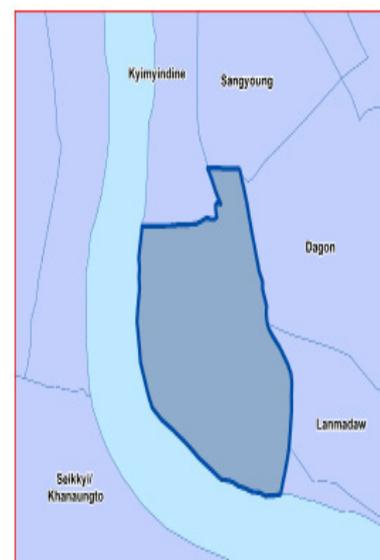## THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

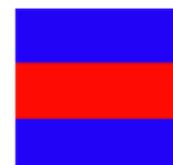# YANGON REGION, WESTERN DISTRICT

Ahlon Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Western District

Ahlon Township Report

Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships

Legend

State & Region boundary
Township boundary

Yangon Region
DT
East Yangon
North Yangon
South Yangon
West Yangon
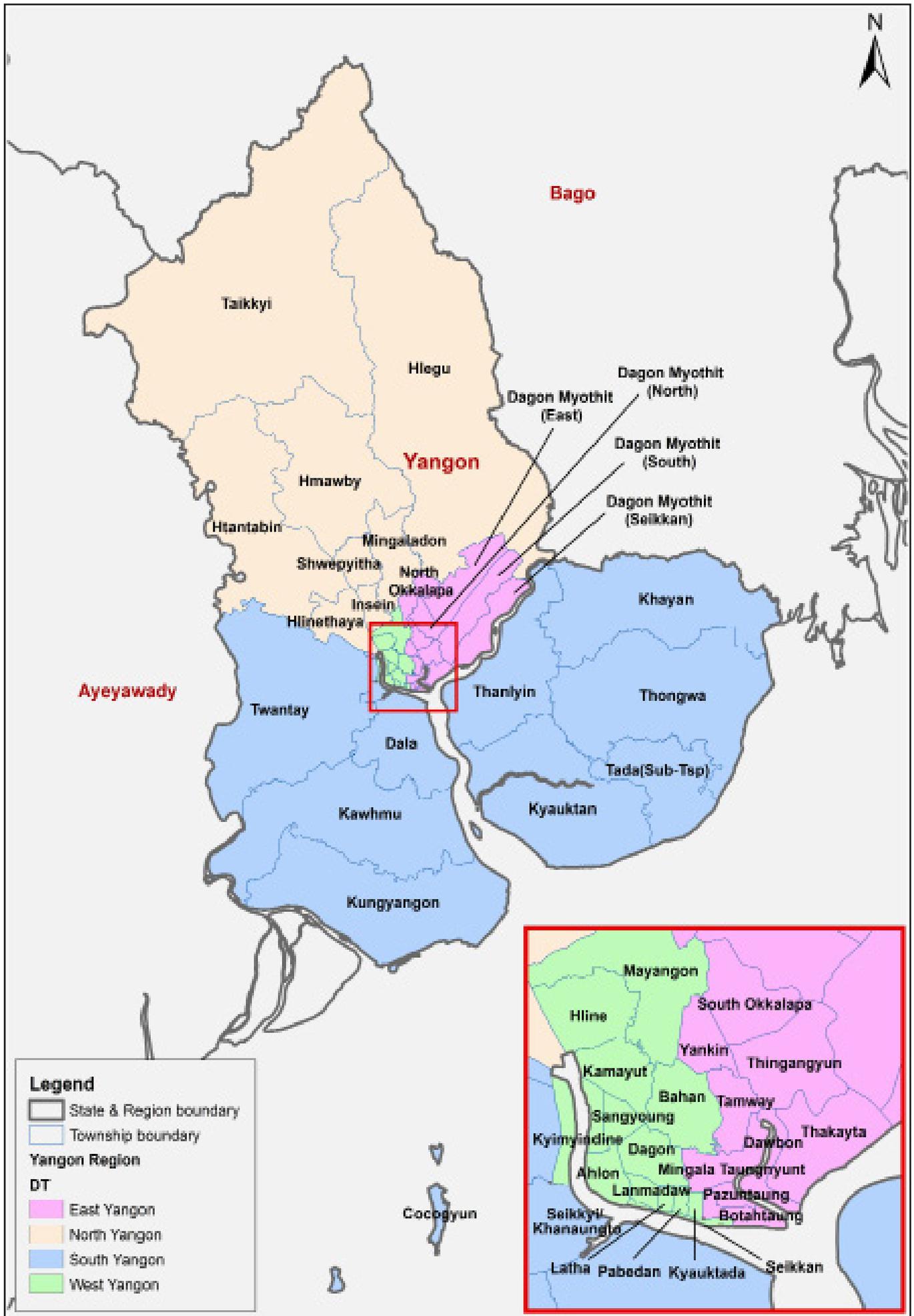
Ahlon Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	55,482 [2]
Population males	25,551 (46.1%)
Population females	29,931 (53.9%)
Percentage of urban population	100.0%
Area (Km²)	2.7 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	20,585.4 persons
Median age	30.7 years
Number of wards	11
Number of village tracts	-
Number of private households	10,943
Percentage of female headed households	29.1%
Mean household size	4.4 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	16.3%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	76.6%
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.1%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	30.5
Child dependency ratio	21.2
Old dependency ratio	9.3
Ageing index	43.9
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	85
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	98.5%
Male	99.2%
Female	97.9%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,392	2.5
Walking	807	1.5
Seeing	484	0.9
Hearing	432	0.8
Remembering	470	0.8

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	43,174	86.1	
Associate Scrutiny	376	0.7	
Naturalised Scrutiny	409	0.8	
National Registration	402	0.8	
Religious	404	0.8	
Temporary Registration	409	0.8	
Foreign Registration	51	0.1	
Foreign Passport	162	0.3	
None	4,759	9.5	

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	63.0%	79.2%	49.4%
Unemployment rate	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%
Employment to population ratio	60.0%	75.4%	47.0%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	5,766	52.7	
Renter	2,330	21.3	
Provided free (individually)	432	3.9	
Government quarters	1,893	17.3	
Private company quarters	145	1.3	
Other	377	3.4	

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		2.0%
Bamboo	4.5%	2.5%	<0.1%
Earth	<0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	13.2%	19.3%	0.3%
Corrugated sheet	1.7%		69.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	79.7%	77.3%	28.1%
Other	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	9,012	82.4	
LPG	697	6.4	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	90	0.8	
Firewood	105	1.0	
Charcoal	969	8.9	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	52	0.5	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	10,834	99.0
Kerosene	*	0.1
Candle	21	0.2
Battery	64	0.6
Generator (private)	-	-
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	*	<0.1
Other	*	0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	406	3.7
Tube well, borehole	2,538	23.2
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	7,943	72.6
Total Improved Water Sources	*10,901*	*99.6*
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Other	33	0.3
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*42*	*0.4*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,181	19.9
Tube well, borehole	8,707	79.6
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.1
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	21	0.2
Other	*	0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	2,802	25.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	7,880	72.0
Total Improved Sanitation	*10,682*	*97.6*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	*	0.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	173	1.6
Other	30	0.3
None	48	0.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	7,173	65.5
Television	10,229	93.5
Landline phone	2,659	24.3
Mobile phone	10,069	92.0
Computer	4,041	36.9
Internet at home	4,436	40.5
Households with none of the items	294	2.7
Households with all of the items	914	8.4
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	2,511	22.9
Motorcycle/Moped	142	1.3
Bicycle	1,784	16.3
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.1
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	22	0.2
Cart (bullock)	*	<0.1

Note: [1] Population figures for Ahlon Township are as of 29th March 2014.

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction

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 Ahlon Township in Yangon 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 Ahlon Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	55,482 *
Males	25,551
Females	29,931
Sex ratio	85 males per 100 females
Percentage of urban population	100.0%
Area (Km^2)	2.7 **
Population density (persons per Km^2)	20,585.4 persons
Number of wards	11
Number of village tracts	-

	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	48,612	48,612	-
Number of conventional households	10,943	10,943	-

Population in conventional households	4.4 persons ***

- In Ahlon Township, there are more females than males with 85 males per 100 females.

- All of the people in the Township live in urban areas.

- The population density of Ahlon Township is 20,585 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Ahlon 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; Ahlon Township (West District, Yangon Region)

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population Total	Population Males	Population Females
	Total	10,943	55,482	25,551	29,931
	Ward	10,943	55,482	25,551	29,931
1	Aye Yar Wa Di(W)	122	882	579	303
2	Saw Ran Paing(West)/Sayar Hmat Gyi(West)(W)	2,170	10,839	5,173	5,666
3	Saw Ran Paing(East)/Sayar Hmat Gyi (East)(W)	723	4,171	1,873	2,298
4	Saw Ran Paing(South)/Super Pin (South)(W)	1,095	5,241	2,348	2,893
5	Htar Nar(W)	1,758	7,660	3,243	4,417
6	Saw Ran Paing(North)/Super Pin (North)(W)	543	2,347	1,045	1,302
7	Sin Min Ward(W)	1,657	8,257	3,664	4,593
8	Ga Lon(W)	892	4,336	1,867	2,469
9	Lut Lat Yay(W)	569	3,020	1,411	1,609
10	Kayin Chan(W)	739	3,936	1,845	2,091
11	Thit Taw(W)	675	4,793	2,503	2,290

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Ahlon Township	Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ahlon Township

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Ahlon Township

3,953 (7.1%)
9,014 (16.3%)
42,515 (76.6%)

□ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ■ 65 years and over
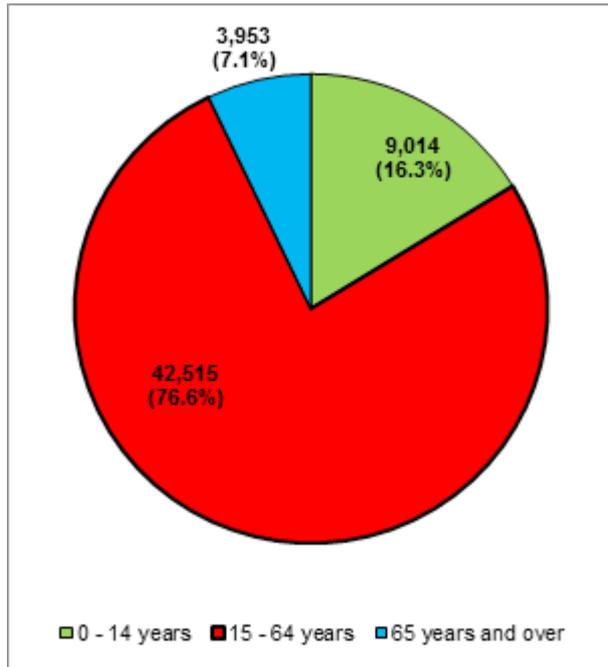
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Ahlon Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	55,482	25,551	29,931
0 - 4	2,468	1,248	1,220
5 - 9	2,868	1,456	1,412
10 - 14	3,678	1,797	1,881
15 - 19	5,750	2,894	2,856
20 - 24	6,649	3,179	3,470
25 - 29	5,461	2,521	2,940
30 - 34	4,766	2,180	2,586
35 - 39	4,030	1,800	2,230
40 - 44	3,841	1,646	2,195
45 - 49	3,727	1,640	2,087
50 - 54	3,341	1,446	1,895
55 - 59	2,773	1,214	1,559
60 - 64	2,177	935	1,242
65 - 69	1,511	644	867
70 - 74	900	371	529
75 - 79	742	297	445
80 - 84	447	173	274
85 - 89	237	80	157
90 +	116	30	86

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Ahlon Township is 76.6 per cent.

- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.

- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, West District and Ahlon Township)
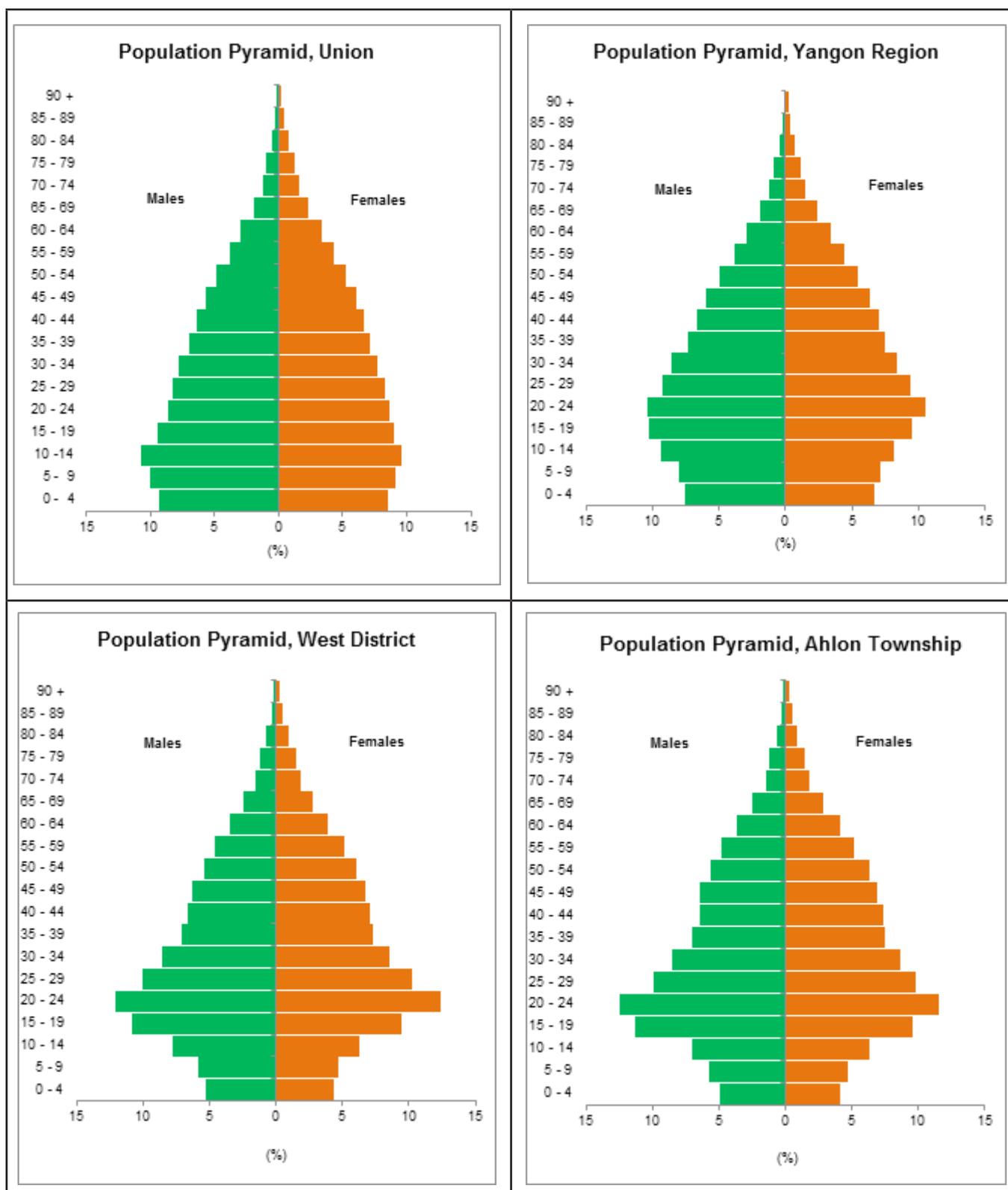
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Ahlon Township since the last 20 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 25-29 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Ahlon Township.

- In age group 10-14 and from age group 20-24 onwards, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Yangon Region

- 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 Yangon Region, it is 91.0% Buddhist, 3.2% Christian, 4.7% Islam, 1.0% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per ent.

(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	487	248	239	129	63	66
6	536	265	271	401	197	204
7	610	305	305	455	230	225
8	564	284	280	430	222	208
9	549	289	260	421	225	196
10	587	296	291	451	229	222
11	617	296	321	456	224	232
12	646	309	337	446	218	228
13	783	372	411	506	251	255
14	797	349	448	486	226	260
15	752	340	412	416	199	217
16	746	328	418	379	178	201
17	928	408	520	426	200	226
18	1,036	458	578	399	171	228
19	906	424	482	328	157	171
20	1,090	475	615	263	132	131
21	950	424	526	190	104	86
22	949	424	525	125	68	57
23	910	382	528	55	34	21
24	873	359	514	29	19	10
25	953	400	553	41	21	20
26	819	358	461	17	9	8
27	838	374	464	22	8	14
28	858	367	491	21	12	9
29	761	333	428	16	8	8

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Yangon Region and Ahlon Township
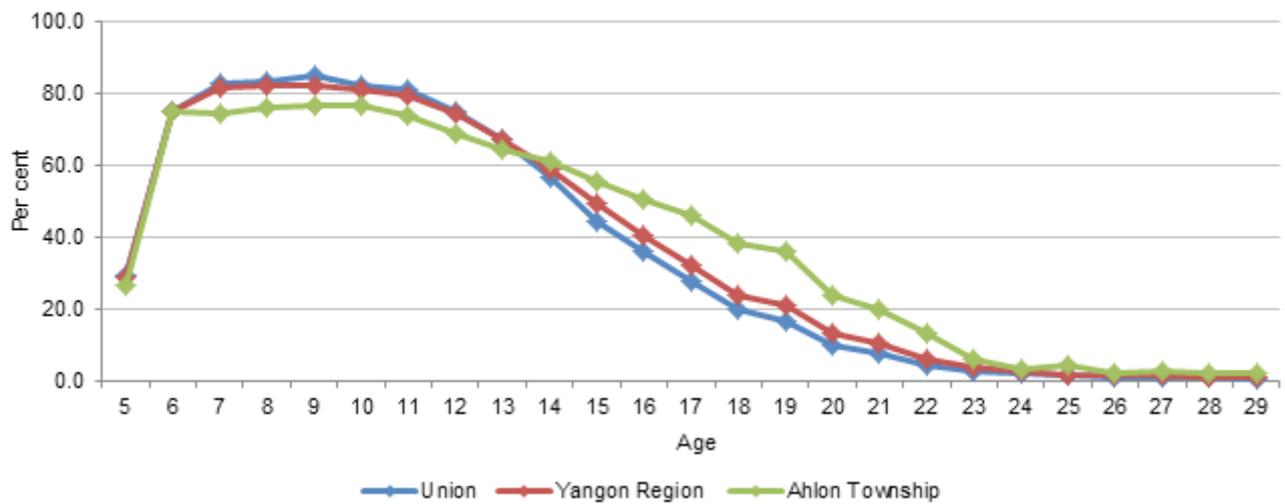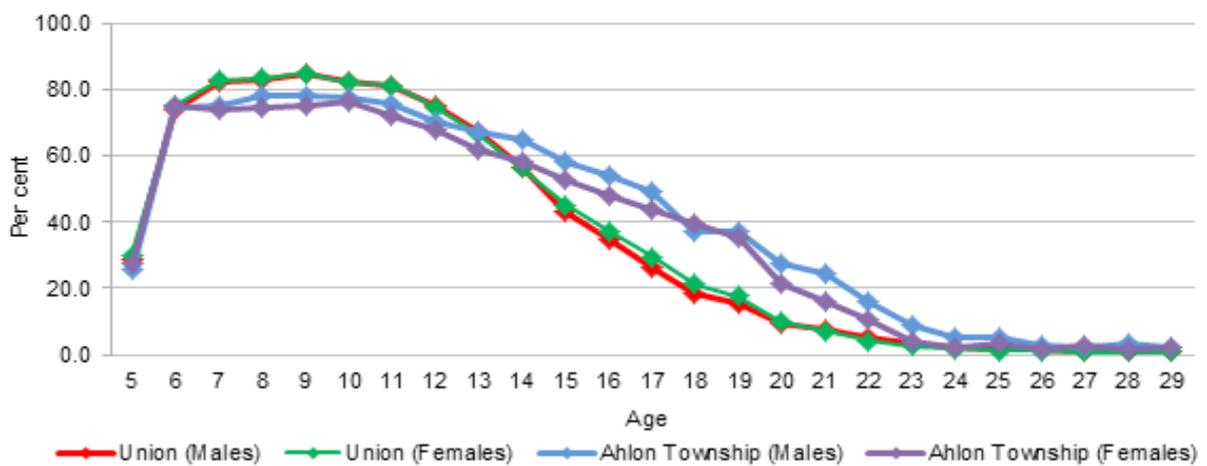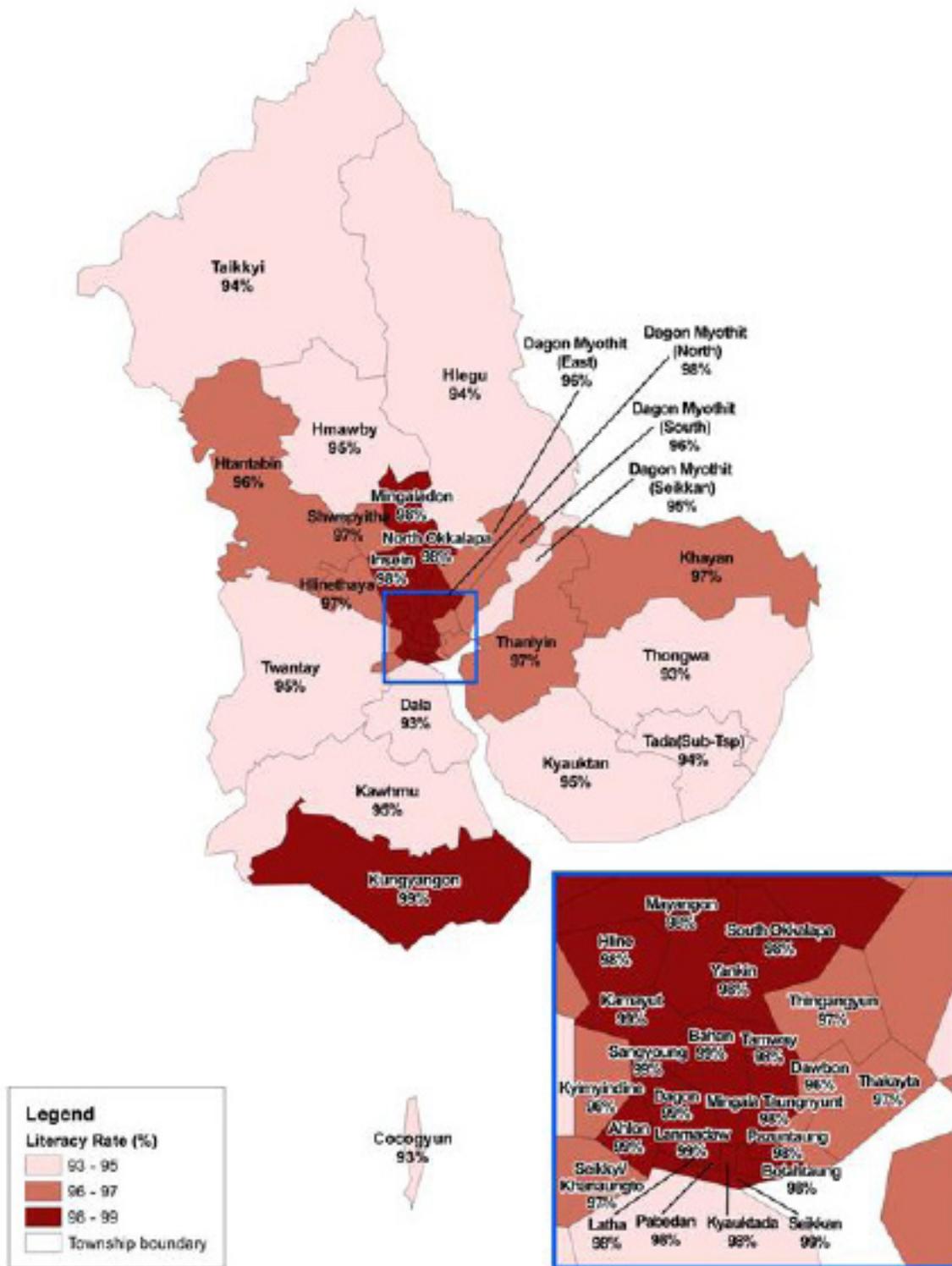

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Ahlon Township

- School attendance in Ahlon Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Ahlon Township is higher after age 14 onwards.

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

Taikkyi
94%

Hlegu
94%

Dagon Myothit (East) 96%

Dagon Myothit (North) 98%

Dagon Myothit (South) 96%

Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) 96%

Hmawby
95%

Htantabin
96%

Mingaledon 98%

Shwepyitha 97%

North Okkalapa 98%

Insein 98%

Hlinethaya 97%

Khayan 97%

Thanlyin 97%

Thongwa 93%

Twantay 95%

Dala 93%

Tada(Sub-Tsp) 94%

Kyauktan 95%

Kawhmu 95%

Kungyangon 99%

Cocogyun 93%

Inset (West District detail)

Mayangon 98%

South Okkalapa 98%

Hline 98%

Yankin 98%

Thingangyun 97%

Kamayut 98%

Bahan 98%

Tarmwey 98%

Sanchyoung 98%

Dawbon 96%

Thakayta 97%

Kyimyindine 96%

Dagon 98%

Mingala Taungnyunt 98%

Ahlon 99%

Lanmadaw 99%

Pazuntaung 98%

Seikkyi Khanaungto 97%

Botahtaung 98%

Latha 98%

Pabedan 98%

Kyauktada 99%

Seikkan 99%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 93 - 95
- 96 - 97
- 98 - 99
- Township boundary

Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
West District	: 98.1%
Ahlon Township	: 98.5%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	9,140	98.4
Males	4,022	98.8
Females	5,118	98.2

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Ahlon Township is 98.5 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rates of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 97.9 per cent and for the males it is 99.2 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.4 per cent with 98.2 per cent for females and 98.8 per cent for males.

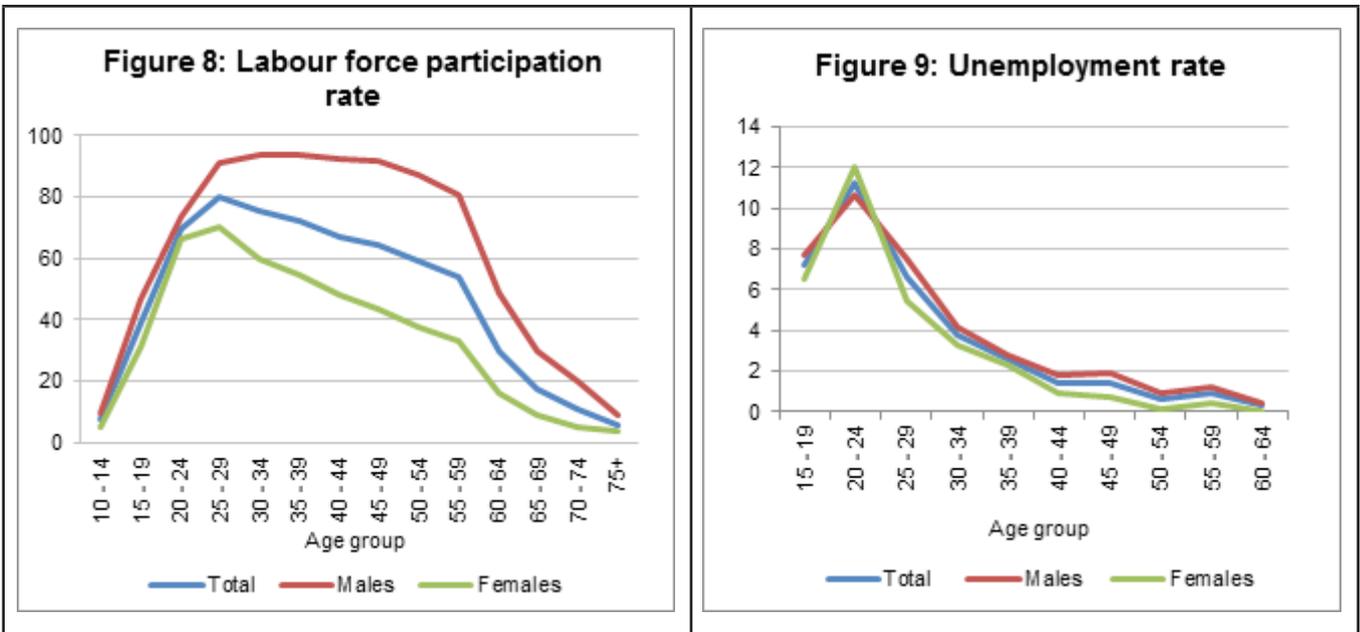**Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex**

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	34,069	718	2.1	2,239	2,756	6,365	8,052	242	12,420	969	142	166
Urban	34,069	718	2.1	2,239	2,756	6,365	8,052	242	12,420	969	142	166
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	14,977	177	1.2	743	954	3,153	4,093	183	5,158	313	104	99
Females	19,092	541	2.8	1,496	1,802	3,212	3,959	59	7,262	656	38	67

- Some 2.1 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- There are 1.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 2.8 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 8.1 per cent has completed primary school(grade 5) and 36.5 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	7.3	9.7	5.1	5.9	8.6	1.1
15 - 19	38.9	46.6	31.2	7.2	7.7	6.5
20 - 24	69.6	73.6	66.0	11.3	10.7	12.0
25 - 29	79.7	91.0	70.1	6.6	7.5	5.5
30 - 34	75.2	93.5	59.7	3.8	4.2	3.3
35 - 39	71.9	93.6	54.4	2.6	2.8	2.3
40 - 44	66.9	92.1	47.9	1.4	1.8	0.9
45 - 49	64.6	91.6	43.3	1.4	1.9	0.7
50 - 54	59.1	87.1	37.6	0.6	0.9	0.1
55 - 59	53.8	80.4	33.1	0.9	1.2	0.4
60 - 64	30.1	48.7	16.2	0.3	0.4	-
65 - 69	17.6	29.5	8.8	-	-	-
70 - 74	11.1	19.7	5.1	-	-	-
75+	5.4	8.8	3.4	-	-	-
15 - 24	55.4	60.7	50.3	10.0	9.6	10.4
15 - 64	63.0	79.2	49.4	4.8	4.8	4.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate

- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Ahlon Township is 63.0 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 49.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 79.2 per cent.

- In Ahlon Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.3 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Ahlon Township is 4.8 per cent. The unemployment rates for males and females are the same with 4.8 per cent each.

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 10.4 per cent.

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

Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	22,630	0.7	30.0	41.0	17.7	1.3	9.3
Males	6,944	1.5	47.7	4.0	26.5	2.0	18.3
Females	15,686	0.3	22.2	57.4	13.7	0.9	5.4

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 47.7 per cent of males are full time students while 57.4 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**20,201**	**11,448**	**8,753**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	1,112	661	451	5.5	5.8	5.2
Professionals	2,115	753	1,362	10.5	6.6	15.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,747	994	753	8.6	8.7	8.6
Clerical Support Workers	2,435	1,061	1,374	12.1	9.3	15.7
Services and Sales Workers	5,859	2,920	2,939	29.0	25.5	33.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	286	230	56	1.4	2.0	0.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,145	1,528	617	10.6	13.3	7.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,998	1,920	78	9.9	16.8	0.9
Elementary Occupations	1,527	927	600	7.6	8.1	6.9
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	977	454	523	4.8	4.0	6.0

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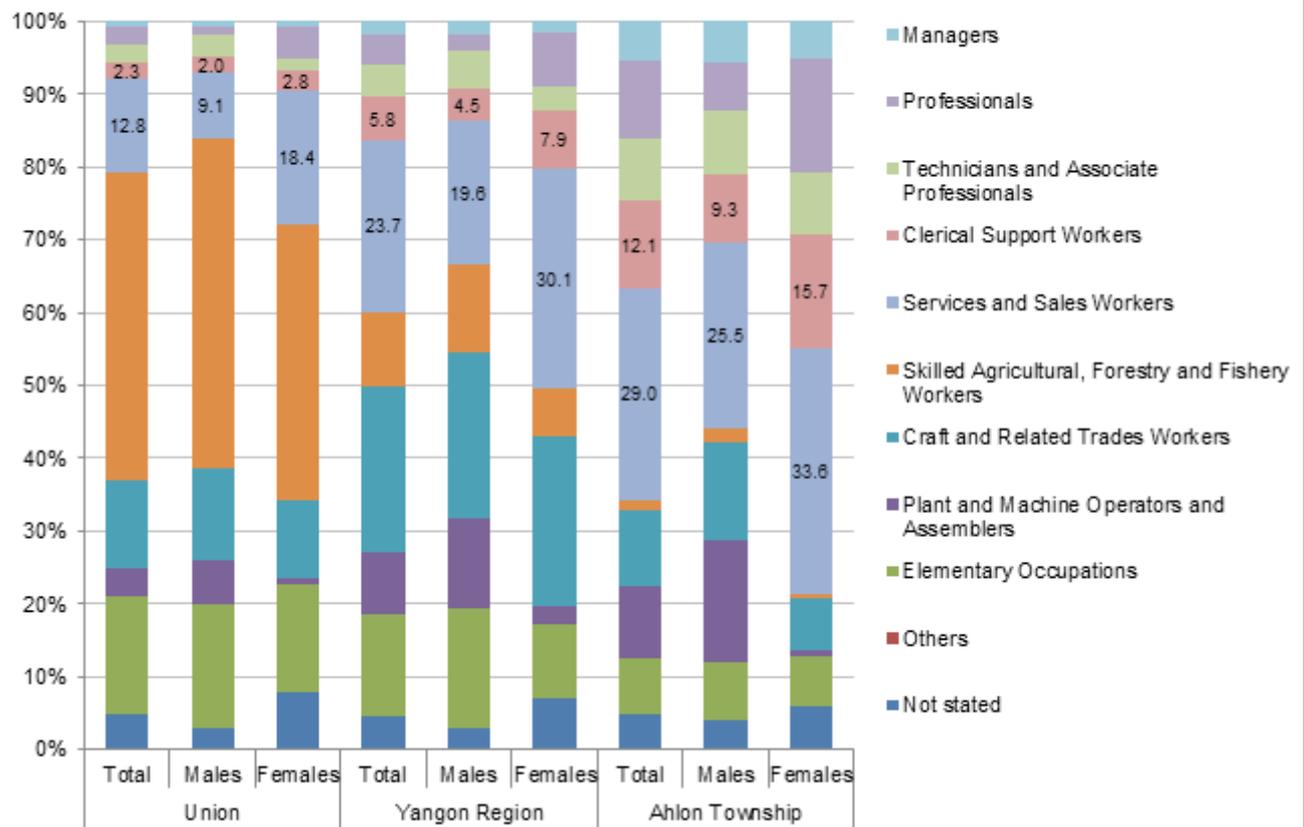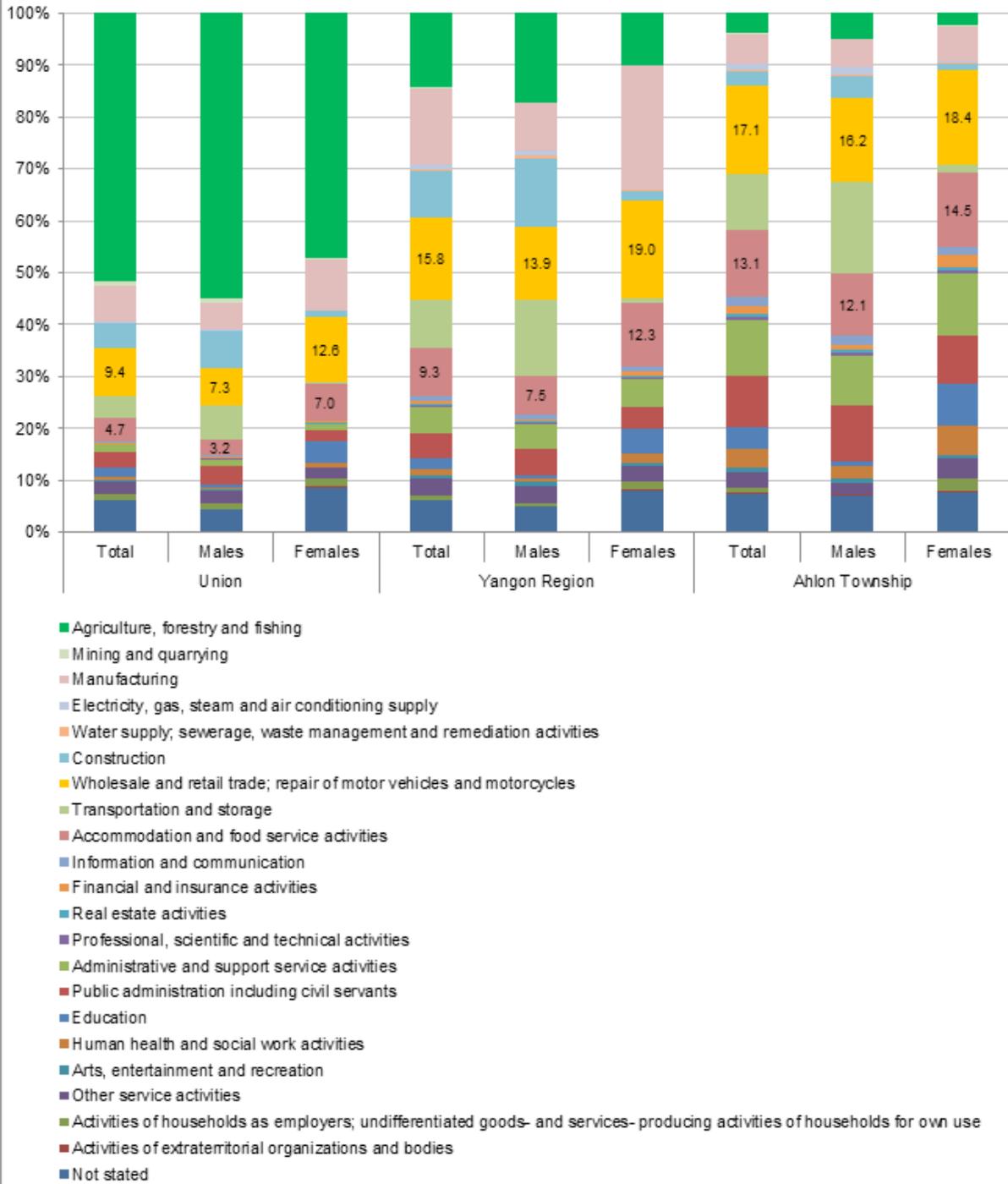

- In Ahlon Township, 29.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by clerical support workers in 12.1 per cent.

- Analysis by sex shows that 25.5 per cent of males and 33.6 per cent of females are services and sales workers.

- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 5.8 per cent are clerical support workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**20,201**	**11,448**	**8,753**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	769	560	209	3.8	4.9	2.4
Mining and quarrying	23	15	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	1,208	615	593	6.0	5.4	6.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	187	165	22	0.9	1.4	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	65	52	13	0.3	0.5	0.1
Construction	575	462	113	2.8	4.0	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,462	1,855	1,607	17.1	16.2	18.4
Transportation and storage	2,119	2,006	113	10.5	17.5	1.3
Accommodation and food service activities	2,654	1,387	1,267	13.1	12.1	14.5
Information and communication	353	213	140	1.7	1.9	1.6
Financial and insurance activities	292	94	198	1.4	0.8	2.3
Real estate activities	98	52	46	0.5	0.5	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	126	67	59	0.6	0.6	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	2,172	1,121	1,051	10.8	9.8	12.0
Public administration including civil servants	2,030	1,229	801	10.0	10.7	9.2
Education	813	109	704	4.0	1.0	8.0
Human health and social work activities	754	247	507	3.7	2.2	5.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	180	114	66	0.9	1.0	0.8
Other service activities	564	235	329	2.8	2.1	3.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	223	15	208	1.1	0.1	2.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	25	10	15	0.1	0.1	0.2
Not stated	1,509	825	684	7.5	7.2	7.8

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

- In Ahlon Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" is the highest with 17.1 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Accommodation and food service activities" at 13.1 per cent.

- There are 16.2 per cent of males and 18.4 per cent of females working in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry.

- In Yangon Region, there are 15.8 per cent of employed population working in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" industry and 9.3 per cent in "Accommodation and food service activities" 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	43,174	376	409	402	404	409	51	162	4,759
Urban	43,174	376	409	402	404	409	51	162	4,759
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	19,222	209	216	169	400	221	26	132	2,252
Females	23,952	167	193	233	4	188	25	30	2,507

Figure 12: Types of identity card
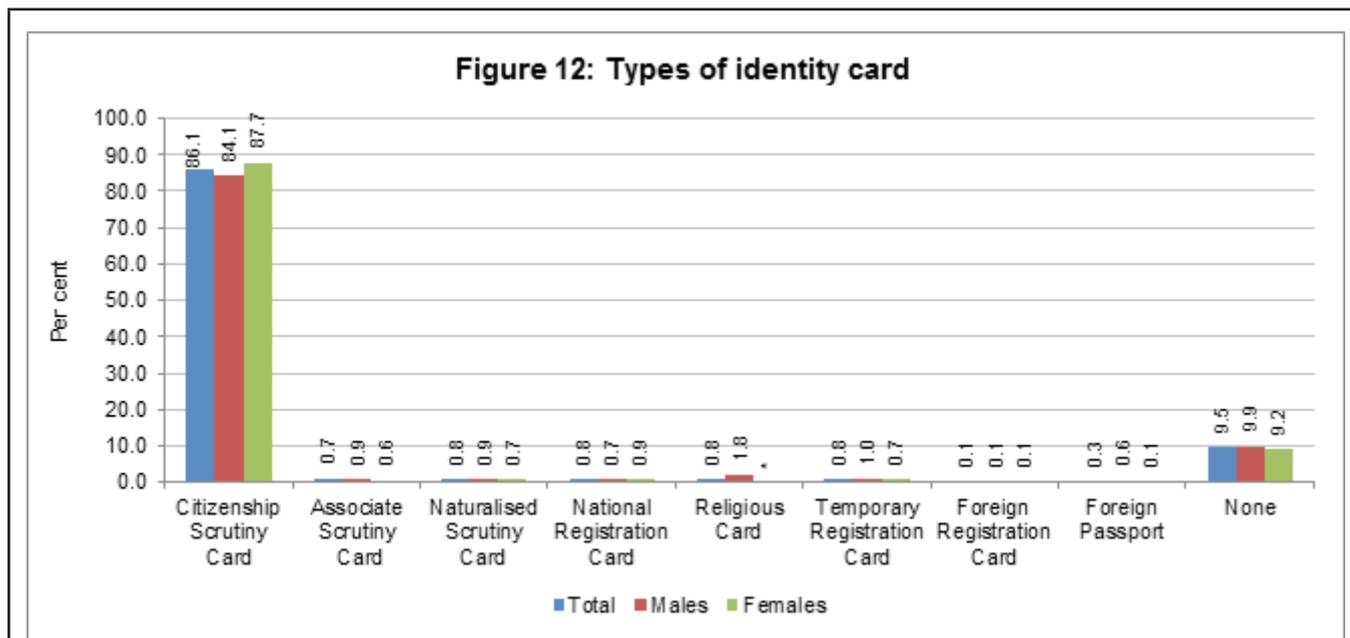
- In Ahlon Township, 86.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 9.5 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 9.9 per cent of males and 9.2 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	**55,482**	**54,090**	**1,392**	**2.5**	**484**	**432**	**807**	**470**
0 - 4	2,468	2,454	14	0.6	-	2	11	6
5 - 9	2,868	2,846	22	0.8	3	2	11	9
10 - 14	3,678	3,656	22	0.6	2	3	9	12
15 - 19	5,750	5,717	33	0.6	5	5	15	22
20 - 24	6,649	6,615	34	0.5	5	10	13	17
25 - 29	5,461	5,432	29	0.5	5	4	16	10
30 - 34	4,766	4,728	38	0.8	9	8	18	13
35 - 39	4,030	3,994	36	0.9	7	7	22	13
40 - 44	3,841	3,790	51	1.3	14	9	20	22
45 - 49	3,727	3,667	60	1.6	29	14	27	21
50 - 54	3,341	3,250	91	2.7	28	25	48	26
55 - 59	2,773	2,680	93	3.4	30	27	51	22
60 - 64	2,177	2,055	122	5.6	44	30	71	36
65 - 69	1,511	1,391	120	7.9	42	36	70	30
70 - 74	900	746	154	17.1	60	58	99	49
75 - 79	742	579	163	22.0	68	51	99	46
80 - 84	447	298	149	33.3	55	57	96	48
85 - 89	237	151	86	36.3	38	36	56	35
90 +	116	41	75	64.7	40	48	55	33

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	**25,551**	**24,977**	**574**	**2.2**	**198**	**171**	**320**	**191**
0 - 4	1,248	1,242	6	0.5	-	1	5	2
5 - 9	1,456	1,444	12	0.8	3	2	4	5
10 - 14	1,797	1,791	6	0.3	2	1	2	2
15 - 19	2,894	2,876	18	0.6	4	4	8	12
20 - 24	3,179	3,160	19	0.6	3	7	7	10
25 - 29	2,521	2,501	20	0.8	3	3	11	7
30 - 34	2,180	2,159	21	1.0	7	3	8	9
35 - 39	1,800	1,780	20	1.1	5	4	12	10
40 - 44	1,646	1,622	24	1.5	3	5	11	10
45 - 49	1,640	1,610	30	1.8	11	5	17	7
50 - 54	1,446	1,406	40	2.8	13	7	23	10
55 - 59	1,214	1,175	39	3.2	16	11	22	9
60 - 64	935	879	56	6.0	17	12	33	17
65 - 69	644	595	49	7.6	20	16	24	11
70 - 74	371	311	60	16.2	20	23	41	19
75 - 79	297	239	58	19.5	27	17	32	17
80 - 84	173	122	51	29.5	17	24	31	18
85 - 89	80	57	23	28.8	13	10	14	7
90 +	30	8	22	73.3	14	16	15	9

Table 11: (Continued)

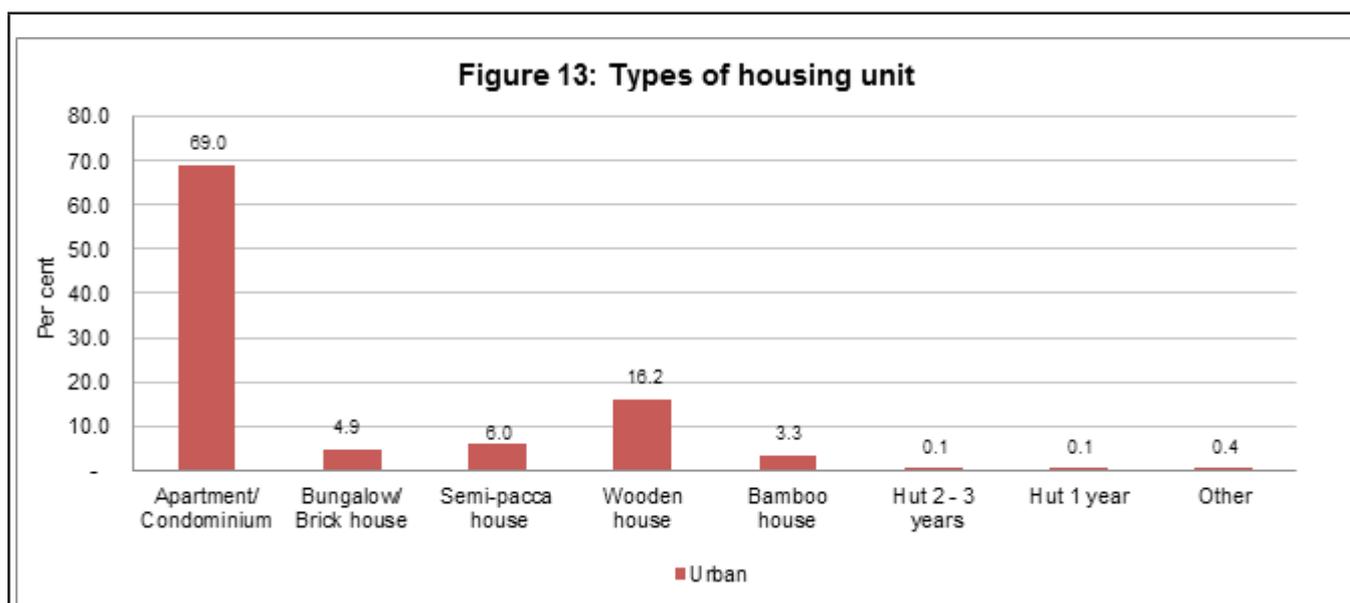| Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	**29,931**	**29,113**	**818**	**2.7**	**286**	**261**	**487**	**279**
0 - 4	1,220	1,212	8	0.7	-	1	6	4
5 - 9	1,412	1,402	10	0.7	-	-	7	4
10 - 14	1,881	1,865	16	0.9	-	2	7	10
15 - 19	2,856	2,841	15	0.5	1	1	7	10
20 - 24	3,470	3,455	15	0.4	2	3	6	7
25 - 29	2,940	2,931	9	0.3	2	1	5	3
30 - 34	2,586	2,569	17	0.7	2	5	10	4
35 - 39	2,230	2,214	16	0.7	2	3	10	3
40 - 44	2,195	2,168	27	1.2	11	4	9	12
45 - 49	2,087	2,057	30	1.4	18	9	10	14
50 - 54	1,895	1,844	51	2.7	15	18	25	16
55 - 59	1,559	1,505	54	3.5	14	16	29	13
60 - 64	1,242	1,176	66	5.3	27	18	38	19
65 - 69	867	796	71	8.2	22	20	46	19
70 - 74	529	435	94	17.8	40	35	58	30
75 - 79	445	340	105	23.6	41	34	67	29
80 - 84	274	176	98	35.8	38	33	65	30
85 - 89	157	94	63	40.1	25	26	42	28
90 +	86	33	53	61.6	26	32	40	24

- Three in every 100 persons in Ahlon 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 70.

- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

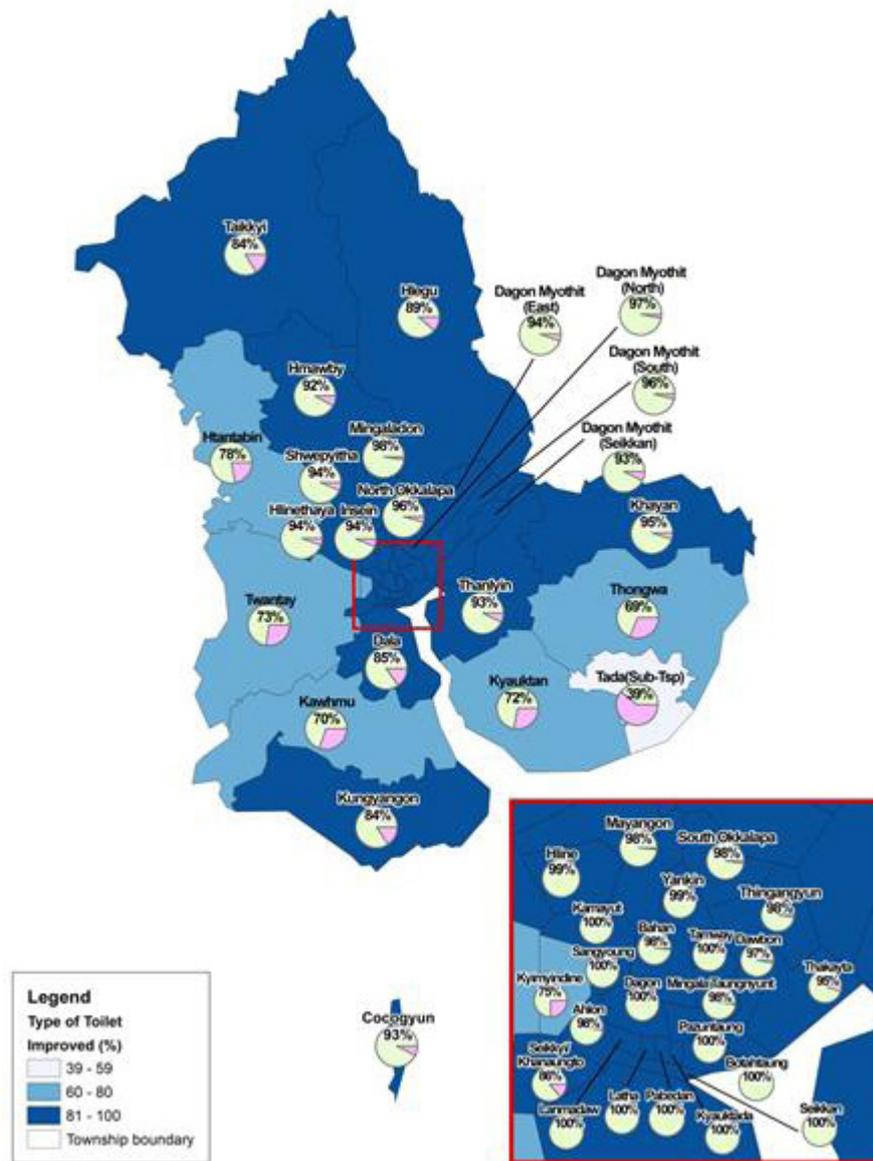**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	10,943	69.0	4.9	6.0	16.2	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Urban	10,943	69.0	4.9	6.0	16.2	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 13: Types of housing unit

- The majority of the households in Ahlon Township are living in apartment/condominium (69.0%) followed by households in wooden houses (16.2%).

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 39 - 59
- 60 - 80
- 81 - 100
- Township boundary

Union : 74.3%

Yangon Region : 91.1%

West District : 96.2%

Ahlon Township : 97.6%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		25.6	25.6	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		72.0	72.0	-
Improved sanitation		*97.6*	*97.6*	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.1	0.1	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.6	1.6	-
Other		0.3	0.3	-
None		0.4	0.4	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	10,943	10,943	-

• Some 97.6 per cent of the households in Ahlon Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (25.6%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (72.0%)).

• Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, this proportion is high.

• The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Yangon Region is 91.1 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.

• Some 0.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.

Source of drinking water

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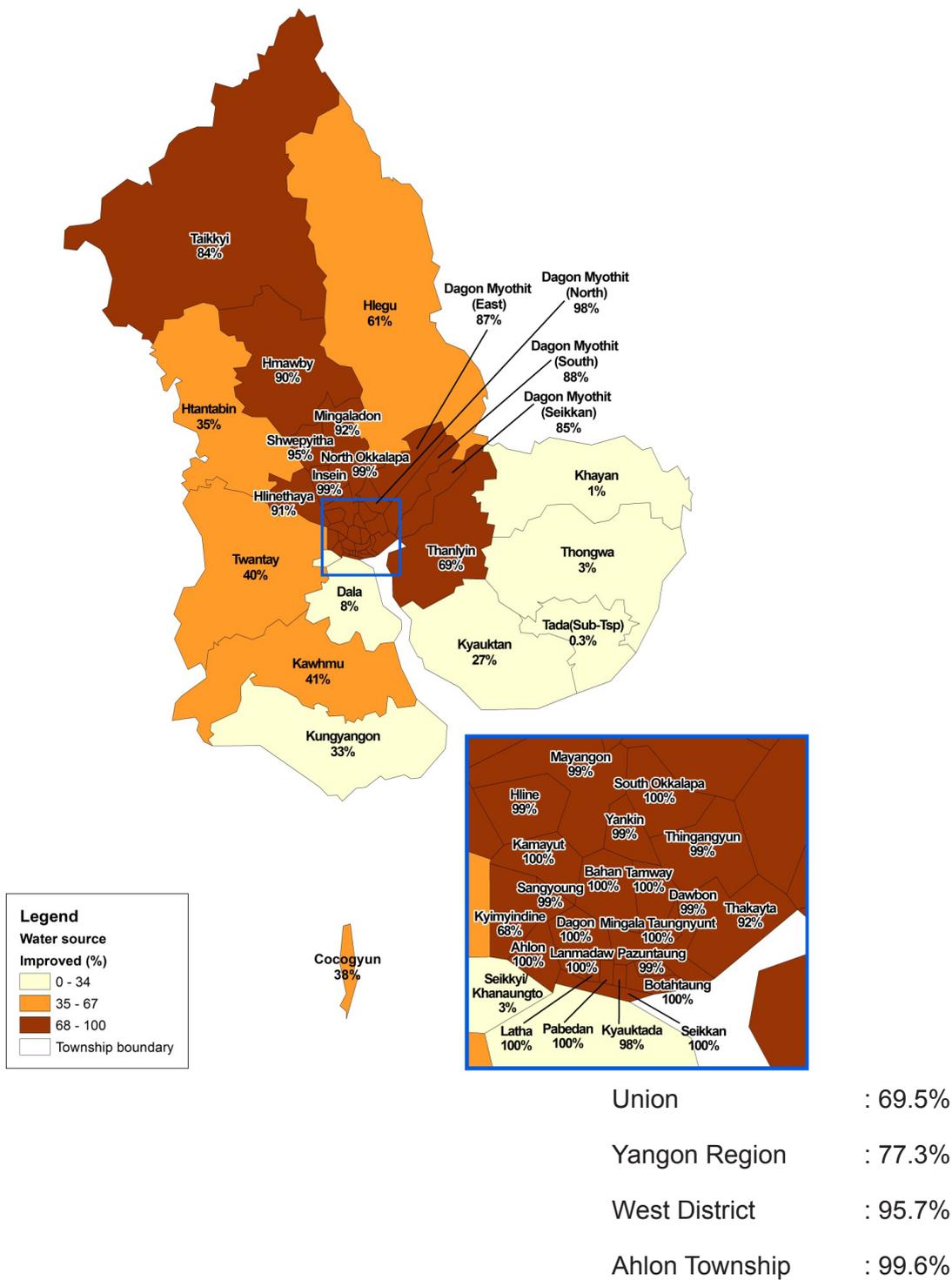

Taikkyi 84%
Hlegu 61%
Hmawby 90%
Htantabin 35%
Mingaladon 92%
Shwepyitha 95%
North Okkalapa 99%
Insein 99%
Hlinethaya 91%
Twantay 40%
Dala 8%
Kawhmu 41%
Kungyangon 33%

Dagon Myothit (East) 87%
Dagon Myothit (North) 98%
Dagon Myothit (South) 88%
Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) 85%
Khayan 1%
Thongwa 3%
Thanlyin 69%
Tada(Sub-Tsp) 0.3%
Kyauktan 27%

Cocogyun 38%

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 0 - 34
- 35 - 67
- 68 - 100
- Township boundary

Mayangon 99%
Hline 99%
South Okkalapa 100%
Kamayut 100%
Yankin 99%
Thingangyun 99%
Sangyoung 99%
Bahan 100%
Tamway 100%
Dawbon 99%
Thakayta 92%
Kyimyindine 68%
Dagon 100%
Mingala Taungnyunt 100%
Ahlon 100%
Lanmadaw 100%
Pazuntaung 99%
Seikkyi/ Khanaungto 3%
Botahtaung 100%
Latha 100%
Pabedan 100%
Kyauktada 98%
Seikkan 100%

Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
West District	: 95.7%
Ahlon Township	: 99.6%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		3.7	3.7	-
Tube well, borehole		23.2	23.2	-
Protected well/ Spring		0.1	0.1	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier		72.6	72.6	-
Total improved drinking water		*99.6*	*99.6*	-
Unprotected well/Spring		-	-	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.1	0.1	-
River/stream/ canal		*	*	-
Waterfall/ Rain water		-	-	-
Other		0.3	0.3	-
Total unimproved drinking water		*0.4*	*0.4*	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	-
	Number	**10,943**	**10,943**	**-**

- In Ahlon Township, 99.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 72.6 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 23.2 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.

- Some 0.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

Taikkyi 33%

Hlegu 55%

Dagon Myothit (East) 70%

Dagon Myothit (North) 94%

Dagon Myothit (South) 84%

Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) 57%

Hmawby 57%

Htantabin 20%

Mingaladon 89%

Shwepyitha 73%

North Okkalapa 92%

Insein 90%

Khayan 16%

Hlinethaya 76%

Thanlyin 47%

Thongwa 18%

Twantay 16%

Dala 48%

Kyauktan 33%

Tada(Sub-Tsp) 15%

Kawhmu 20%

Kyauktan 33%

Kungyangon 24%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 15 - 44
- 45 - 72
- 73 - 100
- Township boundary

Cocogyun 93%

Mayangon 98%

South Okkalapa 98%

Hline 99%

Yankin 99%

Thingangyun 97%

Kamayut 100%

Bahan 100%

Tamway 100%

Sangyoung 100%

Dawbon 97%

Thakayta 96%

Kyimyindine 85%

Dagon 100%

Mingala Taungnyunt 99%

Ahlon 99%

Lanmadaw 100%

Pazuntaung 99%

Seikkyi/ Khanaungto 76%

Botahtaung 99%

Latha 100%

Pabedan 100%

Kyauktada 100%

Seikkan 98%

Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
West District	: 97.5%
Ahlon Township	: 99.0%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		99.0	99.0	-
Kerosene		0.1	0.1	-
Candle		0.2	0.2	-
Battery		0.6	0.6	-
Generator (private)		-	-	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		*	*	-
Other		0.1	0.1	-
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	-
	Number	**10,943**	**10,943**	-

- In Ahlon Township, 99.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Yangon Region, this proportion is high. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel for Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 4 - 35
- 36 - 65
- 66 - 96
- Township boundary
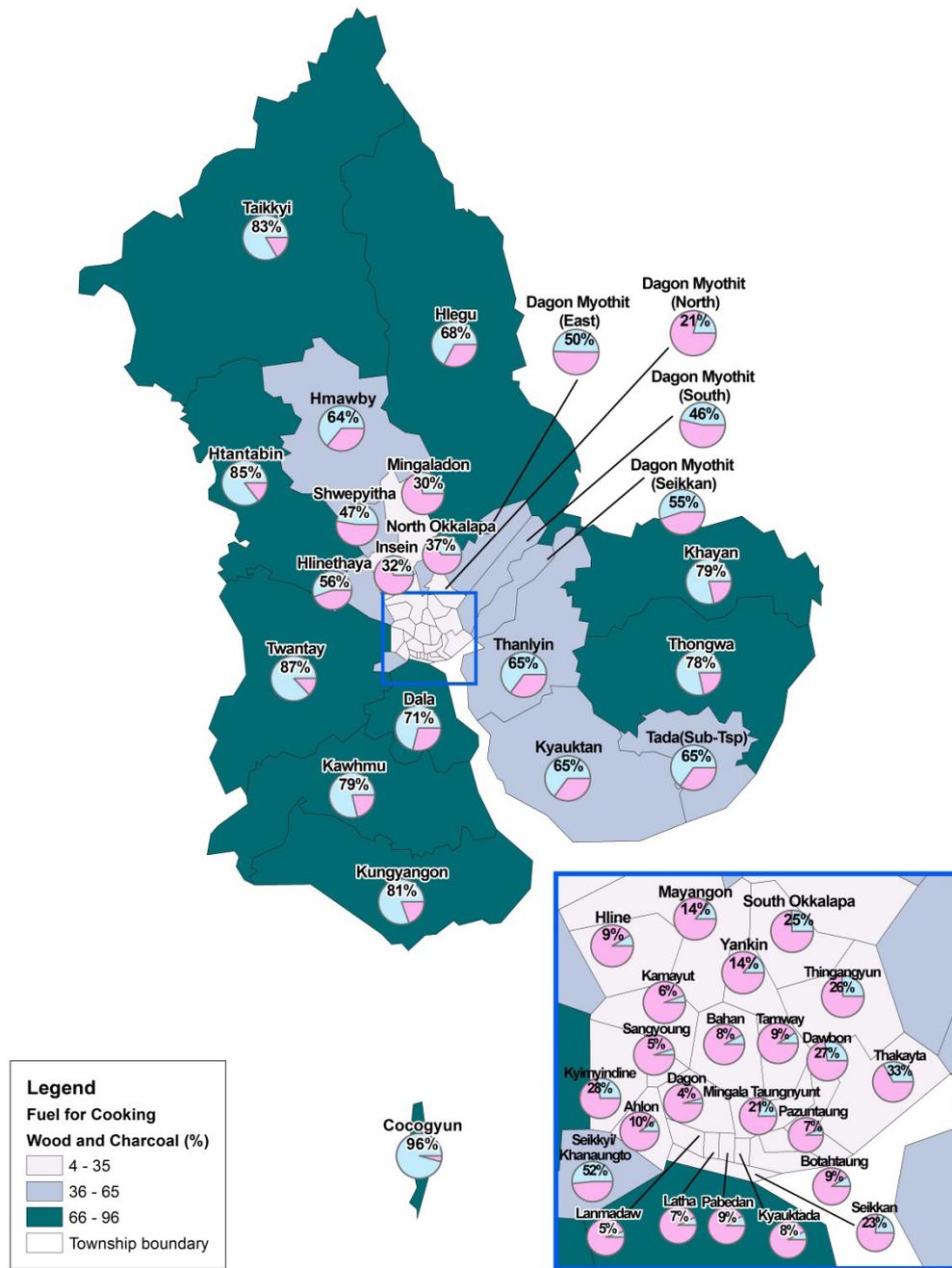
Union : 81.0%

Yangon Region : 47.2%

West District : 11.0%

Ahlon Township : 9.9%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		82.4	82.4	-
LPG		6.4	6.4	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		0.8	0.8	-
Firewood		1.0	1.0	-
Charcoal		8.9	8.9	-
Coal		0.2	0.2	-
Other		0.5	0.5	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	10,943	10,943	-

- In Ahlon Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 1.0 per cent using firewood and 8.9 per cent using charcoal.

- Some 82.4 per cent of households mainly use electricity for cooking.

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	10,943	65.5	93.5	24.3	92.0	36.9	40.5	2.7	8.4
Urban	10,943	65.5	93.5	24.3	92.0	36.9	40.5	2.7	8.4
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Some 93.5 per cent of the households in Ahlon Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
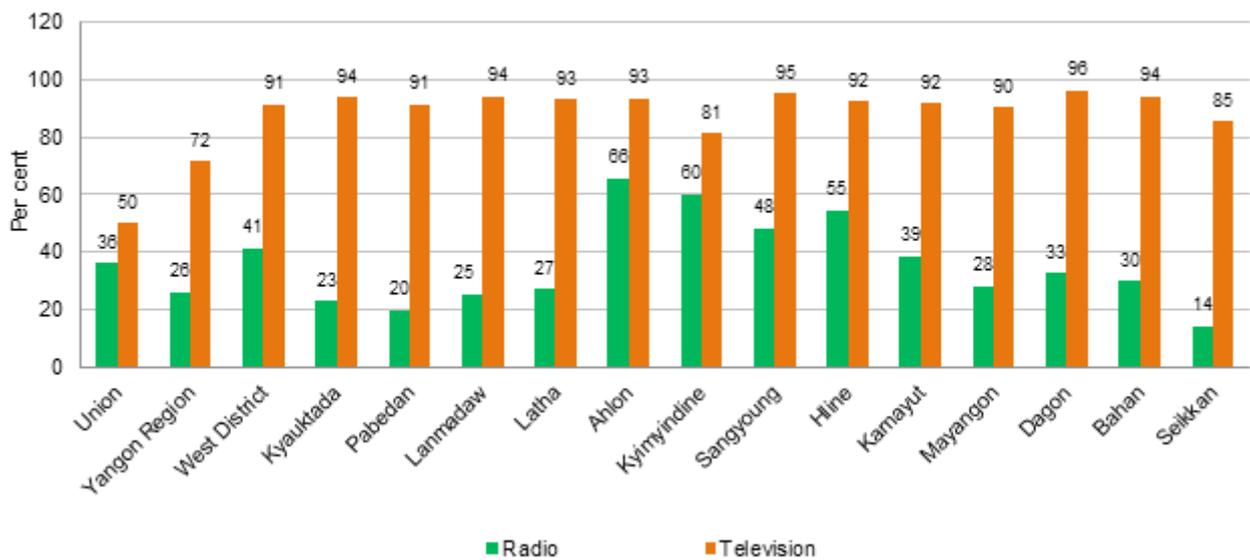
- In Ahlon Township, more than half of the households (65.5%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Legend

Access to mobile phone (%)
- 25 - 49
- 50 - 72
- 73 - 95
- Township boundary
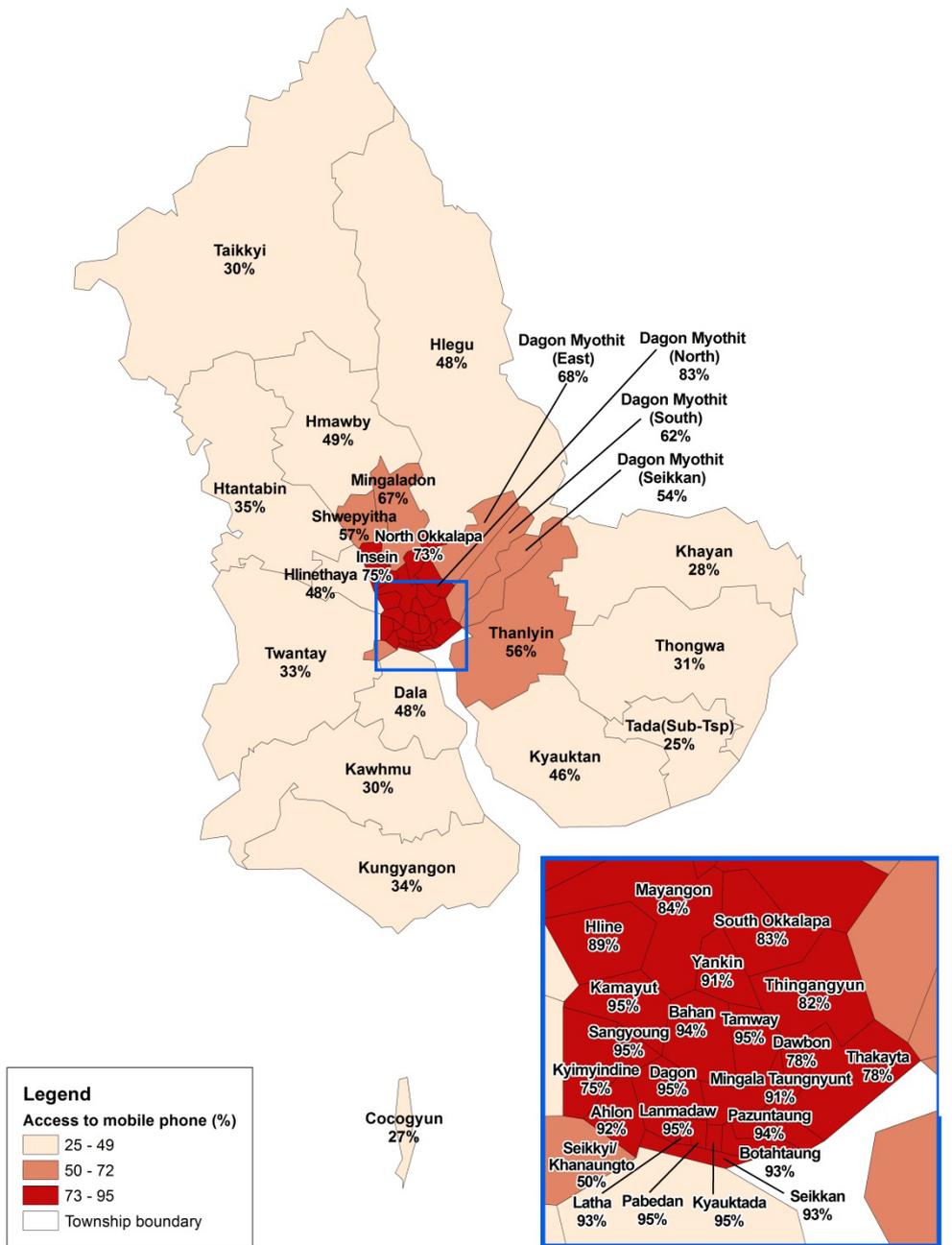
Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
West District	: 89.1%
Ahlon Township	: 92.0%

- Some 92.0 per cent of the households in Ahlon Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is high.

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)
Yangon Region	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
Urban	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
Rural	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
West District	190,782	40,712	4,011	42,404	254	739	388	424
Urban	190,782	40,712	4,011	42,404	254	739	388	424
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahlone Township	10,943	2,511	142	1,784	8	8	22	5
Urban	10,943	2,511	142	1,784	8	8	22	5
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Ahlon Township, 22.9 per cent of the households have car/truck/van as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 16.3 per cent of households having bicycle.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Yangon Region and Ahlon Township
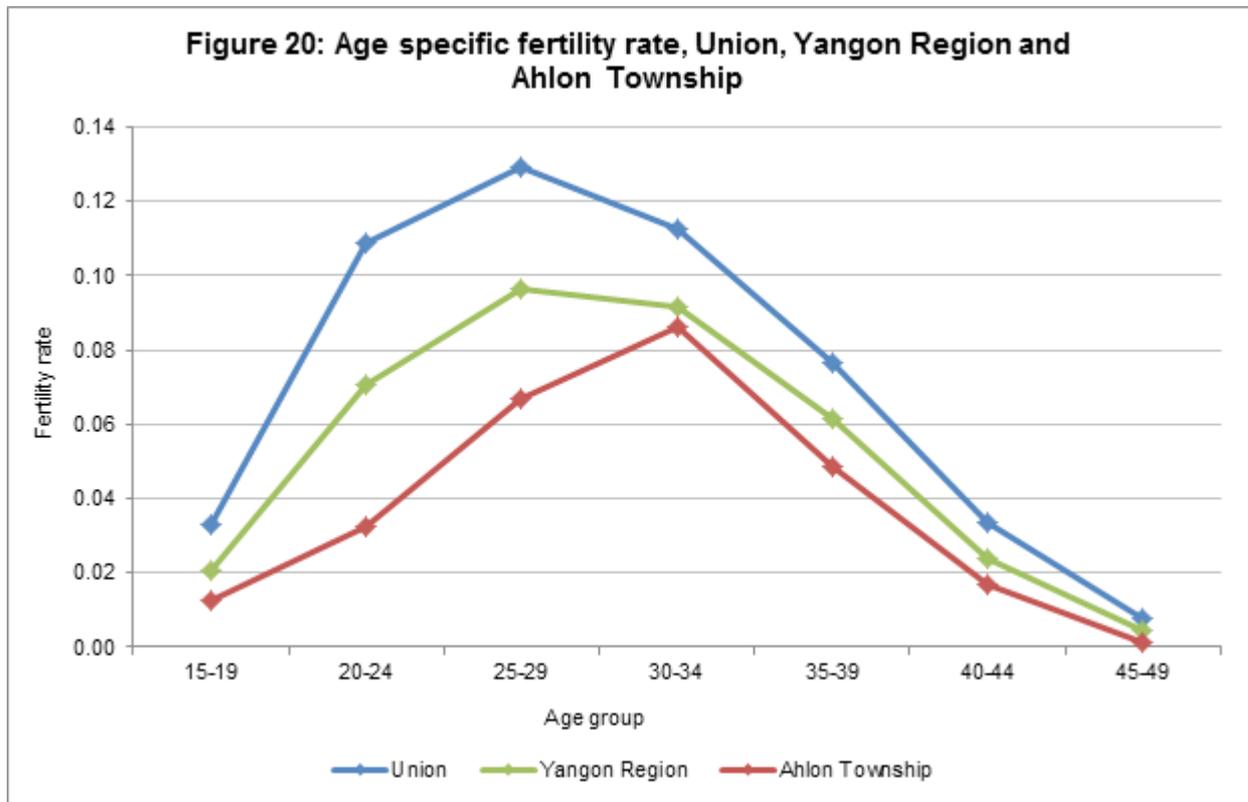
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 30-34.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.3 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Taikkyi
2.3

Dagon Myothit
(East)
2.1

Dagon Myothit
(North)
1.6

Dagon Myothit
(South)
2.0

Hlegu
2.4

Dagon Myothit
(Seikkan)
2.2

Hmawby
2.2

Htantabin
2.5

Mingaladon
1.7

Shwepyitha
1.8   North Okkalapa
1.7

Insein   1.7

Hlinethaya
1.9

Khayan
2.5

Thongwa
2.1

Twantay
2.7

Thanlyin
2.2

Dala
2.4

Tada(Sub-Tsp)
2.2

Kawhmu
2.3

Kyauktan
2.2

Kungyangon
2.6

Mayangon
1.5

Hline
1.2

South Okkalapa
1.3

Kamayut
1.2

Yankin
1.3

Thingangyun
1.3

Bahan
1.2   Tamway
1.4

Sangyoung
1.1

Dawbon
1.8   Thakayta
1.5

Kyimyindine
1.8

Dagon
1.2   Mingala Taungnyunt
1.5

Ahlon
1.3   Lanmadaw
0.9   Pazuntaung
1.2

Seikkyi/
Khanaungto
2.5

Botahtaung
1.2

Latha
0.9   Pabedan
1.5   Kyauktada
1.3

Seikkan
2.2

Cocogyun
1.9

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 0.9 - 1.5
- 1.6 - 2.1
- 2.2 - 2.7
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
West District	: 1.3
Ahlon Township	: 1.3

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
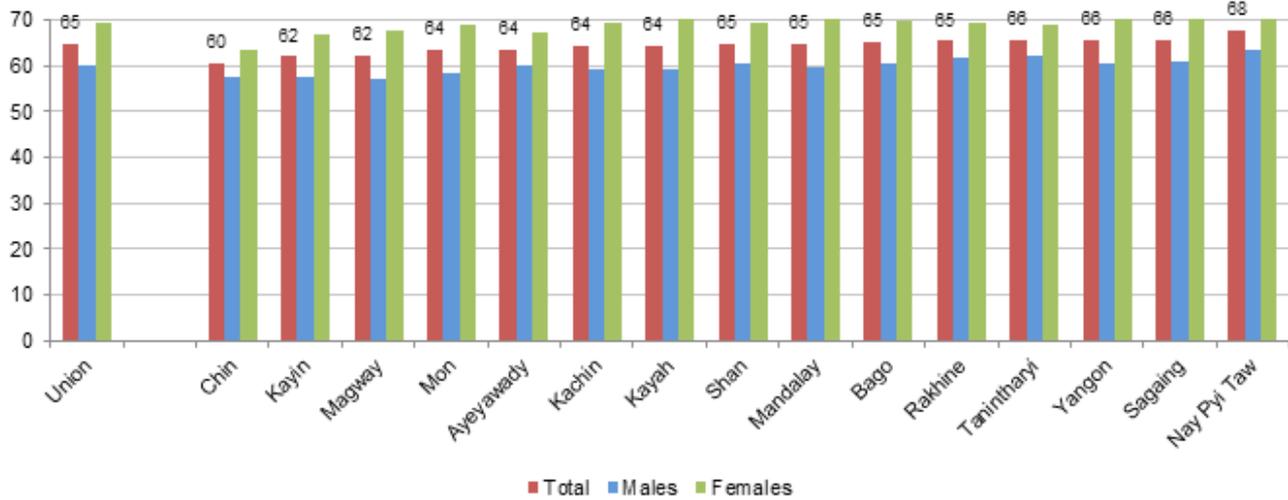
- The expectation of life at birth in Yangon Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

- The female life expectancy at 70.8 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
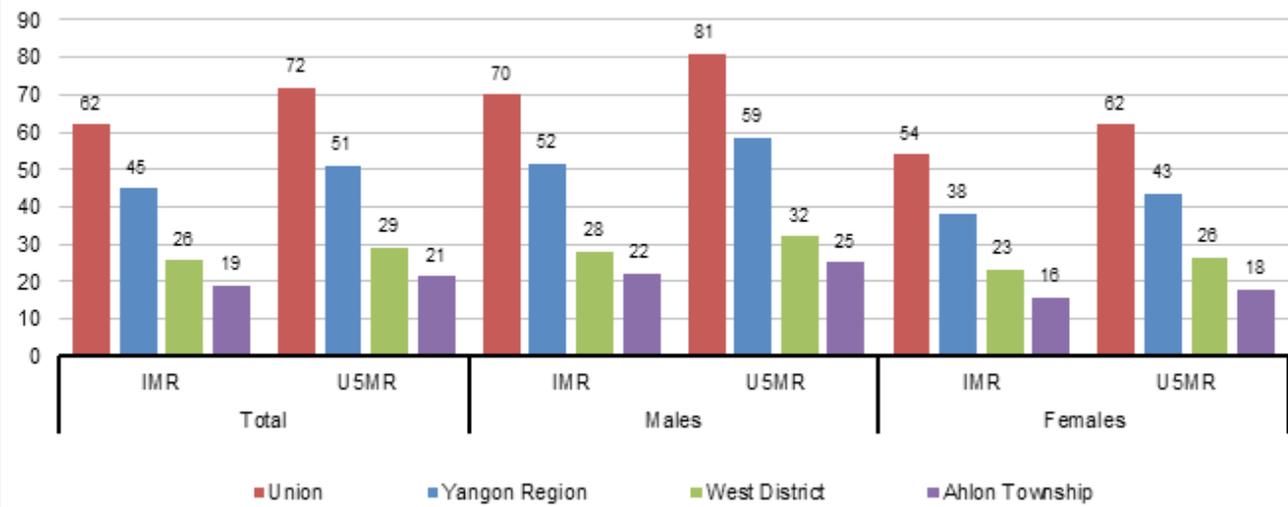
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in West District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in West District is 26 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 29 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Ahlon Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and West District. The Infant mortality in Ahlon is 19 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 21 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
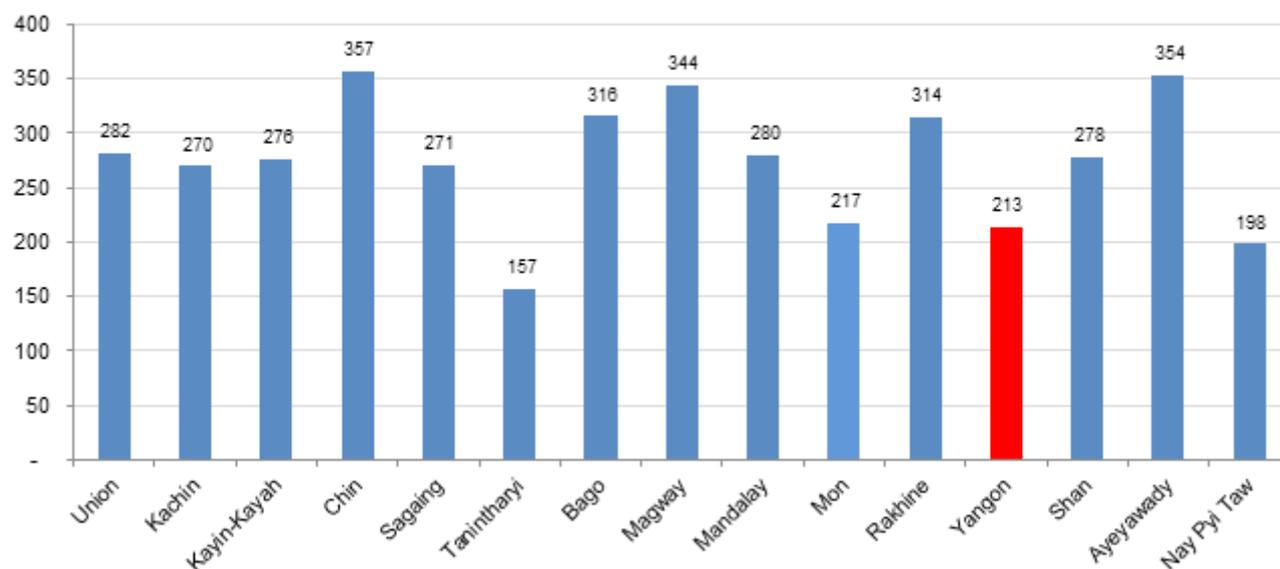
- In Yangon Region, there are 213 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio in Yangon 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 (Km^2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);

(b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);

(c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);

(d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

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

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:
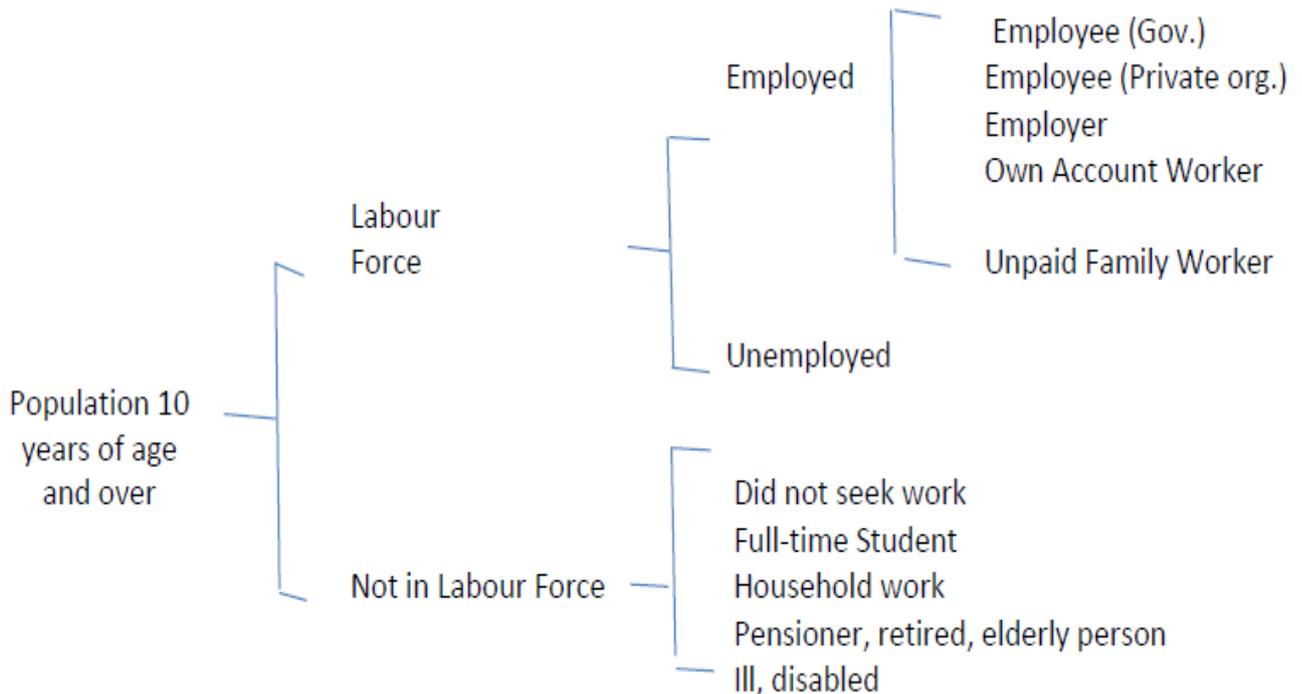
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) **Employee (Government)**: those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.

(b) **Employee (Private organisation)**: those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.

(c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.

(d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees**.

(e) **Unpaid family worker**: persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Yangon Region, West District, Ahlon Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Thida	Assistant Director, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Nwe Nwe Hnin Thwin	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
U Wai Yan Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Aung Than	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Thant Zin Oo	Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Generation of maps
U Khun Zin Naing Tun	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Thu Lwin	Junior Assistant Computer Operator, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census