



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

BAGO REGION, THAYAWADY DISTRICT

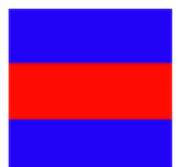
Gyobingauk Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Bago Region, Thayawady District

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Figure 1 : Map of Bago Region, showing the townships



Gyobingauk Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	117,433 ²	
Population males	55,749 (47.5%)	
Population females	61,684 (52.5%)	
Percentage of urban population	19.5%	
Area (Km²)	769.2 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	152.7 persons	
Median age	32.8 years	
Number of wards	10	
Number of village tracts	49	
Number of private households	30,586	
Percentage of female headed households	19.1%	
Mean household size	3.8 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	22.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	69.7%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	8.0%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	43.4	
Child dependency ratio	32.0	
Old dependency ratio	11.4	
Ageing index	35.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	90	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	97.6%	
Male	98.4%	
Female	96.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	6,830	5.8
Walking	2,764	2.4
Seeing	4,440	3.8
Hearing	2,088	1.8
Remembering	2,547	2.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	70,218	69.6	
Associate Scrutiny	54	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	317	0.3	
National Registration	580	0.6	
Religious	698	0.7	
Temporary Registration	153	0.2	
Foreign Registration	30	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	23	< 0.1	
None	28,784	28.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	54.7%	85.1%	27.6%
Unemployment rate	12.3%	10.5%	17.2%
Employment to population ratio	48.0%	76.2%	22.9%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	28,794	94.1	
Renter	490	1.6	
Provided free (individually)	895	2.9	
Government quarters	301	1.0	
Private company quarters	65	0.2	
Other	41	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	1.9%		28.0%
Bamboo	67.1%	25.0%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	3.2%	
Wood	25.3%	67.8%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		71.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.3%	2.8%	0.2%
Other	0.2%	1.2%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,244	4.1	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	20	0.1	
Biogas	*	0.1	
Firewood	24,441	79.9	
Charcoal	2,598	8.5	
Coal	93	0.3	
Other	2,162	7.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	5,722	18.7
Kerosene	107	0.3
Candle	13,521	44.2
Battery	7,403	24.2
Generator (private)	1,118	3.7
Water mill (private)	41	0.1
Solar system/energy	2,228	7.3
Other	446	1.5
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	53	0.2
Tube well, borehole	10,442	34.1
Protected well/spring	11,844	38.7
Bottled/purifier water	723	2.4
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>23,062</i>	<i>75.4</i>
Unprotected well/spring	424	1.4
Pool/pond/lake	3,119	10.2
River/stream/canal	2,046	6.7
Waterfall/rainwater	1,780	5.8
Other	155	0.5
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>7,524</i>	<i>24.6</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	142	0.5
Tube well, borehole	10,908	35.7
Protected well/spring	11,343	37.1
Unprotected well/spring	474	1.5
Pool/pond/lake	4,533	14.8
River/stream/canal	2,803	9.2
Waterfall/rainwater	170	0.6
Bottled/purifier water	*	< 0.1
Other	199	0.7

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	121	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	23,292	76.1
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>23,413</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,605	8.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)	2,681	8.8
Other	141	0.5
None	1,746	5.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	11,371	37.2
Television	13,592	44.4
Landline phone	1,003	3.3
Mobile phone	8,673	28.4
Computer	326	1.1
Internet at home	1,049	3.4
Households with none of the items	10,451	34.2
Households with all of the items	58	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	281	0.9
Motorcycle/Moped	11,628	38.0
Bicycle	19,890	65.0
4-Wheel tractor	470	1.5
Canoe/Boat	394	1.3
Motor boat	48	0.2
Cart (bullock)	10,502	34.3

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

² Includes both household population and institution population.

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

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

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

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

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

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Gyobingauk Township in Bago Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Gyobingauk Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	117,433 *		
Males	55,749		
Females	61,684		
Sex ratio	90 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	19.5%		
Area (Km ²)	769.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	152.7 persons		
Number of wards	10		
Number of village tracts	49		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	115,727	22,249	93,478
Number of conventional households	30,586	5,584	25,002
Mean household size	3.8 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Gyobingauk Township, there are more females than males with 90 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (19.5%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Gyobingauk Township is 153 persons per square kilometre. • There are 3.8 persons living in each household in Gyobingauk Township. This is lower than to the Union average (4.4 persons). 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Gyobingauk Township (Thayawady District, Bago Region)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	30,586	117,433	55,749	61,684
	Ward	5,584	22,947	10,564	12,383
1	Zay Cho (South)(W)	468	2,104	994	1,110
2	Zay Cho (North) (W)	191	778	334	444
3	Ywar Ma (South)(W)	392	1,697	798	899
4	Ywar Ma (North)(W)	1,366	5,808	2,673	3,135
5	Pan Tin(W)	540	2,016	931	1,085
6	Thea Kone(W)	672	2,652	1,234	1,418
7	Ah Nauk (South)(W)	340	1,374	609	765
8	Ah Nauk (North)(W)	208	818	368	450
9	Nwe Khwe(W)	782	3,104	1,404	1,700
10	Set Taing Kone(W)	625	2,596	1,219	1,377
	Village Tract	25,002	94,486	45,185	49,301
1	Min Oh(VT)	192	775	380	395
2	Nyaung Pin Myin See(VT)	562	2,156	1,039	1,117
3	Hpa Yar Gyi Kone(VT)	348	1,371	669	702
4	Zin Pyun Kone(VT)	488	1,692	776	916
5	Tha Yet Kone(VT)	258	937	456	481
6	Zay Di Kone(VT)	660	2,533	1,227	1,306
7	Kyauk Wa(VT)	1,120	4,164	1,982	2,182
8	Chaung Nar Su(VT)	345	1,308	636	672
9	Oe Bo Kone(VT)	474	1,720	812	908
10	Ohn Hne Kyaw Tan(VT)	477	1,856	891	965
11	Shar Pin Ta(VT)	904	3,359	1,569	1,790
12	Sit Kone (1)(VT)	342	1,272	615	657
13	Pyin Taung Kwin(VT)	502	1,950	959	991
14	Sin Nin Pin(VT)	338	1,163	540	623
15	Lein Pin Kwin(VT)	806	2,850	1,345	1,505
16	Gon Ma Kwin(VT)	709	2,722	1,308	1,414

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
17	Oke Kan(VT)	841	3,523	1,699	1,824
18	Kyun Kone Gyi(VT)	465	1,700	824	876
19	Saing Gaung(VT)	318	1,221	571	650
20	Bu Gyi(VT)	606	2,235	1,049	1,186
21	Tu Myaung(VT)	279	1,004	465	539
22	Let Pan Pin Su(VT)	355	1,405	677	728
23	Aung Pin Thar(VT)	486	1,797	843	954
24	Ma Yin Chaung Gwa(VT)	300	1,017	482	535
25	Kywe Thay(VT)	681	2,687	1,290	1,397
26	Kya Khat Tan(VT)	664	2,604	1,266	1,338
27	Kyoet Pin Sa Khan(VT)	687	2,551	1,229	1,322
28	Sit Kone (2)(VT)	116	492	240	252
29	Thet Yin Kone(VT)	505	1,798	866	932
30	Kyoet Kone(VT)	632	2,323	1,077	1,246
31	Hpone Soe Su(VT)	524	1,962	880	1,082
32	Kyun Kone(VT)	513	1,809	827	982
33	Bwet Yoe(VT)	522	1,921	934	987
34	Ohn Taw(VT)	554	2,088	982	1,106
35	Htu Kan(VT)	222	813	382	431
36	Kan Gyi(VT)	438	1,571	735	836
37	Kaing Yar Shey(VT)	306	1,223	584	639
38	Hlay Tone(VT)	664	2,378	1,140	1,238
39	Oke Twin Kone(VT)	256	949	458	491
40	Tha Pyay Yon(VT)	269	1,033	496	537
41	Hnget Gyi Thaik(VT)	543	2,006	971	1,035
42	Kyun Net Kone(VT)	1,004	3,738	1,822	1,916
43	Hman Pin Htu(VT)	509	2,017	937	1,080
44	Myo Twin(VT)	346	1,392	676	716
45	Myo Kaing(VT)	399	1,759	841	918

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
46	Yone Chaung(VT)	1,035	4,125	2,084	2,041
47	U Yin Gyi(VT)	295	1,126	530	596
48	Kan U(VT)	427	1,617	776	841
49	Kone Ywar(VT)	716	2,774	1,348	1,426

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Gyobingauk Township

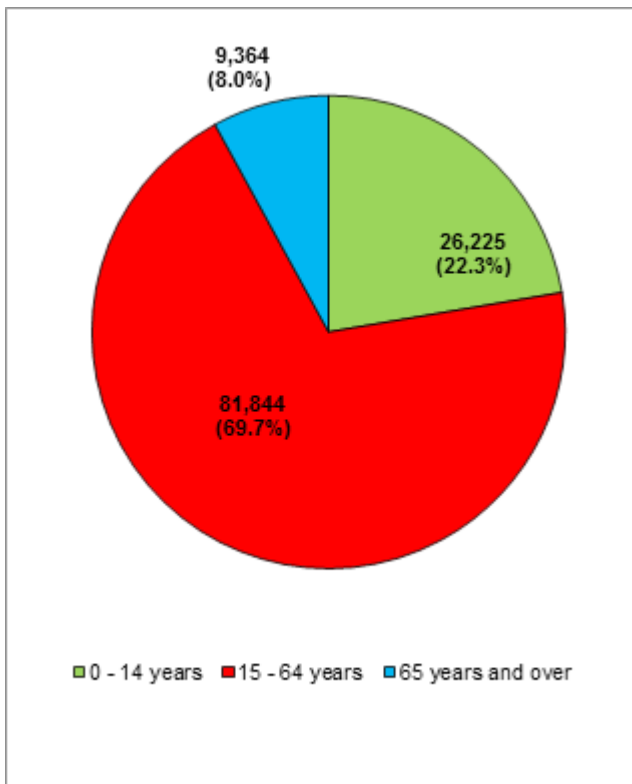
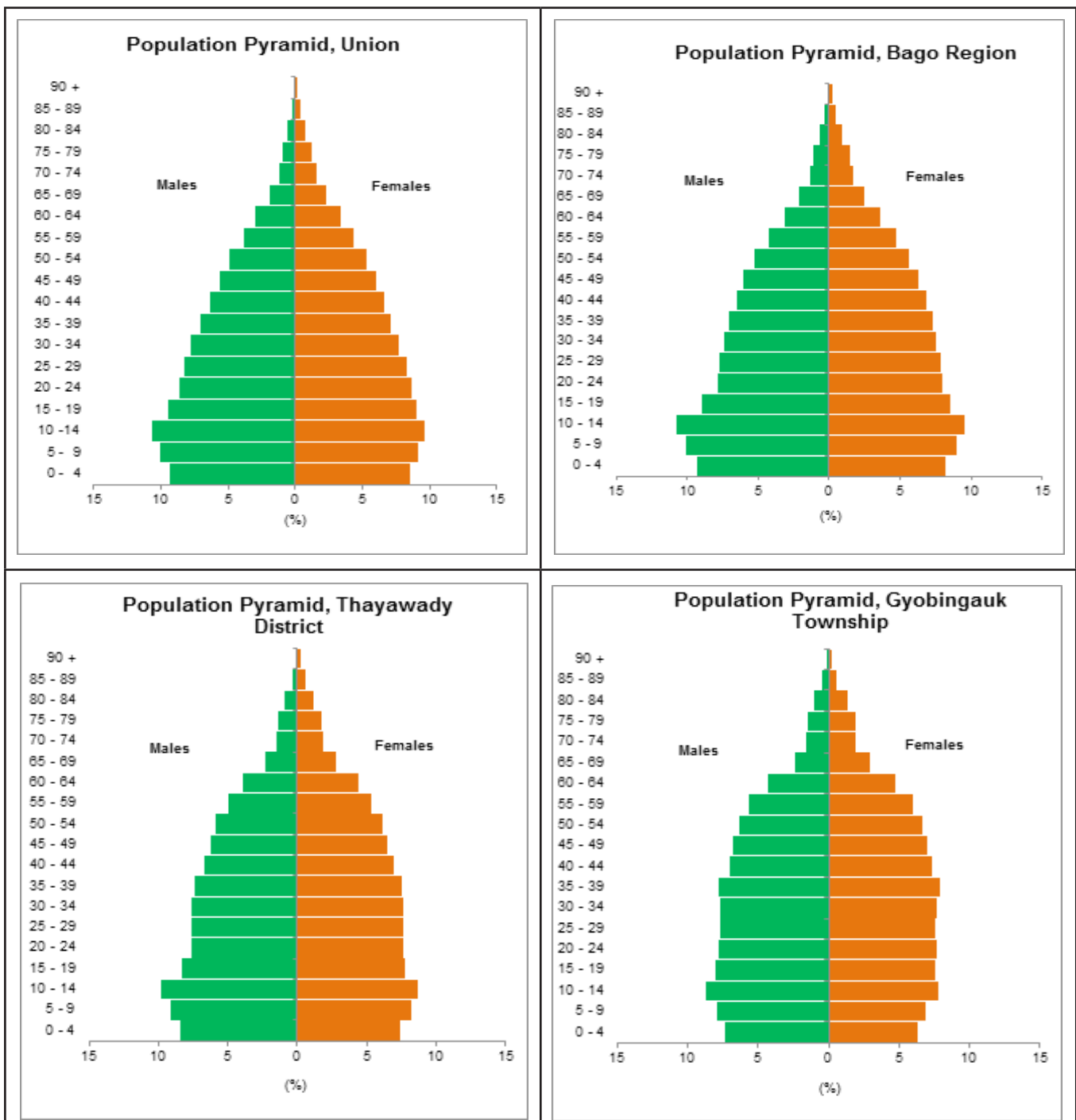


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Gyobingauk Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	117,433	55,749	61,684
0 - 4	7,975	4,075	3,900
5 - 9	8,601	4,385	4,216
10 - 14	9,649	4,820	4,829
15 - 19	9,178	4,491	4,687
20 - 24	9,100	4,355	4,745
25 - 29	8,981	4,311	4,670
30 - 34	9,015	4,305	4,710
35 - 39	9,216	4,315	4,901
40 - 44	8,420	3,915	4,505
45 - 49	8,090	3,794	4,296
50 - 54	7,648	3,521	4,127
55 - 59	6,823	3,146	3,677
60 - 64	5,373	2,418	2,955
65 - 69	3,119	1,342	1,777
70 - 74	2,065	875	1,190
75 - 79	1,982	801	1,181
80 - 84	1,409	579	830
85 - 89	567	221	346
90 +	222	80	142

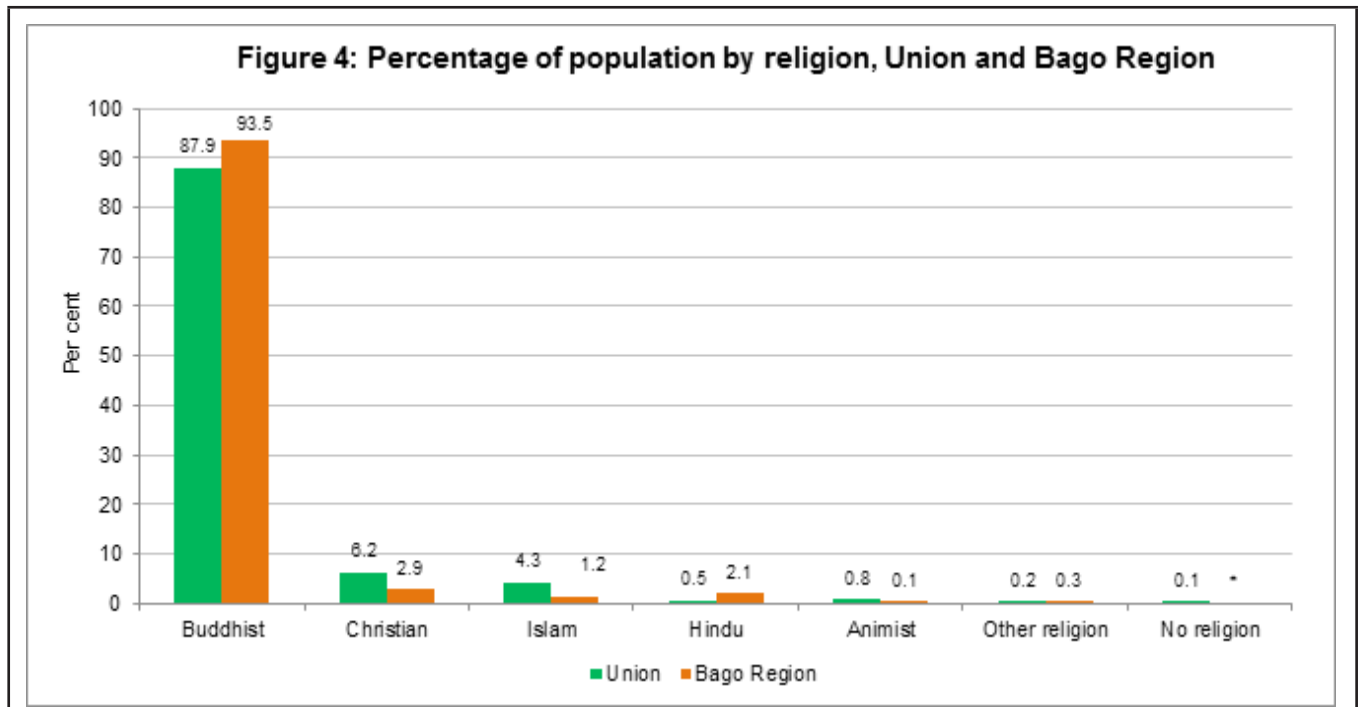
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Gyobingauk Township is 69.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Bago Region, Thayawady District and Gyobingauk Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Gyobingauk Township since the last 10 years.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working population in the age groups from 15-19 to 30-34 and it becomes higher in the age groups from 35-39 to 60-64 population in Gyobingauk Township.
- Starting from age group 10-14, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Bago Region, it is 93.5% Buddhist, 2.9% Christian, 1.2% Islam, 2.1% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, 0.3% Other religion, and less than 0.1% for those with No religion.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	1,698	894	804	597	305	292
6	1,725	902	823	1,333	697	636
7	1,802	872	930	1,496	725	771
8	1,599	806	793	1,330	676	654
9	1,718	864	854	1,443	729	714
10	1,814	915	899	1,464	757	707
11	1,794	881	913	1,343	674	669
12	1,964	971	993	1,285	659	626
13	2,026	990	1,036	1,066	550	516
14	1,898	928	970	829	416	413
15	1,797	862	935	614	292	322
16	1,630	789	841	391	182	209
17	1,871	914	957	328	135	193
18	2,032	973	1,059	264	96	168
19	1,703	832	871	192	80	112
20	1,972	973	999	93	47	46
21	1,734	805	929	47	18	29
22	1,827	890	937	32	19	13
23	1,829	860	969	25	7	18
24	1,570	697	873	13	4	9
25	2,001	936	1,065	11	6	5
26	1,625	791	834	11	5	6
27	1,738	816	922	7	5	2
28	1,842	877	965	7	3	4
29	1,602	751	851	5	4	1

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

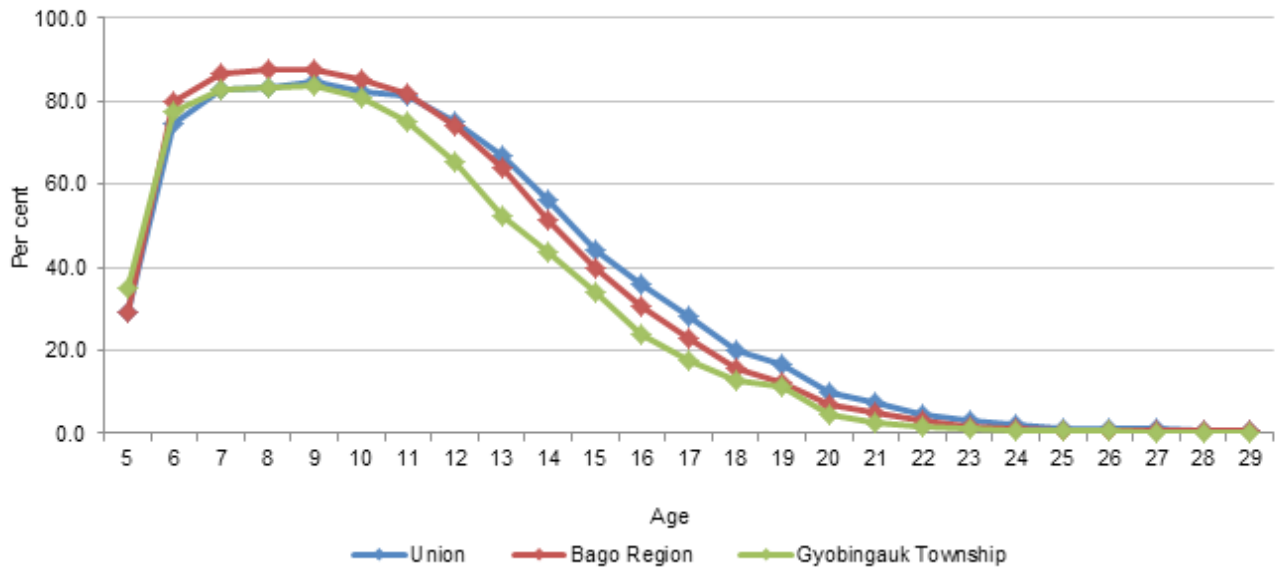
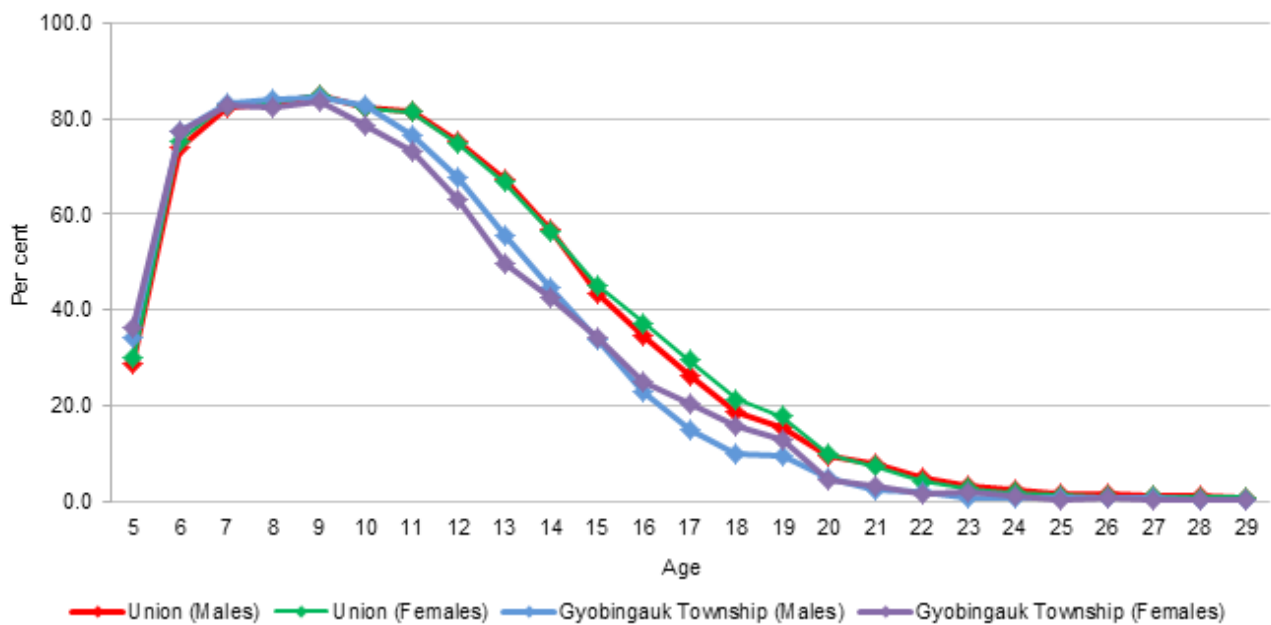
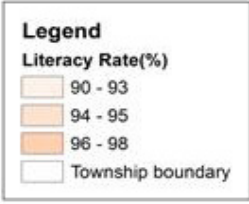
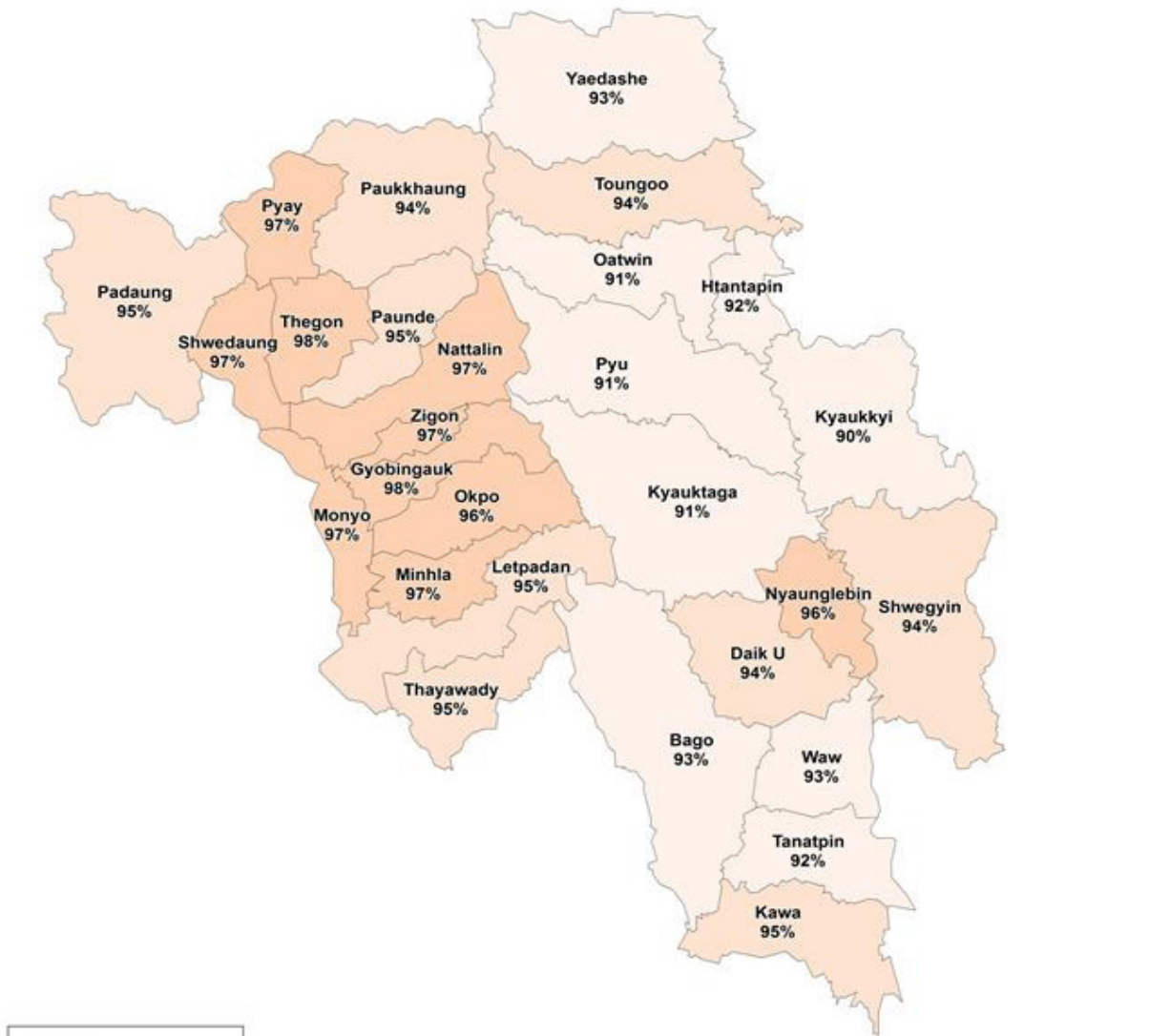


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Gyobingauk Township



- School attendance in Gyobingauk Township drops starting from age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Gyobingauk Township is decreasing more after age 10.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Bago Region	: 94.2%
Thayawady District	: 96.4%
Gyobingauk Township	: 97.6%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	17,965	98.0
Males	8,595	98.2
Females	9,370	98.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Gyobingauk Township is 97.6 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 96.8 per cent and for the males it is 98.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.0 per cent with 98.0 per cent for females and 98.2 per cent for males.

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

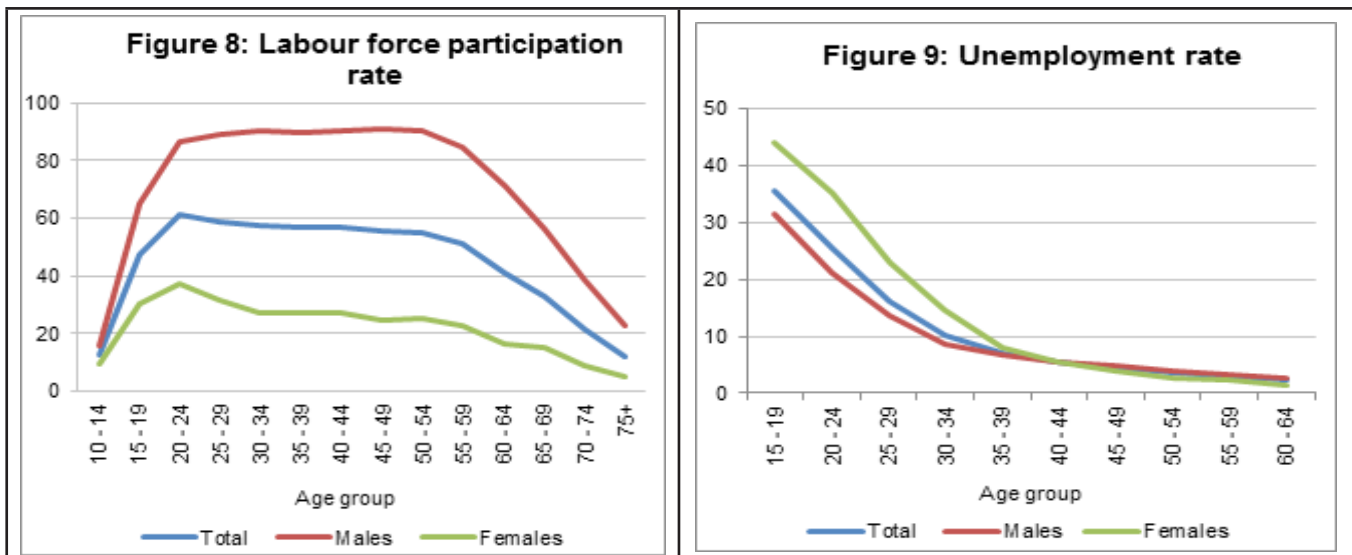
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	72,930	3,041	4.2	29,992	14,381	14,353	5,789	194	4,231	105	72	772
Urban	14,688	316	2.2	4,377	1,305	3,772	2,262	124	2,368	61	31	72
Rural	58,242	2,725	4.7	25,615	13,076	10,581	3,527	70	1,863	44	41	700
Males	33,623	1,027	3.1	11,911	6,564	8,449	3,344	129	1,780	35	51	333
Females	39,307	2,014	5.1	18,081	7,817	5,904	2,445	65	2,451	70	21	439

- Some 4.2 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 4.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 3.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 5.1 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 19.7 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	12.7	15.6	9.8	46.2	45.9	46.5
15 - 19	47.4	65.0	30.5	35.5	31.4	44.0
20 - 24	61.1	86.7	37.5	25.7	21.1	35.4
25 - 29	59.0	88.9	31.5	16.2	13.5	23.1
30 - 34	57.2	90.3	26.9	10.2	8.7	14.7
35 - 39	56.6	89.9	27.3	7.1	6.8	8.0
40 - 44	56.6	90.4	27.3	5.6	5.6	5.4
45 - 49	55.8	90.7	24.9	4.6	4.8	3.8
50 - 54	55.1	90.1	25.2	3.6	3.9	2.5
55 - 59	51.3	84.8	22.6	2.9	3.2	2.2
60 - 64	41.1	71.3	16.3	2.4	2.7	1.4
65 - 69	32.8	56.3	15.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
70 - 74	21.4	38.6	8.7	0.9	0.6	1.9
75+	12.3	22.9	5.2	1.2	0.8	2.3
15 - 24	54.2	75.7	34.1	30.0	25.6	39.2
15 - 64	54.7	85.1	27.6	12.3	10.5	17.2



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Gyobingauk Township is 54.7 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 27.6 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 85.1 per cent.
- In Gyobingauk Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 12.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Gyobingauk Township is 12.3 per cent. The unemployment rate for male is 10.5 per cent and for females it is 17.2 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 39.2 per cent.

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

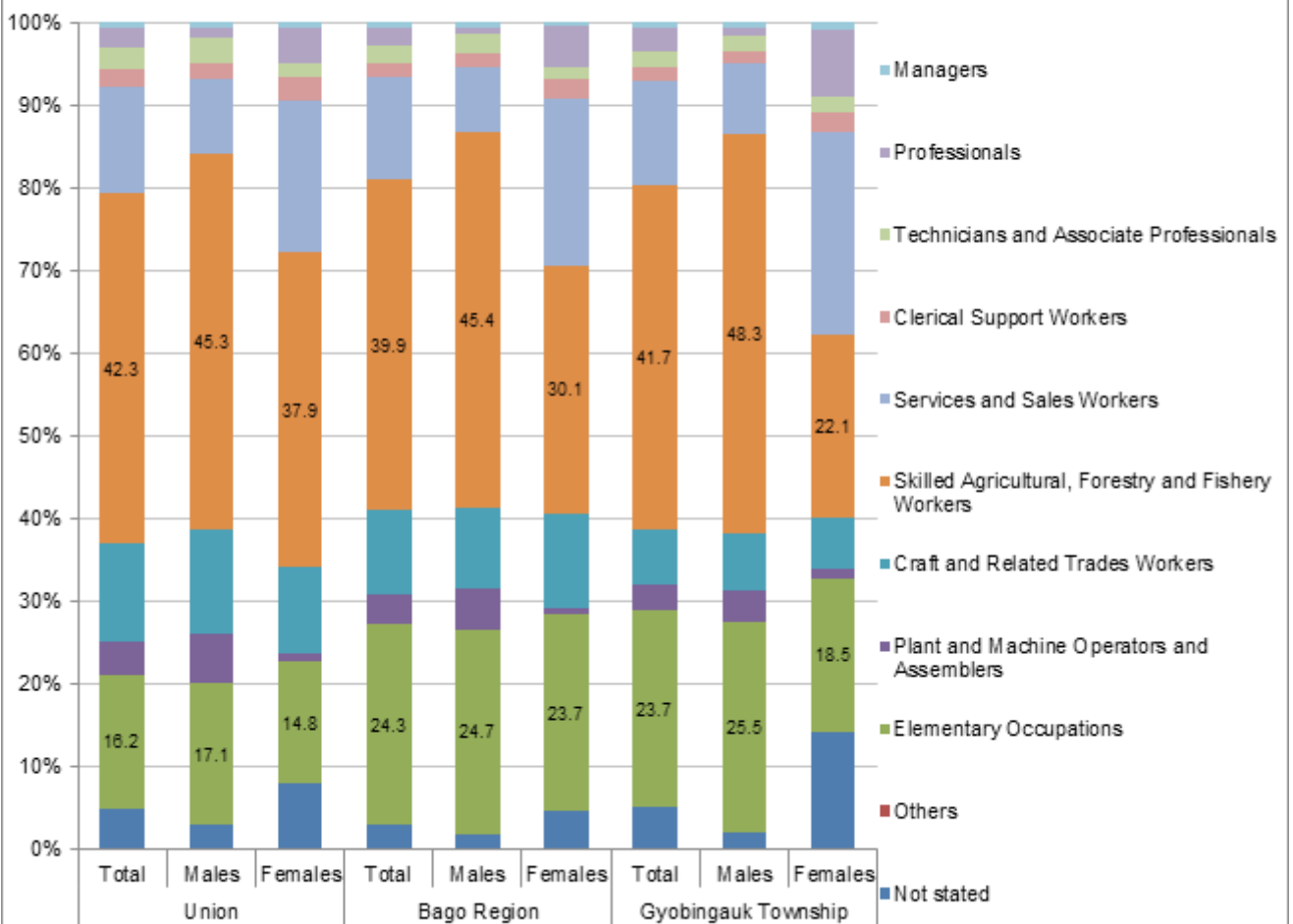
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	52,865	0.4	17.9	56.9	12.2	1.2	11.4
Males	12,216	1.0	37.8	4.5	21.3	2.8	32.6
Females	40,649	0.2	11.8	72.6	9.5	0.8	5.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 37.8 per cent of males are full time students while 72.6 per cent of females are household workers.

Table 8: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	38,946	29,111	9,835	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	254	174	80	0.7	0.6	0.8
Professionals	1,118	311	807	2.9	1.1	8.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	709	525	184	1.8	1.8	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	716	472	244	1.8	1.6	2.5
Services and Sales Workers	4,841	2,439	2,402	12.4	8.4	24.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	16,234	14,058	2,176	41.7	48.3	22.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,641	2,019	622	6.8	6.9	6.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,224	1,120	104	3.1	3.8	1.1
Elementary Occupations	9,231	7,413	1,818	23.7	25.5	18.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1,978	580	1,398	5.1	2.0	14.2

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



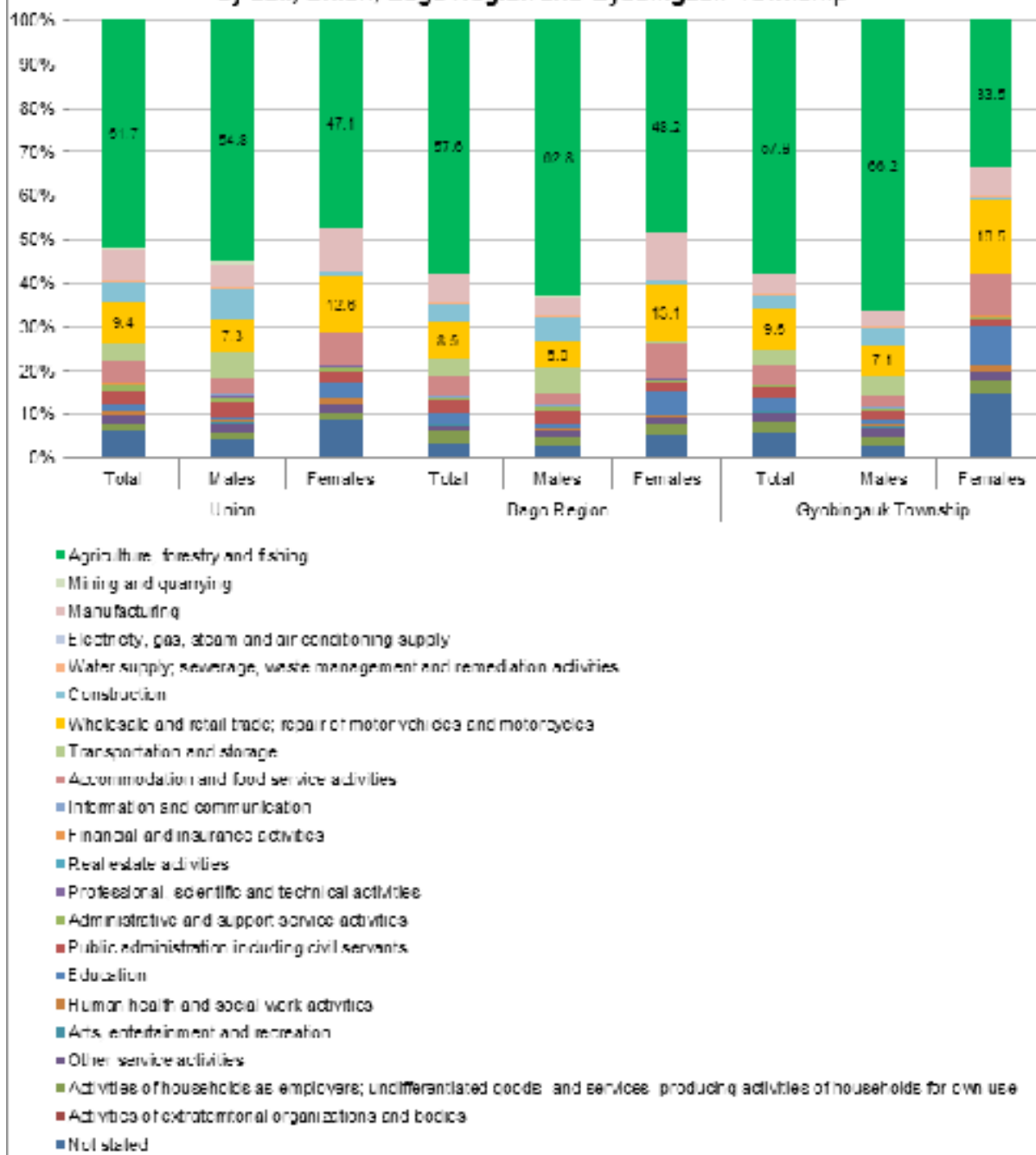
- In Gyobingauk Township, 41.7 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 23.7 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 48.3 per cent of males are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 24.4 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Bago Region, 39.9 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 24.3 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	38,946	29,111	9,835	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22,567	19,268	3,299	57.9	66.2	33.5
Mining and quarrying	16	14	2	*	*	*
Manufacturing	1,774	1,122	652	4.6	3.9	6.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	24	23	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	69	53	16	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	1,157	1,094	63	3.0	3.8	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,693	2,070	1,623	9.5	7.1	16.5
Transportation and storage	1,307	1,281	26	3.4	4.4	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,744	815	929	4.5	2.8	9.4
Information and communication	46	36	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	87	39	48	0.2	0.1	0.5
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	43	35	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	119	89	30	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	870	676	194	2.2	2.3	2.0
Education	1,110	286	824	2.9	1.0	8.4
Human health and social work activities	252	93	159	0.6	0.3	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	76	69	7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other service activities	756	546	210	1.9	1.9	2.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	963	692	271	2.5	2.4	2.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,273	810	1,463	5.8	2.8	14.9

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

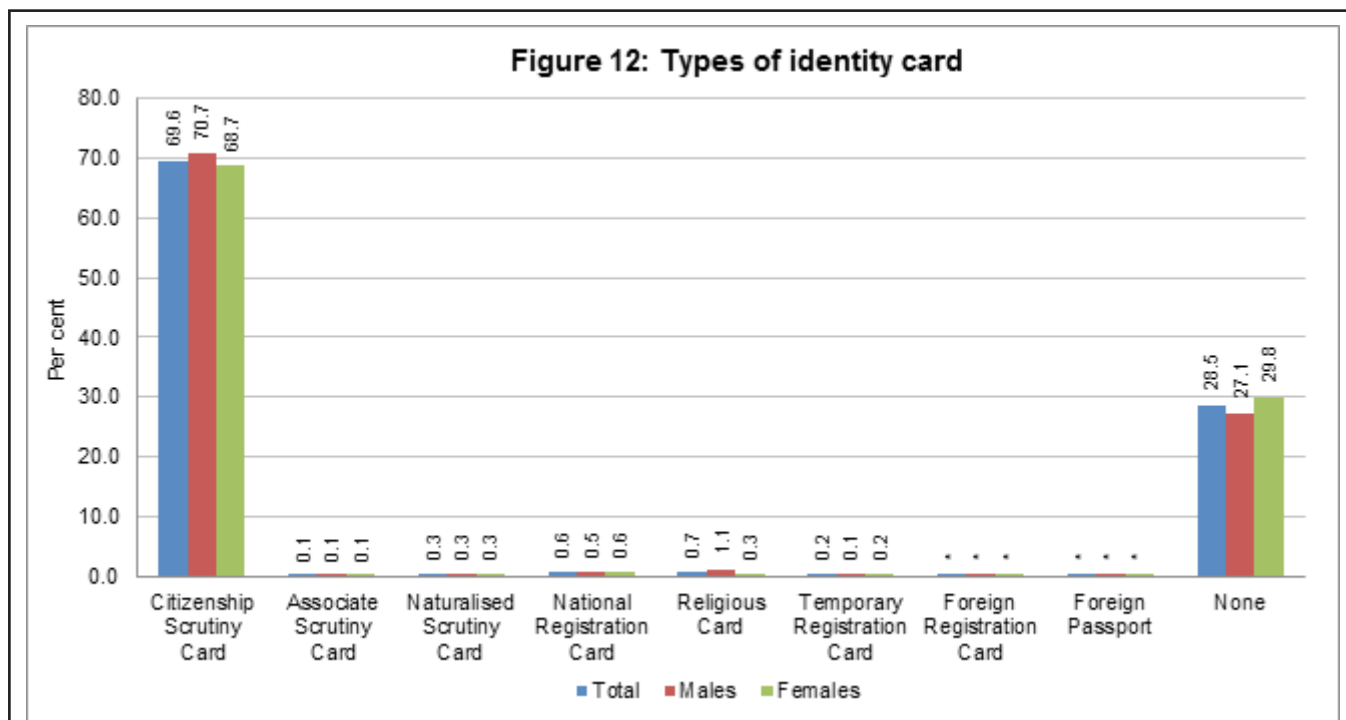


- In Gyobingauk Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 57.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 9.5 per cent.
- There are 66.2 per cent of males and 33.5 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Bago Region, there are 57.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 8.5 per cent in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	70,218	54	317	580	698	153	30	23	28,784
Urban	15,781	44	117	38	377	36	30	12	3,520
Rural	54,437	10	200	542	321	117	-	11	25,264
Males	33,427	24	158	257	526	65	14	6	12,812
Females	36,791	30	159	323	172	88	16	17	15,972



- In Gyobingauk Township, 69.6 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 28.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 27.1 per cent of males and 29.8 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	117,433	110,603	6,830	5.8	4,440	2,088	2,764	2,547
0 - 4	7,975	7,873	102	1.3	8	6	80	59
5 - 9	8,601	8,499	102	1.2	18	23	46	68
10 - 14	9,649	9,529	120	1.2	29	22	38	86
15 - 19	9,178	9,083	95	1.0	21	11	37	59
20 - 24	9,100	8,981	119	1.3	24	25	48	65
25 - 29	8,981	8,869	112	1.2	28	27	39	49
30 - 34	9,015	8,883	132	1.5	45	30	50	53
35 - 39	9,216	9,049	167	1.8	58	39	65	69
40 - 44	8,420	8,130	290	3.4	159	37	71	96
45 - 49	8,090	7,627	463	5.7	347	67	99	114
50 - 54	7,648	7,034	614	8.0	443	94	150	160
55 - 59	6,823	6,069	754	11.1	568	135	205	202
60 - 64	5,373	4,575	798	14.9	568	173	248	225
65 - 69	3,119	2,488	631	20.2	477	208	260	209
70 - 74	2,065	1,447	618	29.9	450	262	289	230
75 - 79	1,982	1,253	729	36.8	526	352	387	319
80 - 84	1,409	828	581	41.2	403	324	367	285
85 - 89	567	290	277	48.9	187	173	188	127
90 +	222	96	126	56.8	81	80	97	72

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	55,749	52,728	3,021	5.4	1,904	849	1,155	1,084
0 - 4	4,075	4,018	57	1.4	5	1	46	36
5 - 9	4,385	4,325	60	1.4	14	16	30	36
10 - 14	4,820	4,749	71	1.5	14	16	23	52
15 - 19	4,491	4,438	53	1.2	7	8	23	37
20 - 24	4,355	4,302	53	1.2	10	6	23	34
25 - 29	4,311	4,255	56	1.3	12	14	20	22
30 - 34	4,305	4,238	67	1.6	21	16	25	28
35 - 39	4,315	4,237	78	1.8	26	12	30	37
40 - 44	3,915	3,785	130	3.3	64	16	36	41
45 - 49	3,794	3,577	217	5.7	161	31	46	45
50 - 54	3,521	3,215	306	8.7	220	42	81	83
55 - 59	3,146	2,801	345	11.0	258	57	99	87
60 - 64	2,418	2,046	372	15.4	267	77	112	105
65 - 69	1,342	1,089	253	18.9	196	72	97	74
70 - 74	875	630	245	28.0	182	91	108	90
75 - 79	801	514	287	35.8	194	147	136	105
80 - 84	579	349	230	39.7	157	139	132	110
85 - 89	221	124	97	43.9	67	58	56	39
90 +	80	36	44	55.0	29	30	32	23

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	61,684	57,875	3,809	6.2	2,536	1,239	1,609	1,463
0 - 4	3,900	3,855	45	1.2	3	5	34	23
5 - 9	4,216	4,174	42	1.0	4	7	16	32
10 - 14	4,829	4,780	49	1.0	15	6	15	34
15 - 19	4,687	4,645	42	0.9	14	3	14	22
20 - 24	4,745	4,679	66	1.4	14	19	25	31
25 - 29	4,670	4,614	56	1.2	16	13	19	27
30 - 34	4,710	4,645	65	1.4	24	14	25	25
35 - 39	4,901	4,812	89	1.8	32	27	35	32
40 - 44	4,505	4,345	160	3.6	95	21	35	55
45 - 49	4,296	4,050	246	5.7	186	36	53	69
50 - 54	4,127	3,819	308	7.5	223	52	69	77
55 - 59	3,677	3,268	409	11.1	310	78	106	115
60 - 64	2,955	2,529	426	14.4	301	96	136	120
65 - 69	1,777	1,399	378	21.3	281	136	163	135
70 - 74	1,190	817	373	31.3	268	171	181	140
75 - 79	1,181	739	442	37.4	332	205	251	214
80 - 84	830	479	351	42.3	246	185	235	175
85 - 89	346	166	180	52.0	120	115	132	88
90 +	142	60	82	57.7	52	50	65	49

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

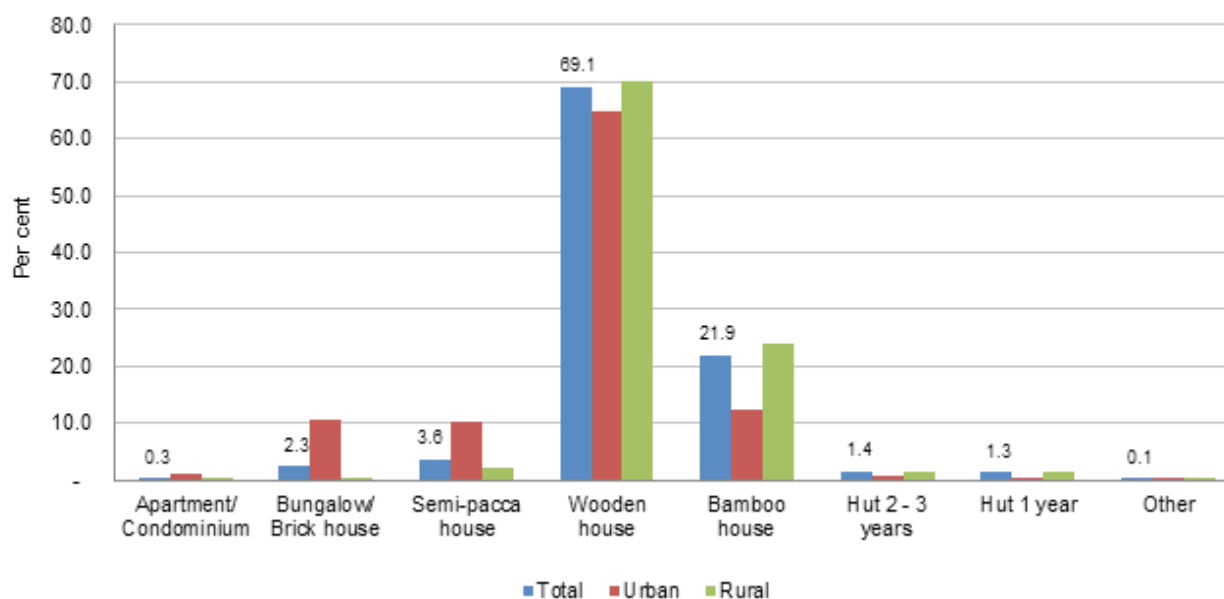
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	30,586	0.3	2.3	3.6	69.1	21.9	1.4	1.3	0.1
Urban	5,584	1.2	10.5	10.2	64.6	12.2	0.8	0.2	0.3
Rural	25,002	0.1	0.5	2.1	70.1	24.0	1.6	1.5	0.1

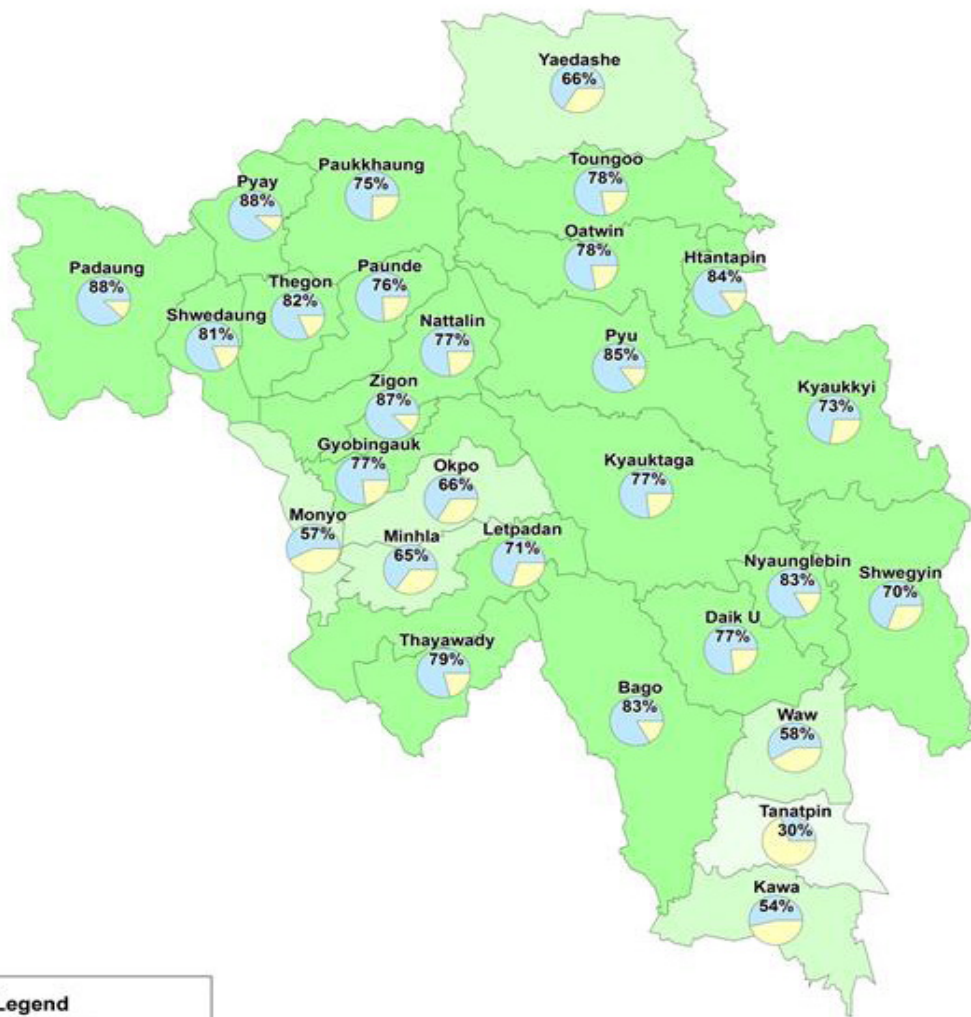
Figure 13: Types of housing unit



- The majority of the households in Gyobingauk Township are living in wooden houses (69.1%) followed by households in bamboo houses (21.9%).
- Some 64.6 per cent of urban households and 70.1 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Bago Region	: 74.6%
Thayawady District	: 71.9%
Gyobingauk Township	: 76.5%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.4	1.6	0.1
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		76.1	90.1	73.1
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>76.5</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>73.2</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		8.5	5.6	9.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)		8.8	0.3	10.7
Other		0.5	0.1	0.5
None		5.7	2.3	6.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	30,586	5,584	25,002

- Some 76.5 per cent of the households in Gyobingauk Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (76.1%)).
- Compared to other townships in Bago Region, the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Gyobingauk is high.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Bago Region is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 5.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Bago Region, it is 10.7 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Gyobingauk Township, 6.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water

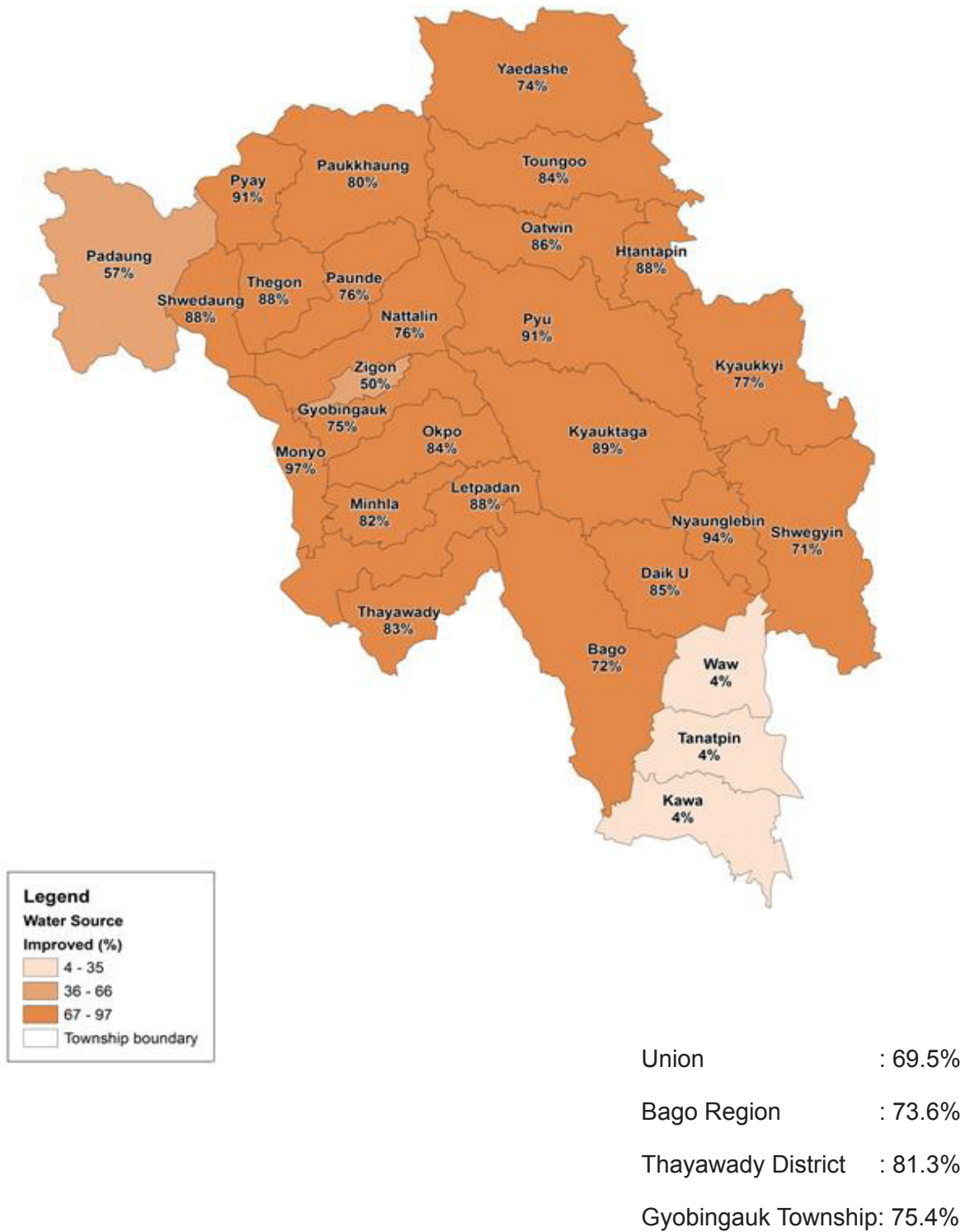


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tube well, borehole	34.1	3.8	40.9
Protected well/ Spring	38.7	17.7	43.4
Bottled water/ Water purifier	2.4	11.3	0.4
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>84.9</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	1.4	1.2	1.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake	10.2	36.4	4.3
River/stream/ canal	6.7	0.1	8.2
Waterfall/ Rain water	5.8	28.5	0.8
Other	0.5	0.8	0.4
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>15.1</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	30,586	5,584

- In Gyobingauk Township, 75.4 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Bago Region, it is high. It is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 38.7 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 34.1 per cent use water from tube well/borehole.
- Some 24.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 15.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting

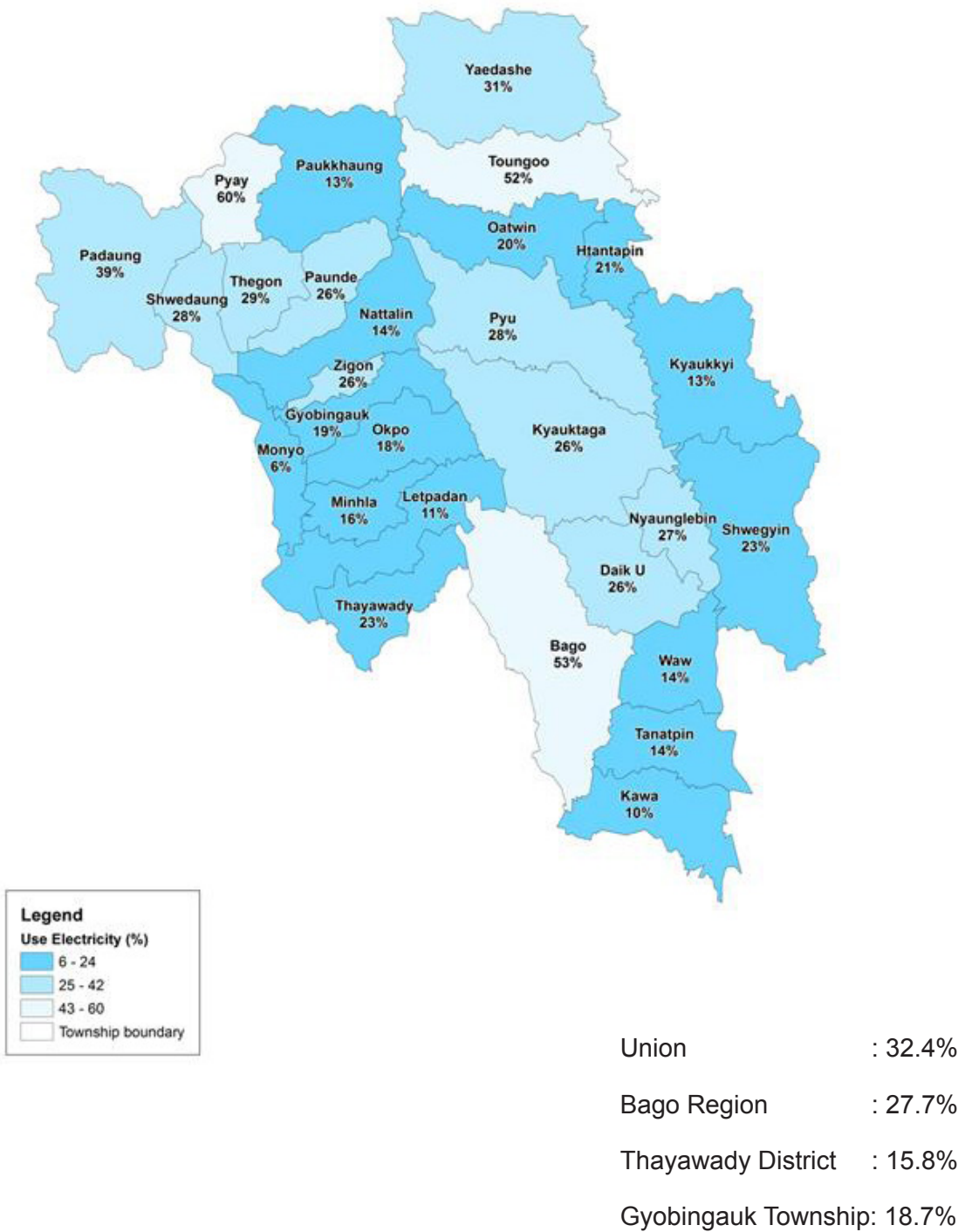


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		18.7	71.5	6.9
Kerosene		0.3	*	0.4
Candle		44.2	13.4	51.1
Battery		24.2	11.2	27.1
Generator (private)		3.7	3.3	3.7
Water mill (private)		0.1	0.2	0.1
Solar system/energy		7.3	0.1	8.9
Other		1.5	0.2	1.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	30,586	5,584	25,002

- In Gyobingauk Township, 18.7 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is low compared to other townships in Bago Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Bago Region is 27.7 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 44.2 per cent.
- In rural areas, 51.1 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

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

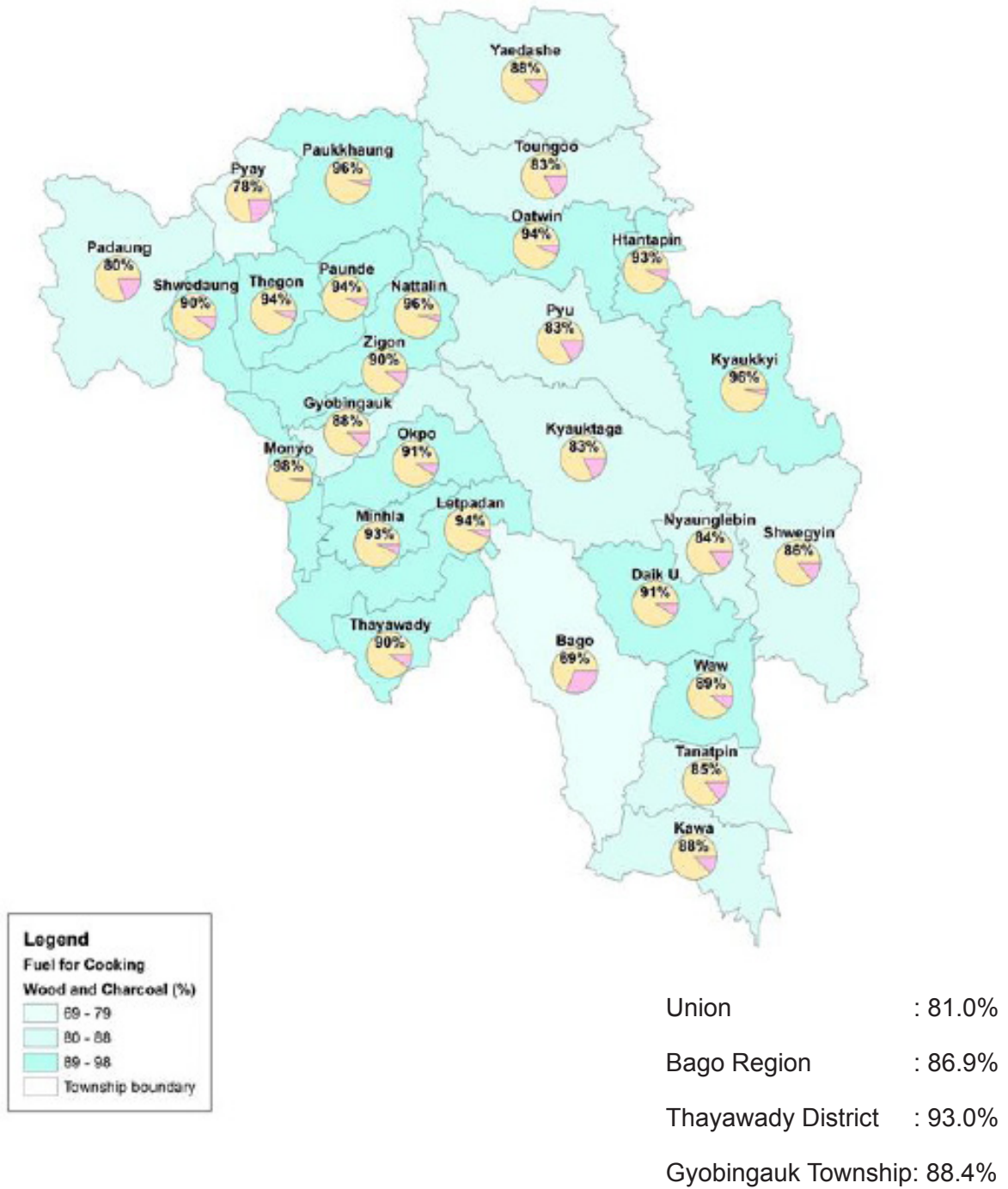


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.1	16.8	1.2
LPG		*	0.2	*
Kerosene		0.1	*	0.1
BioGas		0.1	0.2	*
Firewood		79.9	42.3	88.3
Charcoal		8.5	32.6	3.1
Coal		0.3	1.1	0.1
Other		7.1	6.9	7.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	30,586	5,584	25,002

- In Gyobingauk Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 79.9 per cent using firewood and 8.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 4.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 88.3 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 3.1 per cent use charcoal.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	30,586	37.2	44.4	3.3	28.4	1.1	3.4	34.2	0.2
Urban	5,584	21.9	69.2	13.3	49.7	4.6	9.7	22.5	0.9
Rural	25,002	40.6	38.9	1.0	23.6	0.3	2.0	36.8	*

- Some 44.4 per cent of the households in Gyobingauk Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 69.2 per cent and 40.6 per cent are the highest in using television and radio in urban and rural areas respectively.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

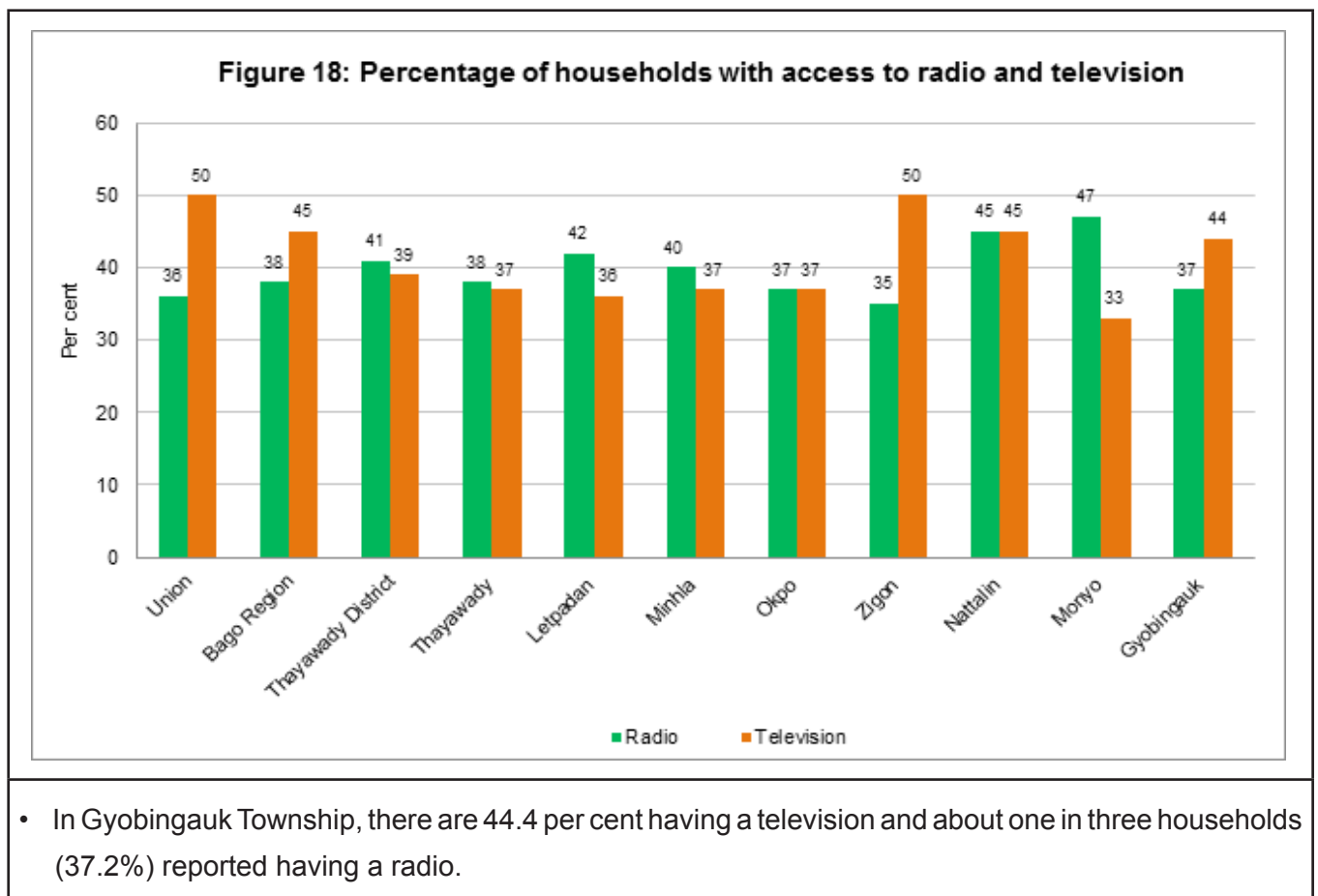
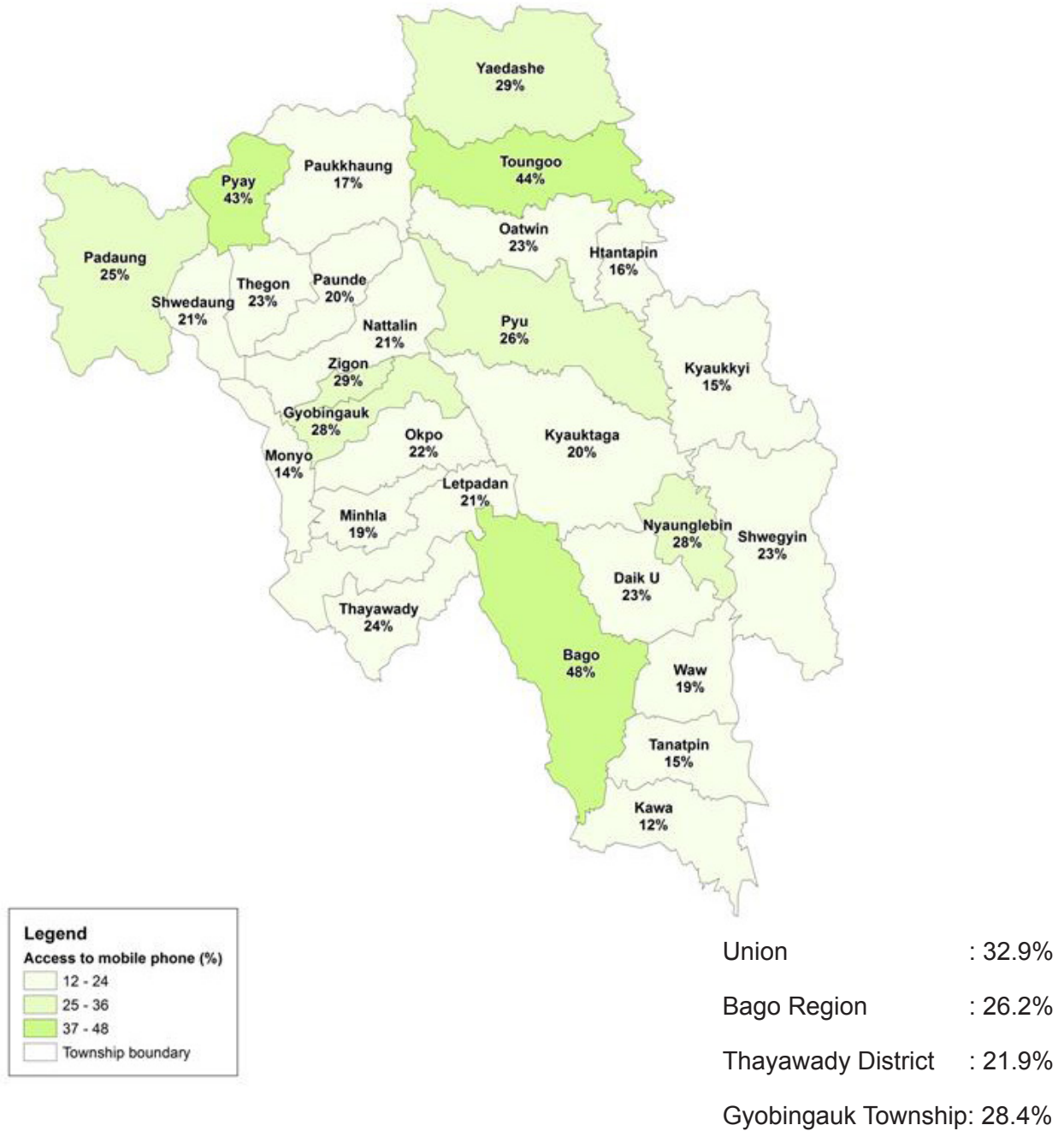


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Some 28.4 per cent of the households in Gyobingauk Township reported having mobile phones and it is 26.2 per cent in Bago Region.

Transportation items

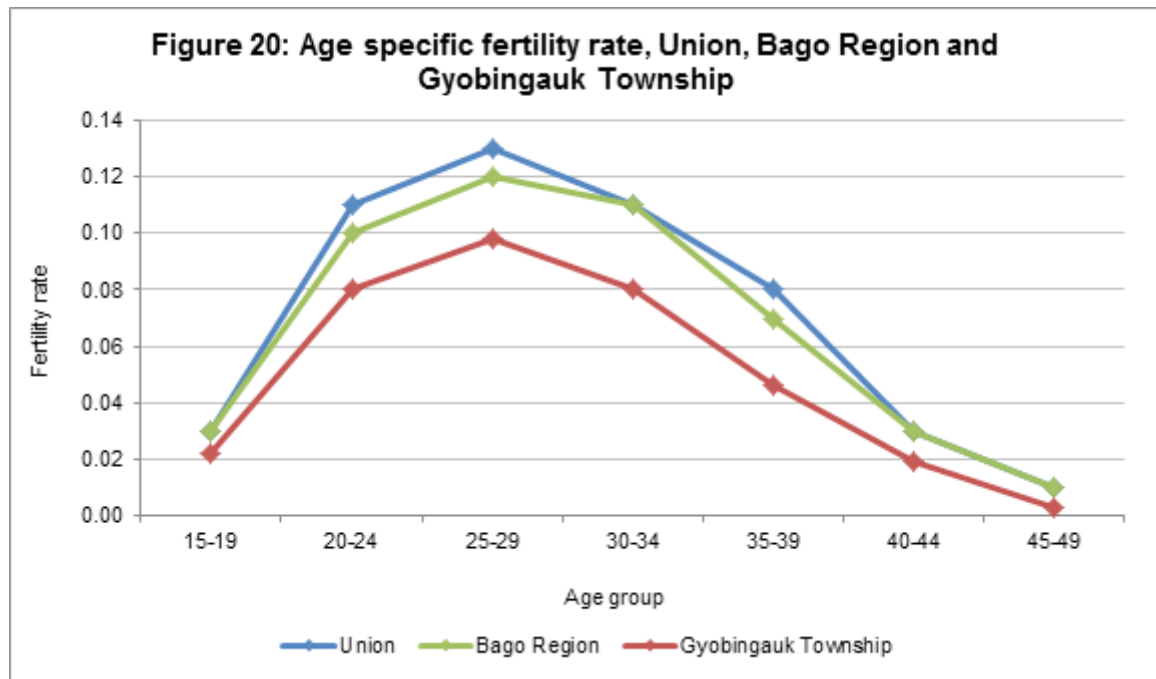
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Bago Region	1,142,974	13,643	392,159	570,569	21,269	43,982	14,137	315,083
Urban	239,014	8,471	102,697	150,556	3,549	1,817	622	9,721
Rural	903,960	5,172	289,462	420,013	17,720	42,165	13,515	305,362
Thayawady District	270,750	1,792	87,213	155,611	4,367	14,497	1,634	91,356
Urban	35,974	1,019	13,958	26,465	799	37	17	1,411
Rural	234,776	773	73,255	129,146	3,568	14,460	1,617	89,945
Gyobingauk Township	30,586	281	11,628	19,890	470	394	48	10,502
Urban	5,584	186	2,388	4,326	119	-	-	132
Rural	25,002	95	9,240	15,564	351	394	48	10,370

- In Gyobingauk Township, 65.0 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 38.0 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.7 children per women and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

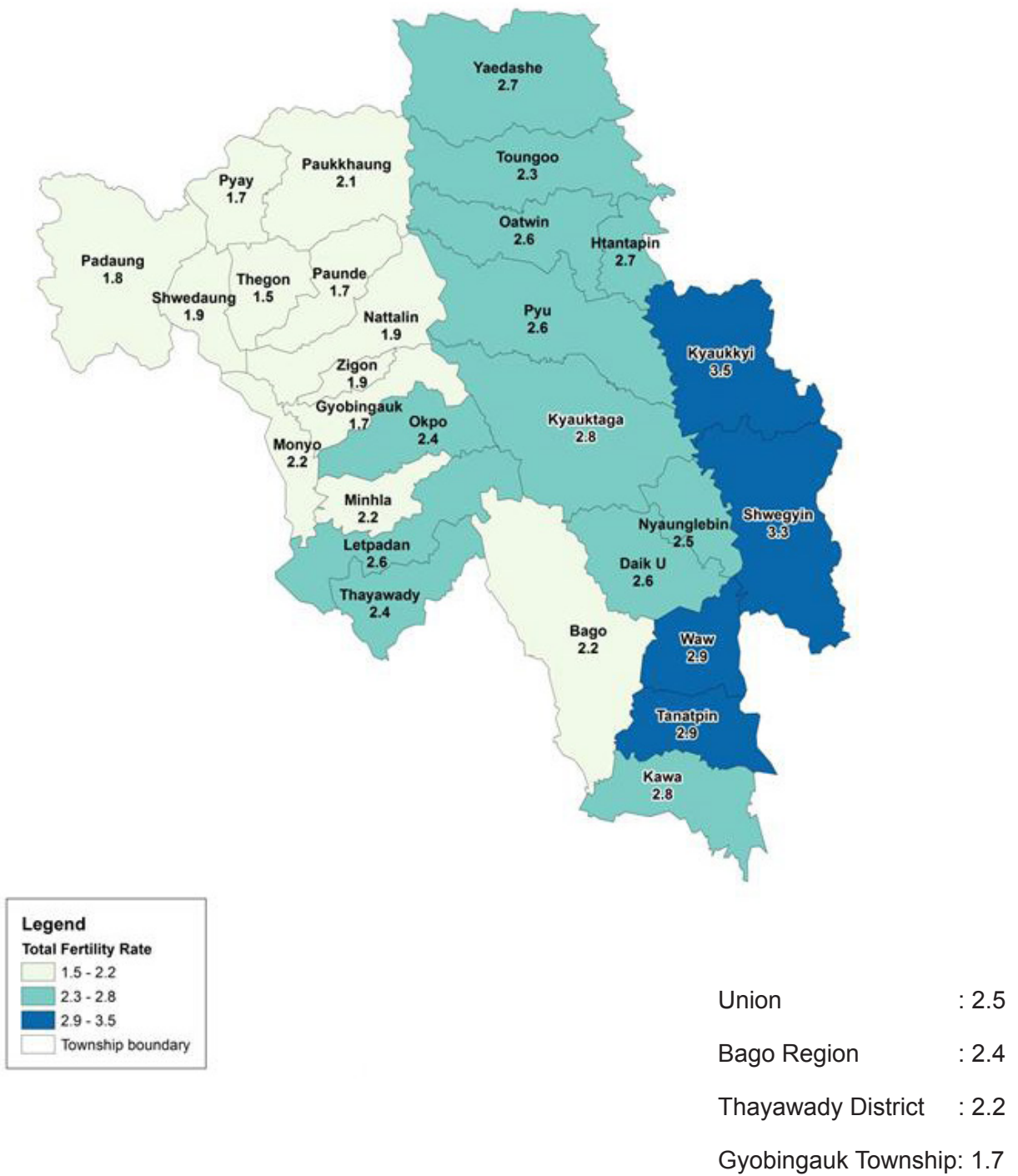
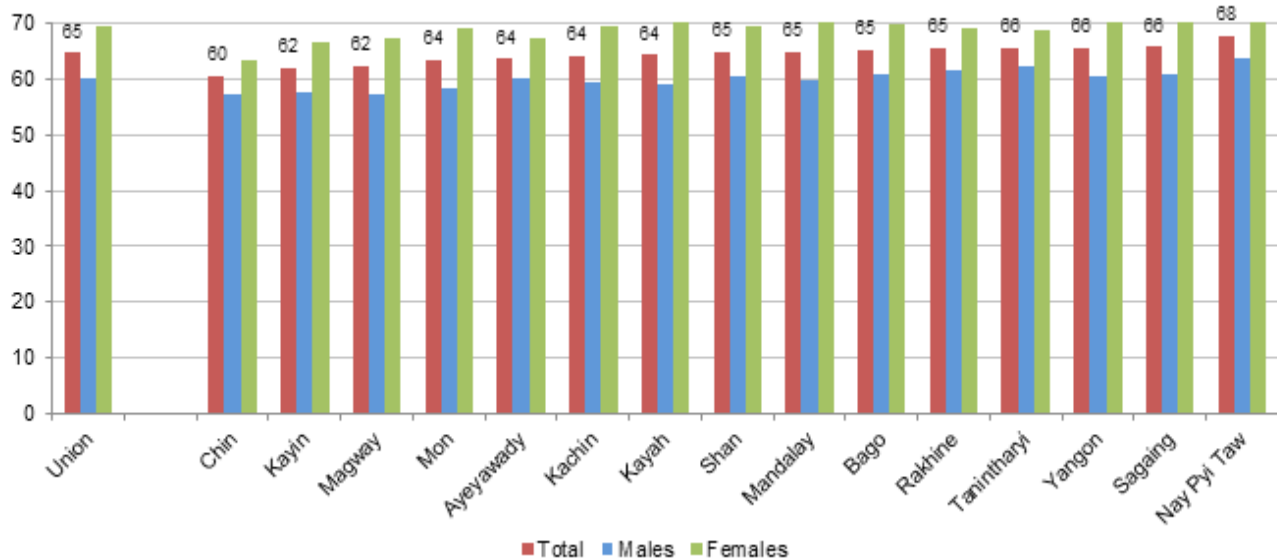


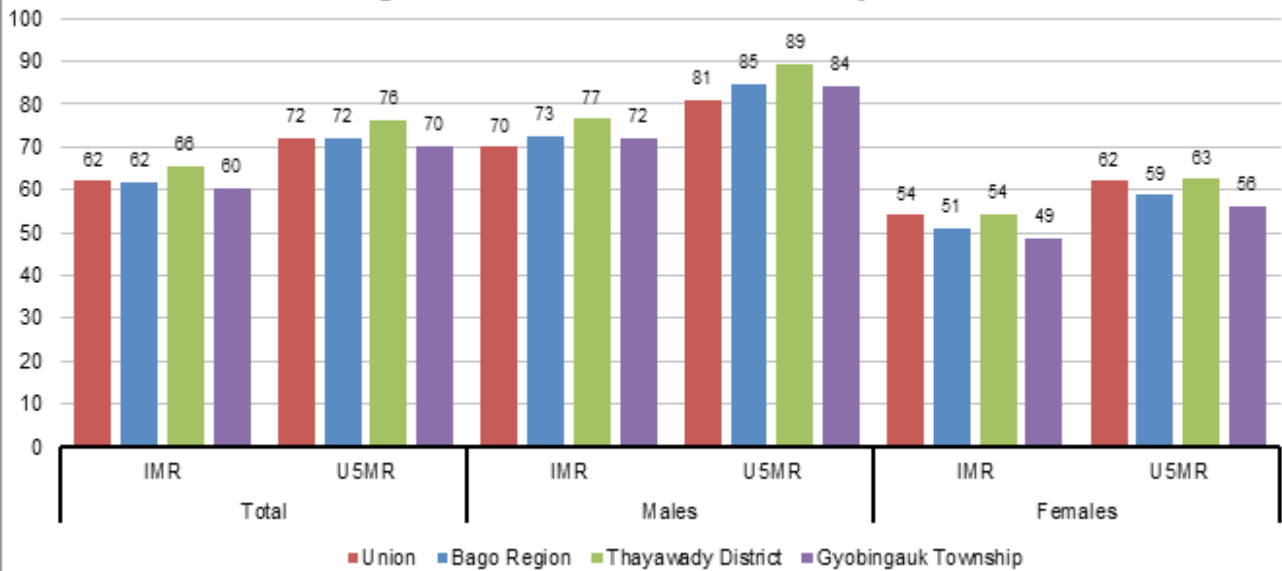
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



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

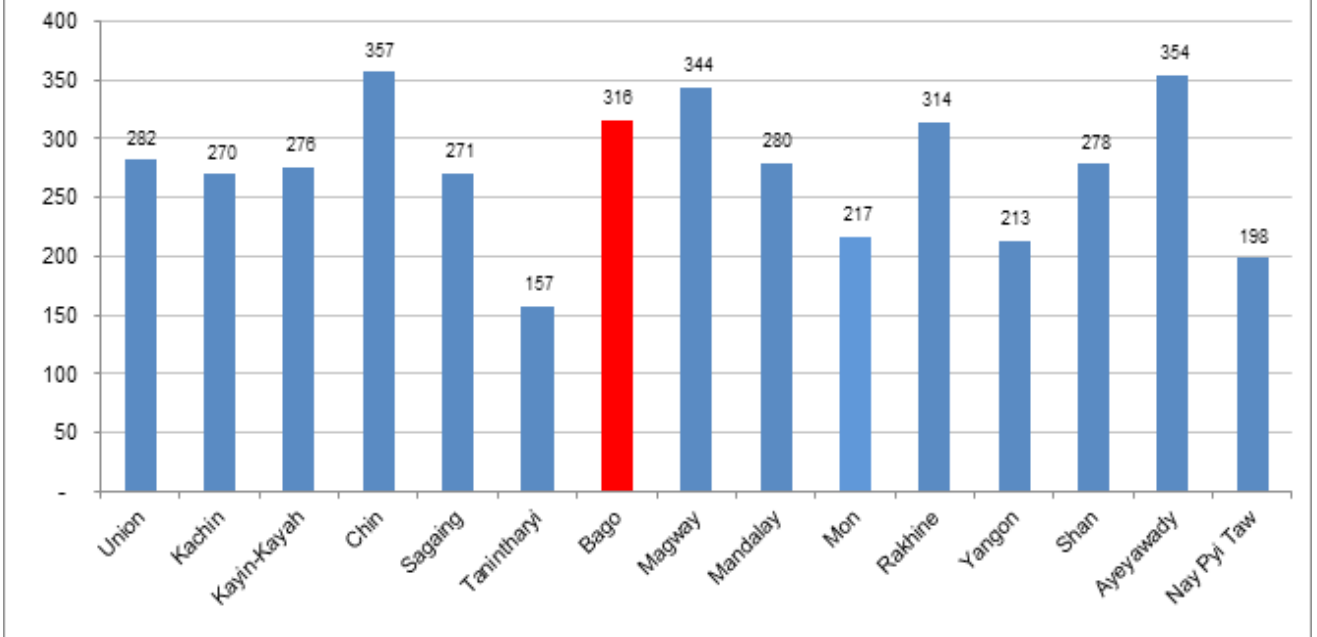
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Thayawady District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Thayawady District is 66 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while under 5 mortality is 76 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Gyobingauk Township are lower than those in Bago Region and Thayawady District. The Infant mortality in Gyobingauk is 60 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 70 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Bago Region, there are 316 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Bago Region is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

Population: The population in this report corresponds to the de-facto population of Myanmar on Census Night (see below).

Census Night: The night between the 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

Rural area: Areas classified by the Department of General Administration (GAD) as village tracts. Generally these are areas with low population density and a land use which is predominantly agricultural.

Urban area: Areas classified by the GAD as wards. Generally these areas have an increased density of building structures, population and better infrastructural development.

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

Mean Household Size: The average number of persons per household (people living in households divided by number of conventional households).

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

Dependency ratio: The total dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 years and older than 64) to the population of working-age (age 15-64). Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Three different measures can be calculated: total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio.

Child Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people younger than 15 years to the working age population (15-64).

Old Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people older than 64 years to the working age population (15-64).

Ageing Index: The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 people under the age of 15 years.

Median Age: The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Education: Education is the process by which people learn through instruction and teaching. The 2014 MPHC placed an emphasis on literacy skills, school attendance and educational attainment. The other categorisations used under education were:

- (a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.
- (b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:
 - (a) Currently attending;
 - (b) Attended previously;
 - (c) Never attended.

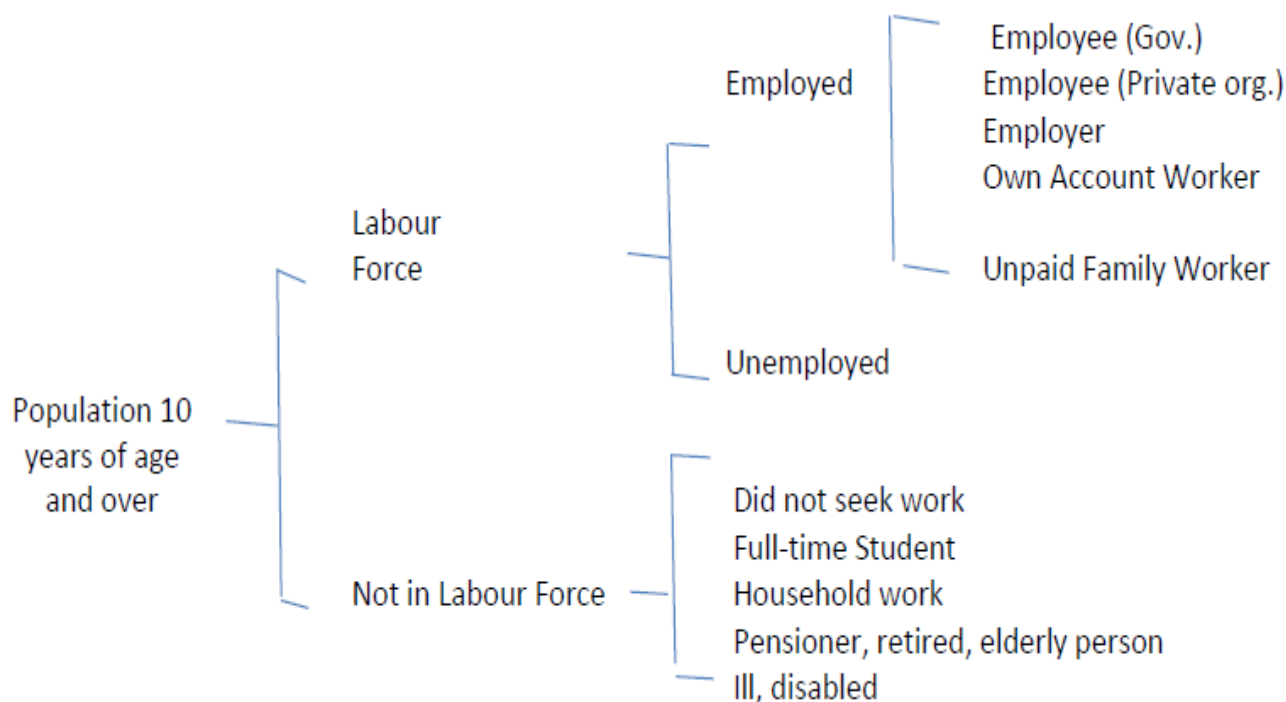
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

Disability: Disability is a situation where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The difficulties covered in the 2014 census included:

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

Identity card: An identity card is a document used to verify aspects of a person's personal identity. There are several types of identity cards issued by the Government of Myanmar, and national passports in the case of foreigners.

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

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

Not in labour force: This category comprised persons who had no work and did not make any positive efforts to find a job during the 6 months before the census date or were unable to work. This included full time students, household work, elderly people, etc.

Employment Status: All employed persons were classified according to the economic activity status in the place where they worked during the last 12 months or if they worked in more than one place, where they worked most of the time. There were five employment categories:

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

Labour force participation rate: The labour force participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of the total population of the same age range. This is an important indicator as it portrays the proportion of the population that is economically active.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

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

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}} \times 100$$

Employment to population ratio: A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's working-age population (ages 15 to 64) that is employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that a person is considered employed if they have worked at least 1 hour in "gainful" employment in the most recent week.

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work an employed person did in the establishment during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. Put differently, occupation is the kind of work done during the last 12 months by the person employed, regardless of the industry of the establishment. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, field data collectors were instructed to collect a detailed description of the work being done such as accounts clerk, data entry operator (clerk), legal secretary, domestic worker, fisherman, human resource manager, etc. If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work was decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged in, that is in terms of time. The occupational classification is based on the ISCO 2008.

Industry: Industry refers to the main activity of the establishment where an employed person usually worked during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, industry was explained to the enumerators as the type of economic activity carried out at the person's place of work. It is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the enterprise in which the person works and not necessarily the specific duties or functions of the person's job. For example, a clerical officer working in stores within a factory that makes television sets. The industry should be recorded as manufacture of electrical goods. If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" was decided by the establishment where he/she worked most. The industrial classification is based on the ISIC Revision 4.

Live Birth: A live birth is one where the infant shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth: crying or similar sounds, movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body and/or any other tangible signs of life. The census was concerned only with children born alive. Also collected was information on the last live birth of ever married female respondents.

Total fertility rate (TFR): The average number of children that a woman would give birth to if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the current schedule of age-specific fertility rates.

$$\text{Total fertility rate (TFR)} = 5 \sum \text{Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)}$$

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR): The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group. Unless otherwise specified, the reference period for the age-specific fertility rates is the calendar year.

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

