

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, NORTHERN DISTRICT

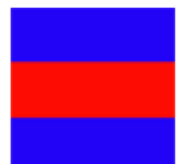
Htantabin Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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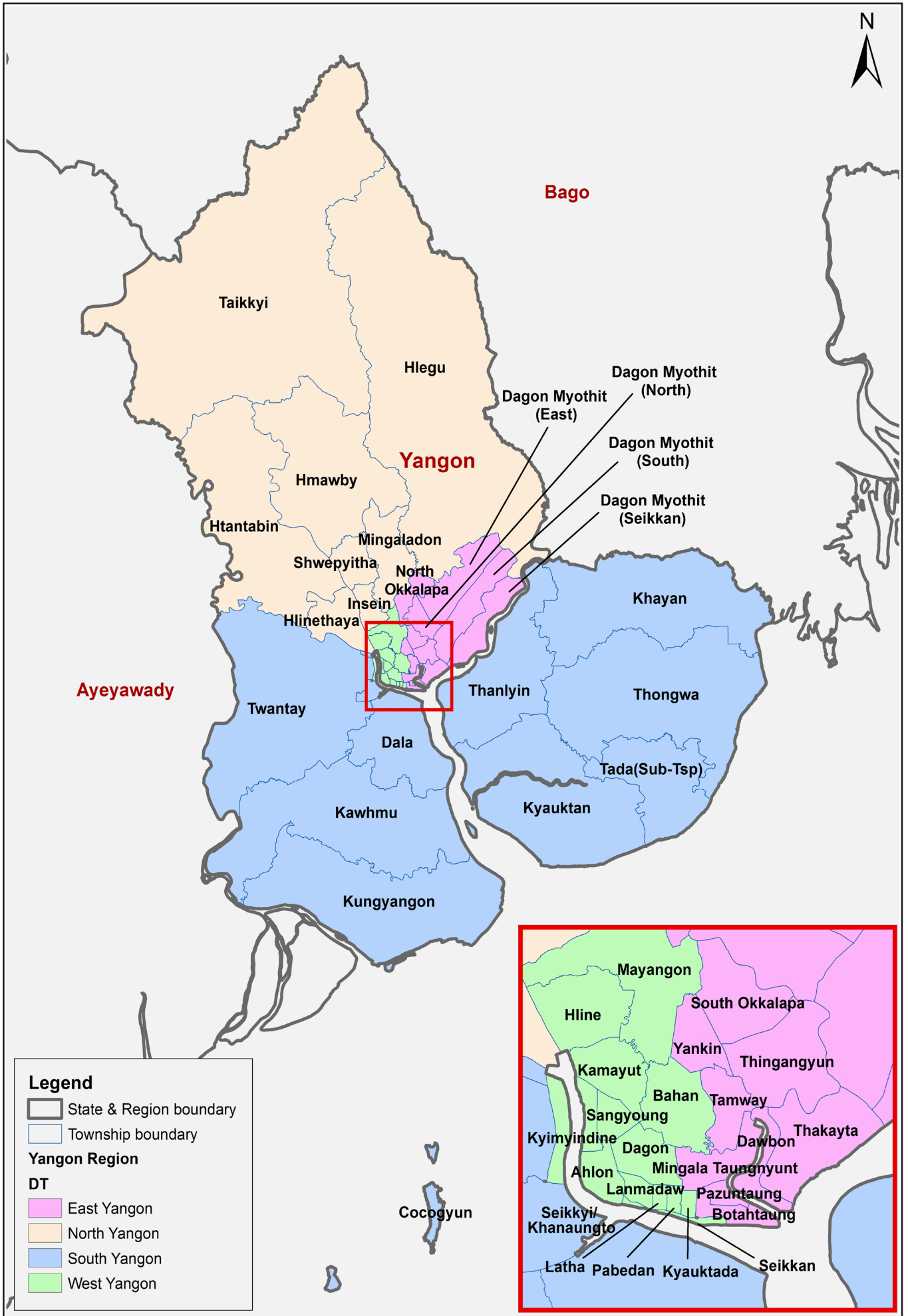
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Figure 1 : Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Htantabin Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	145,792 ²	
Population males	71,807 (49.3%)	
Population females	73,985 (50.7%)	
Percentage of urban population	6.2%	
Area (Km²)	606.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	240.2 persons	
Median age	25.9 years	
Number of wards	5	
Number of village tracts	54	
Number of private households	34,211	
Percentage of female headed households	16.2%	
Mean household size	4.2 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.6%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	52.4	
Child dependency ratio	45.2	
Old dependency ratio	7.2	
Ageing index	16.0	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	97	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.6%	
Male	97.6%	
Female	93.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	5,004	3.4
Walking	1,987	1.4
Seeing	2,919	2.0
Hearing	1,345	0.9
Remembering	1,557	1.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	72,340	61.4	
Associate Scrutiny	48	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	308	0.3	
National Registration	4,804	4.1	
Religious	458	0.4	
Temporary Registration	243	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	23	< 0.1	
None	39,526	33.6	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	64.6%	83.8%	46.2%
Unemployment rate	2.3%	2.2%	2.6%
Employment to population ratio	63.1%	82.0%	45.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	29,640	86.6	
Renter	2,186	6.4	
Provided free (individually)	1,620	4.7	
Government quarters	135	0.4	
Private company quarters	145	0.4	
Other	485	1.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	32.3%		28.9%
Bamboo	31.8%	29.5%	0.1%
Earth	< 0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	23.5%	64.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.4%		70.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.1%	4.7%	0.2%
Other	6.9%	1.4%	0.5%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	4,347	12.7	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	214	0.6	
Biogas	24	0.1	
Firewood	27,308	79.8	
Charcoal	1,878	5.5	
Coal	22	0.1	
Other	401	1.2	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	6,864	20.1
Kerosene	10,164	29.7
Candle	4,357	12.7
Battery	9,428	27.6
Generator (private)	1,824	5.3
Water mill (private)	24	0.1
Solar system/energy	1,449	4.2
Other	101	0.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	167	0.5
Tube well, borehole	10,541	30.8
Protected well/spring	827	2.4
Bottled/purifier water	399	1.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>11,934</i>	<i>34.9</i>
Unprotected well/spring	155	0.5
Pool/pond/lake	20,804	60.8
River/stream/canal	841	2.4
Waterfall/rainwater	330	1.0
Other	147	0.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>22,277</i>	<i>65.1</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	251	0.7
Tube well, borehole	21,911	64.0
Protected well/spring	786	2.3
Unprotected well/spring	118	0.3
Pool/pond/lake	6,730	19.7
River/stream/canal	4,222	12.3
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	23	0.1
Other	162	0.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	226	0.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	26,408	77.2
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>26,634</i>	<i>77.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	3,608	10.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	892	2.6
Other	115	0.3
None	2,962	8.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	9,038	26.4
Television	17,482	51.1
Landline phone	1,107	3.2
Mobile phone	12,085	35.3
Computer	308	0.9
Internet at home	1,652	4.8
Households with none of the items	11,086	32.4
Households with all of the items	84	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	398	1.2
Motorcycle/Moped	6,411	18.7
Bicycle	12,086	35.3
4-Wheel tractor	1,009	2.9
Canoe/Boat	4,039	11.8
Motor boat	1,683	4.9
Cart (bullock)	4,515	13.2

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	145,792*		
Males	71,807		
Females	73,985		
Sex ratio	97 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	6.2 %		
Area (Km ²)	606.9**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	240.2 persons		
Number of wards	5		
Number of village tracts	54		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	143,791	8,870	134,921
Number of conventional households	34,211	2,056	32,155
Mean household size	4.2 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Htantabin Township, there are more females than males with 97 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (6.2%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Htantabin Township is 240 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.2 persons living in each household in Htantabin Township. This is slightly lower than that of Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Htantabin Township (North District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	34,211	145,792	71,807	73,985
	Ward	2,056	9,019	4,318	4,701
1	No(1)(W)	498	2,264	1,137	1,127
2	No(2)(W)	396	1,827	872	955
3	No(3)(W)	699	3,027	1,408	1,619
4	No(4)(W)	329	1,335	631	704
5	No(5)(W)	134	566	270	296
	Village Tract	32,155	136,773	67,489	69,284
1	Htein Hnit Pin(VT)	1,243	5,383	2,626	2,757
2	Than Pu Yar Khon(VT)	659	3,050	1,499	1,551
3	Ka Lein(VT)	458	1,989	960	1,029
4	La Mu Tan Gyi(VT)	675	2,834	1,379	1,455
5	Yoe Gwa(VT)	231	1,017	476	541
6	Yae Paw Thaug(VT)	114	506	262	244
7	Yae Twin Kone(VT)	436	1,664	862	802
8	Tha Bawt Chaung(VT)	350	1,559	771	788
9	Daunt Gyi(VT)	417	1,791	912	879
10	Ne Byaw(VT)	307	1,181	606	575
11	Pet Inn Ka Lay(VT)	213	893	451	442
12	Kyar Hone(VT)	267	1,168	623	545
13	Chaung Nyi Ah Ko(VT)	369	1,519	736	783
14	Ne Tha Mein(VT)	900	3,628	1,808	1,820
15	Hpoe Nat Pay(VT)	211	873	455	418
16	San Kin Gyi(VT)	355	1,589	826	763
17	Ah Pyin Yae Kyaw(VT)	129	469	248	221
18	Ah Twin Yae Kyaw(VT)	844	3,558	1,753	1,805
19	Hle Seik(VT)	520	2,112	1,026	1,086
20	Dat Taw Kone(VT)	300	1,187	583	604
21	Me Pa Li(VT)	503	2,069	1,012	1,057

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
22	Kya Man(VT)	225	993	502	491
23	Baw Lel(VT)	756	3,020	1,487	1,533
24	Ta Hlaing Hmyi(VT)	989	4,002	2,000	2,002
25	Ka Myaing(VT)	373	1,628	809	819
26	Shwe Kyar Byaik(VT)	850	3,605	1,779	1,826
27	Nyunt Paung(VT)	264	1,265	640	625
28	Kone Hle Seik(VT)	346	1,480	689	791
29	Tet Thit(VT)	534	2,133	1,032	1,101
30	Hngat Thaik(VT)	416	1,849	943	906
31	San Da Yaw(VT)	775	3,361	1,654	1,707
32	Htein Kone(VT)	534	2,206	1,095	1,111
33	War Ta Yar(West)(VT)	1,143	5,032	2,474	2,558
34	Rakhine Yoe Gyi(VT)	2,643	11,392	5,482	5,910
35	Deik Kone(VT)	685	3,074	1,506	1,568
36	Pa Yut(VT)	343	1,522	728	794
37	Kywe Chan Yoe (Kyein Paik Gyi)(VT)	290	1,168	573	595
38	Yae So(VT)	337	1,553	733	820
39	Mya Ge(VT)	372	1,572	769	803
40	Pan Taing (Lat Kyat)(VT)	798	3,425	1,649	1,776
41	Ka Twei(VT)	1,033	4,401	2,165	2,236
42	Kywe Ku(VT)	1,155	4,786	2,390	2,396
43	Bu Tha Nut(VT)	709	2,729	1,310	1,419
44	Ma Shwe Au(VT)	684	2,999	1,473	1,526
45	Ah Su Gyi(VT)	874	3,943	2,074	1,869
46	Tu Chaung(VT)	1,233	5,315	2,657	2,658
47	Taw La Teit(VT)	230	958	462	496
48	Ah Lein Lel(VT)	623	2,479	1,215	1,264
49	Kyu Taw(VT)	651	2,805	1,386	1,419
50	Kyar Inn(VT)	577	2,314	1,145	1,169

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
51	Da Ne Ri(VT)	694	3,062	1,480	1,582
52	Sat Ka Lay(VT)	298	1,377	691	686
53	Yae Hpyu(VT)	954	4,144	2,028	2,116
54	Ta Dar U(VT)	266	1,142	595	547

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Htantabin Township

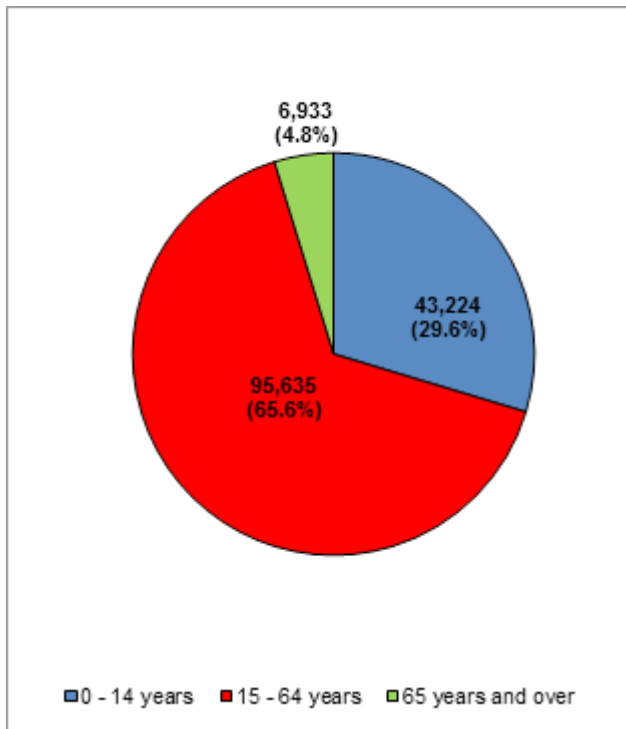
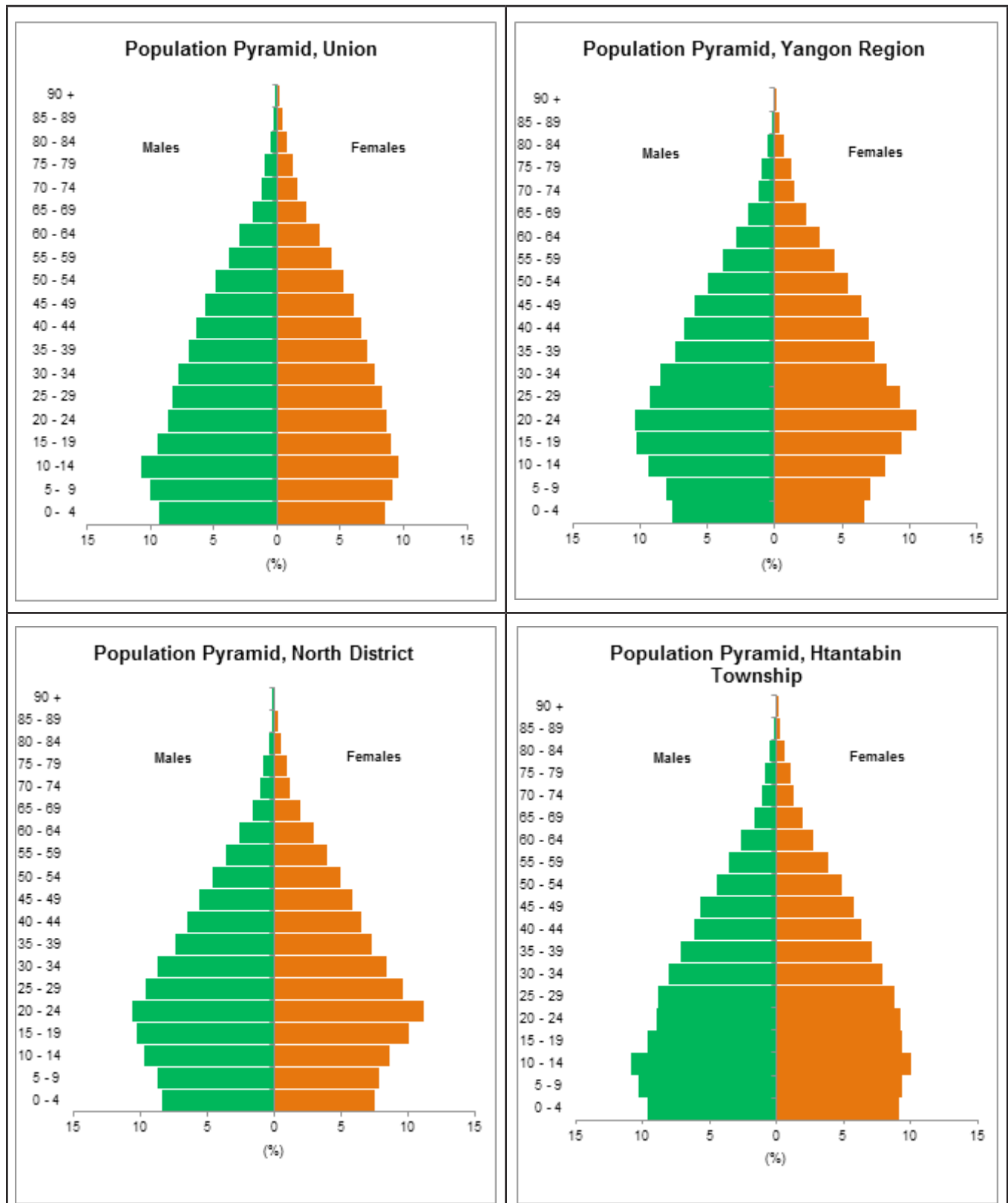


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Htantabin Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	145,792	71,807	73,985
0 - 4	13,678	6,911	6,767
5 - 9	14,355	7,416	6,939
10 - 14	15,191	7,793	7,398
15 - 19	13,813	6,875	6,938
20 - 24	13,256	6,416	6,840
25 - 29	12,837	6,313	6,524
30 - 34	11,611	5,777	5,834
35 - 39	10,392	5,090	5,302
40 - 44	9,123	4,423	4,700
45 - 49	8,338	4,078	4,260
50 - 54	6,873	3,230	3,643
55 - 59	5,429	2,569	2,860
60 - 64	3,963	1,928	2,035
65 - 69	2,558	1,142	1,416
70 - 74	1,680	744	936
75 - 79	1,401	575	826
80 - 84	794	333	461
85 - 89	355	128	227
90 +	145	66	79

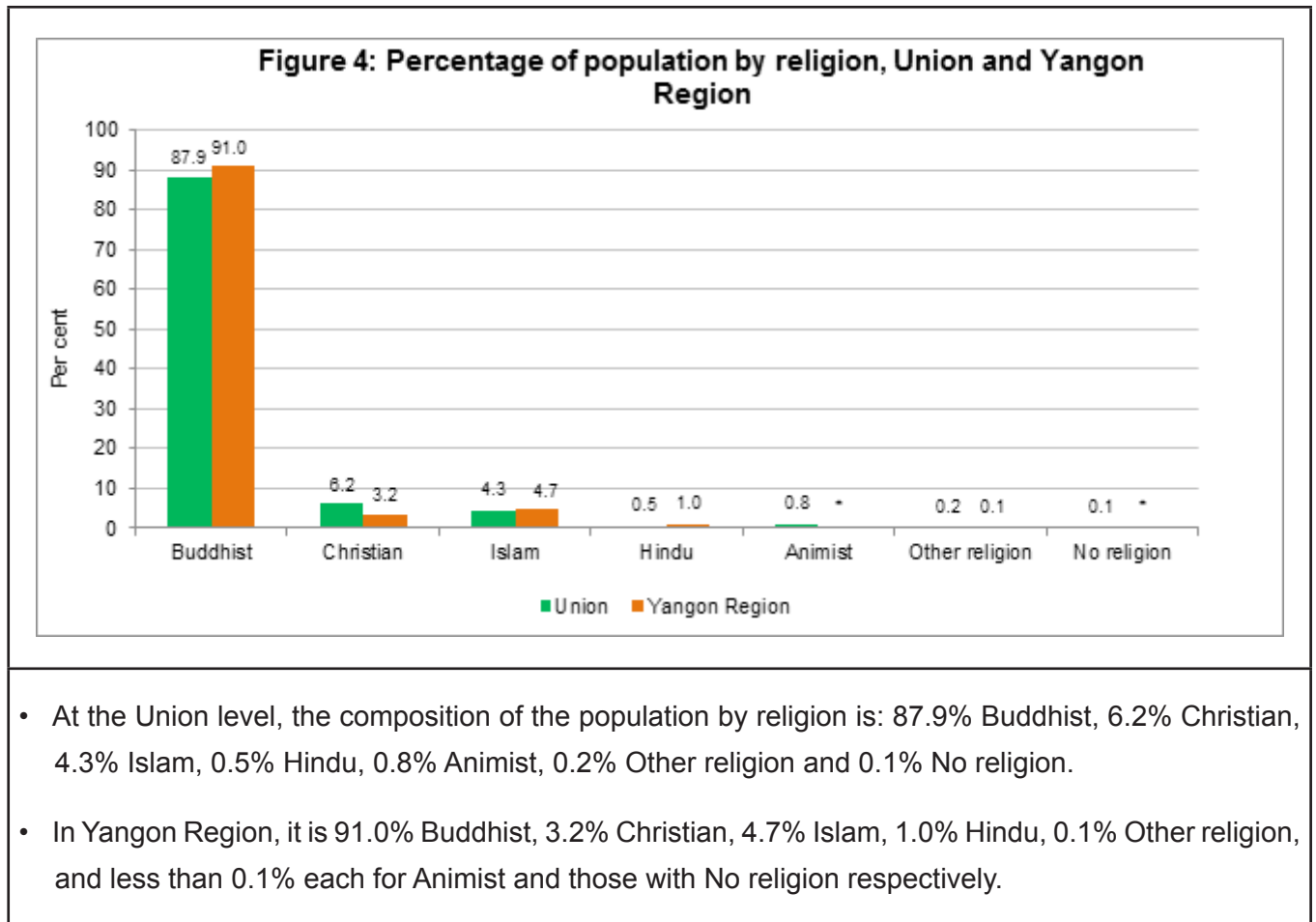
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Htantabin Township is 65.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, North District and Htantabin Township)



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

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

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

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,908	1,478	1,430	1,176	578	598
6	2,911	1,498	1,413	2,326	1,195	1,131
7	2,827	1,440	1,387	2,407	1,216	1,191
8	2,796	1,471	1,325	2,372	1,234	1,138
9	2,853	1,472	1,381	2,434	1,260	1,174
10	3,017	1,534	1,483	2,496	1,258	1,238
11	2,851	1,435	1,416	2,267	1,154	1,113
12	3,049	1,555	1,494	2,226	1,158	1,068
13	3,037	1,509	1,528	1,922	980	942
14	3,028	1,561	1,467	1,644	896	748
15	2,964	1,513	1,451	1,147	621	526
16	2,595	1,288	1,307	734	370	364
17	2,641	1,354	1,287	574	280	294
18	2,909	1,380	1,529	402	193	209
19	2,423	1,112	1,311	260	113	147
20	3,046	1,480	1,566	169	82	87
21	2,464	1,181	1,283	115	56	59
22	2,511	1,183	1,328	58	34	24
23	2,626	1,263	1,363	56	27	29
24	2,347	1,078	1,269	34	18	16
25	2,849	1,408	1,441	25	18	7
26	2,365	1,163	1,202	23	14	9
27	2,433	1,180	1,253	19	11	8
28	2,680	1,268	1,412	15	5	10
29	2,318	1,116	1,202	18	3	15

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

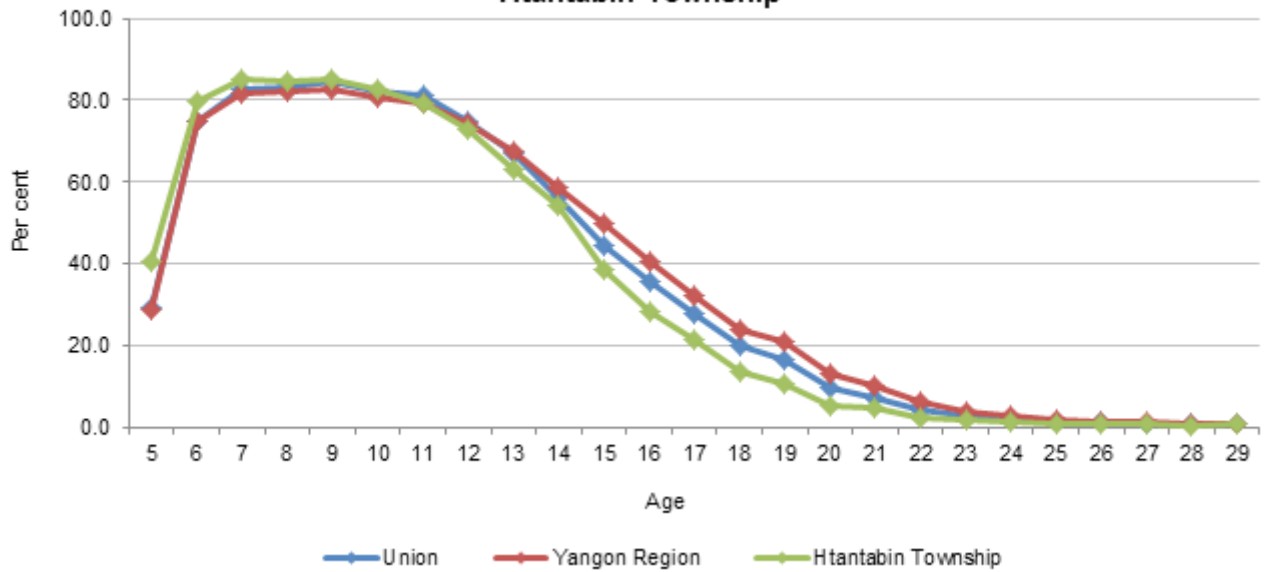
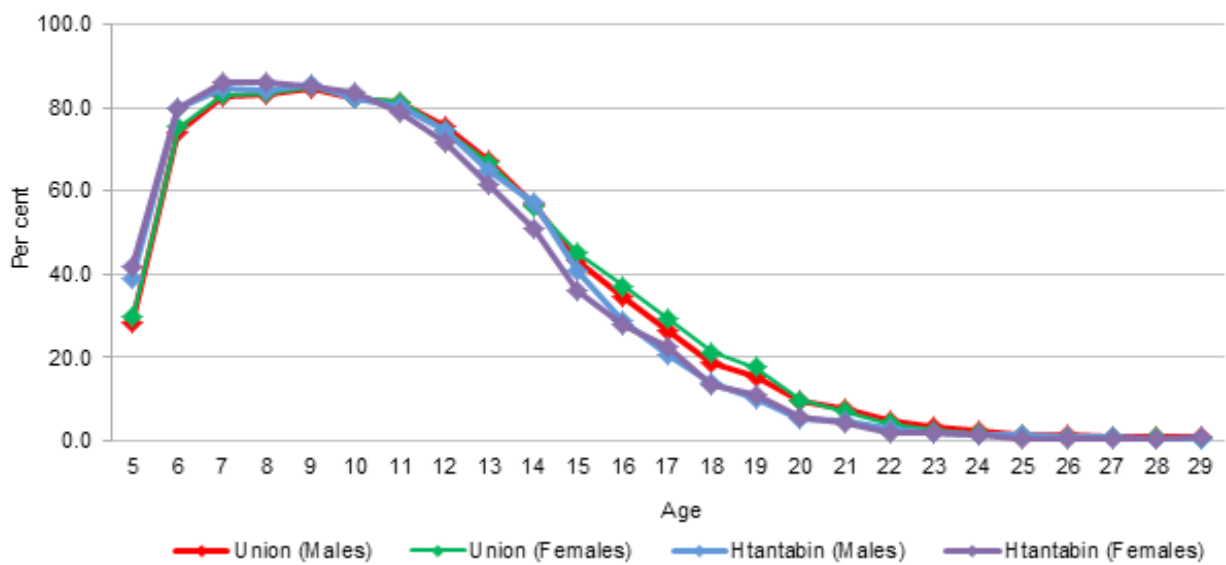
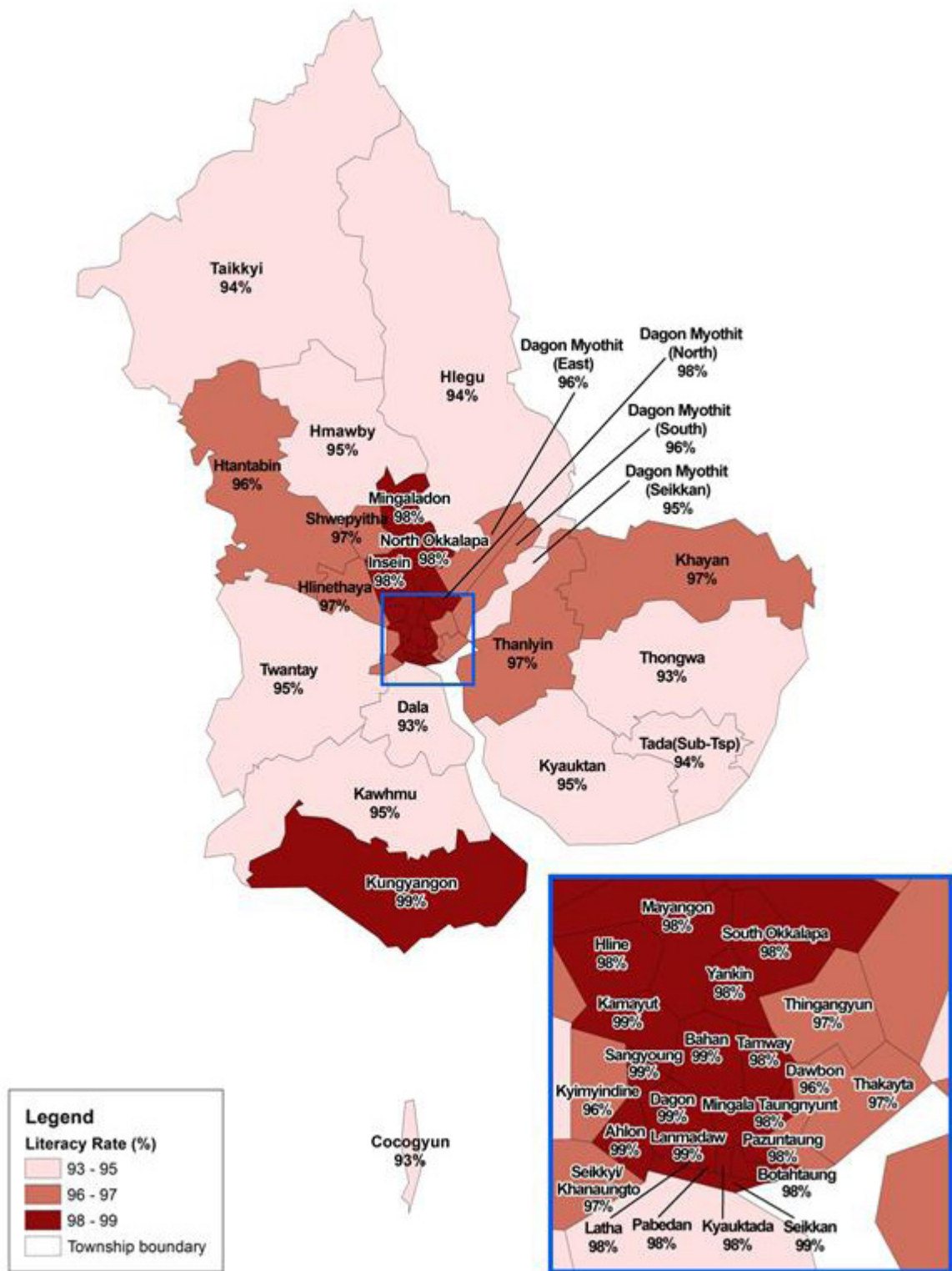


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Htantabin Township



- School attendance in Htantabin Township drops after age 12 for males and age 11 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Htantabin Township is much lower than that of the Union after age 13 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
North District	: 96.3%
Htantabin Township	: 95.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	26,526	97.5
Males	12,832	98.0
Females	13,694	97.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Htantabin Township is 95.6 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) but higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.8 per cent and for the males it is 97.6 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.5 per cent with 97.1 per cent for females and 98.0 per cent for males.

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

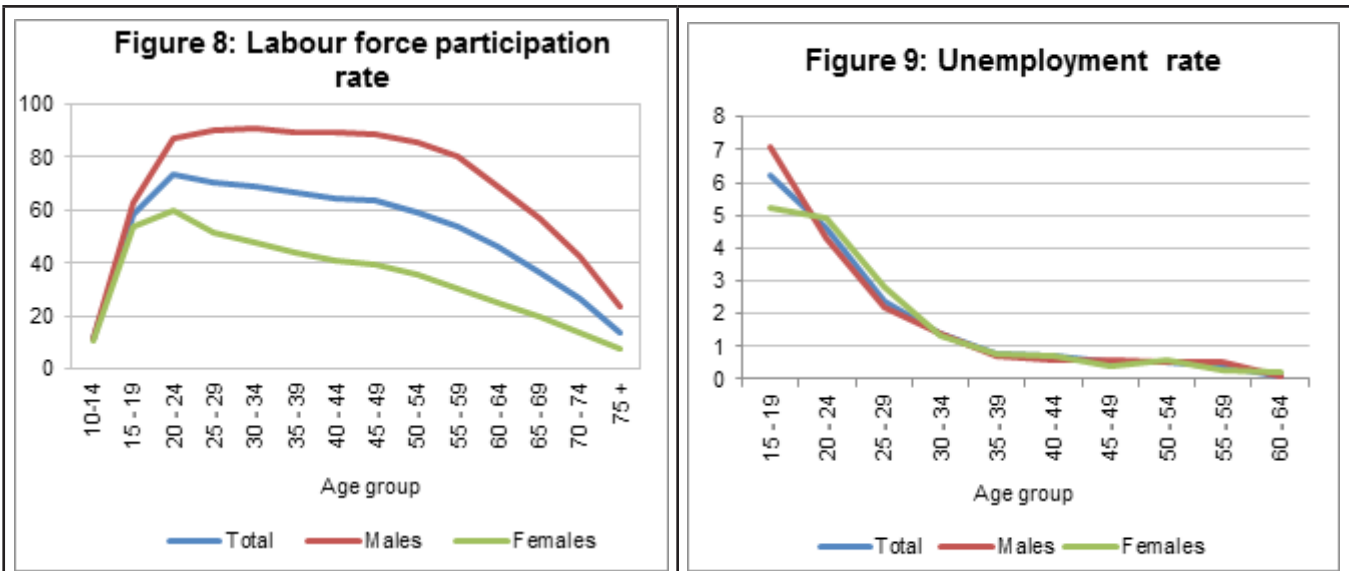
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	75,499	6,737	8.9	28,794	15,310	12,929	4,924	104	2,895	200	68	3,538
Urban	4,805	591	12.3	1,291	584	991	691	16	564	32	9	36
Rural	70,694	6,146	8.7	27,503	14,726	11,938	4,233	88	2,331	168	59	3,502
Males	36,396	2,456	6.7	12,196	7,583	7,746	2,918	72	1,382	55	42	1,946
Females	39,103	4,281	10.9	16,598	7,727	5,183	2,006	32	1,513	145	26	1,592

- Some 8.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 8.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 6.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 10.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 20.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10-14	11.2	11.4	11.1	11.6	13.2	9.9
15 - 19	58.3	62.7	53.9	6.2	7.1	5.2
20 - 24	73.2	87.5	59.9	4.6	4.3	4.9
25 - 29	70.4	90.0	51.5	2.4	2.2	2.8
30 - 34	69.1	90.8	47.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
35 - 39	66.6	89.8	44.2	0.8	0.7	0.8
40 - 44	64.2	89.3	40.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
45 - 49	63.4	88.4	39.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
50 - 54	59.2	85.5	35.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
55 - 59	54.2	80.5	30.7	0.4	0.5	0.3
60 - 64	46.6	69.1	25.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
65 - 69	36.3	56.9	19.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
70 - 74	26.5	42.2	14.1	0.4	0.3	0.8
75+	14.1	23.3	7.8	0.3	0.4	-
15 - 24	65.6	74.7	56.8	5.3	5.5	5.1
15 - 64	64.6	83.8	46.2	2.3	2.2	2.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Htantabin Township is 64.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 46.2 per cent and is markedly lower than that of their male counterparts which is 83.8 per cent.
- In Htantabin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Htantabin Township is 2.3 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.2%) and for females (2.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 5.1 per cent.

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

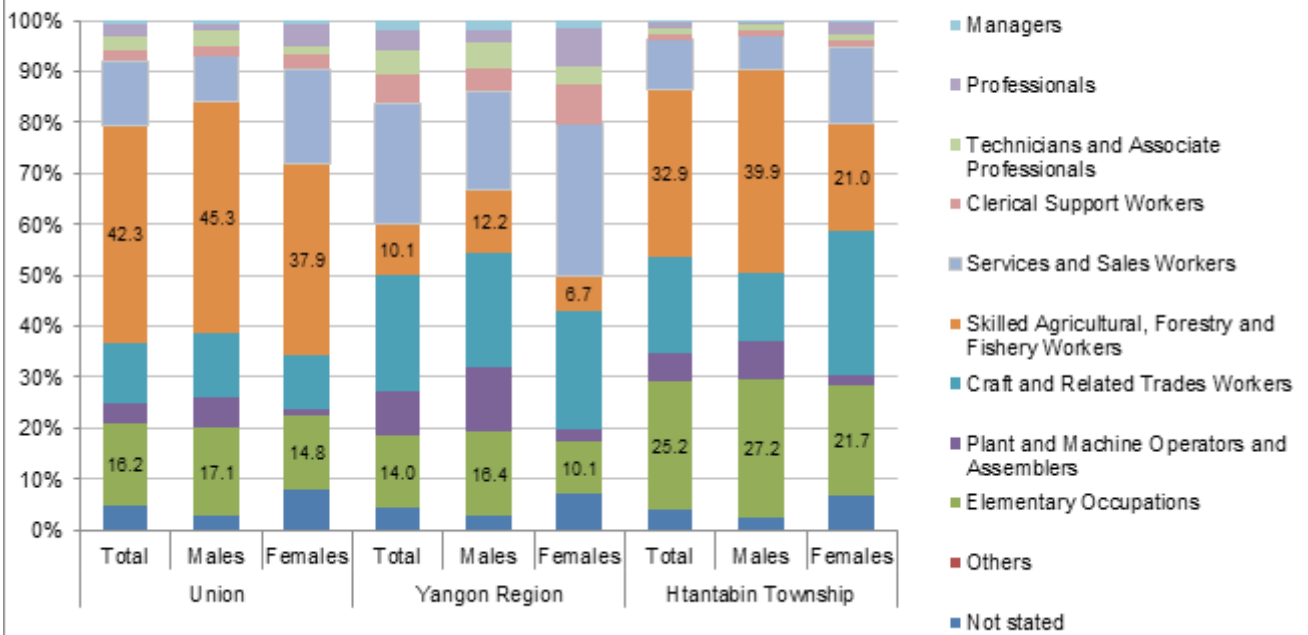
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	52,550	0.8	29.6	46.1	9.6	1.7	12.2
Males	16,226	1.6	49.1	4.2	13.1	2.9	29.1
Females	36,324	0.4	20.8	64.9	8.1	1.2	4.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 49.1 per cent of males are full time students while 64.9 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	59,383	37,495	21,888	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	184	120	64	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professionals	652	143	509	1.1	0.4	2.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	659	421	238	1.1	1.1	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	759	461	298	1.3	1.2	1.4
Services and Sales Workers	5,847	2,505	3,342	9.8	6.7	15.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	19,557	14,966	4,591	32.9	39.9	21.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	11,113	4,943	6,170	18.7	13.2	28.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,307	2,841	466	5.6	7.6	2.1
Elementary Occupations	14,943	10,201	4,742	25.2	27.2	21.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,362	894	1,468	4.0	2.4	6.7

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



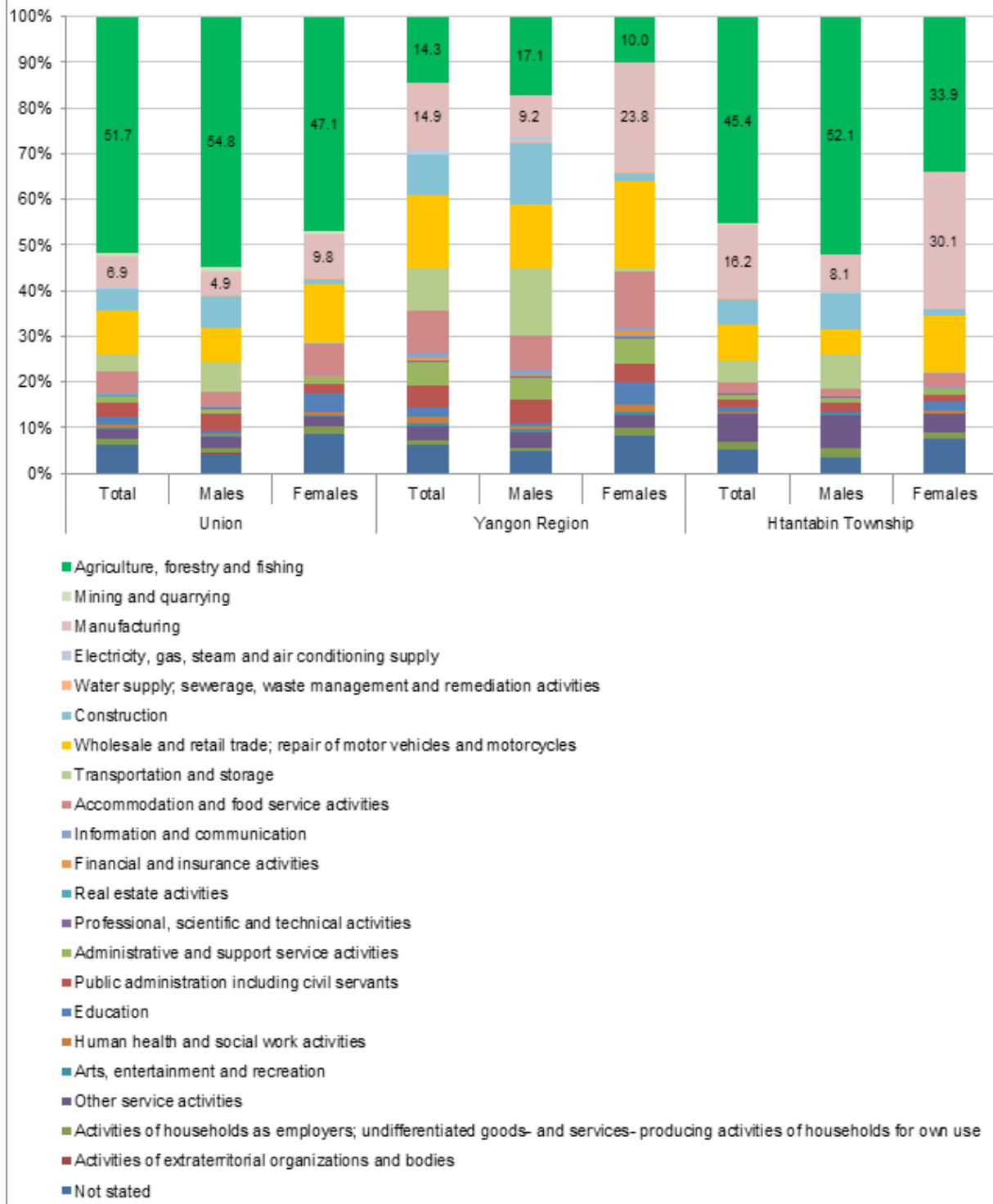
- In Htantabin Township, 32.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 25.2 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 39.9 per cent of males and 21.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Yangon Region, 10.1 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.0 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	59,383	37,495	21,888	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26,943	19,521	7,422	45.4	52.1	33.9
Mining and quarrying	55	37	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	9,618	3,026	6,592	16.2	8.1	30.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	102	96	6	0.2	0.3	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	85	77	8	0.1	0.2	*
Construction	3,256	2,985	271	5.5	8.0	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,783	2,045	2,738	8.1	5.5	12.5
Transportation and storage	2,822	2,772	50	4.8	7.4	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,299	621	678	2.2	1.7	3.1
Information and communication	71	49	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	43	19	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	17	12	5	*	*	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	34	24	10	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	715	453	262	1.2	1.2	1.2
Public administration including civil servants	1,021	722	299	1.7	1.9	1.4
Education	631	115	516	1.1	0.3	2.4
Human health and social work activities	202	77	125	0.3	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	44	34	10	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	3,649	2,739	910	6.1	7.3	4.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,031	765	266	1.7	2.0	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,962	1,306	1,656	5.0	3.5	7.6

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



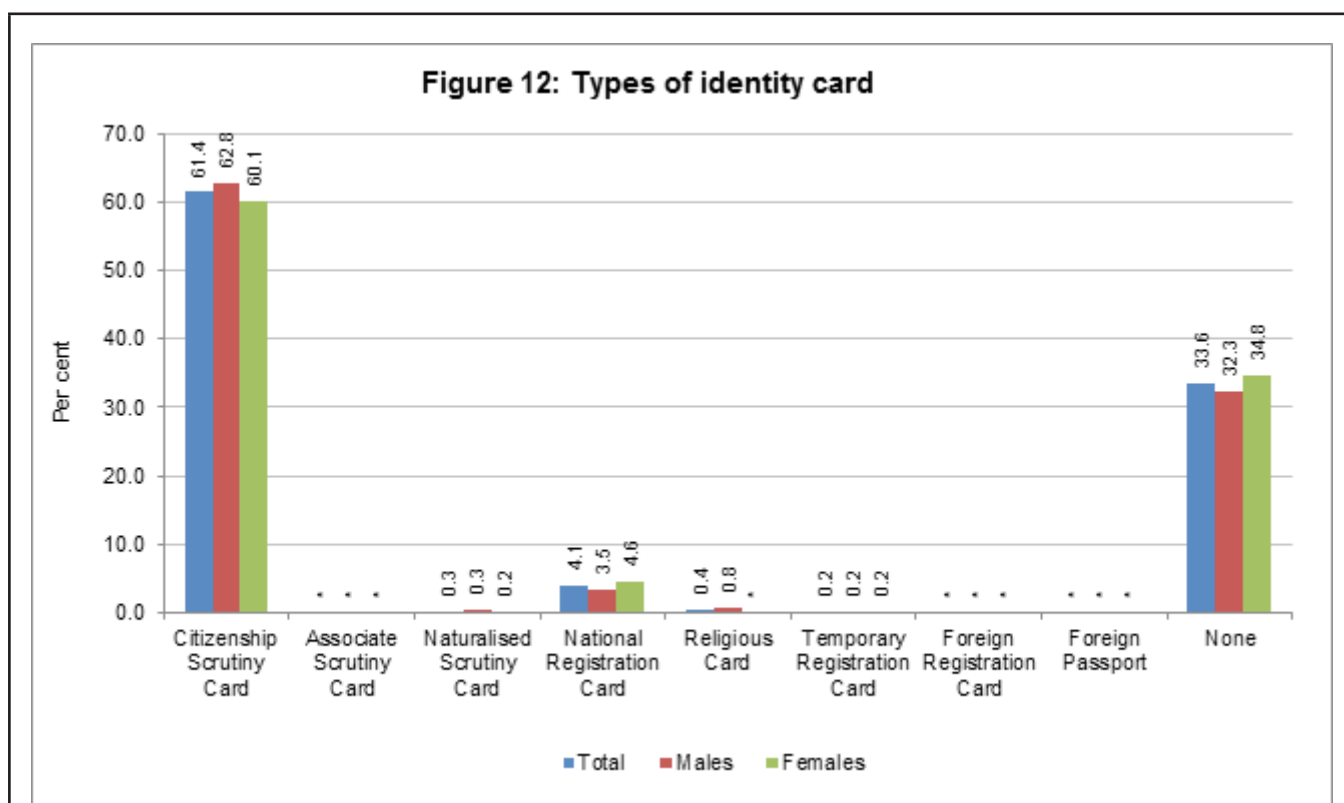
- In Htantabin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 45.4 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 16.2 per cent.
- There are 52.1 per cent of males and 33.9 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 14.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 14.9 per cent in “Manufacturing” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

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

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	72,340	48	308	4,804	458	243	*	23	39,526
Urban	5,503	12	88	137	66	31	*	2	1,543
Rural	66,837	36	220	4,667	392	212	*	21	37,983
Males	36,103	22	201	2,020	434	113	*	7	18,575
Females	36,237	26	107	2,784	24	130	*	16	20,951

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Htantabin Township, 61.4 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 33.6 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 32.3 per cent of males and 34.8 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

(F) Disability

Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	145,792	140,788	5,004	3.4	2,919	1,345	1,987	1,557
0 - 4	13,678	13,544	134	1.0	30	25	107	83
5 - 9	14,355	14,223	132	0.9	17	19	61	83
10 - 14	15,191	14,987	204	1.3	44	48	73	119
15 - 19	13,813	13,687	126	0.9	30	19	58	75
20 - 24	13,256	13,149	107	0.8	31	22	42	49
25 - 29	12,837	12,726	111	0.9	25	32	44	44
30 - 34	11,611	11,490	121	1.0	38	23	42	39
35 - 39	10,392	10,250	142	1.4	52	39	45	34
40 - 44	9,123	8,845	278	3.0	174	33	65	59
45 - 49	8,338	7,969	369	4.4	253	41	84	59
50 - 54	6,873	6,427	446	6.5	276	79	139	83
55 - 59	5,429	4,950	479	8.8	321	105	157	79
60 - 64	3,963	3,450	513	12.9	378	133	151	114
65 - 69	2,558	2,093	465	18.2	319	127	197	141
70 - 74	1,680	1,255	425	25.3	296	147	183	127
75 - 79	1,401	972	429	30.6	297	175	229	157
80 - 84	794	502	292	36.8	176	145	158	108
85 - 89	355	197	158	44.5	113	87	102	70
90 +	145	72	73	50.3	49	46	50	34

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	71,807	69,459	2,348	3.3	1,291	603	935	709
0 - 4	6,911	6,846	65	0.9	17	18	52	46
5 - 9	7,416	7,346	70	0.9	8	14	30	40
10 - 14	7,793	7,669	124	1.6	27	31	45	64
15 - 19	6,875	6,814	61	0.9	15	15	25	34
20 - 24	6,416	6,357	59	0.9	20	11	23	29
25 - 29	6,313	6,252	61	1.0	15	16	23	18
30 - 34	5,777	5,714	63	1.1	17	10	22	21
35 - 39	5,090	5,005	85	1.7	30	22	30	19
40 - 44	4,423	4,296	127	2.9	70	13	35	28
45 - 49	4,078	3,899	179	4.4	121	18	43	27
50 - 54	3,230	3,019	211	6.5	125	27	73	39
55 - 59	2,569	2,341	228	8.9	142	52	79	38
60 - 64	1,928	1,677	251	13.0	187	52	79	51
65 - 69	1,142	927	215	18.8	143	58	86	60
70 - 74	744	569	175	23.5	108	63	83	53
75 - 79	575	408	167	29.0	114	71	86	61
80 - 84	333	217	116	34.8	69	59	65	41
85 - 89	128	72	56	43.8	38	32	30	24
90 +	66	31	35	53.0	25	21	26	16

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	73,985	71,329	2,656	3.6	1,628	742	1,052	848
0 - 4	6,767	6,698	69	1.0	13	7	55	37
5 - 9	6,939	6,877	62	0.9	9	5	31	43
10 - 14	7,398	7,318	80	1.1	17	17	28	55
15 - 19	6,938	6,873	65	0.9	15	4	33	41
20 - 24	6,840	6,792	48	0.7	11	11	19	20
25 - 29	6,524	6,474	50	0.8	10	16	21	26
30 - 34	5,834	5,776	58	1.0	21	13	20	18
35 - 39	5,302	5,245	57	1.1	22	17	15	15
40 - 44	4,700	4,549	151	3.2	104	20	30	31
45 - 49	4,260	4,070	190	4.5	132	23	41	32
50 - 54	3,643	3,408	235	6.5	151	52	66	44
55 - 59	2,860	2,609	251	8.8	179	53	78	41
60 - 64	2,035	1,773	262	12.9	191	81	72	63
65 - 69	1,416	1,166	250	17.7	176	69	111	81
70 - 74	936	686	250	26.7	188	84	100	74
75 - 79	826	564	262	31.7	183	104	143	96
80 - 84	461	285	176	38.2	107	86	93	67
85 - 89	227	125	102	44.9	75	55	72	46
90 +	79	41	38	48.1	24	25	24	18

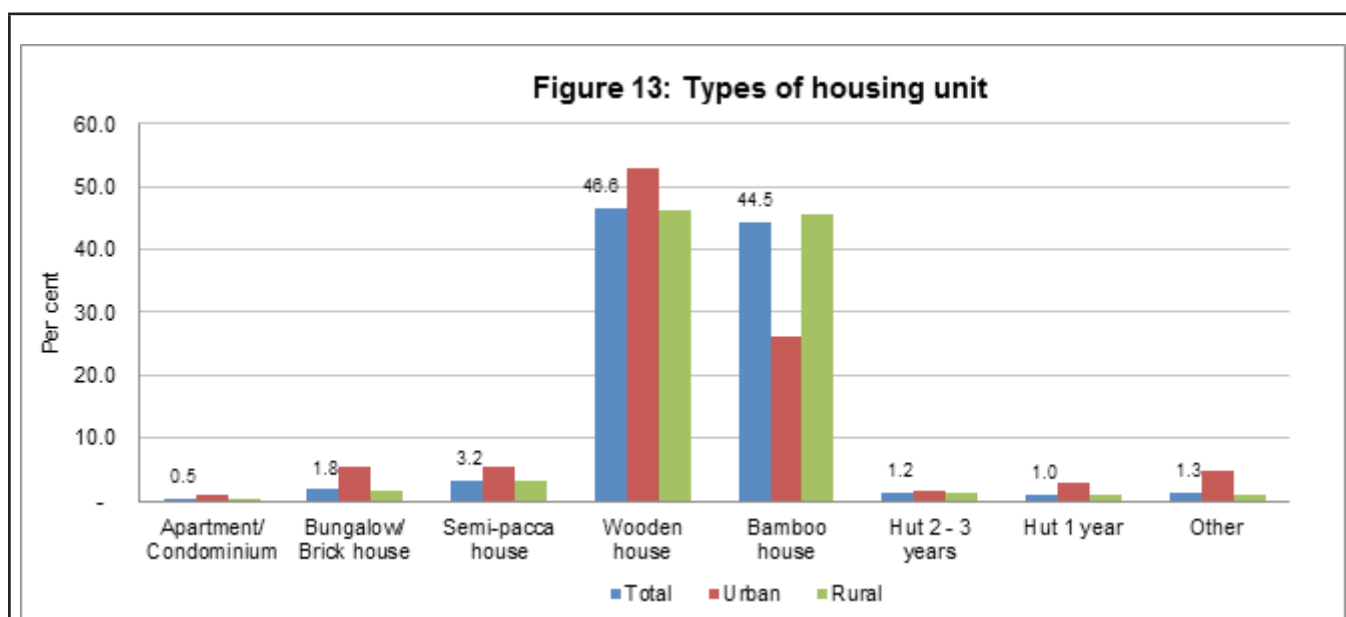
- Three in every 100 persons in Htantabin Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

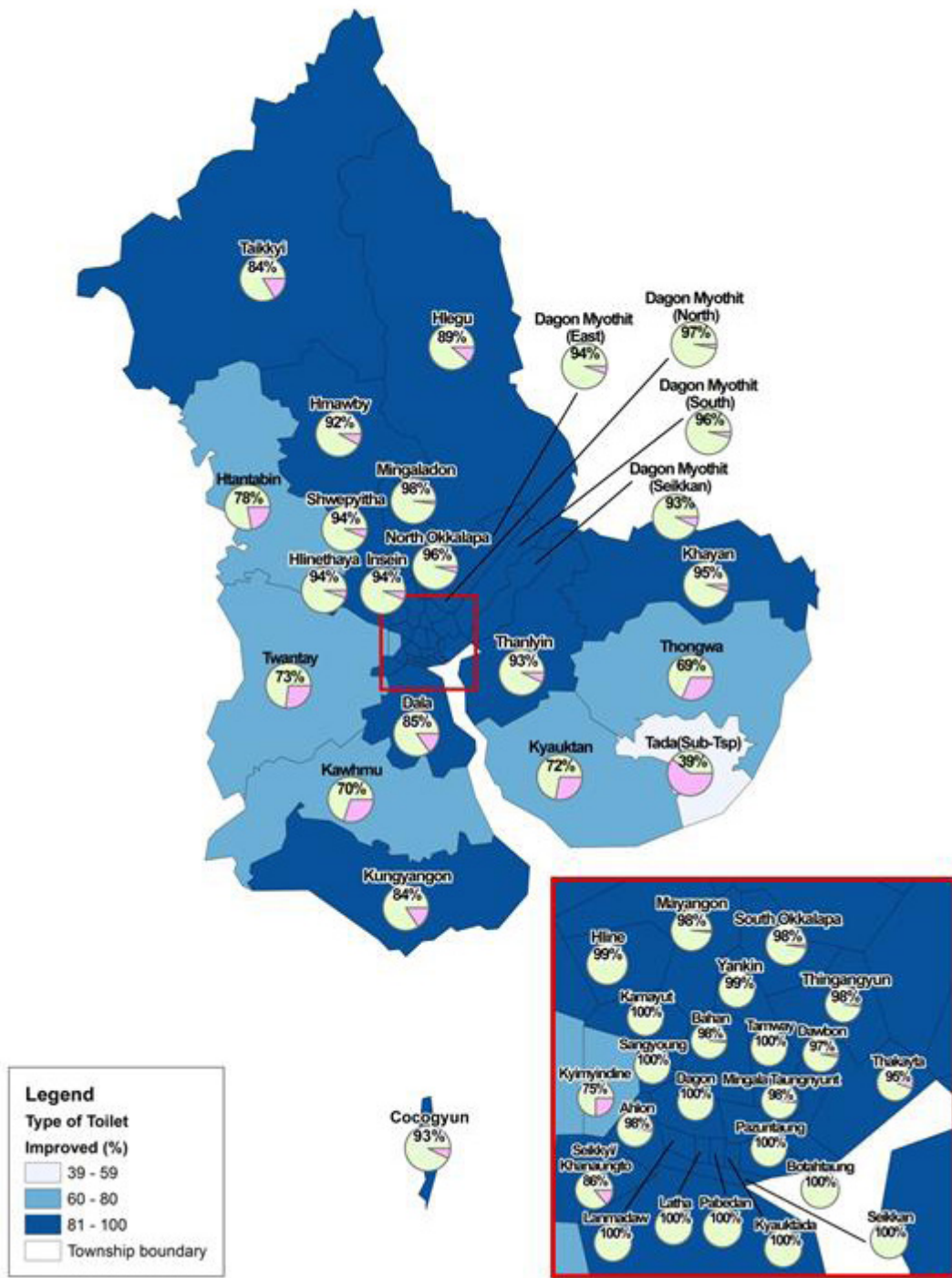
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	34,211	0.5	1.8	3.2	46.6	44.5	1.2	1.0	1.3
Urban	2,056	1.1	5.3	5.4	53.1	26.1	1.6	2.8	4.8
Rural	32,155	0.4	1.6	3.1	46.2	45.6	1.2	0.9	1.1



- The majority of the households in Htantabin Township are living in wooden houses (46.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (44.5%).
- Some 53.1 per cent of urban households and 46.2 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union : 74.3%

Yangon Region : 91.1%

North District : 91.5%

Htantabin Township : 77.9%

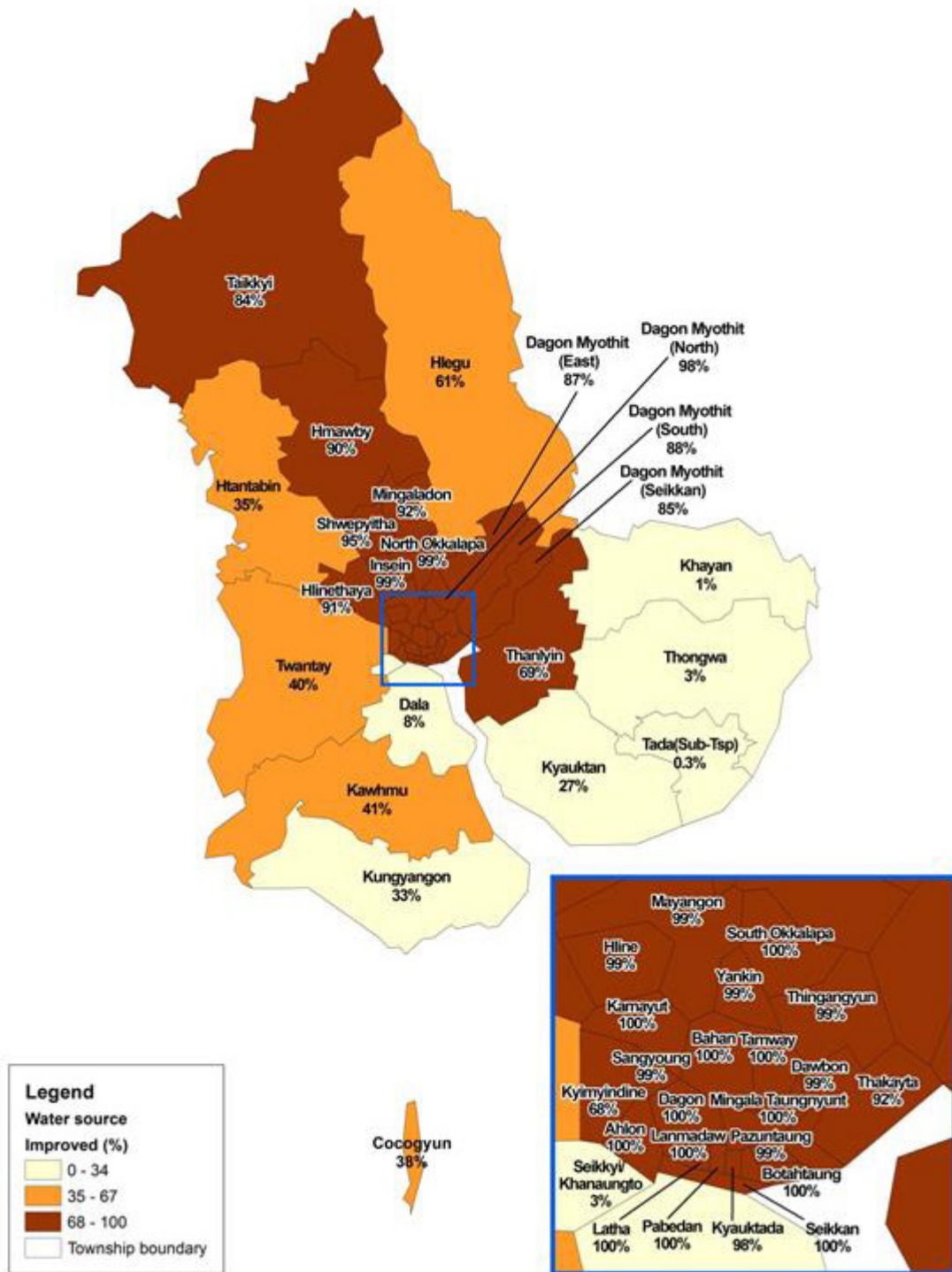
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.7	1.4	0.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		77.2	78.4	77.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>77.9</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>77.7</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		10.5	15.0	10.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.6	0.8	2.7
Other		0.3	0.3	0.3
None		8.7	4.1	9.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	34,211	2,056	32,155

- Some 77.9 per cent of the households in Htantabin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.7%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (77.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Htantabin has the high proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- 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 8.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Htantabin Township, 9.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
North District	: 85.0%
Htantabin Township	: 34.9%

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

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		0.5	6.5	0.1
Tube well, borehole		30.8	72.5	28.1
Protected well/ Spring		2.4	1.5	2.5
Bottled water/ Water purifier		1.2	1.2	1.2
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>34.9</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>31.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		0.5	0.1	0.5
Pool/Pond/ Lake		60.8	16.3	63.6
River/stream/ canal		2.4	0.7	2.6
Waterfall/ Rain water		1.0	-	1.0
Other		0.4	1.2	0.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>65.1</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>68.1</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	34,211	2,056	32,155

- In Htantabin Township, 34.9 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, it belongs to the lowest group and it is also much lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 60.8 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 30.8 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.
- Some 65.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 68.1 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

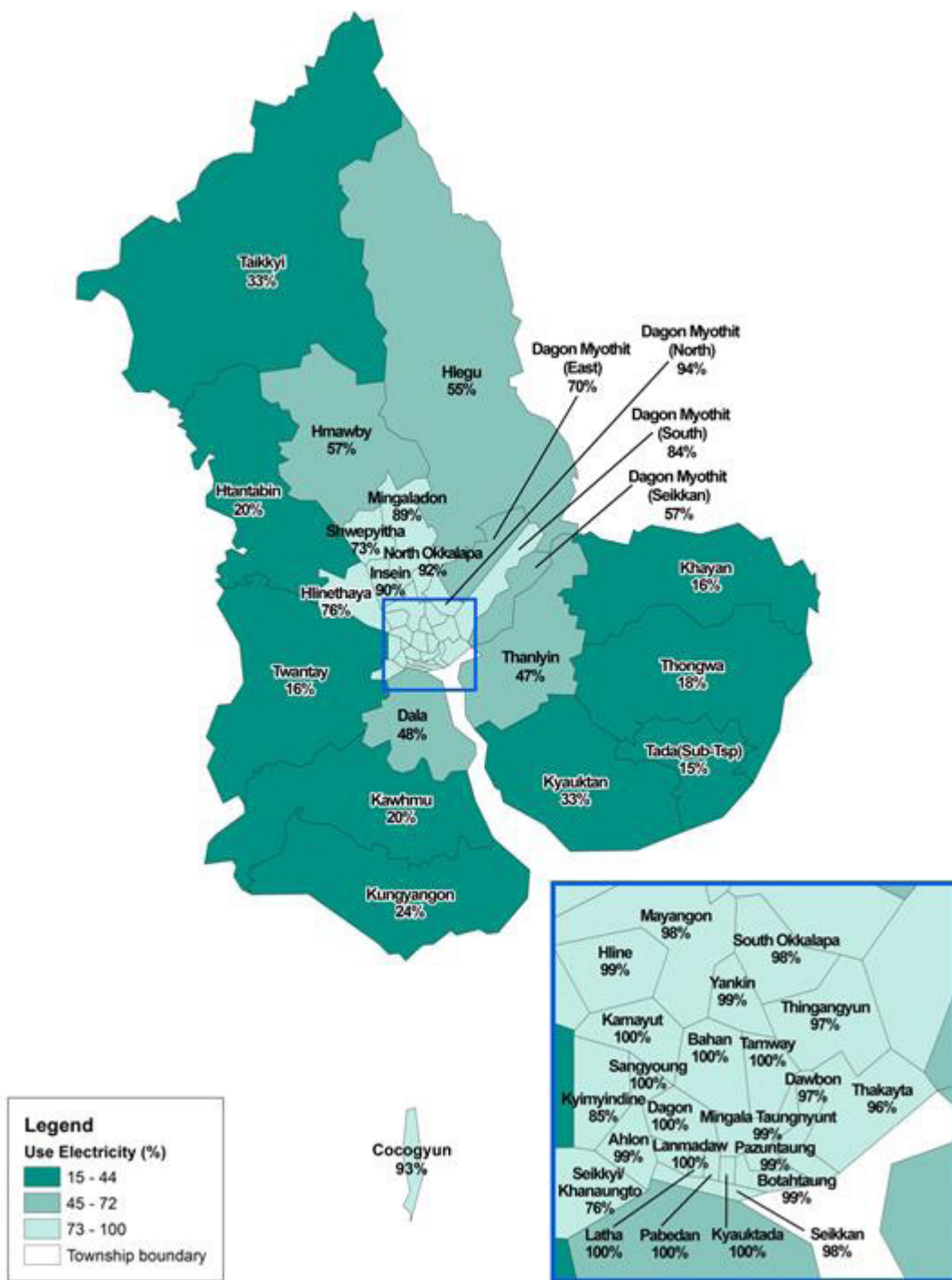


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

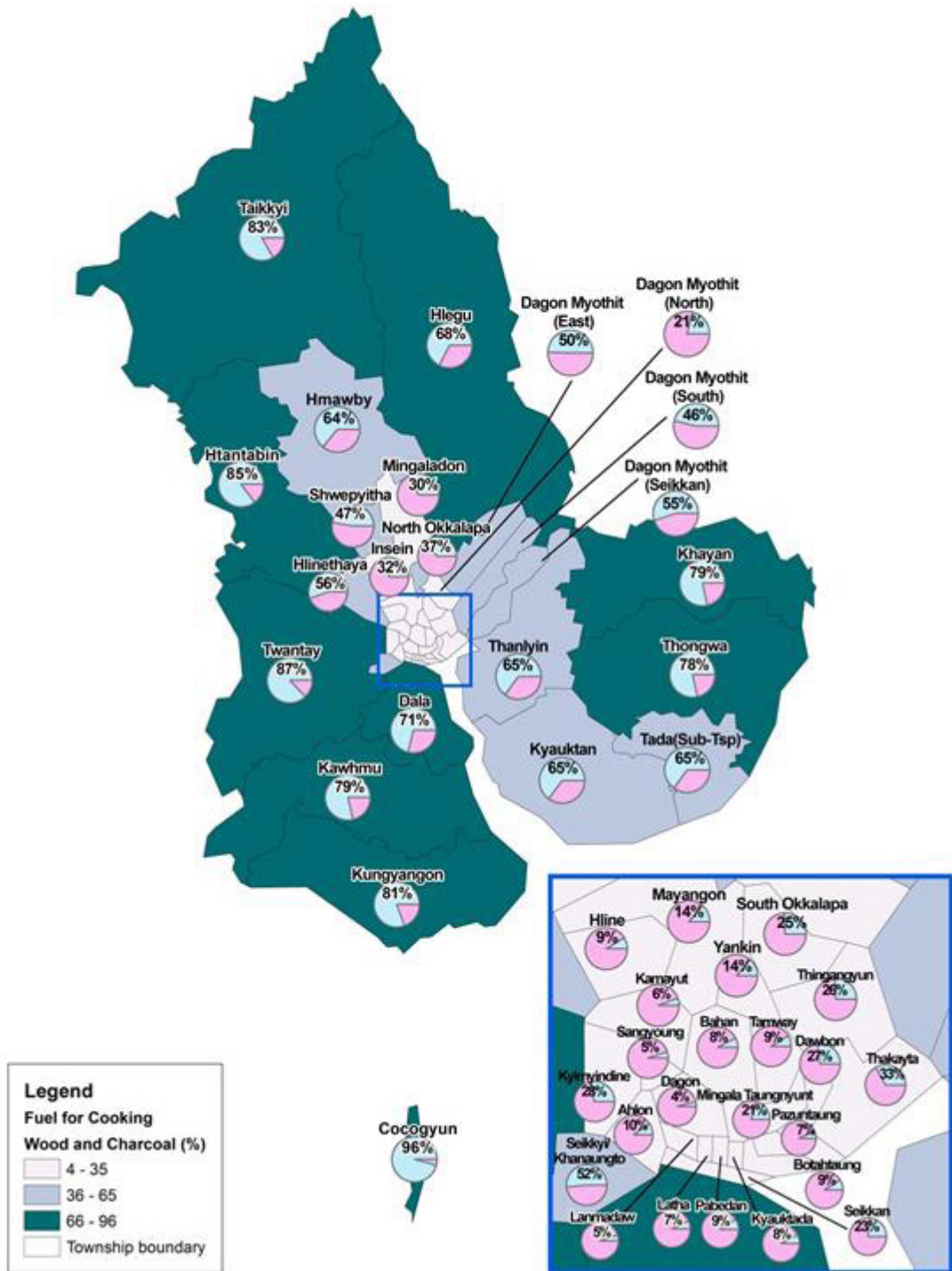
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		20.1	62.0	17.4
Kerosene		29.7	7.4	31.1
Candle		12.7	17.9	12.4
Battery		27.6	11.7	28.6
Generator (private)		5.3	0.3	5.7
Water mill (private)		0.1	*	0.1
Solar system/energy		4.2	0.3	4.5
Other		0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	34,211	2,056	32,155

- In Htantabin Township, 20.1 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is low in electricity usage compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.
- The use of kerosene for lighting is the highest in the township with 29.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 31.1 per cent of the households mainly use kerosene for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
North District	: 56.0%
Htantabin Township	: 85.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity	12.7	42.7	10.8
LPG	*	0.2	*
Kerosene	0.6	0.6	0.6
BioGas	0.1	*	0.1
Firewood	79.8	53.6	81.5
Charcoal	5.5	2.7	5.7
Coal	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	1.2	0.1	1.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	34,211	32,155

- In Htantabin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 79.8 per cent using firewood and 5.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 12.7 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 81.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 5.7 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

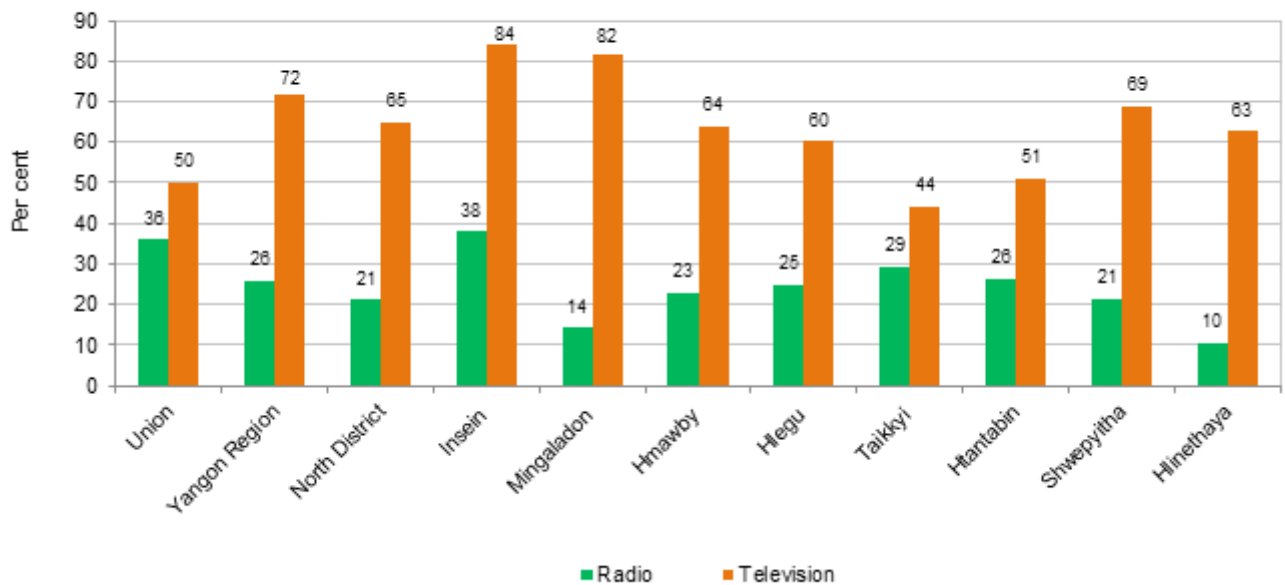
Communication and related amenities

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	34,211	26.4	51.1	3.2	35.3	0.9	4.8	32.4	0.2
Urban	2,056	15.9	63.8	7.1	48.3	2.5	10.3	26.2	0.5
Rural	32,155	27.1	50.3	3.0	34.5	0.8	4.5	32.8	0.2

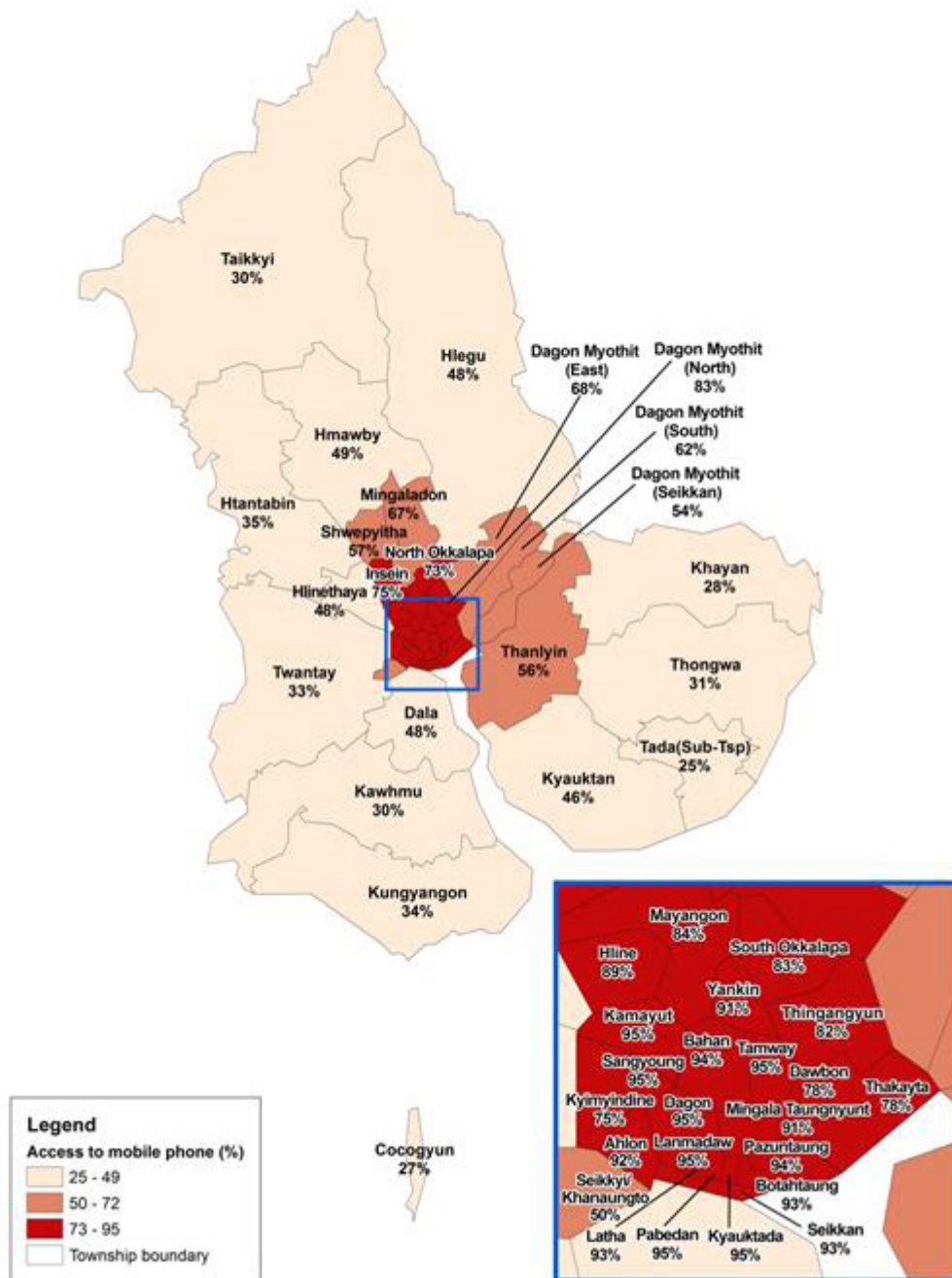
- Some 51.1 per cent of the households in Htantabin Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 63.8 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 50.3 per cent.

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



- In Htantabin Township, about one in four households (26.4%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
North District	: 51.5%
Htantabin Township	: 35.3%

- Only 35.3 per cent of the households in Htantabin Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is low.

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
North District	566,167	21,134	96,388	295,938	5,069	9,253	4,032	30,732
Urban	302,741	16,069	37,149	166,480	1,383	569	510	1,980
Rural	263,426	5,065	59,239	129,458	3,686	8,684	3,522	28,752
Htantabin Township	34,211	398	6,411	12,086	1,009	4,039	1,683	4,515
Urban	2,056	73	444	904	25	45	24	79
Rural	32,155	325	5,967	11,182	984	3,994	1,659	4,436

- In Htantabin Township, 35.3 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 18.7 per cent of households having motorcycle / moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

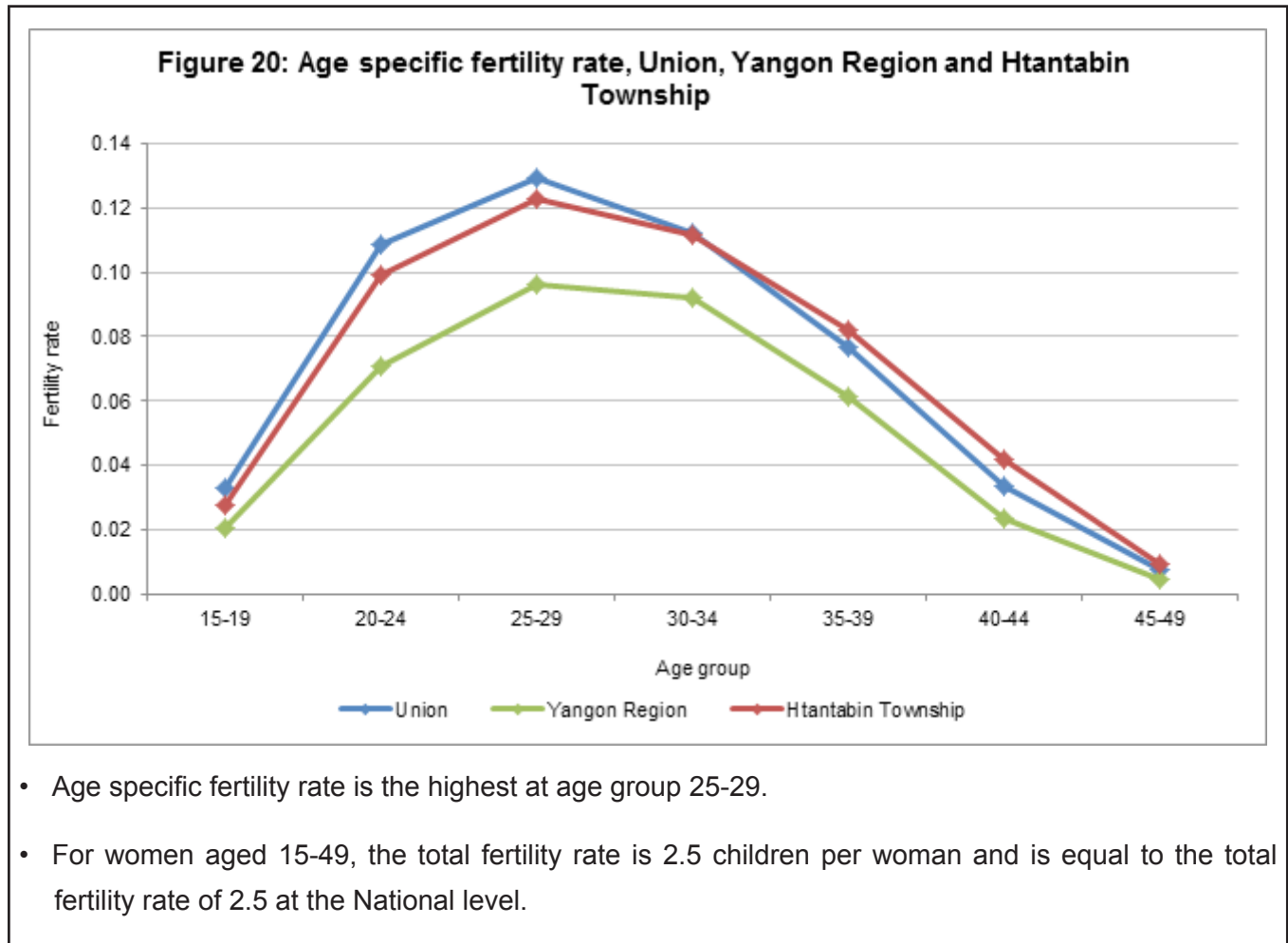
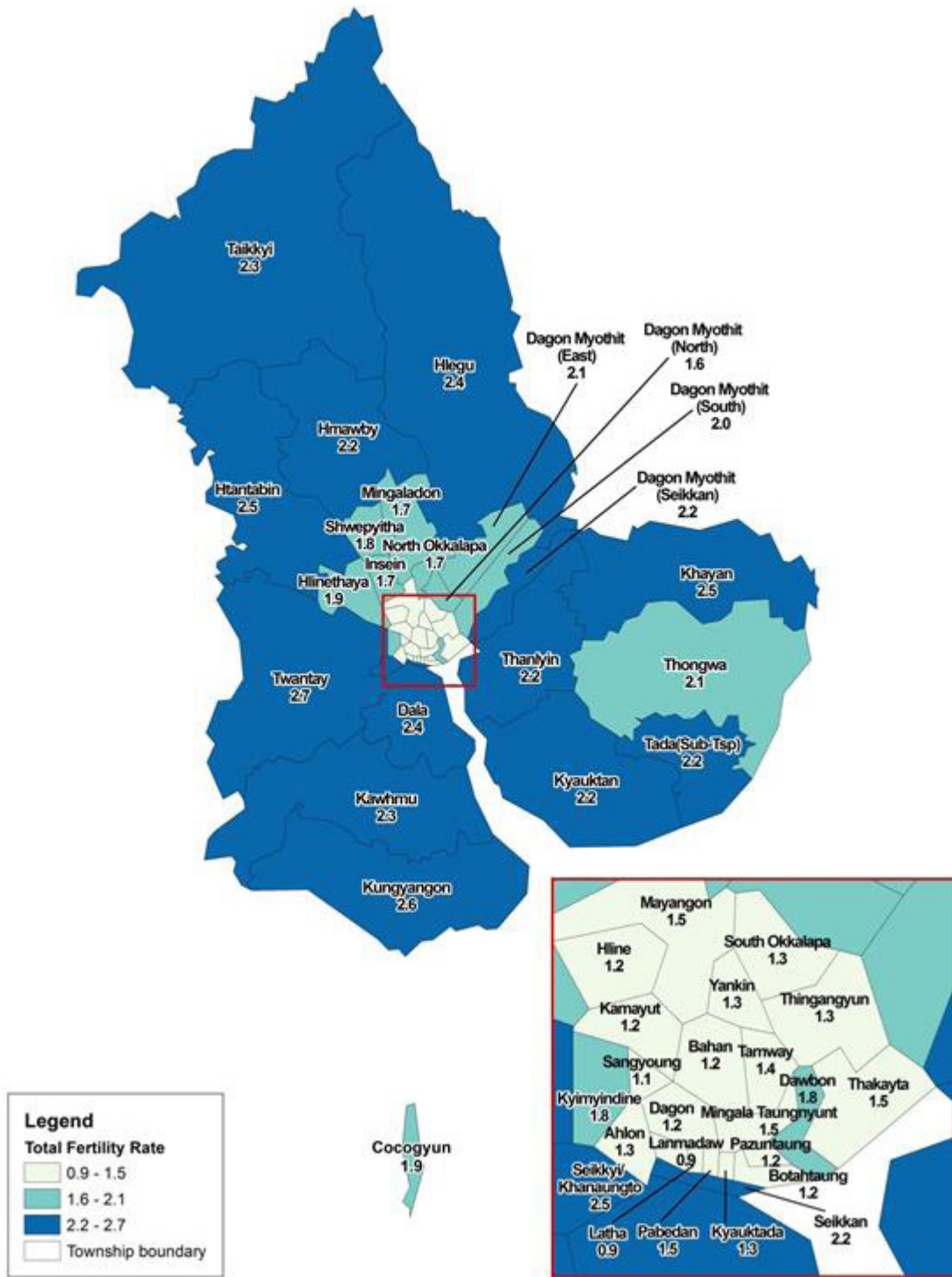
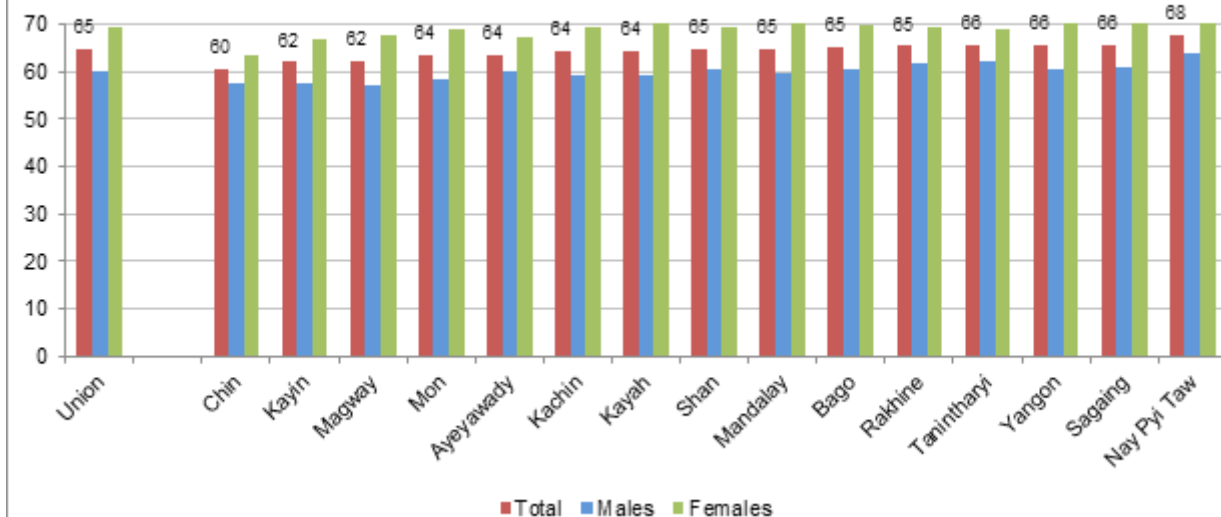


Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
North District	: 2.0
Htantabin Township	: 2.5

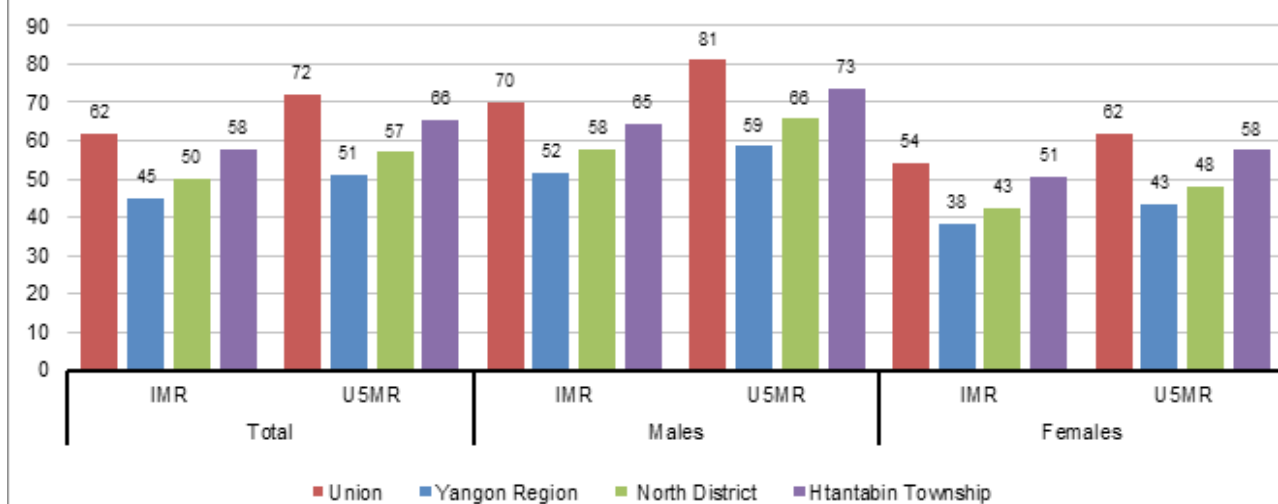
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

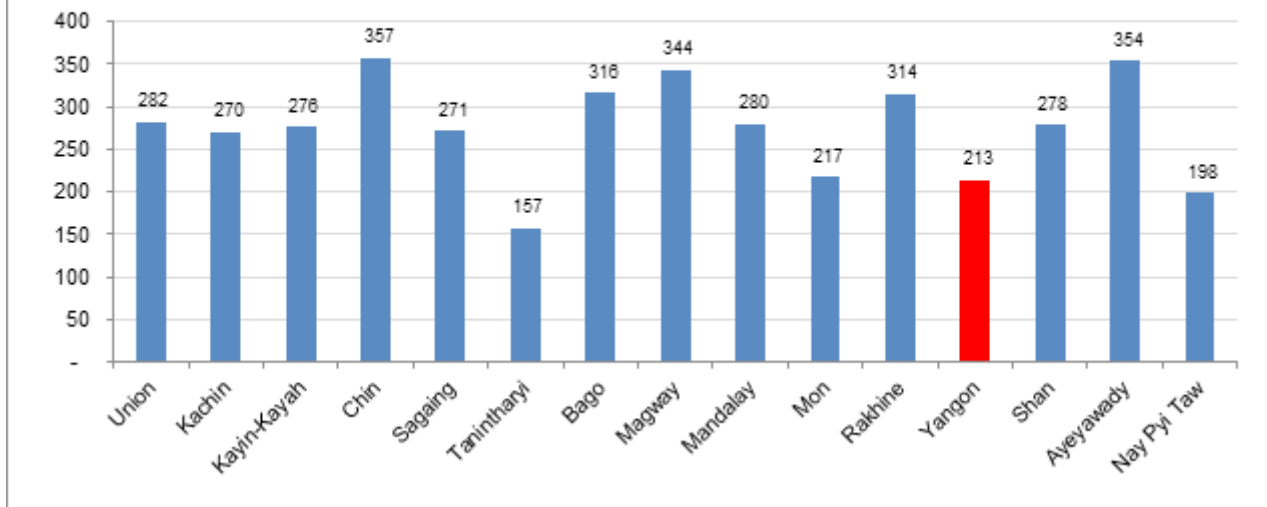
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in North District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in North District is 50 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 57 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Htantabin Township are higher than those in Yangon Region and North District. The Infant mortality in Htantabin is 58 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 66 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 (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

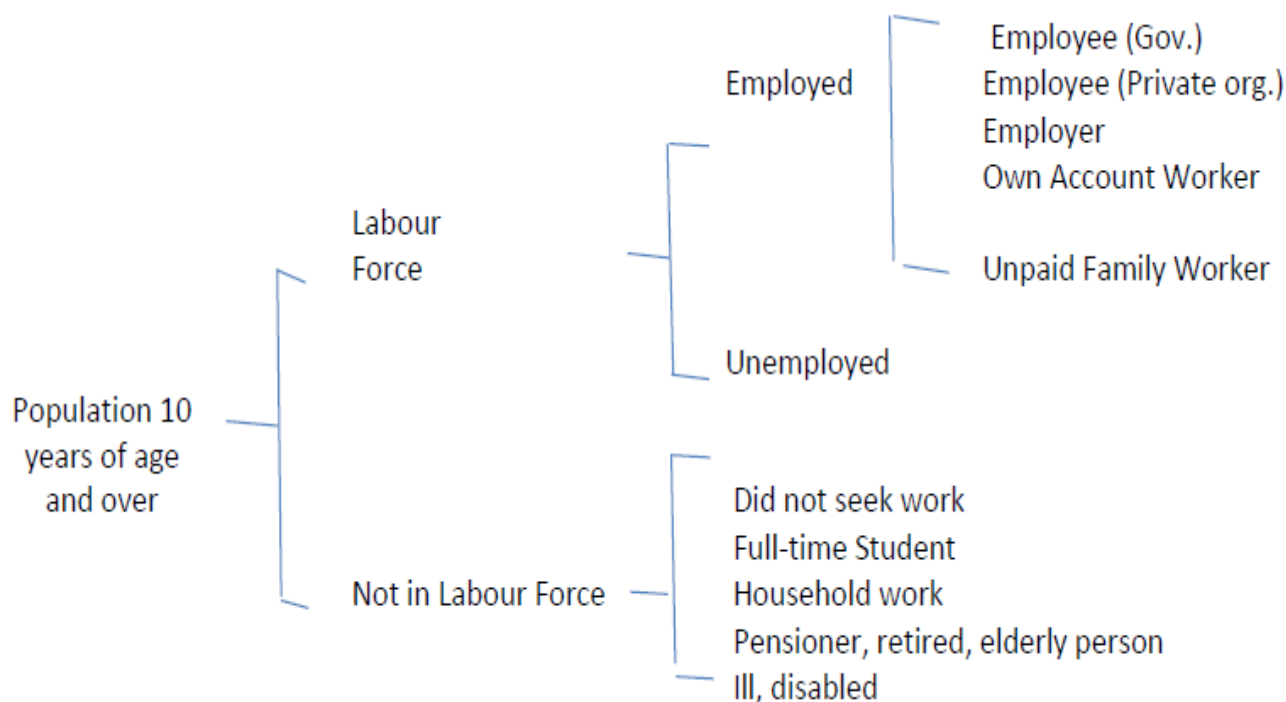
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

