



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, SOUTHERN DISTRICT

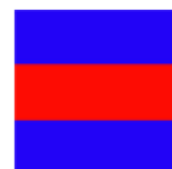
Thanlyin Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Yangon Region, Southern District

Thanlyin Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No. 48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431 062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Thanlyin Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	268,063 ²	
Population males	130,537 (48.7%)	
Population females	137,526 (51.3%)	
Percentage of urban population	32.1%	
Area (Km²)	372.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	718.8 persons	
Median age	28.1 years	
Number of wards	17	
Number of village tracts	28	
Number of private households	61,597	
Percentage of female headed households	23.5%	
Mean household size	4.1 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	25.8%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	69.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	45.0	
Child dependency ratio	37.4	
Old dependency ratio	7.6	
Ageing index	20.2	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.4%	
Male	98.3%	
Female	96.6%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	9,144	3.4
Walking	4,024	1.5
Seeing	4,531	1.7
Hearing	1,862	0.7
Remembering	3,149	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	146,095	65.2	
Associate Scrutiny	214	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	5,430	2.4	
National Registration	6,318	2.8	
Religious	1,930	0.9	
Temporary Registration	1,304	0.6	
Foreign Registration	47	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	101	< 0.1	
None	62,730	28.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	60.1%	80.4%	40.9%
Unemployment rate	3.6%	3.7%	3.4%
Employment to population ratio	58.0%	77.5%	39.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	44,779	72.7	
Renter	10,096	16.4	
Provided free (individually)	1,620	2.6	
Government quarters	3,989	6.5	
Private company quarters	770	1.3	
Other	343	0.6	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	7.1%		27.3%
Bamboo	45.7%	24.6%	0.4%
Earth	0.1%	0.7%	
Wood	24.6%	52.1%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.9%		70.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	19.4%	21.6%	1.6%
Other	2.2%	1.0%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	17,877	29.0	
LPG	645	1.0	
Kerosene	77	0.1	
Biogas	382	0.6	
Firewood	19,369	31.5	
Charcoal	20,645	33.5	
Coal	443	0.7	
Other	2,159	3.5	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	29,199	47.4
Kerosene	2,784	4.5
Candle	5,689	9.2
Battery	16,023	26.0
Generator (private)	5,710	9.3
Water mill (private)	81	0.1
Solar system/energy	1,723	2.8
Other	388	0.6
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,392	2.2
Tube well, borehole	24,925	40.5
Protected well/spring	10,389	16.9
Bottled/purifier water	5,595	9.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>42,301</i>	<i>68.7</i>
Unprotected well/spring	3,602	5.8
Pool/pond/lake	14,190	23.0
River/stream/canal	33	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	185	0.3
Other	1,286	2.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>19,296</i>	<i>31.3</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	3,062	5.0
Tube well, borehole	29,188	47.4
Protected well/spring	9,770	15.9
Unprotected well/spring	3,618	5.9
Pool/pond/lake	14,545	23.6
River/stream/canal	60	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	63	0.1
Other	1,286	2.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	1,534	2.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	55,712	90.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>57,246</i>	<i>92.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,518	2.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,544	2.5
Other	155	0.3
None	1,134	1.8
Availability of communication amenities		
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	12,407	20.1
Television	40,478	65.7
Landline phone	2,406	3.9
Mobile phone	34,221	55.6
Computer	3,308	5.4
Internet at home	6,175	10.0
Households with none of the items	13,431	21.8
Households with all of the items	404	0.7
Availability of Transportation equipment		
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	2,140	3.5
Motorcycle/Moped	18,007	29.2
Bicycle	21,011	34.1
4-Wheel tractor	1,276	2.1
Canoe/Boat	454	0.7
Motor boat	458	0.7
Cart (bullock)	4,900	8.0

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Thanlyin Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	12
(C) Education	13
(D) Economic Characteristics	17
(E) Identity Cards	23
(F) Disability	24
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	27
Type of housing unit	27
Type of toilet	28
Source of drinking water	30
Source of lighting	32
Type of cooking fuel	34
Communication and related amenities	36
Transportation items	38
(H) Fertility and Mortality	39
Fertility	39
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	41
Definitions and Concepts	43
List of Contributors	47

Introduction

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

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

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

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

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	268,063 *		
Males	130,537		
Females	137,526		
Sex ratio	95 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	32.1%		
Area (Km ²)	372.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	718.8 persons		
Number of wards	17		
Number of village tracts	28		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	253,923	80,368	173,555
Number of conventional households	61,597	18,709	42,888
Mean household size	4.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Thanlyin Township, there are more females than males with 95 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (32.1%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Thanlyin Township is 719 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.1 persons living in each household in Thanlyin 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;
Thanlyin Township (South District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	61,597	268,063	130,537	137,526
	Ward	18,709	86,065	41,110	44,955
1	Myo Haung (West)(W)	1,149	6,082	3,340	2,742
2	Myo Haung (Middle)(W)	811	4,098	2,119	1,979
3	Myo Haung (East)(W)	2,810	12,914	6,112	6,802
4	Thauk Taw Kwin(W)	1,185	5,449	2,575	2,874
5	Oke Hpo Su(W)	1,336	5,657	2,683	2,974
6	Ah Mhu Htan(W)	2,567	12,009	5,701	6,308
7	Bago Su(W)	1,130	5,315	2,460	2,855
8	Htan Pin Kone(W)	768	3,318	1,479	1,839
9	Myo Thit (East)(W)	287	1,381	691	690
10	Myo Thit (Middle)(W)	176	860	480	380
11	Myo Thit (West)(W)	123	579	283	296
12	Myo Ma (South)(W)	1,213	5,244	2,333	2,911
13	Myo Ma (North)(W)	245	1,287	586	701
14	Aung Min Ga Lar(W)	525	2,299	1,030	1,269
15	Dahr Gar(W)	1,513	6,714	3,235	3,479
16	Yae Nan(W)	607	2,456	1,185	1,271
17	Aung Chan Thar(W)	2,264	10,403	4,818	5,585
	Village Tract	42,888	181,998	89,427	92,571
1	Win Kha Nee(VT)	331	1,179	570	609
2	Hpar Ku (East)(VT)	1,056	3,995	1,950	2,045
3	Hpar Ku (West)(VT)	534	1,996	971	1,025
4	Day Zat(VT)	625	2,154	1,048	1,106
5	Yone Tha Pyay Kan(VT)	608	2,588	1,270	1,318
6	Min Ga Lun(VT)	904	4,146	2,015	2,131
7	Baw Tha Pyay Kan(VT)	1,068	4,392	2,079	2,313
8	Kayin Seik(VT)	1,010	4,272	2,053	2,219
9	Tha Pyay Kone(VT)	723	2,525	1,213	1,312

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
10	Bagan Taung(VT)	697	2,714	1,317	1,397
11	Ah Lun Soke(VT)	1,693	6,885	3,361	3,524
12	Kyaung Kone Seik Gyi/Gya Mar(VT)	1,742	8,953	5,453	3,500
13	Let Yet San(VT)	6,346	26,742	13,014	13,728
14	Thu Htay Kwin(VT)	658	2,764	1,325	1,439
15	Sit Pin Kwin(VT)	662	3,081	1,533	1,548
16	Ba Yet(VT)	392	1,593	774	819
17	Nga Byay Ma(VT)	527	1,992	974	1,018
18	Nga/Pa(VT)	613	2,687	1,327	1,360
19	Tha Nat Pin(VT)	180	753	384	369
20	Bo Gyoke(VT)	4,951	21,239	10,287	10,952
21	Nyaung Thone Pin(VT)	1,975	8,906	4,295	4,611
22	Hpa Yar Kone(VT)	12,788	55,700	26,941	28,759
23	La Har Yet(VT)	512	1,773	881	892
24	Ka Dat Hpyar(VT)	398	1,532	740	792
25	Nyaung Lay Pin(VT)	494	1,936	955	981
26	Ku Lar Wea(VT)	775	3,066	1,516	1,550
27	Say Lone Gyi(VT)	289	1,116	542	574
28	Chaung Sauk(VT)	337	1,319	639	680

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Thanlyin Township

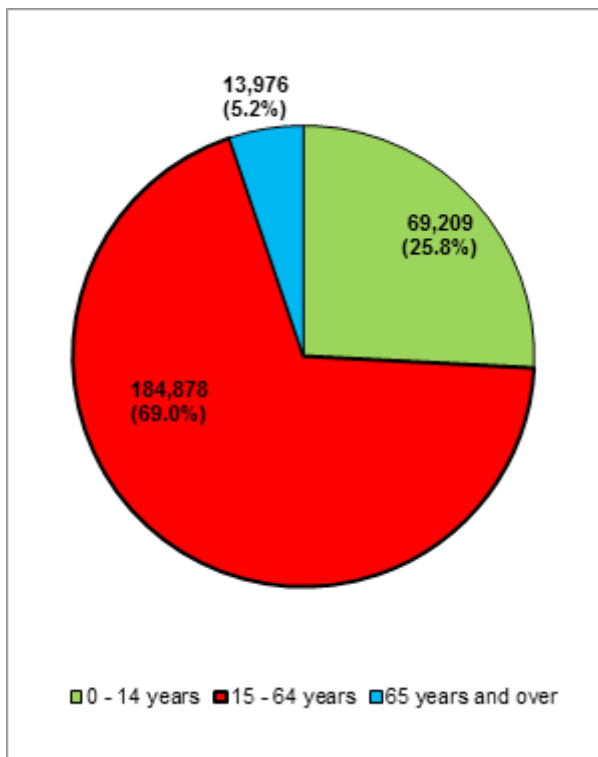
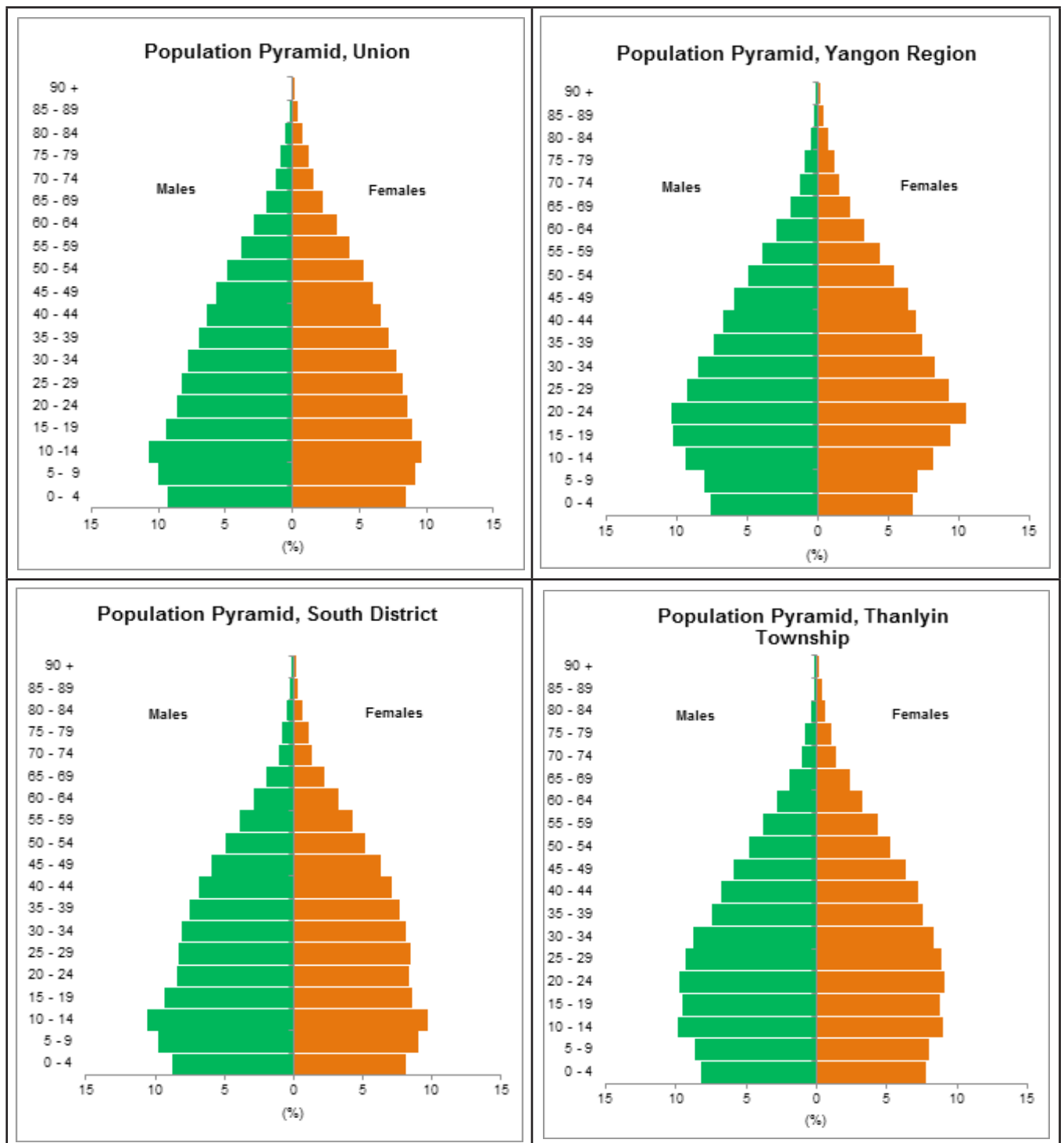


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Thanlyin Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	268,063	130,537	137,526
0 - 4	21,473	10,731	10,742
5 - 9	22,421	11,333	11,088
10 - 14	25,315	12,857	12,458
15 - 19	24,668	12,514	12,154
20 - 24	25,306	12,780	12,526
25 - 29	24,317	12,113	12,204
30 - 34	22,801	11,375	11,426
35 - 39	20,093	9,722	10,371
40 - 44	18,753	8,824	9,929
45 - 49	16,450	7,661	8,789
50 - 54	13,513	6,276	7,237
55 - 59	10,841	4,895	5,946
60 - 64	8,136	3,607	4,529
65 - 69	5,671	2,458	3,213
70 - 74	3,342	1,424	1,918
75 - 79	2,524	1,060	1,464
80 - 84	1,382	541	841
85 - 89	715	236	479
90 +	342	130	212

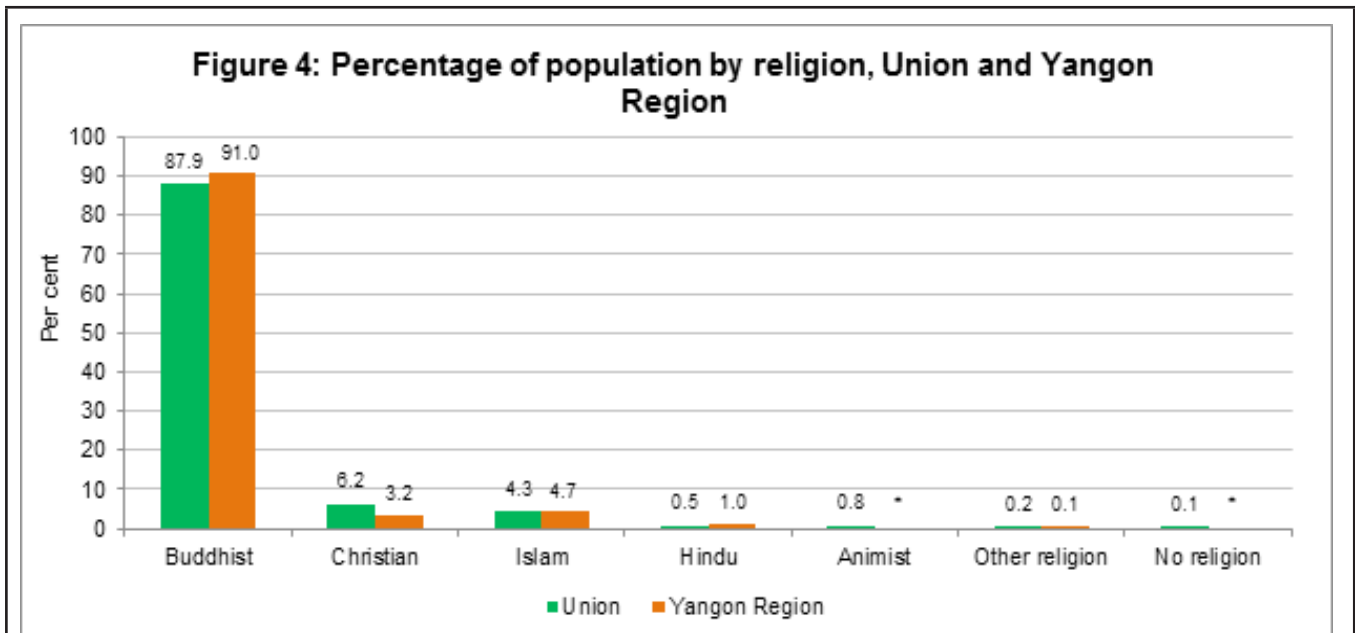
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Thanlyin Township is 69.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer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

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, South District and Thanlyin Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Thanlyin Township since the last 10 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 Thanlyin Township.
- Starting from age group 25-29, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In 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 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	4,287	2,168	2,119	1,246	634	612
6	4,317	2,232	2,085	3,183	1,656	1,527
7	4,585	2,403	2,182	3,735	1,950	1,785
8	4,295	2,152	2,143	3,520	1,764	1,756
9	4,283	2,121	2,162	3,485	1,719	1,766
10	4,456	2,295	2,161	3,573	1,853	1,720
11	4,448	2,190	2,258	3,492	1,716	1,776
12	4,755	2,432	2,323	3,448	1,783	1,665
13	4,887	2,453	2,434	3,227	1,622	1,605
14	4,958	2,501	2,457	2,758	1,453	1,305
15	4,467	2,257	2,210	2,131	1,072	1,059
16	4,280	2,139	2,141	1,575	778	797
17	4,441	2,173	2,268	1,251	596	655
18	5,078	2,461	2,617	991	462	529
19	4,444	2,140	2,304	772	329	443
20	5,115	2,472	2,643	503	239	264
21	4,528	2,194	2,334	370	194	176
22	4,686	2,275	2,411	196	101	95
23	4,425	2,099	2,326	114	50	64
24	4,328	2,029	2,299	67	36	31
25	4,714	2,268	2,446	49	25	24
26	4,307	2,015	2,292	42	25	17
27	4,253	1,951	2,302	41	20	21
28	4,936	2,366	2,570	42	32	10
29	4,300	2,053	2,247	29	18	11

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

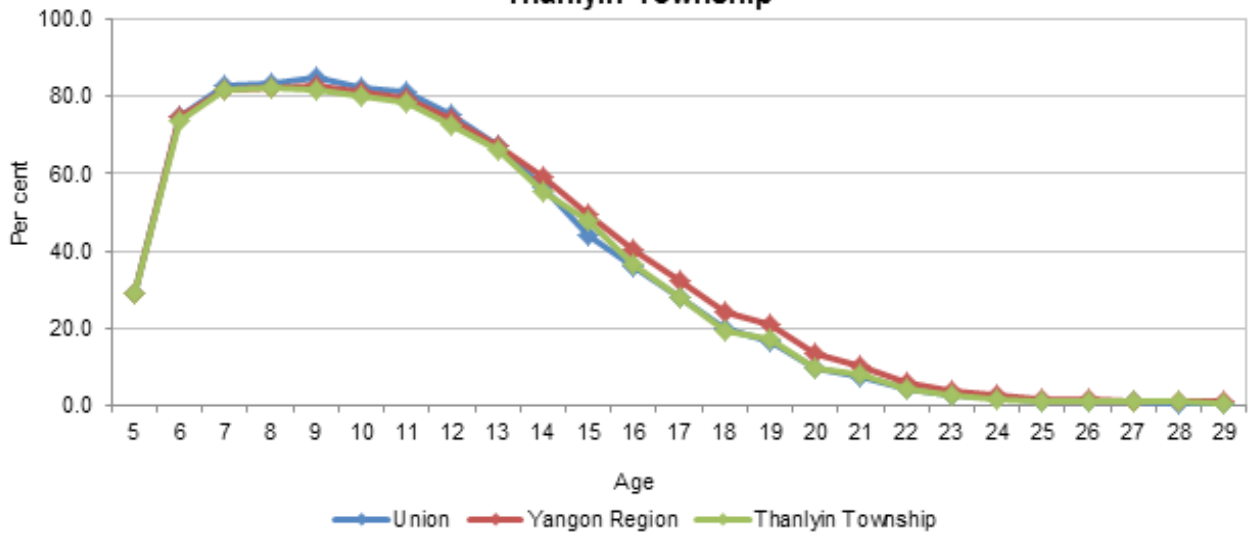
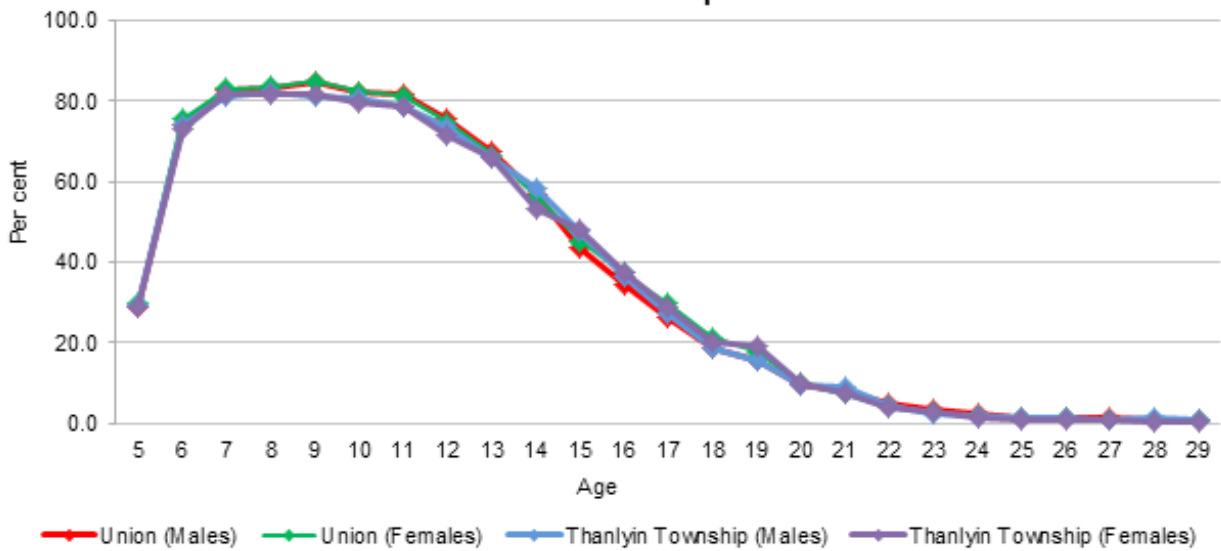
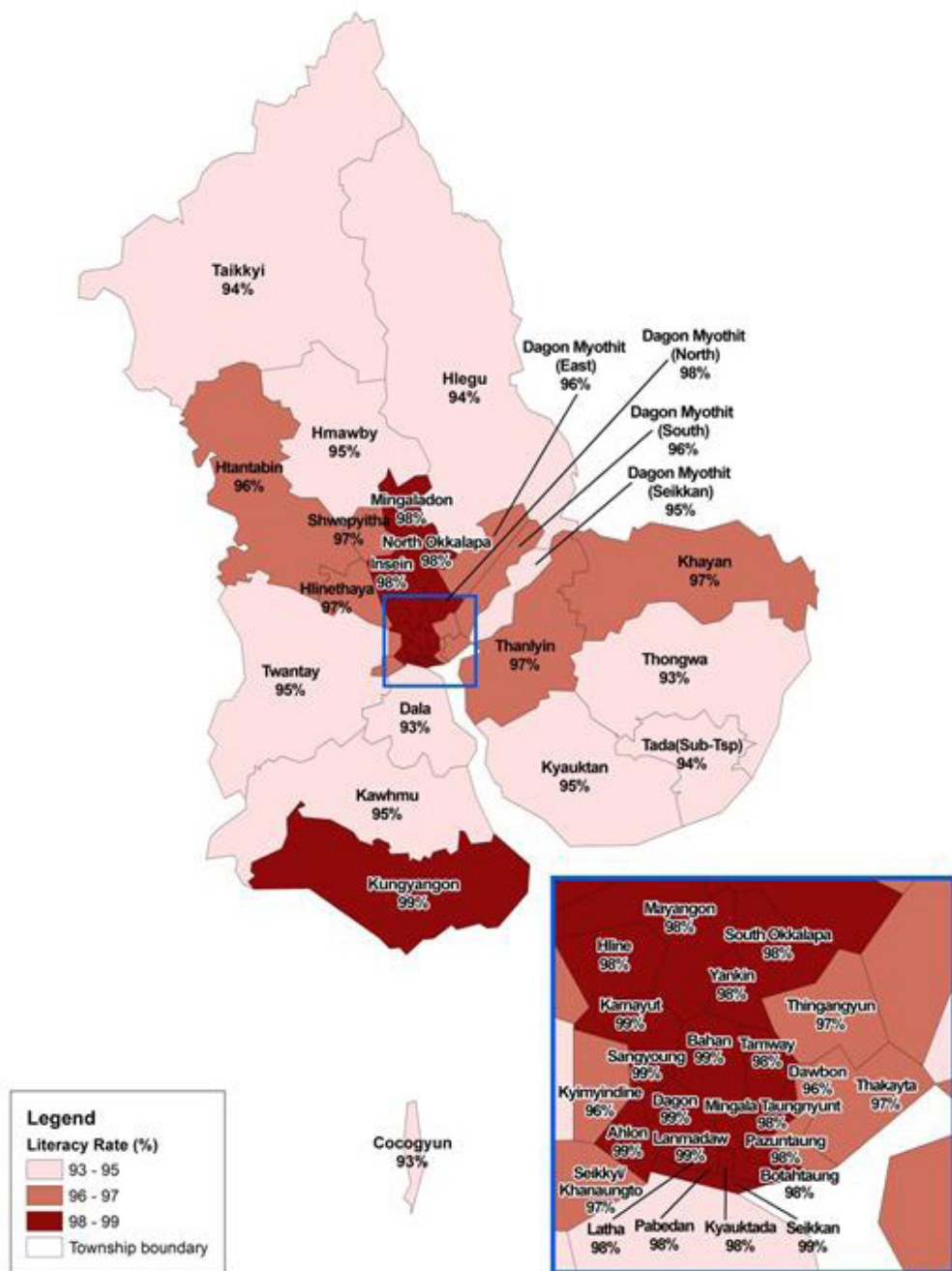


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Thanlyin Township



- School attendance in Thanlyin Township drops after age 9 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Thanlyin Township is lower from age 9 to 14 but it is higher than the Union after age 15 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
South District	: 95.5%
Thanlyin Township	: 97.4%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	45,792	98.3
Males	22,239	98.5
Females	23,553	98.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Thanlyin Township is 97.4 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 96.6 per cent and for the males it is 98.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.3 per cent with 98.1 per cent for females and 98.5 per cent for males.

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

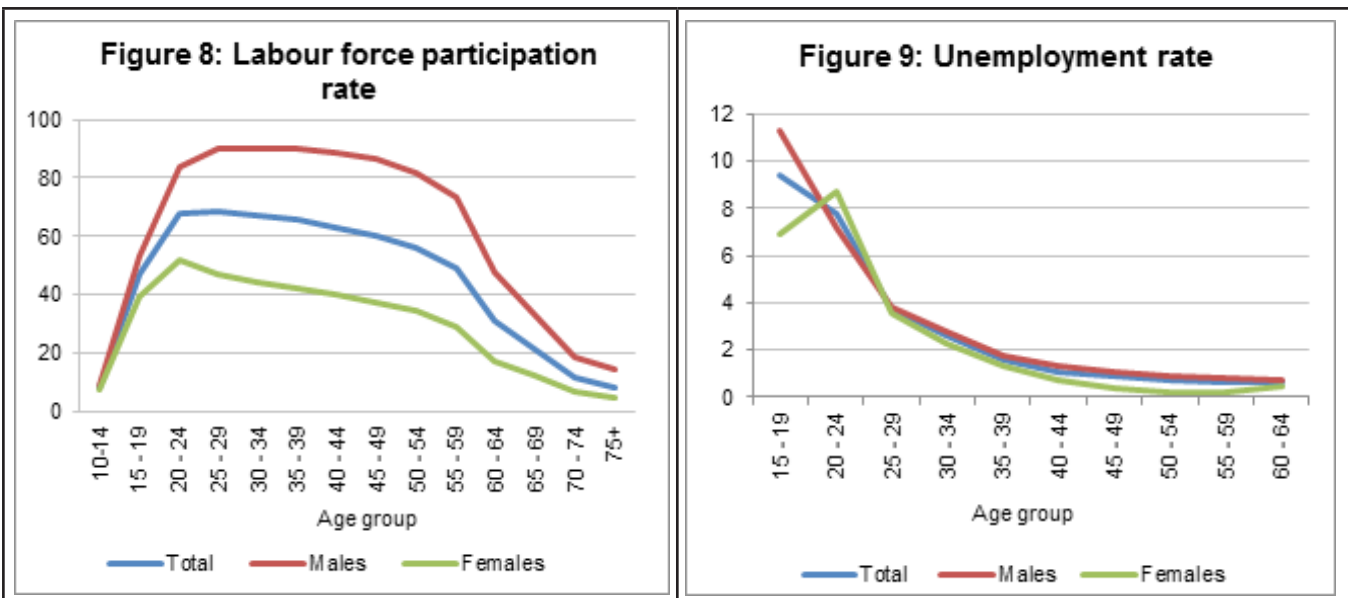
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 -4)	(grade 5)							
Total	148,880	7,942	5.3	47,408	18,012	37,290	18,504	730	17,138	736	280	840
Urban	50,295	1,864	3.7	9,794	4,867	13,654	9,045	351	9,994	445	140	141
Rural	98,585	6,078	6.2	37,614	13,145	23,636	9,459	379	7,144	291	140	699
Males	70,322	3,022	4.3	18,817	8,322	20,668	10,253	539	7,836	260	220	385
Females	78,558	4,920	6.3	28,591	9,690	16,622	8,251	191	9,302	476	60	455

- Some 5.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 6.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 4.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 6.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 12.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and 11.5 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	8.3	9.1	7.5	13.5	14.8	11.8
15 - 19	46.8	53.6	39.7	9.4	11.3	6.9
20 - 24	68.0	83.5	52.1	7.8	7.2	8.7
25 - 29	68.7	90.1	47.4	3.7	3.8	3.6
30 - 34	66.9	89.8	44.2	2.6	2.8	2.3
35 - 39	65.6	90.3	42.4	1.6	1.8	1.3
40 - 44	63.1	88.8	40.2	1.1	1.3	0.7
45 - 49	60.5	86.8	37.6	0.9	1.1	0.4
50 - 54	56.4	81.5	34.6	0.7	0.9	0.2
55 - 59	49.1	73.3	29.1	0.6	0.8	0.2
60 - 64	31.0	48.0	17.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
65 - 69	21.4	33.0	12.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
70 - 74	11.7	18.6	6.6	-	-	-
75 +	8.6	14.8	4.6	0.2	-	0.7
15 - 24	57.5	68.7	46.0	8.4	8.8	7.9
15 - 64	60.1	80.4	40.9	3.6	3.7	3.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Thanlyin Township is 60.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 40.9 per cent and is obviously lower than that of their male counterparts which is 80.4 per cent.
- In Thanlyin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Thanlyin Township is 3.6 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (3.7%) and for females (3.4%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 7.9 per cent.

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

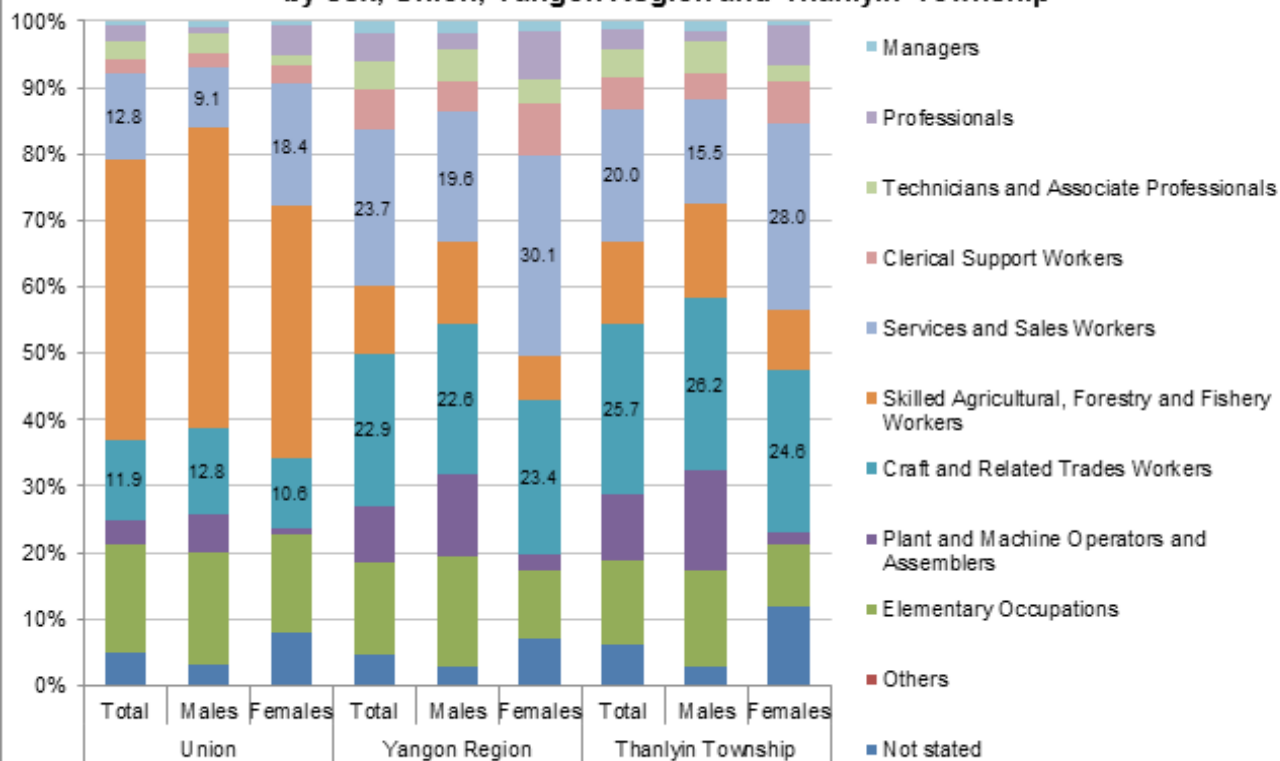
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	108,911	1.2	27.5	43.7	12.2	1.9	13.6
Males	33,722	2.2	44.9	4.6	18.7	3.0	26.6
Females	75,189	0.8	19.6	61.2	9.2	1.4	7.8

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 44.9 per cent of males are full time students while 61.2 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	100,716	64,437	36,279	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	1,227	948	279	1.2	1.5	0.8
Professionals	3,038	932	2,106	3.0	1.4	5.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4,191	3,287	904	4.2	5.1	2.5
Clerical Support Workers	4,803	2,474	2,329	4.8	3.8	6.4
Services and Sales Workers	20,127	9,978	10,149	20.0	15.5	28.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	12,393	9,131	3,262	12.3	14.2	9.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	25,843	16,903	8,940	25.7	26.2	24.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	10,127	9,545	582	10.1	14.8	1.6
Elementary Occupations	12,852	9,389	3,463	12.8	14.6	9.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	6,115	1,850	4,265	6.1	2.9	11.8

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



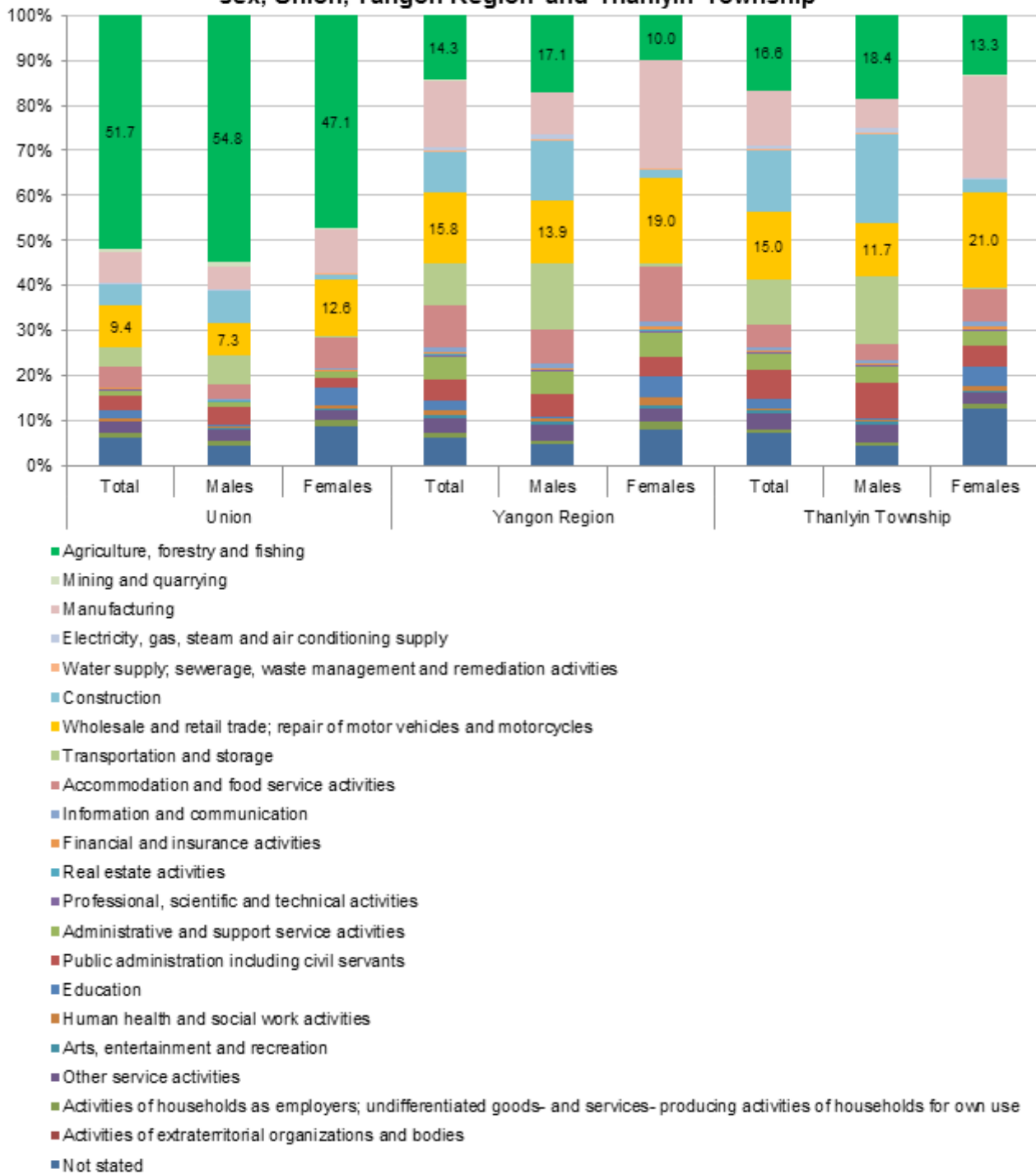
- In Thanlyin Township, 25.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are craft and related trades workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 20.0 per cent in services and sales workers.
- Analysis by sex shows that 26.2 per cent of males and 24.6 per cent of females are craft and related trades workers.
- In Yangon Region, 22.9 per cent are craft and related trades workers and 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	100,716	64,437	36,279	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,726	11,888	4,838	16.6	18.4	13.3
Mining and quarrying	212	187	25	0.2	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	12,390	4,133	8,257	12.3	6.4	22.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	580	518	62	0.6	0.8	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	305	230	75	0.3	0.4	0.2
Construction	13,834	12,822	1,012	13.7	19.9	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15,154	7,534	7,620	15.0	11.7	21.0
Transportation and storage	9,978	9,828	150	9.9	15.3	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	4,888	2,269	2,619	4.9	3.5	7.2
Information and communication	826	490	336	0.8	0.8	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	398	147	251	0.4	0.2	0.7
Real estate activities	142	98	44	0.1	0.2	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	210	123	87	0.2	0.2	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	3,543	2,264	1,279	3.5	3.5	3.5
Public administration including civil servants	6,741	5,114	1,627	6.7	7.9	4.5
Education	1,836	244	1,592	1.8	0.4	4.4
Human health and social work activities	637	221	416	0.6	0.3	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	502	357	145	0.5	0.6	0.4
Other service activities	3,566	2,718	848	3.5	4.2	2.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	817	444	373	0.8	0.7	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8	4	4	*	*	*
Not stated	7,423	2,804	4,619	7.4	4.4	12.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

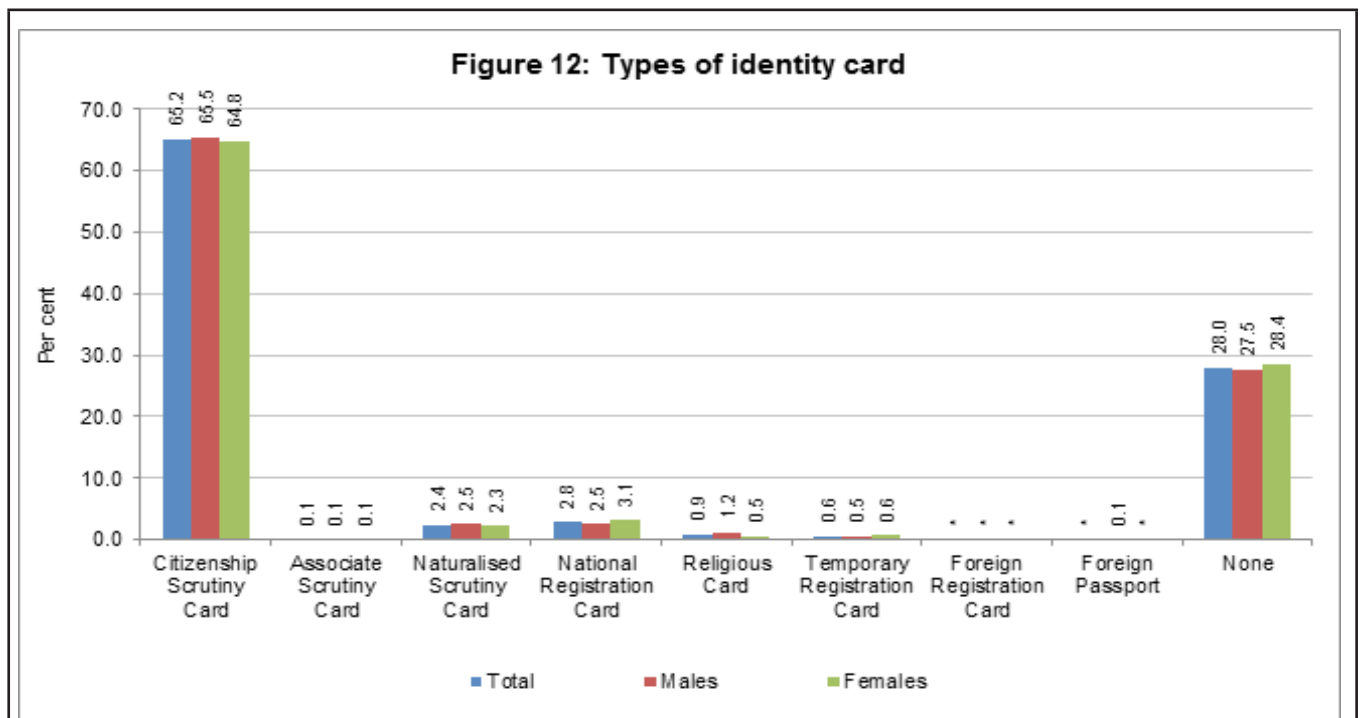


- In Thanlyin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 16.6 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 15.0 per cent.
- There are 18.4 per cent of males and 13.3 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 15.8 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” 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	146,095	214	5,430	6,318	1,930	1,304	47	101	62,730
Urban	51,902	104	1,623	2,499	994	434	40	46	16,733
Rural	94,193	110	3,807	3,819	936	870	7	55	45,997
Males	71,104	100	2,748	2,716	1,297	582	22	59	29,845
Females	74,991	114	2,682	3,602	633	722	25	42	32,885



- In Thanlyin Township, 65.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 28.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 27.5 per cent of males and 28.4 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	268,063	258,919	9,144	3.4	4,531	1,862	4,024	3,149
0 - 4	21,473	20,716	757	3.5	48	44	658	586
5 - 9	22,421	22,250	171	0.8	25	39	63	108
10 - 14	25,315	25,100	215	0.8	34	41	72	133
15 - 19	24,668	24,480	188	0.8	43	34	60	95
20 - 24	25,306	25,138	168	0.7	49	25	62	76
25 - 29	24,317	24,106	211	0.9	60	30	79	90
30 - 34	22,801	22,522	279	1.2	91	39	105	102
35 - 39	20,093	19,792	301	1.5	113	54	93	108
40 - 44	18,753	18,273	480	2.6	278	59	128	110
45 - 49	16,450	15,756	694	4.2	430	80	217	153
50 - 54	13,513	12,642	871	6.4	509	111	302	198
55 - 59	10,841	9,999	842	7.8	498	148	297	194
60 - 64	8,136	7,258	878	10.8	526	167	335	202
65 - 69	5,671	4,855	816	14.4	456	157	351	211
70 - 74	3,342	2,668	674	20.2	408	203	291	205
75 - 79	2,524	1,843	681	27.0	414	222	348	220
80 - 84	1,382	909	473	34.2	281	188	266	180
85 - 89	715	428	287	40.1	167	128	184	106
90 +	342	184	158	46.2	101	93	113	72

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	130,537	126,407	4,130	3.2	1,839	785	1,894	1,466
0 - 4	10,731	10,354	377	3.5	24	18	326	284
5 - 9	11,333	11,234	99	0.9	16	24	35	56
10 - 14	12,857	12,735	122	0.9	21	22	40	74
15 - 19	12,514	12,424	90	0.7	22	13	32	48
20 - 24	12,780	12,698	82	0.6	21	13	27	41
25 - 29	12,113	12,005	108	0.9	27	14	49	44
30 - 34	11,375	11,226	149	1.3	42	16	72	56
35 - 39	9,722	9,570	152	1.6	38	28	61	63
40 - 44	8,824	8,596	228	2.6	108	27	72	64
45 - 49	7,661	7,348	313	4.1	173	37	104	70
50 - 54	6,276	5,840	436	6.9	231	44	176	104
55 - 59	4,895	4,485	410	8.4	226	69	167	95
60 - 64	3,607	3,231	376	10.4	215	63	156	90
65 - 69	2,458	2,148	310	12.6	165	54	142	74
70 - 74	1,424	1,137	287	20.2	165	95	122	82
75 - 79	1,060	784	276	26.0	159	94	129	93
80 - 84	541	373	168	31.1	102	77	86	67
85 - 89	236	137	99	41.9	54	44	63	38
90 +	130	82	48	36.9	30	33	35	23

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	137,526	132,512	5,014	3.6	2,692	1,077	2,130	1,683
0 - 4	10,742	10,362	380	3.5	24	26	332	302
5 - 9	11,088	11,016	72	0.6	9	15	28	52
10 - 14	12,458	12,365	93	0.7	13	19	32	59
15 - 19	12,154	12,056	98	0.8	21	21	28	47
20 - 24	12,526	12,440	86	0.7	28	12	35	35
25 - 29	12,204	12,101	103	0.8	33	16	30	46
30 - 34	11,426	11,296	130	1.1	49	23	33	46
35 - 39	10,371	10,222	149	1.4	75	26	32	45
40 - 44	9,929	9,677	252	2.5	170	32	56	46
45 - 49	8,789	8,408	381	4.3	257	43	113	83
50 - 54	7,237	6,802	435	6.0	278	67	126	94
55 - 59	5,946	5,514	432	7.3	272	79	130	99
60 - 64	4,529	4,027	502	11.1	311	104	179	112
65 - 69	3,213	2,707	506	15.7	291	103	209	137
70 - 74	1,918	1,531	387	20.2	243	108	169	123
75 - 79	1,464	1,059	405	27.7	255	128	219	127
80 - 84	841	536	305	36.3	179	111	180	113
85 - 89	479	291	188	39.2	113	84	121	68
90 +	212	102	110	51.9	71	60	78	49

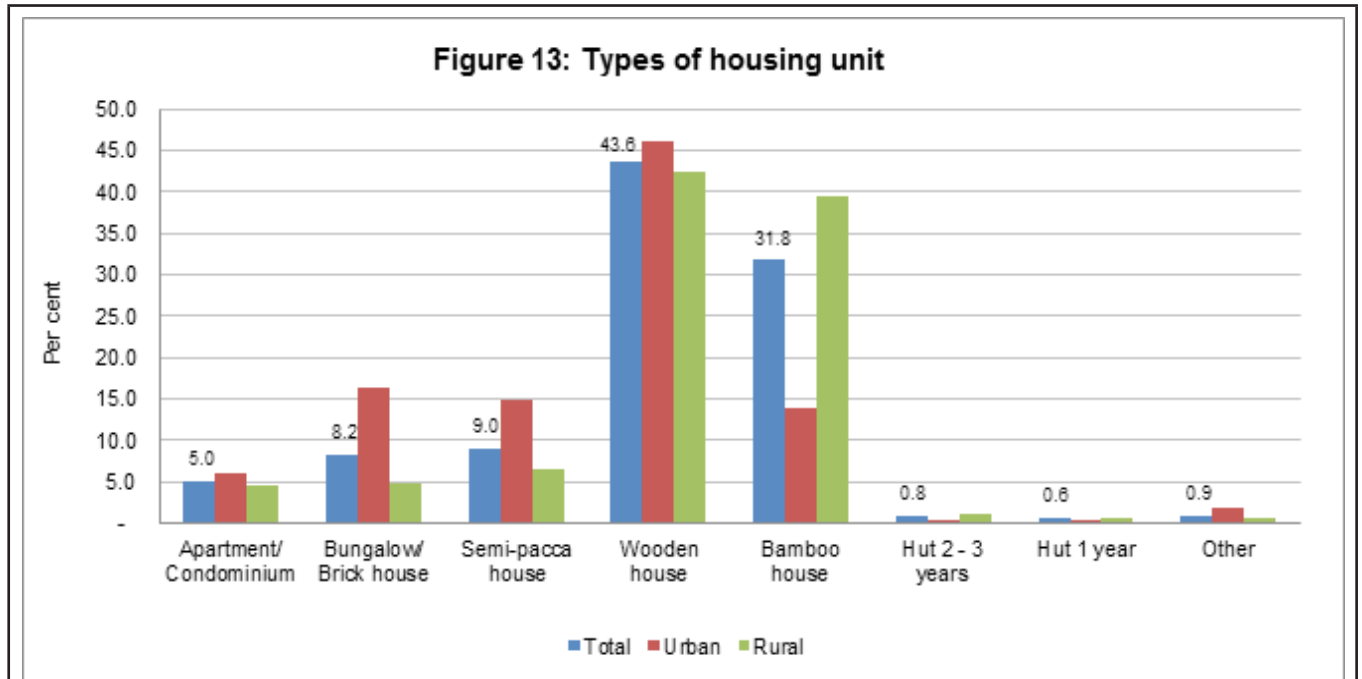
- Three in every 100 persons in Thanlyin Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly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

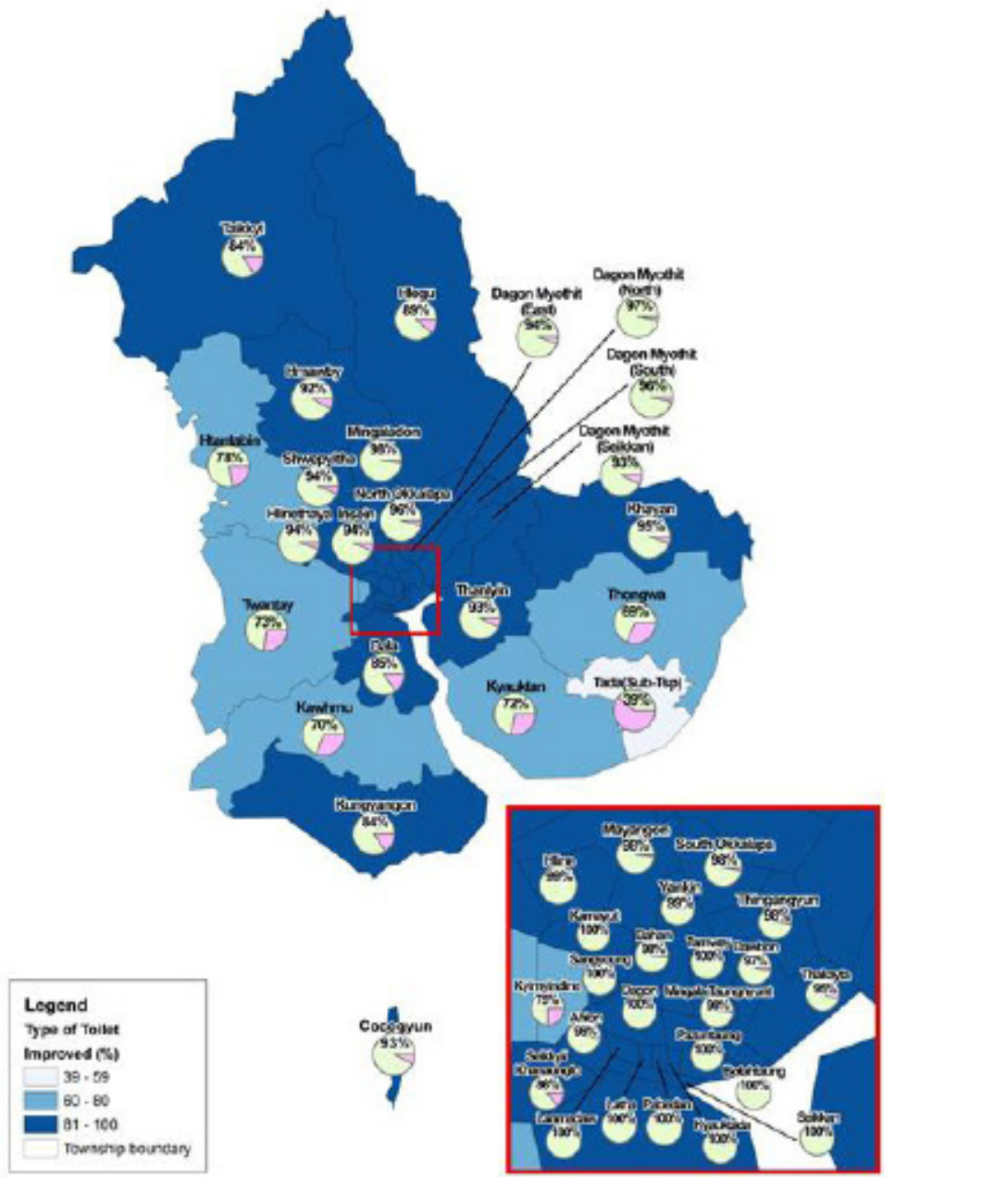
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	61,597	5.0	8.2	9.0	43.6	31.8	0.8	0.6	0.9
Urban	18,709	6.1	16.3	15.0	46.2	13.9	0.4	0.3	1.8
Rural	42,888	4.6	4.7	6.4	42.5	39.5	1.0	0.7	0.5



- The majority of the households in Thanlyin Township are living in wooden houses (43.6%) followed by households in bamboo houses (31.8%).
- Some 46.2 per cent of urban households and 42.5 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%
South District	: 79.9%
Thanlyin Township	: 92.9%

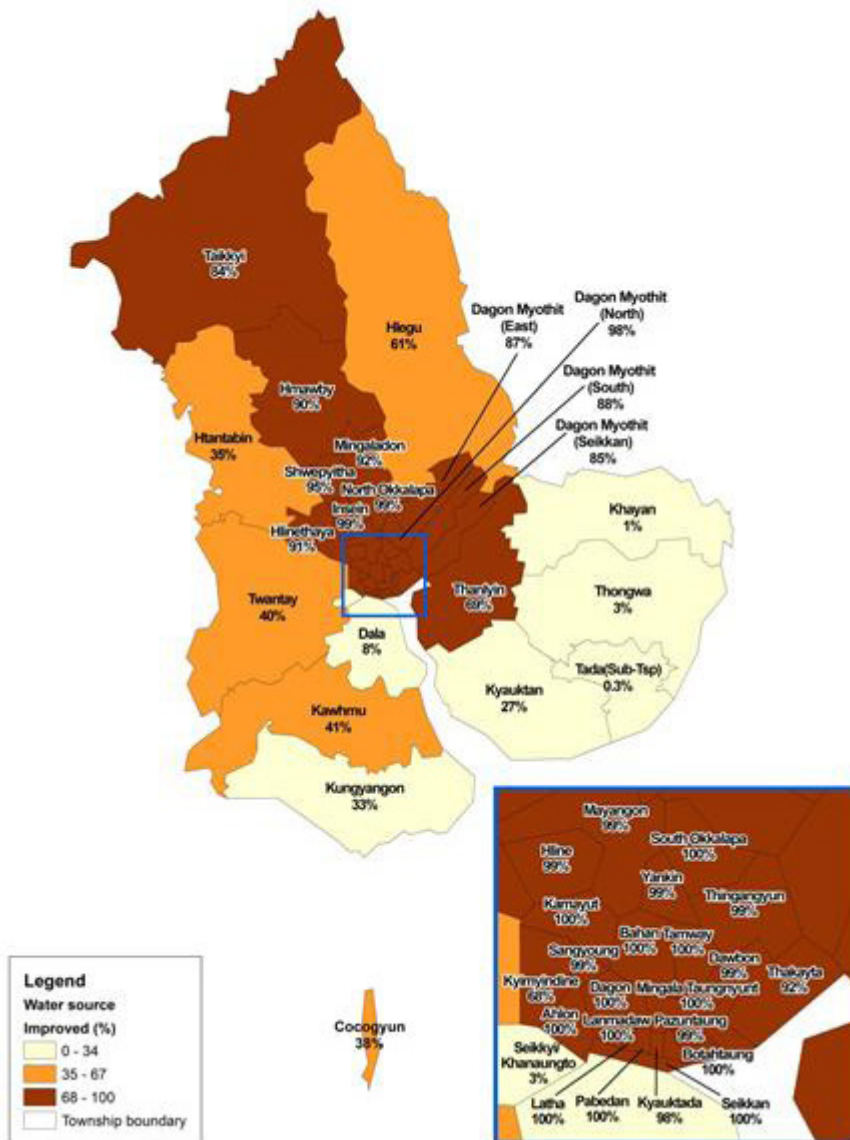
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.5	4.4	1.7
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		90.4	91.7	89.9
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		92.9	96.1	91.6
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		2.5	2.6	2.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		2.5	0.2	3.5
Other		0.3	0.1	0.3
None		1.8	1.0	2.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	61,597	18,709	42,888

- Some 92.9 per cent of the households in Thanlyin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (90.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Thanlyin 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 1.8 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 Thanlyin Township, 2.2 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%
South District	: 29.0%
Thanyin Township	: 68.7%

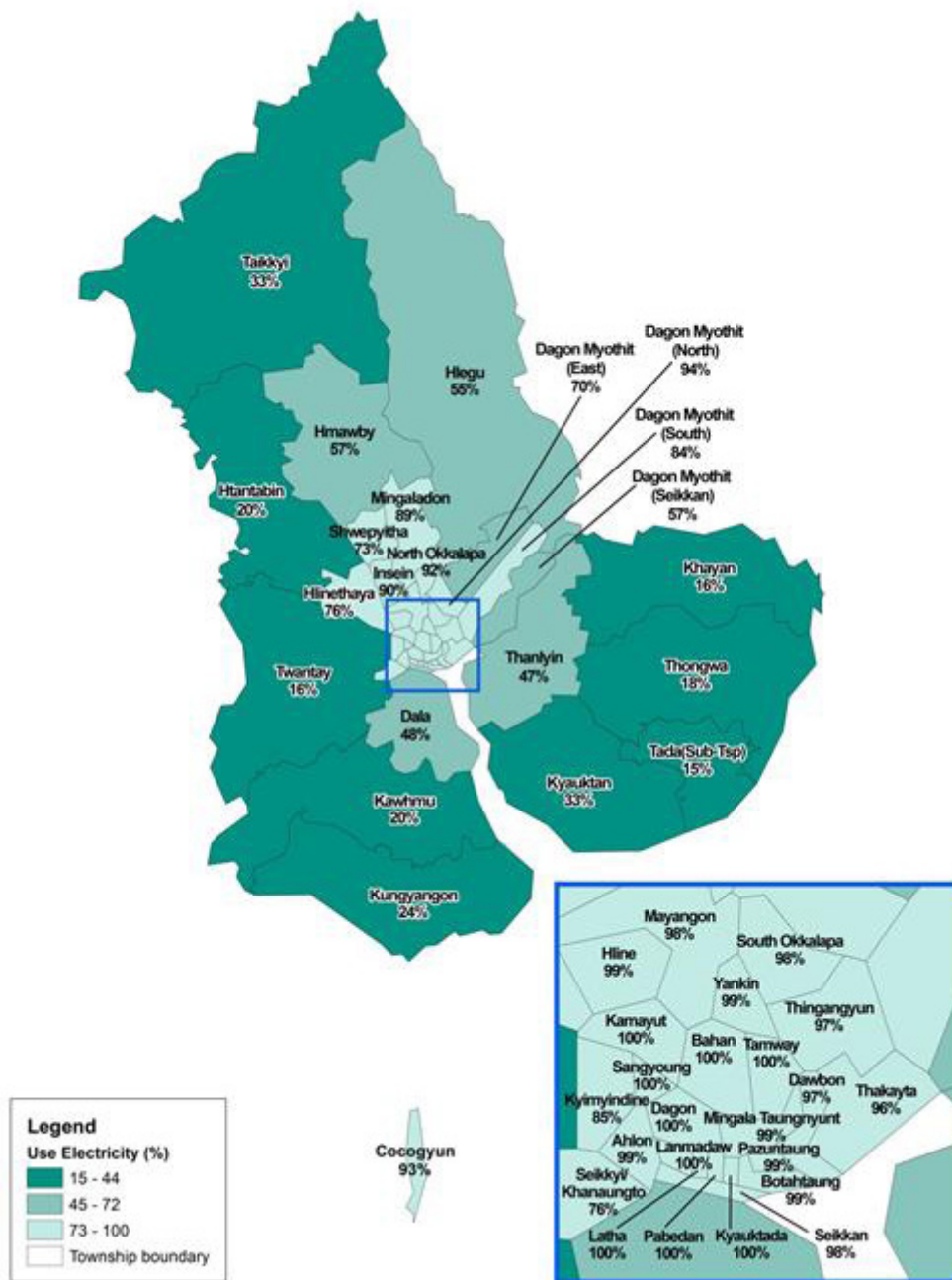
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		2.2	3.2	1.8
Tube well, borehole		40.5	57.8	32.9
Protected well/ Spring		16.9	17.1	16.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier		9.1	18.2	5.1
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>68.7</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>56.6</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		5.8	0.9	8.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake		23.0	0.1	33.0
River/stream/ canal		0.1	-	0.1
Waterfall/ Rain water		0.3	0.1	0.4
Other		2.1	2.6	1.9
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>31.3</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>43.4</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	61,597	18,709	42,888

- In Thanlyin Township, 68.7 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 is high but it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 40.5 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 23.0 per cent use water from pool/pond/lake.
- Some 31.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 43.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
South District	: 29.7%
Thanlyin Township	: 47.4%

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

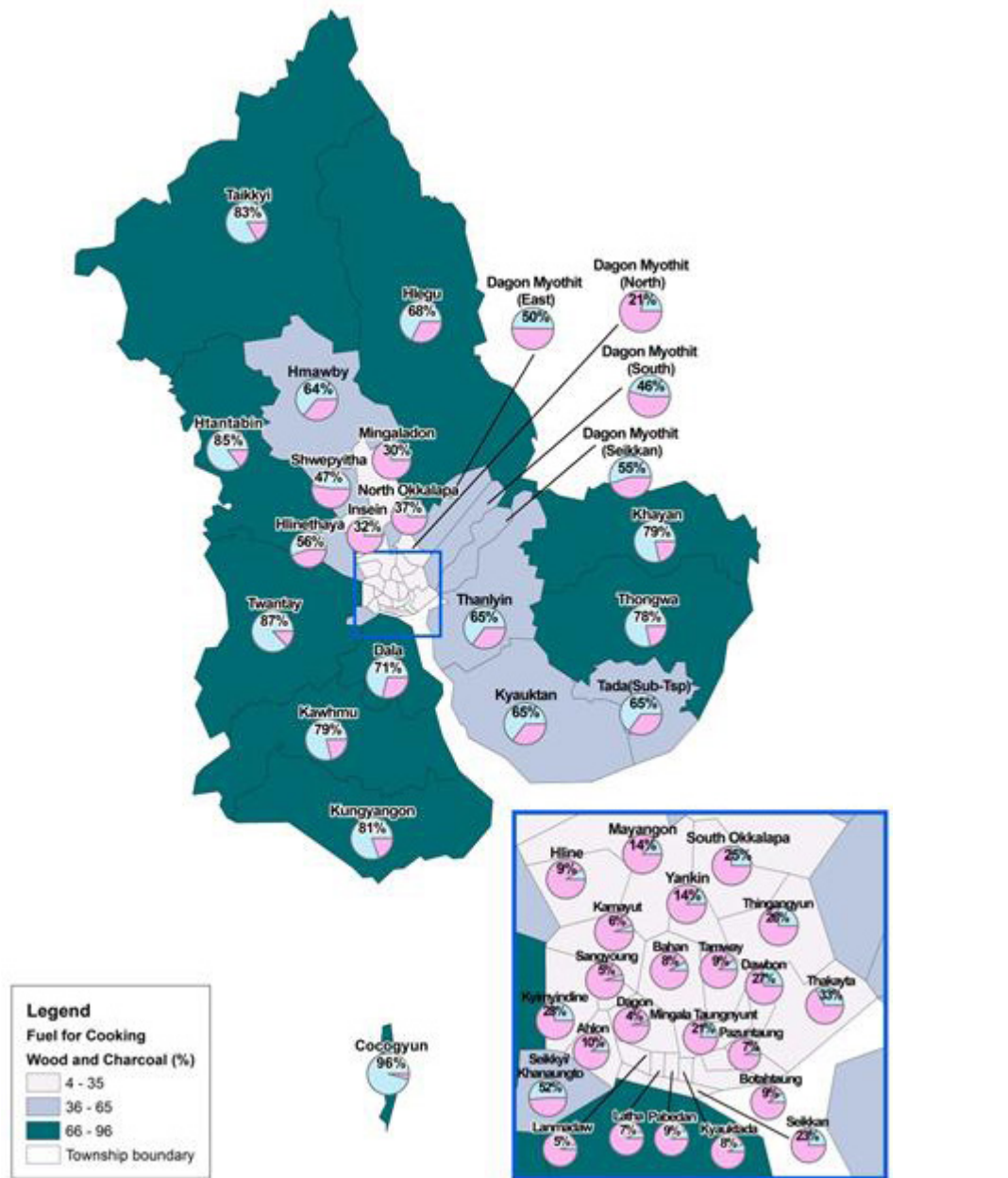
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		47.4	79.9	33.2
Kerosene		4.5	0.2	6.4
Candle		9.2	5.7	10.8
Battery		26.0	7.8	33.9
Generator (private)		9.3	5.5	10.9
Water mill (private)		0.1	*	0.2
Solar system/energy		2.8	0.2	3.9
Other		0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	61,597	18,709	42,888

- In Thanlyin Township, 47.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is among the lowest 10 townships 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.
- In rural areas, 33.9 per cent of the households mainly use battery 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%
South District	: 74.4%
Thanlyin Township	: 65.0%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		29.0	50.0	19.9
LPG		1.0	2.7	0.3
Kerosene		0.1	*	0.2
BioGas		0.6	1.1	0.4
Firewood		31.5	10.5	40.6
Charcoal		33.5	34.1	33.3
Coal		0.7	0.6	0.8
Other		3.5	0.8	4.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	61,597	18,709	42,888

- In Thanlyin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 31.5 per cent using firewood and 33.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 29.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 40.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 33.3 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

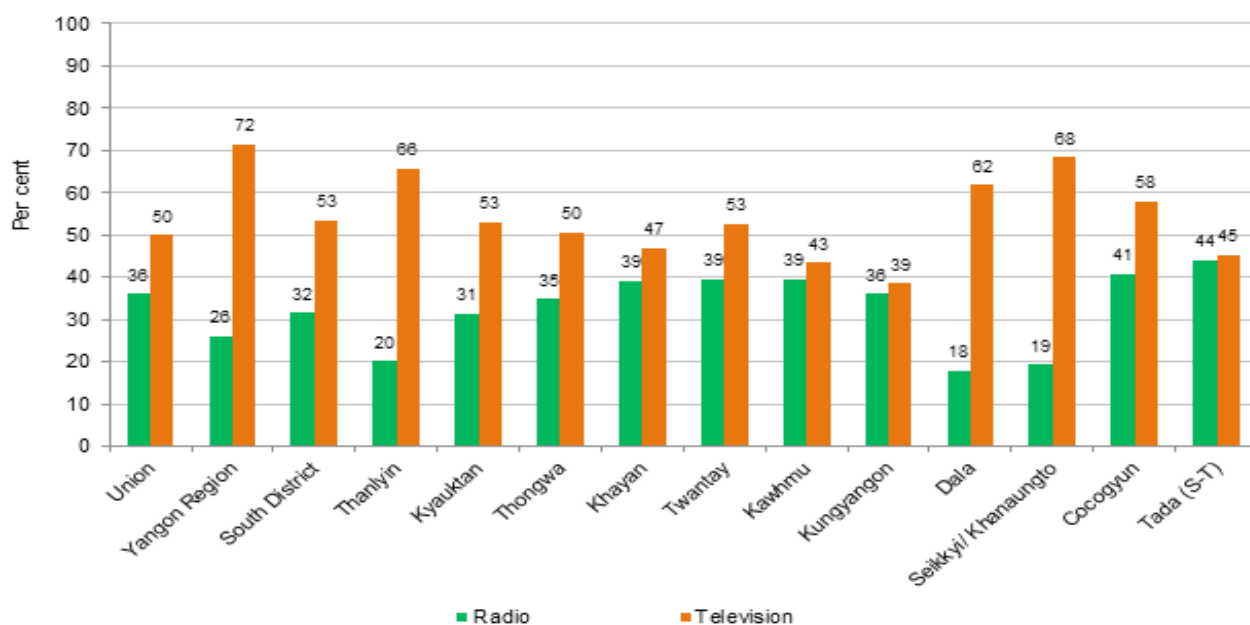
Communication and related amenities

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	61,597	20.1	65.7	3.9	55.6	5.4	10.0	21.8	0.7
Urban	18,709	14.3	78.9	7.2	70.5	11.2	20.6	13.5	0.9
Rural	42,888	22.7	60.0	2.5	49.0	2.8	5.4	25.4	0.5

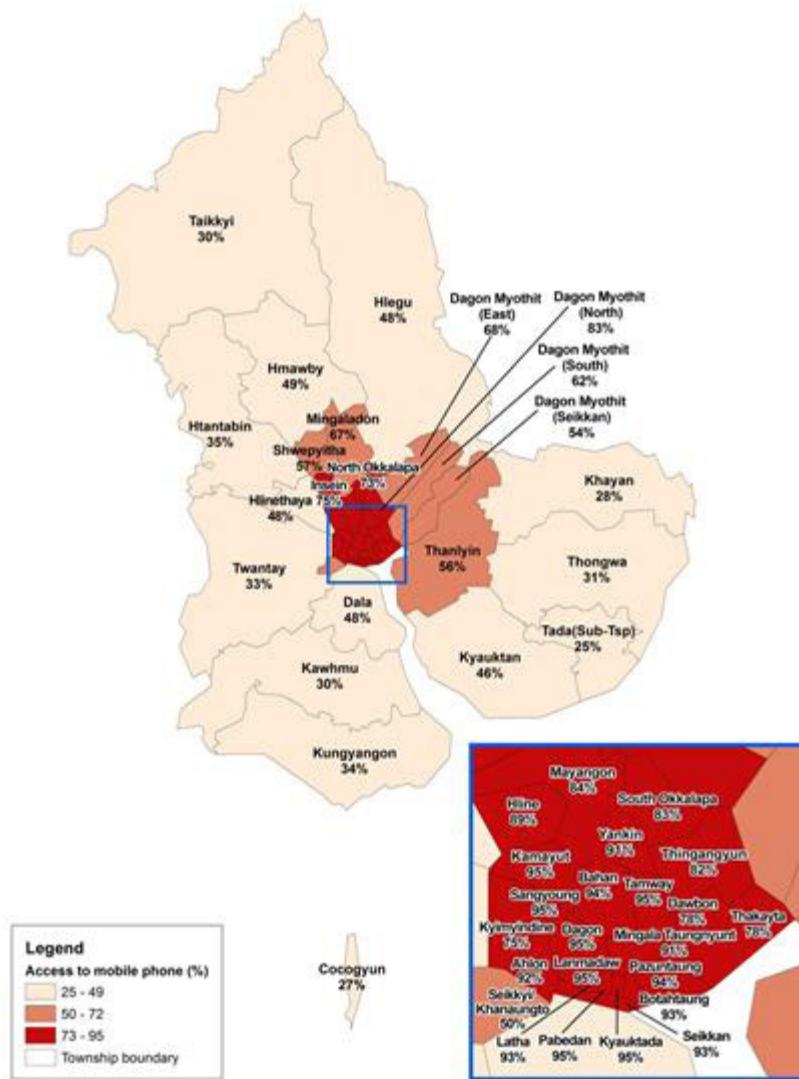
- Some 65.7 per cent of the households in Thanlyin Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 78.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 60.0 per cent.

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



- In Thanlyin Township, about one in five households (20.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
South District	: 39.1%
Thanyin Township	: 55.6%

- Only 55.6 per cent of the households in Thanlyin Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it belongs to the middle group.

Transportation items

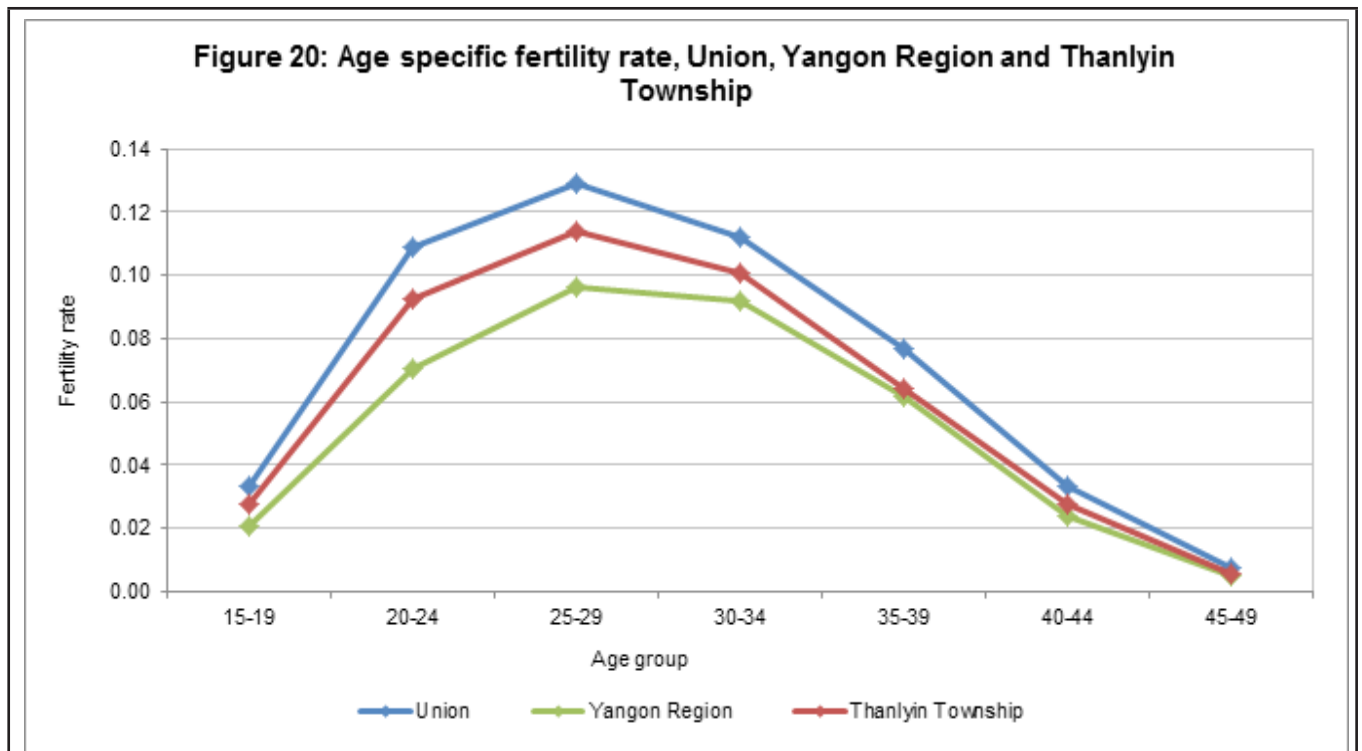
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
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
South District	339,205	5,118	85,141	136,138	12,967	8,723	10,673	42,622
Urban	94,494	2,990	23,126	45,084	925	957	847	2,082
Rural	244,711	2,128	62,015	91,054	12,042	7,766	9,826	40,540
Thanlyin Township	61,597	2,140	18,007	21,011	1,276	454	458	4,900
Urban	18,709	1,325	6,082	6,286	49	13	55	99
Rural	42,888	815	11,925	14,725	1,227	441	403	4,801

- In Thanlyin Township, 34.1 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 29.2 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.

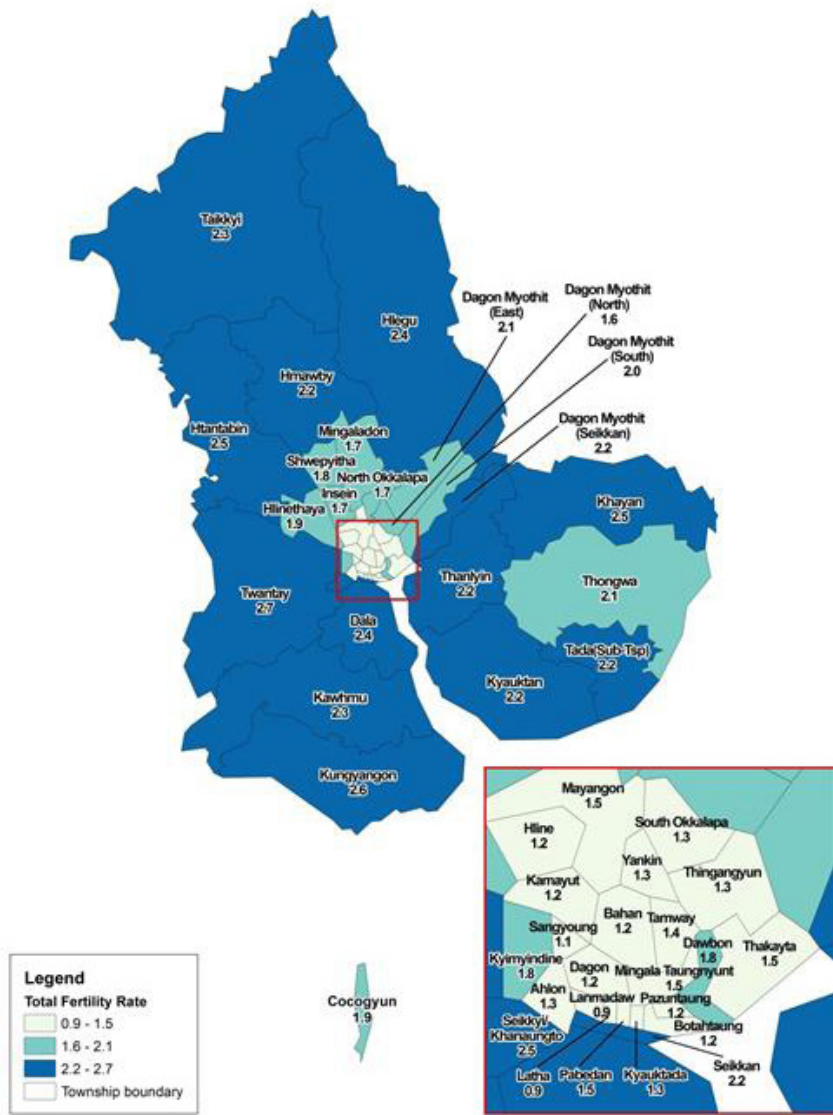
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



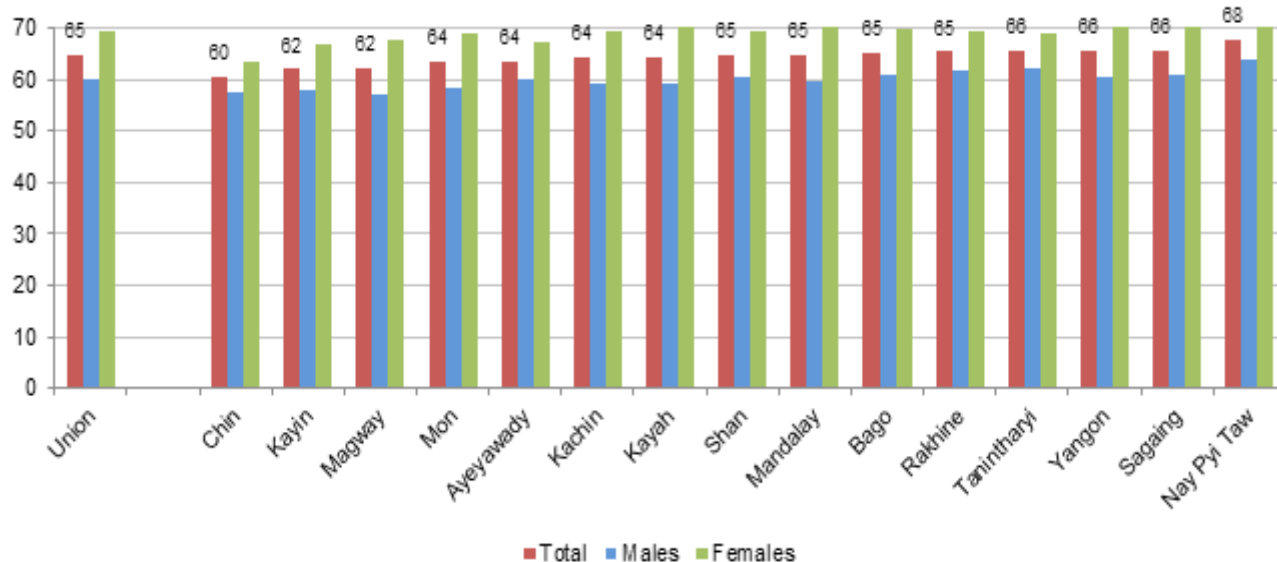
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.2 children per woman and is less than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
South District	: 2.4
Thanlyin Township	: 2.2

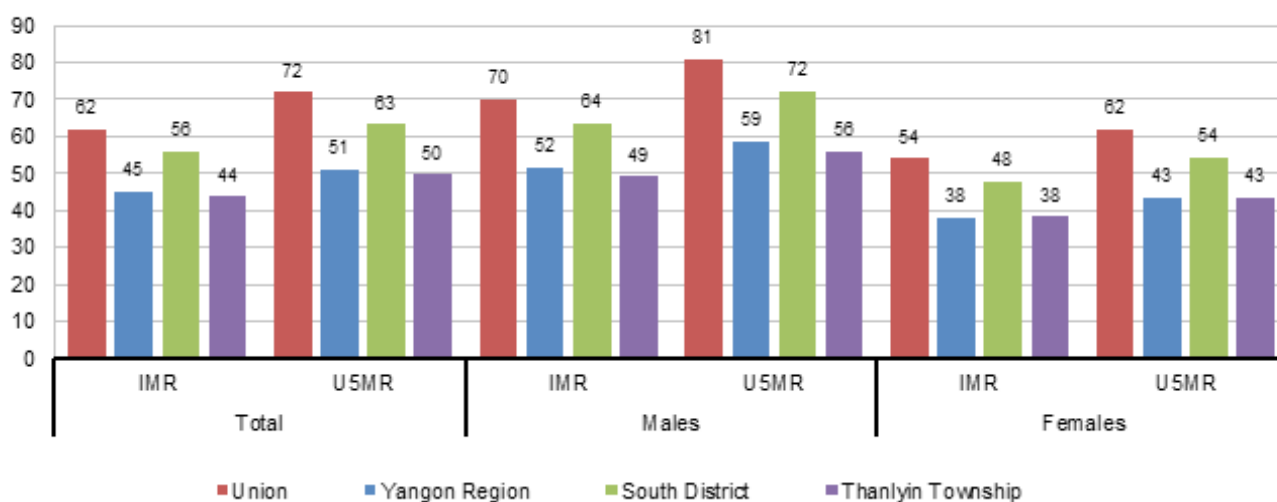
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

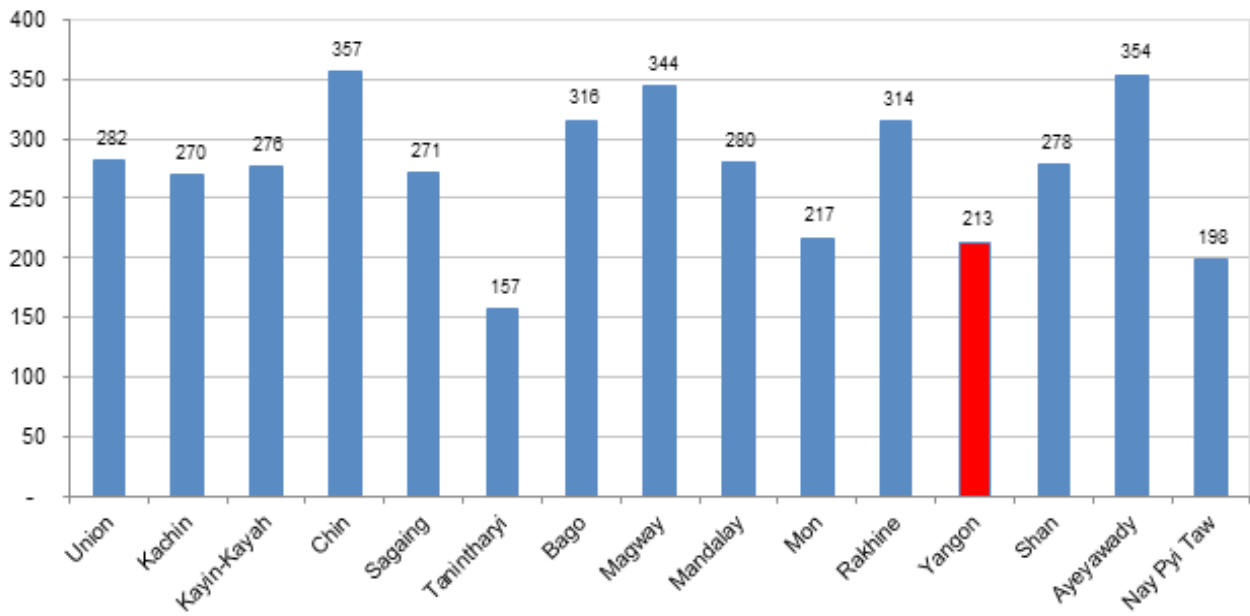
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in South District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in South District is 56 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 63 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thanlyin Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and South District. The Infant mortality in Thanlyin is 44 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 50 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In 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.

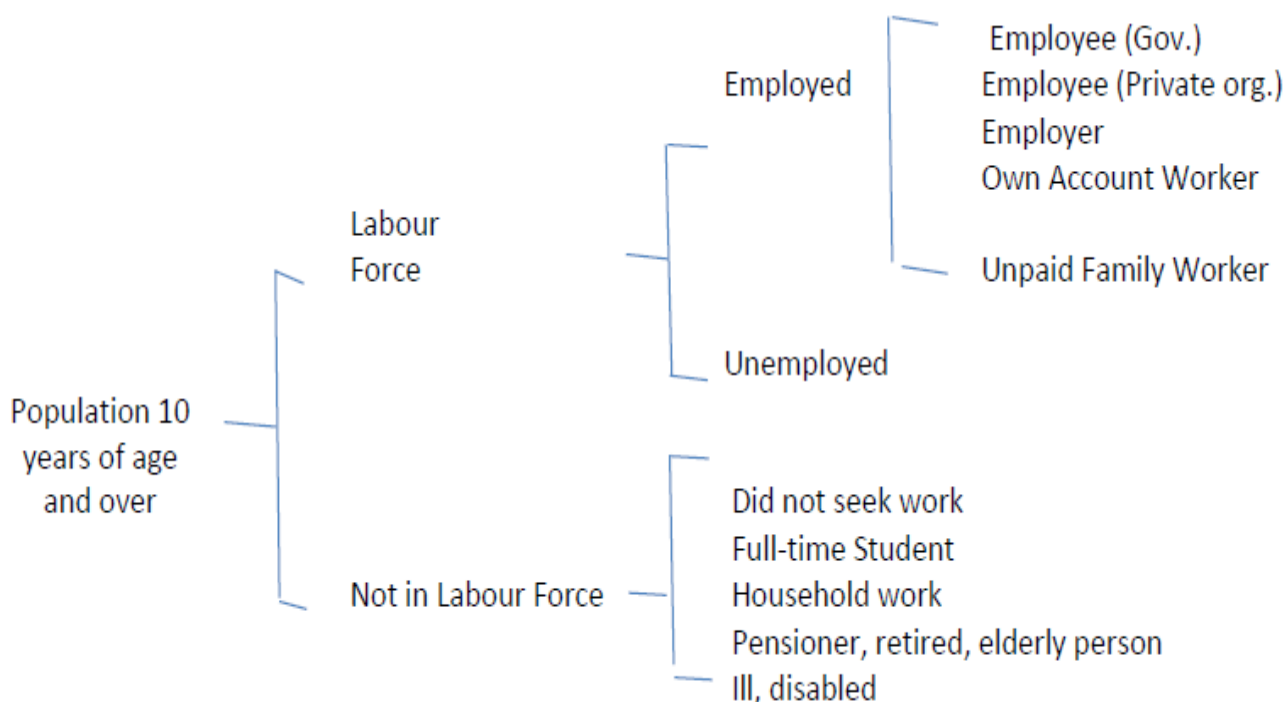
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Yangon Region, South District, Thanlyin Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Thida	Assistant Director, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Yin Wai Lwin	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Tin Mar Lar Nwe	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May 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
Daw Cho Zin Win	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

