



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, SOUTHERN DISTRICT

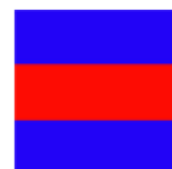
Khayan Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Yangon Region, Southern District

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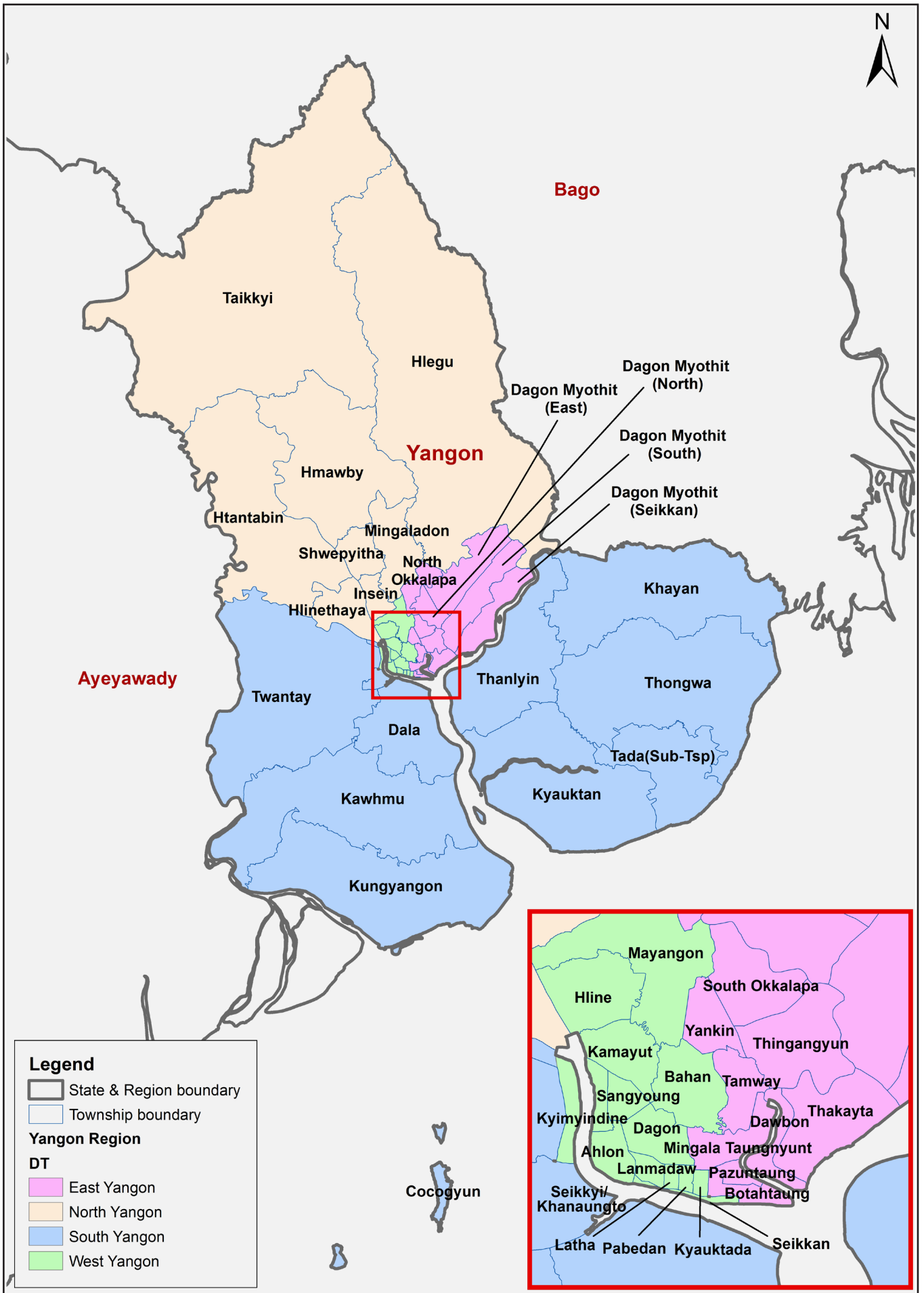
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Figure 1: Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Khayan Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	158,019 ²	
Population males	75,510 (47.8%)	
Population females	82,509 (52.2%)	
Percentage of urban population	20.9%	
Area (Km²)	613.2 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	257.7 persons	
Median age	28.2 years	
Number of wards	12	
Number of village tracts	53	
Number of private households	39,314	
Percentage of female headed households	20.1%	
Mean household size	4.0 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	28.4%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	65.4%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	6.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	52.8	
Child dependency ratio	43.4	
Old dependency ratio	9.4	
Ageing index	21.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	96.7%	
Male	98.2%	
Female	95.5%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	5,751	3.6
Walking	2,557	1.6
Seeing	2,772	1.8
Hearing	1,394	0.9
Remembering	1,960	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	75,200	58.2	
Associate Scrutiny	51	<0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	1,110	0.9	
National Registration	7,826	6.1	
Religious	546	0.4	
Temporary Registration	514	0.4	
Foreign Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Passport	26	<0.1	
None	44,005	34.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	64.3%	86.8%	44.4%
Unemployment rate	3.5%	3.3%	4.0%
Employment to population ratio	62.0%	83.9%	42.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	38,075	96.9	
Renter	630	1.6	
Provided free (individually)	441	1.1	
Government quarters	129	0.3	
Private company quarters	*	<0.1	
Other	23	0.1	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	3.0%		34.2%
Bamboo	60.1%	21.9%	0.2%
Earth	0.1%	0.2%	
Wood	30.4%	74.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.2%		65.2%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	5.8%	2.6%	0.3%
Other	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	2,964	7.5	
LPG	28	0.1	
Kerosene	217	0.6	
Biogas	28	0.1	
Firewood	29,759	75.7	
Charcoal	1,120	2.8	
Coal	42	0.1	
Other	5,156	13.1	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	6,443	16.4
Kerosene	13,732	34.9
Candle	2,690	6.8
Battery	11,519	29.3
Generator (private)	1,788	4.6
Water mill (private)	34	0.1
Solar system/energy	2,541	6.5
Other	567	1.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	62	0.2
Tube well, borehole	59	0.1
Protected well/spring	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	110	0.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	233	0.6
Unprotected well/spring	36	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	38,960	99.1
River/stream/canal	*	<0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	72	0.2
Other	*	<0.1
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	39,081	99.4
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	78	0.2
Tube well, borehole	226	0.6
Protected well/spring	*	<0.1
Unprotected well/spring	52	0.1
Pool/pond/lake	38,921	99.0
River/stream/canal	24	0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	<0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	<0.1
Other	*	<0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	181	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	37,213	94.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>37,394</i>	<i>95.1</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	178	0.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)	242	0.6
Other	59	0.2
None	1,441	3.7
Availability of communication amenities		
	Number	Per cent
Radio	15,356	39.1
Television	18,446	46.9
Landline phone	2,006	5.1
Mobile phone	11,113	28.3
Computer	526	1.3
Internet at home	1,376	3.5
Households with none of the items	11,911	30.3
Households with all of the items	145	0.4
Availability of Transportation equipment		
	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	468	1.2
Motorcycle/Moped	12,317	31.3
Bicycle	22,280	56.7
4-Wheel tractor	2,045	5.2
Canoe/Boat	634	1.6
Motor boat	827	2.1
Cart (bullock)	8,558	21.8

Note: ¹ Population figures for Khayan 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 Khayan Township in Yangon 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 Khayan Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	158,019 *		
Males	75,510		
Females	82,509		
Sex ratio	92 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	20.9 %		
Area (Km ²)	613.2 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	257.7 persons		
Number of wards	12		
Number of village tracts	53		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	155,989	32,039	123,950
Number of conventional households	39,314	7,878	31,436
Mean household size	4.0 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Khayan Township, there are slightly more females than males with 92 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (20.9%) living in urban areas. • The population density of Khayan Township is 258 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.0 persons living in each household in Khayan Township. This is less than to the Union average. 			

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;
Khayan Township (South District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	39,314	158,019	75,510	82,509
	Ward	7,878	32,977	15,436	17,541
1	No(1)(W)	538	2,233	999	1,234
2	No(2)(W)	528	2,387	1,120	1,267
3	No(3)(W)	1,255	5,358	2,499	2,859
4	No(4)(W)	161	692	302	390
5	No(5)(W)	516	2,274	1,129	1,145
6	No(6)(W)	423	1,801	821	980
7	No(7)(W)	983	4,081	1,897	2,184
8	No(8)(W)	454	1,761	814	947
9	No(9)(W)	784	3,207	1,544	1,663
10	No(10)(W)	444	1,769	853	916
11	No(11)(W)	798	3,275	1,512	1,763
12	No(12)(W)	994	4,139	1,946	2,193
	Village Tract	31,436	125,042	60,074	64,968
1	Pauk Pin(VT)	776	3,081	1,440	1,641
2	Ka Mar Mat(VT)	841	3,397	1,650	1,747
3	Met Ka Than(VT)	282	1,141	564	577
4	Kyone Kyone Kya(VT)	606	2,575	1,271	1,304
5	Oke Hpo(VT)	634	2,521	1,235	1,286
6	Maung Ma(VT)	1,001	3,845	1,864	1,981
7	Kyu Taw(VT)	734	2,854	1,376	1,478
8	Ka Mar Chaik(VT)	743	2,845	1,365	1,480
9	Ah Lel	674	2,464	1,186	1,278
10	Aye Ywar(VT)	486	1,767	890	877
11	Swei Ka Tawt(VT)	649	2,365	1,143	1,222
12	Pein Kan	872	3,118	1,481	1,637
13	Hla Bi Lu(VT)	588	2,165	1,071	1,094
14	Ma Gyi Kan(VT)	510	1,940	927	1,013

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
15	Yoe Gyi(VT)	428	1,708	833	875
16	Kyon Tu(VT)	390	1,488	695	793
17	Ta Man Gyi(VT)	1,056	4,034	1,931	2,103
18	Ka Ma Ka Lu(VT)	903	3,553	1,782	1,771
19	Kayin Kan(VT)	612	2,479	1,219	1,260
20	Kan Nyi Naung(VT)	277	1,124	549	575
21	Kywe Da Lin(VT)	1,036	4,141	1,982	2,159
22	Thet Kei Kone(VT)	522	2,102	1,059	1,043
23	Kha Mat(VT)	644	2,377	1,144	1,233
24	Kan Beit(VT)	522	2,122	991	1,131
25	Nyaung Pin Kwin(VT)	1,847	7,265	3,473	3,792
26	Bagan Taung(VT)	907	3,628	1,769	1,859
27	Pan Taw Chaung(VT)	439	1,626	771	855
28	Day Pauk(VT)	931	3,824	1,837	1,987
29	Kayin Su(VT)	654	2,546	1,205	1,341
30	Hpa Yar Pyo(VT)	801	3,101	1,452	1,649
31	Kwin Hlyar Shey(VT)	499	2,176	1,018	1,158
32	Hta Yan Kan(VT)	682	3,008	1,426	1,582
33	Tha Pyu Kan(VT)	331	1,356	610	746
34	Pa Lu Kan(VT)	690	2,846	1,346	1,500
35	Ta Kaw Kan(VT)	578	2,400	1,121	1,279
36	Kyi Ni Chaung(VT)	556	2,309	1,096	1,213
37	Pyin Ma Kone(VT)	595	2,583	1,194	1,389
38	Kyar Kan(VT)	597	2,555	1,228	1,327
39	Pa Lu(VT)	581	2,454	1,181	1,273
40	Aung Chan Thar(VT)	327	1,277	617	660
41	Bo Ka Lay(VT)	362	1,409	693	716
42	Sin Kyun(VT)	145	532	236	296
43	Kan Kaung(VT)	99	418	188	230

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
44	Yae Kyaw(VT)	461	1,919	906	1,013
45	Ohn Pin(VT)	320	1,320	650	670
46	Nyaung Lan(VT)	144	613	289	324
47	Sin Min Aing(VT)	295	1,155	558	597
48	Kin Mun Chon(VT)	655	2,800	1,324	1,476
49	Zee Hpyu Pin(VT)	557	2,107	1,001	1,106
50	Kyon Kan(VT)	290	1,113	538	575
51	Nyaung Pin Thar(VT)	506	2,008	974	1,034
52	Sa Khan Gyi(VT)	364	1,634	811	823
53	Kan Thar(VT)	437	1,854	914	940

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Khayan Township

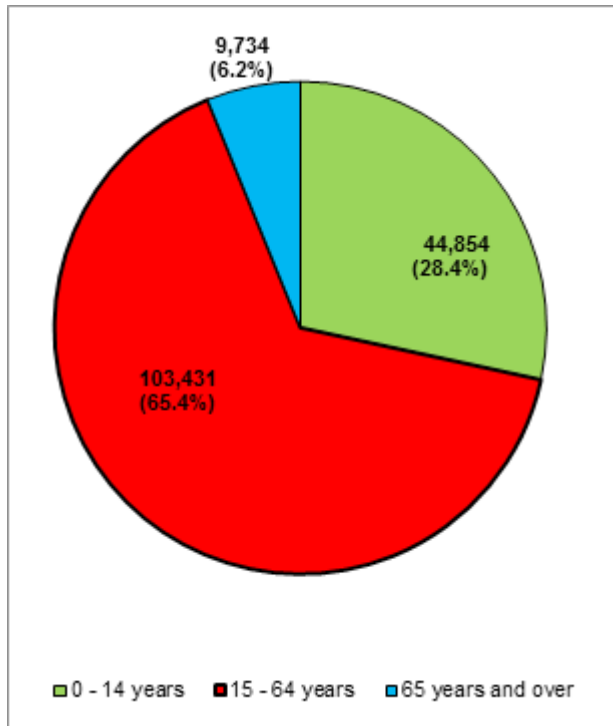
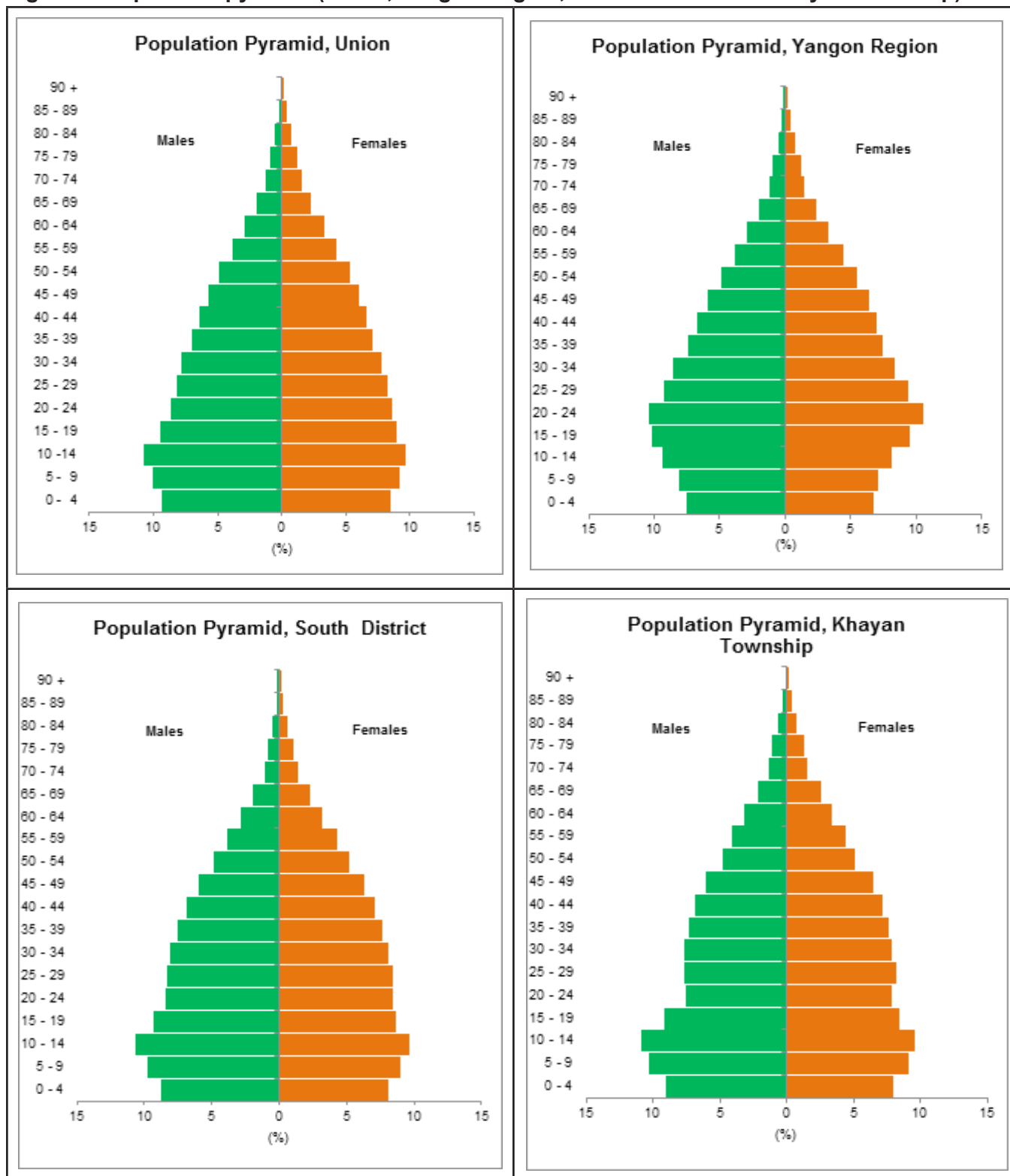


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Khayan Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	158,019	75,510	82,509
0 - 4	13,432	6,810	6,622
5 - 9	15,306	7,802	7,504
10 - 14	16,116	8,174	7,942
15 - 19	13,851	6,924	6,927
20 - 24	12,184	5,668	6,516
25 - 29	12,523	5,753	6,770
30 - 34	12,322	5,815	6,507
35 - 39	11,844	5,504	6,340
40 - 44	11,059	5,177	5,882
45 - 49	9,871	4,567	5,304
50 - 54	7,862	3,630	4,232
55 - 59	6,743	3,130	3,613
60 - 64	5,172	2,404	2,768
65 - 69	3,730	1,599	2,131
70 - 74	2,261	993	1,268
75 - 79	1,929	804	1,125
80 - 84	1,110	469	641
85 - 89	484	196	288
90 +	220	91	129

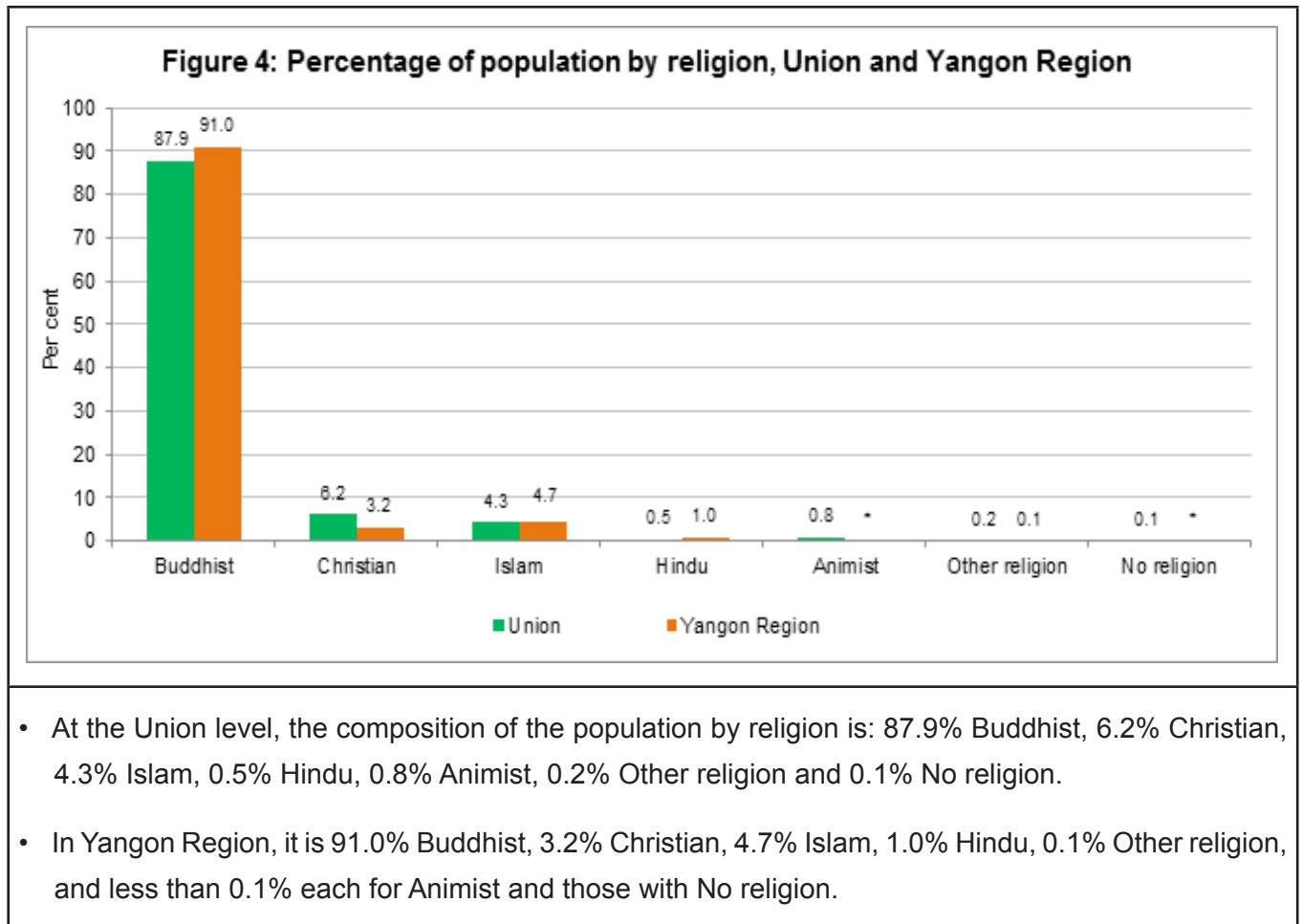
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Khayan Township is 65.4 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, South District and Khayan Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Khayan 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 Khayan 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	3,023	1,511	1,512	1,025	503	522
6	3,064	1,556	1,508	2,448	1,227	1,221
7	3,126	1,563	1,563	2,669	1,327	1,342
8	2,996	1,550	1,446	2,574	1,327	1,247
9	2,991	1,520	1,471	2,583	1,305	1,278
10	3,035	1,561	1,474	2,548	1,297	1,251
11	3,037	1,469	1,568	2,474	1,215	1,259
12	3,270	1,612	1,658	2,480	1,260	1,220
13	3,285	1,691	1,594	2,142	1,160	982
14	3,162	1,519	1,643	1,729	872	857
15	3,105	1,556	1,549	1,346	723	623
16	2,765	1,398	1,367	904	481	423
17	2,608	1,285	1,323	580	275	305
18	2,730	1,295	1,435	441	188	253
19	2,350	1,112	1,238	322	152	170
20	2,800	1,315	1,485	209	100	109
21	2,159	977	1,182	109	54	55
22	2,415	1,094	1,321	65	42	23
23	2,439	1,128	1,311	30	17	13
24	2,174	992	1,182	28	14	14
25	2,735	1,249	1,486	17	8	9
26	2,212	989	1,223	14	6	8
27	2,437	1,131	1,306	18	8	10
28	2,628	1,181	1,447	10	5	5
29	2,357	1,072	1,285	9	3	6

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Yangon Region and Khayan Township

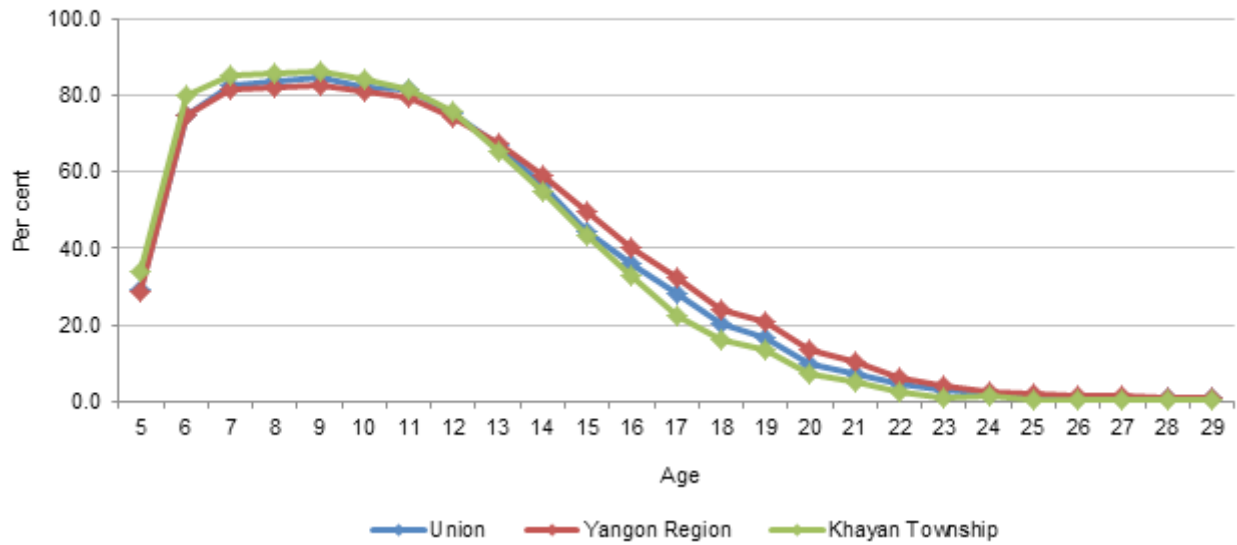
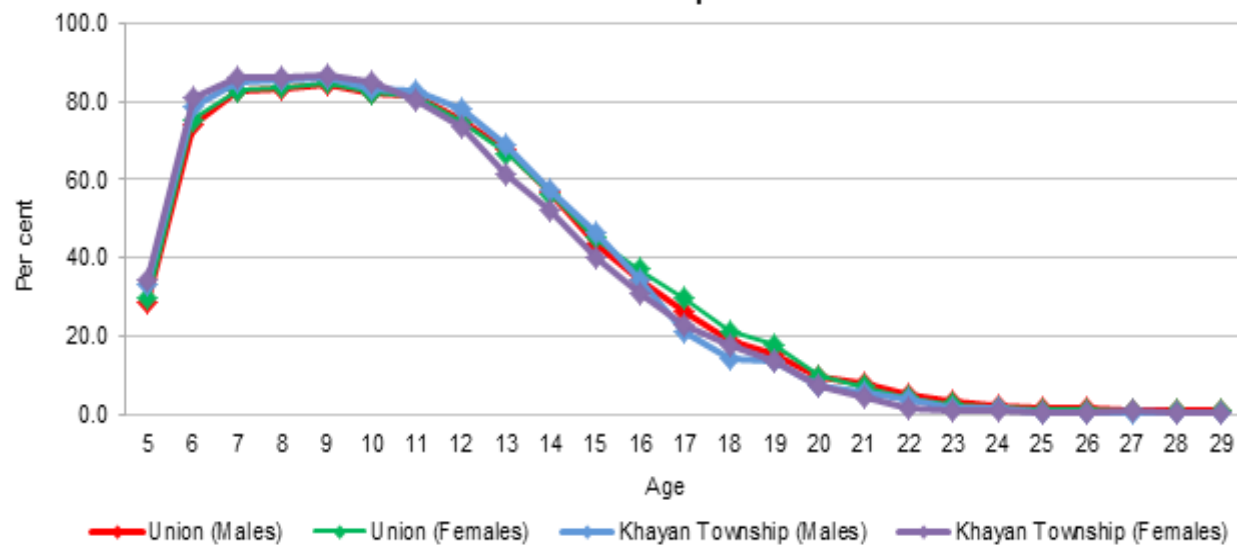
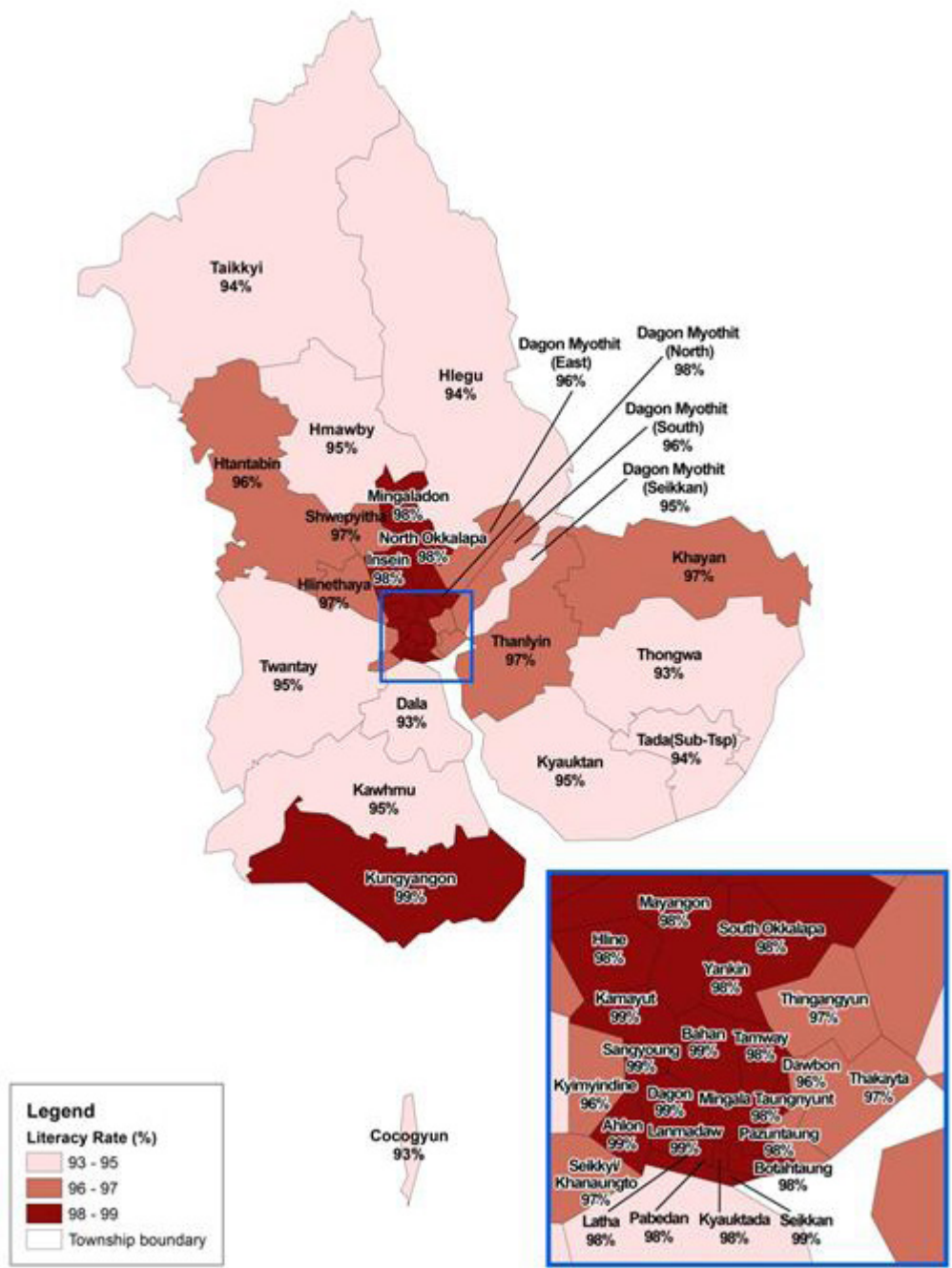


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Khayan Township



- School attendance in Khayan Township drops starting from age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance in Khayan Township is apparently dropped at ages 16 and 11 years for males and females respectively.

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



Union	: 89.5%
Yangon Region	: 96.6%
South District	: 95.5%
Khayan Township	: 96.7%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	25,545	98.3
Males	12,152	98.6
Females	13,393	98.0

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Khayan Township is 96.7 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 95.5 per cent and for the males it is 98.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.3 per cent with 98.0 per cent for females and 98.6 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	87,130	11,156	12.8	32,844	15,483	13,593	5,340	117	4,819	123	54	3,601
Urban	18,743	1,802	9.6	6,170	1,801	3,750	2,369	46	2,563	60	26	156
Rural	68,387	9,354	13.7	26,674	13,682	9,843	2,971	71	2,256	63	28	3,445
Males	40,132	5,098	12.7	12,721	7,031	8,079	3,112	90	1,992	31	39	1,939
Females	46,998	6,058	12.9	20,123	8,452	5,514	2,228	27	2,827	92	15	1,662

- Some 12.8 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.7 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 12.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 12.9 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 17.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 5.5 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	10.3	10.1	10.5	18.3	23.3	13.3
15 - 19	51.7	59.7	43.7	12.2	12.9	11.3
20 - 24	69.5	87.7	53.6	8.1	7.4	9.0
25 - 29	70.0	94.0	49.6	3.8	3.3	4.7
30 - 34	70.6	94.7	49.1	2.0	1.9	2.3
35 - 39	69.5	95.1	47.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
40 - 44	68.1	94.9	44.5	0.8	0.8	0.7
45 - 49	65.7	93.8	41.5	0.6	0.8	0.3
50 - 54	61.7	90.9	36.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
55 - 59	57.8	85.5	33.8	0.9	0.9	0.7
60 - 64	46.2	71.2	24.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
65 - 69	36.1	60.2	18.0	0.1	0.1	-
70 - 74	24.1	38.4	12.9	-	-	-
75 +	14.9	24.8	7.9	0.4	0.3	0.6
15 - 24	60.0	72.3	48.5	10.0	9.9	10.1
15 - 64	64.3	86.8	44.4	3.5	3.3	4.0

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

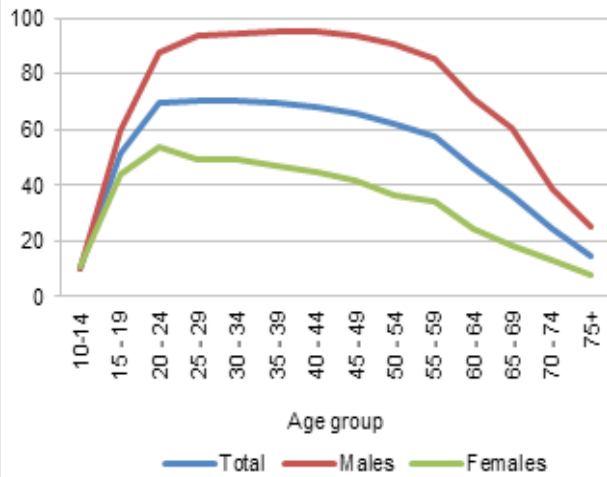
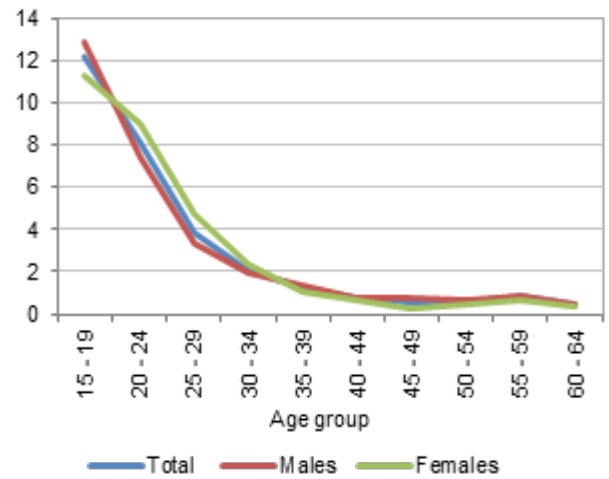


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Khayan Township is 64.3 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 44.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 86.8 per cent.
- In Khayan Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Khayan Township is 3.5 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (3.3%) and for females (4.0%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 10.1 per cent.

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

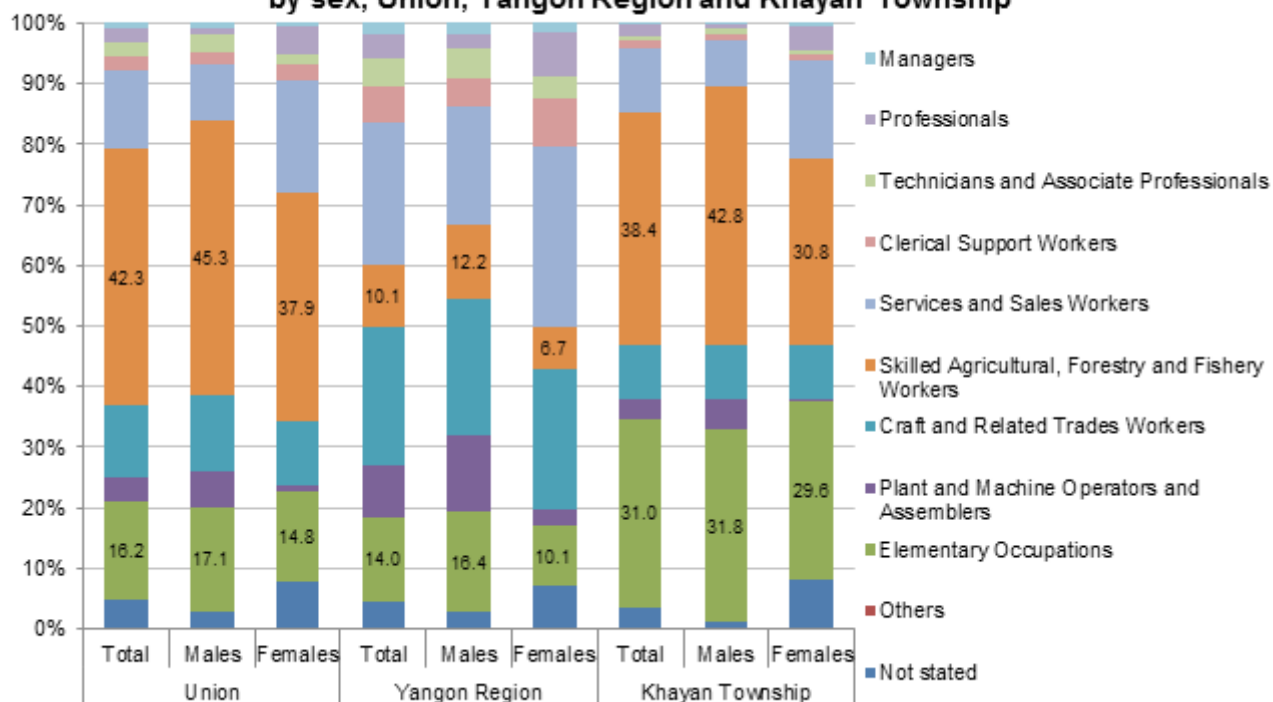
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	58,706	0.6	29.4	47.3	11.9	1.8	9.0
Males	16,206	1.2	54.6	3.0	17.2	3.4	20.6
Females	42,500	0.3	19.9	64.2	9.8	1.2	4.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 54.6 per cent of males are full time students while 64.2 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	63,504	40,226	23,278	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	201	109	92	0.3	0.3	0.4
Professionals	1,139	212	927	1.8	0.5	4.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	554	368	186	0.9	0.9	0.8
Clerical Support Workers	665	399	266	1.0	1.0	1.1
Services and Sales Workers	6,834	3,120	3,714	10.8	7.8	16.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	24,385	17,213	7,172	38.4	42.8	30.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	5,632	3,554	2,078	8.9	8.8	8.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,083	1,997	86	3.3	5.0	0.4
Elementary Occupations	19,700	12,805	6,895	31.0	31.8	29.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,311	449	1,862	3.6	1.1	8.0

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



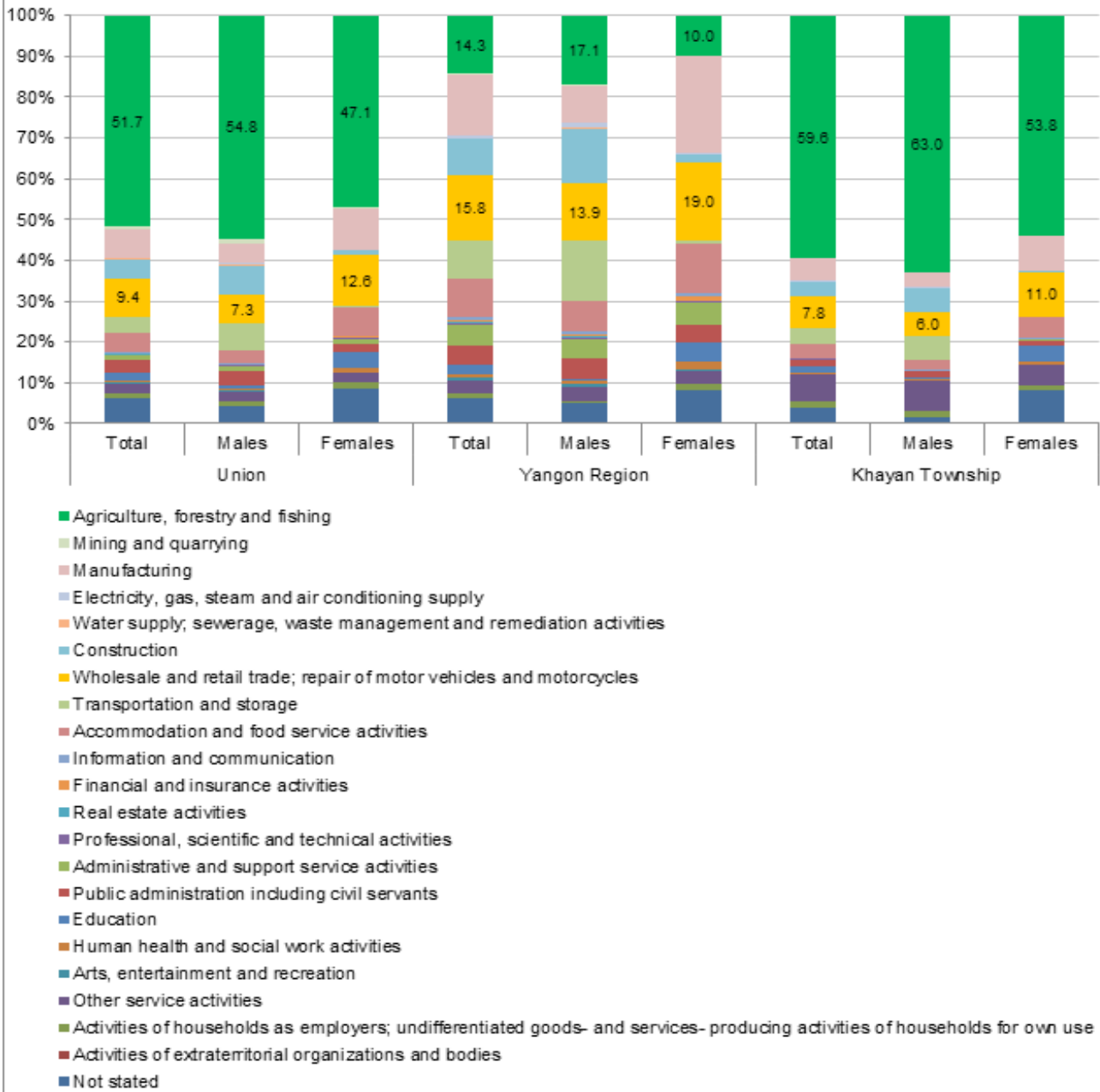
- In Khayan Township, 38.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 31.0 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 42.8 per cent of males and 30.8 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Yangon Region, 10.1 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 14.0 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	63,504	40,226	23,278	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37,872	25,340	12,532	59.6	63.0	53.8
Mining and quarrying	2	2	-	*	*	-
Manufacturing	3,448	1,436	2,012	5.4	3.6	8.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	64	60	4	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	20	13	7	*	*	*
Construction	2,415	2,343	72	3.8	5.8	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,956	2,407	2,549	7.8	6.0	11.0
Transportation and storage	2,393	2,364	29	3.8	5.9	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,194	983	1,211	3.5	2.4	5.2
Information and communication	43	31	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	69	25	44	0.1	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	3	3	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	46	32	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	133	87	46	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration including civil servants	819	562	257	1.3	1.4	1.1
Education	1,133	175	958	1.8	0.4	4.1
Human health and social work activities	238	87	151	0.4	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	46	32	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	4,158	2,994	1,164	6.5	7.4	5.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	964	664	300	1.5	1.7	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	2,488	586	1,902	3.9	1.5	8.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



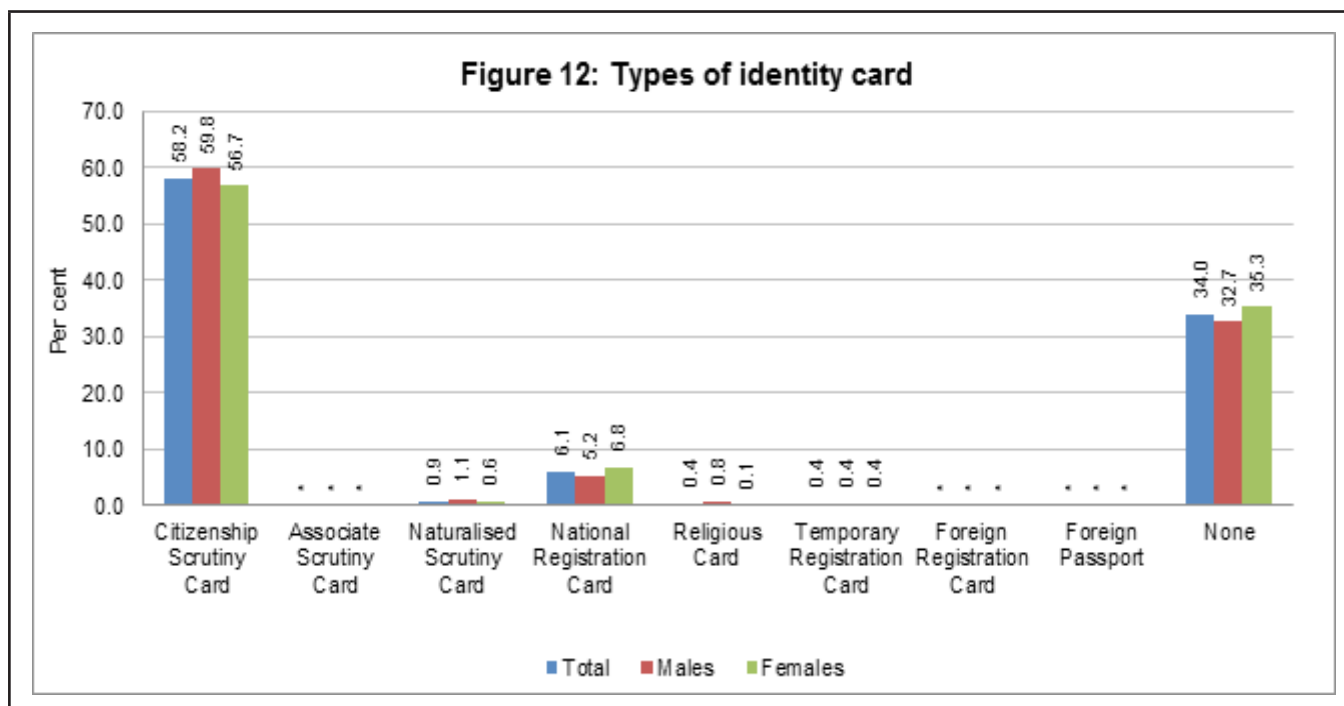
- In Khayan Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 59.6 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” at 7.8 per cent.
- There are 63.0 per cent of males and 53.8 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 14.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry and 15.8 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	75,200	51	1,110	7,826	546	514	*	26	44,005
Urban	17,683	15	423	1,883	218	193	-	4	7,081
Rural	57,517	36	687	5,943	328	321	*	22	36,924
Males	36,394	23	667	3,166	502	247	*	13	19,885
Females	38,806	28	443	4,660	44	267	*	13	24,120

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Khayan Township, 58.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 34.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 32.7 per cent of males and 35.3 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	158,019	152,268	5,751	3.6	2,772	1,394	2,557	1,960
0 - 4	13,432	13,105	327	2.4	12	22	264	251
5 - 9	15,306	15,123	183	1.2	23	36	69	118
10 - 14	16,116	15,936	180	1.1	21	29	69	124
15 - 19	13,851	13,718	133	1.0	23	12	52	80
20 - 24	12,184	12,081	103	0.8	16	23	38	55
25 - 29	12,523	12,417	106	0.8	22	25	39	53
30 - 34	12,322	12,169	153	1.2	25	43	56	63
35 - 39	11,844	11,669	175	1.5	58	38	64	56
40 - 44	11,059	10,832	227	2.1	118	32	71	48
45 - 49	9,871	9,515	356	3.6	200	62	99	76
50 - 54	7,862	7,461	401	5.1	236	64	123	59
55 - 59	6,743	6,233	510	7.6	291	89	175	100
60 - 64	5,172	4,643	529	10.2	316	90	217	128
65 - 69	3,730	3,135	595	16.0	359	155	241	154
70 - 74	2,261	1,779	482	21.3	284	134	215	123
75 - 79	1,929	1,366	563	29.2	343	196	303	183
80 - 84	1,110	684	426	38.4	255	179	257	161
85 - 89	484	288	196	40.5	114	97	130	78
90 +	220	114	106	48.2	56	68	75	50

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	75,510	72,847	2,663	3.5	1,199	568	1,196	923
0 - 4	6,810	6,639	171	2.5	7	11	138	132
5 - 9	7,802	7,691	111	1.4	17	19	39	69
10 - 14	8,174	8,081	93	1.1	11	11	36	67
15 - 19	6,924	6,858	66	1.0	9	6	33	37
20 - 24	5,668	5,622	46	0.8	6	13	12	30
25 - 29	5,753	5,696	57	1.0	8	15	21	29
30 - 34	5,815	5,740	75	1.3	13	15	27	33
35 - 39	5,504	5,410	94	1.7	28	20	33	31
40 - 44	5,177	5,065	112	2.2	61	10	37	22
45 - 49	4,567	4,378	189	4.1	96	33	63	46
50 - 54	3,630	3,426	204	5.6	107	32	68	33
55 - 59	3,130	2,891	239	7.6	132	36	94	46
60 - 64	2,404	2,159	245	10.2	143	32	110	55
65 - 69	1,599	1,348	251	15.7	146	58	108	67
70 - 74	993	783	210	21.1	123	59	92	48
75 - 79	804	590	214	26.6	125	66	113	66
80 - 84	469	291	178	38.0	106	69	102	69
85 - 89	196	126	70	35.7	39	39	41	23
90 +	91	53	38	41.8	22	24	29	20

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	82,509	79,421	3,088	3.7	1,573	826	1,361	1,037
0 - 4	6,622	6,466	156	2.4	5	11	126	119
5 - 9	7,504	7,432	72	1.0	6	17	30	49
10 - 14	7,942	7,855	87	1.1	10	18	33	57
15 - 19	6,927	6,860	67	1.0	14	6	19	43
20 - 24	6,516	6,459	57	0.9	10	10	26	25
25 - 29	6,770	6,721	49	0.7	14	10	18	24
30 - 34	6,507	6,429	78	1.2	12	28	29	30
35 - 39	6,340	6,259	81	1.3	30	18	31	25
40 - 44	5,882	5,767	115	2.0	57	22	34	26
45 - 49	5,304	5,137	167	3.1	104	29	36	30
50 - 54	4,232	4,035	197	4.7	129	32	55	26
55 - 59	3,613	3,342	271	7.5	159	53	81	54
60 - 64	2,768	2,484	284	10.3	173	58	107	73
65 - 69	2,131	1,787	344	16.1	213	97	133	87
70 - 74	1,268	996	272	21.5	161	75	123	75
75 - 79	1,125	776	349	31.0	218	130	190	117
80 - 84	641	393	248	38.7	149	110	155	92
85 - 89	288	162	126	43.8	75	58	89	55
90 +	129	61	68	52.7	34	44	46	30

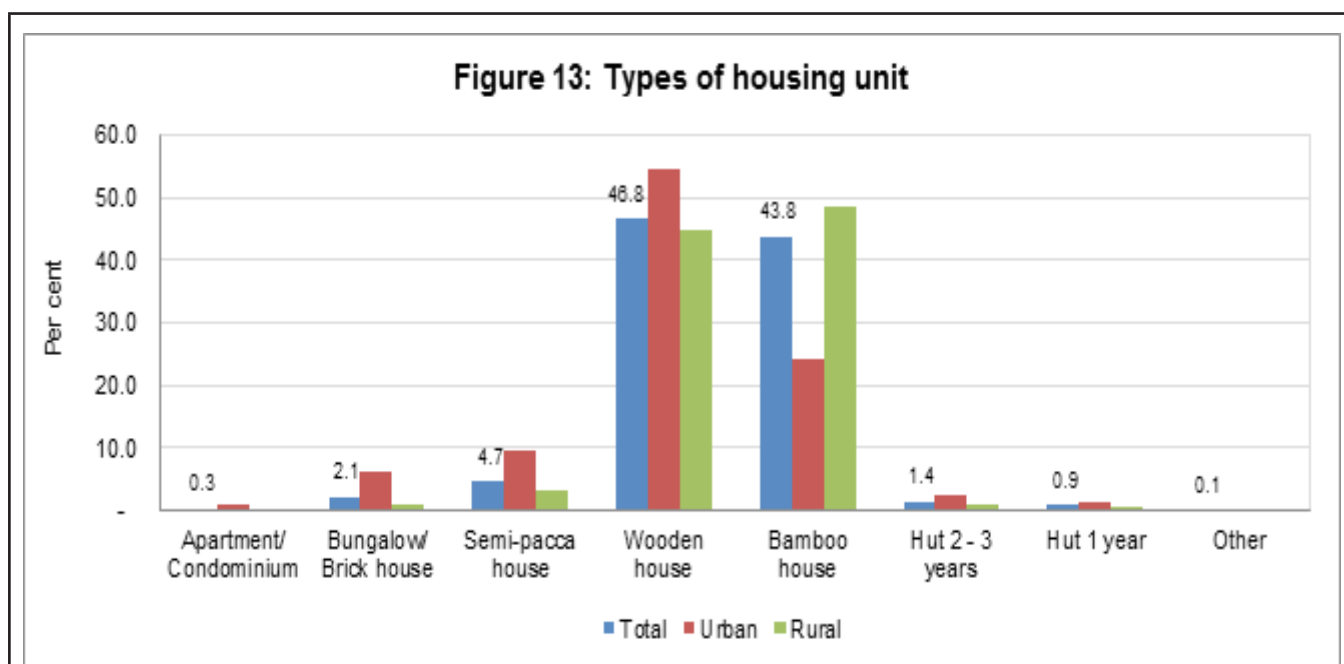
- Four in every 100 persons in Khayan Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

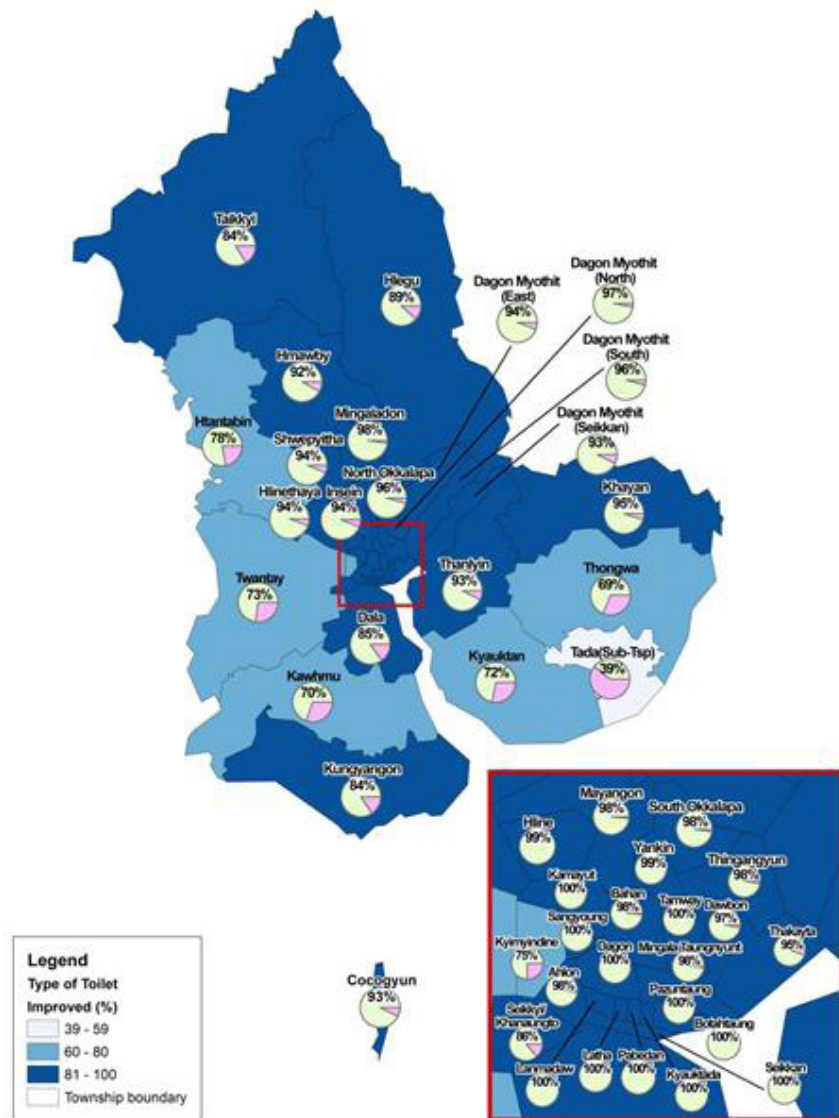
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	39,314	0.3	2.1	4.7	46.8	43.8	1.4	0.9	0.1
Urban	7,878	1.0	6.3	9.7	54.7	24.3	2.4	1.2	0.3
Rural	31,436	0.1	1.1	3.4	44.8	48.7	1.1	0.8	0.1



- The majority of the households in Khayan Township are living in wooden houses (46.8%) followed by households in bamboo houses (43.8%).
- Some 54.7 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 48.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
South District	: 79.9%
Khayan Township	: 95.1%

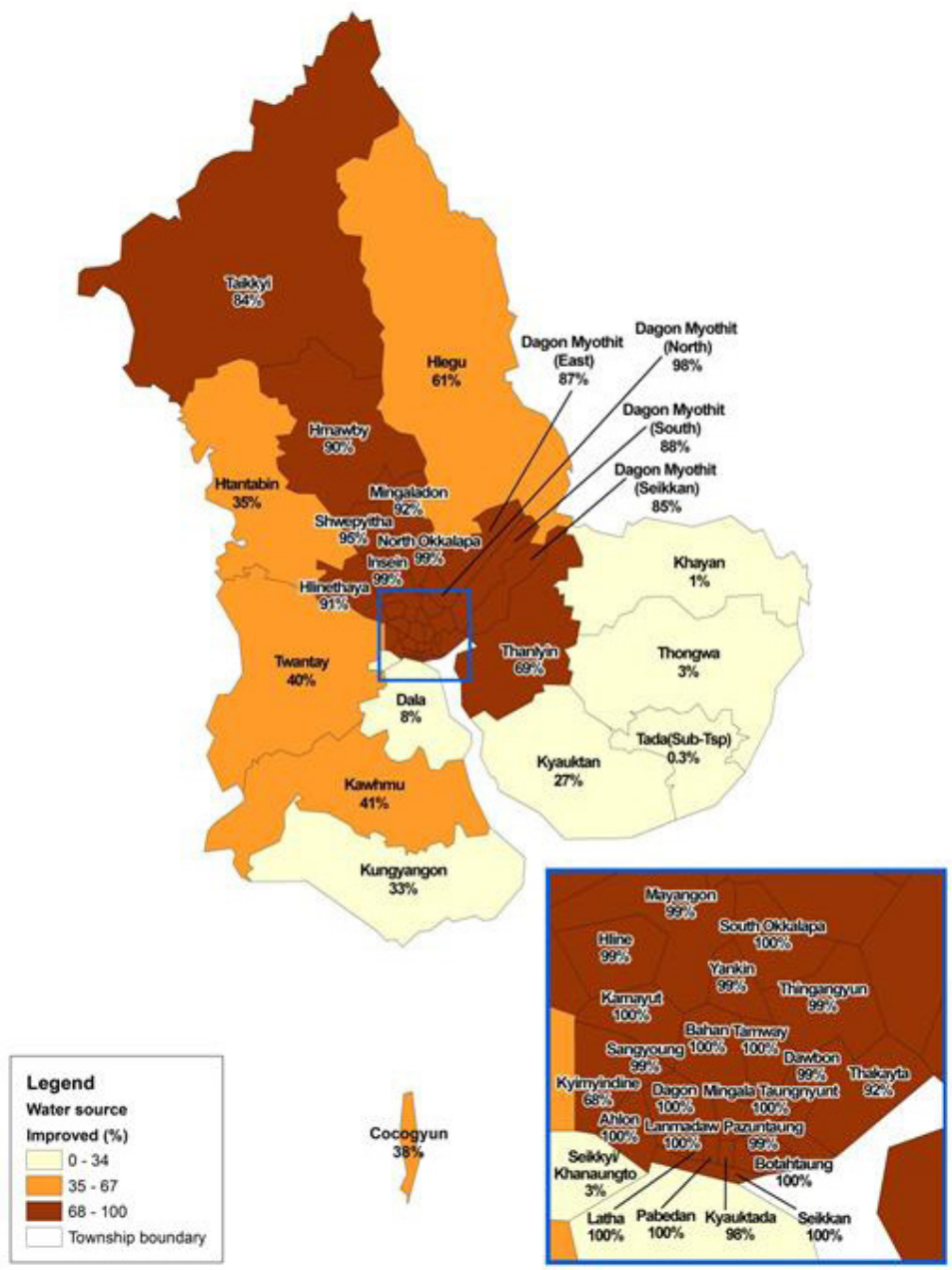
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	1.1	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		94.6	94.9	94.6
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>95.1</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>94.9</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.4	0.6	0.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.6	0.4	0.7
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2
None		3.7	2.9	3.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	39,314	7,878	31,436

- Some 95.1 per cent of the households in Khayan Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (94.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Khayan is high.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Yangon Region is 91.1 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 3.7 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Khayan Township, 3.8 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



Union	: 69.5%
Yangon Region	: 77.3%
South District	: 29.0%
Khayan Township	: 0.6%

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

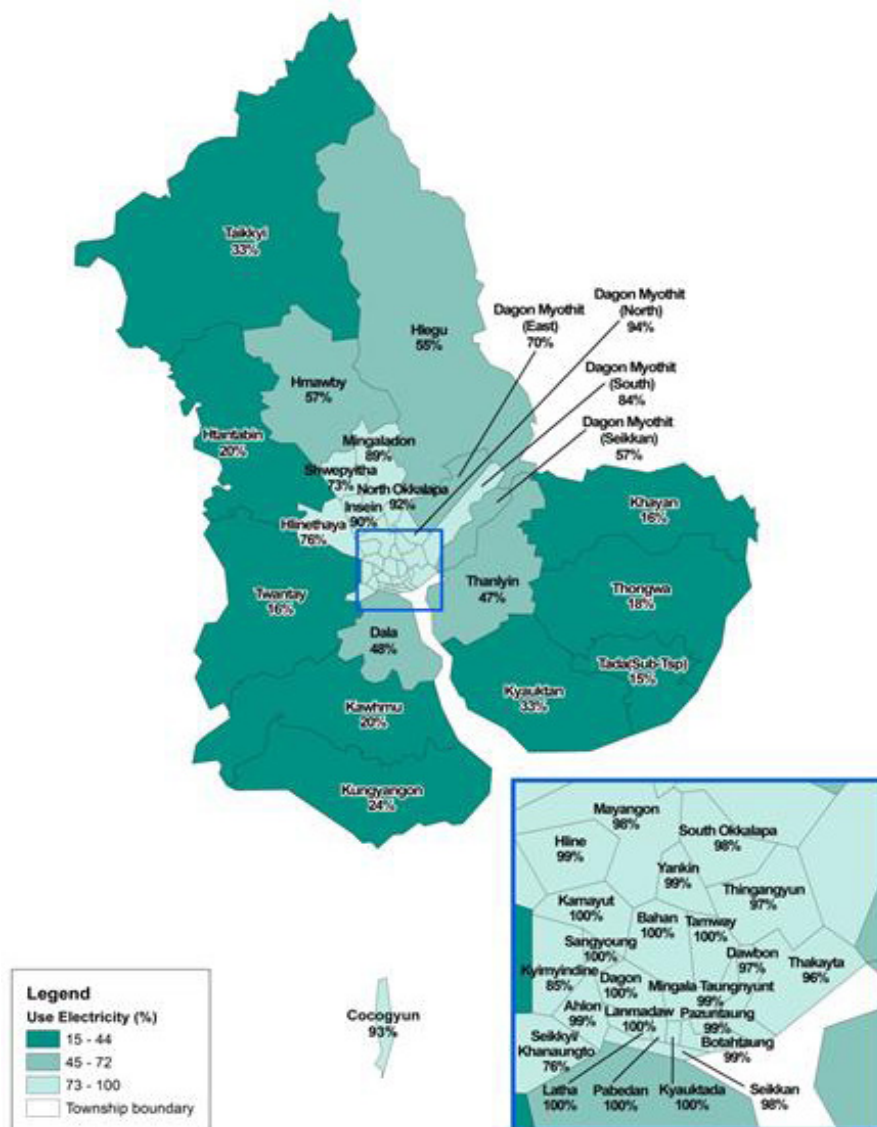
Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	0.2	*	0.2
Tube well, borehole	0.1	*	0.2
Protected well/ Spring	*	-	*
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.3	1.4	*
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pool/Pond/ Lake	99.1	97.9	99.4
River/stream/ canal	*	0.1	*
Waterfall/ Rain water	0.2	0.5	0.1
Other	*	*	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>99.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	39,314	31,436

- In Khayan Township, 0.6 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 Yangon Region, it is the lowest and it is also lower than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 99.1 per cent of the households use water from pool/pond/lake and 0.3 per cent use water from bottled water/water purifier.
- Some 99.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 99.6 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%
Yangon Region	: 69.3%
South District	: 29.7 %
Khayan Township	: 16.4%

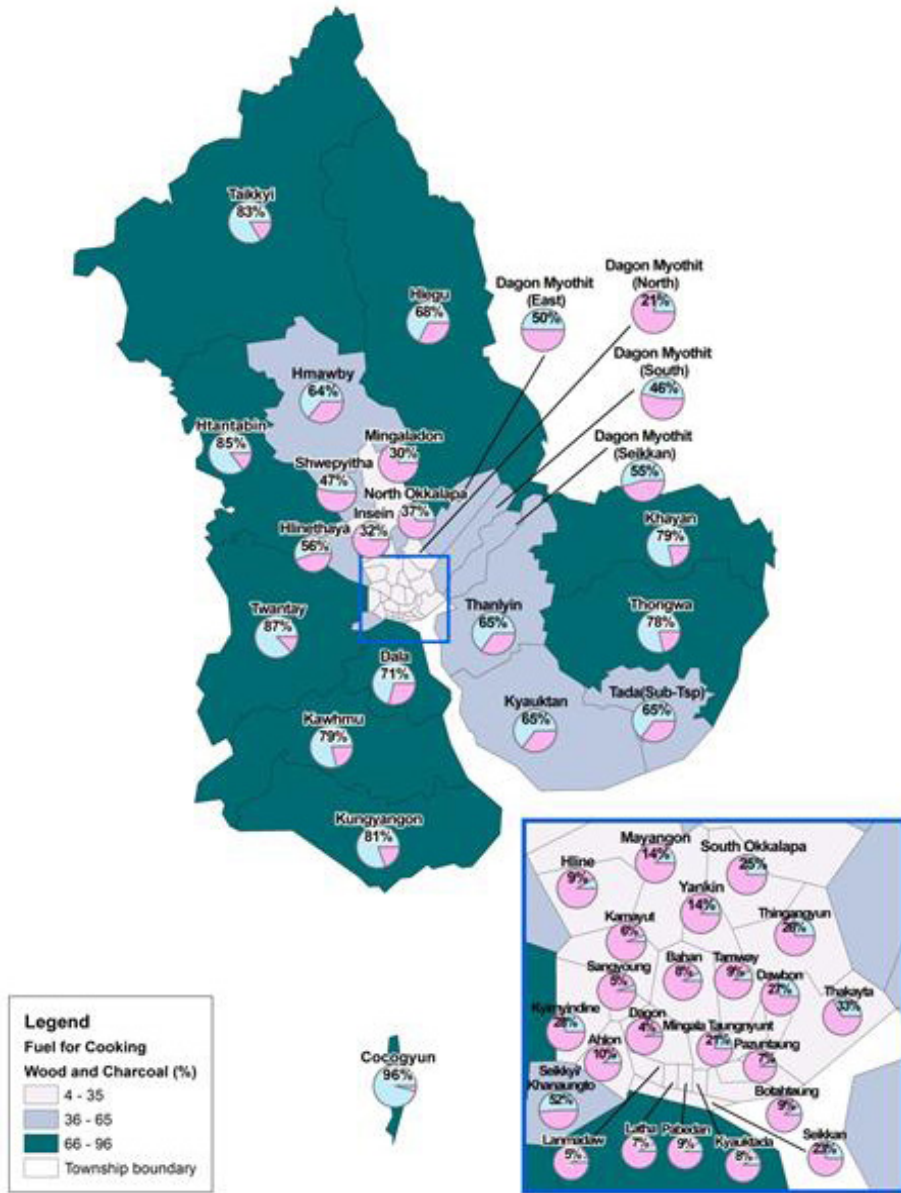
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		16.4	65.2	4.2
Kerosene		34.9	9.3	41.4
Candle		6.8	8.4	6.5
Battery		29.3	16.4	32.5
Generator (private)		4.5	0.2	5.6
Water mill (private)		0.1	-	0.1
Solar system/energy		6.5	0.2	8.0
Other		1.4	0.3	1.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	39,314	7,878	31,436

- In Khayan Township, 16.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the four lowest townships in electricity usage compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.
- The use of kerosene for lighting is the highest in the township with 34.9 per cent.
- In rural areas, 41.4 per cent of the households mainly use kerosene for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
South District	: 74.4%
Khayin Township	: 78.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		7.5	32.0	1.4
LPG		0.1	0.3	*
Kerosene		0.6	*	0.7
BioGas		0.1	0.2	*
Firewood		75.7	45.8	83.2
Charcoal		2.8	9.5	1.2
Coal		0.1	0.3	0.1
Other		13.1	12.0	13.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	39,314	7,878	31,436

- In Khayan Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 75.7 per cent using firewood and 2.8 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 7.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 83.2 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.2 per cent mainly uses charcoal.

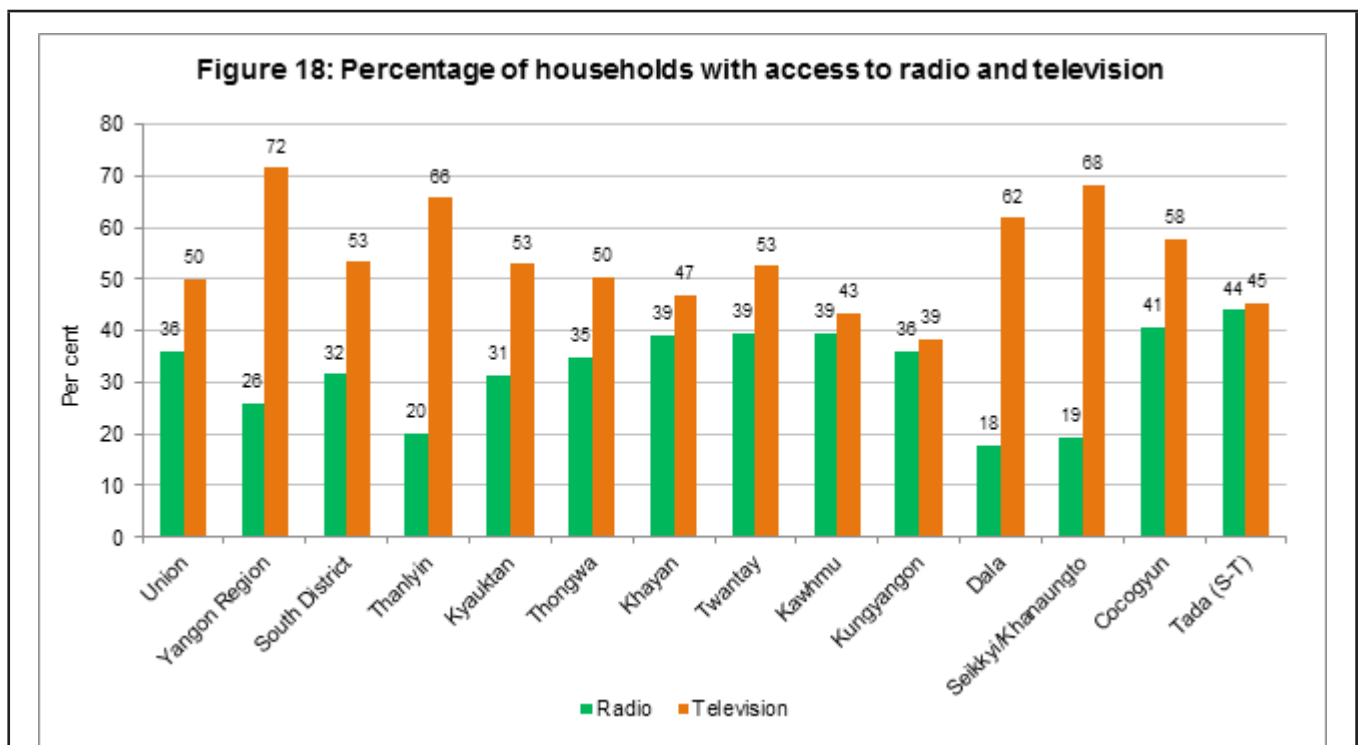
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

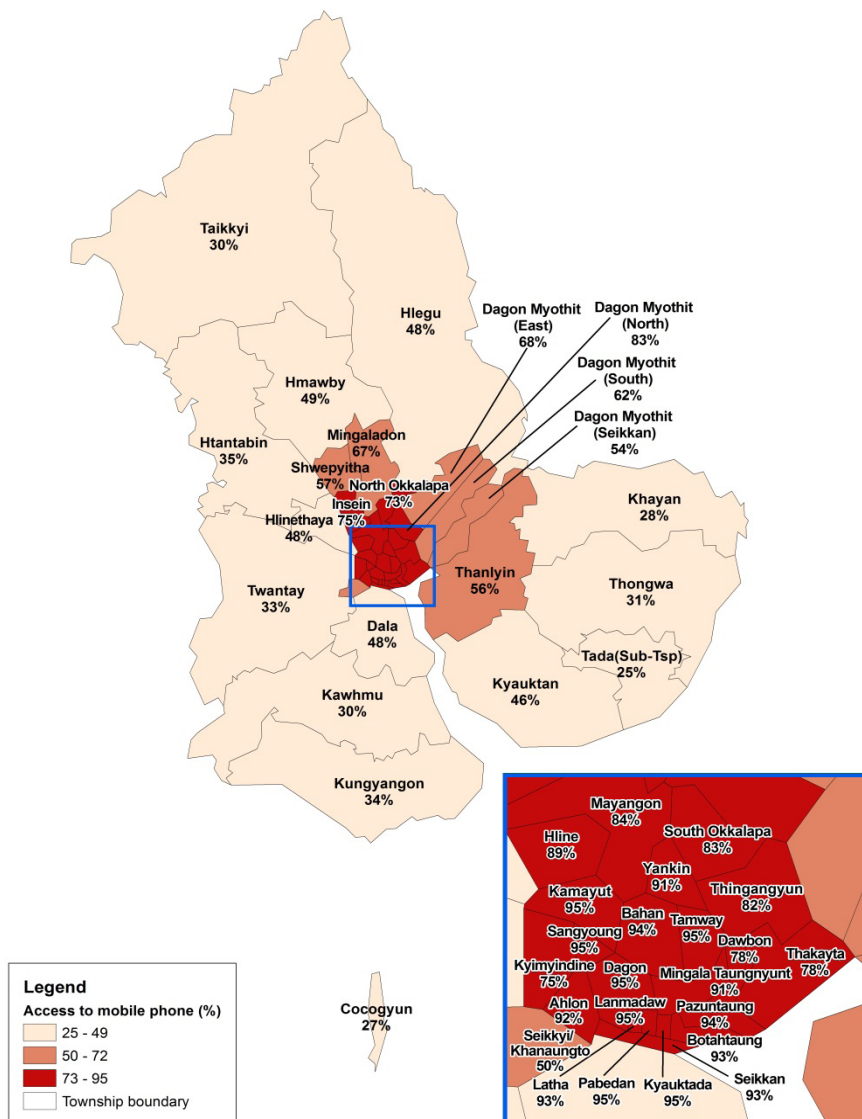
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	39,314	39.1	46.9	5.1	28.3	1.3	3.5	30.3	0.4
Urban	7,878	18.1	62.4	9.4	43.6	3.6	7.1	27.3	0.4
Rural	31,436	44.3	43.0	4.0	24.4	0.8	2.6	31.1	0.4

- Some 46.9 per cent of the households in Khayan Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 62.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 44.3 per cent and are the highest.



- In Khayan Township, about one in three households (39.1%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
South District	: 39.1%
Khayan Township	: 28.3%

- Only 28.3 per cent of the households in Khayan Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is the third lowest.

Transportation items

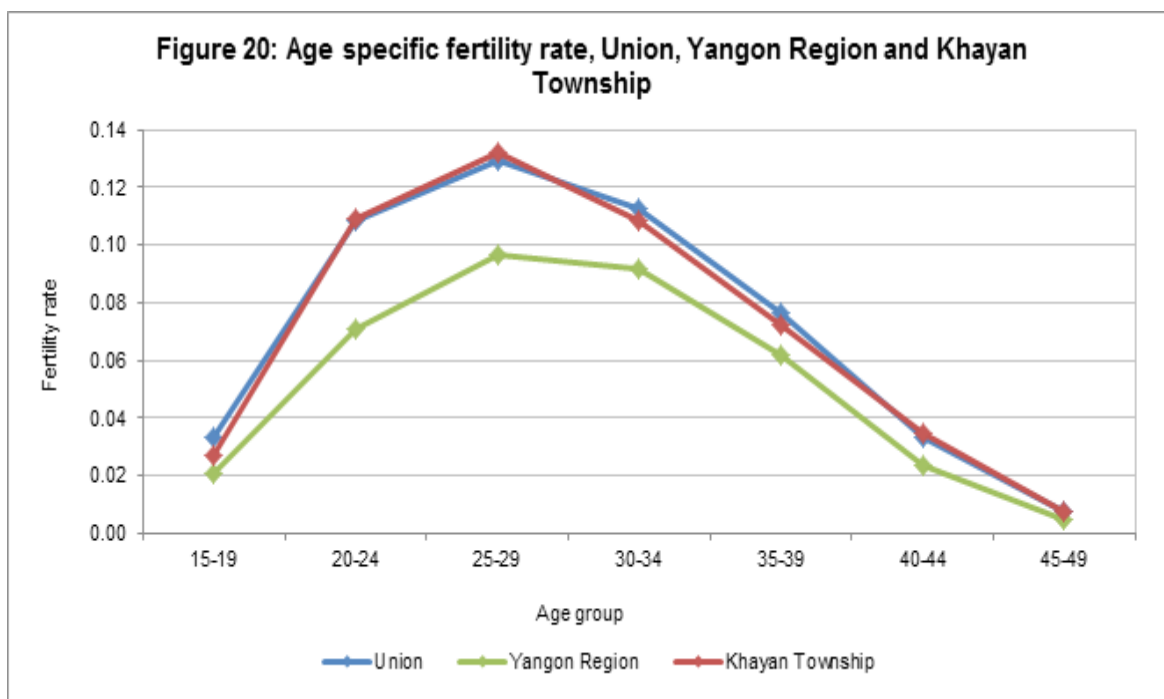
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Yangon Region	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
Urban	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
Rural	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
South District	339,205	5,118	85,141	136,138	12,967	8,723	10,673	42,622
Urban	94,494	2,990	23,126	45,084	925	957	847	2,082
Rural	244,711	2,128	62,015	91,054	12,042	7,766	9,826	40,540
Khayan Township	39,314	468	12,317	22,280	2,045	634	827	8,558
Urban	7,878	266	2,277	5,306	126	25	35	359
Rural	31,436	202	10,040	16,974	1,919	609	792	8,199

- In Khayan Township, 56.7 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 31.3 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.

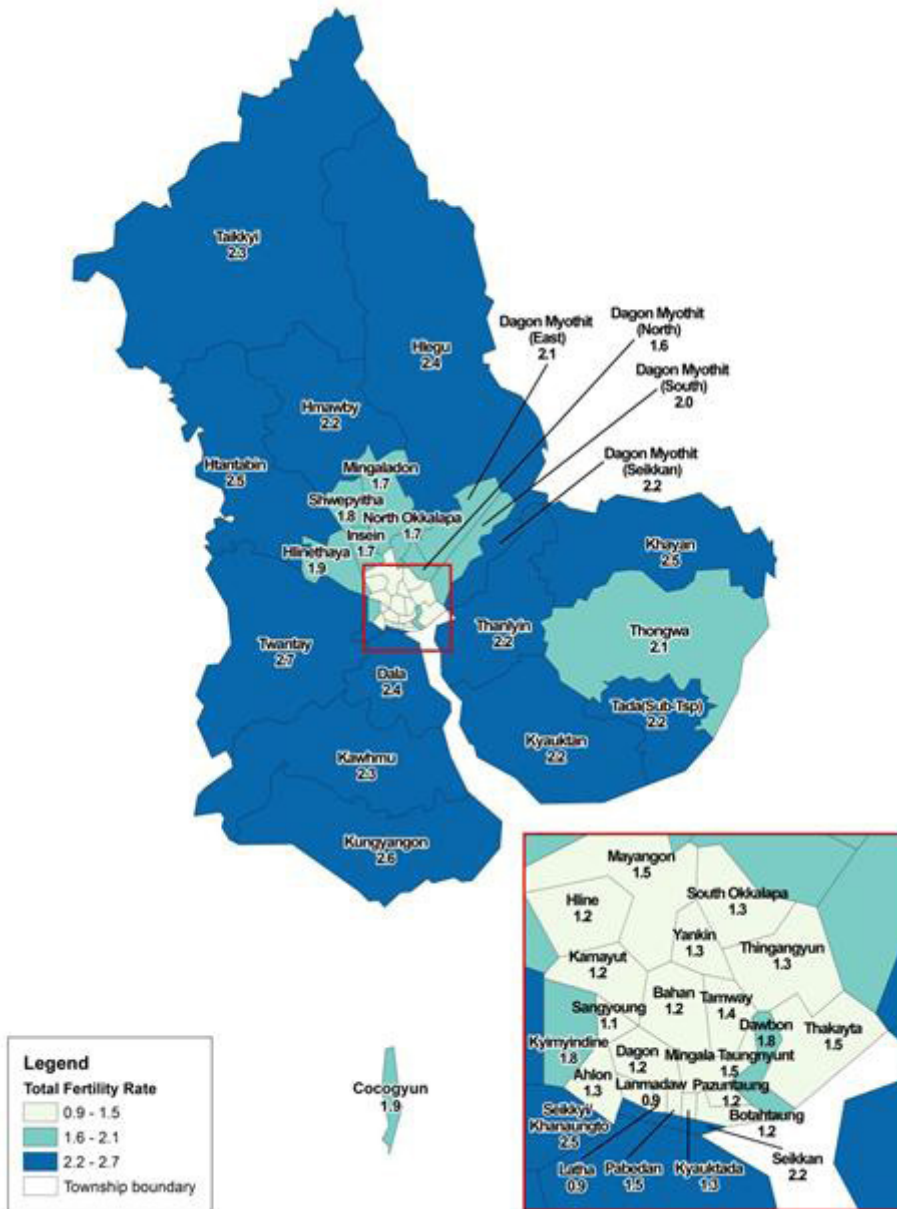
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



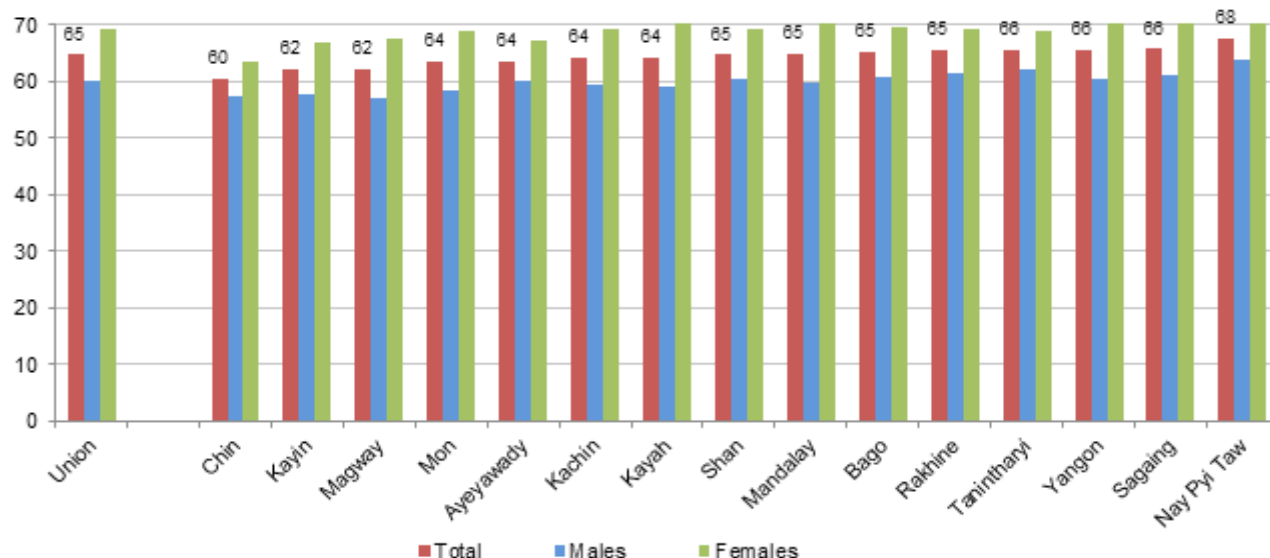
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.5 children per woman and is equal to the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
South District	: 2.4
Khayan Township	: 2.5

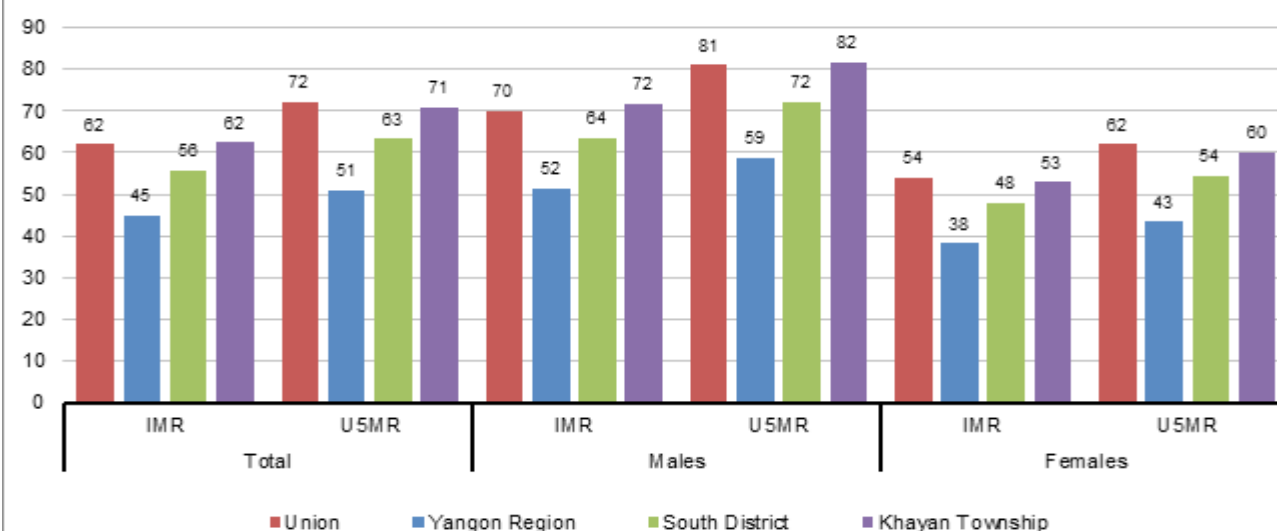
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Yangon Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

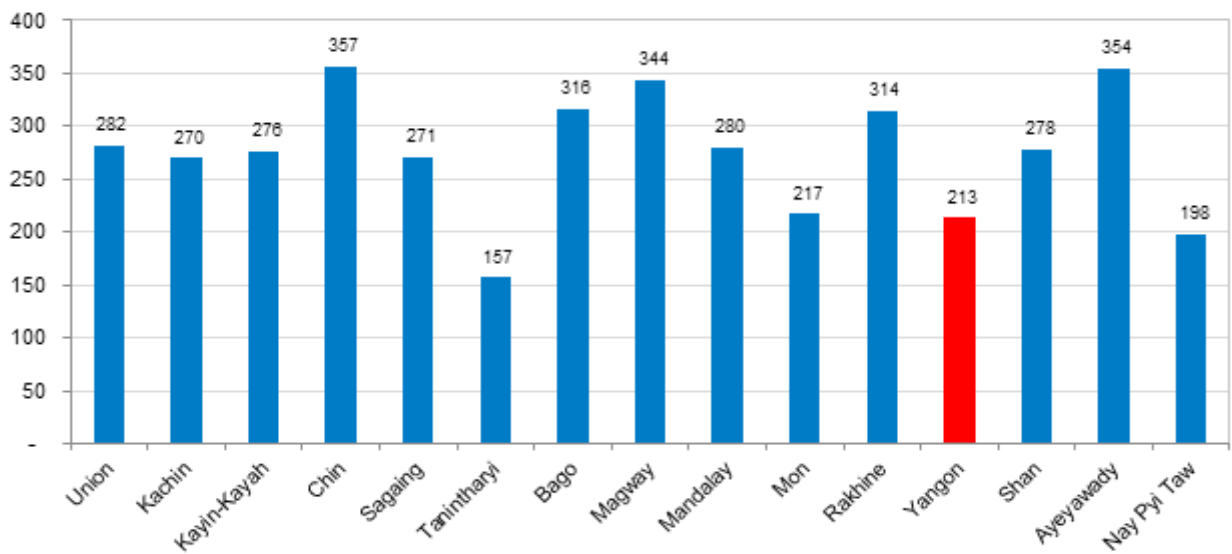
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in South District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in South District is 56 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 63 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Khayan Township are higher than those in Yangon Region and South District. The Infant mortality in Khayan is 62 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 71 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Yangon Region, there are 213 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 Yangon Region is lower 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.

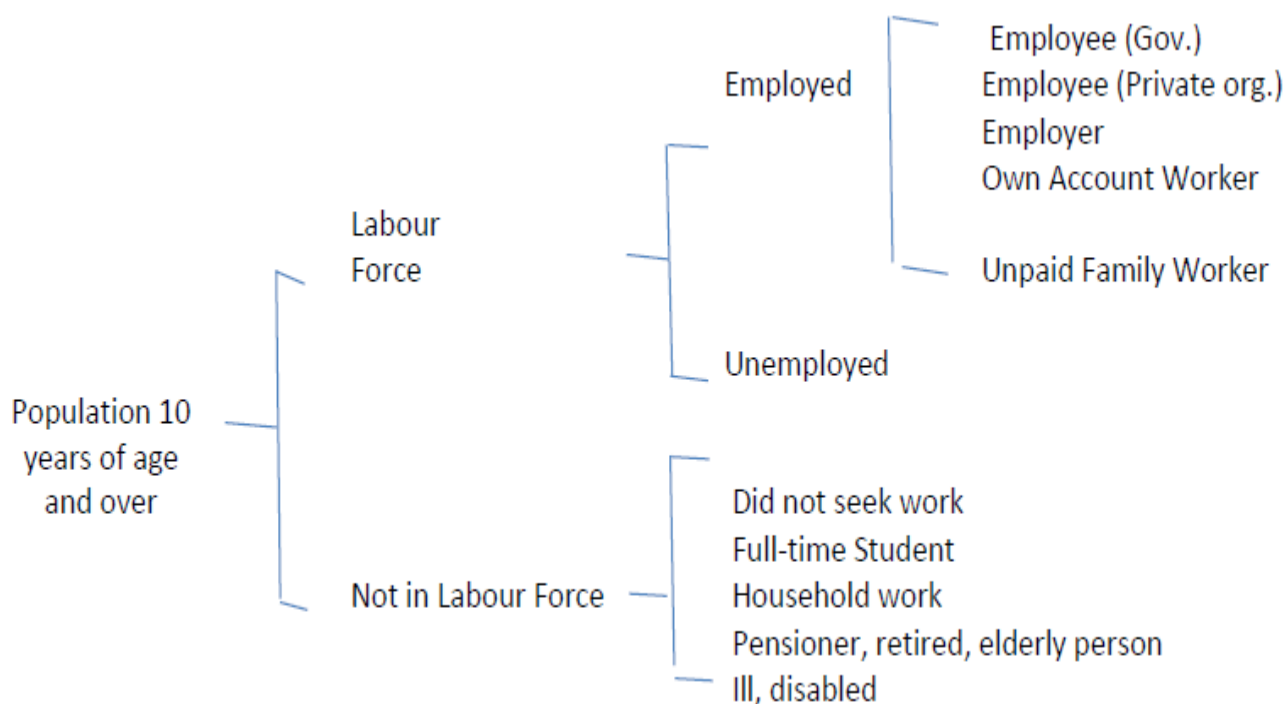
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

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>

