



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

BAGO REGION, PYAY DISTRICT

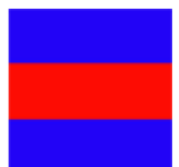
Padaung Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Figure 1 : Map of Bago Region, showing the townships



Padaung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	144,214 ²	
Population males	69,284 (48.0%)	
Population females	74,930 (52.0%)	
Percentage of urban population	12.3%	
Area (Km²)	2,507.1 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	57.5 persons	
Median age	32.8 years	
Number of wards	8	
Number of village tracts	40	
Number of private households	38,892	
Percentage of female headed households	28.1%	
Mean household size	3.6 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	22.7%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	69.6%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.7%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	43.7	
Child dependency ratio	32.6	
Old dependency ratio	11.1	
Ageing index	34.1	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	93	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	95.3%	
Male	97.3%	
Female	93.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	9,620	6.7
Walking	3,500	2.4
Seeing	6,228	4.3
Hearing	2,692	1.9
Remembering	2,988	2.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	97,521	79.2	
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	226	0.2	
National Registration	442	0.4	
Religious	637	0.5	
Temporary Registration	222	0.2	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1	
None	24,004	19.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	65.1%	83.9%	48.0%
Unemployment rate	3.6%	3.0%	4.7%
Employment to population ratio	62.7%	81.4%	45.8%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	32,333	83.1	
Renter	847	2.2	
Provided free (individually)	677	1.7	
Government quarters	4,833	12.4	
Private company quarters	126	0.3	
Other	76	0.2	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	3.5%		33.5%
Bamboo	50.6%	31.3%	1.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.6%	
Wood	35.7%	59.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		61.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	8.8%	8.1%	3.9%
Other	1.2%	0.6%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	7,573	19.5	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	*	< 0.1	
Biogas	*	< 0.1	
Firewood	29,144	75.0	
Charcoal	2,069	5.3	
Coal	47	0.1	
Other	22	0.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	15,291	39.3
Kerosene	151	0.4
Candle	11,814	30.4
Battery	6,215	16.0
Generator (private)	3,168	8.1
Water mill (private)	27	0.1
Solar system/energy	1,647	4.2
Other	579	1.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	4,960	12.8
Tube well, borehole	9,230	23.7
Protected well/spring	5,829	15.0
Bottled/purifier water	2,173	5.6
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>22,192</i>	<i>57.1</i>
Unprotected well/spring	713	1.8
Pool/pond/lake	1,824	4.7
River/stream/canal	13,084	33.7
Waterfall/rainwater	834	2.1
Other	245	0.6
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>16,700</i>	<i>42.9</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	6,109	15.7
Tube well, borehole	11,465	29.5
Protected well/spring	5,359	13.8
Unprotected well/spring	631	1.6
Pool/pond/lake	2,235	5.7
River/stream/canal	12,171	31.3
Waterfall/rainwater	607	1.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	307	0.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	445	1.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	33,597	86.4
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>34,042</i>	<i>87.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,374	3.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	443	1.1
Other	99	0.3
None	2,934	7.5
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	19,303	49.6
Television	22,252	57.2
Landline phone	1,352	3.5
Mobile phone	9,555	24.6
Computer	484	1.2
Internet at home	1,273	3.3
Households with none of the items	8,009	20.6
Households with all of the items	67	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	458	1.2
Motorcycle/Moped	14,729	37.9
Bicycle	17,917	46.1
4-Wheel tractor	446	1.1
Canoe/Boat	887	2.3
Motor boat	296	0.8
Cart (bullock)	11,390	29.3

Note: ¹ Population figures for Padaung 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 Padaung Township in Bago 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 Padaung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	144,214*		
Males	69,284		
Females	74,930		
Sex ratio	93 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	12.3%		
Area (Km ²)	2,507.1**		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	57.5 persons		
Number of wards	8		
Number of village tracts	40		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	140,748	17,172	123,576
Number of conventional households	38,892	4,468	34,424
Mean household size	3.6 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Padaung Township, there are more females than males with 93 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (12.3%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Padaung Township is 58 persons per square kilometre. • There are 3.6 persons living in each household in Padaung Township. This is less than the Union average (4.4 persons). 			

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; Padaung Township (Pyay District, Bago Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	38,892	144,214	69,284	74,930
	Ward	4,468	17,678	8,187	9,491
1	Kya Khat(W)	427	1,462	671	791
2	Min Yat(W)	267	1,024	450	574
3	Wun Lo(W)	437	1,700	774	926
4	Si Thar(W)	390	1,590	734	856
5	Hpaung Kan(W)	318	1,167	527	640
6	Yatarnar Pon(W)	1,153	4,726	2,239	2,487
7	Shwe pin(W)	844	3,331	1,525	1,806
8	Pyay tawtar(W)	632	2,678	1,267	1,411
	Village Tract	34,424	126,536	61,097	65,439
1	Ywar Thar Yar(VT)	591	2,340	1,154	1,186
2	Shwe Bon Thar(VT)	627	2,552	1,249	1,303
3	Sin Te(VT)	2,906	10,358	4,924	5,434
4	Tha Yet Lein(VT)	982	3,886	1,779	2,107
5	Taung Bway(VT)	899	3,569	1,790	1,779
6	Yae Lel Kyun(VT)	422	1,625	746	879
7	Ma Gyi Htone(VT)	975	3,640	1,729	1,911
8	Lae(VT)	951	3,517	1,647	1,870
9	Nyaunt Chay Htauk(VT)	1,864	6,982	3,579	3,403
10	Swei Taw(VT)	546	2,033	978	1,055
11	Dant Da Lun(VT)	759	2,874	1,411	1,463
12	Ngar Se Pay(VT)	465	1,689	818	871
13	Daung Ma Nar(VT)	494	1,953	896	1,057
14	Thu Ye Tan(VT)	740	2,879	1,383	1,496
15	Hteik Pauk(VT)	598	2,135	1,015	1,120
16	Kyauk Hpu(VT)	1,857	7,354	3,722	3,632
17	Yat Thar(VT)	713	2,470	1,166	1,304
18	Ta Loke Pin(VT)	785	2,687	1,262	1,425

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
19	Kaing Gyi(VT)	763	2,744	1,376	1,368
20	Za Yat Hla(VT)	477	1,659	794	865
21	Taung Boet Gyi(VT)	418	1,658	830	828
22	Kyaung U(VT)	719	2,688	1,261	1,427
23	Yae Kyaw(VT)	596	2,128	1,030	1,098
24	Kyee Pin(VT)	724	2,557	1,283	1,274
25	Nyaung Pin(VT)	520	1,951	942	1,009
26	Nat Mauk(VT)	831	2,951	1,415	1,536
27	Shwe Nyi Naung(VT)	226	771	362	409
28	Pe Gyi(VT)	701	2,526	1,181	1,345
29	Hle Ku(VT)	1,579	5,762	2,873	2,889
30	Kyoe Kyar(VT)	617	2,320	1,088	1,232
31	Kyun Mee(VT)	1,169	4,246	1,954	2,292
32	Htone Bo(VT)	1,789	6,659	3,053	3,606
33	San Wa(VT)	295	1,093	508	585
34	Myaung(VT)	393	1,467	724	743
35	Kone Ka Lay(VT)	547	1,809	850	959
36	Kwin Hla(VT)	1,357	4,597	2,160	2,437
37	Htauk Kyant Kone(VT)	586	2,017	982	1,035
38	Ton Kin(VT)	628	1,982	939	1,043
39	Kyee Taw(VT)	980	3,272	1,590	1,682
40	Hpa Yon Kar(VT)	1,335	5,136	2,654	2,482

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Padaung Township

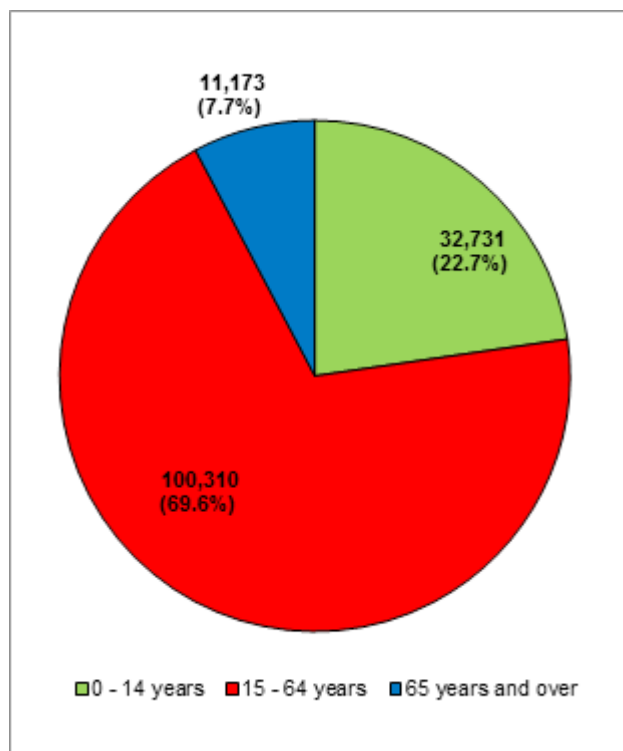
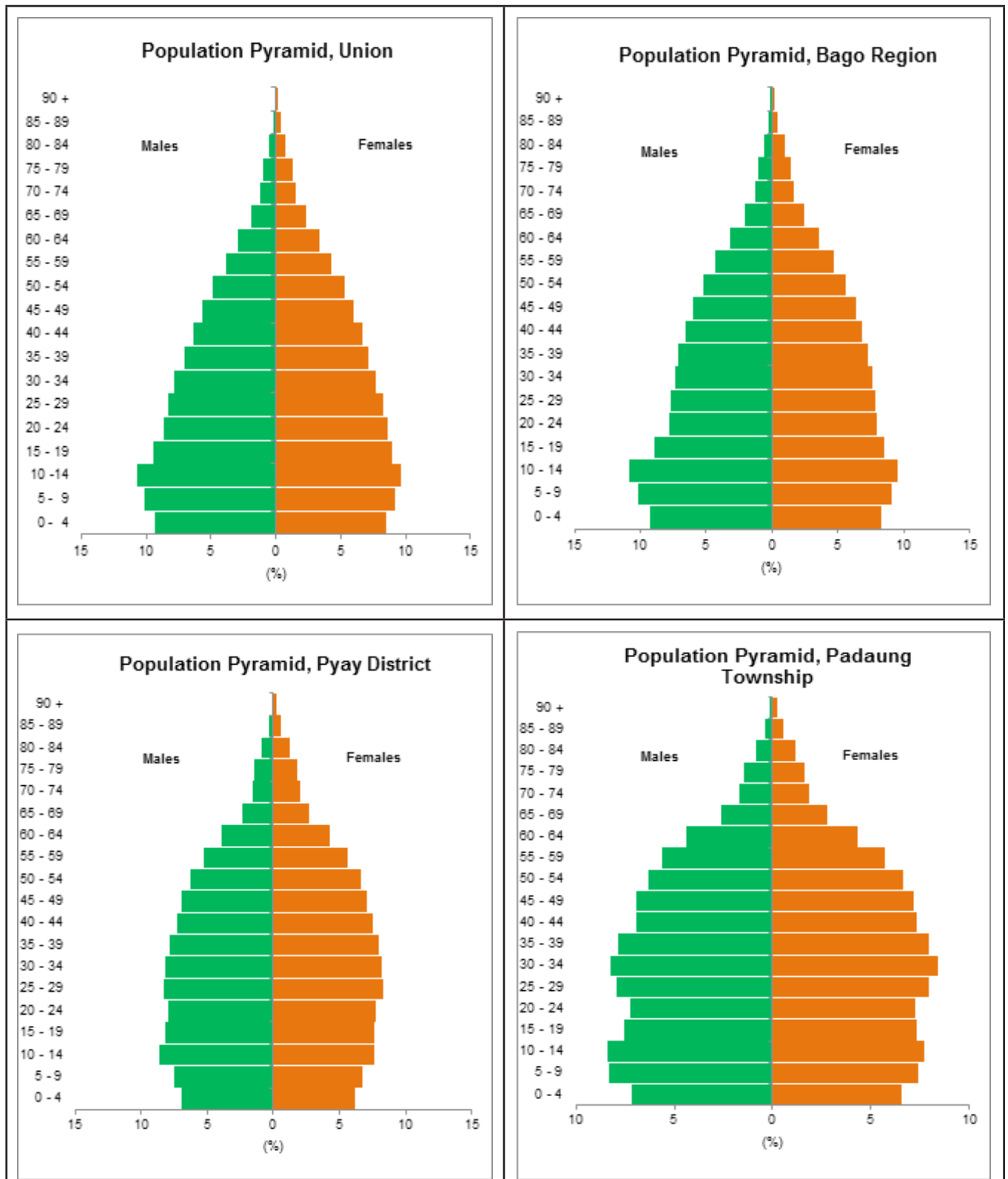


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Padaung Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	144,214	69,284	74,930
0 - 4	9,824	4,933	4,891
5 - 9	11,308	5,771	5,537
10 - 14	11,599	5,823	5,776
15 - 19	10,715	5,238	5,477
20 - 24	10,439	5,001	5,438
25 - 29	11,450	5,492	5,958
30 - 34	12,047	5,732	6,315
35 - 39	11,407	5,437	5,970
40 - 44	10,302	4,808	5,494
45 - 49	10,199	4,802	5,397
50 - 54	9,298	4,349	4,949
55 - 59	8,192	3,893	4,299
60 - 64	6,261	3,018	3,243
65 - 69	3,878	1,789	2,089
70 - 74	2,596	1,184	1,412
75 - 79	2,239	1,020	1,219
80 - 84	1,490	610	880
85 - 89	705	276	429
90 +	265	108	157

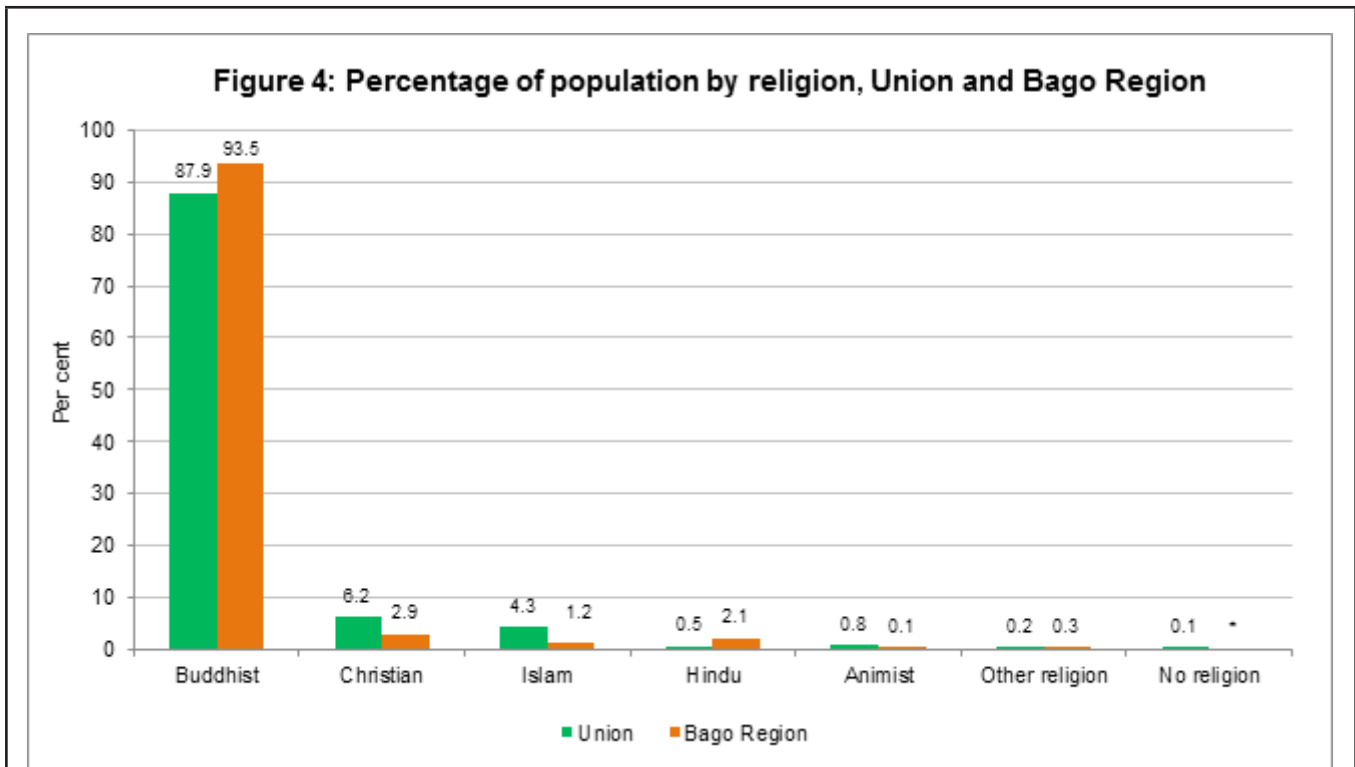
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Padaung Township is 69.6 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Bago Region, Pyay District and Padaung Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Padaung Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has declined in age groups 15-19 and 20-24 and then continued declining in all remaining age groups except age groups 25-29 and 30-34.
- Compared to Union level, there is a larger percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Padaung Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, 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 Bago Region, it is 93.5% Buddhist, 2.9% Christian, 1.2% Islam, 2.1% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, 0.3% Other religion, and less than 0.1% 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	2,164	1,131	1,033	594	310	284
6	2,246	1,135	1,111	1,750	873	877
7	2,368	1,199	1,169	2,016	1,032	984
8	2,097	1,052	1,045	1,821	918	903
9	2,374	1,205	1,169	2,036	1,028	1,008
10	2,243	1,126	1,117	1,920	961	959
11	2,199	1,065	1,134	1,808	886	922
12	2,272	1,125	1,147	1,715	855	860
13	2,360	1,198	1,162	1,643	833	810
14	2,331	1,144	1,187	1,377	679	698
15	2,162	1,089	1,073	1,084	530	554
16	1,930	930	1,000	766	358	408
17	2,190	1,081	1,109	655	289	366
18	2,194	1,023	1,171	480	183	297
19	1,841	792	1,049	292	105	187
20	2,134	939	1,195	192	79	113
21	1,864	837	1,027	112	45	67
22	1,900	876	1,024	65	32	33
23	1,974	918	1,056	32	16	16
24	1,901	884	1,017	19	11	8
25	2,313	1,108	1,205	22	8	14
26	1,939	905	1,034	17	7	10
27	2,170	1,048	1,122	15	7	8
28	2,313	1,035	1,278	14	7	7
29	2,290	1,049	1,241	8	4	4

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Bago Region and Padaung Township

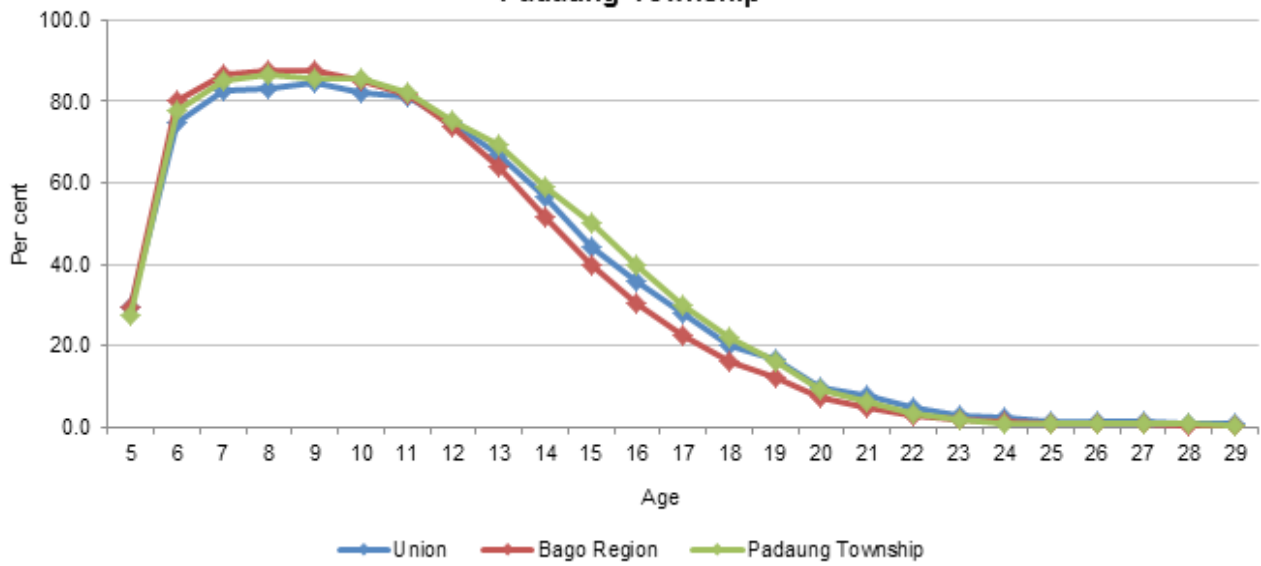
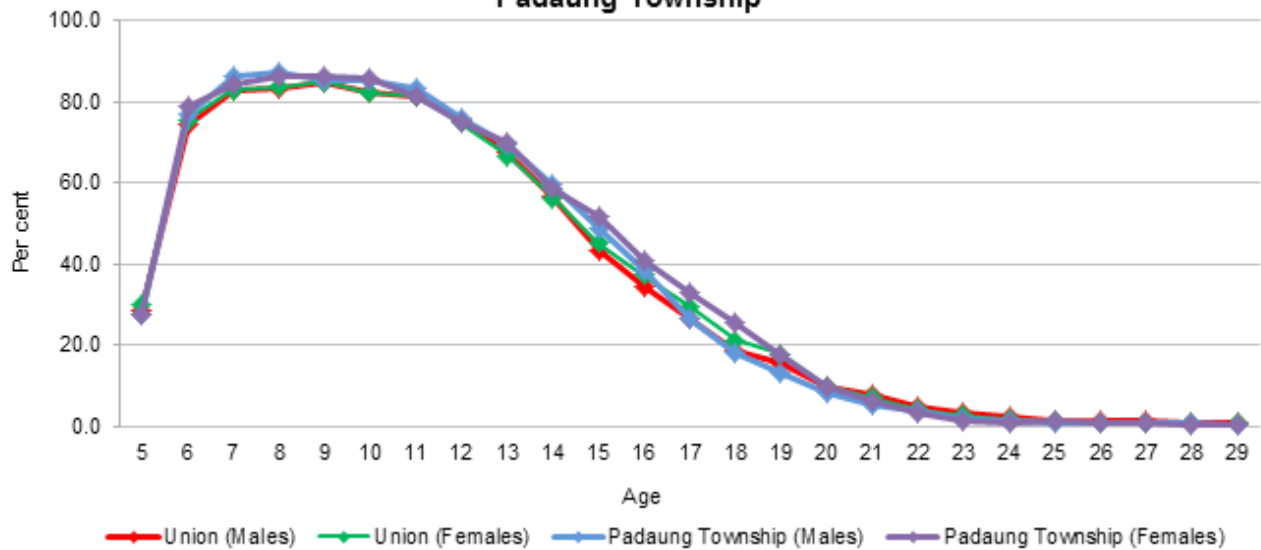
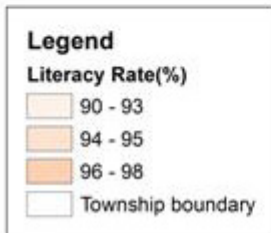
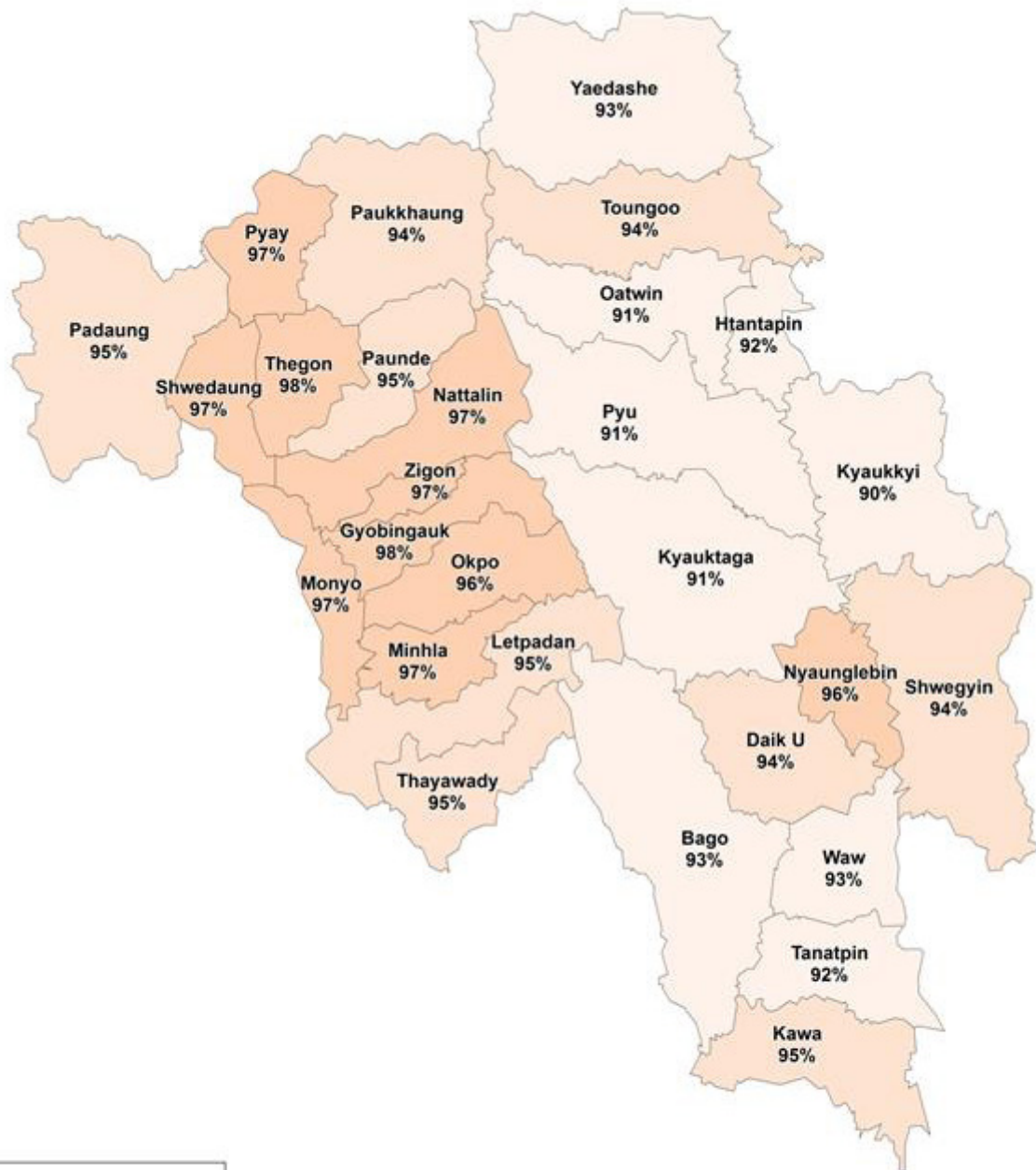


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Padaung Township



- School attendance in Padaung Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Padaung Township declines more after age 18.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Bago Region	: 94.2%
Pyay District	: 96.0%
Padaung Township	: 95.3%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	20,090	97.2
Males	9,369	97.5
Females	10,721	96.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Padaung Township is 95.3 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 93.5 per cent and for the males it is 97.3 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 97.2 per cent with 96.9 per cent for females and 97.5 per cent for males.

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

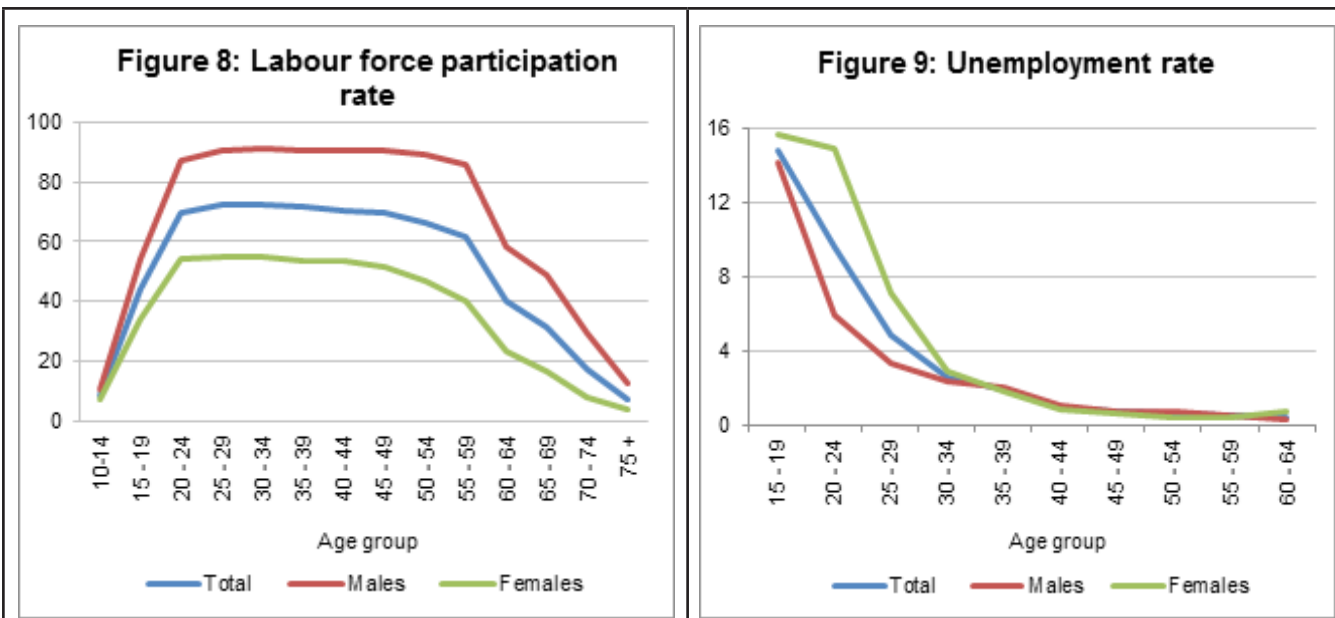
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	90,329	6,995	7.7	33,474	15,503	17,242	9,909	216	5,455	151	100	1,284
Urban	11,086	378	3.4	3,904	1,027	2,578	1,620	48	1,436	32	14	49
Rural	79,243	6,617	8.4	29,570	14,476	14,664	8,289	168	4,019	119	86	1,235
Males	42,518	2,401	5.6	13,743	7,216	10,318	5,744	148	2,116	65	67	700
Females	47,811	4,594	9.6	19,731	8,287	6,924	4,165	68	3,339	86	33	584

- Some 7.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 8.4 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 5.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 9.6 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 17.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.0 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	8.7	10.3	7.0	12.1	12.5	11.4
15 - 19	43.9	54.3	34.0	14.8	14.2	15.7
20 - 24	69.7	86.9	54.0	9.6	5.9	14.9
25 - 29	72.3	90.9	55.2	4.9	3.4	7.1
30 - 34	72.2	91.4	54.7	2.6	2.4	2.9
35 - 39	71.5	90.9	53.8	1.9	2.0	1.8
40 - 44	70.7	90.3	53.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
45 - 49	70.0	90.9	51.4	0.7	0.8	0.6
50 - 54	66.4	89.1	46.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
55 - 59	61.9	86.2	39.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
60 - 64	40.3	58.4	23.5	0.4	0.3	0.7
65 - 69	31.3	48.6	16.4	0.2	0.3	-
70 - 74	17.3	29.1	7.5	0.7	0.9	-
75 +	7.4	12.6	3.6	0.3	0.4	-
15 - 24	56.7	70.2	44.0	11.6	9.2	15.3
15 - 64	65.1	83.9	48.0	3.6	3.0	4.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Padaung Township is 65.1 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 48.0 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 83.9 per cent.
- In Padaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 8.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Padaung Township is 3.6 per cent. Unemployment rate for males is 3.0 per cent and it is 4.7 per cent for females.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 15.3 per cent.

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

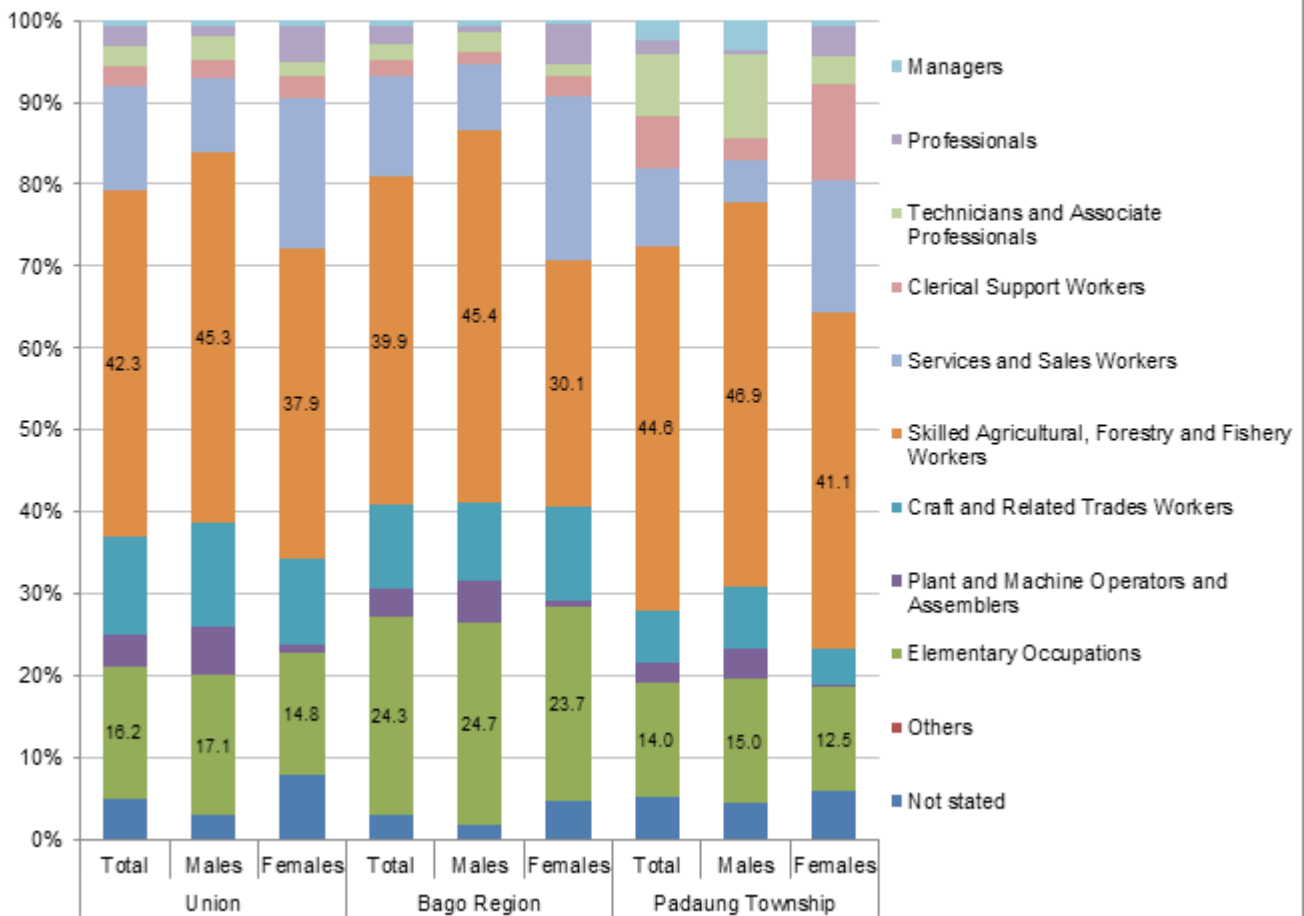
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	54,763	0.5	24.5	44.2	16.5	1.6	12.7
Males	16,455	0.8	39.7	4.3	25.9	2.7	26.6
Females	38,308	0.4	18.0	61.4	12.5	1.1	6.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 39.7 per cent of males are full time students while 61.4 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	60,986	37,298	23,688	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	1,501	1,359	142	2.5	3.6	0.6
Professionals	1,050	180	870	1.7	0.5	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4,632	3,823	809	7.6	10.2	3.4
Clerical Support Workers	3,790	1,003	2,787	6.2	2.7	11.8
Services and Sales Workers	5,778	1,937	3,841	9.5	5.2	16.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	27,219	17,476	9,743	44.6	46.9	41.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,880	2,837	1,043	6.4	7.6	4.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,467	1,393	74	2.4	3.7	0.3
Elementary Occupations	8,568	5,603	2,965	14.0	15.0	12.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,101	1,687	1,414	5.1	4.5	6.0

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



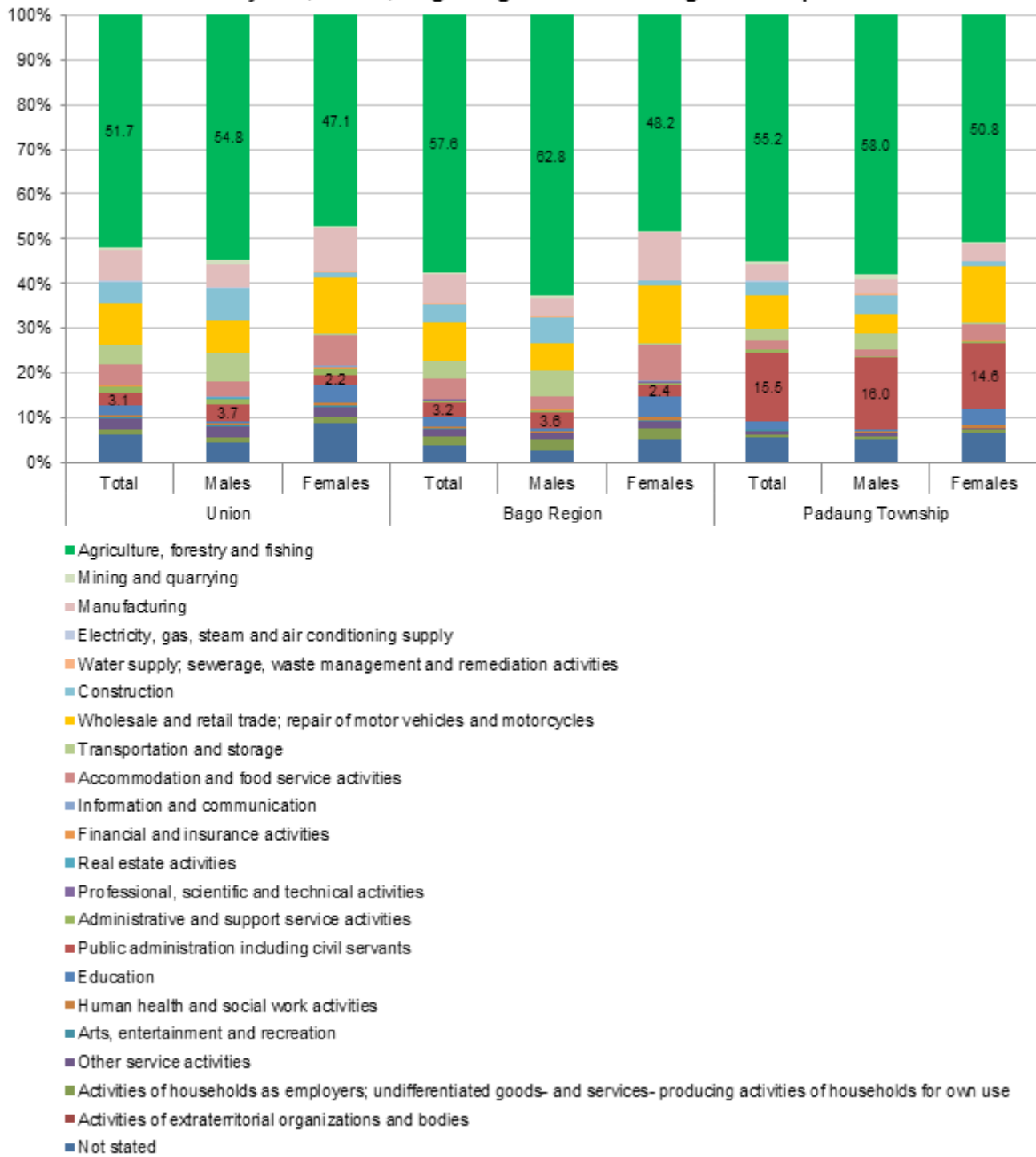
- In Padaung Township, 44.6 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 14.0 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 46.9 per cent of males and 41.1 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Bago Region, 39.9 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 24.3 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	60,986	37,298	23,688	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33,664	21,619	12,045	55.2	58.0	50.8
Mining and quarrying	422	343	79	0.7	0.9	0.3
Manufacturing	2,207	1,270	937	3.6	3.4	4.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	35	32	3	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	36	33	3	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	1,878	1,672	206	3.1	4.5	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,589	1,599	2,990	7.5	4.3	12.6
Transportation and storage	1,429	1,370	59	2.3	3.7	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,357	447	910	2.2	1.2	3.8
Information and communication	31	21	10	0.1	0.1	*
Financial and insurance activities	36	9	27	0.1	*	0.1
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	32	22	10	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	240	147	93	0.4	0.4	0.4
Public administration including civil servants	9,436	5,982	3,454	15.5	16.0	14.6
Education	1,084	185	899	1.8	0.5	3.8
Human health and social work activities	168	56	112	0.3	0.2	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	46	36	10	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	412	264	148	0.7	0.7	0.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	444	276	168	0.7	0.7	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	2	-	*	*	-
Not stated	3,437	1,912	1,525	5.6	5.1	6.4

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



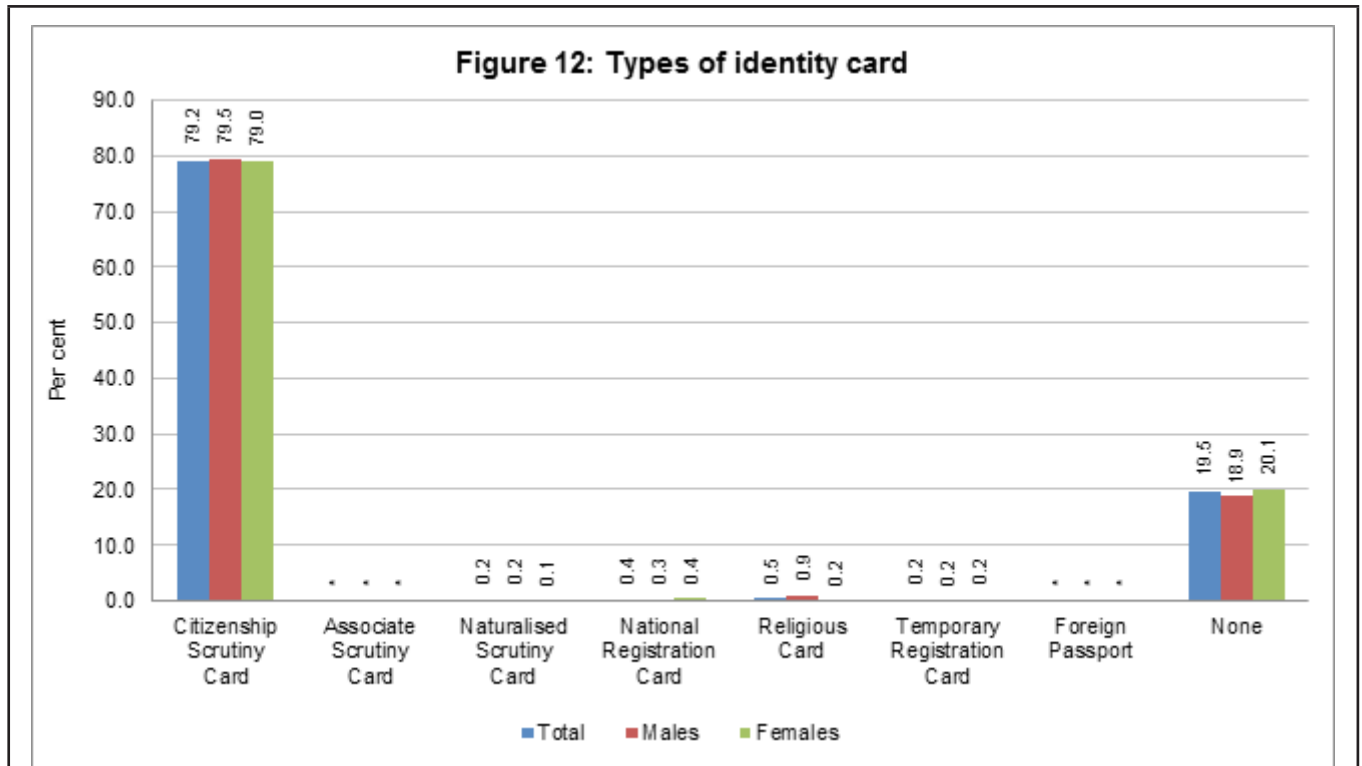
- In Padaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 55.2 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 15.5 per cent.
- There are 58.0 per cent of males and 50.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Bago Region, there are 57.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 3.2 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” 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	97,521	*	226	442	637	222	-	*	24,004
Urban	12,322	*	44	40	115	43	-	*	2,534
Rural	85,199	*	182	402	522	179	-	*	21,470
Males	46,561	*	133	167	537	98	-	*	11,070
Females	50,960	*	93	275	100	124	-	*	12,934

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Padaung Township, 79.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 19.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 18.9 per cent of males and 20.1 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	144,214	134,594	9,620	6.7	6,228	2,692	3,500	2,988
0 - 4	9,824	9,569	255	2.6	26	25	198	197
5 - 9	11,308	11,186	122	1.1	16	20	37	87
10 - 14	11,599	11,463	136	1.2	34	28	46	79
15 - 19	10,715	10,584	131	1.2	30	21	48	76
20 - 24	10,439	10,323	116	1.1	39	20	36	45
25 - 29	11,450	11,273	177	1.5	48	45	55	71
30 - 34	12,047	11,848	199	1.7	74	42	57	66
35 - 39	11,407	11,158	249	2.2	119	51	57	68
40 - 44	10,302	9,843	459	4.5	295	65	104	84
45 - 49	10,199	9,453	746	7.3	567	85	114	132
50 - 54	9,298	8,413	885	9.5	653	116	184	152
55 - 59	8,192	7,111	1,081	13.2	765	180	280	251
60 - 64	6,261	5,214	1,047	16.7	728	215	303	238
65 - 69	3,878	2,996	882	22.7	623	248	325	244
70 - 74	2,596	1,737	859	33.1	613	326	382	271
75 - 79	2,239	1,293	946	42.3	676	444	446	316
80 - 84	1,490	730	760	51.0	522	408	436	332
85 - 89	705	300	405	57.4	284	239	268	198
90 +	265	100	165	62.3	116	114	124	81

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	69,284	64,884	4,400	6.4	2,790	1,164	1,575	1,290
0 - 4	4,933	4,803	130	2.6	13	10	98	99
5 - 9	5,771	5,695	76	1.3	9	13	22	58
10 - 14	5,823	5,750	73	1.3	15	12	25	47
15 - 19	5,238	5,165	73	1.4	16	12	26	43
20 - 24	5,001	4,949	52	1.0	18	6	19	16
25 - 29	5,492	5,411	81	1.5	20	22	29	34
30 - 34	5,732	5,634	98	1.7	34	17	35	32
35 - 39	5,437	5,326	111	2.0	48	24	30	29
40 - 44	4,808	4,603	205	4.3	120	29	63	38
45 - 49	4,802	4,459	343	7.1	259	33	64	57
50 - 54	4,349	3,934	415	9.5	306	48	93	65
55 - 59	3,893	3,392	501	12.9	360	71	128	111
60 - 64	3,018	2,498	520	17.2	365	109	135	110
65 - 69	1,789	1,390	399	22.3	278	113	144	103
70 - 74	1,184	791	393	33.2	289	152	170	117
75 - 79	1,020	607	413	40.5	285	182	191	115
80 - 84	610	299	311	51.0	217	172	171	126
85 - 89	276	132	144	52.2	98	95	88	68
90 +	108	46	62	57.4	40	44	44	22

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	74,930	69,710	5,220	7.0	3,438	1,528	1,925	1,698
0 - 4	4,891	4,766	125	2.6	13	15	100	98
5 - 9	5,537	5,491	46	0.8	7	7	15	29
10 - 14	5,776	5,713	63	1.1	19	16	21	32
15 - 19	5,477	5,419	58	1.1	14	9	22	33
20 - 24	5,438	5,374	64	1.2	21	14	17	29
25 - 29	5,958	5,862	96	1.6	28	23	26	37
30 - 34	6,315	6,214	101	1.6	40	25	22	34
35 - 39	5,970	5,832	138	2.3	71	27	27	39
40 - 44	5,494	5,240	254	4.6	175	36	41	46
45 - 49	5,397	4,994	403	7.5	308	52	50	75
50 - 54	4,949	4,479	470	9.5	347	68	91	87
55 - 59	4,299	3,719	580	13.5	405	109	152	140
60 - 64	3,243	2,716	527	16.3	363	106	168	128
65 - 69	2,089	1,606	483	23.1	345	135	181	141
70 - 74	1,412	946	466	33.0	324	174	212	154
75 - 79	1,219	686	533	43.7	391	262	255	201
80 - 84	880	431	449	51.0	305	236	265	206
85 - 89	429	168	261	60.8	186	144	180	130
90 +	157	54	103	65.6	76	70	80	59

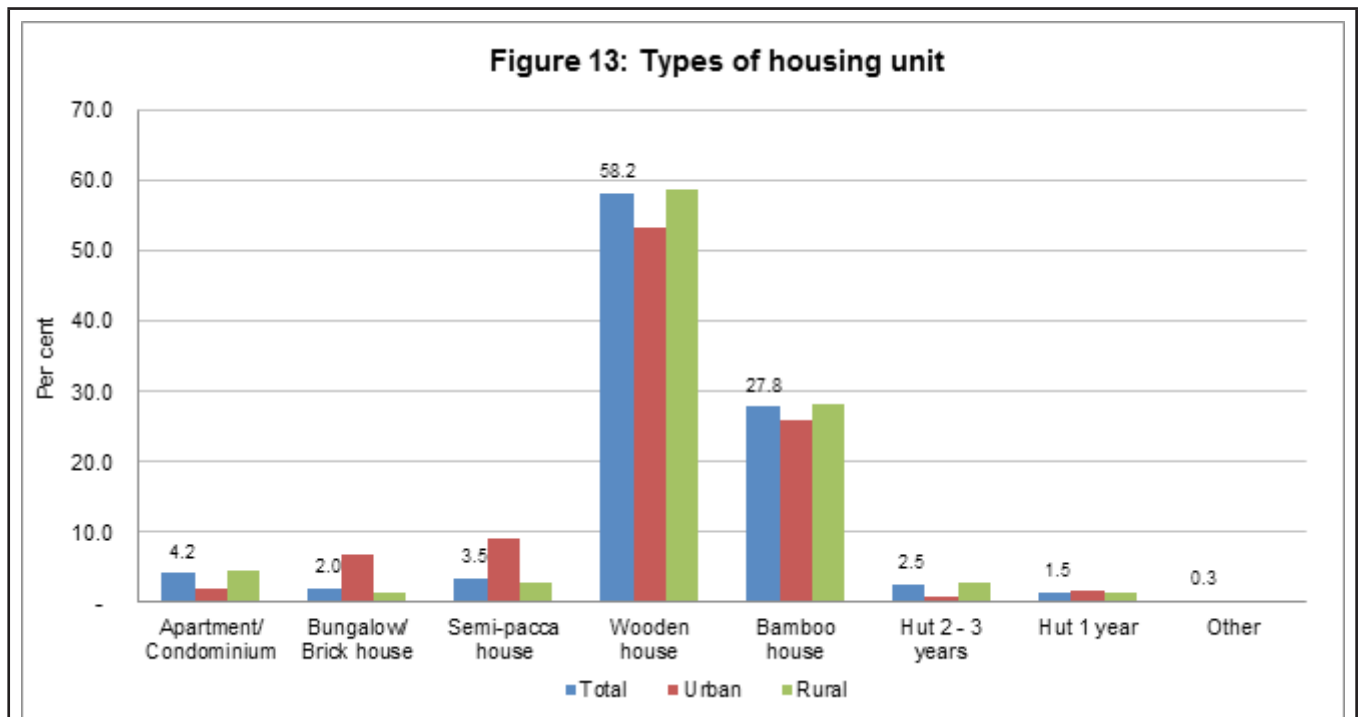
- Seven in every 100 persons in Padaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 55.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by walking.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

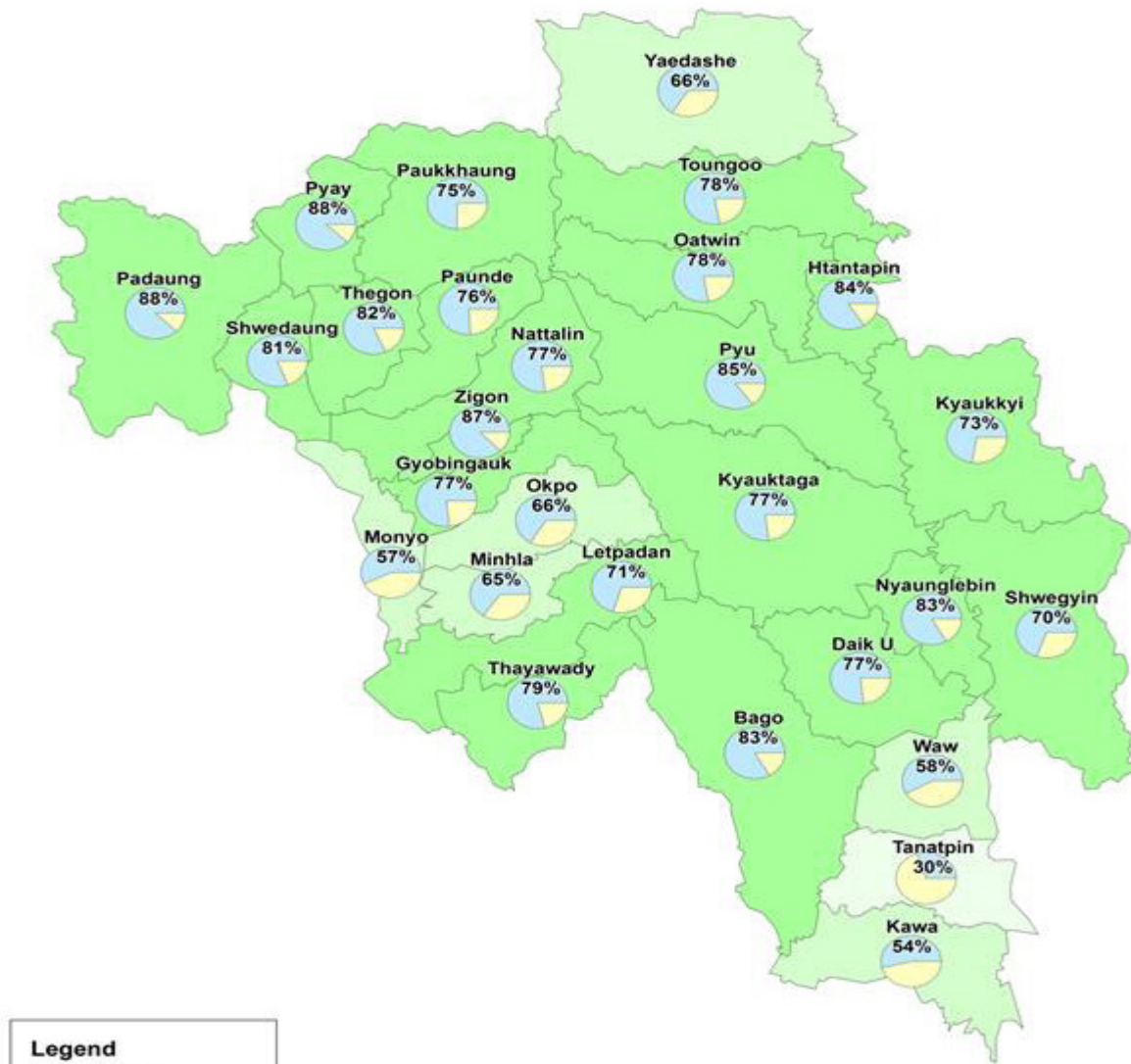
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	38,892	4.2	2.0	3.5	58.2	27.8	2.5	1.5	0.3
Urban	4,468	2.0	6.9	9.2	53.4	25.9	0.9	1.6	0.3
Rural	34,424	4.5	1.3	2.7	58.8	28.1	2.7	1.5	0.4



- The majority of households in Padaung Township are living in wooden houses (58.2%) followed by households in bamboo houses (27.8%).
- Some 53.4 per cent of urban households and 58.8 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%
Bago Region	: 74.6%
Pyay District	: 82.1%
Padaung Township	: 87.5%

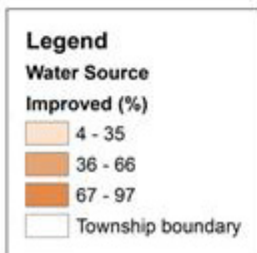
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.1	1.4	1.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		86.4	88.6	86.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>87.5</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>87.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.5	6.5	3.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.1	0.5	1.2
Other		0.3	0.1	0.3
None		7.5	2.9	8.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	38,892	4,468	34,424

- Some 87.5 per cent of the households in Padaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.1%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (86.4%)).
- Compared to other townships in Bago Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities use in Padaung is high.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Bago Region is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 7.5 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Bago Region, it is 10.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Padaung Township, 8.1 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%
Bago Region	: 73.6%
Pyay District	: 80.7%
Padaung Township	: 57.1%

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

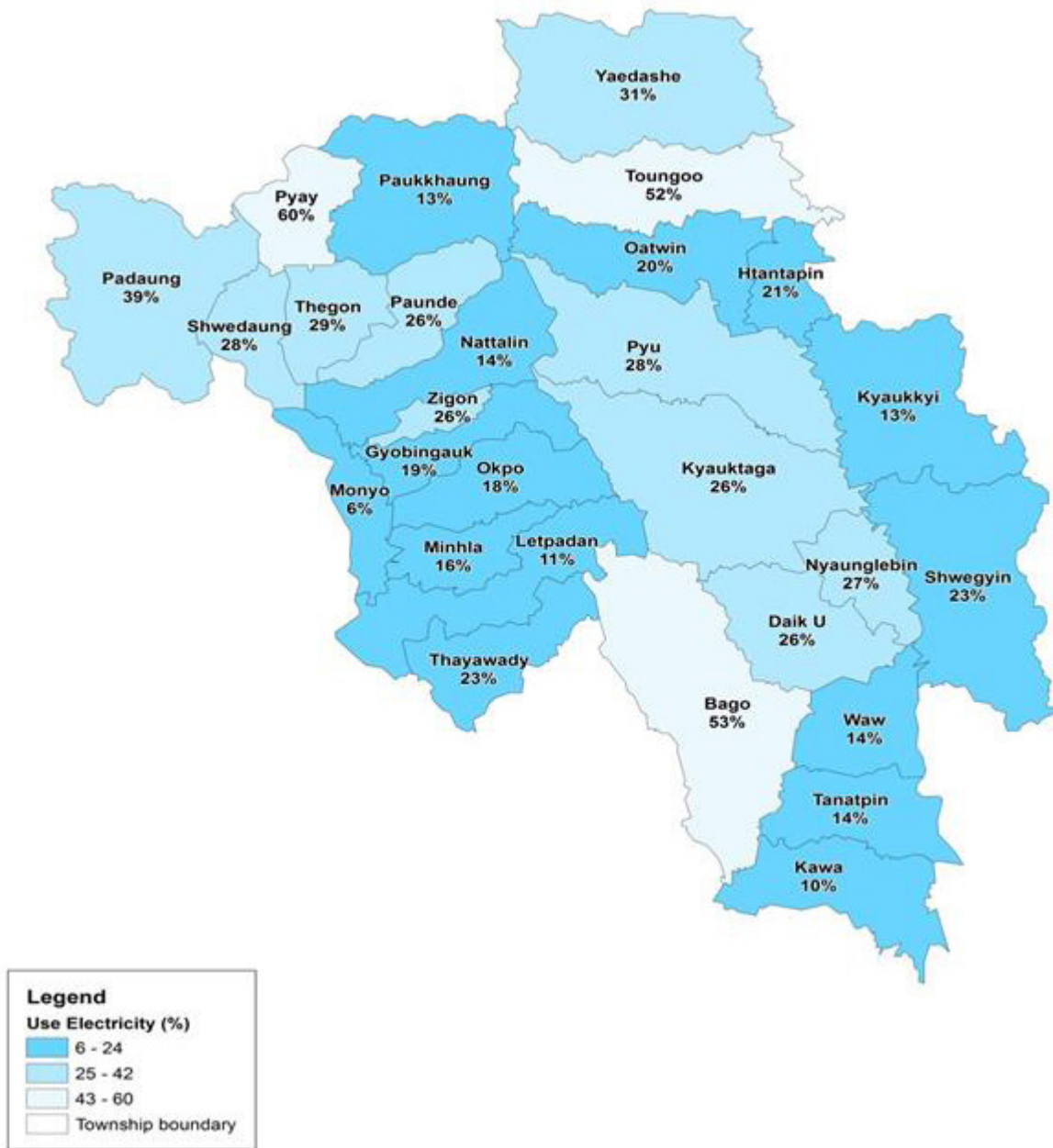
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	12.8	2.8	14.1
Tube well, borehole	23.7	27.1	23.3
Protected well/ Spring	15.0	0.9	16.8
Bottled water/ Water purifier	5.6	11.3	4.8
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>59.0</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	1.8	-	2.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake	4.7	1.4	5.1
River/stream/ canal	33.7	54.2	31.0
Waterfall/ Rain water	2.1	2.3	2.1
Other	0.6	*	0.7
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>41.0</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	38,892	34,424

- In Padaung Township, 57.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- In Bago Region, 73.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water while it is 69.5 per cent at the Union level.
- In Padaung Township, 33.7 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 23.7 per cent use water from tube well/borehole.
- Some 42.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 41.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Bago Region	: 27.7%
Pyay District	: 35.5%
Padaung Township	: 39.3%

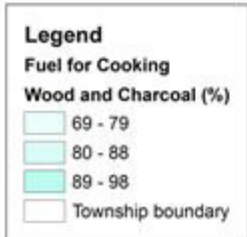
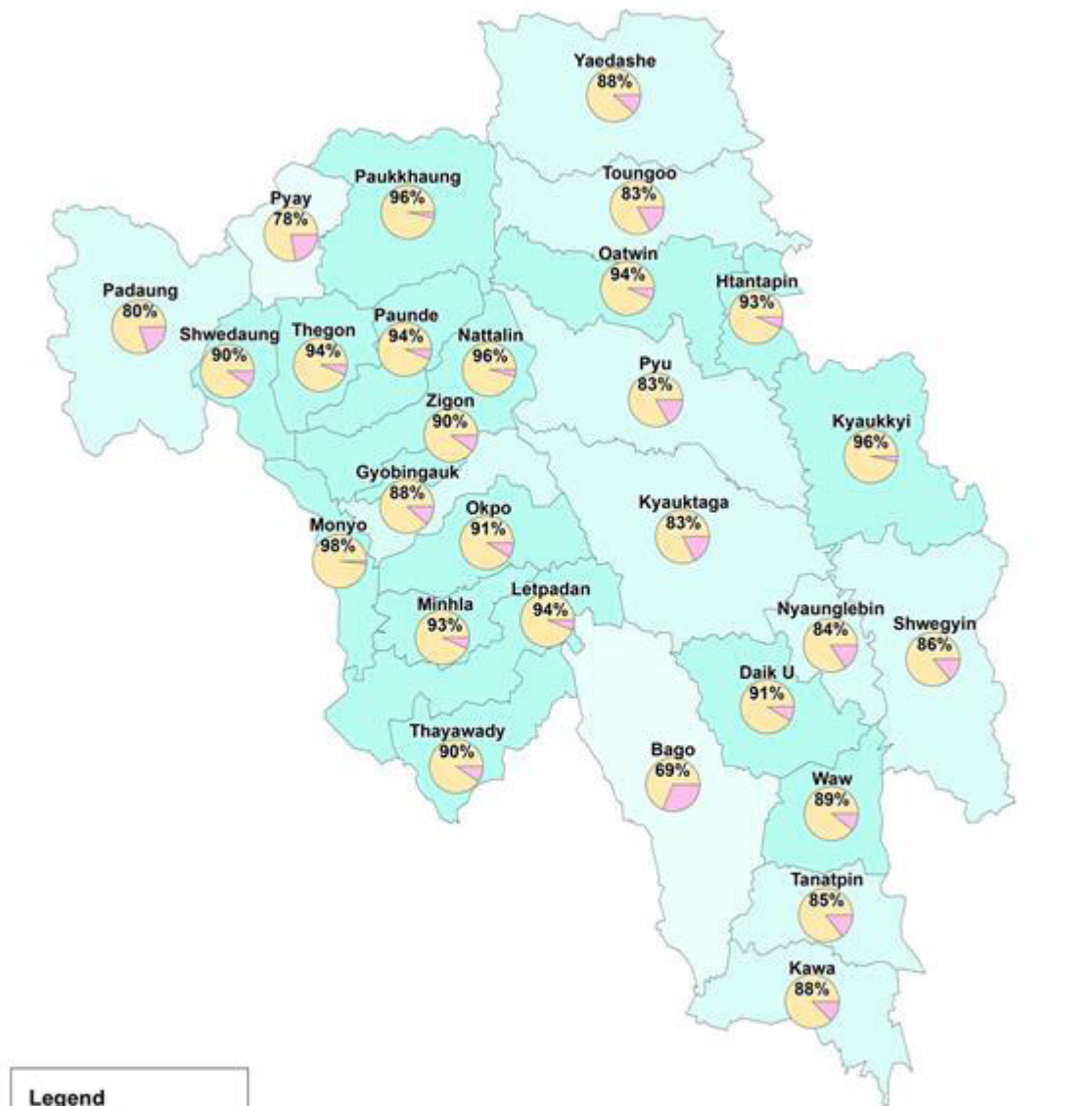
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		39.3	81.3	33.9
Kerosene		0.4	0.5	0.4
Candle		30.4	13.4	32.6
Battery		16.0	4.2	17.5
Generator (private)		8.1	0.2	9.2
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		4.2	0.2	4.8
Other		1.5	0.2	1.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	38,892	4,468	34,424

- In Padaung Township, 39.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. The percentage of households that use electricity in Bago Region is 27.7 per cent.
- In rural areas, 33.9 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Bago Region	: 86.9%
Pyay District	: 87.4%
Padaung Township	: 80.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		19.5	30.3	18.1
LPG		*	*	*
Kerosene		*	0.2	*
BioGas		*	0.1	*
Firewood		75.0	51.6	78.0
Charcoal		5.3	17.1	3.8
Coal		0.1	0.4	0.1
Other		0.1	0.2	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	38,892	4,468	34,424

- In Padaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 75.0 per cent using firewood and 5.3 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 19.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 78.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 3.8 per cent use charcoal.

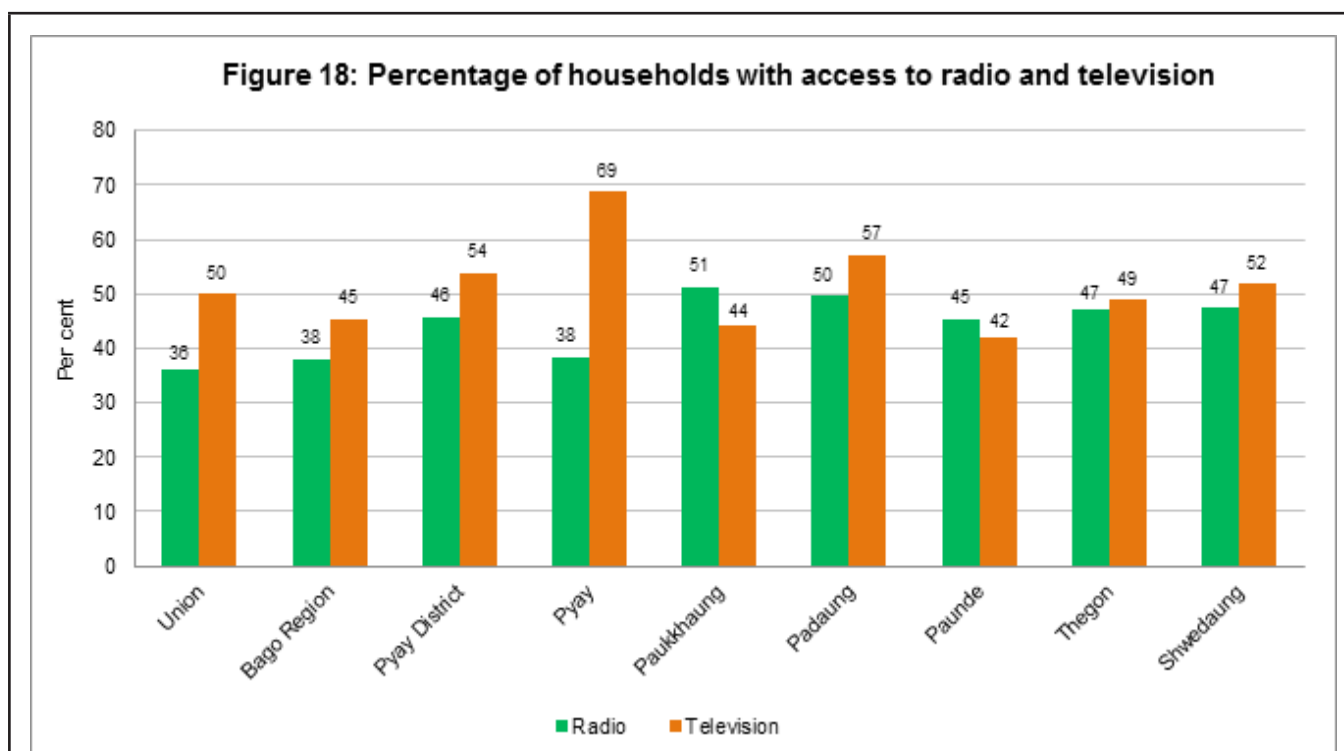
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

Communication and related amenities

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

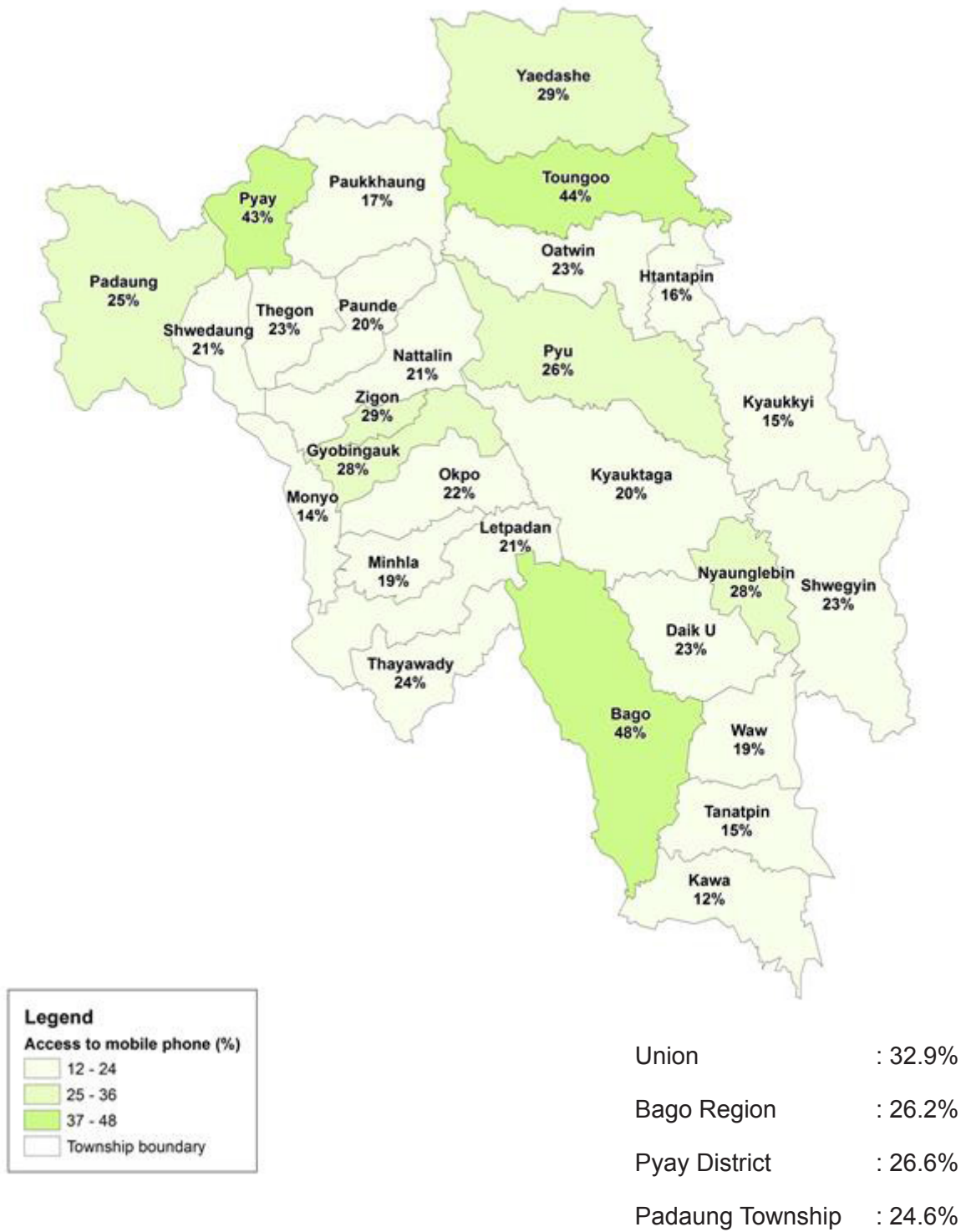
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	38,892	49.6	57.2	3.5	24.6	1.2	3.3	20.6	0.2
Urban	4,468	33.6	74.1	10.0	44.5	3.8	11.2	0.4	1.0
Rural	34,424	51.7	55.0	2.6	22.0	0.9	2.2	21.2	0.1

- Some 57.2 per cent of the households in Padaung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Up to 74.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 55.0 per cent.



- In Padaung Township, 57.2 per cent of the households having a television and about half of the households (49.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 24.6 per cent of the households in Padaung Township reported having mobile phones and it is 26.2 per cent in Bago Region.

Transportation items

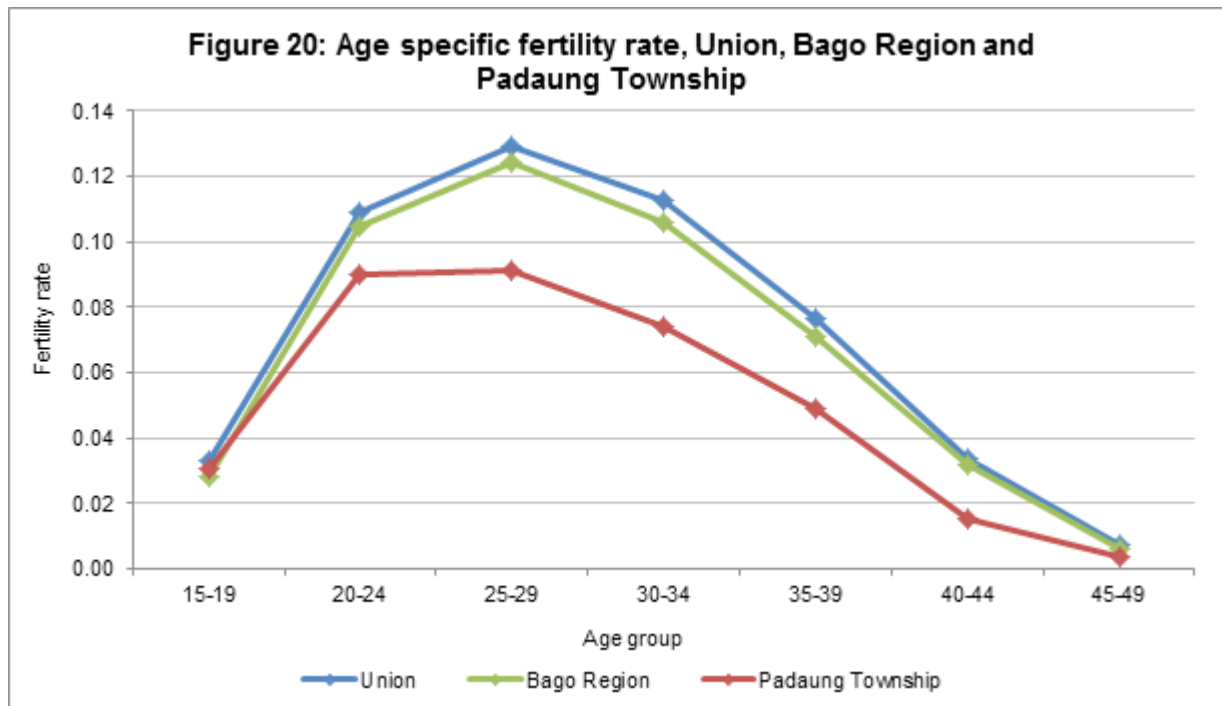
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Bago Region	1,142,974	13,643	392,159	570,569	21,269	43,982	14,137	315,083
Urban	239,014	8,471	102,697	150,556	3,549	1,817	622	9,721
Rural	903,960	5,172	289,462	420,013	17,720	42,165	13,515	305,362
Pyay District	236,010	3,391	89,847	119,468	2,464	4,821	940	68,255
Urban	52,154	2,065	24,684	34,011	579	121	80	1,438
Rural	183,856	1,326	65,163	85,457	1,885	4,700	860	66,817
Padaung Township	38,892	458	14,729	17,917	446	887	296	11,390
Urban	4,468	171	2,065	2,949	59	44	19	266
Rural	34,424	287	12,664	14,968	387	843	277	11,124

- In Padaung Township, 46.1 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 37.9 per cent having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

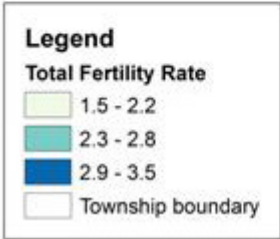
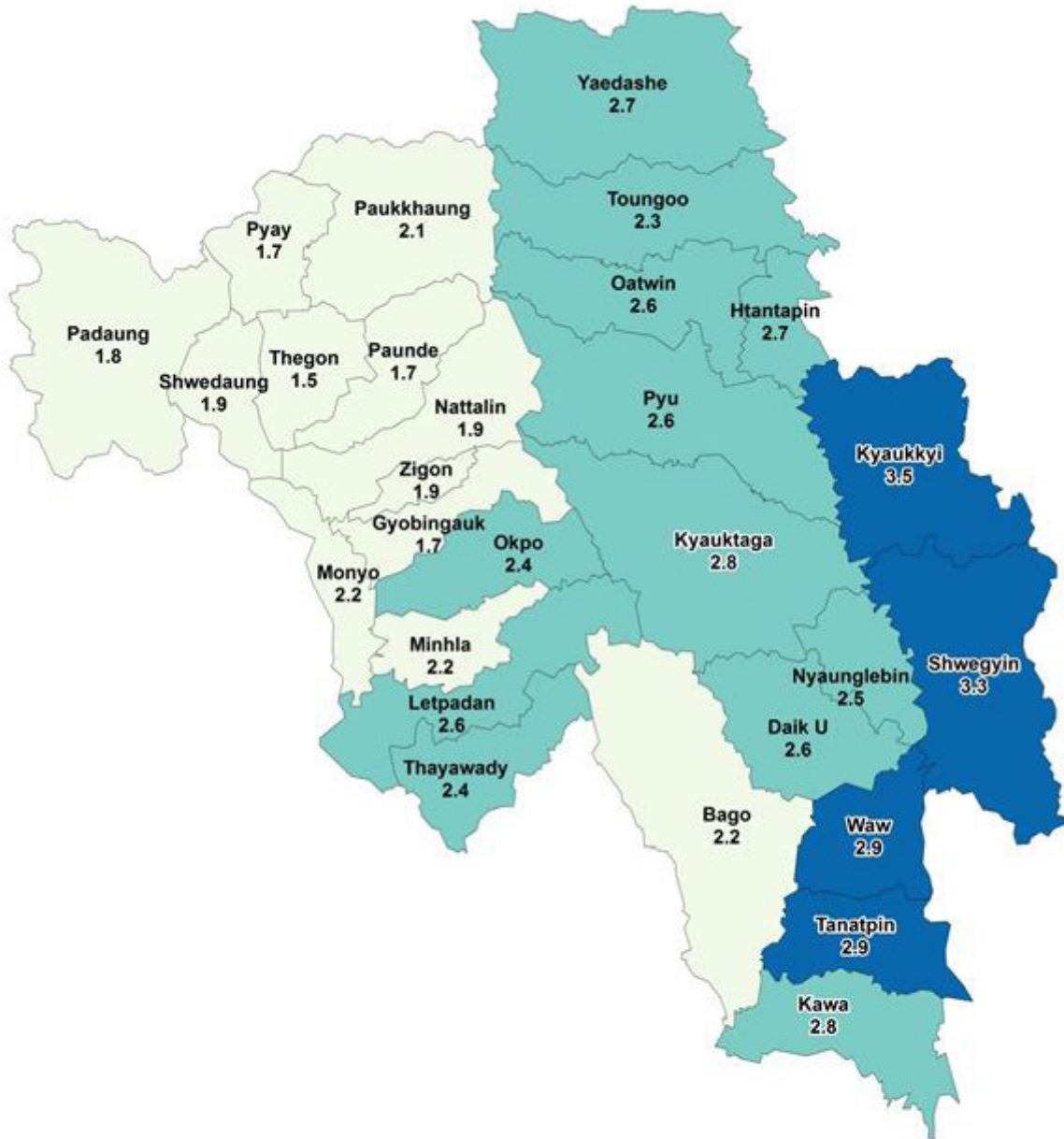
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



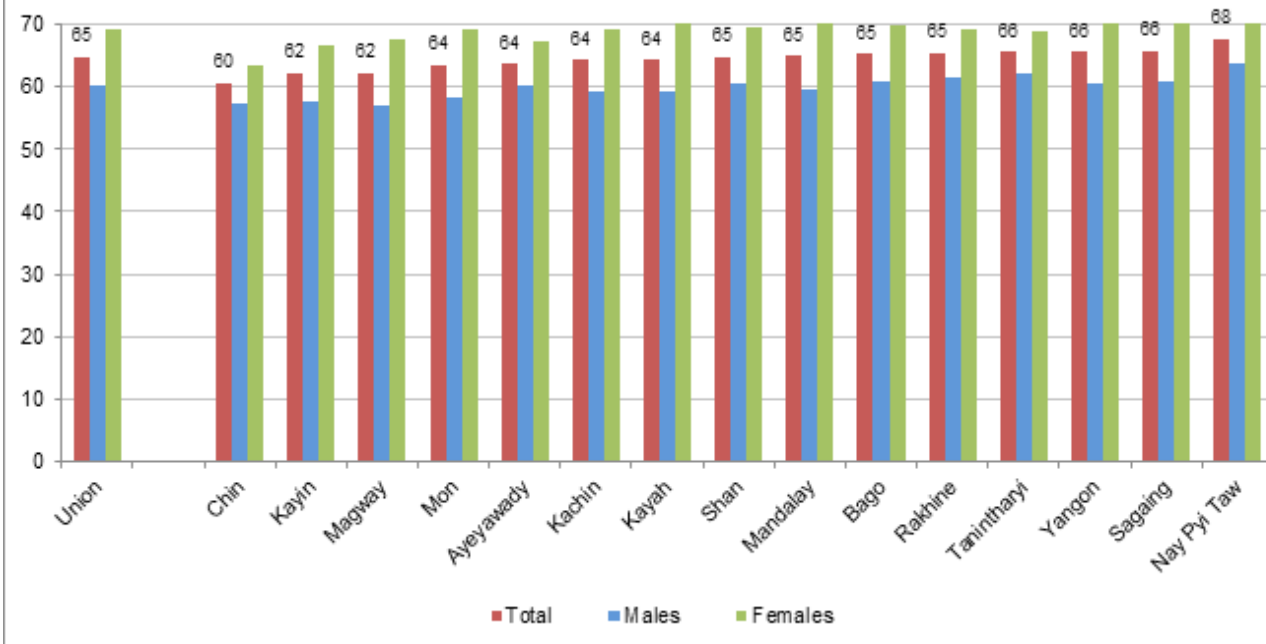
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.8 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Bago Region	: 2.4
Pyay District	: 1.8
Padaung Township	: 1.8

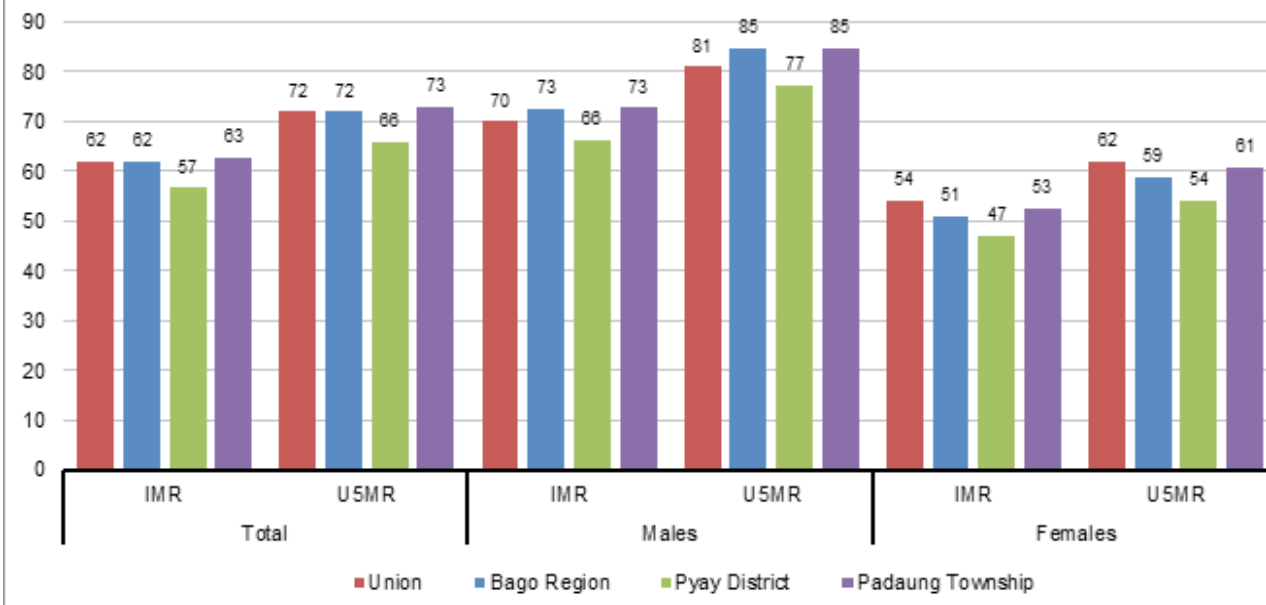
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Bago Region is 65.2 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.7 years.

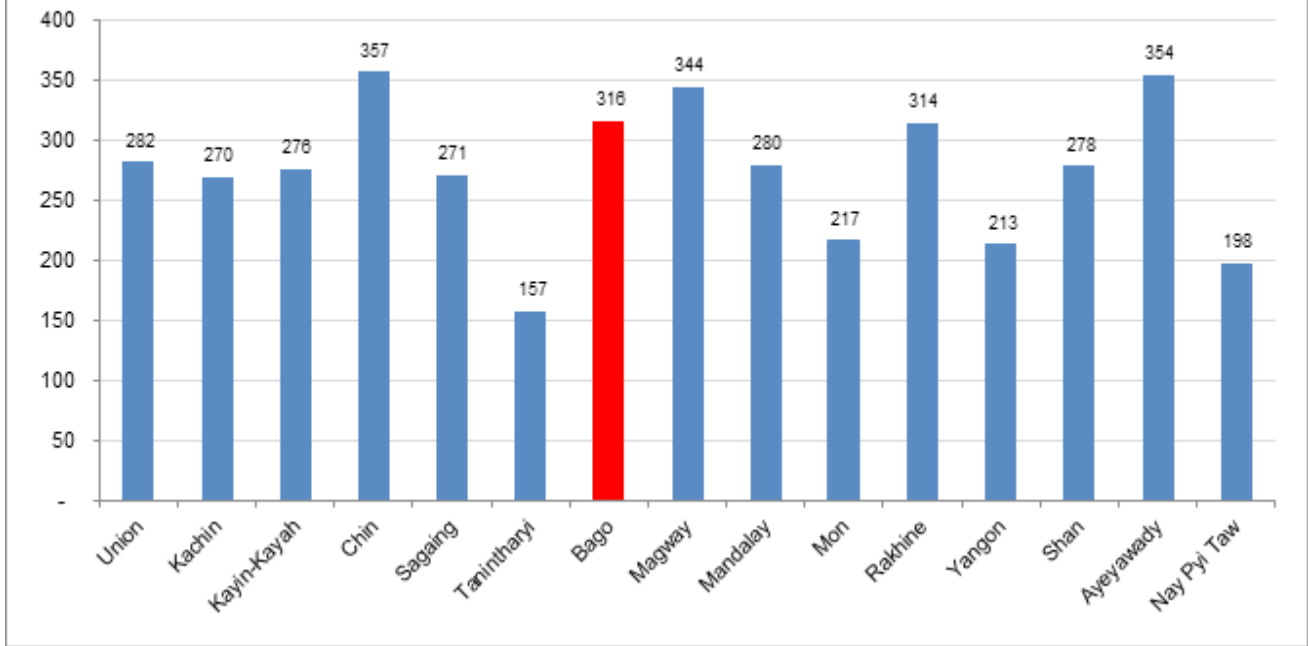
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Pyay District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Pyay District is 57 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 66 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Padaung Township are higher than those in Bago Region and Pyay District. The Infant mortality in Padaung is 63 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 73 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Bago Region, there are 316 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 Bago Region is higher 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.

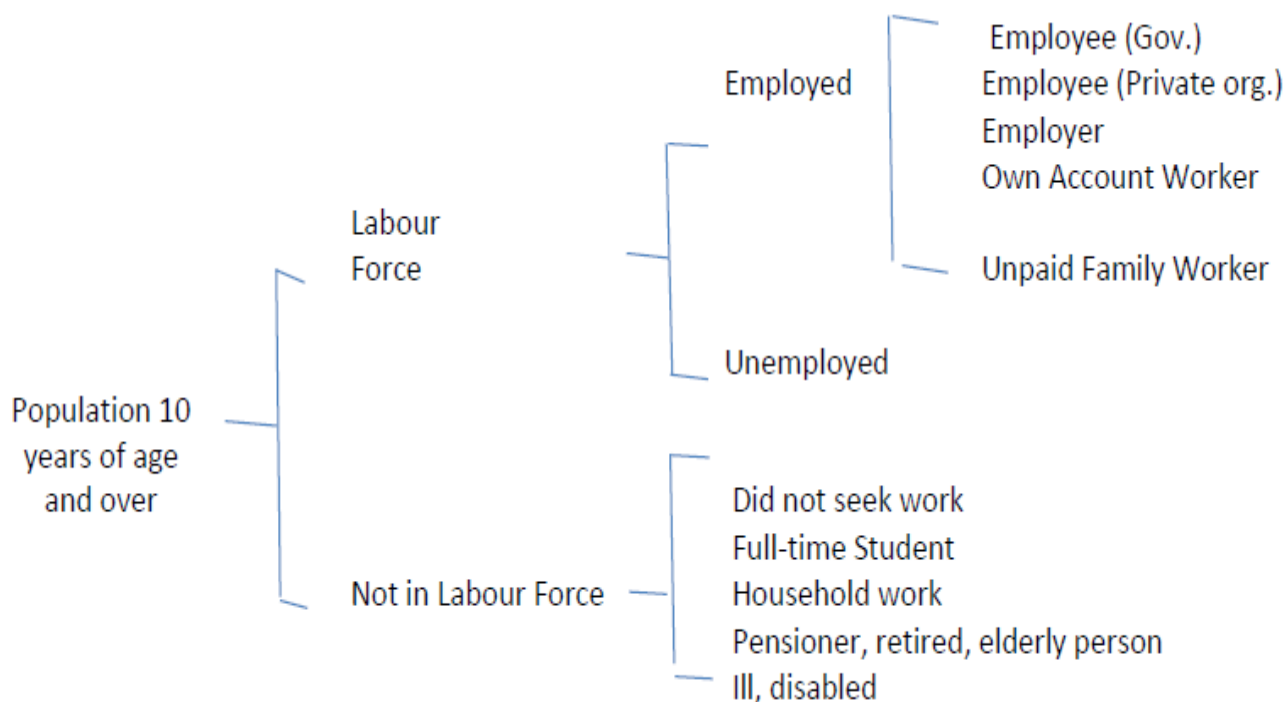
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

