

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SAGAING REGION, YINMARPIN DISTRICT

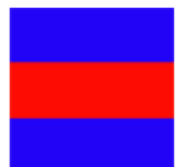
Salingyi Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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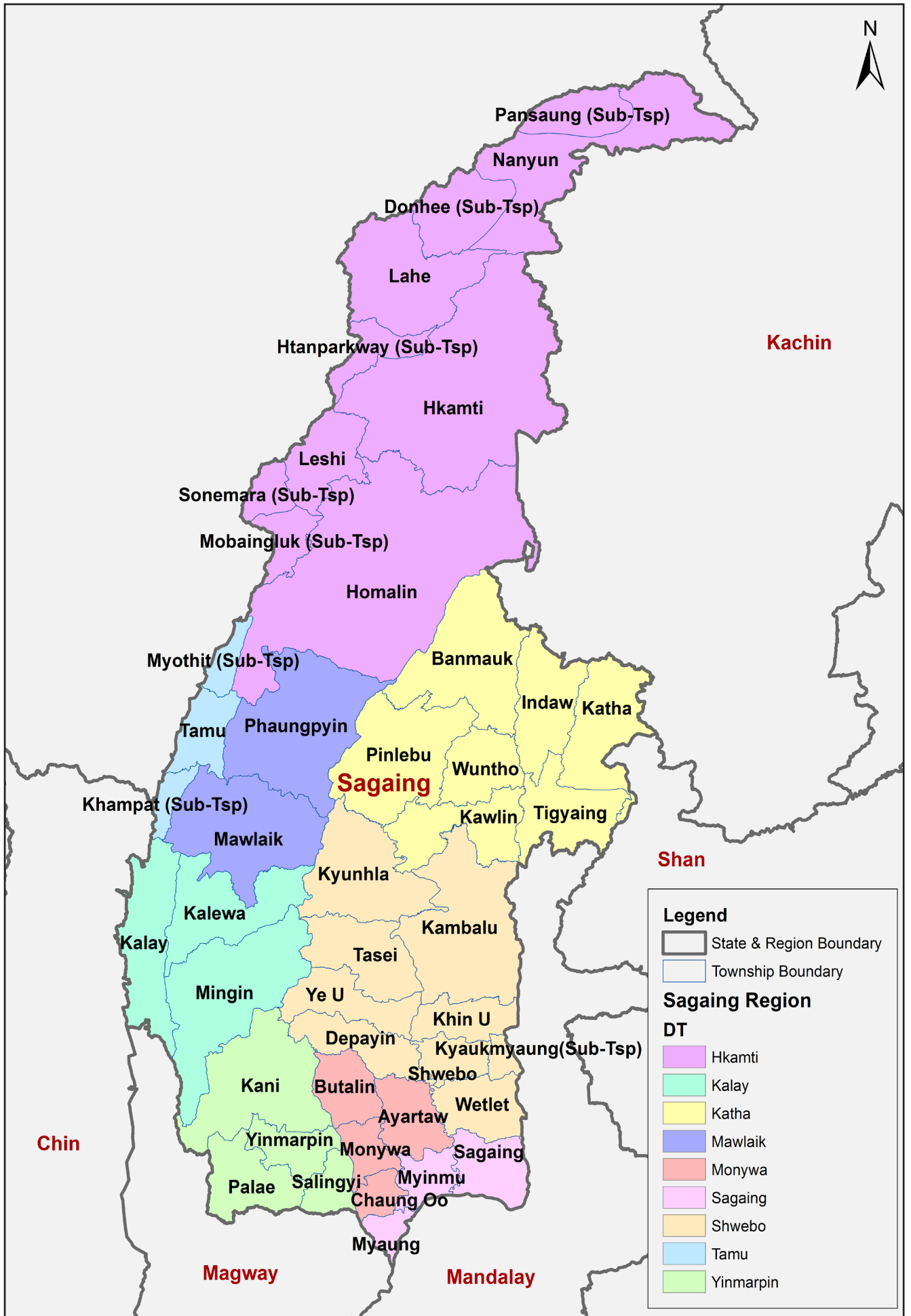
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Figure 1 : Map of Sagaing Region, showing the townships



Salingyi Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	121,808 ²	
Population males	55,729 (45.8%)	
Population females	66,079 (54.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	4.6%	
Area (Km²)	681.2 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	178.8 persons	
Median age	30.1 years	
Number of wards	3	
Number of village tracts	39	
Number of private households	26,467	
Percentage of female headed households	26.5%	
Mean household size	4.4 persons⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	25.4%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	67.2%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.4%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	48.9	
Child dependency ratio	37.8	
Old dependency ratio	11.1	
Ageing index	29.2	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	84	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	93.9%	
Male	97.1%	
Female	91.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	4,202	3.4
Walking	1,824	1.5
Seeing	2,242	1.8
Hearing	1,116	0.9
Remembering	1,227	1.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	72,247	70.5	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	159	0.2	
National Registration	3,863	3.8	
Religious	491	0.5	
Temporary Registration	88	0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	488	0.5	
None	25,097	24.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	70.8%	85.6%	58.7%
Unemployment rate	3.8%	3.4%	4.2%
Employment to population ratio	68.1%	82.7%	56.3%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	24,778	93.6	
Renter	447	1.7	
Provided free (individually)	386	1.5	
Government quarters	230	0.9	
Private company quarters	602	2.3	
Other	24	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.5%		19.7%
Bamboo	72.5%	13.0%	17.5%
Earth	0.1%	47.5%	
Wood	18.5%	29.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.3%		50.7%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.8%	8.9%	0.3%
Other	1.2%	0.9%	11.7%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	4,195	15.8	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	21,609	81.7	
Charcoal	532	2.0	
Coal	*	0.1	
Other	80	0.3	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	12,009	45.4
Kerosene	64	0.2
Candle	1,041	3.9
Battery	8,419	31.8
Generator (private)	1,200	4.5
Water mill (private)	20	0.1
Solar system/energy	1,752	6.6
Other	1,962	7.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	4,021	15.2
Tube well, borehole	11,481	43.4
Protected well/spring	6,579	24.9
Bottled/purifier water	988	3.7
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>23,069</i>	<i>87.2</i>
Unprotected well/spring	459	1.7
Pool/pond/lake	266	1.0
River/stream/canal	2,477	9.4
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	189	0.7
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>3,398</i>	<i>12.8</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	4,402	16.6
Tube well, borehole	11,719	44.3
Protected well/spring	6,701	25.3
Unprotected well/spring	547	2.1
Pool/pond/lake	929	3.5
River/stream/canal	1,989	7.5
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	172	0.6

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	473	1.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	18,606	70.3
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>19,079</i>	<i>72.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	216	0.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)	21	0.1
Other	166	0.6
None	6,985	26.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	14,374	54.3
Television	11,739	44.4
Landline phone	552	2.1
Mobile phone	5,762	21.8
Computer	482	1.8
Internet at home	1,004	3.8
Households with none of the items	6,349	24.0
Households with all of the items	27	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	406	1.5
Motorcycle/Moped	15,796	59.7
Bicycle	17,794	67.2
4-Wheel tractor	327	1.2
Canoe/Boat	632	2.4
Motor boat	295	1.1
Cart (bullock)	7,809	29.5

Note: ¹ Population figures for Salingyi 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 Salingyi Township in Sagaing 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 Salingyi Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	121,808 *		
Males	55,729		
Females	66,079		
Sex ratio	84 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	4.6%		
Area (Km ²)	681.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	178.8 persons		
Number of wards	3		
Number of village tracts	39		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	116,837	5,155	111,682
Number of conventional households	26,467	1,222	25,245
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Salingyi 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 (4.6%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Salingyi Township is 179 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Salingyi Township. This is equal 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;
Salingyi Township (Yinmarpin District, Sagaing Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	26,467	121,808	55,729	66,079
	Ward	1,222	5,553	2,465	3,088
1	No.1(W)	404	1,832	855	977
2	No.2(W)	336	1,501	648	853
3	No.3(W)	482	2,220	962	1,258
	Village Tract	25,245	116,255	53,264	62,991
1	Du Htauk(VT)	380	1,785	868	917
2	Sar Htone(VT)	828	3,549	1,454	2,095
3	Paung Wa(VT)	317	1,554	611	943
4	Htan Zin(VT)	957	4,371	1,945	2,426
5	Ton(VT)	617	2,792	1,275	1,517
6	Let Pa Taung(VT)	896	3,997	1,784	2,213
7	Ywar Shey(VT)	1,775	8,464	3,882	4,582
8	Nyaung Pin Gyi(VT)	1,353	6,748	3,203	3,545
9	Kyauk Myet(VT)	1,096	5,554	2,608	2,946
10	Done Taw(VT)	1,419	6,467	3,230	3,237
11	Taung Pa Lu(VT)	256	1,361	650	711
12	Moe Gyoe Pyin(VT)	1,485	7,136	3,508	3,628
13	Hpaung Ka Tar(VT)	1,415	7,007	3,583	3,424
14	Nyaung Pin To(VT)	309	1,428	660	768
15	Baik Tha Yet(VT)	267	1,065	494	571
16	Ma Taunt Ta (Ah Taunt Ta)(VT)	502	2,130	988	1,142
17	Shwe Tha Min(VT)	573	2,540	1,153	1,387
18	Than Ma Taw(VT)	563	2,473	1,078	1,395
19	Kywe Kho Taw(VT)	390	1,702	777	925
20	Pan Htu(VT)	652	2,985	1,319	1,666
21	Yae Mein(VT)	245	1,308	609	699
22	Yone Pin Yoe(VT)	451	2,140	972	1,168
23	Kyar Tet(VT)	873	3,757	1,608	2,149

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
24	Zee Chaing(VT)	321	1,423	591	832
25	Zee Pa Ni (South)(VT)	304	1,257	547	710
26	Zee Pa Ni (North)(VT)	396	1,741	770	971
27	Ywar Tha Min(VT)	377	1,713	759	954
28	Myay Zun(VT)	685	3,138	1,386	1,752
29	Son Tar(VT)	501	2,077	866	1,211
30	Kyaing Kha Mauk(VT)	408	1,712	757	955
31	Chaung Yoe(VT)	123	465	205	260
32	Hpa Lan Kan(VT)	802	3,256	1,441	1,815
33	Sar Khar(VT)	334	1,749	821	928
34	Khun Thar(VT)	320	1,458	639	819
35	Hnaw Ku Toet(VT)	447	2,146	943	1,203
36	Ngar Khon(VT)	705	3,316	1,464	1,852
37	Boke Su(VT)	489	2,318	1,053	1,265
38	Lin Sa Kyet(VT)	815	3,510	1,633	1,877
39	Ta Yar(VT)	599	2,663	1,130	1,533

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Salingyi Township

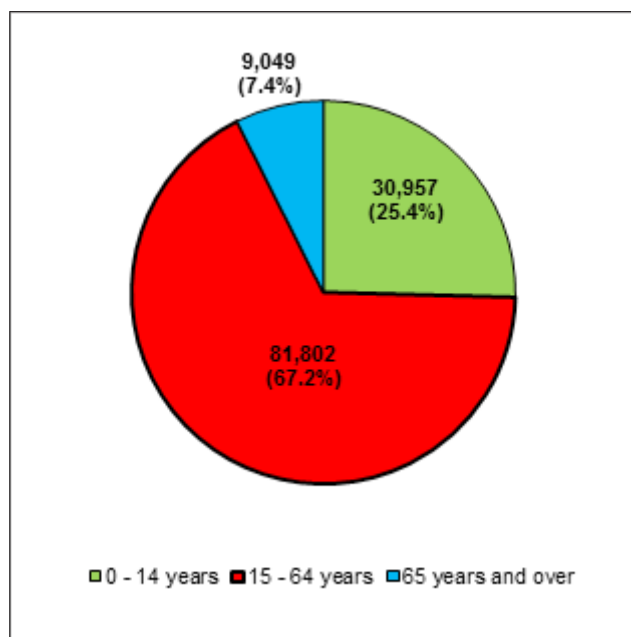
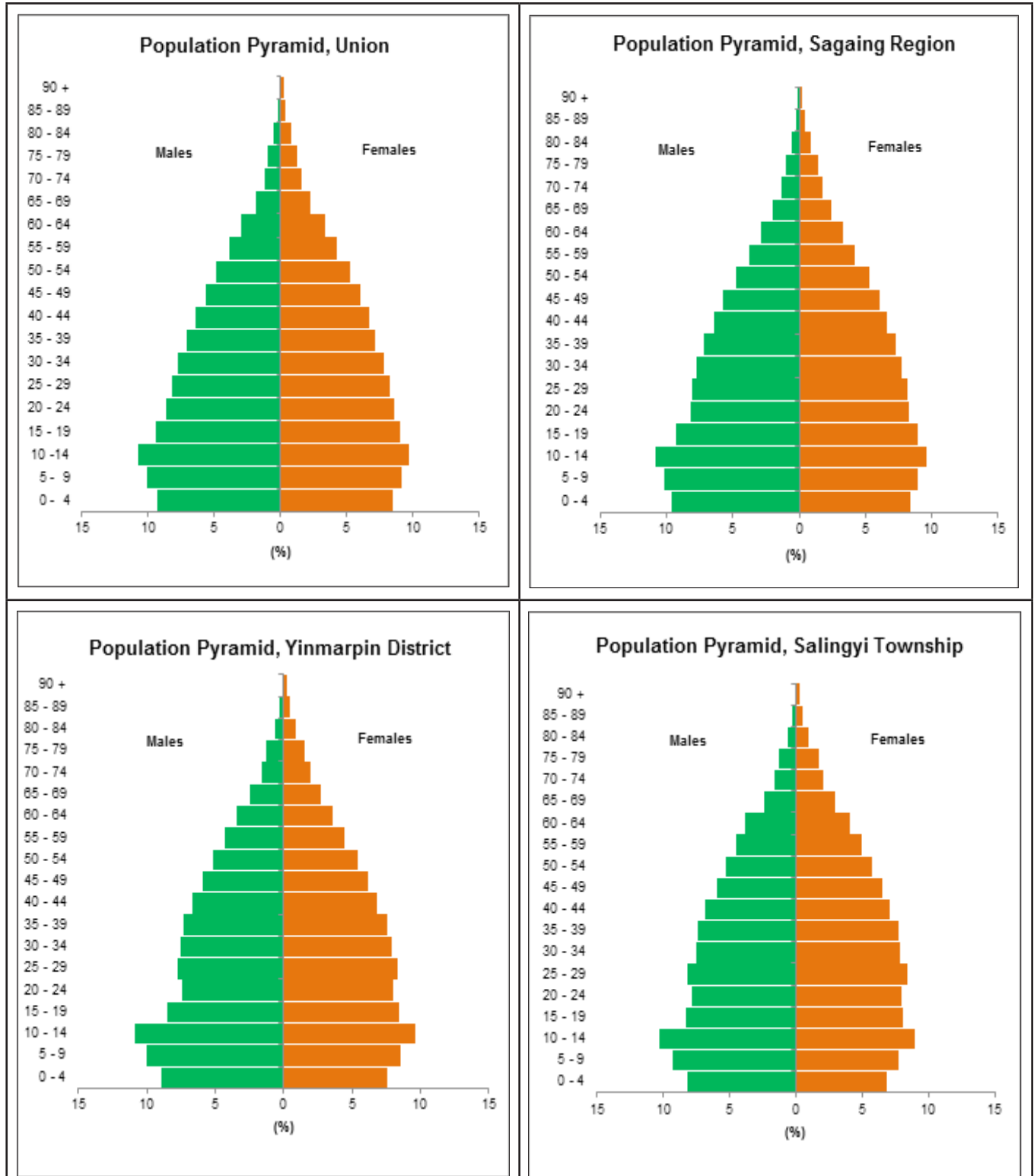


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Salingyi Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	121,808	55,729	66,079
0 - 4	9,089	4,550	4,539
5 - 9	10,269	5,209	5,060
10 - 14	11,599	5,724	5,875
15 - 19	9,940	4,613	5,327
20 - 24	9,677	4,400	5,277
25 - 29	10,129	4,591	5,538
30 - 34	9,419	4,223	5,196
35 - 39	9,242	4,121	5,121
40 - 44	8,428	3,792	4,636
45 - 49	7,593	3,308	4,285
50 - 54	6,760	2,953	3,807
55 - 59	5,775	2,546	3,229
60 - 64	4,839	2,159	2,680
65 - 69	3,281	1,370	1,911
70 - 74	2,255	885	1,370
75 - 79	1,829	715	1,114
80 - 84	1,004	372	632
85 - 89	479	153	326
90 +	201	45	156

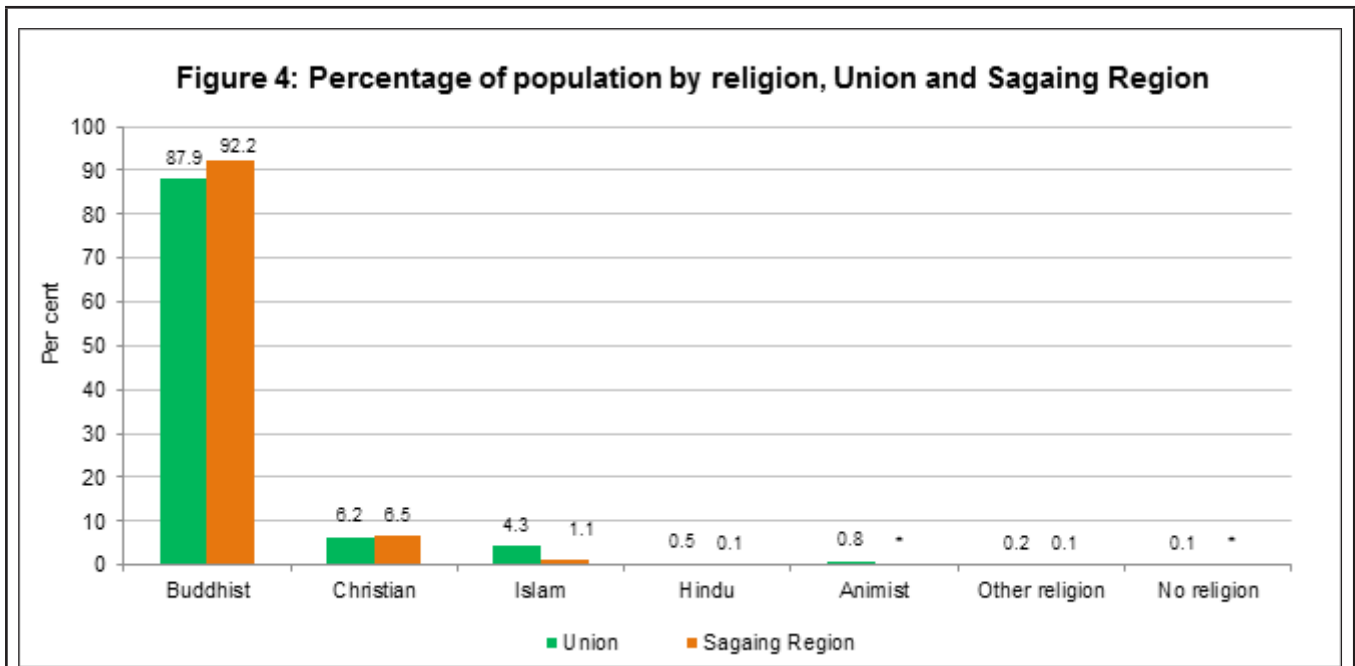
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Salingyi Township is 67.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Sagaing Region, Yinmarpin District and Salingyi Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Salingyi Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Salingyi 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 Sagaing Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.5% Christian, 1.1% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion, and less than 0.1% each for Animist 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	1,939	977	962	794	384	410
6	2,016	1,003	1,013	1,660	817	843
7	2,132	1,033	1,099	1,848	879	969
8	1,907	929	978	1,630	803	827
9	1,894	952	942	1,596	799	797
10	2,167	1,053	1,114	1,829	890	939
11	2,019	991	1,028	1,639	816	823
12	2,196	1,033	1,163	1,679	792	887
13	2,361	1,103	1,258	1,635	760	875
14	2,159	959	1,200	1,269	576	693
15	1,998	915	1,083	985	459	526
16	1,842	832	1,010	742	318	424
17	2,026	920	1,106	648	295	353
18	2,055	905	1,150	520	249	271
19	1,623	716	907	313	124	189
20	2,215	985	1,230	257	121	136
21	1,813	797	1,016	155	72	83
22	1,765	765	1,000	97	45	52
23	1,759	763	996	50	26	24
24	1,612	677	935	37	15	22
25	2,233	1,011	1,222	31	14	17
26	1,634	724	910	20	10	10
27	1,888	812	1,076	29	17	12
28	1,960	818	1,142	13	7	6
29	1,796	738	1,058	19	7	12

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Sagaing Region and Salingyi Township

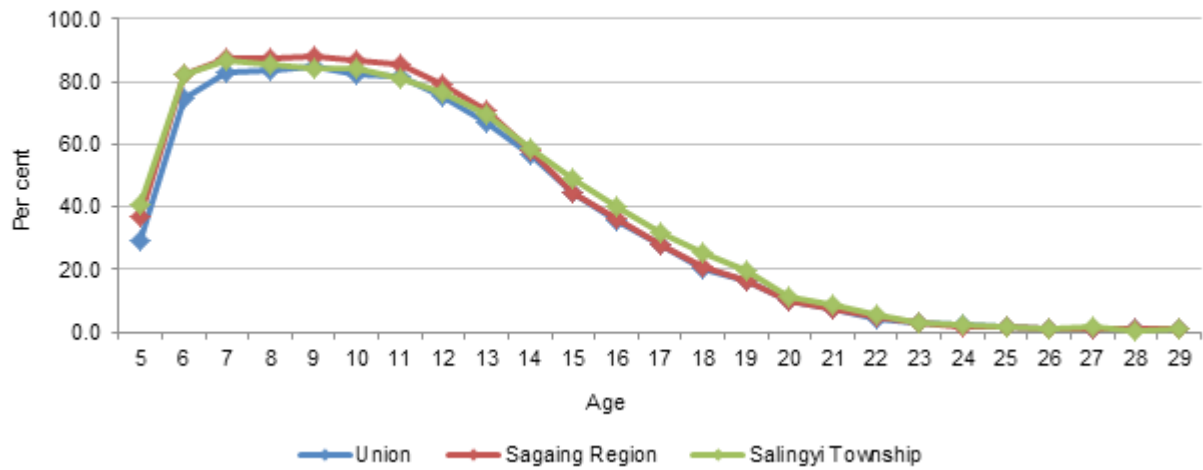
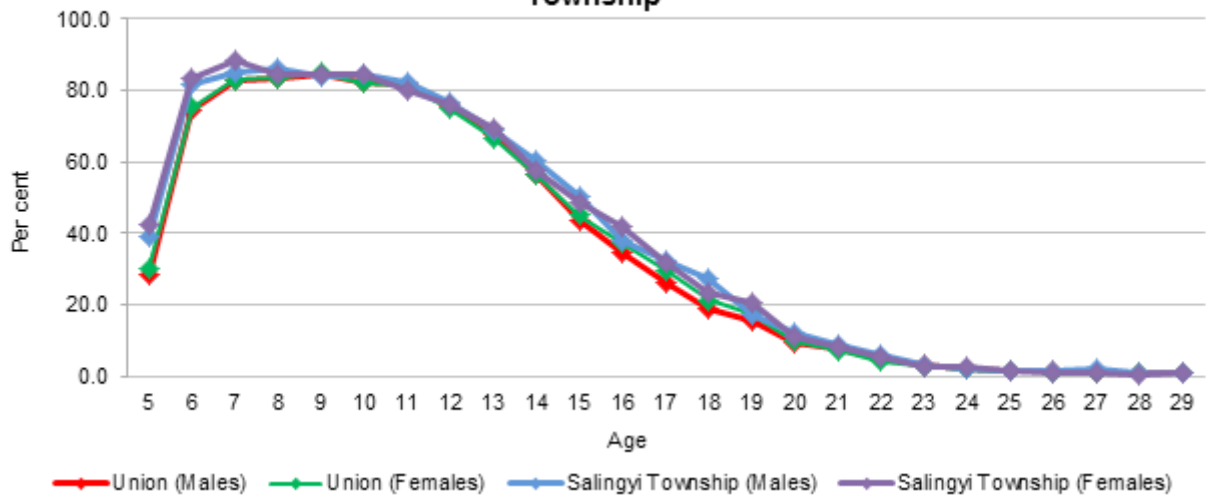
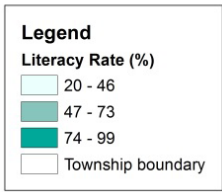
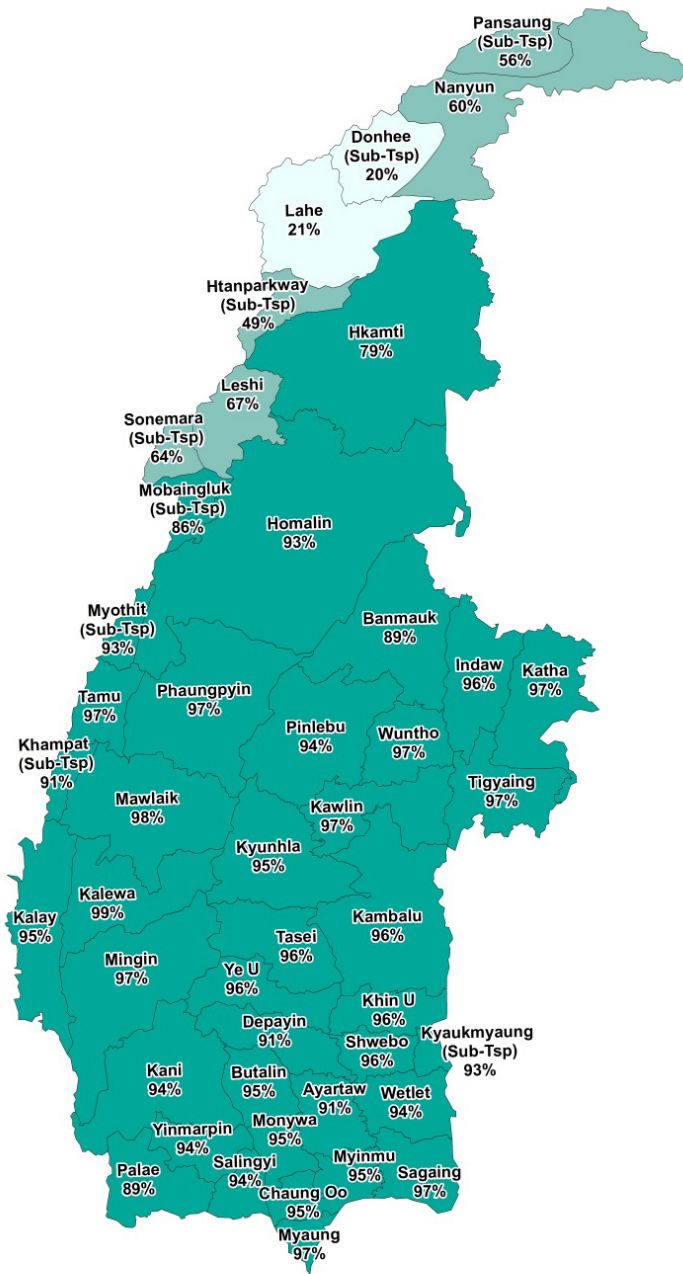


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Salingyi Township



- School attendance in Salingyi Township markedly drops after age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Salingyi Township is slightly higher than that of the Union at starting from school going age.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Sagaing Region	: 93.7%
Yinmarpin District	: 92.6%
Salingyi Township	: 93.9%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	18,708	97.7
Males	8,275	98.1
Females	10,433	97.4

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Salingyi Township is 93.9 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 91.5 per cent and for the males it is 97.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.7 per cent with 97.4 per cent for females and 98.1 per cent for males.

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

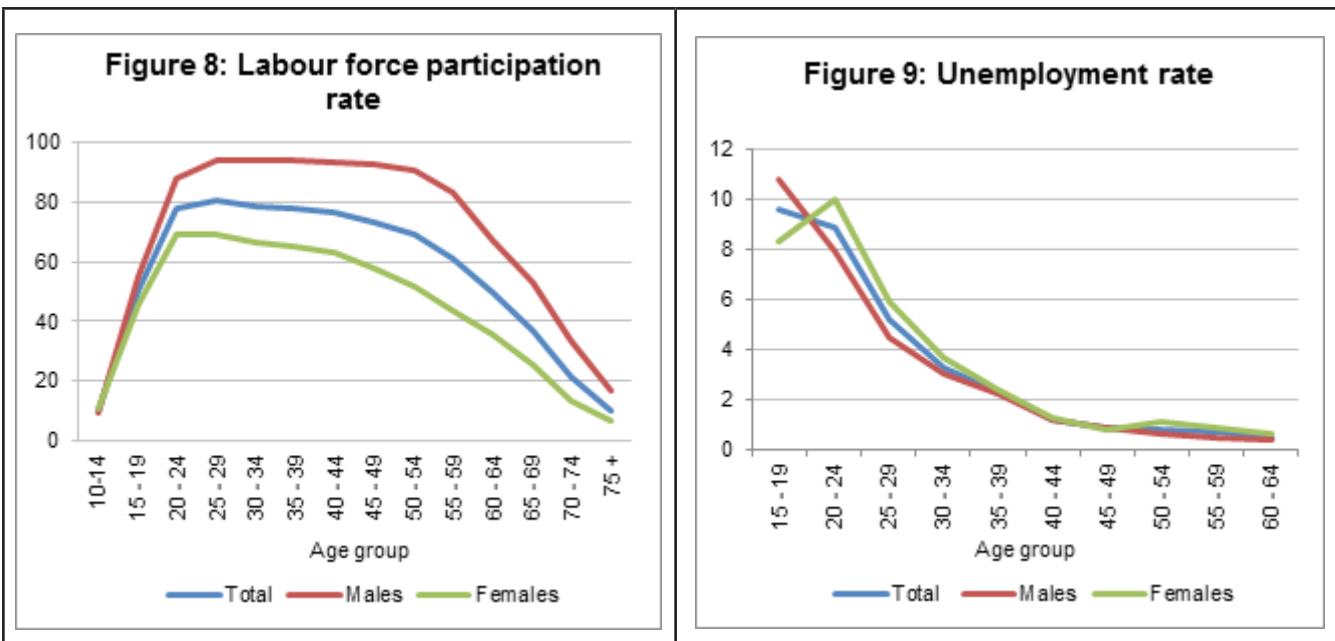
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	71,234	10,566	14.8	14,112	23,950	9,690	5,230	184	5,520	190	147	1,645
Urban	3,453	116	3.4	451	802	543	620	11	857	10	4	39
Rural	67,781	10,450	15.4	13,661	23,148	9,147	4,610	173	4,663	180	143	1,606
Males	31,233	3,751	12.0	4,587	10,252	5,484	3,324	150	2,732	79	121	753
Females	40,001	6,815	17.0	9,525	13,698	4,206	1,906	34	2,788	111	26	892

- Some 14.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 15.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 12.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 17.0 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 33.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 7.7 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	9.9	9.3	10.5	11.6	14.2	9.4
15 - 19	50.2	55.1	45.9	9.6	10.8	8.3
20 - 24	77.8	88.0	69.4	8.9	7.9	10.0
25 - 29	80.5	93.9	69.4	5.2	4.5	5.9
30 - 34	78.8	93.9	66.6	3.3	3.0	3.7
35 - 39	78.1	94.4	65.0	2.3	2.2	2.4
40 - 44	76.9	93.7	63.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
45 - 49	73.0	92.5	57.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
50 - 54	68.9	90.7	51.9	0.8	0.6	1.1
55 - 59	61.3	83.4	43.9	0.7	0.5	0.9
60 - 64	49.4	66.9	35.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
65 - 69	36.9	52.8	25.5	0.5	-	1.2
70 - 74	21.4	33.8	13.4	0.2	-	0.5
75+	10.2	16.8	6.4	0.6	-	1.4
15 - 24	63.8	71.1	57.6	9.2	9.0	9.3
15 - 64	70.8	85.6	58.7	3.8	3.4	4.2



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Salingyi Township is 70.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 58.7 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.6 per cent.
- In Salingyi Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 9.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Salingyi Township is 3.8 per cent. There is difference between the unemployment rate for males (3.4%) and for females (4.2%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.3 per cent.

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

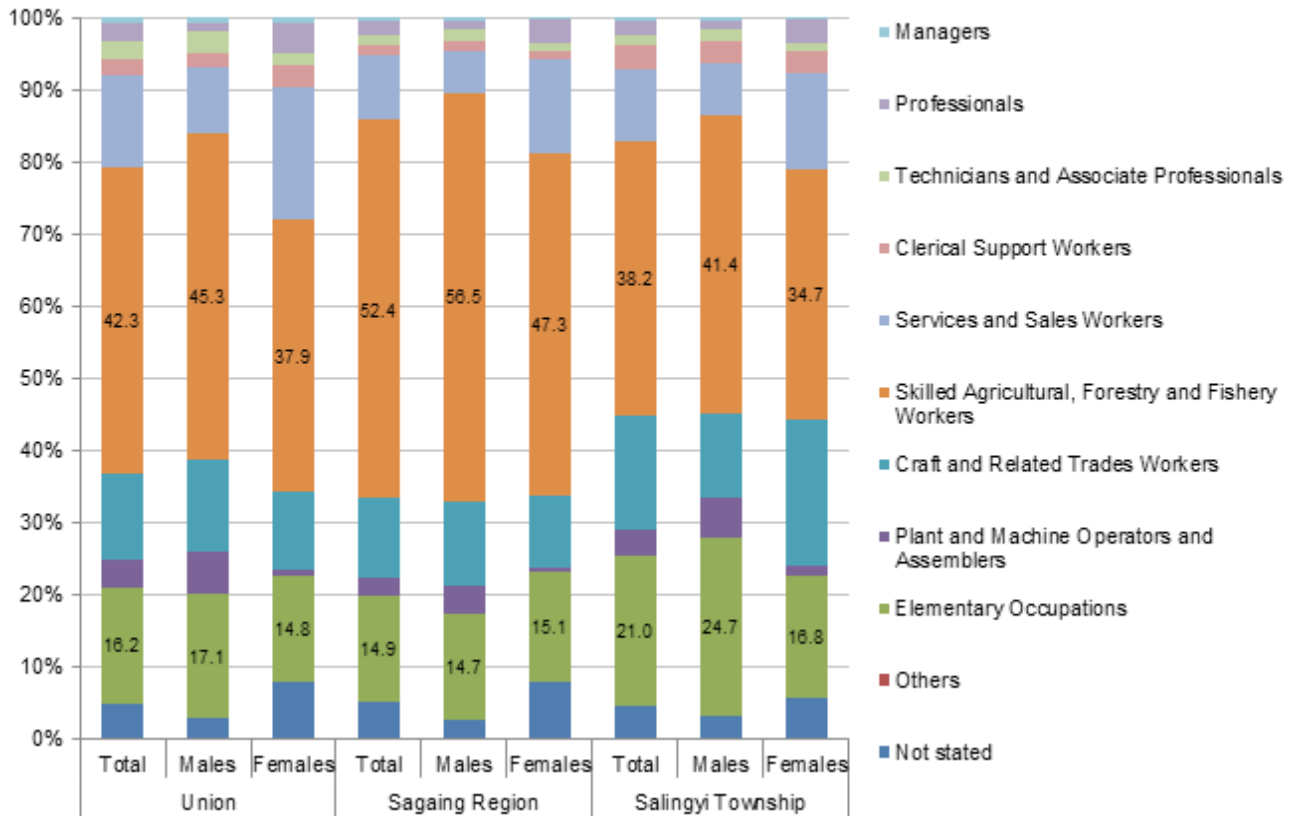
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	41,322	0.5	34.0	39.0	16.9	1.8	7.6
Males	12,761	1.2	53.3	4.4	22.6	3.0	15.5
Females	28,561	0.2	25.4	54.5	14.3	1.3	4.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 53.3 per cent of males are full time students while 54.5 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	53,155	28,330	24,825	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	201	130	71	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professionals	1,103	336	767	2.1	1.2	3.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	721	421	300	1.4	1.5	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	1,681	921	760	3.2	3.3	3.1
Services and Sales Workers	5,333	2,026	3,307	10.0	7.2	13.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	20,326	11,721	8,605	38.2	41.4	34.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	8,332	3,314	5,018	15.7	11.7	20.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,903	1,519	384	3.6	5.4	1.5
Elementary Occupations	11,170	6,999	4,171	21.0	24.7	16.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,385	943	1,442	4.5	3.3	5.8

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



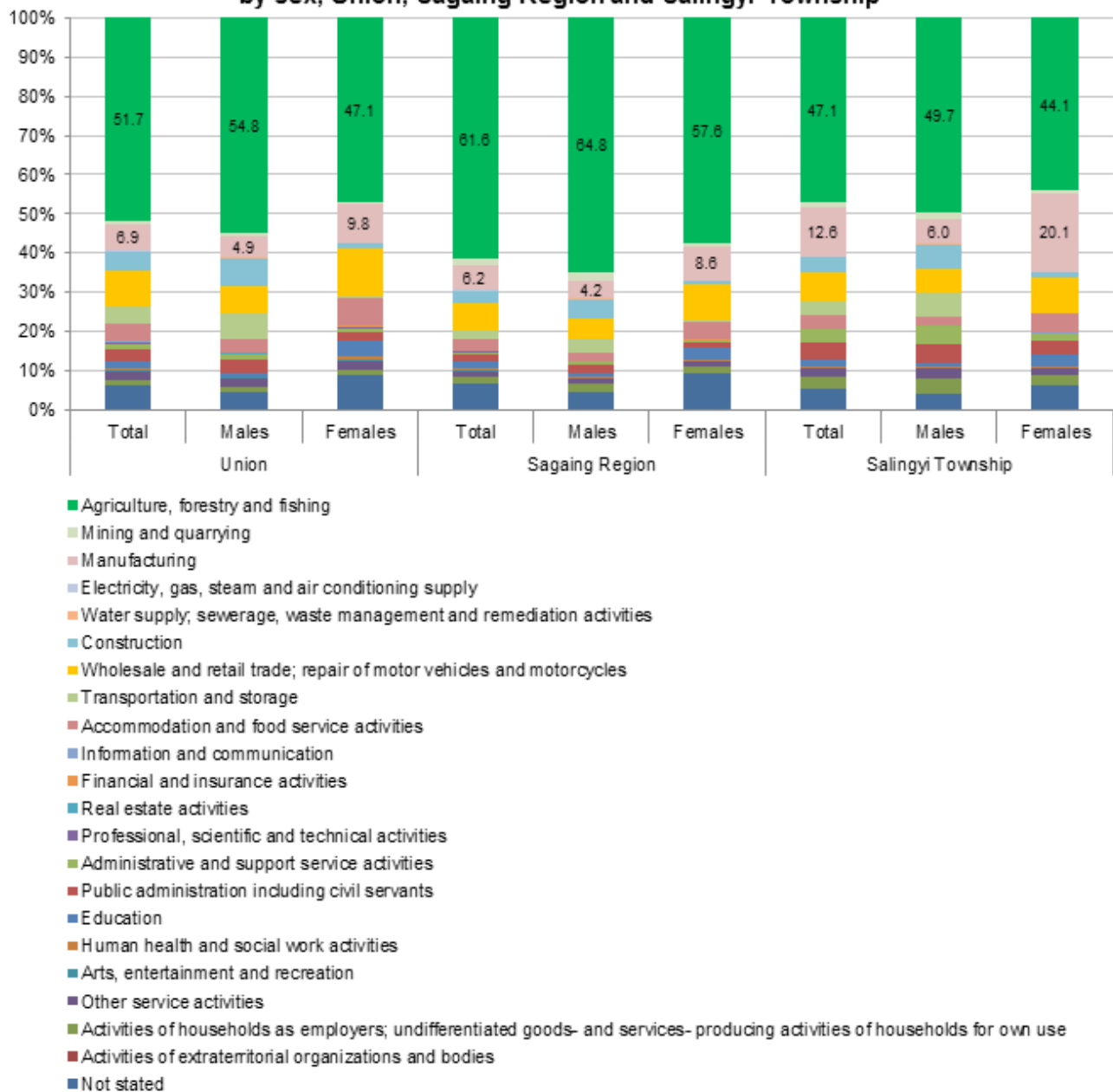
- In Salingyi Township, 38.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 21.0 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 41.4 per cent of males and 34.7 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Sagaing Region, 52.4 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.9 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	53,155	28,330	24,825	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25,031	14,083	10,948	47.1	49.7	44.1
Mining and quarrying	680	530	150	1.3	1.9	0.6
Manufacturing	6,685	1,691	4,994	12.6	6.0	20.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	54	49	5	0.1	0.2	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	56	55	1	0.1	0.2	*
Construction	2,045	1,726	319	3.8	6.1	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,995	1,715	2,280	7.5	6.1	9.2
Transportation and storage	1,842	1,790	52	3.5	6.3	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,789	569	1,220	3.4	2.0	4.9
Information and communication	26	20	6	*	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	39	23	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	40	29	11	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	1,801	1,329	472	3.4	4.7	1.9
Public administration including civil servants	2,259	1,377	882	4.2	4.9	3.6
Education	1,013	272	741	1.9	1.0	3.0
Human health and social work activities	185	67	118	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	65	56	9	0.1	0.2	*
Other service activities	1,145	738	407	2.2	2.6	1.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,643	1,028	615	3.1	3.6	2.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	-	*	*	-
Not stated	2,760	1,181	1,579	5.2	4.2	6.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



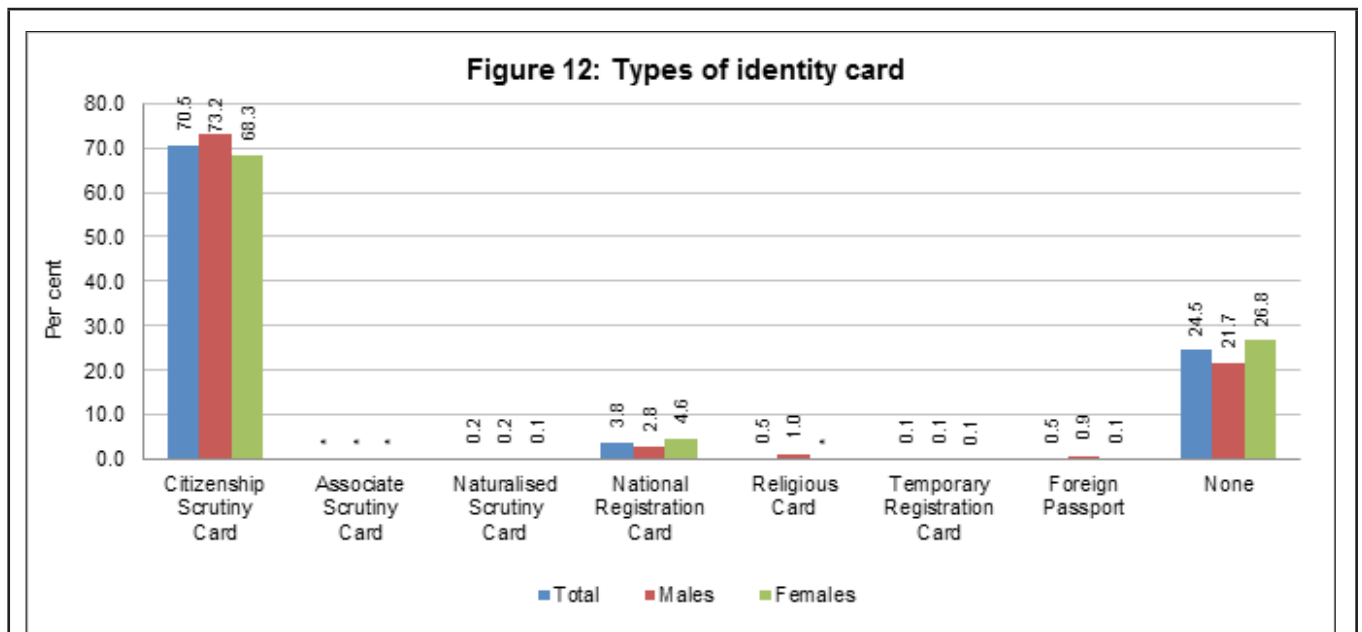
- In Salingyi Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 47.1 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 12.6 per cent.
- There are 49.7 per cent of males and 44.1 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Sagaing region, there are 61.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.2 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	72,247	*	159	3,863	491	88	-	488	25,097
Urban	3,929	-	6	85	35	13	-	-	649
Rural	68,318	*	153	3,778	456	75	-	488	24,448
Males	33,654	*	88	1,285	468	57	-	435	9,979
Females	38,593	*	71	2,578	23	31	-	53	15,118

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Salingyi Township, 70.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 24.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 21.7 per cent of males and 26.8 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	121,808	117,606	4,202	3.4	2,242	1,116	1,824	1,227
0 - 4	9,089	9,034	55	0.6	6	6	51	36
5 - 9	10,269	10,191	78	0.8	10	14	36	51
10 - 14	11,599	11,490	109	0.9	15	20	39	74
15 - 19	9,940	9,860	80	0.8	12	14	30	43
20 - 24	9,677	9,603	74	0.8	16	14	29	38
25 - 29	10,129	10,028	101	1.0	28	19	35	34
30 - 34	9,419	9,316	103	1.1	20	26	38	36
35 - 39	9,242	9,119	123	1.3	33	26	48	33
40 - 44	8,428	8,281	147	1.7	67	25	50	32
45 - 49	7,593	7,360	233	3.1	122	37	86	41
50 - 54	6,760	6,434	326	4.8	191	56	104	65
55 - 59	5,775	5,397	378	6.5	222	71	127	64
60 - 64	4,839	4,388	451	9.3	281	108	166	87
65 - 69	3,281	2,849	432	13.2	266	100	178	92
70 - 74	2,255	1,833	422	18.7	269	124	174	113
75 - 79	1,829	1,392	437	23.9	264	149	231	132
80 - 84	1,004	647	357	35.6	227	160	199	131
85 - 89	479	290	189	39.5	119	91	118	68
90 +	201	94	107	53.2	74	56	85	57

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	55,729	53,939	1,790	3.2	926	407	779	533
0 - 4	4,550	4,525	25	0.5	2	1	24	18
5 - 9	5,209	5,170	39	0.7	5	8	15	27
10 - 14	5,724	5,669	55	1.0	10	7	19	36
15 - 19	4,613	4,577	36	0.8	4	5	14	23
20 - 24	4,400	4,361	39	0.9	7	9	16	19
25 - 29	4,591	4,540	51	1.1	11	12	17	16
30 - 34	4,223	4,180	43	1.0	7	3	23	18
35 - 39	4,121	4,065	56	1.4	12	6	28	15
40 - 44	3,792	3,728	64	1.7	27	6	29	17
45 - 49	3,308	3,185	123	3.7	60	17	47	28
50 - 54	2,953	2,801	152	5.1	90	21	51	31
55 - 59	2,546	2,381	165	6.5	105	16	59	24
60 - 64	2,159	1,945	214	9.9	139	46	81	42
65 - 69	1,370	1,178	192	14.0	120	42	74	36
70 - 74	885	734	151	17.1	91	49	65	47
75 - 79	715	545	170	23.8	96	52	96	52
80 - 84	372	242	130	34.9	82	57	68	52
85 - 89	153	95	58	37.9	39	35	33	17
90 +	45	18	27	60.0	19	15	20	15

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	66,079	63,667	2,412	3.7	1,316	709	1,045	694
0 - 4	4,539	4,509	30	0.7	4	5	27	18
5 - 9	5,060	5,021	39	0.8	5	6	21	24
10 - 14	5,875	5,821	54	0.9	5	13	20	38
15 - 19	5,327	5,283	44	0.8	8	9	16	20
20 - 24	5,277	5,242	35	0.7	9	5	13	19
25 - 29	5,538	5,488	50	0.9	17	7	18	18
30 - 34	5,196	5,136	60	1.2	13	23	15	18
35 - 39	5,121	5,054	67	1.3	21	20	20	18
40 - 44	4,636	4,553	83	1.8	40	19	21	15
45 - 49	4,285	4,175	110	2.6	62	20	39	13
50 - 54	3,807	3,633	174	4.6	101	35	53	34
55 - 59	3,229	3,016	213	6.6	117	55	68	40
60 - 64	2,680	2,443	237	8.8	142	62	85	45
65 - 69	1,911	1,671	240	12.6	146	58	104	56
70 - 74	1,370	1,099	271	19.8	178	75	109	66
75 - 79	1,114	847	267	24.0	168	97	135	80
80 - 84	632	405	227	35.9	145	103	131	79
85 - 89	326	195	131	40.2	80	56	85	51
90 +	156	76	80	51.3	55	41	65	42

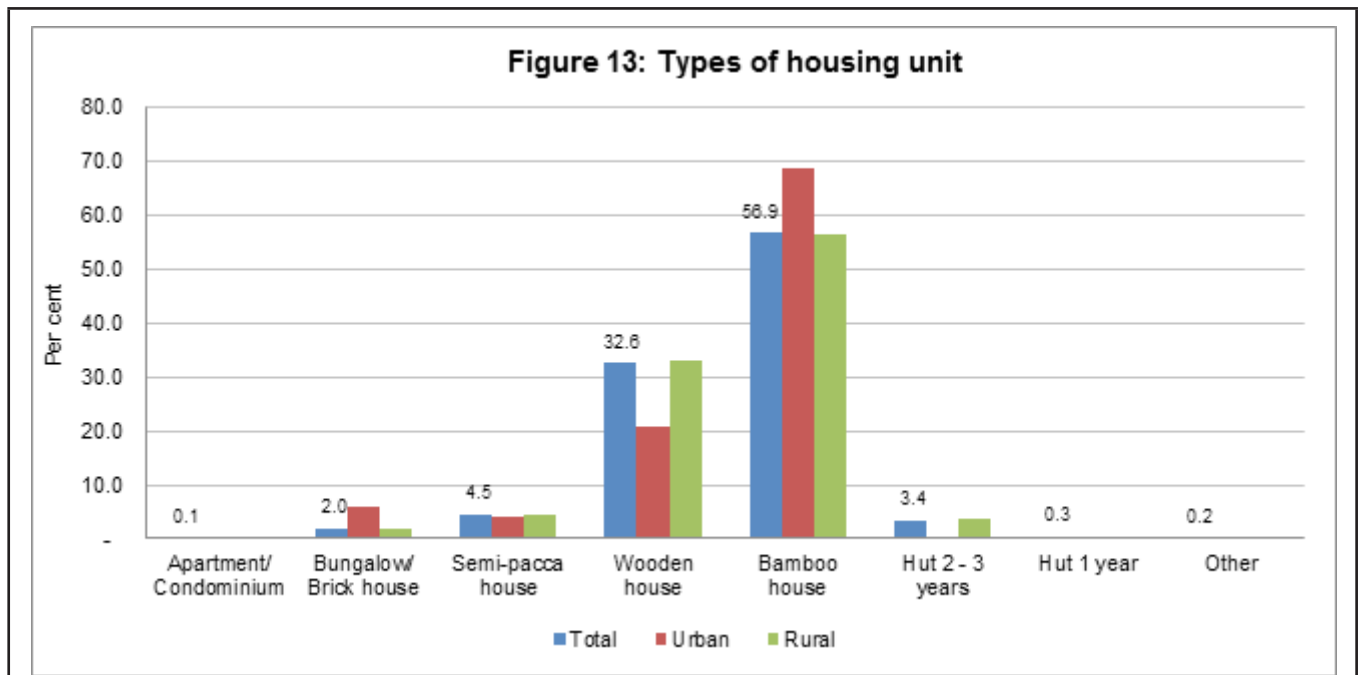
- Three in every 100 persons in Salingyi Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

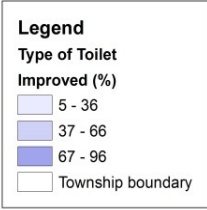
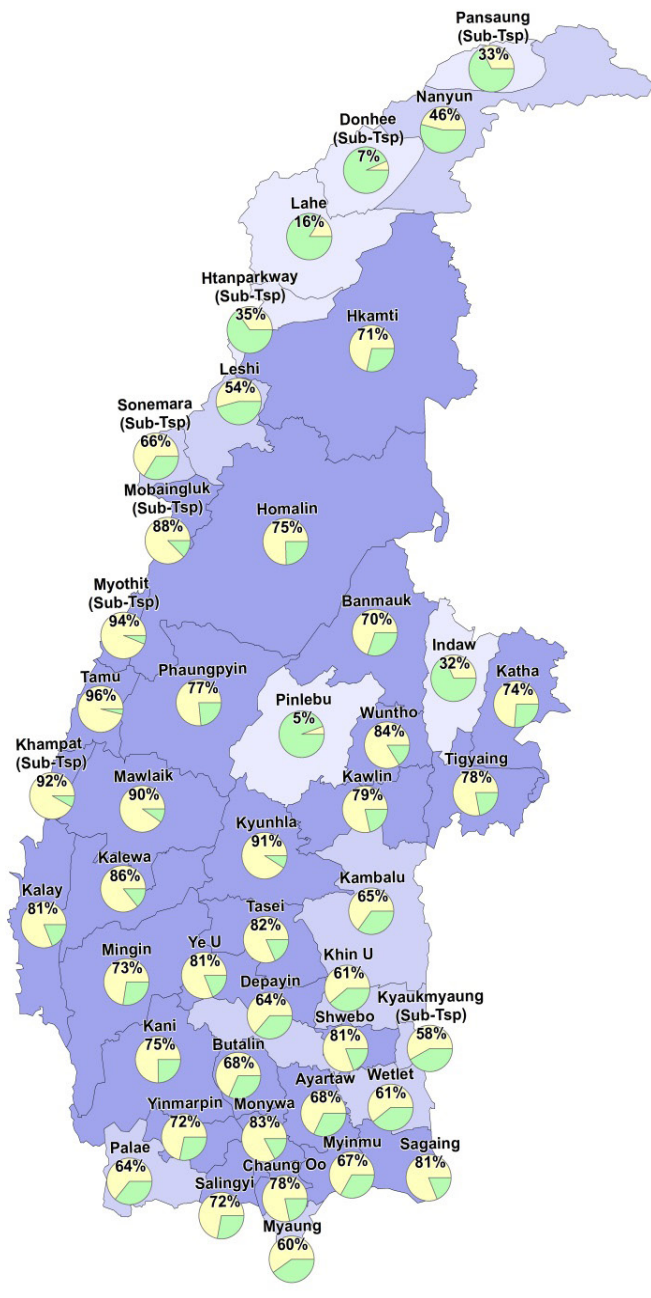
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	26,467	0.1	2.0	4.5	32.6	56.9	3.4	0.3	0.2
Urban	1,222	0.4	5.9	3.9	20.6	68.6	0.4	-	0.2
Rural	25,245	0.1	1.8	4.5	33.2	56.4	3.5	0.3	0.2



- The majority of the households in Salingyi Township are living in bamboo houses (56.9%) followed by households in wooden houses (32.6%).
- Some 68.6 per cent of urban households and 56.4 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%
Sagaing Region	: 71.6%
Yinmarpin District	: 70.6%
Salingyi Township	: 72.1%

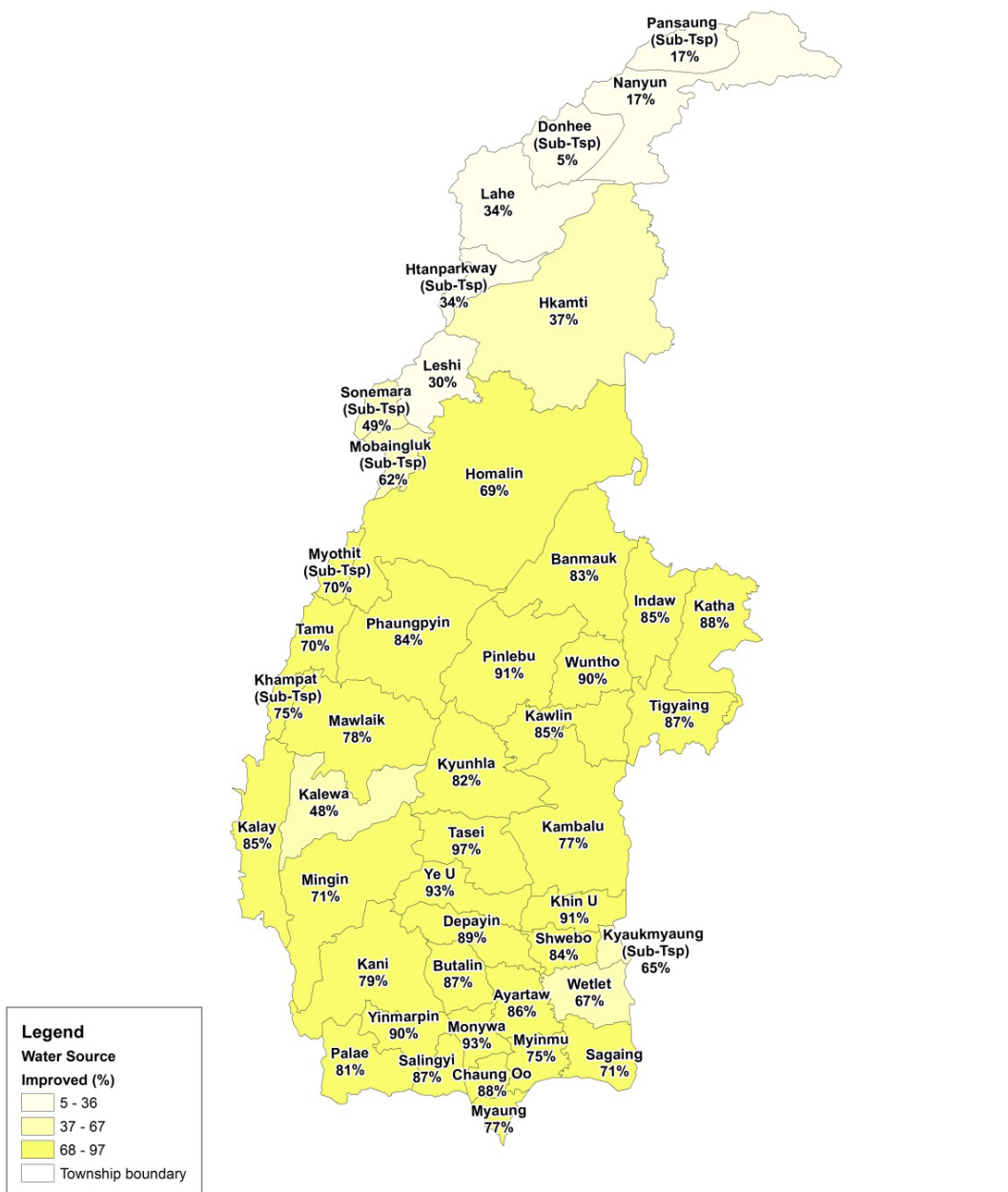
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.8	1.1	1.8
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		70.3	89.3	69.4
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>72.1</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>71.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.8	0.2	0.8
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.1	0.2	0.1
Other		0.6	2.0	0.6
None		26.4	7.2	27.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	26,467	1,222	25,245

- Some 72.1 per cent of the households in Salingyi Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.8%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (70.3%)).
- Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, Salingyi Township is within the range of (67-96) per cent of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Sagaing Region is 71.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 26.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Sagaing Region, it is 16.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Salingyi Township, 27.3 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%
Sagaing Region	: 81.1%
Yinmarpin District	: 84.1%
Salingyi Township	: 87.2%

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

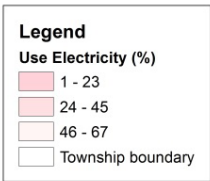
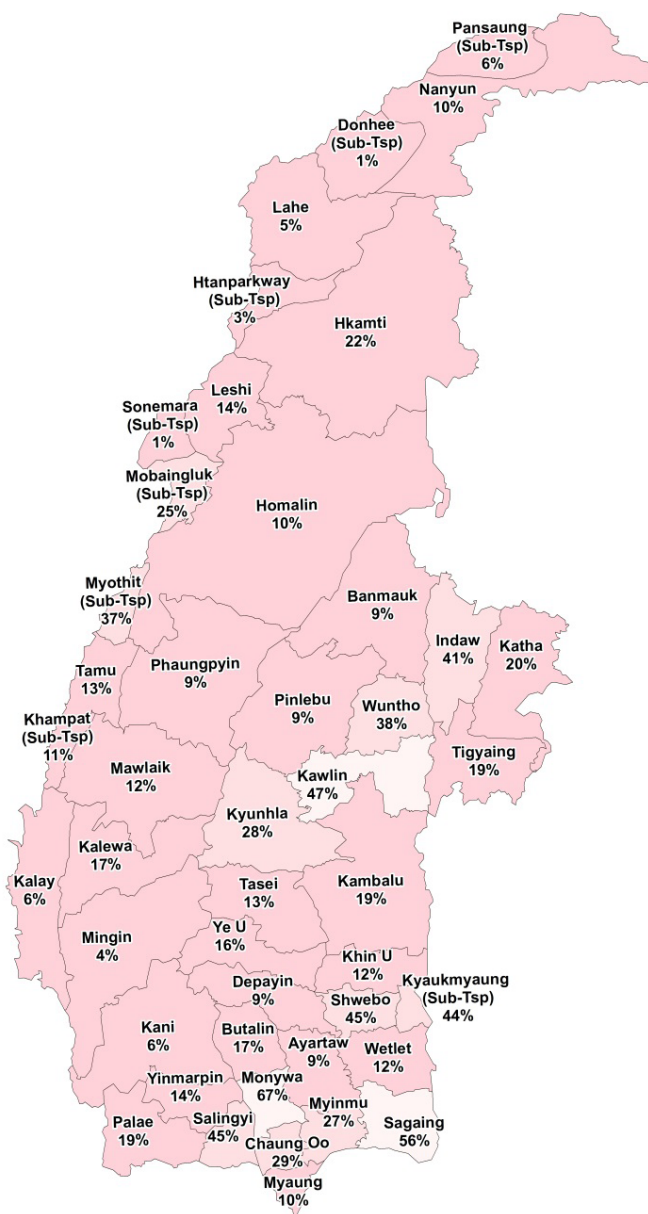
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	15.2	73.0	12.4
Tube well, borehole	43.4	0.3	45.5
Protected well/ Spring	24.9	26.0	24.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier	3.7	0.3	3.9
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>86.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	1.7	0.3	1.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.0	0.1	1.0
River/stream/ canal	9.4	-	9.8
Waterfall/ Rain water	*	-	*
Other	0.7	-	0.8
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>13.4</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	26,467	1,222

- In Salingyi Township, 87.2 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 Sagaing Region, it belongs to the proportion group (68-97) and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 43.4 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 24.9 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 12.8 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 13.4 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%
Sagaing Region	: 24.2%
Yinmarpin District	: 20.5%
Salingyi Township	: 45.4%

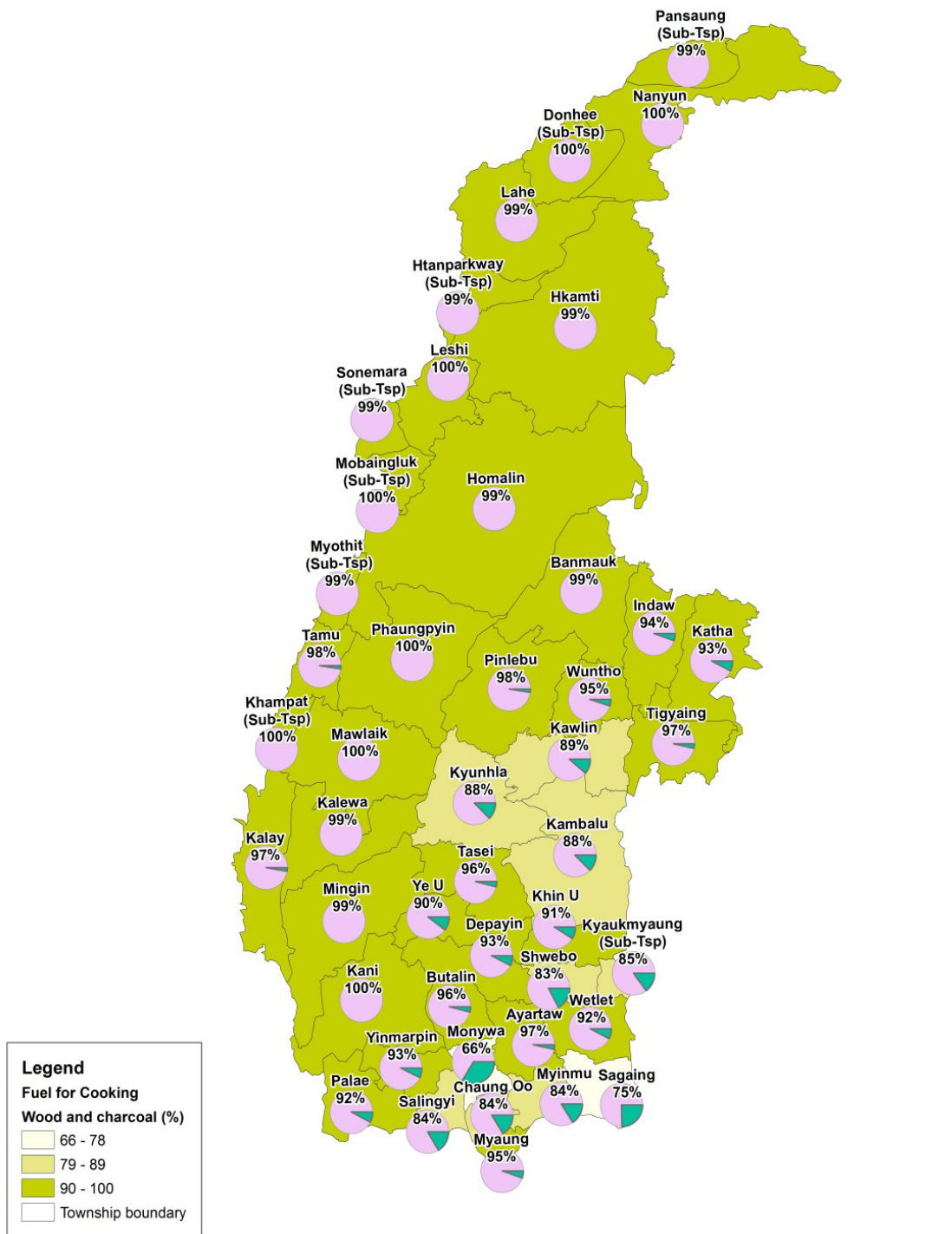
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		45.4	88.7	43.3
Kerosene		0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle		3.9	5.3	3.9
Battery		31.8	3.8	33.2
Generator (private)		4.5	1.2	4.7
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		6.6	0.4	6.9
Other		7.4	0.4	7.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	26,467	1,222	25,245

- In Salingyi Township, 45.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the per cent group (46-67) in electricity usage compared to other townships in Sagaing Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 43.3 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%
Sagaing Region	: 90.2%
Yinmarpin District	: 92.2%
Salingyi Township	: 83.7%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		15.8	34.2	15.0
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	0.1
BioGas		0.1	-	0.1
Firewood		81.7	62.8	82.6
Charcoal		2.0	2.9	2.0
Coal		0.1	-	0.1
Other		0.3	-	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	26,467	1,222	25,245

- In Salingyi Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 81.7 per cent using firewood and 2.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 15.8 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 82.6 per cent of households in rural areas mainly use with firewood and 2.0 per cent using charcoal for cooking.

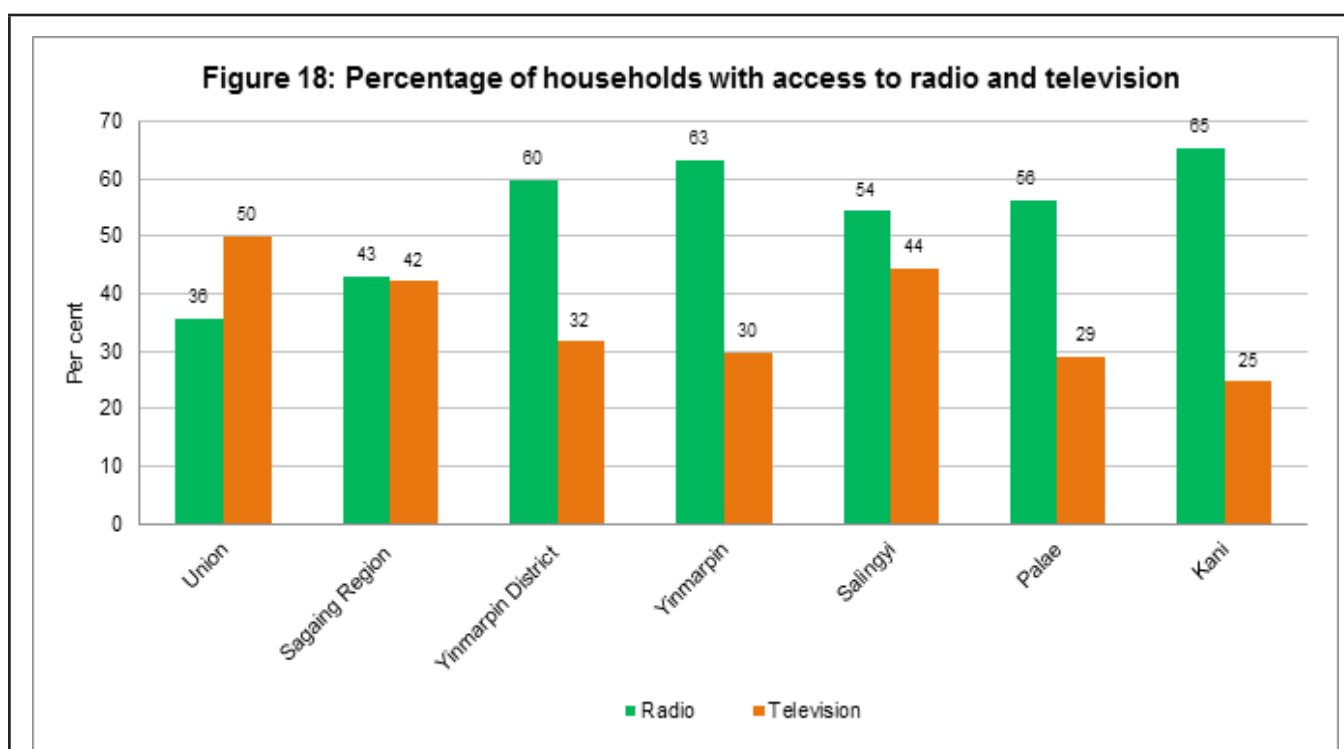
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

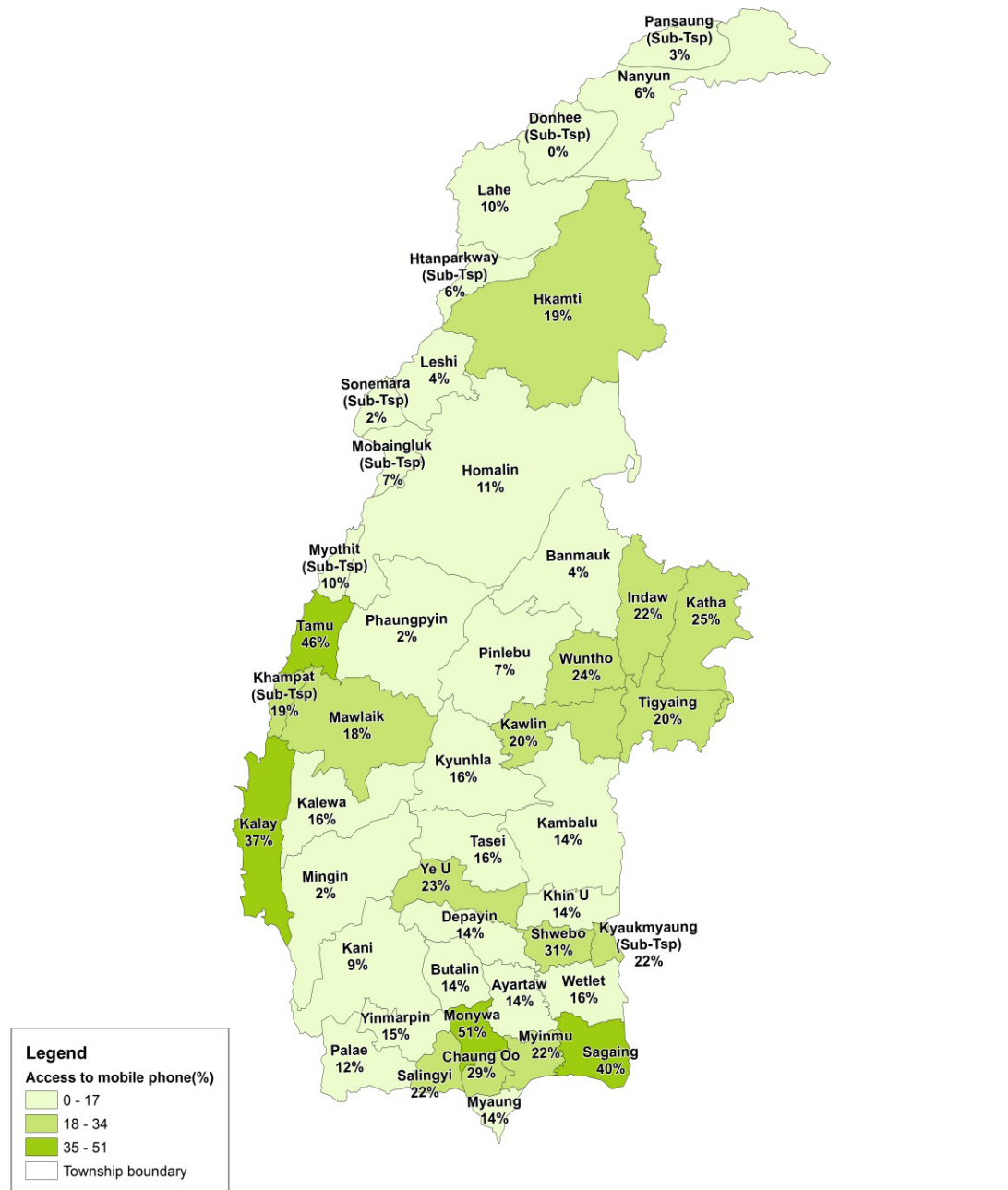
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	26,467	54.3	44.4	2.1	21.8	1.8	3.8	24.0	0.1
Urban	1,222	46.4	68.4	5.2	40.8	5.5	10.9	14.8	0.3
Rural	25,245	54.7	43.2	1.9	20.9	1.6	3.5	24.4	0.1

- Some 54.3 per cent of the households in Salingyi Township have access to radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 68.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television and 54.7 per cent of households in rural areas have access to radio.



- In Salingyi Township, some 44.4 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in two of households (54.3%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Sagaing Region	: 21.7%
Yinmarpin District	: 14.0%
Salingyi Township	: 21.8%

- Only 21.8 per cent of the households in Salingyi Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Sagaing Region, it is within the range of (18-34) per cent.

Transportation items

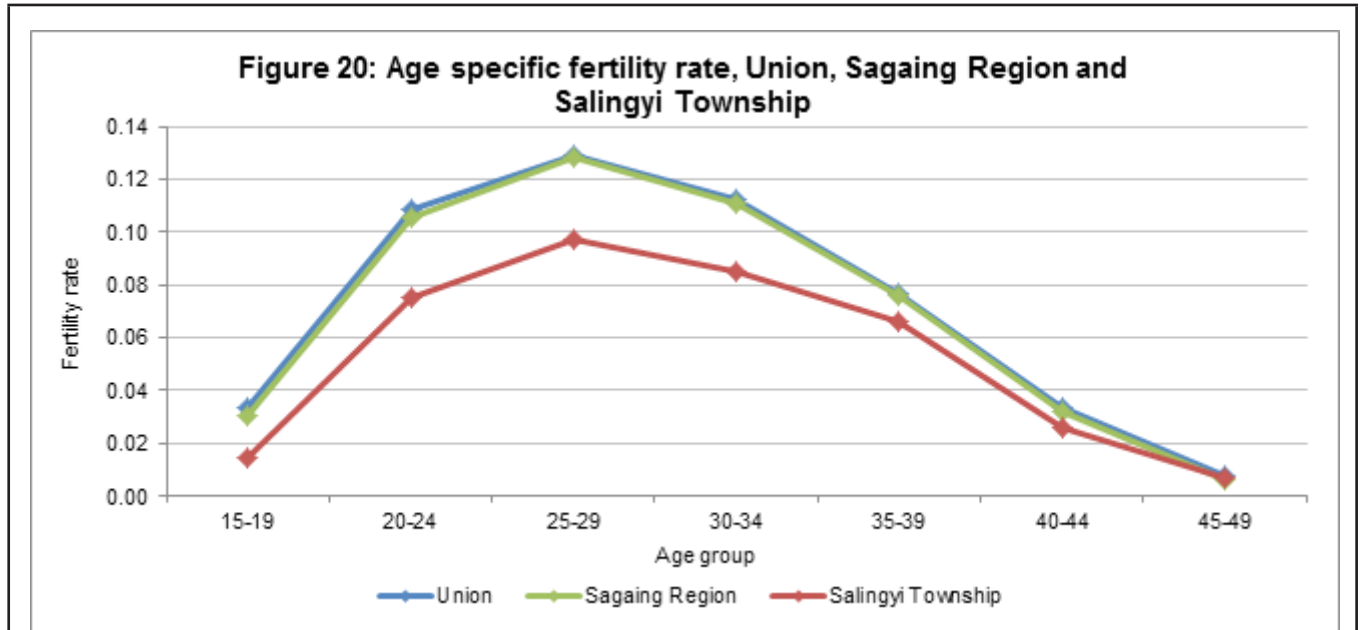
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Sagaing Region	1,096,857	18,561	612,184	444,533	19,713	38,856	16,633	463,022
Urban	183,772	9,852	128,646	112,159	3,889	2,470	1,266	12,497
Rural	913,085	8,709	483,538	332,374	15,824	36,386	15,367	450,525
Yinmarpin District	117,584	1,310	60,543	51,559	1,239	2,112	888	55,724
Urban	4,368	162	2,885	3,066	50	73	11	510
Rural	113,216	1,148	57,658	48,493	1,189	2,039	877	55,214
Salingyi Township	26,467	406	15,796	17,794	327	632	295	7,809
Urban	1,222	29	823	899	5	-	-	125
Rural	25,245	377	14,973	16,895	322	632	295	7,684

- In Salingyi Township, 67.2 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 59.7 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

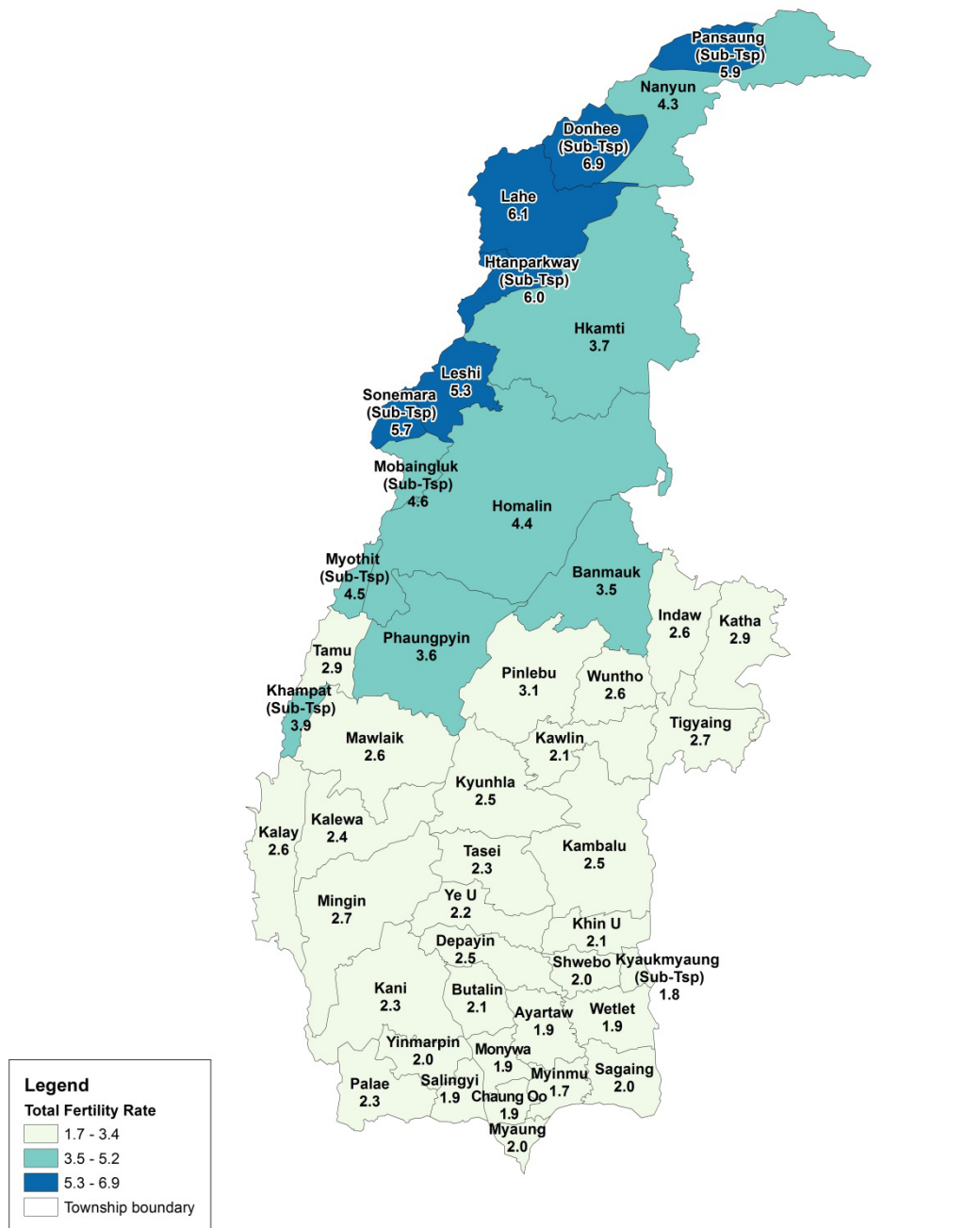
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



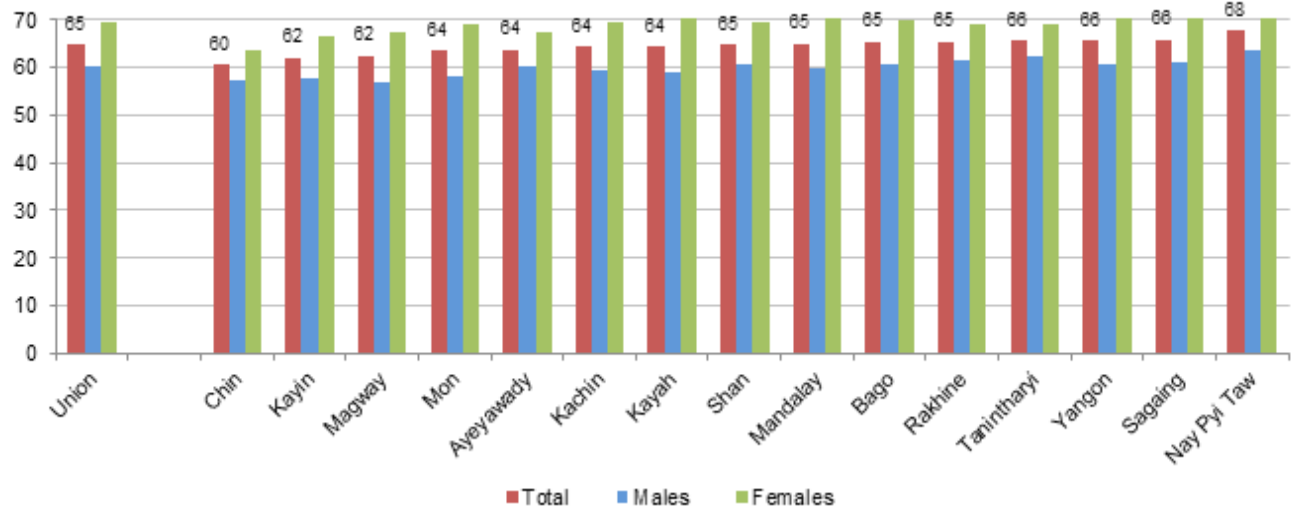
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.9 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Sagaing Region	: 2.5
Yinmarpin District	: 2.1
Salingyi Township	: 1.9

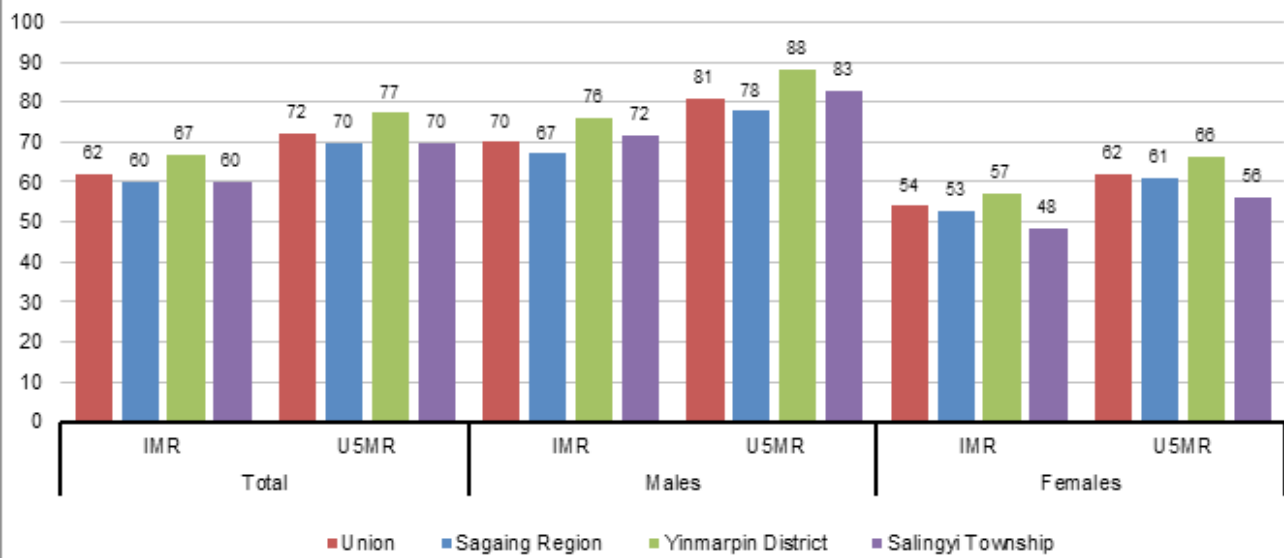
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Sagaing Region is 65.8 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.4 years is higher than that of the males at 61.0 years.

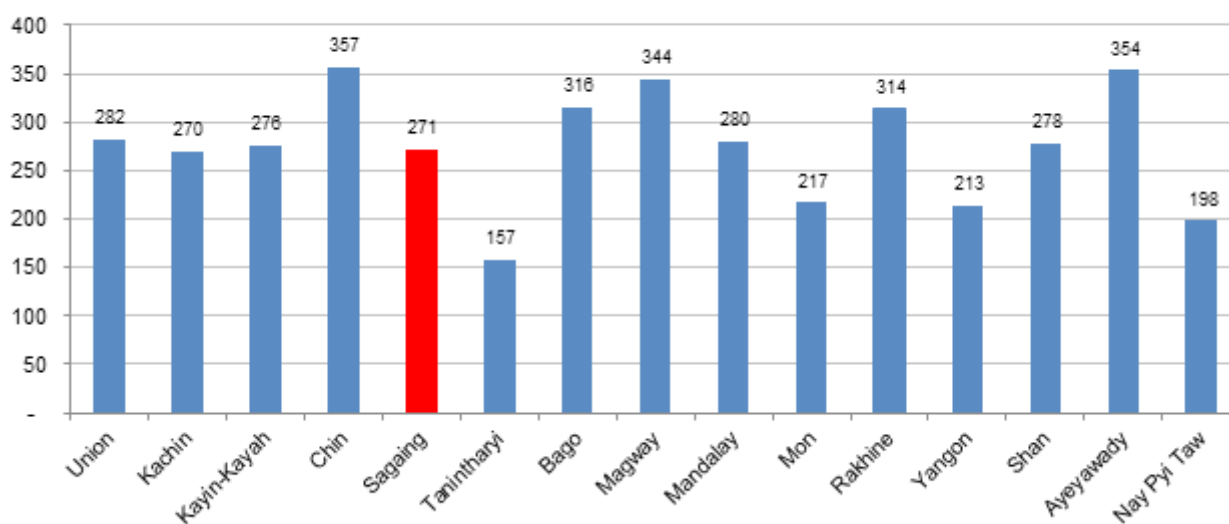
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Yinmarpin District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Yinmarpin District is 67 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 77 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Salingyi Township are equal to those in Sagaing Region and lower than those in Yinmarpin District. The Infant mortality in Salingyi is 60 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 70 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Sagaing Region, there are 271 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Sagaing Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

Census Night: The night between the 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.

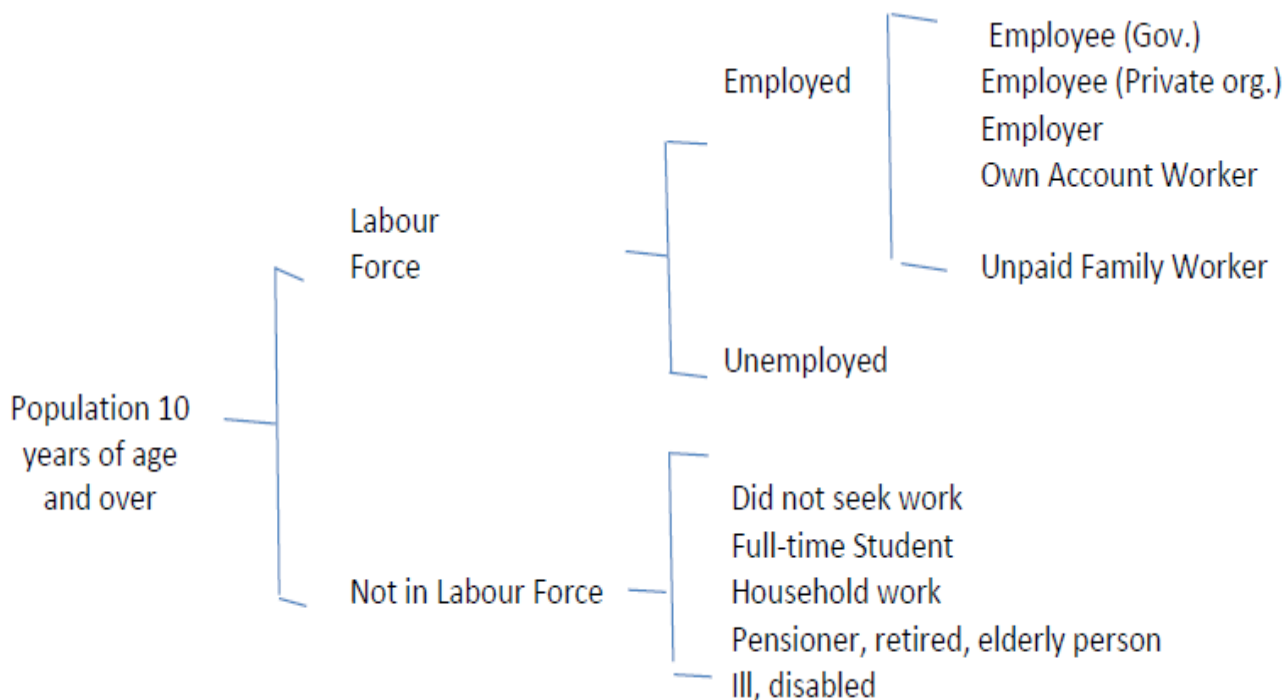
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

