

Supporting 3-K

Report on Pump Installation in 16 Test Wells

(Related to Chapter 3.2.2)

JICA

THE STUDY ON WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

IN

The Central Dry Zone

REPORT

ON

PUMP INSTALLATION IN (16) TEST WELLS

JULY 2003

Union Company Ltd.

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Supporting 4-A

Final Report on Socioeconomic Survey

**THE STUDY OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN
MANDALAY CITY AND CENTRAL DRY ZONE
IN
THE UNION OF MYANMAR**

FINAL REPORT ON SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY

February 2003

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Introduction

Myanmar intends to formulate a master plan on development of water supply system with target years of 2020 for the Mandalay City Development Committee (MCDC) which consists of five townships. In order to enable to formulate such a master plan, surveys on existing condition of social and physical infrastructure, water resources and water supply facilities are planned to be carried out. The present survey is one of them intending to provide the background socio-demographic characteristics of the household population of the Mandalay City and some aspects on water resources, water supply and the opinion and desire of the city populace regarding the water supply. A phased development plan on the water supply facilities is to be formulated depending on the water demand projection.

The survey is financed by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the sociological analyst is engaged for the technical aspects of the survey such as the data collection, data processing and preparation of the reports in sociological point of view.

The inception report submitted at the beginning of the contract and the second one – an interim report prepared at the end of the field work to inform the progress of the field works, methodology applied and background information on the survey population, of existing water resources and supply system etc. This report is the final report consisting of complete information and analysis on the information acquired on Mandalay City and Central Dry Zone.

Sample size and selection

The number of households to be covered in each township of Mandalay City as well as the specific villages to be included in the survey in Central Dry Zone, viz: Mandalay Division and Magway Division are predetermined before the acceptance of the consultancy. As the survey is to seek information about the water resources, water supply system and the degree of satisfaction of the current water supply, the villages where it is intended to have test wells are covered by the survey.

Methodology

In Mandalay City Administrative area 12 blocks in five townships were selected and a total of about 328 households were interviewed.

For data collection of the entrepreneurs, survey questionnaires were distributed in advance, in selected industrial zone, to be filled in by the authorized person of the enterprise and return to MCDC office after completion of the questionnaire.

In Mandalay City, a total of 12 blocks are selected. 3 blocks each in Aung Myae Thar Zan, Chan Aye Thar Zan and Mahar Aung Myay Townships, 2 blocks in Chan Mya Thar Zi Township and one block in Pyaygyi Ta Gon townships. The blocks were selected to cover three levels (i.e. rich, middle and poor). In each block households were selected randomly. The number of households to be selected in each block is based on the total number of households in each township and also to cover a total of about 300 households in the whole City. 26.91 percent of the total household was selected from Aung Mye Thar ZAN Township, 25.62 percent from Chan Aye Thar Zi, 23.42 percent from Ma Har Aung Mye, 18.03 percent from Chan Mya Thar Zi and 6.01 percent from Pye Gyi Ta Gon Township.

In Mandalay Division and Magway Division, a total of 110 villages are identified and in each village thirty households were selected randomly from three levels (i.e. rich, middle and poor) in each village and were interviewed by trained interviewers, and about three village leaders and elders in each village were interviewed by the Sociological Analyst concerning the water supply system and socioeconomic conditions of the respective villages.

Training of field staff

One day training to enumerators was given in three places as follows:

1. Mandalay City MCDC office on 12 June 2001
2. Mandalay Division DDA office on 18 June 2001and
3. Magway Division DDA office 15 July 2001

Analysis of Survey Data in Mandalay City

Analysis on Enumerated Residents of MCDC

Sample size

The households and population covered by the MCDC Survey are as shown in **Appendix 1**. The proportion of household population included in the sample to the total township population are 0.18 percent in both Aung Myay Thar Zan and Chan Aye Thar Zan Townships and the corresponding values for Maha Aung Myay, Chan Mya Thar Zi and Pyigyitagon townships are 0.20, 0.21 and 0.61 percents respectively.

Composition by Gender

In the population covered by the Survey in Mandalay City, the females exceed the males except in Chan Mya Thar Zi Township where males slightly exceed females. In Maha Aung Myay, the excess of females over males is not much. The sex ratios (males per 100 females) are as shown below in Table 1.

Table 1. Sex Ratio among Survey Population by Township

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Sex Ratio among Survey Population</i>
1	Aung Myay Thar Zan	84.2
2	Chan Aye Thar Zan	79.5
3	Chan Mya Thar Zi	97.4
4	Maha Aung Myay	101.2
5	Pyigyitagon	87.5
	Total	89.5

Age Composition

Table r1 gives the age distribution of the survey population by five-year age groups for the five townships in Mandalay City. The percent distribution of the survey population by broad age groups is given below in Table 2.

The distribution by broad age groups reveals an old age structure with the proportion of the population under 15 years of age between 14.5 and 21.5 percents. If studied by township, the proportion of young persons under 15 years ranged between 14.5 percent in Aung Myay Thar Zan Township to 21.5 percent in Chan Mya Thar Zi Township. For males the value ranged between 17.0 percent in Aung Myay Thar Zan Township and 22.8 percent in Chan Mya Thar Zi Township and for females it ranged between 12.3 percent in Aung Myay Thar Zan Township to 23.0 percent in Pyigyitagon Township.

It is observed that the age pattern of the household population covered by the survey in the five townships of Mandalay City do not conform to the general age pattern of the nation which has the proportion of persons under 15 to be about 30 percent.

The proportion of working age population is important for the socioeconomic development of a society. The proportion of the working age group is high in the survey population in MCDC townships; ranging from about 68 percent in Maha Aung Myay to 73 percent in Pyigyitagon Township in the total population. The corresponding values for males ranged between 70 percent in Maha Aung Myay Township to 74 percent in Pyigyitagon Township and for females between 66 percent in Maha Aung Myay Township to 72.9 percent in Aung Myay Thar Zan Township.

Table 2. Percent Distribution of Survey Population by Broad Age Group and Sex

<i>Broad Age Group</i>	<i>Aung Myay Thar Zan</i>	<i>Chan Aye Thar Zan</i>	<i>Chan Mya Thar Zi</i>	<i>Maha Aung Myay</i>	<i>Pyigyitagon</i>
Total					
0 – 14	14.5	17.3	21.5	21.0	21.1
15 – 59	72.7	72.7	71.7	67.9	73.0
60 +	12.8	10.0	6.8	11.1	6.0
Male					
0 – 14	16.9	17.0	22.8	19.4	18.8
15 – 59	72.5	73.7	71.4	69.8	74.4
60 +	10.6	9.3	5.8	10.8	6.8
Female					
0 - 14	12.3	17.5	20.1	22.5	23.0
15 – 59	72.9	72.0	72.2	66.0	71.7
60 +	14.8	10.5	7.7	11.5	5.3

Mean age for males ranged from a minimum of 24 years to a maximum of 34 years for males and from a minimum of 27 years to a maximum of 34 years for females (Table 3).

Table 3. Mean Age by Sex and Township

<i>Township</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Aung Myay Thar Zan	34	34
Chan Aye Thar Zan	33	27
Chan Mya Thar Zi	29	29
Maha Aung Myay	32	30
Pyigyitagon	24	27

Marital Status

The earliest age at which Aung Myay Thar Zan Township males, Chan Aye Thar Zan Township females and Pyigyitagon Township males marry is between age 15 and under 20 and for the others, it is between 20 and 25 years of age. It is also observed that about 90 percent of them are still single (unmarried) at age group 20-24; and at the age group 45-49 which is the end of reproductive age for females, about 5.9 percent among Aung Myay Thar Zan females, 12 per cent among Maha Aung Myay females, 16.7 percent among Chan Mya Thar Zi females, 17.6 percent among Chan Aye Thar Zan females and 40 percent among Pyigyitagon females still remain unmarried (**Table r2**). It is also

observed in most demographic surveys at the national level as well as from the last national census in 1983 that there are a large proportion of females remaining unmarried in Myanmar.

Source of water supply

Among the households covered by the survey in Mandalay City, about half in Aung Myay Thar Zan Township and about three fourth in Chan Aye Thar Zan Township have water from water meter, while it is only about 17 percent which has water meter in Chan Mya Thar Zi Township. About two thirds of the households covered by the survey in Chan Mya Thar Zi have piped water and all the enumerated households in Maha Aung Myay also have piped water. Pyigyitagon has two thirds of its water from pump well and another one third from the pipe. Thus the water supply in Mandalay City is mainly from water meter and pipe. (**Table ws1**)

Source of drinking water

Source of drinking water also follows the same pattern as source of water but with different magnitude. Over 90 percent of households covered by the survey in Aung May Thar Zan Township and Chan Aye Thar Zan Township have water meter as source of drinking water while it is 58 percent from water meter and 35 percent from pipe in Chan Ma Thar Zi Township. It is pipe water in Maha Aung Myay with almost 100 percent and 64 percent from pump well and 32 percent from pipe in Pyagyitagon Township. (**Table ws2**)

Amount of water used per month

The amount of water used per month is the highest for water meter in Chan Aye Thar Zan Township with over 112 thousand gallons while it is about 45 thousand gallons each in Aung Myay Thar Zan Township and Chan Mya Thar Zi Township. The amount of piped water per month is the highest in Chan Mya Thar Zi Township with 162 thousand gallons while it is about 120 thousand gallons in Maha Aung Myay Township i.e. about all the enumerated households. Households in Pyigyitagon Township use about 97 thousand gallons of pump well water and 71 thousand gallons of piped water. Some households in Mandalay City, except the households enumerated in Maha Aung Myay, have a combination of water sources such as water meter and pipe, water meter and hand pump, water

meter and pump well. None of the households covered by the survey except Sathaya block in Aung Myay Thar Zin Township, have kyone water for drinking. (**Table ws3**)

Satisfaction to water supply

The degree of satisfaction to existing water supply is quite high in the households covered by the survey in MCDC. About 80 percent of the surveyed households in Chan Mya Thar Zi and Maha Aung Myay reported the water supply to be of highly satisfactory. About 60 to 70 percent of the surveyed households in Aung Mya Thar Zan and Chan Aye Thar Zan found the existing water supply to be of medium satisfaction and about 30 to 40 percent thought the existing water supply to be highly satisfactory. However, the households in Pyigitagon have water from pipe but would not commit to any degree of satisfaction. (**Table ws4**).

Suspension of water supply by household

Almost all the enumerated households in Pyigyitagon and 67 percent in Aung Myay Thar Zan have responded that there is no suspension of water. The corresponding values for Chan Aye Thar Zan Township, Chan Mya Thar Zi Township and Maha Aung Myay Township are 33.3 percent, 53 percent and 55 percent respectively. The maximum hours of suspension of water supply (11 to 20 hrs) was found in some households at Chan Mya Thar Zi Township and Pyigyitagon Township (**Table ws5**).

Effect of suspension of water supply on income

The majority of the household covered by the survey in all the townships in MCDC has the opinion that the suspension of water has no effect on income. Only about 2.5 percent in Maha Aung Myay Township and 20 percent in Chan Mya Thar Zi Township think there is effect on income (**Table ws6**).

Effect of suspension of water supply on education

Almost all the households covered by the survey in Pyigyitagon Township are of the opinion that the suspension of water affects the education although most of these households do not suffer from any suspension of water. Most of the households covered by the survey in the other four townships also do not suffer from any suspension of water, but they do not consider the suspension of water to have any effect on the education (**Table ws7**).

Willingness to pay for water

Willingness to pay for water is asked from all the households covered by the survey. It is observed that all the households covered by the survey in the five townships in Mandalay City are willing to pay for water. (**Table ws8**)

Degree of satisfaction for water supply

Concerning the degree of satisfaction to water supply, four fifths of the households surveyed in Mahar Aung Myay townships and over three fourths in Chan Mya Thar Zi Township, reported to have high degree of satisfaction. Chan Aye Thar Zan and Aung Myay Thar Zan township have 31 and 41 percent of the households covered by the survey reported to have high degree of satisfaction. The majority of the households covered by the above two townships (57 and 68 percent) stated medium degree of satisfaction. As for Pyaygyitagon Township the non response is very high with over 96 percent (Table ws8).

Amount of water used per month

Household covered by the survey are categorized by the amount of water used per month (in gallons). About 33, 64 and 76 percent of the households in Pyaygyitagon, Aung Myay Thar Zan and Chan Mya Thar Zi townships uses about 2000 gallons or less and it is 47 percent in Mahar Aung Myay and about 40 percent in Chan Aye Tharzi uses water between 2000 and 3000 gallons per month and another 40 percent in Chan Mya Thar Zi uses water between 3000 and 4000 gallons per month. The non response rate is the highest in Pyay Gyi Ta Gon Township with 62.7 percent.

Analysis on entrepreneur survey at industrial zone in MCDC

The survey covered 31 enterprises in Pyigyitagon Township where the industrial zone is situated. These include a good representation of different industries.

Enterprises by type of Industries

The enterprises covered by the survey include 11 types of industry; leather industries are the most making up about 26 percent of the total enterprises interviewed and the food industries coming up second with 16 percent. The share of Detergent and Soap industry and Beverage industry are about 6 percent each. (Table e1)

Enterprises by main production

If studied by main production of enterprises, leather comes up at the top with about 26 percent followed by sugar with about 16 percent. All the other productions are almost equally represented in the survey. (Table e2)

Enterprises by number of employees

About half of the enterprises (i.e. 15 enterprises) have employees between 21 to 90 and there is one enterprise with about 100 employees, two enterprises with about 100 to 200 employees. There is only one enterprise having more than 200 employees.

Looking at the smaller enterprises, there are four enterprises with less than 5 employees and seven enterprises with less than 10 employees. (Table e3)

Type of industry and number of employees

If the study is done by the type of industry and the number of employees, the enterprises in the leather industry has the least number of employees with 2 to 10 employees in each enterprise. About half has less than 5 employees and another half has 5 to 10 employees. The tile enterprise has 30

employees and some sugar and biscuit factories has 90 to 100 employees. The industry, which has about 200 employees, is the detergent and soap. (Table e4).

Enterprises by main production and number of employees

It also shows the same pattern as in the type of industry. Production of detergent milk powder has the largest number of employees with 200 employees and leather production has the lowest number of employees with 2 to 10 employees. (Table e5).

Enterprises by source of water

All the enterprises included in the survey used well water for drinking, for hygienic purposes and for the running of the production.(Table ews1).

Enterprises by amount of water used by type of industry

The amount of water used by type of industry shows that the food industry and beverage industry use the highest amount of water with detergent and soap, purified drinking water and dyed textile coming up second. Leather industry and wood industry use the least amount of water per day with 500 to 1000 gallons per day (Table ews2).

Enterprises by number of employees, amount of water used

The amount of water used per employee is the maximum in leather factory using 1.5 gallons per employee for drinking, and plastic factory and oil mill have 1 gallon for drinking per employee.(Table ews3).

For use for hygiene purposes, the majority of the enterprises use 50 gallons of water per employee and the maximum use can be found in distillery factories and leather factories with 89 and 75 gallons of water per employee respectively.

The amount of water used for production is the highest in sugar mill with 58750 gallons use for production while it is 36000 gallons in distillery factory. Those which use about 15,000 gallons are cotton and pure drinking water factories and those which use around 10,000 gallons of water for production are ice, sugar, wheat and leather factories.

Analysis of Survey Data in Central Dry Zone (Mandalay and Magway Division)

Information from Key Informant Person (KIP)

Out of 110 villages only 104 villages were visited during Data collection period. Two villages in Pyawbwe and 4 villages in Taungtha were not been visited. But the trained enumerators from DDA office collected the data from these villages.

The following information were received during interviewed with KIP in their respective villages:

Pyawbwe township KIP information

In *Magyigon* Village there is no well in the village but there are 4 dug wells besides the village where they can fetch water. and there is also one dam 1.5 miles away from the village. The villagers can get water from this dam through out the year. Their main occupation is taungyar and they grow sesame, corn and varieties of peas and beans. Their income depends on the weather. If the weather is favourable they can earn a lot. If they face with bad weather they cannot earn money from taungyar they had to find their earnings from palm three, fire wood cutting and trading.

In *Pegan(N)* village there were 3 wells about 1 mile away from both *Pegan(N)* and *Pegan(S)*. There is no well in the village. There are 3 high schools in that village. Their main occupation is Taungyar. After Taungyar season the villagers do some trading.

In *Pegan(S)* village, the villagers can fetch water from the above 3 wells one mile away from the village. Their main occupation is Taungyar and the main crops were Sesame, cotton and varieties of peas and beans. They also grow paddy using water from Thaphanchaung dam. There is only one monastery school in the village. After completing primary school the students had to go to Yan Aung one mile away from the village for middle and high grade.

In *Nyandaw* village, their main occupation is taungyar and they grow sesame, corn and cotton. They also grow a small acres of paddy using water from dam and pond. In Raining season the villagers had to fetch water from a well at Phayargyi, 4 fallon away from the village. In dry season they had

water from the west of the dam 1 mile away from the village. There is one primary school and one monastery school. There are 75 students in the primary school. After completion of the primary education, the children had to go to the Thaphanchaung middle school which is about 2 miles away from the village. After completion of middle school, they had to go to an Aung for high school education. There is no RHC in the village but the health workers and nurses visited the village once a month to take care of the villagers' health.

In *Yebyu* village there are 2 dug wells. One well produces white water and there is no water in the other well, the well is dried. There is one primary school and one monastery school. After completion of primary school the children had to go to Shwe Nyaugphoo village to continue their study. There is no RHC in the village; the villagers had to go to Ywathit village for their health care. The main occupation is taungyar, and the main crops are sesame, cotton and varieties of peas and beans. These crops can only grow during the raining season. During dry season villagers worked as fire wood cutters.

In *Thabok* village the main occupation is Taungyar and the main crops are sesame, corn, chilly and sunflower. There is a pond and 2 dug wells half a mile away from the village to fetch water during the raining season but in dry season they had to fetch water 3 miles away from the village. There is one middle school in the village. Almost all households are suffering from water-borne disease this year.

In *Paukaingyo* village the main occupation is taungyar and the main crops are sesame, corn, chilly and varieties of peas and beans. There is no school and no RHC in the village. The villagers had to go to Ywathit for their education and health one mile away from their village. In dry season the villagers earn their living by cutting fire wood.

All the villages in Pyawbwe township respond that they all need portable water and they were facing a water shortage problem especially in dry season. During dry season every household needs to spare some household members for fetching water and this affects their household income and also affects their children's education. The villagers were willing to pay if they have enough portable water.

Taungtha township KIP information

The main occupation in all villages in Taungtha Township is Htan taungthu and the main crops are sesame, corn and varieties of peas and beans.

In *Aungtha* village the villagers had to fetch water in two dug wells, one is 2 fallons and the other is half miles away from the village. In dry season the villagers had to go to Naung Chaung village to fetch water. Between February and May the villagers had to face with the greatest water problem. They already had two pump wells and water is salty. There is one primary school and one monastery school. They also had RHC but there is no Health staff. In need of health care, they had to go to Taungtha 5 miles from the village.

In *Pegingyaw* village the villagers are facing with water problems as other villages. They also had experiences of digging well in the past and they believed that they cannot have portable water in their village.

In *Tabaukkon* village there are 120 household. Out of these 120 household about 70 household are taungthu and the remaining are casual workers. In raining season the villagers fetched water from the pond but in dry season the had to fetch water from pump well 2 miles away from the village. There is one primary school and one monastery school in the village. For health care they had to go the Zagyan.

In *Kanthonessint* village there are four small ponds but these ponds cannot give enough water to the villagers. In dry season they had to fetch water in Zagyan about 3 miles away from the village. The villagers had to take bath once in three days. Majority of the villagers are casual workers.

In *Twinbye* village there is one tube well. The dept of the well is 897 feet and under ground water level is 757 feet. Three surrounding villages are depending on this well. There is one primary school in the village.

Myingyan township KIP information

In all villages the main occupation is taungthu and the main crops are sesame, corn, cotton and varieties of peas and beans. All villages in this township do not suffer from water borne disease recently. The villagers are willing to have portable water and willing to pay for water.

In *Chinmyitkyin* village there are three well that give only small amount of water. The distance to these wells are about one eighth of a mile. There is one primary school and one monastery school. For health care, the villagers had to go to Koke 3 miles away from the village.

In *Koke* village, during raining season villagers had to fetch water from pond but in dry season villagers had to fetch water from tube well one and a half miles away from the village. The water is not portable. There are four monastery school and one middle school. There is also RHC in the village. If the weather is good the average annual household income is 300000 kyats, if the weather is bad, the annual household income is 40000 kyats.

In *Ywatha* village there are 5 dug wells and one tube well in and outside the village but not very far. The maximum distance is one fourth miles away from the village. There is also one pond, three eighth miles away from the village. There is one primary school and five monastery school. In dry season it is difficult to have drinking water in dry season. The villagers also earn from weaving and spinning.

In *Ywathaya* village, there are three ponds outside the village and five dug well half miles away from the village to fetch water during raining season. But in dry season there are two tube wells, one is in the village and the other one is one mile away from the village. There is one primary school and 3 monastery school. For health, the villagers had to go to Koke three eighth miles away from the village.

In *Kyaungbyugan* village there are 5 wells and 3 ponds. There is also one pond in monastery compound. There is one primary school and one monastery school and also RHC in the village.

In *Kuywa* village there are 4 ponds and many wells but not portable water. There is one pump well in the office compound, the water is bitter even animals don't drink. Trees also don't accept that water. By their past experiences, the villagers have spent a lot of money and effort in digging wells to get

portable water but not succeeded. They were willing to have portable water and were willing to pay any amount if they really have portable water. The amount of water used per household without cattle is 100 gallons.

In *Saka* village there are 7 dug wells and 2 tube wells. Dug wells are besides the village and one tube well is about 1 mile from the village. There is one primary school and one monastery school and also RHC in the village.

In *Gwebinyo* village there are 9 small dug wells but but portable water, it can use only for bathing. There are three ponds outside the village about one eighth to three eighth miles away. Only 20 household are taungthu. The others are casual workers and cheroot makers. There is one primary school and one monastery school. For health care, the villagers had to go to Taungshe village.

In *Taungshe* village there are about 6 dug well which had not portable water. The water in southern part of the village is salty and in northern part is portable.

In *Pya* village there are 6 dug wells and many shallow wells not far from the village. There is also a dam 1 mile away from the village.

Natogyi township KIP information

In this township the main occupation is Htan Taungthu and the main crops are sesame, cotton and varieties of peas and beans. A few people work for spinning and jigery maker. There are also few palm tree climber. All the villages have one primary school.

In *Pegyet* village there are 6 dug wells, one at 0.25 mile and the other at 0.5 miles away from the village. There is one middle school and 5 monastery school.

In *Thing S* village there are 2 dug wells in the village and one outside 3/8 miles away from the village. There are 2 mono pump wells, one from UNICEF and one from MCCA. For health villagers had to go to Natogyi 4 miles away from the village.

In *Aungtha* village there are 5 wells but no water. There is one pond which is one and a half away from the village.

In *Buthigyin* Village 75 percent of the households is Htan Taungthu. Two dug wells outside the village. The water is salty and can only have water during raining season. There is also one mono pump well. For drinking water one and a half miles away from the village. Water fetching time for 50 gallons of water is 1 to 1:30 hours. There is one monastery school.

In *Nyaunggon* village there are 5 dug wells outside the village. There is also one well in monastery compound. The water is only good for using but not for drinking. Time taken to water source is 15 minutes and the distance to water source is 1/8 miles. There are 2 monastery schools.

In *Ketlan* village there are six dug wells and 3 ponds. The water is portable but not enough for the villagers. There is also Ketlan dam which gives water for about 300 acres to grow paddy and cotton. For health, the villagers had to go to Pyinsi 4 miles away from the village. The distance to water source is about 5/8 miles. It takes 1 hour by bullock to water source, but on foot it takes only 30 minutes to water source. It takes the whole day to fill 50 gallons of water on foot.

In *Mogan W* village there is one mono pump well in the middle of the village. 3 dug wells in the village and 2 dug wells outside the village and the water is salty. There are also 2 ponds 1/8 miles away from the village. There is neither primary school nor RHC but every Thursday health workers visited the village to take care of villager's health.

In *Thapandaw* village there are 4 dug wells and 8 tube wells. There is one pond only for animals. There is one monastery school in the village.

In *Letwe* village there are 7 dug well which are salty and 16 tube wells only for using and for animals. For drinking water villagers had to fetch 0.5 miles away from the eastern part of the village and 0.75 miles away from the south west corner of the village. There is one high school in the village.

In *Thintabaw* village there are 3 wells, 2 in the village and 1 outside the village, the water in all three wells are salty. There are ten tube wells, also salty. Drinking water is from the well near the dam 2 miles away from the village.

Kyaukpadaung township KIP information

In this township the main occupation is Taungyar and there are a few coli and some casual workers and the main crops are sesame, corn, cotton and chilly. In most villages there is one primary school and at least one monastery school and there is no RCH. The villagers are mostly literate and can take care of their health so they had not suffered from water borne diseases.

In *Gwaydaukkone* village there is no well. The villagers had to fetch water at near by village 3 miles away from them in dry season and in raining season there are 4 ponds 0.5 miles away. The water committee had also been formed with 6 members.

In *Chaungbya* village there are 2 wells but no water. There is an urban water supply pipe which gives water 2 to 4 hours per day except Sunday in raining season. In dry season villagers get water from Chaungbya dam 0.5 miles away from the village. There is no primary school in the village. For health care villagers had to go to army compound 4 miles away from the village. In dry season villagers are suffering from water borne disease. Pipe water is not sufficient for the villagers. It takes 4 hours to get 50 gallons. Sometimes they do not have water from the pipe. The villagers were facing with water problem especially during dry season.

In *Tangkan* village there are no wells in the village and the villagers had to fetch water from Letpanpin well about 2 .5 miles away from the village. In raining season time taken to and fro to water source is 30 minutes but in dry season it took 1 hour. There are 4 monastery schools in the village. For health care they had to go to kani 0.5 mile from the village.

In *Htantawgyi* village there is 1 pond 0.25 miles away to fetch water in raining season and in dry season the villagers had to fetch water at Chaungminkan pond and Letpanpin well. They had no experiences of digging water in the past because the villagers were so poor so that they cannot

contribute money for water supply system. Last year about 40 children were suffered from water borne disease.

In *Kanbauk* village fetch water from large pond near the village. The water is not portable. For drinking water the villagers fetch from dug well. If the well is dried up they used large pond water and make it suitable to drink in their own ways. For health they had to go to Kyaukpadaung 4 miles away from the village.

In *Inbingyi* village there is 1 tube well for dry season in the village and 3 ponds one mile away from the village to fetch water during raining season. If the ponds are dried, the villagers cannot have enough water from the tube well and they had to fetch water from Kyettwinke village 2 miles away from them. If there is no water in Kyettwinke they had to go to Kasae 4 miles away from them. For health the villagers had to go to Kyaukpadaung which is about six and a half miles away.

In *Salindaung* village the villagers had to fetch water in from the pond near the village but in dry season they had to fetch water 2 miles away from their village. There is neither primary school nor monastery school. The children had to go to the nearest village for their education.

In *Lwinpinkone* village there are 2 ponds at the northern part, one is close to the village and the other is 0.5 miles away from the village. One dug well for dry season. There is also one pump well in the village. It takes ten minutes for the water to come out in the beginning after the switch is on. The water volume is only 150 gallons per hour.

In *Sagyaw* village there is 1 pond in the north of the village to fetch water in raining season and 1 dug well in Indai east about 2 miles away from the village to fetch water during dry season. For health the villagers had to go to Kaukpadaung 4 miles away from the village. The villagers do not suffer waterborne disease this year but they three villagers suffered from cholera last year.

In *Sudat* village there was no well and pond. The villagers had to fetch water from Sindaikan which is 1 mile away from the village. There are 10 monastery schools in the village. There is no RHC and no health workers. For health care they had to go to Kyaukpadaung 4 miles away from the village. There are 20 villagers suffering from cholera last year. The majority of the people are jiggery maker.

Nyaung U township KIP information

In this township the main occupation is Htan Taungthu and the main crops are sesame, corn and varieties of peas and beans. There is also 1 primary school and 1 monastery school in most of the villages.

In *Phalankan* village the villagers had to fetch water from the two ponds each 1 mile away from the village in raining season. But in dry season they had to fetch water from dug well 6 miles away from the village. There is also WRUD pipe water but they do not have enough water. They had to buy water with 50 kyats for 8 gallons.

In *Setsetyo* village there is 1 pond and 2 dam near the village and the villagers fetch water from these places during raining season. In dry season the villagers fetched water from *Ngathayauk*, *Popa* and *Sethtein* 8 miles, 8 miles and 9 miles away from the village respectively. Also the villagers have pipe water once in 10 days during dry season. There is RHC in the village.

In *Myetkhataw* village the villagers had to fetch water from 3 ponds 3/8 miles to 5/9 miles away from the village. In dry season they had to fetch water from *Sinthywa* 6 miles away from the village and *Taungzin* 16 miles away from the village and the fetching time is 3 hours and 8 hours respectively. There is not enough water for the animals. They also have pipe water 2 times a month and have only about 200 gallons for the whole village. The annual household is about 108,000 kyats if the weather is in good condition. If the weather is bad they cannot earn any money from taungyar and they went into the forest to earn some money by cutting fire wood and earn some money from live stock breeding.

In *Ywalu* village the villagers had to fetch water from 2 ponds and it last only about 10 days, if there is no water in the pond they had to fetch from *Kway Pyote* village three miles away from their village and it take 2:30 hours to 3:00 hours per trip. In dry season they had to buy water from *Kankone* village 35 kyats for 50 gallons of water. Average annual household income is 6000 kyats per month i.e. 72000 Kyats per year.

In *Kaungpins*i village there is pipe water from WRUD once a week about 6 hours and the villagers have an average of about 50 gallons each household. In raining season villagers had to fetch water from the pond 0.5 miles away from the village and it take about 30 minutes per trip. In dry season they had to fetch water from dug well 5/8 miles away from the village and also from dam 2 miles away from the village and took about 2 hours per trip. The villagers are suffering from water borne disease about one or two persons in each household.

In *Kuywa* village from a total household of 228, about 50 households are casual workers and another 50 household are weaving and spinning workers and the rest are Htan Taungthu. There are 1 middle school and 2 monasteries school. In raining season villagers fetch water from the dug well near their village and in dry season they fetch water from WRUD pipe about one mile away and dug well at Taungshe 4 miles away from the village.

In *Kangyikon(N)* village the villagers had to fetch water 1 mile away from the village in dry season. In raining season they fetched water in the pone near the village. Few villagers earn the living by weaving and spinning. The average household income is 200 kyats per day i.e. 72000 kyats per year. Some people are suffering water borne disease recently and also last year.

In *Kangyikon(S)* village villagers had to fetch water from the pond near the village in raining season and in dry season they had to fetch water from dug well 2 miles away from the village. It takes 2 hours to fetch water per trip in dry season. Average water use per household is 300 gallons per month and average annual household income is 150,000 kyats.

In *Hta-naung-win* village villagers had to fetch water from Sute 2miles away from the village and in dry season they had to fetch water from Sabaetin 3 miles and Yway Pyoke 4 miles away from the village. The amount of water used per one big family household is 100 gallons and a small family household is 50 gallons. The time of fetching water is 1 to 3 hours. The average annual household income is 70000 kyats.

In *Kantharyar* village, the villagers had to fetch water from the pond besides the village. There is not enough water in the pond unless the rain falls heavily. In dry season they fetch water from a dug well and each household get 50 gallons of water in average. If they want more water the villagers had to fetch from Kalarte 2.5 miles, Aungtha 4 miles and Setkone 4 miles from the village and the time for

fetching water per trip is 2 hours, 4 hours and 4 hours respectively. For health, the villagers had to go to Ngathayauk about five miles away from the village. Four or five villagers are suffering from water borne disease recently. The average household income is max 1000 kyats per day and minimum 200 kyats per day. Villagers are willing to pay for water any amount if they have sufficient portable water.

Magway township KIP information

In Magway Township almost all the villages have at least 1 primary school and 1 monastery school. Their main occupation is Taungyar and the main crops are Sesame, corn, cotton and variety of peas and beans. The villagers need portable water and they are all willing to pay for water.

In *Kanthagale* village the villagers had to fetch water in raining season from 3 temporary shallow dug wells and there are also 2 ponds with red water. In dry season they had to fetch water from dug well at Kanthagyi 1 mile away from the village. Water fetching time per trip is 30 minutes. There are 2 monasteries school and the villagers had to go to Kanthagi for their health care. At the time on survey no one is suffering from water born disease. But last year four villagers suffered from cholera and two expired.

In *Taungyartaw* village the villagers fetched water from 2 ponds and shallow stream water. For drinking water they had to fetch 2 miles away from the village. In dry season they fetched water from dug well and from river 2 miles away from their village. Few villagers suffer from water borne disease every year. The villagers can buy water from pump well with 17 kyats for 50 gallons of water.

In *Inpinkan* village 2 ponds are for animals. In raining season 4 shallow dug well besides the village and in dry season WRUD well near the village. Water fetching time is 1 hour but if there are many people and need to wait for turn it may take up to 5 hours. About 4 or 5 villagers are suffering from water borne disease every year.

In *Ywakuitsan* village villagers fetched water from 2 ponds and 5 dug well near the village in raining season. In dry season they fetched water from the stream 2 miles away from the village. There is no

school in the village and the children had to go to Alebo for their education. For their health they also had to go to Alebo Clinic. Annual household income for taungthu is 70000 kyats and for casual worker is 40000 kyats.

In *Minywa S* village there are 4 ponds, 2 for animals and 2 for villagers to use in raining season. In dry season villagers can fetch water from a pipe from Minywa N 5/8 miles away from the village. Annual household income for big taungthu is 200,000 kyats, small taungthu is 50000 kyats and for casual worker is 20000 kyats.

In *Thabyesan N* village there are 7 shallow dug wells to fetch water during raining season. The maximum distance of these wells are 1 mile from the village. In dry season villagers get water from a dug well 5/8 mile from the village. Water fetching time per trip is 1 hour. None of the villagers suffered from water born disease. Annual household income for big taungthu is 500,000 kyats, small taungthu is 100000 kyats and for casual worker is 30000 kyats.

In *Ywataw* village the villagers fetched water from 4 dug well and ponds beside the village in raining season and in dry season the villagers fetched water from WRUD well 1 mile away from the village. Water fetching time is 1 hour per trip. Pond water can only use for about one month during raining season, for health care they had to go to Saing Kya village 1.5 miles away from the village. In this village casual workers are twice as much as taungthu. About 15 villagers are suffering from water borne disease at time of survey. Last year very few people are suffering from water borne disease. Annual household income for taungthu is 150,000 kyats and for casual workers 35000 kyats.

In *Yonekone* village the villagers fetched water from 3 dug wells. The annual household income is 300,000 kyats for taungthu and 20000 kyats for casual workers. For health care they had to go 2 miles away from the village.

In *Kyitsonbwe* village the villager fetched water from 4 ponds in raining season. The nearest pond is 0.5 miles from the village and the furthest pond is 1.5 miles from the village. In dry season dug wells 0.5 and 5 miles away from the village. There are 5 monastery schools and for health the villagers had to go to Magway. Annual household income for big taungthu is 500,000 kyats and small taungthu is 100,000 kyats and for casual worker is 120 kyats per day.

In *Payapyo N* village there are 15 shallow stream wells for the villagers to fetch. These wells have water only when it rains. In dry season mono pump well between Payapyo N and Payapyo S 0.5 miles away from the village to fetch water. There are 4 monasteries school and for health care they had to go to Kanpya RHC 2 miles from the village. Annual household income is 1200000 kyats for big taungthu and 200000 kyats for small taungthu. For casual workers annual household income is 100000 kyats.

Myothit township KIP information

In this township almost all villages had at least 1 primary school and 1 monastery school. Their occupation is Taunyar and the main crops are sesame, corn, cotton and chilly. The villagers are willing to have portable water and are willing to pay for water.

In *Ledaingzin* village the villagers fetched water from 3 ponds near the village in raining season and in dry season the villager's fetched water from 2 tube wells 1/8 miles away from the village. This village has a total of 1600 household and only 300 households are taungthu, 20 household earn their living by weaving, the others are palm tree climbers, jiggyery makers, coli and casual workers. For the health they had to go to Lelu village 12 miles away from their village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 70000 kyats, 40000 kyats and casual worker is 20000 kyats. About 30 villagers are suffering from water borne diseases recently and also last year.

In *Aungmyintha* village there is 1 pond that can use only for animals in raining season. The villagers fetched water from 3 dug wells 0.25 miles away from the village in raining season. In dry season they used WRUD well which is in the village to fetch water. About 100 villagers are suffering from water borne disease regularly. The annual household income is 100000 kyats for taungthu and 30000 kyats for casual worker. For health the nearest RHC is 6 miles away from the village.

In *Thamyar* village the villagers fetched water from 4 temporary dug wells near the village and a pond 1/8 miles away from the village in raining season. In dry season the fetched water from WRUD tube wells in Thabesan 3 miles from the village that takes 2 hours to and fro and Kyagan 2 miles

which takes 1:30 hours. For health they had to go to Kyagan 2 miles away from the village. The average annual household income for taungthu is 100000 kyats and for casual worker is 36000 kyats.

In *Natywa* village the villagers fetched water from 3 ponds between 3/8 miles and 0.5 miles away from the village in raining season. In dry season villagers fetched water from WRUD well in the village. For health they had to go to Ledaingzin, Wagiaing and Lelu about 8 miles from the village. Annual household income is 120000 kyats for taungthu and 30000 kyats for casual workers. At the time of survey about 30 household are suffering from water borne disease and also last year 50 household suffered from water borne disease.

In *Pogyi* village there are 6 ponds near the village to fetch water in raining season and in dry season there is 1 mono pump well in the village to fetch water. In dry season it took 1 hour to fetch 50 gallons of water and in raining season to take 30 minutes to fetch the same amount. There are 3 monasteries school. A total of 325 households, 100 households earn their livings by working as taungthu and the remaining 225 household earn their living as casual workers. The annual household income is 100000 kyats for taungthu and 15000 kyats for casual worker. For health they had to go to Wagiaing 6 miles away from the village.

In *Myinsu* village the villagers fetch water from 3 dug well and 2 ponds about 1 mile away from the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from mono pump well which is 0.25 miles away from the village. A total of 72 households 30 are taungthu and the remaining 42 are casual workers. Annual household income is 400000 kyats for big taungthu, 200000 kyats for small taungthu and 70000 kyats for casual worker. Majority of the villagers are itching because of un cleaned water.

In *Ngwelay* village there are 2 mono pumps well in the village but not working and need to repair. The villagers fetched water from the 5 temporary dug wells which are between 1 mile and 1/8 miles away from the village in raining season. In dry season they fetched water from Yinchaung stream which is 3 miles away from the village and take about 4 hours per trip. At the time of survey about 15 households are suffering from water borne disease and about 20 household suffered from water borne disease last year. For health they had to go to Wagiaing village 3 miles away from the village. From a total of 193 households 70 households are taungthu and 123 households are casual workers.

The annual income for big taungthu is 250000 kyats, for small taungthu is 130000 kyats and for casual worker is 40000 kyats.

In *Wagyaing* village there are 2 mono pumps well in the village but the villagers cannot use it because it can give only 500 gallons of water per hour. One in monastery compound and the other in health compound. There are 10 temporary dug wells and 3 ponds for the villagers to fetch water in raining season. In dry season the villagers fetch water from a dug well 1 mile away from the village. There is RHC in the village and all surrounding villages also dependent on this RHC. About 75 percent of the villagers suffered from water borne disease ever year. The annual household income is 200000 kyats for big taungthu, 100000 kyats for small taungthu and 70000 kyats for casual worker.

In *Yondaw* village there are 7 temporary dug wells and 1 pond near the village for the villagers to fetch water in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from WRUD well in the village. A total of 362 households 150 are taungthu and the remaining 212 are casual workers. For health they had to go to *Wagyaing* village 5 miles away from their village. Annual household income for big taungthu is 200000 kyats, small taungthu is 100000 kyats and casual worker is 35000 kyats.

In *Gwegyo (West)* village there are 2 dug wells in monastery compound, one is hand pump well and the other is bailer well which is 0.5 miles away from the village. The villagers can fetch water from these wells the whole year. There are also 2 ponds 1 mile away from the village and is only for animals. For health purpose villagers had to go to *Gergyo (N)* 0.5 miles away from the village. About 14 households are suffering from water borne disease at the time of interview and about 10 household suffered from water borne disease last year. Annual household income for big taungthu is 200000 kyats, small taungthu is 100000 kyats and for casual worker is 50000 kyats.

Chauk township KIP information

In this township the main occupation is taungyar and the main crops are sesame, corn, cotton and varieties of peas and beans. In almost all the villages there is at least 1 primary school and 1 monastery school.

In *Sharbin* village the villagers fetched water from 2 dug wells and 1 pond near the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from a pond at Minganzu village 4 miles from the village. It takes 2 hours to fetch water per trip. Every year about 5 households suffered from water borne disease. There are 10 monasteries school in the village. If the weather permit they grow paddy. For health they had to go to Gwegyo 1 mile away from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 250000 kyats, small taungthu is 150000 kyats and casual worker is 50000 kyats.

In *Yela* village the villagers fetch water from a pond 1 mile away from the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from the wells at Gwebin 2.5 miles away from the village and Indaw 4 miles away from the village, it takes 5 hours including waiting time. For the health they had to go to Gwebin 2.5 miles from the village. Every year about 50 villagers suffered from water borne disease. The annual household income for big taungthu is 250000 kyats, small taungthu is 150,000 kyats and for casual worker is 30000 kyats.

In *Zigyobin (S)* village there is 1 pond in the village but no water. In raining season the villagers had to fetch water from the pond 1 mile away from the village. In dry season they fetch water at Kasae near kyaukpadaung 8 miles away from the village. It takes the whole day by bullock cart. They had to leave early in the morning and arrive back in the evening. About 15 households are suffering from water borne disease frequently. For health, they had to go to Shwepaukkan RHC 1 mile away from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 500000 kyats, small taungthu is 250000 kyats and casual worker is 30000 kyat

In *Sudat* village the villagers fetched water from temporary dug well 1 mile away from the village. In dry season they fetch water at Mangan 3 miles away from the village. In this village no body suffered from water borne disease. For health, they had to go to Gwegyo 1 mile away from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 150000 kyats, small taungthu is 100000 kyats and for casual worker is 30000 kyats.

In *Sangan* village the villagers had to fetch water from the pond. In dry season they fetch water from the well at Kwedat 1 mile from the village and it takes 1 hour per trip. The villagers suffered from water borne disease every year about 5 household. There is one health worker in the village but in

need they had to go to Kywedat 1 mile away from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 150000 kyats, for small taungthu is 70000 and for casual worker are 40000.

In *Kywedat Ywama* village the villagers fetch water from a pond 3/8 miles away from the village. The RHC is in the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 200000 kyats, for small taungthu is 80000 and for casual worker are 40000.

In *Kiekies (S)* village the villagers fetched water from the pond 1/8 miles away from the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from a well at Suitland 2 miles away from the village. None of the villagers suffered from water borne disease. The annual household income for big taungthu is 100000 kyat, for small taungthu is 50000 and casual worker is 20000.

In *Thayetpin* village the villagers fetched water from ponds beside the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from dug well 1.5 miles away from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 300000 kyats, small taungthu is 150000 kyats and casual worker is 50000 kyats. For health they had to go to Gwebin 5 miles away from the village.

In *Kyauktaing* village the villagers fetch water from a pond in the west of the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from Nanthakan 0.5 mile away from the village and water fetching time is 30 minutes per trip. For health they had to go to Kanyaytaung clinic in Thanbo village tract 1 mile away from the village. From a total of 93 households, 53 are taungthu and 40 are casual workers. Only 1 household is suffering from water borne disease occasionally. The annual household income for big taungthu is 200000 kyats, small taungthu is 100000 kyats and casual worker is 30000.

In *Pyaywa* village the villagers fetch water from the 2 ponds and two temporary dug wells near the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from dug well at Kongyi 2 miles away from the village. No one suffered water borne disease recently but about 5 persons suffered from water borne disease last year. For health, they had to go to Thalonthwe 2 miles away from the village. 60% of the village household is taungthu and the remaining 40% are casual workers, coli and Htan workers. The annual household income is for big taungthu 200000 kyats, for small taungthu is 100000 kyats and for casual worker are 30000.

Pakokku township KIP information

In this township the main occupation is taungthu and they grow sesame, corn, cotton, varieties of peas and beans and tobacco leave. There is also some weaving machine and there are some workers in weaving sector. Almost all the villages in this township had 1 primary school and one monastery school.

In *Chaukkan W* village the villagers fetch water from the 2 ponds 0.25 miles and 3/8 miles away from the village in raining season. In dry season they fetched water from tube well 100 yards from the village. From the total of 280 household 135 are taungthu and the remaining are casual workers and weavers. For health, they had to go to Pakokku 3.5 miles from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 200000 kyats, for small taungthu is 100000 kyats and for casual worker is 60000 kyats.

In *Myauklukan* village the villagers fetch water from 2 ponds which are 1/8miles and 2/8 miles away from the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from dug well. For the health they go to Myitchay 4 miles away from the village. There are two monasteries school in the village. There are about 15 weaving machine in the village. About 6 households suffered from water borne disease every year. For health, they had to go to Pakokku 5 miles away from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 300000 kyats, for small taungthu is 200000 kyats and for casual worker 50000 kyats.

In *Sabae W* village there is 1 dug well the water from that well is bitter and salty and cannot use. They had to fetch water from a stream at the north of the village through out the year. For health, they had to go to Myitchay 4 miles away from the village. About 6 households suffered from water borne disease every year. The annual household income for big taungthu is 300000 kyats, small taungthu is 200000 kyats and casual worker is 60000 kyats.

In *Sarkyin* village the villagers fetch water from dug well west of the village 1 mile away from the village. About 4 households suffered from water borne disease last year. For the health, villagers had

to go to Myitchay 6 miles away from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 300000 kyats, small taungthu is 150000 kyats and casual worker is 50000 kyats.

In *Kyathtoe* village the villagers fetch water from the 10 dug wells that are in the village in raining season and the water is salty. There are also 2 dug wells 0.5 miles away from the village for the villagers to fetch water through out the year. The annual household income for big taungthu is 150000 kyats, small taungthu is 100000 kyats and casual worker is 60000 kyats.

In *Magithonepin* village the villagers fetch water from the 4 ponds which are 0.25 miles away from the village in raining season. In dry season they had to fetch water from tube well at Thanbo 1 mile away from the village. About 5 or 7 households are suffering from water borne disease every year especially in early raining season and the villagers had to go to Thanbo 1 mile away from the village for their health. The annual household income for the big taungthu is 300000 kyats, small taungthu is 150,000 kyats and casual worker is 80000 kyats.

In *Palan-O* village the villagers fetch water from 5 dug wells in the village through the year. About 5 households suffered from water borne disease last year seldom. There is RHC in the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 200000 kyats, small taungthu is 100000 kyats and casual workers are 30000 kyats.

In *Kanpauksu* village, the villagers fetch water from dug well in monastery compound 1 mile away from the village through the year. There is 1 pond in the village but no water. For health, they had to go to Palan-O 2 miles away from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 300000 kyats, for small taungthu is 100000 kyats and casual worker is 50000 kyats.

In *Kyauksayitkan* village the villagers fetch drinking water from the pond 1 mile away from the village. For other uses they fetch water from tube well in the village through the year. They had to pay 16 kyats for 50 gallons of water. About 10 households suffered from water borne disease every year. Out of 125 households 40 households are taungthu and the remaining 85 households are casual worker, htan workers and weaving workers. The annual household income for big taungthu is 100000 kyats; for small taungthu is 50000 kyats and casual workers and others is 30000 kyats.

In *Anaukponekan* village, the villagers fetch water from 2 ponds 0.25 miles away from the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from the tube well in the village. They had to pay 30 kyats for 50 gallons of water. About 15 households are suffering from itching at the time of interview. Two villagers suffered from cholera last year. The annual household income for big taungthu is 200000 kyats, small taungthu is 100000 kyats and casual worker is 50000 kyats.

Yesagyo township KIP information

In this township the main occupation is taungyar and they grow sesame, corn, cotton and varieties of peas and beans. Almost in all villages have 1 primary school and 1 monastery school.

In *Kunthigan* village there are 1 dug well 200 yards away from the village and 2 ponds 1000 feet away from the village. 1 pond is used for drinking water and the other is for animals. The villagers fetch water from the dug well and the pond in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from Thetaw and Htan-ngetaw 2 miles away from the village. About 10 to 15 household suffered from water borne disease recently and last year. Of 138 total households 92 are taungthu and 46 are casual workers households. For health, they had to go to Pokokku 7.5 miles away from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 150000 Kyats, small taungthu is 100000 kyats and casual worker is 50000 Kyats.

In *Zidaw* village the villagers fetch water from the 6 dug wells 1 pond 02 miles away from the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from Thedae 1 mile away from the village. For health they had to go to Pakokku 2 miles away from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 120000 kyats, small taungthu is 80000 kyats and casual worker is 50000 kyats.

In *Kyauktaga* village the villagers fetch water from 2 wells, 1 tube well and 2 ponds besides the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from Pakkhangyi 5 miles from the village. For health they had to go to Kyaukka 0.25 miles from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 150000 kyats, small taungthu is 80000 kyats and casual worker is 50000 kyats.

In *Kyaukka* village, the villagers fetch water from 2 dug well one besides the village and the other one 1 mile from the village and a pond 0.5 miles from the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from WRUD well 6 miles from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 100000 kyats, small taungthu is 70000 kyats and casual worker is 40000 kyats.

In *Chinyagone* village the villagers fetch water from a pond beside the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from WRUD well 6 miles from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 80000 kyats, small taungthu is 50000 kyats and casual worker is 30000 kyats.

In *Seywa* village, the villagers fetch water from 4 ponds and 1 tube well in raining seasons. The distances are 2, 4 5 and 1/8 miles respectively in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from Letpanpin 1 mile away from the village. For health they had to go to Ma Ou 4 miles away from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 50000 kyats, small taungthu is 30000 kyats and casual worker is 20000 kyats.

In *Thitkaukseik* village, the villagers fetch water from 2 dug wells 1/8 miles from the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water from WRUD well in the village. For health they had to go to wetkadaw 1 mile away from the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 200000 kyats, small taungthu is 100000 kyats and casual worker is 80000 kyats.

In *Byiba* village the villagers fetch water from 2 dug wells and 2 ponds beside the village in raining season. In dry season they fetch water 2 miles away from the village. There is RHC in the village. The annual household income for big taungthu is 280000 kyats, small taungthu is 200000 kyats and casual worker is 25000 kyats.

In *Thitkyidaw* village the villagers fetch water from 2 dug wells in the village, 3 wells beside the village and 2 ponds 1.5 miles from the village through the year. About 30 HH suffered from water borne disease every year. The annual household income for big taungthu is 250000 kyats, small taungthu is 80000 kyats and casual worker is 50000 kyats.

In *Sattwa* Village the villagers fetch water from 1 tube well, 2 ponds, 2 wells all beside and in the village through the year. Of 125 HH 35 HH are taungthu and 90 HH are casual workers. The annual household income for big taungthu is 60000 kyats, small taungthu is 36000 kyats and casual worker is 30000 kyats.

Analysis on Mandalay Division

Over 15 percent of households and population are enumerated in Mandalay Division. In Myingyan Township 12 percent of households and 10 percent of population are enumerated and in Pyawbwe Township, 35 percent of households and population are enumerated. Over 15 percent of households and population are enumerated in all the other townships in the study area.

Enumerated and actual household and population and percent of enumerated households and population by Township in Mandalay Division

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Enumerated</i>		<i>Percent</i>		<i>Actual</i>	
		HH	Pop	HH	Pop	HH	Pop
1	Pyawbwe	302	1786	35	35	856	5051
2	Taungtha	300	1604	18	19	1624	8436
3	Myingyan	300	1644	12	10	2549	15666
4	Natogyi	301	1586	16	13	1879	12374
5	Kaukpadaung	300	1589	20	19	1525	8389
6	Nyaung Oo	301	1750	18	19	1666	9403
	Total	1804	9959	18	17	10099	59319

The average household size is 6 in Pyawbwe and Nyaun Oo townships and 5 in all the other townships. The enumerated population of 60 villages in Mandalay Division is shown in **Appendix 2**.

Analysis on Pyawbwe Township

In Pyawbwe Township study area, a total of 302 households were enumerated. The enumerated population is 1786 with 914 males and 872 females. All study villages in this township has at least one primary school and one monastery school. Their main occupation is taungthu and they grow sesame, corn and a variety of peas and beans. The economic situation mostly depends on the

weather. If the weather is favourable, they can earn a lot. If it is not favourable, their income remarkably declined. Especially in dry season, all these villages had to face the water problem. They had to spare at least one person to fetch water and it took hours to fill their barrels which contain 50 gallons. Fetching water effects the education of their children and also affects their household income. Most of the study villages have not portable water. Most study villages have ponds near their villages and these ponds can be used only in the rainy season. Some villages have private tube wells. There are also WRUD tube wells in some villages. The maximum distance to water source is 6 miles in dry season and the maximum water fetching time is the whole day. The maximum water use volume is 4050 gallons per day and the minimum use is 1600 gallons per day. Most of the villages have no rural health care center (RHC); they have to go at least 1 mile from their villages for health care services. In almost all villages, there is a health worker and the health worker visited regularly to take care of villagers' health - especially to vaccinate children periodically. In all the villages, the majority are literate. At least they have monastery education.

Analysis on Taungtha Township

In Taungtha township study area, a total of 300 households are enumerated with a population of 1604: 820 males and 784 females. Most of the study villages in Taungtha Township have difficulty in having portable water. Of all the villages, Kanthonesint is the worst. As the villagers said they cannot take bath every day because of not having enough water. Sometimes they have to cook rice with palm juice. The maximum distance to water source is 3.6 miles and maximum water fetching time is 6 hours. In some villages, two or three people are suffering from water borne diseases frequently. The maximum water volume use per day is 3725 gallons and the minimum is 1150 gallons per day. Only one village named Pegingyaw has RHC in the village. The other villages have no RHC and they have to go about 2 to 8 miles from their village for health care. Most of the villages have one primary school and one monastery school each. The majority of the villagers are literate.

Analysis on Myingyan Township

In Myingyan Township, the enumerated households are 300 with a population of 1644 - 757 males and 887 females. The water in Taungshe, Koke and Gwebinyo villages are salty. The maximum

distance to water source is 2 miles from Chinmyitchin village. The maximum time to fetch water is 5 hours. Most of the study villages in Myingyan Township do not suffer from water borne diseases because most villages in Myingyan Township have RHCs. All villages have at least one primary school and one monastery school. Their main occupation is Taungthu and grows sesame, corn, cotton and various kinds of peas and beans. Maximum water use per day is 4850 gallons and the minimum is 1414 gallons per day. Most of the villages in this township have one primary school and more than 2 monastery schools. Most villages have RHCs and the people do not suffered from water borne diseases.

Analysis on Natogyi Township

In Natogyi Township, 301 households and 1586 population (790 males and 796 females) are enumerated. The water from Buthikyin, Letwe and Thintabaw villages are salty. Maximum distance to water source is 1.5 miles and maximum water fetching time is 4:10 hours. Almost all villages in this township have no RHC. All villages have at least one primary school and one monastery school except Mogan west. Nearly every house in Letwe village has persons suffering from water borne diseases because they have no portable water. Their main occupation is Taungthu. When the weather is not favourable they became palm tree climbers and casual workers. They also weave, spin and make jiggery. There are no RHCs in the villages in Natogyi Township.

Analysis on Kyaukpadaung Township

About 300 households and 1589 population are enumerated in Kyaukpadaung Township. The maximum and minimum distance to water source is 4 miles and 1 mile respectively. The maximum water fetching time is 10:20 hours at Chaungba village. Only Htantawgyi village has people suffering from water borne diseases. Their main occupation is Taungthu and Kyaukpadaung is famous in Jiggery making industry. Even though there are no RHCs in the village, health workers always take care of the villagers' health. All villages in this township have at least one primary school and one monastery school.

Analysis on Nyaung Oo Township

In Nyaung-Oo Township Myetkadaw is the worst concerning water problems. In the dry season, the villagers had to go 16 miles to fetch water and the fetching time is the whole day. Sometimes they have to fetch the water the whole night. The main occupation is taungthu and grows sesame as the main crop.

Analysis on Magway Division

The following table shows the percent of enumerated households and population of Magway Division:

Enumerated and actual households and population and percent of enumerated households and population by Township in Magway Division

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Enumerated</i>		<i>Percent</i>		<i>Actual</i>	
		HH	Pop	HH	Pop	HH	Pop
1	Magway	299	1569	13	15	2271	10245
2	Myothit	300	1784	7	7	4369	24858
3	Chauk	300	1719	20	21	1476	8328
4	Pakokku	301	1743	15	16	1969	11162
5	Yesagyo	300	1628	20	18	1524	8942
Total		1500	8443	13	13	11609	63535

The percent of enumerated households in all the study townships is above 10 percent except Myothit Township and the percent of enumerated population is above 15 percent except Myothit Township. In Myothit Township, these percentages are 7 only.

Analysis on Magway Township

In Magway Township, 299 households and 1559 population with 787 males and 782 females are enumerated. The colour of the water in Kanthagyi is red. There is a dug well in the village but it can

produce only small amount of water. The maximum distance to water source is 3 miles and the maximum water fetching time is 4:30 hours. The villagers in all the villages suffered from water borne disease. Last year in Kanthargyi village, 4 persons suffered from cholera and 2 died. Every year, few persons suffered from water borne diseases. By the time of interview, more than 10 persons suffered from waterborne diseases in Ywataw, Yonekone and Kyitsonebwe villages. There are no RHCs in all the study villages of Magway Township. Ywakuitsan and Minywa villages have no schools; the other villages have at least one monastery school and one primary school each.

Analysis on Myothit Township

In Mothit township 300 households and 1784 people are enumerated with 905 males and 879 females. The maximum distance to water source is 4 miles. The maximum water fetching time is 12 hours. All villages have no RHCs except Wagyiain. The main occupation is taungyar and grows sesame and other crops. Apart from this, they also earn money from live stock breeding. Every house has poultry farming. Household income is 400000 Kyats per year for big taungthu and 200000 Kats for small and medium with less acres of land. Casual workers earn about 70000 Kyats per year. Majority of village people suffered from water borne diseases because of unclean water. Mostly they suffered from itching.

Analysis on Chauk Township

In Chauk township 300 households and 1719 people are enumerated with 832 males and 887 females. The maximum distance to water source is 8 miles. The maximum water fetching time is whole day in dry season. All villages in Chauk Township have one Primary school and one monastery school except in Sharbin village there is 10 monastery schools. Only Kywedat Ywama village has RHC. The other villages have no RHC and they have to go to their nearest RHC in need of health care.

The main occupation is taungyar and they grow Sesame, Cotton and varieties of peas and beans.

All the villages in Chauk townships are facing with water problems especially in dry season and the villagers are willing to have portable water and they can contribute some amount of money if they really have portable water in their villages

Analysis on Pakokku Township

In Pakokku township 301 households and 1743 people are enumerated with 825 males and 918 females. The maximum distance to water source is 2 miles. The maximum water fetching time is 8:20 hr. Only Kyathoe village has RHC. The other villages have no RHC and they have to go to their nearest RHC in need of health care. The main occupation is taungyar and they grow Sesame, Cotton and varieties of peas and beans.

All the villages in Pakokku townships are facing with water problems and the villagers are willing to have portable water and they can contribute some amount of money if they really have portable water in their villages

Analysis on Yesagyo Township

In Yesagyo township 300 households and 1628 people are enumerated with 788 males and 840 females. The maximum distance to water source is 6 miles. The maximum water fetching time is 11:25 hr. Only Kyaukka and Chinagon villages have RHC. The other villages have no RHC and they have to go to their nearest RHC in need of health care. The main occupation is taungyar and they grow Sesame, Cotton and varieties of peas and beans.

All the villages in Yesagyo townships are facing with water problems and the villagers are willing to have portable water and they can contribute some amount of money if they really have portable water in their villages

Analysis on Enumerated population in 60 villages in Mandalay Division

There are 6 townships in Mandalay Division covered by the survey. A total of 10 villages where it is intended to have test wells are selected in each township. The number of households and population

covered by the survey are classified by broad age group and sex and are presented for each village in Appendix 3 (Table MDY V1).

Sex Ratio: The sex ratios in the study villages range from a minimum of about 63 in Gwebinyo Village of Myingyan Township to a maximum of 143 in Kanthonesint Village of Taungtha Township. The enumeration population in 29 villages (out of 60 villages) have sex ratio of over 100 i.e. males exceed females. In fact, enumerated population in 8 villages in Pyawbwe Township, 6 villages in Taungtha Township, one village in Myingyan Township, 6 villages in Nathogyi Township, 4 villages in Kyaukpadaung Township and 4 villages in Nyaung-U Township have males exceeding females. The reverse is true for the national level from findings from censuses and national; demographic surveys.

Age Structure: The age structure of the enumerated population in 60 villages in 6 townships in Mandalay Division is presented in Appendix 3 (Table MDY V1) in broad age groups viz: 0 to 14 years, 15 to 49 years, 50 to 59 years and 60 years and over. The age group 15 to 49 is used as it shows the reproductive span of women and is of interest to many management and administrators and health personnel and age group 50 to 59 is added to complete the working age group. The proportion of young population 0 to 14 years of age is over 40 in the enumerated population of 3 villages: Yebyu in Pyawbwe Township, Dahatan and Tabaukkon in Taungtha Township indicating a young population in these villages. Another 12 villages viz: 2 in Pyawbwe Township, 2 in Taungtha Township, one in Myingyan Township, 2 in Nathogyi Township, 4 in Kyaukpadaung Township and one in Nyaung-U Township have around 30 percent for that young age group which is near to the national proportion of about 33 percent. The proportion of the reproductive age group women is the lowest in Tabaukkon in Taungtha Township and Inbingyi in Kyaukpadaung Township with 43 to 45 percent and the highest in Ywatha and Gwebinyo in Myingyan Township with 69 percent and 71 percent respectively. There are about 18 villages – 2 in Pyawbwe Township, 3 in Taungtha Township, 4 in Myingyan Township, 2 in Nathogyi Township, one in Kyaukpadaung Township and 6 in Nyaung-U Township have the proportion of population of working age around 80 percent respectively. Regarding old age population 60 years and older, the proportion ranged between 1 in Yebyu in Pyawbwe Township females to a maximum of about 20 percent – the highest proportion being observed in Saka and Taungshe in Myingyan Township and Ketian in Nathogyi Township.

The high proportion of the young age group of 0-14 and old age 60+ means the greater dependency on the working age.

Households by number of rooms in the house

The households covered by the survey are asked about the number of rooms they have at their house and the information are summarized and presented in Appendix 4 (Table MDY V2). On the average, there are about 2 to 5 rooms in a house in the survey area; the maximum number of rooms of about 4 to 5 rooms in a house is found in villages of Nyaung-U. In Pyawbwe and Taungtha, most of the houses have 3 to 4 rooms, and in Myingyan, Nathogyi and Kyaukpadaung it's about 2 to 3 rooms only.

Households by type of house classified by housing materials

Roof: The roofs in the 6 townships in Mandalay division, in general, use corrugated iron sheets. Corrugated iron sheets comes first as roofing materials in Taungtha, Myingyan, Nathogyi and Kyaukpadaung townships; thetkae comes second in Myingyan, Nathogyi and Kyaukpadaung townships, it is the most used roofing material in Pyawbwe and Nyaung-U. Palm leaves are also used as roofing materials in Nathogyi, Kyaukpadaung and Nyaung-U.

Walls: All the villages in the six townships in Mandalay Division mostly use bamboo for walls followed by cement and thetkae and in Nathogyi, Taungtha and Nyaung-U they also use palm leaves for walls.

Floor: For the floor, ground is treated as floor in most of the houses in Myingyan, Nathogyi and Nyaung-U townships with bamboo coming up second. In Taungtha and Kyaukpadaung, most used bamboo as material for floor with wood coming up second while it is wood which is most preferred in villages in Pyawbwe Township.

Annual household income

The annual household income by 9 income brackets is presented in Table v4 for the 60 villages covered by the Survey in Mandalay Division. On the Average 20 percent each of the households earns annual income of twenty thousand to forty thousand kyats and one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand kyats.

If studied village wise for each of the six townships, it was found that all the households in Yonbingon village and almost all the household (i.e.: 96.7 percent) in Kyette village in Pyawbwe Township earn less than twenty thousand Kyats per year – the lowest income bracket, and thus are very poor. Three villages in Taungtha Township and five villages in Nathogyi Township have 23 to over 40 percent of the household earning an annual income between twenty to fifty thousand kyats - the second lowest income bracket. About 40 to 60 percent of the households in 3 villages of Pyawbwe Township, 25 to 47 percent in 4 villages of Taungtha Township, 20 to 50 percent in 3 villages of Myingyan Township and about 30 to 50 percent of the households in 4 villages of Nathogyi Township are in the annual income bracket of forty to sixty thousand kyats. However the majority of the households in the villages of Kyaukpadaung and Nyaung-U Townships- in fact 5 villages each in the above mentioned two townships have 30 to over 45 percent of the households earning an annual income of one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand kyats.

Thus the survey data reveals the moderately good economic situation of the villages in Kyaukpadaung and Nyaung-U Townships and the poverty of the households in Nyaung-U Township and the poverty of household in some of the villages in Pyawbwe, Thungtha and Nathogyi Townships.

Analysis on Enumerated population in 50 villages in Magway Division

There are 5 townships in Magway Division covered by the survey. A total of 10 villages where it is intended to have test wells are selected in each township. The number of households and population covered by the survey are classified by broad age group and sex and are presented for each village in Appendix 5 (Table MGW V1).

Sex Ratio: The sex ratios in the study villages range from a minimum of about 72 in Kyathtoe village of Pakokku Township to a maximum of 133 in Ywataw village of Magway Township. The enumeration population in 16 villages (out of 50 villages) have sex ratio of over 100 i.e. males exceed females. In fact, enumerated population in 5 villages in Magway Township, 5 villages in Myothit Township, 2 village in Chauk Township, one village in Pakokku Township and 3 villages in Yesagyo Township have males exceeding females.

Age Structure: The age structure of the enumerated population in 50 villages in 5 townships in Magway Division is presented in Appendix 7 (Table V1 MGW) in broad age groups viz: 0 to 14 years, 15 to 49 years, 50 to 59 years and 60 years and over. The proportion of young population 0 to 14 years of age is over 40 in the enumerated population of 2 villages: Ywakyaksan in Magway Township, and Myinsu in Myothit Township indicating a young population in these villages. Another 15 villages viz: 4 in Magway Township, 3 in Myothit Township, 4 in Chauk Township, one in Pakokku Township, and 3 in Yesagyo Township have around 30 percent for that young age group which is near to the national proportion of about 33 percent. The proportion of female reproductive age group is the lowest in Sarkyin in Pakokku Township and Settwa in Yesagyo Township with 45 to 48 percent and the highest in Myauklukan in Pakokku Township and Wagyiain in Myothit Township with 66 percent and 68 percent respectively. There are about 8 villages – 2 in Myothit Township, 3 in Pakokku Township, and 3 in Yesagyo Township have the proportion of population of working age over 70 percent respectively. Regarding old age population 60 years and older, the proportion ranged between 2 to a maximum of about 18 percent– the highest proportion being observed in Yonekone village in Magway Township. The high proportion of the young age group of 0-14 and old age 60+ means the greater dependency on the working age.

Households by number of rooms in the house

The households covered by the survey are asked about the number of rooms they have at their house and the information are summarized and presented in Appendix 8 (Table V2 MGW). On the average, there are about 2 to 5 rooms in a house in the survey area; the maximum number of rooms of about 4 to 5 rooms in a house is found in Myothit Township. In Magway Township, most of the houses have 3 to 4 rooms, and in Chauk, Pakokku and Yesagyo townships it's about 2 to 3 rooms only.

Households by type of house classified by housing materials

Roof: The roofs in the 5 townships in Magway division, in general, use Thetke. Thetke comes first as roofing materials in Magway, and Myothit townships; corrugated iron sheet comes second in comes second in Magway, Myothit, and Yesagyo townships, it is the most used roofing material in Pyawbwe and Nyaung-U. Over 20 percent of the households used Palm leaves as roofing materials in Chauk, Pakokku, and Yesagyo Townships. (Appendix 9 Table V3 MGW)

Walls: All the villages in the five townships in Magway Division mostly use bamboo for walls followed by cement and they also use palm leaves for walls. (Appendix 9 Table V3 MGW)

Floor: For the floor, bamboo is treated as floor in most of the houses in study villages in Magway Division with wood coming up second. (Appendix 9 Table V3 MGW)

Annual household income

The annual household income by 9 income brackets are presented in Appendix 10 Table v4 MGW for the 50 villages covered by the Survey in Magway Division. On the Average 20 percent each of the households earns annual income of twenty thousand to forty thousand kyats and one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand kyats.

If studied village wise for each of the five townships, it was found that only in Pogyi village in Myothit Township one fifth of the household earn less than twenty thousand Kyats per year – the lowest income bracket, and thus are very poor. One village in Agway township, two villages in Mythic township, One village in Chalk and two villages in Pakokku Township have 20 to over 30 percent of the household earning an annual income between twenty to forty thousand kyats - the second lowest income bracket. About 60 percent of the households in Sagyin village in Pakokku Township earn an annual income between eighty thousand and one hundred thousand kyats. About 47 percent of the household in Kunthigan village in Yesagyo Township earn between one hundred thousand and one hundred and fifty thousand kyats.

Thus the survey data reveals the moderately good economic situation of the villages in Yesagyo and Chauk Townships and the poverty of household in some of the villages in Magway and Myothit townships.

In all study areas four social classes were considered base on monthly household income to estimate monthly affordability and willingness to pay per household per month.

Monthly Household Income of Existing Users for Mandalay City study area

Social Class	% in Existing user (2002 Survey)	Monthly Household Income
U Class	5	More than 1,000,000 Ks
M Class	35	Average 300,000 Ks
L Class	40	Average 150,000 Ks
B Class	20	Average 70,000 Ks

Estimated Willingness to pay for Mandalay City study area

Social Class	Affordability (Ks/HH/Month)	Willingness to pay (Ks/HH/Month)
U Class	30,000	15,120
M Class	9,000	4,840
L Class	4,500	2,550
B Class	2,100	580

Monthly Household Income of Existing Users for Mandalay Division study area

Social Class	% in Existing user (2002 Survey)	Monthly Household Income
U Class	1	More than 50,000 Ks
M Class	6	Average 25,000 Ks
L Class	38	Average 12,000 Ks
B Class	55	Average 4000 Ks

Estimated Willingness to pay for Mandalay Division study area

Social Class	Affordability (Ks/HH/Month)	Willingness to pay (Ks/HH/Month)
U Class	1500	1200
M Class	750	500
L Class	360	200
B Class	120	50

Monthly Household Income of Existing Users for Magway study area

Social Class	% in Existing user (2002 Survey)	Monthly Household Income
U Class	2	More than 50000 Ks
M Class	3	Average 25000 Ks
L Class	57	Average 12000 Ks
B Class	38	Average 4000 Ks

Estimated Willingness to pay for Magway study area

Social Class	Affordability (Ks/HH/Month)	Willingness to pay (Ks/HH/Month)
U Class	1500	1000
M Class	750	500
L Class	360	200
B Class	120	100

The above tables show that the majority of the households in Mandalay study area fall under lower class category. It means that 40 percent of the household in Mandalay City study area earns 150,000 kyats per month and only twenty eight percent of the households were in bottom class category and their monthly income is about 70.000 kyats. And their affordability to pay water per household per month range from 30,000 Kyats to 2100 Kyats.

In Mandalay division about 55 per cent of the study household fall under bottom category with monthly income of about 4,000 kyats per household and 38 percent falls under lower class category with monthly income of 12,000 kyats per household. The affordability to pay water per household per month range from 1500 Kyats to 120 Kyats.

But in Magway division about than 57 per cent of the study households fall under lower class category and 38 per cent in bottom class category.

The affordability to pay water per household per month is calculated as three times of household income. i.e.: affordability = 3 % of income

Conclusion and Suggestions:

Majority of the study villages already formed water committee members with 3 to 14 members depending on the size of the village. The role of water committee members is to assist water study team to run the project smoothly and at the end of the project they were responsible to maintain the provided machineries and to collect funds to run machines regularly and to save some funds in case of need. Majority of the villagers are very poor and they cannot afford to contribute a lot of money when it urgently needed. Therefore water committee members should think of the best way to collect funds in regular basis. The villagers were willing to contribute any amount of money if they can afford at the time of collecting. Therefore, water committee members should collect additional funds during the period of seasonal product sales.

Enumerated Household and Population by Township, by Sex and percent of enumerated household in MCDC

Sr. No.	Township Name	Enumerated				Actual as of July 2000		% of Enu. HH
		House hold	Male	Female	Total	Pop.	Estimated House hold	
1	Aung Myay Thar Zan							
	Block 148	24	60	73	133			
	Block 415	22	44	64	108			
	Sathaya	12	35	28	63			
	Total	58	139	165	304	215774	43155	0.13
2	Chan Aye Thar Zan							
	Block 312	25	69	74	143			
	Block 567	25	56	89	145			
	Block 818	25	57	66	123			
	Total	75	182	229	411	205385	41077	0.18
3	Ma Ha Aung Myay							
	Block Pa 4	25	51	61	112			
	Block 403	26	71	70	141			
	Block 692	25	64	60	124			
	Total	76	186	191	377	187798	37560	0.20
4	Chan Mya Thar Zi							
	Block Salain 5	42	123	120	243			
	Block Kha 4	18	48	49	97			
	Total	60	171	169	340	144543	28909	0.21
5	Pyigyitagon							
	La 9	59	133	152	285	48207	9641	0.61
	Grand Total	328	811	906	1717	801707	160341	0.20

Appendix 2

**Summary of Mandalay Division by Township and by Enumerated Households,
Population, Sex, Average Household Size, Total HH & Population**

Sr. No.	Township	Village Tract	Village	Enumerated House- hold	Enumerated Population			Avg. HH Size	Total HH & Pop. From VL Chairman	
					Male	Female	Total		HH	Pop
1	Pyawbwe	Magyigon	Magyigon	30	85	92	177	6	130	650
2		Sabaegon	Pegan(N)	30	79	76	155	5	54	420
3		Sabaegon	Pegan(S)	30	94	83	177	6	85	480
4		Sabaegon	Nyandaw	31	84	95	179	6	68	331
5		Faungtaw	Yebyu	30	92	80	172	6	84	535
6		Kongtha	Thabok	31	105	93	198	7	111	750
7		Faungtaw	Paukaingyo	30	110	102	212	7	84	535
8		Thabyeyo	Thabyeyo	30	100	98	198	7	-	-
9		Osanwe	Yonbingon	30	81	77	158	5	60	350
10		Kyette	Kyette	30	84	76	160	5	180	1000
Total				302	914	872	1786	6	856	5051
1	Taungtha	Simigan	Thazi	30	81	72	153	5.1	175	876
2		Aungtha	Aungtha	30	76	86	162	5.4	196	1012
3		Thaputsu	Dahatan	29	91	84	175	5.8	87	453
4		Magipinte	Pegingyaw	30	86	80	166	5.5	167	881
5		Zagyan	Tabaukkon	30	77	87	164	5.5	91	410
6		Zagyan	Kanthonesint	30	93	65	158	5.3	286	1332
7		Chaukgwa	Twinbye	31	66	70	136	4.5	286	1677
8		Thaputsu	Kyaukpon	30	71	80	151	5.0	157	824
9		Panpaung	Magyigon	30	93	80	173	5.8	73	413
10		Magincho	Sizongon	30	86	80	166	5.5	106	558
Total				300	820	784	1604	5	1624	8436
1	Myingyan	Pyawt	Chinmyitkyin	30	90	108	198	7	63	476
2		Koke	Koke	30	101	109	210	7	317	2500
3		Ywatha	Ywatha	30	75	80	155	5	370	2800
4		Ywathaya	Ywathaya	30	89	100	189	6	235	1554
5		Taywinbo	Kyaungbyugan	30	86	81	167	6	300	1000
6		Kuywa	Kuywa	30	55	69	124	4	380	2061
7		Saka	Saka	30	62	85	147	5	250	1001
8		Gwebinyo	Gwebinyo	30	59	94	153	5	60	236
9		Gwebinyo	Taungshe	30	69	75	144	5	187	1000
10		Pya	Pya	30	71	86	157	5	487	3038
Total				300	757	887	1644	5	2649	15666

**Summary of Mandalay Division by Township and by Enumerated Households,
Population, Sex, Average Household Size, Total HH & Population**

Sr. No.	Township	Village Tract	Village	Enumerated House- hold	Enumerated Population			Avg. HH Size	Total HH & Pop. From VL Chairman	
					Male	Female	Total		HH	Pop
1	Natogyi	Pegyet	Pegyet	30	77	75	152	5	258	1261
2		Thangwa	Thangwa S	30	76	93	169	6	138	774
3		Nyaungkon	Aungtha	30	76	76	152	5	152	902
4		Thaminbe	Buthigyin	30	86	80	166	6	153	965
5		Nyaunggon	Nyaunggon	30	66	73	139	5	142	774
6		Ketlan	Ketlan	30	90	80	170	6	272	3200
7		Mogan	Mogan W	31	80	76	156	5	118	699
8		Gwelon	Thapandaw	30	68	73	141	5	128	856
9		Letwe	Letwe	30	79	73	152	5	390	2087
10		Pyayachaung	Thintabaw	30	80	85	165	6	128	856
<i>Total</i>				301	778	784	1562	5	1879	12374
1	Kyaukpadaung	Gwaydaukkone	Gwaydaukkone	30	64	93	157	5	250	1560
2		Popa	Chaungbya	30	84	93	177	6	130	696
3		Tangkan	Tangkan	30	66	77	143	5	164	786
4		Letpanpin	Htantawgyi	30	93	84	177	6	136	780
5		Kanbauk	Kanbauk	30	75	77	152	5	185	1456
6		Twinphyu	Inbingyi	30	71	88	159	5	175	850
7		Sonywa	Salindaung	30	73	73	146	5	100	500
8		Kauksayitkan	Lwinpinkone	30	94	87	181	6	180	800
9		Simdaikan	Sagyaw	30	75	68	143	5	125	461
10		Simdaikan	Sudat	30	74	80	154	5	80	500
<i>Total</i>				300	769	820	1589	5	1525	8389
1	Nyaung U	Phalankan	Phalankan	30	67	80	147	5	300	1500
2		Setsetyo	Setsetyo	30	80	81	161	5	150	1000
3		Setsetyo	Myetkhataw	30	90	108	198	7	93	600
4		Htipu	Ywalu	30	94	91	185	6	70	600
5		Taungzin	Kaungpinsi	31	93	108	201	7	275	1708
6		Kuywa	Kuywa	30	70	67	137	5	228	1000
7		Tuywintine	Kangyikon(N)	30	92	87	179	6	138	700
8		Tuywintine	Kangikon(S)	30	76	87	163	5	117	570
9		Suti	Hta-naung-win	30	86	91	177	6	72	350
10		Kantharyar	Kantharyar	30	103	99	202	7	223	1375
<i>Total</i>				301	851	899	1750	6	1666	9403
Grand Total				1804	4889	5046	9935	6	10199	59319

Appendix 3

Table V1 MDY. Percent Distribution of enumerated Population in Mandalay Division by Broad Age Group and Sex

Township/Village/ Broad Age Group	Total Enumerated Population			Broad Age Groups (%)											
				0 - 14			15 - 49			50 - 59			60+		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
<i>Mandalay 6 TSHP</i>	9935	4890	5045	25.2	26.3	24.1	56.9	56.0	57.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2
<i>Pyawbwe Township</i>															
<i>Total</i>	1786	914	872	26.5	27.9	25.1	57.7	57.3	58.0	8.1	7.7	8.5	7.7	7.1	8.4
Yonbingon	158	81	77	20.9	23.5	18.2	66.5	64.2	68.8	8.9	8.6	9.1	3.8	3.7	3.9
Yebyu	172	92	80	39.5	43.5	35.0	51.7	50.0	53.8	5.8	5.4	6.3	2.9	1.1	5.0
Thabyeyo	198	100	98	23.2	25.0	21.4	59.6	58.0	61.2	8.6	8.0	9.2	8.6	9.0	8.2
Thabok	198	105	93	27.3	31.4	22.6	60.1	54.3	66.7	5.1	5.7	4.3	7.6	8.6	6.5
Pegan(S)	177	94	83	26.0	23.4	28.9	54.2	59.6	48.2	8.5	8.5	8.4	11.3	8.5	14.5
Pegan(N)	155	79	76	20.6	25.3	15.8	52.9	55.7	50.0	11.6	8.9	14.5	14.8	10.1	19.7
Paukaingyo	212	110	102	26.4	26.4	26.5	55.7	57.3	53.9	7.1	6.4	7.8	10.8	10.0	11.8
Nyandaw	179	84	95	33.5	35.7	31.6	54.7	52.4	56.8	5.6	6.0	5.3	6.1	6.0	6.3
Magyigon	177	85	92	30.5	29.4	31.5	53.7	52.9	54.3	9.0	9.4	8.7	6.8	8.2	5.4
Kyette	160	84	76	15.6	14.3	17.1	68.8	70.2	67.1	11.9	10.7	13.2	3.8	4.8	2.6
<i>Taungtha Township</i>															
<i>Total</i>	1604	820	784	26.7	27.3	26.1	55.7	55.9	55.6	8.4	8.3	8.4	9.2	8.5	9.8
Aungtha	162	76	86	20.4	19.7	20.9	55.6	56.6	54.7	8.0	9.2	7.0	16.0	14.5	17.4
Dahatan	175	91	84	37.1	41.8	32.1	52.0	48.4	56.0	6.3	6.6	6.0	4.6	3.3	6.0
Kanthonesint	158	93	65	30.4	33.3	26.2	52.5	52.7	52.3	8.9	8.6	9.2	8.2	5.4	12.3
Kyaukpon	151	71	80	26.5	26.8	26.3	62.3	63.4	61.3	5.3	4.2	6.3	6.0	5.6	6.3
Magyigon	173	93	80	20.2	18.3	22.5	63.0	65.6	60.0	8.7	7.5	10.0	8.1	8.6	7.5
Pegingyaw	166	86	80	18.7	14.0	23.8	66.3	68.6	63.8	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.2	9.3	5.0
Sizongon	166	86	80	24.1	25.6	22.5	54.2	53.5	55.0	10.2	10.5	10.0	11.4	10.5	12.5
Tabaukkon	164	77	87	40.2	39.0	41.4	45.1	46.8	43.7	4.3	3.9	4.6	10.4	10.4	10.3
Thazi	153	81	72	19.0	24.7	12.5	58.2	51.9	65.3	12.4	13.6	11.1	10.5	9.9	11.1
Twinbye	136	66	70	30.9	30.3	31.4	47.1	50.0	44.3	12.5	10.6	14.3	9.6	9.1	10.0
<i>Myingyan Township</i>															
<i>Total</i>	1644	757	887	23.0	26.2	20.3	56.6	51.9	60.5	8.9	9.8	8.2	11.5	12.2	10.9
Chinmyitkyin	198	90	108	34.3	38.9	30.6	48.5	42.2	53.7	7.1	8.9	5.6	10.1	10.0	10.2
Gwebinyo	153	59	94	22.2	30.5	17.0	60.8	47.5	69.1	8.5	11.9	6.4	8.5	10.2	7.4
Koke	210	101	109	27.1	28.7	25.7	56.7	57.4	56.0	6.7	5.9	7.3	9.5	7.9	11.0
Kuywa	124	55	69	23.4	25.5	21.7	51.6	50.9	52.2	18.5	18.2	18.8	6.5	5.5	7.2
Kyaungbyugan	167	86	81	19.8	25.6	13.6	63.5	60.5	66.7	7.8	9.3	6.2	9.0	4.7	13.6
Pya	157	71	86	22.9	28.2	18.6	58.0	50.7	64.0	7.0	9.9	4.7	12.1	11.3	12.8
Saka	147	62	85	9.5	11.3	8.2	60.5	53.2	65.9	10.9	12.9	9.4	19.0	22.6	16.5
Taungshe	144	69	75	18.8	14.5	22.7	55.6	53.6	57.3	11.1	10.1	12.0	14.6	21.7	8.0
Ywatha	155	75	80	18.7	24.0	13.8	63.2	54.7	71.3	7.1	6.7	7.5	11.0	14.7	7.5
Ywathayar	189	89	100	27.0	28.1	26.0	49.7	47.2	52.0	8.5	9.0	8.0	14.8	15.7	14.0

Township/Village/ Broad Age Group	Total Enumerated Population			Broad Age Groups (%)											
				0 - 14			15 - 49			50 - 59			60+		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
<i>Nathogyi Township</i>															
<i>Total</i>	1562	778	784	24.8	26.0	23.7	56.0	54.9	57.0	9.2	9.1	9.3	10.0	10.0	9.9
Aungthar	152	76	76	28.3	28.9	27.6	57.2	56.6	57.9	9.2	7.9	10.5	5.3	6.6	3.9
Buthigyin	166	86	80	30.7	33.7	27.5	51.8	47.7	56.3	12.7	12.8	12.5	4.8	5.8	3.8
Ketlan	170	90	80	21.8	24.4	18.8	54.7	51.1	58.8	5.9	3.3	8.8	17.6	21.1	13.8
Letwe	152	79	73	19.1	21.5	16.4	59.2	58.2	60.3	10.5	10.1	11.0	11.2	10.1	12.3
Mogan W	156	80	76	25.0	26.3	23.7	53.8	53.8	53.9	10.9	11.3	10.5	10.3	8.8	11.8
Naunggon	139	66	73	15.8	16.7	15.1	62.6	65.2	60.3	9.4	9.1	9.6	12.2	9.1	15.1
Pegyet	152	77	75	34.2	32.5	36.0	54.6	53.2	56.0	5.9	7.8	4.0	5.3	6.5	4.0
Thangwa S	169	76	93	21.9	23.7	20.4	59.2	56.6	61.3	7.7	7.9	7.5	11.2	11.8	10.8
Thapandaw	141	68	73	26.2	22.1	30.1	56.7	61.8	52.1	8.5	8.8	8.2	8.5	7.4	9.6
Thintabaw	165	80	85	24.8	27.5	22.4	50.9	48.8	52.9	11.5	12.5	10.6	12.7	11.3	14.1
<i>Kyaukpadaung Township</i>															
<i>Total</i>	1589	769	820	28.9	29.4	28.4	55.0	54.2	55.7	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.7	7.9	7.4
Chaungbya	177	84	93	35.6	36.9	34.4	47.5	48.8	46.2	7.9	7.1	8.6	9.0	7.1	10.8
Gwaydaukkone	157	64	93	31.8	31.3	32.3	51.0	51.6	50.5	7.0	7.8	6.5	10.2	9.4	10.8
Htantawgyi	177	93	84	28.8	29.0	28.6	55.4	53.8	57.1	9.0	9.7	8.3	6.8	7.5	6.0
Inbingyi	159	71	88	27.7	22.5	31.8	49.1	53.5	45.5	8.8	8.5	9.1	14.5	15.5	13.6
Kanbauk	152	75	77	27.6	29.3	26.0	57.9	57.3	58.4	7.9	8.0	7.8	6.6	5.3	7.8
Lwinpinlone	181	94	87	23.8	22.3	25.3	63.0	62.8	63.2	9.4	10.6	8.0	3.9	4.3	3.4
Salintaung	143	75	68	32.2	34.7	29.4	56.6	52.0	61.8	8.4	9.3	7.4	2.8	4.0	1.5
Salindaung	146	73	73	25.3	27.4	23.3	58.9	57.5	60.3	8.9	5.5	12.3	6.8	9.6	4.1
Sudat	154	74	80	32.5	35.1	30.0	53.9	48.6	58.8	7.8	8.1	7.5	5.8	8.1	3.8
Tangkan	143	66	77	23.1	25.8	20.8	57.3	54.5	59.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	10.5	10.6	10.4
<i>Nyaung-U Township</i>															
<i>Total</i>	1750	852	898	21.2	21.2	21.2	60.3	60.8	59.8	10.2	10.0	10.5	8.3	8.1	8.5
Hta-naung-win	177	86	91	27.1	24.4	29.7	57.1	60.5	53.8	5.6	4.7	6.6	10.2	10.5	9.9
Kangyikon(S)	163	76	87	15.3	14.5	16.1	66.3	68.4	64.4	12.9	11.8	13.8	5.5	5.3	5.7
Kangyikon(N)	179	92	87	20.1	22.8	17.2	58.7	56.5	60.9	12.8	12.0	13.8	8.4	8.7	8.0
Kantharyar	202	103	99	27.7	29.1	26.3	56.9	57.3	56.6	11.9	11.7	12.1	3.5	1.9	5.1
Kaungpinsi	201	93	108	13.4	14.0	13.0	66.7	63.4	69.4	10.9	11.8	10.2	9.0	10.8	7.4
Kuywa	137	70	67	13.1	7.1	19.4	63.5	72.9	53.7	13.9	12.9	14.9	9.5	7.1	11.9
Myethkataw	198	90	108	27.8	24.4	30.6	57.6	62.2	53.7	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.1	5.6	8.3
Phalankan	147	67	80	21.1	23.9	18.8	57.8	55.2	60.0	12.9	13.4	12.5	8.2	7.5	8.8
Setsetyo	161	80	81	13.0	15.0	11.1	61.5	57.5	65.4	11.2	12.5	9.9	14.3	15.0	13.6
Ywalu	185	94	91	29.2	30.9	27.5	57.8	56.4	59.3	4.3	3.2	5.5	8.6	9.6	7.7

Table V2 MDY. Percent distribution of households by number of rooms in the household

Pyawbwe Township	Total Enu. HH	Number of Rooms											
		1		2		3		4		>=5		NR	
		Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
Mandalay 6 TSHP	1807	131	7.25	662	36.64	623	34.48	197	10.90	189	10.46	5	0.28
Pyawbwe Township													
Total	302	6	1.99	68	22.52	174	57.62	49	16.23	2	0.66	3	0.99
Yonbingon	30	0	0.00	1	3.33	21	70.00	8	26.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yebyu	30	0	0.00	9	30.00	20	66.67	1	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thabyeyo	30	0	0.00	4	13.33	25	83.33	1	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thabok	31	2	6.45	12	38.71	15	48.39	2	6.45	0	0.00	0	0.00
Pegan(S)	30	0	0.00	9	30.00	19	63.33	1	3.33	1	3.33	0	0.00
Pegan(N)	30	3	10.00	4	13.33	13	43.33	7	23.33	0	0.00	3	10.00
Paukaingyo	30	0	0.00	14	46.67	15	50.00	1	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nyandaw	31	1	3.23	12	38.71	18	58.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Magyigon	30	0	0.00	3	10.00	11	36.67	16	53.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kyette	30	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	56.67	12	40.00	1	3.33	0	0.00
Taungtha Township													
Total	300	41	13.7	112	37.3	126	42.0	16	5.3	5	1.7	0	0.0
Aungtha	30	1	3.3	15	50.0	10	33.3	2	6.7	2	6.7	0	0.0
Dahatan	30	7	23.3	5	16.7	14	46.7	3	10.0	1	3.3	0	0.0
Kanthonesint	30	13	43.3	2	6.7	14	46.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyaukpon	30	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Magyigon	30	1	3.3	14	46.7	13	43.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pegingyaw	30	0	0.0	19	63.3	9	30.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sizongon	30	0	0.0	12	40.0	15	50.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tabaukon	30	12	40.0	4	13.3	10	33.3	3	10.0	1	3.3	0	0.0
Thazi	30	2	6.7	25	83.3	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Twinbye	30	5	16.7	16	53.3	8	26.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0
Myingyan Township													
Total	299	38	12.7	209	69.9	35	11.7	14	4.7	3	1.0	0	0.0
Chinmyitkyin	30	3	10.0	19	63.3	6	20.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0
Gwebinyo	30	10	33.3	19	63.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Koke	31	0	0.0	27	87.1	2	6.5	1	3.2	1	3.2	0	0.0
Kuywa	30	11	36.7	17	56.7	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyaungbyugan	30	0	0.0	19	63.3	6	20.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pya	30	10	33.3	19	63.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saka	30	1	3.3	25	83.3	3	10.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Taungshe	28	1	3.6	24	85.7	2	7.1	0	0.0	1	3.6	0	0.0
Ywatha	30	0	0.0	21	70.0	8	26.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0

Pyawbwe Township	Total Enu. HH	Number of Rooms											
		1		2		3		4		>=5		NR	
		Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
Ywathayar	30	2	6.7	19	63.3	5	16.7	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Nathogyi Township</i>													
<i>Total</i>	300	41	13.7	137	45.7	92	30.7	22	7.3	7	2.3	1	0.3
Aungthar	30	0	0.0	9	30.0	19	63.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Buthigyin	30	2	6.7	16	53.3	12	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ketlan	30	5	16.7	10	33.3	14	46.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Letwe	30	8	26.7	7	23.3	5	16.7	7	23.3	2	6.7	1	3.3
Mogan W	30	2	6.7	16	53.3	7	23.3	4	13.3	1	3.3	0	0.0
Naunggon	30	6	20.0	17	56.7	4	13.3	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pegyet	30	1	3.3	20	66.7	7	23.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0
Thangwa S	30	0	0.0	12	40.0	17	56.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thapandaw	30	11	36.7	12	40.0	4	13.3	2	6.7	1	3.3	0	0.0
Thintabaw	30	6	20.0	18	60.0	3	10.0	1	3.3	2	6.7	0	0.0
<i>Kyaukpadaung Township</i>													
<i>Total</i>	304	2	0.7	130	42.8	149	49.0	20	6.6	2	0.7	1	0.3
Chaungbya	30	0	0.0	16	53.3	12	40.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gwaydaukkone	30	0	0.0	12	40.0	17	56.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Htantawgyi	30	0	0.0	13	43.3	16	53.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Inbingyi	30	0	0.0	4	13.3	23	76.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kanbauk	30	1	3.3	10	33.3	16	53.3	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lwinpinlone	30	0	0.0	7	23.3	19	63.3	2	6.7	2	6.7	0	0.0
Sagyaw	31	0	0.0	22	71.0	7	22.6	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Salindaung	32	0	0.0	7	21.9	22	68.8	3	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sudat	31	0	0.0	20	64.5	8	25.8	3	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tangkan	30	1	3.3	19	63.3	9	30.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Nyaung-U Township</i>													
<i>Total</i>	302	3	1.0	6	2.0	47	15.6	76	25.2	170	56.3	0	0.0
Hta-naung-win	30	0	0.0		0.0	1	3.3	13	43.3	16	53.3	0	0.0
Kangyikon(S)	30	1	3.3	1	3.3	11	36.7	9	30.0	8	26.7	0	0.0
Kangyikon(N)	30	0	0.0	5	16.7	18	60.0	3	10.0	4	13.3	0	0.0
Kantharyar	30	0	0.0	0	0.0		0.0	1	3.3	29	96.7	0	0.0
Kaungpinsi	31	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	6	19.4	24	77.4	0	0.0
Kuywa	30	2	6.7	0	0.0	5	16.7	8	26.7	15	50.0	0	0.0
Myetkhataw	31	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	10	32.3	20	64.5	0	0.0
Phalankan	30	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	26.7	3	10.0	19	63.3	0	0.0
Setsetyo	30	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	13	43.3	15	50.0	0	0.0
Ywalu	30	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.3	20	66.7	0	0.0

Appendix 5

Table V3 MDY. Percent distribution of households by type of house classified by type of housing materials

Township	Total Enu. HH	Type of Household													
		Roof													
		1		2		3		4		5		7		8	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mandalay 6 TSHP	1807	678	37.5	2	0.1	502	27.8	310	17.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	315	17.4
Pyawbwe Township															
Total	302	98	32.5	0	0.0	152	50.3	52	17.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yonbingon	30	4	13.3	0	0.0	26	86.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yebyu	30	9	30.0	0	0.0	7	23.3	14	46.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thabyeyo	30	20	66.7	0	0.0	10	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thabok	31	7	22.6	0	0.0	3	9.7	21	67.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pegan(S)	30	7	23.3	0	0.0	23	76.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pegan(N)	30	12	40.0	0	0.0	18	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Paukaingyo	30	7	23.3	0	0.0	6	20.0	17	56.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nyandaw	31	8	25.8	0	0.0	23	74.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Magyigon	30	16	53.3	0	0.0	14	46.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyette	30	8	26.7	0	0.0	22	73.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Taungtha Township															
Total	300	83	27.7	1	0.3	23	7.7	68	22.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	125	41.7
Aungtha	30	9	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	63.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7
Dahatan	30	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	76.7
Kanthonesint	30	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	93.3
Kyaukpon	30	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	76.7
Magyigon	30	16	53.3	0	0.0	2	6.7	9	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.0
Pegingyaw	30	19	63.3	0	0.0	2	6.7	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.3
Sizongon	30	11	36.7	0	0.0	2	6.7	16	53.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Tabaukkon	30	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	73.3
Thazi	30	7	23.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	11	36.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	36.7
Twinbye	30	5	16.7	0	0.0	17	56.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	26.7
Myingyan Township															
Total	299	123	41.1	0	0.0	79	26.4	77	25.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	6.7
Chinmyitkyin	30	9	30.0	0	0.0	18	60.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gwebinyo	30	9	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	36.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.3
Koke	31	16	51.6	0	0.0	12	38.7	3	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kuywa	30	8	26.7	0	0.0	12	40.0	10	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyaungbyugan	30	14	46.7	0	0.0	2	6.7	13	43.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Pya	30	11	36.7	0	0.0	19	63.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saka	30	11	36.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	56.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7
Taungshe	28	11	39.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	35.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	25.0
Ywatha	30	17	56.7	0	0.0	3	10.0	10	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ywathayar	30	17	56.7	0	0.0	13	43.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

(Cont.)

Table V3. Percent distribution of households by type of house classified by type of housing materials

Township	Total Enu. HH	Type of Household													
		Roof													
		1		2		3		4		5		7		8	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nathogyi Township															
Total	300	134	44.7	0	0.0	66	22.0	43	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	19.0
Aungthar	30	9	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	63.3
Buthigyin	30	17	56.7	0	0.0	9	30.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ketlan	30	12	40.0	0	0.0	13	43.3	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Letwe	30	21	70.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7
Mogan W	30	10	33.3	0	0.0	5	16.7	12	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.0
Naunggon	30	12	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	43.3
Pegyet	30	12	40.0	0	0.0	17	56.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thangwa S	30	8	26.7	0	0.0	18	60.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thapandaw	30	11	36.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	63.3
Thintabaw	30	22	73.3	0	0.0	4	13.3	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Kyaukpadaung Township															
Total	304	144	47.4	0	0.0	75	24.7	34	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	16.8
Chaungbya	30	7	23.3	0	0.0	22	73.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Gwaydaukkone	30	12	40.0	0	0.0	15	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.0
Htantawgyi	30	16	53.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.3
Inbingyi	30	19	63.3	0	0.0	10	33.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kanbauk	30	13	43.3	0	0.0	9	30.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.7
Lwinpinlone	30	17	56.7	0	0.0	12	40.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sagyaw	31	11	35.5	0	0.0	2	6.5	10	32.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	25.8
Salindaung	32	20	62.5	0	0.0	2	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	31.3
Sudat	31	14	45.2	0	0.0	1	3.2	11	35.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.1
Tangkan	30	15	50.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	30.0
Nyaung-U Township															
Total	302	96	31.8	1	0.3	107	35.4	36	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	20.5
Hta-naung-win	30	11	36.7	0	0.0	4	13.3	7	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	26.7
Kangyikon(S)	30	5	16.7	1	3.3	11	36.7	13	43.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kangyikon(N)	30	4	13.3	0	0.0	22	73.3	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kantharyar	30	11	36.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	63.3
Kaungpinsi	31	3	9.7	0	0.0	24	77.4	4	12.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kuywa	30	15	50.0	0	0.0	8	26.7	7	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Myethkataw	31	12	38.7	0	0.0	18	58.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2
Phalankan	30	14	46.7	0	0.0	2	6.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	43.3
Setsetyo	30	10	33.3	0	0.0	17	56.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.0
Ywalu	30	11	36.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	60.0

Note:

1 Corrugated
2 Cement
3 Thetkae

4 Bamboo
5 Wood
6 Ply Wood

7 Ground
8 Palm Leave

(Cont.)

Table V3. Percent distribution of households by type of house classified by type of housing materials

Township	Type of Household													
	Wall													
	1		2		3		4		5		7		8	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Mandalay 6 TSHP</i>	1	0.1	107	5.9	79	4.4	1323	73.2	93	5.1	3	0.2	154	8.5
<i>Pyawbwe Township</i>														
<i>Total</i>	0	0.0	17	5.6	1	0.3	254	84.1	30	9.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yonbingon	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	25	83.3	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yebyu	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	83.3	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thabyeyo	0	0.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	21	70.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thabok	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	28	90.3	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pegan(S)	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	26	86.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pegan(N)	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	26	86.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Paukaingyo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	93.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nyandaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	96.8	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Magyigon	0	0.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	22	73.3	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyette	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	23	76.7	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Taungtha Township</i>														
<i>Total</i>	0	0.0	15	5.0	8	2.7	188	62.7	6	2.0	1	0.3	62	20.7
Aungtha	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	96.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Dahatan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.3	0	0.0	1	3.3	19	63.3
Kanthonesint	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyaukpon	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	63.3	3	10.0	0	0.0	8	26.7
Magyigon	0	0.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	25	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pegingyaw	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	29	96.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sizongon	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	26	86.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tabaukkon	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	9	30.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	19	63.3
Thazi	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	90.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	1	3.3
Twinbye	0	0.0	2	6.7	8	26.7	14	46.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	46.7
<i>Myingyan Township</i>														
<i>Total</i>	0	0.0	14	4.7	13	4.3	266	89.0	17	5.7	1	0.3	4	1.3
Chinmyitkyin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	93.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gwebinyo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Koke	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	93.5	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kuywa	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.7	25	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyaungbyugan	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	26	86.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pya	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	93.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saka	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	26	86.7	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Taungshe	0	0.0	1	3.6	0	0.0	23	82.1	0	0.0	1	3.6	3	10.7
Ywatha	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	26	86.7	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ywathayar	0	0.0	8	26.7	8	26.7	25	83.3	4	13.3	0	0.0	1	3.3

(Cont.)

Table V3. Percent distribution of households by type of house classified by type of housing materials

Township	Type of Household													
	Wall													
	1		2		3		4		5		7		8	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Nathogyi Township</i>														
<i>Total</i>	0	0.0	18	6.0	39	13.0	178	59.3	11	3.7	1	0.3	39	13.0
Aungthar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.3
Buthigyin	0	0.0	2	6.7	5	16.7	21	70.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ketlan	0	0.0	3	10.0	24	80.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Letwe	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	24	80.0	3	10.0	1	3.3	1	3.3
Mogan W	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	26	86.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.3
Naunggon	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	53.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	13	43.3
Pegyet	0	0.0	2	6.7	1	3.3	26	86.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thangwa S	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	26	86.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thapandaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	53.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	46.7
Thintabaw	0	0.0	8	26.7	8	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Kyaukpadaung Township</i>														
<i>Total</i>	1	0.3	8	2.6	0	0.0	239	79	19	6.3	0	0.0	8	2.6
Chaungbya	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	96.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gwaydaukkone	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	86.7	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Htantawgyi	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	25	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Inbingyi	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	26	86.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kanbauk	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	76.7	5	16.7	0	0.0	2	6.7
Lwinpinlone	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	26	86.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sagyaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Salindaung	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	29	90.6	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	3.1
Sudat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	93.5	2	6.5	0	0.0	2	6.5
Tangkan	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	26	86.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	6.7
<i>Nyaung-U Township</i>														
<i>Total</i>	0	0.0	35	11.6	18	6.0	198	65.6	10	3.3	0	0.0	41	13.6
Hta-naung-win	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	21	70.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	5	16.7
Kangyikon(S)	0	0.0	4	13.3	1	3.3	25	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kangyikon(N)	0	0.0	3	10.0	1	3.3	26	86.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kantharyar	0	0.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	22	73.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7
Kaungpinsi	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	12.9	26	83.9	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kuywa	0	0.0	4	13.3	1	3.3	19	63.3	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Myetkhataw	0	0.0	6	19.4	11	35.5	10	32.3	1	3.2	0	0.0	3	9.7
Phalankan	0	0.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	12	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	43.3
Setsetyo	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	19	63.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	26.7
Ywalu	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	18	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.3

(Cont.)

Table V3. Percent distribution of households by type of house classified by type of housing materials

Township	Type of Household													
	Floor													
	1		2		3		4		5		7		8	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Mandalay 6 TSHP</i>	1	0.1	62	3.4	36	2.0	514	28.4	359	19.9	692	38.3	16	0.9
<i>Pyawbwe Township</i>														
<i>Total</i>	0	0.0	2	0.7	15	5.0	99	32.8	170	56.3	16	5.3	0	0.0
Yonbingon	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	9	30.0	13	43.3	7	23.3	0	0.0
Yebyu	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	30.0	21	70.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thabyeyo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	23.3	23	76.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thabok	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	38.7	19	61.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pegan(S)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.3	20	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pegan(N)	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	13	43.3	16	53.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Paukaingyo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	46.7	16	53.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nyandaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.1	16	51.6	10	32.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Magyigon	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.3	6	20.0	14	46.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyette	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.0	18	60.0	9	30.0	0	0.0
<i>Taungtha Township</i>														
<i>Total</i>	0	0.0	8	2.7	8	2.7	120	40.0	47	15.7	94	31.3	1	0.3
Aungtha	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	80.0	4	13.3	2	6.7	0	0.0
Dahatan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.7	3	10.0	21	70.0	1	3.3
Kanthonesint	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyaukpon	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	70.0	3	10.0	6	20.0	0	0.0
Magyigon	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	14	46.7	10	33.3	5	16.7	0	0.0
Pegingyaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.3	15	50.0	5	16.7	0	0.0
Sizongon	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	20	66.7	7	23.3	1	3.3	0	0.0
Tabaukkon	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	26	86.7	0	0.0
Thazi	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	83.3	4	13.3	1	3.3	0	0.0
Twinbye	0	0.0	3	10.0	8	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	90.0	0	0.0
<i>Myingyan Township</i>														
<i>Total</i>	0	0.0	10	3.3	5	1.7	68	22.7	38	12.7	148	49.5	0	0.0
Chinmyitkyin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	36.7	6	20.0	13	43.3	0	0.0
Gwebinyo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	26.7	0	0.0	22	73.3	0	0.0
Koke	0	0.0	4	12.9	0	0.0	7	22.6	8	25.8	12	38.7	0	0.0
Kuywa	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.7	7	23.3	2	6.7	16	53.3	0	0.0
Kyaungbyugan	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	6	20.0	3	10.0	20	66.7	0	0.0
Pya	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	2	6.7	27	90.0	0	0.0
Saka	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Taungshe	0	0.0	1	3.6	0	0.0	6	21.4	5	17.9	16	57.1	0	0.0
Ywatha	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	10	33.3	8	26.7	9	30.0	0	0.0
Ywathayar	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	12	40.0	4	13.3	13	43.3	0	0.0

(Cont.)

Table V3. Percent distribution of households by type of house classified by type of housing materials

Township	Type of Household													
	Floor													
	1		2		3		4		5		7		8	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Nathogyi Township</i>														
<i>Total</i>	0	0.0	11	3.7	8	2.7	8	2.7	18	6.0	241	80.3	0	0.0
Aungthar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	29	96.7	0	0.0
Buthigyin	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	4	0.0	1	3.3	24	80.0	0	0.0
Ketlan	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	28	93.3	0	0.0
Letwe	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	6	20.0	23	76.7	0	0.0
Mogan W	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	29	96.7	0	0.0
Naunggon	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	3.3	27	90.0	0	0.0
Pegyet	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100	0	0.0
Thangwa S	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	6	20.0	23	76.7	0	0.0
Thapandaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	3.3	28	93.3	0	0.0
Thintabaw	0	0.0	8	26.7	8	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Kyaukpadaung Township</i>														
<i>Total</i>	1	0.3	2	0.7	0	0.0	161	53	45	14.8	32	10.5	2	0.7
Chaungbya	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	0.0	4	13.3	2	6.7	0	0.0
Gwaydaukkone	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0	10	33.3	13	43.3	0	0.0
Htantawgyi	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	21	0.0	6	20.0	1	3.3	0	0.0
Inbingyi	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.0	14	46.7	3	10.0	0	0.0
Kanbauk	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.0	3	10.0	3	10.0	0	0.0
Lwinpinlone	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.0	4	13.3	4	13.3	0	0.0
Sagyaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Salindaung	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sudat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	0.0	2	6.5	0	0.0	2	6.5
Tangkan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.0	2	6.7	6	20.0	0	0.0
<i>Nyaung-U Township</i>														
<i>Total</i>	0	0.0	29	9.6	0	0.0	58	19.2	41	13.6	161	53.3	13	4.3
Hta-naung-win	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	2	6.7	21	70.0	0	0.0
Kangyikon(S)	0	0.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	80.0	0	0.0
Kangyikon(N)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	2	6.7	23	76.7	0	0.0
Kantharyar	0	0.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	11	36.7	2	6.7	0	0.0
Kaungpinsi	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.0	1	3.2	12	38.7	0	0.0
Kuywa	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	11	0.0	10	33.3	8	26.7	0	0.0
Myetkhataw	0	0.0	5	16.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	9.7	23	74.2	0	0.0
Phalankan	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	8	0.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	13	43.3
Setsetyo	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	3.3	25	83.3	0	0.0
Ywalu	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	20.0	23	76.7	0	0.0

Table V4 MDY. Percent Distribution of household by sex and by income per annum

Township/Village	Total Enumerated			Sex		Percentages																				
	HH	Population			M	F	Income per annum																			
		T	M	F			<=20000		>20000 & <=40000		>40000 & <=60000		>60000 & <=80000		>80000 & <=100000		>100000 & <=150000		>150000 & <=200000		>200000 & <=300000		>300000	Non Response		
							N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		N	%	N
Mandalay 6 TSHP Pyawbwe Township	1807	9935	4890	5045	49.2	50.8	137	7.6	184	10.2	353	19.5	192	10.6	276	15.3	325	18.0	165	9.1	109	6.0	50	2.8	20	1.1
	302	1786	914	872	51.2	48.8	82	27.2	20	6.6	70	23.2	31	10.3	41	13.6	34	11.3	11	3.6	9	3.0	4	1.3	4	1.3
	30	158	81	77	51.3	48.7	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	172	92	80	53.5	46.5	0	0.0	1	3.3	7	23.3	8	26.7	7	23.3	7	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	198	100	98	50.5	49.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.7	3	10.0	12	40.0	4	13.3	2	6.7	2	6.7	2	6.7	0	0.0
	31	198	105	93	53.0	47.0	3	9.7	0	0.0	5	16.1	8	25.8	3	9.7	11	35.5	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	177	94	83	53.1	46.9	1	3.3	6	20.0	18	60.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	155	79	76	51.0	49.0	6	20.0	6	20.0	5	16.7	6	20.0	0	0.0	6	20.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	212	110	102	51.9	48.1	4	13.3	4	13.3	12	40.0	1	3.3	7	23.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	31	179	84	95	46.9	53.1	9	29.0	3	9.7	15	48.4	2	6.5	0	0.0	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
30	177	85	92	48.0	52.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.0	2	6.7	12	40.0	13	43.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
30	160	84	76	47.5	52.5	29	96.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Taungtha Township	300	1604	820	784	51.1	48.9	17	5.7	40	13.3	64	21.3	36	12.0	33	11.0	62	20.7	25	8.3	14	4.7	3	1.0	6	2.0
	30	162	76	86	46.9	53.1	3	10.0	4	13.3	9	30.0	3	10.0	3	10.0	4	13.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	6.7
	30	175	91	84	52.0	48.0	2	6.7	7	23.3	5	16.7	2	6.7	5	16.7	2	6.7	2	6.7	2	6.7	1	3.3	2	6.7
	30	158	93	65	58.9	41.1	1	3.3	2	6.7	14	46.7	5	16.7	3	10.0	2	6.7	1	3.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	151	71	80	47.0	53.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	20.0	3	10.0	11	36.7	6	20.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	173	93	80	53.8	46.2	2	6.7	0	0.0	3	10.0	4	13.3	2	6.7	15	50.0	2	6.7	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0
	30	166	86	80	51.8	48.2	3	10.0	7	23.3	8	26.7	4	13.3	3	10.0	2	6.7	2	6.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	166	86	80	51.8	48.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	6	20.0	4	13.3	10	33.3	5	16.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	164	77	87	47.0	53.0	0	0.0	3	10.0	10	33.3	5	16.7	4	13.3	4	13.3	2	6.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.3
	30	153	81	72	52.9	47.1	0	0.0	10	33.3	9	30.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	6	20.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
30	136	66	70	48.5	51.5	4	13.3	7	23.3	4	13.3	0	0.0	5	16.7	6	20.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	

Township/Village	Total Enumerated				Percentages																						
	HH	Population			Sex		Income per annum														Non Response						
		T	M	F	M	F	<=20000		>20000 & <=40000		>40000 & <=60000		>60000 & <=80000		>80000 & <=100000		>100000 & <=150000		>150000 & <=200000				>200000 & <=300000				
							N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%			N	%	N	%	N
Myingyan Township	299	1644	757	887	46.0	54.0	10	3.3	16	5.4	60	20.1	22	7.4	59	19.7	45	15.1	38	12.7	27	9.0	19	6.4	3	1.0	
	30	198	90	108	45.5	54.5	0	0.0	5	16.7	15	50.0	2	6.7	4	13.3	2	6.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	
	30	153	59	94	38.6	61.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	23.3	4	13.3	9	30.0	2	6.7	4	13.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	2	6.7	
	31	210	101	109	48.1	51.9	2	6.5	2	6.5	8	25.8	4	12.9	7	22.6	2	6.5	4	12.9	0	0.0	2	6.5	0	0.0	
	30	124	55	69	44.4	55.6	1	3.3	3	10.0	9	30.0	1	3.3	4	13.3	10	33.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	
	30	167	86	81	51.5	48.5	1	3.3	1	3.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	4	13.3	2	6.7	5	16.7	11	36.7	4	13.3	0	0.0	
	30	157	71	86	45.2	54.8	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	6.7	1	3.3	12	40.0	8	26.7	4	13.3	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	
	30	147	62	85	42.2	57.8	1	3.3	2	6.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	3	10.0	6	20.0	7	23.3	3	10.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	
	28	144	69	75	47.9	52.1	3	10.7	0	0.0	7	25.0	4	14.3	8	28.6	2	7.1	2	7.1	1	3.6	0	0.0	1	3.6	
	30	155	75	80	48.4	51.6	1	3.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	2	6.7	5	16.7	7	23.3	3	10.0	6	20.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	
	30	189	89	100	47.1	52.9	0	0.0	2	6.7	6	20.0	4	13.3	3	10.0	4	13.3	7	23.3	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	
	Nathogyi Township	300	1562	778	784	49.8	50.2	14	4.7	81	27.0	98	32.7	51	17.0	33	11.0	14	4.7	6	2.0	2	0.7	1	0.3	0	0.0
		30	152	76	76	50.0	50.0	6	20.0	13	43.3	10	33.3	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		30	166	86	80	51.8	48.2	0	0.0	11	36.7	10	33.3	6	20.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		30	170	90	80	52.9	47.1	1	3.3	9	30.0	4	13.3	4	13.3	5	16.7	3	10.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
30		152	79	73	52.0	48.0	0	0.0	10	33.3	5	16.7	6	20.0	5	16.7	2	6.7	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	
30		156	80	76	51.3	48.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	15	50.0	6	20.0	7	23.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
30		139	66	73	47.5	52.5	1	3.3	4	13.3	13	43.3	7	23.3	3	10.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
30		152	77	75	50.7	49.3	1	3.3	8	26.7	9	30.0	4	13.3	4	13.3	3	10.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
30		169	76	93	45.0	55.0	2	6.7	8	26.7	10	33.3	8	26.7	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
30		141	68	73	48.2	51.8	3	10.0	13	43.3	7	23.3	5	16.7	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
30		165	80	85	48.5	51.5	0	0.0	4	13.3	15	50.0	5	16.7	2	6.7	2	6.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	

(Cont.)

Township/Village	Total Enumerated			Percentages																									
	HH	Population			Sex		Income per annum																						
		T	M	F			<=20000		>20000 & <=40000		>40000 & <=60000		>60000 & <=80000		>80000 & <=100000		>100000 & <=150000		>150000 & <=200000		>200000 & <=300000		>300000		Non Response				
							N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Kyaukpadaung Township	304	1589	769	820	48.4	51.6	10	3.3	16	5.3	22	7.2	22	7.2	45	14.8	78	25.7	57	18.8	33	10.9	15	4.9	6	2.0			
	30	177	84	93	47.5	52.5	0	0.0	2	6.7	6	20.0	5	16.7	8	26.7	7	23.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0			
	30	157	64	93	40.8	59.2	2	6.7	3	10.0	5	16.7	3	10.0	4	13.3	10	33.3	0	0.0	2	6.7	1	3.3	0	0.0			
	30	177	93	84	52.5	47.5	4	13.3	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	2	6.7	4	13.3	9	30.0	6	20.0	2	6.7	1	3.3			
	30	159	71	88	44.7	55.3	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	3	10.0	6	20.0	11	36.7	6	20.0	0	0.0	1	3.3			
	30	152	75	77	49.3	50.7	0	0.0	2	6.7	2	6.7	3	10.0	4	13.3	3	10.0	7	23.3	5	16.7	4	13.3	0	0.0			
	30	181	94	87	51.9	48.1	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	43.3	11	36.7	2	6.7	3	10.0	0	0.0			
	31	143	75	68	52.4	47.6	1	3.2	3	9.7	5	16.1	2	6.5	4	12.9	5	16.1	6	19.4	4	12.9	0	0.0	1	3.2			
	32	146	73	73	50.0	50.0	0	0.0	4	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	25.0	9	28.1	4	12.5	3	9.4	3	9.4	1	3.1			
	31	154	74	80	48.1	51.9	1	3.2	1	3.2	1	3.2	3	9.7	8	25.8	7	22.6	4	12.9	3	9.7	1	3.2	2	6.5			
	30	143	66	77	46.2	53.8	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.3	4	13.3	4	13.3	14	46.7	3	10.0	2	6.7	1	3.3	0	0.0			
	Nyaung-U Township	302	1750	852	898	48.7	51.3	4	1.3	11	3.6	39	12.9	30	9.9	65	21.5	92	30.5	28	9.3	24	7.9	8	2.6	1	0.3		
		30	177	86	91	48.6	51.4	1	3.3	1	3.3	2	6.7	1	3.3	7	23.3	11	36.7	2	6.7	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0		
		30	163	76	87	46.6	53.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	5	16.7	13	43.3	5	16.7	4	13.3	1	3.3	0	0.0		
30		179	92	87	51.4	48.6	1	3.3	3	10.0	7	23.3	3	10.0	3	10.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	3	10.0	5	16.7	0	0.0			
30		202	103	99	51.0	49.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	26.7	7	23.3	10	33.3	2	6.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0			
31		201	93	108	46.3	53.7	1	3.2	3	9.7	6	19.4	0	0.0	2	6.5	13	41.9	3	9.7	2	6.5	0	0.0	1	3.2			
30		137	70	67	51.1	48.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.3	1	3.3	4	13.3	10	33.3	5	16.7	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0			
31		198	90	108	45.5	54.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.5	2	6.5	12	38.7	10	32.3	4	12.9	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0			
30		147	67	80	45.6	54.4	0	0.0	4	13.3	2	6.7	8	26.7	9	30.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0			
30		161	80	81	49.7	50.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.3	5	16.7	9	30.0	8	26.7	2	6.7	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0			
30		185	95	90	51.4	48.6	1	3.3	0	0.0	4	13.3	1	3.3	4	13.3	14	46.7	4	13.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0			

(Cont.)

Table V1 MGW. Percent Distribution of enumerated Population in Magway Division by Broad Age Group and Sex

Village/Broad Age Group	Total Enumerated Population			Perctntages											
				0 - 14			15 - 49			50 - 59			60+		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Magway 5 TSHP	8463	4149	4314	28.4	29.5	27.3	54.8	53.7	55.9	8.6	8.1	9.1	8.2	8.8	7.7
Magway Township	1589	799	790	29.6	30.3	28.9	54.2	53.9	54.6	7.4	6.6	8.1	8.8	9.1	8.5
Inpinkan	185	89	96	38.9	40.4	37.5	47.0	43.8	50.0	7.6	6.7	8.3	6.5	9.0	4.2
Kantharlay	161	79	82	32.9	35.4	30.5	56.5	54.4	58.5	3.7	5.1	2.4	6.8	5.1	8.5
Kyitsonebwe	130	65	65	21.5	18.5	24.6	58.5	60.0	56.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	9.2	10.8	7.7
Minywa Taung	179	88	91	30.2	34.1	26.4	48.0	45.5	50.5	14.0	11.4	16.5	7.8	9.1	6.6
Payapyo(N)	148	75	73	29.1	24.0	34.2	53.4	56.0	50.7	10.1	10.7	9.6	7.4	9.3	5.5
Taungyartaw	184	88	96	25.5	27.3	24.0	62.0	62.5	61.5	7.1	5.7	8.3	5.4	4.5	6.3
Thabesan(N)	154	73	81	23.4	23.3	23.5	60.4	64.4	56.8	1.9	0.0	3.7	14.3	12.3	16.0
Yonekone	163	88	75	20.9	18.2	24.0	54.0	54.5	53.3	7.4	9.1	5.3	17.8	18.2	17.3
Ywakyaksan	157	81	76	41.4	45.7	36.8	51.0	48.1	53.9	3.2	1.2	5.3	4.5	4.9	3.9
Ywataw	128	73	55	29.7	32.9	25.5	53.1	53.4	52.7	7.8	5.5	10.9	9.4	8.2	10.9
Myothit Township	1784	905	879	30.3	32.4	28.2	55.9	53.4	58.6	8.6	8.3	8.9	5.2	6.0	4.3
Aungmyinthar	190	92	98	34.7	40.2	29.6	51.6	45.7	57.1	6.3	4.3	8.2	7.4	9.8	5.1
Gwegyo(West)	174	84	90	37.9	36.9	38.9	54.6	54.8	54.4	5.7	6.0	5.6	1.7	2.4	1.1
Ledaingzin(N&S)	170	85	85	28.8	31.8	25.9	59.4	55.3	63.5	6.5	8.2	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.9
Myinsu	171	96	75	40.4	40.6	40.0	48.5	46.9	50.7	8.8	10.4	6.7	2.3	2.1	2.7
Natywa	196	108	88	35.2	37.0	33.0	53.6	51.9	55.7	8.7	7.4	10.2	2.6	3.7	1.1
Ngwelay	170	80	90	27.6	26.3	28.9	52.4	53.8	51.1	9.4	8.8	10.0	10.6	11.3	10.0
Pogyi	190	101	89	34.2	41.6	25.8	51.6	43.6	60.7	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.4	7.9	6.7
Thamyar	201	103	98	23.9	25.2	22.4	60.2	58.3	62.2	9.0	6.8	11.2	7.0	9.7	4.1
Wagyiaing	164	80	84	18.9	18.8	19.0	67.1	66.3	67.9	10.4	11.3	9.5	3.7	3.8	3.6
YonDaw	158	76	82	19.6	19.7	19.5	62.0	61.8	62.2	15.2	14.5	15.9	3.2	3.9	2.4
Chauk Township	1719	832	887	30.2	30.9	29.5	53.6	52.8	54.5	7.9	7.3	8.5	8.3	9.0	7.6
Kyauktaing	187	90	97	30.5	27.8	33.0	53.5	56.7	50.5	8.0	7.8	8.2	8.0	7.8	8.2
Kyeiksu(S)	158	87	71	28.5	33.3	22.5	58.9	54.0	64.8	4.4	3.4	5.6	8.2	9.2	7.0
Kywedat-ywama	162	74	88	37.0	35.1	38.6	51.2	50.0	52.3	8.6	10.8	6.8	3.1	4.1	2.3
Pyaywa	155	69	86	29.7	26.1	32.6	54.8	59.4	51.2	6.5	5.8	7.0	9.0	8.7	9.3
Sangan	177	80	97	34.5	37.5	32.0	55.4	55.0	55.7	4.5	1.3	7.2	5.6	6.3	5.2
Sharbin	153	69	84	19.0	20.3	17.9	56.2	50.7	60.7	10.5	11.6	9.5	14.4	17.4	11.9
Sudat	165	79	86	21.8	21.5	22.1	53.3	51.9	54.7	12.1	10.1	14.0	12.7	16.5	9.3
Thayetpin	195	97	98	37.4	37.1	37.8	49.2	49.5	49.0	6.7	8.2	5.1	6.7	5.2	8.2
Yela	190	99	91	32.6	37.4	27.5	52.6	48.5	57.1	7.4	6.1	8.8	7.4	8.1	6.6
Zigyobin	177	88	89	28.2	28.4	28.1	52.5	53.4	51.7	10.7	9.1	12.4	8.5	9.1	7.9

Village/Broad Age Group	Total Enumerated Population			Perctntages											
				0 - 14			15 - 49			50 - 59			60+		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Pakokku Township	1743	825	918	25.4	26.2	24.7	55.6	54.8	56.3	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.8	9.9	9.6
Anaukponekan	153	74	79	22.9	16.2	29.1	52.9	56.8	49.4	9.2	8.1	10.1	15.0	18.9	11.4
Chaukkan(W)	190	91	99	29.5	31.9	27.3	51.6	52.7	50.5	10.5	8.8	12.1	8.4	6.6	10.1
Kanpauksu	165	78	87	23.0	15.4	29.9	63.0	66.7	59.8	8.5	10.3	6.9	5.5	7.7	3.4
Kyathtoe	143	60	83	23.1	28.3	19.3	57.3	50.0	62.7	9.8	10.0	9.6	9.8	11.7	8.4
Kyauksayitkan	172	79	93	20.9	24.1	18.3	61.6	58.2	64.5	8.1	8.9	7.5	9.3	8.9	9.7
Magyithonepin	170	79	91	27.1	29.1	25.3	55.9	54.4	57.1	7.1	7.6	6.6	10.0	8.9	11.0
Myauklukan	179	88	91	22.3	27.3	17.6	59.8	53.4	65.9	11.2	12.5	9.9	6.7	6.8	6.6
Palan-O	176	85	91	19.3	20.0	18.7	53.4	50.6	56.0	11.4	11.8	11.0	15.9	17.6	14.3
Sabae W	192	86	106	24.0	26.7	21.7	53.1	53.5	52.8	10.9	9.3	12.3	12.0	10.5	13.2
Sarkyin	203	105	98	38.9	38.1	39.8	49.3	52.4	45.9	5.9	4.8	7.1	5.9	4.8	7.1
Yesagyo Township	1628	788	840	26.2	27.2	25.4	54.6	53.6	55.6	9.8	9.1	10.5	9.3	10.2	8.6
Byiba	159	87	72	30.8	33.3	27.8	54.1	52.9	55.6	8.8	6.9	11.1	6.3	6.9	5.6
Chinyagone	156	76	80	23.1	21.1	25.0	59.0	61.8	56.3	11.5	13.2	10.0	6.4	3.9	8.8
Kunthigan	169	89	80	17.2	20.2	13.8	60.4	59.6	61.3	13.6	11.2	16.3	8.9	9.0	8.8
Kyuakka	151	66	85	19.2	13.6	23.5	64.2	68.2	61.2	9.3	10.6	8.2	7.3	7.6	7.1
Kyauktaga	158	69	89	30.4	33.3	28.1	53.2	47.8	57.3	9.5	11.6	7.9	7.0	7.2	6.7
Sattwa	182	83	99	38.5	37.3	39.4	46.7	48.2	45.5	7.7	8.4	7.1	7.1	6.0	8.1
Seywa	147	68	79	24.5	30.9	19.0	51.7	42.6	59.5	8.2	5.9	10.1	15.6	20.6	11.4
Thitkaukseik	162	86	76	21.0	24.4	17.1	56.8	53.5	60.5	10.5	8.1	13.2	11.7	14.0	9.2
Thitkyidaw	179	86	93	28.5	29.1	28.0	48.0	48.8	47.3	11.2	9.3	12.9	12.3	12.8	11.8
Zidaw	165	78	87	27.3	26.9	27.6	53.9	52.6	55.2	7.9	6.4	9.2	10.9	14.1	8.0

Table V2 MGW. Percent distribution of households by number of rooms in the household

Villages	Total Enu. HH	Number of Rooms											
		1		2		3		4		>=5		NR	
		Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
Magway 5 TSHP	1503	84	5.59	611	40.65	434	28.88	195	12.97	178	11.84	1	0.07
Magway Township	299	12	4.01	87	29.10	92	30.77	81	27.09	27	9.03	0	0.00
Inpinkan	30	2	6.67	10	33.33	4	13.33	11	36.67	3	10.00	0	0.00
Kantharlay	30	1	3.33	8	26.67	14	46.67	7	23.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kyitsonebwe	30	3	10.00	9	30.00	6	20.00	8	26.67	4	13.33	0	0.00
Minywa Taung	30	0	0.00	10	33.33	7	23.33	12	40.00	1	3.33	0	0.00
Payapyo(N)	30	2	6.67	5	16.67	4	13.33	13	43.33	6	20.00	0	0.00
Taungyartaw	30	0	0.00	11	36.67	9	30.00	7	23.33	3	10.00	0	0.00
Thabesan(N)	30	0	0.00	12	40.00	11	36.67	6	20.00	1	3.33	0	0.00
Yonekone	30	0	0.00	8	26.67	14	46.67	1	3.33	7	23.33	0	0.00
Ywakyaksan	29	4	13.79	7	24.14	14	48.28	3	10.34	1	3.45	0	0.00
Ywataw	30	0	0.00	7	23.33	9	30.00	13	43.33	1	3.33	0	0.00
Myothit Township	300	1	0.3	94	31.3	63	21.0	48	16.0	94	31.3	0	0.0
Aungmyinthar	30	0	0.0	5	16.7	7	23.3	5	16.7	13	43.3	0	0.0
Gwegyo(West)	30	0	0.0	6	20.0	7	23.3	6	20.0	11	36.7	0	0.0
Ledaingzin(N&S)	30	0	0.0	5	16.7	8	26.7	4	13.3	13	43.3	0	0.0
Myinsu	30	0	0.0	16	53.3	4	13.3	5	16.7	5	16.7	0	0.0
Natywa	30	0	0.0	7	23.3	9	30.0	3	10.0	11	36.7	0	0.0
Ngwelay	31	0	0.0	13	41.9	6	19.4	3	9.7	9	29.0	0	0.0
Pogyi	30	0	0.0	16	53.3	2	6.7	5	16.7	7	23.3	0	0.0
Thamyar	29	0	0.0	7	24.1	4	13.8	7	24.1	11	37.9	0	0.0
Wagyiaing	30	1	3.3	13	43.3	4	13.3	5	16.7	7	23.3	0	0.0
YonDaw	30	0	0.0	6	20.0	12	40.0	5	16.7	7	23.3	0	0.0
Chauk Township	301	6	2.0	160	53.2	56	18.6	29	9.6	50	16.6	0	0.0
Kyauktaing	30	0	0.0	14	46.7	10	33.3	1	3.3	5	16.7	0	0.0
Kyeiksu(S)	30	0	0.0	13	43.3	6	20.0	6	20.0	5	16.7	0	0.0
Kywedat-ywama	30	2	6.7	17	56.7	2	6.7	6	20.0	3	10.0	0	0.0
Pyaywa	30	0	0.0	17	56.7	4	13.3	0	0.0	9	30.0	0	0.0
Sangan	30	2	6.7	19	63.3	3	10.0	3	10.0	3	10.0	0	0.0
Sharbin	31	1	3.2	16	51.6	7	22.6	2	6.5	5	16.1	0	0.0
Sudat	30	1	3.3	15	50.0	7	23.3	2	6.7	5	16.7	0	0.0
Thayetpin	30	0	0.0	15	50.0	3	10.0	7	23.3	5	16.7	0	0.0
Yela	30	0	0.0	18	60.0	6	20.0	1	3.3	5	16.7	0	0.0
Zigyobin	30	0	0.0	16	53.3	8	26.7	1	3.3	5	16.7	0	0.0

Villages	Total Enu. HH	Number of Rooms											
		1		2		3		4		>=5		NR	
		Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
Pakokku Township	301	43	14.3	126	41.9	108	35.9	20	6.6	3	1.0	1	0.3
Anaukponekan	30	15	50.0	7	23.3	7	23.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chaukkan(W)	30	6	20.0	18	60.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0
Kanpauksu	30	0	0.0	16	53.3	9	30.0	3	10.0	2	6.7	0	0.0
Kyathtoe	30	1	3.3	15	50.0	12	40.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyauksayitkan	30	3	10.0	16	53.3	11	36.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Magyithonepin	30	4	13.3	15	50.0	10	33.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Myauklukan	30	6	20.0	12	40.0	9	30.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	1	3.3
Palan-O	30	0	0.0	10	33.3	18	60.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sabae W	31	5	16.1	6	19.4	14	45.2	6	19.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sarkyin	30	3	10.0	11	36.7	13	43.3	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yesagyo Township	302	22	7.3	144	47.7	115	38.1	17	5.6	4	1.3	0	0.0
Byiba	30	3	10.0	11	36.7	11	36.7	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chinyagone	30	3	10.0	23	76.7	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kunthigan	30	2	6.7	10	33.3	16	53.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyuakka	30	1	3.3	26	86.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyauktaga	30	5	16.7	9	30.0	14	46.7	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sattwa	30	3	10.0	12	40.0	15	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seywa	31	0	0.0	8	25.8	19	61.3	1	3.2	3	9.7	0	0.0
Thitkaukseik	31	1	3.2	10	32.3	17	54.8	3	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thitkyidaw	30	2	6.7	19	63.3	7	23.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Zidaw	30	2	6.7	16	53.3	9	30.0	2	6.7	1	3.3	0	0.0

Table V3 MGW. Percent distribution of households by type of house classified by type of housing materials

Township	Total Enu. HH	Type of Household															
		Roof															
		Mixed		1		2		3		4		5		7		8	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Magway 5 TSHP	1502	5	0.3	382	25.4	1	0.1	601	40.0	242	16.1	6	0.4	0	0.0	265	17.6
Magway Township	298	1	0.3	73	24.5	0	0.0	214	71.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	3.7
Inpinkan	30	0	0.0	9	30.0	0	0.0	20	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Kantharlay	29	1	3.4	2	6.9	0	0.0	24	82.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.3
Kyitsonebwe	30	0	0.0	16	53.3	0	0.0	12	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7
Minywa Taung	30	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	27	90.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Payapyo(N)	30	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	24	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7
Taungyartaw	30	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thabesan(N)	30	0	0.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	22	73.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7
Yonekone	30	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ywakyaksan	29	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ywataw	30	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Myothit Township	300	2	0.7	59	19.7	0	0.0	237	79.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7
Aungmyinthar	30	0	0.0	8	26.7	0	0.0	21	70.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Gwegyo(West)	30	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ledaingzin(N&S)	30	0	0.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	24	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Myinsu	30	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	26	86.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Natywa	30	0	0.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	24	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ngwelay	31	0	0.0	14	45.2	0	0.0	17	54.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pogyi	30	1	3.3	3	10.0	0	0.0	26	86.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thamyar	29	0	0.0	6	20.7	0	0.0	23	79.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wagyiaing	30	0	0.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	24	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
YonDaw	30	1	3.3	5	16.7	0	0.0	24	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chauk Township	301	1	0.3	113	37.5	0	0.0	105	34.9	9	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	23.9
Kyauktaing	30	0	0.0	7	23.3	0	0.0	7	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	53.3
Kyeiksu(S)	30	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kywedat-ywama	30	0	0.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	18	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	20.0
Pyaywa	30	0	0.0	12	40.0	0	0.0	4	13.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	43.3
Sangan	30	0	0.0	15	50.0	0	0.0	9	30.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.7
Sharbin	31	0	0.0	14	45.2	0	0.0	12	38.7	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.5
Sudat	30	1	3.3	15	50.0	0	0.0	5	16.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	26.7
Thayetpin	30	0	0.0	14	46.7	0	0.0	11	36.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.7
Yela	30	0	0.0	20	66.7	0	0.0	6	20.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7
Zigyobin	30	0	0.0	10	33.3	0	0.0	3	10.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	50.0

(Cont.)

Township	Total Enu. HH	Type of Household															
		Mixed		Roof													
				1		2		3		4		5		7		8	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pakokku Township	301	1	0.3	52	17.3	1	0.3	29	9.6	102	33.9	6	2.0	0	0.0	110	36.5
Anaukponekan	30	0	0.0	7	23.3	0	0.0	8	26.7	7	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	26.7
Chaukkan(W)	30	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	23	76.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7
Kanpauksu	30	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	46.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	43.3
Kyathtoe	30	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	76.7
Kyauksayitkan	30	0	0.0	9	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	70.0
Magyithonepin	30	0	0.0	7	23.3	0	0.0	5	16.7	8	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	33.3
Myauklukan	30	0	0.0	9	30.0	0	0.0	3	10.0	18	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Palan-O	30	0	0.0	8	26.7	0	0.0	2	6.7	15	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.7
Sabae W	31	0	0.0	4	12.9	1	3.2	9	29.0	11	35.5	6	19.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sarkyin	30	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	93.3
Yesagyo Township	302	0	0.0	85	28.1	0	0.0	16	5.3	131	43.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	70	23.2
Byiba	30	0	0.0	12	40.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	12	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.7
Chinyagone	30	0	0.0	16	53.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	30.0
Kunthigan	30	0	0.0	13	43.3	0	0.0	2	6.7	15	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyuakka	30	0	0.0	9	30.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	13	43.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	23.3
Kyauktaga	30	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	1	3.3	9	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	53.3
Sattwa	30	0	0.0	8	26.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	50.0
Seywa	31	0	0.0	5	16.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	71.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	12.9
Thitkaukseik	31	0	0.0	8	25.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	67.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.5
Thitkyidaw	30	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	9	30.0	14	46.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	20.0
Zidaw	30	0	0.0	9	30.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	14	46.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	20.0

1 Corrugated 4 Bamboo 7 Ground
 Note: 2 Cement 5 Wood 8 Palm Leave
 3 Thetkae 6 Ply Wood

(Cont.)

Table V3. Percent distribution of households by type of house classified by type of housing materials

Township	Type of Household													
	Wall													
	1		2		3		4		5		7		8	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Magway 5 TSHP	3	0.2	61	4.1	6	0.4	1340	89.2	52	3.5	2	0.1	37	2.5
Magway Township	0	0.0	12	4.0	2	0.7	264	88.6	16	5.4	0	0.0	5	1.7
Inpinkan	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	25	83.3	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kantharlay	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	82.8	4	13.8	0	0.0	2	6.9
Kyitsonebwe	0	0.0	6	20.0	1	3.3	18	60.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	1	3.3
Minywa Taung	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	27	90.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Payapyo(N)	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	26	86.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	6.7
Taungyartaw	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	29	96.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thabesan(N)	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yonekone	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	93.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ywakyaksan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ywataw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Myothit Township	0	0.0	18	6.0	0	0.0	272	90.7	6	2.0	0	0.0	3	1.0
Aungmyinthar	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	25	83.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	1	3.3
Gwegyo(West)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	96.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ledaingzin(N&S)	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	24	80.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Myinsu	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Natywa	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ngwelay	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	28	90.3	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pogyi	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	29	96.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thamyar	0	0.0	2	6.9	0	0.0	26	89.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4
Wagyiaing	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	27	90.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
YonDaw	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chauk Township	0	0.0	10	3.3	2	0.7	261	86.7	7	2.3	0	0.0	20	6.6
Kyauktaing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7
Kyeiksu(S)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kywedat-ywama	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Pyaywa	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	20	66.7	2	6.7	0	0.0	6	20.0
Sangan	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	25	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.3
Sharbin	0	0.0	2	6.5	0	0.0	27	87.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2
Sudat	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	27	90.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.3
Thayetpin	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	21	70.0	4	13.3	0	0.0	3	10.0
Yela	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	26	86.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Zigyobin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	96.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3

(Cont.)

Table V3. Percent distribution of households by type of house classified by type of housing materials

Township	Type of Household													
	Wall													
	1		2		3		4		5		7		8	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pakokku Township	1	0.3	15	5.0	0	0.0	266	88.4	11	3.7	2	0.7	6	2.0
Anaukponekan	1	3.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	25	83.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.3
Chaukkan(W)	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Kanpauksu	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	93.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyathtoe	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyauksayitkan	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	27	90.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7
Magyithonepin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	86.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Myauklukan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Palan-O	0	0.0	7	23.3	0	0.0	21	70.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sabae W	0	0.0	2	6.5	0	0.0	25	80.6	3	9.7	1	3.2	0	0.0
Sarkyin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3
Yesagyo Township	2	0.7	6	2.0	2	0.7	277	92	12	4.0	0	0.0	3	1.0
Byiba	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	29	96.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chinyagone	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kunthigan	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	6.7	25	83.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyuakka	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyauktaga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	96.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
Sattwa	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	27	90.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seywa	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	24	77.4	6	19.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thitkaukseik	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thitkyidaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	86.7	2	6.7	0	0.0	2	6.7
Zidaw	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	28	93.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0

0.0

(Cont.)

Table V3. Percent distribution of households by type of house classified by type of housing materials

Township	Type of Household													
	Floor													
	1		2		3		4		5		7		8	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Magway 5 TSHP	3	0.2	12	0.8	2	0.1	1111	74.0	284	18.9	88	5.9	2	0.1
Magway Township	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	239	80.2	59	19.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Inpinkan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	43.3	17	56.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kantharlay	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	93.1	3	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyitsonebwe	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	16	53.3	13	43.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minywa Taung	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	90.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Payapyo(N)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	96.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Taungyartaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	80.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thabesan(N)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	90.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yonekone	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	56.7	13	43.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ywakysan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ywataw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Myothit Township	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	179	59.7	118	39.3	1	0.3	0	0.0
Aungmyinthar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	60.0	12	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gwegyo(West)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	73.3	8	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ledaingzin(N&S)	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	13	43.3	15	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Myinsu	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	80.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Natywa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	43.3	17	56.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ngwelay	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	38.7	19	61.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pogyi	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	76.7	7	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thamyar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	34.5	19	65.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wagyaiaing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	86.7	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
YonDaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	60.0	11	36.7	1	3.3	0	0.0
Chauk Township	0	0.0	5	1.7	0	0.0	269	89.4	25	8.3	1	0.3	0	0.0
Kyauktaing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	96.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kyeiksu(S)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kywedat-ywama	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	28	93.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pyaywa	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	28	93.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sangan	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	24	80.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sharbin	0	0.0	2	6.5	0	0.0	26	83.9	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sudat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	73.3	7	23.3	1	3.3	0	0.0
Thayetpin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	90.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yela	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	83.3	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Zigyobin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

(Cont.)

Table V3. Percent distribution of households by type of house classified by type of housing materials

Township	Type of Household													
	Floor													
	1		2		3		4		5		7		8	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pakokku Township	1	0.3	5	1.7	0	0.0	216	71.8	25	8.3	52	17.3	2	0.7
Anaukponekan	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.0	2	6.7	9	30.0	0	0.0
Chaukkan(W)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.0	2	6.7	8	26.7	0	0.0
Kanpauksu	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.0	1	3.3	5	16.7	0	0.0
Kyathtoe	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	25	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.3	0	0.0
Kyauksayitkan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	0.0	1	3.3	10	33.3	0	0.0
Magyithonepin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.0	5	16.7	7	23.3	0	0.0
Myauklukan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.0	4	13.3	0	0	0	0.0
Palan-O	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	20	0.0	7	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sabae W	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	21	0.0	3	9.7	5	16.1	1	3.2
Sarkyin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.3	1	3.3
Yesagyo Township	2	0.7	1	0.3	0	0.0	208	68.9	57	18.9	34	11.3	0	0.0
Byiba	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	46.7	12	40.0	4	13.3	0	0.0
Chinyagone	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	80.0	2	6.7	3	10.0	0	0.0
Kunthigan	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	70.0	3	10.0	5	16.7	0	0.0
Kyuakka	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	96.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0
Kyauktaga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	90.0	1	3.3	2	6.7	0	0.0
Sattwa	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	13	43.3	7	23.3	9	30.0	0	0.0
Seywa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	41.9	16	51.6	2	6.5	0	0.0
Thitkaukseik	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	67.7	7	22.6	3	9.7	0	0.0
Thitkyidaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	66.7	6	20.0	4	13.3	0	0.0
Zidaw	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.0	3	10.0	1	3.3	0	0.0

Table V4 MGW. Percent Distribution of household by sex and by income per annum

Township/Village	Total Enumerated				Percentages																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Population				Percentages		Income per annum																Non Response																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	HH	T	M	F	M	F	<=20000				>20000 & <=40000				>40000 & <=60000				>60000 & <=80000				>80000 & <=100000				>100000 & <=150000				>150000 & <=200000				>200000 & <=300000				Non Response																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
							N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Magway 5 TSHP	1503	8463	4149	4314	49.0	51.0	36	2.4	144	9.6	216	14.4	14.4	217	14.4	305	20.3	307	20.4	144	9.6	75	5.0	32	2.1	27	1.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

Township/Village	Total Enumerated				Percentages																					
	Population			Percentages		Income per annum																Non Response				
	T	M	F	M	F	<=20000		>20000 & <=40000		>40000 & <=60000		>60000 & <=80000		>80000 & <=100000		>100000 & <=1500000		>1500000 & <=2000000		>2000000 & <=3000000		>3000000		Non Response		
						N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Chauk Township	301	1719	832	887	48.4	51.6	2	0.7	36	12.0	59	19.6	29	9.6	55	18.3	79	26.2	25	8.3	11	3.7	3	1.0	2	0.7
	30	187	90	97	48.1	51.9	0	0.0	2	6.7	7	23.3	2	6.7	8	26.7	7	23.3	3	10.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	158	87	71	55.1	44.9	0	0.0	4	13.3	3	10.0	1	3.3	5	16.7	10	33.3	4	13.3	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	162	74	88	45.7	54.3	1	3.3	7	23.3	8	26.7	6	20.0	2	6.7	5	16.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	155	69	86	44.5	55.5	0	0.0	2	6.7	3	10.0	2	6.7	7	23.3	12	40.0	3	10.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	177	80	97	45.2	54.8	0	0.0	4	13.3	6	20.0	3	10.0	7	23.3	9	30.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	31	153	69	84	45.1	54.9	0	0.0	5	16.1	9	29.0	3	9.7	3	9.7	4	12.9	2	6.5	3	9.7	1	3.2	1	3.2
	30	165	79	86	47.9	52.1	0	0.0	3	10.0	8	26.7	1	3.3	4	13.3	13	43.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
	30	195	97	98	49.7	50.3	0	0.0	3	10.0	6	20.0	2	6.7	9	30.0	5	16.7	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	190	99	91	52.1	47.9	0	0.0	3	10.0	3	10.0	5	16.7	8	26.7	7	23.3	2	6.7	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
30	177	88	89	49.7	50.3	1	3.3	3	10.0	6	20.0	4	13.3	2	6.7	7	23.3	4	13.3	1	3.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	
Pakokku Township	301	1743	825	918	47.3	52.7	8	2.7	28	9.3	34	11.3	39	13.0	82	27.2	53	17.6	32	10.6	19	6.3	4	1.3	2	0.7
	30	153	74	79	48.4	51.6	0	0.0	7	23.3	3	10.0	3	10.0	3	10.0	12	40.0	3	10.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	190	91	99	47.9	52.1	2	6.7	2	6.7	8	26.7	3	10.0	6	20.0	2	6.7	6	20.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	165	78	87	47.3	52.7	2	6.7	0	0.0	3	10.0	3	10.0	3	10.0	9	30.0	3	10.0	4	13.3	2	6.7	0	0.0
	30	143	60	83	42.0	58.0	0	0.0	5	16.7	5	16.7	8	26.7	4	13.3	4	13.3	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
	30	172	79	93	45.9	54.1	1	3.3	6	20.0	3	10.0	4	13.3	7	23.3	8	26.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	170	79	91	46.5	53.5	1	3.3	2	6.7	4	13.3	4	13.3	8	26.7	6	20.0	3	10.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0
	30	179	88	91	49.2	50.8	1	3.3	2	6.7	1	3.3	7	23.3	7	23.3	8	26.7	3	10.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	176	85	91	48.3	51.7	1	3.3	2	6.7	2	6.7	0	0.0	4	13.3	9	30.0	7	23.3	5	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	31	192	86	106	44.8	55.2	0	0.0	2	6.5	4	12.9	6	19.4	7	22.6	6	19.4	3	9.7	2	6.5	1	3.2	0	0.0
30	203	105	98	51.7	48.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	18	60.0	4	13.3	1	3.3	4	13.3	0	0.0	1	3.3	
Yesagyo Township	302	1628	788	840	48.4	51.6	5	1.7	14	4.6	29	9.6	66	21.9	43	14.2	95	31.5	35	11.6	12	4.0	1	0.3	2	0.7
	30	159	87	72	54.7	45.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	3	10.0	4	13.3	8	26.7	11	36.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	156	76	80	48.7	51.3	0	0.0	3	10.0	3	10.0	12	40.0	6	20.0	5	16.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	169	89	80	52.7	47.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	4	13.3	5	16.7	14	46.7	4	13.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	151	66	85	43.7	56.3	1	3.3	2	6.7	2	6.7	6	20.0	10	33.3	7	23.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3
	30	158	69	89	43.7	56.3	2	6.7	2	6.7	2	6.7	9	30.0	4	13.3	9	30.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.3
	30	182	83	99	45.6	54.4	1	3.3	5	16.7	7	23.3	4	13.3	1	3.3	8	26.7	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	31	147	68	79	46.3	53.7	1	3.2	0	0.0	4	12.9	5	16.1	3	9.7	10	32.3	5	16.1	2	6.5	1	3.2	0	0.0
	31	162	86	76	53.1	46.9	0	0.0	1	3.2	1	3.2	7	22.6	4	12.9	15	48.4	1	3.2	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	30	179	86	93	48.0	52.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.3	6	20.0	3	10.0	10	33.3	6	20.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
30	165	78	87	47.3	52.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	3	10.0	10	33.3	3	10.0	9	30.0	3	10.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	