The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

THEMATIC REPORT ON MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

Census Report Volume 4-D

Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

With technical assistance from UNFPA

DECEMBER 2016

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Figure 1

Map of Myanmar by State/Region and District

Foreword

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census (2014 Census) was conducted with midnight of 29 March 2014 as the reference point. This is the first Census in 30 years; the last was conducted in 1983. Planning and execution of this Census was spearheaded by the former Ministry of Immigration and Population, now the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, on behalf of the Government in accordance with the Population and Housing Census Law, 2013. The main objectives of the 2014 Census are to provide the Government and other stakeholders with essential information on the population in regard to demographic, social and economic characteristics, housing conditions and household amenities. By generating such information at all administrative levels, it is also intended to provide a sound basis for evidence-based decision-making, and to evaluate the impact of social and economic policies and programmes in the country.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published to date in a number of volumes. The first was the *Provisional Results* (Census Volume 1), released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included *The Union Report* (Census Report Volume 2), *Highlights of the Main Results* (Census Report Volume 2-A), and the reports of each of the 15 States and Regions (Census Report Volume 3-[A to O]). The reports on *Occupation and Industry* (Census Report Volume 2-B), and *Religion* (Census Report Volume 2-C) were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. The first set of thematic reports (Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; and Maternal Mortality) have also been published.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprises thirteen thematic reports and a Census Atlas. They address issues on Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; Maternal Mortality; Migration and Urbanization; Population Projections; Population Dynamics; the Elderly; Children and Young People; Education; Labour Force Dynamics; Disability; Gender Dimensions; and Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts with both local and international experts as well as various Government Ministries, Departments and research institutions.

Data capture was undertaken using scanning technology. The processes were highly integrated, with tight controls to guarantee accuracy of results. To achieve internal consistency and minimize errors, rigorous data editing, cleaning and validation were carried out to facilitate further analysis of the results. The information presented in these reports is therefore based on more cleaned data sets, and the reader should be aware that there may some small differences from the results published in the earlier set of volumes.

This report presents the findings on Migration and Urbanization. Migration is measured either over the lifetime of individuals or in terms of more recent moves. The level of internal migration in Myanmar is similar to that of neighbouring countries. Over the lifetime of individuals, 19.3 per cent reported moving at least once. For internal migration within the five-year period before the Census, 7 per cent reported moving. A large proportion of movement within Myanmar revolved around Yangon, either as movement into Yangon or movement among Districts within Yangon. Among recent migrants to Yangon, the primary origin of the move was Ayeyawady. The direction of migration flows show that almost half of recent migration occurred between urban areas, and about 10 per cent of movement was from rural to urban areas. More permanent migration from rural areas was directed towards other rural areas.

Foreword

According to the 2014 Census, approximately 4 per cent of the population, or 2.02 million persons, of Myanmar were reported to be residing abroad. This number is very likely to be less than the actual number who are living outside of Myanmar, partly due to the method of data collection, and because some household heads may have been unwilling to provide details of undocumented migrants. Of the two million emigrants, approximately 1.4 million were reported to be living in Thailand and 304,000 were living in Malaysia, with less than 100,000 residing in any of the other seven countries listed.

Out of the total enumerated population of Myanmar, 70 per cent were residing in rural areas and 30 per cent of the population were residing in urban areas. Myanmar remains a predominately rural country which is also reflected in the high percentage of the agricultural labour force.

On behalf of the Government of Myanmar, I wish to thank the teams at the Department of Population, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the authors for their contribution towards the preparation of these thematic reports. I would also like to thank our development partners, namely: Australia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom for their support to undertake the Census, as well as the technical support provided by the United States of America.

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
DONER	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (India)
DoP	Department of Population (Myanmar)
ESCAP	(United Nations) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FRHS	Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey
GAD	General Administration Department (of the Ministry of Home Affairs)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
PCFS	Population Changes and Fertility Survey
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

Executive Summary

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census is the first census to be undertaken in the country since 1983. As it provides measures of the characteristics of all persons and households within Myanmar[1], the Census is an invaluable source of information for both a description of the population and for policy formulation.

This Migration and Urbanization report presents information on three important processes: (i) movement within the country (internal migration); (ii) movement across the borders of Myanmar (international migration); and (iii) the distribution of the population in urban and rural areas (urbanization). Some information is presented at the District level, although most of the analysis is undertaken at the State/Region level.

Migration is measured either over the lifetime of individuals, where a person is categorized as a lifetime migrant if they moved at any time during their life, or in terms of more recent moves, where a migrant is defined as a person who moved within the five-year period prior to the Census. Internal migration is defined as a movement between Townships.

The level of internal migration in Myanmar is similar to that of neighbouring countries. Over the lifetime of individuals, 19.3 per cent reported moving at least once. For internal migration within the five-year period before the Census, 7 per cent reported moving. A large proportion of movement within Myanmar revolved around Yangon, either as movement into Yangon or movement among Districts within Yangon.

Among recent migrants to Yangon, the primary origin of the move was Ayeyawady. Within Ayeyawady, all Districts were major contributors to migration streams to Yangon. Within Yangon, the major streams of recent migrants were from West and South Yangon to North and East Yangon. An analysis of the industrial structure of the Districts of Yangon found that there was a high proportion of recent migrants employed in manufacturing. This included almost 50 per cent of female migrants to North Yangon.

This finding suggests that the policy of developing industrial zones is a powerful instrument influencing the direction of migration. Industrial zones attract migrants to work within the zones and if the workers are able to live close to where they work, this increases the population of these areas. Policymakers should be aware of the relationship between migration and the development of new industrial zones, and they should make appropriate arrangements for accommodation and other services for migrants.

At the same time, the finding of large outflows from States/Regions such as Ayeyawady, suggest that more effort be placed on increasing employment opportunities in areas of Ayeyawady that contribute large numbers of migrants. While these policies should not be developed for the purpose of restricting movement, they will help to develop more balanced migration patterns from these areas.

In addition to Nay Pyi Taw, there are other States/Regions in which high levels of recent in-

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[1] Some populations in three areas of the country were not enumerated. This included an estimate of 1,090,000 persons residing in Rakhine State, 46,600 persons living in Kachin State and 69,800 persons living in Kayin State (see Department of Population, 2015 for the reasons that these populations were not enumerated). It is estimated that a total of 1,206,400 persons were not enumerated in the Census.

migration were reported; these include Kachin, Kayah and Kayin. These States are all located on the border with Thailand or China and appear to have an economic dynamism that comes from the large amount of cross-border trade that occurs through these States. Policies designed to increase the number of cross-border entry points will likely provide increased opportunities for employment, and therefore migration.

Female migrants outnumber male migrants in recent migration, with almost 53 per cent of migrants being female. Female migrants who moved between States/Regions, compared to those who moved within States/Regions, were more likely to be unmarried, with over 50 per cent unmarried. Policies designed to prevent the exploitation of these migrants should be strengthened. For example, constructing secure accommodation, enhancing security and providing relevant and adequate information on their rights.

Although the vast majority of recent migrants were concentrated at ages around 25 to 30 years, migrants to urban areas also had higher proportions in their thirties and forties compared to other migration streams. Migrants generally had higher levels of completed schooling than non-migrants. People in manufacturing occupations comprised 6.8 per cent of the labour force generally, but there were much higher percentages in the manufacturing sector among migrants, particularly urban-to-urban and urban-to-rural migrants. Unemployment levels were much lower for recent migrants than they were for non-migrants at young adult ages. For example, while 6 per cent of migrants aged 20-24 were unemployed at the time of the Census, the level for the same age group for non-migrants was 10 per cent. Recent migrants moved to households that had better access to electricity, improved water sources and improved sanitation facilities than those households that did not contain migrants.

The above findings suggest that migrants are in a relatively advantageous position compared to non-migrants. However, the results can be interpreted to suggest that many migrants are in economic situations that require them to accept any form of employment. The Government should monitor the situation of migrants and act to ensure that any form of exploitation is avoided.

There were also findings that were not expected. The most striking among these is the direction of the flows of migration. Almost half of recent migration occurred between urban areas, and about 10 per cent of movement was from rural to urban areas. While the definition of migration employed in the Census undoubtedly resulted in many moves from rural areas not being recognized as migrations, the results do suggest that for more permanent migration the flows are predominately urban-to-urban. More permanent migration from rural areas was directed towards other rural areas. The results suggest that policies aimed at providing rural inhabitants with similar access to education opportunities that urban residents enjoy would provide rural residents with the opportunity to improve their lives through migration. Also it is important that information about opportunities in other areas is shared with both rural and urban residents.

While the Census provides valuable information on migration, it was not designed to measure the full range of movement of the population. Temporary forms of mobility were not measured adequately in the Census. It is recommended that an in-depth study of all

forms of mobility should be implemented. This study could include a focus on those areas which have been identified in this report as major source and destination areas for migration. An example is Ayeyawady as a source area and Yangon as a destination area. The study should include research on how migrants contribute to the development of both receiving and sending areas.

According to the 2014 Census, approximately 4 per cent of the population, or 2.02 million persons, of Myanmar were reported to be living abroad. This number is very likely to be less than the actual number who are living outside of Myanmar, partly due to the method of data collection, and because some household heads may have been unwilling to provide details of undocumented migrants. Also the Census could not enumerate entire households who had moved abroad. Of the two million emigrants, approximately 1.4 million were reported to be living in Thailand and 304,000 were living in Malaysia, with less than 100,000 residing in any of the other seven countries listed.

There were 1.36 million recent emigrants among the lifetime emigrants. Recent emigrants are defined as those who moved in the five-year period prior to the Census. The areas of origin of females were more geographically concentrated than males, with most recent female emigrants reported from Districts adjacent to the border with Thailand. Recent emigrants to Thailand were concentrated in the young adult ages, with over 77 per cent of males and 76 per cent of females leaving Myanmar between the ages of 15 to 34. Among recent emigrants, females emigrate, on average, at slightly younger ages than men.

The Myanmar Government should try to ensure that information about opportunities for the employment of females in foreign countries is available and reduce barriers to female migration. One of these barriers is the perceived risk of migration. The more balanced sex ratios of migration to Thailand indicate that social networks play a large role in reducing female's perceived risk of migration.

Household level data suggest that migrants originate from households that are marginally better off than households that do not contain a migrant. While there are variations by State/Region of origin in these indicators, the evidence implies that international migrants either come from economically better off households or that the remittances that they may be sending back do make a positive contribution to the economy of households. Whatever the direction of the relationship, this is an indication of the positive value of migration to households. The Government should therefore implement a reliable system of remittance from abroad and within the country. This will encourage more remittance and make it easier to quantify the resources being sent back to the country.

Emigrants tend to come from relatively few Districts, most of which are along the borders with neighbouring countries. The social networks that exist among communities on either side of the borders assist in the flow of migration between countries and essentially institutionalize the flows. While other areas of Myanmar, especially in the delta regions, may be worse off economically, they do not have the same volume of flows that are found in border Districts. This may be because of the lack of information about opportunities in other countries or because of other internal migration opportunities within Myanmar. The results indicate that

migrants are concentrated among certain households. This is true for both international migrants and internal migrants. For international migrants, the Census recorded that 7.6 per cent of households contained an international migrant, while 12.2 per cent contained an internal migrant with very little overlap between the two sets of households. Rather than serving as a first step for international migration, internal migration largely operates in a different set of households to international migration.

There are only a small number of persons (23,577) whose last place of residence was outside Myanmar and who, at the time of the Census, were living in Myanmar. The majority of these came from Thailand (55 per cent), while 5 per cent reported that they had been living in Malaysia. This group also included emigrants from the rest of the world. It is therefore clear that few people from other countries reside in Myanmar, as revealed by the Census.

The percentage of the population residing in urban areas in Myanmar remains at a low level. With almost 30 per cent of the population designated as 'urban', the labour force of the country remains predominately agricultural, but change is occurring. The tempo of urbanization is increasing and the percentage employed in agriculture is decreasing. Even in some areas of Yangon, the primate city of Myanmar, there are areas of some Districts that comprise Yangon that are defined as rural, but where the occupations of the residents resemble those of urban areas. This occurs because of the relative cheapness of land in peripheral areas of the main urban centres of Southeast Asia, which encourages the growth of suburban development and of industrial subdivisions in what was, and sometimes remains, nominally rural areas. As Myanmar develops, much more rapid levels of urbanization and urban growth can be expected.

Apart from the management of large urban cities and municipalities of which Yangon and Mandalay are examples in Myanmar, the major policy of the last four decades has been a thrust to develop a more balanced urban hierarchy. This usually manifests itself in funds that attempt to expand regional growth centres. The location of new sites for the development of industries is an example of this policy in Myanmar. However, of the 41 sites approved by 2010, 23 were located in Yangon District. The Government should concentrate on expanding industrial zones in areas of the country outside of Yangon. This would have the advantage of slowing urban growth in Yangon, while creating employment. The population density in Yangon is high and the infrastructural capacity is becoming stretched. This calls for expanding other areas in the country to redirect migration.

The analysis of growth of the population of Yangon District found that over 80 per cent of the growth of Yangon in the five years preceding the Census was due to internal migration. This is a very large percentage and is due primarily to the attractiveness of Yangon as a destination that provides employment opportunities. While it is unlikely that migration played the same role in population change in other urban areas of Myanmar, it does point to the importance of employment as an instigator of movement. Because of the social networks that have developed that link Yangon to areas of origin, it is unlikely that this will change soon. However, attempts must be made to establish employment growth outside of Yangon, and to ensure that information about these new opportunities is widely distributed.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Migration, along with fertility and mortality, is one of the three components of population change. As fertility declines and mortality reaches a low level, migration becomes a more dominant factor in influencing the spatial distribution of the population. Understanding migration patterns is a requirement for effective social and economic policy and programmes. The amount of movement, the size of flows between areas, and differentials between migrants and non-migrants all need to be examined and explained.

A trend in the spatial distribution of the population over time leads to an increasing concentration in urban areas. An increase in the relative share of the population in urban areas is referred to in this report as "urbanization". Urban areas are expected to provide their populations with greater access to services and amenities compared to the population residing in rural areas. A comparison of urban and rural residents in terms of their individual characteristics and the characteristics of their housing is required for effective urban planning.

This thematic report attempts to fulfil three objectives. Firstly, the report presents detailed information on the volume and direction of migration for both international and internal migration, generally down to the District level. This data is shown in the Tables in Appendix A and is not analysed in detail in the text of the report. Also presented are data on urbanization, including characteristics of the urban and rural population. Secondly, an analysis of migration and urbanization patterns is undertaken. And thirdly, plausible policy implications of the findings of the analysis are discussed.

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census was the first enumeration of the population undertaken since the 1983 census. Although there have been population based surveys carried out between the two censuses, these were based on samples that were relatively small. The results of the 2014 Census provide researchers with the opportunity to correct estimates of population indicators that were based on projections of the 1983 census (Spoorenberg, 2015). The estimates of the total population were shown to be too high as they did not take into account substantial declines in fertility that had occurred since 1983. The estimates also did not consider the role of international migration in reducing the size of the projected population and in the changing age and sex structure (May and Brooke, 2014).

The present report on Migration and Urbanization is one of a series of thematic reports utilizing data from the 2014 Census. The Census collected data on all individuals at the place they were present on the 29 March 2014 (Census Night) and therefore provides the opportunity to measure the extent of migration between small administrative areas. This measurement is possible because the Census collected information on both the areas of current and previous usual residence. Similarly, comparisons of the urban and rural populations can be undertaken for lower level administrative units, mostly down to the Township level.

In this report basic data on migration and urbanization is presented at the District level with the majority of the analysis carried out at the State/Region level. Analysis is also undertaken for migration patterns and for movements between urban and rural areas. Although the analysis is divided into three sections, internal migration, international migration, and urbanization, comparisons are made between these three processes where applicable. The analysis focuses on migration within the five-year period prior to the Census and on lifetime migrants.

Chapter 2. Migration and Urbanization in Myanmar: Previous research and analysis

For most individuals, migration is fundamentally a matter of choice. The balance of opportunities, often underpinned by economic factors, in the current place of residence is balanced against those in other potential places and, in an environment where choice is not constrained, where the opportunities may be greater elsewhere and the degree of risk involved in moving is acceptable, movement takes place. Although there is debate concerning the unit of migration decision-making, which is often viewed as the individual, household, community or some combination of these, and the amount of information available about potential destinations, models of income maximization, or risk minimization, remain the basic models used to explain migration patterns.

Researchers generally view the impact of migration as positive. Migration, both international and internal, is viewed as bringing benefits both to the areas of destination and to the areas of origin. Migrants and the communities which host them overwhelmingly benefit from migration and the communities that migrants leave also tend to benefit. There are, however, problems associated with migration, such as social conflict, environmental degradation and difficulties associated with the separation of the migrants from their family and community members, and these need to be understood and addressed by policies that deal directly with these issues. In addition, there are economic consequences, such as labour shortages, in areas facing net outmigration and the need to provide adequate productive employment opportunities in areas facing net in-migration.

Research on internal migration in Myanmar is limited. A review by the Department of Population (DoP) and UNFPA conducted in 2013, found very little literature on internal migration in Myanmar. The analysis of data from the 1991 Population Changes and Fertility Survey (PCFS), and the 2001 and 2007 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey (FRHS) found similar proportions of migrants across surveys in each of the four major migration streams (urban-urban, urban-rural, rural-urban and rural-rural). Most notable in all three surveys was the high proportion of five-year migrants who had migrated from urban areas to other urban areas. In the 2007 FRHS, 40.5 per cent of migrants had moved from an urban area to another urban area, while rural to urban migration constituted only 24.7 per cent of migrants, a decrease from the 30.4 per cent recorded in the 1991 PCFS (Department of Population/UNFPA, 2013).

The DoP/UNFPA report also documented an increase in the level of migration between 1991 and 2007: a higher proportion of females moved, primarily because of an increase in female migration in the urban to urban migration stream; and the positive relationship between migration and education strengthened over this period. The 1991 PCFS provided a detailed analysis of internal migration which showed that Yangon was the centre of migration flows, with significant in-migration from all States and Regions (Department of Population, 1995).

There have been a number of small focused studies on internal migration. Okamoto (2009) studied persons migrating to fishing villages in Rakhine State. She found that among this population the primary motives for migration were to supplement income or to accumulate capital. Mahajarn and Myint (2015) also found that the lack of off-farm employment in rural areas and the seasonality of agriculture were the main factors in rural to urban migration,

and that migration was primarily employed as a survival strategy rather than as a wealth accumulation strategy. Although this latter study was based on a limited number of Townships, the results suggest that temporary forms of migration are prevalent from rural areas and particularly among agricultural workers.

A survey of the migration of formal sector workers was undertaken by Griffiths and Oo (2015) in 2013-14. This large survey provided a number of interesting findings but three stand out. Firstly, there was a large flow of young workers from Ayeyawady to Yangon. Secondly, there were large flows of migrants (who were primarily males aged over 25) to Mandalay, particularly from Sagaing. And finally, although remittances were commonly sent by migrants, those who had migrated from Ayeyawady were least likely to remit.

There appears to be no policy in Myanmar that directly impacts on internal migration, although the population registration system can have an indirect effect. Also, policies related to the location of employment opportunities, such as the sites of industrial zones, can be expected to have an effect on movement. There are policies that do impact upon international migration, and the extent of these seems to have grown in the last decade. For example, Myanmar has signed agreements with Thailand and other countries that, among other objectives, are aimed at regulating the large flows of undocumented migrants from Myanmar. However, more research is needed about all aspects of migration and migration policy in Myanmar (Hickey, Narendra and Rainwater, 2013).

Recent research on population movement has focused on movement across international boundaries (international migration). The literature on international migration is expanding rapidly as the stock of international migrants continues to grow much faster than the population growth rate (United Nations, 2013). Attempts to regulate international movements have also continued over recent years. While declining levels of fertility in many countries has increased the demand for workers from abroad, only a few countries provide permanent residency and/or citizenship to such economic immigrants, with the majority of countries viewing the influx of workers as satisfying only a temporary need. Within the Southeast Asian region, Malaysia and Thailand exemplify countries that require migrants to augment the size of the labour force. While the vast majority of the flows were initially undocumented, the Government of Thailand signed agreements with neighbouring countries, including Myanmar, in an attempt to manage migration (Huguet and Chamratrithirong, 2011).

The crossing of an international border in search of employment opportunities is not a difficult option for many persons residing along such a border. Shared languages and ethnicity across borders provide a relatively easy transition for migrants moving from one country to another. This is particularly true for groups along the Myanmar/Thailand border and the Myanmar/China border. Much of these movements have historical roots in which the border was not seen as an obstacle to moving. Large differences in earnings between countries, in conjunction with ample employment opportunities in receiving countries, have fuelled the flows of international migrants. For example, GDP per capita for the period 2010-2014 was almost five times higher in Thailand than it was for Myanmar (World Bank, 2015). However, much of the demand for labour in neighbouring countries has occurred in low wage employment.

Skeldon (2013) views international migration and internal migration (the movement across administrative borders within countries) as being interrelated. He argues that, 'international migration generating internal migrations or international migration substituting for internal migrations' are both possible. While Chantavanich (2012) argues that outmigration across international borders is likely to decrease in Myanmar and internal migration increase, as the recent policies encouraging foreign investment increase economic development in Myanmar. Unfortunately research has not generally addressed these relationships.

Most of the existing literature focuses on migrants from Myanmar who are residing in countries that host large populations of Myanmar migrants (for Thailand, for example, see Huguet and Chamratrithirong, 2011; IOM, 2013). McGann (2013: 1) argues that international migration from Myanmar is now mostly driven by Myanmar's, 'continuing lack of opportunity, deep-rooted ethnic, religious, and other forms of violence, and an infrastructure taxed by natural disasters', although this does not address the variations in opportunities in Myanmar and other countries that appear to generate the flows. The major destination for international migrants is Thailand, which has been attracting significant numbers of migrants from Myanmar for the last two decades. These migrants, primarily confined to low-pay occupations, have helped fuel the high levels of growth in the Thai economy. McGann (2013) estimates that Thailand contains from one to two million migrant workers from Myanmar, while Huguet, Chamratrithirong and Richter (2011) report that in December of 2009 there were 1.078 million registered migrant workers from Myanmar residing in Thailand. They cite estimates of a further 900,000 undocumented migrants, primarily from Myanmar. Almost one half (45 per cent) of the registered migrants residing in Thailand are employed in the agricultural, seafood processing and construction industries. IOM (2013) estimates that there are 2.3 million migrants from Myanmar residing in Thailand.

Hein et al (2015) conducted a survey of 625 potential migrants to international destinations in selected States/Regions of Myanmar. He found that potential migrants were aware of what they would face in their preferred destination and the opportunities available to them after they migrated. Almost two-thirds expected to migrate irregularly with the help of friends and family. Those expecting to migrate through irregular channels explained that the difficulty and high cost of migration through regular channels were the main factors in their decision to migrate irregularly. Thailand was the preferred destination for the majority of potential migrants.

The study by Mahajarn and Myint (2015) of migrant patterns within selected areas of Myanmar document both internal and international migrants. They found that for both internal and international migration the presence of social networks was an important factor in determining the destinations of migrants.

Urbanization in this report is taken to mean the process of transition from a rural to a more urban society, with an increasing proportion of a population residing in settlements designated as "urban". Currently, slightly more than half of the world's population live in urban areas (53 per cent: 3.9 billion) and the number is predicted to grow to about 6.3 billion, or 66 per cent of the world's population by 2050 (UNFPA, 2014). Most of the urban population growth will take place in Africa and Asia which comprises two-thirds of the world's population.

Urban dwellers in most countries in Africa and Asia make up less than 50 per cent of their populations (McGee, 2009). Increasing urbanization will bring a major transformation and restructuring of social, economic, environmental and political activities.

Urbanization is inevitable and economically beneficial. Since the creation of mass markets and higher productivity usually takes place in urban areas, urbanization is argued to be critical to the development process of a country (Dobbs et al, 2012). In addition, a study by the Asian Development Bank notes that: "Rapid urbanization has been the key driver of Asia's dynamic growth and of poverty reduction that has resulted. East Asia's urban population produces 92 per cent of its wealth, with Southeast Asia not very far behind at 77 per cent, and South Asia at 75 per cent." (ADB, 2008). At the same time, while cities are hubs for economic growth and use resources efficiently because of economies of scale, they are also home to clusters of poverty, creating social and economic inequalities with many slums and informal settlements coexisting together alongside much better off communities (UNFPA, 2015).

Urban population growth is due to three demographic trends: (i) natural increase (more births than deaths in urban regions due to the interplay between higher fertility and lower mortality rates); (ii) rural to urban migration; and (iii) international migration. Reclassification or annexation of rural areas as urban areas is also a factor in urban growth. Unfortunately for this report, the analysis of urbanization in terms of these components is limited by the availability of longitudinal data, although a decomposition of the sources of growth is undertaken for Yangon.

Myanmar is strategically located between China and India, the two most populous countries in Asia and the world. Because it is the only Southeast Asian country bordering both a South and East Asian country, Myanmar plays an important regional integration nexus for the two regions to ASEAN countries. Indeed, many cities and towns in Myanmar such as Yangon, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Mawlamyine and Dawei are situated along the 2015-2022 Greater Mekong Sub-region Economic Corridors, and Muse, Tachileik, Mae Sai, Myawady and Htikhi are considered as priority border areas (ADB, 2011). In the western part of the country, the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transport Project, which connects India's Northeastern state of Mizoram to Sittwe in Rakhine State, is being implemented (DONER, 2014).

Myanmar is primarily rural with about 30 per cent of its population living in urban areas according to the 2014 Census. After World War II, the country's urban population started to increase rapidly with a 4.9 per cent annual growth rate between 1953 and 1973. In 1953, of the country's population of around 19 million, 13.5 per cent or 2.5 million people lived in areas classified as urban. By 1973, the urban population had increased to 6.8 million (23.6 per cent) when the total population was around 29 million (Oo, 1989). After this period, the level of urbanization slowed down during the 1973 to 1983 intercensal period: the 1983 census revealed that the percentage of the population classified as urban was 24.0 per cent while the total population was 35 million. According to Oo (1989), more than 60 per cent of the urban growth between 1955 and 1965 was a result of a combination of rural to urban migration and a reclassification of rural areas. In contrast, nearly 80 per cent of urban growth between 1973 and 1983 was due to natural increase.

While the administrative capital of the country is Nay Pyi Taw, the largest city of Myanmar is its former capital Yangon, with a population of 5.2 million, and it is the most urbanized Region in the country, accounting for about 35 per cent of the total urban population. It is projected that by 2040, the city will become a megacity with a population of 10 million, catching up with the trend of the rest of the Southeast Asian nations (JICA, 2013). With the recent opening up of the country, it is expected that urbanization will take place at an increasingly rapid rate across many cities and towns of Myanmar. Thus, proactive and strategic urban and regional planning will be necessary to meet various demands (such as job creation, food production and greater access to water, sanitation and other services).

Chapter 3. The 2014 Population and Housing Census

3.1 Census overview

The methodology of the 2014 Census is described in detail elsewhere (Department of Population, 2015), and that publication can be referred to for a detailed description of the process of planning and implementation of the Census.

The Census employed a *de facto* methodology where, with some exceptions, individuals were enumerated at the place they were present on the 29 March 2014 (Census Night). The Census was completed in almost all areas within 12 days of the commencement of enumeration, with the total enumerated population being 50,279,900.

Some populations in three areas of the country were not enumerated. This included an estimate of 1,090,000 persons residing in Rakhine State, 69,800 persons living in Kayin State and 46,600 persons living in Kachin State (see Department of Population, 2015 for the reasons that these populations were not enumerated). In total, therefore, it is estimated that 1,206,400 persons were not enumerated in the Census. The estimated total population of Myanmar on Census Night, both enumerated and non-enumerated, was 51,486,253.

The analysis in this report covers only the enumerated population. It is worth noting that in Rakhine State an estimated 34 per cent of the population were not enumerated as members of some communities were not counted because they were not allowed to self-identify using a name that was not recognized by the Government. The Government made the decision in the interest of security and to avoid the possibility of violence occurring due to inter-communal tension. Consequently, data for Rakhine State, as well as for several Districts and Townships within it, are incomplete, and only represent about two-thirds of the estimated population.

3.2 Population included in the analysis

The population that is included in the analysis of internal and international migration only includes the population in conventional households and does not include the 2,349,901 persons who were enumerated in institutions, as no migration questions were asked of this population subgroup. Of these individuals there were 108,852 living in hotels/guest houses on Census Night and 121,914 were present in 'camps/hotels for workers'. It is probable, however, that these populations would include many persons who would normally be classified as 'migrants'.

The population analysed in the discussion on internal migration (in Chapter 4) also excludes the 11,474 persons enumerated in Myanmar, but whose usual place of residence on Census Night was outside of Myanmar. Diplomats from Myanmar, who were working in embassies abroad at the time of the Census were coded as residing in Zabuthiri Township in Nay Pyi Taw.

3.3 Concepts and definitions

Analysis of the data from the Census that was undertaken for this present thematic report employs the definitions of migration and urbanization found in previously published reports (see tables in Department of Population, 2015). Therefore overall estimates of migration levels and flows between States/Regions found in the published tables, except for the 11,474 people who are excluded from this analysis, are the same as those found in this report. Concepts and definitions used in this report are explained in the glossary on page 157.

3.3.1 Internal migration

Globally, levels of internal migration are far higher than those of international migration (Bell and Charles-Edwards, 2013). The 2014 Census included eight questions (Nos. 11 to 18 in the main questionnaire) relating to internal migration and responses to these provided the following information:

Q.11 Township of place of birth
Q.12 Urban/rural classification of place of birth
Q.13 Township of place of usual residence
Q.14 Urban/rural classification of place of usual residence
Q.15 Duration in place of usual residence (in years)
Q.16 Reason for movement to place of usual residence (choice of one of seven options)
Q.17 Township of place of previous usual residence
Q.18 Urban/rural classification of place of previous usual residence

Figure 3.1 shows the part of the Census questionnaire that captured migration-related information. The information gathered can be used to identify: lifetime migrants; recent migrants; direction of migration: urban-urban, urban-rural, rural-rural and rural-urban; return migration to place of birth; and reason for movement to current place of usual residence. The Census provided more information relating to migration than is usually collected under censuses, which limit questions to place of birth, current place of residence and previous place of residence at a specific point in time, usually five or ten years preceding the enumeration date. However, the 2014 Census (like all other censuses) did not provide information on multiple moves, that is, the migratory history of a migrant. Therefore information is not available on the number of times a person may have moved between their place of birth and their current place of usual residence.

The period in which a person must have resided at their current usual place of residence in order for that place to be considered as their usual place of residence was a minimum of six months in the previous 12 months, or if they had lived there for less than six months they must have intended to reside there for a period exceeding six months (Department of Population, 2014).

Figure 3.1

The migration questions on the 2014 Census questionnaire

FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD							
MIGRATION							
Place of Birth		Place of Usual Residence		15. Duration in place of usual residence (in years) *If less than 1 year write "00"*	16. Reason for movement to this township (usual residence)	Place of Previous Usual Residence	
11. Township *If born here write "000", if not write Township code* Enter code from manual	12. Urban or Rural — Urban Rural	13. Township *If here write "000", if not write Township code* Enter code from manual	14. Urban or Rural — Urban Rural		Employment/in search for employment / Education / Marriage / Followed family / Conflict / Did not move / Other	17. Township *If here write "000", if not write Township code* Enter code from manual	18. Urban or Rural — Urban Rural
☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	☐☐☐	1 2
☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	☐☐☐	1 2
☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	☐☐☐	1 2
☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	☐☐☐	1 2
☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	☐☐☐	1 2
☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	☐☐☐	1 2
☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	☐☐☐	1 2
☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	1 2	☐☐	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	☐☐☐	1 2

The definition of migration used in the 2014 Census is designed to capture permanent or semi-permanent changes of residence. The criterion of six months used to establish the time spent in their usual residence results in those who move on a temporary basis of less than six months not being included in the definition of migration. Temporary forms of migration are typically the predominant form of movement in Southeast Asian countries (Hugo, 2012). The exclusion of this type of mobility will result in estimates of the level of migration recorded from the Census being too low, particularly the movement of agricultural workers, which is

generally seasonal in nature (Mahajarn and Myint, 2015). Differentials in the characteristics of migrants who move for a short period of time, often circulating between areas of origin and destination, are also likely to differ. For example, Guest (1989) has shown that for Viet Nam, temporary migrants are likely to be older, married and have less education than migrants who move for longer periods. However, the inclusion of questions in a census that would allow for temporary migrants to be identified is not feasible given the dual need to include questions that measure a range of characteristics and events, while also restricting the length of the questionnaire. Hence, censuses worldwide generally focus on movement of a longer duration (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2005).

Internal migration is defined in the 2014 Census as movement between Townships. At the time of the Census, Myanmar comprised 413 Townships and sub-townships. Movements within a particular Township/sub-township were not identified, since much of this type of movement likely involves only a change of location of dwelling rather than a change of social networks and economic position. These may occur over a very short distance and without disrupting social patterns, although some moves may take place over a longer distance as Townships range in size from 0.8 square kilometres for Latha Township in Yangon West District to 11,344.5 square kilometres for Tanintharyi Township in Myeik District. Internationally there is considerable variation in the number of administrative districts used to determine migration. In Southeast Asia in the 2010 round of censuses Indonesia used 33 provinces to determine migration movement while Viet Nam used 9,111 administrative units to do so (Bell and Charles-Edwards, 2013).

From the data available in the 2014 Census it is possible (as noted above) to identify: lifetime migration, including return migration to the place of birth; migration by duration of residence; the direction of the migration streams between rural and urban areas (urban-urban, urban-rural, rural-rural and rural-urban); and the migration that occurs between Townships within a District, migration between Districts within a State/Region, and migration between States/Regions. While levels of movement are provided at the District level, most of the analysis on levels and differentials is undertaken at the State/Region level. Lifetime migration estimates are presented in order to gauge overall levels of migration by individuals. However, the majority of the analysis is undertaken only for the last event of migration that occurred in the five years before the Census. While this is comparable to the fixed five-year measures of migration that are available from most censuses in the Southeast Asian region it is likely to result in higher estimates of movement than the estimates recorded by the fixed period question, as return moves are not recorded in the fixed five-year migration question.

The emphasis in this report on migration that occurred in the five years prior to the Census is undertaken because of the need to more closely match the characteristics of the individual to the migration. While lifetime migration provides valuable information about levels and patterns of movement, it can occur at any period over the lifetime of an individual and may not relate to the current characteristics of migrants. The use of more recent migration provides a better indication of current mobility patterns. Lifetime migrants may have moved at any time, and as such, the population of lifetime migrants is very diverse in terms of the duration for which they have been in their current place of residence. Some may have moved since early childhood. Hence, they can be expected to have merged with the non-

migrant population. It is the issues that recent migrants are likely to face in adjusting to a new environment that policymakers need to address

Measures of internal migration used in this report are straightforward. In-migration rates, outmigration rates, net migration rates and gross migration rates are used to describe the level of movement. Although such rates are generally computed for migration data from censuses, they are not traditional rates as they do not correctly identify the population at risk of the event (migration) occurring. For differentials in migration, including social, economic and housing characteristics, the percentage distributions are analysed. Non-migrants are those persons who are defined as not moving in the period under consideration. This group is presented in most tables so that they can be compared with migrants.

3.3.2 International migration

The 2014 Census allows for two types of international migrants to be identified: persons who have moved to another country and persons who have moved into Myanmar. Data for persons from Myanmar who were currently residing in another country were obtained from a series of questions on the main questionnaire that asked respondents, primarily the household head, whether or not there were former household members who were living abroad. For all persons from the household who were listed as living abroad, information was collected on their relationship to the household head, completed current age, sex, original year of departure and the country of residence where the person currently resides (Department of Population, 2014). The information on migrants who had moved into the country came from questions on last place of residence and current place of residence (Questions 13 and 14).

The information obtained on former residents who are now living in another country provides a valuable addition to counts from the enumeration of the resident population. However, the two populations (those living abroad and the resident population) are defined differently and therefore usually should not be combined. Persons living abroad refer to a past population while the enumerated population refers to the current population residing in Myanmar at the time of the Census, plus those non-residents who were present in Myanmar on Census Night. Figure 3.2 shows the section of the questionnaire used to collect information on former household members who were living abroad at the time of the Census.

An under-enumeration of the number of international migrants living abroad is very likely to have occurred[2]. Firstly, many household respondents might not have wanted to report on former household members who were living abroad, especially if those persons travelled without any documentation. Secondly, migrants were only listed if they were former members of an enumerated household; they would not have been recorded if they were members of a household that had wholly moved abroad, and where, consequently, no one was available to provide information on them. Finally, some household respondents may not have been aware that former household members were living abroad.

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[2] The Census counted 2.02 million former household members who were living abroad. The total number of international migrants from Myanmar is, however, higher. Through backward projection methods, the Thematic Report on Population Dynamics estimates that in 2014, a total of 4.25 million persons who were born in Myanmar were living abroad at the time of the Census (Department of Population, Thematic Report on Population Dynamics, 2016c).

Figure 3.2

The questions on former household members living abroad on the 2014 Census questionnaire

A comparison of the year of departure of the migrant and their country of residence may result in an unknown number of mismatches in the data, as the year of departure refers to when the migrant first left Myanmar, while the country in which they are currently residing is listed as the country of current residence. Those persons who have migrated internationally more than once and who have resided in different countries will have a year of departure recorded that does not necessarily refer to the date of move to their current country of residence.

The measures used to describe patterns of international migration vary by the type of migration under consideration. For those persons living abroad (emigrants), the distribution of migrants by particular characteristics is analysed. This is examined by: the country in which the migrants are residing; the relationship to the household head reporting them as migrants; and the duration of their departure from Myanmar. Characteristics of the housing unit from which the migrants left are also analysed. For migrants whose last place of residence was outside of Myanmar (immigrants) the analysis includes migration differentials by social, economic and housing characteristics. For both emigrants and immigrants, data is presented at the District level of the household reporting the event, although the majority of the analysis is focused on the State/Region of residence of the reporting household. Levels of emigration and immigration are reported for migration that occurs irrespective of the period of departure, although the analysis concentrates on movement within the five years prior to the Census.

3.3.3 Urbanization

A shift in the distribution of the population to urban areas is referred to in this report as "urbanization". As a country becomes more economically developed, its population is more

likely to reside in urban areas. The percentage of the population living in urban areas in more developed regions was estimated at 78 per cent in 2014, while it was only 48 per cent in less developed regions (United Nations, 2014). The causes of these changes reflect a decline in the share of the economy that is derived from agriculture and an increase resulting from industry and services.

International comparisons of levels of urbanization are hampered by variations in the definitions of urban and rural areas. There is no consensus internationally as to how an administrative area is classified as urban or rural. The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census adopted the designations employed by the General Administration Department (GAD) of the Ministry of Home Affairs in designating lower level administrative areas (wards) as urban, and village tracts as rural areas.

Drawing upon interviews with officials from the GAD, the UN Habitat states that there were 288 urban centres under the Towns Act and the Municipal Act (UN Habitat, 1991). The Towns Act applies to centres of populations below 10,000, 'with densities and functions of a sufficiently urban nature for urban wards (as opposed to rural village tracts)', whereas municipalities are defined as centres with a population over 10,000. In addition to property-based taxation, other urban functions - from planning to implementation and management of physical and social services - were also described as criteria for being 'urban'. Consequently, other than the population within some well-defined administrative boundaries such as Yangon City, it is challenging to identify urban centres or towns from the 2014 Census data.

In terms of administration, wards and village tracts are equivalent, and there are 3,071 wards and 13,620 village tracts in Myanmar according to GAD statistics (Department of General Administration, March 2013). Moreover, the 2012 Ward or Village Tract Administration Law virtually makes no distinction between wards and village tracts regarding the functions and duties of administrators nor the rights and responsibilities of the residents. Under Article 3 of the 2012 Law, forming, changing and aggregating of wards or village tracts is done by the Ministry of Home Affairs (2012), 'with the approval of the Union President under the recommendation of the relevant Chief Minister of the Region or State [or] Nay Pyi Taw Council', yet no specific criteria are given for the process.

Chapter 6 on urbanization examines the urban-rural differentials by socioeconomic and housing characteristics, and the level of educational attainment. The differentials are primarily based on urban indicators that are used as measures of Target 11 of Millennium Development Goal 7, which is to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020. The analysis of differentials focuses on the State/Region level but District data are also presented.

A decomposition of the sources of urban growth of Yangon was undertaken. This broke down urban growth for Yangon over the five-year period before the Census by the number of births, number of deaths and net migration. The population of Yangon five years before the Census was calculated using the 2014 population minus the births and deaths that were estimated to have occurred in the five-year period prior to the Census, the net internal migration to Yangon, and the net international migration from Yangon. This provided the basis for calculating the impact of the three demographic components on urban growth in the five-year period.

3.4 Data quality

Internal migration data from the Census is difficult to evaluate in terms of data quality. Although the migration questions are relatively straightforward, it is perhaps not surprising that with so many enumerators, some inconsistencies were recorded that may have affected the quality of the data. While there is no policy that directly impacts upon internal migration, the population registration law requires that migrants register in their place of destination and be taken off the registration list in their place of origin. This may have caused some actual migrants who had moved but not fulfilled the registration requirements to list themselves as non-migrants.

As noted earlier, internal migration is defined as movement between Townships, and any movement within a Township is not classified as a migration. It is apparent that some persons may have misunderstood the migration question and that enumerators reported intra-township movement as a migration. Or the enumerator may not have recorded respondents' previous place of residence, although they were born in a Township that was different from their usual place of residence. Overall, 19.9 per cent of migrants (as measured by having a valid reason for moving recorded) had the same previous place of residence as their current place of residence. Of these, 79.2 per cent had a place of birth that was different from their place of current residence. To overcome this problem, the previous place of residence was recorded for this report as the Township of birth.

The number of persons living abroad as reported in the Census appears far too low, with 2,021,910 former household members enumerated. This statement can be made with some confidence because of data from other international statistical agencies on the number of persons who are from Myanmar and are registered as living abroad, and estimates of the number of documented migrants. For example, in Thailand it is estimated that there are two to four million migrants from Myanmar, while in Malaysia the estimated number of persons from Myanmar may constitute a further half a million (Hall, 2012). The IOM estimates that there may be up to 10 per cent of the population living abroad (IOM/WHO, 2009). However, the distribution of emigrants by country of current residence appears to be reasonable, with the majority being reported in Thailand and Malaysia. Also their distribution by age and sex looks plausible with the majority being in the age group 20-40. Although there was no question asked about their legal status in their country of residence, it is likely that the numbers mainly reflect legal emigrants, although under-counting them, rather than undocumented migrants.

Chapter 4. Movements within Myanmar

4.1 Lifetime levels of internal migration

As has been previously noted, internal migration is defined as movement between Townships in the 2014 Census. Lifetime migrants in this report are defined as those persons who moved between Townships at any time since their birth. Overall, 19.3 per cent of the population are defined as lifetime migrants. This figure includes all persons who moved between Townships (including those who returned to their Township of birth) in the interval from birth to the date of the Census. Of this number, 21.5 per cent of lifetime migrants moved between Districts within States/Regions, and 49.4 per cent moved between States/Regions (see table 4.4).

The level of aggregation that is used in defining migration differs markedly between countries. This makes comparisons across countries difficult. In Table 4.1 the level of lifetime migration is shown for selected countries in the South and Southeast Asian regions for the last three censuses (where available). The level for Myanmar is high compared to other countries, with the exception of Bhutan, but this may be because of the small administrative areas considered in the migration definition of the country. In Indonesia the administrative area used as the migration defining unit is the province, which for some of the provinces approaches the size of the Myanmar population in total. Nevertheless, the level of lifetime migration of the Myanmar population suggests a mobile population.

Lifetime movement between Townships, Districts and States/Regions in Myanmar is shown in Appendix A, Table A1. While the level of migration is relatively high, movements are dominated by flows between a small number of Districts, with most of the receiving Districts being in Yangon and the majority of the sending Districts being within Ayeyawady Region or in Yangon. It should be noted that as no information is available on the timing of migration, comparisons involving lifetime migration may be based on different patterns of the timing of migration. Appendix A, Table A2 summarizes the lifetime migration patterns between rural and urban areas.

Table 4.1
Percentage of persons who are lifetime migrants for selected countries in South and Southeast Asia, recent censuses

Country	Census round		
	1990	2000	2010
Bhutan			32.7
Cambodia		11.7	13.6
China		6.2	
India		7.5	
Indonesia	8.2	8.4	12.9
Malaysia	19.8	20.7	
Myanmar			19.3
Nepal		14.0	
Philippines	14.0		
Thailand	14.0	17.0	

Source: Adapted from Bell and Charles-Edwards (2013) Table 7. The data for Myanmar are from the 2014 Census. Data are for countries with different numbers of administrative areas.

Inter-State/Region migration flows are shown for lifetime migrants in Table 4.2, and the equivalent rates are shown in Table 4.3. The State/Region with the highest level of outmigration is Chin with a net migration rate of -167.7 per 1,000 residents in conventional households. More migrants from Chin were living in neighbouring Sagaing than in any other State/Region at the time of the Census. The second largest flow from Chin is to Yangon, the commercial hub of Myanmar. Yangon, receives large flows from all States/Regions. Ayeyawady, Bago, Magway, Mon, Rakhine, and Sagaing all exhibit outflows of population and the majority of these flows are into Yangon. For example, Ayeyawady lost 784,919 persons to Yangon (Table 4.2).

The majority of States/Regions adjacent to the border with Thailand: Kayah, Kayin, Shan and Tanintharyi all have positive net migration. Net migration is defined as the in-migration minus the outmigration. A high level of net migration is also observed for Kachin State, in the far north of the country. These patterns suggest that proximity to international borders promotes an economic dynamism that contributes to a high level of in-migration. Migrants are more likely to migrate to States/Regions that are along the border as there are more business or trading opportunities there.

There are a number of States/Regions from which migrants originate (see Table 4.2). For example, in terms of absolute numbers Ayeyawady, Bago, Mandalay and Magway are the principle areas of origin, while Yangon, Mandalay, Shan, Bago and Kachin are the prime destination areas. Table 4.2 shows that Yangon lost over 50,000 persons to three States/Regions (Bago, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw) but the inflows from other States/Regions far outweighed these losses, with gains of over 100,000 persons from six States/Regions: Ayeyawady, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Mon and Rakhine. The flows were the largest from Ayeyawady (784,919) and Bago (372,068). The in-migration rate for Yangon is almost 300 while the outmigration rate is just over 50 (giving a net-migration rate of 246) (Table 4.3). The in-migration rate for Nay Pyi Taw (211) is the only rate that comes close to the high level of Yangon.

Estimates of the share of the four major migration streams are shown in Figure 4.1. These are defined as the four flows that occur between rural and urban areas (that is, urban-urban, urban-rural, rural-urban and rural-rural). There was a large increase in the proportion of lifetime migrants moving between urban areas over the 23-year time period being considered. At the time of the 2014 Census, almost 47 per cent of migrants were classified as having engaged in this type of movement. Rural-to-rural migration comprised the second largest stream accounting for almost 30 per cent of migrants. The only stream that had declined over the whole period was the rural to urban stream, which accounted for less than 10 per cent of migrants at the time of the 2014 Census. These patterns are unusual when viewed from a regional or international perspective. A population that is predominately rural would be expected to have levels of rural to urban flows that were approaching the flows of rural to rural.

Limitations of data collection may help explain some of the decline in rural to urban migration. Migration, as defined in the 2014 Census, only included persons living in conventional (private) households at the time of data collection. As noted in Chapter 3, no migration data were obtained from institutions. Therefore any movement of people enumerated in institutions was not recorded. Many migrants who move reside in worker dormitories, many of which are located in or near Yangon, however they would not be defined as migrants in this report.

Table 4.2
Matrix of lifetime migration between States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

Both sexes — State/Region of current residence	State/Region of birth																Total population
	Kachin	Kayah	Kayin	Chin	Sagaing	Tanintharyi	Bago	Magway	Mandalay	Mon	Rakhine	Yangon	Shan	Ayeyawady	Nay Pyi Taw	Abroad	
Kachin	1,140,581	551	1,212	2,930	91,406	837	10,794	19,795	37,582	3,529	10,933	12,020	33,037	10,173	2,463	1,201	1,379,044
Kayah	381	232,126	1,275	144	1,043	134	3,318	3,175	9,590	559	514	2,213	13,645	1,862	834	123	270,936
Kayin	1,212	779	1,240,407	400	2,292	2,676	55,587	6,111	6,376	73,635	3,586	21,780	3,580	20,423	1,570	3,735	1,444,149
Chin	477	60	143	456,788	3,271	58	419	2,076	758	176	3,451	615	549	518	95	336	469,790
Sagaing	20,409	622	1,230	56,532	4,848,349	1,038	10,020	47,968	57,283	2,716	2,981	12,709	11,023	8,323	2,359	940	5,084,502
Tanintharyi	825	143	2,541	235	1,703	1,232,236	18,361	5,243	4,477	24,076	5,638	21,246	1,745	23,599	812	3,512	1,346,392
Bago	3,370	1,354	8,910	990	7,573	2,681	4,514,511	38,874	32,474	16,337	8,695	53,977	9,204	45,543	10,093	1,067	4,755,653
Magway	3,158	474	681	6,485	12,778	937	18,851	3,690,132	23,945	2,222	3,266	13,718	5,139	9,690	2,936	218	3,794,630
Mandalay	26,801	2,215	2,755	3,588	209,217	2,730	38,873	128,487	5,249,298	9,952	7,030	50,054	81,253	26,175	15,285	696	5,854,409
Mon	1,341	320	19,926	331	2,363	6,723	52,142	5,847	7,578	1,778,201	3,335	27,041	3,155	33,149	1,288	3,639	1,946,379
Rakhine	1,179	206	552	2,038	1,341	830	5,140	3,896	2,699	1,576	1,993,649	7,729	1,632	10,619	453	2,582	2,036,121
Yangon	21,557	3,965	19,456	13,566	70,879	36,516	372,068	199,483	176,615	133,376	128,623	4,868,845	65,883	784,919	21,737	5,889	6,923,377
Shan	13,906	9,852	2,572	2,974	36,897	1,497	33,270	55,375	159,757	6,940	7,775	31,369	5,066,811	23,496	13,069	13,566	5,479,126
Ayeyawady	3,025	402	1,790	645	4,403	2,127	25,190	13,273	8,632	4,725	10,851	43,957	6,003	5,939,688	1,318	306	6,066,335
Nay Pyi Taw	2,598	946	1,416	908	9,297	1,393	36,337	34,457	50,080	4,780	4,098	50,631	8,839	19,972	841,677	253	1,067,682
Total persons born in	1,240,820	254,015	1,304,866	548,554	5,302,812	1,292,413	5,194,881	4,254,192	5,827,144	2,062,800	2,194,425	5,217,904	5,311,498	6,958,149	915,989	38,063	47,918,525

Table 4.2 (continued)

Matrix of lifetime migration between States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

State/ Region of current residence		Kachin	Kayah	Kayin	Chin	Sagaing	Tanin-tharyi	Bago	Magway	Man-dalay	Mon	Rakhine	Yangon	Shan	Ayeya-wady	Nay Pyi Taw	Abroad	Total population
Males	Kachin	**537,553**	269	645	1,754	48,842	408	6,154	12,048	21,010	1,685	6,737	6,267	15,577	5,696	1,433	627	666,705
	Kayah	157	**112,376**	560	89	556	71	1,750	1,627	4,736	298	303	1,210	6,079	1,070	407	65	131,354
	Kayin	574	362	**590,082**	221	1,312	1,273	28,272	3,397	3,586	35,431	2,106	11,461	1,815	11,110	866	1,886	693,754
	Chin	186	32	73	**216,139**	1,570	26	253	1,021	447	89	1,739	337	255	307	56	160	222,690
	Sagaing	8,710	297	599	24,992	**2,229,065**	480	5,469	25,357	29,483	1,270	1,786	6,435	4,800	4,604	1,260	459	2,345,066
	Tanintharyi	418	76	1,327	155	1,124	**586,249**	10,693	3,509	2,831	12,799	3,737	12,131	911	14,192	481	1,842	652,475
	Bago	1,441	610	3,900	537	3,984	1,112	**2,118,877**	18,822	16,043	6,975	4,375	25,495	3,793	22,753	4,783	568	2,234,068
	Magway	1,367	205	260	2,845	6,496	412	9,318	**1,675,083**	11,872	961	1,625	6,533	2,171	4,976	1,436	112	1,725,672
	Mandalay	10,663	912	1,172	1,684	99,876	1,159	18,904	62,058	**2,420,231**	4,221	3,713	22,805	34,207	13,475	6,835	392	2,702,307
	Mon	578	141	9,042	204	1,440	3,143	26,629	3,602	4,270	**822,279**	2,040	13,982	1,448	18,130	721	1,766	909,415
	Rakhine	558	107	261	845	737	369	3,007	2,288	1,618	844	**914,423**	4,480	775	6,440	238	1,231	938,221
	Yangon	8,743	1,643	7,865	6,192	35,767	15,007	167,654	97,386	86,946	54,128	55,702	**2,308,276**	27,251	361,969	10,060	3,379	3,247,968
	Shan	6,125	4,520	1,280	1,631	19,939	730	18,168	30,194	82,020	3,484	4,693	16,699	**2,433,994**	13,452	6,968	7,521	2,651,418
	Ayeyawady	1,362	161	768	353	2,383	865	11,705	7,308	4,578	1,993	6,168	20,584	2,607	**2,857,803**	672	169	2,919,479
	Nay Pyi Taw	1,072	391	588	443	4,696	580	17,640	17,085	24,430	2,137	2,014	24,156	3,780	10,570	**398,228**	126	507,936
	Total persons born in	579,507	122,102	618,422	258,084	2,457,787	611,884	2,444,493	1,960,785	2,714,101	948,594	1,011,161	2,480,851	2,539,463	3,346,547	434,444	20,303	22,548,528

Table 4.2 (continued)
Matrix of lifetime migration between States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

| State/Region of current residence | State/Region of birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total population |
	Kachin	Kayah	Kayin	Chin	Sagaing	Tanin-tharyi	Bago	Magway	Man-dalay	Mon	Rakhine	Yangon	Shan	Ayeya-wady	Nay Pyi Taw	Abroad	
Females																	
Kachin	**603,028**	282	567	1,176	42,564	429	4,640	7,747	16,572	1,844	4,196	5,753	17,460	4,477	1,030	574	712,339
Kayah	224	**119,750**	715	55	487	63	1,568	1,548	4,854	261	211	1,003	7,566	792	427	58	139,582
Kayin	638	417	**650,325**	179	980	1,403	27,315	2,714	2,790	38,204	1,480	10,319	1,765	9,313	704	1,849	750,395
Chin	291	28	70	**240,649**	1,701	32	166	1,055	311	87	1,712	278	294	211	39	176	247,100
Sagaing	11,699	325	631	31,540	**2,619,284**	558	4,551	22,611	27,800	1,446	1,195	6,274	6,223	3,719	1,099	481	2,739,436
Tanintharyi	407	67	1,214	80	579	**645,987**	7,668	1,734	1,646	11,277	1,901	9,115	834	9,407	331	1,670	693,917
Bago	1,929	744	5,010	453	3,589	1,569	**2,395,634**	20,052	16,431	9,362	4,320	28,482	5,411	22,790	5,310	499	2,521,585
Magway	1,791	269	421	3,640	6,282	525	9,533	**2,015,049**	12,073	1,261	1,641	7,185	2,968	4,714	1,500	106	2,068,958
Mandalay	16,138	1,303	1,583	1,904	109,341	1,571	19,969	66,429	**2,829,067**	5,731	3,317	27,249	47,046	12,700	8,450	304	3,152,102
Mon	763	179	10,884	127	923	3,580	25,513	2,245	3,308	**955,922**	1,295	13,059	1,707	15,019	567	1,873	1,036,964
Rakhine	621	99	291	1,193	604	461	2,133	1,608	1,081	732	**1,079,226**	3,249	857	4,179	215	1,351	1,097,900
Yangon	12,814	2,322	11,591	7,374	35,112	21,509	204,414	102,097	89,669	79,248	72,921	**2,560,569**	38,632	422,950	11,677	2,510	3,675,409
Shan	7,781	5,332	1,292	1,343	16,958	767	15,102	25,181	77,737	3,456	3,082	14,670	**2,632,817**	10,044	6,101	6,045	2,827,708
Ayeyawady	1,663	241	1,022	292	2,020	1,262	13,485	5,965	4,054	2,732	4,683	23,373	3,396	**3,081,885**	646	137	3,146,856
Nay Pyi Taw	1,526	555	828	465	4,601	813	18,697	17,372	25,650	2,643	2,084	26,475	5,059	9,402	**443,449**	127	559,746
Total persons born in	661,313	131,913	686,444	290,470	2,845,025	680,529	2,750,388	2,293,407	3,113,043	1,114,206	1,183,264	2,737,053	2,772,035	3,611,602	481,545	17,760	25,369,997

Table 4.3

Lifetime migration rates for movements between States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

State/Region of current residence	In-migration rate per 1,000			Outmigration rate per 1,000			Net migration rate per 1,000		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Kachin	172.9	193.7	153.5	72.7	62.9	81.8	100.2	130.8	71.6
Kayah	143.2	144.5	142.1	80.8	74.0	87.1	62.5	70.4	54.9
Kayin	141.1	149.4	133.4	44.6	40.9	48.1	96.4	108.6	85.2
Chin	27.7	29.4	26.1	195.3	188.4	201.6	-167.7	-158.9	-175.5
Sagaing	46.4	49.5	43.9	89.4	97.5	82.4	-42.9	-48.1	-38.5
Tanintharyi	84.8	101.5	69.1	44.7	39.3	49.8	40.1	62.2	19.3
Bago	50.7	51.6	49.9	143.1	145.8	140.7	-92.4	-94.2	-90.7
Magway	27.5	29.3	26.1	148.6	165.6	134.5	-121.1	-136.2	-108.5
Mandalay	103.4	104.4	102.5	98.7	108.7	90.1	4.7	-4.4	12.4
Mon	86.4	95.8	78.2	146.2	138.9	152.6	-59.8	-43.1	-74.5
Rakhine	20.9	25.4	17.0	98.6	103.1	94.8	-77.7	-77.7	-77.8
Yangon	296.8	289.3	303.3	50.4	53.1	48.0	246.3	236.2	255.3
Shan	75.3	82.0	68.9	44.7	39.8	49.2	30.6	42.2	19.7
Ayeyawady	20.9	21.1	20.6	167.9	167.4	168.3	-147.0	-146.3	-147.7
Nay Pyi Taw	211.7	216.0	207.8	69.6	71.3	68.1	142.1	144.7	139.7

Figure 4.1

Percentage of lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams, Surveys and 2014 Census
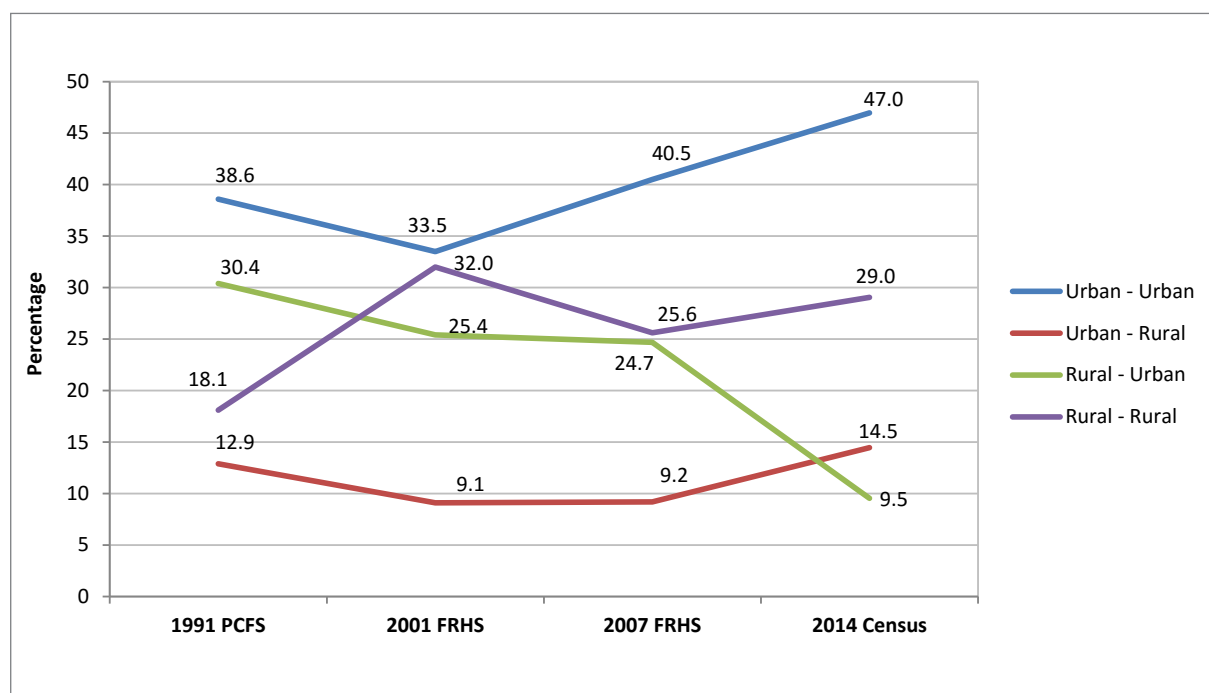
Source: Data for 1991 PCFS, 2001 FRHS and 2007 FRHS are from DoP (2013).

Table 4.4 shows the pattern for each of the three migration streams together with the number of non-migrants recorded in the Census at the State/Region level. A little over half of the population in Yangon were lifetime migrants. Just under a half of these were migrants from another State/Region. Just over a fifth were migrants from another District within the Region, and 28 per cent had migrated from other Townships within the same District within the Region. Appendix A, Table A1, shows the number of lifetime migrants for each of the migration streams together with the number of non-migrants recorded in the Census at the District level.

Table 4.4

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

	State/ Region of current residence	Lifetime migrant			Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/ Regions	Between States/Regions			
Both sexes	Kachin	106,862	73744	230,536	411,142	967,902	1,379,044
		7.7%	5.3%	16.7%	29.8%	70.2%	100.0%
	Kayah	12,287	5,212	39,197	56,696	214,240	270,936
		4.5%	1.9%	14.5%	20.9%	79.1%	100.0%
	Kayin	38,082	44,410	206,207	288,699	1,155,450	1,444,149
		2.6%	3.1%	14.3%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	Chin	11,937	3,026	14,911	29,874	439,916	469,790
		2.5%	0.6%	3.2%	6.4%	93.6%	100.0%
	Sagaing	147,890	164,490	244,266	556,646	4,527,856	5,084,502
		2.9%	3.2%	4.8%	10.9%	89.1%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	91,155	55,123	112,328	258,606	1,087,786	1,346,392
		6.8%	4.1%	8.3%	19.2%	80.8%	100.0%
	Bago	214,090	46,248	255,713	516,051	4,239,602	4,755,653
		4.5%	1.0%	5.4%	10.9%	89.1%	100.0%
	Magway	91,577	63,038	117,220	271,835	3,522,795	3,794,630
		2.4%	1.7%	3.1%	7.2%	92.8%	100.0%
	Mandalay	335,585	285,749	586,194	1,207,528	4,646,881	5,854,409
		5.7%	4.9%	10.0%	20.6%	79.4%	100.0%
	Mon	78,669	15,928	173,408	268,005	1,678,374	1,946,379
		4.0%	0.8%	8.9%	13.8%	86.2%	100.0%
	Rakhine	68,539	69,853	45,753	184,145	1,851,976	2,036,121
		3.4%	3.4%	2.2%	9.0%	91.0%	100.0%
	Yangon	995,931	744,323	1,752,595	3,492,849	3,4305,28	6,923,377
		14.4%	10.8%	25.3%	50.5%	49.5%	100.0%
	Shan	196,502	237,004	417,431	850,937	4,628,189	5,479,126
		3.6%	4.3%	7.6%	15.5%	84.5%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	257,866	167,118	143,660	568,644	5,497,691	6,066,335
		4.3%	2.8%	2.4%	9.4%	90.6%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	40,705	7,088	222,169	269,962	797,720	1,067,682
		3.8%	0.7%	20.8%	25.3%	74.7%	100.0%
	UNION	**2,687,677**	**1,982,354**	**4,561,588**	**9,231,619**	**38,686,906**	**47,918,525**
		5.6%	**4.1%**	**9.5%**	**19.3%**	**80.7%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.4 (continued)
Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

	State/Region of current residence	Lifetime migrant			Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/Regions			
Males	Kachin	48,081	33,253	123,566	204,900	461,805	666,705
		7.2%	5.0%	18.5%	30.7%	69.3%	100.0%
	Kayah	5,479	2,479	19,090	27,048	104,306	131,354
		4.2%	1.9%	14.5%	20.6%	79.4%	100.0%
	Kayin	18,796	21,747	104,353	144,896	548,858	693,754
		2.7%	3.1%	15.0%	20.9%	79.1%	100.0%
	Chin	5,228	1,434	7,453	14,115	208,575	222,690
		2.3%	0.6%	3.3%	6.3%	93.7%	100.0%
	Sagaing	68,222	80,896	119,461	268,579	2,076,487	2,345,066
		2.9%	3.4%	5.1%	11.5%	88.5%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	44,363	26,952	64,046	135,361	517,114	652,475
		6.8%	4.1%	9.8%	20.7%	79.3%	100.0%
	Bago	93,832	21,268	122,020	237,120	1,996,948	2,234,068
		4.2%	1.0%	5.5%	10.6%	89.4%	100.0%
	Magway	41,087	28,954	56,856	126,897	1,598,775	1,725,672
		2.4%	1.7%	3.3%	7.4%	92.6%	100.0%
	Mandalay	156,716	136,721	273,910	567,347	2,134,960	2,702,307
		5.8%	5.1%	10.1%	21.0%	79.0%	100.0%
	Mon	36,919	7,218	89,096	133,233	776,182	909,415
		4.1%	0.8%	9.8%	14.7%	85.3%	100.0%
	Rakhine	31,342	33,692	25,084	90,118	848,103	938,221
		3.3%	3.6%	2.7%	9.6%	90.4%	100.0%
	Yangon	457,940	338,870	799,463	1,596,273	1,651,695	3,247,968
		14.1%	10.4%	24.6%	49.1%	50.9%	100.0%
	Shan	91,810	112,509	216,286	420,605	2,230,813	2,651,418
		3.5%	4.2%	8.2%	15.9%	84.1%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	121,968	80,799	70,126	272,893	2,646,586	2,919,479
		4.2%	2.8%	2.4%	9.3%	90.7%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	19,028	3,282	107,756	130,066	377,870	507,936
		3.7%	0.6%	21.2%	25.6%	74.4%	100.0%
	UNION	**1,240,811**	**930,074**	**2,198,566**	**4,369,451**	**18,179,077**	**22,548,528**
		5.5%	**4.1%**	**9.8%**	**19.4%**	**80.6%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.4 (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by State/Region of current
residence, by sex, 2014 Census

	State/Region of current residence	Lifetime migrant			Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/Regions			
Females	Kachin	58,781	40,491	106,970	206,242	506,097	712,339
		8.3%	5.7%	15.0%	29.0%	71.0%	100.0%
	Kayah	6,808	2,733	20,107	29,648	109,934	139,582
		4.9%	2.0%	14.4%	21.2%	78.8%	100.0%
	Kayin	19,286	22,663	101,854	143,803	606,592	750,395
		2.6%	3.0%	13.6%	19.2%	80.8%	100.0%
	Chin	6,709	1,592	7,458	15,759	231,341	247,100
		2.7%	0.6%	3.0%	6.4%	93.6%	100.0%
	Sagaing	79,668	83,594	124,805	288,067	2,451,369	2,739,436
		2.9%	3.1%	4.6%	10.5%	89.5%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	46,792	28,171	48,282	123,245	570,672	693,917
		6.7%	4.1%	7.0%	17.8%	82.2%	100.0%
	Bago	120,258	24,980	133,693	278,931	2,242,654	2,521,585
		4.8%	1.0%	5.3%	11.1%	88.9%	100.0%
	Magway	50,490	34,084	60,364	144,938	1,924,020	2,068958
		2.4%	1.6%	2.9%	7.0%	93.0%	100.0%
	Mandalay	178,869	149,028	312,284	640,181	2,511,921	3,152,102
		5.7%	4.7%	9.9%	20.3%	79.7%	100.0%
	Mon	41,750	8,710	84,312	134,772	902,192	1,036,964
		4.0%	0.8%	8.1%	13.0%	87.0%	100.0%
	Rakhine	37,197	36,161	20,669	94,027	1,003,873	1,097,900
		3.4%	3.3%	1.9%	8.6%	91.4%	100.0%
	Yangon	537,991	405,453	953,132	1,896,576	1,778,833	3,675,409
		14.6%	11.0%	25.9%	51.6%	48.4%	100.0%
	Shan	104,692	124,495	201,145	430,332	2,397,376	2,827,708
		3.7%	4.4%	7.1%	15.2%	84.8%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	135,898	86,319	73,534	295,751	2,851,105	3,146,856
		4.3%	2.7%	2.3%	9.4%	90.6%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	21,677	3,806	114,413	139,896	419,850	559,746
		3.9%	0.7%	20.4%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	UNION	**1,446,866**	**1,052,280**	**2,363,022**	**4,862,168**	**20,507,829**	**25,369,997**
		5.7%	**4.1%**	**9.3%**	**19.2%**	**80.8%**	**100.0%**

4.2 Level of recent migration

Recent migration is defined as the movement between Townships in the five years prior to the Census as determined by the information collected on previous place of usual residence where this was different from the current place of usual residence, and the duration of residence at the current place of residence. Overall, 3,359,342 individuals (7 per cent of the population in conventional households) moved in the five years prior to the Census. This is similar to the 8.7 per cent of the population aged five years and over recorded in the 2009 Vietnamese census (GSO and UNFPA, 2011). Appendix A, Table A3, shows levels of movement between Townships, Districts and States/Regions. Table 4.5 displays the 20 highest inter-district population flows.

Of the top 20 flows, all, except one, has one of the four Districts that comprise Yangon as the destination. North Yangon is the main destination of the flows, appearing 12 times in the top 20. North Yangon has expanded its industrial base over the last decade and many persons appear to move to the District to work in the industrial sector. In 2011, many of the 23 Industrial Zones in Yangon were in North Yangon. Industrial employment almost tripled in the two decades from 1988 with most of this growth occurring in Yangon (Zaw and Kudo, 2011). The central business District (CBD) is located in West Yangon but rents have risen rapidly in recent years (Zaw, Shwe and Hliang, 2014) apparently forcing many people to leave for the outer areas of the city. East Yangon is less crowded and has lower rents and this District appears to be a major beneficiary of this movement.

Analysis of the industry data from the Census indicate that employment in North Yangon contains the highest proportion of manufacturing sector jobs in Yangon. This is especially so for employed female migrants of whom almost 50 per cent work in the manufacturing sector (see Figure 4.2). This is followed by East Yangon District where almost one quarter of females are employed in the manufacturing sector.

There are also industrial zones that have been established outside of Yangon. Mandalay has four zones, Ayeyawady has three, Bago and Magway have two each, and Mon, Sagaing, Shan and Tanintharyi have one. Each of these zones are specifically designed to attract local, and, in some instances, foreign investment. All are attracting workers and are contributing to increased in-migration.

Table 4.5

Top 20 District-to-District flows for recent migrants, 2014 Census

Rank	District to District flow	Number of migrants
1	West Yangon to East Yangon	56,601
2	Phayapon to North Yangon	51,086
3	West Yangon to North Yangon	43,044
4	Hinthada to North Yangon	35,311
5	Maubin to North Yangon	33,369
6	Labutta to North Yangon	29,796
7	Thayawady to North Yangon	29,362
8	North Yangon to East Yangon	28,368
9	Pathein to North Yangon	27,852
10	East Yangon to West Yangon	26,257
11	East Yangon to North Yangon	25,652
12	Phayapon to East Yangon	24,891
13	South Yangon to North Yangon	24,660
14	Myingyan to Mandalay	24,500
15	Myaungnya to North Yangon	21,694
16	Bago to East Yangon	20,807
17	Bago to North Yangon	18,663
18	North Yangon to West Yangon	17,519
19	Magway to North Yangon	16,231
20	Pathein to East Yangon	14,835

Figure 4.2

Percentage of migrants employed in the manufacturing sector by Districts of Yangon, by sex, 2014 Census
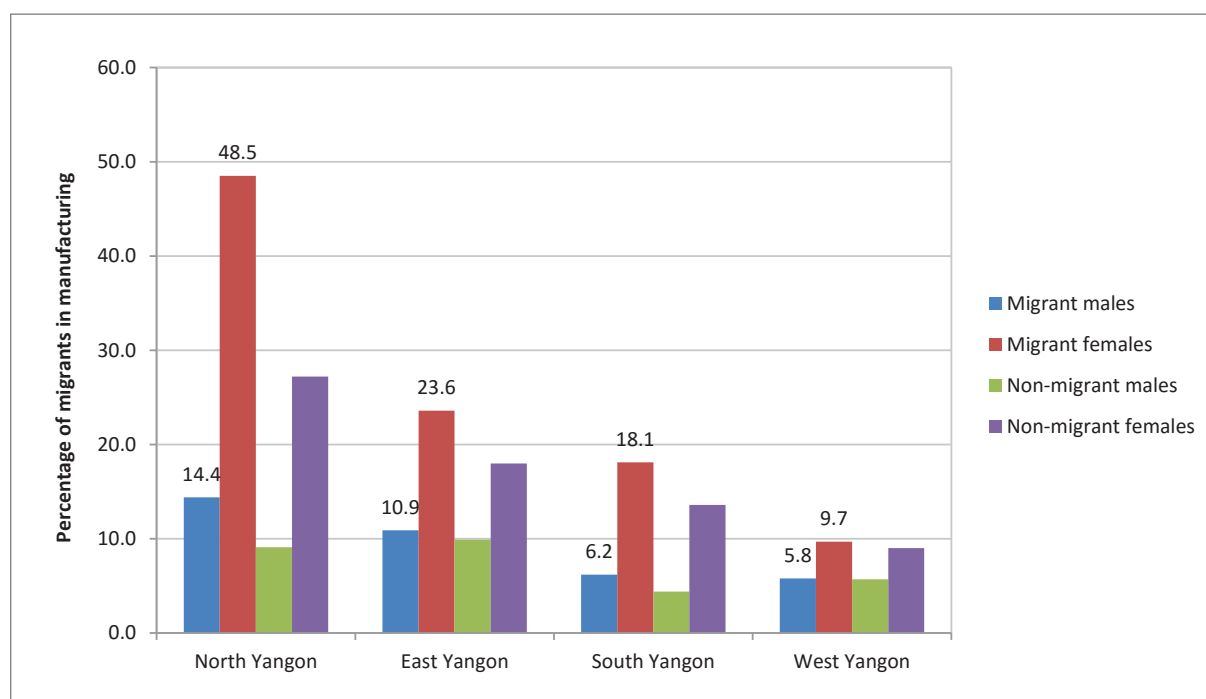
The Districts with a high volume of outmigration are concentrated in Ayeyawady Region. All six Districts of Ayeyawady lost migrants to Districts in Yangon in the five years prior to the Census. The largest loss was from Phyapon District to North Yangon, where a total of 51,806 persons migrated, but Hinthada, Maubin, Labutta and Thayawady all lost over 29,000 people, all of whom went to North Yangon. While some of these Districts are adjacent to Districts in Yangon, the Districts of Phyapon, Labutta and Pathein all require moves across another District before arriving in Yangon. In 2008 Cyclone Nargis directly affected Labutta and Phyapon and many persons were displaced from these Districts to Yangon. But in addition to these internally displaced persons Ayeyawady, a relatively poor agricultural region, continues to lose population through migration to the more developed city of Yangon.

Only one of the migration flows between Districts in the top 20 flows shown in Table 4.5 did not involve Yangon. This was the movement of 24,500 migrants from Myingyan District to Mandalay District, both of which are in Mandalay Region. Although not adjacent to each other, the flow characterizes movement between poor, primarily rural Districts, and the closest more developed urban areas.

The outmigration and in-migration rates by sex are shown for Districts in the maps at Figures 4.3(a) and 4.3(b) and 4.4(a) and 4.4(b) respectively, while the net migration rates for Districts are provided in Figure 4.5. (For a reference map of Myanmar showing the State/Region and District names see Figure 1). The corresponding data, shown in Appendix A, Table A5, indicate particularly high rates of net in-migration for Myawady (201.2), Tachileik (125.9) and Kawthoung (89.8). All three of these Districts are located in areas close to the Myanmar-Thailand border and are major gateways for trade between these two countries. This provides an economic dynamism to these communities that attracts migrants from other parts of Myanmar as well as generating flows from Myanmar to Thailand. Apart from South and North Yangon, most of the Districts that have positive levels of net migration are located on, or very near, to international borders, including Tamu and Hkamati on the Indian border, Myitkyina and Muse on the Chinese border, and a number of Districts on the border with Thailand.

In Table 4.6, flows of recent migrants between the States/Regions are shown. A comparison of net migration rates from the 2007 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey and the 2014 Census is shown for States/Regions in Figure 4.6. The data indicate large increases in migration between 2007 and 2014. The changes occurred in all States/Regions and are proportionately most marked for Kayin (growing net increase), and Magway (growing net decrease). Yangon experienced the highest rate of net in-migration, while the largest net loss of population was in Ayeyawady. Only in two Regions has there been a change from negative flows to positive flows with Mandalay and Taninthayri both experiencing small positive rates of net migration in 2014 compared to the negative rates they experienced in 2007. Mon State went from a situation in which the rate was positive in 2007 to a marginally negative rate in 2014.

The data in Table 4.6 support the analysis previously made at the District level. Yangon gained population primarily from Ayeyawady (350,463) and Bago (129,621) and had much smaller losses to Nay Pyi Taw (30,711), Bago (22,845), Mandalay (22,895) and Ayeyawady

(20,221). Overall, Yangon had a net migration gain of 93 persons per 1,000 population (see Table 4.7). Ayeyawady is a major place of origin for migrants with a net migration loss of 65. Although some of this may be due to persons displaced by Cyclone Nargis in 2008, as noted earlier, this movement from Ayeyawady is also found in lifetime migration rates. Some of the Townships of Ayeyawady Region have experienced high outmigration due to low prices for agricultural products. For example, it has been informally reported that at least half of the Township of Hinthada has moved to the Hlaing Thaya industrial zone in North Yangon, and the networks they have established continue this flow.

Figure 4.3(a)

Outmigration rates for recent migrants by District, 2014 Census, males

Legend

State/Region boundaries

District boundaries

Outmigration per 1,000 male population

Less than 29

29 - 44

45 - 61

62 - 92

More than 92

Districts of Yangon
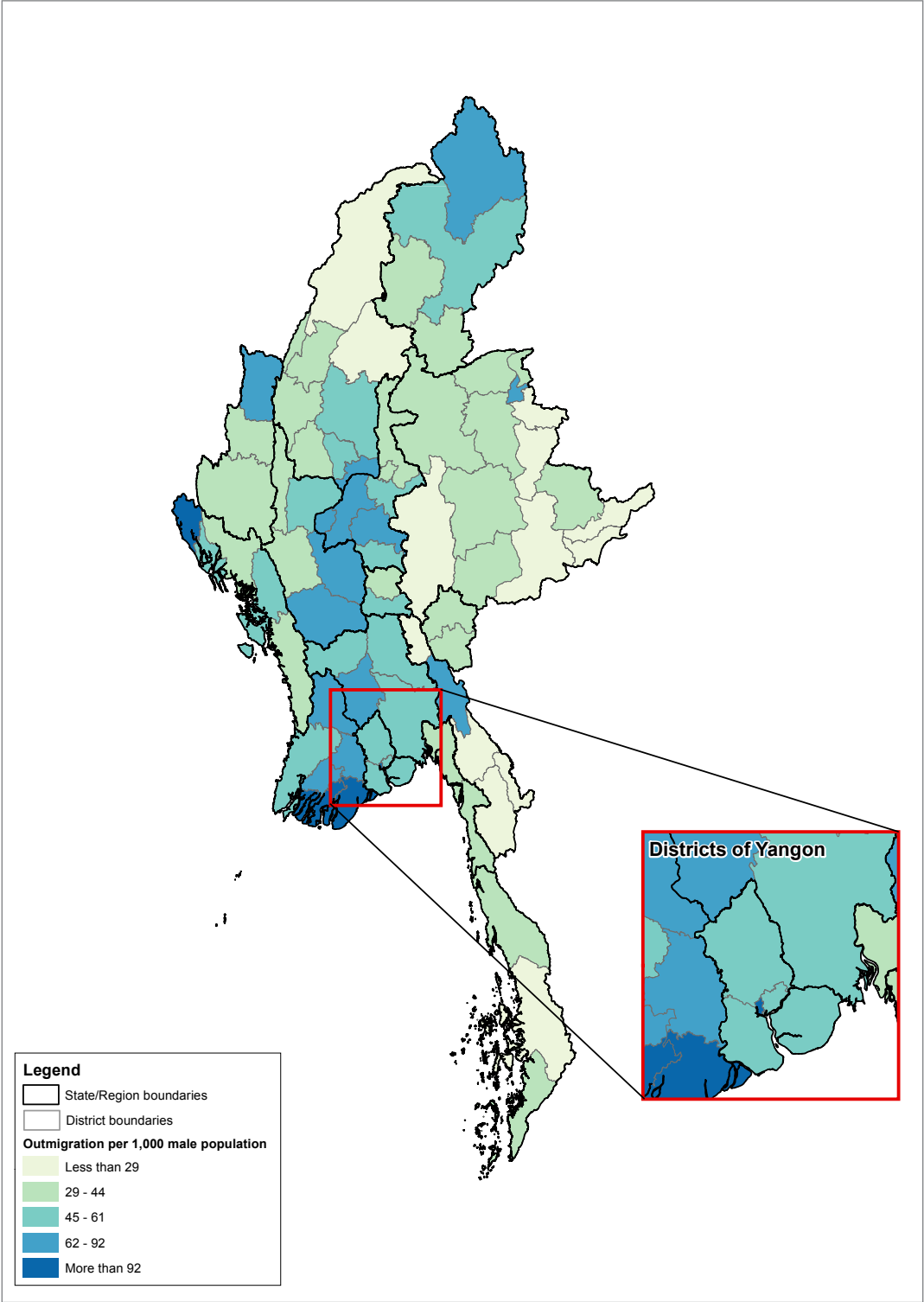
Figure 4.3(b)

Outmigration rates for recent migrants by District, 2014 Census, females

Legend

- State/Region boundaries
- District boundaries

Outmigration per 1,000 female population

- Less than 29
- 29 - 44
- 44 - 61
- 61 - 92
- More than 92

Districts of Yangon
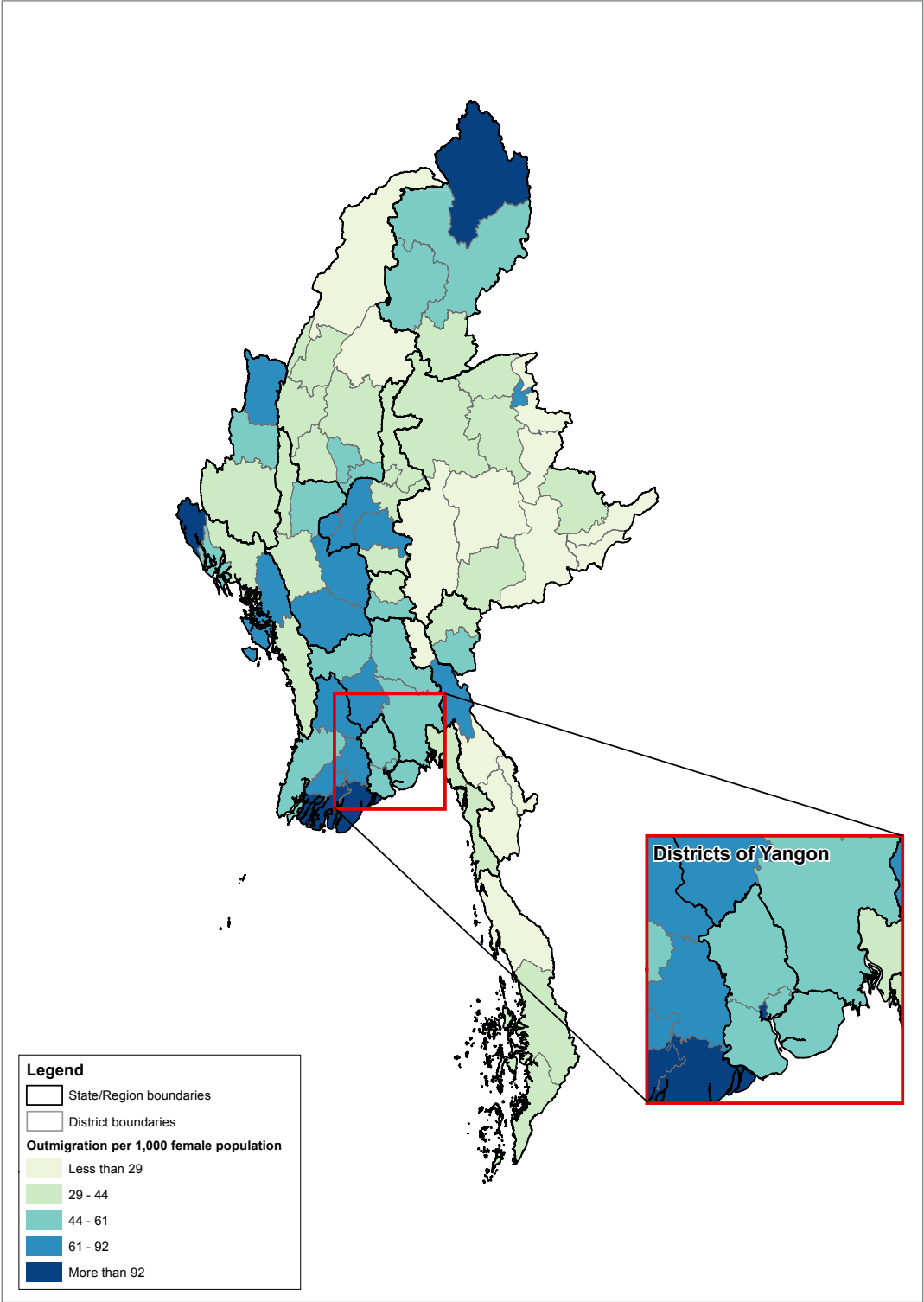
Figure 4.4(a)

In-migration rates for recent migrants by District, 2014 Census, males

Legend

- State/Region boundaries
- District boundaries

In-migration per 1,000 male population

- Less than 23
- 23 - 40
- 40 - 65
- 65 - 132
- More than 132

Districts of Yangon
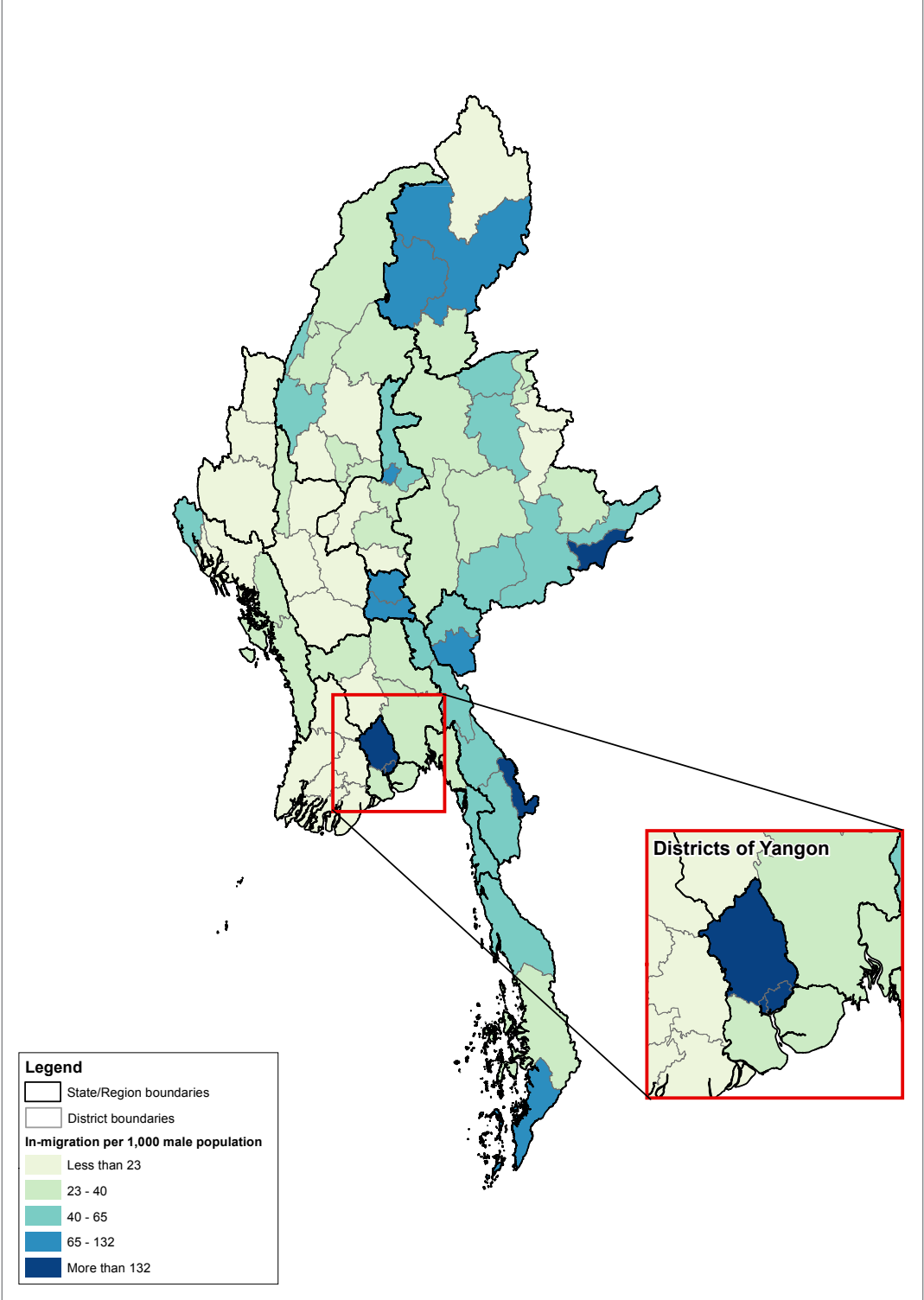
Figure 4.4(b)

In-migration rates for recent migrants by District, 2014 Census, females

Legend

State/Region boundaries

District boundaries

In-migration per 1,000 female population

Less than 23

23 - 40

40 - 65

65 - 132

More than 132

Districts of Yangon
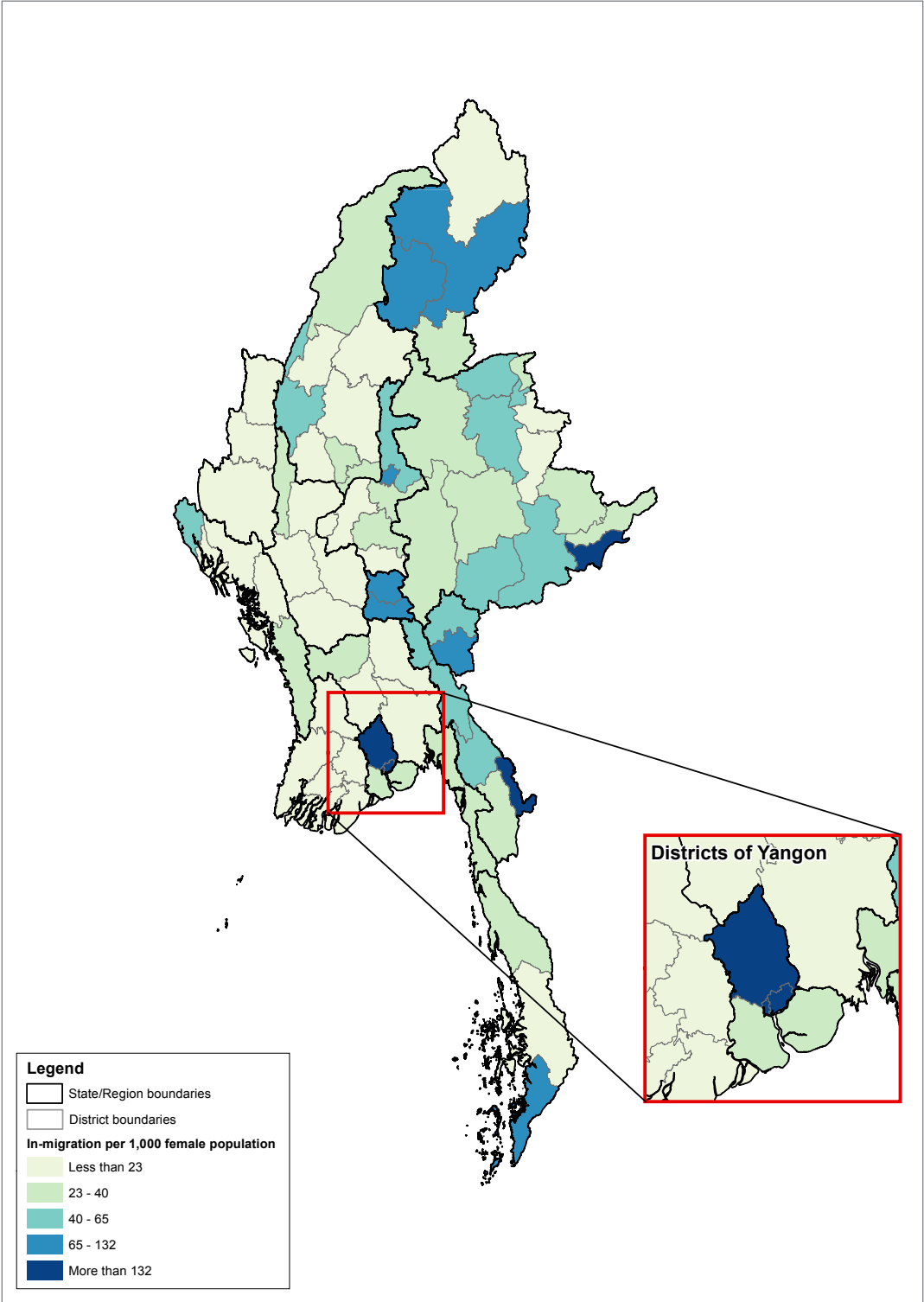
Figure 4.5(a)

Net migration rates for recent migrants by District, 2014 Census, males
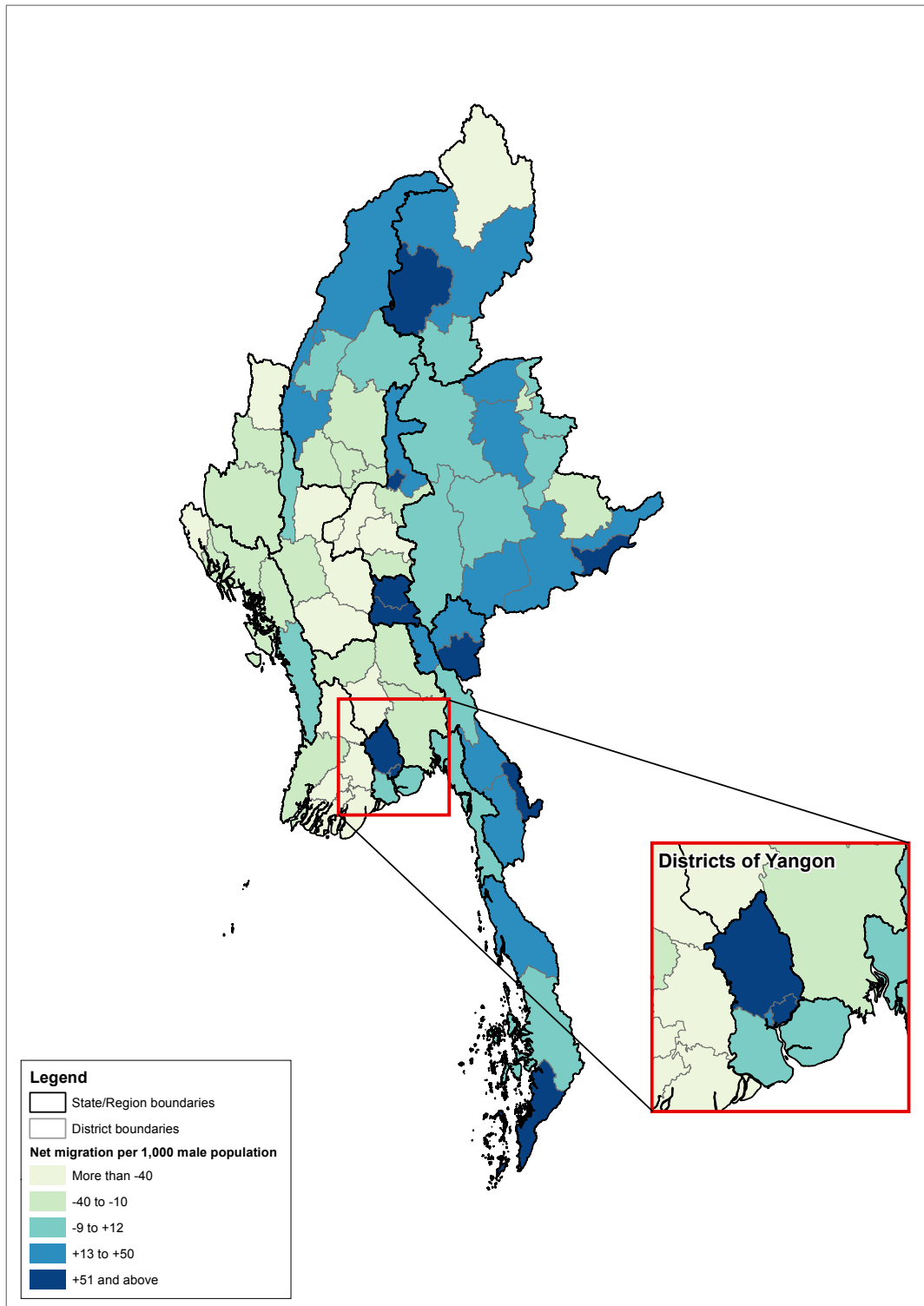
Figure 4.5(b)

Net migration rates for recent migrants by District, 2014 Census, females

Legend

State/Region boundaries
District boundaries

Net migration per 1,000 female population

More than -40
-40 to -10
-9 to +12
+13 to +50
+51 and above

Districts of Yangon
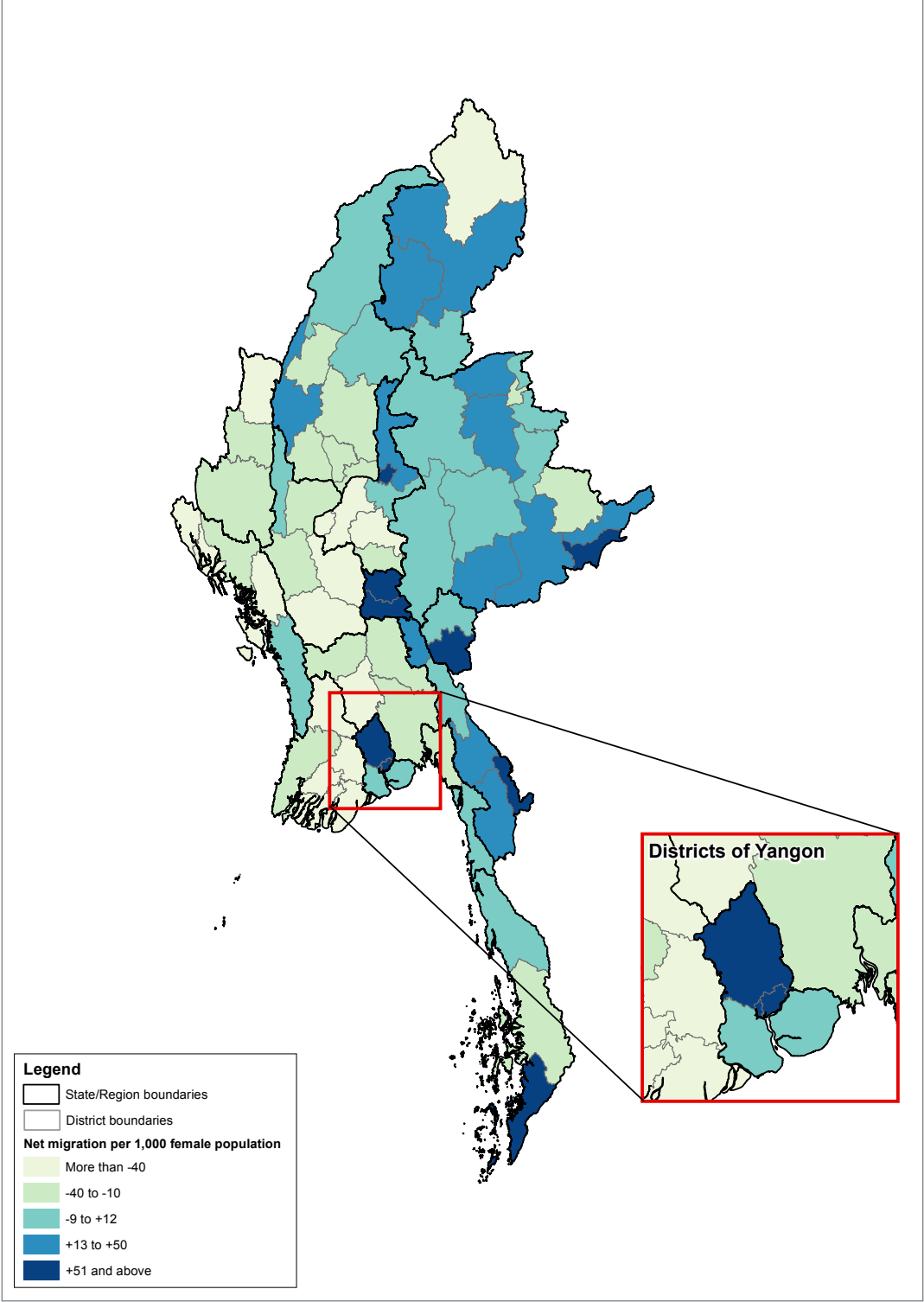
Figure 4.6

Net migration rates for recent inter-State/Region migrants per 1,000 population by State/Region, 2007 FRHS and 2014 Census
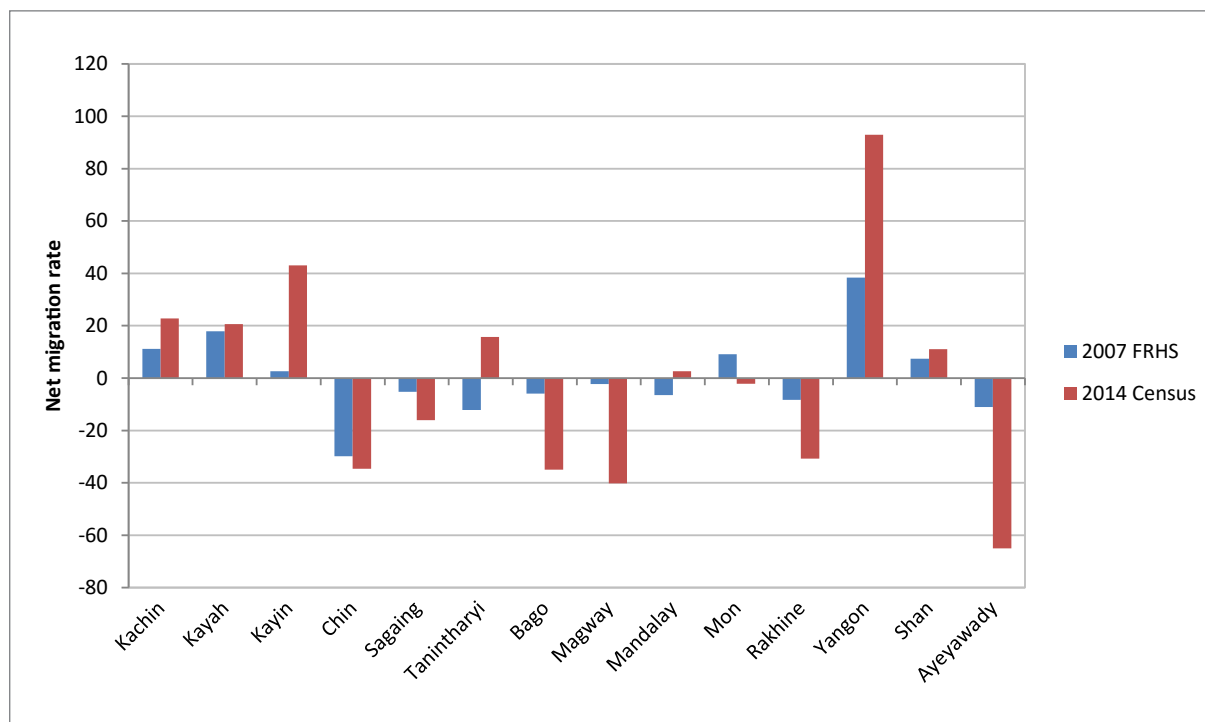
Source: Data from the 2007 FRHS are from the Department of Population (2013). Five year migration in the 2007 FRHS is based on a question that asks where the respondent lived five years prior to the survey. Recent migration from the 2014 Census is the last move that occurred in the five years before the Census.

Yangon is the main destination for recent migrants from Ayeyawady, with relatively few migrants moving to other States/Regions, even to neighbouring Bago and Rakhine. As noted, a large proportion of migrants from Ayeyawady, especially females, are found in manufacturing jobs in Yangon. It is significant that females outnumber males in the flow from Ayeyawady to Yangon.

There are also more female than male outmigrants from Chin. Most of the migration from Chin is to Sagaing, which in turn loses population to Mandalay, and to a lesser extent to Kachin and Yangon. Positive flows of net migration are observed in eight of the States/Regions: Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Shan, Tanintharyi and Yangon. But only in Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon are the rates over 50 (see Table 4.7). Nay Pyi Taw, although a small Region, was only recently established as the national capital and experiences high levels of in-migration from other States and Regions. Kachin, Kayah and Kayin all have relatively high rates of in-migration. These rates are particularly high in Myitkyina and Mohnyin Districts in Kachin, Bawlakhe District in Kayah and Myawady District in Kayin (see Appendix A, Table A5). These Districts are either the location of mining activities, which not only create employment but also energize the local economy, or are border areas with a high level of trade across international borders. Tachileik in Shan State and Kawthoung in Taninthayri Region are also border Districts whose economies benefit from the cross-border trade, and that have high levels of in-migration.

Table 4.6

Matrix of recent migration by States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

State/Region of current residence		Kachin	Kayah	Kayin	Chin	Sagaing	Tanin-tharyi	Bago	Magway	Man-dalay	Mon	Rakhine	Yangon	Shan	Ayeya-wady	Nay Pyi Taw	Abroad	Total population of current residence
Both sexes	Kachin	**1,303,269**	164	369	900	29,914	307	3,121	6,184	12,514	853	5,289	4,606	7,113	3,077	1,024	340	1,379,044
	Kayah	163	**257,406**	320	44	400	46	1,301	1,102	3,231	106	155	1,118	4,246	721	438	139	270,936
	Kayin	516	284	**1,359,883**	108	936	965	25,182	2,345	2,522	22,820	1,531	10,451	1,396	10,304	915	3,991	1,444,149
	Chin	287	22	66	**463,621**	1,829	35	171	944	385	59	1,090	401	331	149	110	290	469,790
	Sagaing	8,574	255	502	11,043	**5,013,023**	475	2,996	10,770	20,591	755	1,195	5,510	4,252	2,600	1,460	501	5,084,502
	Tanintharyi	388	73	684	76	599	**1,299,386**	9,153	1,777	1,607	5,457	2,217	8,385	742	11,109	607	4,132	1,346,392
	Bago	1,521	528	3,073	360	2,969	1,733	**4,669,769**	10,227	9,064	4,474	2,917	22,845	4,251	15,558	5,030	1,334	4,755,653
	Magway	1,630	188	332	1,868	4,816	621	7,082	**3,752,513**	8,209	716	1,322	6,558	2,969	3,299	2,227	280	3,794,630
	Mandalay	12,145	974	1,181	1,184	63,364	1,504	13,950	44,604	**5,640,518**	2,699	2,930	22,895	26,870	9,914	9,050	627	5,854,409
	Mon	601	129	5,604	69	884	2,467	20,442	2,144	2,788	**1,877,447**	1,213	11,707	1,331	15,422	854	3,277	1,946,379
	Rakhine	588	111	300	744	680	931	1,780	1,361	1,208	563	**2,017,605**	3,777	849	2,947	425	2,252	2,036,121
	Yangon	9,127	1,481	6,655	4,746	26,335	13,249	129,621	73,776	61,029	29,541	52,949	**6,117,208**	24,774	350,463	17,492	4,931	6,923,377
	Shan	5,744	3,092	976	783	14,050	841	12,893	21,058	52,322	1,985	2,955	13,351	**5,329,395**	8,442	6,286	4,953	5,479,126
	Ayeyawady	1,160	207	923	195	1,467	1,623	7,350	3,461	2,858	1,623	2,918	20,221	2,635	**6,018,176**	1,188	330	6,066,335
	Nay Pyi Taw	1,891	450	1,011	375	4,808	1,057	16,758	14,940	20,352	1,647	2,257	30,711	5,810	8,601	**956,674**	340	1,067,682
	Total population of previous residence	1,347,604	265,364	1,381,879	486,116	5,166,074	1,325,240	4,921,569	3,947,206	5,839,198	1,950,745	2,098,543	6,279,744	5,416,964	6,460,782	1,003,780	27,717	47,918,525

Table 4.6 (continued)
Matrix of recent migration by States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

State/Region of current residence	Kachin	Kayah	Kayin	Chin	Sagaing	Tanin-tharyi	Bago	Magway	Man-dalay	Mon	Rakhine	Yangon	Shan	Ayeya-wady	Nay Pyi Taw	Abroad	Total population of current residence
Males																	
Kachin	**625,477**	78	197	521	16,338	160	1,667	3,628	6,894	393	3,042	2,268	3,679	1,627	545	191	666,705
Kayah	82	**124,609**	148	23	211	26	656	530	1,677	52	75	589	2,000	389	212	75	131,354
Kayin	270	133	**651,146**	49	489	490	12,727	1,168	1,324	11,243	825	5,333	709	5,330	477	2,041	693,754
Chin	128	11	36	**219,610**	885	17	93	455	205	32	557	210	161	79	69	142	222,690
Sagaing	4,085	127	240	5,006	**2,309,504**	246	1,531	5,659	10,578	383	608	2,703	1,993	1,333	764	306	2,345,066
Tanintharyi	205	35	339	44	344	**626,980**	4,899	1,063	932	2,868	1,291	4,327	403	6,145	316	2,284	652,475
Bago	740	282	1,390	173	1,556	816	**2,192,263**	4,851	4,404	2,025	1,363	11,152	2,095	7,756	2,476	726	2,234,068
Magway	813	92	151	816	2,415	308	3,481	**1,705,140**	4,032	311	640	3,133	1,454	1,631	1,076	179	1,725,672
Mandalay	5,241	435	574	560	30,623	712	6,709	21,180	**2,601,029**	1,172	1,480	10,622	12,185	5,027	4,329	429	2,702,307
Mon	283	70	2,718	39	497	1,143	10,477	1,215	1,504	**873,894**	631	5,981	675	8,195	434	1,659	909,415
Rakhine	291	62	150	311	353	465	936	738	662	286	**928,574**	1,974	437	1,651	216	1,115	938,221
Yangon	4,044	618	2,953	2,128	12,520	5,831	58,379	34,029	29,432	12,470	21,341	**2,879,162**	11,002	162,704	8,419	2,936	3,247,968
Shan	2,625	1,448	506	390	7,499	426	6,648	11,161	27,270	983	1,548	6,612	**2,573,782**	4,448	3,347	2,725	2,651,418
Ayeyawady	588	103	437	88	743	740	3,458	1,818	1,458	736	1,465	9,701	1,236	**2,896,143**	589	176	2,919,479
Nay Pyi Taw	930	203	482	189	2,280	556	8,016	7,100	9,755	748	1,158	14,794	2,847	4,290	**454,405**	183	507,936
Total population of previous residence	645,802	128,306	661,467	229,947	2,386,257	638,916	2,311,940	1,799,735	2,701,156	907,596	964,598	2,958,561	2,614,658	3,106,748	477,674	15,167	22,548,528

State/Region of previous residence

Table 4.6 (continued)
Matrix of recent migration by States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

State/Region of current residence	Kachin	Kayah	Kayin	Chin	Sagaing	Tanin-tharyi	Bago	Magway	Man-dalay	Mon	Rakhine	Yangon	Shan	Ayeya-wady	Nay Pyi Taw	Abroad	Total population of current residence
Females																	
Kachin	**677,792**	86	172	379	13,576	147	1,454	2,556	5,620	460	2,247	2,338	3,434	1,450	479	149	712,339
Kayah	81	**132,797**	172	21	189	20	645	572	1,554	54	80	529	2,246	332	226	64	139,582
Kayin	246	151	**708,737**	59	447	475	12,455	1,177	1,198	11,577	706	5,118	687	4,974	438	1,950	750,395
Chin	159	11	30	**244,011**	944	18	78	489	180	27	533	191	170	70	41	148	247,100
Sagaing	4,489	128	262	6,037	**2,703,519**	229	1,465	5,111	10,013	372	587	2,807	2,259	1,267	696	195	2,739,436
Tanintharyi	183	38	345	32	255	**672,406**	4,254	714	675	2,589	926	4,058	339	4,964	291	1,848	693,917
Bago	781	246	1,683	187	1,413	917	**2,477,506**	5,376	4,660	2,449	1,554	11,693	2,156	7,802	2,554	608	2,521,585
Magway	817	96	181	1,052	2,401	313	3,601	**2,047,373**	4,177	405	682	3,425	1,515	1,668	1,151	101	2,068,958
Mandalay	6,904	539	607	624	32,741	792	7,241	23,424	**3,039,489**	1,527	1,450	12,273	14,685	4,887	4,721	198	3,152,102
Mon	318	59	2,886	30	387	1,324	9,965	929	1,284	**1,003,553**	582	5,726	656	7,227	420	1,618	1,036,964
Rakhine	297	49	150	433	327	466	844	623	546	277	**1,089,031**	1,803	412	1,296	209	1,137	1,097,900
Yangon	5,083	863	3,702	2,618	13,815	7,418	71,242	39,747	31,597	17,071	31,608	**3,238,046**	13,772	187,759	9,073	1,995	3,675,409
Shan	3,119	1,644	470	393	6,551	415	6,245	9,897	25,052	1,002	1,407	6,739	**2,755,613**	3,994	2,939	2,228	2,827,708
Ayeyawady	572	104	486	107	724	883	3,892	1,643	1,400	887	1,453	10,520	1,399	**3,122,053**	599	154	3,146,856
Nay Pyi Taw	961	247	529	186	2,528	501	8,742	7,840	10,597	899	1,099	15,917	2,963	4,311	**502,269**	157	559,746
Total population of previous residence	701,802	137,058	720,412	256,169	2,779,817	686,324	2,609,629	2,147,471	3,138,042	1,043,149	1,133,945	3,321,183	2,802,306	3,354,034	526,106	12,550	25,369,997

State/Region of previous residence

Table 4.7

Migration rates for recent movements by States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

State/Region of residence	In-migration rate (per 1,000)			Outmigration rate (per 1,000)			Net migration rate (per 1,000)		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Kachin	54.9	61.8	48.5	32.1	30.5	33.7	22.8	31.4	14.8
Kayah	49.9	51.3	48.6	29.4	28.1	30.5	20.6	23.2	18.1
Kayin	58.3	61.4	55.5	15.2	14.9	15.6	43.1	46.6	40.0
Chin	13.1	13.8	12.5	47.9	46.4	49.2	-34.7	-32.6	-36.7
Sagaing	14.1	15.2	13.1	30.1	32.7	27.9	-16.0	-17.6	-14.7
Tanintharyi	34.9	39.1	31.0	19.2	18.3	20.1	15.7	20.8	10.9
Bago	18.1	18.7	17.5	52.9	53.6	52.4	-34.9	-34.8	-34.9
Magway	11.1	11.9	10.4	51.3	54.8	48.4	-40.2	-42.9	-37.9
Mandalay	36.5	37.5	35.7	33.9	37.1	31.3	2.6	0.4	4.5
Mon	35.4	39.1	32.2	37.7	37.1	38.2	-2.2	2.0	-6.0
Rakhine	9.1	10.3	8.1	39.8	38.4	40.9	-30.6	-28.1	-32.8
Yangon	116.4	113.6	119.0	23.5	24.4	22.6	93.0	89.1	96.4
Shan	27.3	29.3	25.5	16.0	15.4	16.5	11.3	13.9	9.0
Ayeyawady	7.9	8.0	7.9	73.0	72.1	73.7	-65.0	-64.1	-65.8
Nay Pyi Taw	103.9	105.4	102.7	44.2	45.8	42.6	59.9	59.6	60.1

The States/Regions that have high levels of net outmigration are located in the west of the country. For example, Ayeyawady, Bago, Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing are all losing population through internal migration (Table 4.7). The pattern of internal migration in Rakhine is likely to be significantly affected by the non-enumeration of a large segment of the population. Three of these States/Regions border either Bangladesh or India, and do not have the same level of economic growth that exists in States/Regions on the eastern and northern borders. Migrants from these States/Regions move primarily to Yangon, which has an expanding industrial sector that is capable of absorbing the migrant labour force.

Transport links also seem to play a major role in structuring migration flows. For example, Sagaing is linked to Mandalay by a serviceable road that undoubtedly facilitates high levels of movement between the two areas. Monywa is a Township in Sagaing that is well connected both to Mandalay, and is a transit point for goods from India as well as being a major centre for agricultural production. Kalay is also a Township in Sagaing that is an industrial centre with good transport links and it attracts migrants from nearby States/Regions. Thandwe Township in Rakhine State is a major tourist centre and is one of the few areas in Rakhine in which the Census reported net positive migration.

Using the data presented in Table 4.6, the directions of major flows of inter-State/Region migration are illustrated in Figure 4.7(a) and 4.7(b) for males and females respectively. The maps again highlight the centrality of Yangon as the major destination for migration flows for both sexes, and the particular importance of neighbouring Ayeyawady as the main origin of such migrants. The volume of the flow from Ayeyawady to Yangon (162,704 males and 187,759 females) far outweighs the volume of flows from other States/Regions.

Mandalay is another Region that attracts large numbers of migrants from other States/ Regions, but there are also significant flows between other States/Regions. For example, Mon, Shan and Saigang all attract migrants from other States/Regions. But typically the majority of migrants that come to these States/Regions move from adjacent States/Regions.

Migration streams between Townships, Districts and State/Region are shown for recent migration in Table 4.8. Of the total population in conventional households, 93 per cent had not migrated in the five years prior to the Census. Some 1.9 per cent had migrated between Townships within Districts, 1.3 per cent had moved between Districts but within States/ Regions and the remaining 3.9 per cent had migrated between States/Regions. Expressed as proportions of all migrant flows these equate to 26.5 per cent, 18.5 per cent and 55.0 per cent, respectively.

For most States/Regions there was more migration inside the States/Regions than between States/Regions. Movement between States/Regions dominates migration that has occurred in Kayah, Kayin, Shan and Nay Pyi Taw. This is also the case for Yangon where 9.2 per cent of the population moved within the Region compared to 11.6 per cent that moved between States/Regions. In other words, 44.2 per cent of all migrants in Yangon moved within the Region while 55.8 per cent moved from another State/Region.

In Table 4.9, migration streams Rural/Urban are shown by the State/Region of current residence. The table shows that 3.3 per cent of all persons in conventional households had migrated from an urban to an urban area in the five years prior to the Census (this equates to almost half (47.3 per cent) of all migration streams), while 1.1 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 1.8 per cent migrated from urban to rural, rural to urban and rural to rural areas respectively (equating, to 16.0 per cent, 10.4 per cent and 25.7 per cent respectively of all moves).

In most States/Regions the predominant flow was from rural to rural areas, with the exception of Chin, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Shan and Yangon, which displayed higher urban to urban migration than any other stream. For persons in Yangon, for example, 13.7 per cent of residents in conventional households had moved between urban areas, representing almost two-thirds (65.5 per cent) of all migration streams, while 3.7 per cent had moved from an urban to a rural area (constituting 17.9 per cent of all moves).

Figure 4.7(a)

Recent major migration flows between States/Regions, 2014 Census, males
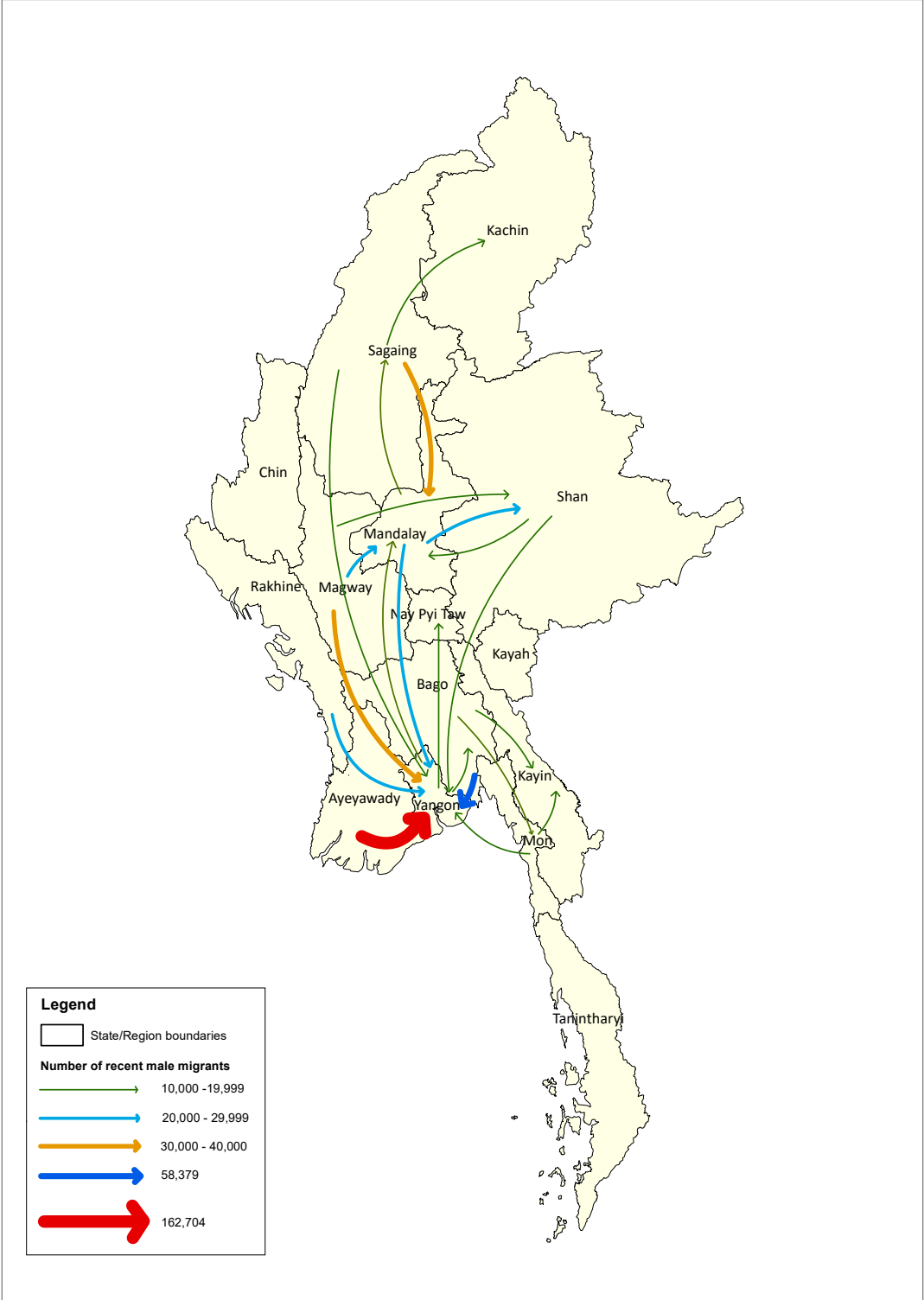
Figure 4.7(b)

Recent major migration flows between States/Regions, 2014 Census, females

Legend

State/Region boundaries

Number of recent female migrants

— 10,000 - 19,999
— 20,000 - 29,999
— 30,000 - 40,000
— 71,242
— 187,759
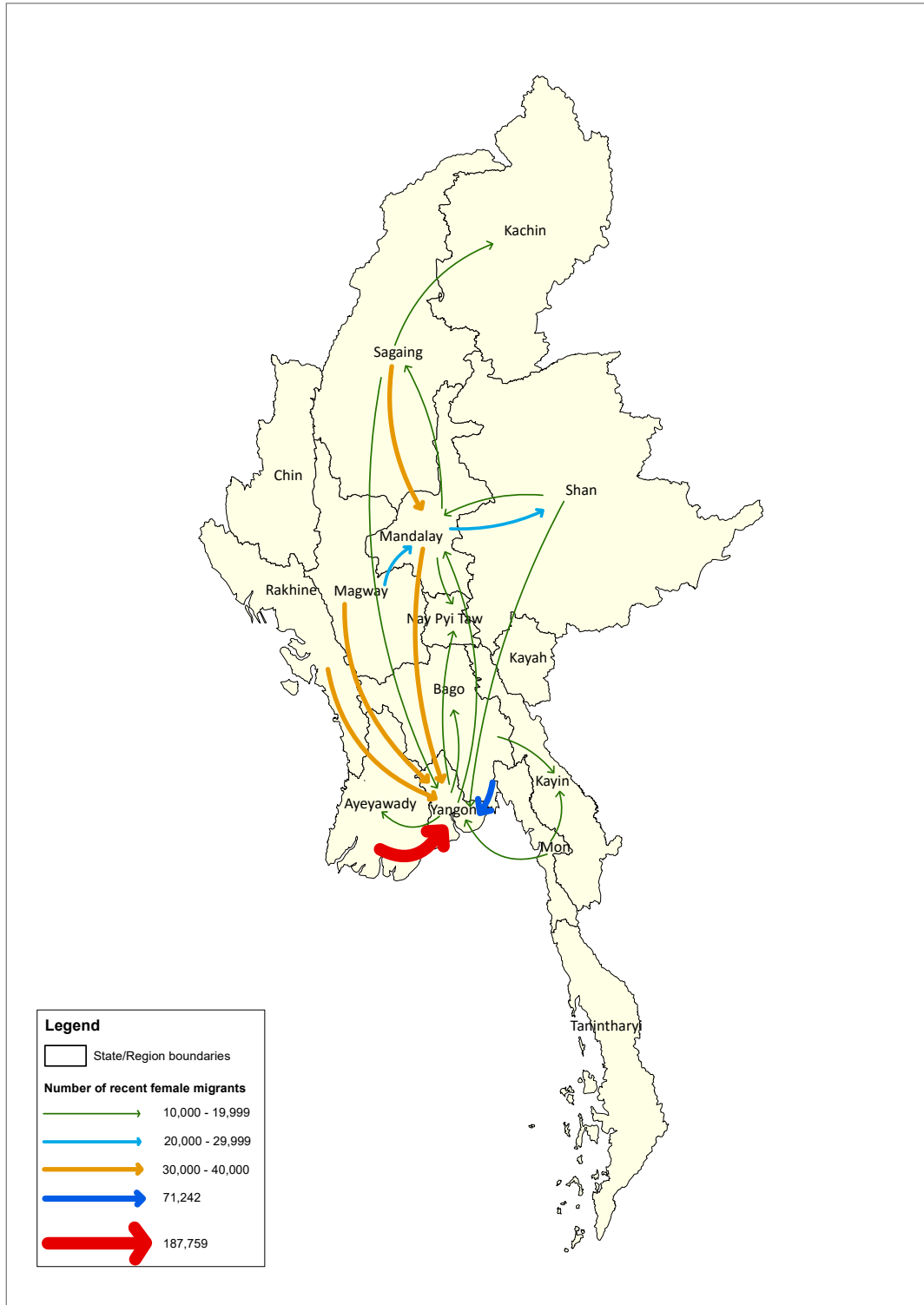
Table 4.8

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

	State/Region of current residence	Recent migrants			Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Both sexes	Kachin	31,593	23,200	75,775	130,568	1,248,476	1,379,044
		2.3%	1.7%	5.5%	9.5%	90.5%	100.0%
	Kayah	2,865	1,925	13,530	18,320	252,616	270,936
		1.1%	0.7%	5.0%	6.8%	93.2%	100.0%
	Kayin	10,142	13,159	84,266	107,567	1,336,582	1,444,149
		0.7%	0.9%	5.8%	7.4%	92.6%	100.0%
	Chin	4,342	1,292	6,169	11,803	457,987	469,790
		0.9%	0.3%	1.3%	2.5%	97.5%	100.0%
	Sagaing	39,750	49,212	71,479	160,441	4,924,061	5,084,502
		0.8%	1.0%	1.4%	3.2%	96.8%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	30,599	14,387	47,006	91,992	1,254,400	1,346,392
		2.3%	1.1%	3.5%	6.8%	93.2%	100.0%
	Bago	56,615	14,594	85,884	157,093	4,598,560	4,755,653
		1.2%	0.3%	1.8%	3.3%	96.7%	100.0%
	Magway	21,826	18,323	42,117	82,266	3,712,364	3,794,630
		0.6%	0.5%	1.1%	2.2%	97.8%	100.0%
	Mandalay	114,317	91,813	213,891	420,021	5,434,388	5,854,409
		2.0%	1.6%	3.7%	7.2%	92.8%	100.0%
	Mon	19,439	4,362	68,932	92,733	1,853,646	1,946,379
		1.0%	0.2%	3.5%	4.8%	95.2%	100.0%
	Rakhine	19,913	24,173	18,516	62,602	1,973,519	2,036,121
		1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	3.1%	96.9%	100.0%
	Yangon	388,437	249,622	806,169	1,444,228	5,479,149	6,923,377
		5.6%	3.6%	11.6%	20.9%	79.1%	100.0%
	Shan	58,267	60,558	154,952	273,777	5,205,349	5,479,126
		1.1%	1.1%	2.8%	5.0%	95.0%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	72,131	50,525	48,159	170,815	5,895,520	6,066,335
		1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	2.8%	97.2%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	20,572	3,536	111,008	135,116	932,566	1,067,682
		1.9%	0.3%	10.4%	12.7%	87.3%	100.0%
	UNION	**890,808**	**620,681**	**1,847,853**	**3,359,342**	**44,559,183**	**47,918,525**
		1.9%	**1.3%**	**3.9%**	**7.0%**	**93.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.8 (continued)

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

	State/Region of current residence	Recent migrants			Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Males	Kachin	14,896	10,989	41,228	67,113	599,592	666,705
		2.2%	1.6%	6.2%	10.1%	89.9%	100.0%
	Kayah	1,291	937	6,745	8,973	122,381	131,354
		1.0%	0.7%	5.1%	6.8%	93.2%	100.0%
	Kayin	5,128	6,545	42,608	54,281	639,473	693,754
		0.7%	0.9%	6.1%	7.8%	92.2%	100.0%
	Chin	2,028	615	3,080	5,723	216,967	222,690
		0.9%	0.3%	1.4%	2.6%	97.4%	100.0%
	Sagaing	18,729	24,507	35,562	78,798	2,266,268	2,345,066
		0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	3.4%	96.6%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	15,186	7,147	25,495	47,828	604,647	652,475
		2.3%	1.1%	3.9%	7.3%	92.7%	100.0%
	Bago	25,966	6,923	41,805	74,694	2,159,374	2,234,068
		1.2%	0.3%	1.9%	3.3%	96.7%	100.0%
	Magway	10,118	8,539	20,532	39,189	1,686,483	1,725,672
		0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	2.3%	97.7%	100.0%
	Mandalay	55,188	44,873	101,278	201,339	2,500,968	2,702,307
		2.0%	1.7%	3.7%	7.5%	92.5%	100.0%
	Mon	9,493	2,059	35,521	47,073	862,342	909,415
		1.0%	0.2%	3.9%	5.2%	94.8%	100.0%
	Rakhine	9,292	11,677	9,647	30,616	907,605	938,221
		1.0%	1.2%	1.0%	3.3%	96.7%	100.0%
	Yangon	182,979	116,304	368,806	668,089	2,579,879	3,247,968
		5.6%	3.6%	11.4%	20.6%	79.4%	100.0%
	Shan	28,166	29,117	80,122	137,405	2,514,013	2,651,418
		1.1%	1.1%	3.0%	5.2%	94.8%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	34,888	24,790	23,336	83,014	2,836,465	2,919,479
		1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	2.8%	97.2%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	9,807	1,673	53,531	65,011	442,925	507,936
		1.9%	0.3%	10.5%	12.8%	87.2%	100.0%
	UNION	**423,155**	**296,695**	**889,296**	**1,609,146**	**20,939,382**	**22,548,528**
		1.9%	**1.3%**	**3.9%**	**7.1%**	**92.9%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.8 (continued)

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

|	State/Region of current residence	Recent migrants			Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Females	Kachin	16,697	12,211	34,547	63,455	648,884	712,339
		2.3%	1.7%	4.8%	8.9%	91.1%	100.0%
	Kayah	1,574	988	6,785	9,347	130,235	139,582
		1.1%	0.7%	4.9%	6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
	Kayin	5,014	6,614	41,658	53,286	697,109	750,395
		0.7%	0.9%	5.6%	7.1%	92.9%	100.0%
	Chin	2,314	677	3,089	6,080	241,020	247,100
		0.9%	0.3%	1.3%	2.5%	97.5%	100.0%
	Sagaing	21,021	24,705	35,917	81,643	2,657,793	2,739,436
		0.8%	0.9%	1.3%	3.0%	97.0%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	15,413	7,240	21,511	44,164	649,753	693,917
		2.2%	1.0%	3.1%	6.4%	93.6%	100.0%
	Bago	30,649	7,671	44,079	82,399	2,439,186	2,521,585
		1.2%	0.3%	1.7%	3.3%	96.7%	100.0%
	Magway	11,708	9,784	21,585	43,077	2,025,881	2,068,958
		0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	2.1%	97.9%	100.0%
	Mandalay	59,129	46,940	112,613	218,682	2,933,420	3,152,102
		1.9%	1.5%	3.6%	6.9%	93.1%	100.0%
	Mon	9,946	2,303	33,411	45,660	991,304	1,036,964
		1.0%	0.2%	3.2%	4.4%	95.6%	100.0%
	Rakhine	10,621	12,496	8,869	31,986	1,065,914	1,097,900
		1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	2.9%	97.1%	100.0%
	Yangon	205,458	133,318	437,363	776,139	2,899,270	3,675,409
		5.6%	3.6%	11.9%	21.1%	78.9%	100.0%
	Shan	30,101	31,441	74,830	136,372	2,691,336	2,827,708
		1.1%	1.1%	2.6%	4.8%	95.2%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	37,243	25,735	24,823	87,801	3,059,055	3,146,856
		1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	2.8%	97.2%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	10,765	1,863	57,477	70,105	489,641	559,746
		1.9%	0.3%	10.3%	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
	UNION	**467,653**	**323,986**	**958,557**	**1,750,196**	**23,619,801**	**25,369,997**
		1.8%	**1.3%**	**3.8%**	**6.9%**	**93.1%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.9

Recent migrants Rural/Urban by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

	State/ Region of current residence	Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Both sexes	Kachin	42,400	17,936	20,635	49,015	330	252	130,568	1,248,476	1,379,044
		3.1%	1.3%	1.5%	3.6%	0%	0%	9.5%	90.5%	100.0%
	Kayah	5,311	2,549	2,765	7,580	59	56	18,320	252,616	270,936
		2.0%	0.9%	1.0%	2.8%	0%	0%	6.8%	93.2%	100.0%
	Kayin	34,302	15,910	14,801	42,033	277	244	107,567	1,336,582	1,444,149
		2.4%	1.1%	1.0%	2.9%	0%	0%	7.4%	92.6%	100.0%
	Chin	4,547	3,049	757	3,392	31	27	11,803	457,987	469,790
		1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0%	0%	2.5%	97.5%	100.0%
	Sagaing	43,590	27,459	16,243	72,368	339	442	160,441	4,924,061	5,084,502
		0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	1.4%	0%	0%	3.2%	96.8%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	18,322	8,018	21,215	44,072	171	194	91,992	1,254,400	1,346,392
		1.4%	0.6%	1.6%	3.3%	0%	0%	6.8%	93.2%	100.0%
	Bago	43,777	15,274	24,694	72,859	220	269	157,093	4,598,560	4,755,653
		0.9%	0.3%	0.5%	1.5%	0%	0%	3.3%	96.7%	100.0%
	Magway	24,146	8,559	12,452	36,679	219	211	82,266	3,712,364	3,794,630
		0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%	0%	0%	2.2%	97.8%	100.0%
	Mandalay	183,127	84,046	47,648	98,641	3,899	2,660	420,021	5,434,388	5,854,409
		3.1%	1.4%	0.8%	1.7%	0.1%	0%	7.2%	92.8%	100.0%
	Mon	24,357	9,404	16,754	41,707	255	256	92,733	1,853,646	1,946,379
		1.3%	0.5%	0.9%	2.1%	0%	0%	4.8%	95.2%	100.0%
	Rakhine	15,874	7,862	8,331	30,228	142	165	62,602	1,973,519	2,036,121
		0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0%	0%	3.1%	96.9%	100.0%
	Yangon	946,355	258,328	90,217	140,755	6,415	2,158	1,444,228	5,479,149	6,923,377
		13.7%	3.7%	1.3%	2.0%	0.1%	0%	20.9%	79.1%	100.0%
	Shan	102,664	43,857	31,907	93,801	883	665	273,777	5,205,349	5,479,126
		1.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.7%	0%	0%	5.0%	95.0%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	29,308	14,986	21,683	103,921	351	566	170,815	5,895,520	6,066,335
		0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	1.7%	0%	0%	2.8%	97.2%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	69,041	20,525	18,589	26,368	380	213	135,116	932,566	1,067,682
		6.5%	1.9%	1.7%	2.5%	0%	0%	12.7%	87.3%	100.0%
	UNION	**1,587,121**	**537,762**	**348,691**	**863,419**	**13,971**	**8,378**	**3,359,342**	**44,559,183**	**47,918,525**
		3.3%	**1.1%**	**0.7%**	**1.8%**	**0%**	**0%**	**7.0%**	**93.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.9 (continued)

Recent migrants Rural/Urban by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

	State/ Region of current residence	Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Males	Kachin	20,574	8,773	11,040	26,448	166	112	67,113	599,592	666,705
		3.1%	1.3%	1.7%	4.0%	0%	0%	10.1%	89.9%	100.0%
	Kayah	2,572	1,179	1,416	3,751	25	30	8,973	122,381	131,354
		2.0%	0.9%	1.1%	2.9%	0%	0%	6.8%	93.2%	100.0%
	Kayin	16,931	7,810	7,547	21,733	136	124	54,281	639,473	693,754
		2.4%	1.1%	1.1%	3.1%	0%	0%	7.8%	92.2%	100.0%
	Chin	2,298	1,406	376	1,615	15	13	5,723	216,967	222,690
		1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0%	0%	2.6%	97.4%	100.0%
	Sagaing	21,129	13,050	8,356	35,881	158	224	78,798	2,266,268	2,345,066
		0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	1.5%	0%	0%	3.4%	96.6%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	9,201	3,912	11,392	23,134	97	92	47,828	604,647	652,475
		1.4%	0.6%	1.7%	3.5%	0%	0%	7.3%	92.7%	100.0%
	Bago	20,748	7,001	11,930	34,787	102	126	74,694	2,159,374	2,234,068
		0.9%	0.3%	0.5%	1.6%	0%	0%	3.3%	96.7%	100.0%
	Magway	11,361	3,872	6,103	17,658	110	85	39,189	1,686,483	1,725,672
		0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0%	0%	2.3%	97.7%	100.0%
	Mandalay	85,455	41,142	23,093	48,593	1,781	1,275	201,339	2,500,968	2,702,307
		3.2%	1.5%	0.9%	1.8%	0.1%	0%	7.5%	92.5%	100.0%
	Mon	11,954	4,627	8,649	21,580	127	136	47,073	862,342	909,415
		1.3%	0.5%	1.0%	2.4%	0%	0%	5.2%	94.8%	100.0%
	Rakhine	7,760	3,620	4,179	14,921	67	69	30,616	907,605	938,221
		0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	1.6%	0%	0%	3.3%	96.7%	100.0%
	Yangon	435,164	119,258	43,021	66,759	2,915	972	668,089	2,579,879	3,247,968
		13.4%	3.7%	1.3%	2.1%	0.1%	0%	20.6%	79.4%	100.0%
	Shan	50,305	21,974	16,291	48,080	413	342	137,405	2,514,013	2,651,418
		1.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.8%	0%	0%	5.2%	94.8%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	14,009	6,845	10,613	51,125	161	261	83,014	2,836,465	2,919,479
		0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	1.8%	0%	0%	2.8%	97.2%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	32,928	9,647	9,155	13,005	164	112	65,011	442,925	507,936
		6.5%	1.9%	1.8%	2.6%	0%	0%	12.8%	87.2%	100.0%
	UNION	**742,389**	**254,116**	**173,161**	**429,070**	**6,437**	**3,973**	**1,609,146**	**20,939,382**	**22,548,528**
		3.3%	**1.1%**	**0.8%**	**1.9%**	**0%**	**0%**	**7.1%**	**92.9%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.9 (continued)

Recent migrants Rural/Urban by State/Region of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

State/ Region of current residence	Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
	Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Females Kachin	21,826	9,163	9,595	22,567	164	140	63,455	648,884	712,339
	3.1%	1.3%	1.3%	3.2%	0%	0%	8.9%	91.1%	100.0%
Kayah	2,739	1,370	1,349	3,829	34	26	9,347	130,235	139,582
	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.7%	0%	0%	6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
Kayin	17,371	8,100	7,254	20,300	141	120	53,286	697,109	750,395
	2.3%	1.1%	1.0%	2.7%	0%	0%	7.1%	92.9%	100.0%
Chin	2,249	1,643	381	1,777	16	14	6,080	241,020	247,100
	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0%	0%	2.5%	97.5%	100.0%
Sagaing	22,461	14,409	7,887	36,487	181	218	81,643	2,657,793	2,739,436
	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.3%	0%	0%	3.0%	97.0%	100.0%
Tanintharyi	9,121	4,106	9,823	20,938	74	102	44,164	649,753	693,917
	1.3%	0.6%	1.4%	3.0%	0%	0%	6.4%	93.6%	100.0%
Bago	23,029	8,273	12,764	38,072	118	143	82,399	2,439,186	2,521,585
	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%	1.5%	0%	0%	3.3%	96.7%	100.0%
Magway	12,785	4,687	6,349	19,021	109	126	43,077	2,025,881	2,068,958
	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0%	0%	2.1%	97.9%	100.0%
Mandalay	97,672	42,904	24,555	50,048	2,118	1,385	218,682	2,933,420	3,152,102
	3.1%	1.4%	0.8%	1.6%	0.1%	0%	6.9%	93.1%	100.0%
Mon	12,403	4,777	8,105	20,127	128	120	45,660	991,304	1,036,964
	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%	1.9%	0%	0%	4.4%	95.6%	100.0%
Rakhine	8,114	4,242	4,152	15,307	75	96	31,986	1,065,914	1,097,900
	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%	0%	0%	2.9%	97.1%	100.0%
Yangon	511,191	139,070	47,196	73,996	3,500	1,186	776,139	2,899,270	3,675,409
	13.9%	3.8%	1.3%	2.0%	0.1%	0%	21.1%	78.9%	100.0%
Shan	52,359	21,883	15,616	45,721	470	323	136,372	2,691,336	2,827,708
	1.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.6%	0%	0%	4.8%	95.2%	100.0%
Ayeyawady	15,299	8,141	11,070	52,796	190	305	87,801	3,059,055	3,146,856
	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	1.7%	0%	0%	2.8%	97.2%	100.0%
Nay Pyi Taw	36,113	10,878	9,434	13,363	216	101	70,105	489,641	559,746
	6.5%	1.9%	1.7%	2.4%	0%	0%	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
UNION	**844,732**	**283,646**	**175,530**	**434,349**	**7,534**	**4,405**	**1,750,196**	**23,619,801**	**25,369,997**
	3.3%	**1.1%**	**0.7%**	**1.7%**	**0%**	**0%**	**6.9%**	**93.1%**	**100.0%**

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) was not recorded.

4.2.1 Differentials by individual level characteristics

In Table 4.10, the main reason for migration as recorded in the Census is shown. For inter-State/Region migration, employment or searching for employment was the main reason reported by 55.8 and 32.4 per cent of male and female migrants, respectively. The main reason reported by females was 'to follow family' which accounted for 44.5 per cent of moves compared with 27.8 per cent of male moves. For intra-State/Region migration, employment or searching for employment was provided as the main reason for migration less often than for inter-State/Region migration by both males and females.

Table 4.10

Main reasons for recent migration between Townships, Districts and States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

	Main reason for migration	Recent migrants			Total recent migrants
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/Regions	
Both sexes	Employment or search for employment	253,450	215,206	806,886	1,275,542
		28.50%	34.70%	43.70%	38.00%
	Education	22,061	17,495	50,551	90,107
		2.50%	2.80%	2.70%	2.70%
	Marriage	111,658	72,295	157,156	341,109
		12.50%	11.60%	8.50%	10.20%
	Followed family	395,065	249,611	674,618	1,319,294
		44.30%	40.20%	36.50%	39.30%
	Conflict	8,125	5,767	6,982	20,874
		0.90%	0.90%	0.40%	0.60%
	Other	73,889	42,608	103,980	220,477
		8.30%	6.90%	5.60%	6.60%
	Not stated	26,560	17,699	47,680	91,939
		3.00%	2.80%	2.60%	2.70%
	TOTAL	**890,808**	**620,681**	**1,847,853**	**3,359,342**
		100%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 4.10 (continued)

Main reasons for recent migrations between Townships, Districts and States/Regions, by sex, 2014 Census

	Main reason for migration	Recent migrants			Total migrants
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/Regions	
Males	Employment or search for employment	161,201	134,984	496,473	792,658
		38.10%	45.50%	55.80%	49.30%
	Education	10,213	8,162	23,702	42,077
		2.40%	2.80%	2.70%	2.60%
	Marriage	42,070	26,115	50,785	118,970
		9.90%	8.80%	5.70%	7.40%
	Followed family	155,782	96,165	247,662	499,609
		36.80%	32.40%	27.80%	31.00%
	Conflict	3,867	2,704	3,143	9,714
		0.90%	0.90%	0.40%	0.60%
	Other	37,411	20,127	44,481	102,019
		8.80%	6.80%	5.00%	6.30%
	Not stated	12,611	8,438	23,050	44,099
		3.00%	2.80%	2.60%	2.70%
	TOTAL	**423,155**	**296,695**	**889,296**	**1,609,146**
		100%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Females	Employment or search for employment	92,249	80,222	310,413	482,884
		19.70%	24.80%	32.40%	27.60%
	Education	11,848	9,333	26,849	48,030
		2.50%	2.90%	2.80%	2.70%
	Marriage	69,588	46,180	106,371	222,139
		14.90%	14.30%	11.10%	12.70%
	Followed family	239,283	153,446	426,956	819,685
		51.20%	47.40%	44.50%	46.80%
	Conflict	4,258	3,063	3,839	11,160
		0.90%	0.90%	0.40%	0.60%
	Other	36,478	22,481	59,499	118,458
		7.80%	6.90%	6.20%	6.80%
	Not stated	13,949	9,261	24,630	47,840
		3.00%	2.90%	2.60%	2.70%
	TOTAL	**467,653**	**323,986**	**958,557**	**1,750,196**
		100%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Marriage was the more commonly reported reason for those who had moved locally, with this response declining as the presumed distance of migration increased. A higher proportion of females than males reported 'marriage' as the main reason for migration (14.9 per cent compared with 9.9 per cent). Education was reported as the main reason for migration by less than 3 per cent of migrants. However, it must be stressed here that some persons who migrated for the purpose of education would not have been recorded if they were living in institutional housing (such as educational establishments) at the time of the Census.

Almost 53 per cent of recent migrants reported in the Census were female. This percentage is somewhat higher than that recorded in the 1991 PCFS and the 2001 FRHS, but slightly less than the percentage recorded in the 2007 FRHS (see Figure 4.8). The female share of migration streams is highest for urban-to-urban moves and lowest for rural-to-rural and rural-to-urban moves, although even for these two migration streams females were still in the majority. Thus, while the increase in female migration observed from 1991 to 2007 has not continued, female migration still remains high.

Figure 4.8

Percentage of female migrants by Rural/Urban streams, 1991 PCFS, 2001 FRHS, 2007 FRHS and 2014 Census
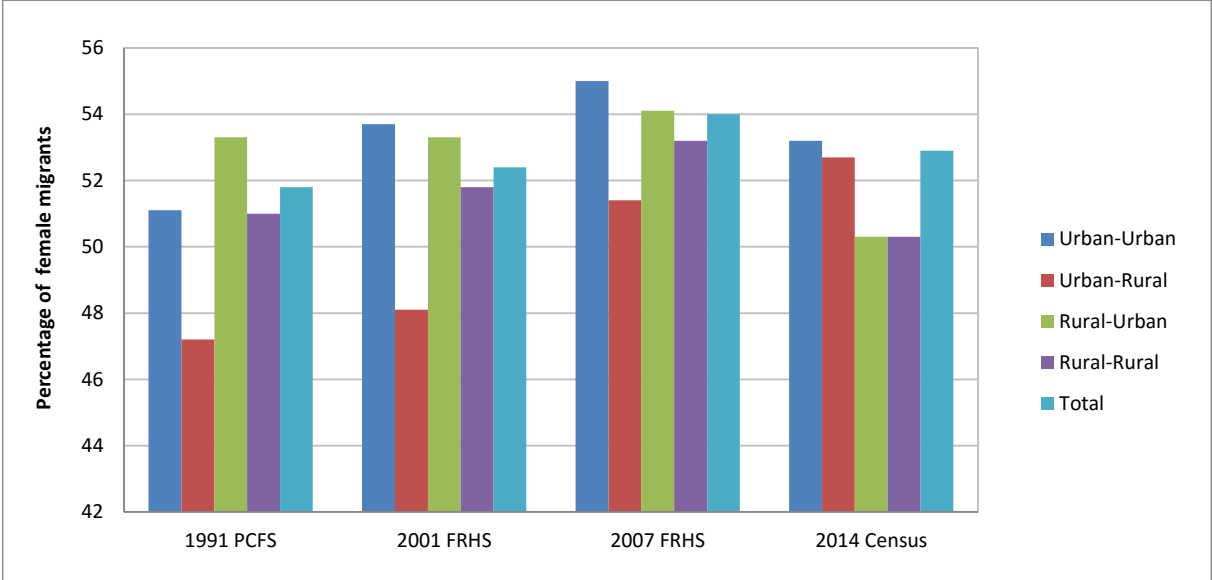
Figure 4.9(a)

Recent migrants by age and Rural/Urban streams, 2014 Census, males
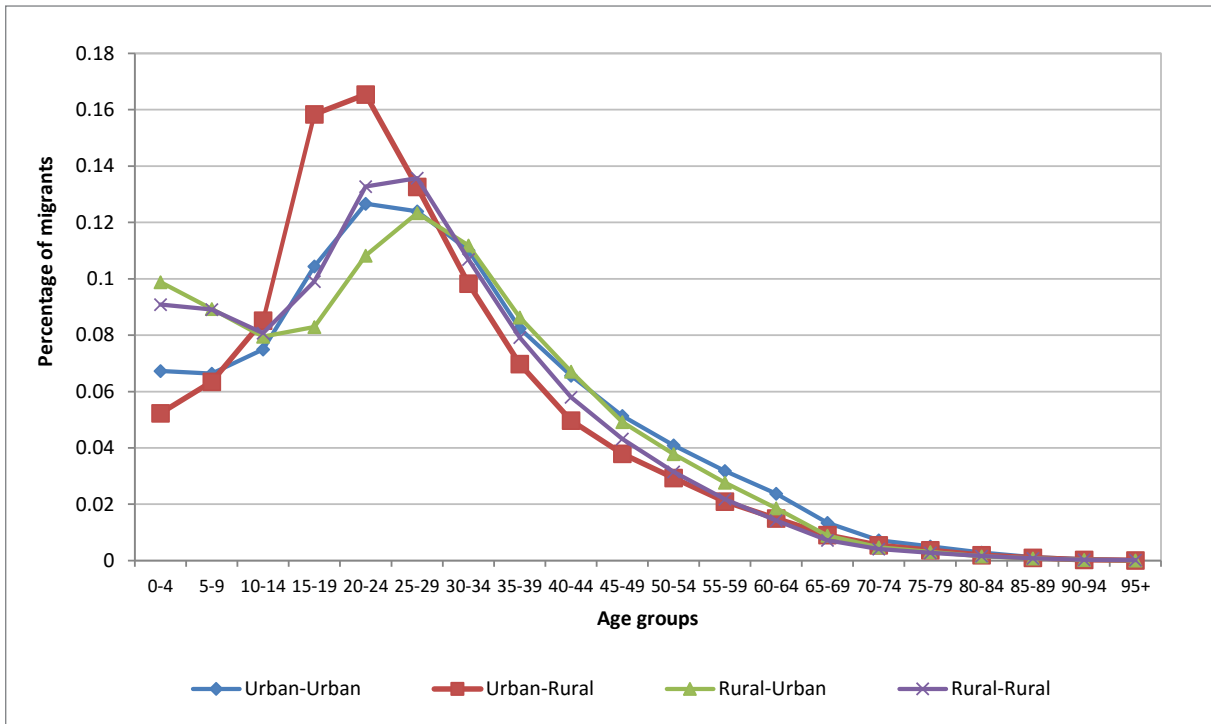
Figure 4.9(b)

Recent migrants by age and Rural/Urban streams, 2014 Census, females
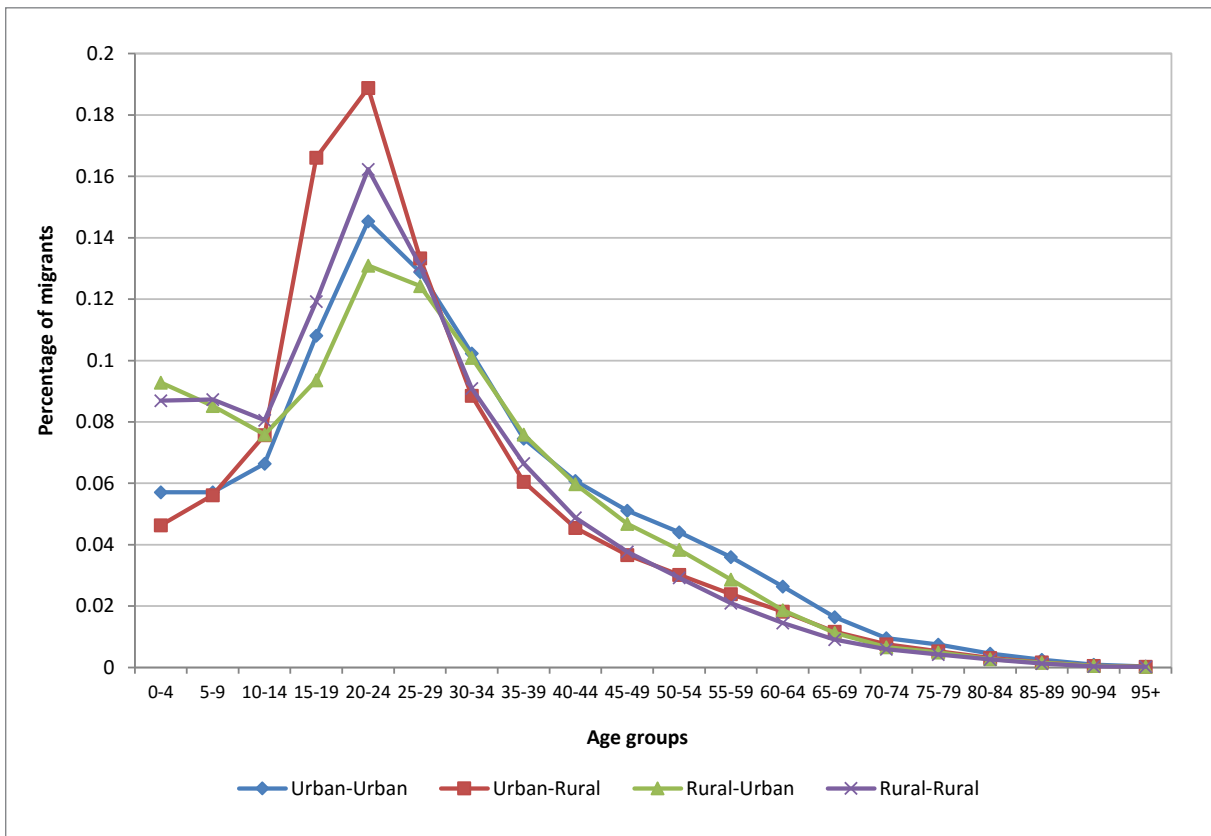
Migrants and non-migrants have different characteristics, particularly in their age profiles. As can be seen from Figures 4.9(a) and 4.9(b) migrants generally migrate at young adult ages. Although female migrants are more concentrated than male migrants at ages 15-24, both sexes display peaks in migration at these ages and then rapid declines in the percentages migrating at later ages.

Migrants to urban areas, compared to other migrants, are less likely to be concentrated at the ages 20-24. Although these ages remain the peak ages for both urban-to-urban and rural-to-urban migrants, the Census recorded relatively high proportions at ages 25-29 and the proportions did not decline at ages greater than 29 as fast as for other migrant groups. It appears that migrants to urban areas, while moving primarily at young adult ages, still arrive in significant numbers at later ages.

Children aged 0-14, while less mobile than young adults, are still mobile. Rural-to-urban migrations were the least frequent and urban-to-urban migrations the most frequent flows. Migration increased for age groups 5-9 and 10-14 and the differentials between migration streams were reduced.

The average age of migrants from other States/Regions to Yangon, migration between Districts of Yangon Region and other migrants is shown in Figure 4.10. Urban-to-urban migrants were older than other types of migrants, and this was particularly so for migration between Districts of Yangon Region, where the median age of urban to urban migrants was 29. This group of migrants is likely to include large numbers of persons with young families moving from the congested areas of Yangon to the outer suburbs. It is surprising that rural-urban migrants were also older compared to other migration streams, especially those who migrated elsewhere in Myanmar. The youngest migrants were found in the urban-to-rural stream. They were marginally younger than the rural-to-rural migrants.

Migrants typically either move into a household in which they already have a relationship to the household head and/or they move with other household members (see Table 4.11). Whatever the stream, sons or daughters of the head of household represent the largest proportion of migrants. Approximately 12 per cent of urban-to-urban migrants are non-relatives and 10.8 per cent are classified as other relatives. For urban-to-rural migrants the respective percentages are 18.2 and 13.6, for rural-to-urban migrants the percentages are 6.4 and 7.3, and for rural-to-rural migrants the percentages are 8.1 and 8.3.

Figure 4.10

Average age of recent migrants to Yangon by Rural/Urban streams, 2014 Census
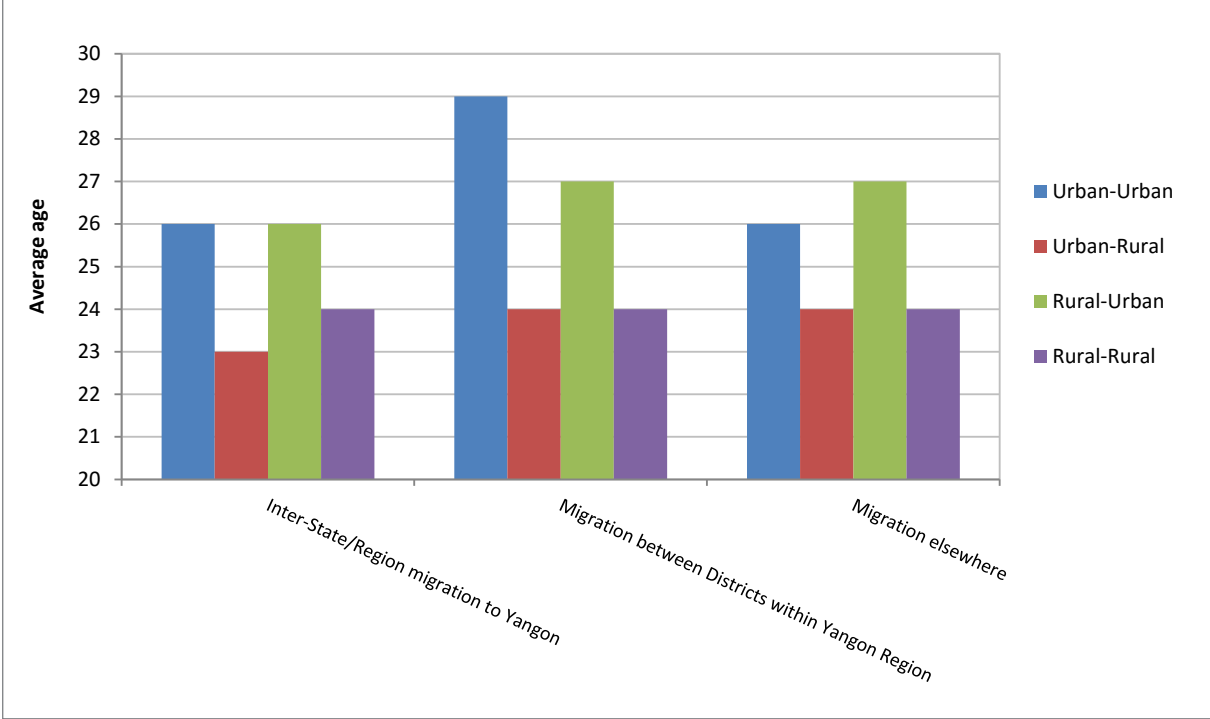
Table 4.11

Relationship of recent migrants to head of current household by Rural/Urban streams, 2014 Census

Relationship to head of household	Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
	Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Head of household	351,626	101,180	81,851	175,623	2,037	1,109	713,426	10,162,990	10,876,416
	22.2%	18.8%	23.5%	20.3%	14.6%	13.2%	21.2%	22.8%	22.7%
Spouse	247,348	74,842	64,088	150,910	1,687	939	539,814	7,209,670	7,749,484
	15.6%	13.9%	18.4%	17.5%	12.1%	11.2%	16.1%	16.2%	16.2%
Son or daughter	376,043	115,808	97,033	236,265	3,148	1,975	830,272	18,671,368	19,501,640
	23.7%	21.5%	27.8%	27.4%	22.5%	23.6%	24.7%	41.9%	40.7%
Son-in-law or daughter-in law	77,915	20,893	19,692	76,150	809	590	196,049	1,444,336	1,640,385
	4.9%	3.9%	5.6%	8.8%	5.8%	7.0%	5.8%	3.2%	3.4%
Grandchild or Great Grandchild	73,933	17,529	19,921	38,834	896	446	151,559	3,463,701	3,615,260
	4.7%	3.3%	5.7%	4.5%	6.4%	5.3%	4.5%	7.8%	7.5%
Parent or Parent-in-law	35,426	10,653	7,239	15,769	335	197	69,619	651,054	720,673
	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%	2.4%	2.4%	2.1%	1.5%	1.5%
Sibling	58,645	23,860	9,440	24,644	541	290	117,420	886,807	1,004,227
	3.7%	4.4%	2.7%	2.9%	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%	2.0%	2.1%
Grandparent	1,164	343	249	583	13	7	2,359	33,112	35,471
	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other relative	172,202	73,091	25,626	72,006	1,942	1,174	346,041	1,410,874	1,756,915
	10.8%	13.6%	7.3%	8.3%	13.9%	14.0%	10.3%	3.2%	3.7%
Adopted child	4,129	1,634	1,104	2,972	59	32	9,930	88,695	98,625
	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Non-relative	188,690	97,929	22,448	69,663	2,504	1,619	382,853	536,576	919,429
	11.9%	18.2%	6.4%	8.1%	17.9%	19.3%	11.4%	1.2%	1.9%
TOTAL	**1,587,121**	**537,762**	**348,691**	**863,419**	**13,971**	**8,378**	**3,359,342**	**44,559,183**	**47,918,525**
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) was not recorded.

Figures 4.11(a) and 4.11(b) show that the Census reported a higher proportion of migrants (of both sexes) between States/Regions who were unmarried rather than married, but lower proportions were observed among inter-district migrants within States/Regions and those who moved only between Townships within Districts. This latter group moved the shortest distances, and were the most likely to be married.

The percentage of migrants aged between 20 and 34, the peak migration ages, who were unmarried, is shown in Figure 4.12. This percentage was by far the highest for both sexes for urban-to-urban and urban-to-rural migration from other States/Regions to Yangon. For both of these streams of migrants more than half of those between the ages of 20 to 34 were unmarried at the time of the Census.

There was relatively little difference between males and females in migration between Districts of Yangon Region and migration elsewhere in Myanmar in terms of the proportion unmarried. The highest proportion of unmarried migrants were among the urban-to-urban and urban-to-rural migrants. The streams that had the lowest proportion of unmarried migrants were the rural-to-rural and the rural-to-urban migrants, with these two streams having lower levels of unmarried migrants than non-migrants. Although the temporal ordering of marriage and migration is not known, the results do suggest that a portion of these moves were undertaken in order to get married or immediately after marriage.

Figure 4.11(a)

Recent migrants by marital status and migration between Townships, Districts and States/Regions, 2014 Census, males
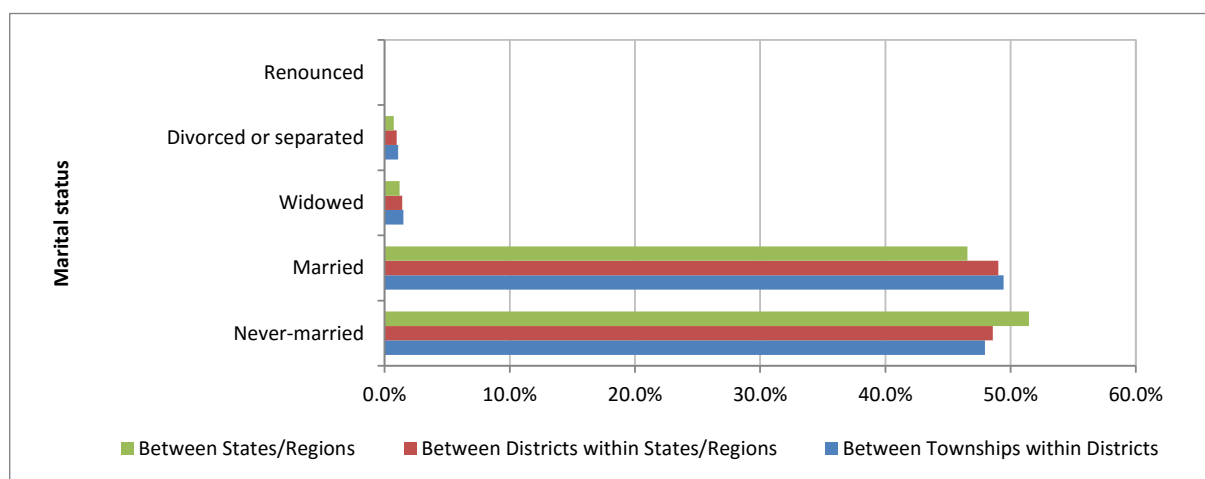
Figure 4.11(b)

Recent migrants by marital status and migration between Townships, Districts and States/Regions, 2014 Census, females
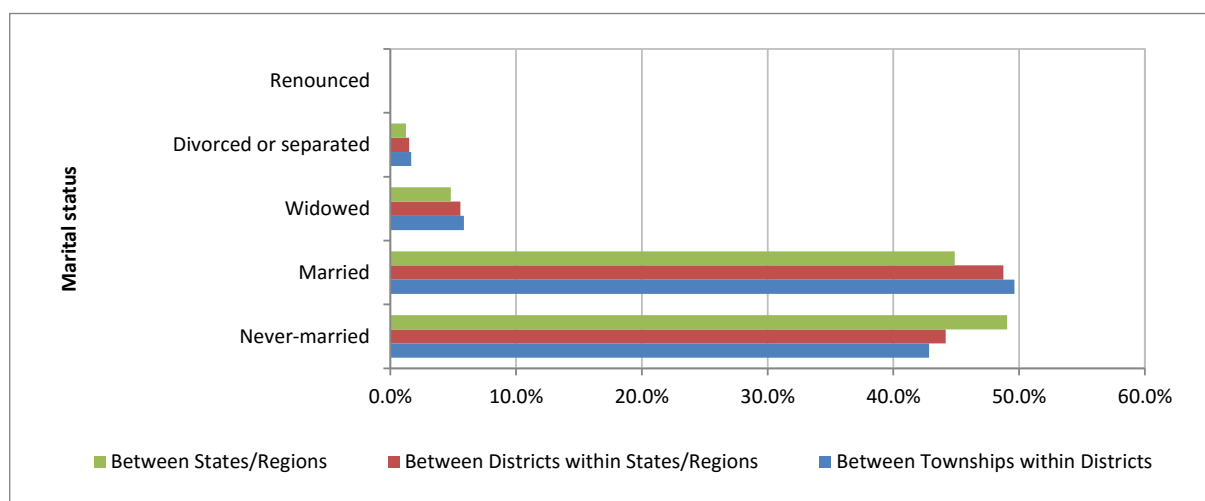
Education levels are shown for the migration streams between Townships, Districts and States/Regions in Table 4.12 and for migration streams Rural/Urban in Table 4.13. Migrants generally had higher levels of education than non-migrants, which reflects partly the younger age structure of migrants. There were only minor differences in the educational attainment of migrants among the three streams in Table 4.12. This is somewhat surprising, as it might be expected that inter-State/Region migrants would be more positively related to levels of education.

However, although the level of education does not seem to vary significantly in migration between Townships, Districts and States/Regions it does so in the different Rural/Urban migration streams. Table 4.13 shows that migrants who moved from urban places to other urban places had a much higher level of completed education then any of the other migration streams. The differences are large. Compared with the 44.7 per cent of urban-to-urban migrants who completed high school or above (including vocational training), the corresponding proportions for the three other migration streams were 23.3 per cent for urban-to-rural, 31.4 per cent for rural-to-urban, and 14.3 per cent for rural-to-rural migrants.

Figure 4.12

Percentage unmarried recent migrants aged 20-34 to Yangon by Rural/Urban streams, by sex, 2014 Census
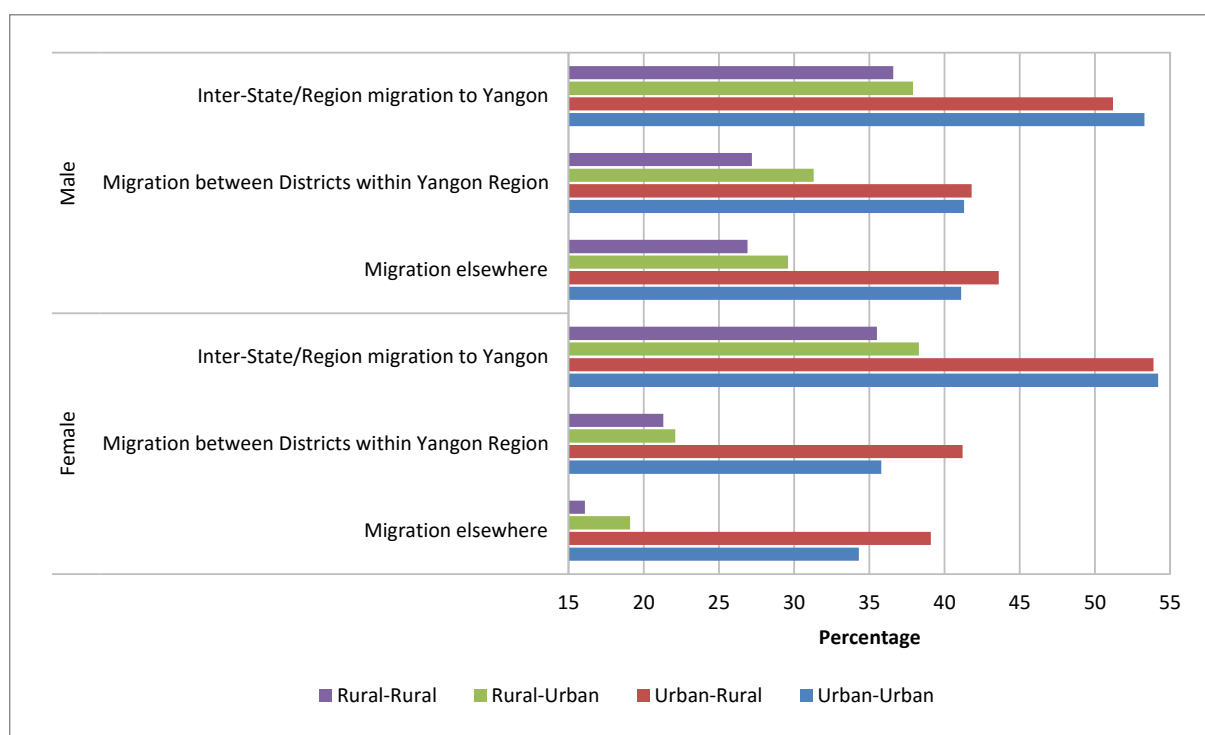
Table 4.12

Highest level of education completed of recent migrants aged five and over by migration between Townships, Districts and States/Regions, 2014 Census

Level of educational attainment	Recent migrants			Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
	Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/Regions			
None	77,301	55,753	116,183	249,237	6,246,166	6,495,403
	9.3%	9.6%	6.7%	7.9%	15.4%	14.9%
Primary	285,171	189,396	611,963	1,086,530	18,852,110	19,938,640
	34.5%	32.6%	35.3%	34.6%	46.4%	45.6%
Middle school	198,738	135,791	446,644	781,173	8,559,706	9,340,879
	24.0%	23.4%	25.8%	24.9%	21.1%	21.4%
High school	133,993	94,181	269,103	497,277	3,839,409	4,336,686
	16.2%	16.2%	15.5%	15.8%	9.5%	9.9%
Diploma	3,211	2,665	6,698	12,574	70,117	82,691
	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
College or University	118,495	93,891	254,158	466,544	2,441,129	2,907,673
	14.3%	16.2%	14.7%	14.9%	6.0%	6.6%
Post-graduate	4,890	4,553	15,151	24,594	89,505	114,099
	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Vocational training	1,756	1,453	3,598	6,807	45,804	52,611
	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	4,225	3,025	8,001	15,251	452,836	468,087
	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	1.1%
TOTAL	**827,780**	**580,708**	**1,731,499**	**3,139,987**	**40,596,782**	**43,736,769**
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.13

Highest level of education completed of recent migrants aged five and over by Rural/Urban streams, 2014 Census

Level of educational attainment	Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
	Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
None	72,353	38,221	24,932	112,116	800	815	249,237	6,246,166	6,495,403
	4.8%	7.4%	7.9%	14.2%	6.3%	10.8%	7.9%	15.4%	14.9%
Primary	382,125	210,681	106,287	380,472	3,624	3,341	1,086,530	18,852,110	19,938,640
	25.5%	41.0%	33.5%	48.1%	28.3%	44.3%	34.6%	46.4%	45.6%
Middle school	371,151	142,084	84,922	177,954	3,143	1,919	781,173	8,559,706	9,340,879
	24.8%	27.7%	26.7%	22.5%	24.6%	25.4%	24.9%	21.1%	21.4%
High school	301,862	67,665	54,879	69,759	2,291	821	497,277	3,839,409	4,336,686
	20.2%	13.2%	17.3%	8.8%	17.9%	10.9%	15.8%	9.5%	9.9%
Diploma	7,858	1,261	1,685	1,696	59	15	12,574	70,117	82,691
	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
College or University	334,819	48,634	40,028	39,884	2,623	556	466,544	2,441,129	2,907,673
	22.4%	9.5%	12.6%	5.0%	20.5%	7.4%	14.9%	6.0%	6.6%
Post-graduate	18,954	1,453	2,500	1,518	150	19	24,594	89,505	114,099
	1.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Vocational training	4,420	723	777	837	46	4	6,807	45,804	52,611
	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	3,920	2,531	1,464	7,230	55	51	15,251	452,836	468,087
	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	1.1%
TOTAL	**1,497,462**	**513,253**	**317,474**	**791,466**	**12,791**	**7,541**	**3,139,987**	**40,596,782**	**43,736,769**
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) was not recorded.

Figure 4.13

Percentage of persons aged 20-34 who have completed high school or above for migrants to Yangon by Rural/Urban streams, by sex, 2014 Census
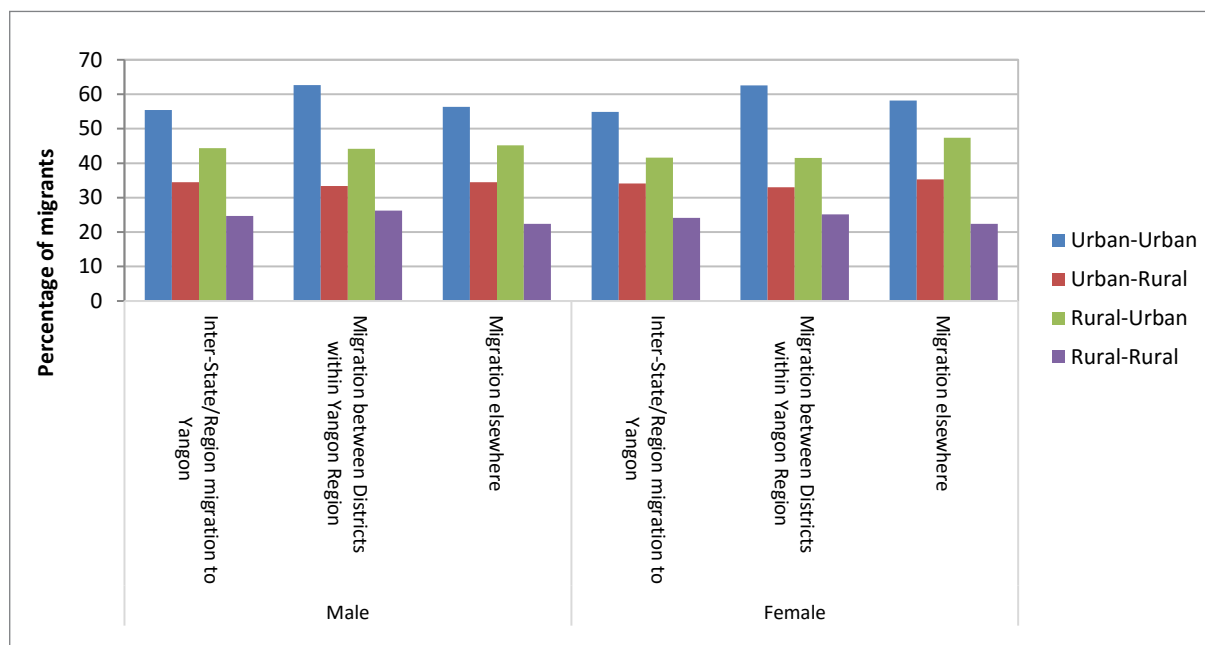
In Figure 4.13 the percentage of migrants who completed high school or above is shown for males and females aged 20-34. The differences between the sexes were not large. More than 50 per cent of urban-to-urban migrants, whether migrants from other States/Regions to Yangon, migrants between Districts of Yangon Region, or migrants going to other areas, had completed high school or above. Over 40 per cent of rural-to-urban migrants had done so, while the lowest percentages, ranging from one fifth to one quarter, were found for rural-to-rural migrants. These latter percentages were below the level exhibited by non-migrants. It is clear that rural-to-rural migrants have the lowest level of educational qualifications of any of the migration streams.

As might be expected, non-migrants tended to be primarily working in skilled occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing (see Figures 4.14(a) and 4.14(b)). This reflects the large proportion of the rural population who do not move. There were large differences in other migration streams. Migrants between States/Regions were more likely to be in craft and related trade occupations compared to migrants who moved between Districts within States/ Regions and those who moved between Townships within States/Regions. The differences between the three groups were much greater for female than for male migrants.

Those who migrated intra-State/Region, compared to those who moved inter-State/Region, had higher percentages employed in professional, technical and clerical occupations, while inter-State/Region migrants were more likely to be found in elementary occupations than were intra-State/Region migrants. The differentials in occupation by migrant group suggests that many of the inter-State/Region migrant workers were entering occupations in the manufacturing sector, while those who moved locally were more likely to have qualifications that led to clerical or professional positions.

Table 4.14 shows that urban-to-urban migrants, the major migration stream, had higher percentages in the clerical, technical and professional occupations (7.5 per cent, 6.4 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively) compared to the three other major migration streams. The highest proportion of urban-to rural migrants were in craft and trade occupations (32.8 per cent), while rural-to-rural migrants had a high percentage of skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (28.6 per cent).

There was a higher percentage of females than males working in occupations that require higher educational qualifications. Urban-to-urban migrants, both male and female, were more likely to be found in these occupations than were members of other migration streams. Rural-to-rural migrants were the least likely to engage in these occupations. Migrants to Yangon (inter-State/Region or intra-State/Region) were similar to migrants elsewhere in this respect (see Figure 4.15).

In Table 4.15, the industrial sector of employed recent migrants is shown by migration streams. Proportionately more inter-State/Region migrants (15.4 per cent) were working in the manufacturing sector, compared to the other patterns of migration. There are several other sectors where migrants that moved between States/Regions were more likely to be employed than non-migrants, these include the construction sector (11.4 per cent compared to 4.0 per cent), and the accommodation and food services sector (9.7 per cent compared to 4.3 per cent).

Figure 4.14(a)

Occupation of employed non-migrants and recent migrants aged 10 and over by migration between Townships, Districts and Regions/States, 2014 Census, males
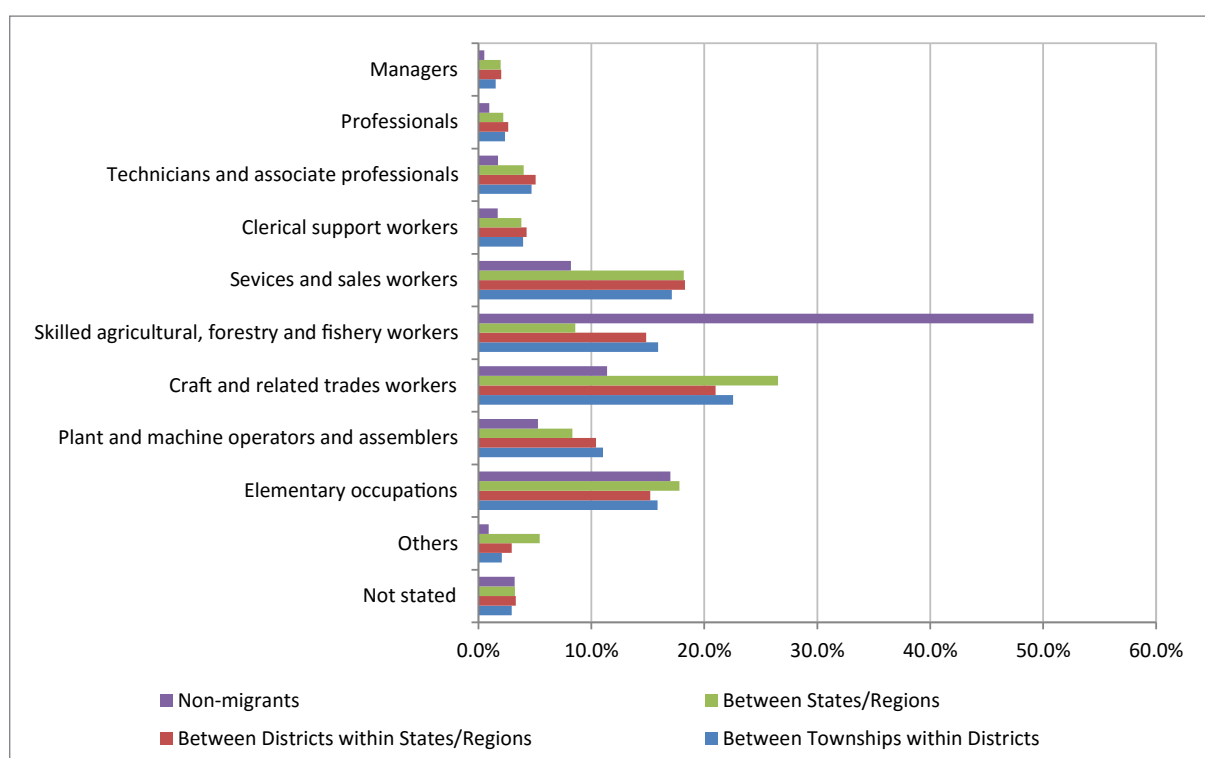
Figure 4.14(b)

Occupation of employed non-migrants and recent migrants aged 10 and over by migration between Townships, Districts and Regions/States, 2014 Census, females
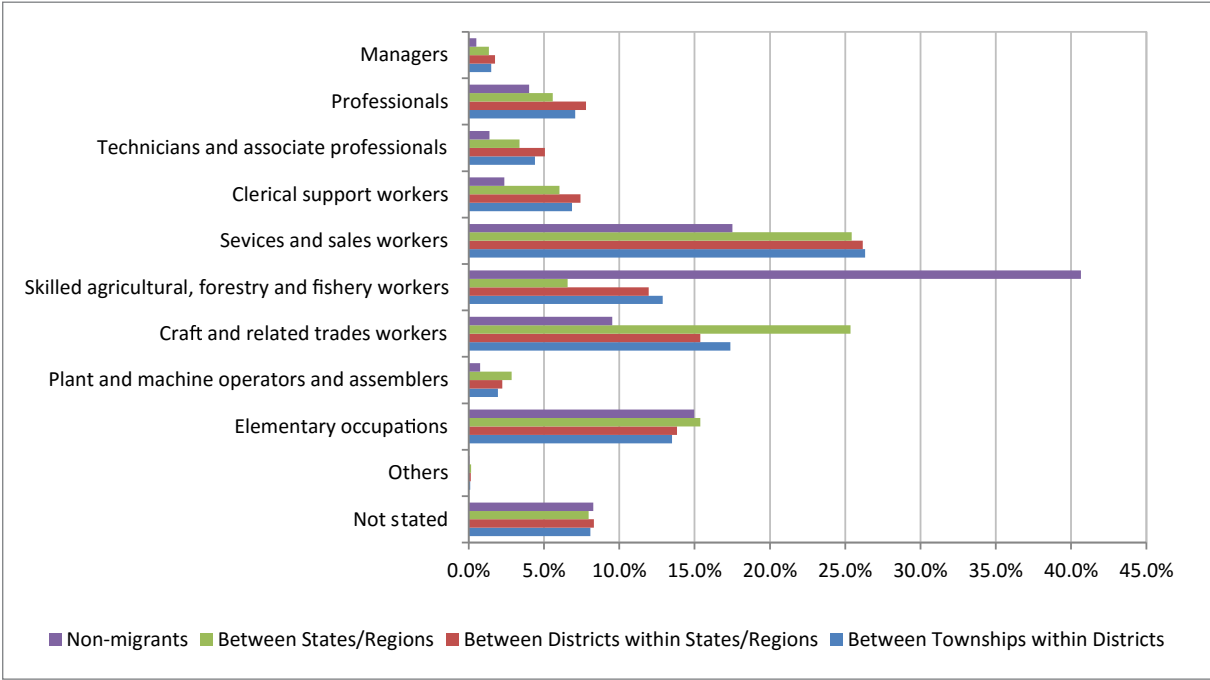
Table 4.14

**Occupation of employed recent migrants aged 10 and over by Rural/Urban streams, by sex, 2014 Census**

	Occupation	Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Both sexes	Managers	23,903	1,448	1,801	1,410	143	23	28,728	99,628	128,356
		3.1%	0.5%	1.1%	0.3%	2.2%	0.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%
	Professionals	45,273	5,492	5,652	7,418	369	70	64,274	424,207	488,481
		5.9%	1.8%	3.6%	1.7%	5.7%	1.6%	3.8%	2.2%	2.3%
	Technicians and associate professionals	49,084	7,498	6,552	7,015	365	87	70,601	306,612	377,213
		6.4%	2.5%	4.1%	1.6%	5.7%	2.0%	4.2%	1.6%	1.8%
	Clerical support workers	57,860	10,313	6,598	6,741	434	102	82,048	381,639	463,687
		7.5%	3.4%	4.1%	1.5%	6.7%	2.4%	4.9%	2.0%	2.2%
	Services and sales workers	198,353	75,711	29,258	45,324	1,652	799	351,097	2,313,838	2,664,935
		25.9%	24.8%	18.4%	10.3%	25.6%	18.7%	20.9%	11.9%	12.7%
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	16,972	14,147	20,381	126,044	214	549	178,307	8,858,424	9,036,731
		2.2%	4.6%	12.8%	28.6%	3.3%	12.8%	10.6%	45.7%	42.9%
	Craft and related trades workers	173,992	99,922	35,189	83,259	1,297	1,093	394,752	2,061,709	2,456,461
		22.7%	32.8%	22.1%	18.9%	20.1%	25.5%	23.5%	10.6%	11.7%
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	61,904	20,864	11,316	19,694	459	263	114,500	668,718	783,218
		8.1%	6.8%	7.1%	4.5%	7.1%	6.1%	6.8%	3.5%	3.7%
	Elementary occupations	80,122	52,971	22,910	112,017	777	865	269,662	3,133,974	3,403,636
		10.5%	17.4%	14.4%	25.4%	12.0%	20.2%	16.0%	16.2%	16.2%
	Others	21,537	2,906	11,699	8,164	130	42	44,478	106,839	151,317
		2.8%	1.0%	7.4%	1.9%	2.0%	1.0%	2.6%	0.6%	0.7%
	Not stated	37,626	13,822	7,725	23,868	612	387	84,040	1,016,244	1,100,284
		4.9%	4.5%	4.9%	5.4%	9.5%	9.0%	5.0%	5.2%	5.2%
	TOTAL	**766,626**	**305,094**	**159,081**	**440,954**	**6,452**	**4,280**	**1,682,487**	**19,371,832**	**21,054,319**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.14 (continued)

Occupation of employed recent migrants aged 10 and over by Rural/Urban streams, by sex, 2014 Census

	Occupation	Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Males	Managers	16,288	1,012	1,296	907	100	16	19,619	59,855	79,474
		3.4%	0.6%	1.2%	0.3%	2.6%	0.6%	1.9%	0.5%	0.6%
	Professionals	18,073	1,949	1,861	2,346	143	23	24,395	111,178	135,573
		3.8%	1.1%	1.7%	0.8%	3.7%	0.9%	2.3%	1.0%	1.1%
	Technicians and associate professionals	32,100	4,764	4,396	4,408	248	57	45,973	199,330	245,303
		6.8%	2.6%	4.1%	1.6%	6.5%	2.2%	4.4%	1.7%	1.9%
	Clerical support workers	28,095	5,326	3,686	3,880	207	65	41,259	197,398	238,657
		5.9%	2.9%	3.4%	1.4%	5.4%	2.5%	3.9%	1.7%	1.9%
	Services and sales workers	108,794	39,393	16,336	22,961	840	425	188,749	948,191	1,136,940
		22.9%	21.8%	15.2%	8.1%	21.9%	16.5%	17.9%	8.2%	9.0%
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	12,364	9,549	14,522	84,442	152	382	121,411	5,685,541	5,806,952
		2.6%	5.3%	13.5%	29.9%	4.0%	14.8%	11.5%	49.1%	46.0%
	Craft and related trades workers	114,555	60,727	24,303	57,059	872	695	258,211	1,317,640	1,575,851
		24.1%	33.6%	22.7%	20.2%	22.8%	27.0%	24.5%	11.4%	12.5%
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	55,392	15,887	10,120	16,590	396	198	98,583	609,140	707,723
		11.7%	8.8%	9.4%	5.9%	10.3%	7.7%	9.4%	5.3%	5.6%
	Elementary occupations	52,911	34,201	16,230	73,063	441	496	177,342	1,965,085	2,142,427
		11.1%	18.9%	15.1%	25.8%	11.5%	19.3%	16.8%	17.0%	17.0%
	Others	21,219	2,856	11,515	7,859	126	41	43,616	103,844	147,460
		4.5%	1.6%	10.7%	2.8%	3.3%	1.6%	4.1%	0.9%	1.2%
	Not stated	15,427	5,206	2,980	9,223	306	176	33,318	371,060	404,378
		3.2%	2.9%	2.8%	3.3%	8.0%	6.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
	TOTAL	**475,218**	**180,870**	**107,245**	**282,738**	**3,831**	**2,574**	**1,052,476**	**11,568,262**	**12,620,738**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.14 (continued)

Occupation of employed recent migrants aged 10 and over by Rural/Urban streams, by sex, 2014 Census

	Occupation	Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Females	Managers	7,615	436	505	503	43	7	9,109	39,773	48,882
		2.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	1.6%	0.4%	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%
	Professionals	27,200	3,543	3,791	5,072	226	47	39,879	313,029	352,908
		9.3%	2.9%	7.3%	3.2%	8.6%	2.8%	6.3%	4.0%	4.2%
	Technicians and associate professionals	16,984	2,734	2,156	2,607	117	30	24,628	107,282	131,910
		5.8%	2.2%	4.2%	1.6%	4.5%	1.8%	3.9%	1.4%	1.6%
	Clerical support workers	29,765	4,987	2,912	2,861	227	37	40,789	184,241	225,030
		10.2%	4.0%	5.6%	1.8%	8.7%	2.2%	6.5%	2.4%	2.7%
	Services and sales workers	89,559	36,318	12,922	22,363	812	374	162,348	1,365,647	1,527,995
		30.7%	29.2%	24.9%	14.1%	31.0%	21.9%	25.8%	17.5%	18.1%
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	4,608	4,598	5,859	41,602	62	167	56,896	3,172,883	3,229,779
		1.6%	3.7%	11.3%	26.3%	2.4%	9.8%	9.0%	40.7%	38.3%
	Craft and related trades workers	59,437	39,195	10,886	26,200	425	398	136,541	744,069	880,610
		20.4%	31.6%	21.0%	16.6%	16.2%	23.3%	21.7%	9.5%	10.4%
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,512	4,977	1,196	3,104	63	65	15,917	59,578	75,495
		2.2%	4.0%	2.3%	2.0%	2.4%	3.8%	2.5%	0.8%	0.9%
	Elementary occupations	27,211	18,770	6,680	38,954	336	369	92,320	1,168,889	1,261,209
		9.3%	15.1%	12.9%	24.6%	12.8%	21.6%	14.7%	15.0%	15.0%
	Others	318	50	184	305	4	1	862	2,995	3,857
		0.1%	0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0%
	Not stated	22,199	8,616	4,745	14,645	306	211	50,722	645,184	695,906
		7.6%	6.9%	9.2%	9.3%	11.7%	12.4%	8.1%	8.3%	8.3%
	TOTAL	**291,408**	**124,224**	**51,836**	**158,216**	**2,621**	**1,706**	**630,011**	**7,803,570**	**8,433,581**
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) was not recorded.

Table 4.15

Industry of employed recent migrants aged 10 and over by migration between Townships, Districts and States/Regions, 2014 Census

Industry	Recent migrants			Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
	Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Agriculture; forestry and fishing	112,278	78,054	185,945	376,277	11,984,153	12,360,430
	27.2%	25.8%	19.2%	22.4%	61.9%	58.7%
Mining and quarrying	6,888	5,395	19,412	31,695	136,391	168,086
	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Manufacturing	47,428	32,460	149,282	229,170	1,201,305	1,430,475
	11.5%	10.7%	15.4%	13.6%	6.2%	6.8%
Electricity; gas steam and air conditioning supply	2,603	1,635	4,591	8,829	35,843	44,672
	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Water supply; sewage waste management and remediation activities	977	656	2,686	4,319	22,097	26,416
	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Construction	36,071	24,511	110,403	170,985	784,439	955,424
	8.7%	8.1%	11.4%	10.2%	4.0%	4.5%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	59,620	42,236	125,830	227,686	1,718,642	1,946,328
	14.4%	14.0%	13.0%	13.5%	8.9%	9.2%
Transportation and storage	31,370	21,041	53,963	106,374	706,574	812,948
	7.6%	7.0%	5.6%	6.3%	3.6%	3.9%
Accommodation and food services and activities	32,533	26,382	94,124	153,039	829,871	982,910
	7.9%	8.7%	9.7%	9.1%	4.3%	4.7%
Information and communication	3,413	2,221	5,272	10,906	37,163	48,069
	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Financial and insurance activities	2,240	1,660	4,056	7,956	34,932	42,888
	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Real estate activities	1,044	626	1,032	2,702	8,100	10,802
	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Professional; scientific and technical activities	1,504	1,005	2,533	5,042	24,500	29,542
	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Administrative and support service activities	15,364	12,409	37,369	65,142	184,093	249,235
	3.7%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Public administration including civil servants	24,280	23,589	88,596	136,465	480,574	617,039
	5.9%	7.8%	9.2%	8.1%	2.5%	2.9%
Education	9,396	7,573	15,693	32,662	357,487	390,149
	2.3%	2.5%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Human health and social work activities	5,955	5,603	11,698	23,256	89,775	113,031
	1.4%	1.9%	1.2%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Arts; entertainment and recreation	2,590	1,949	5,140	9,679	48,789	58,468
	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Other service activities	11,648	8,327	30,039	50,014	426,054	476,068
	2.8%	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%	2.2%	2.3%
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services	5,235	4,992	19,347	29,574	258,919	288,493
	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	1.3%	1.4%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	160	160	395	715	2,131	2,846
	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	**412,597**	**302,484**	**967,406**	**1,682,487**	**19,371,832**	**21,054,319**
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.16

Industry of employed recent migrants aged 10 and over by Rural/Urban streams, 2014 Census

Industry	Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
	Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Agriculture; forestry and fishing	80,691	41,695	38,820	212,602	1,133	1,336	376,277	11,984,153	12,360,430
	10.5%	13.7%	24.4%	48.2%	17.6%	31.2%	22.4%	61.9%	58.7%
Mining and quarrying	3,017	2,357	4,444	21,710	44	123	31,695	136,391	168,086
	0.4%	0.8%	2.8%	4.9%	0.7%	2.9%	1.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Manufacturing	100,243	59,644	18,849	49,033	755	646	229,170	1,201,305	1,430,475
	13.1%	19.5%	11.8%	11.1%	11.7%	15.1%	13.6%	6.2%	6.8%
Electricity; gas steam and air conditioning supply	5,825	1,469	695	789	34	17	8,829	35,843	44,672
	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Water supply; sewage waste management and remediation activities	2,171	1,273	239	607	15	14	4,319	22,097	26,416
	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Construction	72,518	43,208	15,916	38,379	531	433	170,985	784,439	955,424
	9.5%	14.2%	10.0%	8.7%	8.2%	10.1%	10.2%	4.0%	4.5%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	129,306	44,233	19,929	32,657	1,062	499	227,686	1,718,642	1,946,328
	16.9%	14.5%	12.5%	7.4%	16.5%	11.7%	13.5%	8.9%	9.2%
Transportation and storage	63,577	18,663	9,796	13,694	463	181	106,374	706,574	812,948
	8.3%	6.1%	6.2%	3.1%	7.2%	4.2%	6.3%	3.6%	3.9%
Accommodation and food services and activities	81,545	42,211	10,035	18,124	674	450	153,039	829,871	982,910
	10.6%	13.8%	6.3%	4.1%	10.4%	10.5%	9.1%	4.3%	4.7%
Information and communication	8,382	1,319	475	654	64	12	10,906	37,163	48,069
	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Financial and insurance activities	6,696	818	254	135	45	8	7,956	34,932	42,888
	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Real estate activities	2,347	229	81	35	9	1	2,702	8,100	10,802
	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0%	0.2%	0%	0.1%
Professional; scientific and technical activities	3,954	581	278	200	23	6	5,042	24,500	29,542
	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Administrative and support service activities	44,084	9,602	4,315	6,692	340	109	65,142	184,093	249,235
	5.8%	3.1%	2.7%	1.5%	5.3%	2.5%	3.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Public administration including civil servants	84,563	11,343	22,590	17,330	520	119	136,465	480,574	617,039
	11.0%	3.7%	14.2%	3.9%	8.1%	2.8%	8.1%	2.5%	2.9%
Education	18,662	3,491	3,791	6,498	179	41	32,662	357,487	390,149
	2.4%	1.1%	2.4%	1.5%	2.8%	1.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Human health and social work activities	15,024	2,744	2,333	3,026	107	22	23,256	89,775	113,031
	2.0%	0.9%	1.5%	0.7%	1.7%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Arts; entertainment and recreation	6,421	1,685	730	771	53	19	9,679	48,789	58,468
	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Other service activities	24,206	10,412	3,785	11,279	227	105	50,014	426,054	476,068
	3.2%	3.4%	2.4%	2.6%	3.5%	2.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.3%
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services	12,782	8,056	1,704	6,731	162	139	29,574	258,919	288,493
	1.7%	2.6%	1.1%	1.5%	2.5%	3.2%	1.8%	1.3%	1.4%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	612	61	22	8	12	0	715	2,131	2,846
	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	**766,626**	**305,094**	**159,081**	**440,954**	**6,452**	**4,280**	**1,682,487**	**19,371,832**	**21,054,319**
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) was not recorded.

However, migrants who moved within States/Regions had higher percentages in the wholesale and retail sector and in the transportation and storage sector, whereas proportionately more non-migrants were working in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors; with almost two-thirds of the non-migrant labour force employed in this sector. (It might be helpful to note here that the reason for the significant difference between the 61.9 per cent shown in Table 4.15 as working in the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector and the 45.7 per cent shown in Table 4.14 as working in the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishery' sector is that the latter refers only to skilled workers and does not include unskilled labourers).

In Table 4.16 the industry sector of employment is shown for rural/urban streams. Manufacturing accounted for 6.8 per cent of the total employed but there were much higher percentages in this sector among migrants, particularly urban-to-urban migrants (13.1 per cent) and urban-to-rural migrants (19.5 per cent). Urban-to-rural migrants also had relatively high percentages in the construction sector (14.2 per cent), and the accommodation and food services sector (13.8 per cent).

The percentage of males and females aged 20-34 employed in the manufacturing sector is shown in Figure 4.16 for migration streams to and in Yangon Region. Manufacturing is primarily a sector of the economy dominated by females. This is particularly true for migration from other States/Regions to Yangon, where over 50 per cent of the rural-to-rural and rural-to-urban migration streams were employed in manufacturing. Although the level of employment in manufacturing was lower in migration between Districts of Yangon Region, the three migration streams of rural-rural, rural-urban, and urban-rural all had around 40 per cent of migrants employed in manufacturing. The percentages were much lower for females who migrated elsewhere in Myanmar.

Figure 4.15

Percentage of recent migrants aged 20-34 to Yangon by Rural/Urban streams with occupations in legislative, senior officers, professional, associate professional, clerical sales and service sectors, by sex, 2014 Census
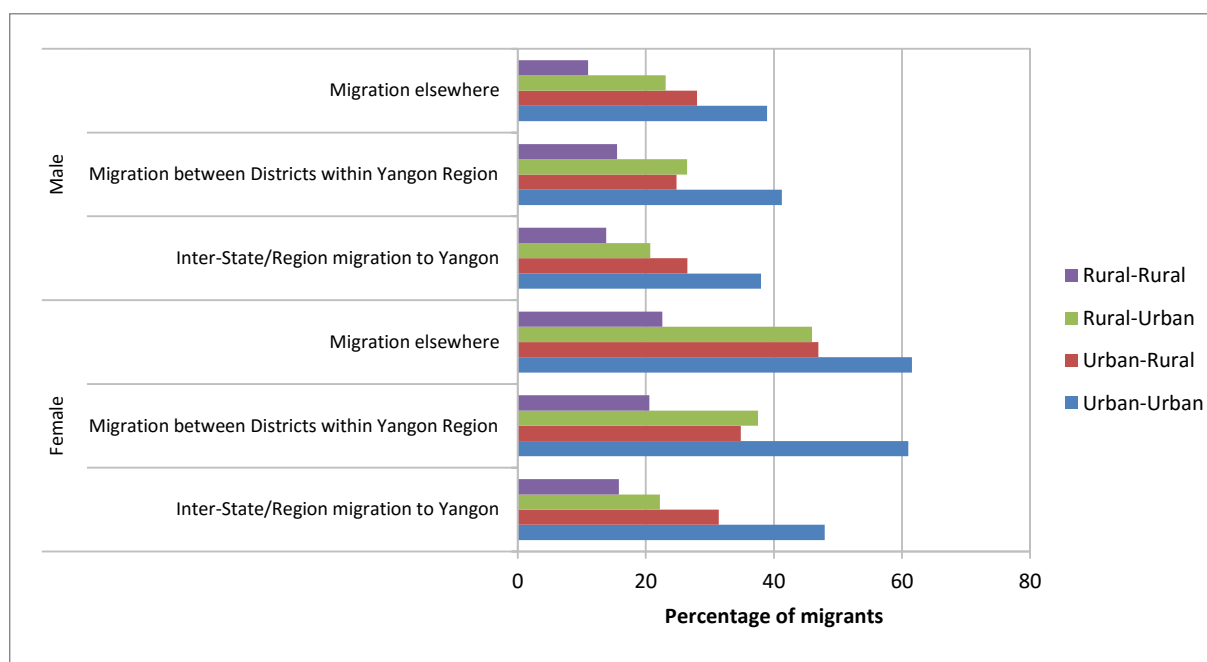
Figure 4.16

Percentage of recent migrants aged 20-34 employed in the manufacturing sector by Rural/Urban streams, by sex, 2014 Census
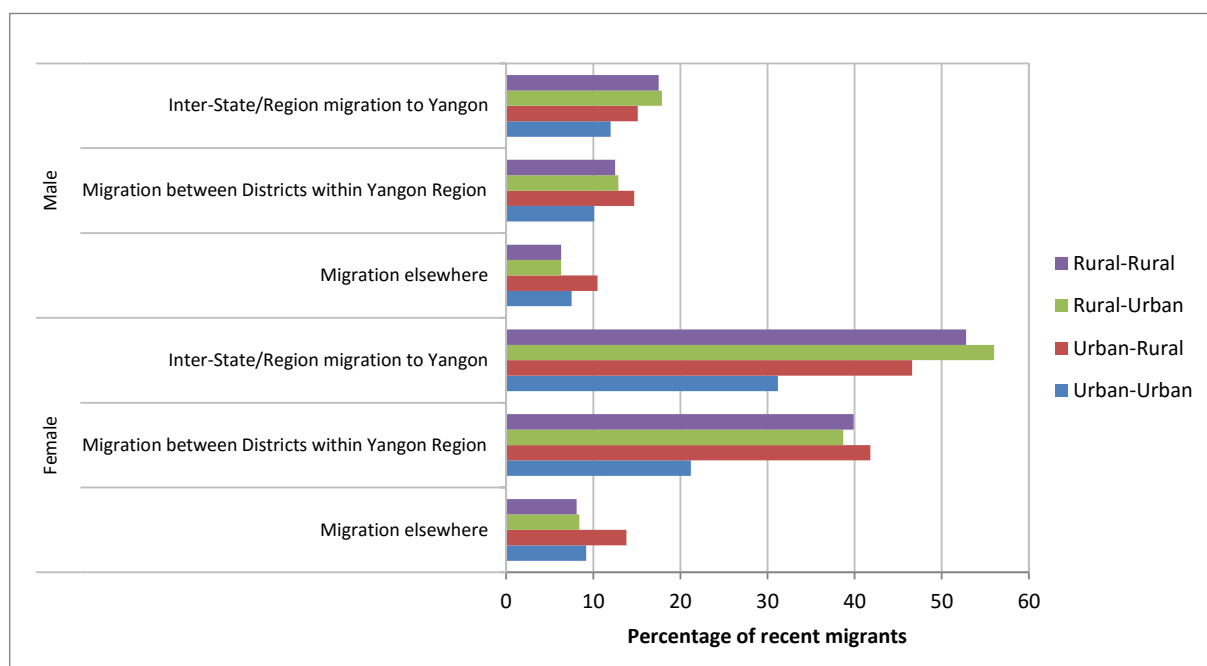
For men, although the levels were much lower than those of women, the pattern is much the same. The highest level of employment in the manufacturing sector among men was found for migration from other States/Regions to Yangon, where all four migration streams had over 10 per cent employed in manufacturing. It was slightly lower for migration between Districts of Yangon Region, and was much lower for migration elsewhere.

The high level of employment in the manufacturing sector in Yangon, especially for rural-rural migrants, is likely to be a result of the location of industrial zones in Yangon. Many of these are located in rural areas of North Yangon District, and therefore migrants from more urban areas of Yangon and from rural areas outside of Yangon are attracted to North Yangon to work in the manufacturing sector.

In Figure 4.17 the percentage of the labour force that was unemployed is shown by five-year age groups, by sex and whether migration had occurred in the last five years. For those age groups that contain a large proportion of migrants (15-29) the unemployment of migrants was three to five percentage points below the level of non-migrants. At later ages, male unemployment rates for migrants were slightly higher than those of male non-migrants but the difference was never more than one percentage point.

The lower unemployment rates for migrants compared to non-migrants at ages 15-29 mirrors the findings from other countries that have reviewed employment patterns among migrants and non-migrants (Guest, 1989). While it is not unexpected, as persons are unlikely to move if they do not have a high probability of employment, and as migrants tend to have higher levels of social capital compared to non-migrants, the finding does indicate that migrants do not necessarily impose a burden on destination areas. However, it is also possible that migrants are unable to remain unemployed for long and would take up whatever type of work they may find.

Figure 4.17

Unemployment rates for recent migrants and non-migrants age 15-64 by five-year age groups, by sex, 2014 Census
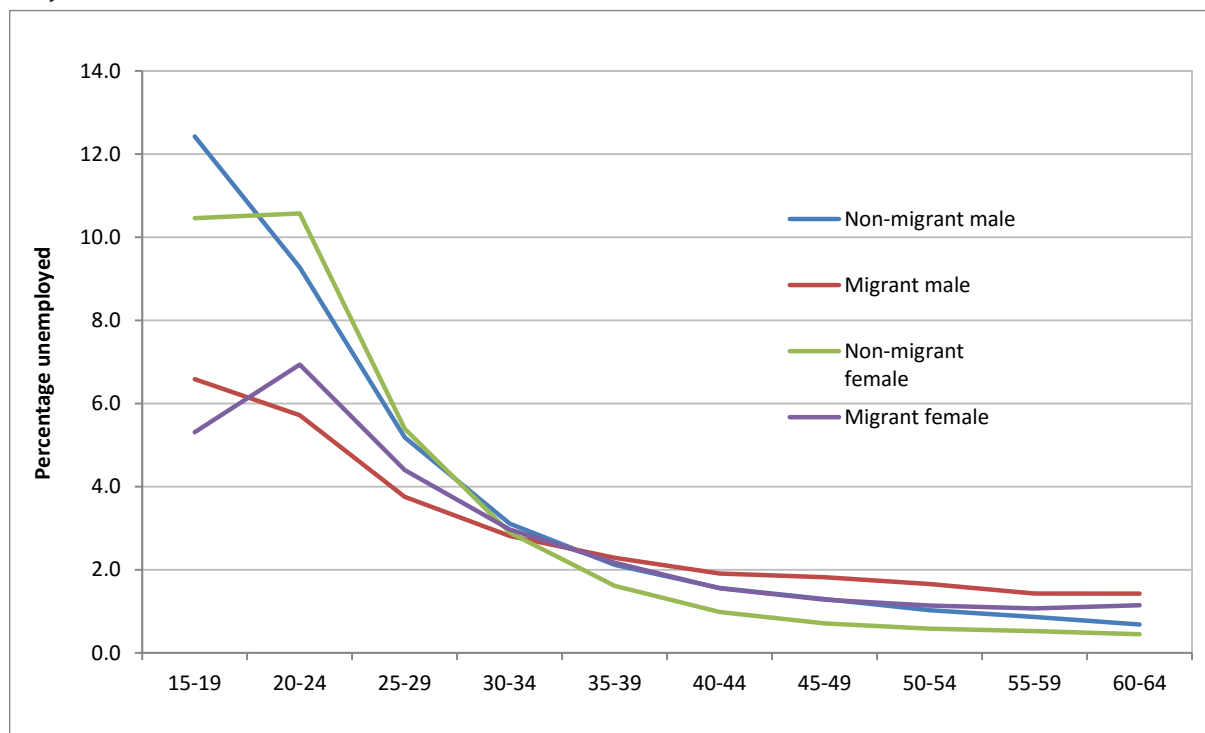
4.2.2 Differentials by household level characteristics

In Table 4.17, households that reported having access to improved sources of drinking water (that is, piped water, tube well/bore hole, protected well/spring, or bottled water/purifier), improved sanitation facilities (that is a flush toilet or water seal), and electricity for lighting, are shown for households that contained one or more recent migrants at the time of the census and households that contained no such migrants. The Census recorded that, generally, recent migrants were living in households that had a better access to improved sources of drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and a higher percentage using electricity for lighting than those without migrants. Some of the differences are dramatic. For example, while 28.4 per cent of households without migrants had electricity as the source for lighting, the corresponding figure for households with recent migrants is 61.5 per cent. Much of this difference can be attributed to the streams of migration that occur, with many recent migrants moving to an urban destination, especially Yangon, where electricity is more widely available than elsewhere.

While the differential in electricity availability between migrant and non-migrant households is reduced significantly when only Yangon is considered, a difference remains, with 63.7 per cent of households with no migrants using electricity for lighting while 81.8 per cent of households with migrants use electricity for lighting.

There is also a differential, though less dramatic, between households with and without migrants in terms of access to both improved sources of drinking water (82.2 per cent and 67.7 per cent, respectively) and access to improved sanitation facilities (86.6 per cent and 72.6 per cent, respectively), although with regard to the latter the advantage of migrant households over non-migrant households is much reduced in Yangon. In States/Regions where there was a higher proportion of rural-to-rural migration, such as Ayeyawady and Magway, there were only small differentials in access to improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation facilities between migrant and non-migrant households, although a significant difference remained in the percentage of households that use electricity for lighting. The differentials between migrant and non-migrant households occurred in other States/Regions as well, with the largest differential shown in the use of electricity for lighting.

Therefore it appears that recent migrants tend to move to households that are (or subsequently become) better equipped than those households that do not contain migrants. While this relationship may be due in part to the areas to which migrants are attracted having better facilities than the areas of origin, migrants also tend to have higher levels of social capital than non-migrants, and this appears to translate into better living conditions generally.

In Table 4.18 the type of housing unit is similarly shown for households with and without migrants. Households with migrants generally live in better constructed units than households without migrants. Nationally, the Census recorded that almost 70 per cent of households with at least one migrant resided either in a apartment/condominium, bungalow, semi-pacca house or a wooden house (accommodation that might collectively be described as 'durable' see section 6.3.6) while only 57 per cent of households without migrants did so. Less than one third of households with at least one migrant lived in wooden dwellings compared with just over a half of households without a migrant.

In Yangon, just over 80 per cent of recent migrants resided in houses that are of these five types compared to just over 73 per cent of non-migrant households. In more rural States/ Regions, such as Ayeyawady, the quality of housing appears to be worse than in Yangon, with 46 per cent of households, generally, living in bamboo houses, but the relatively few migrants in Ayeyawady, who are primarily rural-to-rural migrants, are less likely to live in bamboo houses (38.2 per cent did so) than households without migrants (46.5 per cent). A similar pattern exists in other States/Regions.

As with access to key facilities (Table 4.17), the data clearly indicate that houses in which migrants live, generally, are of a higher quality than houses in which the whole household has been living for some time and in which, therefore, there are no recent migrants. This is the case generally in all migration streams.

Table 4.17

Selected characteristics of households with and without recent migrant(s) by State/Region, 2014 Census

Households in States/Regions		Access to drinking water		Access to sanitation facilities		Access to electricity for lighting	
		Unimproved	Improved	Unimproved	Improved	Without	With
Households without recent migrant(s)	Kachin	52,874	165,511	32,913	185,472	156,562	61,823
		24.2%	75.8%	15.1%	84.9%	71.7%	28.3%
	Kayah	21,027	27,923	5,897	43,053	26,439	22,511
		43.0%	57.0%	12.0%	88.0%	54.0%	46.0%
	Kayin	100,304	164,536	87,330	177,510	203,059	61,781
		37.9%	62.1%	33.0%	67.0%	76.7%	23.3%
	Chin	26,012	60,314	22,467	63,859	73,830	12,496
		30.1%	69.9%	26.0%	74.0%	85.5%	14.5%
	Sagaing	193,560	825,649	296,237	722,972	784,840	234,369
		19.0%	81.0%	29.1%	70.9%	77.0%	23.0%
	Tanintharyi	89,345	154,468	82,127	161,686	225,231	18,582
		36.6%	63.4%	33.7%	66.3%	92.4%	7.6%
	Bago	283,680	784,520	274,993	793,207	788,712	279,488
		26.6%	73.4%	25.7%	74.3%	73.8%	26.2%
	Magway	206,077	670,178	280,965	595,290	689,282	186,973
		23.5%	76.5%	32.1%	67.9%	78.7%	21.3%
	Mandalay	175,472	981,752	248,874	908,350	751,279	405,945
		15.2%	84.8%	21.5%	78.5%	64.9%	35.1%
	Mon	118,991	263,851	80,274	302,568	248,247	134,595
		31.1%	68.9%	21.0%	79.0%	64.8%	35.2%
	Rakhine	275,077	157,462	302,513	130,026	382,844	49,695
		63.6%	36.4%	69.9%	30.1%	88.5%	11.5%
	Yangon	315,148	776,006	115,221	975,933	396,297	694,857
		28.9%	71.1%	10.6%	89.4%	36.3%	63.7%
	Shan	500,823	550,798	405,718	645,903	731,122	320,499
		47.6%	52.4%	38.6%	61.4%	69.5%	30.5%
	Ayeyawady	697,642	705,807	350,510	1,052,939	1,244,272	159,177
		49.7%	50.3%	25.0%	75.0%	88.7%	11.3%
	Nay Pyi Taw	28,953	180,778	29,797	179,934	138,391	71,340
		13.8%	86.2%	14.2%	85.8%	66.0%	34.0%
	UNION	**3,084,985**	**6,469,553**	**2,615,836**	**6,938,702**	**6,840,407**	**2,714,131**
		32.3%	**67.7%**	**27.4%**	**72.6%**	**71.6%**	**28.4%**

Table 4.17 (continued)

Selected characteristics of households with and without recent migrant(s) by State/Region, 2014 Census

Households in States/Regions		Access to drinking water		Access to sanitation facilities		Access to electricity for lighting	
		Unimproved	Improved	Unimproved	Improved	Without	With
Households with recent migrant(s)	Kachin	10,814	42,275	6,710	46,379	32,383	20,706
		20.4%	79.6%	12.6%	87.4%	61.0%	39.0%
	Kayah	2,734	5,323	594	7,463	2,878	5,179
		33.9%	66.1%	7.4%	92.6%	35.7%	64.3%
	Kayin	9,994	31,193	7,859	33,328	20,967	20,220
		24.3%	75.7%	19.1%	80.9%	50.9%	49.1%
	Chin	1,244	3,790	769	4,265	3,343	1,691
		24.7%	75.3%	15.3%	84.7%	66.4%	33.6%
	Sagaing	13,970	65,128	15,849	63,249	47,467	31,631
		17.7%	82.3%	20.0%	80.0%	60.0%	40.0%
	Tanintharyi	12,946	24,680	11,771	25,855	33,398	4,228
		34.4%	65.6%	31.3%	68.7%	88.8%	11.2%
	Bago	18,422	59,840	15,406	62,856	40,277	37,985
		23.5%	76.5%	19.7%	80.3%	51.5%	48.5%
	Magway	9,087	35,799	9,612	35,274	22,467	22,419
		20.2%	79.8%	21.4%	78.6%	50.1%	49.9%
	Mandalay	15,593	152,162	19,200	148,555	51,914	115,841
		9.3%	90.7%	11.4%	88.6%	30.9%	69.1%
	Mon	11,845	27,700	9,455	30,090	23,143	16,402
		30.0%	70.0%	23.9%	76.1%	58.5%	41.5%
	Rakhine	11,166	16,432	10,895	16,703	17,914	9,684
		40.5%	59.5%	39.5%	60.5%	64.9%	35.1%
	Yangon	43,622	442,844	25,238	461,228	88,602	397,864
		9.0%	91.0%	5.2%	94.8%	18.2%	81.8%
	Shan	27,565	86,838	16,655	97,748	45,927	68,476
		24.1%	75.9%	14.6%	85.4%	40.1%	59.9%
	Ayeyawady	42,519	45,413	23,898	64,034	66,543	21,389
		48.4%	51.6%	27.2%	72.8%	75.7%	24.3%
	Nay Pyi Taw	3,457	48,064	3,776	47,745	12,099	39,422
		6.7%	93.3%	7.3%	92.7%	23.5%	76.5%
	UNION	**234,978**	**1,087,481**	**177,687**	**1,144,772**	**509,322**	**813,137**
		17.8%	**82.2%**	**13.4%**	**86.6%**	**38.5%**	**61.5%**

Table 4.18

Type of housing unit for households with and without recent migrant(s) by State/Region, 2014 Census

Households in States/Regions		Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick House	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo	Hut	Other	Total households
Households without recent migrant(s)	Kachin	4,439	13,390	14,764	87,392	94,011	2,913	1,476	218,385
		2.0%	6.1%	6.8%	40.0%	43.0%	1.3%	0.7%	100.0%
	Kayah	1,223	6,073	4,686	22,658	14,046	184	80	48,950
		2.5%	12.4%	9.6%	46.3%	28.7%	0.4%	0.2%	100.0%
	Kayin	4,525	13,741	20,259	173,686	42,807	8,692	1,130	264,840
		1.7%	5.2%	7.6%	65.6%	16.2%	3.3%	0.4%	100.0%
	Chin	497	840	1,246	58,108	24,574	730	331	86,326
		0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	67.3%	28.5%	0.8%	0.4%	100.0%
	Sagaing	5,866	49,348	54,684	464,231	415,189	25,905	3,986	1,019,209
		0.6%	4.8%	5.4%	45.5%	40.7%	2.5%	0.4%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	6,645	21,428	20,979	120,697	62,359	10,130	1,575	243,813
		2.7%	8.8%	8.6%	49.5%	25.6%	4.2%	0.6%	100.0%
	Bago	12,106	38,060	59,879	599,545	323,338	31,246	4,026	1,068,200
		1.1%	3.6%	5.6%	56.1%	30.3%	2.9%	0.4%	100.0%
	Magway	11,689	31,232	40,687	337,512	428,784	23,097	3,254	876,255
		1.3%	3.6%	4.6%	38.5%	48.9%	2.6%	0.4%	100.0%
	Mandalay	21,560	103,421	78,778	268,996	646,719	29,969	7,781	1,157,224
		1.9%	8.9%	6.8%	23.2%	55.9%	2.6%	0.7%	100.0%
	Mon	6,300	29,377	42,504	225,642	65,006	11,729	2,284	382,842
		1.6%	7.7%	11.1%	58.9%	17.0%	3.1%	0.6%	100.0%
	Rakhine	5,088	4,777	7,704	228,168	176,569	8,535	1,698	432,539
		1.2%	1.1%	1.8%	52.8%	40.8%	2.0%	0.4%	100.0%
	Yangon	141,152	69,448	99,046	487,988	265,214	19,625	8,681	1,091,154
		12.9%	6.4%	9.1%	44.7%	24.3%	1.8%	0.8%	100.0%
	Shan	26,781	176,159	105,407	271,388	441,050	11,930	18,906	1,051,621
		2.5%	16.8%	10.0%	25.8%	41.9%	1.1%	1.8%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	6,471	23,715	33,242	602,903	652,567	71,258	13,293	1,403,449
		0.5%	1.7%	2.4%	43.0%	46.5%	5.1%	.9%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	13,871	7,976	10,208	106,217	66,557	3,373	1,529	209,731
		6.6%	3.8%	4.9%	50.6%	31.7%	1.6%	0.7%	100.0%
	UNION	**268,213**	**588,985**	**594,073**	**4,055,131**	**3,718,790**	**259,316**	**70,030**	**9,554,538**
		2.8%	**6.2%**	**6.2%**	**42.4%**	**38.9%**	**2.7%**	**0.7%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.18 (continued)

Type of housing unit for households with and without recent migrant(s) by State/Region, 2014 Census

Households in States/Regions		Type of housing unit							Total households
		Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick House	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo	Hut	Other	
Households with recent migrant(s)	Kachin	3,385	4,656	4,339	20,380	18,579	978	772	53,089
		6.4%	8.8%	8.2%	38.4%	35.0%	1.8%	1.5%	100.0%
	Kayah	1,156	1,406	565	2,802	1,735	242	151	8,057
		14.3%	17.5%	7.0%	34.8%	21.5%	3.0%	1.9%	100.0%
	Kayin	4,673	3,003	3,464	19,555	7,135	2,890	467	41,187
		11.3%	7.3%	8.4%	47.5%	17.3%	7.0%	1.1%	100.0%
	Chin	348	339	399	2,778	1,106	35	29	5,034
		6.9%	6.7%	7.9%	55.2%	22.0%	0.7%	0.6%	100.0%
	Sagaing	3,744	7,140	5,999	32,386	25,969	3,247	613	79,098
		4.7%	9.0%	7.6%	40.9%	32.8%	4.1%	0.8%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	4,108	3,597	2,775	14,808	9,629	2,151	558	37,626
		10.9%	9.6%	7.4%	39.4%	25.6%	5.7%	1.5%	100.0%
	Bago	6,718	7,048	6,856	33,664	19,915	3,315	746	78,262
		8.6%	9.0%	8.8%	43.0%	25.4%	4.2%	1.0%	100.0%
	Magway	4,784	4,325	3,185	12,778	17,563	1,844	407	44,886
		10.7%	9.6%	7.1%	28.5%	39.1%	4.1%	0.9%	100.0%
	Mandalay	16,322	27,174	14,744	28,853	73,516	5,065	2,081	167,755
		9.7%	16.2%	8.8%	17.2%	43.8%	3.0%	1.2%	100.0%
	Mon	3,254	4,351	3,655	15,434	9,218	3,106	527	39,545
		8.2%	11.0%	9.2%	39.0%	23.3%	7.9%	1.3%	100.0%
	Rakhine	3,753	1,322	1,521	11,741	8,009	913	339	27,598
		13.6%	4.8%	5.5%	42.5%	29.0%	3.3%	1.2%	100.0%
	Yangon	123,818	47,476	51,180	169,986	78,125	9,039	6,842	486,466
		25.5%	9.8%	10.5%	34.9%	16.1%	1.9%	1.4%	100.0%
	Shan	19,903	28,490	11,518	16,443	32,030	2,255	3,764	114,403
		17.4%	24.9%	10.1%	14.4%	28.0%	2.0%	3.3%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	3,340	4,244	3,916	33,803	33,615	7,169	1,845	87,932
		3.8%	4.8%	4.5%	38.4%	38.2%	8.2%	2.1%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	20,726	4,542	2,703	11,681	9,846	1,521	502	51,521
		40.2%	8.8%	5.2%	22.7%	19.1%	3.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	UNION	**220,032**	**149,113**	**116,819**	**427,092**	**345,990**	**43,770**	**19,643**	**1,322,459**
		16.6%	**11.3%**	**8.8%**	**32.3%**	**26.2%**	**3.3%**	**1.5%**	**100.0%**

Chapter 5. Movement across International Borders

The data from the 2014 Census that measure movement out of the country come from a set of questions that asked the household respondent for information on former household members who were, at the time of the Census, living abroad. These persons are referred to as 'emigrants' in the present report, though clearly they will not include all former Myanmar citizens who live abroad for the reasons noted in Chapter 3. Where the report refers to an area of 'origin' of emigrants this means the area in which the household reporting the former members was resident at the time of the Census; this may not necessarily be the same area from which that household member actually emigrated. Persons from abroad who are now living in Myanmar are termed immigrants in this report. Information on immigrants was obtained from the responses to the same question on place of previous residence that was used to analyse internal migration and the question on place of birth.

5.1 Levels of lifetime emigration

A total of 2,021,910 former household members living abroad were reported by household respondents in the Census. The number of such emigrants by the District of the reporting household is shown in Appendix A, Table A7. Of the total number of such emigrants, the majority, over 1.4 million (70 per cent) were reported to be living in Thailand and around 304,000 (15 per cent) were residing in Malaysia. No other country was reported as having more than 100,000 persons from Myanmar (see Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1
Number of former household members reported to be living abroad by country of residence, 2014 Census
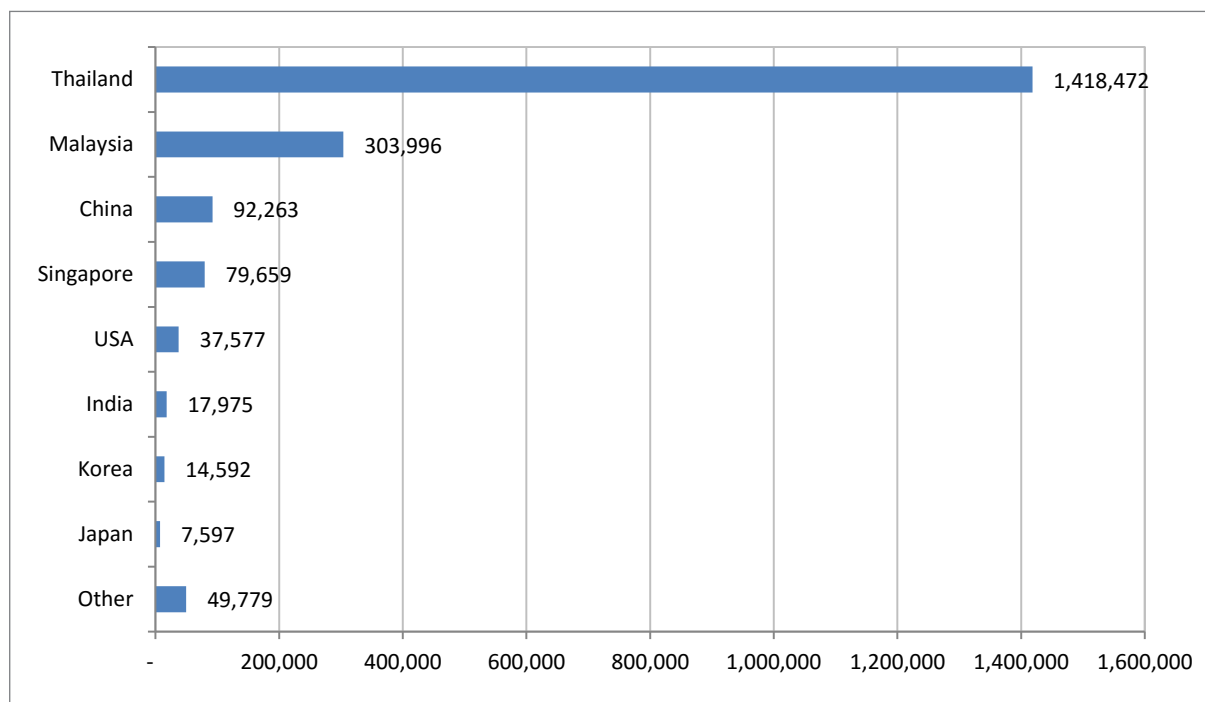
Figure 5.2

Estimates of net international migration per thousand resident population for selected countries in South and Southeast Asia, 1980-2010
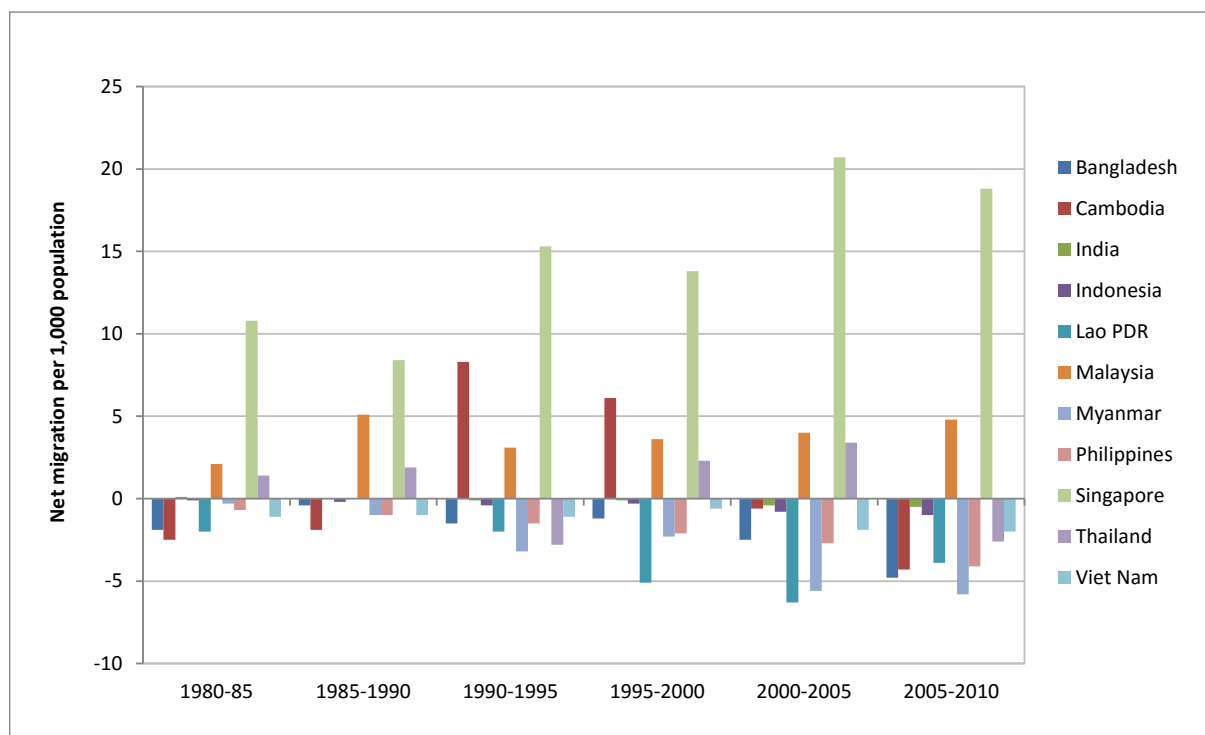
The stock of persons living outside of Myanmar was estimated as 4 per cent of the resident population at the time of the Census. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) database provides estimates of net migration (stock of international migrants minus the stock of emigrants divided by the population) for countries in the ESCAP region. Estimates for selected counties in the South Asian and Southeast Asian regions are shown in Figure 5.2. The estimate of net migration is expressed as per thousand of the resident population.

Myanmar has experienced net migration out of the country between 2000 to 2010, with a rate of negative net migration only exceeded by Lao PDR in 2000-2005. The rates for Myanmar were estimated at minus 5.6 and minus 5.8 per 1,000 population for the periods 2000 to 2005 and 2005 to 2010, respectively.

A map of the number of former household members living abroad by the location (District) of the reporting household is shown in Figure 5.3, while the ratio of men to women, expressed per 100 women is shown in Table 5.1. Emigration is dominated by males but there are variations among the receiving countries. Although the number of emigrants to the Republic of Korea is relatively small, less than 15,000, males are particularly dominant in this migration flow, with almost 3,000 males for every 100 females. This domination is particularly evident at young adult ages (see also Table 5.2).

Figure 5.3

Total number of former household members living abroad by District of reporting household, by sex, 2014 Census

Legend

State/Region boundaries

District boundaries

Number of former household members abroad

Less than 7,650

7,650 - 19,185

19,186 - 36,208

36,209 - 69,030

More than 69,030
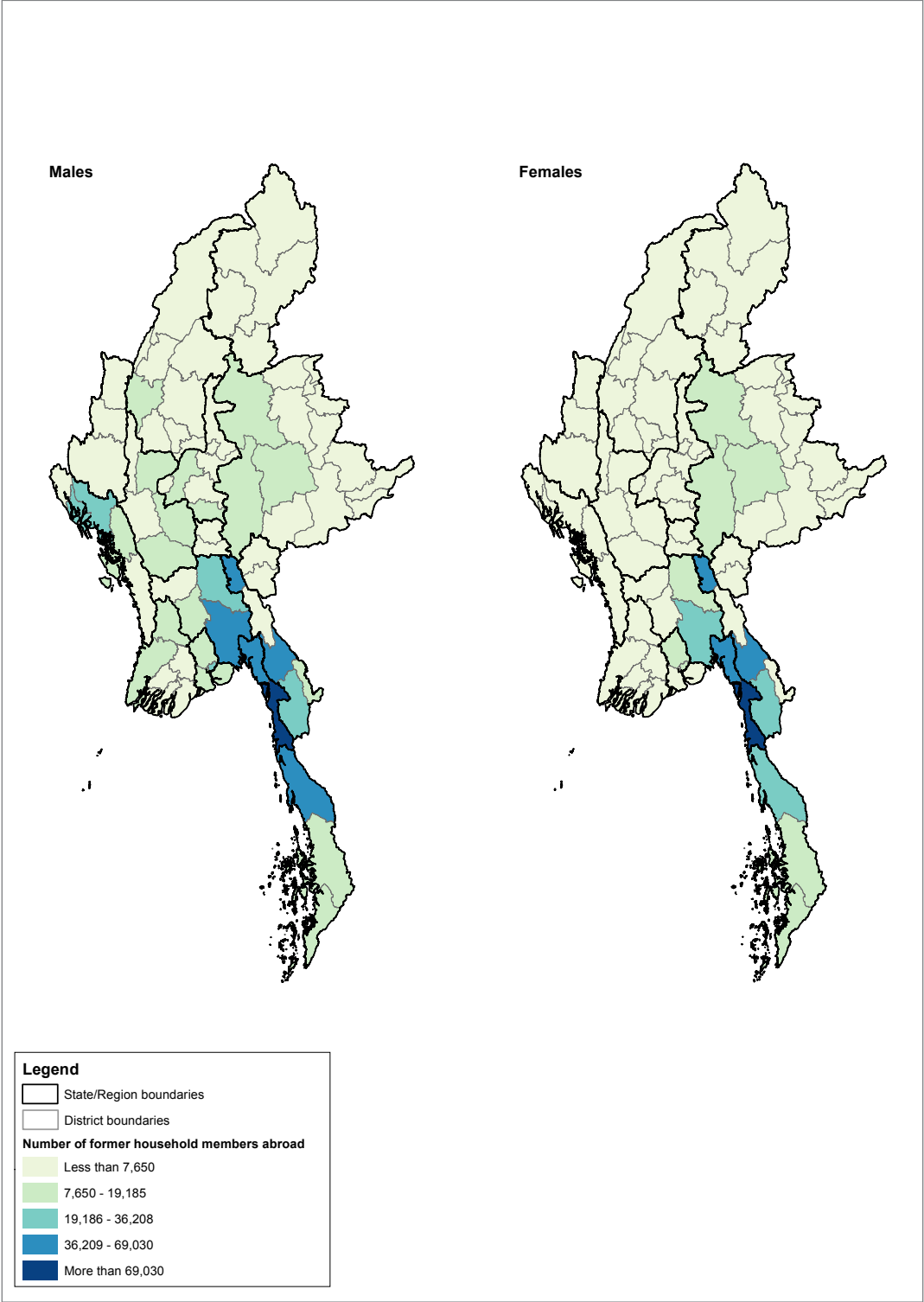
Table 5.1

Sex ratios of former household members living abroad by country of residence, by age, 2014 Census

	Country of residence								
	Thailand	**Malaysia**	**Singapore**	**China**	**Japan**	**Republic of Korea**	**India**	**USA**	**Other**
TOTAL	134.20	422.11	96.30	135.74	131.40	2,978.48	154.68	140.26	166.61
0 - 4	104.59	120.92	108.85	91.37	111.43	366.67	104.48	102.27	95.53
5 - 9	106.79	117.42	85.96	86.64	141.18	350.00	114.52	100.59	104.92
10 - 14	109.09	152.14	87.20	107.86	103.33	175.00	122.06	108.38	107.69
15 – 19	122.26	449.16	24.61	138.84	108.11	520.00	145.17	123.70	133.27
20 – 24	136.40	446.22	55.30	143.78	102.12	2,767.92	170.25	122.96	175.80
25 – 29	137.15	413.28	90.85	134.49	111.13	4,235.64	170.31	136.21	161.33
30 – 34	137.76	412.70	116.20	135.87	117.16	3,562.64	160.30	161.24	157.59
35 – 39	141.10	454.43	147.90	136.33	150.00	3,511.54	167.33	166.64	167.25
40 – 44	142.61	478.52	167.78	144.41	192.23	2,614.71	155.02	156.12	189.66
45 – 49	145.61	508.94	180.21	147.56	187.27	1,518.75	160.34	143.92	218.36
50 – 54	142.59	457.11	199.25	116.55	147.85	1,414.29	152.48	132.34	214.48
55 – 59	136.20	343.19	171.38	119.03	176.71	2,033.33	152.43	104.96	219.94
60 – 64	120.14	217.59	103.33	94.30	130.30	850.00	119.70	103.16	138.03
65 – 69	102.58	182.00	82.41	68.35	200.00	100.00	73.81	71.09	104.48
70 – 74	87.22	121.88	50.85	89.47	20.00	-	144.44	82.40	141.03
75 – 79	90.24	181.82	85.19	75.86	-	-	105.88	101.35	67.50
80 – 84	127.83	353.85	77.42	66.67	100.00	-	225.00	94.44	107.14
85 – 89	130.77	409.09	157.14	115.38	-	-	500.00	81.48	107.69
90+	116.90	223.33	114.29	80.00	-	-	50.00	107.14	116.67

Far more males migrate to Malaysia than females, with four times as many males as females reported as living there. As in the Republic of Korea (South Korea), the number of males compared to females is greater in the working ages. Most migrants to Malaysia work in unskilled occupations in a labour force that attracts many more males than females. It is likely that the lack of opportunities for female migrants there means that many look to other countries, such as Thailand, as potential destinations. In South Korea, the majority of workers come into the country under the Employment Scheme (Korea Herald, 2015) and the opportunities under this system are predominantly for male employment.

While emigrants from Myanmar to Thailand are also dominated by males, the ratios are closer to parity than for most other destinations. Both males and females migrate to Thailand, with the highest proportion of registered females employed in the seafood processing sector (Huguet, Chamratrithirong and Richter, 2011). While many of these female migrants are unmarried, there are also families, especially those of unregistered migrants, who move to Thailand.

In contrast, emigrants to Singapore are more likely to be female than male; the Census recorded a sex ratio of 96, with the dominance of females most evident from ages 5 to 29. Although it is not clear why Myanmar females are more likely than males to move to Singapore, the sex disparity at younger ages is perhaps due to the growth both in the number

of domestic workers employed in Singapore and of the educational sector, particularly the rapid growth in the number of students from countries in the region (Yeoh and Lin, 2012).

The age pattern of emigration varies little among males and females, however, Table 5.2 shows that there are differences among countries. Emigrants to Thailand and India include a larger percentage of children than any other country. South Korea has the smallest percentage of dependents, both children and the elderly, than any of the other countries. Other countries that have low levels of emigrants arriving at ages younger than 15 are Japan, Malaysia, and Singapore.

The majority of emigrants left Myanmar before the age of 30, with migrants to Thailand and China moving primarily between the ages of 15 and 24, while those to South Korea, Japan Malaysia and Singapore were primarily between the ages of 20 to 29. Much of the migration to China and Thailand occurred across adjacent borders, and may have involved persons from the same ethnic group on both sides of the border. This form of movement often occurs with less risk and lower costs compared to migration to more distant countries.

Over 87 per cent of emigrants were reported to have left Myanmar after 2004, with almost 68 per cent leaving in 2010 or later (Table 5.3). Emigrants to South Korea were, generally, reported to have left at a later date than those who had moved to other countries. Only for emigrants to the USA were less than 50 per cent reported to have left Myanmar after 2009. This comparison may, however, be affected by the likelihood that the earlier the period in which the migrant was reported to have left Myanmar the greater the chance of under-reporting. The earlier emigrants may have been forgotten or information about them misreported by the respondent. Moreover, a higher proportion of those who may have left earlier may have returned.

The differences among males and females are generally not large. However, females tend to leave Myanmar earlier in life than males for moves to China and South Korea. Proportionately, more female than male migrants to Singapore have moved since 2009.

Table 5.2

Age at which former household members left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census

Sex	Age left Myanmar	Country of residence									Total emigrant population
		Thailand	Malaysia	Singapore	China	Japan	South Korea	India	USA	Other	
Both sexes	0-14	164,510	11,008	2,835	8,673	272	123	3,868	3,872	3,357	198,518
		11.6%	3.6%	3.6%	9.4%	3.6%	0.8%	21.5%	10.3%	6.7%	9.8%
	15-19	338,009	58,345	10,241	24,857	576	643	3,260	5,907	5,956	447,794
		23.8%	19.2%	12.9%	26.9%	7.6%	4.4%	18.1%	15.7%	12.0%	22.1%
	20-24	338,969	89,703	21,770	24,031	2,198	4,256	3,584	9,052	12,332	505,895
		23.9%	29.5%	27.3%	26.0%	28.9%	29.2%	19.9%	24.1%	24.8%	25.0%
	25-29	240,185	63,001	20,426	14,520	1,854	4,222	2,639	6,880	10,474	364,201
		16.9%	20.7%	25.6%	15.7%	24.4%	28.9%	14.7%	18.3%	21.0%	18.0%
	30-34	153,429	40,062	11,809	8,207	1,130	2,709	1,583	4,448	6,807	230,184
		10.8%	13.2%	14.8%	8.9%	14.9%	18.6%	8.8%	11.8%	13.7%	11.4%
	35-39	88,601	22,477	5,999	4,855	620	1,359	1,000	2,534	4,148	131,593
		6.2%	7.4%	7.5%	5.3%	8.2%	9.3%	5.6%	6.7%	8.3%	6.5%
	40-44	45,382	10,164	2,839	2,669	358	589	678	1,497	2,385	66,561
		3.2%	3.3%	3.6%	2.9%	4.7%	4.0%	3.8%	4.0%	4.8%	3.3%
	45-49	18,911	3,471	1,278	1,530	228	303	418	835	1,492	28,466
		1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	1.7%	3.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	3.0%	1.4%
	50-54	7,434	1,080	595	739	113	129	222	524	914	11,750
		0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%	0.6%
	55-59	2,896	389	356	361	65	41	139	347	518	5,112
		0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%
	60-64	1,133	177	210	180	28	11	93	264	203	2,299
		0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%
	65 +	2,015	383	351	229	22	19	121	532	265	3,937
		0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%
	Not stated	16,998	3,736	950	1,412	133	188	370	885	928	25,600
		1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%
	TOTAL	1,418,472	303,996	79,659	92,263	7,597	14,592	17,975	37,577	49,779	2,021,910
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5.2 (continued)
Age at which former household members left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census

Sex	Age left Myanmar	Country of residence									Total emigrant population
		Thailand	Malaysia	Singapore	China	Japan	South Korea	India	USA	Other	
Males	0-14	84,151	7,597	1,330	4,118	145	99	2,162	2,134	1,788	103,524
		10.4%	3.1%	3.4%	7.8%	3.4%	0.7%	19.8%	9.7%	5.7%	8.4%
	15-19	192,738	48,537	3,184	13,537	335	580	1,988	3,586	3,507	267,992
		23.7%	19.7%	8.1%	25.5%	7.8%	4.1%	18.2%	16.3%	11.3%	21.7%
	20-24	199,622	73,352	9,916	13,887	1,146	4,130	2,230	5,666	7,748	317,697
		24.6%	29.8%	25.4%	26.1%	26.6%	29.3%	20.4%	25.8%	24.9%	25.8%
	25-29	138,731	49,970	10,509	8,712	1,001	4,117	1,643	4,019	6,325	225,027
		17.1%	20.3%	26.9%	16.4%	23.2%	29.2%	15.0%	18.3%	20.3%	18.2%
	30-34	89,211	32,074	6,556	5,157	661	2,642	1,019	2,517	4,205	144,042
		11.0%	13.1%	16.8%	9.7%	15.3%	18.7%	9.3%	11.5%	13.5%	11.7%
	35-39	52,334	18,588	3,591	3,259	395	1,325	645	1,452	2,751	84,340
		6.4%	7.6%	9.2%	6.1%	9.2%	9.4%	5.9%	6.6%	8.8%	6.8%
	40-44	27,550	8,513	1,757	1,799	241	569	443	863	1,700	43,435
		3.4%	3.5%	4.5%	3.4%	5.6%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	5.5%	3.5%
	45-49	11,489	2,862	878	1,007	152	289	242	459	1,166	18,544
		1.4%	1.2%	2.2%	1.9%	3.5%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	3.7%	1.5%
	50-54	4,418	862	408	462	77	124	135	274	724	7,484
		0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	2.3%	0.6%
	55-59	1,634	286	209	201	54	40	78	163	388	3,053
		0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.2%
	60-64	517	107	92	82	19	10	46	107	116	1,096
		0.1%	0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%
	65+	1,027	260	148	103	10	17	61	235	135	1,996
		0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%
	Not stated	9,376	2,764	500	802	78	176	225	462	555	14,938
		1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.2%
	TOTAL	**812,798**	**245,772**	**39,078**	**53,126**	**4,314**	**14,118**	**10,917**	**21,937**	**31,108**	**1,233,168**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 5.2 (continued)
Age at which former household members left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census

Sex	Age left Myanmar	Country of residence									Total emigrant population
		Thailand	Malaysia	Singapore	China	Japan	South Korea	India	USA	Other	
Females	0-14	80,359	3,411	1,505	4,555	127	24	1,706	1,738	1,569	94,994
		13.3%	5.9%	3.7%	11.6%	3.9%	5.1%	24.2%	11.1%	8.4%	12.0%
	15-19	145,271	9,808	7,057	11,320	241	63	1,272	2,321	2,449	179,802
		24.0%	16.8%	17.4%	28.9%	7.3%	13.3%	18.0%	14.8%	13.1%	22.8%
	20-24	139,347	16,351	11,854	10,144	1,052	126	1,354	3,386	4,584	188,198
		23.0%	28.1%	29.2%	25.9%	32.0%	26.6%	19.2%	21.6%	24.6%	23.9%
	25-29	101,454	13,031	9,917	5,808	853	105	996	2,861	4,149	139,174
		16.8%	22.4%	24.4%	14.8%	26.0%	22.2%	14.1%	18.3%	22.2%	17.6%
	30-34	64,218	7,988	5,253	3,050	469	67	564	1,931	2,602	86,142
		10.6%	13.7%	12.9%	7.8%	14.3%	14.1%	8.0%	12.3%	13.9%	10.9%
	35-39	36,267	3,889	2,408	1,596	225	34	355	1,082	1,397	47,253
		6.0%	6.7%	5.9%	4.1%	6.9%	7.2%	5.0%	6.9%	7.5%	6.0%
	40-44	17,832	1,651	1,082	870	117	20	235	634	685	23,126
		2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.2%	3.6%	4.2%	3.3%	4.1%	3.7%	2.9%
	45-49	7,422	609	400	523	76	14	176	376	326	9,922
		1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	2.3%	3.0%	2.5%	2.4%	1.7%	1.3%
	50-54	3,016	218	187	277	36	5	87	250	190	4,266
		0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%
	55-59	1,262	103	147	160	11	1	61	184	130	2,059
		0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.3%
	60- 64	616	70	118	98	9	1	47	157	87	1,203
		0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%
	65 +	988	123	203	126	12	2	60	297	130	1,941
		0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	1.9%	0.7%	0.2%
	Not stated	7,622	972	450	610	55	12	145	423	373	10,662
		1.3%	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%	1.7%	2.5%	2.1%	2.7%	2.0%	1.4%
	TOTAL	**605,674**	**58,224**	**40,581**	**39,137**	**3,283**	**474**	**7,058**	**15,640**	**18,671**	**788,742**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 5.3

Year that former household members left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census

Sex	Year first left the country	Country of residence									Total emigrant population
		Thailand	Malaysia	Singapore	China	Japan	South Korea	India	USA	Other	
Both Sexes	2010-2014	957,882	212,751	52,733	75,857	3,959	12,881	10,474	9,991	29,765	1,366,293
		67.5%	70.0%	66.2%	82.2%	52.1%	88.3%	58.3%	26.6%	59.8%	67.6%
	2005-2009	271,386	67,460	18,170	8,358	1,830	1,005	3,540	15,002	9,718	396,469
		19.1%	22.2%	22.8%	9.1%	24.1%	6.9%	19.7%	39.9%	19.5%	19.6%
	2000-2004	128,664	15,627	4,955	3,975	707	336	1,972	7,306	5,205	168,747
		9.1%	5.1%	6.2%	4.3%	9.3%	2.3%	11.0%	19.4%	10.5%	8.3%
	Before 2000	43,542	4,422	2,851	2,661	968	182	1,619	4,393	4,163	64,801
		3.1%	1.5%	3.6%	2.9%	12.7%	1.2%	9.0%	11.7%	8.4%	3.2%
	Not stated	16,998	3,736	950	1,412	133	188	370	885	928	25,600
		1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%
	TOTAL	**1,418,472**	**303,996**	**79,659**	**92,263**	**7,597**	**14,592**	**17,975**	**37,577**	**49,779**	**2,021,910**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Males	2010-2014	556,306	169,759	23,551	46,581	2,281	12,561	6,558	5,298	19,789	842,684
		68.4%	69.1%	60.3%	87.7%	52.9%	89.0%	60.1%	24.2%	63.6%	68.3%
	2005-2009	150,508	56,091	9,985	3,203	943	914	2,025	8,499	5,135	237,303
		18.5%	22.8%	25.6%	6.0%	21.9%	6.5%	18.5%	38.7%	16.5%	19.2%
	2000-2004	70,975	13,393	3,049	1,545	402	307	1,147	4,913	3,069	98,800
		8.7%	5.4%	7.8%	2.9%	9.3%	2.2%	10.5%	22.4%	9.9%	8.0%
	Before 2000	25,633	3,765	1,993	995	610	160	962	2,765	2,560	39,443
		3.2%	1.5%	5.1%	1.9%	14.1%	1.1%	8.8%	12.6%	8.2%	3.2%
	Not stated	9,376	2,764	500	802	78	176	225	462	555	14,938
		1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.2%
	TOTAL	**812,798**	**245,772**	**39,078**	**53,126**	**4,314**	**14,118**	**10,917**	**21,937**	**31,108**	**1,233,168**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Females	2010-2014	401,576	42,992	29,182	29,276	1,678	320	3,916	4,693	9,976	523,609
		66.3%	73.8%	71.9%	74.8%	51.1%	67.5%	55.5%	30.0%	53.4%	66.4%
	2005-2009	120,878	11,369	8,185	5,155	887	91	1,515	6,503	4,583	159,166
		20.0%	19.5%	20.2%	13.2%	27.0%	19.2%	21.5%	41.6%	24.5%	20.2%
	2000-2004	57,689	2,234	1,906	2,430	305	29	825	2,393	2,136	69,947
		9.5%	3.8%	4.7%	6.2%	9.3%	6.1%	11.7%	15.3%	11.4%	8.9%
	Before 2000	17,909	657	858	1,666	358	22	657	1,628	1,603	25,358
		3.0%	1.1%	2.1%	4.3%	10.9%	4.6%	9.3%	10.4%	8.6%	3.2%
	Not stated	7,622	972	450	610	55	12	145	423	373	10,662
		1.3%	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%	1.7%	2.5%	2.1%	2.7%	2.0%	1.4%
	TOTAL	**605,674**	**58,224**	**40,581**	**39,137**	**3,283**	**474**	**7,058**	**15,640**	**18,671**	**788,742**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

5.2 Levels of recent emigration

Of the 2,021,910 former household members reported to be living outside of Myanmar, 1,366,293 were reported to be recent emigrants (that is they migrated in 2010 or later). The following analysis focuses on such recent emigrants.

Appendix A, Table A8, shows the number of such emigrants by District of the reporting household. The proportions of these as a percentage of the resident population for males and females are illustrated in the maps at Figure 5.4(a) and 5.4(b). Districts in the States of Mon and Kayin are the origin of many of the emigrants to Thailand. There are also large numbers of migrants to destinations abroad from Districts in Bago, Mon, Kayin, and Tanintharyi and, for males in particular, one District in Rakhine State.

It is apparent from the maps that the areas of origin of female emigrants are more highly geographically concentrated than those of males. While high levels of male emigration are evident from Districts in the southern States/Regions of Kayin, Mon and Tanintharyi (particularly those on the Thai border) and in the western States of Chin and Rakhine, such levels of female emigration are far less widespread, with most of the females migrating from only a handful of Districts located in the lower central and southern areas of Myanmar.

In addition to the large percentages of recent emigrants, both male and female, that originated from Districts located in Bago, Kayin, Mon and Taninthayri States/Regions, there are Districts in Chin State that also reported a large percentage of recent emigrants. And there are also moderate levels of migration from Kachin State and Rakhine State.

As with the number of lifetime international migrants discussed in section 5.1, the higher proportions of recent female emigrants expressed as a percentage of the District population are much more geographically concentrated than those of male emigrants. While Districts in Bago, Kayin, Mon, Shan and Taninthayri States/Regions and one District in Chin State had a large proportion of females who recently emigrated, among males high levels of recent emigration were also observed for Districts in Chin and Rakhine States, and moderate percentages were found in Districts in Kayin and Magway States/Regions.

The clustering of geographical origins of emigrants reflects the importance of social networks in fostering movement (Mahajarn and Myint, 2015). As the number of migrants builds within an area, this creates migration networks that can be accessed by other persons in those areas who then subsequently migrate. The social networks are also facilitated by cross-border relationships that include shared ethnicity and language. This is reflected in the concentration of Districts with high percentages of emigrants that are found in the southern States/Regions of Myanmar along the border with Thailand.

Figure 5.4(a)

Percentage of recent emigrants of the resident population of the District of the reporting household, 2014 Census, males

Legend

- State/Region boundaries
- District boundaries

Recent emigrants in percent

- Less than 1%
- 1% - 3%
- 3% - 6%
- 6% - 11%
- More than 11%

Districts of Yangon
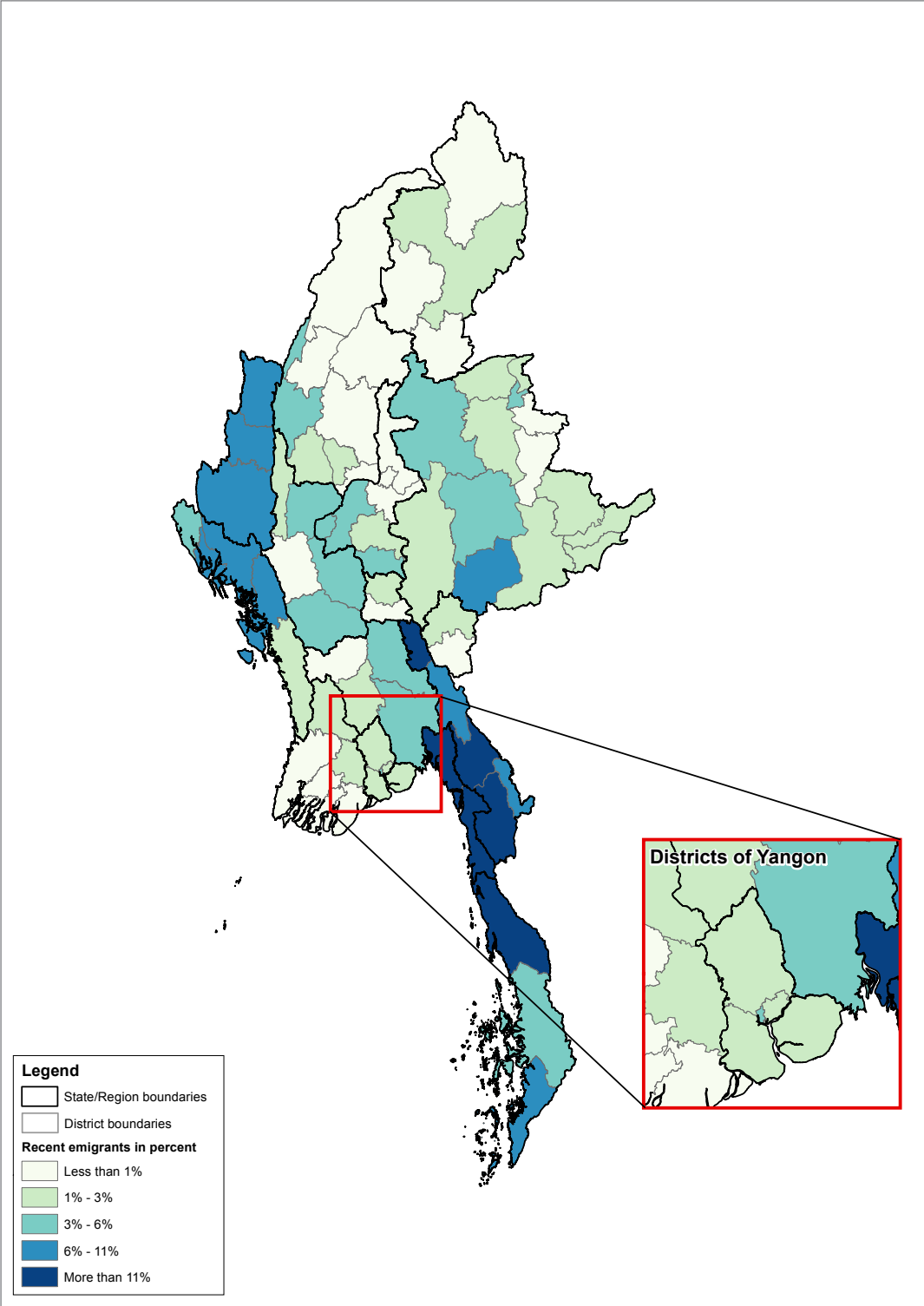
Figure 5.4(b)

Percentage of recent emigrants of the resident population of the District of the reporting household, 2014 Census, females

Legend
- State/Region boundaries
- District boundaries

Recent emigrants in percent
- Less than 1%
- 1% - 3%
- 3% - 6%
- 6%- 11%
- More than 11%

Districts of Yangon
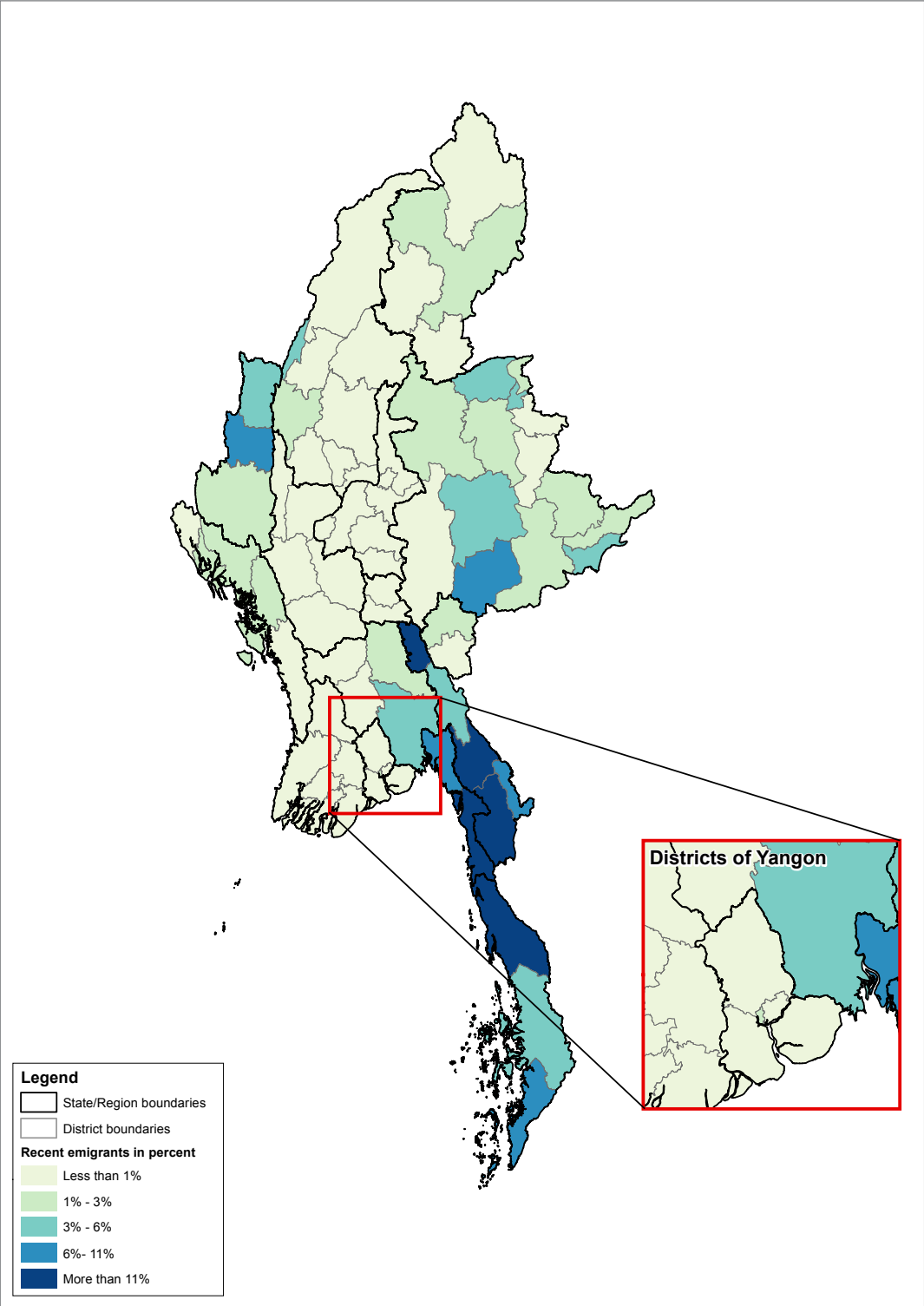
As can be seen from the maps in Figure 5.4(a) and (b), the majority of recent emigrants were reported by households in the States/Regions that are adjacent to the border with Thailand. Mon, Kayin, Shan and Tanintharyi States/Regions are home to approximately one half of male emigrants and two-thirds of female emigrants. The International Organization for Migration's case study (IOM, 2013), based on a sample of just over 5,000 migrants to Thailand from Myanmar, found that 76.5 per cent of the sample came from States/Regions in Myanmar that bordered Thailand. States/Regions that accounted for a high number of male emigrants reported in the Census include Bago, Magway, Rakhine, and Yangon, where the number of male migrants far exceeded the number of female emigrants. This can be clearly seen at the State/Region level in Figure 5.5.

5.2.1 Individual characteristics of recent emigrants

In Figure 5.6 the total number of recent emigrants (those that left Myanmar within the five years prior to the Census) is shown by the age when they left Myanmar. The graph displays a peak of male emigrants in their late teenage years and early twenties. Thereafter the numbers steadily decline more or less exponentially. Females exhibit a slightly different age pattern with the highest numbers migrating between the ages of 15 to 24, after which the numbers fall in a similar pattern as for males, but at much lower levels.

The age of recent emigrants at departure varies considerably between countries of current residence. Emigrants to Thailand are concentrated in the young adult ages, with over 77 per cent of males and 76 per cent of females leaving Myanmar between the ages of 15 to 34 (see Table 5.4). In comparison, over 15 per cent of migrants to India and approximately 12 per cent currently residing in the United States, left before the age of 15.

Figure 5.5
Number of recent emigrants by State/Region of reporting household by sex, 2014 Census
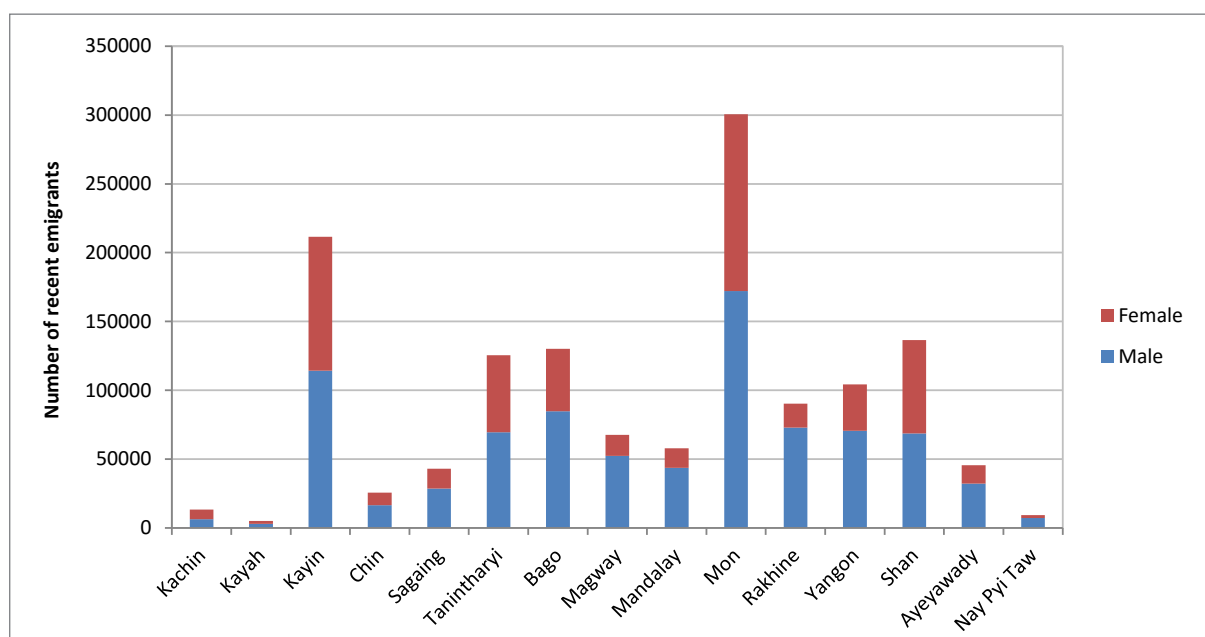
Figure 5.6

Number of former household members who left Myanmar in the five years before the Census (2010-2014) by age, by sex, 2014 Census
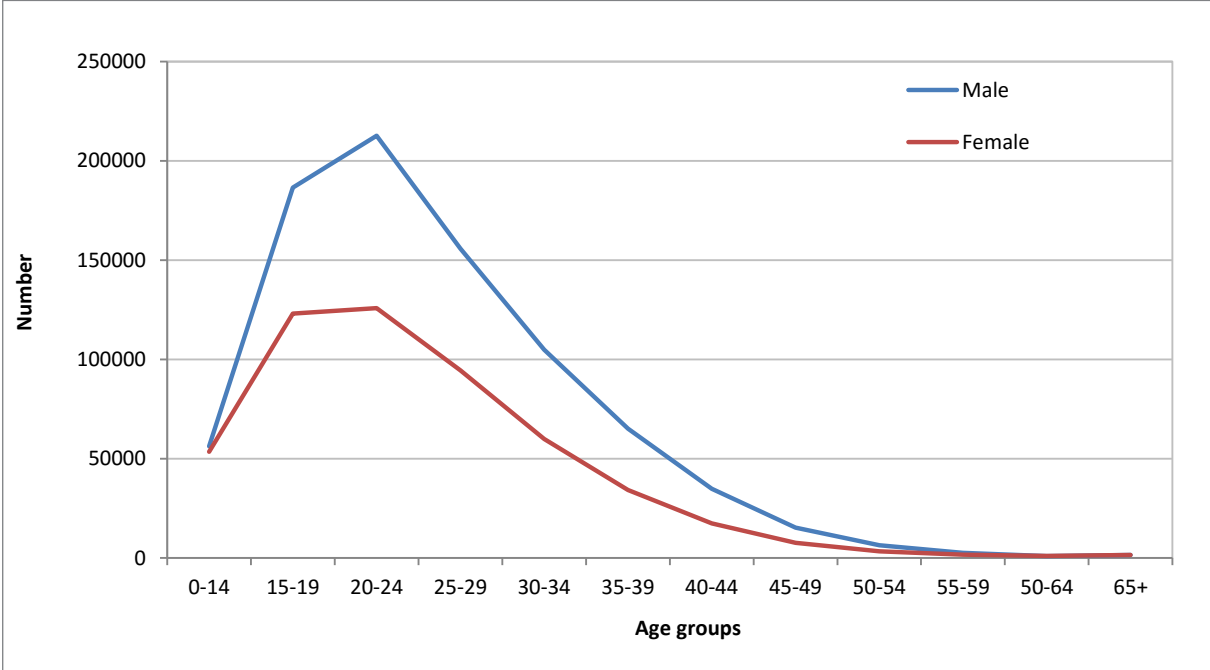
Table 5.4 shows that proportionately more females than males move abroad at younger ages. Only in moves to Malaysia was there a lower percentage of female emigrants at ages 15 to 19 compared to male migrants. Although data is not available on the occupations of those who have recently moved abroad, it is likely that a significant proportion of females move to work as domestic workers.

Table 5.4

Age at which recent emigrants left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census

Sex	Age left Myanmar	Country of residence									Total recent emigrants
		Thailand	Malaysia	Singapore	China	Japan	South Korea	India	USA	Other	
Both sexes	0-14	93,640	5,490	1,090	5,376	110	35	1,663	1,159	1,263	109,826
		9.8%	2.6%	2.1%	7.1%	2.8%	0.3%	15.9%	11.6%	4.2%	8.0%
	15-19	232,470	41,612	7,288	21,420	261	531	1,845	1,220	3,061	309,708
		24.3%	19.6%	13.8%	28.2%	6.6%	4.1%	17.6%	12.2%	10.3%	22.7%
	20-24	225,954	60,857	15,203	20,232	1,144	3,800	2,176	1,676	7,420	338,462
		23.6%	28.6%	28.8%	26.7%	28.9%	29.5%	20.8%	16.8%	24.9%	24.8%
	25-29	165,385	44,759	13,324	12,305	974	3,810	1,642	1,643	6,425	250,267
		17.3%	21.0%	25.3%	16.2%	24.6%	29.6%	15.7%	16.4%	21.6%	18.3%
	30-34	110,805	29,836	7,521	7,075	580	2,462	1,047	1,235	4,238	164,799
		11.6%	14.0%	14.3%	9.3%	14.7%	19.1%	10.0%	12.4%	14.2%	12.1%
	35-39	67,449	17,470	4,056	4,317	322	1,224	729	929	2,747	99,243
		7.0%	8.2%	7.7%	5.7%	8.1%	9.5%	7.0%	9.3%	9.2%	7.3%
	40-44	35,879	8,225	1,970	2,388	209	538	517	681	1,755	52,162
		3.7%	3.9%	3.7%	3.1%	5.3%	4.2%	4.9%	6.8%	5.9%	3.8%
	45-49	15,326	2,857	989	1,383	160	286	349	401	1,208	22,959
		1.6%	1.3%	1.9%	1.8%	4.0%	2.2%	3.3%	4.0%	4.1%	1.7%
	50-54	6,194	883	484	671	93	126	186	260	792	9,689
		0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%	1.0%	1.8%	2.6%	2.7%	0.7%
	55-59	2,406	341	321	337	64	40	125	210	461	4,305
		0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.6%	0.3%	1.2%	2.1%	1.5%	0.3%
	60-64	918	149	191	159	28	11	81	186	178	1,901
		0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.8%	1.9%	0.6%	0.1%
	65 +	1,456	272	296	194	14	18	114	391	217	2,972
		0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	3.9%	0.7%	0.2%
	TOTAL	**957,882**	**212,751**	**52,733**	**75,857**	**3,959**	**12,881**	**10,474**	**9,991**	**29,765**	**1,366,293**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 5.4 (continued)

Age at which recent emigrants left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census

Sex	Age left Myanmar	Country of residence									Total recent emigrants
		Thailand	Malaysia	Singapore	China	Japan	South Korea	India	USA	Other	
Males	0-14	47,508	3,426	475	2,646	56	23	897	597	648	56,276
		8.5%	2.0%	2.0%	5.7%	2.5%	0.2%	13.7%	11.3%	3.3%	6.7%
	15-19	134,284	34,141	1,639	12,332	134	493	1,154	636	1,765	186,578
		24.1%	20.1%	7.0%	26.5%	5.9%	3.9%	17.6%	12.0%	8.9%	22.1%
	20-24	134,068	48,626	6,001	12,543	566	3,704	1,410	873	4,854	212,645
		24.1%	28.6%	25.5%	26.9%	24.8%	29.5%	21.5%	16.5%	24.5%	25.2%
	25-29	96,504	34,849	6,296	7,892	529	3,745	1,075	829	4,105	155,824
		17.3%	20.5%	26.7%	16.9%	23.2%	29.8%	16.4%	15.6%	20.7%	18.5%
	30-34	65,406	23,753	3,965	4,735	353	2,414	702	703	2,807	104,838
		11.8%	14.0%	16.8%	10.2%	15.5%	19.2%	10.7%	13.3%	14.2%	12.4%
	35-39	40,665	14,463	2,456	3,018	218	1,200	486	540	1,988	65,034
		7.3%	8.5%	10.4%	6.5%	9.6%	9.6%	7.4%	10.2%	10.0%	7.7%
	40-44	22,188	6,921	1,258	1,681	159	522	348	404	1,366	34,847
		4.0%	4.1%	5.3%	3.6%	7.0%	4.2%	5.3%	7.6%	6.9%	4.1%
	45-49	9,435	2,357	716	945	123	274	202	236	1,019	15,307
		1.7%	1.4%	3.0%	2.0%	5.4%	2.2%	3.1%	4.5%	5.1%	1.8%
	50-54	3,736	708	349	434	65	121	115	143	660	6,331
		0.7%	0.4%	1.5%	0.9%	2.8%	1.0%	1.8%	2.7%	3.3%	0.8%
	55-59	1,368	249	192	189	53	39	73	95	358	2,616
		0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.4%	2.3%	0.3%	1.1%	1.8%	1.8%	0.3%
	60-64	418	88	86	75	19	10	38	75	104	913
		0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.1%
	65 +	726	178	118	91	6	16	58	167	115	1,475
		0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.9%	3.2%	0.6%	0.2%
	TOTAL	**556,306**	**169,759**	**23,551**	**46,581**	**2,281**	**12,561**	**6,558**	**5,298**	**19,789**	**842,684**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 5.4 (continued)

Age at which recent emigrants left Myanmar by current country of residence, by sex, 2014 Census

Sex	Age left Myanmar	Country of residence									Total recent emigrants
		Thailand	Malaysia	Singapore	China	Japan	South Korea	India	USA	Other	
Females	0-14	46,132	2,064	615	2,730	54	12	766	562	615	53,550
		11.5%	4.8%	2.1%	9.3%	3.2%	3.8%	19.6%	12.0%	6.2%	10.2%
	15-19	98,186	7,471	5,649	9,088	127	38	691	584	1,296	123,130
		24.5%	17.4%	19.4%	31.0%	7.6%	11.9%	17.6%	12.4%	13.0%	23.5%
	20-24	91,886	12,231	9,202	7,689	578	96	766	803	2,566	125,817
		22.9%	28.4%	31.5%	26.3%	34.4%	30.0%	19.6%	17.1%	25.7%	24.0%
	25-29	68,881	9,910	7,028	4,413	445	65	567	814	2,320	94,443
		17.2%	23.1%	24.1%	15.1%	26.5%	20.3%	14.5%	17.3%	23.3%	18.0%
	30-34	45,399	6,083	3,556	2,340	227	48	345	532	1,431	59,961
		11.3%	14.1%	12.2%	8.0%	13.5%	15.0%	8.8%	11.3%	14.3%	11.5%
	35-39	26,784	3,007	1,600	1,299	104	24	243	389	759	34,209
		6.7%	7.0%	5.5%	4.4%	6.2%	7.5%	6.2%	8.3%	7.6%	6.5%
	40-44	13,691	1,304	712	707	50	16	169	277	389	17,315
		3.4%	3.0%	2.4%	2.4%	3.0%	5.0%	4.3%	5.9%	3.9%	3.3%
	45-49	5,891	500	273	438	37	12	147	165	189	7,652
		1.5%	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%	2.2%	3.8%	3.8%	3.5%	1.9%	1.5%
	50-54	2,458	175	135	237	28	5	71	117	132	3,358
		0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	2.5%	1.3%	0.6%
	55-59	1,038	92	129	148	11	1	52	115	103	1,689
		0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	1.3%	2.5%	1.0%	0.3%
	60-64	500	61	105	84	9	1	43	111	74	988
		0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	1.1%	2.4%	0.7%	0.2%
	65 +	730	94	178	103	8	2	56	224	102	1,497
		0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	4.8%	1.0%	0.3%
	TOTAL	**401,576**	**42,992**	**29,182**	**29,276**	**1,678**	**320**	**3,916**	**4,693**	**9,976**	**523,609**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

5.2.2 Housing characteristics of the reporting households

Table 5.5 shows some of the housing characteristics of households reporting emigrants or not. At the Union level, households that reported a former household member living abroad generally had slightly less access to improved sources of drinking water (such as piped water, tube well/bore hole, protected well/spring, or bottled water/purifier), improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet or water seal) and used electricity for lighting, compared to households that did not report such a household member. However, the differences were not large and suggest that households with or without emigrants have similar economic situations.

There were some regional differences, but again these differences tended to be small. In Kachin, Kayin, Chin, Yangon and Ayeyawady, households that reported an emigrant, compared to households without an emigrant, had higher levels of improved water for drinking and sanitation facilities and a higher proportion using electricity, while in other States/Regions the percentages for the two types of households were very similar or were even lower for those households that reported an emigrant.

Emigration, especially to countries not adjacent to Myanmar, is expensive and therefore it might be expected that emigrants to such countries tend to come from better off households. However, Thailand is now the major destination country, and for those who undertake undocumented movement, such a move can be relatively inexpensive. The costs, and risks, of travel to Thailand are also reduced because of the large stock of persons from Myanmar who already live in Thailand and who provide the social networks to help new emigrants to obtain work and places to live.

Figure 5.7 provides a comparison of the percentages of households with and without an emigrant that had access to improved sources of drinking water for each State/Region. In Ayeyawady, the differences between the two types of households were generally not large. In those States/Regions with the largest number of emigrants – Bago, Mon, Kayin, Shan and Tanintharyi – only in Kayin did households with an emigrant have significantly higher levels of access to improved sources of drinking water.

Table 5.5

Characteristics of households by whether or not they reported an emigrant by State/Region, 2014 Census

	State/Region	Drinking water		Sanitation		Electricity for lighting	
		Unimproved	Improved	Unimproved	Improved	Without	With
Households not reporting an emigrant	Kachin	60,639	196,364	37,558	219,445	181,054	75,949
		23.6%	76.4%	14.6%	85.4%	70.4%	29.6%
	Kayah	21,630	29,987	6,080	45,537	26,288	25,329
		41.9%	58.1%	11.8%	88.2%	50.9%	49.1%
	Kayin	74,588	108,211	62,704	120,095	129,226	53,573
		40.8%	59.2%	34.3%	65.7%	70.7%	29.3%
	Chin	21,648	42,662	19,449	44,861	55,113	9,197
		33.7%	66.3%	30.2%	69.8%	85.7%	14.3%
	Sagaing	200,536	854,857	303,333	752,060	796,323	259,070
		19.0%	81.0%	28.7%	71.3%	75.5%	24.5%
	Tanintharyi	72,034	131,762	72,701	131,095	186,003	17,793
		35.3%	64.7%	35.7%	64.3%	91.3%	8.7%
	Bago	267,119	771,231	266,067	772,283	750,948	287,402
		25.7%	74.3%	25.6%	74.4%	72.3%	27.7%
	Magway	197,753	657,058	271,611	583,200	653,945	200,866
		23.1%	76.9%	31.8%	68.2%	76.5%	23.5%
	Mandalay	180,974	1,082,699	257,199	1,006,474	759,863	503,810
		14.3%	85.7%	20.4%	79.6%	60.1%	39.9%
	Mon	83,120	177,989	59,777	201,332	165,080	96,029
		31.8%	68.2%	22.9%	77.1%	63.2%	36.8%
	Rakhine	227,413	151,624	251,756	127,281	327,344	51,693
		60.0%	40.0%	66.4%	33.6%	86.4%	13.6%
	Yangon	342,522	1,121,146	136,186	1,327,482	468,727	994,941
		23.4%	76.6%	9.3%	90.7%	32.0%	68.0%
	Shan	474,995	572,279	385,798	661,476	696,484	350,790
		45.4%	54.6%	36.8%	63.2%	66.5%	33.5%
	Ayeyawady	722,282	719,928	367,915	1,074,295	1,272,179	170,031
		50.1%	49.9%	25.5%	74.5%	88.2%	11.8%
	Nay Pyi Taw	31,384	221,494	32,794	220,084	143,803	109,075
		12.4%	87.6%	13.0%	87.0%	56.9%	43.1%
	UNION	**2,978,637**	**6,839,291**	**2,530,928**	**7,287,000**	**6,612,380**	**3,205,548**
		30.3%	**69.7%**	**25.8%**	**74.2%**	**67.4%**	**32.6%**

Table 5.5 (continued)
Characteristics of households by whether or not they reported an emigrant by State/Region, 2014
Census

	State/Region	Drinking water		Sanitation		Electricity for lighting	
		Unimproved	Improved	Unimproved	Improved	Without	With
Households reporting an emigrant	Kachin	2,355	10,007	1,531	10,831	6,721	5,641
		19.1%	80.9%	12.4%	87.6%	54.4%	45.6%
	Kayah	2,245	3,412	457	5,200	3,155	2,502
		39.7%	60.3%	8.1%	91.9%	55.8%	44.2%
	Kayin	36,276	88,966	33,056	92,186	96,010	29,232
		29.0%	71.0%	26.4%	73.6%	76.7%	23.3%
	Chin	5,531	21,280	3,746	23,065	21,934	4,877
		20.6%	79.4%	14.0%	86.0%	81.8%	18.2%
	Sagaing	6,621	34,843	8,572	32,892	35,403	6,061
		16.0%	84.0%	20.7%	79.3%	85.4%	14.6%
	Tanintharyi	31,112	48,191	21,755	57,548	74,342	4,961
		39.2%	60.8%	27.4%	72.6%	93.7%	6.3%
	Bago	34,073	70,551	23,497	81,127	75,935	28,689
		32.6%	67.4%	22.5%	77.5%	72.6%	27.4%
	Magway	17,160	47,806	18,828	46,138	57,359	7,607
		26.4%	73.6%	29.0%	71.0%	88.3%	11.7%
	Mandalay	9,574	49,944	10,433	49,085	42,490	17,028
		16.1%	83.9%	17.5%	82.5%	71.4%	28.6%
	Mon	47,947	113,556	30,137	131,366	106,656	54,847
		29.7%	70.3%	18.7%	81.3%	66.0%	34.0%
	Rakhine	58,852	21,883	61,627	19,108	73,389	7,346
		72.9%	27.1%	76.3%	23.7%	90.9%	9.1%
	Yangon	16,534	102,742	4,538	114,738	17,071	102,205
		13.9%	86.1%	3.8%	96.2%	14.3%	85.7%
	Shan	54,669	67,626	37,488	84,807	82,504	39,791
		44.7%	55.3%	30.7%	69.3%	67.5%	32.5%
	Ayeyawady	17,688	29,085	6,296	40,477	37,994	8,779
		37.8%	62.2%	13.5%	86.5%	81.2%	18.8%
	Nay Pyi Taw	936	8,439	831	8,544	6,772	2,603
		10.0%	90.0%	8.9%	91.1%	72.2%	27.8%
	UNION	**341,573**	**718,331**	**262,792**	**797,112**	**737,735**	**322,169**
		32.2%	**67.8%**	**24.8%**	**75.2%**	**69.6%**	**30.4%**

Figure 5.7

Percentage of households with access to improved sources of drinking water by whether or not households reported emigrants, by State/Region, 2014 Census
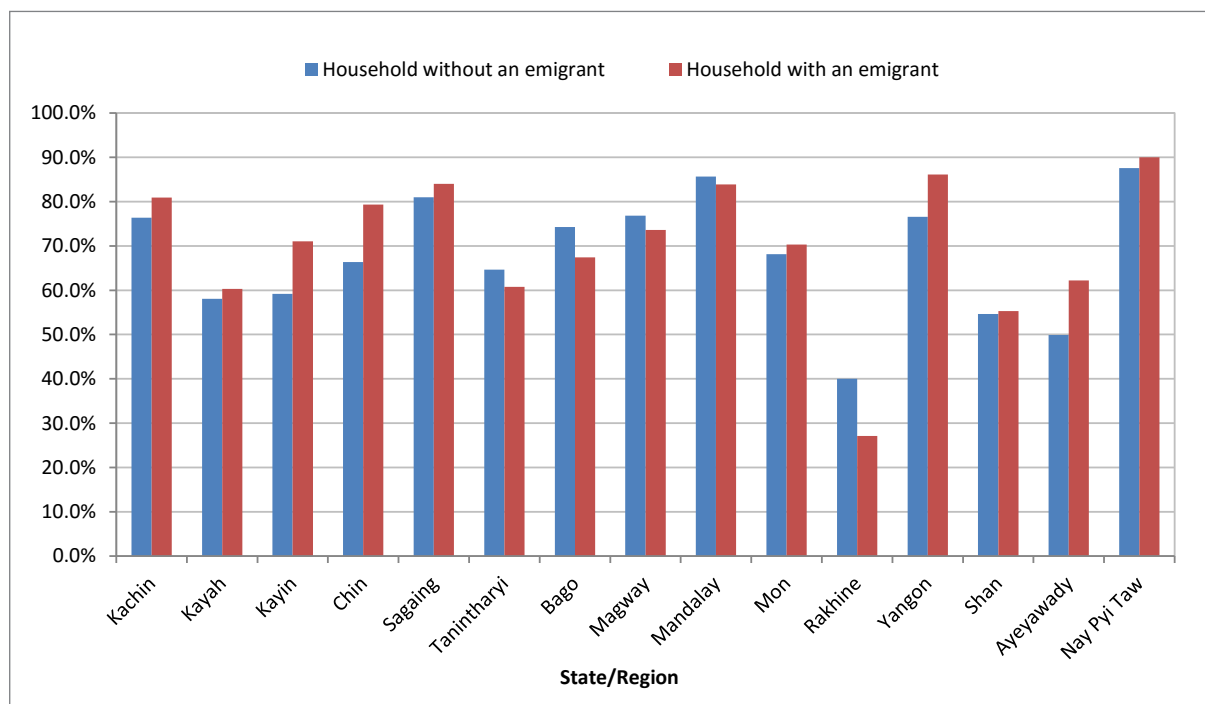
In Table 5.6 the type of housing unit used for construction is shown for households reporting an emigrant and households not reporting an emigrant. More than half of households with an emigrant were reported as living in a wooden house (52.8 per cent) compared with less than a quarter living in a house made of bamboo (22.3 per cent). Conversely, the proportions for those households without an emigrant were 40.0 per cent and 39.0 per cent, respectively. This may reflect more the use of migrant remittances to enable households to improve their housing quality rather than the type of housing that existed before migration (World Bank, 2005).

This pattern is particularly evident in those States/Regions with high emigration, for example Mon, where a much higher proportion of households with emigrants are living in wooden houses compared to households without emigrants. Here, 66.2 per cent of households with emigrants live in wooden houses, while 11.4 per cent live in bamboo houses compared, respectively, to the 51.4 per cent and 21.4 per cent of households without an emigrant. And Kayin exhibits even greater differentials; here the respective percentages are: 74.6 and 8.4 for households with emigrants and 55.0 and 21.8 for households without emigrants.

Table 5.6

Type of housing unit by whether or not households reported a former member living abroad by State/Region, 2014 Census

Households not reporting an emigrant	State/Region	Type of housing unit							Total households
		Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo	Hut	Other	
	Kachin	7,451	15,930	17,178	102,744	107,776	3,771	2,153	257,003
		2.9%	6.2%	6.7%	40.0%	41.9%	1.5%	0.8%	100.0%
	Kayah	2,370	6,529	4,460	22,874	14,679	462	243	51,617
		4.6%	12.6%	8.6%	44.3%	28.4%	0.9%	0.5%	100.0%
	Kayin	8,459	10,515	13,203	100,546	39,891	8,944	1,241	182,799
		4.6%	5.8%	7.2%	55.0%	21.8%	4.9%	0.7%	100.0%
	Chin	754	790	1,158	39,400	21,258	669	281	64,310
		1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	61.3%	33.1%	1.0%	0.4%	100.0%
	Sagaing	9,209	52,909	56,130	478,405	425,910	28,450	4,380	1,055,393
		0.9%	5.0%	5.3%	45.3%	40.4%	2.7%	0.4%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	9,740	16,345	15,077	91,682	58,674	10,348	1,930	203,796
		4.8%	8.0%	7.4%	45.0%	28.8%	5.1%	0.9%	100.0%
	Bago	17,792	39,923	58,606	565,614	320,103	32,090	4,222	1,038,350
		1.7%	3.8%	5.6%	54.5%	30.8%	3.1%	0.4%	100.0%
	Magway	15,824	32,434	39,483	318,527	421,428	23,867	3,248	854,811
		1.9%	3.8%	4.6%	37.3%	49.3%	2.8%	0.4%	100.0%
	Mandalay	36,640	121,428	86,827	280,828	695,277	33,449	9,224	1,263,673
		2.9%	9.6%	6.9%	22.2%	55.0%	2.6%	0.7%	100.0%
	Mon	8,535	23,245	25,373	134,179	55,955	11,749	2,073	261,109
		3.3%	8.9%	9.7%	51.4%	21.4%	4.5%	0.8%	100.0%
	Rakhine	8,433	5,448	8,089	195,815	150,961	8,464	1,827	379,037
		2.2%	1.4%	2.1%	51.7%	39.8%	2.2%	0.5%	100.0%
	Yangon	234,844	99,665	134,703	616,348	334,723	28,263	15,122	1,463,668
		16.0%	6.8%	9.2%	42.1%	22.9%	1.9%	1.0%	100.0%
	Shan	45,490	178,568	98,558	254,804	435,411	13,685	20,758	1,047,274
		4.3%	17.1%	9.4%	24.3%	41.6%	1.3%	2.0%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	8,940	25,952	34,527	608,553	671,940	77,496	14,802	1,442,210
		0.6%	1.8%	2.4%	42.2%	46.6%	5.4%	1.0%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	34,221	12,107	12,374	112,821	74,579	4,828	1,948	252,878
		13.5%	4.8%	4.9%	44.6%	29.5%	1.9%	0.8%	100.0%
	UNION	**448,702**	**641,788**	**605,746**	**3,923,140**	**3,828,565**	**286,535**	**83,452**	**9,817,928**
		4.6%	**6.5%**	**6.2%**	**40.0%**	**39.0%**	**2.9%**	**0.8%**	**100.0%**

Table 5.6 (continued)

Type of housing unit by whether or not households reported a former member living abroad by State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region	Type of housing unit							Total households
Households reporting an emigrant	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo	Hut	Other	
Kachin	129	1,963	1,810	4,289	4,012	89	70	12,362
	1.0%	15.9%	14.6%	34.7%	32.5%	0.7%	0.6%	100.0%
Kayah	30	984	814	2,625	1,191	9	4	5,657
	0.5%	17.4%	14.4%	46.4%	21.1%	0.2%	0.1%	100.0%
Kayin	932	6,273	10,597	93,434	10,472	3,084	450	125,242
	0.7%	5.0%	8.5%	74.6%	8.4%	2.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Chin	60	360	460	21,474	4,269	99	89	26,811
	0.2%	1.3%	1.7%	80.1%	15.9%	0.4%	0.3%	100.0%
Sagaing	162	3,426	4,460	17,906	14,764	606	140	41,464
	0.4%	8.3%	10.8%	43.2%	35.6%	1.5%	0.3%	100.0%
Tanintharyi	1,193	8,751	8,725	44,362	13,862	2,097	313	79,303
	1.5%	11.0%	11.0%	55.9%	17.5%	2.6%	0.4%	100.0%
Bago	557	5,037	7,976	66,826	21,952	1,939	337	104,624
	0.5%	4.8%	7.6%	63.9%	21.0%	1.9%	0.3%	100.0%
Magway	297	3,004	4,309	31,478	24,683	928	267	64,966
	0.5%	4.6%	6.6%	48.5%	38.0%	1.4%	0.4%	100.0%
Mandalay	761	9,013	6,552	16,455	25,005	1,327	405	59,518
	1.3%	15.1%	11.0%	27.6%	42.0%	2.2%	0.7%	100.0%
Mon	842	10,537	20,816	106,950	18,423	3,180	755	161,503
	0.5%	6.5%	12.9%	66.2%	11.4%	2.0%	0.5%	100.0%
Rakhine	226	624	1,083	44,061	33,601	922	218	80,735
	0.3%	0.8%	1.3%	54.6%	41.6%	1.1%	0.3%	100.0%
Yangon	32,020	17,382	15,938	43,075	9,696	641	524	119,276
	26.8%	14.6%	13.4%	36.1%	8.1%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Shan	1,538	26,671	18,749	33,386	38,716	837	2,398	122,295
	1.3%	21.8%	15.3%	27.3%	31.7%	0.7%	2.0%	100.0%
Ayeyawady	221	1,869	2,464	27,632	13,581	762	244	46,773
	0.5%	4.0%	5.3%	59.1%	29.0%	1.6%	0.5%	100.0%
Nay Pyi Taw	815	541	576	5,291	2,064	57	31	9,375
	8.7%	5.8%	6.1%	56.4%	22.0%	0.6%	0.3%	100.0%
UNION	**39,783**	**96,435**	**105,329**	**559,244**	**236,291**	**16,577**	**6,245**	**1,059,904**
	3.8%	**9.1%**	**9.9%**	**52.8%**	**22.3%**	**1.6%**	**0.6%**	**100.0%**

5.3 Recent patterns of movement into Myanmar

The information concerning migration into Myanmar is obtained from the same questions that provided the data used to analyse internal migration patterns, namely place of previous usual residence (where this was outside Myanmar) and duration of stay in place of current usual residence. No information was collected on the country of place of birth (where this was abroad), so this is not included in the analyses of lifetime international immigration. Results are presented here only on the individual characteristics of those who migrated into Myanmar in the five years before the Census.

There were 23,577 persons who were living in Myanmar at the time of the 2014 Census whose previous place of residence in the five-year period before the Census was abroad (see Table 5.7). While only 55 per cent of immigrants to Myanmar came from Thailand, over 70 per cent of the 1.37 million recent emigrants from Myanmar now reported living in Thailand (see Table 5.3). In addition, while 15.6 per cent of recent emigrants were reported as living in Malaysia and 5.6 per cent in China, the corresponding percentages for immigrants from these two countries were 4.8 per cent and 15.0 per cent, respectively.

However, only 29.2 per cent of recent immigrants had citizenship scrutiny cards (see Table 5.8), which is much lower than the proportion of the resident population with such cards (69 per cent of the population aged 10 and over) (Department of Population, 2015). Many of the immigrants appear to be foreign citizens (11.5 per cent) or are perhaps children of foreign citizens. And a high proportion did not have any identity documents at all (24.8 per cent). So when differentials among immigrants are analysed it must be kept in mind that only a proportion of the immigrants recorded in the Census were returning migrants.

There may be a number of reasons for the relatively low number of recent immigrants in relation to the number of recent emigrants. Firstly, migrants returning from abroad may move more than once on their return and only the last move before the Census was recorded. And secondly, those persons who were undocumented may not have reported that their last place of residence was abroad. Thus, when looking at the characteristics of recent immigrants these caveats should be borne in mind.

Table 5.7

Distribution of recent immigrants by country of previous residence, 2014 Census

Country of previous residence	Males		Females		Both sexes	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Thailand	6,822	52.7%	6,204	58.4%	13,026	55.2%
Malaysia	824	6.4%	307	2.9%	1131	4.8%
Nepal	14	0.1%	16	0.2%	30	0.1%
Pakistan	32	0.2%	40	0.4%	72	0.3%
Singapore	367	2.8%	309	2.9%	676	2.9%
China	2,136	16.5%	1,409	13.3%	3,545	15.0%
Japan	203	1.6%	151	1.4%	354	1.5%
S Korea	236	1.8%	140	1.3%	376	1.6%
India	351	2.7%	239	2.2%	590	2.5%
Bangladesh	936	7.2%	989	9.3%	1,925	8.2%
USA	117	0.9%	92	0.9%	209	0.9%
Viet Nam	57	0.4%	27	0.3%	84	0.4%
Philippines	52	0.4%	46	0.4%	98	0.4%
Other	799	6.2%	653	6.1%	1,452	6.2%
Not stated	5	0%	4	0%	9	0%
TOTAL	**12,951**	**100.0%**	**10,626**	**100.0%**	**23,577**	**100.0%**

Table 5.8

Type of registration card held by recent immigrants, by sex, 2014 Census

Type of registration card	Males		Females		Both sexes	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Citizenship Scrutiny Card	3,895	30.1	3,001	28.2	6,896	29.2
Associate Scrutiny Card	64	0.5	40	0.4	104	0.4
Naturalized Scrutiny Card	79	0.6	36	0.3	115	0.5
National Registration Card	67	0.5	54	0.5	121	0.5
Religious Card	4	0	1	0	5	0
Temporary Registration Card	308	2.4	307	2.9	615	2.6
Foreign Registration Card	428	3.3	286	2.7	714	3.0
Foreign Passport	1,356	10.5	651	6.1	2,007	8.5
None of the above documents	3,068	23.7	2,781	26.2	5849	24.8
Child below 10	3,682	28.4	3,469	32.6	7,151	30.3
TOTAL	**12,951**	**100.0**	**10,626**	**100.0**	**23,577**	**100.0**

In Table 5.9 the age distributions of immigrants are shown for different migration streams. For those in the age group 25-69 the primary stream is urban-to-urban, while for very young children, aged 0-4 years, the rural-to-urban stream dominates, and for those children aged 5-14 and young adults aged 15-24 the rural-to-rural stream contains the highest proportion of immigrants. It should be noted, however, that the definitions of urban and rural vary conceptually among countries so that any comparisons with internal migration flows will not be valid.

The age distribution suggests that recent immigrants are often young families, with 38 per cent of immigrants aged less than 15 years, and 31 per cent aged between 25 and 39 years. Some of these may be families returning to live in Myanmar.

Table 5.9

Recent immigrants by urban/rural streams by age, 2014 Census

Sex	Age	Recent immigrants						Total recent immigrants
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	From Urban*	From Rural*	
Both sexes	0-4	1,376	135	2,019	1,527	31	10	5,098
		27.0%	2.6%	39.6%	30.0%	0.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	5-9	617	79	886	1109	9	7	2,707
		22.8%	2.9%	32.7%	41.0%	0.3%	0.3%	100.0%
	10-14	240	57	299	596	7	3	1,202
		20.0%	4.7%	24.9%	49.6%	0.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	15-19	247	61	254	511	3	6	1,082
		22.8%	5.6%	23.5%	47.2%	0.3%	0.6%	100.0%
	20-24	471	102	635	654	12	2	1,876
		25.1%	5.4%	33.8%	34.9%	0.6%	0.1%	100.0%
	25-29	886	91	809	729	15	6	2,536
		34.9%	3.6%	31.9%	28.7%	0.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	30-34	1,117	101	713	716	16	6	2,669
		41.9%	3.8%	26.7%	26.8%	0.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	35-39	765	56	561	604	16	5	2,007
		38.1%	2.8%	28.0%	30.1%	0.8%	0.2%	100.0%
	40-44	630	57	428	480	5	2	1,602
		39.3%	3.6%	26.7%	30.0%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	45-49	445	40	250	337	4	0	1,076
		41.4%	3.7%	23.2%	31.3%	0.4%	0%	100.0%
	50-54	278	30	154	229	7	0	698
		39.8%	4.3%	22.1%	32.8%	1.0%	0%	100.0%
	55-59	187	18	80	136	2	1	424
		44.1%	4.2%	18.9%	32.1%	0.5%	0.2%	100.0%
	60-64	111	9	58	93	3	0	274
		40.5%	3.3%	21.2%	33.9%	1.1%	0%	100.0%
	65-69	69	9	13	55	0	0	146
		47.3%	6.2%	8.9%	37.7%	0%	0%	100.0%
	70-74	31	1	13	31	0	0	76
		40.8%	1.3%	17.1%	40.8%	0%	0%	100.0%
	75-79	21	1	7	19	0	1	49
		42.9%	2.0%	14.3%	38.8%	0%	2.0%	100.0%
	80-84	14	1	2	13	0	0	30
		46.7%	3.3%	6.7%	43.3%	0%	0%	100.0%
	85-89	6	1	1	5	0	0	13
		46.2%	7.7%	7.7%	38.5%	0%	0%	100.0%
	90-94	4	0	3	0	0	0	7
		57.1%	0%	42.9%	0%	0%	0%	100.0%
	95 and over	2	2	0	1	0	0	5
		40.0%	40.0%	0%	20.0%	0%	0%	100.0%
	TOTAL	**7,517**	**851**	**7,185**	**7,845**	**130**	**49**	**23,577**
		31.9%	**3.6%**	**30.5%**	**33.3%**	**0.6%**	**0.2%**	**100.0%**

Table 5.9 (continued)

Recent immigrants by urban/rural streams by age, 2014 Census

Sex	Age	Recent immigrants						Total recent immigrants
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	From Urban*	From Rural*	
Males	0-4	684	70	1,054	827	16	4	2,655
		25.8%	2.6%	39.7%	31.1%	0.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	5-9	320	39	441	561	4	3	1,368
		23.4%	2.9%	32.2%	41.0%	0.3%	0.2%	100.0%
	10-14	125	30	167	297	3	3	625
		20.0%	4.8%	26.7%	47.5%	0.5%	0.5%	100.0%
	15-19	128	28	128	240	0	5	529
		24.2%	5.3%	24.2%	45.4%	0%	0.9%	100.0%
	20-24	253	49	315	320	8	1	946
		26.7%	5.2%	33.3%	33.8%	0.8%	0.1%	100.0%
	25-29	488	46	464	396	8	3	1,405
		34.7%	3.3%	33.0%	28.2%	0.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	30-34	665	56	425	396	6	4	1,552
		42.8%	3.6%	27.4%	25.5%	0.4%	0.3%	100.0%
	35-39	454	36	325	354	10	4	1,183
		38.4%	3.0%	27.5%	29.9%	0.8%	0.3%	100.0%
	40-44	404	34	267	277	4	2	988
		40.9%	3.4%	27.0%	28.0%	0.4%	0.2%	100.0%
	45-49	273	18	152	195	2	0	640
		42.7%	2.8%	23.8%	30.5%	0.3%	0%	100.0%
	50-54	204	19	93	140	6	0	462
		44.2%	4.1%	20.1%	30.3%	1.3%	0%	100.0%
	55-59	127	12	51	77	1	0	268
		47.4%	4.5%	19.0%	28.7%	0.4%	0%	100.0%
	60-64	74	4	31	52	1	0	162
		45.7%	2.5%	19.1%	32.1%	0.6%	0%	100.0%
	65-69	43	4	7	28	0	0	82
		52.4%	4.9%	8.5%	34.1%	0%	0%	100.0%
	70-74	21	0	8	10	0	0	39
		53.8%	0%	20.5%	25.6%	0%	0%	100.0%
	75-79	10	1	5	8	0	0	24
		41.7%	4.2%	20.8%	33.3%	0%	0%	100.0%
	80-84	5	1	0	4	0	0	10
		50.0%	10.0%	0%	40.0%	0%	0%	100.0%
	85-89	4	0	0	3	0	0	7
		57.1%	0%	0%	42.9%	0%	0%	100.0%
	90-94	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
		50.0%	0%	50.0%	0%	0%	0%	100.0%
	95 and over	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
		50.0%	50.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100.0%
	TOTAL	**4,285**	**448**	**3,935**	**4,185**	**69**	**29**	**12,951**
		33.1%	**3.5%**	**30.4%**	**32.3%**	**0.5%**	**0.2%**	**100.0%**

Table 5.9 (continued)

Recent immigrants by urban/rural streams by age, 2014 Census

Sex	Age	Recent immigrants						Total recent immigrants
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	From Urban*	From Rural*	
Females	0-4	692	65	965	700	15	6	2,443
		28.3%	2.7%	39.5%	28.7%	0.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	5-9	297	40	445	548	5	4	1,339
		22.2%	3.0%	33.2%	40.9%	0.4%	0.3%	100.0%
	10-14	115	27	132	299	4	0	577
		19.9%	4.7%	22.9%	51.8%	0.7%	0%	100.0%
	15-19	119	33	126	271	3	1	553
		21.5%	6.0%	22.8%	49.0%	0.5%	0.2%	100.0%
	20-24	218	53	320	334	4	1	930
		23.4%	5.7%	34.4%	35.9%	0.4%	0.1%	100.0%
	25-29	398	45	345	333	7	3	1,131
		35.2%	4.0%	30.5%	29.4%	0.6%	0.3%	100.0%
	30-34	452	45	288	320	10	2	1,117
		40.5%	4.0%	25.8%	28.6%	0.9%	0.2%	100.0%
	35-39	311	20	236	250	6	1	824
		37.7%	2.4%	28.6%	30.3%	0.7%	0.1%	100.0%
	40-44	226	23	161	203	1	0	614
		36.8%	3.7%	26.2%	33.1%	0.2%	0%	100.0%
	45-49	172	22	98	142	2	0	436
		39.4%	5.0%	22.5%	32.6%	0.5%	0%	100.0%
	50-54	74	11	61	89	1	0	236
		31.4%	4.7%	25.8%	37.7%	0.4%	0%	100.0%
	55-59	60	6	29	59	1	1	156
		38.5%	3.8%	18.6%	37.8%	0.6%	0.6%	100.0%
	60-64	37	5	27	41	2	0	112
		33.0%	4.5%	24.1%	36.6%	1.8%	0%	100.0%
	65-69	26	5	6	27	0	0	64
		40.6%	7.8%	9.4%	42.2%	0%	0%	100.0%
	70-74	10	1	5	21	0	0	37
		27.0%	2.7%	13.5%	56.8%	0%	0%	100.0%
	75-79	11	0	2	11	0	1	25
		44.0%	0%	8.0%	44.0%	0%	4.0%	100.0%
	80-84	9	0	2	9	0	0	20
		45.0%	0%	10.0%	45.0%	0%	0%	100.0%
	85-89	2	1	1	2	0	0	6
		33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	33.3%	0%	0%	100.0%
	90-94	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
		66.7%	0%	33.3%	0%	0%	0%	100.0%
	95 and over	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
		33.3%	33.3%	0%	33.3%	0%	0%	100.0%
	TOTAL	**3,232**	**403**	**3,250**	**3,660**	**61**	**20**	**10,626**
		30.4%	**3.8%**	**30.6%**	**34.4%**	**0.6%**	**0.2%**	**100.0%**

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) was not recorded.

Figure 5.8 shows the relationship of male and female immigrants to the household head. More males than females described themselves as the household head, while females were more likely to be described as spouse of the head of the household. Almost one quarter were classified as a child of the household head, and a further 18 to 21 per cent as a grandchild or great-grandchild.

Figure 5.8

Relationship of immigrant to household head by sex, 2014 Census
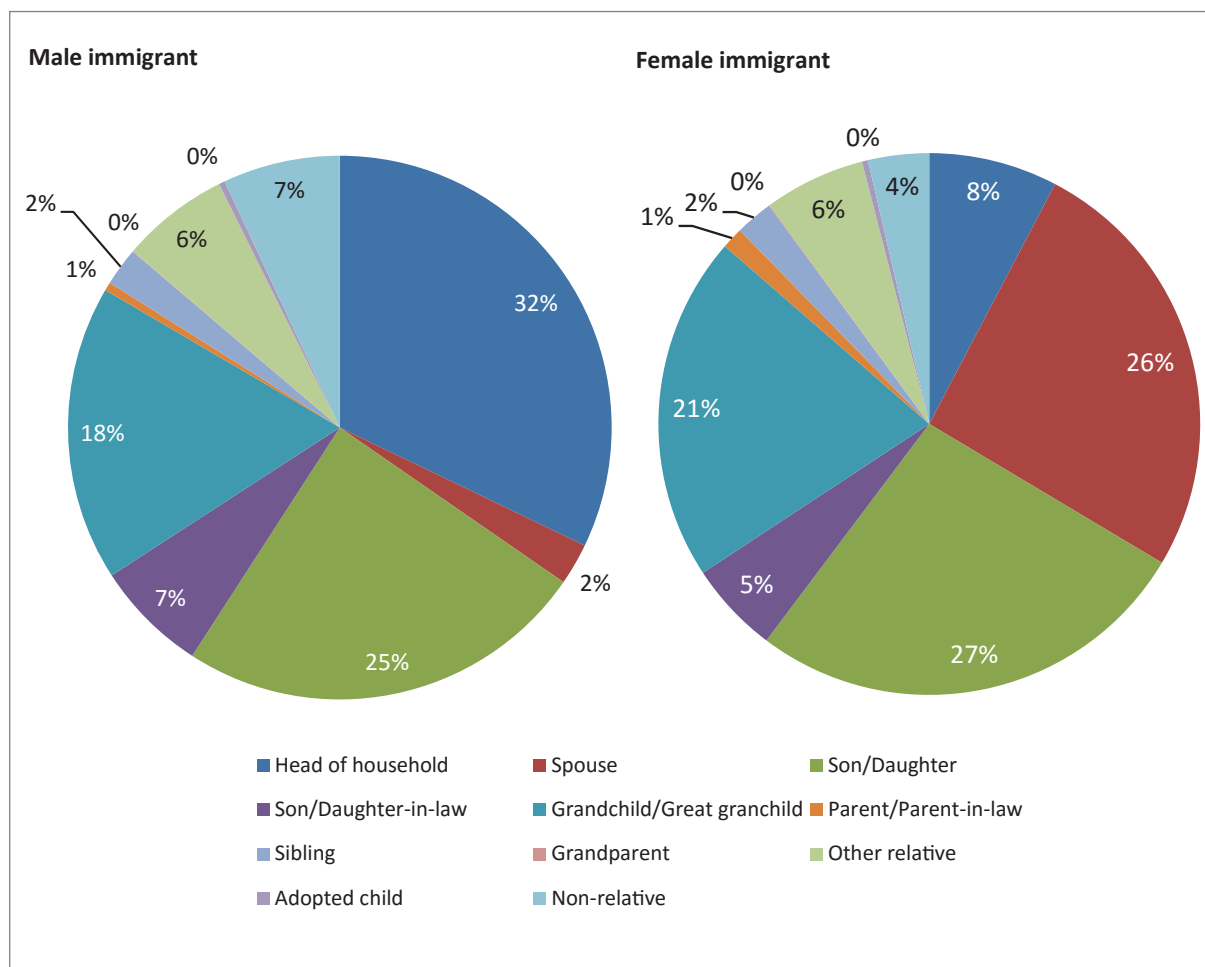
5.4 Relationship between emigration and internal migration

Although emigration is normally considered separately from internal migration, research findings indicate that there is a relationship (Skeldon, 2013). However, the relationship is unclear: while some commentators claim that internal migration generates international migration, others argue that they act as a substitute for each other.

The data available allows for an examination of the relationship at the cross-sectional level for households. The average (mean) numbers of internal migrants and emigrants per household have been calculated, and the data is shown by the District of current residence of the household respondent in Appendix A, Table A9.

There was at least one internal migrant in 12.2 per cent of the 10,877,832 conventional households enumerated in the Census (not including those households consisting of persons born abroad), and there was at least one emigrant in 9.7 per cent of these households. There were, however, 16 Districts in which the mean number of emigrants exceeded that of internal migrants. This was most evident in Dawei, Hpa-An and Mawlamyine Districts that all have a mean number of emigrants of 0.75 or more.

The resulting bivariate correlation between these two variables is -0.029, which indicates that at the household level, those households with a high number of internal migrants had lower numbers of emigrants. Overall, 19.1 per cent of households contained a recent migrant (emigrant or internal migrant), which consisted of 0.6 per cent of households that contained at least one emigrant and at least one internal migrant, 7.0 per cent that contained at least one emigrant but no internal migrant, and 11.5 per cent that contained at least one internal migrant but no emigrants. This suggests that internal migration and emigration are operating independently of each other.

Chapter 6. Urbanization

6.1 Levels of urbanization

International comparisons of levels of urbanization are hampered by variations in the definitions of urban and rural areas. There is no international standard as to how areas are classified as either "urban" or "rural". The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census adopted the designations employed by the General Administration Department (GAD) of the Ministry of Home Affairs in designating lower level administrative areas as urban (wards) or rural areas (village tracts).

Drawing upon interviews with officials from the GAD, the UN Habitat states that there were 288 urban centres under the Towns Act and the Municipal Act (UN-Habitat, 1991). The Towns Act applies to centres with a population of less than 10,000, "with densities and functions of a sufficiently urban nature for urban wards (as opposed to rural village tracts)" (UN-Habitat, 1991), whereas municipalities are defined as centres with a population of over 10,000. In addition to property-based taxation, other urban functions, from planning to implementation and management of physical and social services, were also described as criteria for being urban.

This chapter includes information on both the population living in conventional and in institutional households. Several indicators can however only be calculated for the population in conventional households. According to the 2014 Census, almost 30 per cent of the total population (conventional and institutional households) lives in areas classified as urban. Figure 6.1 compares the level of urbanization among selected Southeast Asian countries. Myanmar currently has the second lowest percentage of urban population in the region, but is only slightly below Viet Nam, which has about 33 per cent of its population living in urban areas (UNESCAP, 2014). Note that urban/rural areas are classified according to the administrative criteria used by each country and may not, therefore, be entirely comparable.

As can be seen from Table 6.1, the level of urbanization at the Union level only marginally increased from 1973 to 1983. Urbanization increased in most States/Regions throughout this period, with the main exceptions being Yangon and Ayeyawady, whose share of the population residing in urban areas declined by over one percentage point. Kayah, Kayin and Chin all had relatively large gains in the percentage of their urban population (each being more than 2 percentage points).

From 1983 to 2014 the tempo of urbanization in Myanmar increased. From 24.8 per cent of the population that lived in areas classified as urban in 1983, the level of urbanization increased to 29.6 per cent in 2014. At the State/Region level the largest increases were in Kachin and Mandalay (including Nay Pyi Taw) which saw increases of almost 14 and 8 percentage points, respectively. Yangon only exhibited a slight increase in the proportion of its population living in urban areas, although the level had reached an unprecedented 70.1 per cent by 2014.

Figure 6.1

Percentage of the total population living in urban areas in Southeast Asian countries
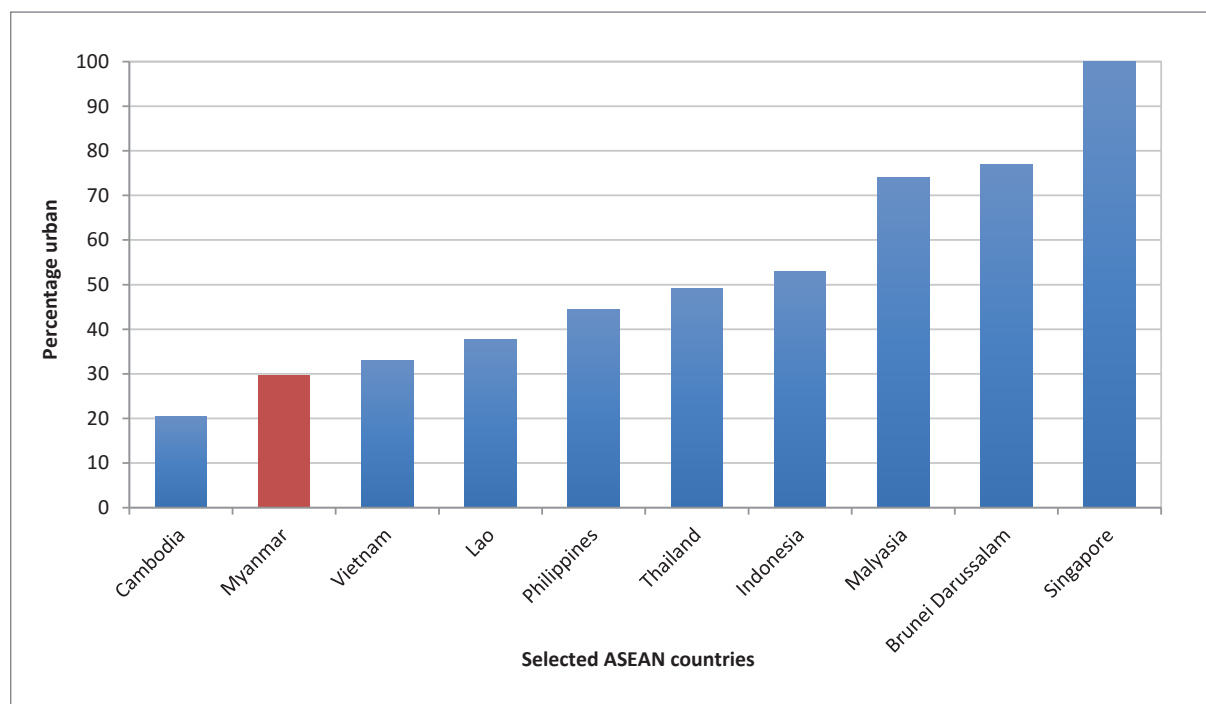
Source: UNESCAP, 2014.

Table 6.1

Share of total urban population by State/Region: 1973, 1983 and 2014 censuses

State/Region	1973 Percentage urban	1983 Percentage urban	2014 Percentage urban
Union	**24.3**	**24.8**	**29.6**
Kachin	21.1	22.2	36.1
Kayah	23.8	26.0	25.3
Kayin	11.7	16.6	21.9
Chin	11.5	14.7	20.8
Sagaing	12.3	13.8	17.1
Tanintharyi	23.3	23.7	24.0
Bago	19.2	19.5	22.0
Magway	15.5	15.2	15.0
Mandalay	26.3	26.5	34.4
Mon	28.5	28.2	27.9
Rakhine	14.5	14.8	16.9
Yangon	69.6	68.2	70.1
Shan	18.0	21.3	24.0
Ayeyawady	16.5	14.9	14.1

Note: For comparison purposes Nay Pyi Taw has been included as part of Mandalay in this table for all three census years. It was part of this Region in the 1973 and 1983 censuses. The proportion of the urban population of Rakhine State will have been impacted by the substantial under-enumeration that occurred mainly in rural areas.

In contrast, four States/Regions, Magway, Mon, Kayah, and Ayeyawady experienced declines in the percentage of their population living in urban areas. This decline was only marginal in the cases of the first two of these States/Regions (although it represented a continued decline since 1973 in both cases), but was a little more substantial in Kayah and Ayeyawady. As seen in a previous chapter of this report, Ayeyawady is a major source of migrants to Yangon and this is expected to have impacted upon the level of urbanization in this Region.

Yangon Region had the highest percentage of its population living in urban areas at 70 per cent (see Table 6.1 and Figure 6.2). Nevertheless, while, at the District level, East and West Yangon Districts had 99 and 100 per cent of their populations in urban areas respectively, the levels in North and South Yangon Districts were only 55 and 30 per cent urban, respectively (see Appendix A, Table A10).

Under the administration of Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC), both East and West Districts are part of Yangon Municipality, with the latter being the Central Business District. Yangon Municipality includes 33 Townships, as defined by the General Administrative Department (GAD). Only certain Townships in the North and South Districts are part of Yangon City. The term 'Township' is used here to be consistent with the 2014 Census data collection. The Census does not identify what a city is, other than Yangon, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw Municipalities.

By percentage, Myanmar's second and third highest urban populations are in Kachin State and Mandalay Region, but at the 2014 Census they were only 36 and 35 per cent urban, respectively. As seen in Table 6.1, Magway and Ayeyawady had the lowest levels of urbanization at 15 and 14 per cent, respectively. It is important to note that about 34 per cent of the population in Rakhine State were not enumerated in the Census, and as this under-enumeration occurred more frequently in rural areas, the urbanization rates, like other indicators, must be interpreted with caution.

Within Kachin State, Myitkyina District, which borders China, had an urban population of 59 per cent. Urban areas in Myitkyina Township within Myitkyina District (strategically located along the Ayeyawady river, 40 kilometres below the confluence of its two rivers, the Mali and May Kha rivers), had a total population of 306,949.

Appendix A, Table A10, shows that Myawady (in Kayin State) and Tamu (in Sagaing Region) had a high percentage of their populations living in urban areas at 55 per cent and 52 per cent, respectively, although their respective State/Region are among the least urbanized in the country. Myawady District (adjacent to Thailand) had an urban population of 116,580 people. Myawady Township plays an important role as a Thai-Myanmar entry border town into Mae Sot, Thailand. Similarly, Tamu District, with its urban population of 59,938 people, borders Manipur State in India.

Figure 6.2

Percentage of the total urban population by State/Region, 1983 and 2014 censuses
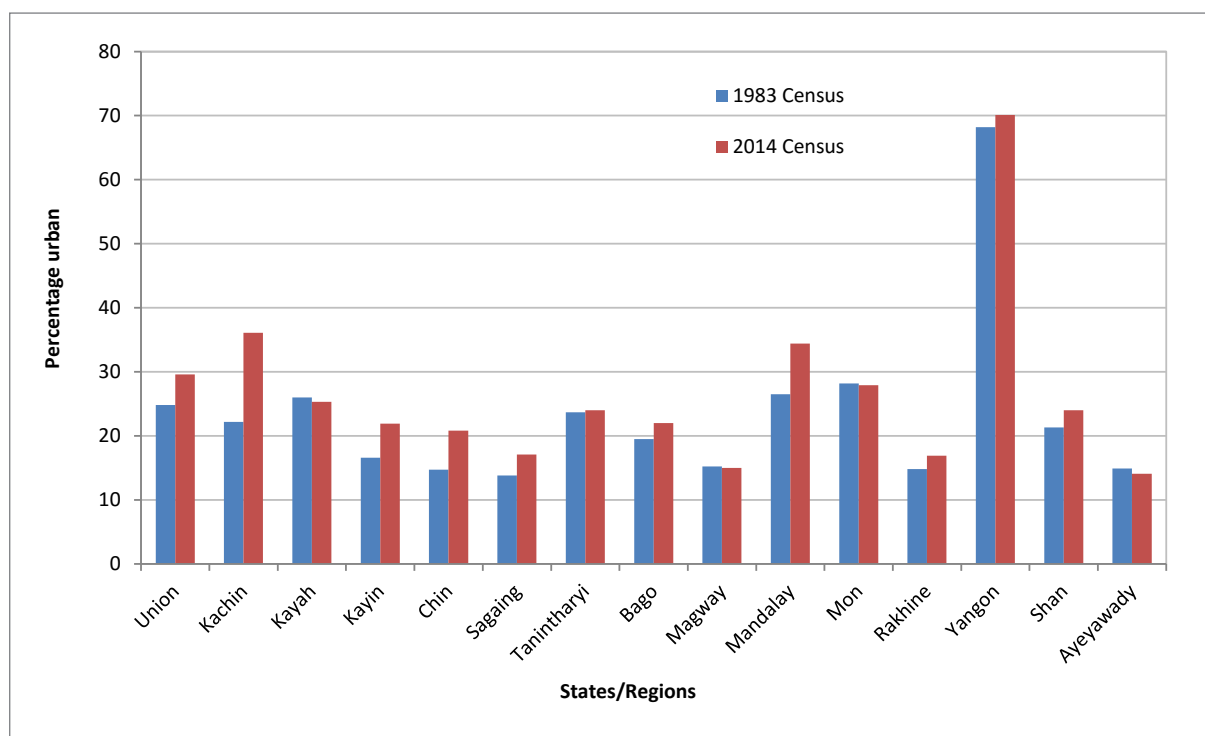
6.2 Urban primacy

As noted above, the Census generally does not have an explicit definition of what a "city" is. Only Yangon, Mandalay City and Nay Pyi Taw Municipalities are defined by the General Administrative Department as cities, with 33 Townships in Yangon, 5 Townships in Mandalay and 8 Townships in Nay Pyi Taw. To avoid confusion throughout the rest of this report the word city is used in this particular section to calculate the concept of "urban primacy."

Apart from Yangon, Mandalay City and Nay Pyi Taw, the population in the remainder of the cities shown in Table 6.2 was calculated based on the number of people in urban areas. For Nay Pyi Taw, the population was based on the number of people in the Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory. Yangon is the largest city in the country with a population of 5,211,431 people, followed by Mandalay Municipality with a population of 1,225,546 people. Since Yangon has a much higher population than Myanmar's second largest city, Yangon can also be described as a "primate city" on which the majority of the country depends for socioeconomic, cultural and transportation needs. The uneven size distribution of cities, with one large urban centre that far exceeds the rest of the country's hubs, indicates an imbalance in development across different parts of Myanmar. Most capital cities of States/Regions had a more even distribution of population ranging from 130,000 to 490,000, implying the important role that smaller cities and towns play in the economic and social life of the country.

Table 6.2

Total population of capital cities of States/Regions by sex, 2014 Census

Capital city	State/Region	Population		
		Both sexes	Males	Females
Yangon	Yangon	5,211,431	2,466,918	2,744,513
Mandalay	Mandalay	1,225,546	598,429	627,117
Nay Pyi Taw	Nay Pyi Taw	1,160,242	565,155	595,087
Bago	Bago	491,434	235,529	255,905
Hpa-An	Kayin	421,575	203,910	217,665
Taunggyi	Shan	381,639	185,954	195,685
Monywa	Sagaing	372,095	171,951	200,144
Myitkyina	Kachin	306,949	148,485	158,464
Magway	Magway	289,247	135,103	154,144
Mawlamyine	Mon	289,388	139,026	150,362
Pathein	Ayeyawady	287,071	137,663	149,408
Sittwe	Rakhine	147,899	70,470	77,429
Loikaw	Kayah	128,401	63,109	65,292
Dawei	Tanintharyi	125,605	60,044	65,561
Hakha	Chin	48,352	23,022	25,330

Oo (1989) used the ratio of the population of the largest city to the combined population of the next three largest cities, to examine primacy for the 1953, 1973 and 1983 censuses. An increasing level of urban primacy was noted. ESCAP (2014) also records that there is an increasing proportion of the population living in large cities in Myanmar. Oo argues for the importance of developing the urban hierarchy to promote development in Myanmar.

Households in Myanmar are generally small, with a mean household size (for conventional households) of 4.4. As can be seen from Table 6.3, there is little variation in household size throughout Yangon, Mandalay, other State/Region capital cities, or other urban and rural areas. The figures shown here for Yangon and Mandalay refer to cities rather than Districts. While it was expected that Yangon, because of its lower level of fertility compared to the rest of the country, would have the smallest household size, the Census has shown that its mean household size is in fact marginally above the mean household size for the Union.

6.3 Urban development indicators

Based on reports and meetings by UN Habitat (UN Habitat, 2002; UN, 2015) this report adopts a number of indicators of urban development that are consistent with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially but not exclusively, the 'Cities without Slums' Target or Target 11 of MDG 7, 'Ensure Environmental Sustainability' (UN-Habitat, 2009). Certain indicators are available for the total population of Myanmar in both conventional and institutional households: educational attainment; labour force participation rate and unemployment rate. But most of the examined indicators include only the population in conventional households: school attendance; occupation and industry of employed persons; durability of housing unit and access to secure tenue; access to improved sources of drinking water; access to improved sanitation.

6.3.1 Age and sex differentials

The age structure of urban and rural areas differs significantly. In Figure 6.3 the percentage in broad age groups is shown by sex. It can be seen that for both sexes, the proportion of the younger age group (0-14 years) is much higher in rural than in urban areas. This may, to an extent, be explained by the higher levels of total fertility in rural areas than in urban areas according to the 2014 Census Thematic Report on Fertility and Nuptiality. However, there are greater percentages in the age groups 15-19 to 25-39 in urban areas compared to rural areas. This is likely to be partly a function of migration.

Table 6.3

Number of conventional households and mean household size by specified place of residence, 2014 Census

Place of residence	Number of households	Mean household size
Yangon	1,073,678	4.54
Mandalay	221,861	4.99
Other State capitals	950,292	4.39
Other uban	1,414,954	4.44
Rural	7,217,047	4.36
Total	**10,877,832**	**4.41**

Figure 6.3

Percentage of the total population in urban and rural areas by sex, by age, 2014 Census
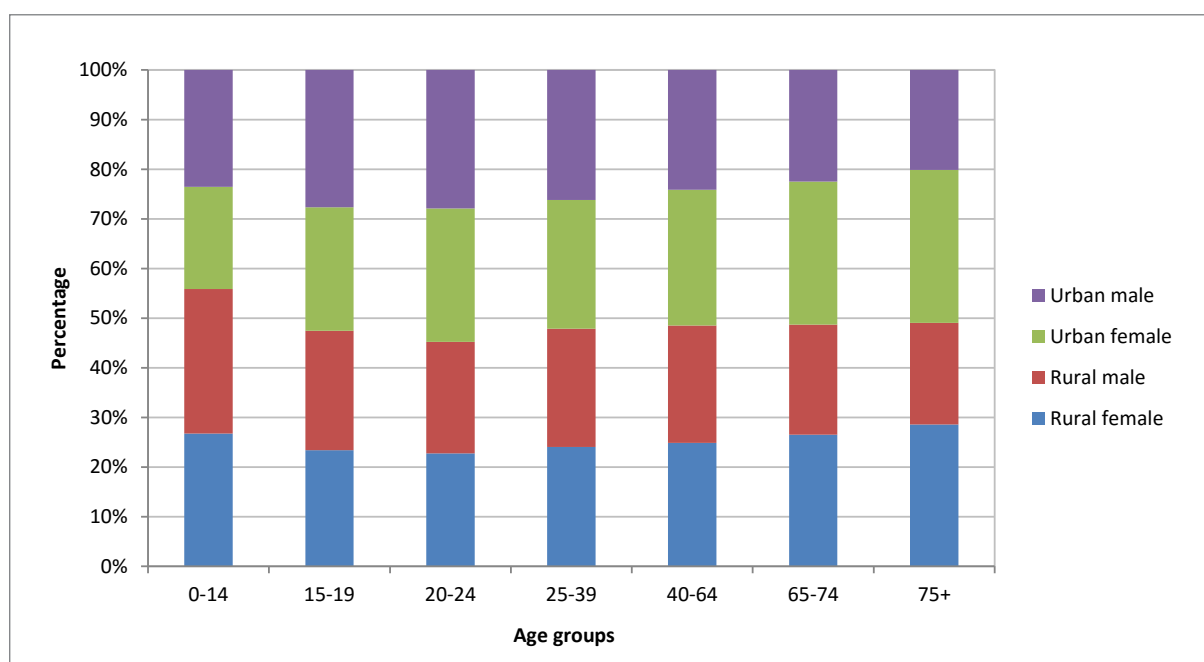
At the older ages of 40 to 64, there is a higher percentage of females in urban areas than in rural areas, but a slightly lower percentage of males in urban areas than in rural areas. It can be seen from Figure 6.3 that for both males and females, the urban population is more likely to comprise a higher proportion of persons in the labour force ages.

6.3.2 Educational attainment

The percentage of the population aged 5-29 who have never attended school is shown by sex for the urban and rural population in Figure 6.4. There were only small differences by sex for the urban population, with the exception of Rakhine State where more males had attended school compared to females.

In almost all States/Regions, the percentage of the population that had never attended school was much lower in urban areas compared to rural areas, with the differences being most pronounced in Kayin and Shan States. With the exception of Rakhine State, and to a lesser extent Shan and Kayin States, approximately 5 per cent of the urban population aged 5-29 had never attended school, while closer to 10 per cent of the rural population had never attended school. It is clearly the case that urban centres provide higher access to educational opportunities than rural areas.

Figure 6.4
Percentage of the population aged 5-29 in conventional households who have never attended school in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by sex, 2014 Census
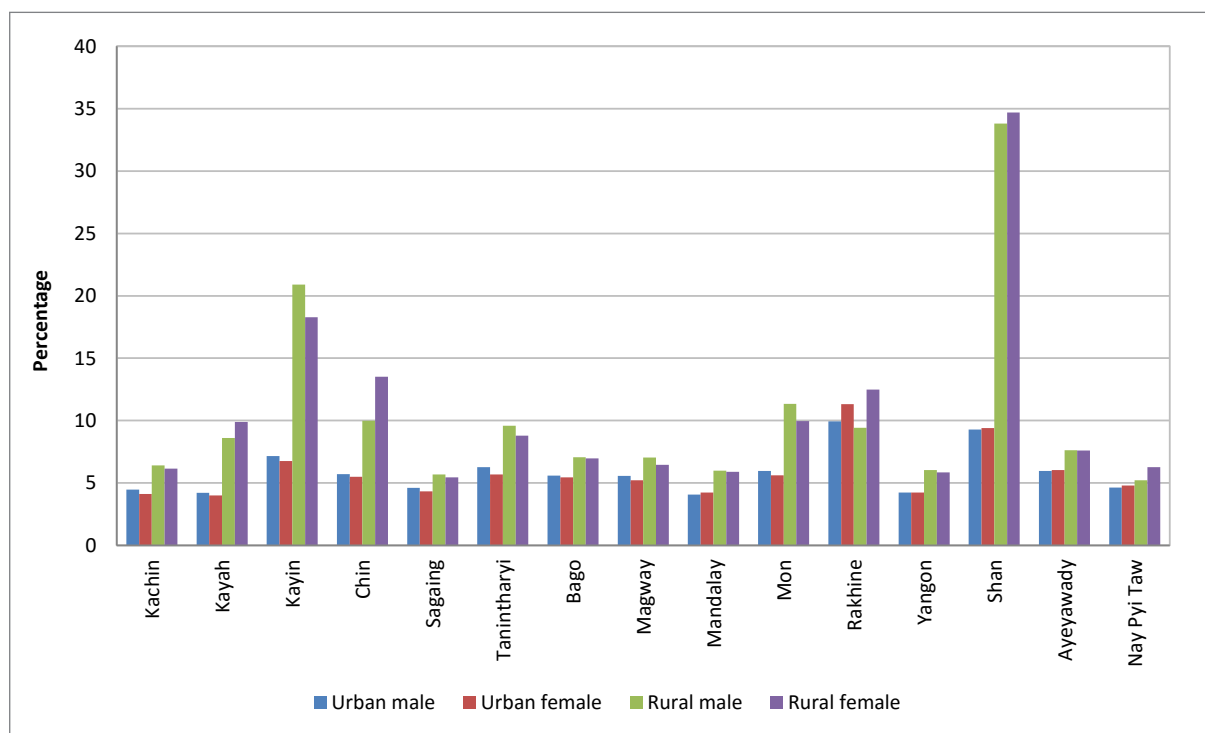
In Figure 6.5 the highest completed level of education is shown at the Union level and for urban and rural populations aged over 25 years. Again it is apparent that males in urban areas have, in general, received a higher level of education than females, although it should be noted that a higher percentage of urban females than males have completed a university/ college education. Both sexes in urban areas received a higher level of education than in rural areas (see also Table 6.4). However, for both male and female populations, whether in urban or rural areas, the most frequent level of education completed was primary school. Obtaining a university/college degree is, not surprisingly, proportionately more common among the urban population than the rural population, but (perhaps more surprisingly), as noted, is more common among urban females than among urban males.

Levels of completed schooling were higher in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, in both urban and rural areas, than among the equivalent urban and rural populations in other States/Regions. For example, 28.5 per cent of the urban population of Nay Pyi Taw and 24.0 per cent of the urban population of Yangon had completed a level of schooling higher than high school. The level for the total urban population was 19.7 per cent. The lowest levels were found along the eastern border with only 11.4 per cent of the urban population in Kayin completing a level of education higher than high school. The percentage of the total rural population who completed a level of schooling greater than high school was 3.7 per cent.

Figure 6.5
Percentage of the total population aged 25 years and over in urban and rural areas by highest level of education completed, by sex, 2014 Census

	None	Primary school	Middle school	High school	Diploma	University / College	Post-graduate	Vocational training	Other
Urban male	5.20	25.37	27.69	21.49	0.77	17.53	0.84	0.39	0.73
Urban female	9.13	33.04	20.97	15.64	0.26	19.07	1.23	0.12	0.53
Rural male	16.88	49.62	19.22	7.61	0.25	3.64	0.13	0.12	2.54
Rural female	23.22	54.52	11.71	4.70	0.09	3.74	0.17	0.05	1.79
Union	16.23	45.17	17.97	9.87	0.27	8.25	0.43	0.13	1.67
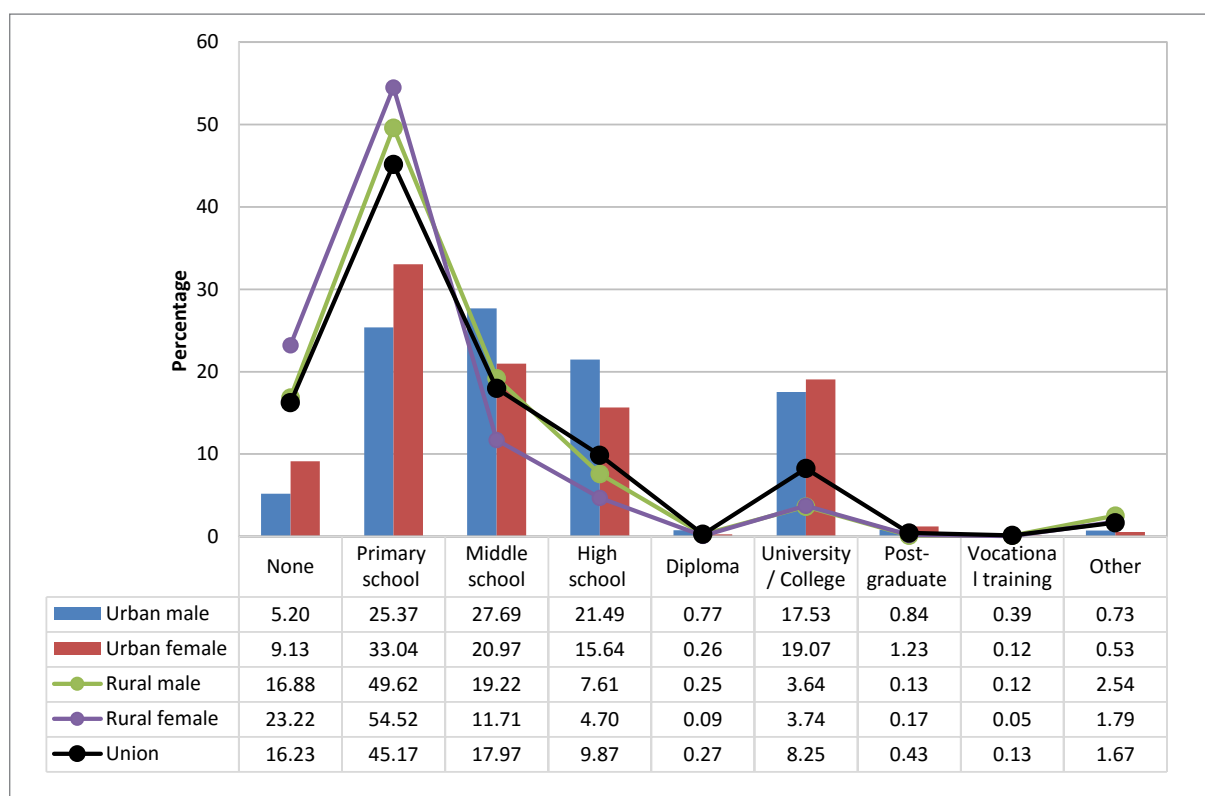
Table 6.4

Highest level of education completed for the total population aged 25 and over in urban and rural areas, by sex, 2014 Census

Urban/ Rural Sex	State/ Region	None	Primary school (grade 1 - 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diplo-ma	Univ-ersity/ College	Post-graduate and above	Voca-tional training	Other	Total population 25+
Urban	Kachin	26,676	89,688	82,437	54,830	894	38,902	2,173	739	2,016	298,355
Both sexes		8.9%	30.1%	27.6%	18.4%	0.3%	13.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	100.0%
	Kayah	3,629	9,995	8,790	8,079	216	6,210	321	171	152	37,563
		9.7%	26.6%	23.4%	21.5%	0.6%	16.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%
	Kayin	15,611	62,685	43,572	27,672	472	18,581	905	267	1,239	171,004
		9.1%	36.7%	25.5%	16.2%	0.3%	10.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	100.0%
	Chin	6,718	11,698	9,965	10,715	394	7,455	648	171	80	47,844
		14.0%	24.5%	20.8%	22.4%	0.8%	15.6%	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	100.0%
	Sagaing	31,313	177,358	111,521	81,874	2,353	88,384	4,507	1,166	5,053	503,529
		6.2%	35.2%	22.1%	16.3%	0.5%	17.6%	0.9%	0.2%	1.0%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	8,594	66,622	48,063	31,079	543	23,427	1,046	209	638	180,221
		4.8%	37.0%	26.7%	17.2%	0.3%	13.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	100.0%
	Bago	41,953	220,234	151,074	100,516	3,103	94,765	3,525	1,289	4,364	620,823
		6.8%	35.5%	24.3%	16.2%	0.5%	15.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	100.0%
	Magway	26,186	105,537	78,579	63,663	1,957	63,454	3,114	1,410	1,305	345,205
		7.6%	30.6%	22.8%	18.4%	0.6%	18.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	100.0%
	Mandalay	73,803	395,885	269,129	197,437	6,889	228,377	14,056	2,664	7,712	1,195,952
		6.2%	33.1%	22.5%	16.5%	0.6%	19.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.6%	100.0%
	Mon	26,535	113,661	80,355	49,653	1,473	45,394	1,950	461	1,403	320,885
		8.3%	35.4%	25.0%	15.5%	0.5%	14.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	100.0%
	Rakhine	23,814	68,986	44,027	27,008	1,075	28,497	1,275	411	612	195,705
		12.2%	35.2%	22.5%	13.8%	0.5%	14.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%
	Yangon	131,999	713,745	747,436	643,868	15,731	662,728	41,229	8,475	14,572	2,979,783
		4.4%	24.0%	25.1%	21.6%	0.5%	22.2%	1.4%	0.3%	0.5%	100.0%
	Shan	152,654	199,306	171,306	112,149	2,824	92,731	4,704	1,510	5,422	742,606
		20.6%	26.8%	23.1%	15.1%	0.4%	12.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	35,843	180,549	119,111	86,282	1,792	80,334	3,744	903	6,429	514,987
		7.0%	35.1%	23.1%	16.8%	0.3%	15.6%	0.7%	0.2%	1.2%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	8,203	55,099	45,781	37,585	1,760	57,204	4,765	658	938	211,993
		3.9%	26.0%	21.6%	17.7%	0.8%	27.0%	2.2%	0.3%	0.4%	100.0%
	UNION	**613,531**	**2,471,048**	**2,011,146**	**1,532,410**	**41,476**	**1,536,443**	**87,962**	**20,504**	**51,935**	**8,366,455**
		7.3%	**29.5%**	**24.0%**	**18.3%**	**0.5%**	**18.4%**	**1.1%**	**0.2%**	**0.6%**	**100.0%**

Table 6.4 (continued)

Highest level of education completed for the total population aged 25 and over in urban and rural areas, by sex, 2014 Census

Urban/ Rural Sex	State/ Region	None	Primary school (grade 1 - 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diplo-ma	Univ-ersity/ College	Post-graduate and above	Voca-tional training	Other	Total population 25+
Rural	Kachin	73,527	225,529	130,113	54,247	789	23,687	1,059	495	4,961	514,407
Both sexes		14.3%	43.8%	25.3%	10.5%	0.2%	4.6%	0.2%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%
	Kayah	26,465	36,240	18,656	9,475	218	3,306	167	167	722	95,416
		27.7%	38.0%	19.6%	9.9%	0.2%	3.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	100.0%
	Kayin	215,168	216,796	72,092	26,037	694	10,875	792	295	11,492	554,241
		38.8%	39.1%	13.0%	4.7%	0.1%	2.0%	0.1%	0.1%	2.1%	100.0%
	Chin	46,191	62,395	28,097	16,167	564	3,508	434	153	70	157,579
		29.3%	39.6%	17.8%	10.3%	0.4%	2.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0%	100.0%
	Sagaing	310,163	1,409,392	338,229	131,813	4,557	100,445	3,720	1,533	70,382	2,370,234
		13.1%	59.5%	14.3%	5.6%	0.2%	4.2%	0.2%	0.1%	3.0%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	62,051	279,764	95,755	37,270	827	18,589	1,192	638	7,675	503,761
		12.3%	55.5%	19.0%	7.4%	0.2%	3.7%	0.2%	0.1%	1.5%	100.0%
	Bago	248,144	1,213,094	339,981	130,990	3,473	76,538	2,178	1,545	36,612	2,052,555
		12.1%	59.1%	16.6%	6.4%	0.2%	3.7%	0.1%	0.1%	1.8%	100.0%
	Magway	405,291	1,012,576	260,073	109,944	3,200	73,169	2,504	2,097	24,742	1,893,596
		21.4%	53.5%	13.7%	5.8%	0.2%	3.9%	0.1%	0.1%	1.3%	100.0%
	Mandalay	353,218	1,255,409	338,311	135,567	4,349	103,647	4,726	1,760	32,371	2,229,358
		15.8%	56.3%	15.2%	6.1%	0.2%	4.6%	0.2%	0.1%	1.5%	100.0%
	Mon	159,460	387,473	120,383	47,587	1,214	29,634	1,141	495	10,534	757,921
		21.0%	51.1%	15.9%	6.3%	0.2%	3.9%	0.2%	0.1%	1.4%	100.0%
	Rakhine	196,008	489,613	133,659	42,816	1,807	24,336	1,193	687	3,897	894,016
		21.9%	54.8%	15.0%	4.8%	0.2%	2.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	100.0%
	Yangon	111,813	610,777	230,956	107,856	2,523	66,745	2,718	1,271	28,151	1,162,810
		9.6%	52.5%	19.9%	9.3%	0.2%	5.7%	0.2%	0.1%	2.4%	100.0%
	Shan	1,130,142	632,405	200,837	74,903	1,822	39,568	2,308	1,556	33,858	2,117,399
		53.4%	29.9%	9.5%	3.5%	0.1%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	1.6%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	376,288	1,640,256	443,295	167,915	3,560	88,323	3,230	2,147	119,154	2,844,168
		13.2%	57.7%	15.6%	5.9%	0.1%	3.1%	0.1%	0.1%	4.2%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	41,963	217,408	77,857	33,505	1,304	23,531	1,177	378	12,234	409,357
		10.3%	53.1%	19.0%	8.2%	0.3%	5.7%	0.3%	0.1%	3.0%	100.0%
	UNION	**3,755,892**	**9,689,127**	**2,828,294**	**1,126,092**	**30,901**	**685,901**	**28,539**	**15,217**	**396,855**	**18,556,818**
		20.2%	**52.2%**	**15.2%**	**6.1%**	**0.2%**	**3.7%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**	**2.1%**	**100.0%**

Table 6.4 (continued)
Highest level of education completed for the total population aged 25 and over in urban and rural areas, by sex, 2014 Census

Urban/ Rural Sex	State/ Region	None	Primary school (grade 1 - 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diplo-ma	Univ-ersity/ College	Post-graduate and above	Voca-tional training	Other	Total population 25+
Urban	Kachin	9,266	41,576	45,172	29,232	589	18,309	749	455	1,091	146,439
Males		6.3%	28.4%	30.8%	20.0%	0.4%	12.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	100.0%
	Kayah	1,124	4,754	4,860	4,045	124	2,736	147	129	84	18,003
		6.2%	26.4%	27.0%	22.5%	0.7%	15.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	100.0%
	Kayin	5,549	27,828	24,095	15,169	312	8,423	382	193	829	82,780
		6.7%	33.6%	29.1%	18.3%	0.4%	10.2%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	100.0%
	Chin	1,385	4,701	5,246	5,622	215	3,937	433	98	58	21,695
		6.4%	21.7%	24.2%	25.9%	1.0%	18.1%	2.0%	0.5%	0.3%	100.0%
	Sagaing	8,598	69,264	58,497	43,051	1,553	39,362	1,554	765	2,383	225,027
		3.8%	30.8%	26.0%	19.1%	0.7%	17.5%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	3,077	27,750	26,657	16,894	350	9,974	348	148	425	85,623
		3.6%	32.4%	31.1%	19.7%	0.4%	11.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	100.0%
	Bago	12,611	79,479	80,956	55,177	2,213	39,999	1,114	931	2,221	274,701
		4.6%	28.9%	29.5%	20.1%	0.8%	14.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	100.0%
	Magway	8,183	36,672	40,352	33,658	1,307	26,622	929	986	663	149,372
		5.5%	24.6%	27.0%	22.5%	0.9%	17.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	100.0%
	Mandalay	21,775	154,724	143,472	106,088	5,234	101,965	5,369	1,876	4,094	544,597
		4.0%	28.4%	26.3%	19.5%	1.0%	18.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%	100.0%
	Mon	9,141	45,642	43,225	27,037	1,097	17,491	597	327	925	145,482
		6.3%	31.4%	29.7%	18.6%	0.8%	12.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	100.0%
	Rakhine	6,910	26,944	23,820	14,793	714	13,376	438	275	378	87,648
		7.9%	30.7%	27.2%	16.9%	0.8%	15.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	100.0%
	Yangon	39,736	266,157	377,734	343,707	11,577	286,940	14,622	6,626	7,502	1,354,601
		2.9%	19.6%	27.9%	25.4%	0.9%	21.2%	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	100.0%
	Shan	58,407	93,700	94,099	59,039	1,848	41,778	2,201	1,026	3,657	355,755
		16.4%	26.3%	26.5%	16.6%	0.5%	11.7%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	11,279	69,549	65,678	47,349	1,234	33,458	1,109	618	3,019	233,293
		4.8%	29.8%	28.2%	20.3%	0.5%	14.3%	0.5%	0.3%	1.3%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	1,942	21,806	25,298	21,181	1,220	26,105	2,172	469	455	100,648
		1.9%	21.7%	25.1%	21.0%	1.2%	25.9%	2.2%	0.5%	0.5%	100.0%
	UNION	**198,983**	**970,546**	**1,059,161**	**822,042**	**29,587**	**670,475**	**32,164**	**14,922**	**27,784**	**3,825,664**
		5.2%	**25.4%**	**27.7%**	**21.5%**	**0.8%**	**17.5%**	**0.8%**	**0.4%**	**0.7%**	**100.0%**

Table 6.4 (continued)

Highest level of education completed for the total population aged 25 and over in urban and rural areas, by sex, 2014 Census

Urban/ Rural Sex	State/ Region	None	Primary school (grade 1 - 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diplo-ma	Univ-ersity/ College	Post-graduate and above	Voca-tional training	Other	Total population 25+
Urban	Kachin	17,410	48,112	37,265	25,598	305	20,593	1,424	284	925	151,916
Females		11.5%	31.7%	24.5%	16.9%	0.2%	13.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.6%	100.0%
	Kayah	2,505	5,241	3,930	4,034	92	3,474	174	42	68	19,560
		12.8%	26.8%	20.1%	20.6%	0.5%	17.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%
	Kayin	10,062	34,857	19,477	12,503	160	10,158	523	74	410	88,224
		11.4%	39.5%	22.1%	14.2%	0.2%	11.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	Chin	5,333	6,997	4,719	5,093	179	3,518	215	73	22	26,149
		20.4%	26.8%	18.0%	19.5%	0.7%	13.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	Sagaing	22,715	108,094	53,024	38,823	800	49,022	2,953	401	2,670	278,502
		8.2%	38.8%	19.0%	13.9%	0.3%	17.6%	1.1%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	5,517	38,872	21,406	14,185	193	13,453	698	61	213	94,598
		5.8%	41.1%	22.6%	15.0%	0.2%	14.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	Bago	29,342	140,755	70,118	45,339	890	54,766	2,411	358	2,143	346,122
		8.5%	40.7%	20.3%	13.1%	0.3%	15.8%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%
	Magway	18,003	68,865	38,227	30,005	650	36,832	2,185	424	642	195,833
		9.2%	35.2%	19.5%	15.3%	0.3%	18.8%	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%
	Mandalay	52,028	241,161	125,657	91,349	1,655	126,412	8,687	788	3,618	651,355
		8.0%	37.0%	19.3%	14.0%	0.3%	19.4%	1.3%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%
	Mon	17,394	68,019	37,130	22,616	376	27,903	1,353	134	478	175,403
		9.9%	38.8%	21.2%	12.9%	0.2%	15.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	100.0%
	Rakhine	16,904	42,042	20,207	12,215	361	15,121	837	136	234	108,057
		15.6%	38.9%	18.7%	11.3%	0.3%	14.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	Yangon	92,263	447,588	369,702	300,161	4,154	375,788	26,607	1,849	7,070	1,625,182
		5.7%	27.5%	22.7%	18.5%	0.3%	23.1%	1.6%	0.1%	0.4%	100.0%
	Shan	94,247	105,606	77,207	53,110	976	50,953	2,503	484	1,765	386,851
		24.4%	27.3%	20.0%	13.7%	0.3%	13.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	24,564	111,000	53,433	38,933	558	46,876	2,635	285	3,410	281,694
		8.7%	39.4%	19.0%	13.8%	0.2%	16.6%	0.9%	0.1%	1.2%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	6,261	33,293	20,483	16,404	540	31,099	2,593	189	483	111,345
		5.6%	29.9%	18.4%	14.7%	0.5%	27.9%	2.3%	0.2%	0.4%	100.0%
	UNION	**414,548**	**1,500,502**	**951,985**	**710,368**	**11,889**	**865,968**	**55,798**	**5,582**	**24,151**	**4,540,791**
		9.1%	**33.0%**	**21.0%**	**15.6%**	**0.3%**	**19.1%**	**1.2%**	**0.1%**	**0.5%**	**100.0%**

Table 6.4 (continued)

Highest level of education completed for the total population aged 25 and over in urban and rural areas, by sex, 2014 Census

Urban/ Rural Sex	State/ Region	None	Primary school (grade 1 - 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diplo-ma	Univ-ersity/ College	Post-graduate and above	Voca-tional training	Other	Total population 25+
Rural	Kachin	30,818	112,923	78,494	32,069	578	12,479	484	379	3,564	271,788
Males		11.3%	41.5%	28.9%	11.8%	0.2%	4.6%	0.2%	0.1%	1.3%	100.0%
	Kayah	9,331	19,586	11,056	4,777	133	1,471	89	128	423	46,994
		19.9%	41.7%	23.5%	10.2%	0.3%	3.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	100.0%
	Kayin	89,781	104,841	40,031	14,110	482	4,723	329	187	7,951	262,435
		34.2%	39.9%	15.3%	5.4%	0.2%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%	3.0%	100.0%
	Chin	11,921	30,406	17,766	9,719	344	2,221	335	96	44	72,852
		16.4%	41.7%	24.4%	13.3%	0.5%	3.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	Sagaing	106,597	608,021	196,468	78,970	3,246	48,376	1,362	1,009	35,690	1,079,739
		9.9%	56.3%	18.2%	7.3%	0.3%	4.5%	0.1%	0.1%	3.3%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	27,484	128,839	56,011	21,131	641	8,807	483	383	5,241	249,020
		11.0%	51.7%	22.5%	8.5%	0.3%	3.5%	0.2%	0.2%	2.1%	100.0%
	Bago	91,616	525,568	204,561	77,668	2,470	32,475	851	1,034	20,288	956,531
		9.6%	54.9%	21.4%	8.1%	0.3%	3.4%	0.1%	0.1%	2.1%	100.0%
	Magway	158,162	419,326	152,745	65,809	2,289	32,416	859	1,407	13,250	846,263
		18.7%	49.6%	18.0%	7.8%	0.3%	3.8%	0.1%	0.2%	1.6%	100.0%
	Mandalay	114,653	535,959	203,678	83,599	3,176	50,136	1,798	1,223	17,232	1,011,454
		11.3%	53.0%	20.1%	8.3%	0.3%	5.0%	0.2%	0.1%	1.7%	100.0%
	Mon	64,574	173,022	65,975	26,022	840	11,579	444	365	8,184	351,005
		18.4%	49.3%	18.8%	7.4%	0.2%	3.3%	0.1%	0.1%	2.3%	100.0%
	Rakhine	56,485	222,802	82,758	26,038	1,298	13,347	648	459	2,798	406,633
		13.9%	54.8%	20.4%	6.4%	0.3%	3.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	100.0%
	Yangon	44,741	267,526	131,587	62,015	1,812	31,206	1,056	892	15,176	556,011
		8.0%	48.1%	23.7%	11.2%	0.3%	5.6%	0.2%	0.2%	2.7%	100.0%
	Shan	502,755	342,812	120,870	43,398	1,234	19,134	1,128	1,063	23,767	1,056,161
		47.6%	32.5%	11.4%	4.1%	0.1%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%	2.3%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	153,855	740,155	266,869	97,987	2,335	37,715	928	1,415	61,450	1,362,709
		11.3%	54.3%	19.6%	7.2%	0.2%	2.8%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	9,475	96,462	47,923	20,571	891	11,717	538	272	6,179	194,028
		4.9%	49.7%	24.7%	10.6%	0.5%	6.0%	0.3%	0.1%	3.2%	100.0%
	UNION	**1,472,248**	**4,328,248**	**1,676,792**	**663,883**	**21,769**	**317,802**	**11,332**	**10,312**	**221,237**	**8,723,623**
		16.9%	**49.6%**	**19.2%**	**7.6%**	**0.2%**	**3.6%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**	**2.5%**	**100.0%**

Table 6.4 (continued)

Highest level of education completed for the total population aged 25 and over in urban and rural areas, by sex, 2014 Census

Urban/ Rural Sex	State/ Region	None	Primary school (grade 1 - 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diplo- ma	Univ- ersity/ College	Post- graduate and above	Voca- tional training	Other	Total population 25+
Rural	Kachin	42,709	112,606	51,619	22,178	211	11,208	575	116	1,397	242,619
Females		17.6%	46.4%	21.3%	9.1%	0.1%	4.6%	0.2%	0%	0.6%	100.0%
	Kayah	17,134	16,654	7,600	4,698	85	1,835	78	39	299	48,422
		35.4%	34.4%	15.7%	9.7%	0.2%	3.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%
	Kayin	125,387	111,955	32,061	11,927	212	6,152	463	108	3,541	291,806
		43.0%	38.4%	11.0%	4.1%	0.1%	2.1%	0.2%	0%	1.2%	100.0%
	Chin	34,270	31,989	10,331	6,448	220	1,287	99	57	26	84,727
		40.4%	37.8%	12.2%	7.6%	0.3%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	100.0%
	Sagaing	203,566	801,371	141,761	52,843	1,311	52,069	2,358	524	34,692	1,290,495
		15.8%	62.1%	11.0%	4.1%	0.1%	4.0%	0.2%	0%	2.7%	100.0%
	Tanintharyi	34,567	150,925	39,744	16,139	186	9,782	709	255	2,434	254,741
		13.6%	59.2%	15.6%	6.3%	0.1%	3.8%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%
	Bago	156,528	687,526	135,420	53,322	1,003	44,063	1,327	511	16,324	1,096,024
		14.3%	62.7%	12.4%	4.9%	0.1%	4.0%	0.1%	0%	1.5%	100.0%
	Magway	247,129	593,250	107,328	44,135	911	40,753	1,645	690	11,492	1,047,333
		23.6%	56.6%	10.2%	4.2%	0.1%	3.9%	0.2%	0.1%	1.1%	100.0%
	Mandalay	238,565	719,450	134,633	51,968	1,173	53,511	2,928	537	15,139	1,217,904
		19.6%	59.1%	11.1%	4.3%	0.1%	4.4%	0.2%	0%	1.2%	100.0%
	Mon	94,886	214,451	54,408	21,565	374	18,055	697	130	2,350	406,916
		23.3%	52.7%	13.4%	5.3%	0.1%	4.4%	0.2%	0%	0.6%	100.0%
	Rakhine	139,523	266,811	50,901	16,778	509	10,989	545	228	1,099	487,383
		28.6%	54.7%	10.4%	3.4%	0.1%	2.3%	0.1%	0%	0.2%	100.0%
	Yangon	67,072	343,251	99,369	45,841	711	35,539	1,662	379	12,975	606,799
		11.1%	56.6%	16.4%	7.6%	0.1%	5.9%	0.3%	0.1%	2.1%	100.0%
	Shan	627,387	289,593	79,967	31,505	588	20,434	1,180	493	10,091	1,061,238
		59.1%	27.3%	7.5%	3.0%	0.1%	1.9%	0.1%	0%	1.0%	100.0%
	Ayeyawady	222,433	900,101	176,426	69,928	1,225	50,608	2,302	732	57,704	1,481,459
		15.0%	60.8%	11.9%	4.7%	0.1%	3.4%	0.2%	0%	3.9%	100.0%
	Nay Pyi Taw	32,488	120,946	29,934	12,934	413	11,814	639	106	6,055	215,329
		15.1%	56.2%	13.9%	6.0%	0.2%	5.5%	0.3%	0%	2.8%	100.0%
	UNION	**2,283,644**	**5,360,879**	**1,151,502**	**462,209**	**9,132**	**368,099**	**17,207**	**4,905**	**175,618**	**9,833,195**
		23.2%	**54.5%**	**11.7%**	**4.7%**	**0.1%**	**3.7%**	**0.2%**	**0%**	**1.8%**	**100.0%**

6.3.3 Labour force participation and unemployment rates

The labour force participation rate measures the proportion of the population in the labour force for the age group 15-64. At the Union level it is 67 per cent. For this working age population, the labour force participation rate is highest among males living in rural areas (87.5 per cent), followed by males living in urban areas at 80.3 per cent. The female labour force participation rates are significantly lower than those of males (46.8 per cent in urban areas and 52.2 per cent in rural areas, Department of Population, 2015).

Figure 6.6 shows that among both urban and rural males, the labour force participation rates were uniformly high (generally above 90 per cent) from ages 25 to 49. The rate then gradually declines until age 55-59, at which point the labour force participation rate declines sharply to levels of 72.7 per cent at ages 60-64 in rural areas and 51.9 per cent in urban areas. For females living in both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rates peak earlier, at age 20-24, and at lower levels than for males, before they start to steadily decline at ages 60-64.

In all States/Regions, males in both urban and rural areas followed a similar labour force participation pattern as at the Union level (Table 6.5). The range in the variation of labour force participation rate from one State/Region to another is most prominent at ages 15-19 (where the rate is lowest for urban areas in Chin State, 22.8 per cent, and highest in rural areas in Shan State, 73.0 per cent) and ages 20-24 (where the rate is lowest again in urban Chin, 67.3 per cent, and highest in rural Kayah, 92.6 per cent), while the rate remains broadly similar for the remainder of the age-groups elsewhere, with only a two to three percentage point standard deviation.

The labour force participation rates for both rural males and females aged 60-64 are higher than for their urban counterparts. One reason for this may be due to rural-to-urban migration, with the older adult workers being left behind in rural areas which results in a higher proportion of older workers in employment.

Figure 6.6

Labour force participation rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by sex, by age, 2014 Census
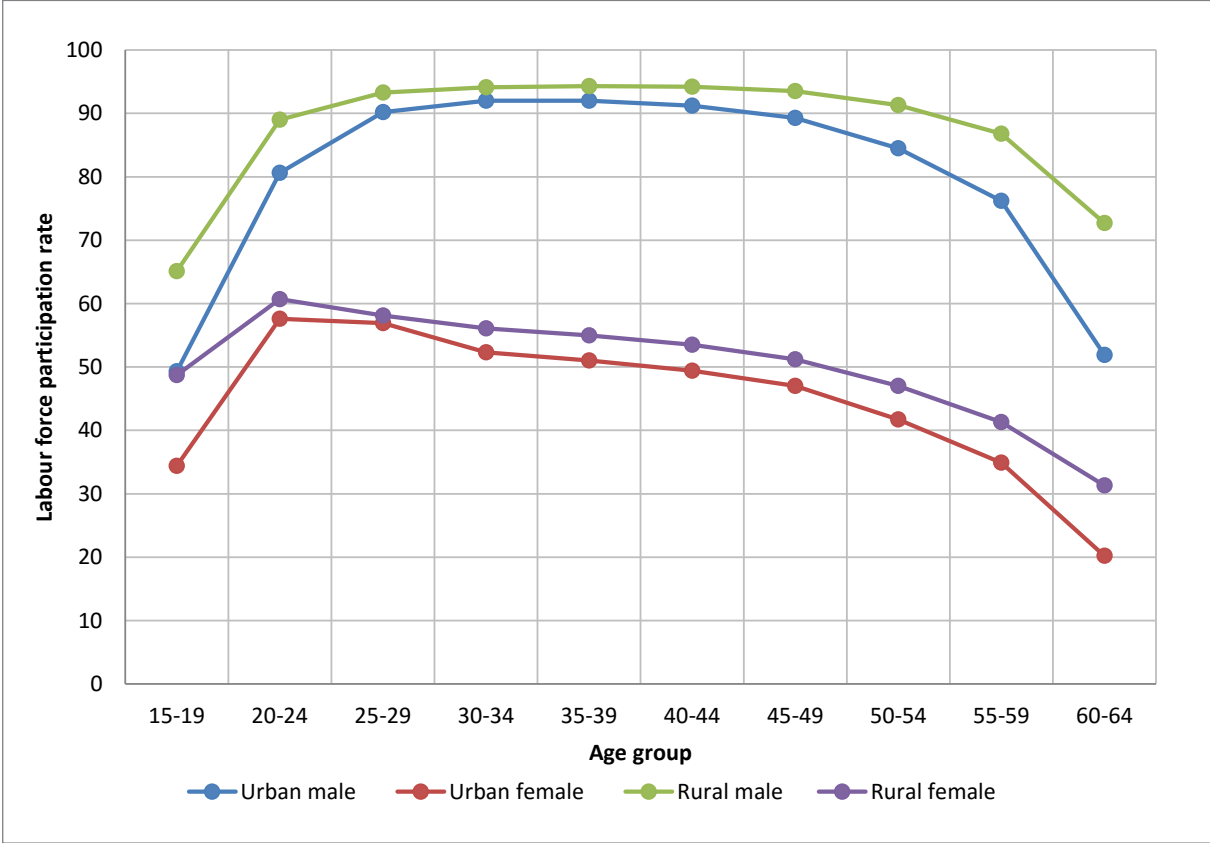
Table 6.5

Labour force participation rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by sex, by age, 2014 Census

Urban/ Rural Sex	State/ Region	Labour force participation rate by age group										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	15-64
Urban **Both sexes**	Kachin	34.4	65.3	72.9	72.2	72.6	71.8	71	65.4	58.4	40.7	62.7
	Kayah	34.2	70.1	77.9	76.8	76.8	76.9	73.5	68	60.7	37.1	66.1
	Kayin	40.5	63.3	67.8	66.9	68	66.3	64.5	59.5	50	36.1	60.0
	Chin	17.3	54.9	64.7	65.7	64.8	62.6	62.5	57	54.4	32.5	52.2
	Sagaing	38.2	67	73.5	73.3	73.1	71.7	69.6	63.9	55.5	35.8	63.3
	Tanintharyi	40.5	65.8	71.4	70.4	70.3	69.2	66.6	60.2	53.1	39.2	61.9
	Bago	38.9	63.5	67.6	67.7	67.6	66.6	64.7	60.2	53.7	35.4	59.5
	Magway	32.2	62.1	70	70.3	68.9	67.3	65.3	60.9	53.2	30.9	59.3
	Mandalay	46.4	70.7	74.8	73.4	72.1	70.2	67.1	61	52.3	33.5	64.5
	Mon	38.9	64.5	70.1	70.2	70.4	69.1	67.4	61.9	55.4	38.7	61.4
	Rakhine	33.6	59.1	65	66.3	66.8	67	65.1	61.5	55.5	37.5	57.9
	Yangon	44.8	71.2	74.3	71.3	68.7	66	62.8	56.9	48.7	29.4	62.2
	Shan	44.1	72	76.1	75.8	76.6	75.8	73.5	67.7	59.5	40.8	67.5
	Ayeyawady	37.1	62.8	68.3	68.6	68.8	68.3	67.1	63	56.6	38.9	60.6
	Nay Pyi Taw	45.5	74	76.5	74.7	73.1	72.5	70.1	65.4	60.4	33	67.7
	UNION	**41.9**	**68.8**	**73.1**	**71.6**	**70.4**	**68.7**	**66.1**	**60.6**	**52.9**	**33.9**	**62.6**
Rural **Both sexes**	Kachin	51.1	74.3	76.4	75.8	75.6	75.2	73.6	69.4	63.7	49.6	69.7
	Kayah	61.1	81.6	83.1	83	83.5	84	81.3	77.6	70.4	56.6	77.3
	Kayin	48.5	65	65.3	65.4	65.8	65.6	65.2	62	57.2	46.5	61.0
	Chin	36	70	76.6	79	79.8	80.1	79.4	77	74.3	59.9	68.7
	Sagaing	61	80.6	81.8	81.1	80.3	78.7	76.3	71.6	64.8	49.3	74.3
	Tanintharyi	49.8	67.7	70.3	70.7	71.6	70.5	69.3	65.1	60.6	50.1	65.0
	Bago	56.6	69.6	68.3	67.1	66.2	65.2	63.9	60.8	56.6	45.6	63.2
	Magway	57	79.7	81.1	80.4	79.4	78.3	76.3	72.2	65.7	51.7	73.6
	Mandalay	57.8	76	77.2	76.1	74.9	73.4	71.2	67	60.7	48	69.8
	Mon	48.9	65.1	66.4	65.8	66.3	65.5	63.8	60	55.1	45.1	60.8
	Rakhine	45.7	59.9	61.2	62.3	63.7	63.1	63.5	62.2	60	50.6	59.0
	Yangon	56.3	73.5	71.9	70	68.5	66.8	65	61	55.8	44	65.4
	Shan	69.2	84.9	86.2	86.7	86.7	85.8	84.2	80	74.4	59	81.0
	Ayeyawady	53.1	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.7	67.5	67.2	65.4	61.8	53	64.4
	Nay Pyi Taw	53.9	75.9	76.9	76.9	76.5	75.2	73.6	70.2	65.4	52.2	71.0
	UNION	**56.7**	**74.3**	**75**	**74.4**	**73.9**	**72.9**	**71.3**	**67.8**	**62.5**	**50.3**	**69.1**

Table 6.5 (continued)

Labour force participation rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by sex, by age, 2014 Census

Urban/ Rural Sex	State/ Region	Labour force participation rate by age group										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	15-64
Urban **Males**	Kachin	44.8	79.7	90.5	91.8	92.5	92.2	91.7	87	80.5	60.2	80.3
	Kayah	44.3	85	93.8	94.7	94	93	92.4	89.4	79.3	55.1	82.2
	Kayin	50.8	81	89.3	90.8	91.5	90.3	88.1	83.8	73.5	54.4	80.6
	Chin	22.8	67.3	84.4	87.7	87.9	86.5	86.1	84	81	48.6	70.1
	Sagaing	46.1	78.9	90.7	92.9	92.8	91.7	90.3	85.8	77.6	52.6	79.8
	Tanintharyi	54.1	83.6	92.6	93.6	93	92.4	91.1	85.7	77.2	59.2	83.1
	Bago	45.8	76.4	86.5	89.2	89.4	88.9	87.6	83.7	76.8	53.4	77.8
	Magway	37.6	73	87.5	90.1	89.8	88.9	87.1	83.8	76	45.7	76.0
	Mandalay	54.4	81.2	90.1	92.5	92.5	91.9	89.6	84.2	75.1	51.4	80.9
	Mon	48.5	77.7	87.6	89.8	90	89.5	87.9	82.9	76.7	56.8	78.7
	Rakhine	41	75.8	85.7	88.1	88.9	89.4	87.7	84.7	78.6	56.6	76.7
	Yangon	50.1	81.1	90.9	92.4	92.3	91.1	88.9	83.5	73.8	48.2	80.4
	Shan	53.1	85.1	92.6	93.7	94.1	93.3	92.1	87.3	80.1	56.8	83.4
	Ayeyawady	45.5	78.6	88.6	90.4	90.3	89.8	88.3	84.4	77.8	56.7	79.2
	Nay Pyi Taw	53.4	88	93.5	94.3	94	94	92.5	88.5	83.6	49.8	85.4
	UNION	**49.3**	**80.6**	**90.2**	**92**	**92**	**91.2**	**89.3**	**84.5**	**76.2**	**51.9**	**80.3**
Urban **Females**	Kachin	23.4	48.7	52.2	50.2	51	51.5	51.9	47.9	41.2	26.2	44.5
	Kayah	24	54.4	60.7	59.2	60.4	61.8	57.4	49.1	44.3	23	50.5
	Kayin	29.9	45.8	45.8	42.4	43.9	42.9	42.4	38.3	30.4	20.8	39.9
	Chin	12.4	44.1	48.4	48.7	46	43.5	41.2	33.8	31.3	19.3	37.0
	Sagaing	30.3	55.8	58	55.9	56.3	55.2	53.1	47	38.9	23.3	48.9
	Tanintharyi	27.5	48.8	49.8	46.8	47.5	47.1	45.4	38.9	32.3	22.6	41.9
	Bago	32.1	51.7	50.6	48.4	49.1	48.3	47.1	42.4	36.3	22.2	43.9
	Magway	26.8	52.2	54.9	53.3	52.3	50.9	48.6	43.9	36.9	20.1	45.5
	Mandalay	37.4	60.3	60.1	55.4	54	51.8	48.9	43	35	20.1	49.4
	Mon	28.8	51.7	53.5	51.8	52.9	52.1	50.7	45.5	39	25	46.0
	Rakhine	26.3	44.3	47.2	46.9	47.4	48.3	46.9	43	37.5	23.1	41.7
	Yangon	39.5	62.4	59.6	51.8	47.6	44.8	41.4	35.9	29.4	15	46.3
	Shan	34.7	58.1	58.5	57	58.9	59.1	57.3	51.5	43.4	28.2	51.9
	Ayeyawady	28.7	48.3	49.8	48.7	49.8	50.1	49.4	45.5	39.8	25.1	44.3
	Nay Pyi Taw	37.3	60.8	60.2	55.4	53.3	52.4	50.3	45.2	40.2	19.2	51.0
	UNION	**34.4**	**57.6**	**56.9**	**52.3**	**51**	**49.4**	**47**	**41.7**	**34.9**	**20.2**	**46.8**

Table 6.5 (continued)

Labour force participation rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by sex, by age, 2014 Census

Urban/ Rural Sex	State/ Region	Labour force participation rate by age group										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	15-64
Rural Males	Kachin	65	90.4	94.6	95.3	95.2	95.2	94.4	92	87.3	72.3	88.5
	Kayah	69.9	92.6	96.6	96.8	97.2	97.3	96.3	93.7	88.3	73.5	90.3
	Kayin	59.8	81.7	86.6	88.3	89.2	89.7	89.3	87.1	82.4	68.6	81.7
	Chin	38.1	78.1	89.3	93.1	94	94.8	94.2	92.7	90.9	76.8	79.8
	Sagaing	67.1	90.6	95	95.8	96.1	96	95.3	93.1	87.7	70.3	89.1
	Tanintharyi	66.4	89.2	93.8	94.6	94.4	94.1	93.1	90	85.7	74.2	87.5
	Bago	67.5	89.4	93	93.5	93.6	93.6	92.8	90.7	86.5	72.5	87.6
	Magway	62	90.4	95	95.7	95.6	95.7	95.2	93.4	88.7	72.8	88.8
	Mandalay	64.3	89.1	94.3	95.2	95.3	95.1	94.5	92.1	87	71.3	88.1
	Mon	61.7	82.7	87.4	89	89.6	89.6	88.7	86.4	81.5	68.4	82.2
	Rakhine	56.6	84.3	90.2	91.7	92.5	92.9	92.9	91.7	89.2	78.2	84.6
	Yangon	62.5	88	92.4	92.8	92.8	92	90.6	87.4	81.8	66.4	85.3
	Shan	73	92.1	95.3	96.3	96.8	96.7	96.2	93.2	88.6	73	90.4
	Ayeyawady	65.2	87.9	91.5	92.2	92.4	92.4	92.1	90.6	87.1	77.1	86.7
	Nay Pyi Taw	60.6	90.1	94.2	94.8	95.1	94.9	94	92.4	88.3	73.1	88.0
	UNION	**65.1**	**89**	**93.3**	**94.1**	**94.3**	**94.2**	**93.5**	**91.3**	**86.8**	**72.7**	**87.5**
Rural Females	Kachin	34.3	50.4	50.2	49.5	50.8	51.7	51.8	49	43.8	31.9	46.8
	Kayah	51.8	69.9	69	68.6	69.8	70.8	67.7	63	54.5	40.5	64.3
	Kayin	37.2	48.4	45.2	43.8	43.8	44	43.4	40.1	35.2	26.9	41.6
	Chin	34.1	63.4	66.7	67.2	67.7	67.2	65.9	62.9	59.8	44.9	59.0
	Sagaing	55.3	71.8	70.1	68	66.3	63.5	60.1	53.8	46.1	32.9	61.4
	Tanintharyi	33	45.7	45.7	45.4	47.1	47.3	46.3	42.5	37.3	28.2	42.5
	Bago	46.2	52	46.3	43.5	41.5	39.8	38	34	30.4	22.9	41.4
	Magway	52.6	71	69.8	67.6	65.9	63.8	60.4	54.4	46.8	34.7	60.9
	Mandalay	51.7	64.5	62.3	59.5	57.3	54.6	51.2	46	39.2	29.3	54.0
	Mon	36.6	48.7	47.4	45.2	45.7	44.9	42.5	38	32.6	25	41.8
	Rakhine	35.8	41.2	38.4	38	38.9	38.5	37.6	36.4	33.9	26.9	37.3
	Yangon	50.2	60.2	52.7	48	45.6	43.2	41.2	36.9	32.6	24.5	46.6
	Shan	65.4	77.4	76.9	76.2	76.2	74.8	72.5	67.1	61	45.7	71.4
	Ayeyawady	41.1	49	45.7	44.8	44.5	44.2	43.8	41.7	38.5	31.4	43.3
	Nay Pyi Taw	47.3	62.5	60.4	59.5	58.8	57	54.9	50.2	45	35.4	55.1
	UNION	**48.7**	**60.7**	**58.1**	**56.1**	**55**	**53.5**	**51.2**	**47**	**41.3**	**31.3**	**52.2**

Although there were small differences in participation rates by age among males, the differences among females were greater, with women in Yangon, and to a slightly lesser extent in Mandalay, experiencing much lower levels of labour force participation (see Figure 6.7). This pattern is observed particularly for ages 30-34 and over. It may be that economic levels in Yangon, compared to the remainder of the country, allow women to choose not to enter the labour force.

The labour force participation rates for women at the State/Region level did not always have the same pattern as found at the Union level. In some States/Regions such as Ayeyawady, Kachin and Kayah, the rates remain relatively constant from 29 to 49 years, compared with a decline after 20-24 years in other States such as Yangon and Mandalay. Unlike the labour force participation patterns for men, which had urban-rural differences mainly among the 15-19 and 60-64 age groups, female labour force participation rates in some States/Regions, such as Chin, Kachin and Shan States, had noticeable urban-rural differences across all age groups. In addition, although the female labour force participation rate was typically higher in rural areas for all age groups (15-64) in most States/Regions, there were a few that deviated from this trend. In Bago, Rakhine and Mon, the labour force participation rate for women aged 25-54 was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Another measure, the "unemployment rate", is calculated as the percentage of persons in the total labour force who are not working but who are actively looking for work. At the Union level, the unemployment rate among the labour force aged 15-64 years was, for all persons, higher in urban Regions/States, 4.8 per cent, compared to 3.6 per cent in rural Regions/States (see Table 6.6). The urban unemployment rates were 4.9 per cent for males and 4.7 per cent for females, while the rural unemployment rates were 3.4 per cent and 3.8 per cent, respectively.

In both urban and rural areas, the unemployment rates at the Union level were highest in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups (Figure 6.8). This national pattern was fairly consistent at the State/Region level. The urban unemployment rate for males in all States/Regions was highest among the 15-19 age group, while the highest urban unemployment rate for females was either in the 15-19 or the 20-24 age groups, with the latter being the case in ten (out of fifteen) States/Regions (Table 6.6).

Among those aged between 15 and 24, most of whom are newly entering the labour force, the urban unemployment rate was highest in Chin and Rakhine States, with higher female unemployment rates. For rural areas, Rakhine and Kayin States had the highest unemployment rates for the 15-24 age group: Rakhine had 32.7 per cent of males and 37.7 per cent of females unemployed in the 15-19 age group, and 19.9 per cent of males and 25.2 per cent of females in the 20-24 age group, while Kayin had 19.9 per cent of males and 18.9 per cent of females in the 15-19 age group and 15.2 per cent of males and 14.9 per cent of females unemployed in the 20-24 age group. All these unemployment rates were much higher than the corresponding Union level.

Figure 6.7

Labour force participation rates for the total population in specified places of residence by sex, 2014 Census
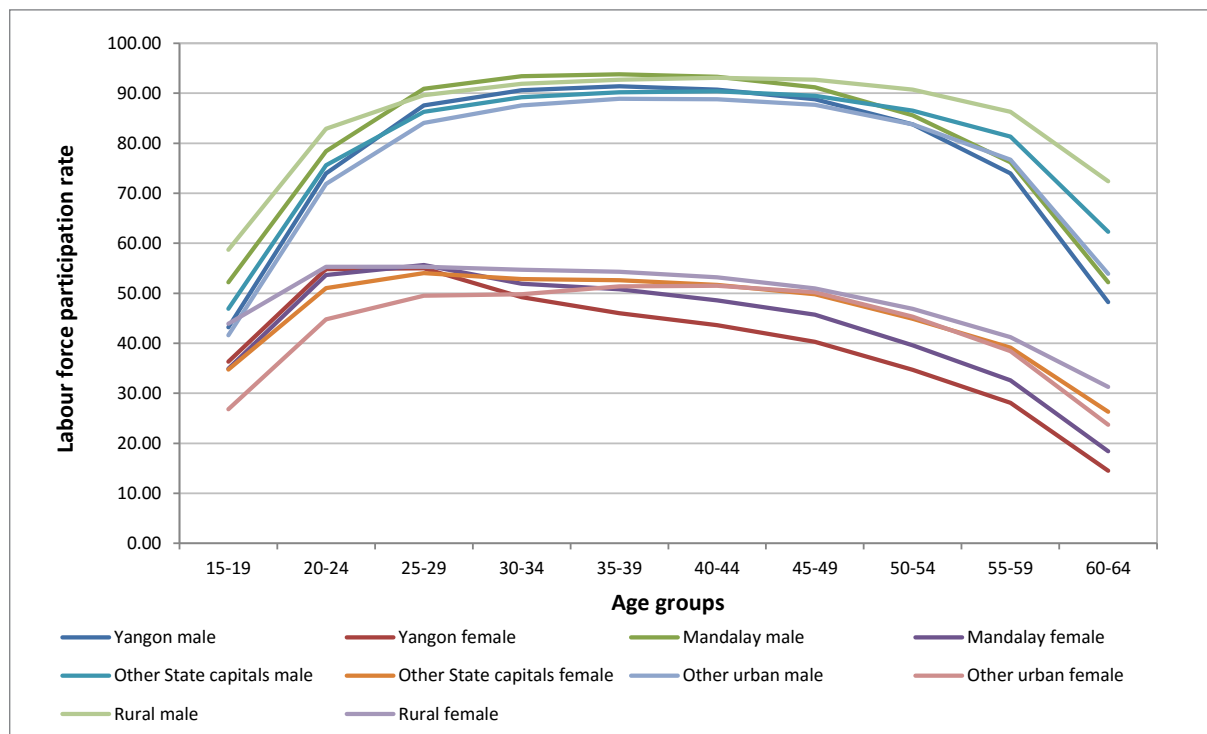
Figure 6.8

Unemployment rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by age, by sex, 2014 Census

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
Urban male	12	10	5.9	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.3	1	0.8
Urban female	9.1	11.7	6.1	3.4	2	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Rural male	10.3	6.9	4	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Rural female	9.4	8.5	4.6	2.6	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
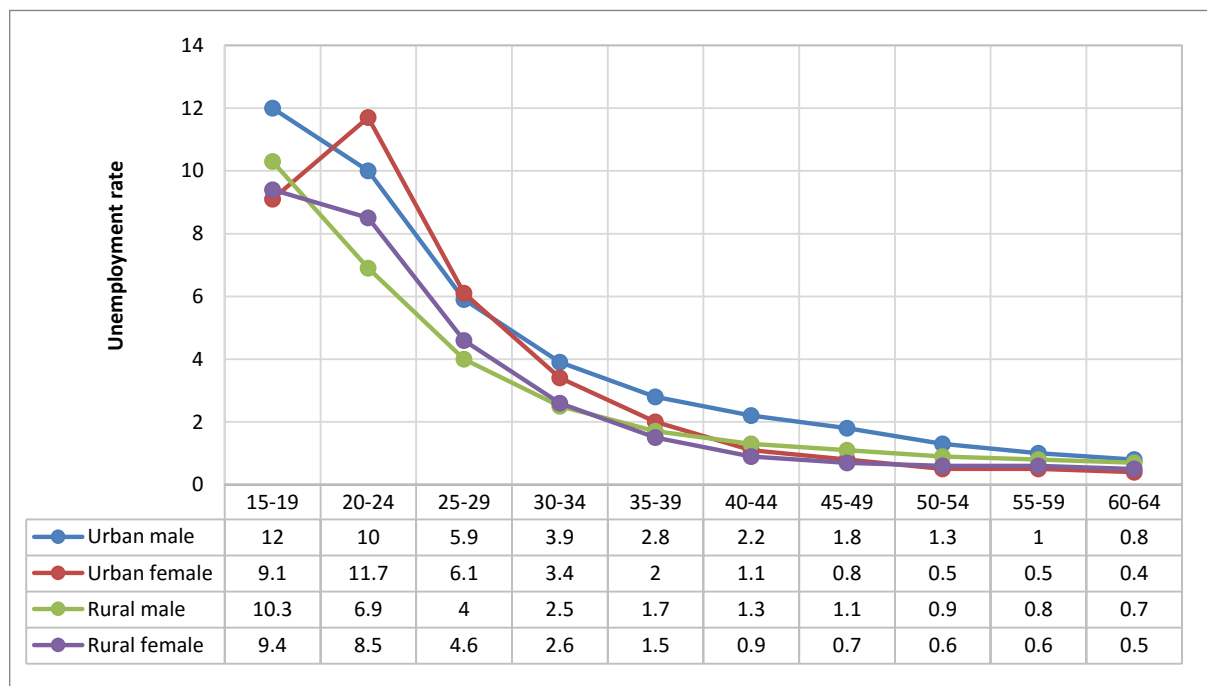
Table 6.6

Unemployment rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by age, by sex, 2014 Census

Urban/ rural Sex	State/Region	Percentage unemployed										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	15-64
Urban areas **Both sexes**	Kachin	10.5	10.8	6.1	3.6	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	4.8
	Kayah	12.3	11.3	4.6	2.5	1.6	1.4	1	0.7	0.8	0.7	4.3
	Kayin	15.8	11.9	7.3	4.7	3.4	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	6.1
	Chin	37.1	32.6	19.9	12.5	7.4	5.1	3.4	2.7	1.6	2	13.7
	Sagaing	12.3	13.8	7.7	4.6	2.9	1.9	1.4	1	0.9	0.7	5.6
	Tanintharyi	12	10.4	5.5	3.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	4.8
	Bago	16.6	15.2	8.4	5.1	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	6.1
	Magway	15	17.8	10	5.8	3.6	2.2	1.4	1	0.6	0.4	6.5
	Mandalay	7.4	8.2	4.5	2.7	1.8	1.3	1	0.7	0.5	0.4	3.7
	Mon	15.5	13.9	7.4	4.7	3.3	2.3	2	1.6	1.4	1	5.9
	Rakhine	26.1	21.1	12.2	6.9	4.3	3	2.4	1.9	2	1.6	9.0
	Yangon	9	9.7	5.5	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.4	1	0.8	0.6	4.6
	Shan	10.7	8.3	4.2	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.7
	Ayeyawady	15	13.1	6.7	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.5	1	0.8	0.5	4.9
	Nay Pyi Taw	8.8	7.1	3.6	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	3.7
	UNION	**10.9**	**10.7**	**6**	**3.7**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**4.8**
Rural areas **Both sexes**	Kachin	7.8	6.2	3.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	1	0.9	0.7	0.5	3.2
	Kayah	5.9	5.2	2	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.2
	Kayin	19.5	15.1	9.9	6.9	5.2	4	3	2.6	2.2	1.6	8.0
	Chin	9.9	9.4	4.8	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.4
	Sagaing	8	7.3	4.4	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	3.3
	Tanintharyi	11.8	8	4.8	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	4.5
	Bago	13.7	10.1	5.7	3.3	2.1	1.4	1.2	1	0.8	0.7	4.8
	Magway	7.7	7.4	4	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.8
	Mandalay	8	6.7	3.6	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.9
	Mon	15.3	12.9	8.2	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.5	6.4
	Rakhine	34.7	22	12.1	7	4.5	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	10.7
	Yangon	8.2	5.6	3	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	3.0
	Shan	4.4	3.1	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6
	Ayeyawady	9.5	7.1	3.6	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	3.2
	Nay Pyi Taw	7.7	5.4	2.7	1.6	1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.5
	UNION	**9.9**	**7.6**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**3.6**

Table 6.6 (continued)

Unemployment rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by age, by sex, 2014 Census

Urban/ rural Sex	State/Region	Percentage unemployed										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	15-64
Urban areas **Males**	Kachin	10.8	9.1	5.7	3.7	2.5	2	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.8	4.7
	Kayah	11.9	9.7	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	4.2
	Kayin	17.4	11.9	7.6	5.2	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	6.5
	Chin	32.4	31.1	19.1	13.5	9	6.4	4.1	3.1	2	2.4	13.2
	Sagaing	12.8	11.4	6.9	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.3	1	0.8	5.3
	Tanintharyi	12.1	8.8	5.3	3.8	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.5	4.7
	Bago	18.6	13.8	8.1	5.3	3.7	3	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.8	6.3
	Magway	15.6	14.3	8.7	5.3	3.6	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.4	6.0
	Mandalay	7.9	7.3	4.4	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	3.7
	Mon	16.7	12.3	7.5	5	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.3	6.2
	Rakhine	24.7	17.5	10.6	6.9	4.5	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.4	1.9	8.4
	Yangon	11.1	10	5.9	3.9	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.7	4.9
	Shan	10.9	7.4	4.1	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	3.7
	Ayeyawady	15.9	11.6	6.3	3.8	2.8	2.2	2	1.3	1.1	0.7	5.0
	Nay Pyi Taw	9.1	6.2	3.7	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1	1	3.5
	UNION	**12**	**10**	**5.9**	**3.9**	**2.8**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**1**	**0.8**	**4.9**
Urban areas **Females**	Kachin	9.9	14.1	7	3.3	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	5.1
	Kayah	13	14	5.3	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	4.5
	Kayin	12.8	11.8	6.8	3.6	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	5.4
	Chin	44.7	34.7	20.9	11.1	5	2.9	2	1.9	1	1.3	14.4
	Sagaing	11.4	17	8.8	4.8	2.5	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	6.0
	Tanintharyi	11.8	13	5.8	3.3	2.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	5.1
	Bago	13.8	17	8.9	4.8	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.9
	Magway	14.1	22.2	11.9	6.4	3.6	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	7.3
	Mandalay	6.6	9.4	4.5	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	3.6
	Mon	13.4	16.4	7.3	4.1	2.6	1.6	1	0.7	0.6	0.5	5.4
	Rakhine	28.3	26.6	14.6	6.9	4	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	10.0
	Yangon	6.3	9.4	5	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	4.2
	Shan	10.2	9.7	4.4	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.7
	Ayeyawady	13.6	15.5	7.3	3.9	1.8	1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	4.9
	Nay Pyi Taw	8.4	8.2	3.5	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	3.9
	UNION	**9.1**	**11.7**	**6.1**	**3.4**	**2**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**4.7**

Table 6.6 (continued)

Unemployment rates for the total population in urban and rural areas by State/Region, by age, by sex, 2014 Census

Urban/ rural Sex	State/Region	Percentage unemployed										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	15-64
Rural areas **Males**	Kachin	7.2	4.9	3	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.5	2.9
	Kayah	6.3	4.7	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.2
	Kayin	19.9	15.2	10.2	7.1	5.7	4.4	3.4	2.9	2.6	2	8.2
	Chin	11.6	11.1	6	3.2	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.0
	Sagaing	8.4	6.5	4	2.4	1.5	1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	3.0
	Tanintharyi	10.6	6.7	4.4	3	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	4.1
	Bago	13.8	8.6	4.9	3	2.1	1.6	1.3	1	0.9	0.8	4.3
	Magway	8.3	6.6	3.7	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.6
	Mandalay	8.9	6.2	3.5	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.8
	Mon	14.8	11.3	7.7	5.4	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.9	6.1
	Rakhine	32.7	19.9	10.5	6	4.1	3.2	2.7	2.4	2	1.9	9.3
	Yangon	9.3	5.4	2.9	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	2.9
	Shan	4.8	3.1	1.7	1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.6
	Ayeyawady	9.2	6.1	3.2	2	1.6	1.2	1	1	0.9	0.8	2.9
	Nay Pyi Taw	8.5	5.2	2.7	1.7	1.2	1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.6
	UNION	**10.3**	**6.9**	**4**	**2.5**	**1.7**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**3.4**
Rural areas **Females**	Kachin	9.2	9.6	4.4	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	3.8
	Kayah	5.4	6	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.1
	Kayin	18.9	14.9	9.3	6.4	4.3	3.1	2.2	1.9	1.4	0.9	7.6
	Chin	8	7.7	3.5	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.8
	Sagaing	7.6	8.3	4.8	2.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.6
	Tanintharyi	14.4	10.8	5.7	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.4	1	1.3	0.9	5.2
	Bago	13.6	12.3	6.9	3.9	2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	5.8
	Magway	7.1	8.2	4.2	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.0
	Mandalay	6.9	7.4	3.8	2	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.0
	Mon	16.1	15.5	9.2	5.3	3.4	2.2	1.6	1.3	1	0.7	6.8
	Rakhine	37.7	25.2	15.2	8.9	5.3	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.6	2	13.5
	Yangon	6.9	5.8	3.3	2	1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.1
	Shan	4	3	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5
	Ayeyawady	9.8	8.7	4.3	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	3.6
	Nay Pyi Taw	6.6	5.7	2.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.4
	UNION	**9.4**	**8.5**	**4.6**	**2.6**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**3.8**

Urban-rural comparisons among young adults in the labour force (aged 15-19 and 20-24), found that Chin State again had the highest percentage point difference, with higher unemployment in urban than in rural areas. The State had 20.8 and 20.0 percentage point higher unemployment among urban males in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups, respectively. It also had higher unemployment among urban females than rural females with a 36.7 percentage point difference in the 15-19 age group and a 27.0 per cent difference in the 20-24 age group. In Rakhine, the State with the second highest urban-rural percentage difference among the 15-19 age group, the unemployment rate was higher in rural areas than in urban area for both males (8.0 percentage points difference) and females (9.4 percentage points difference).

6.3.4 Occupation

The occupational profile of persons in employment in urban and rural areas was, as expected, very different. In rural areas 56.3 per cent were employed as skilled agriculture and fishery workers compared to only 7.8 per cent in urban areas (Table 6.7). Elementary occupations accounted for 10.9 per cent of urban workers but comprised 18.2 per cent of rural workers. In rural areas there was no other occupational group that contained more than 10 per cent of workers. In contrast, the urban employment sector was more balanced with 28.4 per cent working in sales and service occupations, 21.8 per cent in craft and related trades, and (as noted above) 11 per cent in elementary occupations. There was little variation among States/Regions, with the exception of workers in Nay Pyi Taw, which had a much higher percentage of persons who, generally but not exclusively, were employed in occupations that traditionally require higher levels of education than was the case in other States/Regions.

It is interesting to note that there are four States that had over 20 per cent of their urban population employed as skilled agricultural workers: Kachin, Kayah, Chin and Shan. This may be an indication of more rural-type areas in these States being designated as urban. An analysis of District level data (not presented in this report) shows that one District in Kachin, one in Kayah and four in Shan all had over 40 per cent of workers employed as skilled agricultural workers.

Yangon and the new capital of Nay Pyi Taw also have rural populations that exhibited more of the characteristics of an urban than rural occupational structure. For example, the designated rural population of Yangon had only 29.7 per cent of the employed workforce in agricultural occupations. An examination of the District level data on occupational structure by urban and rural residence shows that of the substantially rural population of North Yangon District only 20.6 per cent were employed as agricultural workers. Also, rural areas of Mandalay District had less than 20 per cent employed as agricultural workers. It appears that these rural areas act more as suburbs where workers spend the night while working in urban Yangon or Mandalay.

Table 6.7

Percentage employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households in urban and rural areas by occupational group, by State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region		Occupational groups										Total	Total employed population
		Managers	Profes-sionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Sevices and sales workers	Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Other	Not stated		
Urban	Kachin	1.1%	4.8%	6.0%	3.3%	23.0%	22.3%	20.1%	5.3%	7.0%	1.3%	5.7%	100.0%	189,835
	Kayah	2.1%	5.8%	5.4%	6.4%	23.1%	21.3%	17.3%	6.6%	6.7%	2.0%	3.4%	100.0%	28,208
	Kayin	0.8%	3.4%	3.0%	3.4%	27.8%	11.4%	20.3%	10.9%	12.8%	1.5%	4.9%	100.0%	116,164
	Chin	3.0%	11.4%	8.3%	10.8%	11.2%	25.8%	11.2%	2.8%	6.0%	2.0%	7.6%	100.0%	25,601
	Sagaing	1.2%	5.4%	4.0%	4.9%	26.7%	12.0%	19.9%	6.9%	11.9%	0.8%	6.4%	100.0%	360,003
	Tanintharyi	0.8%	4.4%	3.2%	4.6%	26.9%	18.2%	16.9%	10.3%	10.6%	1.1%	3.0%	100.0%	125,947
	Bago	1.1%	4.8%	3.3%	4.4%	31.7%	8.5%	22.1%	7.9%	12.6%	0.9%	2.8%	100.0%	406,064
	Magway	1.4%	6.2%	4.2%	6.5%	29.9%	7.2%	17.6%	7.1%	13.6%	1.1%	5.1%	100.0%	220,401
	Mandalay	1.0%	4.7%	6.1%	4.9%	29.1%	3.5%	26.2%	7.9%	10.6%	0.9%	5.2%	100.0%	881,353
	Mon	0.8%	4.7%	2.5%	3.3%	30.8%	12.3%	19.1%	8.2%	11.0%	1.0%	6.3%	100.0%	216,009
	Rakhine	1.6%	7.1%	4.1%	5.7%	24.5%	10.1%	16.5%	5.5%	12.5%	1.2%	11.2%	100.0%	123,002
	Yangon	2.1%	5.4%	4.8%	7.4%	28.8%	1.9%	24.4%	9.5%	10.4%	0.8%	4.5%	100.0%	2,088,138
	Shan	0.8%	3.7%	3.1%	3.9%	25.1%	21.0%	17.6%	6.0%	10.4%	2.2%	6.3%	100.0%	559,429
	Ayeyawady	1.1%	5.2%	3.0%	5.2%	32.5%	9.6%	16.8%	7.4%	14.1%	0.8%	4.4%	100.0%	342,329
	Nay Pyi Taw	5.7%	5.1%	6.7%	10.9%	24.3%	4.3%	14.7%	6.8%	9.8%	6.6%	5.1%	100.0%	136,894
	TOTAL	**1.5%**	**5.1%**	**4.5%**	**5.8%**	**28.4%**	**7.8%**	**21.8%**	**8.1%**	**10.9%**	**1.1%**	**5.0%**	**100.0%**	**5,819,377**

Table 6.7 (continued)

Percentage employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households in urban and rural areas by occupational group, by State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region		Managers	Profes-sionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Sevices and sales workers	Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Other	Not stated	Total	Total employed population
Rural	Kachin	0.3%	1.7%	3.0%	0.5%	8.4%	60.5%	10.0%	1.7%	6.3%	1.1%	6.5%	100.0%	346,223
	Kayah	0.4%	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	3.7%	74.4%	7.1%	1.4%	4.5%	1.4%	3.7%	100.0%	95,365
	Kayin	0.3%	1.4%	0.5%	0.7%	6.7%	63.1%	4.8%	1.8%	10.4%	0.8%	9.6%	100.0%	389,288
	Chin	0.6%	2.3%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	81.7%	1.4%	0.2%	1.8%	0%	9.0%	100.0%	140,374
	Sagaing	0.2%	1.3%	0.7%	0.5%	5.8%	59.8%	9.3%	1.5%	15.4%	0.2%	5.2%	100.0%	2,051,130
	Tanintharyi	0.3%	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%	9.8%	52.6%	7.9%	3.1%	16.6%	1.2%	5.0%	100.0%	390,655
	Bago	0.3%	1.4%	0.7%	1.0%	7.2%	48.8%	6.9%	2.2%	27.6%	0.8%	3.1%	100.0%	1,538,113
	Magway	0.3%	1.3%	0.6%	1.0%	4.9%	60.5%	5.2%	1.8%	19.3%	0.6%	4.5%	100.0%	1,598,885
	Mandalay	0.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	7.6%	45.7%	14.0%	2.5%	20.6%	0.4%	5.4%	100.0%	1,833,604
	Mon	0.3%	1.9%	0.8%	0.8%	11.6%	41.9%	10.4%	3.3%	22.9%	0.6%	5.5%	100.0%	511,774
	Rakhine	0.4%	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	6.3%	51.0%	5.3%	1.6%	16.1%	1.0%	14.8%	100.0%	572,389
	Yangon	0.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.8%	12.3%	29.7%	18.9%	5.9%	22.3%	1.2%	5.2%	100.0%	923,729
	Shan	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	2.8%	80.7%	2.8%	0.7%	6.2%	0.5%	4.8%	100.0%	2,269,781
	Ayeyawady	0.2%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	7.3%	53.8%	4.9%	1.8%	25.0%	0.1%	4.4%	100.0%	2,228,058
	Nay Pyi Taw	0.3%	1.3%	1.0%	2.0%	9.9%	41.4%	7.9%	2.8%	26.4%	1.0%	5.8%	100.0%	351,786
	TOTAL	**0.3%**	**1.3%**	**0.8%**	**0.8%**	**6.7%**	**56.3%**	**7.8%**	**2.0%**	**18.2%**	**0.6%**	**5.3%**	**100.0%**	**15,241,154**

6.3.5 Industry

The percentages of the employed population working in different industrial sectors are shown in Table 6.8. The patterns are similar to those discussed above for occupation groups. The overall picture is that the workforce in the urban economy is primarily employed in wholesale and retail sectors (19.8 per cent), manufacturing (11.8 per cent), accommodation and food sectors (11.2 per cent) and only 9.4 per cent in agriculture. In contrast, the rural workforce is overwhelmingly working in the agriculture, fishing and forestry sectors (68.7 per cent).

The distribution of the workforce among key industrial sectors is shown in Figure 6.9. For males, the distribution was much as expected, with workers in 'other' sectors generally comprising the majority of occupations, and agricultural and manufacturing having broadly similar shares of the workforce. For females, however, the pattern was quite different. Among females living in urban Yangon almost 23.2 per cent worked in the manufacturing sector. The figure shows that this percentage declines moving down the urban hierarchy, with only 11.7 per cent working in manufacturing among females in other urban places. The percentage working in agriculture generally increases, with 8.6 per cent in Yangon and 21.7 per cent in other urban places. For women living in rural areas the distinctions were even greater. Of those women residing in rural Yangon, 47 per cent were employed in manufacturing while only 10.9 per cent were employed in agriculture. This is in contrast to females in rural areas of State/Region capitals of whom 8.0 per cent were working in manufacturing and 65.3 per cent in agriculture.

As with occupation, the breakdown of the industrial sector by urban and rural areas of residence suggests that several rural Districts had a distribution of workers by industrial sector similar to urban areas, and vice versa. For example, although the data is not shown, rural North Yangon, Mandalay, and Nyaung U (in Mandalay region) Districts all had over 16 per cent of their workforce employed in manufacturing. Nyaung U District contains a Township that is the closest location to the large historical temple complex of Bagan and hence it is well developed. In contrast, urban populations in Puta-O (Kachin State), Bawlakhe (Kayah State), Linkhe, Hopan, and Matman (all in Shan State) all had over 50 per cent of their population employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

Figure 6.9

Percentage of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households in urban and rural areas for selected areas by selected industrial sectors, by sex, 2014 Census

Mandalay's five Townships do not include rural areas.
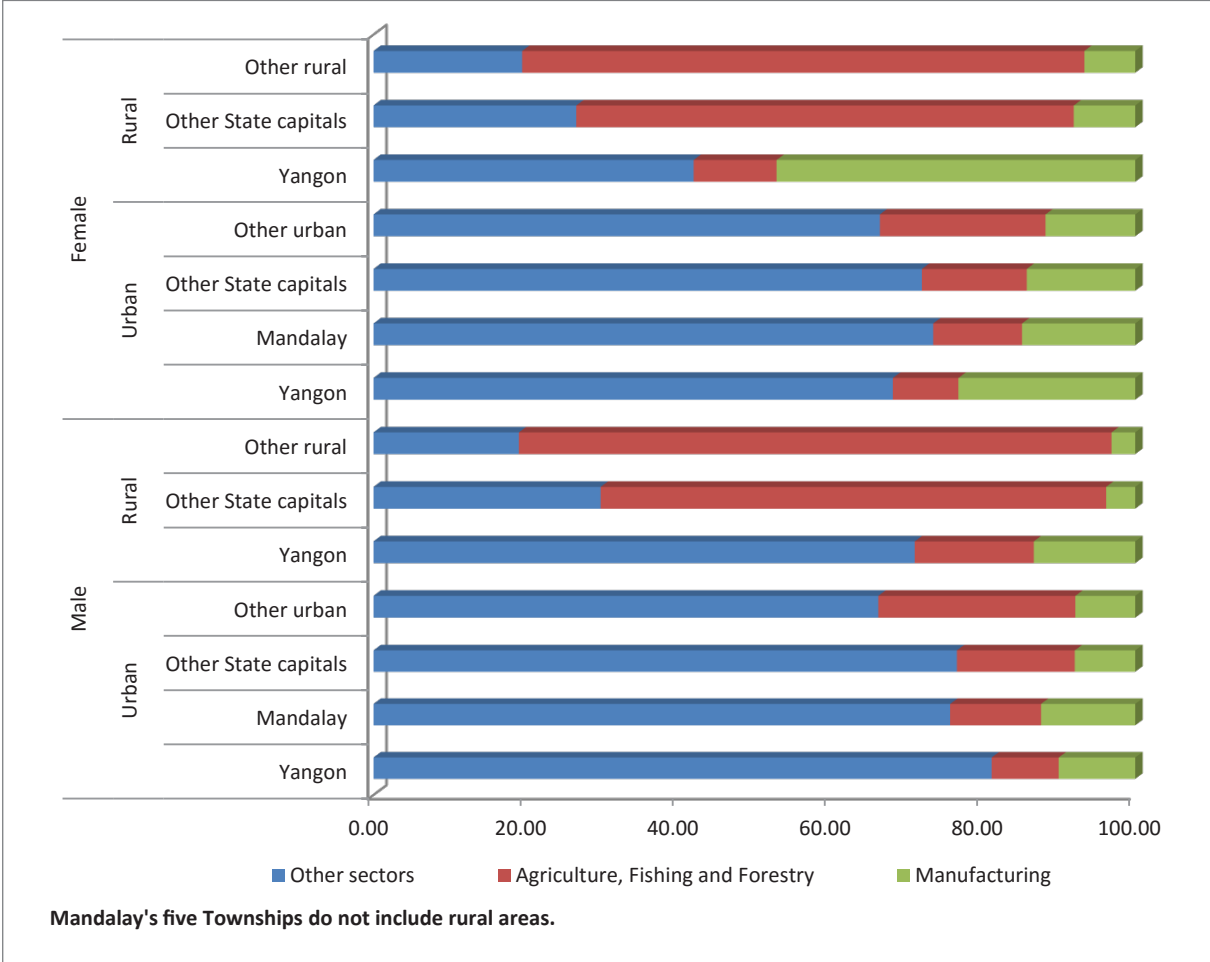
Table 6.8

Percentage of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households in urban and rural areas by industrial sector, by State/Region, 2014 Census

Industrial sector	Urban areas															
	Kachin	Kayah	Kayin	Chin	Sagaing	Tanintharyi	Bago	Magway	Mandalay	Mon	Rakhine	Yangon	Shan	Ayeyawady	Nay Pyi Taw	Union
Agriculture; forestry and fishing	23.1%	22.8%	13.1%	27.6%	14.6%	22.2%	12.1%	8.8%	4.6%	16.2%	11.7%	2.9%	23.0%	11.8%	5.3%	9.4%
Mining and quarrying	5.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Manufacturing	6.0%	5.1%	11.1%	3.0%	10.2%	6.5%	13.8%	9.9%	13.7%	8.1%	6.1%	15.1%	5.9%	10.9%	4.7%	11.8%
Electricity; gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Water supply; sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Construction	7.3%	11.2%	8.7%	8.4%	7.0%	9.2%	7.2%	6.1%	8.2%	9.5%	7.4%	9.2%	10.3%	6.5%	9.3%	8.5%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18.5%	17.3%	20.5%	7.0%	19.0%	20.8%	20.5%	20.8%	22.4%	21.1%	16.7%	18.9%	19.3%	21.7%	16.3%	19.8%
Transportation and storage	5.9%	6.7%	13.8%	2.8%	7.4%	10.9%	9.9%	8.2%	8.0%	10.0%	9.7%	10.7%	7.0%	10.5%	6.8%	9.3%
Accommodation and food services and activities	7.7%	5.7%	8.3%	2.0%	10.6%	8.8%	13.4%	11.7%	12.9%	11.7%	8.9%	11.8%	8.0%	13.0%	8.0%	11.2%
Information and communication	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
Financial and insurance activities	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Real estate activities	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%	0%	0%	0.3%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.2%
Professional; scientific and technical activities	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Administrative and support service activities	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	1.3%	1.8%	1.2%	1.6%	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%	6.5%	1.1%	1.1%	3.2%	3.3%
Public administration including civil servants	5.5%	12.0%	6.0%	19.8%	6.7%	5.2%	6.1%	9.5%	5.1%	4.7%	8.8%	5.4%	6.3%	6.4%	29.1%	6.5%
Education	3.8%	5.1%	2.9%	8.9%	4.3%	3.6%	4.1%	5.3%	3.2%	3.8%	6.8%	2.6%	2.9%	4.3%	2.7%	3.4%
Human health and social work activities	1.9%	2.3%	0.9%	4.4%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Other service activities	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	4.8%	2.4%	1.8%	1.8%	2.7%	2.8%	2.4%	3.5%	2.9%	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	2.8%
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%	0.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	2.5%	1.7%	0.8%	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Not stated	8.4%	4.2%	6.5%	8.1%	10.1%	3.9%	4.2%	7.9%	9.0%	7.5%	14.5%	6.5%	7.9%	5.9%	6.6%	7.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	89,835	28,208	116,164	25,601	360,003	125,947	406,064	220,401	881,353	216,009	123,002	2,088,138	559,429	342,329	136,894	5,819,377

Table 6.8 (continued)
Percentage of employed persons aged 10 and over in conventional households in urban and rural areas by industrial sector, by State/Region, 2014 Census

Industrial sector	Rural areas															
	Kachin	Kayah	Kayin	Chin	Sagaing	Tanintharyi	Bago	Magway	Mandalay	Mon	Rakhine	Yangon	Shan	Ayeyawady	Nay Pyi Taw	Union
Agriculture; forestry and fishing	63.6%	75.7%	69.4%	82.5%	70.2%	65.2%	70.3%	74.0%	57.1%	59.2%	60.2%	41.5%	84.9%	73.2%	58.1%	68.7%
Mining and quarrying	6.1%	3.7%	0.2%	0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	2.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%
Manufacturing	1.5%	1.3%	2.3%	0.6%	5.5%	4.1%	4.4%	4.0%	9.3%	5.6%	2.7%	14.1%	1.2%	3.7%	3.7%	4.9%
Electricity; gas steam and air conditioning supply	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.3%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Water supply; sewage waste management and remediation activities	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.2%	0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Construction	2.1%	3.1%	3.2%	0.7%	2.4%	4.5%	3.0%	2.1%	4.7%	5.4%	2.3%	7.8%	1.5%	1.7%	5.1%	3.0%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.6%	2.9%	5.3%	0.9%	4.6%	7.9%	5.2%	4.0%	6.2%	8.1%	4.9%	8.9%	2.3%	5.7%	7.1%	5.2%
Transportation and storage	1.6%	1.3%	1.9%	0.3%	1.2%	2.7%	2.1%	1.1%	1.9%	3.1%	1.7%	5.6%	0.7%	1.7%	2.9%	1.8%
Accommodation and food services and activities	2.1%	1.0%	1.4%	0.1%	1.9%	2.5%	2.4%	1.5%	2.9%	4.1%	2.5%	4.0%	0.7%	2.4%	3.4%	2.2%
Information and communication	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0.2%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%
Financial and insurance activities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%
Real estate activities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Professional; scientific and technical activities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%
Administrative and support service activities	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%
Public administration including civil servants	1.8%	2.7%	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%	2.1%	2.8%	0.9%	0.8%	3.8%	1.6%
Education	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.9%	1.7%	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%
Human health and social work activities	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0%	0.2%	0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Other service activities	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%	1.5%	3.2%	2.3%	3.2%	4.1%	0.9%	3.0%	4.5%	2.0%
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	1.9%	1.2%	2.7%	2.1%	2.0%	1.1%	1.8%	1.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%	1.4%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Not stated	7.7%	4.3%	10.4%	9.5%	6.2%	5.6%	3.6%	5.0%	6.3%	5.9%	15.9%	5.9%	5.2%	4.9%	6.6%	6.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	346,223	95,365	389,288	140,374	2,051,130	390,655	1,538,113	1,598,885	1,833,604	511,774	572,389	923,729	2,269,781	2,228,058	351,786	15,241,154

6.3.6 Durability of housing units and access to secure tenure

For the purposes of this report, a housing unit is defined as 'durable' if the living accommodation is an apartment/flat/condominium, bungalow/brick house, semi-pacca house or wooden house. Overall, the Union has 74 per cent of households who live in such 'durable' housing in urban areas, and 53 per cent in rural areas. Interestingly, Chin State has the highest per cent of urban households with improved durability housing units among the States/Regions at 89 per cent, with the majority (73 per cent) living in wooden houses. Magway and Mandalay Regions have the lowest per cent of urban households living in such durable housing units at 47 per cent and 53 per cent, respectively. In all States/Regions, with the exception of Magway, urban areas have higher levels of durable housing than rural areas (Table 6.9).

Table 6.9

Percentage of urban and rural populations in durable housing units by State/Region, 2014 Census

State/Region	Urban population in durable housing (%)	Rural population in durable housing (%)
Union	**74.09**	**53.15**
Kachin State	64.35	51.76
Kayah State	83.41	66.78
Kayin State	87.41	76.91
Chin State	88.87	65.71
Sagaing Region	61.73	55.76
Tanintharyi Region	81.00	65.54
Bago Region	77.66	63.80
Magway Region	46.89	48.67
Mandalay Region	52.60	37.45
Mon State	86.41	75.16
Rakhine State	65.88	55.78
Yangon Region	85.84	53.77
Shan State	73.22	50.90
Ayeyawady Region	70.89	44.07
Nay Pyi Taw	81.43	62.46

Based on the ownership type of the housing unit, access to secure tenure is defined if the occupants of the household have the status of one of the following: "Owner"; "Provided free"; "Government quarters"; or "Private company quarters". As seen in Figure 6.10, there was a higher percentage of households in rural areas that had such access than in urban areas. This is primarily due to the much higher percentage of households in urban areas that have "renting" status, (ranging from about 8 per cent in Rakhine to 31 per cent in Yangon) compared to rural areas (which range from 1 per cent to 3 per cent in most States/Regions). At the State/Region level, Yangon Region has the lowest urban percentage of access to secure tenure (68 per cent).

6.3.7 Access to improved sources of drinking water

The definition of 'improved source of drinking water' is adapted from the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators. According to this definition, improved sources include

the categories: tap water/piped, tube well/borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/ water purifier. More than half of the States/Regions had a higher percentage of households with improved sources of drinking water in urban areas than in rural areas (Ayeyawady, Kachin, Kayah and Kayin were the exceptions). Those States/Regions with higher levels of improved sources of drinking water in rural areas had a higher rural percentage of tube well/ borehole users than in urban areas.

Figure 6.10

Percentage of population in conventional households in urban and rural areas residing in housing with secure tenure, 2014 Census
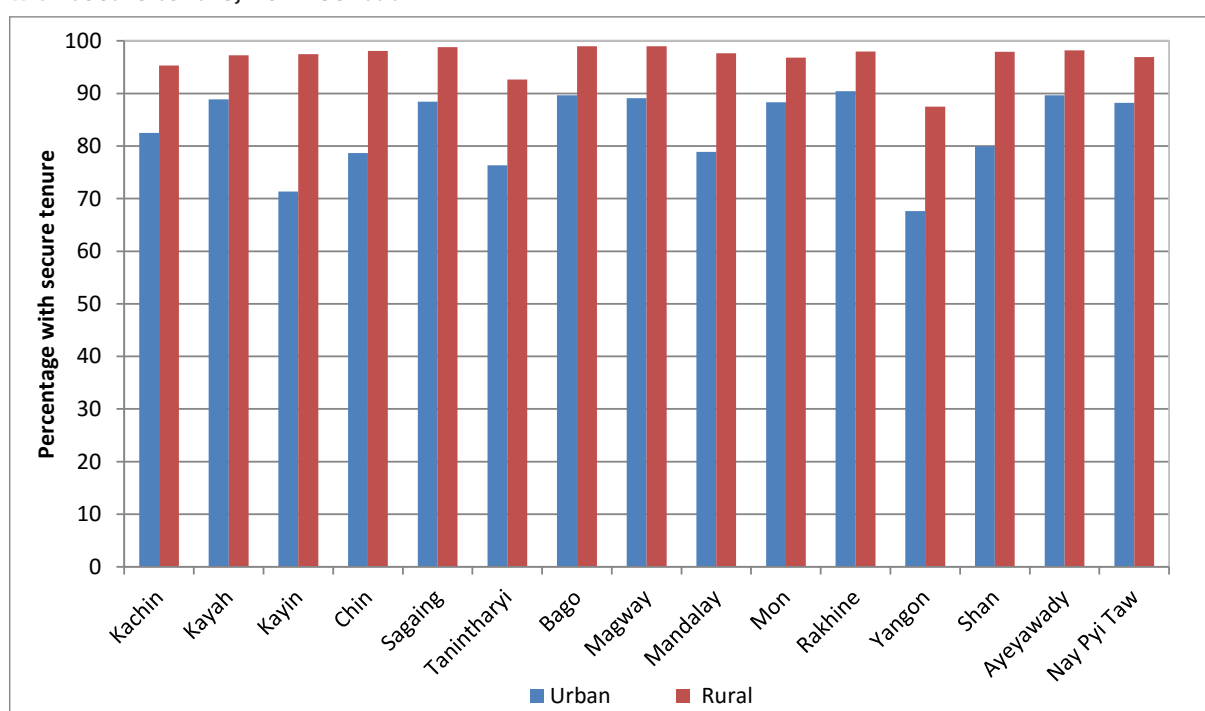
At the State/Region level, urban-rural differences in access to improved sources of drinking water were highest in Yangon Region with an urban excess of 41.5 percentage points, followed by Shan State with 41.1 percentage points. Differentials were even greater at the District level. Within Yangon Region, East Yangon District, within the Yangon Municipality boundary, had an urban excess of 78.9 percentage points. Similarly, a border District in Shan State, Kunlon District, had a 70.8 percentage point difference. In complete contrast, however, the District of Hinthada in Ayeyawady Region had a differential of 3.4 percentage points in favour of access in rural areas.

The map at Figure 6.11 shows the percentages of the population in urban and rural areas with access to improved sources of drinking water at the District level. The map further reveals that people in many urban areas of the border Districts in Shan State have a high percentage of improved water sources, whereas in most rural regions in Shan State less than 50 per cent of the population has such access.

6.3.8   Access to improved sanitation

The definition of 'improved sanitation' is also adapted from the MDG indicators, and includes two toilet categories of 'flush' and 'water seal (improved pit latrine)'. Yangon Region had the highest percentage of the population with such improved sanitation in urban areas at 95.4 per cent, followed by Nay Pyi Taw at 94.8 per cent. Rakhine had the lowest urban percentage of improved sanitation at 75.9 per cent, followed by Magway Region at 83.6 per cent.

As seen in the map at Figure 6.12, the difference between the availability of improved sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas is noticeable in all areas of the country. At the Union level, the percentage of households in urban areas with such improved sanitation facilities was 92.3 per cent, compared to the rural percentage of 67.3. Rakhine State had the highest urban-rural difference in percentage; the urban percentage was the lowest in the country (75.9 per cent), and the rural percentage was only 23.6. Two of Rakhine's Districts, Sittwe District (13.6 per cent) and Myauk U (12.4 per cent) had the lowest rural percentage of any District in Myanmar, but, again, it must be noted that the households that were not enumerated in Rakhine may affect this comparison.

Figure 6.11

Percentage of the population in conventional households with access to improved sources of drinking water in urban and rural areas by District, 2014 Census

Legend

☐ State/Region boundaries

☐ District boundaries

Percent of population with access to improved sources of drinking water

☐ Less than 44

☐ 44 - 69

☐ 70 - 83

☐ 84 - 92

☐ More than 92
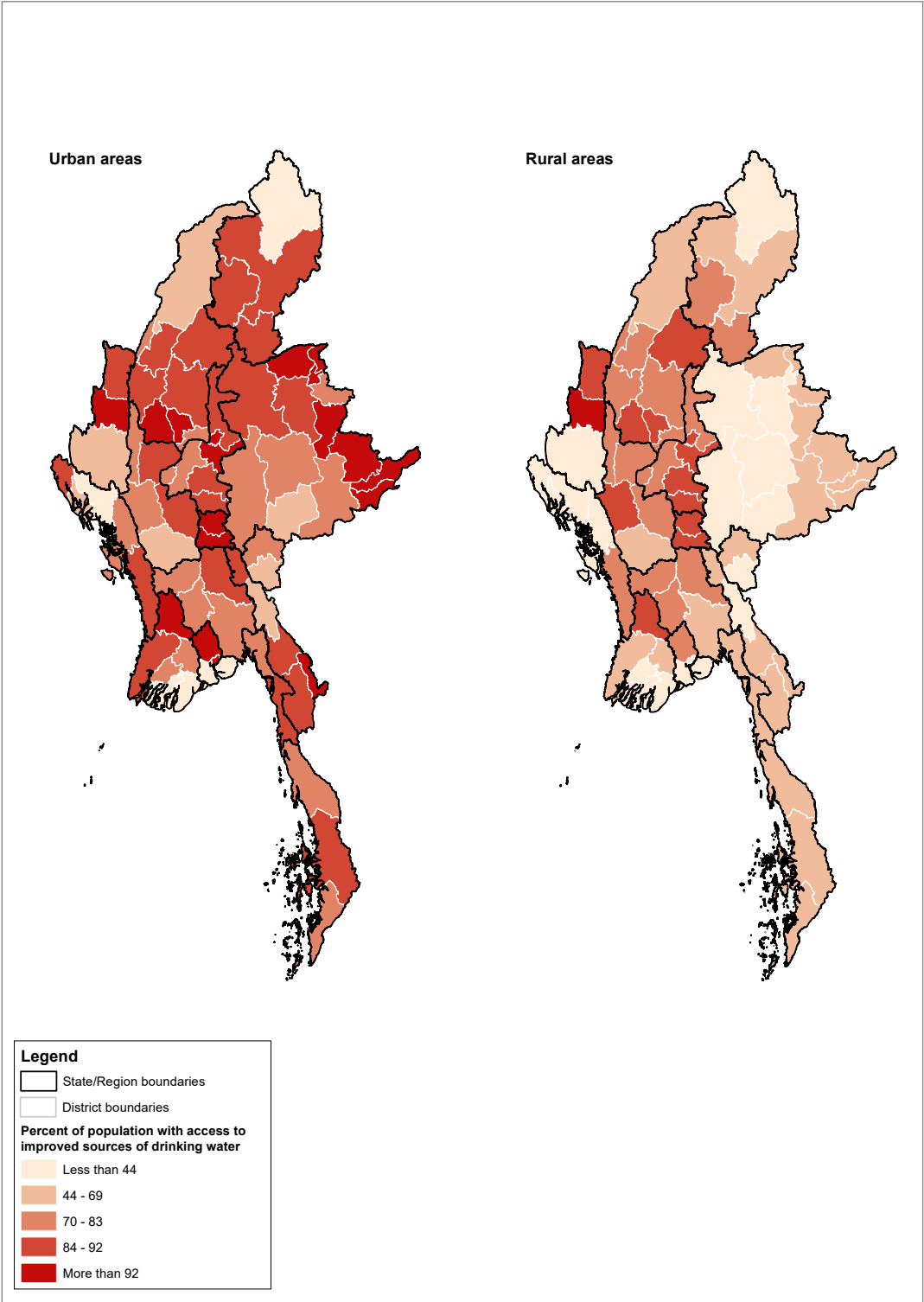
Figure 6.12

Percentage of the population in conventional households with access to improved sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas by District, 2014 Census

Urban areas

Rural areas

Legend

☐ State/Region boundaries
☐ District boundaries

Percent of population with access to improved sanitation

- Less than 67
- 67 - 85
- 86 - 92
- 93 - 95
- More than 95
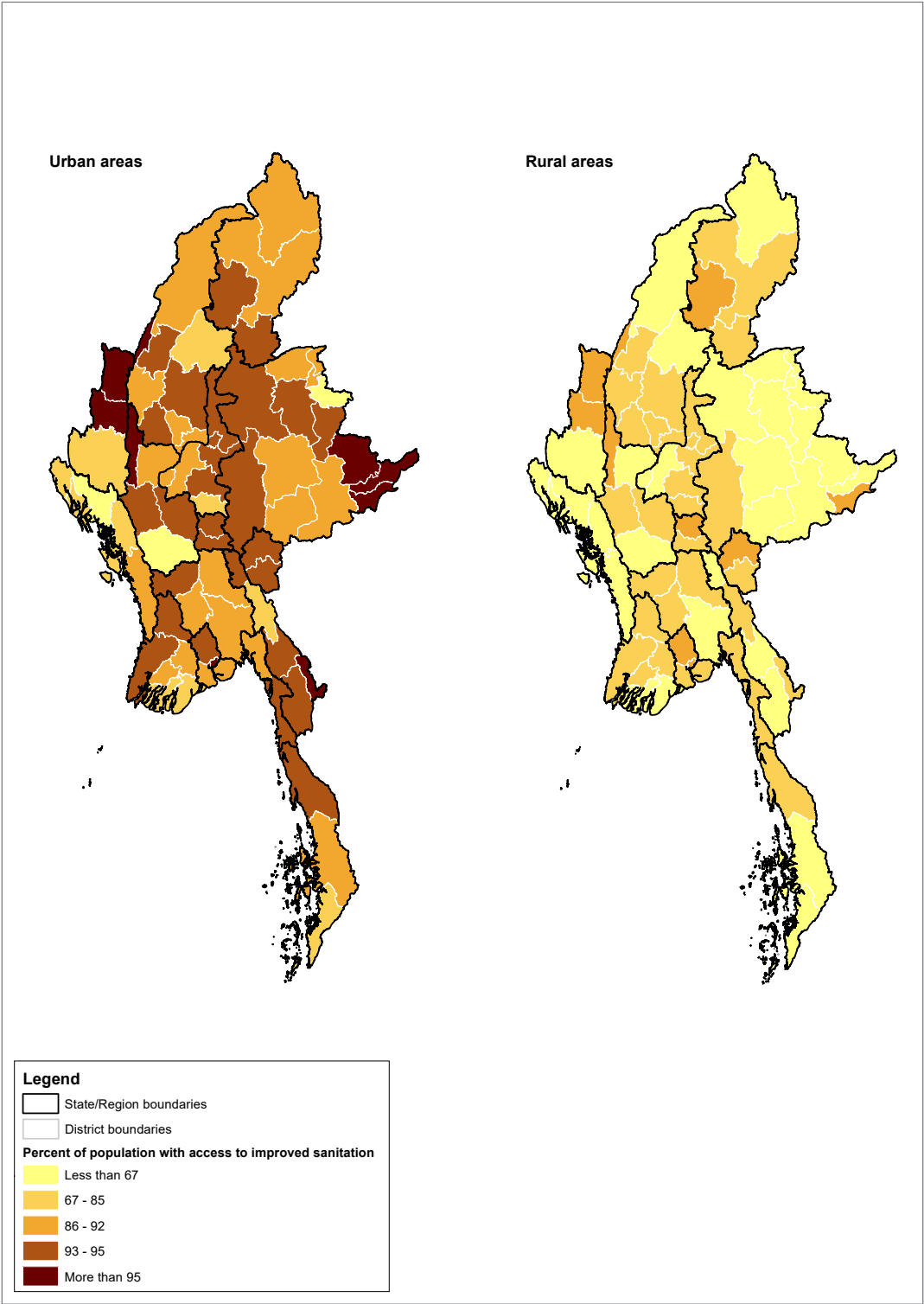
## 6.4 Effect of migration on the urban growth of Yangon

The impact of migration on the growth of Yangon can be estimated without the effect of reclassification of rural areas as urban areas by using the District level boundaries. This means that approximately 30 per cent of the Yangon population in 2014 was classified as rural. Also, as much of the rural population of Yangon work in occupations more generally associated with urban areas, the use of the District level boundaries provide a more reasonable estimate of the population whose economic and social life are influenced by Yangon city.

Internal migration accounted for 81 per cent of the growth of the Region while natural increase was responsible for 31 per cent. The level of fertility was below replacement at 1.85 according to the 2014 Census Thematic Report on Fertility and Nuptiality (Department of Population, 2016a) but the young age structure, assisted by migration, resulted in a positive impact of natural increase. The impact of migration on the growth of the urban population is only offset by the negative contribution of net international migration. It can be expected that, as the fertility of Yangon continues to fall and as the population momentum built into the age structure declines, growth will increasingly depend on internal migration.

An additional method for examining the relationship between urban growth and migration is to plot the relationship between the proportions of the District population living in urban areas with the proportion of the District population who are recent migrants. As expected, there is a clear linear relationship between these two indicators, with Districts with higher levels of migration also tending to have higher levels of urbanization. There are several Districts with very high levels of urbanization and also high levels of recent migration; among these Districts are East and West Yangon (see Figure 6.13). Also included in the plot are Districts in Mandalay and Myitkyina. An interesting case is Tamu, a District on the Myanmar and Indian border, which has about 7 per cent of the population who are recent migrants but has over 52 per cent of the population who are classified as urban. This would indicate that while the trade with India has helped develop the local economy it has had little impact on migration.

Those Districts that are below the 'best fit' line include Myawady, North Yangon, Tachileik, Kawthoung, Bawlakhe, Ottar and Dekkhina. All these Districts experienced much higher levels of internal migration than their levels of urbanization would suggest. Except for the last two Districts, which comprise Nay Pyi Taw and North Yangon, the other Districts are all located along the Myanmar/Thailand border. It would appear that these areas are benefiting from opportunities that border trade provides but that these opportunities are not always within areas defined as urban. As seen from the case of North Yangon, which has large numbers of migrants employed in industry, many of these areas are designated as rural but enjoy an occupational and industrial structure that are similar to urban areas.

Figure 6.13

Districts by the proportion of the total urban population and the percentage of recent migrants, 2014 Census
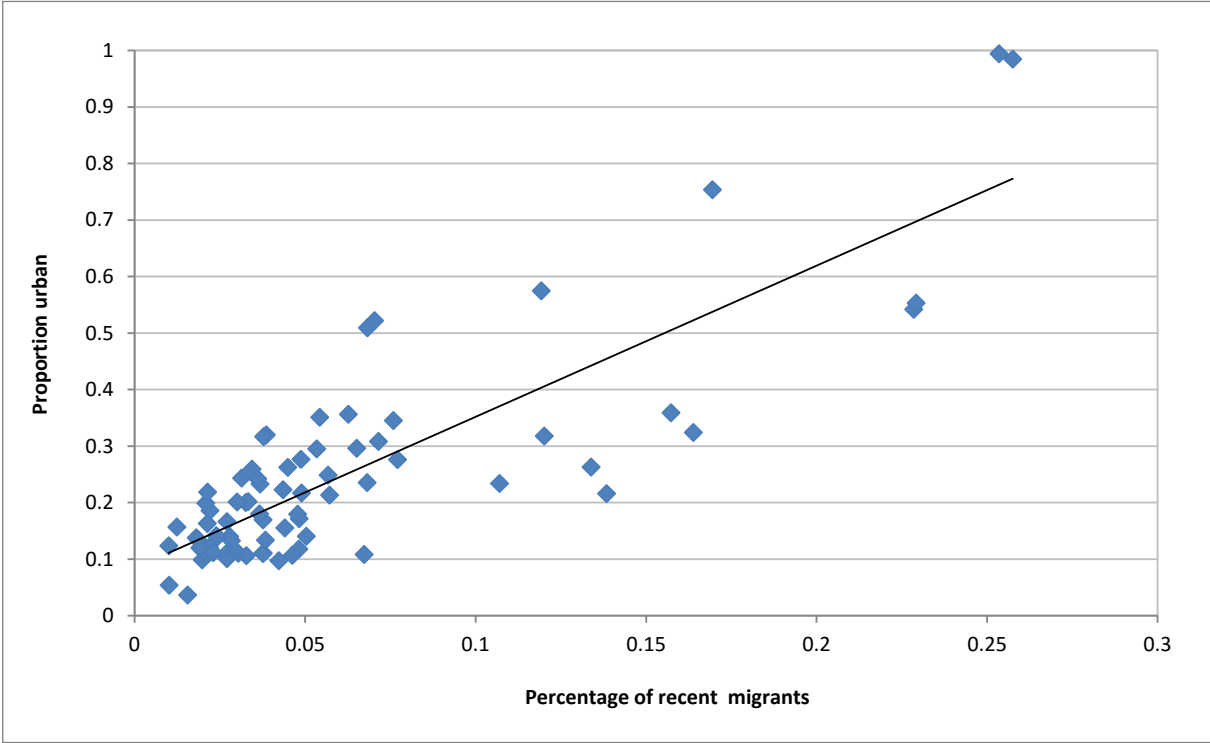
Chapter 7. Policy Implications

Results from the 2014 Census provide the first opportunity for over 30 years to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of the population at the levels of the individual and household. They also provide an opportunity to construct or amend policies that impact upon, or are impacted by population variables. There are numerous recommendations for policy in the literature, either for internal migration (Deshingar and Grimm, 2005; Hickey, Narendra and Rainwater, 2013), international migration (Bertelsmann Foundation, 2000; Hugo, 2005; Hall, 2012) and urbanization (Blount, 2013; UN-Habitat, unpublished). In this section specific recommendations are examined in light of the findings from the 2014 Census.

The trend in policies related to internal migration is not to directly attempt to regulate levels, patterns or differentials in movement. Instead policy should respond to changes in the social and economic context of the country by facilitating migration, ensuring that the rights of migrants are protected, promoting the integration of migrants into their destination areas, and helping migrants sustain linkages with their origin communities. Within this policy framework, any migration policy needs to be reactive as well as proactive, ensuring that the lives of migrants are not adversely affected by economic and social change. The results from the 2014 Census provide valuable information on more permanent migrants that can be used to assist in policy formulation.

Based on a study of internal migration in Myanmar, the Department of Population has proposed a number of recommendations for policy that remain relevant (Department of Population/UNFPA, 2013). Among these recommendations are: that data on the levels, patterns and differentials of migration be taken into account in the formulation of social and economic policy; that the Government policy of promoting the development of satellite cities be continued in an attempt to reduce flows to Yangon; that the Government should continue with its efforts to mechanize farming in an effort to improve the productivity of rural areas; and to increase research, including specialized migration surveys, to take into account the full range of mobility of the population, including temporary forms of mobility.

The analysis of internal migration patterns within Myanmar clearly shows many of the expected patterns. Migration flows are directed primarily to places where economic opportunities are the greatest. This includes Yangon, but also involves other urban places. Typical migrants are young, relatively well educated, and living in households that are similar to non-migrant households. Females are more likely to migrate than males. And employment in the industrial sector of the economy is much more common for migrants than for non-migrants.

There were also some findings that were not expected. Chief among these were the direction of the flows of migration. Almost half of recent migration occurred between urban areas, and about 10 per cent of movement was from rural to urban areas. While the definition of 'migration' employed in the Census undoubtedly resulted in many moves from rural areas not being included as migrations, the results do suggest that for more permanent migration the flows are predominately urban to urban. More permanent migration from rural areas was directed towards other rural areas. While this report does not advocate polices that attempt to change migration flows, the results suggest that policies aimed at providing rural inhabitants with similar access to educational opportunities that urban residents enjoy would provide rural residents with the opportunity to improve their lives through migration. Also it

is important that information about opportunities in other areas is disseminated to both rural and urban residents.

The findings show that migrants live in households that have greater access to drinking water, improved sanitation, and the use of electricity for lighting compared to households of non-migrants, and that the construction materials of households with migrants were similar or better, than the households of non-migrants. Migrants also tend to be related to the head of the households into which they move. This points to the importance of social networks in facilitating movement and their role in assisting in the settlement of migrants, and might help explain the lack of rural to urban flows of migrants.

Another finding that was unexpected was the large increase in internal migration that has occurred over the five years prior to the Census. Some of this may have resulted from the relocation of those persons who were affected by Cyclone Nargis in 2008. However, it appears that the opening up of Myanmar in 2011 resulted in a surge of movement arising from improved economic opportunities.

The recommendations by DoP/UNFPA (2013) for an in-depth study of all forms of movement, and for that study to fully investigate the contributions of migrants to the development of both the areas of origin and the areas of destination, are also made in the present report. This is important as the Census did not measure temporary migration (a move less than one year before the Census), which has been shown to be a major form of movement in other Southeast Asian countries. Also, the Census did not enquire into issues related to remittances, both social and economic, or the uses made of such remittances.

Movement across international borders is an emotive topic. Many countries from which migrants originate see such movement as a positive step in the development of the country, both through the remittances of money and goods that migrants typically send or bring back home, and through the upgrading of skills that migrants are expected to receive in their destination countries. However, the issue of migrants in receiving countries is more complex. While workers are often needed to help develop the economy, issues of social integration and public perceptions of migrants often cause difficulties for host governments. These difficulties are exacerbated when most, or even some, of the migration flows are undocumented. Undocumented migrants are particularly at risk of trafficking, exploitation and abuse.

Hickey, Narendra and Rainwater (2013) state that Myanmar does not have an integrated policy on international migration, although they do mention agreements that have been signed with other countries, such as Thailand, in an attempt to regulate undocumented flows of migrants. There have been little attempts to ensure that the rights of workers travelling abroad are protected.

The data from the 2014 Census and other sources indicate a large percentage of the Myanmar population is currently residing abroad. The majority of these emigrants come from areas adjacent to the Myanmar-Thailand border and now live in Thailand. Although there is no information on the legal status of migrants, it can be assumed that a portion of these

emigrants are undocumented. The volume of migration from Myanmar requires that efforts be made to enact comprehensive legislation that provides for the protection of migrants, lowers the cost of documented migration, makes it easier for money and other goods to be remitted, and ensures that migration is a process that is not forced because of poverty but rather is an act based on opportunities. At the same time continuing efforts need to be made to develop employment opportunities within Myanmar so that potential migrants have choices as to whether or not they move, and if so, whether they will move internally or to another country.

International migration is predominantly undertaken by males. Only for the relatively small flow into Singapore is there parity between the sexes. In Thailand, the number of migrants is 134 males for every 100 females, which is lower than for most other destination countries. One of the reasons for this are the perceived barriers of the risk of migration; the more balanced sex ratios in Thailand indicate that social networks may play a large role in reducing the perceived risk of migration for females.

Household level data suggest that migrants originate from households that are marginally better off than households that do not contain a migrant. While there are variations by State/Region of origin in these indicators, the evidence implies that international migrants either come from economically better off households or that the remittances that they may be sending back do make a positive contribution to the economy of households. Whatever the direction of the relationship, this is an indication of the positive value of migration to households.

Emigrants tend to come from relatively few Districts, most of which are along borders with neighbouring countries. The social networks that exist among communities on either side of the borders assist in the flow of migration between countries and essentially institutionalize the flows. While other areas of Myanmar, especially in the delta regions, may be worse off economically, they do not have the same volume of flows that are found in border Districts. This may be because of the lack of information about opportunities in other countries or because of other internal migration opportunities within Myanmar. The results indicate that migrants are concentrated among certain households. This is true for both international migrants and internal migrants. Nearly 8 out of 100 households contain an international migrant, while 12.2 per cent contain an internal migrant with very little overlap between the two sets of households. Rather than serving as a first step for international migration, internal migration largely operates in a different set of households to international migration.

The Census recorded few persons who now live in Myanmar who had previously resided abroad. Only 23,577 persons whose usual place of residence was Myanmar at the time of the Census had indicated 'abroad' as their previous place of residence. And while 11 per cent of these persons were recorded as foreigners, the nationality of the remainder could not be ascertained, either because they were undocumented or were aged below ten.

Myanmar does not currently have a national urban policy (UN-Habitat, unpublished). Blount (2013) notes that Government policy has focused on ensuring food security, and hence is heavily directed at rural development while ignoring urban planning. However, there has

been recent action in developing comprehensive urban planning guidelines, partly because of the realization that increased urban productivity is required to ensure that rural incomes also increase at a pace similar to urban incomes. The results from an analysis of the 2014 Census provide information that can be used to help in the development of the guidelines.

The percentage of the population residing in urban areas in Myanmar remains at a low level. With almost 30 per cent of the population designated as 'urban', the labour force of the country remains predominately agricultural. But change is occurring. The tempo of urbanization is increasing and the percentage employed in agriculture is decreasing. Even in Yangon, the primate city of Myanmar, there are areas of some Districts that are defined as rural, but where the occupations of the residents resemble those of urban areas. This occurs because of the relative cheapness of land in peripheral areas of the main urban centres of Southeast Asia, which encourages the growth of suburban development and of industrial subdivisions in what were, and sometimes remain, nominally rural areas. As Myanmar develops, much more rapid levels of urbanization and urban growth can be expected.

Aside from the management of large urban places, of which Yangon and Mandalay are examples in Myanmar, the major policy of the last four decades has been the thrust to develop a more balanced urban hierarchy. This usually manifests itself in funds that attempt to expand regional growth centres. This type of policy has been evident in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand (Ruland, 1996). The location of new sites for the development of industries is an example of this policy in Myanmar (Zaw and Kudo, 2011). However, of the 41 sites approved by 2010, 23 were located in Yangon Region. The Government should concentrate on expanding industrial zones in areas of the country outside of Yangon. This would have the advantage of slowing urban growth in Yangon, while creating employment opportunities in other States/Regions.

The policy of the Government to resettle people living in what can be called slums and informal settlements in the central part of Yangon to peripheral areas has also contributed to the rapid expansion of the population of Yangon city into peripheral areas (Forbes, 2014). The Yangon city authorities (YCDC) recently announced the expansion of the city by another 30,000 acres, but land speculation had already occurred in these areas (Forbes, 2014). The traffic congestion that results from longer commutes of the relocated population also reduces the effectiveness of this policy. In order to overcome some of the problems of Yangon's development, Zaw, Shwe and Hlaing (2014) called for the establishment of a second economic centre (inside Yangon) that can compete with the existing Central Business District.

The analysis of growth of the population of Yangon Region found that over 80 per cent of the growth of Yangon in the five years preceding the Census was due to internal migration. This is a very large percentage and is due primarily to the attractiveness of Yangon as a destination that provides employment opportunities. While it is unlikely that migration played the same role in population change in other urban areas of Myanmar, it does point to the importance of employment as an instigator of movement. Because of the social networks that have developed that link Yangon to areas of origin, it is unlikely that this will change soon. However, attempts must be made to establish employment growth outside of Yangon and to ensure that information about these new opportunities is widely disseminated.

Chapter 8. Conclusion

8.1 Summary of findings

There have not been any previous attempts to analyse migration patterns and levels of urbanization for administrative areas at the subnational level in Myanmar. In this report, findings for international migration, internal migration and urbanization at the District level are presented. Much of the information on flows and levels of migration at the District level are presented in the Appendix tables of the report, and it is hoped that this information will be of interest to readers. The main analysis undertaken for the report is carried out by comparing migration patterns and levels of urbanization among States/Regions, and the major findings are presented below.

Internal migration can be classified as when the movement took place. Movement within the five years prior to the Census is classified in this report as "recent" migration and all movement that has occurred since birth is classified as "lifetime" migration. Overall, the level of lifetime migration in Myanmar is comparable to that of neighbouring countries, such as Malaysia and Thailand, with 19.7 per cent of persons living in a different Township than the one where they were born. Of this percentage, almost one half occurred between States/Regions, about 20 per cent between Districts within States/Regions and, 30 per cent were primarily local moves (between Townships within Districts).

Of the four major migration streams, urban-to-urban, urban-to-rural, rural-to-urban, and rural-to-rural, the first of these accounted for 47 per cent of lifetime migrations, while rural-to-rural migration was recorded for almost 30 per cent of moves. Compared to household surveys carried out in 1991, 1997, 2001 and 2007, these numbers represent an increase in both urban-to-urban migration (from 40.5 per cent in 2007) and rural-to-rural migration (from 25.6 per cent). The largest decline over the time period occurred for rural-to-urban migration which recorded a decline from 24.7 to 9.5 per cent. A large proportion of the urban-to-urban flow comes from migration that involves Yangon, either movement between the Districts of Yangon, or movement from neighbouring Ayeyawady and Bago.

There were 3.36 million recent internal migrants in the five years prior to the Census. This estimate of 7.0 per cent of the population is only slightly below the 8.7 per cent recorded in Viet Nam's 2009 census. Of the migrants who moved between Districts or between States, the main streams were directed towards Yangon. North Yangon is the destination of 12 of the 20 largest streams, while East Yangon is the destination of five of the flows. The major origins of the flows are from other Districts within Yangon or Districts in Ayeyawady (such as Hinthada, La Buttha, Maubin, and Phayapun). The structure of the flows into North Yangon consist of a high proportion of migrants who are employed in manufacturing, with almost 50 per cent of female migrants to North Yangon employed in this sector. There were also positive gains in net migration in those Districts adjacent to the Myanmar-Thailand border, while Districts along the border with China and India had moderately high levels of positive net migration.

Inter-State/Region recent migration shows a large increase compared to the levels recorded in the 2007 FRHS, with States/Regions that gained the most migrants being Yangon and Kayin, with Ayeyawady being the major loser of migrants in the period. Kachin, Kayin and

Kayah all have moderately high net migration rates. These three States are located in border areas and it seems that they have an economic dynamism that derives from the cross-border trade with Thailand. Inter-State/Region migration dominates over intra-State/Region migration in four States/Regions: Kayah, Kayin, Mon and Nay Pyi Taw. Most urban-to-urban migration is the result of migration to Yangon, while rural-to-rural migration predominates in migration to Bago and Sagaing. Female migrants outnumber male migrants in recent migration. Almost 53 per cent of migrants are female. While this is slightly lower than the 54 per cent recorded in the 2007 FRHS, this figure represents an increase from two surveys undertaken in the 1990s and early 2000s (the 1991 PCFS and the 2001 FRHS).

Although the vast majority of recent migrants are concentrated at young adult ages, migrants to urban areas also have higher proportions that migrate at ages in their thirties and forties compared to other migration streams. Less than 50 per cent of the three migration flows are of married persons with nearly all the remainder unmarried. Inter-State/Region migrants, compared to those who migrate intra-State/Region, are more likely to be unmarried, particularly females.

Migrants generally have higher levels of completed schooling than non-migrants. Among migration streams there are large differences with urban-to-urban migrants having much higher levels of completed education than those in other migration streams. Those who migrate from an urban to another urban area have higher percentages in the clerical, technical and professional occupations compared to the other three major migration streams. Persons in manufacturing comprise 6.8 per cent of the labour force generally but there are much higher percentages in the manufacturing sector among migrants, particularly urban-to-urban and urban-to-rural migrants. Urban-to-rural migrants also have relatively high percentages in the construction sector and accommodation and food services sector. Unemployment levels are much lower for recent migrants than they are for non-migrants at young adult ages. For example, while 6 per cent of migrants aged 20-24 are unemployed, the level for the same age group for non-migrants is 10 per cent. Recent migrants are moving to households that have better access to electricity, improved water sources and improved sanitation facilities than those households that do not contain migrants.

According to the 2014 Census approximately 2.02 million former household members were reported to be living abroad. This number is likely to be less than the actual number who are living outside of Myanmar. Through backward projection methods, the Thematic Report on Population Dynamics estimated that in 2014, a total of 4.25 million persons who were born in Myanmar were living abroad at the time of the Census (Department of Population, Thematic Report on Population Dynamics, 2016e). The incomplete count of emigrants in the Census 2014 results not only from the method of data collection, but also from household heads being unwilling to provide details of undocumented migrants. Also the Census could not attempt to enumerate wholly moving households. Of the two million reported emigrants, approximately 1.4 million are living in Thailand and 304,000 are living in Malaysia, with less than 100,000 in any of the other seven countries listed.

Levels of international migration from Myanmar are high, and population loss through net migration exceeds the levels of most countries in Southeast Asia. Emigration is male-

dominated and only for migration to Singapore is there a slight female dominance. There are four times as many male migrants as female migrants to Malaysia and one and a third times as many males as females who migrate to Thailand. The cost and potential risk of migration is reflected in the sex ratio of migration flows, with migration to Thailand having a more balanced sex ratio than migration to most other destinations. Approximately 70 per cent of emigrants first leave Myanmar between the ages of 15-29. Only for destinations in India, the US and Thailand are there significant numbers of children. The age pattern shows high proportions of the migration flow at young labour force ages (15-24 years).

There were 1.36 million recent emigrants among lifetime emigrants. Recent emigrants had a similar geographical distribution as lifetime emigrants with Thailand and Malaysia dominating among destinations. The areas in Thailand from which recent emigrants were reported by households were primarily in Mon State, with Bago, Kayin and Tanintharyi also contributing large numbers. The areas of origin of female migrants were more geographically concentrated than those of males, with the most recent female emigrants reported from Districts adjacent to the border with Thailand. Recent male emigrants dominated in flows from Bago, Magway, Rakhine and Yangon. Recent emigrants to Thailand were concentrated in the young adult ages, with over 77 per cent of males and 76 per cent of females leaving Myanmar between the ages of 15 to 34. In comparison, over 15 per cent of persons recently leaving Myanmar for India, and approximately 12 per cent leaving for the United States, left before the age of 15. Among recent emigrants, females emigrated on average at slightly younger ages than men. Households that reported a recent emigrant and households that did not report an emigrant appeared to be in similar economic situations, although households with a recent emigrant, compared to households without a recent emigrant, tended to live in houses that were constructed of more durable materials, particularly in Mon State.

There were only a small number of persons (23,577) whose last place of residence was outside of Myanmar and who, at the time of the Census, were living in Myanmar. The majority of these persons came from Thailand (55 per cent) while 5 per cent reported that they had been living in Malaysia. Less than a third of the immigrants had citizenship cards, while 11 per cent either had a foreign passport or a foreign registration card. Approximately one quarter had no documents and 30 per cent were aged below 10 years. The type of identity card, combined with the age structure, suggests that many of the immigrants were members of young families. Approximately equal numbers had moved from an urban area to another urban area, from rural-to-urban or from rural-to-rural areas. Less than 4 per cent had moved from an urban area to a rural area. The relationship between internal migration and emigration was examined and it was found that very few households that contained an internal migrant also reported an international emigrant.

Myanmar has a relatively low level of urbanization, and at almost 30 per cent it has the second lowest level of urbanization among Southeast Asian countries (although the lack of international comparability in the definition of urban areas is a factor). Apart from Yangon, where 70 per cent of the population is urban, and Kachin and Mandalay where 36 and 35 per cent live in urban areas, respectively, all other States/Regions have less than 30 per cent urban population, with Ayeyawady having only 14.1 per cent. Other large urban populations at the District level are found in Myitkyina, Myawaday and Tamu, which all have over 50 per cent

of their population classified as urban. The density of urban population varies by Districts, with Yangon, Mandalay and several Districts in Shan State being the most densely populated. Yangon dominates the urban population resulting in a high level of urban primacy.

Access to improved sources of drinking water are much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas, with Yangon and Shan having over a forty percentage point difference. Housing in urban areas, compared to rural areas, is more likely to consist of durable materials. Labour force participation rates are higher in rural than in urban areas, except at ages 15-19, although the differences are not large. Access to education is much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas, with approximately 18 per cent of the urban population having a university or college education compared to only 3.5 per cent of the rural population.

The contribution of migration to growth in the population of Yangon District over the five-year period prior to the Census is calculated to be greater than 80 per cent. Natural increase accounted for slightly over 30 per cent of the growth of the District while international migration contributed to a decrease of just over 10 per cent. There was also a clear positive relationship between the proportion of migrants in a District and the proportion living in urban areas.

8.2 Needs for further research

The results of the present thematic report are primarily descriptive but they do provide an important source of information on the movement of persons inside Myanmar and abroad as well as on the on-going urbanization process. Data from the 2014 Census provide a baseline for future censuses, and the questions on migration asked in 2014 should be retained as far as possible to ensure comparability.

It is however recommended that a more in-depth study be undertaken of all forms of mobility, including temporary mobility, and that the study should include research on how migrants contribute to the development of both receiving and sending areas. This research should in particular focus on:

    (a) Areas of outmigration: the reasons for outmigration of younger and more educated persons both internally and externally and its impact on the local populations.
    (b) Areas of high in-migration, such as Yangon Region: the reasons for in-migration and the characteristics of the population that has been migrating to Yangon, as well as its impact on Yangon's socio-demographic situation.

The analysis of the urbanization process in Myanmar remains difficult because the criteria for the identification of urban areas (wards) and rural areas (village tracts) is based on a mix of administrative and objective criteria which are not well documented. When asked about their former place of residence, migrants were often not aware of its classification as rural or urban. Population density in urban and rural areas could not be calculated, because the surface of urban and rural areas was unknown.

It is therefore recommended that the urban-rural classification of Myanmar is revisited, updated and better documented for the next Census

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Glossary of terms and definitions

Conventional household: includes one or more persons who are either related or unrelated and share living quarters (single quarter or compound) and meals. In most cases, there would be one person acknowledged by the household members as the head of the household. The migration questions in the 2014 Census were asked of all persons in conventional households, but not for persons in institutional households.

Economically active: refers to the status of those persons who are 'Employed' or 'Unemployed' at the Census date. These persons are also commonly referred to as the 'Labour Force'.

Educational attainment: is the highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covers both public and private institutions accredited by the government.

Emigrant (or outmigrant): is a migrant who has moved out of an area.

Employed: refers to those persons 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.

Head of (conventional) household: is the household member who makes key decisions and is recognized as head of the household by others. The head of household may be male or female. The person is not necessarily mainly responsible for the livelihood of the household. In the 2014 Census, if the head of household was not present on Census Night, the next most responsible member was reported as the de facto head.

Household size: is the number of people enumerated in a conventional household who were present on Census Night. This is not necessarily the number of household members usually resident in the household.

In-migrant (or immigrant): is a migrant who has moved into a migration defining area.

Institutional household: is a unit where a group of people are living together other than in a conventional household. Examples include: old-people's homes, orphanages, hospitals, boarding schools, hotels, hostels and guest houses, institutions for persons with disabilities, prisons, monasteries, convents, military and police barracks, and camps for workers. In the 2014 Census, no questions on migration, school attendance, living conditions and occupation and industry of employed persons were asked for members of institutional households. The respective tables and figures in the present report do therefore exclude persons in institutional households."

Internal migration: is a movement involving a change of usual residence between Townships/Districts/States/Regions.

International migration: is a movement involving a change of country of usual residence.

Labour force: is a general term to mean those persons who were 'Employed' or 'Unemployed' at the time of the Census. These persons represent the group which is also called 'Economically active'.

Labour force participation rate: is the ratio between the number of people in the labour force in a particular age group and the overall size of the total population in the same age group. This is an important indicator as it represents the proportion of the population that is economically active.

Lifetime migrants: in this report are defined as those persons who have moved between Townships at any time since their birth (including those who returned to their Township of birth in the interval from birth to the date of the Census).

Migrant: is a person who has changed his usual place of residence from one migration-defining area to another (or who moved some specified minimum distance) at least once during the migration interval.

Migration: a migration is defined, generally, as a move from one 'migration-defining area' to another (or a move of some specified minimum distance) that was made during a given migration interval and that involved a change of usual residence.

Migration defining areas: in the context of the 2014 Census the 'migration-defining areas' are Townships, the Union of Myanmar and countries abroad. Migration can also be analysed based on the location of places of residence in urban wards or rural village tracts.

Migration matrix: shows, for a given population, how many people migrated between different migration defining areas in a given time interval, and how many persons did not move. In the 2014 Census migration matrices are calculated for lifetime migrants and recent migrants for States/Regions and Districts.

Outmigrant (or emigrant): is a migrant who has moved out of a migration defining area.

Population density: relates to the number of persons in a given area to the land surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (km2). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

Recent migrants: in the context of the 2014 Census are persons who changed their place of usual residence during the five years before the Census.

Relationship to the head of household: household members were defined by their relationship to the head of household classified by: spouse, son/daughter, son/daughter-in-law, grandchild/ great grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, grandparent, other relative, adopted child, and non-relative.

Rural area: is an area classified by the Department of General Administration (GAD) as a village tract, which is below the level of Township. Townships can therefore include both rural and urban areas. Generally, rural areas have a low population density and a land use which is predominantly agricultural.

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

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

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

Urban area: is an area classified by the General Administration Department (GAD) as a ward. Wards are below the Township level. Townships can therefore include both urban and rural areas. Generally, urban areas have an increased density of building structures, population and better infrastructural development.

Urbanization: is taken to mean, in this report, the process of transition from a rural to a more urban society, with an increasing proportion of a population residing in areas designated as 'urban'.

Appendices

Appendix A. **Statistical Tables**

Table A1

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants			Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Both sexes	**Kachin State**						
	Myitkyina	42,092	43,927	95,102	181,121	306,925	488,046
	Mohnyin	38,389	23,613	104,527	166,529	323,145	489,674
	Bhamo	17,512	4,559	29,493	51,564	260,690	312,254
	Putao	8,869	1,645	1,414	11,928	77,142	89,070
	Kayah State						
	Loikaw	10,278	2,295	33,756	46,329	188,489	234,818
	Bawlakhe	2,009	2,917	5,441	10,367	25,751	36,118
	Kayin State						
	Hpa-An	19,250	7,700	71,923	98,873	656,948	755,821
	Pharpon	1,759	3,237	3,529	8,525	24,106	32,631
	Myawady	2,534	29,182	87,832	119,548	78,085	197,633
	Kawkareik	14,539	4,291	42,923	61,753	396,311	458,064
	Chin State						
	Hakha	4,835	1,654	2,273	8,762	87,326	96,088
	Falam	3,293	718	5,450	9,461	156,429	165,890
	Mindat	3,809	654	7,188	11,651	196,161	207,812
	Sagaing Region						
	Sagaing	4,015	11,564	29,578	45,157	442,031	487,188
	Shwebo	54,565	21,619	32,252	108,436	1,295,130	1,403,566
	Monywa	23,785	30,324	28,227	82,336	643,793	726,129
	Katha	27,287	27,898	36,097	91,282	731,459	822,741
	Kalay	10,794	21,406	78,474	110,674	385,345	496,019
	Tamu	5,560	13,493	14,369	33,422	78,539	111,961
	Mawlaik	1,188	8,345	4,275	13,808	146,924	160,732
	Hkamti	12,868	20,437	11,098	44,403	303,312	347,715
	Yinmarpin	7,828	9,404	9,896	27,128	501,323	528,451
	Tanintharyi Region						
	Dawei	21,169	4,340	36,134	61,643	405,877	467,520
	Myeik	53,641	10,419	31,556	95,616	577,976	673,592
	Kawthoung	16,345	40,364	44,638	101,347	103,933	205,280
	Bago Region						
	Bago	76,557	10,042	86,077	172,676	1,554,482	1,727,158
	Toungoo	44,794	5,928	66,680	117,402	976,455	1,093,857
	Pyay	41,690	17,713	65,780	125,183	759,471	884,654
	Thayawady	51,049	12,565	37,176	100,790	949,194	1,049,984

Table A1 (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants			Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Both sexes	**Magway Region**						
	Magway	23,745	17,638	37,884	79,267	1,128,633	1,207,900
	Minbu	18,478	13,463	14,519	46,460	610,986	657,446
	Thayet	17,924	19,849	23,921	61,694	642,146	703,840
	Pakokku	23,157	6,066	26,803	56,026	928,023	984,049
	Gangaw	8,273	6,022	14,093	28,388	213,007	241,395
	Mandalay Region						
	Mandalay	227,854	165,285	313,216	706,355	868,614	1,574,969
	Pyin Oo Lwin	42,651	46,577	159,983	249,211	692,396	941,607
	Kyaukse	24,692	38,613	27,691	90,996	627,613	718,609
	Myingyan	10,720	7,802	21,496	40,018	1,000,777	1,040,795
	Nyaung U	6,607	2,096	9,715	18,418	215,015	233,433
	Yame`thin	5,433	6,140	14,513	26,086	467,500	493,586
	Meiktila	17,628	19,236	39,580	76,444	774,966	851,410
	Mon State						
	Mawlamyine	57,377	11,001	114,212	182,590	982,750	1,165,340
	Thaton	21,292	4,927	59,196	85,415	695,624	781,039
	Rakhine State						
	Sittwe	17,729	16,707	7,543	41,979	479,460	521,439
	Myauk U	21,800	12,813	6,536	41,149	618,121	659,270
	Maungtaw	2,549	5,977	6,170	14,696	74,908	89,604
	Kyaukpyu	7,244	13,380	8,496	29,120	393,422	422,542
	Thandwe	19,217	20,976	17,008	57,201	286,065	343,266
	Yangon Region						
	North Yangon	241,311	300,906	769,978	1,312,195	1,134,481	2,446,676
	East Yangon	560,692	288,799	596,059	1,445,550	802,763	2,248,313
	South Yangon	96,719	31,362	102,112	230,193	1,152,241	1,382,434
	West Yangon	97,209	123,256	284,446	504,911	341,043	845,954

Table A1 (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants			Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Both sexes	**Shan State**						
	Taunggyi	81,351	24,290	156,305	261,946	1,351,374	1,613,320
	Loilin	25,622	21,225	26,902	73,749	462,909	536,658
	Linkhe`	7,565	10,172	7,255	24,992	102,923	127,915
	Lashio	13,929	48,148	53,870	115,947	464,618	580,565
	Muse	21,026	16,123	36,331	73,480	355,236	428,716
	Kyaukme	21,292	16,288	52,775	90,355	627,444	717,799
	Kunlon	238	4,236	2,186	6,660	48,437	55,097
	Laukine	1,644	3,684	5,663	10,991	132,289	143,280
	Hopan	1,622	1,946	2,056	5,624	219,899	225,523
	Makman	878	2,423	2,788	6,089	216,180	222,269
	Kengtung	4,145	8,989	15,882	29,016	306,902	335,918
	Minesat	10,041	44,913	10,511	65,465	159,362	224,827
	Tachileik	5,938	30,155	36,859	72,952	90,771	163,723
	Minephyat	1,211	4,412	8,048	13,671	89,845	103,516
	Ayeyawady Region						
	Pathein	96,459	47,704	41,213	185,376	1,403,811	1,589,187
	Phyapon	54,981	25,901	19,904	100,786	907,396	1,008,182
	Maubin	21,359	21,643	24,506	67,508	889,463	956,971
	Myaungmya	20,202	19,970	12,119	52,291	717,229	769,520
	Labutta	29,259	33,423	8,325	71,007	548,194	619,201
	Hinthada	35,606	18,477	37,593	91,676	1,031,598	1,123,274
	Nay Pyi Taw						
	Ottara	23,873	3,665	105,315	132,853	365,163	498,016
	Dekkhina	16,832	3,423	116,854	137,109	432,557	569,666
	UNION	**2,687,677**	**1,982,354**	**4,561,588**	**9,231,619**	**38,686,906**	**47,918,525**

Table A1 (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants			Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Males	**Kachin State**						
	Myitkyina	19,086	19,026	47,921	86,033	149,027	235,060
	Mohnyin	17,125	11,375	58,642	87,142	150,997	238,139
	Bhamo	7,820	2,051	16,186	26,057	123,762	149,819
	Putao	4,050	801	817	5,668	38,019	43,687
	Kayah State						
	Loikaw	4,492	978	16,192	21,662	91,510	113,172
	Bawlakhe	987	1,501	2,898	5,386	12,796	18,182
	Kayin State						
	Hpa-An	9,419	3,879	36,989	50,287	311,075	361,362
	Pharpon	831	1,482	1,910	4,223	11,591	15,814
	Myawady	1,292	14,073	43,809	59,174	39,179	98,353
	Kawkareik	7,254	2,313	21,645	31,212	187,013	218,225
	Chin State						
	Hakha	2,103	794	1,160	4,057	41,353	45,410
	Falam	1,526	342	2,724	4,592	75,367	79,959
	Mindat	1,599	298	3,569	5,466	91,855	97,321
	Sagaing Region						
	Sagaing	1,868	5,218	13,941	21,027	198,760	219,787
	Shwebo	25,678	10,075	15,657	51,410	585,248	636,658
	Monywa	10,699	13,446	13,434	37,579	288,017	325,596
	Katha	11,762	14,375	18,860	44,997	343,210	388,207
	Kalay	5,049	10,818	36,668	52,535	183,231	235,766
	Tamu	2,615	6,639	7,119	16,373	38,412	54,785
	Mawlaik	584	4,340	2,459	7,383	68,463	75,846
	Hkamti	6,197	11,434	6,434	24,065	143,663	167,728
	Yinmarpin	3,770	4,551	4,889	13,210	227,483	240,693
	Tanintharyi Region						
	Dawei	10,267	2,139	20,434	32,840	186,767	219,607
	Myeik	25,989	5,325	19,263	50,577	279,151	329,728
	Kawthoung	8,107	19,488	24,349	51,944	51,196	103,140
	Bago Region						
	Bago	33,595	4,854	41,809	80,258	730,372	810,630
	Toungoo	19,417	2,808	32,226	54,451	457,619	512,070
	Pyay	18,503	8,075	30,875	57,453	357,898	415,351
	Thayawady	22,317	5,531	17,110	44,958	451,059	496,017

Table A1 (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants			Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Males	**Magway Region**						
	Magway	10,280	7,722	18,043	36,045	509,128	545,173
	Minbu	8,405	6,159	7,190	21,754	281,407	303,161
	Thayet	8,042	9,102	11,626	28,770	300,550	329,320
	Pakokku	10,289	2,771	13,008	26,068	409,831	435,899
	Gangaw	4,071	3,200	6,989	14,260	97,859	112,119
	Mandalay Region						
	Mandalay	106,397	78,968	144,890	330,255	410,603	740,858
	Pyin Oo Lwin	20,850	23,231	76,955	121,036	330,457	451,493
	Kyaukse	11,456	17,821	12,957	42,234	293,335	335,569
	Myingyan	4,814	3,754	9,681	18,249	442,518	460,767
	Nyaung U	2,693	1,010	4,346	8,049	96,491	104,540
	Yame`thin	2,535	2,893	6,781	12,209	212,374	224,583
	Meiktila	7,971	9,044	18,300	35,315	349,182	384,497
	Mon State						
	Mawlamyine	26,828	5,022	59,054	90,904	448,992	539,896
	Thaton	10,091	2,196	30,042	42,329	327,190	369,519
	Rakhine State						
	Sittwe	7,821	7,467	4,026	19,314	217,088	236,402
	Myauk U	10,021	6,266	3,534	19,821	281,404	301,225
	Maungtaw	1,116	2,621	3,266	7,003	35,511	42,514
	Kyaukpyu	3,460	6,969	4,791	15,220	178,677	193,897
	Thandwe	8,924	10,369	9,467	28,760	135,423	164,183
	Yangon Region						
	North Yangon	111,950	140,127	353,881	605,958	549,180	1,155,138
	East Yangon	258,716	130,153	275,118	663,987	388,928	1,052,915
	South Yangon	44,943	14,810	50,237	109,990	552,295	662,285
	West Yangon	42,331	53,780	120,227	216,338	161,292	377,630

Table A1 (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants			Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Males	**Shan State**						
	Taunggyi	38,247	10,789	77,807	126,843	647,521	774,364
	Loilin	11,961	10,471	14,534	36,966	214,891	251,857
	Linkhe`	3,795	5,179	3,980	12,954	48,442	61,396
	Lashio	6,262	21,513	27,370	55,145	219,789	274,934
	Muse	9,158	7,641	19,306	36,105	173,295	209,400
	Kyaukme	9,676	7,497	28,205	45,378	294,133	339,511
	Kunlon	105	1,926	1,229	3,260	24,924	28,184
	Laukine	731	1,524	3,122	5,377	68,359	73,736
	Hopan	720	926	1,171	2,817	111,147	113,964
	Makman	454	1,116	1,584	3,154	108,320	111,474
	Kengtung	1,983	4,432	8,542	14,957	151,233	166,190
	Minesat	5,291	23,204	5,845	34,340	79,470	113,810
	Tachileik	2,818	13,975	19,076	35,869	44,658	80,527
	Minephyat	609	2,316	4,515	7,440	44,631	52,071
	Ayeyawady Region						
	Pathein	44,954	23,204	20,758	88,916	677,670	766,586
	Phyapon	26,639	12,897	9,767	49,303	441,682	490,985
	Maubin	10,109	10,354	11,928	32,391	426,184	458,575
	Myaungmya	9,348	9,532	5,751	24,631	346,897	371,528
	Labutta	14,917	16,491	4,243	35,651	270,176	305,827
	Hinthada	16,001	8,321	17,679	42,001	483,977	525,978
	Nay Pyi Taw						
	Ottara	11,221	1,722	52,054	64,997	172,443	237,440
	Dekkhina	7,807	1,560	55,702	65,069	205,427	270,496
	UNION	**1,240,811**	**930,074**	**2,198,566**	**4,369,451**	**18,179,077**	**22,548,528**
Females	**Kachin State**						
	Myitkyina	23,006	24,901	47,181	95,088	157,898	252,986
	Mohnyin	21,264	12,238	45,885	79,387	172,148	251,535
	Bhamo	9,692	2,508	13,307	25,507	136,928	162,435
	Putao	4,819	844	597	6,260	39,123	45,383
	Kayah State						
	Loikaw	5,786	1,317	17,564	24,667	96,979	121,646
	Bawlakhe	1,022	1,416	2,543	4,981	12,955	17,936
	Kayin State						
	Hpa-An	9,831	3,821	34,934	48,586	345,873	394,459
	Pharpon	928	1,755	1,619	4,302	12,515	16,817
	Myawady	1,242	15,109	44,023	60,374	38,906	99,280
	Kawkareik	7,285	1,978	21,278	30,541	209,298	239,839

Table A1 (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants			Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Females	**Chin State**						
	Hakha	2,732	860	1,113	4,705	45,973	50,678
	Falam	1,767	376	2,726	4,869	81,062	85,931
	Mindat	2,210	356	3,619	6,185	104,306	110,491
	Sagaing Region						
	Sagaing	2,147	6,346	15,637	24,130	243,271	267,401
	Shwebo	28,887	11,544	16,595	57,026	709,882	766,908
	Monywa	13,086	16,878	14,793	44,757	355,776	400,533
	Katha	15,525	13,523	17,237	46,285	388,249	434,534
	Kalay	5,745	10,588	41,806	58,139	202,114	260,253
	Tamu	2,945	6,854	7,250	17,049	40,127	57,176
	Mawlaik	604	4,005	1,816	6,425	78,461	84,886
	Hkamti	6,671	9,003	4,664	20,338	159,649	179,987
	Yinmarpin	4,058	4,853	5,007	13,918	273,840	287,758
	Tanintharyi Region						
	Dawei	10,902	2,201	15,700	28,803	219,110	247,913
	Myeik	27,652	5,094	12,293	45,039	298,825	343,864
	Kawthoung	8,238	20,876	20,289	49,403	52,737	102,140
	Bago Region						
	Bago	42,962	5,188	44,268	92,418	824,110	916,528
	Toungoo	25,377	3,120	34,454	62,951	518,836	581,787
	Pyay	23,187	9,638	34,905	67,730	401,573	469,303
	Thayawady	28,732	7,034	20,066	55,832	498,135	553,967
	Magway Region						
	Magway	13,465	9,916	19,841	43,222	619,505	662,727
	Minbu	10,073	7,304	7,329	24,706	329,579	354,285
	Thayet	9,882	10,747	12,295	32,924	341,596	374,520
	Pakokku	12,868	3,295	13,795	29,958	518,192	548,150
	Gangaw	4,202	2,822	7,104	14,128	115,148	129,276
	Mandalay Region						
	Mandalay	121,457	86,317	168,326	376,100	458,011	834,111
	Pyin Oo Lwin	21,801	23,346	83,028	128,175	361,939	490,114
	Kyaukse	13,236	20,792	14,734	48,762	334,278	383,040
	Myingyan	5,906	4,048	11,815	21,769	558,259	580,028
	Nyaung U	3,914	1,086	5,369	10,369	118,524	128,893
	Yame`thin	2,898	3,247	7,732	13,877	255,126	269,003
	Meiktila	9,657	10,192	21,280	41,129	425,784	466,913
	Mon State						
	Mawlamyine	30,549	5,979	55,158	91,686	533,758	625,444
	Thaton	11,201	2,731	29,154	43,086	368,434	411,520

Table A1 (continued)

Lifetime migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions and District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants			Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Females	**Rakhine State**						
	Sittwe	9,908	9,240	3,517	22,665	262,372	285,037
	Myauk U	11,779	6,547	3,002	21,328	336,717	358,045
	Maungtaw	1,433	3,356	2,904	7,693	39,397	47,090
	Kyaukpyu	3,784	6,411	3,705	13,900	214,745	228,645
	Thandwe	10,293	10,607	7,541	28,441	150,642	179,083
	Yangon Region						
	North Yangon	129,361	160,779	416,097	706,237	585,301	1,291,538
	East Yangon	301,976	158,646	320,941	781,563	413,835	1,195,398
	South Yangon	51,776	16,552	51,875	120,203	599,946	720,149
	West Yangon	54,878	69,476	164,219	288,573	179,751	468,324
	Shan State						
	Taunggyi	43,104	13,501	78,498	135,103	703,853	838,956
	Loilin	13,661	10,754	12,368	36,783	248,018	284,801
	Linkhe`	3,770	4,993	3,275	12,038	54,481	66,519
	Lashio	7,667	26,635	26,500	60,802	244,829	305,631
	Muse	11,868	8,482	17,025	37,375	181,941	219,316
	Kyaukme	11,616	8,791	24,570	44,977	333,311	378,288
	Kunlon	133	2,310	957	3,400	23,513	26,913
	Laukine	913	2,160	2,541	5,614	63,930	69,544
	Hopan	902	1,020	885	2,807	108,752	111,559
	Makman	424	1,307	1,204	2,935	107,860	110,795
	Kengtung	2,162	4,557	7,340	14,059	155,669	169,728
	Minesat	4,750	21,709	4,666	31,125	79,892	111,017
	Tachileik	3,120	16,180	17,783	37,083	46,113	83,196
	Minephyat	602	2,096	3,533	6,231	45,214	51,445
	Ayeyawady Region						
	Pathein	51,505	24,500	20,455	96,460	726,141	822,601
	Phyapon	28,342	13,004	10,137	51,483	465,714	517,197
	Maubin	11,250	11,289	12,578	35,117	463,279	498,396
	Myaungmya	10,854	10,438	6,368	27,660	370,332	397,992
	Labutta	14,342	16,932	4,082	35,356	278,018	313,374
	Hinthada	19,605	10,156	19,914	49,675	547,621	597,296
	Nay Pyi Taw						
	Ottara	12,652	1,943	53,261	67,856	192,720	260,576
	Dekkhina	9,025	1,863	61,152	72,040	227,130	299,170
	UNION	**1,446,866**	**1,052,280**	**2,363,022**	**4,862,168**	**20,507,829**	**25,369,997**

Table A2

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants						Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from Urban Areas*	Migrant from Rural Areas*			
Both sexes	**Kachin State**									
	Myitkyina	84,470	34,737	13,438	47,574	484	418	181,121	306,925	488,046
	Mohnyin	26,097	12,008	43,309	84,564	297	254	166,529	323,145	489,674
	Bhamo	17,771	7,072	7,046	19,532	53	90	51,564	260,690	312,254
	Putao	2,720	2,446	983	5,743	16	20	11,928	77,142	89,070
	Kayah State									
	Loikaw	12,802	8,899	4,362	20,019	119	128	46,329	188,489	234,818
	Bawlakhe	2,061	1,039	1,883	5,336	25	23	10,367	25,751	36,118
	Kayin State									
	Hpa-An	23,420	8,951	15,774	50,208	252	268	98,873	656,948	755,821
	Pharpon	2,287	2,621	759	2,827	23	8	8,525	24,106	32,631
	Myawady	54,308	20,094	12,316	32,196	406	228	119,548	78,085	197,633
	Kawkareik	19,611	9,296	5,992	26,591	132	131	61,753	396,311	458,064
	Chin State									
	Hakha	2,974	4,581	224	950	15	18	8,762	87,326	96,088
	Falam	2,778	1,772	744	4,097	32	38	9,461	156,429	165,890
	Mindat	3,664	1,858	752	5,321	30	26	11,651	196,161	207,812
	Sagaing Region									
	Sagaing	16,987	6,207	4,831	16,820	163	149	45,157	442,031	487,188
	Shwebo	19,969	11,147	8,970	67,847	176	327	108,436	1,295,130	1,403,566
	Monywa	32,528	23,585	5,325	20,494	196	208	82,336	643,793	726,129
	Katha	17,061	6,006	8,729	59,015	180	291	91,282	731,459	822,741
	Kalay	23,163	29,501	5,411	52,303	59	237	110,674	385,345	496,019
	Tamu	11,646	10,023	1,854	9,831	33	35	33,422	78,539	111,961
	Mawlaik	2,880	1,485	840	8,527	30	46	13,808	146,924	160,732
	Hkamti	7,165	4,871	4,155	28,078	42	92	44,403	303,312	347,715
	Yinmarpin	3,673	1,057	3,104	19,121	38	135	27,128	501,323	528,451
	Tanintharyi Region									
	Dawei	13,434	7,420	12,905	27,605	113	166	61,643	405,877	467,520
	Myeik	19,114	8,523	24,033	43,638	124	184	95,616	577,976	673,592
	Kawthoung	30,392	10,276	21,021	39,204	236	218	101,347	103,933	205,280
	Bago Region									
	Bago	55,856	25,265	23,399	67,811	163	182	172,676	1,554,482	1,727,158
	Toungoo	32,389	8,481	21,799	54,320	177	236	117,402	976,455	1,093,857
	Pyay	35,882	15,494	15,751	57,736	143	177	125,183	759,471	884,654
	Thayawady	17,267	5,086	9,432	68,670	103	232	100,790	949,194	1,049,984

Table A2 (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants						Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from Urban Areas*	Migrant from Rural Areas*			
Both sexes	**Magway Region**									
	Magway	34,332	9,191	9,040	26,278	266	160	79,267	1,128,633	1,207,900
	Minbu	9,975	2,894	8,201	25,150	119	121	46,460	610,986	657,446
	Thayet	12,153	4,297	8,193	36,829	73	149	61,694	642,146	703,840
	Pakokku	10,500	7,949	8,949	28,363	107	158	56,026	928,023	984,049
	Gangaw	4,006	4,206	2,631	17,485	14	46	28,388	213,007	241,395
	Mandalay Region									
	Mandalay	400,631	170,096	42,660	79,404	8,871	4,693	706,355	868,614	1,574,969
	Pyin Oo Lwin	63,273	36,067	22,426	125,668	726	1,051	249,211	692,396	941,607
	Kyaukse	12,040	6,593	14,153	57,716	158	336	90,996	627,613	718,609
	Myingyan	12,597	6,255	4,298	16,495	170	203	40,018	1,000,777	1,040,795
	Nyaung U	5,482	2,708	1,820	8,266	56	86	18,418	215,015	233,433
	Yame`thin	6,925	1,646	6,207	11,106	102	100	26,086	467,500	493,586
	Meiktila	26,745	9,074	12,071	27,960	348	246	76,444	774,966	851,410
	Mon State									
	Mawlamyine	60,731	26,226	26,729	68,025	433	446	182,590	982,750	1,165,340
	Thaton	14,779	4,861	19,889	45,457	170	259	85,415	695,624	781,039
	Rakhine State									
	Sittwe	16,547	9,640	3,932	11,593	137	130	41,979	479,460	521,439
	Myauk U	5,199	3,862	3,188	28,738	53	109	41,149	618,121	659,270
	Maungtaw	3,339	968	3,057	7,256	27	49	14,696	74,908	89,604
	Kyaukpyu	7,636	2,709	4,421	14,175	96	83	29,120	393,422	422,542
	Thandwe	10,222	6,909	5,348	34,563	38	121	57,201	286,065	343,266
	Yangon Region									
	North Yangon	712,090	233,166	142,363	217,878	4,515	2,183	1,312,195	1,134,481	2,446,676
	East Yangon	1,227,878	187,966	7,259	14,188	7,047	1,212	1,445,550	802,763	2,248,313
	South Yangon	89,358	23,096	49,826	66,834	650	429	230,193	1,152,241	1,382,434
	West Yangon	432,317	64,663	810	3,001	3,515	605	504,911	341,043	845,954

Table A2 (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants						Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from Urban Areas*	Migrant from Rural Areas*			
Both sexes	**Shan State**									
	Taunggyi	103,690	49,142	19,288	88,536	690	600	261,946	1,351,374	1,613,320
	Loilin	26,052	7,339	11,556	28,425	191	186	73,749	462,909	536,658
	Linkhe`	7,595	3,131	2,214	11,914	44	94	24,992	102,923	127,915
	Lashio	59,009	22,138	6,923	27,235	384	258	115,947	464,618	580,565
	Muse	30,793	19,615	5,525	17,067	288	192	73,480	355,236	428,716
	Kyaukme	22,123	9,060	15,079	43,711	186	196	90,355	627,444	717,799
	Kunlon	1,655	861	755	3,333	29	27	6,660	48,437	55,097
	Laukine	4,167	3,169	1,253	2,317	59	26	10,991	132,289	143,280
	Hopan	2,340	1,248	467	1,533	14	22	5,624	219,899	225,523
	Makman	2,584	648	374	2,386	55	42	6,089	216,180	222,269
	Kengtung	11,776	2,182	4,114	10,799	78	67	29,016	306,902	335,918
	Minesat	6,122	1,460	8,413	49,329	57	84	65,465	159,362	224,827
	Tachileik	29,912	7,862	8,079	26,745	215	139	72,952	90,771	163,723
	Minephyat	3,170	778	1,727	7,908	53	35	13,671	89,845	103,516
	Ayeyawady Region									
	Pathein	39,033	21,083	25,775	98,544	386	555	185,376	1,403,811	1,589,187
	Phyapon	10,685	7,099	9,914	72,334	158	596	100,786	907,396	1,008,182
	Maubin	9,894	3,496	7,787	45,963	106	262	67,508	889,463	956,971
	Myaungmya	9,398	4,621	6,308	31,762	67	135	52,291	717,229	769,520
	Labutta	5,339	3,218	7,918	54,294	45	193	71,007	548,194	619,201
	Hinthada	17,263	9,738	10,175	54,154	117	229	91,676	1,031,598	1,123,274
	Nay Pyi Taw									
	Ottara	55,958	16,097	22,832	37,487	304	175	132,853	365,163	498,016
	Dekkhina	77,226	17,589	11,928	29,678	448	240	137,109	432,557	569,666
	UNION	**4,308,908**	**1,326,417**	**875,016**	**2,663,860**	**35,525**	**21,893**	**9,231,619**	**38,686,906**	**47,918,525**

Table A2 (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants						Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from Urban Areas*	Migrant from Rural Areas*			
Males	**Kachin State**									
	Myitkyina	39,476	16,570	6,715	22,867	220	185	86,033	149,027	235,060
	Mohnyin	12,906	5,830	23,074	45,063	147	122	87,142	150,997	238,139
	Bhamo	8,679	3,350	3,753	10,208	25	42	26,057	123,762	149,819
	Putao	1,360	1,087	495	2,711	8	7	5,668	38,019	43,687
	Kayah State									
	Loikaw	6,047	4,004	2,180	9,318	55	58	21,662	91,510	113,172
	Bawlakhe	1,024	516	1,002	2,816	12	16	5,386	12,796	18,182
	Kayin State									
	Hpa-An	11,632	4,393	8,094	25,908	121	139	50,287	311,075	361,362
	Pharpon	1,208	1,207	397	1,391	14	6	4,223	11,591	15,814
	Myawady	26,588	9,878	6,133	16,268	198	109	59,174	39,179	98,353
	Kawkareik	9,428	4,432	3,196	14,026	64	66	31,212	187,013	218,225
	Chin State									
	Hakha	1,483	2,030	104	422	6	12	4,057	41,353	45,410
	Falam	1,402	828	370	1,959	15	18	4,592	75,367	79,959
	Mindat	1,812	847	400	2,384	17	6	5,466	91,855	97,321
	Sagaing Region									
	Sagaing	7,734	2,988	2,222	7,955	70	58	21,027	198,760	219,787
	Shwebo	9,161	5,191	4,358	32,476	71	153	51,410	585,248	636,658
	Monywa	14,534	10,748	2,587	9,528	84	98	37,579	288,017	325,596
	Katha	8,285	2,877	4,555	29,033	94	153	44,997	343,210	388,207
	Kalay	10,815	13,174	2,864	25,538	27	117	52,535	183,231	235,766
	Tamu	5,661	4,754	1,000	4,931	15	12	16,373	38,412	54,785
	Mawlaik	1,518	780	485	4,561	14	25	7,383	68,463	75,846
	Hkamti	3,766	2,404	2,411	15,407	24	53	24,065	143,663	167,728
	Yinmarpin	1,775	520	1,542	9,292	20	61	13,210	227,483	240,693
	Tanintharyi Region									
	Dawei	6,966	3,491	7,136	15,103	58	86	32,840	186,767	219,607
	Myeik	9,865	3,942	13,523	23,091	64	92	50,577	279,151	329,728
	Kawthoung	14,800	5,157	11,182	20,573	122	110	51,944	51,196	103,140
	Bago Region									
	Bago	25,452	11,039	11,346	32,256	78	87	80,258	730,372	810,630
	Toungoo	14,919	3,812	10,474	25,052	82	112	54,451	457,619	512,070
	Pyay	15,879	7,059	7,603	26,775	61	76	57,453	357,898	415,351
	Thayawady	7,672	2,307	4,245	30,600	37	97	44,958	451,059	496,017

Table A2 (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants						Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from Urban Areas*	Migrant from Rural Areas*			
Males	**Magway Region**									
	Magway	15,472	4,080	4,340	11,969	123	61	36,045	509,128	545,173
	Minbu	4,543	1,353	4,041	11,714	44	59	21,754	281,407	303,161
	Thayet	5,617	1,946	4,023	17,072	35	77	28,770	300,550	329,320
	Pakokku	4,877	3,446	4,215	13,411	53	66	26,068	409,831	435,899
	Gangaw	2,009	1,916	1,430	8,874	8	23	14,260	97,859	112,119
	Mandalay Region									
	Mandalay	182,815	82,607	20,533	38,169	3,974	2,157	330,255	410,603	740,858
	Pyin Oo Lwin	29,325	17,167	11,269	62,447	334	494	121,036	330,457	451,493
	Kyaukse	5,410	3,051	6,616	26,935	75	147	42,234	293,335	335,569
	Myingyan	5,719	2,814	2,028	7,517	73	98	18,249	442,518	460,767
	Nyaung U	2,467	1,269	829	3,421	21	42	8,049	96,491	104,540
	Yame`thin	3,118	753	3,007	5,229	53	49	12,209	212,374	224,583
	Meiktila	11,812	4,029	5,739	13,468	158	109	35,315	349,182	384,497
	Mon State									
	Mawlamyine	28,795	12,216	14,072	35,412	195	214	90,904	448,992	539,896
	Thaton	7,114	2,242	10,093	22,666	87	127	42,329	327,190	369,519
	Rakhine State									
	Sittwe	7,515	4,351	1,918	5,419	59	52	19,314	217,088	236,402
	Myauk U	2,561	1,720	1,655	13,814	27	44	19,821	281,404	301,225
	Maungtaw	1,580	421	1,546	3,422	13	21	7,003	35,511	42,514
	Kyaukpyu	3,837	1,345	2,378	7,583	45	32	15,220	178,677	193,897
	Thandwe	5,176	3,114	2,917	17,484	13	56	28,760	135,423	164,183
	Yangon Region									
	North Yangon	326,849	106,085	66,782	103,209	2,046	987	605,958	549,180	1,155,138
	East Yangon	560,528	89,455	3,474	6,769	3,191	570	663,987	388,928	1,052,915
	South Yangon	42,655	11,294	23,903	31,644	296	198	109,990	552,295	662,285
	West Yangon	185,181	27,887	334	1,215	1,466	255	216,338	161,292	377,630

Table A2 (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants						Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from Urban Areas*	Migrant from Rural Areas*			
Males	**Shan State**									
	Taunggyi	48,457	23,511	9,944	44,295	339	297	126,843	647,521	774,364
	Loilin	12,900	3,564	5,880	14,446	87	89	36,966	214,891	251,857
	Linkhe`	3,970	1,579	1,138	6,201	21	45	12,954	48,442	61,396
	Lashio	27,469	10,313	3,481	13,606	153	123	55,145	219,789	274,934
	Muse	15,221	9,892	2,843	7,908	132	109	36,105	173,295	209,400
	Kyaukme	10,548	4,412	7,883	22,338	103	94	45,378	294,133	339,511
	Kunlon	854	424	374	1,583	13	12	3,260	24,924	28,184
	Laukine	2,055	1,686	627	969	29	11	5,377	68,359	73,736
	Hopan	1,217	569	239	772	10	10	2,817	111,147	113,964
	Makman	1,319	321	202	1,260	27	25	3,154	108,320	111,474
	Kengtung	6,059	1,070	2,193	5,562	42	31	14,957	151,233	166,190
	Minesat	3,290	801	4,383	25,786	34	46	34,340	79,470	113,810
	Tachileik	14,290	3,939	4,062	13,432	83	63	35,869	44,658	80,527
	Minephyat	1,694	409	950	4,337	34	16	7,440	44,631	52,071
	Ayeyawady Region									
	Pathein	18,312	9,608	12,611	47,942	190	253	88,916	677,670	766,586
	Phyapon	5,106	3,354	4,768	35,694	65	316	49,303	441,682	490,985
	Maubin	4,649	1,689	3,709	22,169	55	120	32,391	426,184	458,575
	Myaungmya	4,308	2,155	2,925	15,145	36	62	24,631	346,897	371,528
	Labutta	2,604	1,519	3,913	27,496	24	95	35,651	270,176	305,827
	Hinthada	7,749	4,317	4,825	24,966	47	97	42,001	483,977	525,978
	Nay Pyi Taw									
	Ottara	27,567	7,692	11,203	18,313	134	88	64,997	172,443	237,440
	Dekkhina	36,196	8,352	5,904	14,302	197	118	65,069	205,427	270,496
	UNION	**1,982,656**	**620,952**	**434,645**	**1,304,897**	**16,067**	**10,234**	**4,369,451**	**18,179,077**	**22,548,528**

Table A2 (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants						Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from Urban Areas*	Migrant from Rural Areas*			
Females	**Kachin State**									
	Myitkyina	44,994	18,167	6,723	24,707	264	233	95,088	157,898	252,986
	Mohnyin	13,191	6,178	20,235	39,501	150	132	79,387	172,148	251,535
	Bhamo	9,092	3,722	3,293	9,324	28	48	25,507	136,928	162,435
	Putao	1,360	1,359	488	3,032	8	13	6,260	39,123	45,383
	Kayah State									
	Loikaw	6,755	4,895	2,182	10,701	64	70	24,667	96,979	121,646
	Bawlakhe	1,037	523	881	2,520	13	7	4,981	12,955	17,936
	Kayin State									
	Hpa-An	11,788	4,558	7,680	24,300	131	129	48,586	345,873	394,459
	Pharpon	1,079	1,414	362	1,436	9	2	4,302	12,515	16,817
	Myawady	27,720	10,216	6,183	15,928	208	119	60,374	38,906	99,280
	Kawkareik	10,183	4,864	2,796	12,565	68	65	30,541	209,298	239,839
	Chin State									
	Hakha	1,491	2,551	120	528	9	6	4,705	45,973	50,678
	Falam	1,376	944	374	2,138	17	20	4,869	81,062	85,931
	Mindat	1,852	1,011	352	2,937	13	20	6,185	104,306	110,491
	Sagaing Region									
	Sagaing	9,253	3,219	2,609	8,865	93	91	24,130	243,271	267,401
	Shwebo	10,808	5,956	4,612	35,371	105	174	57,026	709,882	766,908
	Monywa	17,994	12,837	2,738	10,966	112	110	44,757	355,776	400,533
	Katha	8,776	3,129	4,174	29,982	86	138	46,285	388,249	434,534
	Kalay	12,348	16,327	2,547	26,765	32	120	58,139	202,114	260,253
	Tamu	5,985	5,269	854	4,900	18	23	17,049	40,127	57,176
	Mawlaik	1,362	705	355	3,966	16	21	6,425	78,461	84,886
	Hkamti	3,399	2,467	1,744	12,671	18	39	20,338	159,649	179,987
	Yinmarpin	1,898	537	1,562	9,829	18	74	13,918	273,840	287,758
	Tanintharyi Region									
	Dawei	6,468	3,929	5,769	12,502	55	80	28,803	219,110	247,913
	Myeik	9,249	4,581	10,510	20,547	60	92	45,039	298,825	343,864
	Kawthoung	15,592	5,119	9,839	18,631	114	108	49,403	52,737	102,140
	Bago Region									
	Bago	30,404	14,226	12,053	35,555	85	95	92,418	824,110	916,528
	Toungoo	17,470	4,669	11,325	29,268	95	124	62,951	518,836	581,787
	Pyay	20,003	8,435	8,148	30,961	82	101	67,730	401,573	469,303
	Thayawady	9,595	2,779	5,187	38,070	66	135	55,832	498,135	553,967

Table A2 (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants						Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from Urban Areas*	Migrant from Rural Areas*			
Females	**Magway Region**									
	Magway	18,860	5,111	4,700	14,309	143	99	43,222	619,505	662,727
	Minbu	5,432	1,541	4,160	13,436	75	62	24,706	329,579	354,285
	Thayet	6,536	2,351	4,170	19,757	38	72	32,924	341,596	374,520
	Pakokku	5,623	4,503	4,734	14,952	54	92	29,958	518,192	548,150
	Gangaw	1,997	2,290	1,201	8,611	6	23	14,128	115,148	129,276
	Mandalay Region									
	Mandalay	217,816	87,489	22,127	41,235	4,897	2,536	376,100	458,011	834,111
	Pyin Oo Lwin	33,948	18,900	11,157	63,221	392	557	128,175	361,939	490,114
	Kyaukse	6,630	3,542	7,537	30,781	83	189	48,762	334,278	383,040
	Myingyan	6,878	3,441	2,270	8,978	97	105	21,769	558,259	580,028
	Nyaung U	3,015	1,439	991	4,845	35	44	10,369	118,524	128,893
	Yame`thin	3,807	893	3,200	5,877	49	51	13,877	255,126	269,003
	Meiktila	14,933	5,045	6,332	14,492	190	137	41,129	425,784	466,913
	Mon State									
	Mawlamyine	31,936	14,010	12,657	32,613	238	232	91,686	533,758	625,444
	Thaton	7,665	2,619	9,796	22,791	83	132	43,086	368,434	411,520
	Rakhine State									
	Sittwe	9,032	5,289	2,014	6,174	78	78	22,665	262,372	285,037
	Myauk U	2,638	2,142	1,533	14,924	26	65	21,328	336,717	358,045
	Maungtaw	1,759	547	1,511	3,834	14	28	7,693	39,397	47,090
	Kyaukpyu	3,799	1,364	2,043	6,592	51	51	13,900	214,745	228,645
	Thandwe	5,046	3,795	2,431	17,079	25	65	28,441	150,642	179,083
	Yangon Region									
	North Yangon	385,241	127,081	75,581	114,669	2,469	1,196	706,237	585,301	1,291,538
	East Yangon	667,350	98,511	3,785	7,419	3,856	642	781,563	413,835	1,195,398
	South Yangon	46,703	11,802	25,923	35,190	354	231	120,203	599,946	720,149
	West Yangon	247,136	36,776	476	1,786	2,049	350	288,573	179,751	468,324

Table A2 (continued)

Lifetime migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Lifetime migrants						Total lifetime migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from Urban Areas*	Migrant from Rural Areas*			
Females	Shan State									
	Taunggyi	55,233	25,631	9,344	44,241	351	303	135,103	703,853	838,956
	Loilin	13,152	3,775	5,676	13,979	104	97	36,783	248,018	284,801
	Linkhe`	3,625	1,552	1,076	5,713	23	49	12,038	54,481	66,519
	Lashio	31,540	11,825	3,442	13,629	231	135	60,802	244,829	305,631
	Muse	15,572	9,723	2,682	9,159	156	83	37,375	181,941	219,316
	Kyaukme	11,575	4,648	7,196	21,373	83	102	44,977	333,311	378,288
	Kunlon	801	437	381	1,750	16	15	3,400	23,513	26,913
	Laukine	2,112	1,483	626	1,348	30	15	5,614	63,930	69,544
	Hopan	1,123	679	228	761	4	12	2,807	108,752	111,559
	Makman	1,265	327	172	1,126	28	17	2,935	107,860	110,795
	Kengtung	5,717	1,112	1,921	5,237	36	36	14,059	155,669	169,728
	Minesat	2,832	659	4,030	23,543	23	38	31,125	79,892	111,017
	Tachileik	15,622	3,923	4,017	13,313	132	76	37,083	46,113	83,196
	Minephyat	1,476	369	777	3,571	19	19	6,231	45,214	51,445
	Ayeyawady Region									
	Pathein	20,721	11,475	13,164	50,602	196	302	96,460	726,141	822,601
	Phyapon	5,579	3,745	5,146	36,640	93	280	51,483	465,714	517,197
	Maubin	5,245	1,807	4,078	23,794	51	142	35,117	463,279	498,396
	Myaungmya	5,090	2,466	3,383	16,617	31	73	27,660	370,332	397,992
	Labutta	2,735	1,699	4,005	26,798	21	98	35,356	278,018	313,374
	Hinthada	9,514	5,421	5,350	29,188	70	132	49,675	547,621	597,296
	Nay Pyi Taw									
	Ottara	28,391	8,405	11,629	19,174	170	87	67,856	192,720	260,576
	Dekkhina	41,030	9,237	6,024	15,376	251	122	72,040	227,130	299,170
	UNION	**2,326,252**	**705,465**	**440,371**	**1,358,963**	**19,458**	**11,659**	**4,862,168**	**20,507,829**	**25,369,997**

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) were not recorded.

Table A3

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants			Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Both sexes	**Kachin State**						
	Myitkyina	12,903	13,847	31,473	58,223	429,823	488,046
	Mohnyin	11,694	6,793	33,916	52,403	437,271	489,674
	Bhamo	5,158	1,787	9,724	16,669	295,585	312,254
	Putao	1,838	773	662	3,273	85,797	89,070
	Kayah State						
	Loikaw	2,324	647	10,351	13,322	221,496	234,818
	Bawlakhe	541	1,278	3,179	4,998	31,120	36,118
	Kayin State						
	Hpa-An	5,523	2,583	29,970	38,076	717,745	755,821
	Pharpon	270	744	1,214	2,228	30,403	32,631
	Myawady	689	8,515	35,960	45,164	152,469	197,633
	Kawkareik	3,660	1,317	17,122	22,099	435,965	458,064
	Chin State						
	Hakha	1,629	756	1,323	3,708	92,380	96,088
	Falam	1,338	277	2,054	3,669	162,221	165,890
	Mindat	1,375	259	2,792	4,426	203,386	207,812
	Sagaing Region						
	Sagaing	1,086	4,201	10,584	15,871	471,317	487,188
	Shwebo	13,755	6,043	10,972	30,770	1,372,796	1,403,566
	Monywa	7,046	9,188	11,244	27,478	698,651	726,129
	Katha	7,420	7,150	10,429	24,999	797,742	822,741
	Kalay	2,475	5,347	16,357	24,179	471,840	496,019
	Tamu	1,328	3,473	3,077	7,878	104,083	111,961
	Mawlaik	389	2,683	1,243	4,315	156,417	160,732
	Hkamti	4,550	8,064	4,133	16,747	330,968	347,715
	Yinmarpin	1,701	3,063	3,440	8,204	520,247	528,451
	Tanintharyi Region						
	Dawei	6,055	2,036	18,618	26,709	440,811	467,520
	Myeik	18,713	3,083	11,198	32,994	640,598	673,592
	Kawthoung	5,831	9,268	17,190	32,289	172,991	205,280
	Bago Region						
	Bago	20,709	4,589	34,147	59,445	1,667,713	1,727,158
	Toungoo	12,041	2,122	22,299	36,462	1,057,395	1,093,857
	Pyay	10,136	4,231	17,523	31,890	852,764	884,654
	Thayawady	13,729	3,652	11,915	29,296	1,020,688	1,049,984

Table A3 (continued)
Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants			Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/Regions			
Both sexes	**Magway Region**						
	Magway	5,990	5,567	13,662	25,219	1,182,681	1,207,900
	Minbu	4,300	3,419	5,339	13,058	644,388	657,446
	Thayet	4,518	4,929	7,617	17,064	686,776	703,840
	Pakokku	5,278	2,218	10,327	17,823	966,226	984,049
	Gangaw	1,740	2,190	5,172	9,102	232,293	241,395
	Mandalay Region						
	Mandalay	85,501	56,438	124,936	266,875	1,308,094	1,574,969
	Pyin Oo Lwin	13,131	13,965	45,517	72,613	868,994	941,607
	Kyaukse	5,737	10,390	10,951	27,078	691,531	718,609
	Myingyan	2,526	2,965	7,394	12,885	1,027,910	1,040,795
	Nyaung U	671	831	3,485	4,987	228,446	233,433
	Yame`thin	2,628	1,946	5,448	10,022	483,564	493,586
	Meiktila	4,123	5,278	16,160	25,561	825,849	851,410
	Mon State						
	Mawlamyine	13,572	3,028	46,705	63,305	1,102,035	1,165,340
	Thaton	5,867	1,334	22,227	29,428	751,611	781,039
	Rakhine State						
	Sittwe	5,917	7,077	3,368	16,362	505,077	521,439
	Myauk U	5,767	4,143	2,364	12,274	646,996	659,270
	Maungtaw	870	1,719	3,524	6,113	83,491	89,604
	Kyaukpyu	2,229	5,163	4,058	11,450	411,092	422,542
	Thandwe	5,130	6,071	5,202	16,403	326,863	343,266
	Yangon Region						
	North Yangon	88,313	93,356	379,103	560,772	1,885,904	2,446,676
	East Yangon	225,519	92,733	260,747	578,999	1,669,314	2,248,313
	South Yangon	36,681	12,249	41,070	90,000	1,292,434	1,382,434
	West Yangon	37,924	51,284	125,249	214,457	631,497	845,954
	Shan State						
	Taunggyi	20,470	6,000	46,051	72,521	1,540,799	1,613,320
	Loilin	7,892	5,872	9,601	23,365	513,293	536,658
	Linkhe`	2,507	3,341	3,302	9,150	118,765	127,915
	Lashio	4,135	11,698	20,562	36,395	544,170	580,565
	Muse	7,590	6,049	18,885	32,524	396,192	428,716
	Kyaukme	6,097	4,422	21,113	31,632	686,167	717,799
	Kunlon	115	1,168	1,048	2,331	52,766	55,097
	Laukine	455	1,498	3,545	5,498	137,782	143,280
	Hopan	384	829	1,045	2,258	223,265	225,523
	Makman	247	1,042	968	2,257	220,012	222,269
	Kengtung	1,046	2,460	5,604	9,110	326,808	335,918
	Minesat	4,986	6,166	3,975	15,127	209,700	224,827
	Tachileik	1,885	8,304	16,638	26,827	136,896	163,723
	Minephyat	458	1,709	2,615	4,782	98,734	103,516

Table A3 (continued)

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants			Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/Regions			
Both sexes	**Ayeyawady Region**						
	Pathein	28,987	14,606	14,563	58,156	1,531,031	1,589,187
	Phyapon	13,662	8,979	6,025	28,666	979,516	1,008,182
	Maubin	6,269	7,018	8,796	22,083	934,888	956,971
	Myaungmya	4,957	5,849	3,941	14,747	754,773	769,520
	Labutta	9,041	8,488	2,753	20,282	598,919	619,201
	Hinthada	9,215	5,585	12,081	26,881	1,096,393	1,123,274
	Nay Pyi Taw						
	Ottara	11,766	1,781	53,122	66,669	431,347	498,016
	Dekkhina	8,806	1,755	57,886	68,447	501,219	569,666
	UNION	**890,808**	**620,681**	**1,847,853**	**3,359,342**	**44,559,183**	**47,918,525**
Males	**Kachin State**						
	Myitkyina	6,082	6,162	16,103	28,347	206,713	235,060
	Mohnyin	5,567	3,675	19,611	28,853	209,286	238,139
	Bhamo	2,384	791	5,152	8,327	141,492	149,819
	Putao	863	361	362	1,586	42,101	43,687
	Kayah State						
	Loikaw	1,027	288	5,094	6,409	106,763	113,172
	Bawlakhe	264	649	1,651	2,564	15,618	18,182
	Kayin State						
	Hpa-An	2,790	1,324	15,347	19,461	341,901	361,362
	Pharpon	137	359	659	1,155	14,659	15,814
	Myawady	365	4,185	18,038	22,588	75,765	98,353
	Kawkareik	1,836	677	8,564	11,077	207,148	218,225
	Chin State						
	Hakha	747	368	668	1,783	43,627	45,410
	Falam	652	127	1,024	1,803	78,156	79,959
	Mindat	629	120	1,388	2,137	95,184	97,321
	Sagaing Region						
	Sagaing	519	1,976	5,117	7,612	212,175	219,787
	Shwebo	6,480	2,785	5,306	14,571	622,087	636,658
	Monywa	3,186	4,020	5,386	12,592	313,004	325,596
	Katha	3,416	3,790	5,626	12,832	375,375	388,207
	Kalay	1,160	2,748	7,749	11,657	224,109	235,766
	Tamu	666	1,779	1,599	4,044	50,741	54,785
	Mawlaik	201	1,451	681	2,333	73,513	75,846
	Hkamti	2,291	4,436	2,353	9,080	158,648	167,728
	Yinmarpin	810	1,522	1,745	4,077	236,616	240,693
	Tanintharyi Region						
	Dawei	3,118	1,007	10,172	14,297	205,310	219,607
	Myeik	9,147	1,544	6,299	16,990	312,738	329,728
	Kawthoung	2,921	4,596	9,024	16,541	86,599	103,140

Table A3 (continued)
Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants			Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Males	**Bago Region**						
	Bago	9,448	2,297	16,791	28,536	782,094	810,630
	Toungoo	5,517	999	10,994	17,510	494,560	512,070
	Pyay	4,598	1,960	8,342	14,900	400,451	415,351
	Thayawady	6,403	1,667	5,678	13,748	482,269	496,017
	Magway Region						
	Magway	2,715	2,501	6,627	11,843	533,330	545,173
	Minbu	2,039	1,564	2,611	6,214	296,947	303,161
	Thayet	2,116	2,325	3,718	8,159	321,161	329,320
	Pakokku	2,411	1,009	4,961	8,381	427,518	435,899
	Gangaw	837	1,140	2,615	4,592	107,527	112,119
	Mandalay Region						
	Mandalay	41,334	27,544	58,732	127,610	613,248	740,858
	Pyin Oo Lwin	6,527	7,074	22,076	35,677	415,816	451,493
	Kyaukse	2,689	4,889	5,134	12,712	322,857	335,569
	Myingyan	1,152	1,491	3,476	6,119	454,648	460,767
	Nyaung U	286	403	1,628	2,317	102,223	104,540
	Yame`thin	1,243	896	2,596	4,735	219,848	224,583
	Meiktila	1,957	2,576	7,636	12,169	372,328	384,497
	Mon State						
	Mawlamyine	6,605	1,406	24,076	32,087	507,809	539,896
	Thaton	2,888	653	11,445	14,986	354,533	369,519
	Rakhine State						
	Sittwe	2,689	3,302	1,759	7,750	228,652	236,402
	Myauk U	2,705	2,063	1,221	5,989	295,236	301,225
	Maungtaw	359	768	1,754	2,881	39,633	42,514
	Kyaukpyu	1,076	2,567	2,157	5,800	188,097	193,897
	Thandwe	2,463	2,977	2,756	8,196	155,987	164,183
	Yangon Region						
	North Yangon	42,127	44,567	173,885	260,579	894,559	1,155,138
	East Yangon	106,521	43,180	122,811	272,512	780,403	1,052,915
	South Yangon	17,558	5,922	20,390	43,870	618,415	662,285
	West Yangon	16,773	22,635	51,720	91,128	286,502	377,630

Table A3 (continued)

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants			Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/Regions			
Males	**Shan State**						
	Taunggyi	10,007	2,822	23,396	36,225	738,139	774,364
	Loilin	3,805	2,946	5,060	11,811	240,046	251,857
	Linkhe`	1,277	1,684	1,703	4,664	56,732	61,396
	Lashio	1,916	5,372	10,313	17,601	257,333	274,934
	Muse	3,466	2,864	9,875	16,205	193,195	209,400
	Kyaukme	2,901	2,142	11,032	16,075	323,436	339,511
	Kunlon	53	526	583	1,162	27,022	28,184
	Laukine	189	595	1,959	2,743	70,993	73,736
	Hopan	194	387	584	1,165	112,799	113,964
	Makman	124	470	520	1,114	110,360	111,474
	Kengtung	496	1,159	2,856	4,511	161,679	166,190
	Minesat	2,586	3,254	2,145	7,985	105,825	113,810
	Tachileik	921	3,955	8,725	13,601	66,926	80,527
	Minephyat	231	941	1,371	2,543	49,528	52,071
	Ayeyawady Region						
	Pathein	13,771	7,213	7,267	28,251	738,335	766,586
	Phyapon	6,649	4,439	2,873	13,961	477,024	490,985
	Maubin	3,090	3,439	4,268	10,797	447,778	458,575
	Myaungmya	2,412	2,895	1,826	7,133	364,395	371,528
	Labutta	4,605	4,139	1,319	10,063	295,764	305,827
	Hinthada	4,361	2,665	5,783	12,809	513,169	525,978
	Nay Pyi Taw						
	Ottara	5,642	851	25,936	32,429	205,011	237,440
	Dekkhina	4,165	822	27,595	32,582	237,914	270,496
	UNION	**423,155**	**296,695**	**889,296**	**1,609,146**	**20,939,382**	**22,548,528**
Females	**Kachin State**						
	Myitkyina	6,821	7,685	15,370	29,876	223,110	252,986
	Mohnyin	6,127	3,118	14,305	23,550	227,985	251,535
	Bhamo	2,774	996	4,572	8,342	154,093	162,435
	Putao	975	412	300	1,687	43,696	45,383
	Kayah State						
	Loikaw	1,297	359	5,257	6,913	114,733	121,646
	Bawlakhe	277	629	1,528	2,434	15,502	17,936
	Kayin State						
	Hpa-An	2,733	1,259	14,623	18,615	375,844	394,459
	Pharpon	133	385	555	1,073	15,744	16,817
	Myawady	324	4,330	17,922	22,576	76,704	99,280
	Kawkareik	1,824	640	8,558	11,022	228,817	239,839

Table A3 (continued)
Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants			Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Females	**Chin State**						
	Hakha	882	388	655	1,925	48,753	50,678
	Falam	686	150	1,030	1,866	84,065	85,931
	Mindat	746	139	1,404	2,289	108,202	110,491
	Sagaing Region						
	Sagaing	567	2,225	5,467	8,259	259,142	267,401
	Shwebo	7,275	3,258	5,666	16,199	750,709	766,908
	Monywa	3,860	5,168	5,858	14,886	385,647	400,533
	Katha	4,004	3,360	4,803	12,167	422,367	434,534
	Kalay	1,315	2,599	8,608	12,522	247,731	260,253
	Tamu	662	1,694	1,478	3,834	53,342	57,176
	Mawlaik	188	1,232	562	1,982	82,904	84,886
	Hkamti	2,259	3,628	1,780	7,667	172,320	179,987
	Yinmarpin	891	1,541	1,695	4,127	283,631	287,758
	Tanintharyi Region						
	Dawei	2,937	1,029	8,446	12,412	235,501	247,913
	Myeik	9,566	1,539	4,899	16,004	327,860	343,864
	Kawthoung	2,910	4,672	8,166	15,748	86,392	102,140
	Bago Region						
	Bago	11,261	2,292	17,356	30,909	885,619	916,528
	Toungoo	6,524	1,123	11,305	18,952	562,835	581,787
	Pyay	5,538	2,271	9,181	16,990	452,313	469,303
	Thayawady	7,326	1,985	6,237	15,548	538,419	553,967
	Magway Region						
	Magway	3,275	3,066	7,035	13,376	649,351	662,727
	Minbu	2,261	1,855	2,728	6,844	347,441	354,285
	Thayet	2,402	2,604	3,899	8,905	365,615	374,520
	Pakokku	2,867	1,209	5,366	9,442	538,708	548,150
	Gangaw	903	1,050	2,557	4,510	124,766	129,276
	Mandalay Region						
	Mandalay	44,167	28,894	66,204	139,265	694,846	834,111
	Pyin Oo Lwin	6,604	6,891	23,441	36,936	453,178	490,114
	Kyaukse	3,048	5,501	5,817	14,366	368,674	383,040
	Myingyan	1,374	1,474	3,918	6,766	573,262	580,028
	Nyaung U	385	428	1,857	2,670	126,223	128,893
	Yame`thin	1,385	1,050	2,852	5,287	263,716	269,003
	Meiktila	2,166	2,702	8,524	13,392	453,521	466,913
	Mon State						
	Mawlamyine	6,967	1,622	22,629	31,218	594,226	625,444
	Thaton	2,979	681	10,782	14,442	397,078	411,520

Table A3 (continued)

Recent migrants between Townships, Districts, States/Regions by District of current residence, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants			Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Between Townships within Districts	Between Districts within States/Regions	Between States/ Regions			
Females	**Rakhine State**						
	Sittwe	3,228	3,775	1,609	8,612	276,425	285,037
	Myauk U	3,062	2,080	1,143	6,285	351,760	358,045
	Maungtaw	511	951	1,770	3,232	43,858	47,090
	Kyaukpyu	1,153	2,596	1,901	5,650	222,995	228,645
	Thandwe	2,667	3,094	2,446	8,207	170,876	179,083
	Yangon Region						
	North Yangon	46,186	48,789	205,218	300,193	991,345	1,291,538
	East Yangon	118,998	49,553	137,936	306,487	888,911	1,195,398
	South Yangon	19,123	6,327	20,680	46,130	674,019	720,149
	West Yangon	21,151	28,649	73,529	123,329	344,995	468,324
	Shan State						
	Taunggyi	10,463	3,178	22,655	36,296	802,660	838,956
	Loilin	4,087	2,926	4,541	11,554	273,247	284,801
	Linkhe`	1,230	1,657	1,599	4,486	62,033	66,519
	Lashio	2,219	6,326	10,249	18,794	286,837	305,631
	Muse	4,124	3,185	9,010	16,319	202,997	219,316
	Kyaukme	3,196	2,280	10,081	15,557	362,731	378,288
	Kunlon	62	642	465	1,169	25,744	26,913
	Laukine	266	903	1,586	2,755	66,789	69,544
	Hopan	190	442	461	1,093	110,466	111,559
	Makman	123	572	448	1,143	109,652	110,795
	Kengtung	550	1,301	2,748	4,599	165,129	169,728
	Minesat	2,400	2,912	1,830	7,142	103,875	111,017
	Tachileik	964	4,349	7,913	13,226	69,970	83,196
	Minephyat	227	768	1,244	2,239	49,206	51,445
	Ayeyawady Region						
	Pathein	15,216	7,393	7,296	29,905	792,696	822,601
	Phyapon	7,013	4,540	3,152	14,705	502,492	517,197
	Maubin	3,179	3,579	4,528	11,286	487,110	498,396
	Myaungmya	2,545	2,954	2,115	7,614	390,378	397,992
	Labutta	4,436	4,349	1,434	10,219	303,155	313,374
	Hinthada	4,854	2,920	6,298	14,072	583,224	597,296
	Nay Pyi Taw						
	Ottara	6,124	930	27,186	34,240	226,336	260,576
	Dekkhina	4,641	933	30,291	35,865	263,305	299,170
	UNION	**467,653**	**323,986**	**958,557**	**1,750,196**	**23,619,801**	**25,369,997**

Table A4

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Both sexes	**Kachin State**									
	Myitkyina	27,158	11,486	4,633	14,622	189	135	58,223	429,823	488,046
	Mohnyin	7,952	3,529	13,337	27,388	115	82	52,403	437,271	489,674
	Bhamo	6,111	2,361	2,252	5,905	13	27	16,669	295,585	312,254
	Putao	1,179	560	413	1,100	13	8	3,273	85,797	89,070
	Kayah State									
	Loikaw	4,500	2,212	1,647	4,877	44	42	13,322	221,496	234,818
	Bawlakhe	811	337	1,118	2,703	15	14	4,998	31,120	36,118
	Kayin State									
	Hpa-An	8,338	3,233	6,628	19,694	91	92	38,076	717,745	755,821
	Pharpon	690	545	383	600	5	5	2,228	30,403	32,631
	Myawady	18,851	8,906	5,257	11,931	130	89	45,164	152,469	197,633
	Kawkareik	6,423	3,226	2,533	9,808	51	58	22,099	435,965	458,064
	Chin State									
	Hakha	1,637	1,617	114	322	10	8	3,708	92,380	96,088
	Falam	1,230	724	367	1,325	9	14	3,669	162,221	165,890
	Mindat	1,680	708	276	1,745	12	5	4,426	203,386	207,812
	Sagaing Region									
	Sagaing	5,900	2,180	2,216	5,436	76	63	15,871	471,317	487,188
	Shwebo	6,850	3,174	3,282	17,330	58	76	30,770	1,372,796	1,403,566
	Monywa	11,211	7,511	2,198	6,418	66	74	27,478	698,651	726,129
	Katha	5,355	1,776	2,656	15,056	55	101	24,999	797,742	822,741
	Kalay	6,462	8,004	1,707	7,947	19	40	24,179	471,840	496,019
	Tamu	2,776	2,224	613	2,244	14	7	7,878	104,083	111,961
	Mawlaik	956	497	303	2,532	15	12	4,315	156,417	160,732
	Hkamti	2,730	1,736	1,710	10,511	16	44	16,747	330,968	347,715
	Yinmarpin	1,350	357	1,558	4,894	20	25	8,204	520,247	528,451
	Tanintharyi Region									
	Dawei	5,450	2,483	6,065	12,591	51	69	26,709	440,811	467,520
	Myeik	6,099	2,599	8,147	16,027	66	56	32,994	640,598	673,592
	Kawthoung	6,773	2,936	7,003	15,454	54	69	32,289	172,991	205,280
	Bago Region									
	Bago	17,944	7,581	9,466	24,330	56	68	59,445	1,667,713	1,727,158
	Toungoo	9,940	2,333	7,630	16,430	61	68	36,462	1,057,395	1,093,857
	Pyay	10,048	4,055	4,439	13,234	56	58	31,890	852,764	884,654
	Thayawady	5,845	1,305	3,159	18,865	47	75	29,296	1,020,688	1,049,984

Table A4 (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Both sexes	**Magway Region**									
	Magway	11,632	2,665	3,498	7,274	99	51	25,219	1,182,681	1,207,900
	Minbu	3,254	1,272	2,348	6,120	36	28	13,058	644,388	657,446
	Thayet	3,888	1,300	2,170	9,614	26	66	17,064	686,776	703,840
	Pakokku	3,809	1,891	3,379	8,641	50	53	17,823	966,226	984,049
	Gangaw	1,563	1,431	1,057	5,030	8	13	9,102	232,293	241,395
	Mandalay Region									
	Mandalay	142,296	66,044	22,433	30,780	3,326	1,996	266,875	1,308,094	1,574,969
	Pyin Oo Lwin	19,467	10,599	8,128	33,845	244	330	72,613	868,994	941,607
	Kyaukse	4,096	1,930	5,508	15,387	55	102	27,078	691,531	718,609
	Myingyan	4,276	1,654	1,965	4,838	73	79	12,885	1,027,910	1,040,795
	Nyaung U	2,113	924	726	1,180	27	17	4,987	228,446	233,433
	Yame`thin	2,744	624	3,291	3,252	59	52	10,022	483,564	493,586
	Meiktila	8,135	2,271	5,597	9,359	115	84	25,561	825,849	851,410
	Mon State									
	Mawlamyine	19,410	7,942	9,890	25,747	173	143	63,305	1,102,035	1,165,340
	Thaton	4,947	1,462	6,864	15,960	82	113	29,428	751,611	781,039
	Rakhine State									
	Sittwe	6,497	3,446	2,336	3,974	68	41	16,362	505,077	521,439
	Myauk U	1,873	1,038	1,175	8,143	11	34	12,274	646,996	659,270
	Maungtaw	1,151	470	1,262	3,185	15	30	6,113	83,491	89,604
	Kyaukpyu	3,099	1,036	1,969	5,280	37	29	11,450	411,092	422,542
	Thandwe	3,254	1,872	1,589	9,646	11	31	16,403	326,863	343,266
	Yangon Region									
	North Yangon	262,331	125,124	64,492	105,951	1,772	1,102	560,772	1,885,904	2,446,676
	East Yangon	473,211	93,053	2,643	6,680	2,830	582	578,999	1,669,314	2,248,313
	South Yangon	31,601	8,870	22,689	26,431	244	165	90,000	1,292,434	1,382,434
	West Yangon	179,212	31,281	393	1,693	1,569	309	214,457	631,497	845,954

Table A4 (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Both sexes	**Shan State**									
	Taunggyi	28,672	13,444	6,925	23,069	242	169	72,521	1,540,799	1,613,320
	Loilin	9,854	2,606	3,540	7,246	65	54	23,365	513,293	536,658
	Linkhe`	3,045	877	854	4,325	24	25	9,150	118,765	127,915
	Lashio	17,911	6,761	2,631	8,856	131	105	36,395	544,170	580,565
	Muse	13,105	9,232	2,423	7,568	112	84	32,524	396,192	428,716
	Kyaukme	7,469	3,024	6,250	14,747	72	70	31,632	686,167	717,799
	Kunlon	624	250	323	1,106	16	12	2,331	52,766	55,097
	Laukine	1,906	1,824	722	1,012	20	14	5,498	137,782	143,280
	Hopan	982	414	164	683	6	9	2,258	223,265	225,523
	Makman	1,070	246	161	738	30	12	2,257	220,012	222,269
	Kengtung	3,978	689	1,452	2,933	37	21	9,110	326,808	335,918
	Minesat	2,236	592	2,747	9,507	15	30	15,127	209,700	224,827
	Tachileik	10,654	3,566	3,111	9,353	93	50	26,827	136,896	163,723
	Minephyat	1,158	332	604	2,658	20	10	4,782	98,734	103,516
	Ayeyawady Region									
	Pathein	12,945	7,419	8,063	29,378	156	195	58,156	1,531,031	1,589,187
	Phyapon	3,334	1,920	2,960	20,303	37	112	28,666	979,516	1,008,182
	Maubin	3,259	1,150	2,943	14,589	46	96	22,083	934,888	956,971
	Myaungmya	2,836	1,315	1,842	8,669	37	48	14,747	754,773	769,520
	Labutta	1,618	800	2,312	15,488	19	45	20,282	598,919	619,201
	Hinthada	5,316	2,382	3,563	15,494	56	70	26,881	1,096,393	1,123,274
	Nay Pyi Taw									
	Ottara	29,053	9,703	12,708	14,934	174	97	66,669	431,347	498,016
	Dekkhina	39,988	10,822	5,881	11,434	206	116	68,447	501,219	569,666
	UNION	**1,587,121**	**537,762**	**348,691**	**863,419**	**13,971**	**8,378**	**3,359,342**	**44,559,183**	**47,918,525**
Males	**Kachin State**									
	Myitkyina	12,973	5,578	2,335	7,318	89	54	28,347	206,713	235,060
	Mohnyin	4,046	1,803	7,361	15,537	65	41	28,853	209,286	238,139
	Bhamo	2,950	1,146	1,156	3,057	5	13	8,327	141,492	149,819
	Putao	605	246	188	536	7	4	1,586	42,101	43,687
	Kayah State									
	Loikaw	2,187	1,018	839	2,324	20	21	6,409	106,763	113,172
	Bawlakhe	385	161	577	1,427	5	9	2,564	15,618	18,182
	Kayin State									
	Hpa-An	4,119	1,611	3,398	10,241	44	48	19,461	341,901	361,362
	Pharpon	369	269	199	313	2	3	1,155	14,659	15,814
	Myawady	9,404	4,419	2,618	6,041	63	43	22,588	75,765	98,353
	Kawkareik	3,039	1,511	1,332	5,138	27	30	11,077	207,148	218,225

Table A4 (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Males	Chin State									
	Hakha	833	748	56	136	4	6	1,783	43,627	45,410
	Falam	627	339	185	641	4	7	1,803	78,156	79,959
	Mindat	838	319	135	838	7	0	2,137	95,184	97,321
	Sagaing Region									
	Sagaing	2,837	1,096	1,039	2,584	30	26	7,612	212,175	219,787
	Shwebo	3,296	1,512	1,618	8,078	26	41	14,571	622,087	636,658
	Monywa	5,094	3,426	1,083	2,919	31	39	12,592	313,004	325,596
	Katha	2,743	891	1,414	7,699	33	52	12,832	375,375	388,207
	Kalay	3,104	3,667	888	3,967	8	23	11,657	224,109	235,766
	Tamu	1,404	1,131	354	1,146	6	3	4,044	50,741	54,785
	Mawlaik	521	258	173	1,367	7	7	2,333	73,513	75,846
	Hkamti	1,442	881	985	5,739	8	25	9,080	158,648	167,728
	Yinmarpin	688	188	802	2,382	9	8	4,077	236,616	240,693
	Tanintharyi Region									
	Dawei	2,843	1,252	3,265	6,875	30	32	14,297	205,310	219,607
	Myeik	3,076	1,172	4,428	8,249	38	27	16,990	312,738	329,728
	Kawthoung	3,282	1,488	3,699	8,010	29	33	16,541	86,599	103,140
	Bago Region									
	Bago	8,615	3,507	4,612	11,742	29	31	28,536	782,094	810,630
	Toungoo	4,708	1,029	3,718	7,988	29	38	17,510	494,560	512,070
	Pyay	4,651	1,842	2,134	6,220	27	26	14,900	400,451	415,351
	Thayawady	2,774	623	1,466	8,837	17	31	13,748	482,269	496,017
	Magway Region									
	Magway	5,451	1,190	1,702	3,436	48	16	11,843	533,330	545,173
	Minbu	1,471	595	1,153	2,968	14	13	6,214	296,947	303,161
	Thayet	1,859	585	1,069	4,594	17	35	8,159	321,161	329,320
	Pakokku	1,777	850	1,609	4,102	26	17	8,381	427,518	435,899
	Gangaw	803	652	570	2,558	5	4	4,592	107,527	112,119
	Mandalay Region									
	Mandalay	66,389	32,673	10,933	15,143	1,509	963	127,610	613,248	740,858
	Pyin Oo Lwin	9,054	5,047	4,061	17,233	119	163	35,677	415,816	451,493
	Kyaukse	1,891	900	2,546	7,308	25	42	12,712	322,857	335,569
	Myingyan	2,074	772	966	2,244	26	37	6,119	454,648	460,767
	Nyaung U	957	452	339	549	13	7	2,317	102,223	104,540
	Yame`thin	1,267	279	1,578	1,553	31	27	4,735	219,848	224,583
	Meiktila	3,823	1,019	2,670	4,563	58	36	12,169	372,328	384,497
	Mon State									
	Mawlamyine	9,474	3,962	5,127	13,365	85	74	32,087	507,809	539,896
	Thaton	2,480	665	3,522	8,215	42	62	14,986	354,533	369,519

Table A4 (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Males	**Rakhine State**									
	Sittwe	3,086	1,583	1,123	1,908	32	18	7,750	228,652	236,402
	Myauk U	953	467	575	3,974	5	15	5,989	295,236	301,225
	Maungtaw	542	211	618	1,489	7	14	2,881	39,633	42,514
	Kyaukpyu	1,520	499	1,026	2,726	19	10	5,800	188,097	193,897
	Thandwe	1,659	860	837	4,824	4	12	8,196	155,987	164,183
	Yangon Region									
	North Yangon	121,963	56,657	30,541	50,110	807	501	260,579	894,559	1,155,138
	East Yangon	221,357	45,055	1,292	3,205	1,323	280	272,512	780,403	1,052,915
	South Yangon	15,469	4,431	11,027	12,763	110	70	43,870	618,415	662,285
	West Yangon	76,375	13,115	161	681	675	121	91,128	286,502	377,630
	Shan State									
	Taunggyi	13,914	6,646	3,545	11,912	118	90	36,225	738,139	774,364
	Loilin	5,019	1,300	1,788	3,650	29	25	11,811	240,046	251,857
	Linkhe`	1,561	447	432	2,197	12	15	4,664	56,732	61,396
	Lashio	8,374	3,222	1,313	4,583	56	53	17,601	257,333	274,934
	Muse	6,482	4,704	1,271	3,648	50	50	16,205	193,195	209,400
	Kyaukme	3,693	1,497	3,239	7,575	36	35	16,075	323,436	339,511
	Kunlon	330	120	158	542	7	5	1,162	27,022	28,184
	Laukine	924	1,002	355	444	9	9	2,743	70,993	73,736
	Hopan	507	201	87	362	4	4	1,165	112,799	113,964
	Makman	518	112	78	386	14	6	1,114	110,360	111,474
	Kengtung	1,987	331	718	1,449	17	9	4,511	161,679	166,190
	Minesat	1,164	334	1,409	5,056	10	12	7,985	105,825	113,810
	Tachileik	5,240	1,890	1,594	4,815	37	25	13,601	66,926	80,527
	Minephyat	592	168	304	1,461	14	4	2,543	49,528	52,071
	Ayeyawady Region									
	Pathein	6,168	3,355	4,016	14,552	74	86	28,251	738,335	766,586
	Phyapon	1,608	908	1,405	9,974	15	51	13,961	477,024	490,985
	Maubin	1,579	550	1,431	7,169	24	44	10,797	447,778	458,575
	Myaungmya	1,351	636	875	4,233	16	22	7,133	364,395	371,528
	Labutta	808	358	1,114	7,753	9	21	10,063	295,764	305,827
	Hinthada	2,495	1,038	1,772	7,444	23	37	12,809	513,169	525,978
	Nay Pyi Taw									
	Ottara	14,104	4,564	6,239	7,395	79	48	32,429	205,011	237,440
	Dekkhina	18,824	5,083	2,916	5,610	85	64	32,582	237,914	270,496
	UNION	**742,389**	**254,116**	**173,161**	**429,070**	**6,437**	**3,973**	**1,609,146**	**20,939,382**	**22,548,528**

Table A4 (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Females	**Kachin State**									
	Myitkyina	14,185	5,908	2,298	7,304	100	81	29,876	223,110	252,986
	Mohnyin	3,906	1,726	5,976	11,851	50	41	23,550	227,985	251,535
	Bhamo	3,161	1,215	1,096	2,848	8	14	8,342	154,093	162,435
	Putao	574	314	225	564	6	4	1,687	43,696	45,383
	Kayah State									
	Loikaw	2,313	1,194	808	2,553	24	21	6,913	114,733	121,646
	Bawlakhe	426	176	541	1,276	10	5	2,434	15,502	17,936
	Kayin State									
	Hpa-An	4,219	1,622	3,230	9,453	47	44	18,615	375,844	394,459
	Pharpon	321	276	184	287	3	2	1,073	15,744	16,817
	Myawady	9,447	4,487	2,639	5,890	67	46	22,576	76,704	99,280
	Kawkareik	3,384	1,715	1,201	4,670	24	28	11,022	228,817	239,839
	Chin State									
	Hakha	804	869	58	186	6	2	1,925	48,753	50,678
	Falam	603	385	182	684	5	7	1,866	84,065	85,931
	Mindat	842	389	141	907	5	5	2,289	108,202	110,491
	Sagaing Region									
	Sagaing	3,063	1,084	1,177	2,852	46	37	8,259	259,142	267,401
	Shwebo	3,554	1,662	1,664	9,252	32	35	16,199	750,709	766,908
	Monywa	6,117	4,085	1,115	3,499	35	35	14,886	385,647	400,533
	Katha	2,612	885	1,242	7,357	22	49	12,167	422,367	434,534
	Kalay	3,358	4,337	819	3,980	11	17	12,522	247,731	260,253
	Tamu	1,372	1,093	259	1,098	8	4	3,834	53,342	57,176
	Mawlaik	435	239	130	1,165	8	5	1,982	82,904	84,886
	Hkamti	1,288	855	725	4,772	8	19	7,667	172,320	179,987
	Yinmarpin	662	169	756	2,512	11	17	4,127	283,631	287,758
	Tanintharyi Region									
	Dawei	2,607	1,231	2,800	5,716	21	37	12,412	235,501	247,913
	Myeik	3,023	1,427	3,719	7,778	28	29	16,004	327,860	343,864
	Kawthoung	3,491	1,448	3,304	7,444	25	36	15,748	86,392	102,140
	Bago Region									
	Bago	9,329	4,074	4,854	12,588	27	37	30,909	885,619	916,528
	Toungoo	5,232	1,304	3,912	8,442	32	30	18,952	562,835	581,787
	Pyay	5,397	2,213	2,305	7,014	29	32	16,990	452,313	469,303
	Thayawady	3,071	682	1,693	10,028	30	44	15,548	538,419	553,967

Table A4 (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Females	**Magway Region**									
	Magway	6,181	1,475	1,796	3,838	51	35	13,376	649,351	662,727
	Minbu	1,783	677	1,195	3,152	22	15	6,844	347,441	354,285
	Thayet	2,029	715	1,101	5,020	9	31	8,905	365,615	374,520
	Pakokku	2,032	1,041	1,770	4,539	24	36	9,442	538,708	548,150
	Gangaw	760	779	487	2,472	3	9	4,510	124,766	129,276
	Mandalay Region									
	Mandalay	75,907	33,371	11,500	15,637	1,817	1,033	139,265	694,846	834,111
	Pyin Oo Lwin	10,413	5,552	4,067	16,612	125	167	36,936	453,178	490,114
	Kyaukse	2,205	1,030	2,962	8,079	30	60	14,366	368,674	383,040
	Myingyan	2,202	882	999	2,594	47	42	6,766	573,262	580,028
	Nyaung U	1,156	472	387	631	14	10	2,670	126,223	128,893
	Yame`thin	1,477	345	1,713	1,699	28	25	5,287	263,716	269,003
	Meiktila	4,312	1,252	2,927	4,796	57	48	13,392	453,521	466,913
	Mon State									
	Mawlamyine	9,936	3,980	4,763	12,382	88	69	31,218	594,226	625,444
	Thaton	2,467	797	3,342	7,745	40	51	14,442	397,078	411,520
	Rakhine State									
	Sittwe	3,411	1,863	1,213	2,066	36	23	8,612	276,425	285,037
	Myauk U	920	571	600	4,169	6	19	6,285	351,760	358,045
	Maungtaw	609	259	644	1,696	8	16	3,232	43,858	47,090
	Kyaukpyu	1,579	537	943	2,554	18	19	5,650	222,995	228,645
	Thandwe	1,595	1,012	752	4,822	7	19	8,207	170,876	179,083
	Yangon Region									
	North Yangon	140,368	68,467	33,951	55,841	965	601	300,193	991,345	1,291,538
	East Yangon	251,854	47,998	1,351	3,475	1,507	302	306,487	888,911	1,195,398
	South Yangon	16,132	4,439	11,662	13,668	134	95	46,130	674,019	720,149
	West Yangon	102,837	18,166	232	1,012	894	188	123,329	344,995	468,324

Table A4 (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams by District of current residence, 2014 Census

District of current residence		Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrant from urban areas*	Migrant from rural areas*			
Females	**Shan State**									
	Taunggyi	14,758	6,798	3,380	11,157	124	79	36,296	802,660	838,956
	Loilin	4,835	1,306	1,752	3,596	36	29	11,554	273,247	284,801
	Linkhe`	1,484	430	422	2,128	12	10	4,486	62,033	66,519
	Lashio	9,537	3,539	1,318	4,273	75	52	18,794	286,837	305,631
	Muse	6,623	4,528	1,152	3,920	62	34	16,319	202,997	219,316
	Kyaukme	3,776	1,527	3,011	7,172	36	35	15,557	362,731	378,288
	Kunlon	294	130	165	564	9	7	1,169	25,744	26,913
	Laukine	982	822	367	568	11	5	2,755	66,789	69,544
	Hopan	475	213	77	321	2	5	1,093	110,466	111,559
	Makman	552	134	83	352	16	6	1,143	109,652	110,795
	Kengtung	1,991	358	734	1,484	20	12	4,599	165,129	169,728
	Minesat	1,072	258	1,338	4,451	5	18	7,142	103,875	111,017
	Tachileik	5,414	1,676	1,517	4,538	56	25	13,226	69,970	83,196
	Minephyat	566	164	300	1,197	6	6	2,239	49,206	51,445
	Ayeyawady Region									
	Pathein	6,777	4,064	4,047	14,826	82	109	29,905	792,696	822,601
	Phyapon	1,726	1,012	1,555	10,329	22	61	14,705	502,492	517,197
	Maubin	1,680	600	1,512	7,420	22	52	11,286	487,110	498,396
	Myaungmya	1,485	679	967	4,436	21	26	7,614	390,378	397,992
	Labutta	810	442	1,198	7,735	10	24	10,219	303,155	313,374
	Hinthada	2,821	1,344	1,791	8,050	33	33	14,072	583,224	597,296
	Nay Pyi Taw									
	Ottara	14,949	5,139	6,469	7,539	95	49	34,240	226,336	260,576
	Dekkhina	21,164	5,739	2,965	5,824	121	52	35,865	263,305	299,170
	UNION	**844,732**	**283,646**	**175,530**	**434,349**	**7,534**	**4,405**	**1,750,196**	**23,619,801**	**25,369,997**

* Migrants whose current place of usual residence (which may have been different from where they were enumerated) were not recorded.

Table A5

Migration rates for recent movements by District, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence	In-migration rate per 1,000 population			Outmigration rate per 1,000 population			Net migration rate per 1,000 population		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Kachin State									
Myitkyina	92.9	94.7	91.1	50.3	50.0	50.5	42.6	44.7	40.6
Mohnyin	83.1	97.8	69.3	46.8	42.7	50.6	36.4	55.0	18.7
Bhamo	36.9	39.7	34.3	36.8	35.8	37.6	0.1	3.8	-3.3
Putao	16.1	16.5	15.7	96.5	91.5	101.3	-80.4	-75.0	-85.6
Kayah State									
Loikaw	46.8	47.6	46.2	35.1	34.1	36.1	11.7	13.5	10.1
Bawlakhe	123.4	126.5	120.3	44.4	41.5	47.4	79.0	85.0	72.9
Kayin State									
Hpa-An	43.1	46.1	40.3	24.2	23.9	24.4	18.9	22.2	15.9
Pharpon	60.0	64.4	55.9	65.4	64.9	65.9	-5.4	-0.6	-10.0
Myawady	225.0	226.0	224.1	23.8	23.5	24.2	201.2	202.4	200.0
Kawkareik	40.3	42.3	38.4	21.9	22.4	21.5	18.3	20.0	16.8
Chin State									
Hakha	21.6	22.8	20.6	44.0	42.2	45.5	-22.3	-19.4	-24.9
Falam	14.1	14.4	13.7	71.9	68.5	75.0	-57.8	-54.1	-61.3
Mindat	14.7	15.5	14.0	36.7	36.5	36.9	-22.1	-21.0	-23.0
Sagaing Region									
Sagaing	30.3	32.3	28.8	60.4	67.8	54.2	-30.0	-35.5	-25.5
Shwebo	12.1	12.7	11.6	42.6	48.5	37.6	-30.5	-35.8	-26.0
Monywa	28.1	28.9	27.5	51.7	59.1	45.6	-23.5	-30.2	-18.1
Katha	21.4	24.3	18.8	24.5	24.1	24.8	-3.1	0.1	-6.0
Kalay	43.8	44.5	43.1	31.3	31.7	31.0	12.4	12.9	12.0
Tamu	58.5	61.7	55.5	35.4	34.2	36.5	23.1	27.4	19.0
Mawlaik	24.4	28.1	21.1	33.8	34.5	33.2	-9.4	-6.4	-12.1
Hkamti	35.1	40.5	30.0	26.4	26.4	26.5	8.6	14.1	3.6
Yinmarpin	12.3	13.6	11.2	40.2	43.3	37.6	-27.9	-29.7	-26.4
Tanintharyi Region									
Dawei	44.2	50.9	38.2	28.6	28.5	28.6	15.6	22.4	9.6
Myeik	21.2	23.8	18.7	28.0	26.9	29.1	-6.8	-3.1	-10.3
Kawthoung	128.9	132.1	125.7	39.1	38.4	39.9	89.8	93.7	85.8
Bago Region									
Bago	22.4	23.5	21.4	56.8	58.0	55.6	-34.3	-34.5	-34.2
Toungoo	22.3	23.4	21.4	46.3	47.4	45.3	-24.0	-23.9	-24.0
Pyay	24.6	24.8	24.4	47.8	48.1	47.5	-23.2	-23.3	-23.1
Thayawady	14.8	14.8	14.8	71.8	71.1	72.4	-57.0	-56.3	-57.5
Magway Region									
Magway	15.9	16.7	15.2	67.6	72.3	63.7	-51.7	-55.5	-48.5
Minbu	13.3	13.8	12.9	37.0	38.9	35.4	-23.7	-25.2	-22.5
Thayet	17.8	18.3	17.4	65.3	66.8	63.9	-47.4	-48.5	-46.5
Pakokku	12.7	13.7	12.0	52.7	58.7	47.9	-39.9	-45.0	-35.9
Gangaw	30.5	33.5	27.9	37.8	38.0	37.6	-7.3	-4.5	-9.7

Table A5 (continued)

Migration rates for recent movements by District, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence	In-migration rate per 1,000 population			Outmigration rate per 1,000 population			Net migration rate per 1,000 population		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Mandalay Region									
Mandalay	115.2	116.5	114.0	31.7	33.6	30.0	83.5	82.9	84.0
Pyin Oo Lwin	63.2	64.6	61.9	37.8	38.0	37.7	25.3	26.6	24.2
Kyaukse	29.7	29.9	29.5	42.0	46.1	38.4	-12.3	-16.3	-8.8
Myingyan	10.0	10.8	9.3	73.3	83.7	65.0	-63.3	-72.9	-55.7
Nyaung U	18.5	19.4	17.7	72.5	83.9	63.3	-54.1	-64.5	-45.6
Yame`thin	15.0	15.5	14.5	43.2	47.5	39.6	-28.2	-31.9	-25.1
Meiktila	25.2	26.6	24.0	70.5	76.4	65.6	-45.3	-49.9	-41.5
Mon State									
Mawlamyine	42.7	47.2	38.8	38.2	38.0	38.3	4.5	9.1	0.5
Thaton	30.2	32.7	27.9	42.5	41.2	43.6	-12.3	-8.4	-15.8
Rakhine State									
Sittwe	20.0	21.4	18.9	60.9	61.3	60.5	-40.8	-39.9	-41.6
Myauk U	9.9	10.9	9.0	38.9	37.5	40.1	-29.1	-26.6	-31.1
Maungtaw	58.5	59.3	57.8	107.8	111.3	104.7	-49.3	-51.9	-46.9
Kyaukpyu	21.8	24.4	19.7	61.3	60.3	62.2	-39.5	-35.9	-42.6
Thandwe	32.8	34.9	30.9	35.2	33.3	37.0	-2.4	1.6	-6.0
Yangon Region									
North Yangon	193.1	189.1	196.7	46.3	47.0	45.7	146.8	142.1	151.0
East Yangon	157.2	157.6	156.8	45.3	45.5	45.2	111.9	112.1	111.6
South Yangon	38.6	39.7	37.5	46.3	46.3	46.4	-7.8	-6.5	-8.9
West Yangon	208.7	196.9	218.2	156.9	166.2	149.4	51.8	30.7	68.8
Shan State									
Taunggyi	32.3	33.9	30.8	23.7	23.1	24.3	8.6	10.8	6.5
Loilin	28.8	31.8	26.2	28.8	29.1	28.5	0.0	2.7	-2.3
Linkhe`	51.9	55.2	48.9	30.6	30.5	30.8	21.3	24.7	18.2
Lashio	55.6	57.1	54.2	39.2	38.7	39.7	16.3	18.3	14.6
Muse	58.2	60.8	55.6	32.4	31.3	33.4	25.8	29.5	22.2
Kyaukme	35.6	38.8	32.7	32.8	31.6	33.9	2.7	7.2	-1.3
Kunlon	40.2	39.3	41.1	68.6	65.1	72.3	-28.4	-25.7	-31.2
Laukine	35.2	34.6	35.8	28.6	28.9	28.3	6.6	5.7	7.5
Hopan	8.3	8.5	8.1	13.2	12.8	13.7	-4.9	-4.3	-5.6
Makman	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.7	10.1	9.4	-0.7	-1.2	-0.2
Kengtung	24.0	24.2	23.9	36.5	36.0	37.0	-12.5	-11.8	-13.2
Minesat	45.1	47.4	42.7	19.0	18.2	19.9	26.1	29.3	22.8
Tachileik	152.3	157.5	147.4	26.4	26.7	26.1	125.9	130.8	121.3
Minephyat	41.8	44.4	39.1	23.8	23.1	24.5	18.0	21.3	14.6

Table A5 (continued)

Migration rates for recent movements by District, by sex, 2014 Census

District of current residence	In-migration rate per 1,000 population			Outmigration rate per 1,000 population			Net migration rate per 1,000 population		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Ayeyawady Region									
Pathein	18.4	18.9	17.9	56.5	55.0	57.8	-38.1	-36.1	-39.9
Phyapon	14.9	14.9	14.9	107.8	106.7	108.9	-93.0	-91.8	-94.1
Maubin	16.5	16.8	16.3	80.6	80.4	80.8	-64.1	-63.6	-64.6
Myaungmya	12.7	12.7	12.7	85.4	82.3	88.3	-72.7	-69.6	-75.6
Labutta	18.2	17.8	18.5	108.1	108.7	107.4	-89.9	-90.9	-89.0
Hinthada	15.7	16.1	15.4	75.5	76.2	74.9	-59.8	-60.1	-59.5
Nay Pyi Taw									
Ottara	110.2	112.8	107.9	41.6	43.6	39.7	68.7	69.2	68.2
Dekkhina	104.7	105.1	104.4	52.5	53.9	51.3	52.2	51.2	53.1

Table A6

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams, by age, by sex, 2014 Census

Sex and age group		Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrants from urban areas	Migrants from rural areas			
Both sexes	0-4	98,176	26,460	33,405	76,743	1,314	897	236,995	4,174,946	4,411,941
		6.2%	4.9%	9.6%	8.9%	9.4%	10.7%	7.1%	9.4%	9.2%
	5-9	97,510	32,045	30,425	76,145	979	628	237,732	4,486,213	4,723,945
		6.1%	6.0%	8.7%	8.8%	7.0%	7.5%	7.1%	10.1%	9.9%
	10-14	111,769	43,128	27,104	69,629	1,066	681	253,377	4,604,042	4,857,419
		7.0%	8.0%	7.8%	8.1%	7.6%	8.1%	7.5%	10.3%	10.1%
	15-19	168,877	87,365	30,788	94,305	1,678	1,271	384,284	3,874,784	4,259,068
		10.6%	16.2%	8.8%	10.9%	12.0%	15.2%	11.4%	8.7%	8.9%
	20-24	216,823	95,574	41,722	127,484	2,084	1,398	485,085	3,436,116	3,921,201
		13.7%	17.8%	12.0%	14.8%	14.9%	16.7%	14.4%	7.7%	8.2%
	25-29	200,882	71,502	43,163	115,112	1,744	1,027	433,430	3,399,819	3,833,249
		12.7%	13.3%	12.4%	13.3%	12.5%	12.3%	12.9%	7.6%	8.0%
	30-34	168,137	50,099	37,080	85,355	1,310	763	342,744	3,344,524	3,687,268
		10.6%	9.3%	10.6%	9.9%	9.4%	9.1%	10.2%	7.5%	7.7%
	35-39	124,127	34,906	28,280	62,862	925	489	251,589	3,155,424	3,407,013
		7.8%	6.5%	8.1%	7.3%	6.6%	5.8%	7.5%	7.1%	7.1%
	40-44	100,073	25,530	22,102	46,070	675	295	194,745	2,962,839	3,157,584
		6.3%	4.7%	6.3%	5.3%	4.8%	3.5%	5.8%	6.6%	6.6%
	45-49	81,307	20,032	16,734	34,932	576	243	153,824	2,691,986	2,845,810
		5.1%	3.7%	4.8%	4.0%	4.1%	2.9%	4.6%	6.0%	5.9%
	50-54	67,623	16,027	13,285	26,226	511	213	123,885	2,356,472	2,480,357
		4.3%	3.0%	3.8%	3.0%	3.7%	2.5%	3.7%	5.3%	5.2%
	55-59	54,037	12,115	9,821	18,484	396	168	95,021	1,897,449	1,992,470
		3.4%	2.3%	2.8%	2.1%	2.8%	2.0%	2.8%	4.3%	4.2%
	60-64	39,957	8,970	6,511	12,424	295	104	68,261	1,464,941	1,533,202
		2.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%	2.1%	1.2%	2.0%	3.3%	3.2%
	65-69	23,824	5,611	3,508	7,049	175	80	40,247	992,521	1,032,768
		1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%	2.2%	2.2%
	70-74	13,439	3,524	1,986	4,340	84	52	23,425	668,222	691,647
		0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%
	75-79	10,077	2,440	1,406	3,045	66	25	17,059	518,257	535,316
		0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	1.1%
	80-84	5,946	1,374	757	1,841	58	20	9,996	314,757	324,753
		0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%
	85-89	3,036	726	418	910	27	16	5,133	147,856	152,989
		0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
	90-94	1,089	229	136	285	5	5	1,749	47,957	49,706
		0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	95 and over	412	105	60	178	3	3	761	20,058	20,819
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	**1,587,121**	**537,762**	**348,691**	**863,419**	**13,971**	**8,378**	**3,359,342**	**44,559,183**	**47,918,525**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table A6 (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams, by age, by sex, 2014 Census

Sex and age group		Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrants from urban areas	Migrants from rural areas			
Males	0-4	49,970	13,301	17,107	38,976	665	454	120,473	2,111,255	2,231,728
		6.7%	5.2%	9.9%	9.1%	10.3%	11.4%	7.5%	10.1%	9.9%
	5-9	49,269	16,123	15,468	38,219	487	293	119,859	2,253,168	2,373,027
		6.6%	6.3%	8.9%	8.9%	7.6%	7.4%	7.4%	10.8%	10.5%
	10-14	55,645	21,638	13,773	34,629	533	338	126,556	2,268,397	2,394,953
		7.5%	8.5%	8.0%	8.1%	8.3%	8.5%	7.9%	10.8%	10.6%
	15-19	77,530	40,251	14,364	42,507	795	570	176,017	1,864,335	2,040,352
		10.4%	15.8%	8.3%	9.9%	12.4%	14.3%	10.9%	8.9%	9.0%
	20-24	94,031	42,031	18,735	56,976	915	605	213,293	1,594,950	1,808,243
		12.7%	16.5%	10.8%	13.3%	14.2%	15.2%	13.3%	7.6%	8.0%
	25-29	92,054	33,701	21,354	58,231	762	534	206,636	1,566,768	1,773,404
		12.4%	13.3%	12.3%	13.6%	11.8%	13.4%	12.8%	7.5%	7.9%
	30-34	81,704	24,988	19,368	45,864	616	374	172,914	1,558,657	1,731,571
		11.0%	9.8%	11.2%	10.7%	9.6%	9.4%	10.7%	7.4%	7.7%
	35-39	61,130	17,735	14,952	33,965	431	231	128,444	1,463,010	1,591,454
		8.2%	7.0%	8.6%	7.9%	6.7%	5.8%	8.0%	7.0%	7.1%
	40-44	48,748	12,634	11,611	24,880	305	174	98,352	1,358,980	1,457,332
		6.6%	5.0%	6.7%	5.8%	4.7%	4.4%	6.1%	6.5%	6.5%
	45-49	38,159	9,642	8,515	18,535	249	126	75,226	1,226,862	1,302,088
		5.1%	3.8%	4.9%	4.3%	3.9%	3.2%	4.7%	5.9%	5.8%
	50-54	30,368	7,465	6,543	13,507	236	104	58,223	1,067,169	1,125,392
		4.1%	2.9%	3.8%	3.1%	3.7%	2.6%	3.6%	5.1%	5.0%
	55-59	23,622	5,329	4,791	9,368	166	74	43,350	849,857	893,207
		3.2%	2.1%	2.8%	2.2%	2.6%	1.9%	2.7%	4.1%	4.0%
	60-64	17,654	3,806	3,221	6,131	132	36	30,980	649,700	680,680
		2.4%	1.5%	1.9%	1.4%	2.1%	0.9%	1.9%	3.1%	3.0%
	65-69	9,955	2,300	1,533	3,107	68	23	16,986	426,674	443,660
		1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	2.0%	2.0%
	70-74	5,356	1,381	823	1,759	31	14	9,364	276,808	286,172
		0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	1.3%
	75-79	3,714	944	536	1,195	22	10	6,421	208,794	215,215
		0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%
	80-84	2,118	486	270	699	15	5	3,593	119,647	123,240
		0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
	85-89	905	249	136	337	8	7	1,642	51,911	53,553
		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	90-94	335	80	45	114	1	1	576	16,009	16,585
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.1%
	95 and over	122	32	16	71	-	-	241	6,431	6,672
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	**742,389**	**254,116**	**173,161**	**429,070**	**6,437**	**3,973**	**1,609,146**	**20,939,382**	**22,548,528**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table A6 (continued)

Recent migrants by Rural/Urban streams, by age, by sex, 2014 Census

Sex and age group		Recent migrants						Total recent migrants	Non-migrant population	Total population
		Urban-Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural-Urban	Rural-Rural	Migrants from urban areas	Migrants from rural areas			
Females	0-4	48,206	13,159	16,298	37,767	649	443	116,522	2,063,691	2,180,213
		5.7%	4.6%	9.3%	8.7%	8.6%	10.1%	6.7%	8.7%	8.6%
	5-9	48,241	15,922	14,957	37,926	492	335	117,873	2,233,045	2,350,918
		5.7%	5.6%	8.5%	8.7%	6.5%	7.6%	6.7%	9.5%	9.3%
	10-14	56,124	21,490	13,331	35,000	533	343	126,821	2,335,645	2,462,466
		6.6%	7.6%	7.6%	8.1%	7.1%	7.8%	7.2%	9.9%	9.7%
	15-19	91,347	47,114	16,424	51,798	883	701	208,267	2,010,449	2,218,716
		10.8%	16.6%	9.4%	11.9%	11.7%	15.9%	11.9%	8.5%	8.7%
	20-24	122,792	53,543	22,987	70,508	1,169	793	271,792	1,841,166	2,112,958
		14.5%	18.9%	13.1%	16.2%	15.5%	18.0%	15.5%	7.8%	8.3%
	25-29	108,828	37,801	21,809	56,881	982	493	226,794	1,833,051	2,059,845
		12.9%	13.3%	12.4%	13.1%	13.0%	11.2%	13.0%	7.8%	8.1%
	30-34	86,433	25,111	17,712	39,491	694	389	169,830	1,785,867	1,955,697
		10.2%	8.9%	10.1%	9.1%	9.2%	8.8%	9.7%	7.6%	7.7%
	35-39	62,997	17,171	13,328	28,897	494	258	123,145	1,692,414	1,815,559
		7.5%	6.1%	7.6%	6.7%	6.6%	5.9%	7.0%	7.2%	7.2%
	40-44	51,325	12,896	10,491	21,190	370	121	96,393	1,603,859	1,700,252
		6.1%	4.5%	6.0%	4.9%	4.9%	2.7%	5.5%	6.8%	6.7%
	45-49	43,148	10,390	8,219	16,397	327	117	78,598	1,465,124	1,543,722
		5.1%	3.7%	4.7%	3.8%	4.3%	2.7%	4.5%	6.2%	6.1%
	50-54	37,255	8,562	6,742	12,719	275	109	65,662	1,289,303	1,354,965
		4.4%	3.0%	3.8%	2.9%	3.7%	2.5%	3.8%	5.5%	5.3%
	55-59	30,415	6,786	5,030	9,116	230	94	51,671	1,047,592	1,099,263
		3.6%	2.4%	2.9%	2.1%	3.1%	2.1%	3.0%	4.4%	4.3%
	60-64	22,303	5,164	3,290	6,293	163	68	37,281	815,241	852,522
		2.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.4%	2.2%	1.5%	2.1%	3.5%	3.4%
	65-69	13,869	3,311	1,975	3,942	107	57	23,261	565,847	589,108
		1.6%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	2.4%	2.3%
	70-74	8,083	2,143	1,163	2,581	53	38	14,061	391,414	405,475
		1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.7%	1.6%
	75-79	6,363	1,496	870	1,850	44	15	10,638	309,463	320,101
		0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%	1.3%
	80-84	3,828	888	487	1,142	43	15	6,403	195,110	201,513
		0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%
	85-89	2,131	477	282	573	19	9	3,491	95,945	99,436
		0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
	90-94	754	149	91	171	4	4	1,173	31,948	33,121
		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	95 and over	290	73	44	107	3	3	520	13,627	14,147
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Total	**844,732**	**283,646**	**175,530**	**434,349**	**7,534**	**4,405**	**1,750,196**	**23,619,801**	**25,369,997**
		100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table A7

Country of residence of former household members by District of residence of the reporting household, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	Country of residence									Total emigrants
		Thailand	Malaysia	Singa-pore	China	Japan	South Korea	India	USA	Other	
Kachin	Myitkyina	6,702	1,532	602	2,751	141	15	116	606	381	12,846
	Mohnyin	1,857	547	312	1,033	42	27	58	154	222	4,252
	Bhamo	414	215	210	2,303	36	17	16	80	66	3,357
	Putao	277	418	149	50	3	2	10	76	40	1,025
Kayah	Loikaw	5,121	1,122	705	55	35	58	17	380	293	7,786
	Bawlakhe	480	12	11	0	1	3	0	34	58	599
Kayin	Hpa-An	190,089	8,577	899	38	35	122	32	1,239	859	201,890
	Pharpon	2,483	380	18	1	1	3	1	85	56	3,028
	Myawady	20,162	405	52	12	9	6	2	219	85	20,952
	Kawkareik	92,246	3,502	181	6	11	36	9	554	346	96,891
Chin	Hakha	90	8,758	197	15	18	45	1,601	7,013	2,609	20,346
	Falam	151	8,032	1,138	88	23	21	2,962	2,765	483	15,663
	Mindat	347	10,226	360	99	3	9	1,317	2,339	836	15,536
Sagaing	Sagaing	575	771	320	563	65	115	9	26	106	2,550
	Shwebo	1,575	3,842	828	1,402	44	144	105	42	275	8,257
	Monywa	1,135	3,934	749	1,161	53	192	401	57	250	7,932
	Katha	319	311	201	111	25	27	18	25	73	1,110
	Kalay	1,241	11,893	2,728	597	30	132	4,674	3,686	991	25,972
	Tamu	700	3,068	1,016	210	4	13	1,292	769	284	7,356
	Mawlaik	19	22	16	3	4	2	2	1	4	73
	Hkamti	45	61	57	5	4	3	2,492	13	31	2,711
	Yinmarpin	2,372	3,282	428	1,971	7	58	19	23	131	8,291
Tanintharyi	Dawei	121,804	8,271	341	36	53	101	10	306	309	131,231
	Myeik	41,840	2,716	296	29	93	49	24	200	371	45,618
	Kawthoung	24,324	1,892	48	14	16	6	6	31	46	26,383
Bago	Bago	80,806	12,562	2,810	636	174	1,093	50	292	1,280	99,703
	Toungoo	36,052	6,616	1,616	870	44	141	62	268	713	46,382
	Pyay	2,986	3,080	1,118	436	51	68	18	84	310	8,151
	Thayawady	9,225	4,306	1,048	275	37	123	18	55	368	15,455
Magway	Magway	7,064	14,301	1,289	2,190	52	227	21	75	546	25,765
	Minbu	2,521	1,876	312	524	21	100	12	19	129	5,514
	Thayet	10,781	4,771	480	430	23	98	14	15	246	16,858
	Pakokku	14,660	7,383	913	7,915	51	561	19	40	260	31,802
	Gangaw	1,648	1,689	366	395	6	30	60	199	90	4,483
Mandalay	Mandalay	1,037	893	1,688	1,133	262	205	160	599	963	6,940
	Pyin Oo Lwin	5,736	1,207	965	2,692	95	84	75	238	504	11,596
	Kyaukse	533	538	188	603	14	58	20	17	105	2,076
	Myingyan	7,299	15,754	1,258	1,640	62	1,241	27	42	668	27,991
	Nyaung U	249	4,001	195	114	29	62	10	13	161	4,834
	Yame`thin	3,293	5,994	591	562	10	94	21	18	194	10,777
	Meiktila	10,187	2,611	774	1,495	38	128	28	78	518	15,857

Table A7 (continued)

Country of residence of former household members by District of residence of the reporting household, 2014 Census

State/ Region	District	Country of residence									Total emigrants
		Thailand	Malaysia	Singa-pore	China	Japan	South Korea	India	USA	Other	
Mon	Mawlamyine	264,453	23,966	3,082	185	148	691	44	639	1,023	294,231
	Thaton	121,034	8,654	1,260	220	41	171	9	318	648	132,355
Rakhine	Sittwe	23,019	7,793	571	3,662	56	144	79	246	393	35,963
	Myauk U	29,917	9,630	542	3,579	19	70	144	244	540	44,685
	Maungtaw	1,290	573	59	178	2	3	20	14	166	2,305
	Kyaukpyu	17,192	7,115	316	264	18	63	41	156	362	25,527
	Thandwe	2,952	3,169	310	150	26	82	61	54	218	7,022
Yangon	North Yangon	13,376	13,201	6,516	851	516	1,175	198	1,187	3,921	40,941
	East Yangon	8,796	18,961	15,039	2,150	2,400	3,230	445	4,284	11,538	66,843
	South Yangon	8,268	8,889	2,547	920	188	1,191	93	235	1,255	23,586
	West Yangon	2,351	4,542	9,808	1,468	1,723	1,241	259	5,873	8,063	35,328
Shan	Taunggyi	28,309	2,187	1,355	891	132	87	58	349	754	34,122
	Loilin	53,188	259	141	796	12	13	18	39	200	54,666
	Linkhe`	34,998	55	31	53	3	1	1	9	56	35,207
	Lashio	14,939	1,146	597	6,325	72	18	19	161	436	23,713
	Muse	1,584	621	316	14,291	98	21	21	138	233	17,323
	Kyaukme	14,473	875	690	9,180	27	43	21	98	364	25,771
	Kunlon	777	164	25	1,991	11	4	0	11	34	3,017
	Laukine	85	20	10	3,295	7	0	2	1	30	3,450
	Hopan	298	17	20	1,379	2	1	0	0	65	1,782
	Makman	318	3	4	1,176	0	0	0	0	53	1,554
	Kengtung	13,630	212	132	1,543	20	1	1	55	191	15,785
	Minesat	5,991	28	30	80	2	0	1	4	63	6,199
	Tachileik	8,172	122	55	105	16	8	14	38	193	8,723
	Minephyat	3,021	40	18	1,385	10	1	0	13	69	4,557
Ayeyawady	Pathein	8,630	3,553	3,329	380	65	174	240	171	577	17,119
	Phyapon	2,610	1,696	600	144	36	139	27	40	331	5,623
	Maubin	5,472	3,444	1,353	195	40	130	24	76	360	11,094
	Myaungmya	4,127	1,995	1,145	285	39	80	21	118	344	8,154
	Labutta	1,489	650	343	81	10	34	218	44	127	2,996
	Hinthada	7,054	5,366	1,251	202	45	114	27	78	365	14,502
Nay Pyi Taw	Ottara	4,526	2,515	226	176	30	71	17	10	231	7,802
	Dekkhina	1,688	1,164	465	220	58	72	44	99	316	4,126
UNION		1,418,472	303,996	79,659	92,263	7,597	14,592	17,975	37,577	49,779	2,021,910

Table A8

Country of residence of recent emigrants (after 2010-2014) by District of reporting household, 2014 Census

State/Region	District	Country of residence									Total recent emigrants
		Thailand	Malaysia	Singa-pore	China	Japan	South Korea	India	USA	Other	
Kachin	Myitkyina	3,886	872	426	2,074	57	9	85	158	188	7,755
	Mohnyin	1,042	308	201	778	28	21	40	31	126	2,575
	Bhamo	243	116	130	1,976	19	15	14	17	39	2,569
	Putao	124	239	132	25	2	2	5	16	15	560
Kayah	Loikaw	3,461	578	483	41	19	41	11	78	106	4,818
	Bawlakhe	211	5	8	0	1	0	0	10	22	257
Kayin	Hpa-An	120,376	6,169	697	21	18	102	30	415	400	128,228
	Pharpon	1,617	298	13	1	0	2	1	22	34	1,988
	Myawady	14,238	275	35	5	3	4	2	85	35	14,682
	Kawkareik	63,278	2,722	142	5	8	30	8	221	193	66,607
Chin	Hakha	41	5,678	153	7	10	33	546	726	391	7,585
	Falam	75	5,678	970	83	11	10	1,716	617	170	9,330
	Mindat	232	7,114	290	89	1	5	498	291	173	8,693
Sagaing	Sagaing	396	458	174	507	42	105	5	14	71	1,772
	Shwebo	1,281	2,355	558	1,301	25	134	85	15	206	5,960
	Monywa	883	2,636	465	1,052	27	173	324	19	181	5,760
	Katha	216	167	115	94	19	26	14	9	43	703
	Kalay	904	8,216	2,403	577	11	113	2,925	844	386	16,379
	Tamu	415	2,064	925	197	0	10	889	182	116	4,798
	Mawlaik	12	16	11	2	2	2	1	0	2	48
	Hkamti	32	25	40	2	3	1	1,054	2	13	1,172
	Yinmarpin	2,162	1,991	304	1,841	6	54	17	8	87	6,470
Tanintharyi	Dawei	73,160	6,262	236	20	33	82	7	67	135	80,002
	Myeik	25,619	1,791	198	18	55	40	20	32	197	27,970
	Kawthoung	16,214	1,228	32	10	11	4	6	9	20	17,534
Bago	Bago	62,353	8,858	2,122	541	90	990	40	100	953	76,047
	Toungoo	28,290	4,793	1,203	807	18	126	42	77	498	35,854
	Pyay	2,453	2,100	721	416	27	52	13	33	189	6,004
	Thayawady	7,787	2,878	798	241	22	106	16	18	285	12,151
Magway	Magway	6,003	10,472	849	2,053	30	204	19	20	427	20,077
	Minbu	2,190	1,374	213	478	16	92	11	5	100	4,479
	Thayet	9,216	3,883	339	416	13	88	10	5	206	14,176
	Pakokku	11,375	5,383	632	7,456	26	530	13	13	182	25,610
	Gangaw	1,425	1,141	298	378	5	28	33	27	45	3,380
Mandalay	Mandalay	599	498	840	808	136	166	140	223	520	3,930
	Pyin Oo Lwin	3,831	720	682	2,233	38	76	52	76	238	7,946
	Kyaukse	389	375	113	553	10	50	19	8	77	1,594
	Myingyan	6,030	11,012	801	1,469	38	1,127	21	16	540	21,054
	Nyaung U	190	2,891	133	99	17	60	9	3	125	3,527
	Yame`thin	2,926	4,668	366	521	6	83	19	6	153	8,748
	Meiktila	6,832	1,874	481	1,363	19	108	23	29	386	11,115

Table A8

Country of residence of recent emigrants (after 2010-2014) by District of reporting household, 2014 Census

State/Region	District	Country of residence									Total recent emigrants
		Thailand	Malaysia	Singa-pore	China	Japan	South Korea	India	USA	Other	
Mon	Mawlamyine	185,372	19,111	2,390	140	93	608	37	251	594	208,596
	Thaton	83,684	6,571	956	164	29	156	6	100	385	92,051
Rakhine	Sittwe	19,310	5,856	440	3,488	38	117	49	68	240	29,606
	Myauk U	24,080	7,478	448	3,398	15	61	66	66	341	35,953
	Maungtaw	1,058	449	41	172	1	2	9	3	71	1,806
	Kyaukpyu	11,945	4,914	227	224	11	53	23	45	213	17,655
	Thandwe	2,423	2,135	217	143	17	75	56	12	150	5,228
Yangon	North Yangon	8,886	8,466	4,130	644	270	1,048	144	388	2,703	26,679
	East Yangon	5,639	11,744	8,401	1,630	1,222	2,857	383	1,707	7,828	41,411
	South Yangon	6,467	5,954	1,890	846	130	1,083	78	113	1,037	17,598
	West Yangon	1,508	2,579	4,886	817	811	1,050	191	2,235	4,421	18,498
Shan	Taunggyi	18,913	1,366	860	592	68	70	41	119	432	22,461
	Loilin	29,831	148	97	629	7	8	12	11	138	30,881
	Linkhe`	13,410	33	19	27	2	1	1	3	30	13,526
	Lashio	8,463	643	421	5,005	31	13	13	41	205	14,835
	Muse	920	363	223	10,412	53	16	17	37	122	12,163
	Kyaukme	9,580	563	525	8,139	17	33	17	26	248	19,148
	Kunlon	324	87	20	1,685	8	3	0	0	19	2,146
	Laukine	42	14	7	2,400	5	0	2	1	22	2,493
	Hopan	114	10	16	1,026	0	0	0	0	38	1,204
	Makman	240	3	4	718	0	0	0	0	31	996
	Kengtung	5,741	86	54	786	9	1	0	12	91	6,780
	Minesat	2,793	11	17	39	1	0	1	1	31	2,894
	Tachileik	4,453	57	28	60	2	5	8	12	108	4,733
	Minephyat	1,521	11	5	650	4	1	0	1	33	2,226
Ayeyawady	Pathein	6,971	2,292	2,631	318	36	152	219	52	415	13,086
	Phyapon	2,075	1,171	459	125	22	130	22	14	254	4,272
	Maubin	4,604	2,298	1,079	171	25	118	23	29	279	8,626
	Myaungmya	3,244	1,256	870	252	20	65	16	26	231	5,980
	Labutta	1,207	434	266	75	6	29	175	7	104	2,303
	Hinthada	5,869	3,855	924	175	27	94	26	23	258	11,251
Nay Pyi Taw	Ottara	3,942	1,795	163	158	16	66	16	4	193	6,353
	Dekkhina	1,246	817	287	191	41	62	40	37	227	2,948
UNION		**957,882**	**212,751**	**52,733**	**75,857**	**3,959**	**12,881**	**10,474**	**9,991**	**29,765**	**1,366,293**

Table A9

Mean number of internal recent migrants and recent emigrants per household by District, 2014 Census

Household in which respondent resided	Internal recent migrants	Recent emigrants
Kachin State		
Myitkyina	0.61	0.09
Mohnyin	0.52	0.03
Bhamo	0.26	0.04
Putao	0.20	0.04
Kayah State		
Loikaw	0.27	0.10
Bawlakhe	0.64	0.03
Kayin State		
Hpa-An	0.24	0.80
Pharpon	0.35	0.31
Myawady	1.03	0.33
Kawkareik	0.23	0.69
Chin State		
Hakha	0.19	0.39
Falam	0.12	0.32
Mindat	0.11	0.21
Sagaing Region		
Sagaing	0.14	0.02
Shwebo	0.10	0.02
Monywa	0.17	0.04
Katha	0.15	0.00
Kalay	0.23	0.15
Tamu	0.34	0.21
Mawlaik	0.14	0.00
Hkamti	0.27	0.02
Yinmarpin	0.07	0.05
Tanintharyi Region		
Dawei	0.26	0.77
Myeik	0.25	0.21
Kawthoung	0.71	0.39
Bago Region		
Bago	0.15	0.20
Toungoo	0.15	0.14
Pyay	0.13	0.03
Thayawady	0.11	0.04
Magway Region		
Magway	0.09	0.07
Minbu	0.08	0.03
Thayet	0.09	0.08
Pakokku	0.08	0.11
Gangaw	0.17	0.06

Table A9 (continued)

Mean number of internal recent migrants and recent emigrants per household by District, 2014 Census

Household in which respondent resided	Internal recent migrants	Recent emigrants
Mandalay Region		
Mandalay	0.81	0.01
Pyin Oo Lwin	0.33	0.04
Kyaukse	0.16	0.01
Myingyan	0.05	0.09
Nyaung U	0.09	0.06
Yame`thin	0.09	0.08
Meiktila	0.13	0.06
Mon State		
Mawlamyine	0.25	0.82
Thaton	0.17	0.54
Rakhine State		
Sittwe	0.15	0.27
Myauk U	0.08	0.25
Maungtaw	0.32	0.09
Kyaukpyu	0.11	0.17
Thandwe	0.20	0.06
Yangon Region		
North Yangon	0.98	0.05
East Yangon	1.17	0.09
South Yangon	0.26	0.05
West Yangon	1.12	0.10
Shan State		
Taunggyi	0.20	0.06
Loilin	0.20	0.27
Linkhe`	0.30	0.44
Lashio	0.29	0.12
Muse	0.37	0.14
Kyaukme	0.20	0.12
Kunlon	0.23	0.21
Laukine	0.21	0.10
Hopan	0.06	0.03
Makman	0.06	0.03
Kengtung	0.13	0.10
Minesat	0.33	0.06
Tachileik	0.71	0.13
Minephyat	0.20	0.10

Table A9 (continued)

Mean number of internal recent migrants and recent emigrants per household by District, 2014 Census

Household in which respondent resided	Internal recent migrants	Recent emigrants
Ayeyawady Region		
Pathein	0.15	0.03
Phyapon	0.12	0.02
Maubin	0.10	0.04
Myaungmya	0.08	0.03
Labutta	0.14	0.02
Hinthada	0.09	0.04
Nay Pyi Taw		
Ottara	0.53	0.05
Dekkhina	0.49	0.02
UNION	**0.31**	**0.13**

Table A10

Total and urban population by District, by sex, 2014 Census

State/Region and District	Population (urban + rural)				Urban population				Per cent urban population
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	
Union	**50,279,900**	**24,228,714**	**26,051,186**	**93.0**	**14,877,943**	**7,114,224**	**7,763,719**	**91.6**	**29.6**
Kachin State	**1,642,841**	**855,353**	**787,488**	**108.6**	**592,368**	**297,643**	**294,725**	**101.0**	**36.1**
Myitkyina	531,456	263,088	268,368	98.0	314,180	153,043	161,137	95.0	59.1
Mohnyin	673,608	375,822	297,786	126.2	147,511	81,074	66,437	122.0	21.9
Bhamo	346,520	171,077	175,443	97.5	108,561	52,690	55,871	94.3	31.3
Putao	91,257	45,366	45,891	98.9	22,116	10,836	11,280	96.1	24.2
Kayah State	**286,627**	**143,213**	**143,414**	**99.9**	**72,418**	**35,679**	**36,739**	**97.1**	**25.3**
Loikaw	243,718	119,833	123,885	96.7	62,783	30,378	32,405	93.7	25.8
Bawlakhe	42,909	23,380	19,529	119.7	9,635	5,301	4,334	122.3	22.5
Kayin State	**1,504,326**	**739,127**	**765,199**	**96.6**	**329,166**	**163,280**	**165,886**	**98.4**	**21.9**
Hpa-An	783,510	382,327	401,183	95.3	112,405	55,533	56,872	97.6	14.3
Pharpon	35,085	17,983	17,102	105.2	17,320	8,472	8,848	95.8	49.4
Myawady	210,540	107,607	102,933	104.5	116,580	59,175	57,405	103.1	55.4
Kawkareik	475,191	231,210	243,981	94.8	82,861	40,100	42,761	93.8	17.4
Chin State	**478,801**	**229,604**	**249,197**	**92.1**	**99,809**	**47,198**	**52,611**	**89.7**	**20.8**
Hakha	98,726	47,401	51,325	92.4	32,513	15,342	17,171	89.3	32.9
Falam	167,578	81,242	86,336	94.1	31,375	14,814	16,561	89.5	18.7
Mindat	212,497	100,961	111,536	90.5	35,921	17, 042	18,879	90.3	16.9

Table A10 (continued)

Total and urban population by District, by sex, 2014 Census

State/Region and District	Population (urban + rural)				Urban population				Per cent urban population
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	
Sagaing Region	**5,325,347**	**2,516,949**	**2,808,398**	**89.6**	**911,335**	**430,408**	**480,927**	**89.5**	**17.1**
Sagaing	520,591	240,046	280,545	85.6	105,785	49,793	55,992	88.9	20.3
Shwebo	1,433,343	661,016	772,327	85.6	178,184	83,256	94,928	87.7	12.4
Monywa	757,358	346,247	411,111	84.2	244,144	113,989	130,155	87.6	32.2
Katha	861,283	417,710	443,573	94.2	95,327	44,922	50,405	89.1	11.1
Kalay	509,368	245,444	263,924	93.0	142,792	66,404	76,388	86.9	28.0
Tamu	114,869	57,007	57,862	98.5	59,938	29,216	30,722	95.1	52.2
Mawlaik	164,008	78,924	85,084	92.8	18,605	9,306	9,299	100.1	11.3
Hkamti	422,692	219,578	203,114	108.1	47,219	24,639	22,580	109.1	11.2
Yinmarpin	541,835	250,977	290,858	86.3	19,341	8,883	10,458	84.9	3.6
Tanintharyi Region	**1,408,401**	**700,619**	**707,782**	**99.0**	**338,419**	**164,982**	**173,437**	**95.1**	**24.0**
Dawei	493,576	239,073	254,503	93.9	107,956	51,815	56,141	92.3	21.9
Myeik	693,087	345,671	347,416	99.5	151,315	73,126	78,189	93.5	21.8
Kawthoung	221,738	115,875	105,863	109.5	79,148	40,041	39,107	102.4	35.7
Bago Region	**4,867,373**	**2,322,338**	**2,545,035**	**91.2**	**1,072,336**	**501,157**	**571,179**	**87.7**	**22.0**
Bago	1,770,785	846,110	924,675	91.5	464,741	218,186	246,555	88.5	26.2
Toungoo	1,123,355	534,564	588,791	90.8	231,736	107,836	123,900	87.0	20.6
Pyay	910,902	434,551	476,351	91.2	225,464	104,777	120,687	86.8	24.8
Thayawady	1,062,331	507,113	555,218	91.3	150,395	70,358	80,037	87.9	14.2
Magway Region	**3,917,055**	**1,813,974**	**2,103,081**	**86.3**	**588,031**	**270,624**	**317,407**	**85.3**	**15.0**
Magway	1,235,030	567,235	667,795	84.9	253,074	116,664	136,410	85.5	20.5
Minbu	687,575	322,140	365,435	88.2	68,646	31,727	36,919	85.9	10.0
Thayet	738,047	353,887	384,160	92.1	100,133	46,810	53,323	87.8	13.6
Pakokku	1,005,545	451,887	553,658	81.6	138,244	62,500	75,744	82.5	13.7
Gangaw	250,858	118,825	132,033	90.0	27,934	12,923	15,011	86.1	11.1
Mandalay Region	**6,165,723**	**2,928,367**	**3,237,356**	**90.5**	**2,143,436**	**1,033,433**	**1,110,003**	**93.1**	**34.8**
Mandalay	1,726,889	841,914	884,975	95.1	1,319,452	643,513	675,939	95.2	76.4
Pyin Oo Lwin	1,001,945	495,800	506,145	98.0	281,784	138,594	143,190	96.8	28.1
Kyaukse	741,071	353,126	387,945	91.0	81,503	38,430	43,073	89.2	11.0
Myingyan	1,055,957	475,403	580,554	81.9	167,951	77,285	90,666	85.2	15.9
Nyaung U	239,947	109,476	130,471	83.9	54,343	25,840	28,503	90.7	22.6
Yame`Thin	518,384	244,603	273,781	89.3	59,912	28,430	31,482	90.3	11.6
Meiktila	881,530	408,045	473,485	86.2	178,491	81,341	97,150	83.7	20.2
Mon State	**2,054,393**	**987,392**	**1,067,001**	**92.5**	**572,189**	**273,561**	**298,628**	**91.6**	**27.9**
Mawlamyine	1,232,221	587,676	644,545	91.2	434,092	207,575	226,517	91.6	35.2
Thaton	822,172	399,716	422,456	94.6	138,097	65,986	72,111	91.5	16.8
Rakhine State	**2,098,807**	**989,702**	**1,109,105**	**89.2**	**354,288**	**166,857**	**187,431**	**89.0**	**16.9**
Sittwe	535,583	248,670	286,913	86.7	133,664	63,147	70,517	89.5	25.0
Myauk U	669,131	309,949	359,182	86.3	90,141	41,624	48,517	85.8	13.5
Maungtaw	96,330	48,816	47,514	102.7	22,181	10,579	11,602	91.2	23.0
Kyaukpyu	439,923	207,308	232,615	89.1	44,500	21,058	23,442	89.8	10.1
Thandwe	357,840	174,959	182,881	95.7	63,802	30,449	33,353	91.3	17.8

Table A10 (continued)

Total and urban population by District, by sex, 2014 Census

State/Region and District	Population (urban + rural)				Urban population				Per cent urban population
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	
Yangon Region	**7,360,703**	**3,516,403**	**3,844,300**	**91.5**	**5,160,512**	**2,441,229**	**2,719,283**	**89.8**	**70.1**
North Yangon	2,606,670	1,253,082	1,353,588	92.6	1,428,659	677,125	751,534	90.1	54.8
East Yangon	2,366,659	1,127,169	1,239,490	90.9	2,339,903	1,113,532	1,226,371	90.8	98.9
South Yangon	1,417,724	689,685	728,039	94.7	422,300	204,105	218,195	93.5	29.8
West Yangon	969,650	446,467	523,183	85.3	969,650	446,467	523,183	85.3	100.0
Shan State	**5,824,432**	**2,910,710**	**2,913,722**	**99.9**	**1,395,847**	**692,453**	**703,394**	**98.4**	**24.0**
Taunggyi	1,701,338	842,594	858,744	98.1	463,988	228,403	235,585	97.0	27.3
Loilin	565,162	276,907	288,255	96.1	128,432	63,537	64,895	97.9	22.7
Linkhe`	139,483	70,572	68,911	102.4	43,882	22,627	21,255	106.5	31.5
Lashio	612,248	299,530	312,718	95.8	224,136	108,679	115,457	94.1	36.6
Muse	453,495	227,159	226,336	100.4	164,035	82,218	81,817	100.5	36.2
Kyaukme	770,065	376,103	393,962	95.5	119,469	57,436	62,033	92.6	15.5
Kunlon	58,774	30,900	27,874	110.9	5,549	2,756	2,793	98.7	9.4
Laukine	154,912	81,104	73,808	109.9	28,183	14,740	13,443	109.6	18.2
Hopan	228,880	116,573	112,307	103.8	29,553	15,097	14,456	104.4	12.9
Makman	241,884	124,478	117,406	106.0	17,617	8,960	8,657	103.5	7.3
Kengtung	366,861	187,993	178,868	105.1	72,535	37,643	34,892	107.9	19.8
Minesat	243,571	128,590	114,981	111.8	27,775	15,135	12,640	119.7	11.4
Tachileik	177,313	90,124	87,189	103.4	58,767	28,974	29,793	97.3	33.1
Minephyat	110,446	58,083	52,363	110.9	11,926	6,248	5,678	110.0	10.8
Ayeyawady Region	**6,184,829**	**3,009,808**	**3,175,021**	**94.8**	**872,600**	**412,693**	**459,907**	**89.7**	**14.1**
Pathein	1,630,716	795,256	835,460	95.2	303,954	144,309	159,645	90.4	18.6
Phyapon	1,033,053	509,353	523,700	97.3	135,509	65,145	70,364	92.6	13.1
Maubin	973,948	472,550	501,398	94.2	109,148	51,205	57,943	88.4	11.2
Myaungmya	781,844	381,299	400,545	95.2	94,433	44,476	49,957	89.0	12.1
Labutta	626,558	312,039	314,519	99.2	66,318	31,973	34,345	93.1	10.6
Hinthada	1,138,710	539,311	599,399	90.0	163,238	75,585	87,653	86.2	14.3
Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory	**1,160,242**	**565,155**	**595,087**	**95.0**	**375,189**	**183,027**	**192,162**	**95.2**	**32.3**
Ottara (North)	526,497	257,992	268,505	96.1	145,181	72,950	72,231	101.0	27.6
Dekkhina (South)	633,745	307,163	326,582	94.1	230,008	110,077	119,931	91.8	36.3

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