



# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, LOILIN DISTRICT

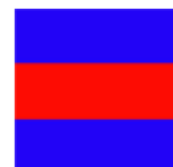
Minenaung Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





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Shan State, Loilin District

## **Minenaung Sub-Township Report**

Department of Population

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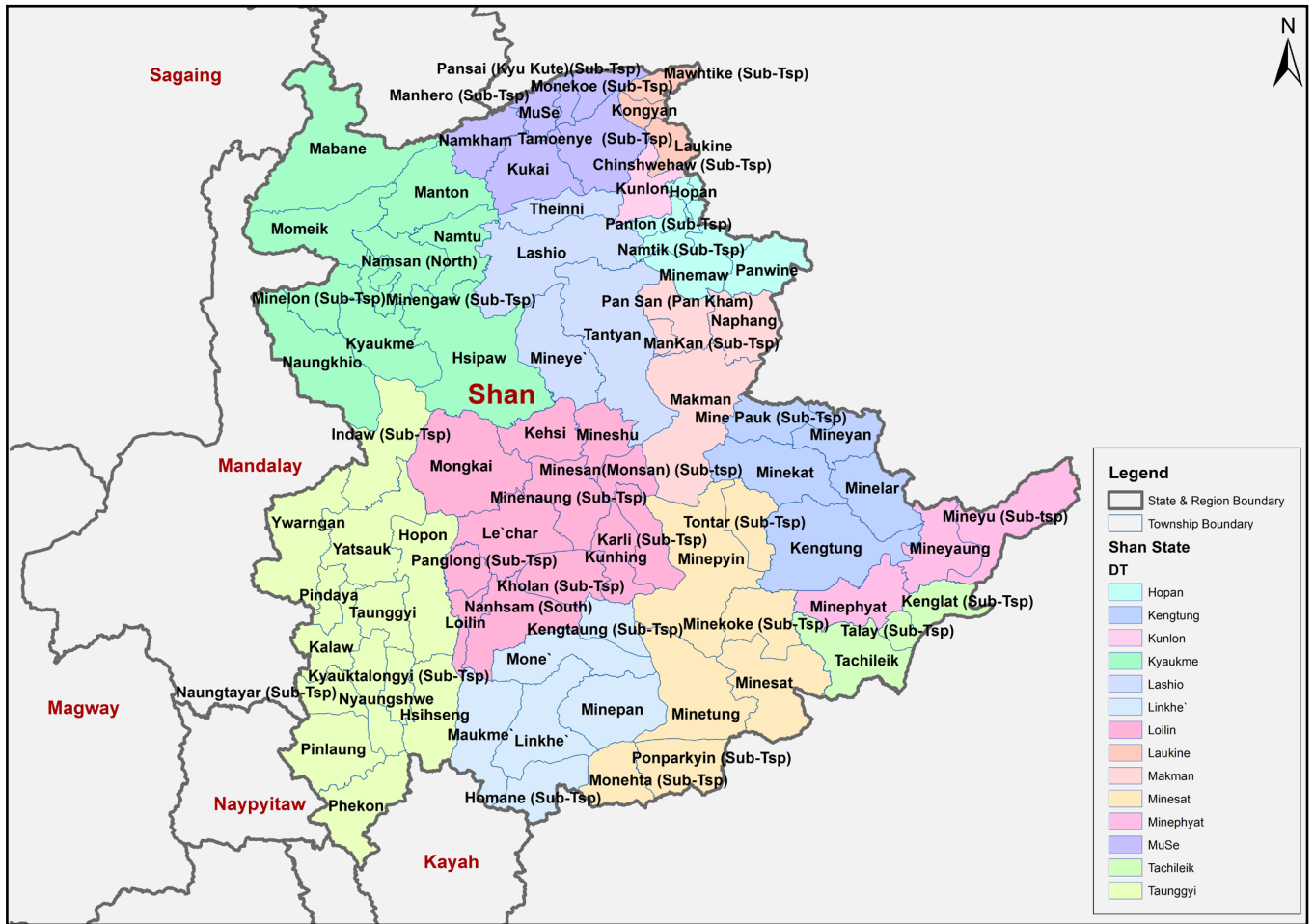
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October 2017



Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships





## Minenaung Sub-Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>29,864 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>14,519 (48.6%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>15,345 (51.4%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>2,055.4 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>14.5 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>25.1 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>5,811</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>4.9 persons <sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>61.3%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>63.0</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>56.1</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>6.9</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>12.3</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>95</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>43.8%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>49.6%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>2.4</b>

<b>Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)</b>	<b>Number</b>		<b>Per cent</b>
Citizenship Scrutiny	12,564		54.4
Associate Scrutiny	-		-
Naturalised Scrutiny	35		0.2
National Registration	42		0.2
Religious	79		0.3
Temporary Registration	*		< 0.1
Foreign Registration	-		-
Foreign Passport	*		< 0.1
None	10,345		44.8
<b>Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Labour force participation rate	77.3%	91.5%	64.0%
Unemployment rate	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%
Employment to population ratio	76.4%	90.2%	63.4%
<b>Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)</b>	<b>Number</b>		<b>Per cent</b>
Owner	5,461		94.0
Renter	27		0.5
Provided free (individually)	*		0.3
Government quarters	284		4.9
Private company quarters	*		0.2
Other	*		0.2
<b>Material for housing</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Roof</b>
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.6%		33.7%
Bamboo	70.2%	68.4%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	2.0%	
Wood	14.5%	15.3%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		65.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	14.4%	13.7%	< 0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%
<b>Main source of energy for cooking</b>	<b>Number</b>		<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	356		6.1
LPG	-		-
Kerosene	33		0.6
Biogas	*		< 0.1
Firewood	5,385		92.7
Charcoal	30		0.5
Coal	*		0.1
Other	*		0.1



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	954	16.4
Kerosene	448	7.7
Candle	2,106	36.2
Battery	40	0.7
Generator (private)	105	1.8
Water mill (private)	548	9.4
Solar system/energy	1,520	26.2
Other	90	1.5
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,220	21.0
Tube well, borehole	31	0.5
Protected well/spring	362	6.2
Bottled/purifier water	109	1.9
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,722</i>	<i>29.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,137	19.6
Pool/pond/lake	106	1.8
River/stream/canal	2,634	45.3
Waterfall/rainwater	209	3.6
Other	*	0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>4,089</i>	<i>70.4</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	1,392	24.0
Tube well, borehole	*	0.2
Protected well/spring	64	1.1
Unprotected well/spring	605	10.4
Pool/pond/lake	184	3.2
River/stream/canal	3,339	57.5
Waterfall/rainwater	207	3.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	51	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,118	19.2
<b>Total Improved Sanitation</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	3,149	54.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	186	3.2
Other	667	11.5
None	640	11.0
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	996	17.1
Television	1,938	33.4
Landline phone	155	2.7
Mobile phone	235	4.0
Computer	51	0.9
Internet at home	*	0.3
Households with none of the items	3,409	58.7
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	108	1.9
Motorcycle/Moped	3,663	63.0
Bicycle	222	3.8
4-Wheel tractor	867	14.9
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	1,639	28.2

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Minenaung Sub-Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 Minenaung Sub-Township in Shan State. 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 Minenaung Sub-Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	29,864 *		
Males	14,519		
Females	15,345		
Sex ratio	95 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	13.6%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	2,055.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	14.5 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	14		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	28,332	3,934	24,398
Number of conventional households	5,811	752	5,059
Mean household size	4.9 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Minenaung Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 95 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Sub-Township live in rural areas with only (13.6%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Minenaung Sub-Township is 15 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 4.9 persons living in each household in Minenaung Sub-Township. This is slightly higher than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

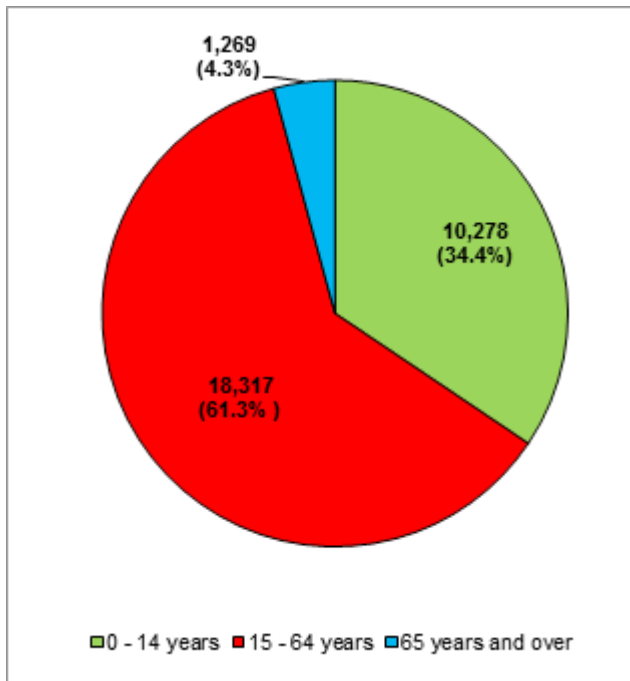
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Minenaung Sub-Township (Loilin District, Shan State)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>29,864</b>	<b>14,519</b>	<b>15,345</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>2,121</b>
1	No(1)(W)	192	1,060	500	560
2	No(2)(W)	124	656	290	366
3	No(3)(W)	181	1,076	554	522
4	No(4)(W)	160	788	375	413
5	No(5)(W)	95	468	208	260
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>5,059</b>	<b>25,816</b>	<b>12,592</b>	<b>13,224</b>
1	Nar Kan(VT)	373	2,129	1,243	886
2	Nawng Ae(VT)	176	985	494	491
3	Wein Kawng(VT)	255	1,443	785	658
4	Tu Yar(VT)	219	1,078	500	578
5	Mong Nang(VT)	563	2,539	1,145	1,394
6	Hopong(VT)	416	1,735	768	967
7	Mong Ye(VT)	547	2,506	1,125	1,381
8	Wan Ton(VT)	87	539	265	274
9	Long Yang(VT)	321	1,636	765	871
10	Wan Sein(VT)	1,172	6,457	3,225	3,232
11	Mong Yang(VT)	301	1,759	842	917
12	Mong Lin(VT)	208	1,086	544	542
13	Nawng Taw(VT)	164	829	392	437
14	Mong Hsaung(VT)	257	1,095	499	596

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Minenaung Sub-Township**

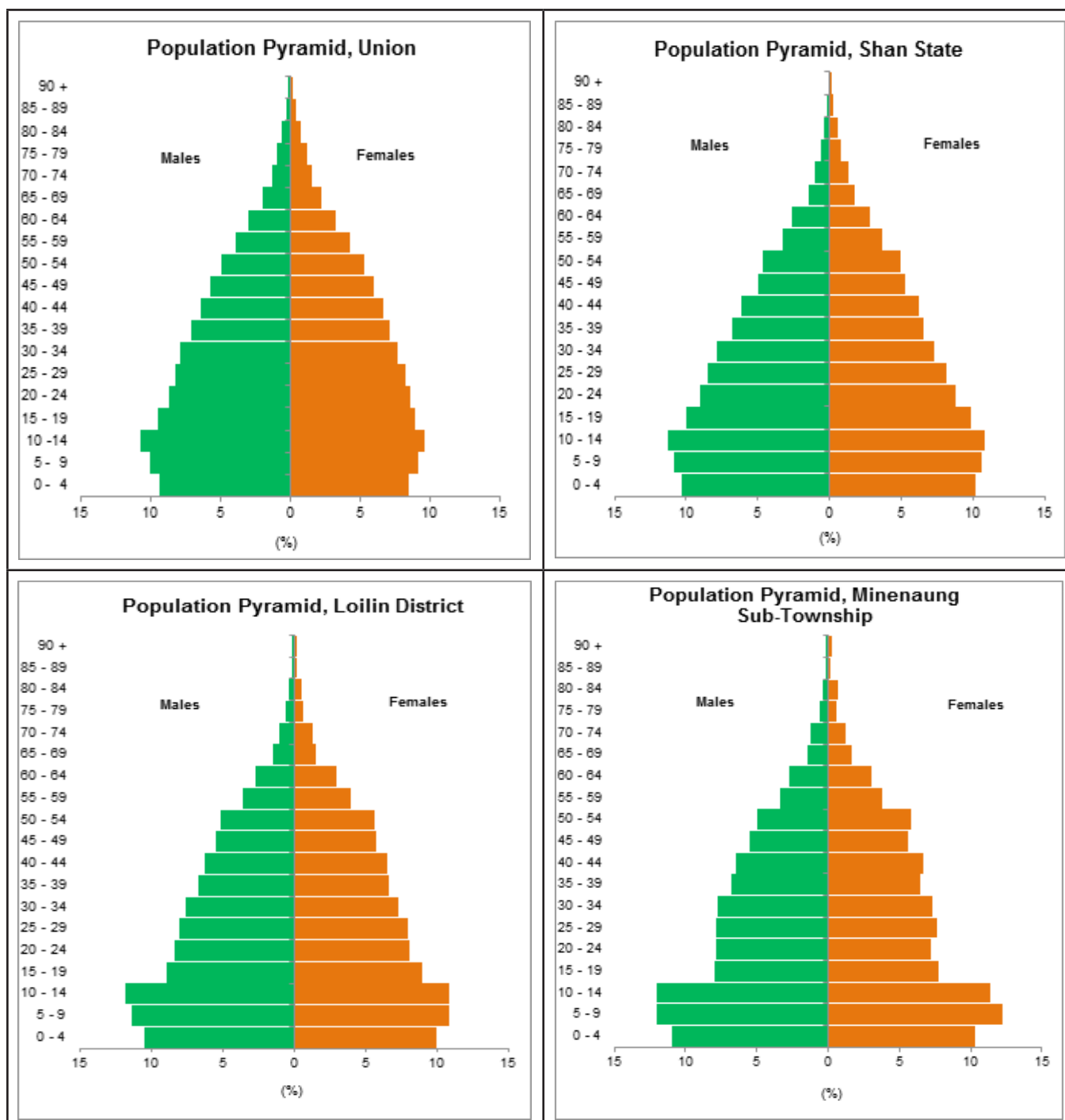


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Minenaung Sub-Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,864</b>	<b>14,519</b>	<b>15,345</b>
0 - 4	3,168	1,583	1,585
5 - 9	3,618	1,743	1,875
10 - 14	3,492	1,742	1,750
15 - 19	2,343	1,151	1,192
20 - 24	2,254	1,140	1,114
25 - 29	2,325	1,147	1,178
30 - 34	2,235	1,118	1,117
35 - 39	1,991	992	999
40 - 44	1,966	934	1,032
45 - 49	1,664	798	866
50 - 54	1,612	720	892
55 - 59	1,064	489	575
60 - 64	863	395	468
65 - 69	458	204	254
70 - 74	374	178	196
75 - 79	169	80	89
80 - 84	157	56	101
85 - 89	53	25	28
90 +	58	24	34

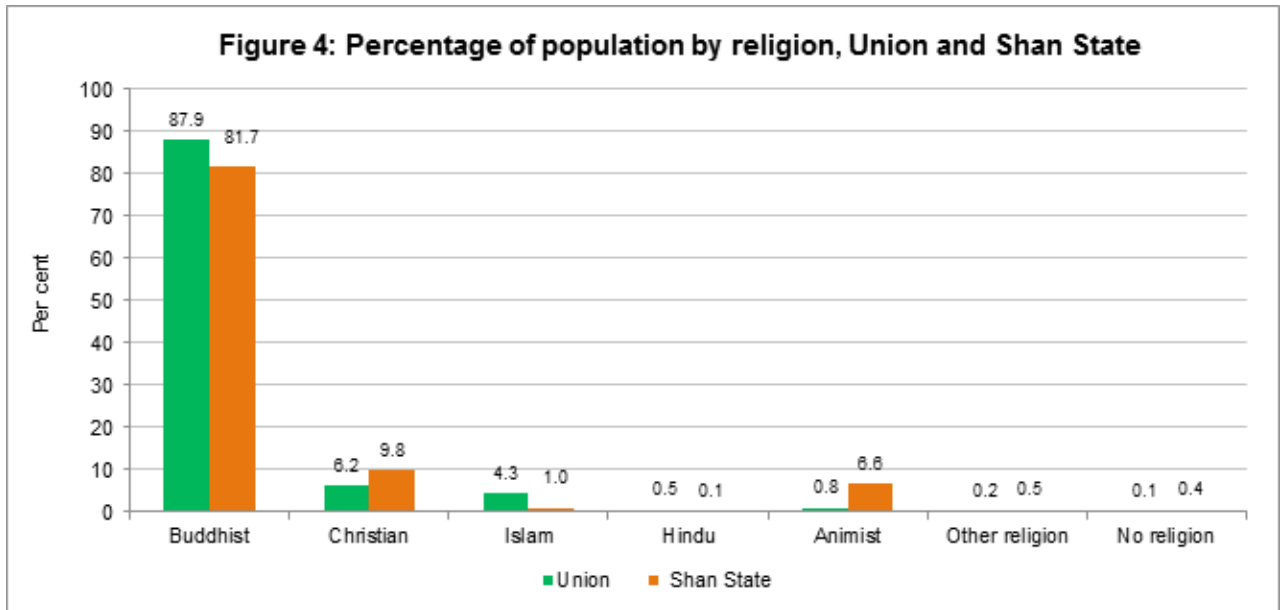
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Minenaung Sub-Township is 61.3 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Loilin District and Minenaung Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Minenaung Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Minenaung Sub-Township.
- There are less males than females in all age groups with the exception of age groups 20-24 and 30-34.

## (B) Religion

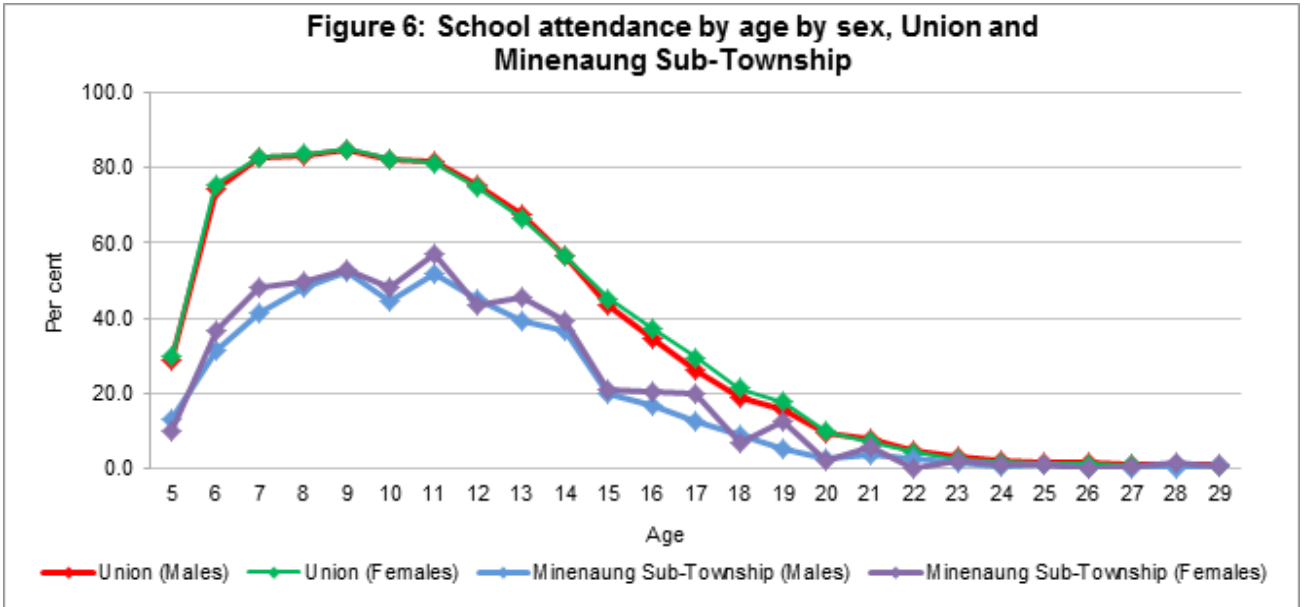
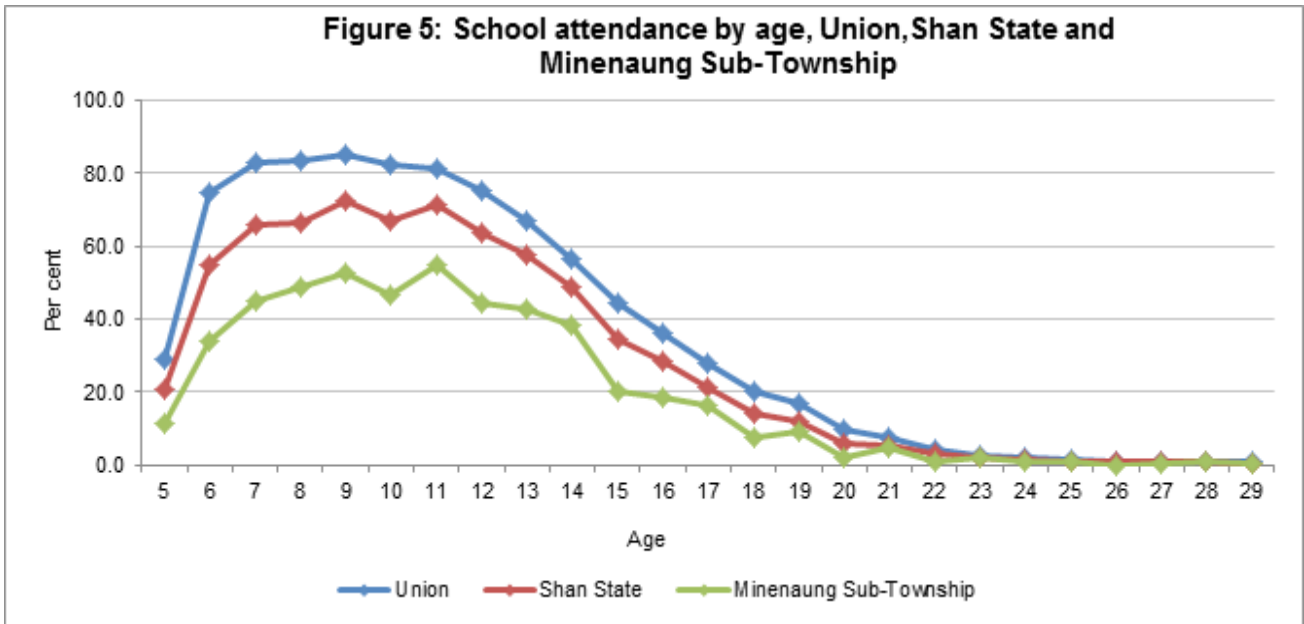


- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion and 0.4% No religion.

## (C) Education

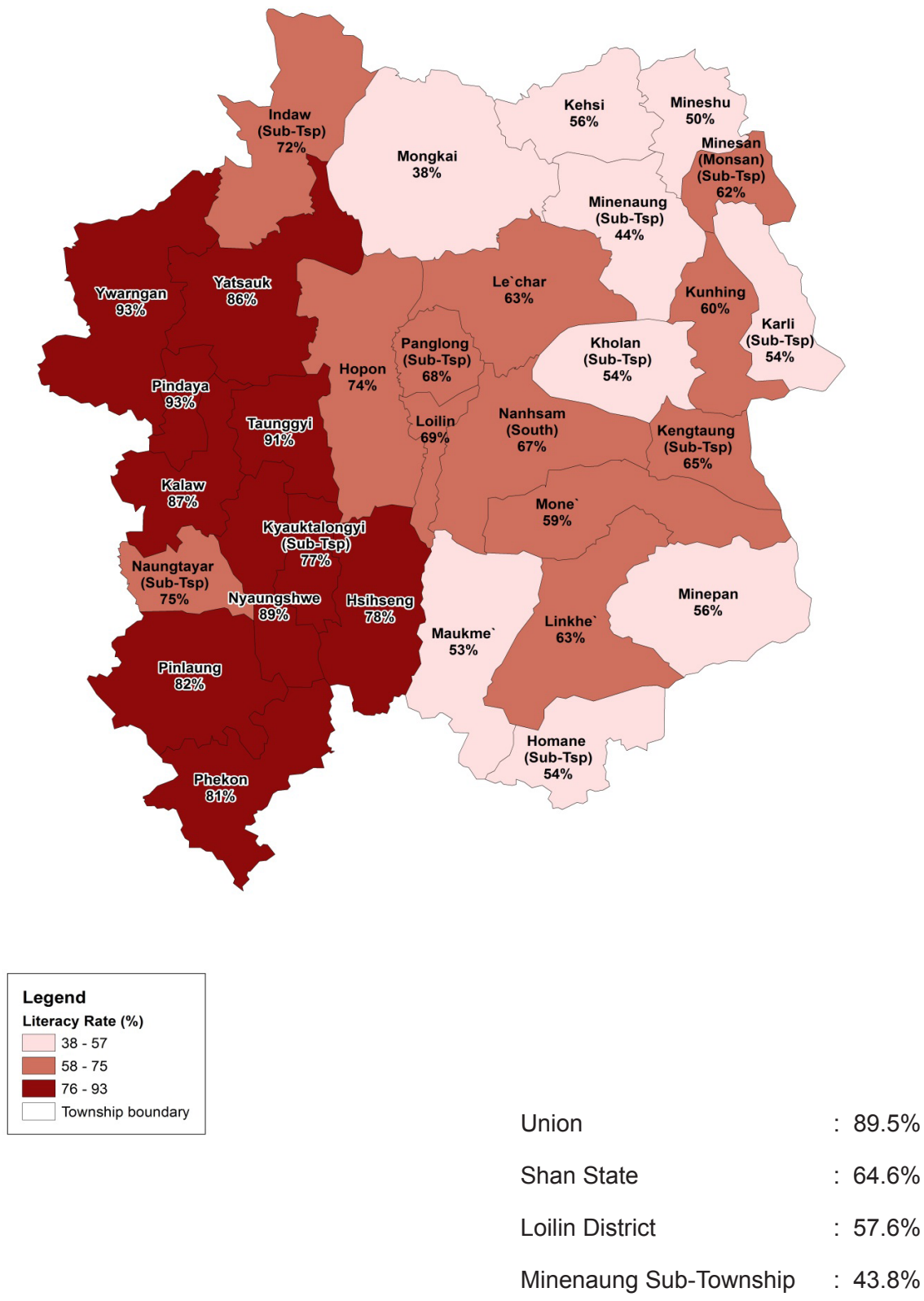
Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	752	361	391	87	47	40
6	690	324	366	236	102	134
7	740	350	390	331	144	187
8	749	329	420	366	158	208
9	583	278	305	308	146	162
10	850	366	484	396	162	234
11	536	227	309	294	118	176
12	683	291	392	302	131	171
13	542	231	311	231	90	141
14	449	195	254	171	72	99
15	582	269	313	118	53	65
16	436	192	244	82	32	50
17	346	169	177	56	21	35
18	544	252	292	42	22	20
19	309	148	161	28	8	20
20	689	302	387	16	8	8
21	305	135	170	15	5	10
22	350	169	181	4	4	-
23	363	175	188	7	3	4
24	319	144	175	3	1	2
25	778	330	448	7	3	4
26	312	160	152	-	-	-
27	318	147	171	1	-	1
28	445	206	239	4	-	4
29	267	107	160	2	1	1



- School attendance in Minenaung Sub-Township drops after age 13 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Minenaung Sub-Township is markedly lower than that of the Union at starting from school going age.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Shan State (aged 15 and over)





**Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Minenaung Sub-Township**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Total Population (15 - 24)</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (15 - 24)</b>
Total	4,243	57.4
Males	1,955	58.7
Females	2,288	56.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Minenaung Sub-Township is 43.8 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 38.9 per cent and for the males it is 49.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 57.4 per cent with 56.3 per cent for females and 58.7 per cent for males.

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

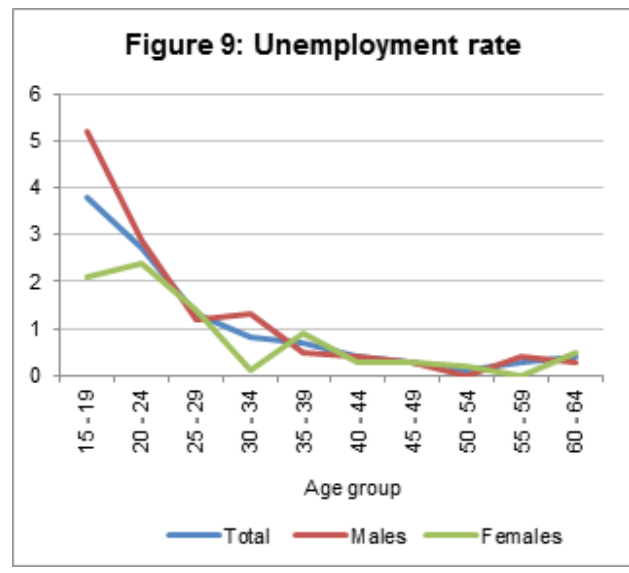
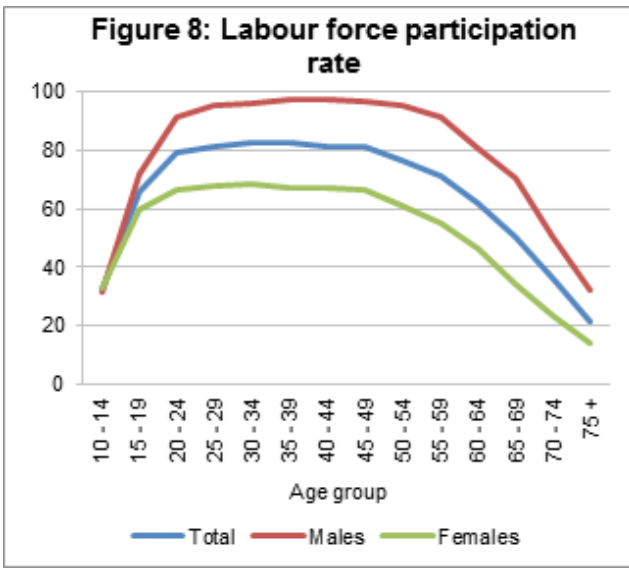
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	14,989	11,723	78.2	1,171	523	905	379	6	236	42	3	1
Urban	2,068	1,281	61.9	294	88	193	121	-	79	10	1	1
Rural	12,921	10,442	80.8	877	435	712	258	6	157	32	2	-
Males	7,160	5,353	74.8	555	308	555	205	3	150	28	2	1
Females	7,829	6,370	81.4	616	215	350	174	3	86	14	1	-

- Some 78.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 74.8 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 81.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 3.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 1.6 per cent has completed university/college education.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 80.8 per cent have never been to school.

## (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	32.3	31.6	33.0	2.4	3.1	1.7
15 - 19	65.9	71.9	60.0	3.8	5.2	2.1
20 - 24	79.1	91.5	66.4	2.7	2.9	2.4
25 - 29	81.3	95.3	67.7	1.3	1.2	1.4
30 - 34	82.2	95.8	68.7	0.8	1.3	0.1
35 - 39	82.2	97.4	67.1	0.7	0.5	0.9
40 - 44	81.4	97.3	67.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
45 - 49	80.9	96.7	66.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
50 - 54	76.4	95.3	61.2	0.1	-	0.2
55 - 59	71.4	91.0	54.8	0.3	0.4	-
60 - 64	62.0	80.5	46.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
65 - 69	50.2	70.1	34.3	-	-	-
70 - 74	36.1	50.0	23.5	-	-	-
75 +	21.7	32.4	13.9	-	-	-
15 - 24	72.4	81.7	63.1	3.2	3.9	2.3
15 - 64	77.3	91.5	64.0	1.2	1.4	0.9



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Minenaung Sub-Township is 77.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 64.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.5 per cent.
- In Minenaung Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 32.3 per cent. It is 31.6 per cent for males and 33.0 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Minenaung Sub-Township is 1.2 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.4%) and for females (0.9%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.3 per cent.

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

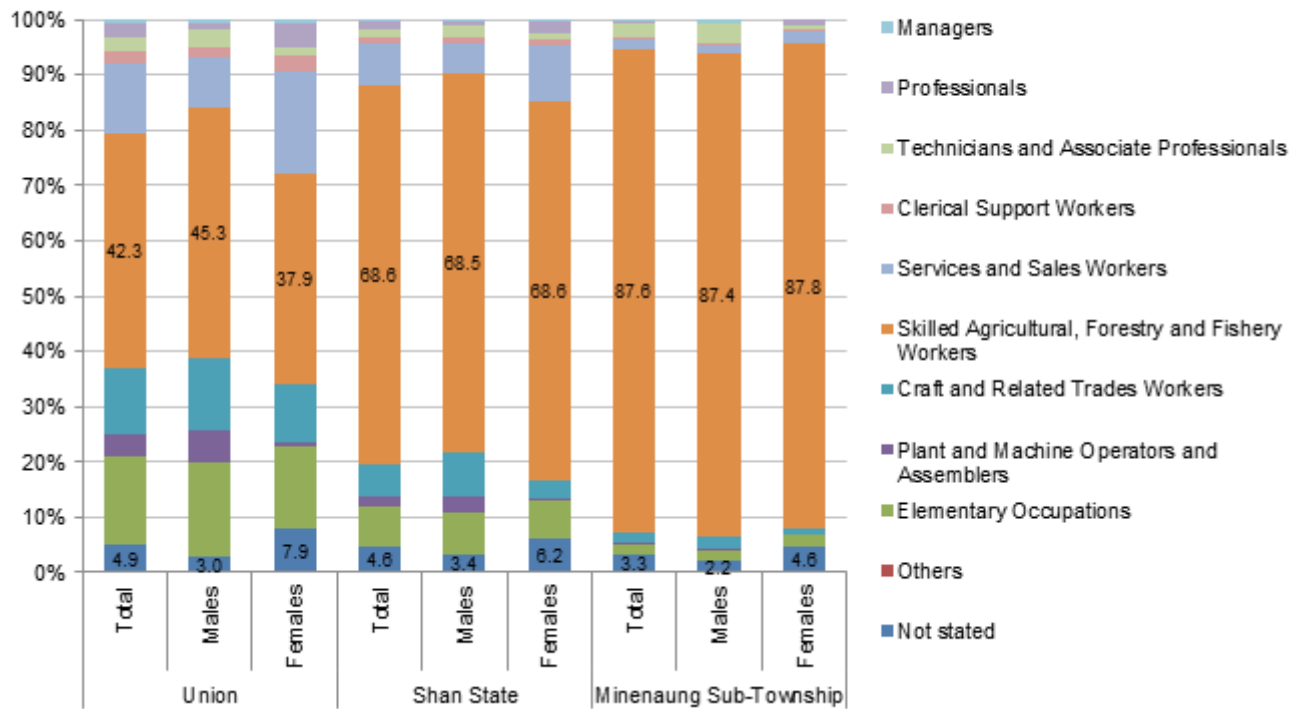
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	7,325	0.4	25.1	47.9	13.4	1.3	11.9
Males	2,220	0.9	37.8	12.2	16.2	2.3	30.6
Females	5,105	0.2	19.6	63.5	12.1	0.8	3.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 37.8 per cent of males are full time students while 63.5 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,192</b>	<b>7,251</b>	<b>5,941</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	49	42	7	0.4	0.6	0.1
Professionals	62	16	46	0.5	0.2	0.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	306	256	50	2.3	3.5	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	37	22	15	0.3	0.3	0.3
Services and Sales Workers	245	108	137	1.9	1.5	2.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	11,554	6,335	5,219	87.6	87.4	87.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	222	164	58	1.7	2.3	1.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	28	28	-	0.2	0.4	-
Elementary Occupations	256	123	133	1.9	1.7	2.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	433	157	276	3.3	2.2	4.6

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Minenaung Sub-Township**



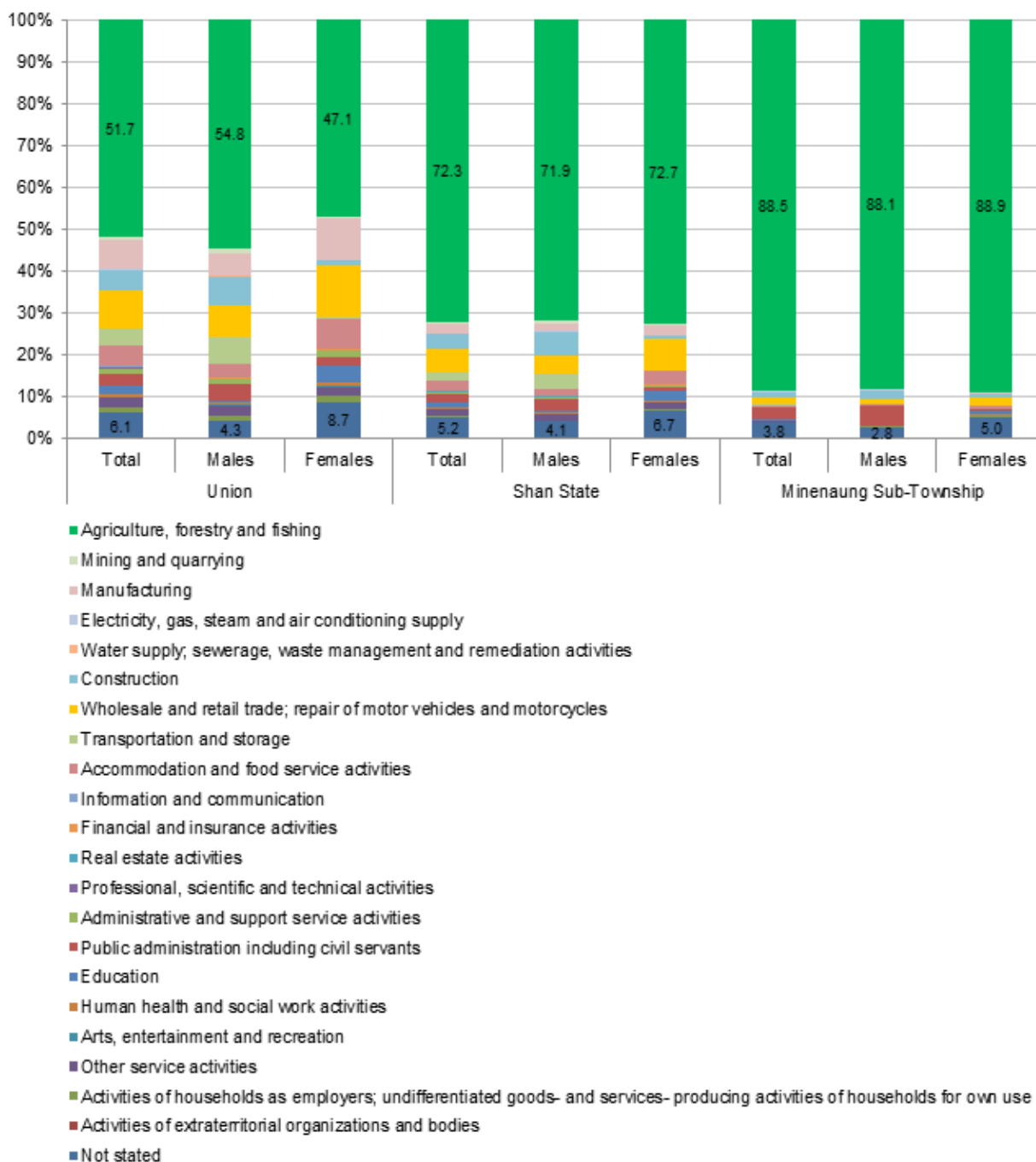
- In Minenaung Sub-Township, 87.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 87.4 per cent of males and 87.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,192</b>	<b>7,251</b>	<b>5,941</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,669	6,387	5,282	88.5	88.1	88.9
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	37	19	18	0.3	0.3	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	3	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	194	147	47	1.5	2.0	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	223	84	139	1.7	1.2	2.3
Transportation and storage	20	20	-	0.2	0.3	-
Accommodation and food service activities	45	17	28	0.3	0.2	0.5
Information and communication	2	2	-	*	*	-
Financial and insurance activities	6	3	3	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	4	4	-	*	0.1	-
Public administration including civil servants	360	332	28	2.7	4.6	0.5
Education	54	4	50	0.4	0.1	0.8
Human health and social work activities	27	8	19	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	14	12	2	0.1	0.2	*
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	33	6	27	0.3	0.1	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	500	202	298	3.8	2.8	5.0

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Shan State and Minenaung Sub-Township**



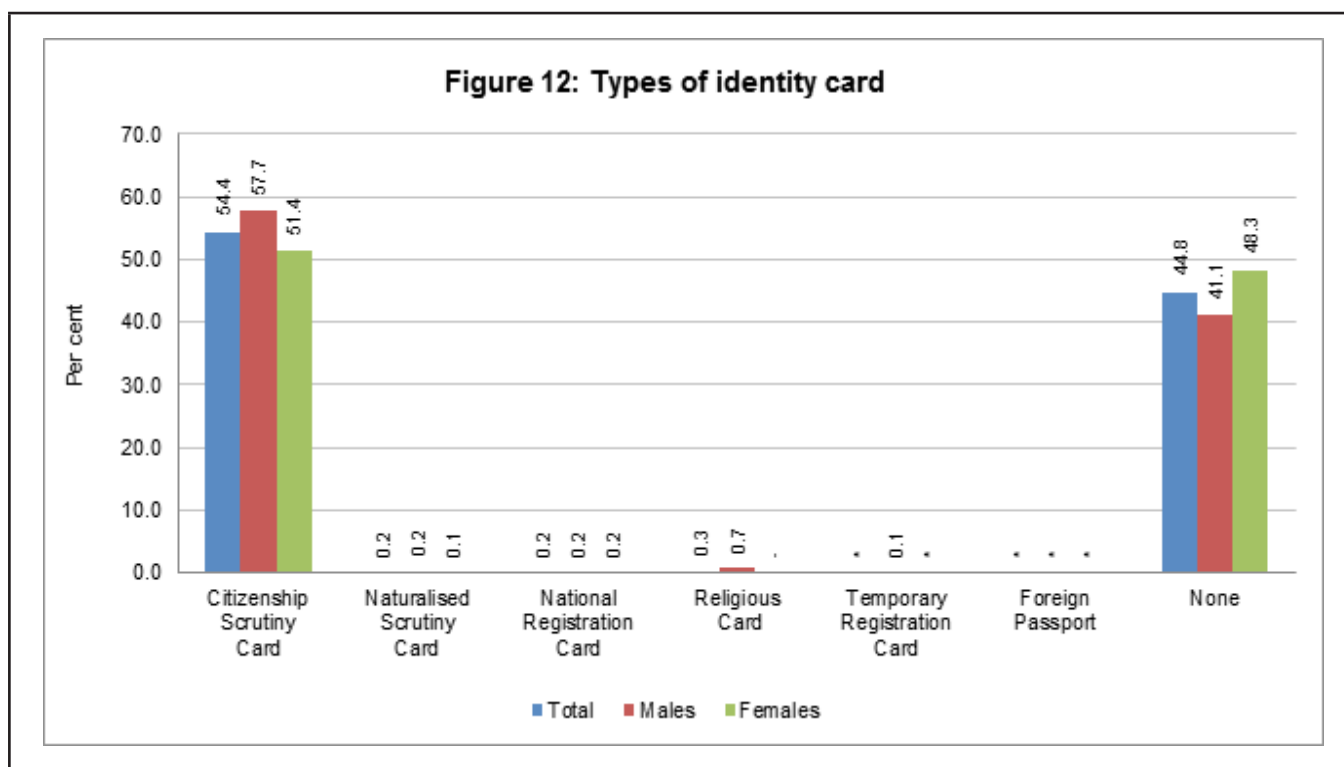
- In Minenaung Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 88.5 per cent.
- There are 88.1 per cent of males and 88.9 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.

## (E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	12,564	-	35	42	79	*	-	*	10,345
Urban	2,388	-	4	7	1	-	-	-	837
Rural	10,176	-	31	35	78	*	-	*	9,508
Males	6,460	-	25	19	79	*	-	*	4,603
Females	6,104	-	10	23	-	*	-	*	5,742

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Minenaung Sub-Township, 54.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 44.8 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 41.1 per cent of males and 48.3 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,864</b>	<b>28,570</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>702</b>
0 - 4	3,168	3,116	52	1.6	8	7	21	49
5 - 9	3,618	3,595	23	0.6	3	5	12	12
10 - 14	3,492	3,460	32	0.9	11	8	11	14
15 - 19	2,343	2,306	37	1.6	11	15	10	16
20 - 24	2,254	2,206	48	2.1	10	21	13	23
25 - 29	2,325	2,269	56	2.4	11	20	10	27
30 - 34	2,235	2,173	62	2.8	15	31	13	34
35 - 39	1,991	1,922	69	3.5	14	29	24	29
40 - 44	1,966	1,889	77	3.9	28	22	25	34
45 - 49	1,664	1,588	76	4.6	31	12	23	29
50 - 54	1,612	1,487	125	7.8	42	31	46	66
55 - 59	1,064	932	132	12.4	55	36	52	77
60 - 64	863	733	130	15.1	62	53	52	72
65 - 69	458	366	92	20.1	46	46	41	55
70 - 74	374	256	118	31.6	73	54	67	74
75 - 79	169	115	54	32.0	31	33	31	25
80 - 84	157	99	58	36.9	39	39	39	34
85 - 89	53	27	26	49.1	15	17	14	14
90 +	58	31	27	46.6	19	18	23	18

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>14,519</b>	<b>13,893</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>299</b>
0 - 4	1,583	1,559	24	1.5	7	4	14	21
5 - 9	1,743	1,731	12	0.7	1	3	6	6
10 - 14	1,742	1,723	19	1.1	8	3	6	7
15 - 19	1,151	1,129	22	1.9	6	9	8	10
20 - 24	1,140	1,118	22	1.9	4	7	6	7
25 - 29	1,147	1,113	34	3.0	9	12	5	14
30 - 34	1,118	1,087	31	2.8	7	14	9	16
35 - 39	992	954	38	3.8	9	17	15	10
40 - 44	934	894	40	4.3	14	12	10	16
45 - 49	798	760	38	4.8	18	4	16	11
50 - 54	720	660	60	8.3	22	14	22	31
55 - 59	489	427	62	12.7	27	20	18	31
60 - 64	395	345	50	12.7	26	22	20	30
65 - 69	204	161	43	21.1	19	22	16	25
70 - 74	178	120	58	32.6	34	26	37	31
75 - 79	80	50	30	37.5	18	18	16	13
80 - 84	56	35	21	37.5	14	14	14	10
85 - 89	25	12	13	52.0	7	7	6	5
90 +	24	15	9	37.5	8	6	7	5

**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
<b>Females</b>	<b>15,345</b>	<b>14,677</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>403</b>
0 - 4	1,585	1,557	28	1.8	1	3	7	28
5 - 9	1,875	1,864	11	0.6	2	2	6	6
10 - 14	1,750	1,737	13	0.7	3	5	5	7
15 - 19	1,192	1,177	15	1.3	5	6	2	6
20 - 24	1,114	1,088	26	2.3	6	14	7	16
25 - 29	1,178	1,156	22	1.9	2	8	5	13
30 - 34	1,117	1,086	31	2.8	8	17	4	18
35 - 39	999	968	31	3.1	5	12	9	19
40 - 44	1,032	995	37	3.6	14	10	15	18
45 - 49	866	828	38	4.4	13	8	7	18
50 - 54	892	827	65	7.3	20	17	24	35
55 - 59	575	505	70	12.2	28	16	34	46
60 - 64	468	388	80	17.1	36	31	32	42
65 - 69	254	205	49	19.3	27	24	25	30
70 - 74	196	136	60	30.6	39	28	30	43
75 - 79	89	65	24	27.0	13	15	15	12
80 - 84	101	64	37	36.6	25	25	25	24
85 - 89	28	15	13	46.4	8	10	8	9
90 +	34	16	18	52.9	11	12	16	13

- Four in every 100 persons in Minenaung Sub-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 remembering and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Sub-Township.

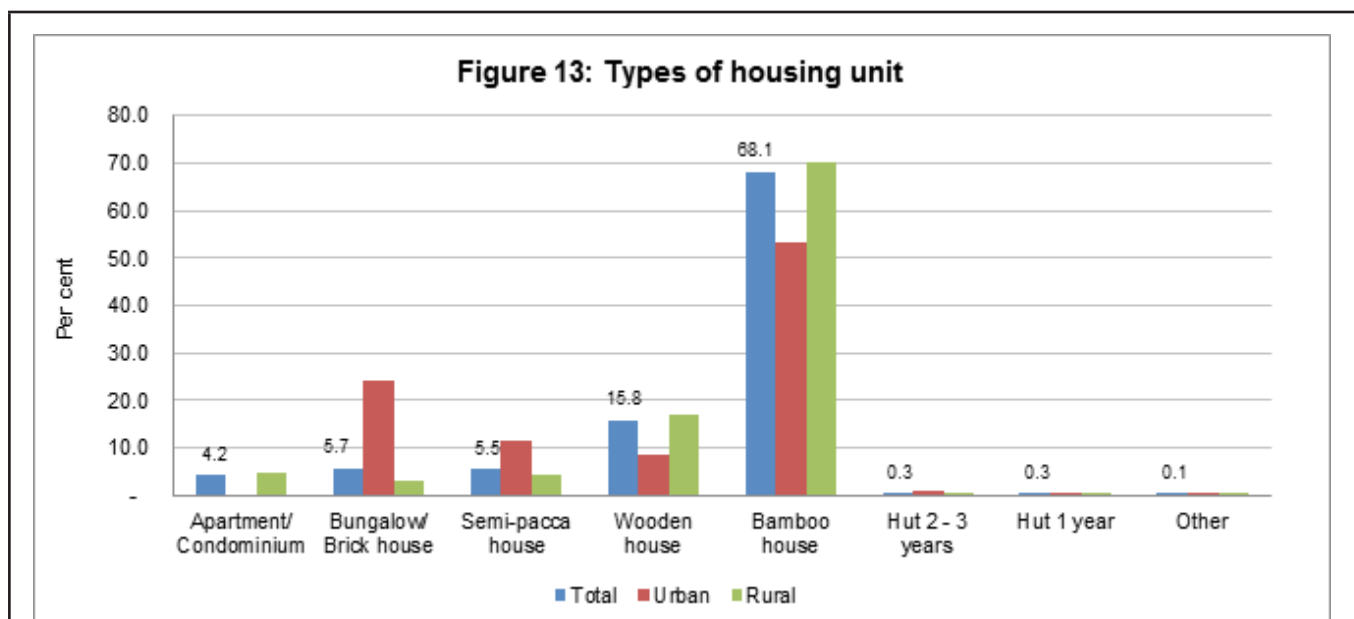
## (G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

### 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	5,811	4.2	5.7	5.5	15.8	68.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Urban	752	-	24.1	11.7	8.5	53.5	1.2	0.5	0.5
Rural	5,059	4.8	3.0	4.5	16.9	70.3	0.2	0.2	*

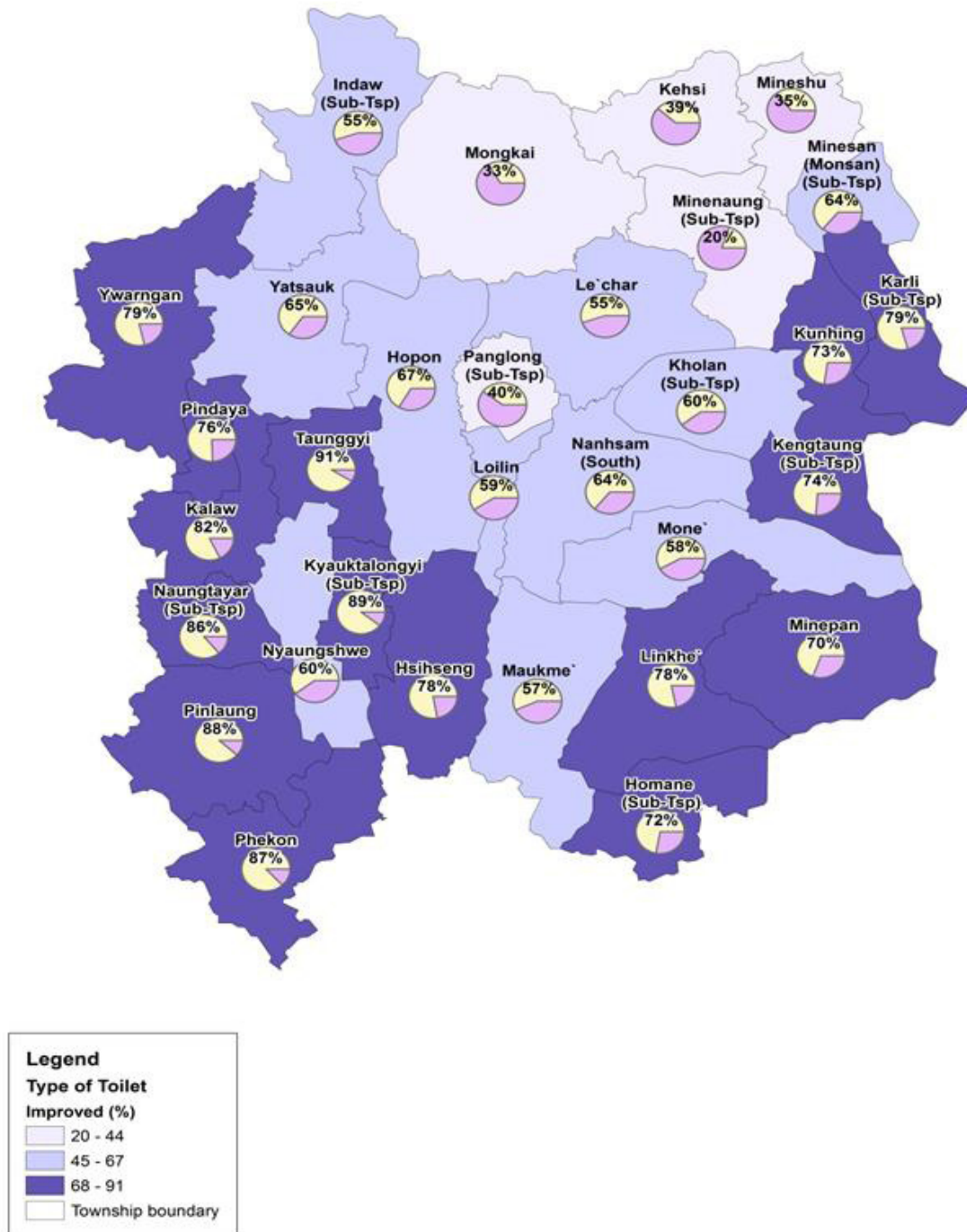
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



- The majority of the households in Minenaung Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (68.1%) followed by households in wooden houses (15.8%).
- Some 53.5 per cent of urban households and 70.3 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%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Loilin District	: 50.1%
Minenaung Sub-Township	: 20.1%

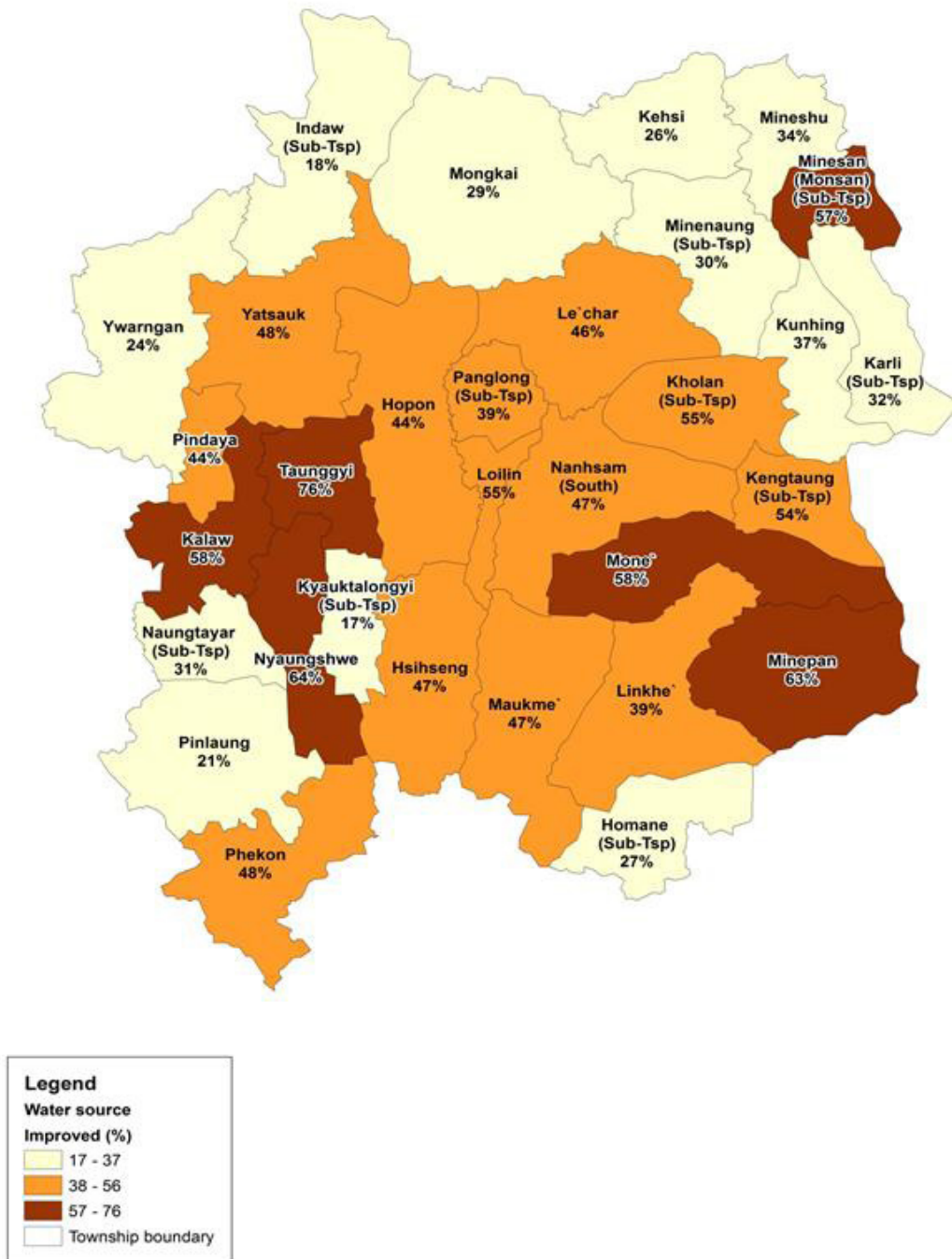
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	0.2	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		19.2	48.3	14.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>20.1</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>15.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		54.2	37.1	56.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)		3.2	1.9	3.4
Other		11.5	12.4	11.4
None		11.0	0.1	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>5,059</b>

- Some 20.1 per cent of the households in Minenaung Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (19.2%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Minenaung Sub-Township is in the range of 20-44 per cent group.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 11.0 per cent of the households in the Sub-Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Minenaung Sub-Township, 12.6 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%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Loilin District	: 40.1%
Minenaung Sub-Township	: 29.6%

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

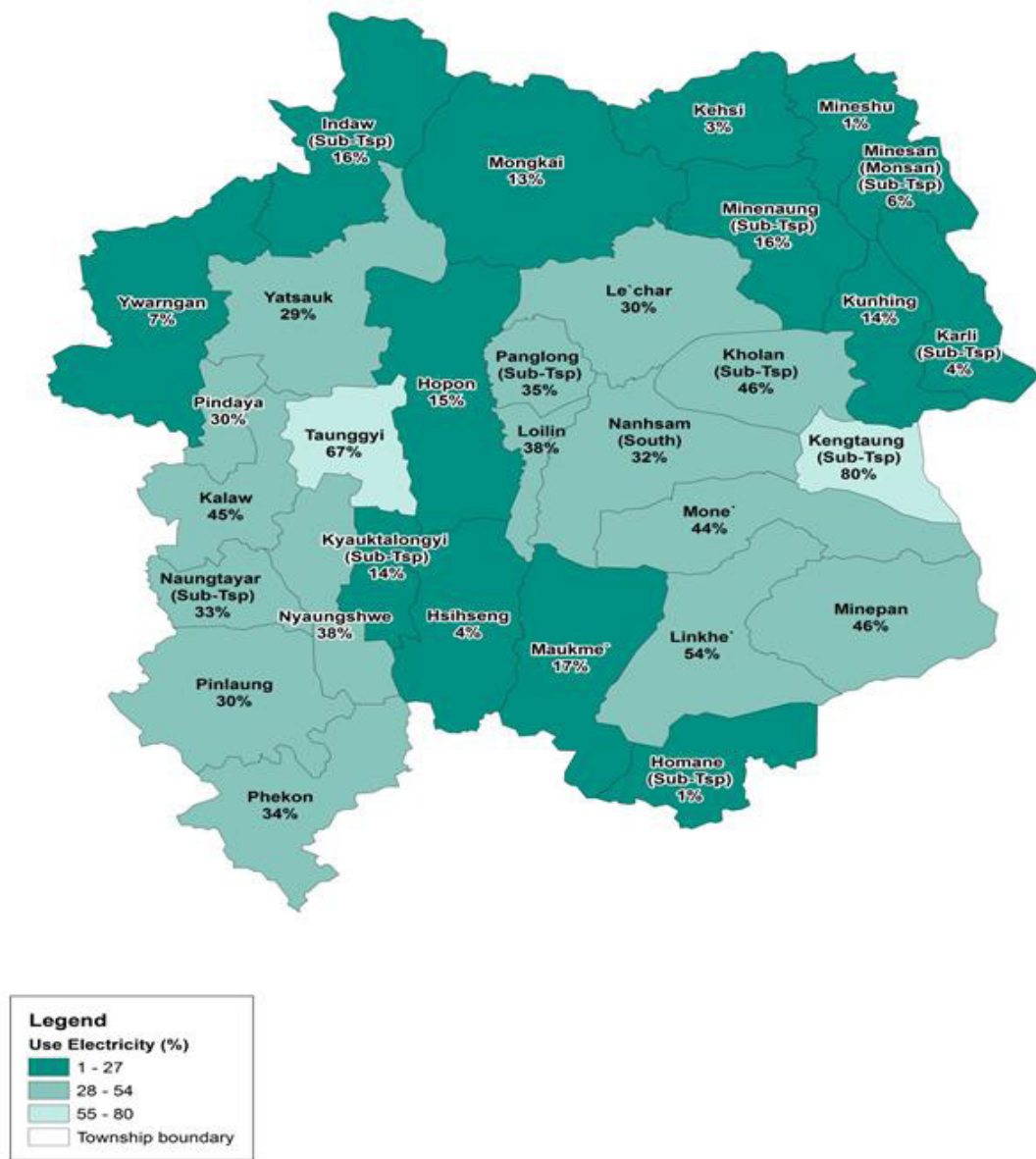
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	21.0	45.3	17.3
Tube well, borehole	0.5	0.9	0.5
Protected well/ Spring	6.2	2.3	6.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier	1.9	14.1	0.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	19.6	12.6	20.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake	1.8	-	2.1
River/stream/ canal	45.3	24.5	48.4
Waterfall/ Rain water	3.6	0.3	4.1
Other	0.1	-	0.1
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>75.3</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>5,059</b>

- In Minenaung Sub-Township, 29.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- It is in the range of 17-37 per cent group and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 45.3 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 21.0 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 70.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 75.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.



Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
Loilin District	: 21.2%
Minenaung Sub-Township	: 16.4%

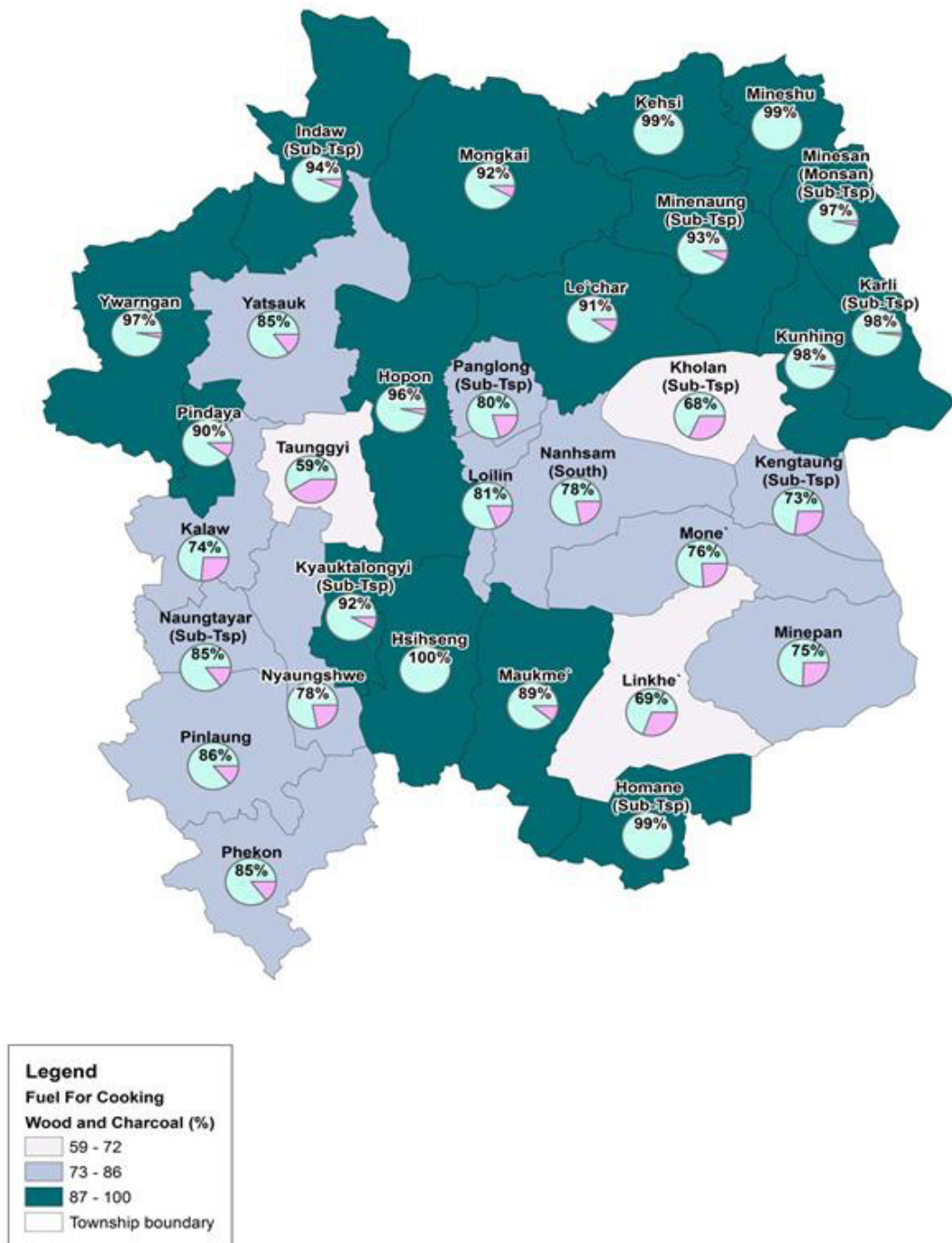
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		16.4	59.4	10.0
Kerosene		7.7	1.2	8.7
Candle		36.2	32.8	36.7
Battery		0.7	2.3	0.5
Generator (private)		1.8	0.1	2.1
Water mill (private)		9.4	0.1	10.8
Solar system/energy		26.2	3.1	29.6
Other		1.5	0.9	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>5,059</b>

- In Minenaung Sub-Township, 16.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the group (1-27) in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of candles for lighting is the highest in the Sub-Township with 36.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 36.7 per cent of the households mainly use candles for lighting.

# Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
Loinin District	: 88.1%
Minanaung Sub-Township	: 93.2%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		6.1	23.1	3.6
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.6	-	0.7
BioGas		*	-	*
Firewood		92.7	76.5	95.1
Charcoal		0.5	0.4	0.5
Coal		0.1	-	0.1
Other		0.1	-	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>5,059</b>

- In Minenaung Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 92.7 per cent using firewood and 0.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 6.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 95.1 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.5 per cent use charcoal.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

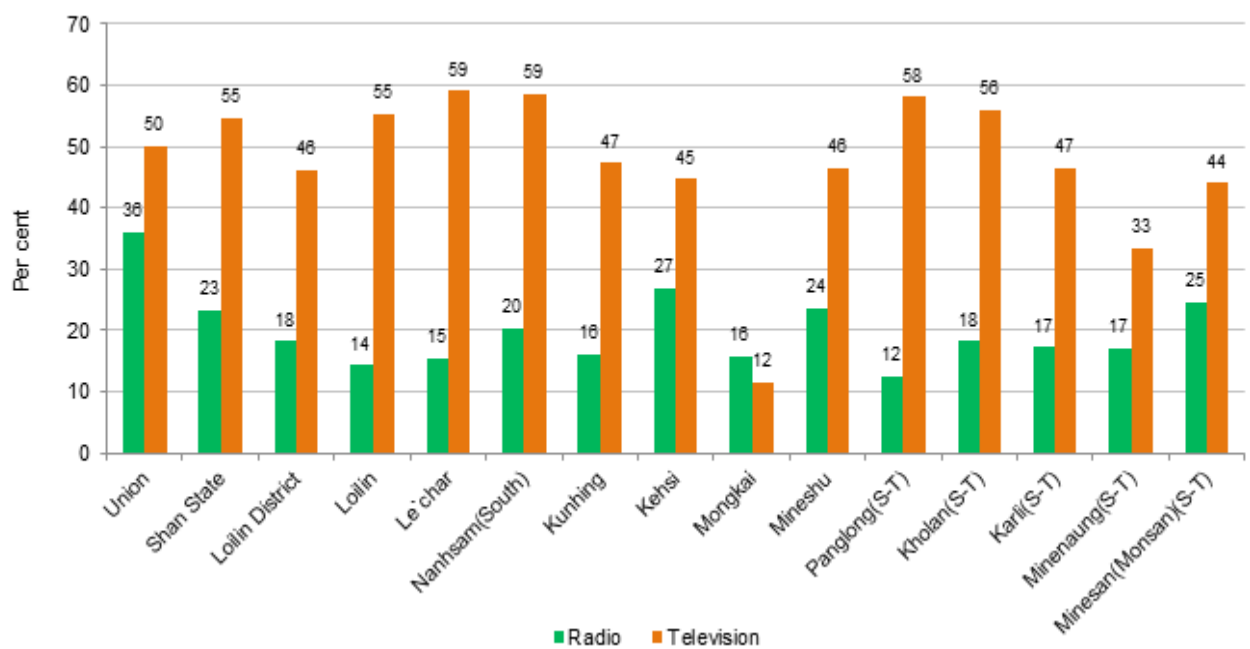
## Communication and related amenities

**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	5,811	17.1	33.4	2.7	4.0	0.9	0.3	58.7	-
Urban	752	15.3	52.8	5.3	6.9	3.5	0.5	43.6	-
Rural	5,059	17.4	30.5	2.3	3.6	0.5	0.3	60.9	-

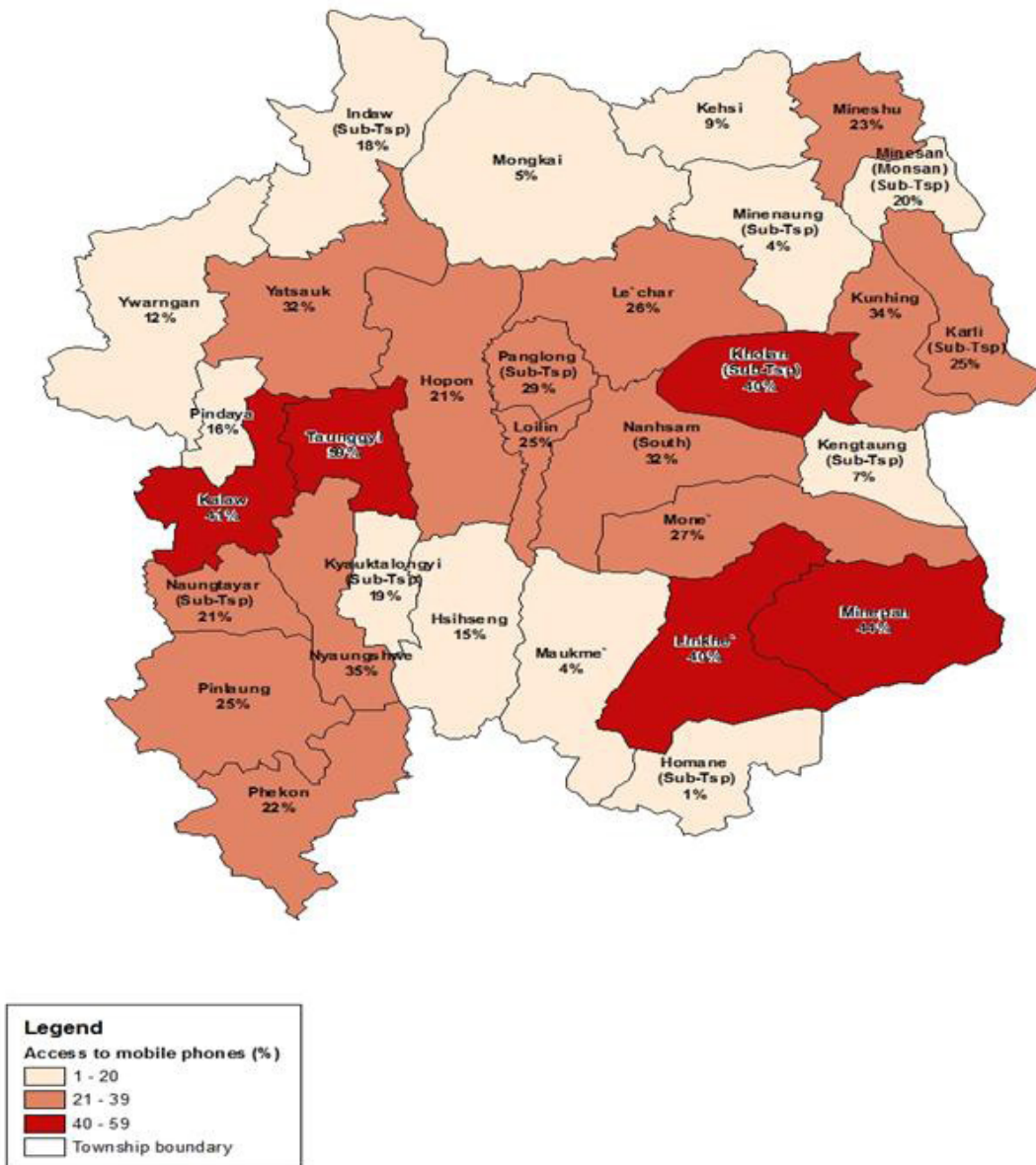
- Some 33.4 per cent of the households in Minenaung Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 52.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 30.5 per cent.

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



- In Minenaung Sub-Township, some 33.4 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in six households (17.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
Loilin District	: 22.0%
Minnaung Sub-Township	: 4.0%

- Only 4.0 per cent of the households in Minnaung Sub-Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the proportion group (1-20).

## Transportation items

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

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Loilin District	115,482	4,013	78,140	9,652	12,318	247	52	24,261
Urban	25,606	1,966	19,511	4,484	2,237	63	6	1,620
Rural	89,876	2,047	58,629	5,168	10,081	184	46	22,641
Minenaung Sub-Township	5,811	108	3,663	222	867	5	7	1,639
Urban	752	35	566	96	163	2	-	53
Rural	5,059	73	3,097	126	704	3	7	1,586

- In Minenaung Sub-Township, 63.0 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 28.2 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

### Fertility

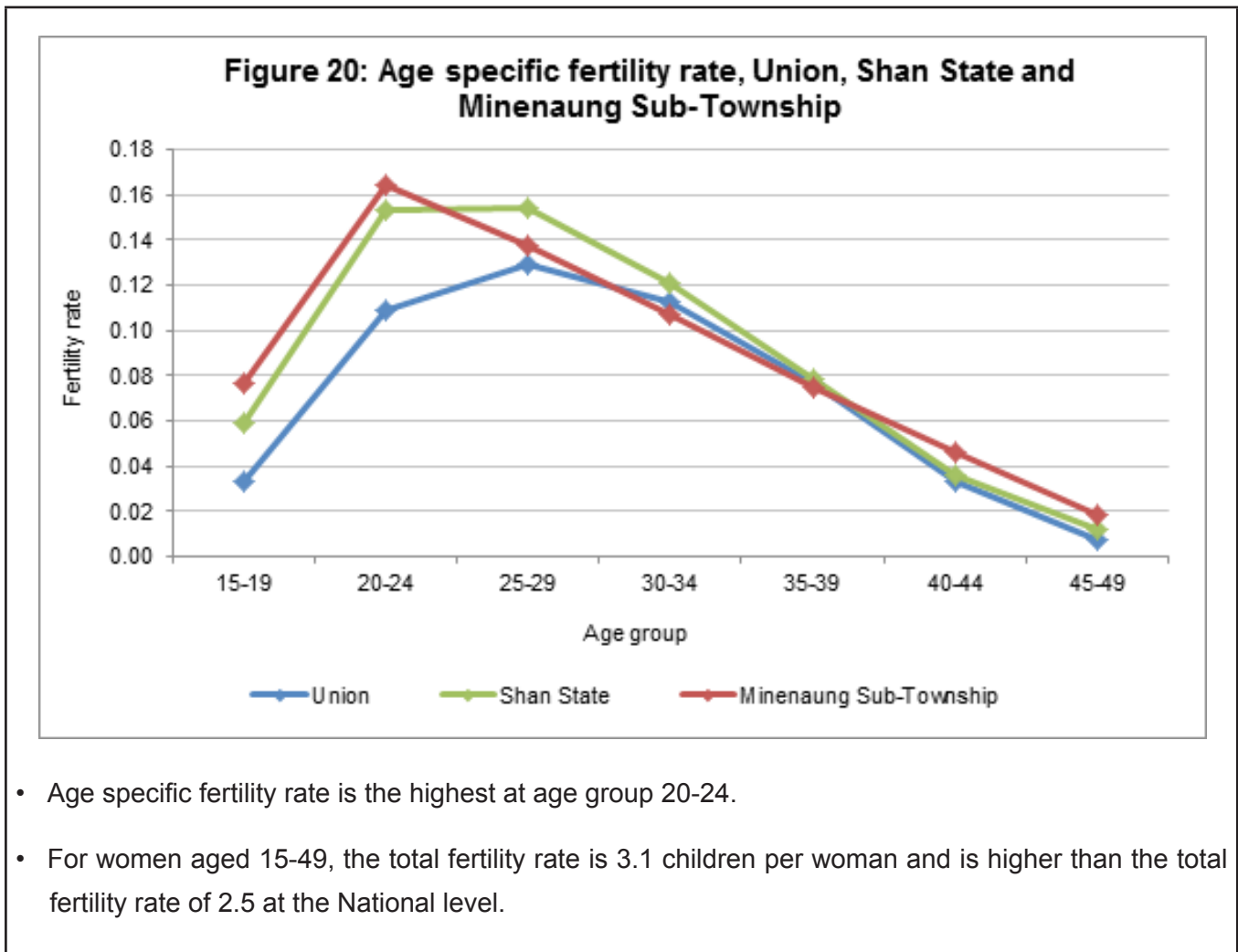
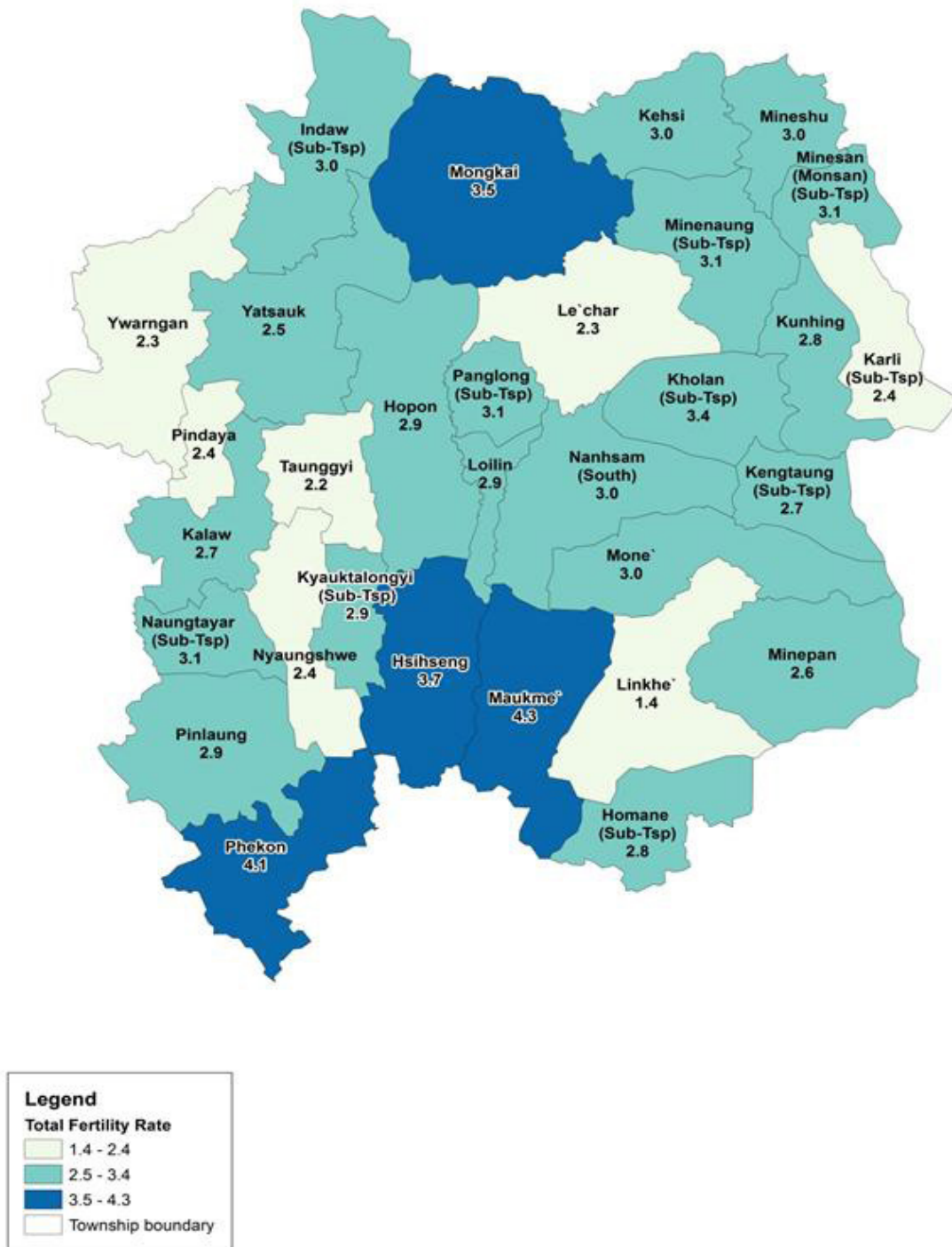


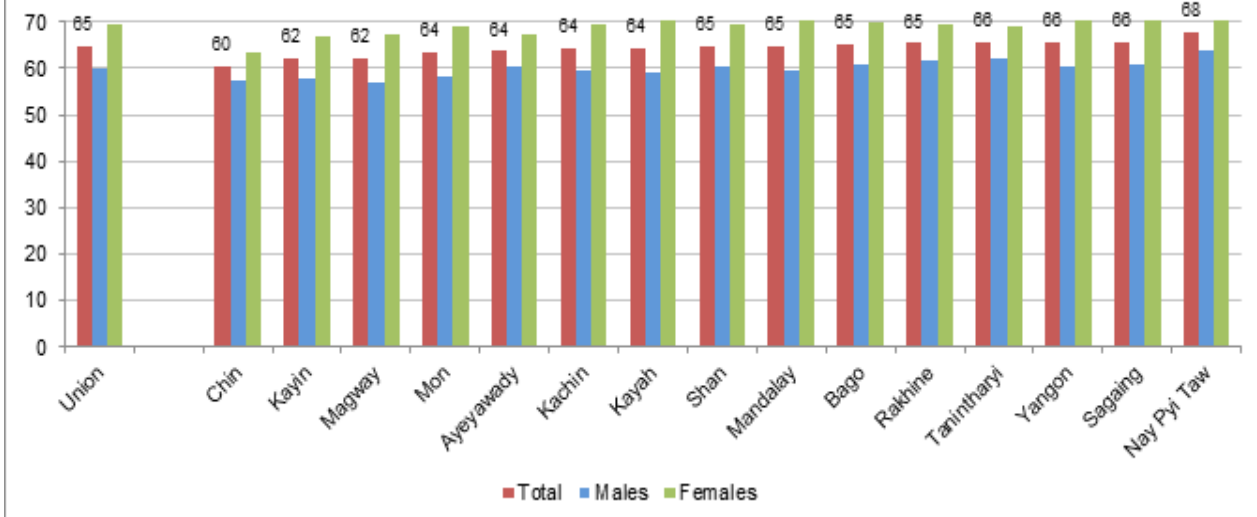


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Loilin District	: 3.0
Minenaung Sub-Township	: 3.1

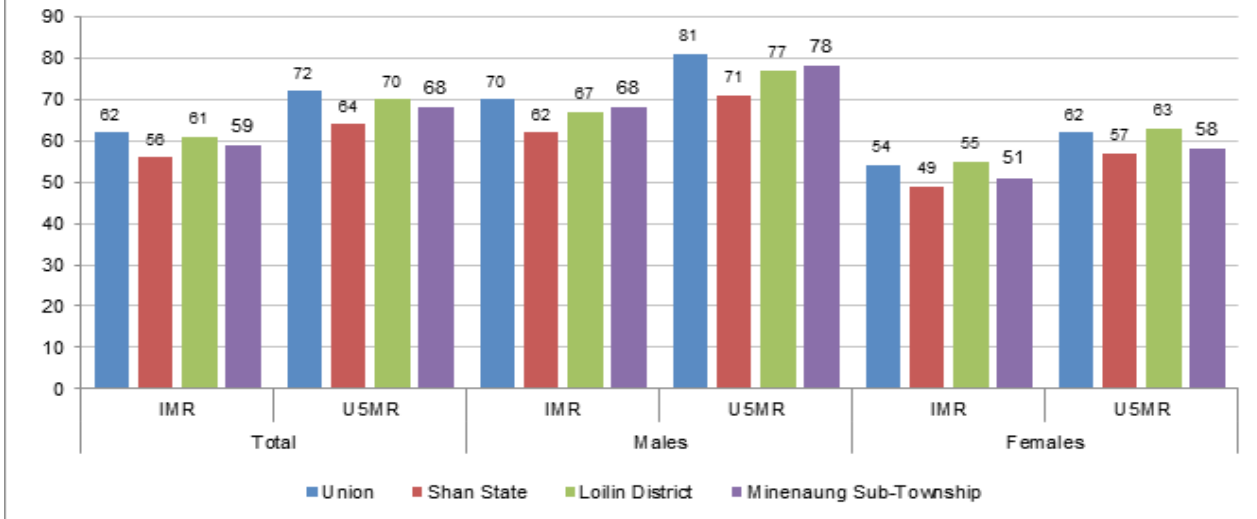
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

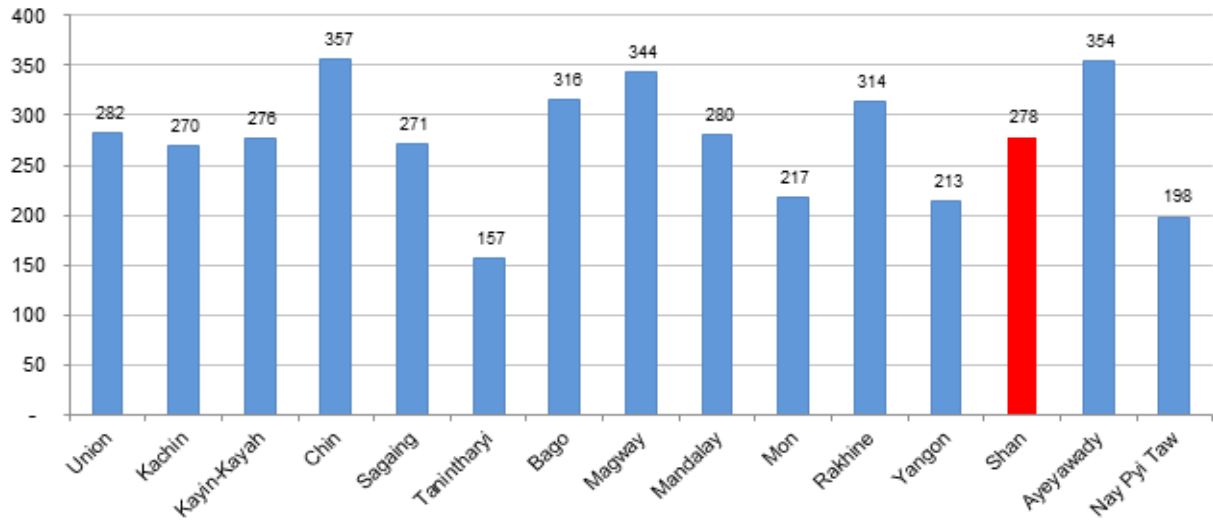
### Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Loilin District are slightly lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Loilin District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 70 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Minenaung Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State and lower than Loilin District. The Infant mortality in Minenaung is 59 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 68 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Shan State, there are 278 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 (Km<sup>2</sup>). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.
- (b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:
  - (a) Currently attending;
  - (b) Attended previously;
  - (c) Never attended.

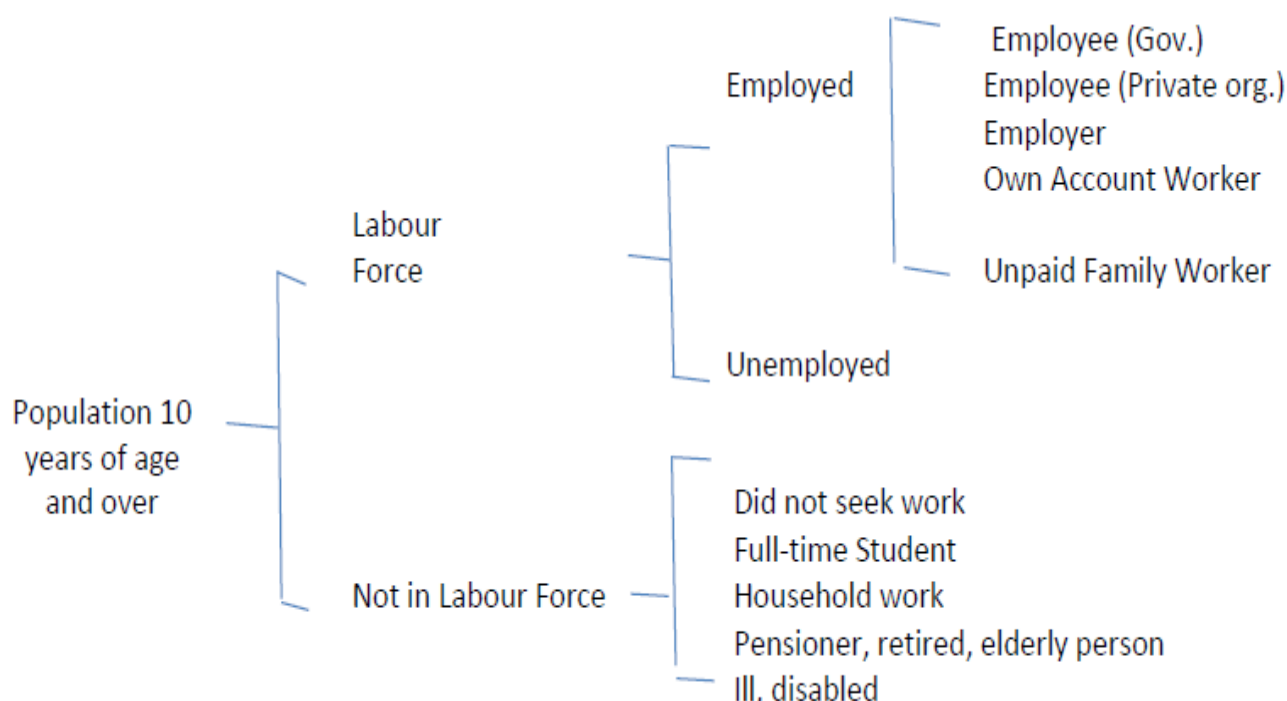
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Contributors

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

[www.dop.gov.mm](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

