

# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census SHAN STATE, KYAUKME DISTRICT Hsipaw Township Report

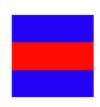




Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Kyaukme District

# **Hsipaw Township Report**

Department of Population

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Office No.48

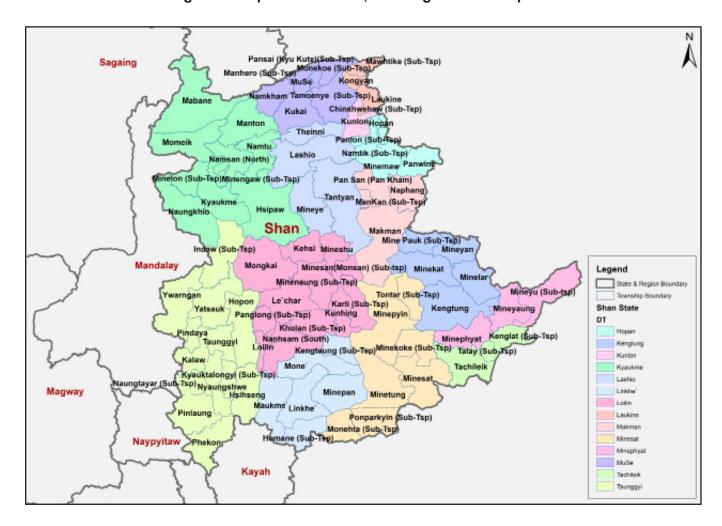
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October 2017

Figure 1: Map of Shan State, showing the townships



# Hsipaw Township Figures at a Glance <sup>1</sup>

T ( I D ) I C	470 450 2		
Total Population	176,158 <sup>2</sup>		
Population males	85,836 (48.7%)		
Population females	90,322 (51.3%)		
Percentage of urban population	11.9%		
Area (Km²)	5,297.4 <sup>3</sup>		
Population density (per Km²)	33.3 persons		
Median age	25.7 years		
Number of wards	11		
Number of village tracts	67		
Number of private households	37,906		
Percentage of female headed households	21.0%		
Mean household size	4.4 persons <sup>4</sup>		
Percentage of population by age group			
Children (0 – 14 years)	29.9%		
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	66.2%		
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.9%		
Dependency ratios			
Total dependency ratio	51.0		
Child dependency ratio	45.2		
Old dependency ratio	5.8		
Ageing index	12.9		
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95		
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	67.5%		
Male	73.1%		
Female	62.5%		
People with disability	Number	Per cent	
Any form of disability	4,209	2.4	
Walking	1,611	0.9	
Seeing	1,754	1.0	
Hearing	1,491	0.8	
Remembering	1,432	0.8	
	-,		

. ,	72,259		F4 4		
Associate Scrutiny	420	I	51.1		
	130	130		0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	704		0.5		
National Registration	4,519		3.2		
Religious	541		0.4	0.4	
Temporary Registration	267		0.2		
Foreign Registration	52		<0.1		
Foreign Passport	79		0.1		
None	62,801		44.4		
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Ma	ale	Female	
Labour force participation rate	80.4%	91	.6%	69.9%	
Unemployment rate	1.1%	1.2	2%	1.0%	
Employment to population ratio	79.5%	90	.5%	69.2%	
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number		Per c	ent	
Owner	34,939		92.2		
Renter	1,224		3.2		
Provided free (individually)	387		1.0		
Government quarters	1,125		3.0		
Private company quarters	149		0.4	0.4	
Other	82 0.2				
Material for housing	Wall	Flooi	•	Roof	
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%			24.8%	
Bamboo	59.4%	35.3%	6	0.3%	
Earth	0.1%	12.3%	6		
Wood	23.5%	29.6%	6	0.1%	
Corrugated sheet	0.2%			74.5%	
Tile/Brick/Concrete	16.2%	22.2%	6	0.3%	
Other	0.3%	0.7%		0.1%	
Main source of energy for cooking	Number		Per c	ent	
Electricity	6,299		16.6		
LPG	-		-		
Kerosene	*		<0.1		
Biogas	*		<0.1		
Firewood	29,622		78.2		
Charcoal	1,906		5.0		
Coal	37		0.1		
Other	*		<0.1		

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	9,097	24.0
Kerosene	650	1.7
Candle	5,503	14.5
Battery	1,499	4.0
Generator (private)	468	1.2
Water mill (private)	3,001	7.9
Solar system/energy	16,429	43.3
Other	1,259	3.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,758	4.6
Tube well, borehole	1,573	4.2
Protected well/spring	10,591	28.0
Bottled/purifier water	1,642	4.3
Total Improved Water Sources	15,564	41.1
Unprotected well/spring	7,729	20.4
Pool/pond/lake	1,363	3.6
River/stream/canal	7,665	20.2
Waterfall/rainwater	4,109	10.8
Other	1,476	3.9
Total Unimproved Water Sources	22,342	58.9
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	2,123	5.6
Tube well, borehole	1,544	4.1
Protected well/spring	11,073	29.2
Unprotected well/spring	7,392	19.5
Pool/pond/lake	1,208	3.2
River/stream/canal	9,067	23.9
Waterfall/rainwater	4,021	10.6
Bottled/purifier water	21	0.1
Other	1,457	3.8

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	200	0.5
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	20,642	54.5
Total Improved Sanitation	20,842	55.0
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	15,438	40.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	487	1.3
Other	233	0.6
None	906	2.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	7,510	19.8
Television	18,038	47.6
Landline phone	1,225	3.2
Mobile phone	10,200	26.9
Computer	553	1.5
Internet at home	592	1.6
Households with none of the items	15,356	40.5
Households with all of the items	51	0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	1,039	2.7
Motorcycle/Moped	27,602	72.8
Bicycle	4,564	12.0
4-Wheel tractor	3,037	8.0
Canoe/Boat	205	0.5
Motor boat	126	0.3
Cart (bullock)	6,293	16.6

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population figures for Hsipaw Township are as of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2014.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes both household population and institution population.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

<sup>\*</sup> 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 <a href="http://www.dop.gov.mm/">http://www.dop.gov.mm/</a> and <a href="http://www.dop.gov.mm/">http://www.d

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 Hsipaw Township in Shan State. 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 Hsipaw Township** 

## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	176,158 *			
Males	85,836			
Females	90,322			
Sex ratio	95 males per 10	00 females		
Percentage of urban population	11.9%			
Area (Km²)	5,297.4 **			
Population density (persons per Km²)	33.3 persons			
Number of wards	11			
Number of village tracts	67			
	Total	Urban	Rural	
Population in conventional households	167,154	18,992	148,162	
Number of conventional households	37,906 4,009 33,897			
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***			

- In Hsipaw Township, there are more females than males with 95 males per 100 females.
- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (11.9%) living in urban areas.
- The population density of Hsipaw Township is 33 persons per square kilometre.
- There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Hsipaw Township. This is equal to the Union average.

Note: \* Includes both household population and institution population.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract;
Hsipaw Township (Kyaukme District, Shan State)

C.,	Mond A fille see Tree of	No. of		Population	
Sr	Ward/Village Tract	Conventional households	Total	Males	Females
	Total	37,906	176,158	85,836	90,322
	Ward	4,009	20,897	10,202	10,695
1	Myanmar(W)	411	2,257	1,058	1,199
2	Myo Lel(W)	353	2,227	1,067	1,160
3	Ah Nauk(W)	329	1,571	717	854
4	Zay(W)	253	1,203	606	597
5	Pan Tein (North)(W)	208	1,168	563	605
6	Pan Tein (South)(W)	681	3,426	1,671	1,755
7	Zat Su (W)	761	3,857	2,048	1,809
8	Shwe Kyaung Ward(W)	186	1,046	451	595
9	Oke Kyin Ward(W)	206	978	487	491
10	Taung Myo Ward(W)	482	2,545	1,223	1,322
11	Mee Ya Htar Ward(W)	139	619	311	308
	Village Tract	33,897	155,261	75,634	79,627
1	Tein San(VT)	246	973	438	535
2	Man He(VT)	487	2,044	1,013	1,031
3	Sam Hpeik(VT)	500	2,422	1,217	1,205
4	Ywar Thit(VT)	627	2,858	1,410	1,448
5	Ton Sint(VT)	594	2,859	1,401	1,458
6	Sun Long(VT)	384	1,544	753	791
7	Pang Soa Ming(VT)	422	1,944	1,006	938
8	Mong Lin(VT)	845	3,839	1,904	1,935
9	Kone Thar(VT)	517	2,360	1,146	1,214
10	Nawng An(VT)	626	2,742	1,418	1,324
11	Pang Meik(VT)	1,142	4,933	2,447	2,486
12	Kun Hkaik(VT)	683	3,574	1,768	1,806
13	Kyin Thi(VT)	423	1,738	872	866
14	Baw Kyo(VT)	601	2,863	1,425	1,438
15	Lawng Hkun(VT)	456	2,096	1,023	1,073

Table 1: (Continued)

6	Mord/Millogo Troot	No. of		Population	
Sr	Ward/Village Tract	Conventional households	Total	Males	Females
16	Nam Aun(VT)	253	942	477	465
17	Saung Kye(VT)	1,086	4,961	2,393	2,568
18	Tun Kyaing(VT)	310	1,409	674	735
19	Nawng Ton(VT)	427	2,075	1,022	1,053
20	Hseng Lai(VT)	161	814	404	410
21	Ong Mu(VT)	397	2,120	1,076	1,044
22	Man Pyit(VT)	73	297	141	156
23	Pang Hkan(VT)	272	1,324	583	741
24	Moe Tay(VT)	945	4,126	2,166	1,960
25	Man Sang(VT)	829	3,370	1,664	1,706
26	Sin Kyawt(VT)	566	2,569	1,285	1,284
27	Nar Taunt(VT)	289	1,251	564	687
28	Ma Hkaw(VT)	333	1,521	731	790
29	Pang Sang(VT)	615	3,058	1,477	1,581
30	Nam Ma(VT)	381	1,808	903	905
31	Hu Mye(VT)	249	1,117	506	611
32	Kun Hauk(VT)	527	2,573	1,181	1,392
33	Nam Lan(VT)	4,030	19,910	9,955	9,955
34	Kone Hsar(VT)	294	1,221	602	619
35	Man Hkaing Hsi Htauk(VT)	508	2,208	1,031	1,177
36	Mant Mun Man Kyawng(VT)	463	1,868	931	937
37	Kone Son(VT)	357	1,549	734	815
38	Ho Hke(VT)	566	2,482	1,181	1,301
39	Kawng Hkan(VT)	291	1,311	623	688
40	Man Li(VT)	696	3,141	1,591	1,550
41	Nam Maw Shwe(VT)	472	2,051	996	1,055
42	Man Kyawng(VT)	260	1,231	570	661
43	Nar Lay (Li)(VT)	351	1,469	709	760
44	Kone Yone(VT)	511	2,196	1,002	1,194

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional		Population	
31	vvaru/village Tract	households	Total	Males	Females
45	Nar Ma Hkaw(VT)	1,031	4,666	2,274	2,392
46	Se Hkan(VT)	432	1,903	896	1,007
47	Kone Hsawt(VT)	527	2,331	1,140	1,191
48	Nam Yang(VT)	943	4,182	2,136	2,046
49	Mong Hkay(VT)	804	3,716	1,821	1,895
50	Man Mun Hkay(VT)	354	1,841	848	993
51	Nar Lay Hkay(VT)	236	947	451	496
52	Ho Hko(VT)	411	1,737	825	912
53	Man Pang(VT)	245	1,143	533	610
54	Pying Nyawng(VT)	429	2,034	969	1,065
55	Ho Aun(VT)	398	1,650	740	910
56	Mong Ton(VT)	238	873	397	476
57	Kun Hkar(VT)	183	768	345	423
58	Hsut Ton(VT)	396	1,464	604	860
59	Kawng Kaw(VT)	163	674	312	362
60	Pang Huong(VT)	428	2,436	1,159	1,277
61	Man Pat(VT)	121	416	193	223
62	Man Kyawng(VT)	197	823	359	464
63	Man Maw(VT)	447	2,338	1,090	1,248
64	Mong Lar(VT)	114	637	298	339
65	Kawng Hkan(VT)	149	840	358	482
66	Long Tawng(VT)	450	2,384	1,137	1,247
67	Nar Hpwei(VT)	136	697	336	361

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups,
Hsipaw Township

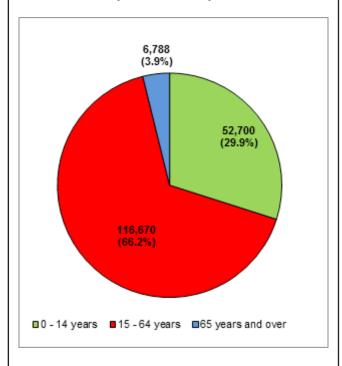
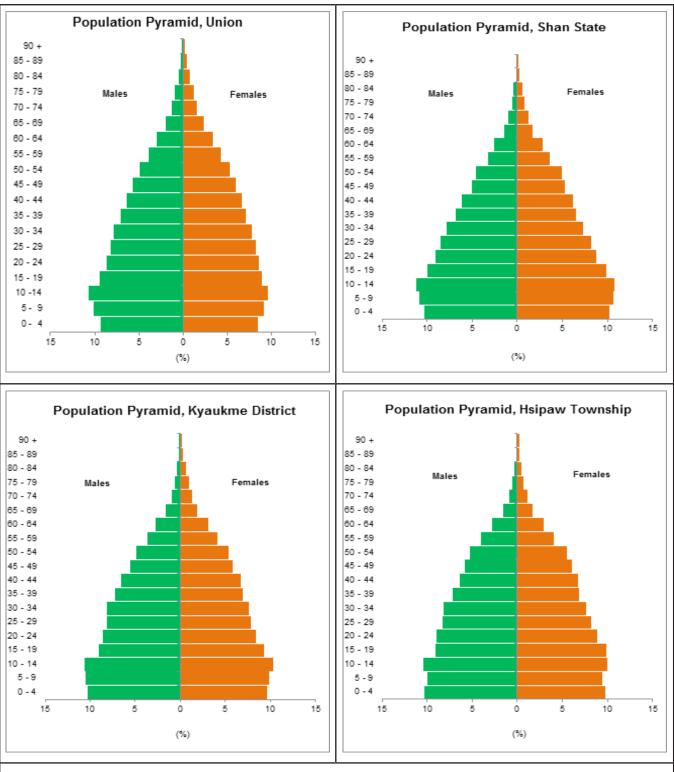


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups,
Hsipaw Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	176,158	85,836	90,322
0 - 4	17,683	8,860	8,823
5 - 9	17,123	8,580	8,543
10 - 14	17,894	8,896	8,998
15 - 19	16,661	7,797	8,864
20 - 24	15,716	7,734	7,982
25 - 29	14,497	7,098	7,399
30 - 34	13,882	6,984	6,898
35 - 39	12,267	6,121	6,146
40 - 44	11,531	5,441	6,090
45 - 49	10,472	5,044	5,428
50 - 54	9,487	4,514	4,973
55 - 59	7,111	3,430	3,681
60 - 64	5,046	2,380	2,666
65 - 69	2,783	1,301	1,482
70 - 74	1,730	753	977
75 - 79	1,071	465	606
80 - 84	686	266	420
85 - 89	293	106	187
90 +	225	66	159

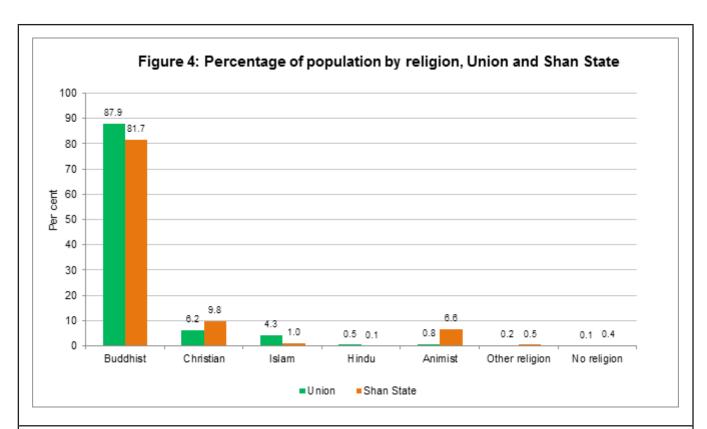
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 and 64 years of age in Hsipaw Township is 66.2 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Shan State, Kyaukme District and Hsipaw Township)



- The birth rate has been slightly declining in Hsipaw Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly larger percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Hsipaw Township.
- Except for age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 30-34, there are less males than females in all age groups.

## (B) Religion

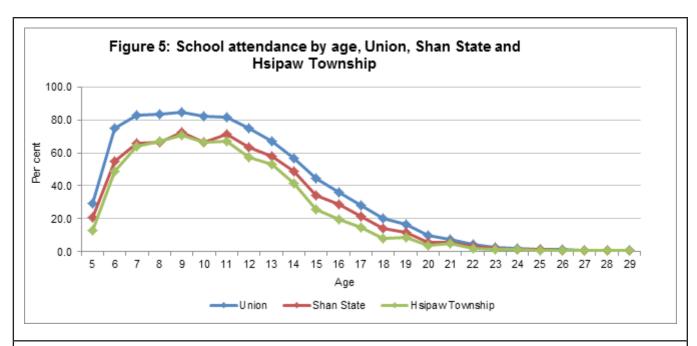


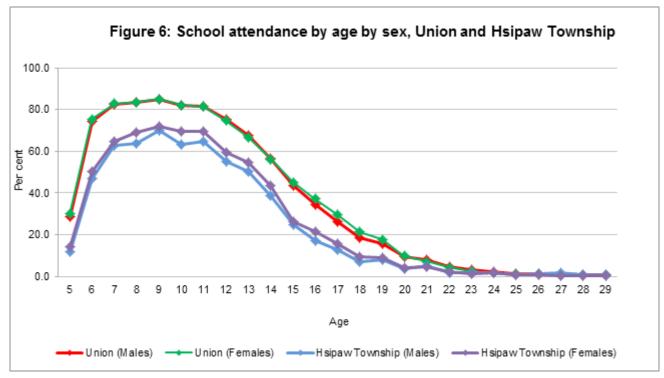
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion, and 0.4% those with No religion respectively.

# (C) Education

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

<b>A</b> 010	To	otal population	on	Cur	rently attend	ing
Age	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	3,309	1,626	1,683	437	195	242
6	3,392	1,672	1,720	1,650	788	862
7	3,270	1,645	1,625	2,088	1,034	1,054
8	3,439	1,610	1,829	2,297	1,031	1,266
9	2,940	1,383	1,557	2,085	968	1,117
10	3,698	1,739	1,959	2,459	1,101	1,358
11	2,861	1,275	1,586	1,926	825	1,101
12	3,372	1,517	1,855	1,939	838	1,101
13	3,013	1,322	1,691	1,593	666	927
14	3,007	1,308	1,699	1,254	509	745
15	3,138	1,404	1,734	804	351	453
16	2,967	1,276	1,691	585	220	365
17	2,931	1,313	1,618	425	170	255
18	3,926	1,765	2,161	324	121	203
19	2,522	1,183	1,339	218	96	122
20	4,363	2,005	2,358	177	76	101
21	2,391	1,124	1,267	114	57	57
22	2,975	1,372	1,603	63	23	40
23	2,488	1,237	1,251	42	25	17
24	2,239	1,019	1,220	39	20	19
25	3,859	1,883	1,976	31	15	16
26	2,114	1,013	1,101	22	14	8
27	2,320	1,030	1,290	23	16	7
28	3,101	1,436	1,665	18	10	8
29	2,132	1,015	1,117	12	9	3





- School attendance in Hsipaw Township drops starting from age 12 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Hsipaw Township is noticeably declining from school starting age to age 19.

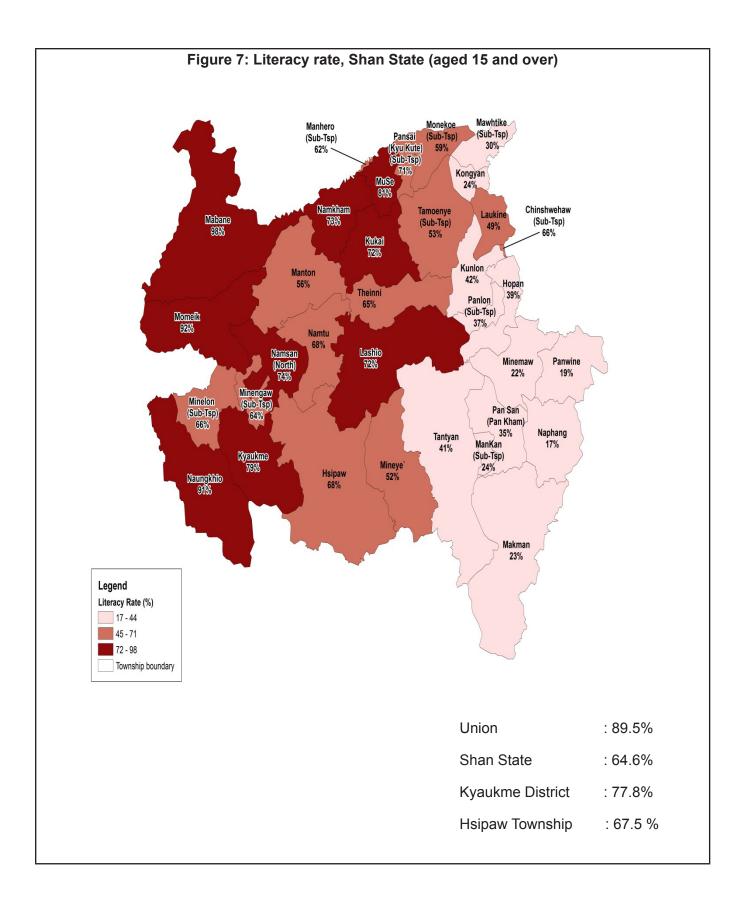


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Hsipaw Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	29,940	81.0
Males	13,698	81.0
Females	16,242	80.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Hsipaw Township is 67.5 per cent. It is slightly higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) but is lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 62.5 per cent and for the males it is 73.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 81.0 per cent with 80.9 per cent for females and 81.0 per cent for males.

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

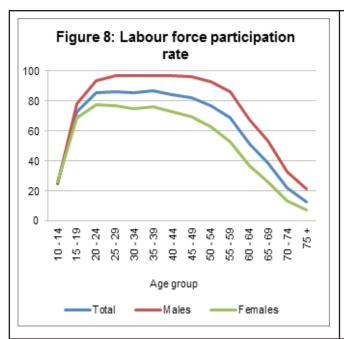
	Total None	None	% Never	Primary school		Middle school (grade	High school (grade	Diploma	University/	Post-	Vocational	Other
	lotai	None	attended	(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)	6 - 9) 10 - 11)	Dipioma	College	graduate and above	training	Other	
Total	91,081	43,345	47.6	19,163	10,049	8,804	4,378	69	2,807	133	38	2,295
Urban	11,614	1,366	11.8	1,960	1,613	2,828	2,092	39	1,613	46	26	31
Rural	79,467	41,979	52.8	17,203	8,436	5,976	2,286	30	1,194	87	12	2,264
Males	43,969	19,183	43.6	9,828	5,100	4,803	2,245	46	1,149	69	26	1,520
Females	47,112	24,162	51.3	9,335	4,949	4,001	2,133	23	1,658	64	12	775

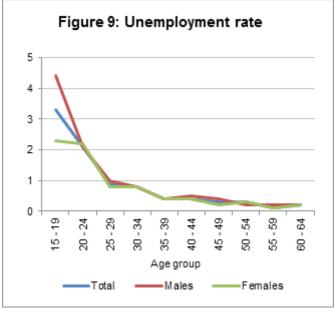
- Some 47.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 52.8 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 43.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 51.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 11.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 3.1 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

A	Labour Fo	rce Participa	ation Rate	Une	Unemployment Rate				
Age groups	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
10 - 14	25.5	24.6	26.3	2.9	3.7	2.2			
15 - 19	73.1	77.9	68.9	3.3	4.4	2.3			
20 - 24	85.5	93.9	77.3	2.1	2.1	2.2			
25 - 29	86.5	96.8	76.6	0.9	1.0	0.8			
30 - 34	85.8	96.8	74.6	0.8	0.8	0.8			
35 - 39	86.7	97.1	76.2	0.4	0.4	0.4			
40 - 44	84.2	96.9	72.9	0.4	0.5	0.4			
45 - 49	82.4	96.4	69.4	0.3	0.4	0.2			
50 - 54	76.9	92.6	62.6	0.3	0.2	0.3			
55 - 59	69.1	86.3	53.1	0.1	0.2	0.1			
60 - 64	51.3	67.4	36.9	0.2	0.2	0.2			
65 - 69	39.1	53.5	26.5	0.2	-	0.5			
70 - 74	21.9	33.1	13.3	-	-	-			
75 +	13.1	21.5	7.5	-	-	-			
15 - 24	79.1	85.9	72.9	2.7	3.1	2.2			
15 - 64	80.4	91.6	69.9	1.1	1.2	1.0			





- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Hsipaw Township is 80.4 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 69.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 91.6 per cent.
- In Hsipaw Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 25.5 per cent. There are 24.6 per cent of males and 26.3 per cent of females respectively.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Hsipaw Township is 1.1 per cent with (1.2%) for males and (1.0%) for females respectively.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.2 per cent.

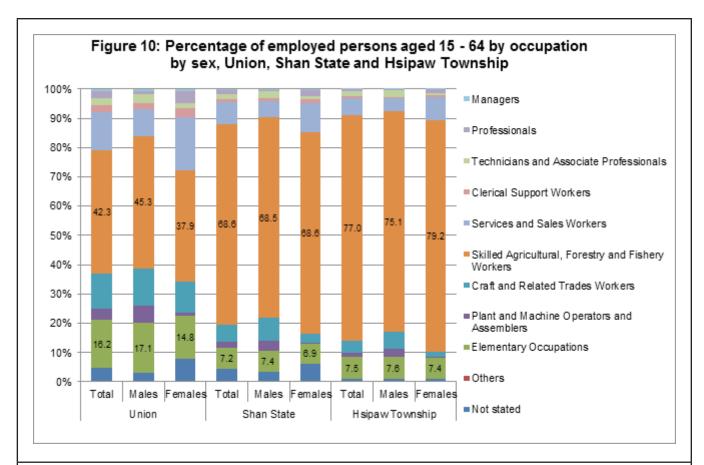
Table 7: Population aged 10 and over not in the labour force by usual activity status and sex

		Usual activity status										
Sex	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	III, disabled	Other					
Total	41,198	0.8	32.1	39.2	16.0	1.7	10.1					
Males	13,267	1.5	44.0	7.1	20.5	2.7	24.2					
Females	27,931	0.5	26.5	54.5	13.9	1.3	3.4					

 Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 44.0 per cent of males are full time students while 54.5 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Em	ployed pers	ons	Per cent			
Occupation	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Total	88,214	47,805	40,409	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Managers	172	107	65	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Professionals	642	134	508	0.7	0.3	1.3	
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,290	1,050	240	1.5	2.2	0.6	
Clerical Support Workers	572	254	318	0.6	0.5	0.8	
Services and Sales Workers	5,267	2,126	3,141	6.0	4.4	7.8	
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	67,901	35,898	32,003	77.0	75.1	79.2	
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,597	2,888	709	4.1	6.0	1.8	
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,298	1,247	51	1.5	2.6	0.1	
Elementary Occupations	6,623	3,621	3,002	7.5	7.6	7.4	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not stated	852	480	372	1.0	1.0	0.9	

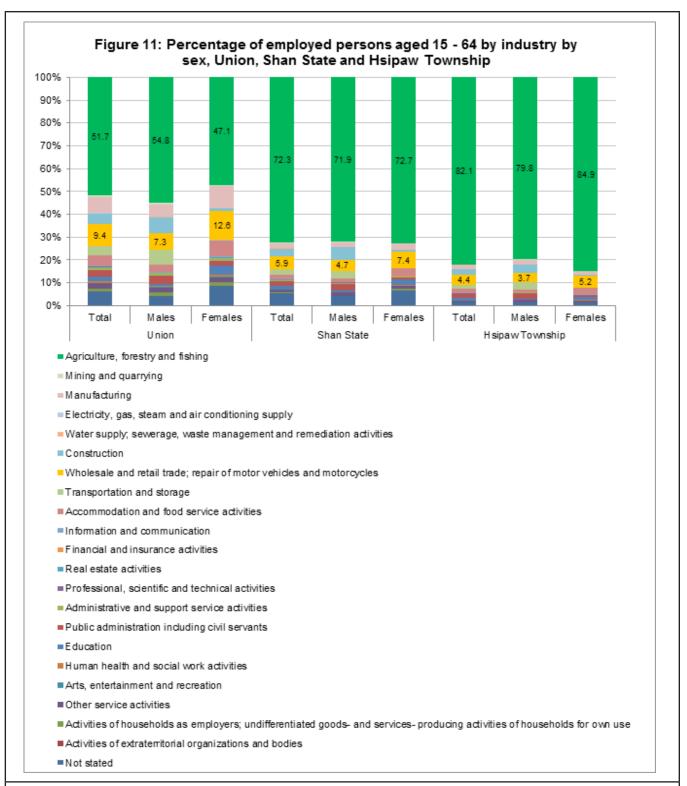


- In Hsipaw Township, 77.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 7.5 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 75.1 per cent of males and 79.2 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Shan State, 68.6 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 7.2 per cent are in elementary occupations.

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

la di satur.	Emp	oloyed pers	ons	Per cent			
Industry	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Total	88,214	47,805	40,409	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	72,463	38,137	34,326	82.1	79.8	84.9	
Mining and quarrying	87	60	27	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Manufacturing	1,565	988	577	1.8	2.1	1.4	
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	40	40	-	*	0.1	-	
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	49	41	8	0.1	0.1	*	
Construction	2,014	1,802	212	2.3	3.8	0.5	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,907	1,792	2,115	4.4	3.7	5.2	
Transportation and storage	1,574	1,531	43	1.8	3.2	0.1	
Accommodation and food service activities	1,798	628	1,170	2.0	1.3	2.9	
Information and communication	88	56	32	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Financial and insurance activities	71	21	50	0.1	*	0.1	
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	49	31	18	0.1	0.1	*	
Administrative and support service activities	114	84	30	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Public administration including civil servants	1,554	1,239	315	1.8	2.6	0.8	
Education	549	51	498	0.6	0.1	1.2	
Human health and social work activities	202	70	132	0.2	0.1	0.3	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	77	64	13	0.1	0.1	*	
Other service activities	788	493	295	0.9	1.0	0.7	
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	113	38	75	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not stated	1,111	638	473	1.3	1.3	1.2	

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

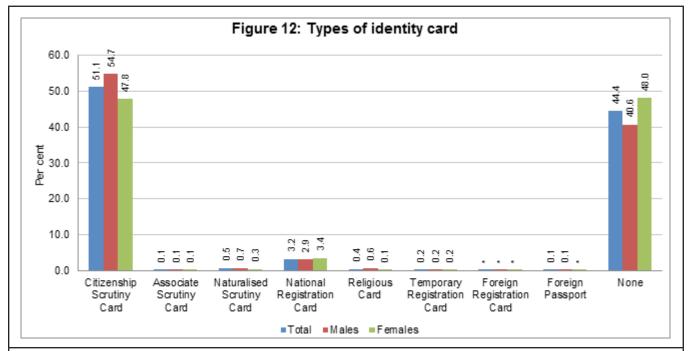


- In Hsipaw Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 82.1 per cent.
- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 4.4 per cent.
- There are 79.8 per cent of males and 84.9 per cent of females working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry.
- In Shan State, there are 72.3 per cent of employed population working in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" industry and 5.9 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	72,259	130	704	4,519	541	267	52	79	62,801
Urban	14,170	70	201	363	200	39	33	58	2,566
Rural	58,089	60	503	4,156	341	228	19	21	60,235
Males	37,422	69	473	2,012	436	133	29	47	27,775
Females	34,837	61	231	2,507	105	134	23	32	35,026



- In Hsipaw Township, 51.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 44.4 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 40.6 per cent of males and 48.0 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 Po	pulation		Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	176,158	171,949	4,209	2.4	1,754	1,491	1,611	1,432
0 - 4	17,683	17,577	106	0.6	11	9	86	66
5 - 9	17,123	17,037	86	0.5	14	16	32	49
10 - 14	17,894	17,775	119	0.7	20	31	49	62
15 - 19	16,661	16,497	164	1.0	30	51	57	77
20 - 24	15,716	15,535	181	1.2	19	64	63	90
25 - 29	14,497	14,273	224	1.5	20	90	75	100
30 - 34	13,882	13,630	252	1.8	36	107	75	129
35 - 39	12,267	12,078	189	1.5	43	74	64	71
40 - 44	11,531	11,302	229	2.0	71	69	93	66
45 - 49	10,472	10,163	309	3.0	136	104	86	69
50 - 54	9,487	9,108	379	4.0	212	100	107	75
55 - 59	7,111	6,760	351	4.9	203	89	111	66
60 - 64	5,046	4,612	434	8.6	263	132	166	102
65 - 69	2,783	2,485	298	10.7	154	117	121	80
70 - 74	1,730	1,440	290	16.8	183	119	119	94
75 - 79	1,071	834	237	22.1	137	109	115	88
80 - 84	686	499	187	27.3	105	109	95	74
85 - 89	293	213	80	27.3	42	49	41	30
90 +	225	131	94	41.8	55	52	56	44

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups		Total Po	pulation		Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	85,836	83,705	2,131	2.5	859	735	782	656
0 - 4	8,860	8,816	44	0.5	5	3	33	25
5 - 9	8,580	8,534	46	0.5	7	8	17	27
10 - 14	8,896	8,835	61	0.7	11	11	30	35
15 - 19	7,797	7,703	94	1.2	22	31	28	42
20 - 24	7,734	7,629	105	1.4	12	37	36	47
25 - 29	7,098	6,968	130	1.8	11	45	47	55
30 - 34	6,984	6,843	141	2.0	19	55	49	65
35 - 39	6,121	6,012	109	1.8	21	45	40	37
40 - 44	5,441	5,322	119	2.2	36	28	57	29
45 - 49	5,044	4,865	179	3.5	77	60	55	36
50 - 54	4,514	4,306	208	4.6	120	48	54	35
55 - 59	3,430	3,248	182	5.3	107	45	56	35
60 - 64	2,380	2,182	198	8.3	114	69	71	40
65 - 69	1,301	1,160	141	10.8	76	57	54	28
70 - 74	753	620	133	17.7	85	59	50	37
75 - 79	465	351	114	24.5	63	55	49	37
80 - 84	266	191	75	28.2	45	44	34	25
85 - 89	106	84	22	20.8	12	15	10	9
90 +	66	36	30	45.5	16	20	12	12

**Table 11: (Continued)** 

		Total Po	pulation		Type of disability				
Age groups	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	
Females	90,322	88,244	2,078	2.3	895	756	829	776	
0 - 4	8,823	8,761	62	0.7	6	6	53	41	
5 - 9	8,543	8,503	40	0.5	7	8	15	22	
10 - 14	8,998	8,940	58	0.6	9	20	19	27	
15 - 19	8,864	8,794	70	0.8	8	20	29	35	
20 - 24	7,982	7,906	76	1.0	7	27	27	43	
25 - 29	7,399	7,305	94	1.3	9	45	28	45	
30 - 34	6,898	6,787	111	1.6	17	52	26	64	
35 - 39	6,146	6,066	80	1.3	22	29	24	34	
40 - 44	6,090	5,980	110	1.8	35	41	36	37	
45 - 49	5,428	5,298	130	2.4	59	44	31	33	
50 - 54	4,973	4,802	171	3.4	92	52	53	40	
55 - 59	3,681	3,512	169	4.6	96	44	55	31	
60 - 64	2,666	2,430	236	8.9	149	63	95	62	
65 - 69	1,482	1,325	157	10.6	78	60	67	52	
70 - 74	977	820	157	16.1	98	60	69	57	
75 - 79	606	483	123	20.3	74	54	66	51	
80 - 84	420	308	112	26.7	60	65	61	49	
85 - 89	187	129	58	31.0	30	34	31	21	
90 +	159	95	64	40.3	39	32	44	32	

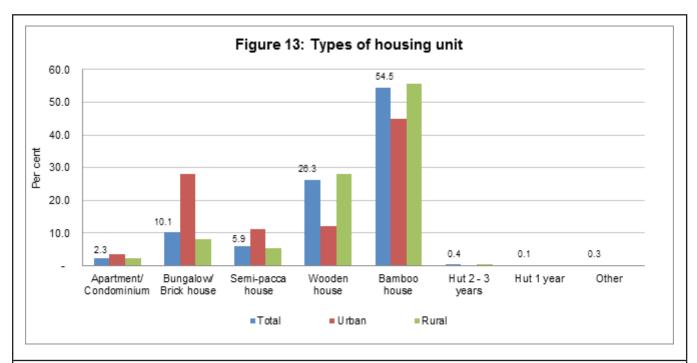
- Two in every 100 persons in Hsipaw Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly less females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 70.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly 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	37,906	2.3	10.1	5.9	26.3	54.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Urban	4,009	3.4	28.0	11.1	12.0	45.1	0.1	*	0.2
Rural	33,897	2.2	8.0	5.3	28.0	55.6	0.4	0.2	0.3



- The majority of the households in Hsipaw Township are living in bamboo houses (54.5%) followed by households in wooden houses (26.3%).
- Some 45.1 per cent of urban households and 55.6 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

# Type of toilet

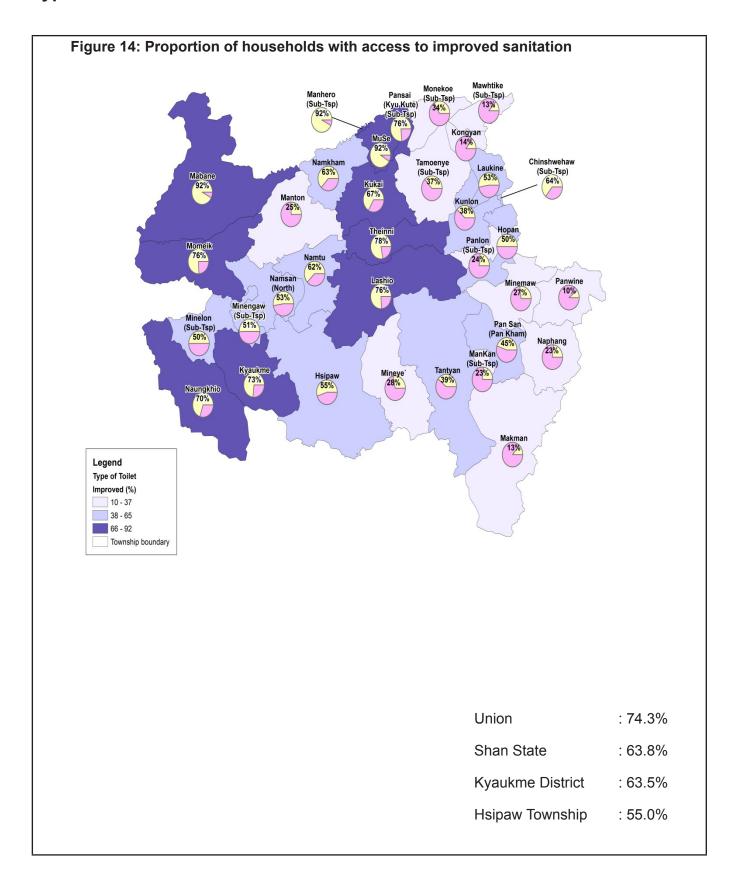


Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Туре	of toilet	Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.5	1.1	0.5
Water seal (Imp	roved pit latrine)	54.5	94.8	49.7
Improved sanita	ation	55.0	95.9	50.2
Pit (Traditional p	oit latrine)	40.7	2.8	45.2
Bucket (Surface	e latrine)	1.3	0.1	1.4
Other		0.6	*	0.7
None		2.4	1.2	2.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Number	37,906	4,009	33,897

- Some 55.0 per cent of the households in Hsipaw Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.5%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (54.5%)).
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Shan State is 63.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 2.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Hsipaw Township, 2.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

# Source of drinking water

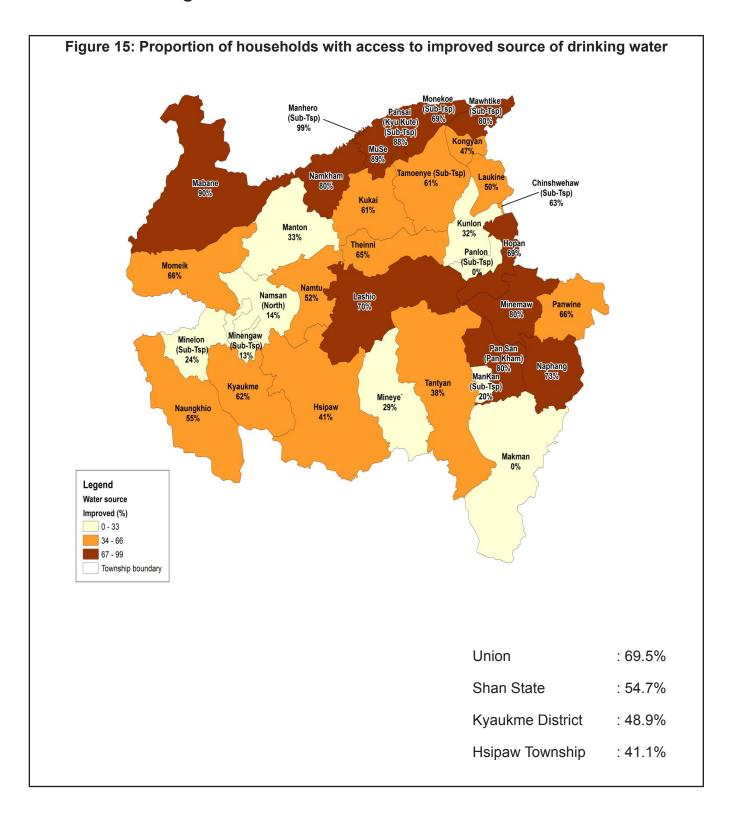


Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of d	rinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		4.6	0.9	5.1
Tube well, borehol	е	4.2	10.1	3.5
Protected well/ Sp	ring	28.0	66.5	23.4
Bottled water/ Wat	4.3	18.5	2.6	
Total improved dr	41.1	96.0	34.6	
Unprotected well/S	20.4	2.5	22.5	
Pool/Pond/ Lake	3.6	*	4.0	
River/stream/ cana	al	20.2	0.3	22.6
Waterfall/ Rain wa	ter	10.8	-	12.1
Other		3.9	1.2	4.2
Total unimproved	drinking water	58.9	4.0	65.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
i otai	Number	37,906	4,009	33,897

- In Hsipaw Township, 41.1 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- In Shan State, 54.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water and the Union average is (69.5%).
- Some 28.0 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 20.4 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- Some 58.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 65.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

## Source of lighting

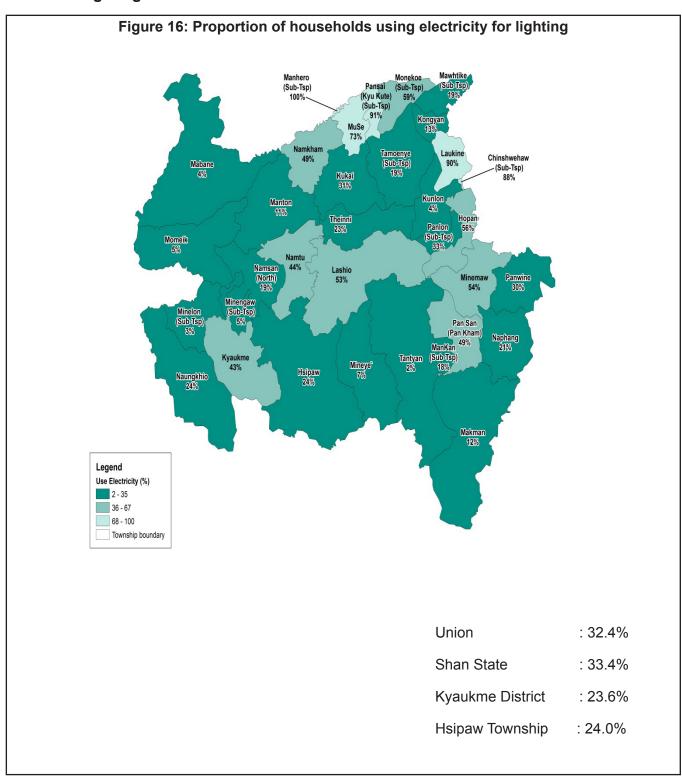


Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of	of lighting	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		24.0	94.5	15.7
Kerosene		1.7	*	1.9
Candle		14.5	2.9	15.9
Battery		4.0	0.9	4.3
Generator (priva	te)	1.2	0.2	1.4
Water mill (priva	ite)	7.9	-	8.9
Solar system/en	ergy	43.3	1.1	48.3
Other		3.3	0.4	3.7
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Number	37,906	4,009	33,897

- In Hsipaw Township, 24.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and it belongs to the lowest group in electricity usage. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.
- The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest in the township with 43.3 per cent.
- In rural areas, 48.3 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

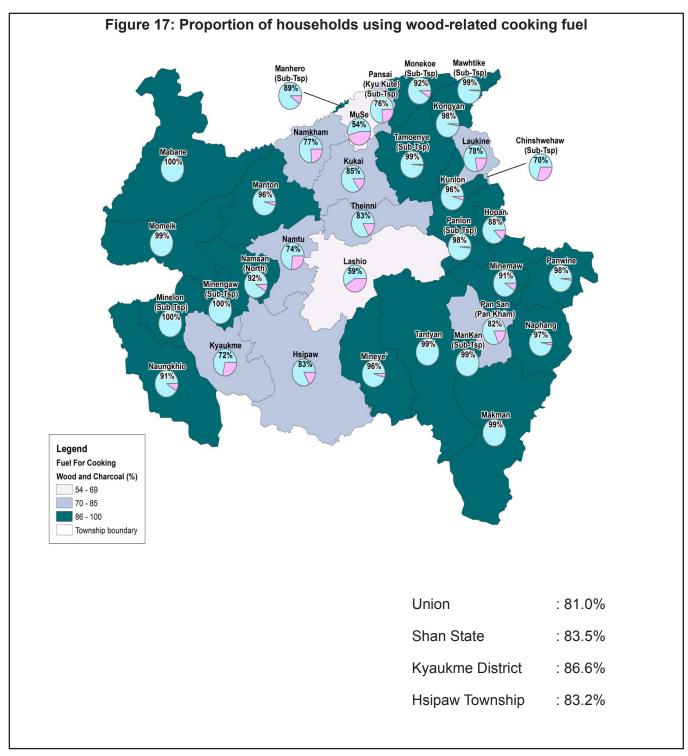


Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of co	ooking fuel	Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		16.6	79.2	9.2
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		*	*	*
Firewood		78.2	7.2	86.5
Charcoal		5.0	13.3	4.0
Coal		0.1	0.1	0.1
Other		*	*	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
I Olai	Number	37,906	4,009	33,897

- In Hsipaw Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 78.2 per cent using firewood and 5.0 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 16.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 86.5 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 4.0 per cent use charcoal.

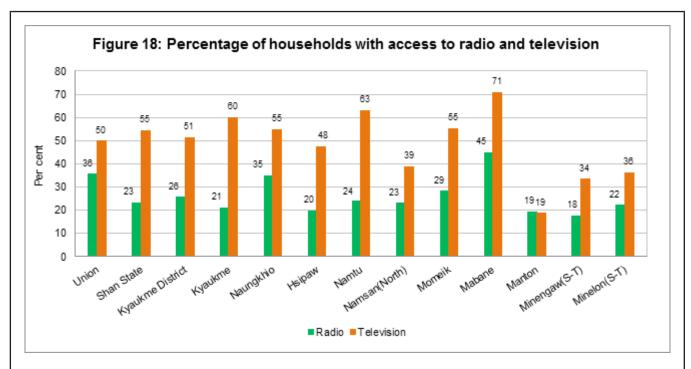
#### Communication and related amenities

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

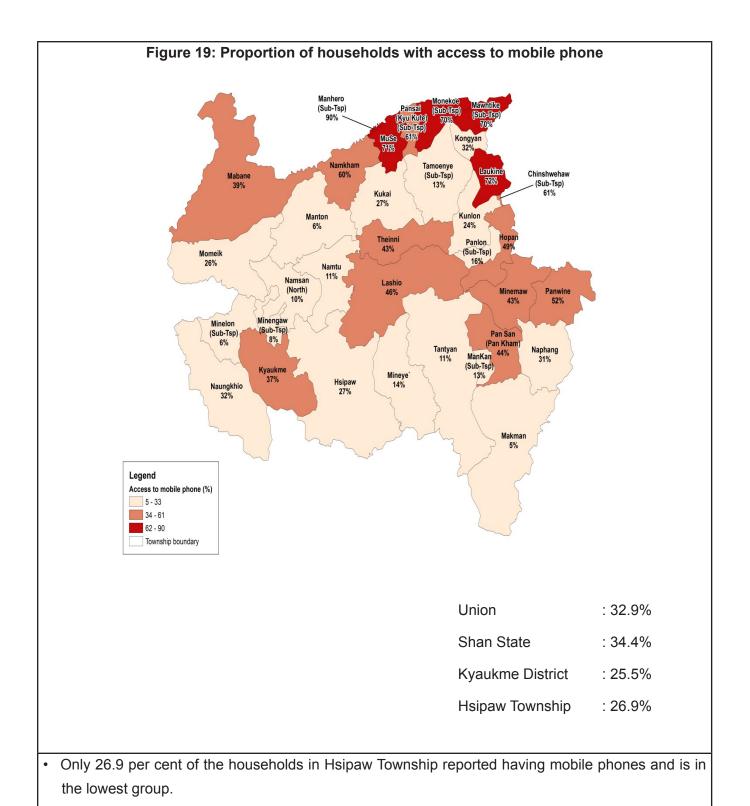
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	37,906	19.8	47.6	3.2	26.9	1.5	1.6	40.5	0.1
Urban	4,009	27.2	86.1	10.1	73.1	7.7	7.2	7.7	0.9
Rural	33,897	18.9	43.0	2.4	21.4	0.7	0.9	44.4	*

• Some 47.6 per cent of the households in Hsipaw Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 86.1 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 43.0 per cent.

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.



• In Hsipaw Township, some 47.6 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in five households (19.8%) reported having a radio.



## **Transportation items**

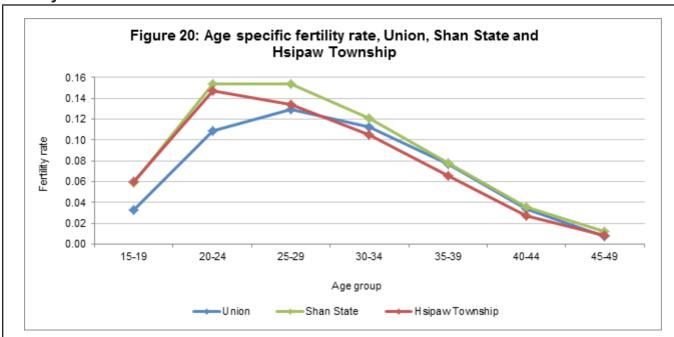
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Shan State	1,169,569	52,948	744,144	143,934	80,464	19,158	7,813	207,606
Urban	279,918	28,849	203,586	60,043	13,627	526	428	9,146
Rural	889,651	24,099	540,558	83,891	66,837	18,632	7,385	198,460
Kyaukme District	163,679	4,873	107,878	24,694	10,490	609	919	34,022
Urban	25,950	1,618	19,303	9,171	1,112	59	53	1,149
Rural	137,729	3,255	88,575	15,523	9,378	550	866	32,873
Hsipaw Township	37,906	1,039	27,602	4,564	3,037	205	126	6,293
Urban	4,009	303	3,261	1,934	254	6	22	80
Rural	33,897	736	24,341	2,630	2,783	199	104	6,213

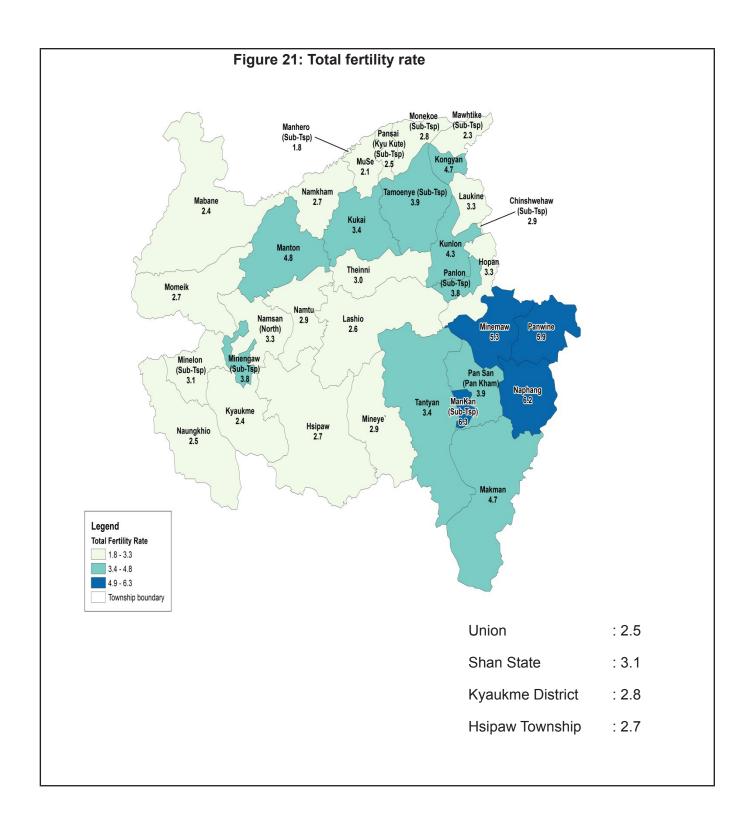
- In Hsipaw Township, 72.8 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 16.6 per cent of households having cart (bullock).
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

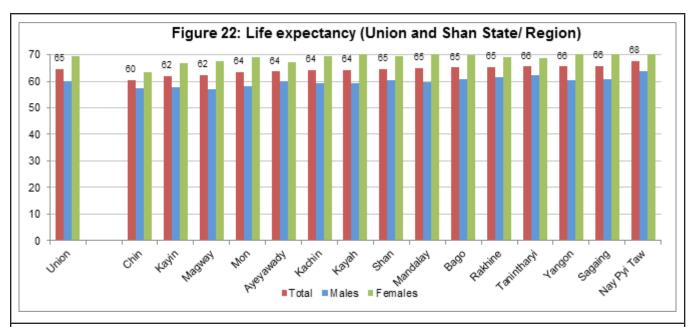
## (H) Fertility and Mortality

## **Fertility**



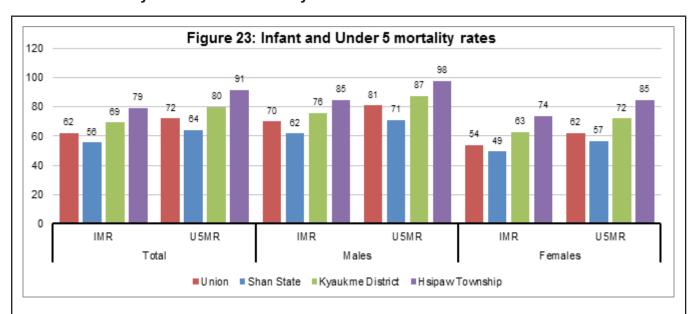
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.7 children per woman and is slightly higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.



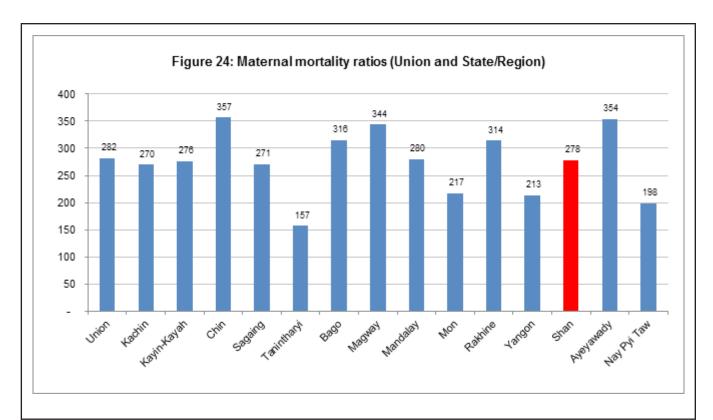


- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.4 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

#### **Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyaukme District are higher than the Union average. The
  Infant mortality in Kyaukme 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 Hsipaw Township are higher than those in Shan State and Kyaukme District. The Infant mortality in Hsipaw is 79 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 91 per 1,000 live births.



- In Shan State, there are 278 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 Shan State 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 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 (Km<sup>2</sup>). 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.

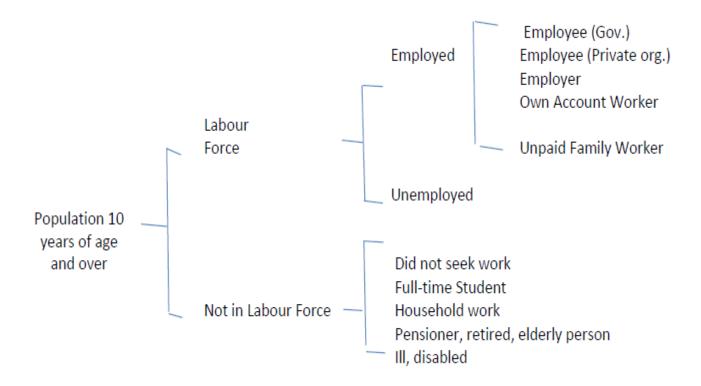
(c) Educational Attainment: The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

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

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

