



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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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 be 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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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_19828

