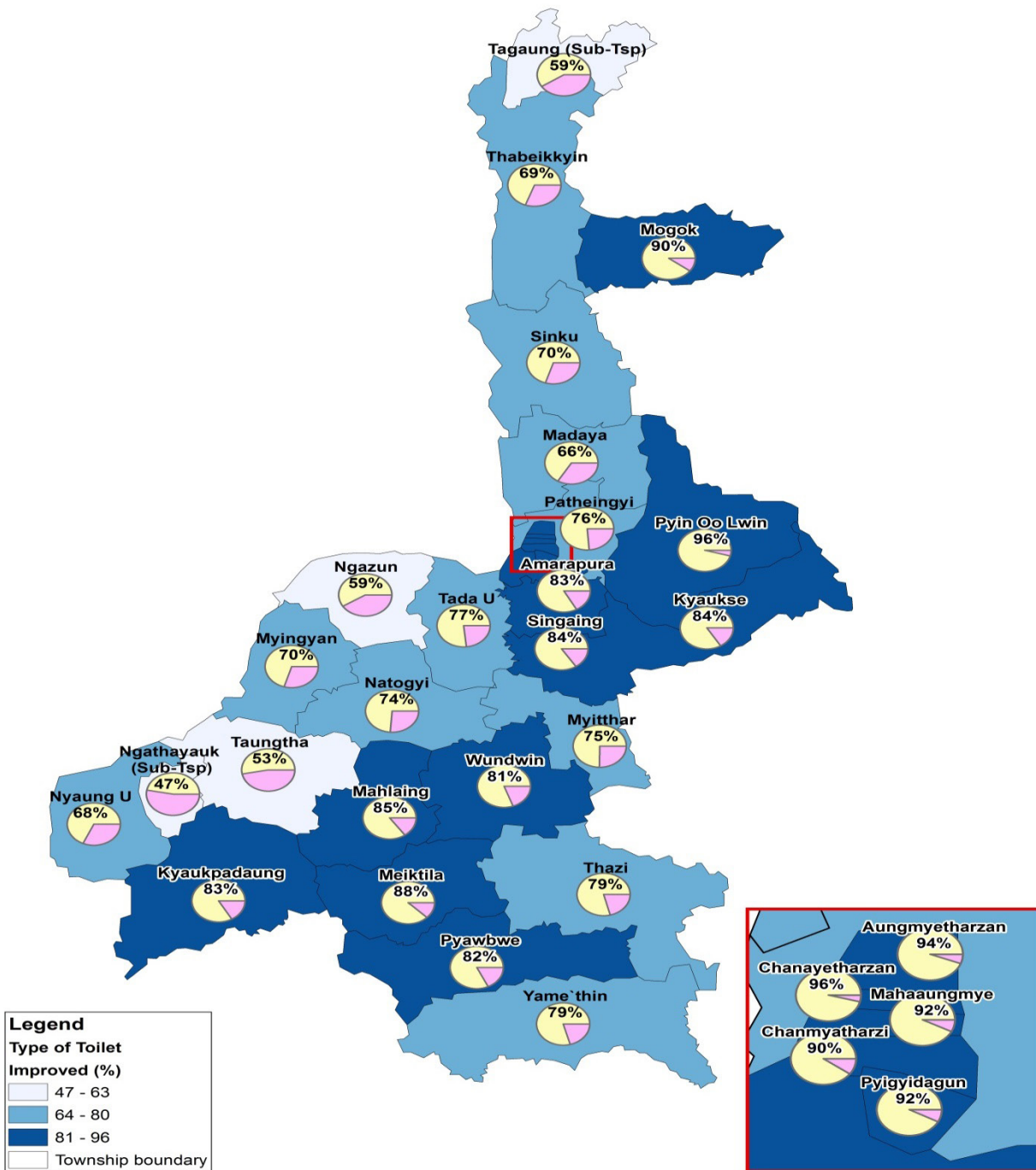
Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	33,579	3.0	9.9	4.3	10.2	71.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
Urban	1,780	1.9	21.7	7.4	9.3	57.0	1.9	0.2	0.5
Rural	31,799	3.1	9.2	4.2	10.3	72.2	0.6	0.2	0.3



- The majority of the households in Singaing Township are living in bamboo houses (71.4%) followed by households in wooden houses (10.2%).
- Some 57.0 per cent of urban households and 72.2 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Mandalay Region	: 79.8%
Kyaukse District	: 80.0%
Singaing Township	: 84.1%

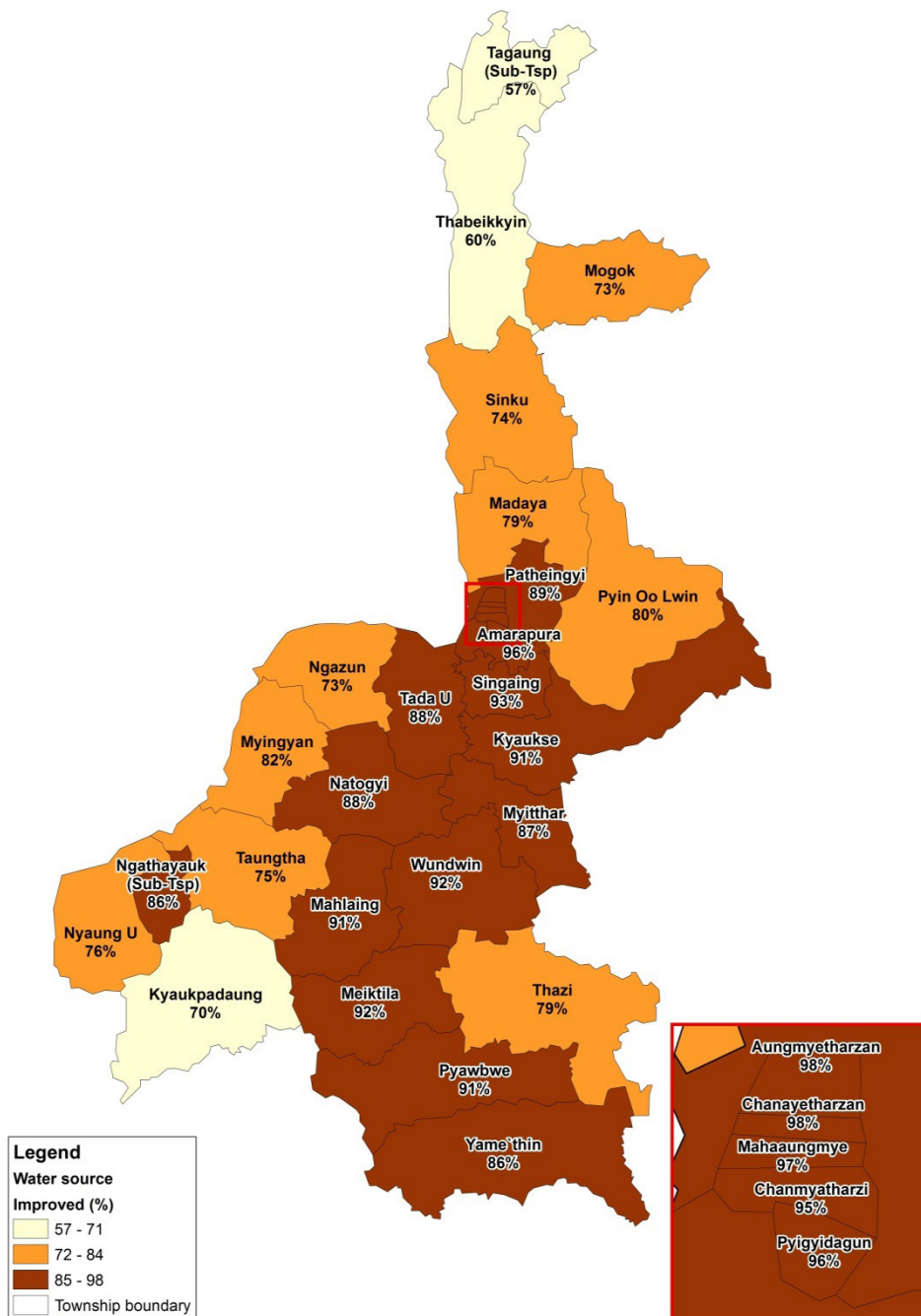
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.6	2.2	2.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		81.5	89.3	81.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>84.1</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>83.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.3	6.9	3.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.1	0.1
Other		0.2	0.2	0.2
None		12.3	1.3	13.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	33,579	1,780	31,799

- Some 84.1 per cent of the households in Singaing Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (81.5%)).
- Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, Singaing is in the highest group proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Mandalay Region is 79.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 12.3 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Mandalay Region, it is 15.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Singaing Township, 13.0 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%
Mandalay Region	: 85.6%
Kyaukse District	: 89.6%
Singaing Township	: 92.8%

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

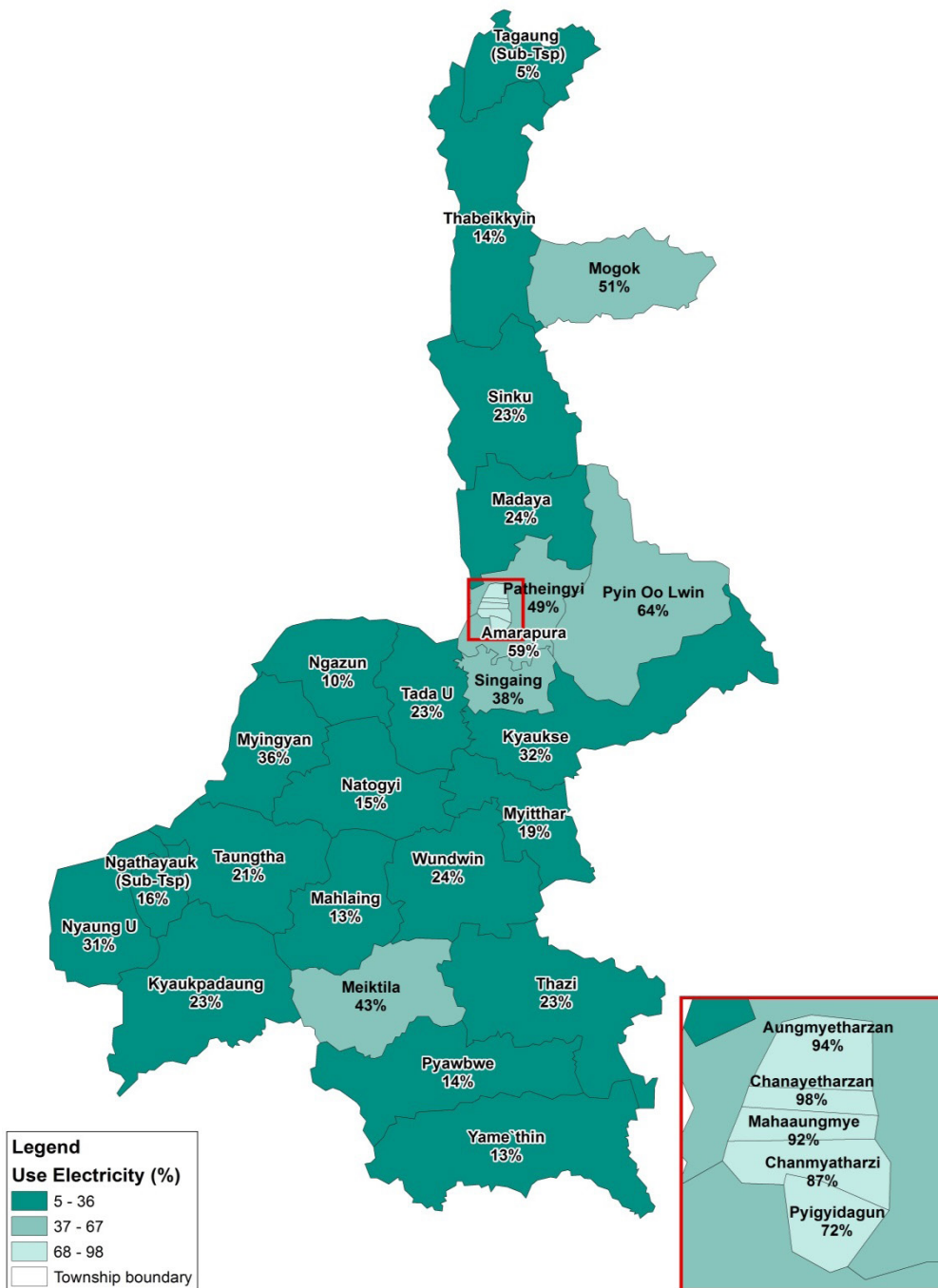
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	3.9	0.3	4.2
Tube well, borehole	62.4	55.2	62.8
Protected well/ Spring	21.6	28.0	21.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	4.9	15.3	4.3
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>92.5</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	0.7	0.4	0.7
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.5	0.2	0.5
River/stream/ canal	4.9	0.3	5.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	*	0.1	*
Other	1.1	0.2	1.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	33,579	31,799

- In Singaing Township, 92.8 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 proportion group of using improved sources of drinking water and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 62.4 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 21.6 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 7.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 7.5 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%
Mandalay Region	: 39.4%
Kyaukse District	: 28.1%
Singaing Township	: 37.7%

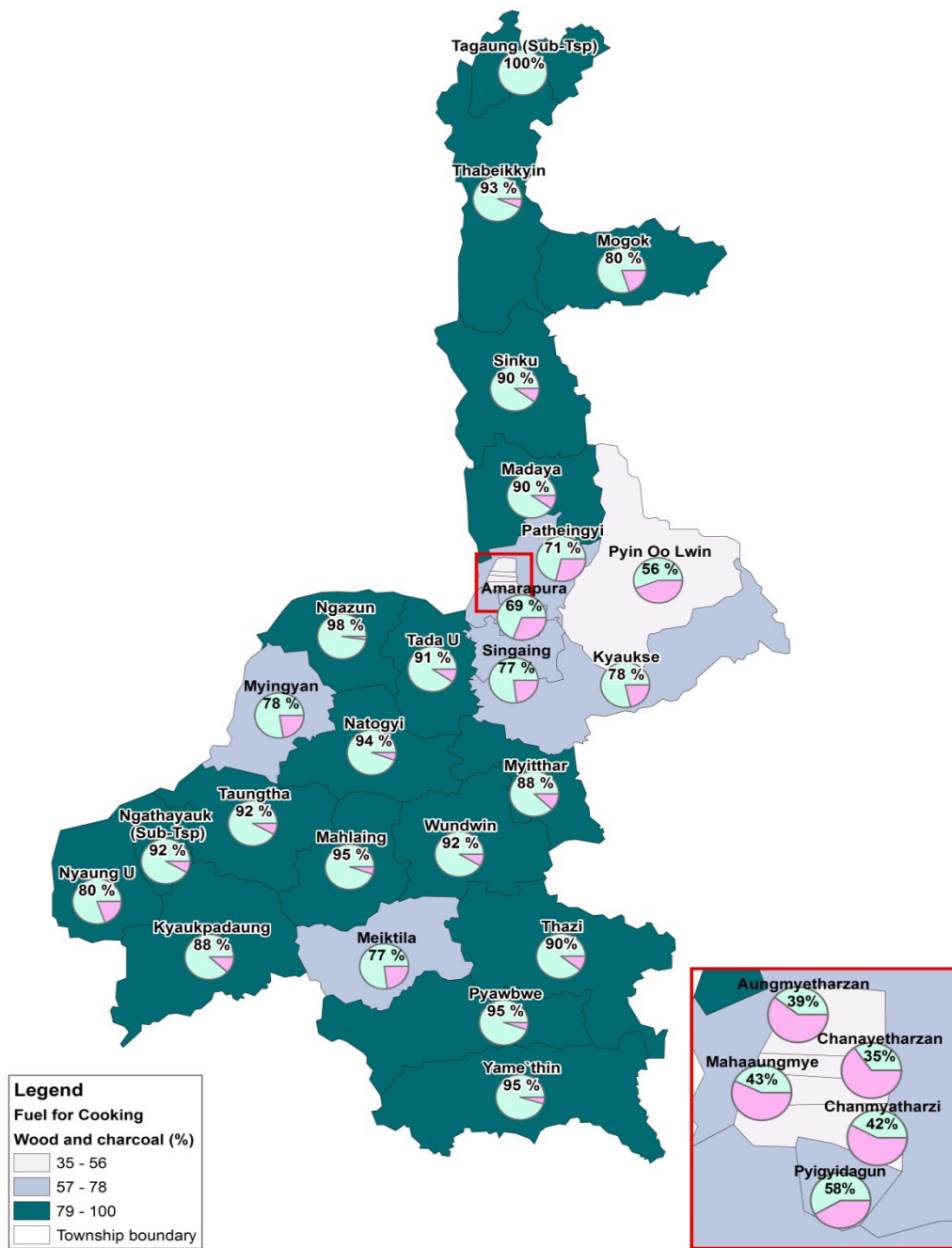
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		37.7	85.1	35.0
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
Candle		15.4	3.5	16.0
Battery		22.3	9.8	23.0
Generator (private)		14.5	0.1	15.3
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		7.4	1.0	7.8
Other		2.5	0.6	2.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	33,579	1,780	31,799

- In Singaing Township, 37.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and it is the highest among the sources of lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of 37-67 per cent 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.
- In rural areas, 35.0 per cent of the households mainly use electricity for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Mandalay Region	: 77.6%
Kyaukse District	: 83.0%
Singaing Township	: 77.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		22.2	51.7	20.5
LPG		*	0.2	*
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		0.1	0.1	0.1
Firewood		70.1	25.4	72.6
Charcoal		6.9	21.8	6.0
Coal		0.3	0.2	0.3
Other		0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	33,579	1,780	31,799

- In Singaing Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 70.1 per cent using firewood and 6.9 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 22.2 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 72.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 6.0 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

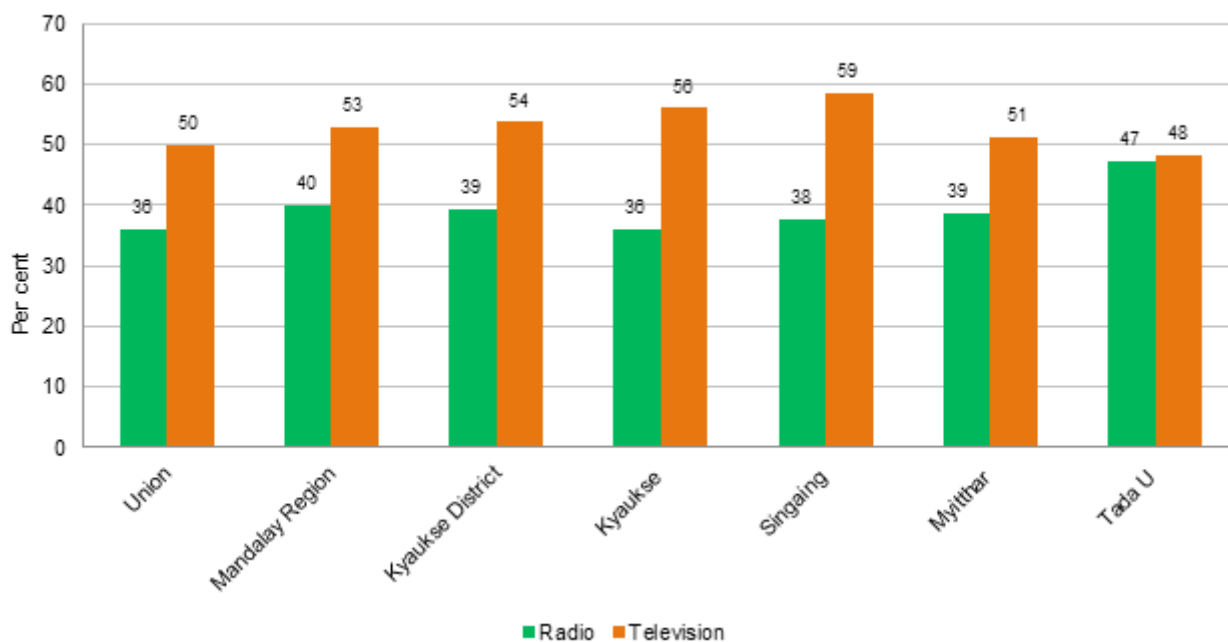
Communication and related amenities

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	33,579	37.7	58.6	2.4	42.3	2.4	6.4	22.3	0.2
Urban	1,780	31.8	81.7	13.3	65.3	8.8	15.6	9.9	1.0
Rural	31,799	38.0	57.3	1.7	41.0	2.0	5.9	23.0	0.1

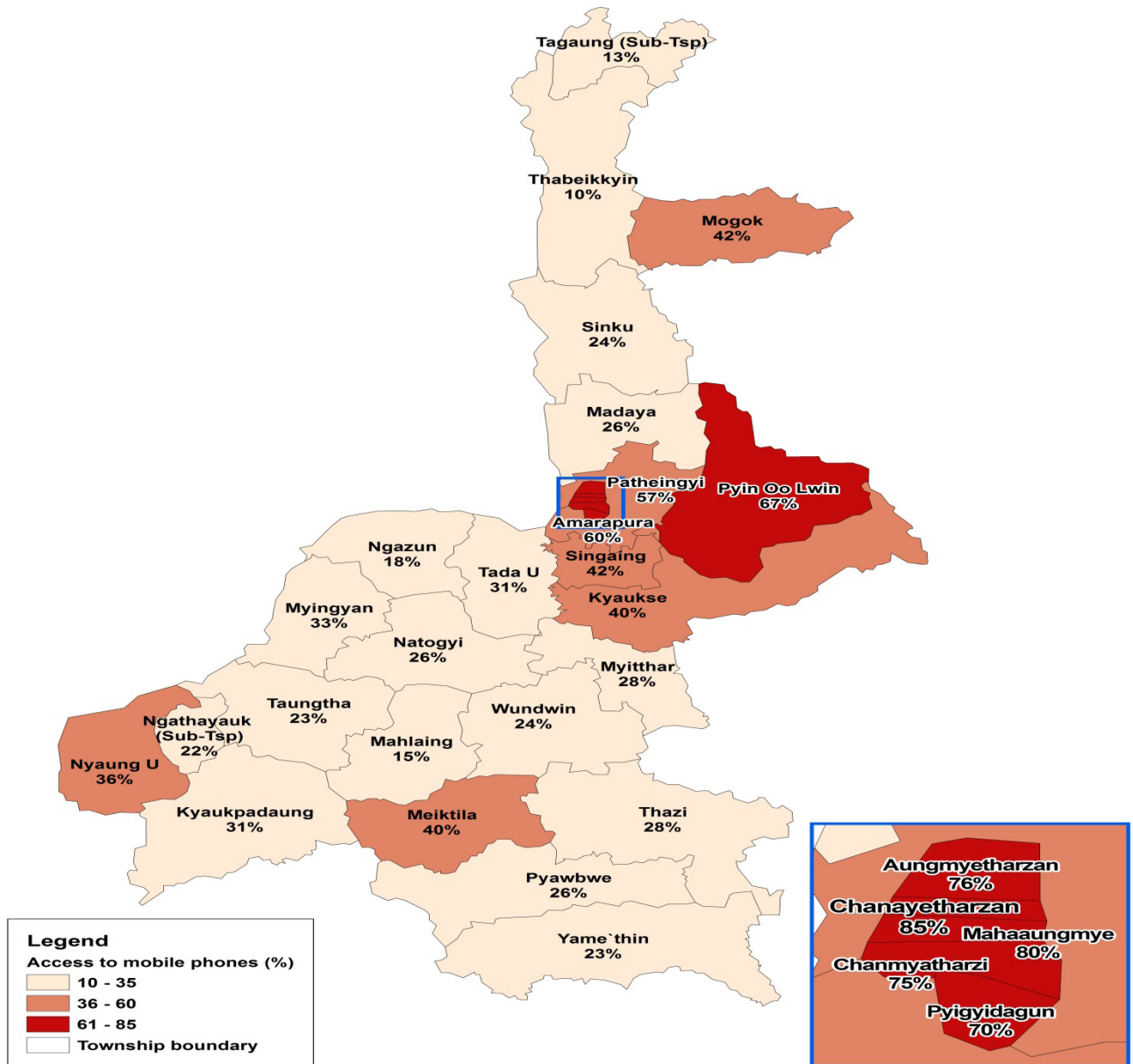
- Some 58.6 per cent of the households in Singaing Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 81.7 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 57.3 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- In Singaing Township, the percentage of household having a television is 58.6 per cent and about one in three households (37.7%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Mandalay Region	: 40.9%
Kyaukse District	: 35.6%
Singaung Township	: 42.3%

- Some 42.3 per cent of the households in Singaung Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Mandalay Region, it is in the range of 36-60 per cent 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
Kyaukse District	169,988	3,746	100,117	82,057	3,801	1,414	263	57,597
Urban	17,269	1,492	12,057	10,988	349	12	6	778
Rural	152,719	2,254	88,060	71,069	3,452	1,402	257	56,819
Singaing Township	33,579	937	22,571	17,767	756	464	48	10,184
Urban	1,780	215	1,334	1,249	56	-	-	138
Rural	31,799	722	21,237	16,518	700	464	48	10,046

- In Singaing Township, 67.2 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 52.9 per cent of households having bicycles.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

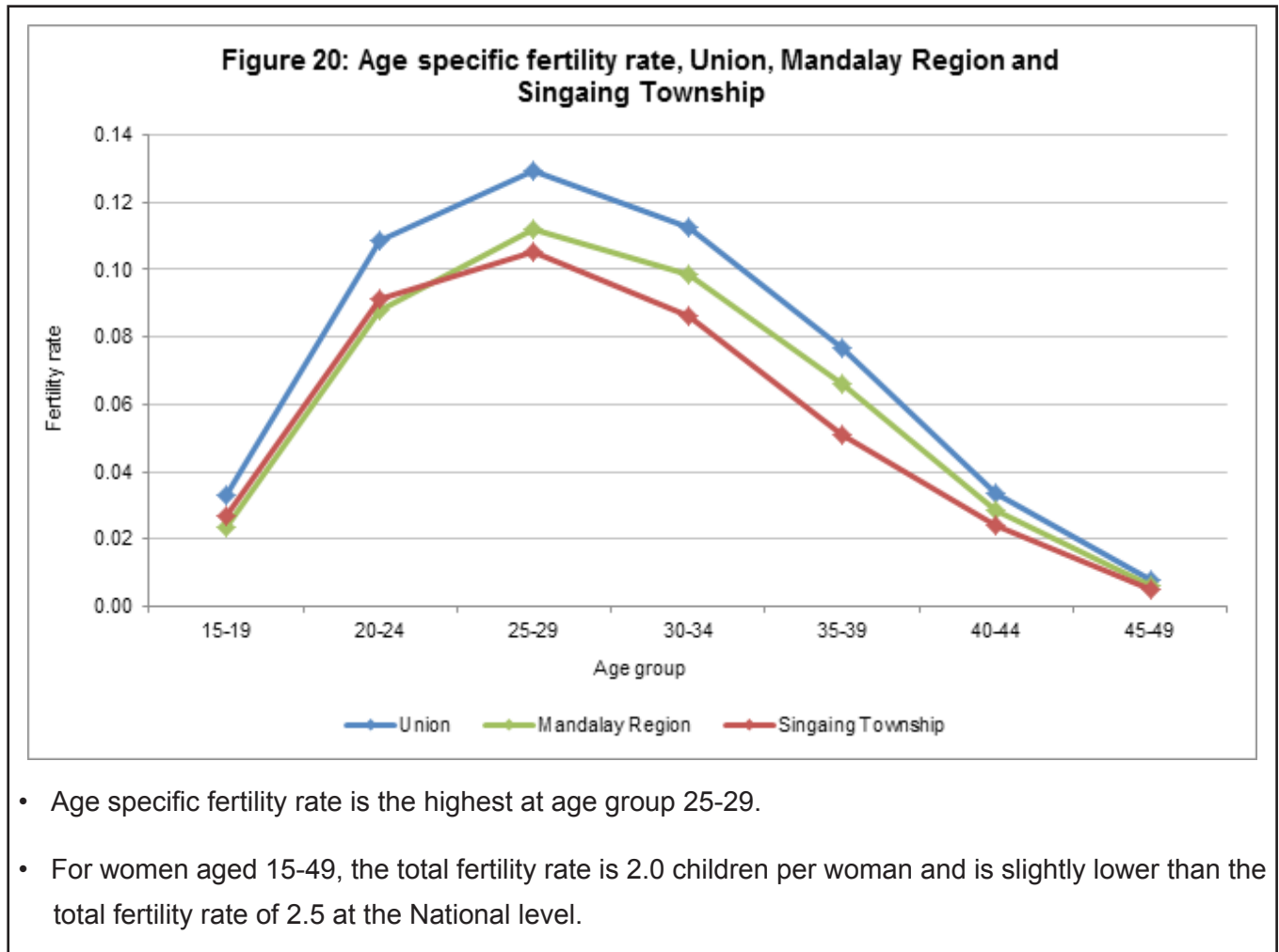
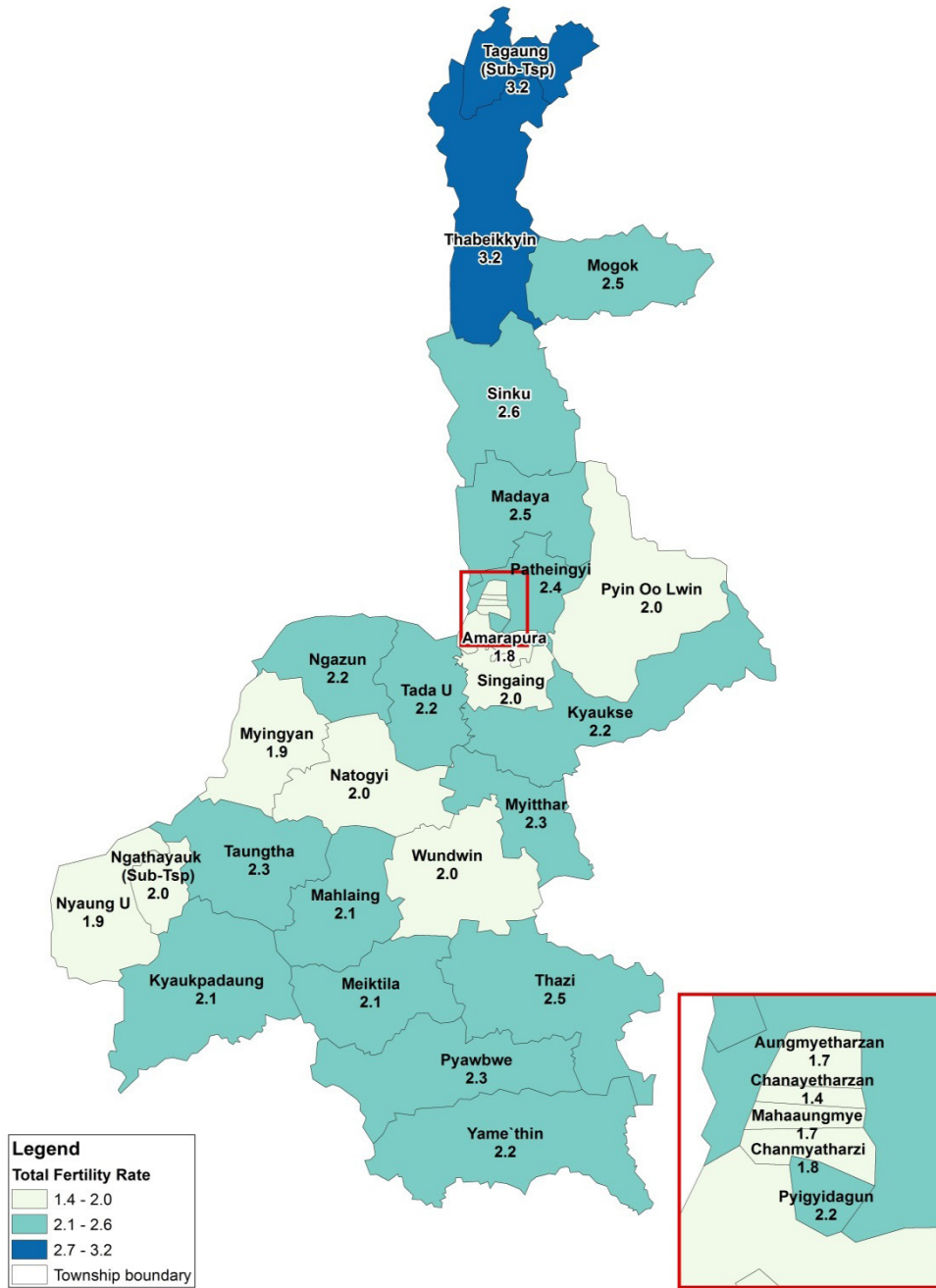
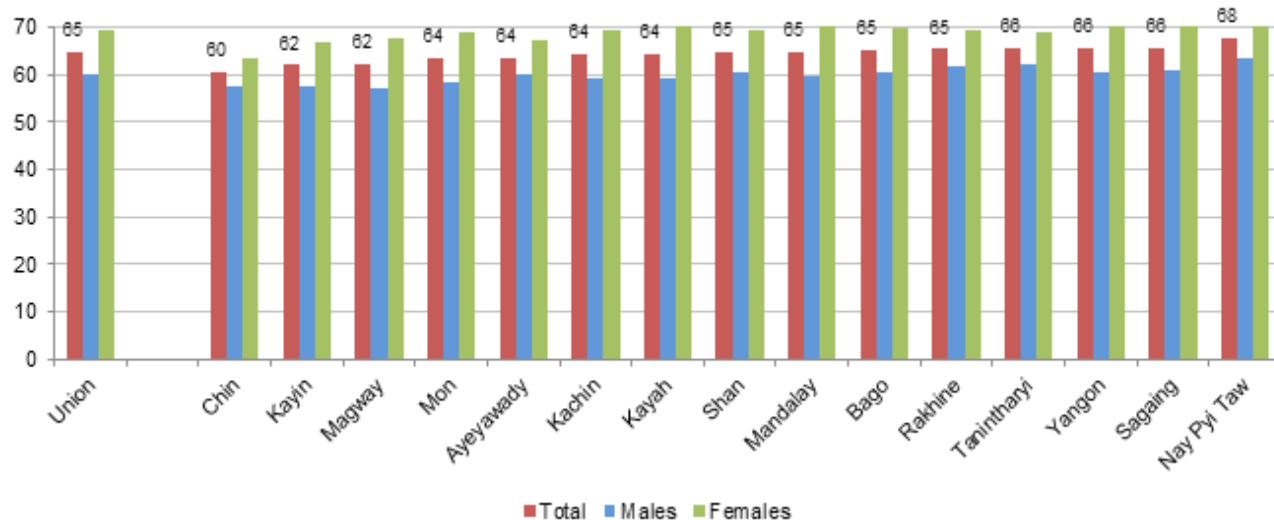


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Mandalay Region	: 2.1
Kyaukse District	: 2.2
Singaing Township	: 2.0

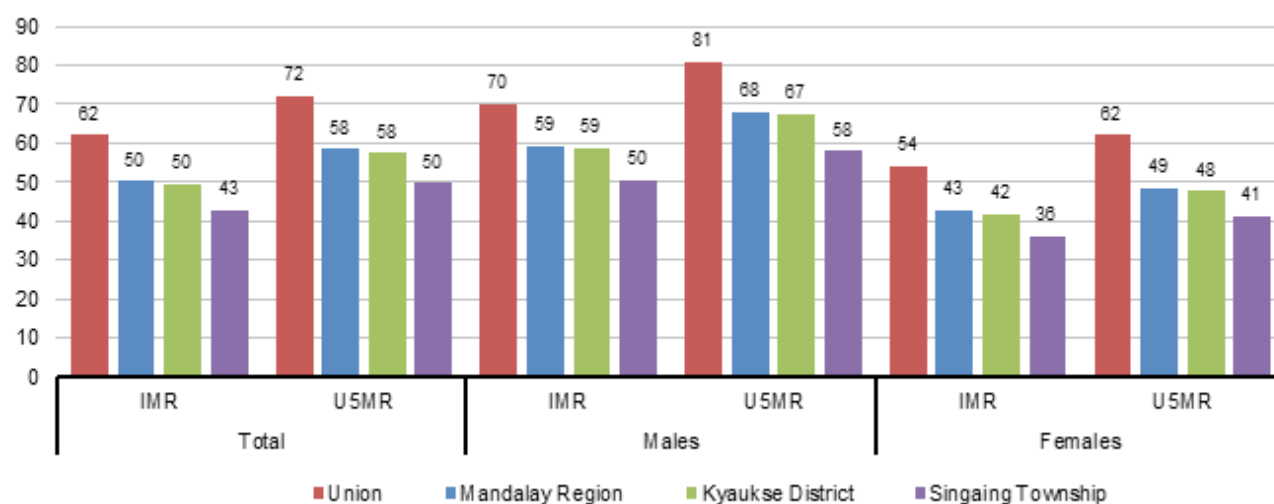
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

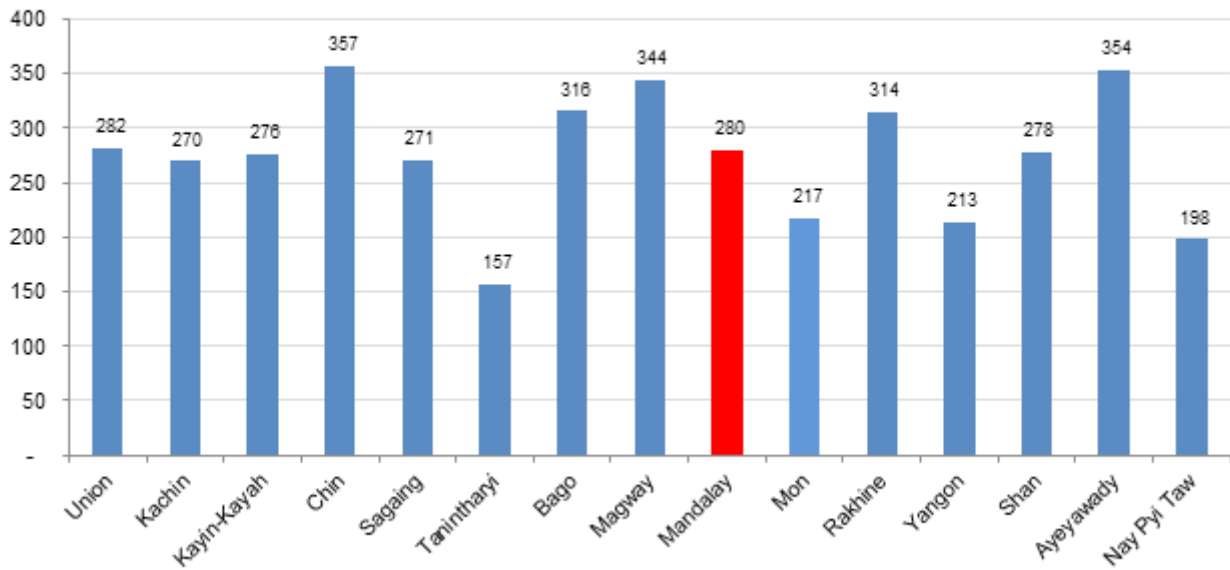
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaukse District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Kyaukse District is 50 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 58 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Singaing Township are lower than those in Mandalay Region and Kyaukse District. The Infant mortality in Singaing is 43 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 50 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union 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.

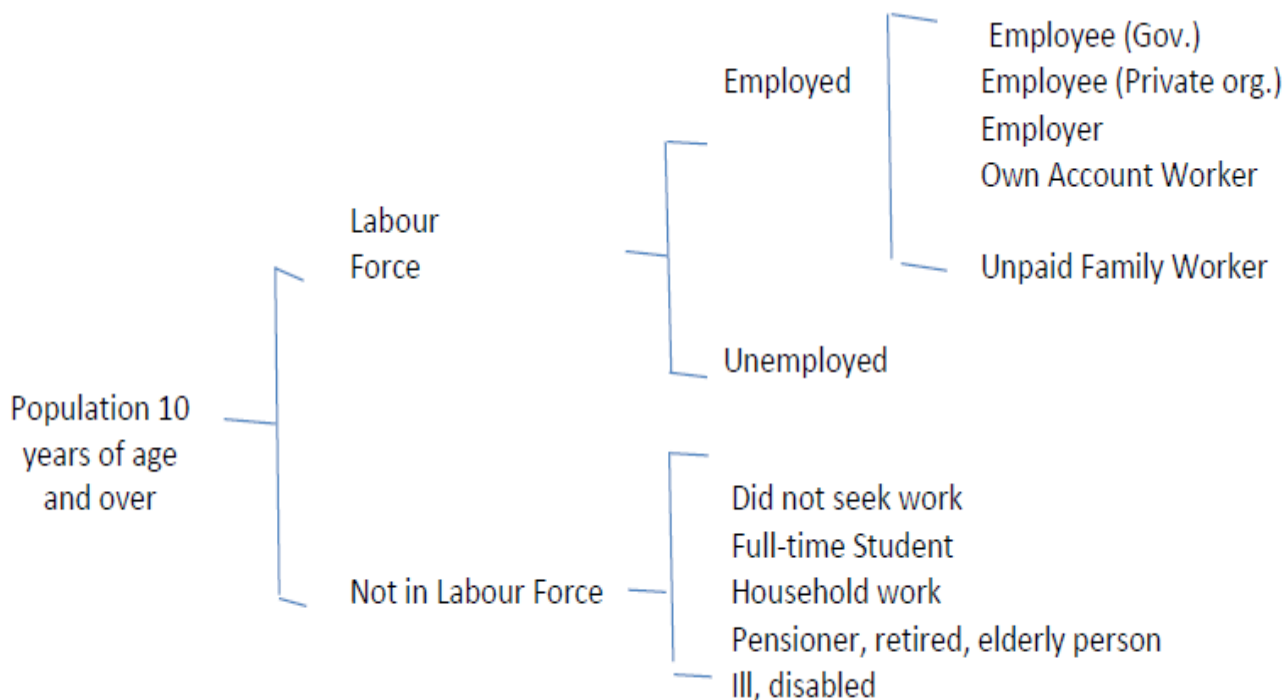
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

