

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

BAGO REGION, TOUNGOO DISTRICT

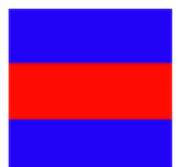
Oatwin Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Bago Region, Toungoo District

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Figure 1 : Map of Bago Region, showing the townships



Oatwin Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	159,828 ²	
Population males	75,381 (47.2%)	
Population females	84,447 (52.8%)	
Percentage of urban population	8.8%	
Area (Km²)	1,423.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	112.3 persons	
Median age	25.9 years	
Number of wards	6	
Number of village tracts	41	
Number of private households	36,870	
Percentage of female headed households	29.2%	
Mean household size	4.3 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.2%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	63.0%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	5.8%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	58.8	
Child dependency ratio	49.6	
Old dependency ratio	9.2	
Ageing index	18.5	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	89	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	90.8%	
Male	95.0%	
Female	87.3%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	10,261	6.4
Walking	3,240	2.0
Seeing	6,282	3.9
Hearing	2,708	1.7
Remembering	3,289	2.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	86,550	67.9	
Associate Scrutiny	72	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	1,104	0.9	
National Registration	978	0.8	
Religious	617	0.5	
Temporary Registration	191	0.1	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	39	<0.1	
None	37,877	29.7	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	68.2%	86.8%	52.2%
Unemployment rate	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%
Employment to population ratio	65.6%	83.4%	50.3%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	34,202	92.8	
Renter	489	1.3	
Provided free (individually)	814	2.2	
Government quarters	991	2.7	
Private company quarters	278	0.8	
Other	96	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.9%		44.8%
Bamboo	71.2%	20.4%	0.5%
Earth	0.1%	1.5%	
Wood	17.7%	71.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		54.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	9.7%	5.8%	0.3%
Other	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	1,632	4.4	
LPG	*	<0.1	
Kerosene	58	0.2	
Biogas	32	0.1	
Firewood	28,662	77.7	
Charcoal	5,809	15.8	
Coal	142	0.4	
Other	533	1.4	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	7,205	19.5
Kerosene	3,151	8.5
Candle	14,211	38.5
Battery	6,741	18.3
Generator (private)	1,302	3.5
Water mill (private)	25	0.1
Solar system/energy	3,235	8.8
Other	1,000	2.7
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	196	0.5
Tube well, borehole	20,402	55.4
Protected well/spring	10,254	27.8
Bottled/purifier water	860	2.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>31,712</i>	<i>86.0</i>
Unprotected well/spring	1,559	4.2
Pool/pond/lake	21	0.1
River/stream/canal	676	1.8
Waterfall/rainwater	901	2.5
Other	2,001	5.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>5,158</i>	<i>14.0</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	358	1.0
Tube well, borehole	20,661	56.0
Protected well/spring	10,603	28.8
Unprotected well/spring	1,613	4.4
Pool/pond/lake	22	0.1
River/stream/canal	783	2.1
Waterfall/rainwater	819	2.2
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	1,996	5.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	379	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	28,240	76.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>28,619</i>	<i>77.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,690	4.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)	610	1.7
Other	357	1.0
None	5,594	15.2
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	12,099	32.8
Television	15,520	42.1
Landline phone	736	2.0
Mobile phone	8,414	22.8
Computer	389	1.1
Internet at home	1,592	4.3
Households with none of the items	13,755	37.3
Households with all of the items	35	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	295	0.8
Motorcycle/Moped	12,871	34.9
Bicycle	15,078	40.9
4-Wheel tractor	622	1.7
Canoe/Boat	319	0.9
Motor boat	201	0.5
Cart (bullock)	11,928	32.4

Note: 1 Population figures for Oatwin 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 Oatwin 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 Oatwin Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	159,828 *		
Males	75,381		
Females	84,447		
Sex ratio	89 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	8.8%		
Area (Km ²)	1,423.6 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	112.3 persons		
Number of wards	6		
Number of village tracts	41		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	157,272	13,724	143,548
Number of conventional households	36,870	3,209	33,661
Mean household size	4.3 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Oatwin Township, there are more females than males with 89 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (8.8%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Oatwin Township is 112 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.3 persons living in each household in Oatwin Township. This is slightly less than the Union average (4.4 persons). 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

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

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	36,870	159,828	75,381	84,447
	Ward	3,209	14,143	6,481	7,662
1	Me Kone(W)	390	1,833	902	931
2	Ka Thit Tan(W)	370	1,570	693	877
3	Zay(W)	416	1,709	797	912
4	Bago Lan(W)	671	3,000	1,401	1,599
5	Kyet Thun Khin (1)(W)	507	2,337	1,053	1,284
6	Kyet Thun Khin (2)(W)	855	3,694	1,635	2,059
	Village Tract	33,661	145,685	68,900	76,785
1	Te Gyi Kone(VT)	488	2,010	955	1,055
2	Hpa Yar Hnit Su(VT)	632	2,777	1,325	1,452
3	Taung Nyo(VT)	465	2,000	980	1,020
4	Khaung Yan(VT)	969	4,224	2,036	2,188
5	Nyaung Chay Htauk(VT)	1,409	6,266	2,934	3,332
6	Myay See(VT)	664	3,157	1,550	1,607
7	Wea Daunt(VT)	1,182	4,836	2,238	2,598
8	Tha Yet Pin Maung Hnit Ma(VT)	688	2,997	1,454	1,543
9	Hngat Pyaw Taw(VT)	586	2,397	1,164	1,233
10	Tin Koke Tan(VT)	735	3,327	1,562	1,765
11	Zee Hpyu Thaug(VT)	620	2,701	1,279	1,422
12	Kyaung Shit Se(VT)	1,385	5,958	2,819	3,139
13	Gway Tauk Khin(VT)	513	2,188	1,022	1,166
14	Nyaung Pin Gyi(VT)	997	4,156	1,920	2,236
15	Myet Ni Kwin(VT)	584	2,627	1,208	1,419
16	Kan Ka lay(VT)	635	2,783	1,272	1,511
17	Ohn Pin(VT)	1,045	4,591	2,114	2,477
18	Gon Min Tar(VT)	709	3,086	1,426	1,660
19	Nyaung Lwint(VT)	431	2,037	953	1,084
20	Kywei Gan(VT)	1,094	4,796	2,282	2,514

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
21	Let Sut Kya(VT)	597	2,596	1,282	1,314
22	Taw Pu(VT)	1,031	4,302	2,026	2,276
23	Than Bo(VT)	275	1,149	515	634
24	Pauk Taw(VT)	3,102	13,404	6,733	6,671
25	Nat Sin Kone(VT)	503	2,018	946	1,072
26	U Yin Taw(VT)	1,245	5,285	2,476	2,809
27	Kyan Khin(VT)	276	1,265	591	674
28	Kyet Tet Nyaung Pin(VT)	860	3,802	1,797	2,005
29	Hpa Yar Ka Lay(VT)	371	1,574	742	832
30	In Daing(VT)	386	1,620	754	866
31	War Tee(VT)	1,716	7,109	3,326	3,783
32	Si Son Kone(VT)	344	1,592	765	827
33	Swea Le Chaung(VT)	681	2,980	1,397	1,583
34	Bant Bway Kone(VT)	712	2,944	1,365	1,579
35	Oke Hpo(VT)	386	1,712	850	862
36	Thar Ga Ra(VT)	511	2,167	1,000	1,167
37	Ta Loke Kone(VT)	397	1,683	801	882
38	Nyaung Kone(VT)	91	530	242	288
39	Shwe Laung(VT)	1,386	6,191	2,955	3,236
40	Kywe Pwe(VT)	2,389	10,558	4,775	5,783
41	Yae Oe Sin(VT)	571	2,290	1,069	1,221

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Oatwin Township

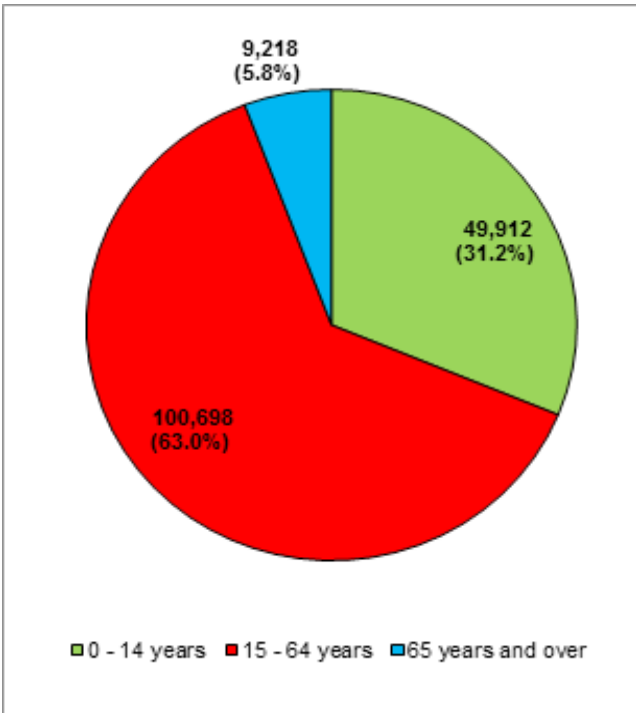
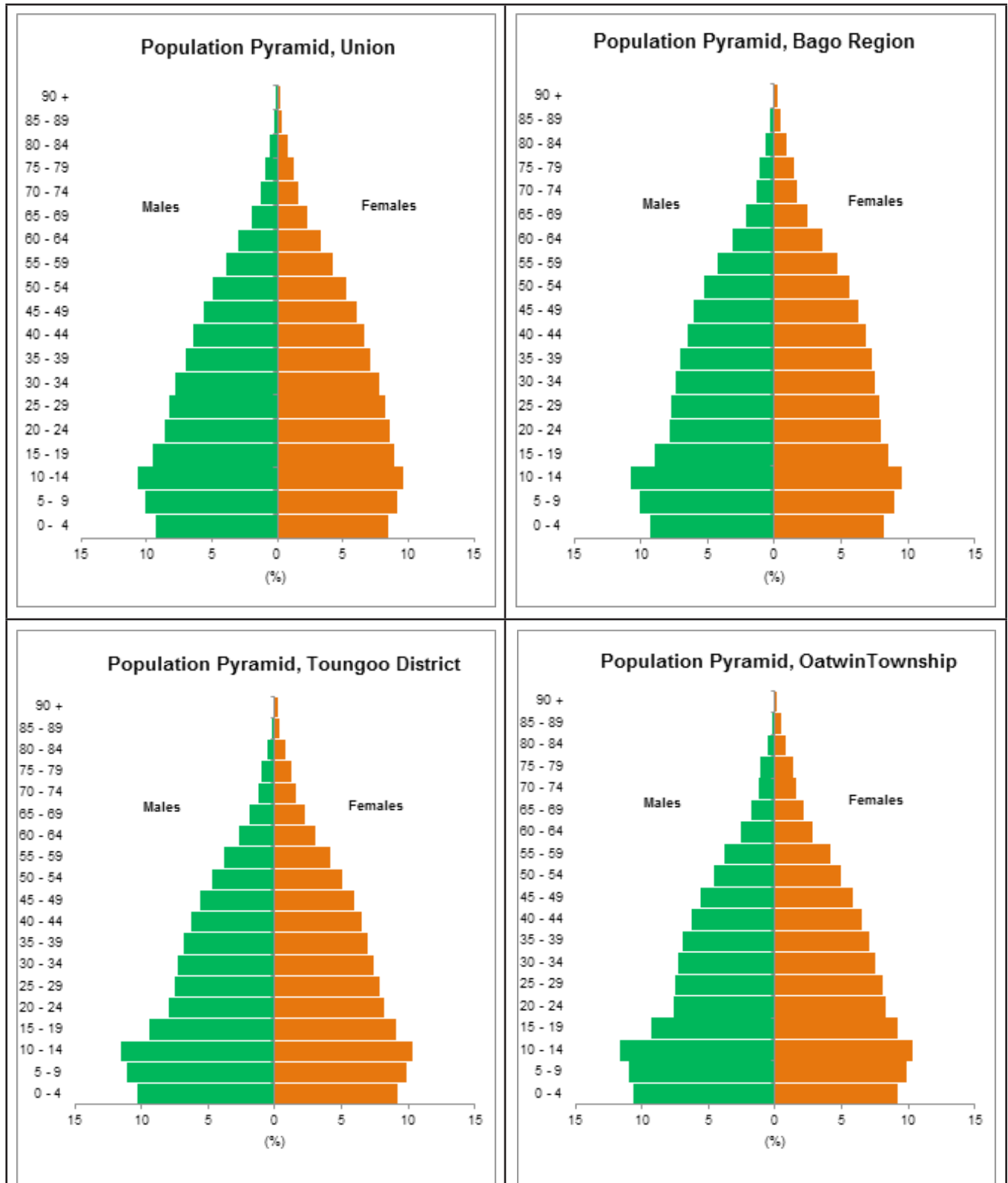


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Oatwin Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	159,828	75,381	84,447
0 - 4	15,742	8,010	7,732
5 - 9	16,656	8,306	8,350
10 - 14	17,514	8,805	8,709
15 - 19	14,778	7,039	7,739
20 - 24	12,747	5,769	6,978
25 - 29	12,459	5,671	6,788
30 - 34	11,854	5,494	6,360
35 - 39	11,223	5,244	5,979
40 - 44	10,217	4,766	5,451
45 - 49	9,131	4,236	4,895
50 - 54	7,591	3,446	4,145
55 - 59	6,379	2,897	3,482
60 - 64	4,319	1,955	2,364
65 - 69	3,168	1,371	1,797
70 - 74	2,282	956	1,326
75 - 79	1,963	802	1,161
80 - 84	1,089	385	704
85 - 89	530	170	360
90 +	186	59	127

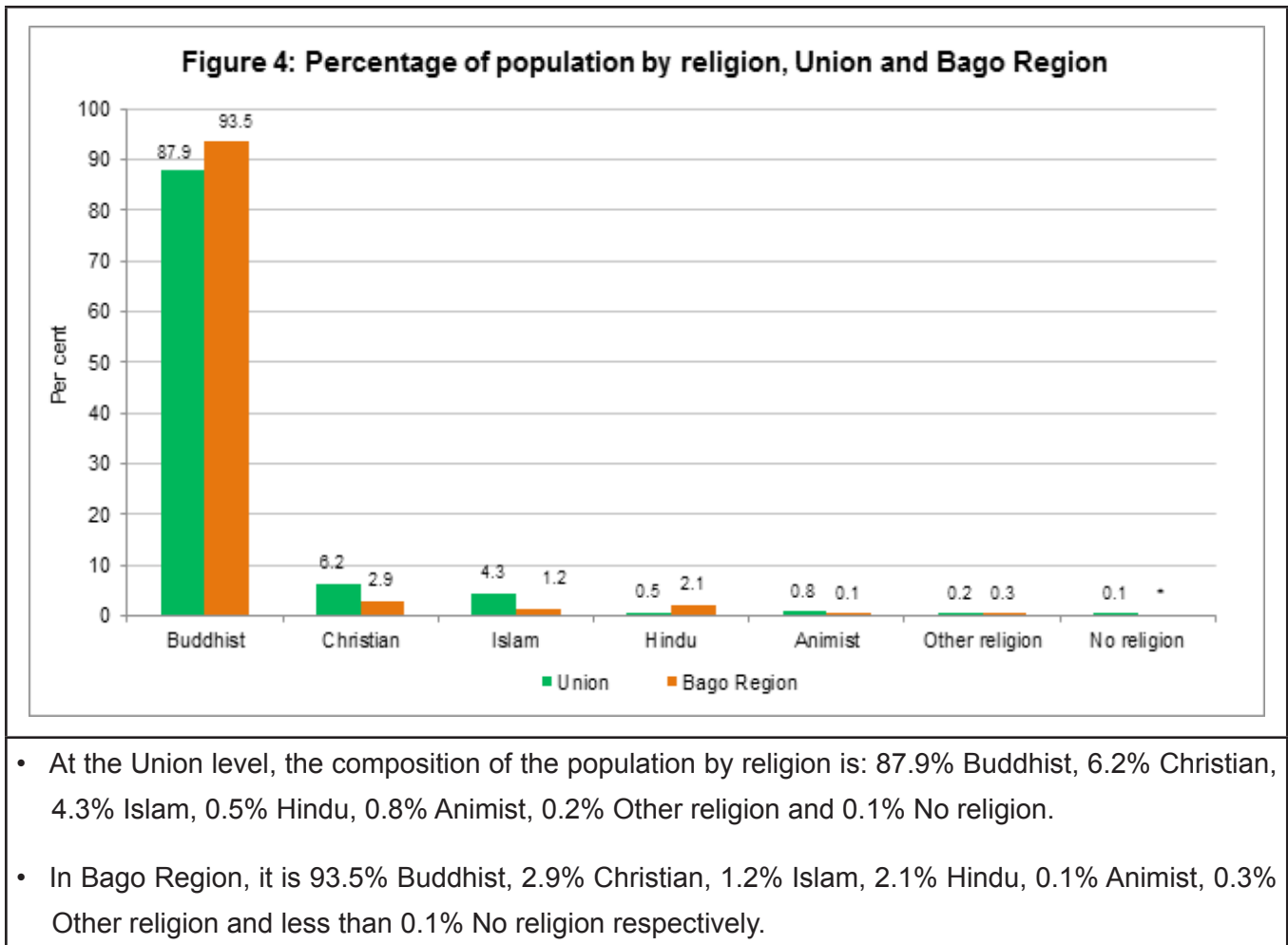
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Oatwin Township is 63.0 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Bago Region, Toungoo District and Oatwin Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Oatwin Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Oatwin Township.
- Starting from age group 15-19, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) 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	3,266	1,657	1,609	1,244	607	637
6	3,394	1,626	1,768	2,747	1,311	1,436
7	3,336	1,711	1,625	2,895	1,477	1,418
8	3,281	1,599	1,682	2,841	1,397	1,444
9	3,266	1,603	1,663	2,860	1,383	1,477
10	3,443	1,722	1,721	2,910	1,445	1,465
11	3,244	1,608	1,636	2,636	1,338	1,298
12	3,509	1,729	1,780	2,489	1,249	1,240
13	3,627	1,791	1,836	2,310	1,180	1,130
14	3,379	1,656	1,723	1,628	824	804
15	3,117	1,452	1,665	1,147	529	618
16	2,948	1,414	1,534	817	376	441
17	2,934	1,395	1,539	573	243	330
18	3,064	1,440	1,624	442	188	254
19	2,436	1,091	1,345	300	117	183
20	2,897	1,346	1,551	203	101	102
21	2,294	981	1,313	104	43	61
22	2,540	1,117	1,423	77	40	37
23	2,434	1,072	1,362	40	19	21
24	2,267	975	1,292	34	16	18
25	2,833	1,251	1,582	25	10	15
26	2,320	1,031	1,289	24	12	12
27	2,389	1,061	1,328	16	9	7
28	2,512	1,119	1,393	18	9	9
29	2,143	981	1,162	13	3	10

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

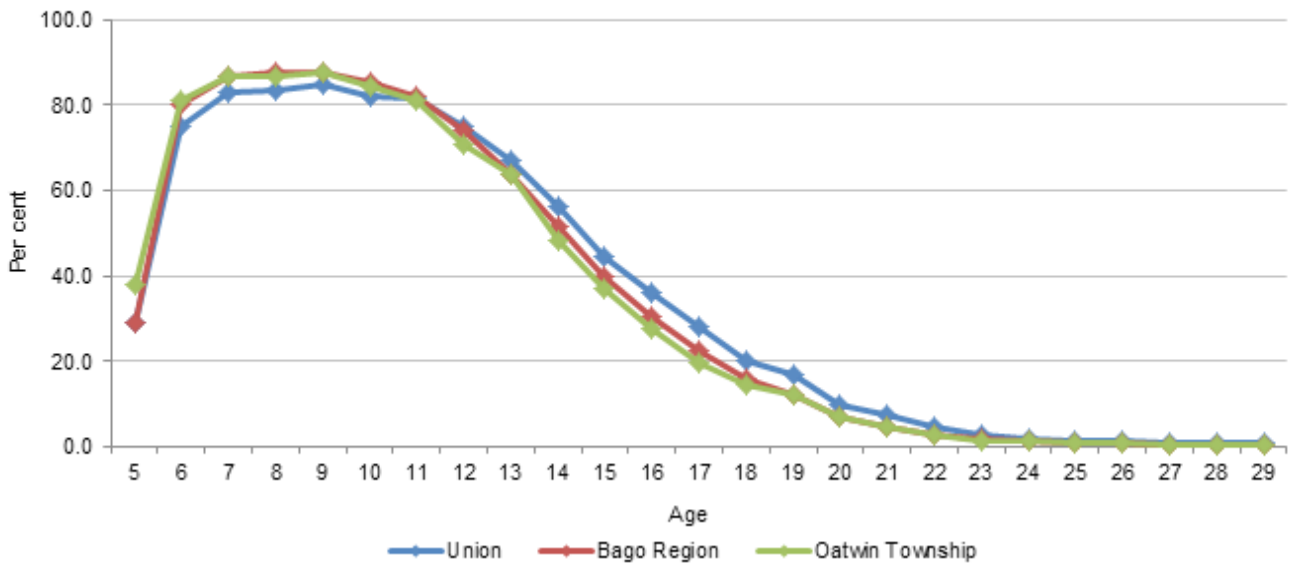
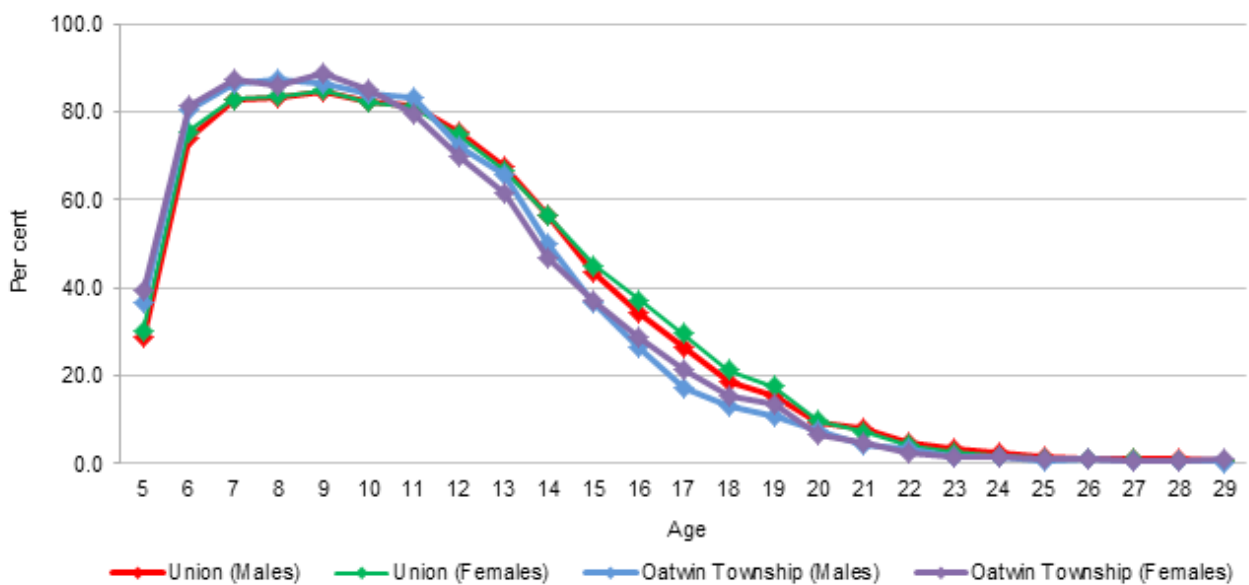
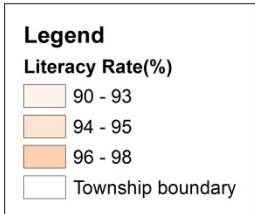
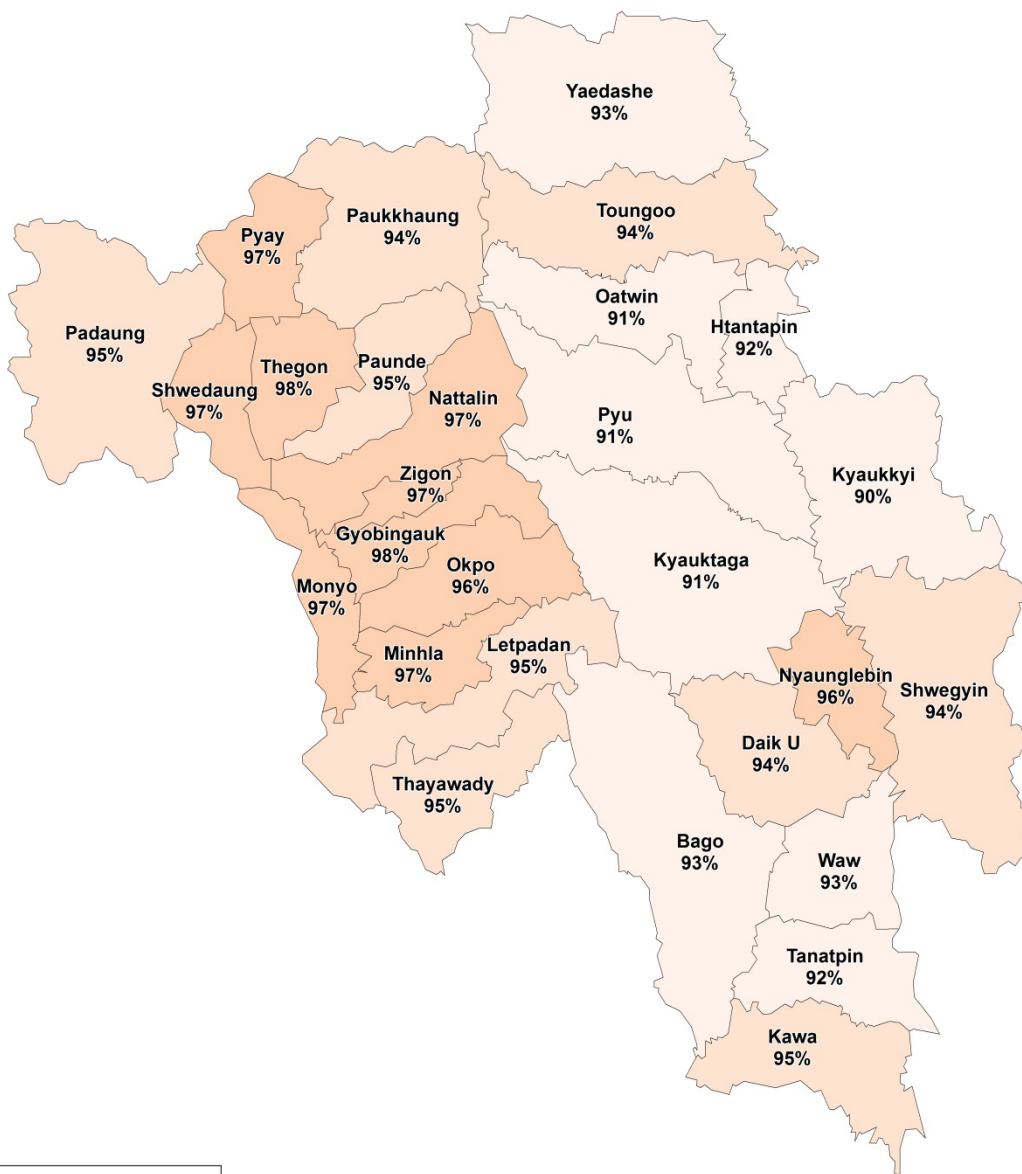


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Oatwin Township



- School attendance in Oatwin Township drops after age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Oatwin Township is decreasing more after age 12 onwards.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Bago Region	: 94.2%
Toungoo District	: 92.0%
Oatwin Township	: 90.8%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	26,931	95.5
Males	12,283	96.2
Females	14,648	95.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Oatwin Township is 90.8 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Bago Region (94.2%) but higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 87.3 per cent and for the males it is 95.0 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 95.5 per cent with 95.0 per cent for females and 96.2 per cent for males.

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

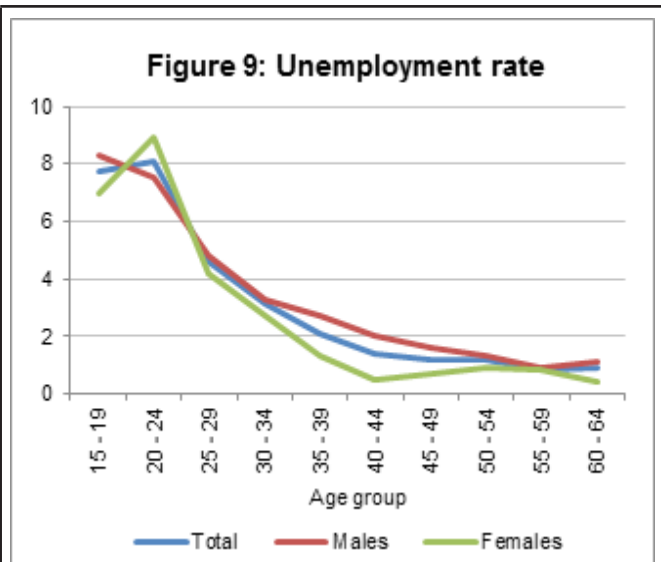
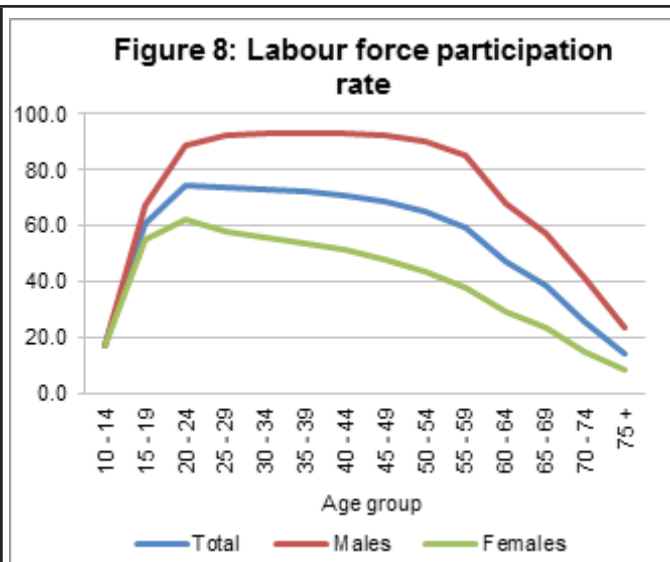
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	82,391	12,070	14.6	25,691	19,027	13,710	6,119	191	4,376	206	71	930
Urban	7,642	700	9.2	1,794	1,275	1,740	1,077	26	963	49	8	10
Rural	74,749	11,370	15.2	23,897	17,752	11,970	5,042	165	3,413	157	63	920
Males	37,452	3,803	10.2	10,320	9,039	8,055	3,580	127	1,879	78	57	514
Females	44,939	8,267	18.4	15,371	9,988	5,655	2,539	64	2,497	128	14	416

- About 14.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 15.2 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 10.2 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 18.4 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 23.1 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.3 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	16.9	16.9	17.0	8.9	10.7	7.1
15 - 19	61.0	67.6	55.0	7.7	8.3	7.0
20 - 24	74.5	89.1	62.3	8.1	7.5	8.9
25 - 29	73.6	92.5	57.7	4.6	4.8	4.2
30 - 34	73.0	93.0	55.8	3.1	3.3	2.7
35 - 39	72.0	92.8	53.7	2.1	2.7	1.3
40 - 44	70.9	93.1	51.5	1.4	2.0	0.5
45 - 49	68.5	92.3	47.9	1.2	1.6	0.7
50 - 54	64.8	90.0	43.9	1.2	1.3	0.9
55 - 59	59.6	85.2	38.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
60 - 64	46.9	68.2	29.3	0.9	1.1	0.4
65 - 69	38.3	57.3	23.9	0.2	0.1	0.5
70 - 74	26.1	41.2	15.2	0.2	0.3	-
75 +	14.2	23.5	8.5	0.6	0.3	1.0
15 - 24	67.2	77.3	58.5	7.9	7.8	8.0
15 - 64	68.2	86.8	52.2	3.8	3.9	3.7



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Oatwin Township is 68.2 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 52.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.8 per cent.
- In Oatwin Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 16.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Oatwin Township is 3.8 per cent. The unemployment rate for males (3.9%) and for females (3.7%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 8.0 per cent.

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

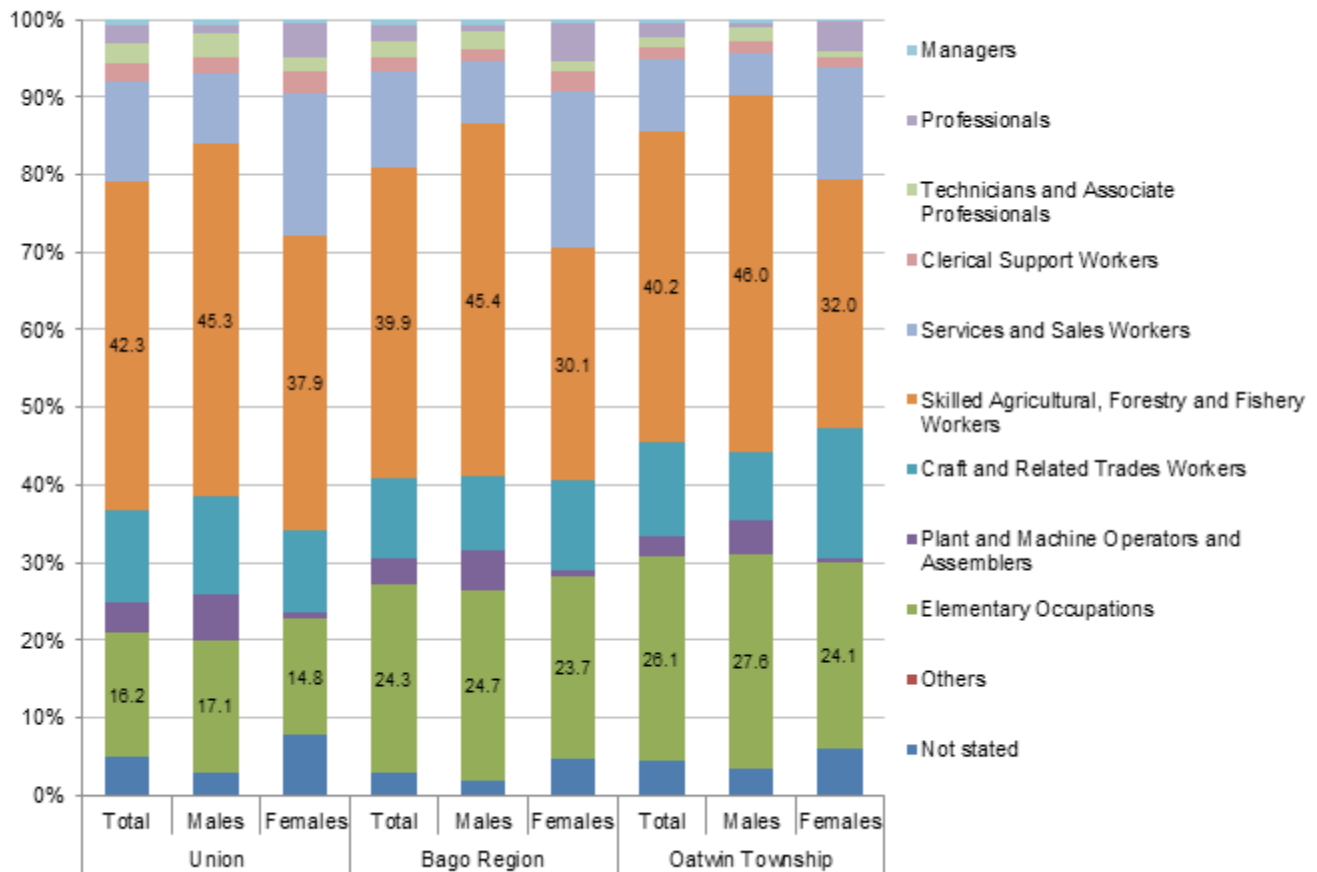
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	53,470	0.7	29.5	44.8	11.3	2.2	11.4
Males	15,697	1.5	49.5	5.1	15.8	3.9	24.2
Females	37,773	0.3	21.3	61.3	9.4	1.6	6.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 49.5 per cent of males are full time students while 61.3 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	65,053	37,970	27,083	100.0	100	100.0
Managers	277	186	91	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professionals	1,224	207	1,017	1.9	0.5	3.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	864	679	185	1.3	1.8	0.7
Clerical Support Workers	955	567	388	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services and Sales Workers	6,015	2,101	3,914	9.2	5.5	14.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	26,124	17,460	8,664	40.2	46.0	32.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7,858	3,315	4,543	12.1	8.7	16.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,719	1,605	114	2.6	4.2	0.4
Elementary Occupations	17,006	10,488	6,518	26.1	27.6	24.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,011	1,362	1,649	4.6	3.6	6.1

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



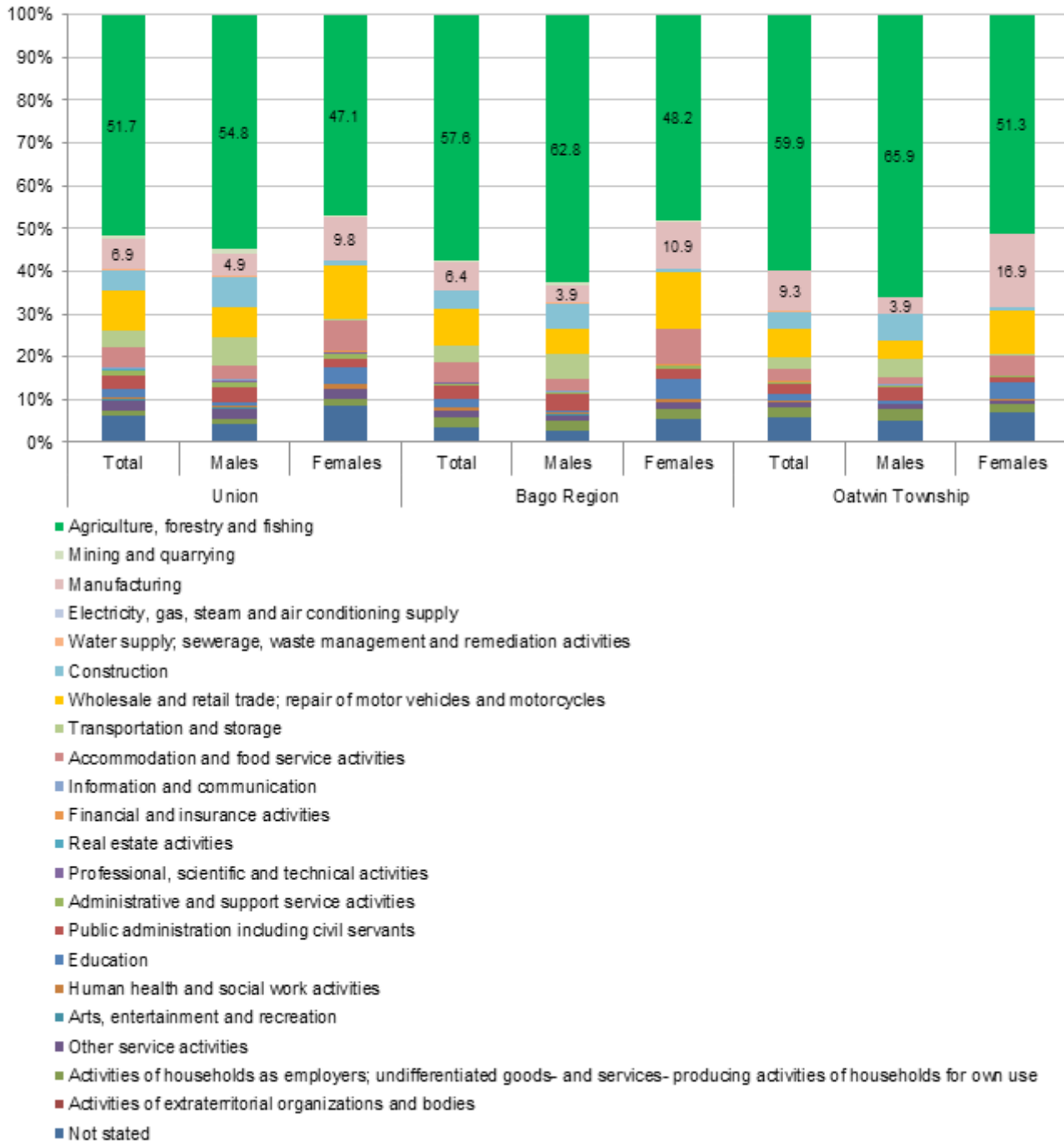
- In Oatwin Township, 40.2 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 26.1 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 46.0 per cent of males and 32.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Bago Region, 39.9 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 24.3 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	65,053	37,970	27,083	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	38,937	25,031	13,906	59.9	65.9	51.3
Mining and quarrying	78	51	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	6,051	1,469	4,582	9.3	3.9	16.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	61	55	6	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	42	37	5	0.1	0.1	*
Construction	2,558	2,326	232	3.9	6.1	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,348	1,586	2,762	6.7	4.2	10.2
Transportation and storage	1,738	1,697	41	2.7	4.5	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,880	600	1,280	2.9	1.6	4.7
Information and communication	56	29	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	56	31	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	40	30	10	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	247	177	70	0.4	0.5	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	1,535	1,212	323	2.4	3.2	1.2
Education	1,213	178	1,035	1.9	0.5	3.8
Human health and social work activities	132	43	89	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	57	45	12	0.1	0.1	*
Other service activities	687	456	231	1.1	1.2	0.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	1,516	997	519	2.3	2.6	1.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3,821	1,920	1,901	5.9	5.1	7.0

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent

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



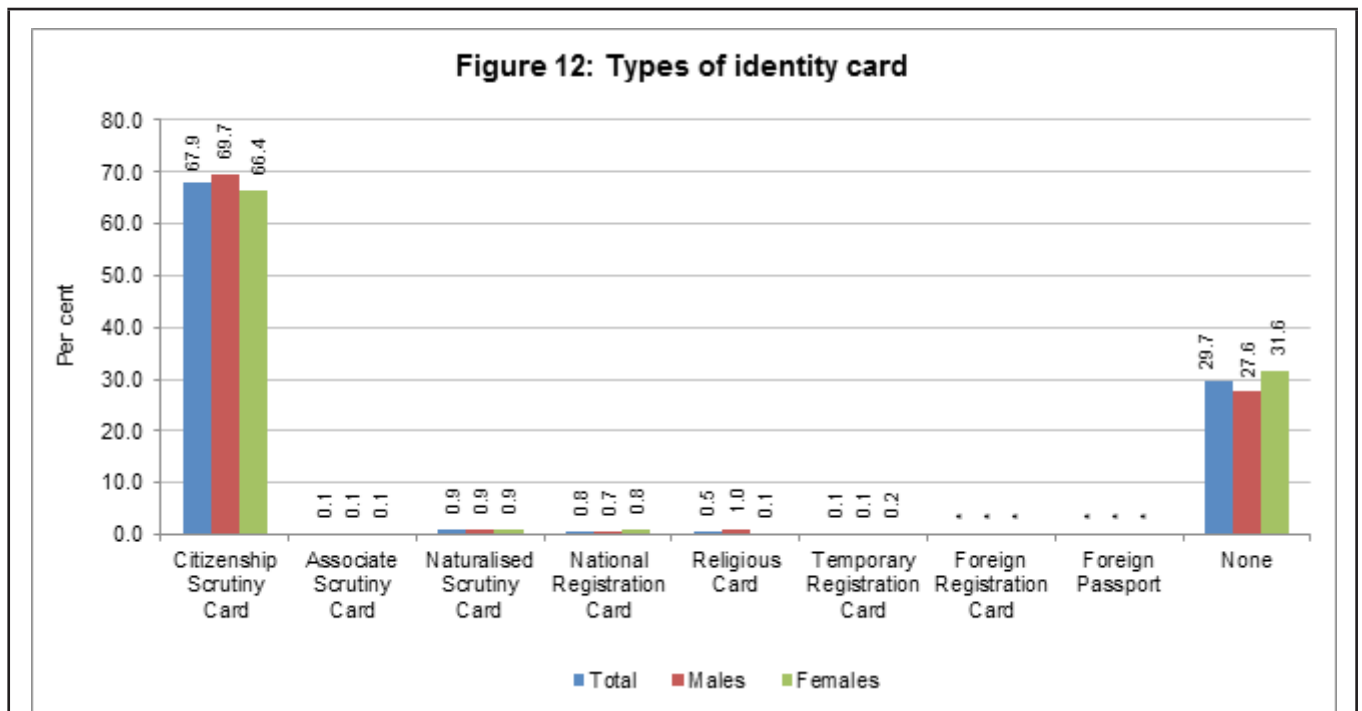
- In Oatwin Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 59.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Manufacturing” at 9.3 per cent.
- There are 65.9 per cent of males and 51.3 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Bago Region, there are 57.6 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 6.4 per cent in “Manufacturing” 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	86,550	72	1,104	978	617	191	*	39	37,877
Urban	9,056	8	16	56	137	16	*	-	2,281
Rural	77,494	64	1,088	922	480	175	*	39	35,596
Males	41,146	34	508	412	567	85	*	22	16,290
Females	45,404	38	596	566	50	106	*	17	21,587

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Oatwin Township, 67.9 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 29.7 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 27.6 per cent of males and 31.6 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	159,828	149,567	10,261	6.4	6,282	2,708	3,240	3,289
0 - 4	15,742	15,488	254	1.6	41	38	161	177
5 - 9	16,656	16,403	253	1.5	42	62	94	155
10 - 14	17,514	17,206	308	1.8	43	89	78	181
15 - 19	14,778	14,534	244	1.7	62	67	57	106
20 - 24	12,747	12,540	207	1.6	59	64	58	79
25 - 29	12,459	12,190	269	2.2	84	69	73	97
30 - 34	11,854	11,558	296	2.5	93	72	94	109
35 - 39	11,223	10,840	383	3.4	142	75	117	119
40 - 44	10,217	9,587	630	6.2	385	94	115	172
45 - 49	9,131	8,221	910	10.0	652	122	151	219
50 - 54	7,591	6,555	1,036	13.6	751	164	194	221
55 - 59	6,379	5,324	1,055	16.5	785	187	238	253
60 - 64	4,319	3,384	935	21.6	673	219	255	207
65 - 69	3,168	2,354	814	25.7	571	217	243	185
70 - 74	2,282	1,443	839	36.8	597	283	362	277
75 - 79	1,963	1,124	839	42.7	597	360	389	307
80 - 84	1,089	525	564	51.8	397	277	289	220
85 - 89	530	222	308	58.1	214	172	189	143
90 +	186	69	117	62.9	94	77	83	62

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	75,381	70,859	4,522	6.0	2,600	1,137	1,437	1,370
0 - 4	8,010	7,869	141	1.8	23	21	92	100
5 - 9	8,306	8,162	144	1.7	24	36	51	90
10 - 14	8,805	8,636	169	1.9	24	54	42	94
15 - 19	7,039	6,911	128	1.8	30	38	32	52
20 - 24	5,769	5,664	105	1.8	23	35	32	40
25 - 29	5,671	5,547	124	2.2	35	30	44	43
30 - 34	5,494	5,357	137	2.5	32	27	57	45
35 - 39	5,244	5,078	166	3.2	44	32	71	46
40 - 44	4,766	4,483	283	5.9	149	44	62	81
45 - 49	4,236	3,825	411	9.7	282	52	78	85
50 - 54	3,446	2,970	476	13.8	346	61	88	91
55 - 59	2,897	2,411	486	16.8	365	79	110	99
60 - 64	1,955	1,538	417	21.3	301	98	117	87
65 - 69	1,371	1,040	331	24.1	236	83	96	69
70 - 74	956	610	346	36.2	230	118	146	101
75 - 79	802	473	329	41.0	217	145	152	122
80 - 84	385	196	189	49.1	133	91	84	60
85 - 89	170	71	99	58.2	72	64	52	44
90 +	59	18	41	69.5	34	29	31	21

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	84,447	78,708	5,739	6.8	3,682	1,571	1,803	1,919
0 - 4	7,732	7,619	113	1.5	18	17	69	77
5 - 9	8,350	8,241	109	1.3	18	26	43	65
10 - 14	8,709	8,570	139	1.6	19	35	36	87
15 - 19	7,739	7,623	116	1.5	32	29	25	54
20 - 24	6,978	6,876	102	1.5	36	29	26	39
25 - 29	6,788	6,643	145	2.1	49	39	29	54
30 - 34	6,360	6,201	159	2.5	61	45	37	64
35 - 39	5,979	5,762	217	3.6	98	43	46	73
40 - 44	5,451	5,104	347	6.4	236	50	53	91
45 - 49	4,895	4,396	499	10.2	370	70	73	134
50 - 54	4,145	3,585	560	13.5	405	103	106	130
55 - 59	3,482	2,913	569	16.3	420	108	128	154
60 - 64	2,364	1,846	518	21.9	372	121	138	120
65 - 69	1,797	1,314	483	26.9	335	134	147	116
70 - 74	1,326	833	493	37.2	367	165	216	176
75 - 79	1,161	651	510	43.9	380	215	237	185
80 - 84	704	329	375	53.3	264	186	205	160
85 - 89	360	151	209	58.1	142	108	137	99
90 +	127	51	76	59.8	60	48	52	41

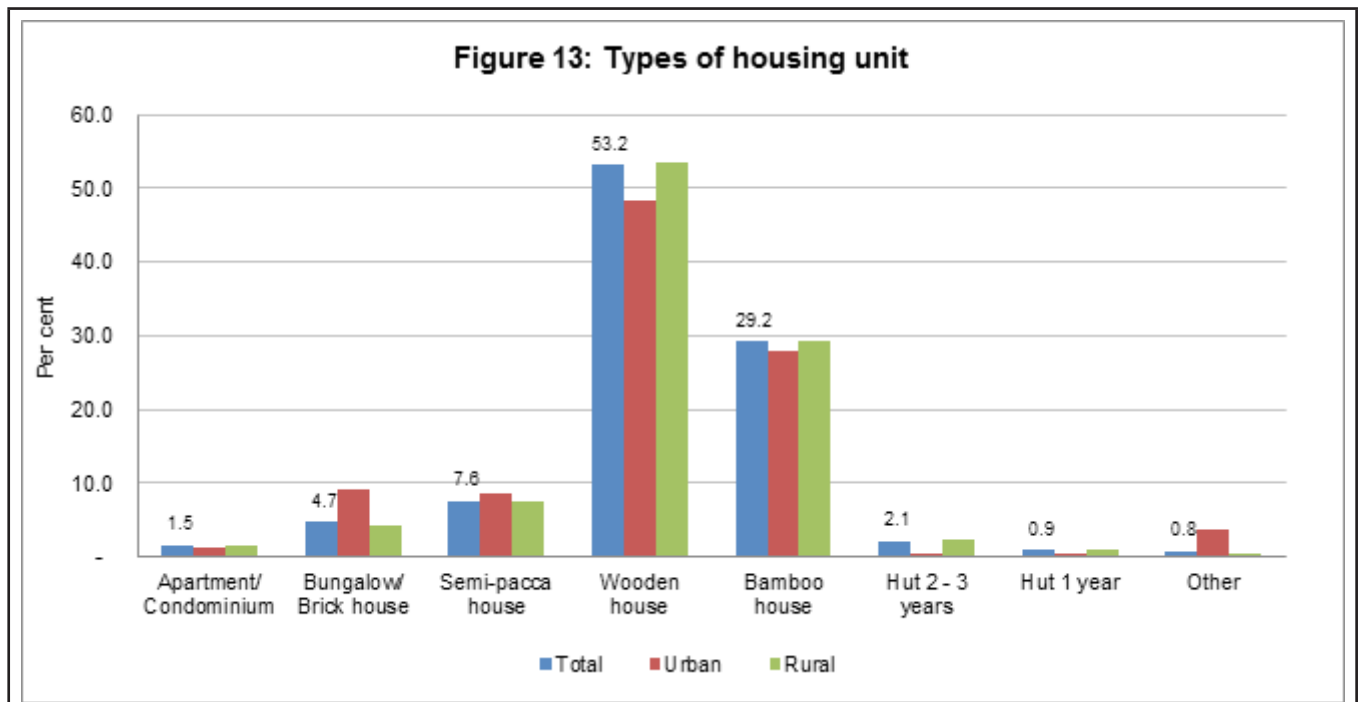
- Six in every 100 persons in Oatwin Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulty with seeing was the highest among all forms of disability followed by remembering.

(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	36,870	1.5	4.7	7.6	53.2	29.2	2.1	0.9	0.8
Urban	3,209	1.3	9.2	8.6	48.5	28.0	0.4	0.3	3.6
Rural	33,661	1.5	4.3	7.5	53.6	29.3	2.3	1.0	0.5



- The majority of the households in Oatwin Township are living in wooden houses (53.2%) followed by households in bamboo house (29.2%).
- About 48.5 per cent of urban households and 53.6 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

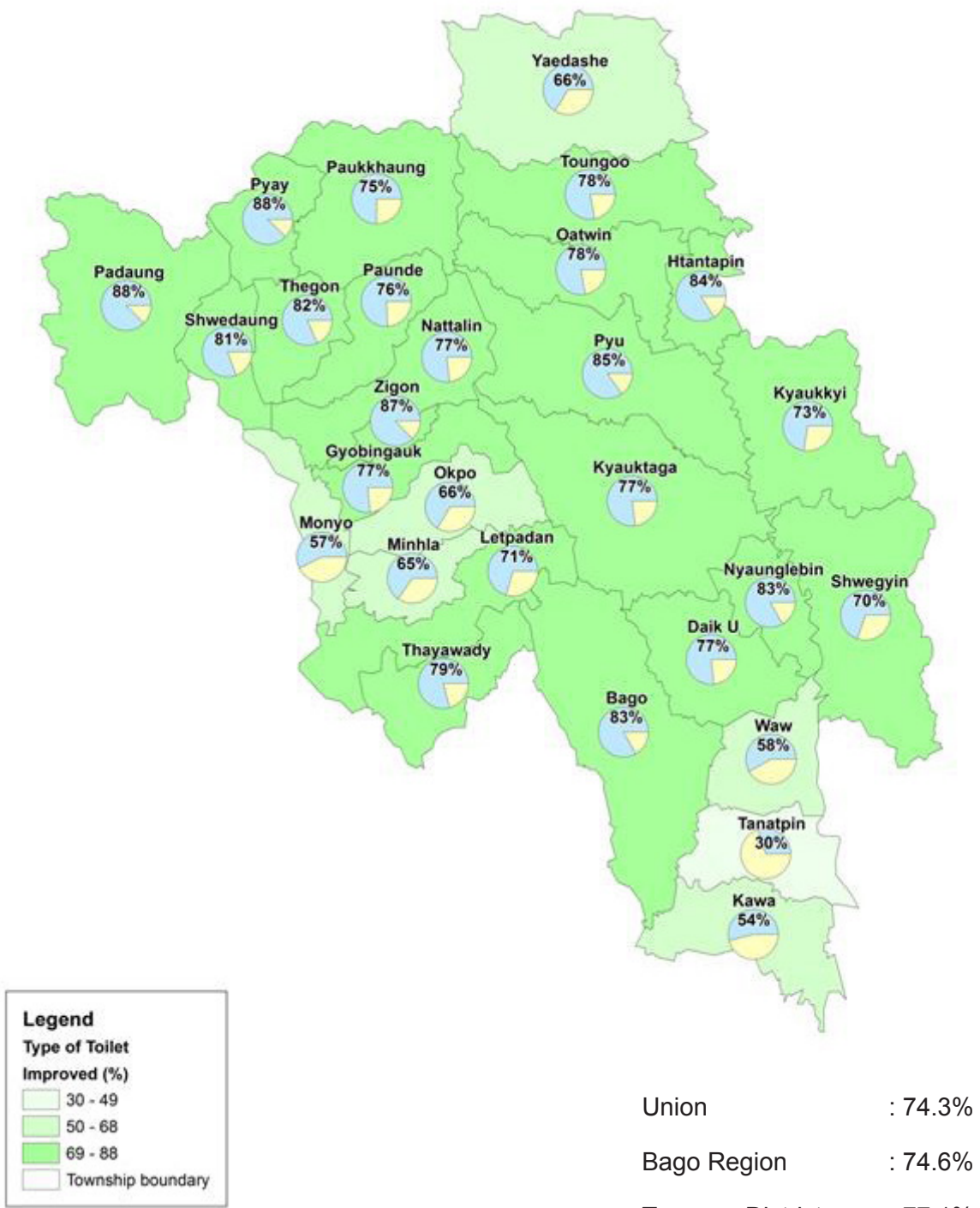


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.0	1.2	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		76.6	88.0	75.5
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>77.6</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		4.6	5.5	4.5
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.7	1.1	1.7
Other		1.0	0.5	1.0
None		15.2	3.7	16.3
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	36,870	3,209	33,661

- About 77.6 per cent of the households in Oatwin Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.0%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (76.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Bago Region, Oatwin has the higher proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- 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.
- About 15.2 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 Oatwin Township, 16.3 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

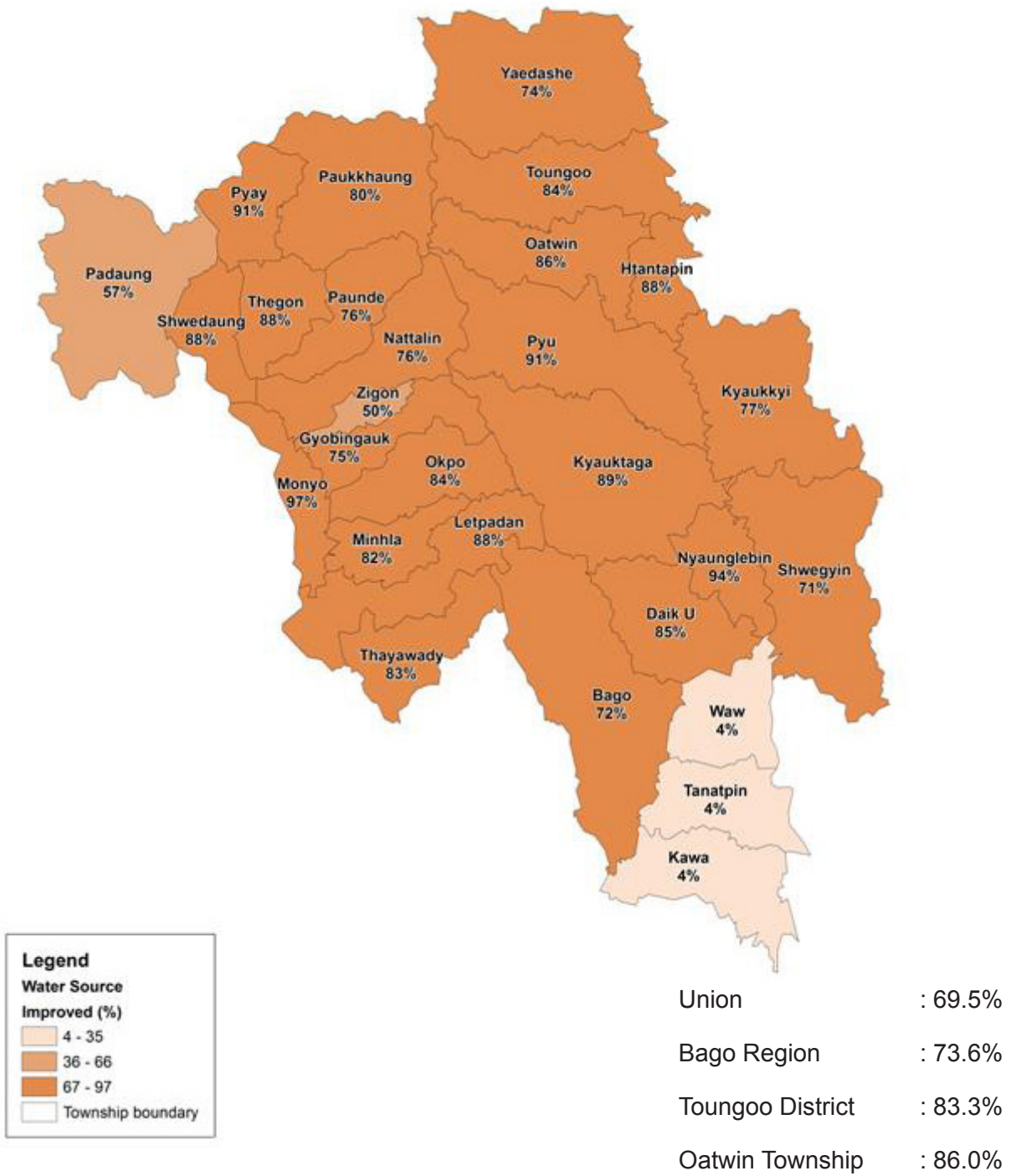


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

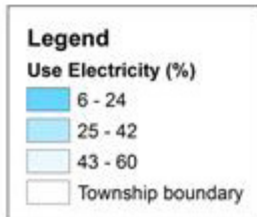
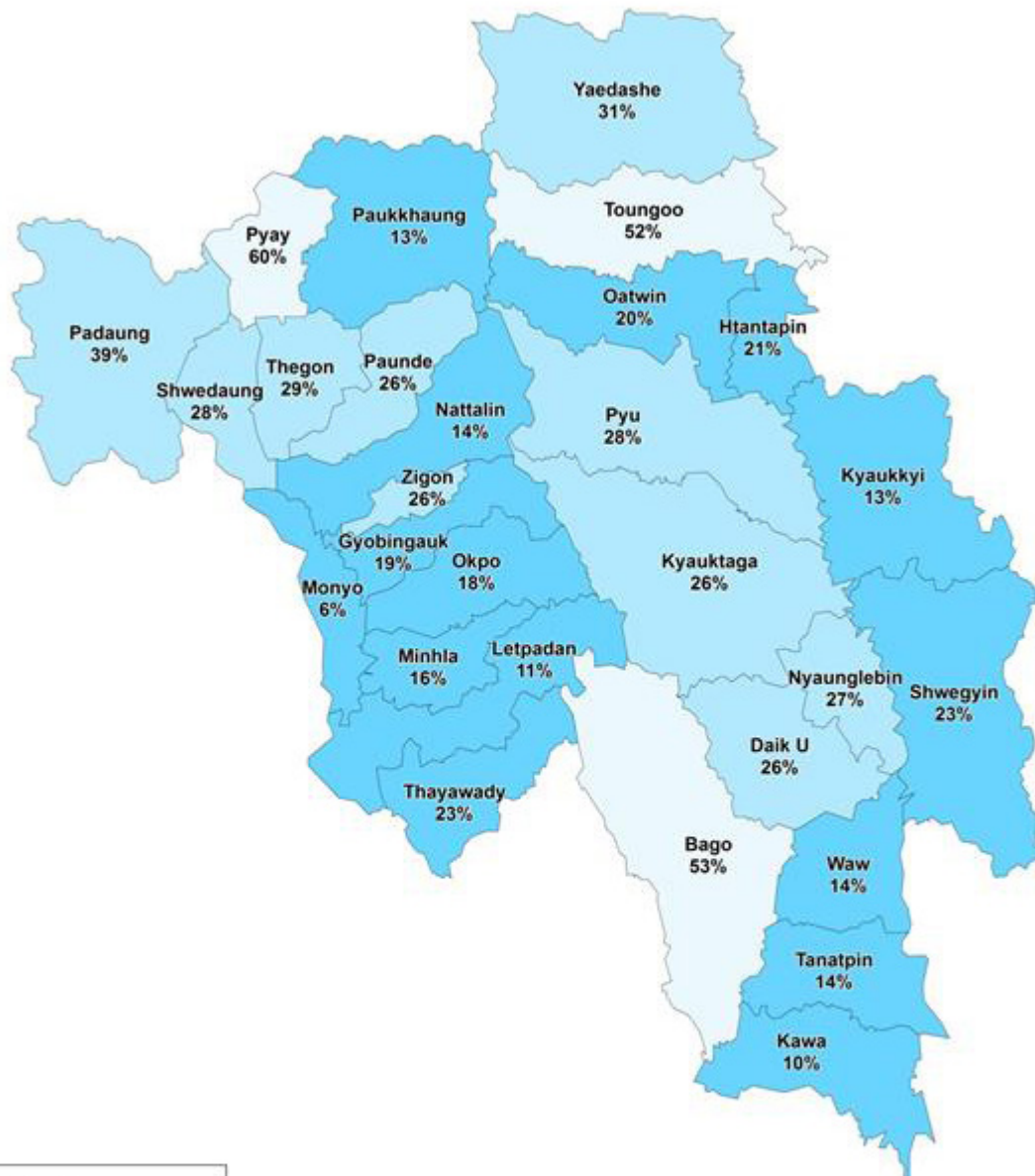
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.5	1.5	0.4
Tube well, borehole	55.4	74.0	53.5
Protected well/ Spring	27.8	9.5	29.6
Bottled water/ Water purifier	2.3	10.4	1.6
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>85.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	4.2	1.7	4.4
Pool/Pond/ Lake	0.1	*	0.1
River/stream/ canal	1.8	0.1	2.0
Waterfall/ Rain water	2.5	-	2.7
Other	5.4	2.8	5.7
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>14.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	36,870	33,661

- In Oatwin Township, 86.0 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, Oatwin belongs to the highest group in use improved sources for drinking water and also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- About 55.4 per cent of the households use water from tube well, borehole and 27.8 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- About 14.0 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 14.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Bago Region	: 27.7%
Toungoo District	: 30.6%
Oatwin Township	: 19.5%

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

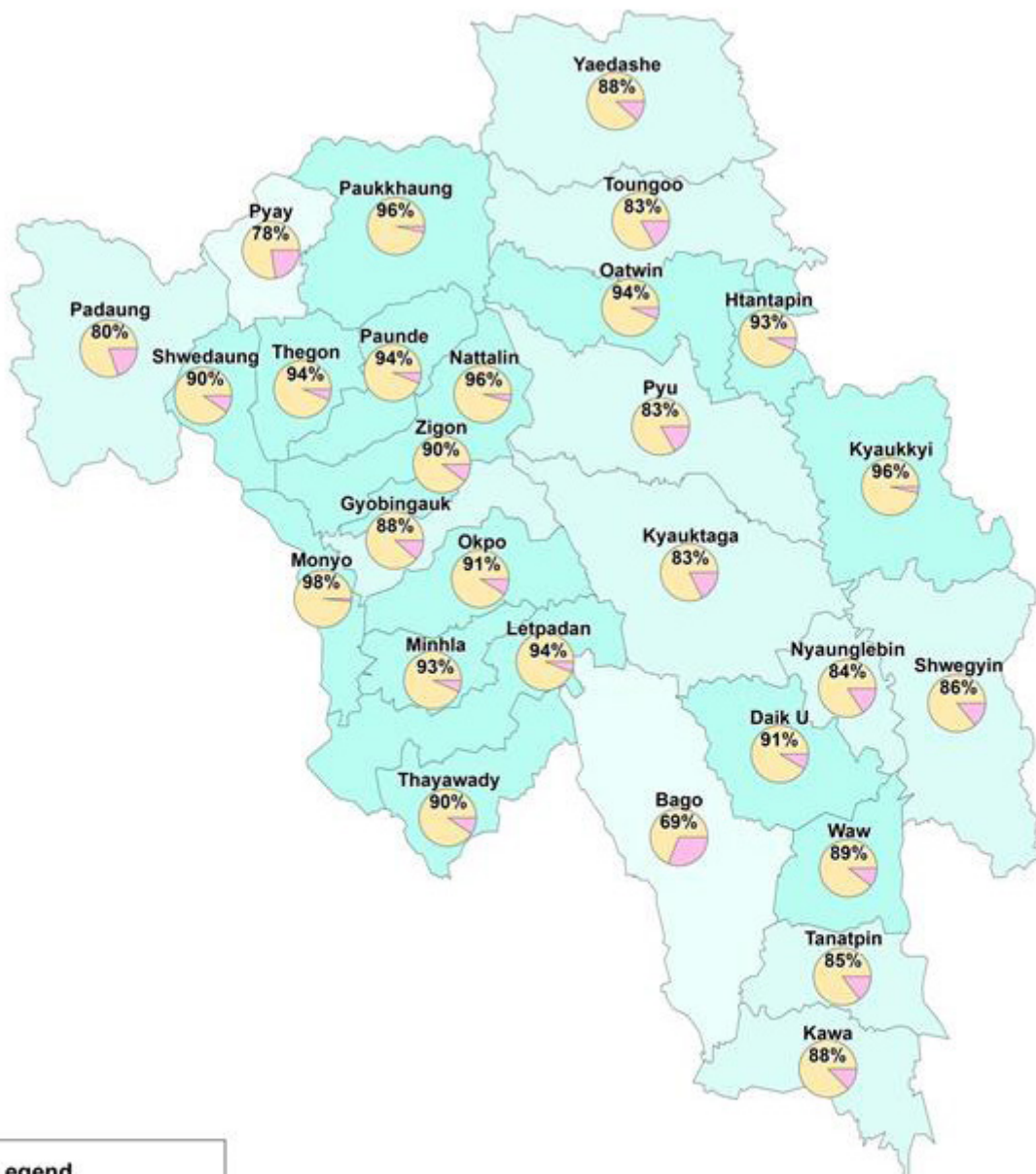
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		19.5	67.7	14.9
Kerosene		8.5	0.4	9.3
Candle		38.5	23.8	40.0
Battery		18.3	4.0	19.6
Generator (private)		3.5	2.8	3.6
Water mill (private)		0.1	*	0.1
Solar system/energy		8.8	0.4	9.6
Other		2.7	1.0	2.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	36,870	3,209	33,661

- In Oatwin Township, 19.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is lower in electricity usage 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 38.5 per cent.
- In rural areas, 40.0 per cent of the households 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



Legend	
Fuel for Cooking	
Wood and Charcoal (%)	
69 - 79	
80 - 88	
89 - 98	
Township boundary	

Union	: 81.0%
Bago Region	: 86.9%
Toungoo District	: 88.0%
Oatwin Township	: 93.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		4.4	13.6	3.6
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		0.2	-	0.2
BioGas		0.1	0.1	0.1
Firewood		77.7	41.0	81.2
Charcoal		15.8	43.6	13.1
Coal		0.4	0.6	0.4
Other		1.4	1.2	1.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	36,870	3,209	33,661

- In Oatwin Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 77.7 per cent using firewood and 15.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 4.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- About 81.2 per cent of households in rural areas use wood-related firewood and 13.1 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	36,870	32.8	42.1	2.0	22.8	1.1	4.3	37.3	0.1
Urban	3,209	22.1	67.4	5.6	35.9	2.7	9.3	24.1	0.2
Rural	33,661	33.8	39.7	1.6	21.6	0.9	3.8	38.6	0.1

- About 42.1 per cent of the households in Oatwin Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 67.4 per cent of households in urban areas and 39.7 per cent of households in rural areas have access to television.

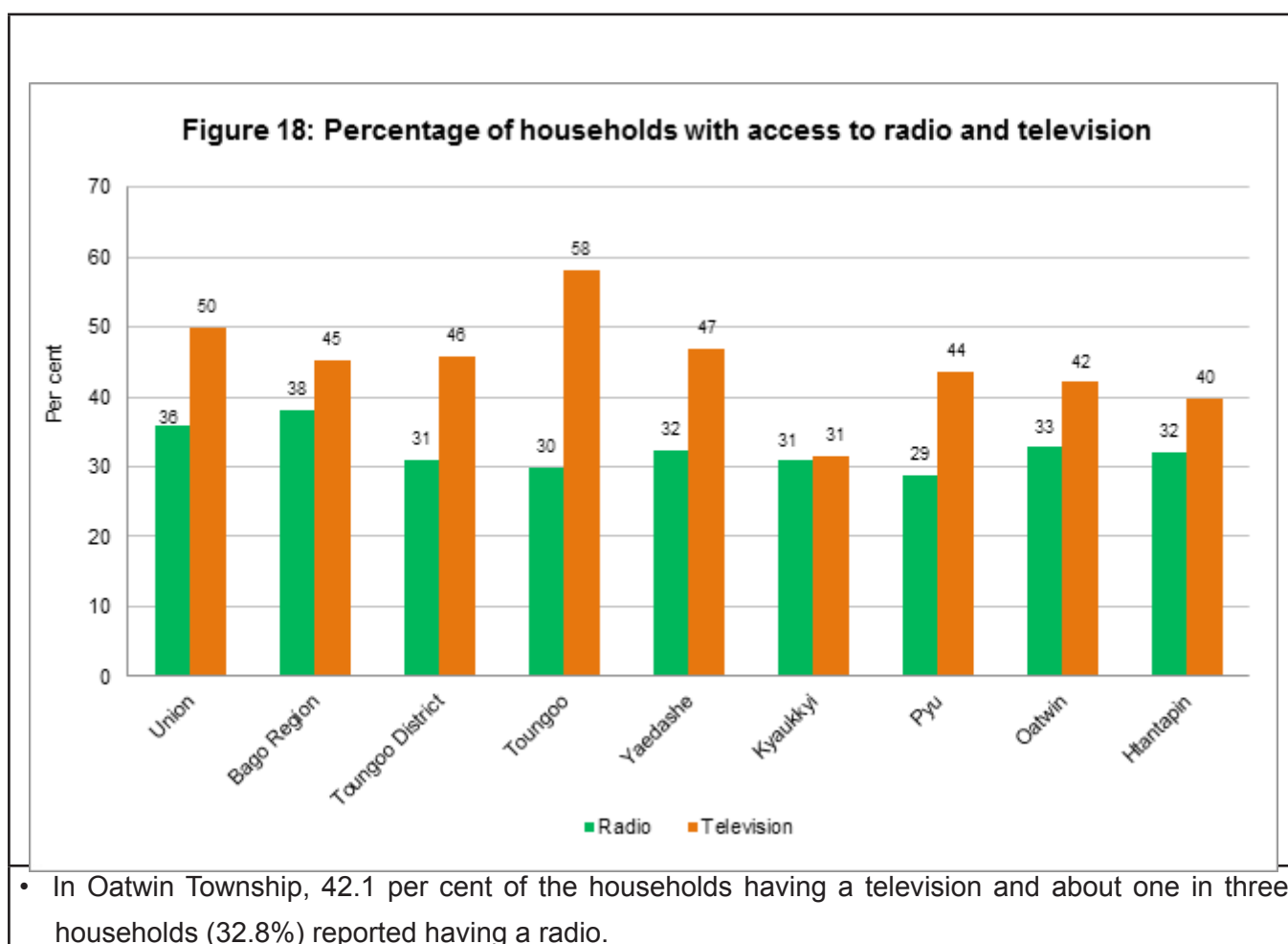
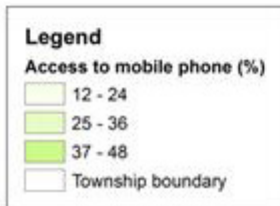
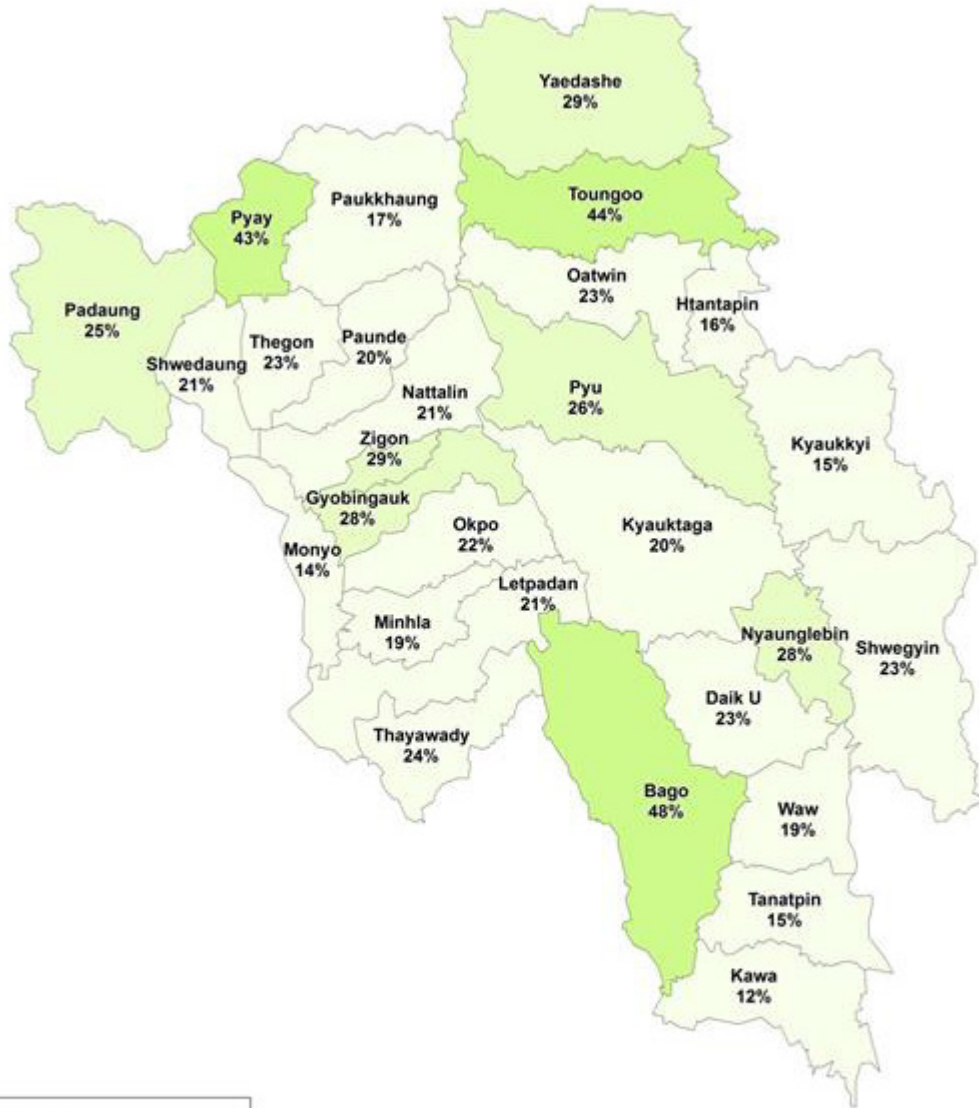


Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Bago Region	: 26.2%
Toungoo District	: 28.3%
Oatwin Township	: 22.8%

- About 22.8 per cent of the households in Oatwin Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Bago Region, it is low.

Transportation items

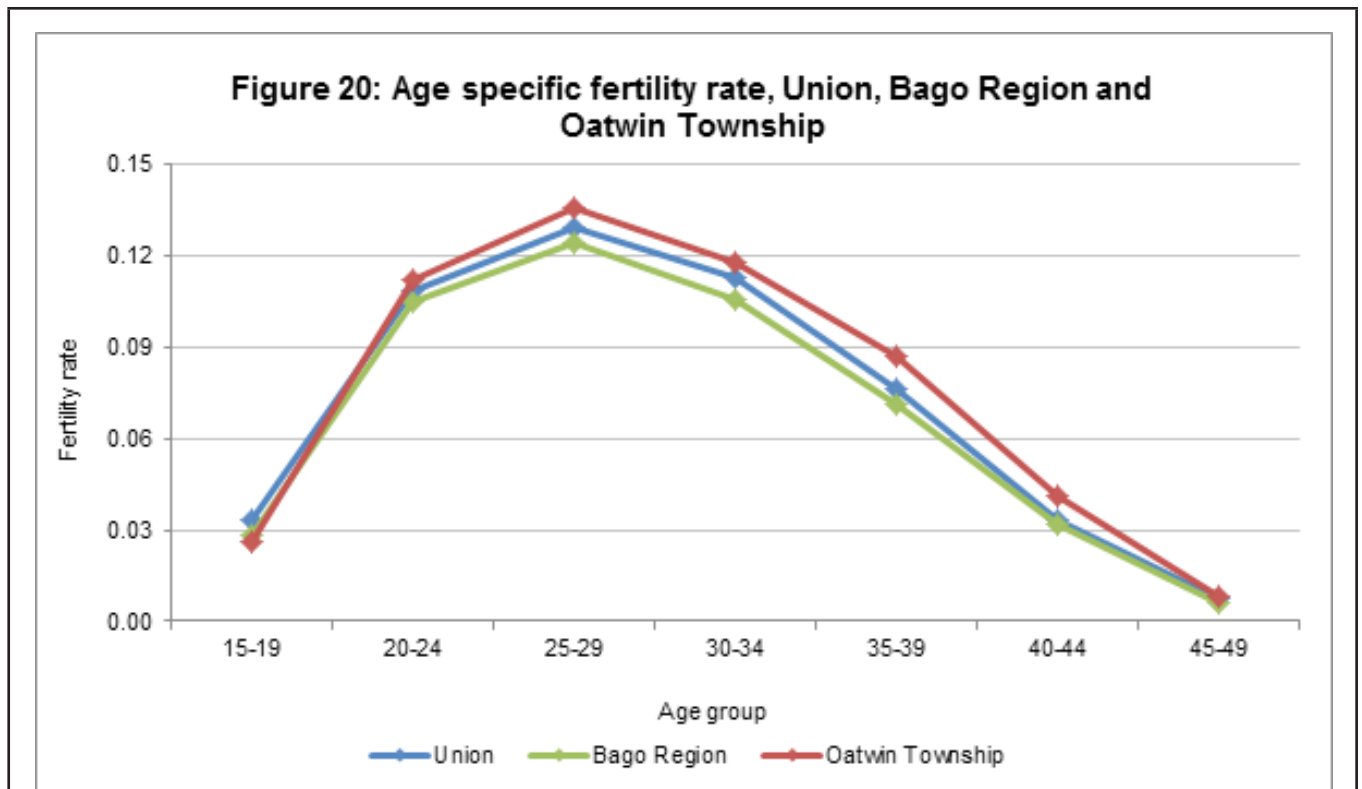
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

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
Toungoo District	249,452	3,311	93,028	116,317	3,925	3,031	780	73,116
Urban	49,525	1,930	23,716	32,216	727	135	48	3,089
Rural	199,927	1,381	69,312	84,101	3,198	2,896	732	70,027
Oatwin Township	36,870	295	12,871	15,078	622	319	201	11,928
Urban	3,209	73	1,195	1,817	53	7	5	210
Rural	33,661	222	11,676	13,261	569	312	196	11,718

- In Oatwin Township, 40.9 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 34.9 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.

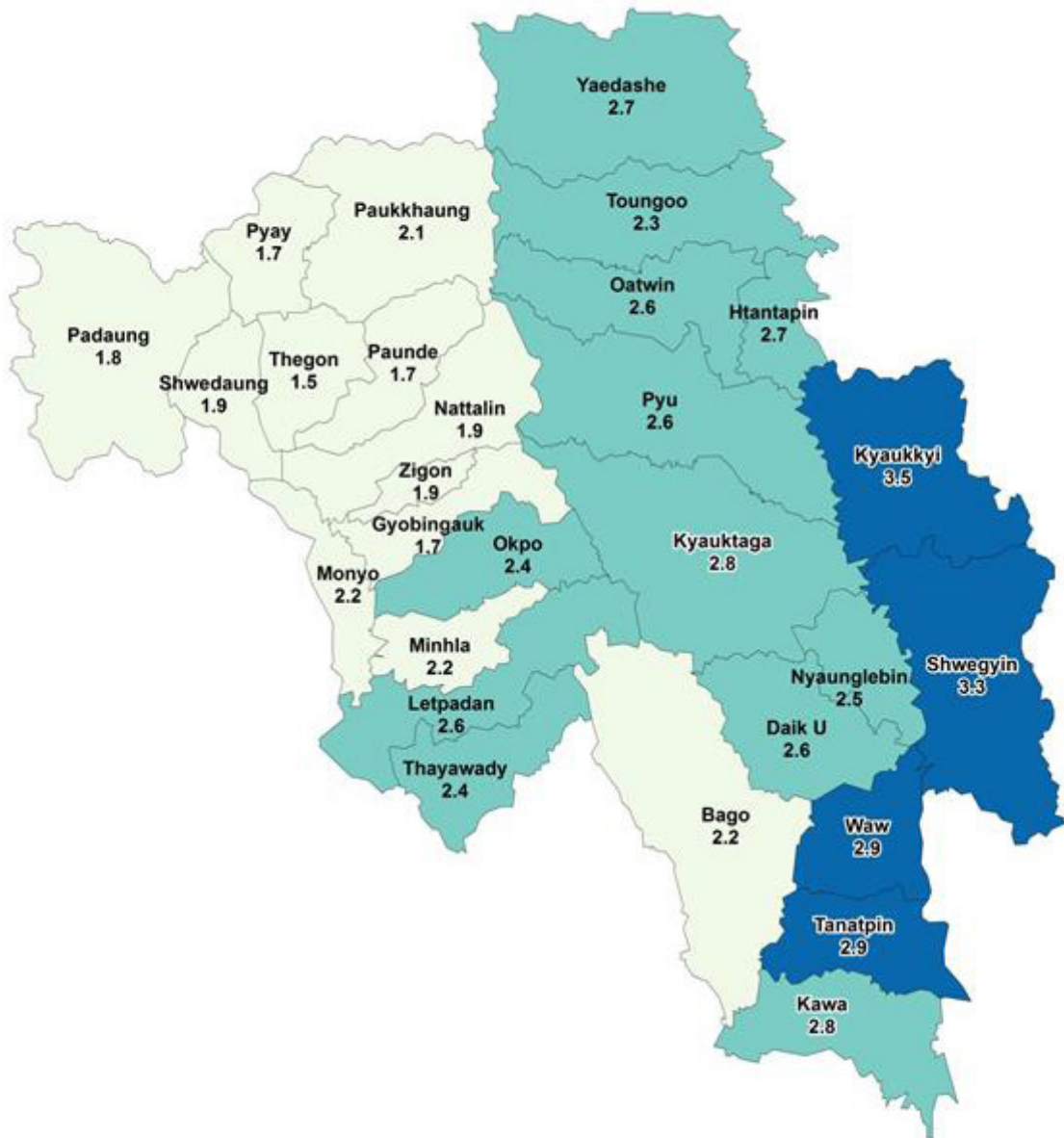
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



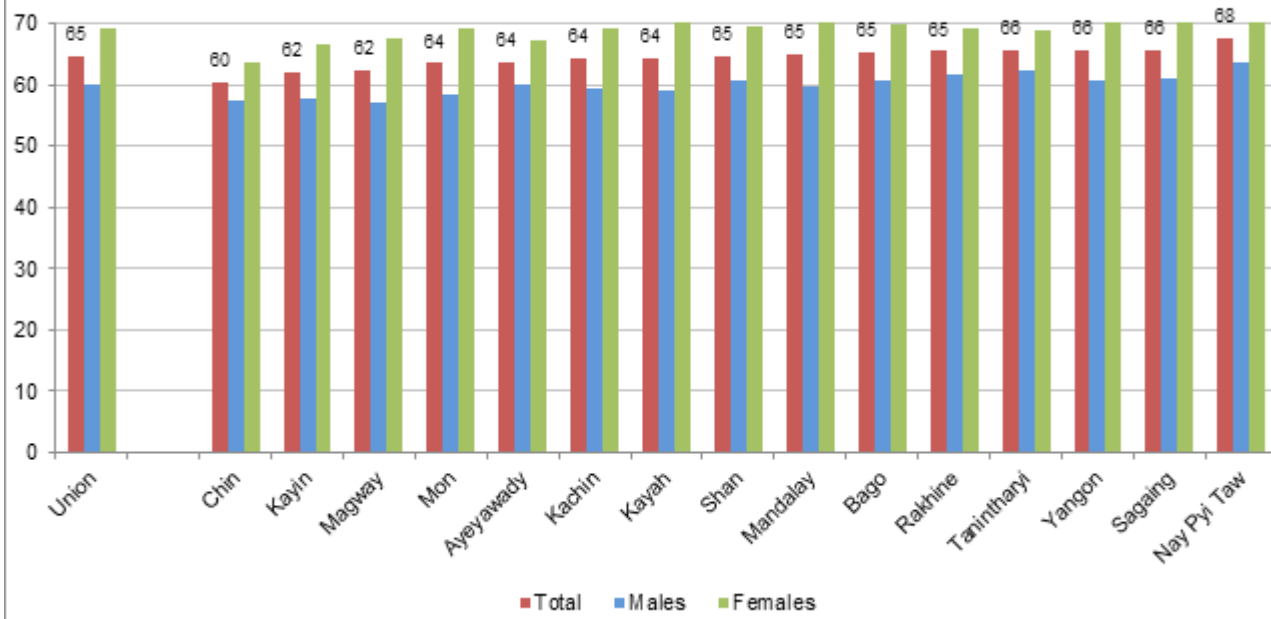
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.6 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Bago Region	: 2.4
Toungoo District	: 2.6
Oatwin Township	: 2.6

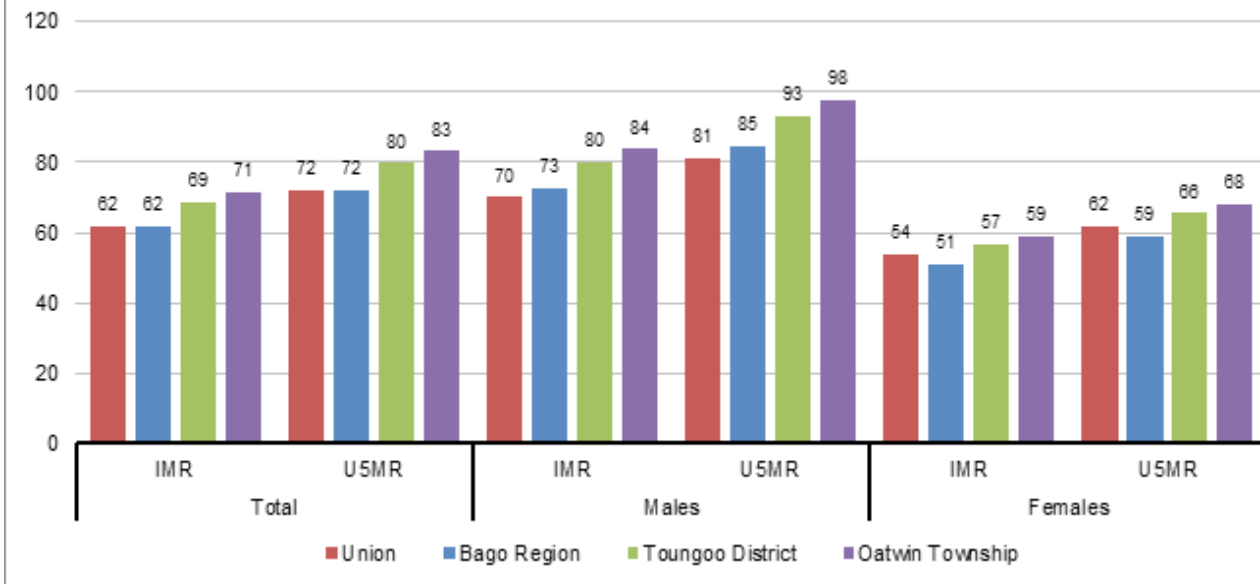
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- 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.

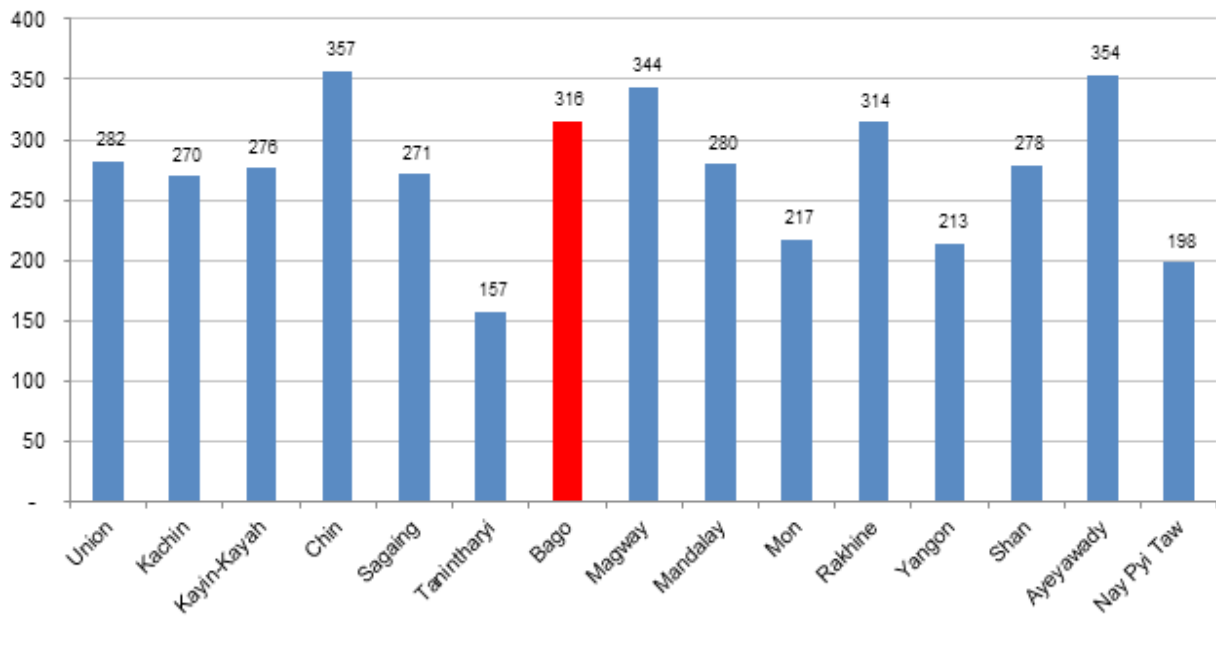
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Toungoo District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Toungoo District is 69 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 80 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Oatwin Township are higher than those in Bago Region and Toungoo District. The Infant mortality is 71 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 83 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.

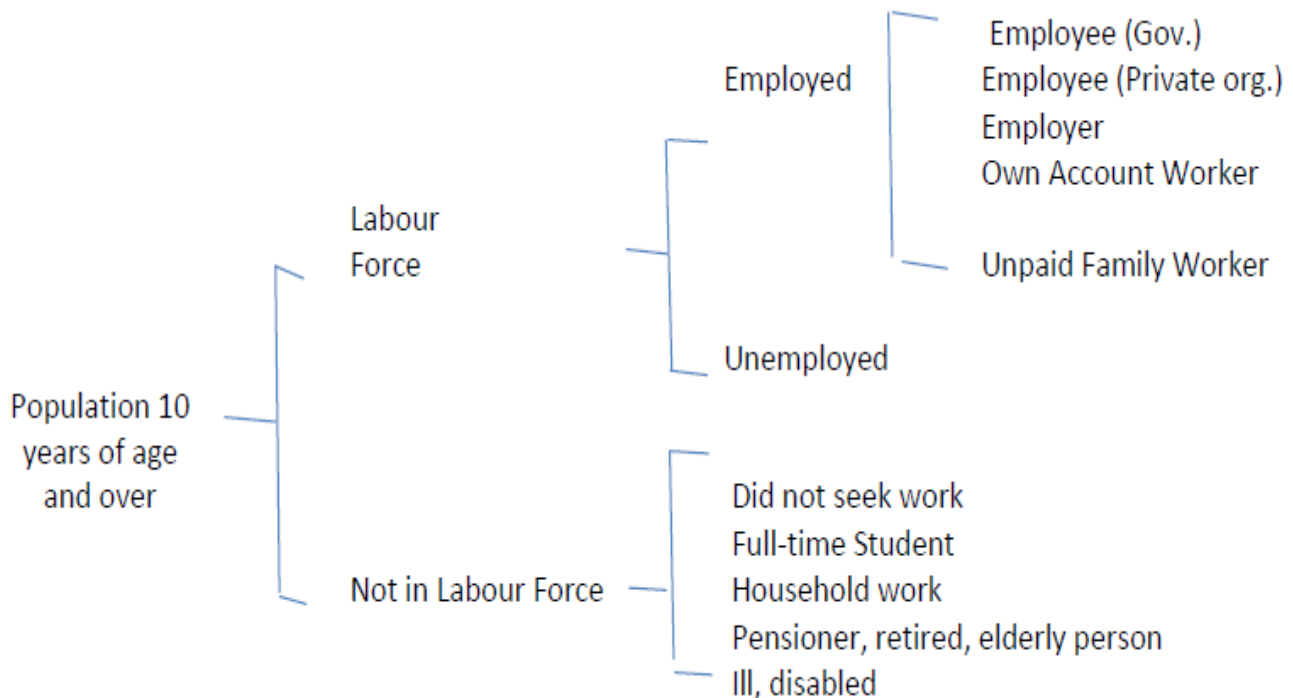
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

