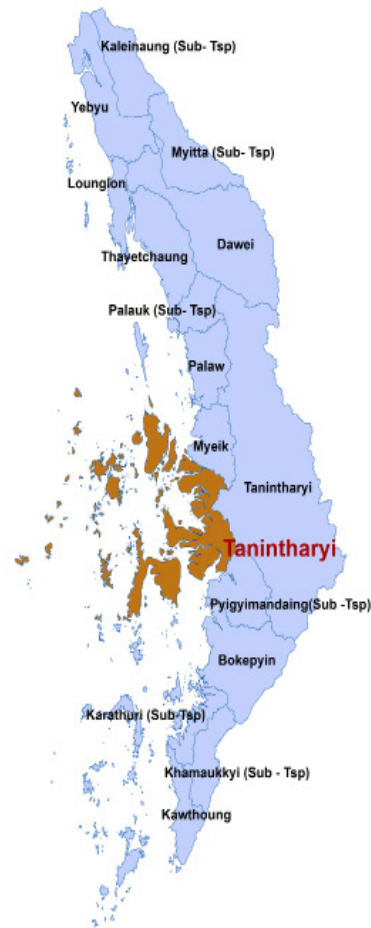


# THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

TANINTHARYI REGION, MYEIK DISTRICT

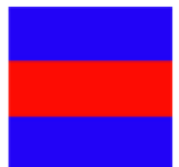
Kyunsu Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017





# The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Tanintharyi Region, Myeik District

## **Kyunsu Township Report**

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

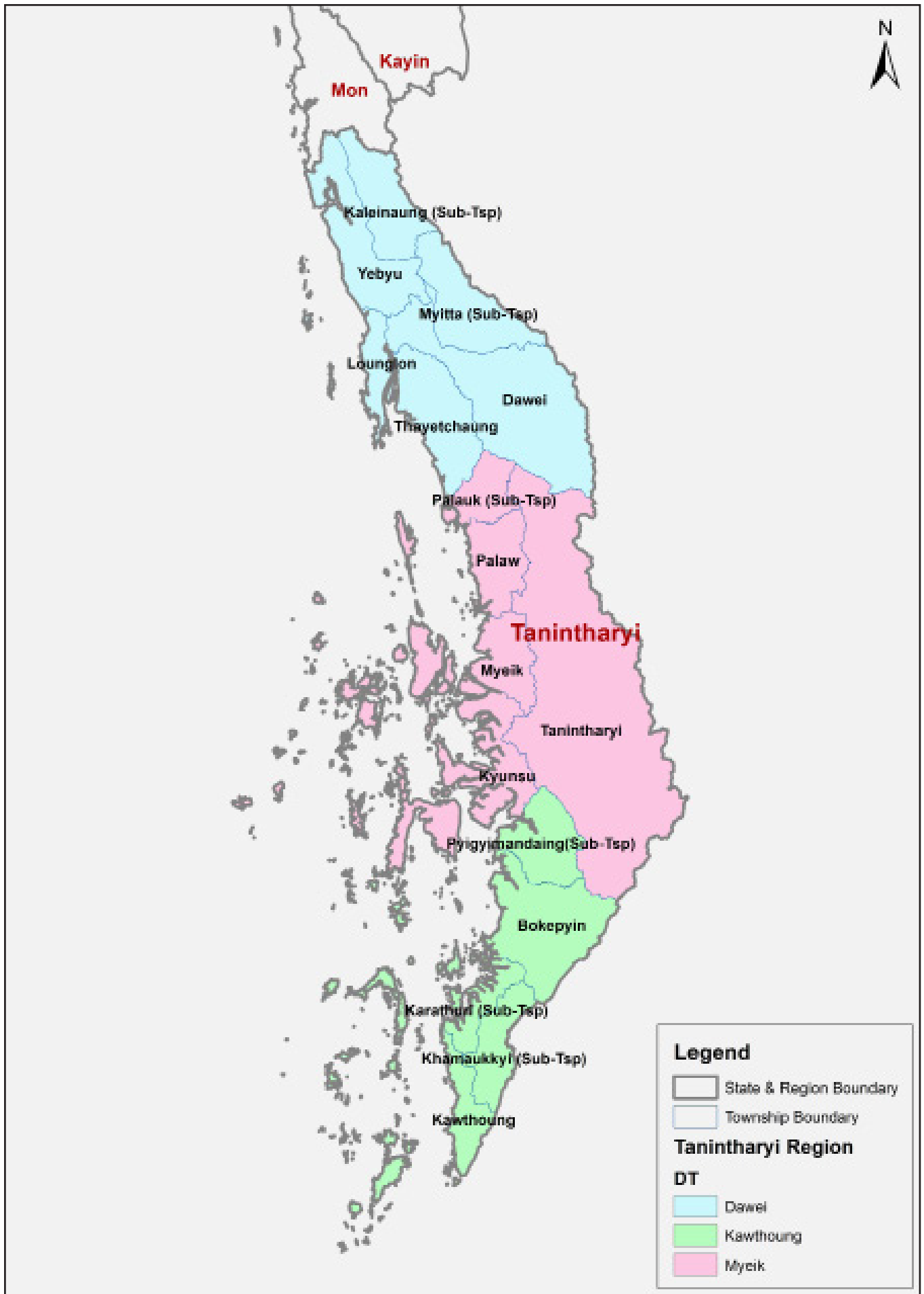
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October 2017



Figure 1 : Map of Tanintharyi Region, showing the townships





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

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>171,753 <sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Population males</b>	<b>87,777 (51.1%)</b>	
<b>Population females</b>	<b>83,976 (48.9%)</b>	
<b>Percentage of urban population</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	
<b>Area (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>4,761.6 <sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Population density (per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>36.1 persons</b>	
<b>Median age</b>	<b>20.9 years</b>	
<b>Number of wards</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Number of village tracts</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Number of private households</b>	<b>32,988</b>	
<b>Percentage of female headed households</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	
<b>Mean household size</b>	<b>5.1 persons<sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Percentage of population by age group</b>		
<b>Children (0 – 14 years)</b>	<b>38.0%</b>	
<b>Economically productive (15 – 64 years)</b>	<b>58.8%</b>	
<b>Elderly population (65+ years)</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	
<b>Dependency ratios</b>		
<b>Total dependency ratio</b>	<b>70.1</b>	
<b>Child dependency ratio</b>	<b>64.7</b>	
<b>Old dependency ratio</b>	<b>5.4</b>	
<b>Ageing index</b>	<b>8.3</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>	<b>105</b>	
<b>Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)</b>	<b>90.8%</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>92.4%</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>89.1%</b>	
<b>People with disability</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Any form of disability</b>	<b>15,663</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>9,086</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Remembering</b>	<b>5,644</b>	<b>3.3</b>

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	73,561	57.8	
Associate Scrutiny	40	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	144	0.1	
National Registration	1,998	1.6	
Religious	279	0.2	
Temporary Registration	205	0.2	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	47	< 0.1	
None	50,929	40.0	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	69.0%	90.8%	45.6%
Unemployment rate	2.3%	1.8%	3.4%
Employment to population ratio	67.4%	89.2%	44.0%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	24,707	74.9	
Renter	3,034	9.2	
Provided free (individually)	3,204	9.7	
Government quarters	585	1.8	
Private company quarters	1,324	4.0	
Other	134	0.4	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	17.0%		92.1%
Bamboo	44.5%	7.6%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.7%	
Wood	33.7%	86.5%	< 0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		6.3%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	3.3%	4.3%	1.1%
Other	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	119	0.4	
LPG	*	< 0.1	
Kerosene	190	0.6	
Biogas	59	0.2	
Firewood	16,012	48.6	
Charcoal	16,405	49.7	
Coal	136	0.4	
Other	56	0.2	



<b>Main source of energy for lighting</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Electricity	3,710	11.2
Kerosene	8,640	26.2
Candle	10,165	30.8
Battery	301	0.9
Generator (private)	9,435	28.6
Water mill (private)	143	0.4
Solar system/energy	235	0.7
Other	359	1.1
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	6,171	18.7
Tube well, borehole	2,533	7.7
Protected well/spring	9,996	30.3
Bottled/purifier water	714	2.2
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>19,414</i>	<i>58.9</i>
Unprotected well/spring	8,594	26.0
Pool/pond/lake	428	1.3
River/stream/canal	813	2.5
Waterfall/rainwater	3,589	10.9
Other	150	0.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>13,574</i>	<i>41.1</i>
<b>Main source of water for non-drinking use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Tap water/piped	6,547	19.8
Tube well, borehole	2,061	6.2
Protected well/spring	10,114	30.7
Unprotected well/spring	8,904	27.0
Pool/pond/lake	762	2.3
River/stream/canal	858	2.6
Waterfall/rainwater	3,505	10.6
Bottled/purifier water	98	0.3
Other	139	0.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	114	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	9,288	28.2
<b>Total Improved Sanitation</b>	<b>9,402</b>	<b>28.5</b>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	2,218	6.7
Bucket (Surface latrine)	10,322	31.3
Other	856	2.6
None	10,190	30.9
<b>Availability of communication amenities</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Radio	11,947	36.2
Television	11,552	35.0
Landline phone	1,215	3.7
Mobile phone	3,872	11.7
Computer	275	0.8
Internet at home	472	1.4
Households with none of the items	14,732	44.7
Households with all of the items	44	0.1
<b>Availability of Transportation equipment</b>		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Car/Truck/Van	56	0.2
Motorcycle/Moped	4,116	12.5
Bicycle	2,077	6.3
4-Wheel tractor	158	0.5
Canoe/Boat	2,518	7.6
Motor boat	8,188	24.8
Cart (bullock)	743	2.3

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 Kyunsu Township in Tanintharyi 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 Kyunsu Township**





## (A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	171,753*		
Males	87,777		
Females	83,976		
Sex ratio	105 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	3.2%		
Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	4,761.6**		
Population density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )	36.1 persons		
Number of wards	4		
Number of village tracts	20		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	168,531	4,784	163,747
Number of conventional households	32,988	1,142	31,846
Mean household size	5.1 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kyunsu Township, there are fewer females than males with 105 males per 100 females.</li> <li>• The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (3.2%) living in urban areas.</li> <li>• The population density of Kyunsu Township is 36 persons per square kilometre.</li> <li>• There are 5.1 persons living in each household in Kyunsu Township. This is slightly more than the Union average.</li> </ul>			

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

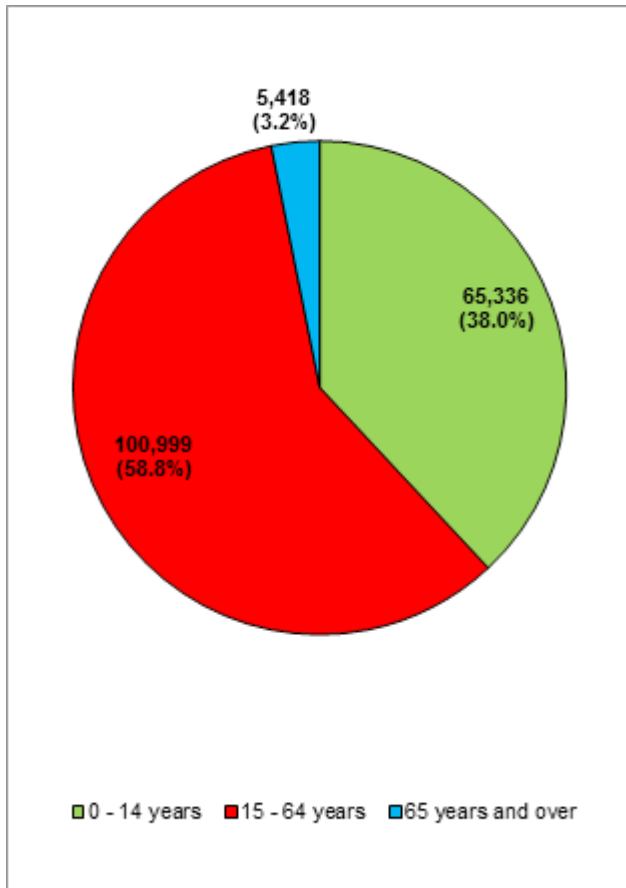
\*\* Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

\*\*\* Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Kyunsu Township (Myeik District, Tanintharyi Region)**

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32,988</b>	<b>171,753</b>	<b>87,777</b>	<b>83,976</b>
	<b>Ward</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>5,548</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>2,494</b>
1	No(1)(W)	610	3,004	1,801	1,203
2	No(2)(W)	132	596	307	289
3	No(3)(W)	293	1,391	679	712
4	No(4)(W)	107	557	267	290
	<b>Village Tract</b>	<b>31,846</b>	<b>166,205</b>	<b>84,723</b>	<b>81,482</b>
1	Kywe Kha Yan(VT)	1,770	9,875	5,019	4,856
2	Ka Bin(VT)	2,344	12,052	6,262	5,790
3	Kaw Zar Yar(VT)	1,530	8,066	4,176	3,890
4	Taw Pyar(VT)	1,717	8,804	4,531	4,273
5	War Yit(VT)	512	2,929	1,487	1,442
6	Sa Khan Thit(VT)	1,882	9,192	4,724	4,468
7	Me Taw(VT)	2,239	12,050	6,032	6,018
8	Ban Da Ne(VT)	1,204	6,493	3,394	3,099
9	Kan Maw(VT)	3,267	16,766	8,637	8,129
10	Yae Kan Taung(VT)	3,326	18,087	9,343	8,744
11	Nyaung Bee(VT)	790	4,176	2,029	2,147
12	Min Goke(VT)	522	2,919	1,440	1,479
13	Than Doke(VT)	716	3,676	1,681	1,995
14	Kat Ta Lu(VT)	716	3,047	1,504	1,543
15	Ma Aing(VT)	1,862	10,126	5,218	4,908
16	Maung Hlaw(VT)	566	3,194	1,529	1,665
17	Zay Ka Mi(VT)	341	2,048	1,041	1,007
18	Yae Myit Gyi(VT)	2,863	14,978	7,714	7,264
19	Kan Gyi(VT)	2,162	10,634	5,440	5,194
20	Ka Pa(VT)	1,517	7,093	3,522	3,571

**Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Kyunsu Township**

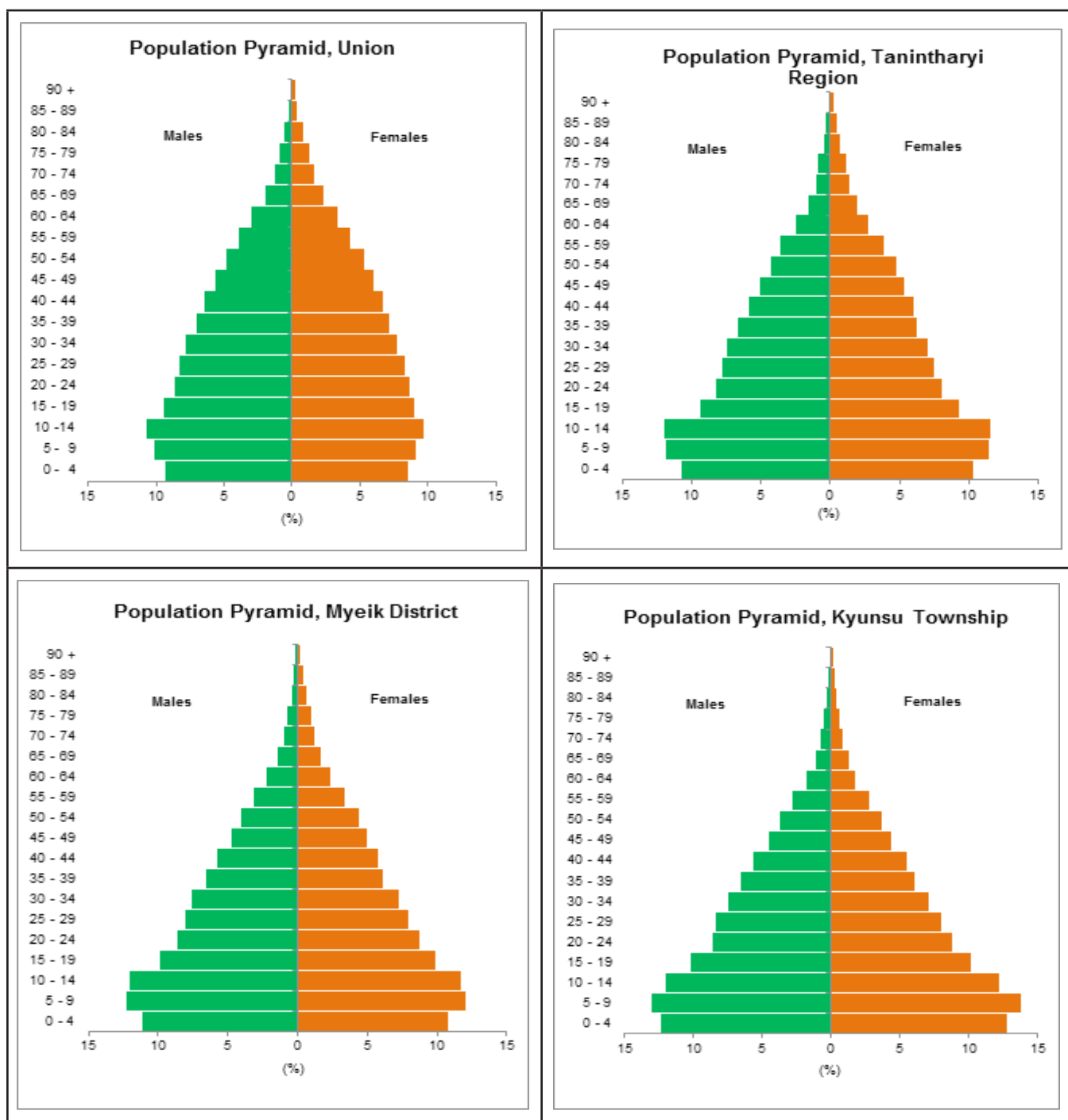


**Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kyunsu Township**

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,753</b>	<b>87,777</b>	<b>83,976</b>
0 - 4	21,532	10,800	10,732
5 - 9	23,014	11,479	11,535
10 - 14	20,790	10,557	10,233
15 - 19	17,407	8,929	8,478
20 - 24	14,939	7,591	7,348
25 - 29	14,052	7,309	6,743
30 - 34	12,491	6,561	5,930
35 - 39	10,840	5,783	5,057
40 - 44	9,510	4,919	4,591
45 - 49	7,614	3,942	3,672
50 - 54	6,321	3,231	3,090
55 - 59	4,779	2,447	2,332
60 - 64	3,046	1,586	1,460
65 - 69	2,027	994	1,033
70 - 74	1,339	669	670
75 - 79	1,036	523	513
80 - 84	568	258	310
85 - 89	306	138	168
90 +	142	61	81

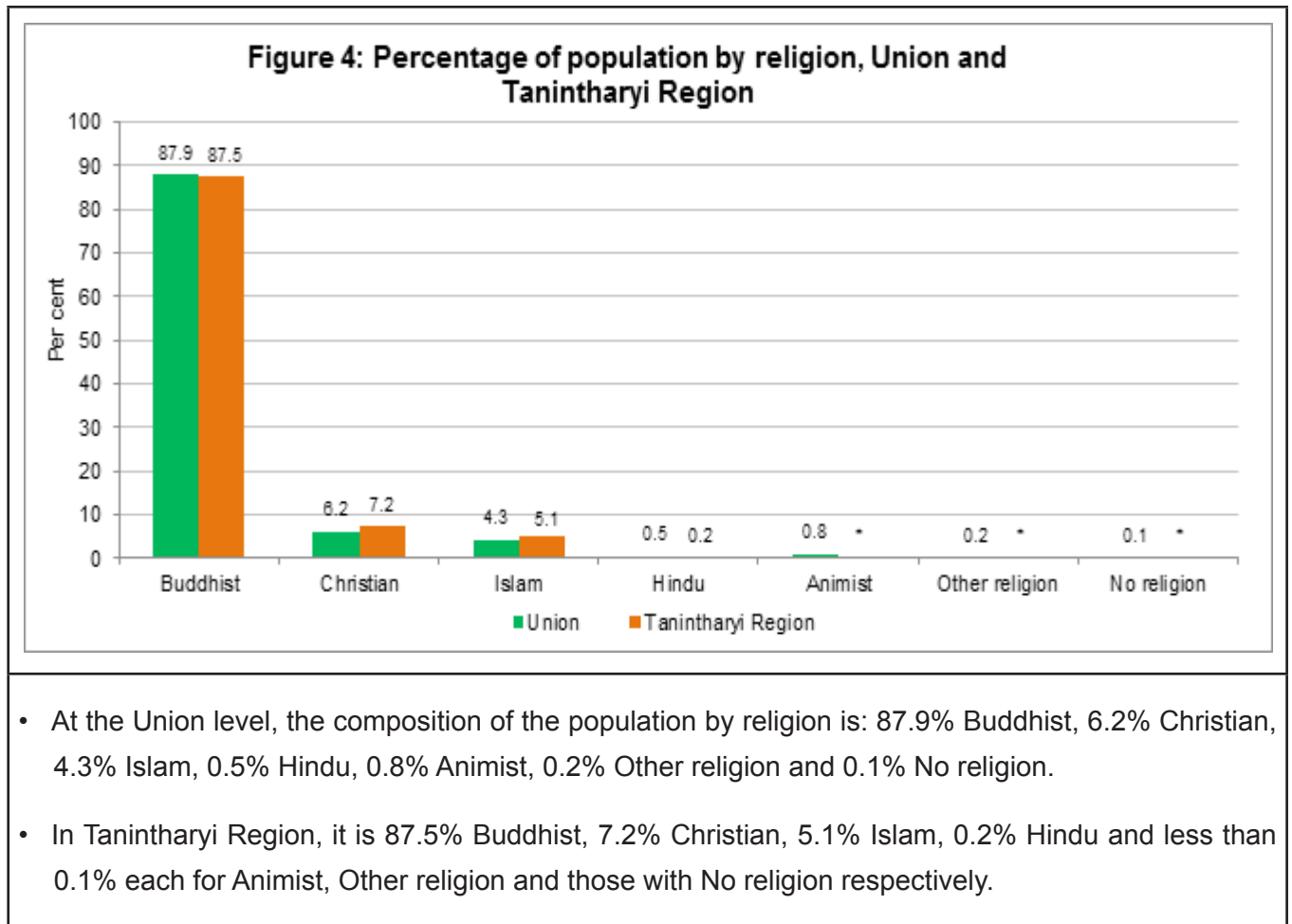
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kyunsu Township is 58.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Tanintharyi Region, Myeik District and Kyunusu Township)**



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kyunusu Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Kyunusu Township.
- There are more males than females in all age groups except 5-9, 65-69, 70-74, 80-84, 85-89 and 90+.

## (B) Religion

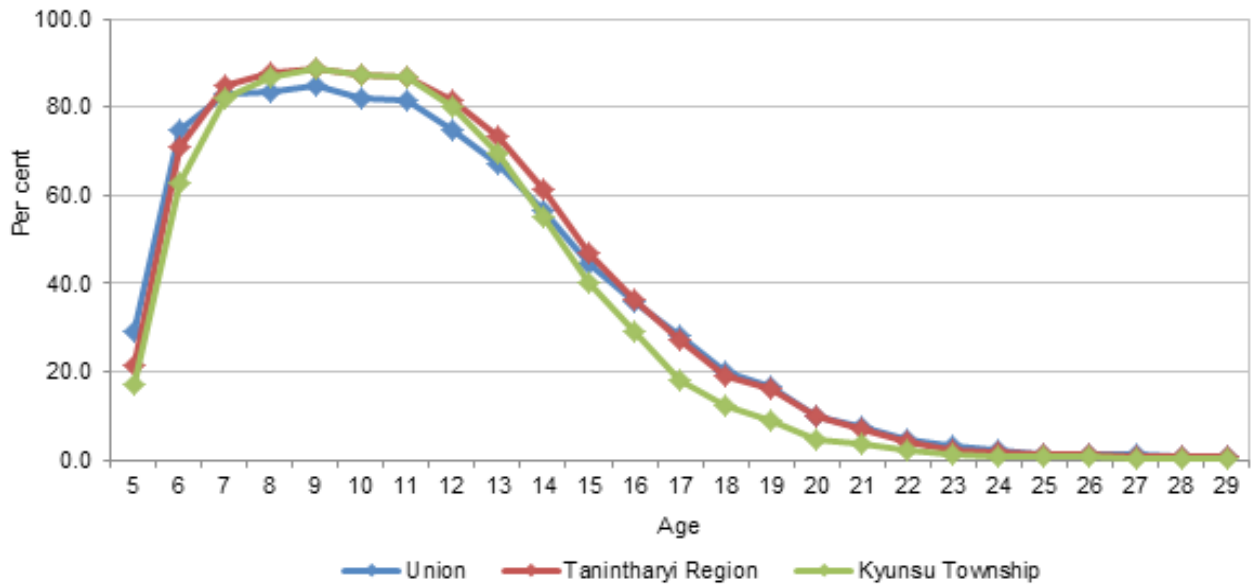


Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

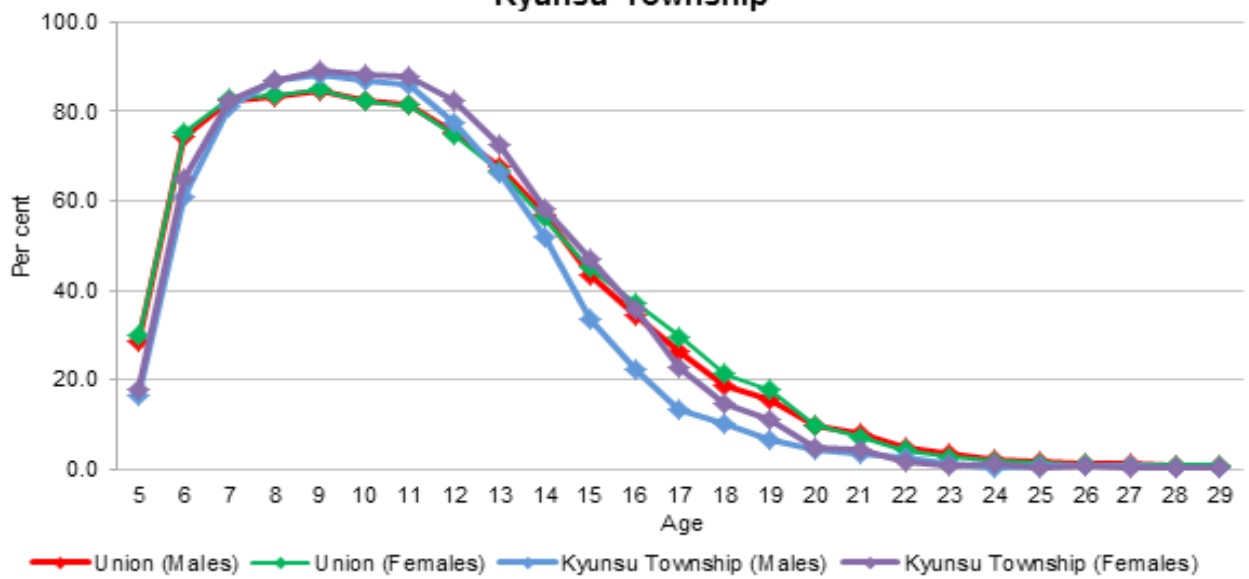
**(C) Education****Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age**

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	4,543	2,293	2,250	776	377	399
6	4,647	2,318	2,329	2,924	1,413	1,511
7	4,653	2,342	2,311	3,806	1,902	1,904
8	4,515	2,224	2,291	3,926	1,935	1,991
9	4,565	2,248	2,317	4,046	1,983	2,063
10	4,278	2,187	2,091	3,742	1,896	1,846
11	3,979	2,018	1,961	3,460	1,738	1,722
12	4,396	2,221	2,175	3,512	1,722	1,790
13	4,161	2,126	2,035	2,886	1,412	1,474
14	3,776	1,842	1,934	2,080	955	1,125
15	3,791	1,936	1,855	1,516	645	871
16	3,251	1,623	1,628	945	360	585
17	3,075	1,575	1,500	555	213	342
18	3,660	1,848	1,812	449	185	264
19	3,151	1,586	1,565	281	105	176
20	3,481	1,721	1,760	160	78	82
21	2,742	1,373	1,369	105	47	58
22	2,794	1,381	1,413	59	34	25
23	2,951	1,442	1,509	31	18	13
24	2,458	1,255	1,203	22	6	16
25	3,415	1,782	1,633	22	14	8
26	2,421	1,233	1,188	15	7	8
27	2,607	1,362	1,245	10	8	2
28	2,724	1,312	1,412	12	7	5
29	2,377	1,184	1,193	7	3	4

**Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Kyunsu Township**

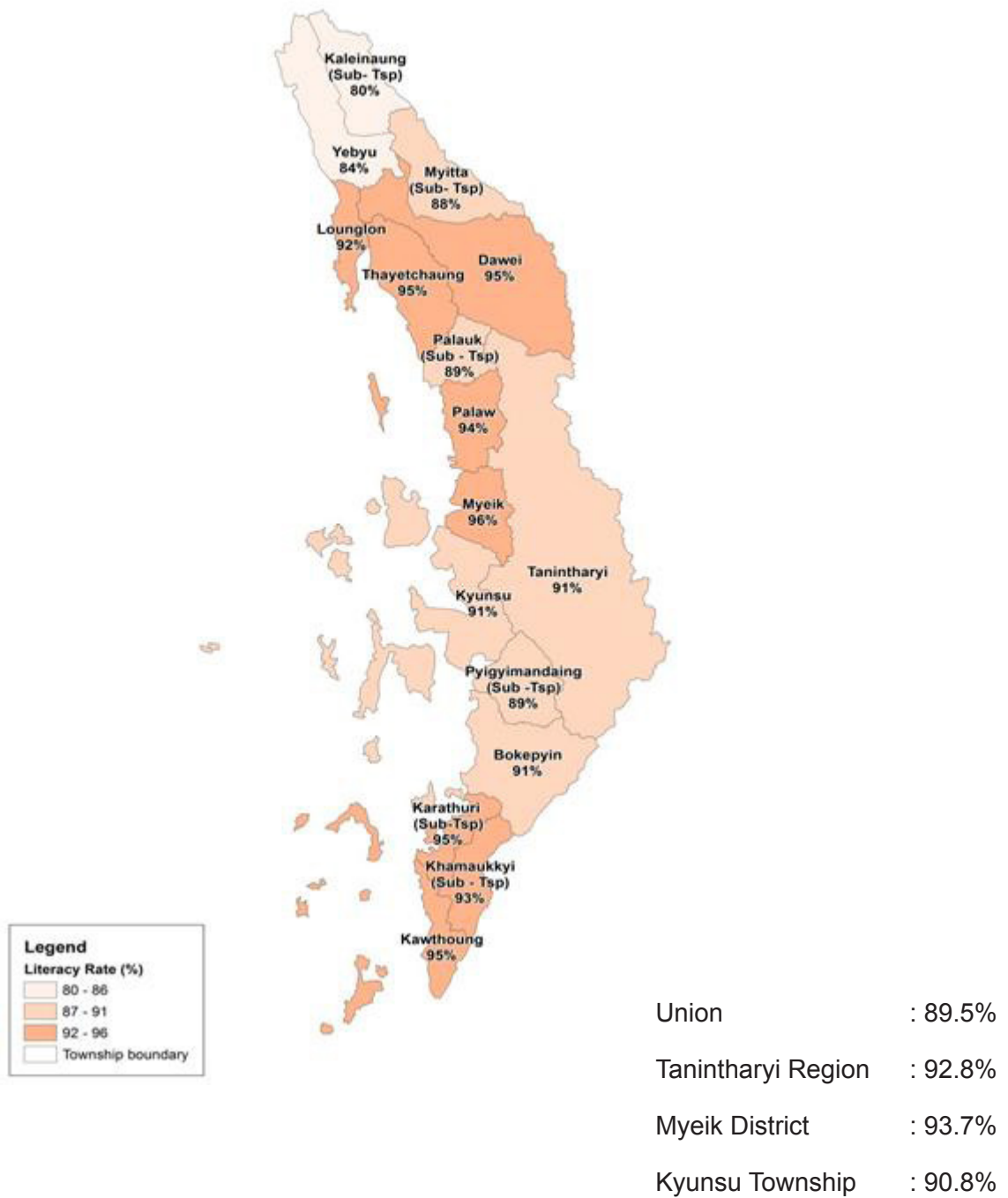


**Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Kyunsu Township**



- School attendance in Kyunsu Township drops after age 10 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in Kyunsu Township is lower than that of the Union after age 12 onwards.

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





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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	31,354	94.1
Males	15,740	93.9
Females	15,614	94.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kyunsu Township is 90.8 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rates of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and higher than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 89.1 per cent and for the males it is 92.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 94.1 per cent with 94.3 per cent for females and 93.9 per cent for males.

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

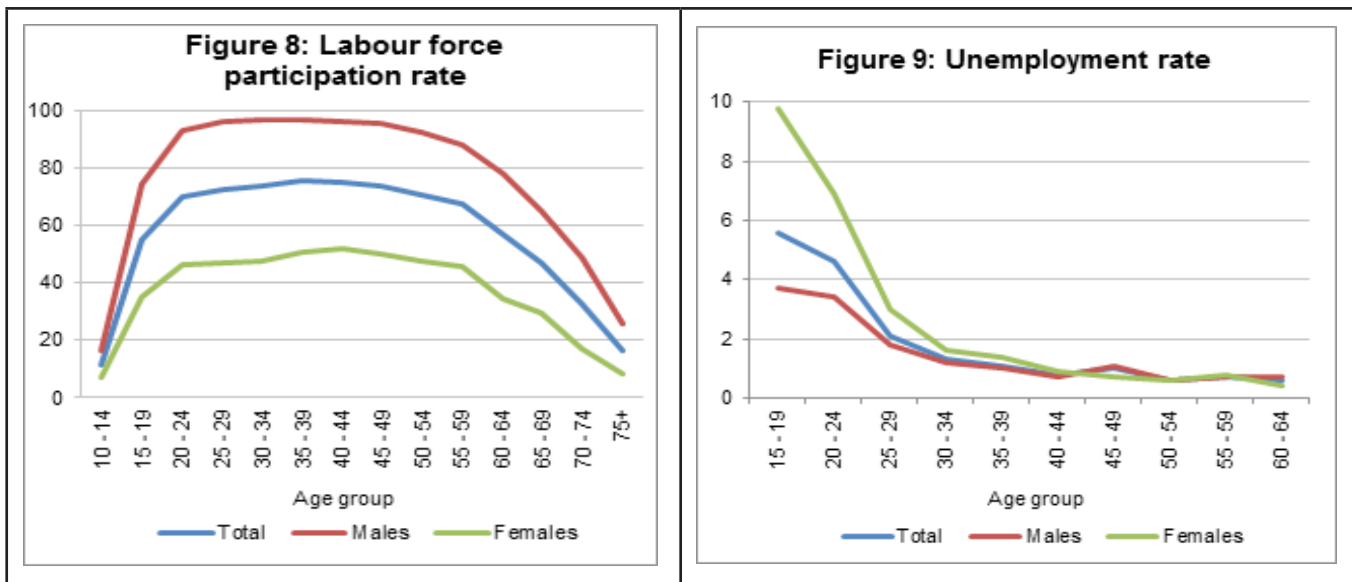
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	74,071	9,533	12.9	24,476	16,718	14,082	5,113	67	2,068	48	16	1,950
Urban	3,019	81	2.7	497	364	857	714	7	464	8	1	26
Rural	71,052	9,452	13.3	23,979	16,354	13,225	4,399	60	1,604	40	15	1,924
Males	38,421	4,436	11.5	11,640	8,662	8,482	2,826	50	984	22	12	1,307
Females	35,650	5,097	14.3	12,836	8,056	5,600	2,287	17	1,084	26	4	643

- Some 12.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.3 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 11.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 14.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 22.6 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.8 per cent has completed university/college education.

## (D) Economic Characteristics

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

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	11.7	16.1	7.1	7.6	6.3	10.5
15 - 19	55.1	74.1	35.1	5.6	3.7	9.8
20 - 24	70.1	93.0	46.4	4.6	3.4	6.9
25 - 29	72.5	96.1	46.8	2.1	1.8	3.0
30 - 34	73.4	96.7	47.7	1.3	1.2	1.6
35 - 39	75.3	96.8	50.7	1.1	1.0	1.4
40 - 44	74.8	96.1	51.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
45 - 49	73.5	95.5	49.8	1.0	1.1	0.7
50 - 54	70.4	92.1	47.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
55 - 59	67.1	87.8	45.4	0.7	0.7	0.8
60 - 64	57.1	78.1	34.3	0.6	0.7	0.4
65 - 69	46.9	64.9	29.6	0.5	0.3	1.0
70 - 74	32.8	48.6	17.0	0.5	0.6	-
75 +	16.6	25.7	8.2	-	-	-
15 - 24	62.0	82.8	40.3	5.1	3.6	8.3
15 - 64	69.0	90.8	45.6	2.3	1.8	3.4



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyunsu Township is 69.0 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 45.6 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 90.8 per cent.
- In Kyunsu Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 11.7 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyunsu Township is 2.3 per cent with (1.8%) and (3.4%) for males and females respectively.
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 8.3 per cent.

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

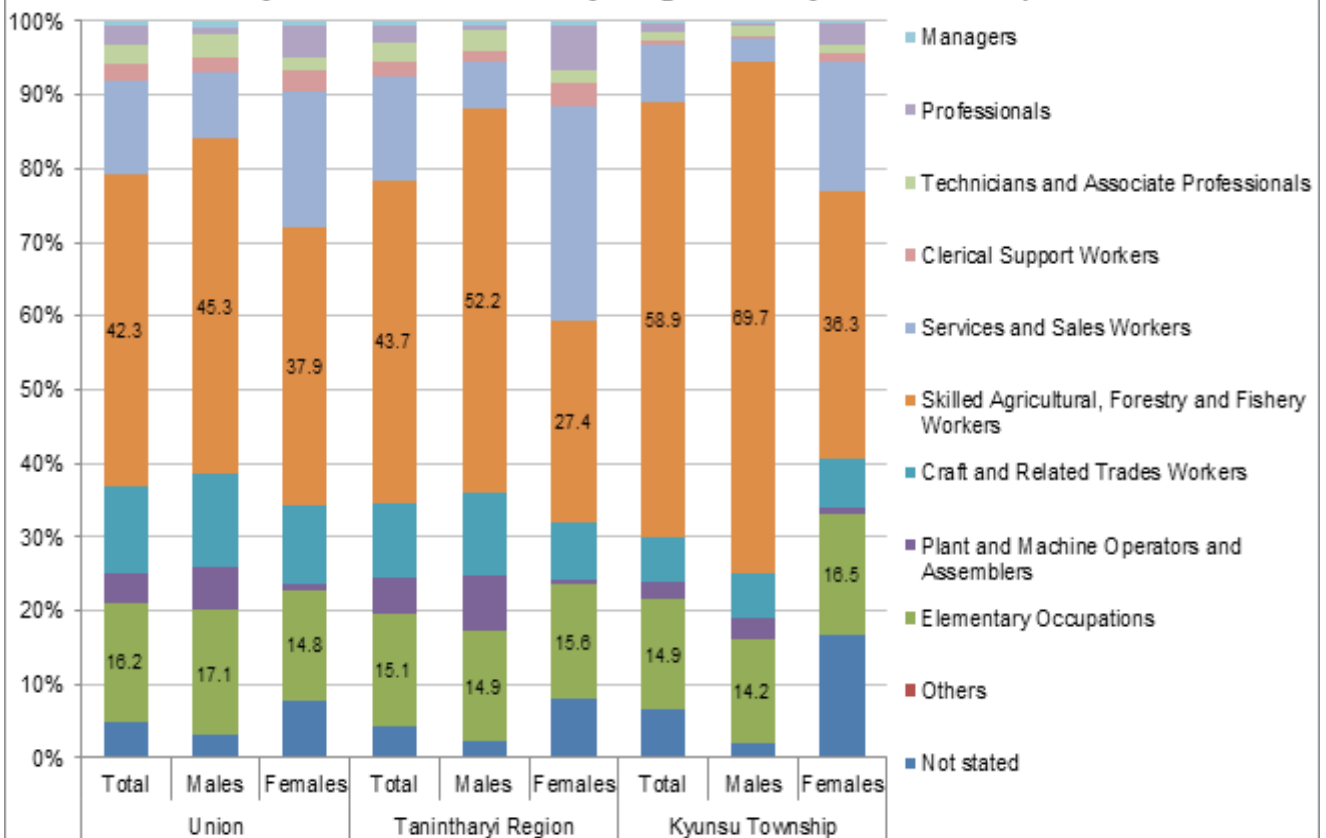
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	53,368	2.1	37.9	45.5	7.5	1.7	5.3
Males	15,082	3.5	63.9	6.1	10.7	3.3	12.5
Females	38,286	1.5	27.6	61.0	6.3	1.1	2.5

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 63.9 per cent of males are full time students while 61.0 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,796</b>	<b>44,680</b>	<b>21,116</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	168	100	68	0.3	0.2	0.3
Professionals	742	124	618	1.1	0.3	2.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	875	652	223	1.3	1.5	1.1
Clerical Support Workers	388	154	234	0.6	0.3	1.1
Services and Sales Workers	5,114	1,396	3,718	7.8	3.1	17.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	38,780	31,121	7,659	58.9	69.7	36.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,034	2,629	1,405	6.1	5.9	6.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,519	1,306	213	2.3	2.9	1.0
Elementary Occupations	9,825	6,350	3,475	14.9	14.2	16.5
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,351	848	3,503	6.6	1.9	16.6

**Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Kyunsu Township**



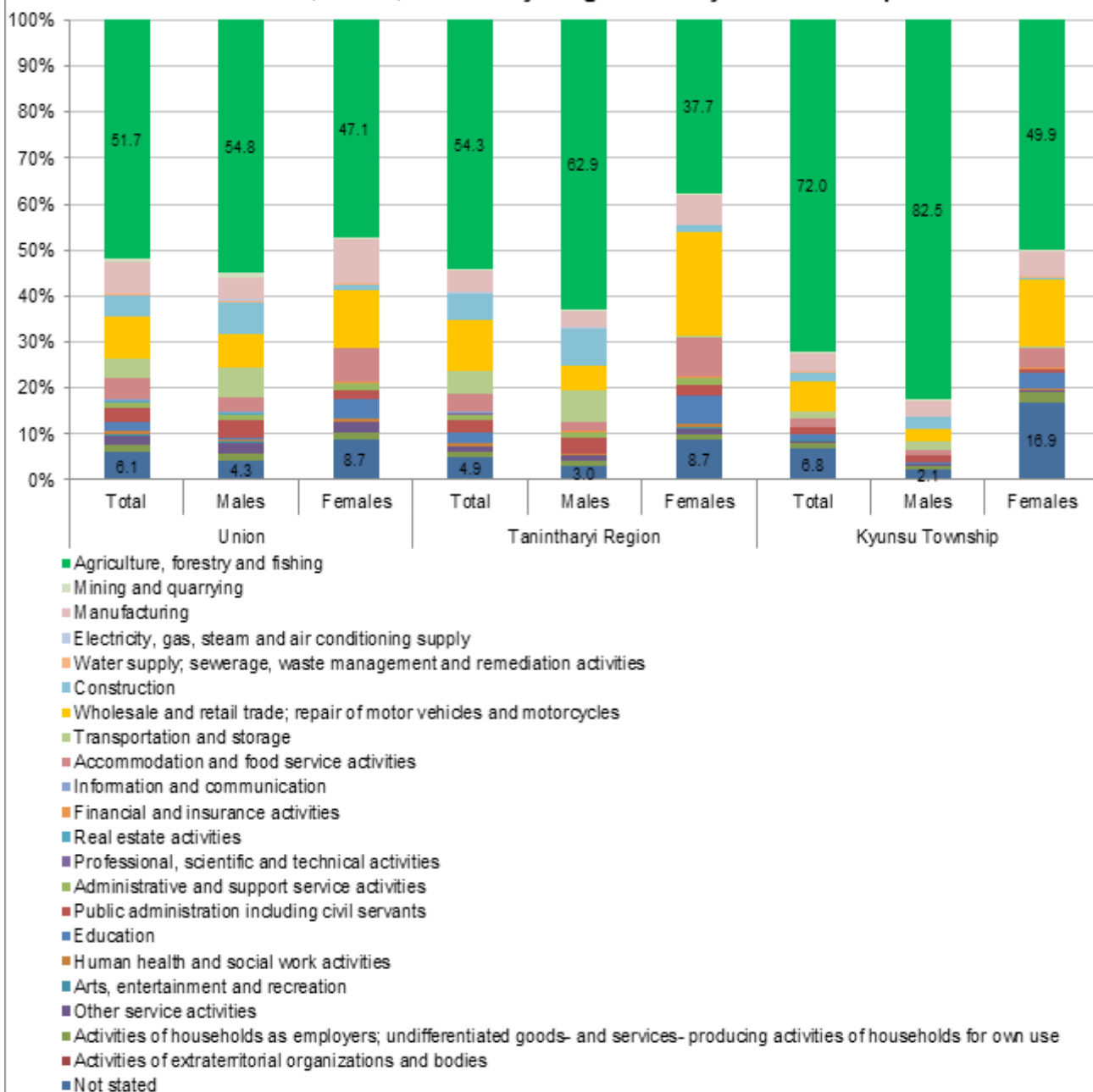
- In Kyunsu Township, 58.9 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 14.9 per cent in elementary occupations.
- Analysis by sex shows that 69.7 per cent of males and 36.3 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Tanintharyi Region, 43.7 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 15.1 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,796</b>	<b>44,680</b>	<b>21,116</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47,399	36,862	10,537	72.0	82.5	49.9
Mining and quarrying	279	199	80	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	2,571	1,431	1,140	3.9	3.2	5.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	51	36	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	69	41	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	1,244	1,115	129	1.9	2.5	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,321	1,248	3,073	6.6	2.8	14.6
Transportation and storage	976	915	61	1.5	2.0	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,300	380	920	2.0	0.9	4.4
Information and communication	11	6	5	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	19	2	17	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	20	18	2	*	*	*
Administrative and support service activities	123	63	60	0.2	0.1	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	820	657	163	1.2	1.5	0.8
Education	765	105	660	1.2	0.2	3.1
Human health and social work activities	165	51	114	0.3	0.1	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23	19	4	*	*	*
Other service activities	278	166	112	0.4	0.4	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	858	433	425	1.3	1.0	2.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,504	933	3,571	6.8	2.1	16.9

Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Tanintharyi Region and Kyunsu Township**



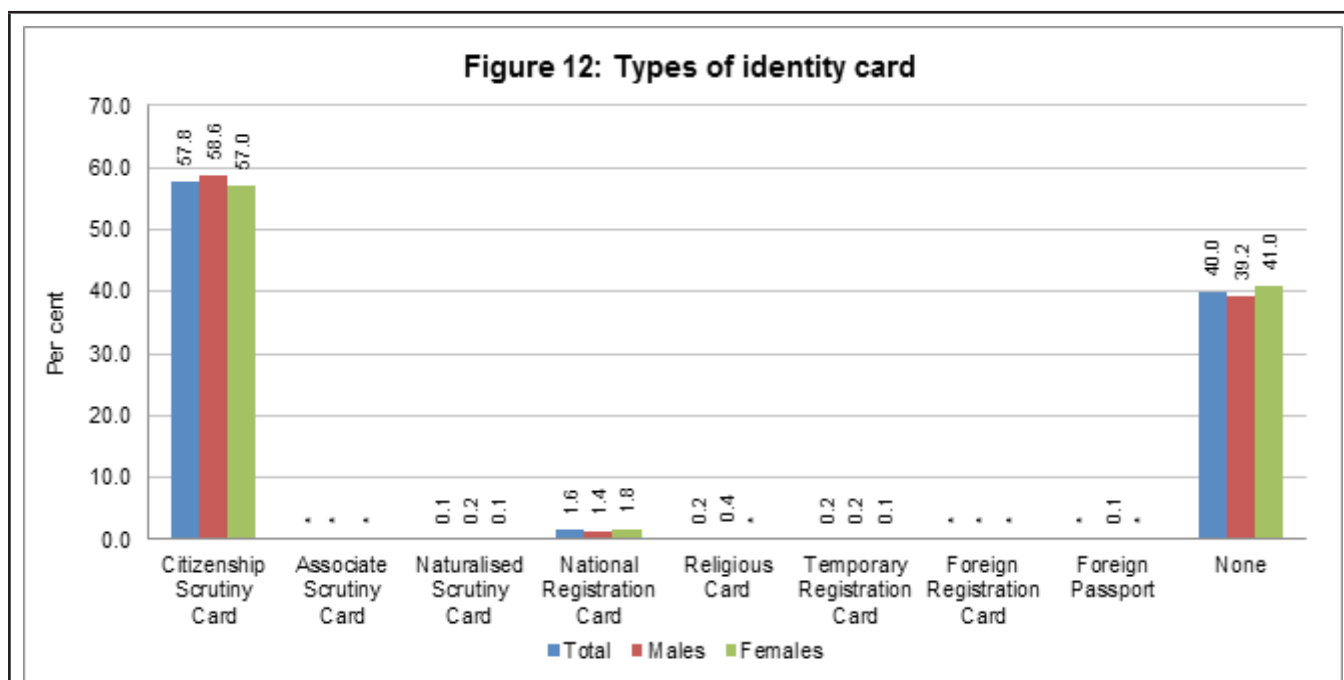
- In Kyunsu Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 72.0 per cent.
- There are 82.5 per cent of males and 49.9 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 54.3 per cent of employed population working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” 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	73,561	40	144	1,998	279	205	*	47	50,929
Urban	3,849	-	5	54	12	6	-	-	581
Rural	69,712	40	139	1,944	267	199	*	47	50,348
Males	38,402	22	105	905	265	115	*	36	25,646
Females	35,159	18	39	1,093	14	90	*	11	25,283

Note: \* Less than 20 cards.



- In Kyunsu Township, 57.8 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 40.0 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 39.2 per cent of males and 41.0 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 Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,753</b>	<b>156,090</b>	<b>15,663</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9,086</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>5,644</b>
0 - 4	21,532	21,067	465	2.2	53	78	378	275
5 - 9	23,014	22,502	512	2.2	118	146	146	210
10 - 14	20,790	20,140	650	3.1	157	206	145	285
15 - 19	17,407	16,858	549	3.2	216	126	129	185
20 - 24	14,939	14,330	609	4.1	239	156	142	192
25 - 29	14,052	13,234	818	5.8	336	192	197	287
30 - 34	12,491	11,483	1,008	8.1	470	232	299	349
35 - 39	10,840	9,717	1,123	10.4	576	269	319	381
40 - 44	9,510	8,017	1,493	15.7	995	315	390	437
45 - 49	7,614	5,901	1,713	22.5	1,242	369	532	503
50 - 54	6,321	4,704	1,617	25.6	1,164	438	518	552
55 - 59	4,779	3,321	1,458	30.5	1,002	432	562	503
60 - 64	3,046	2,069	977	32.1	656	309	428	340
65 - 69	2,027	1,198	829	40.9	571	319	384	306
70 - 74	1,339	714	625	46.7	436	292	345	257
75 - 79	1,036	467	569	54.9	394	308	334	259
80 - 84	568	204	364	64.1	262	200	233	168
85 - 89	306	110	196	64.1	131	104	140	96
90 +	142	54	88	62.0	68	56	74	59

**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
<b>Males</b>	<b>87,777</b>	<b>80,140</b>	<b>7,637</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>2,575</b>
0 - 4	10,800	10,560	240	2.2	26	39	196	131
5 - 9	11,479	11,196	283	2.5	63	91	72	114
10 - 14	10,557	10,232	325	3.1	68	96	79	148
15 - 19	8,929	8,664	265	3.0	88	66	69	84
20 - 24	7,591	7,313	278	3.7	86	76	81	84
25 - 29	7,309	6,918	391	5.3	140	83	116	132
30 - 34	6,561	6,064	497	7.6	205	112	168	159
35 - 39	5,783	5,259	524	9.1	231	112	172	161
40 - 44	4,919	4,245	674	13.7	395	135	213	177
45 - 49	3,942	3,103	839	21.3	586	178	268	216
50 - 54	3,231	2,437	794	24.6	545	232	254	243
55 - 59	2,447	1,705	742	30.3	486	229	301	236
60 - 64	1,586	1,061	525	33.1	342	183	232	167
65 - 69	994	597	397	39.9	272	166	176	137
70 - 74	669	357	312	46.6	210	159	169	120
75 - 79	523	244	279	53.3	193	159	150	134
80 - 84	258	94	164	63.6	106	100	109	76
85 - 89	138	63	75	54.3	44	42	52	34
90 +	61	28	33	54.1	27	21	28	22

**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
<b>Females</b>	<b>83,976</b>	<b>75,950</b>	<b>8,026</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>3,069</b>
0 - 4	10,732	10,507	225	2.1	27	39	182	144
5 - 9	11,535	11,306	229	2.0	55	55	74	96
10 - 14	10,233	9,908	325	3.2	89	110	66	137
15 - 19	8,478	8,194	284	3.3	128	60	60	101
20 - 24	7,348	7,017	331	4.5	153	80	61	108
25 - 29	6,743	6,316	427	6.3	196	109	81	155
30 - 34	5,930	5,419	511	8.6	265	120	131	190
35 - 39	5,057	4,458	599	11.8	345	157	147	220
40 - 44	4,591	3,772	819	17.8	600	180	177	260
45 - 49	3,672	2,798	874	23.8	656	191	264	287
50 - 54	3,090	2,267	823	26.6	619	206	264	309
55 - 59	2,332	1,616	716	30.7	516	203	261	267
60 - 64	1,460	1,008	452	31.0	314	126	196	173
65 - 69	1,033	601	432	41.8	299	153	208	169
70 - 74	670	357	313	46.7	226	133	176	137
75 - 79	513	223	290	56.5	201	149	184	125
80 - 84	310	110	200	64.5	156	100	124	92
85 - 89	168	47	121	72.0	87	62	88	62
90 +	81	26	55	67.9	41	35	46	37

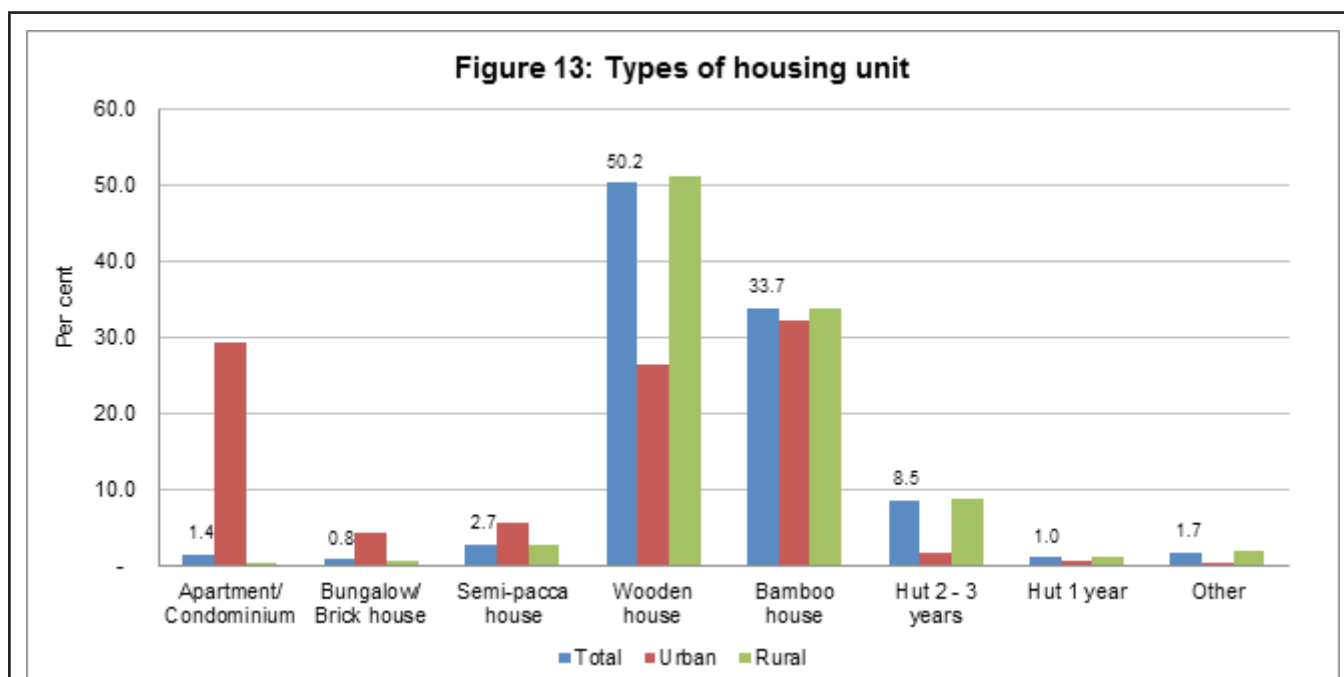
- Nine in every 100 persons in Kyunsu Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 40.
- Difficulties with seeing is the most and walking is the second most 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

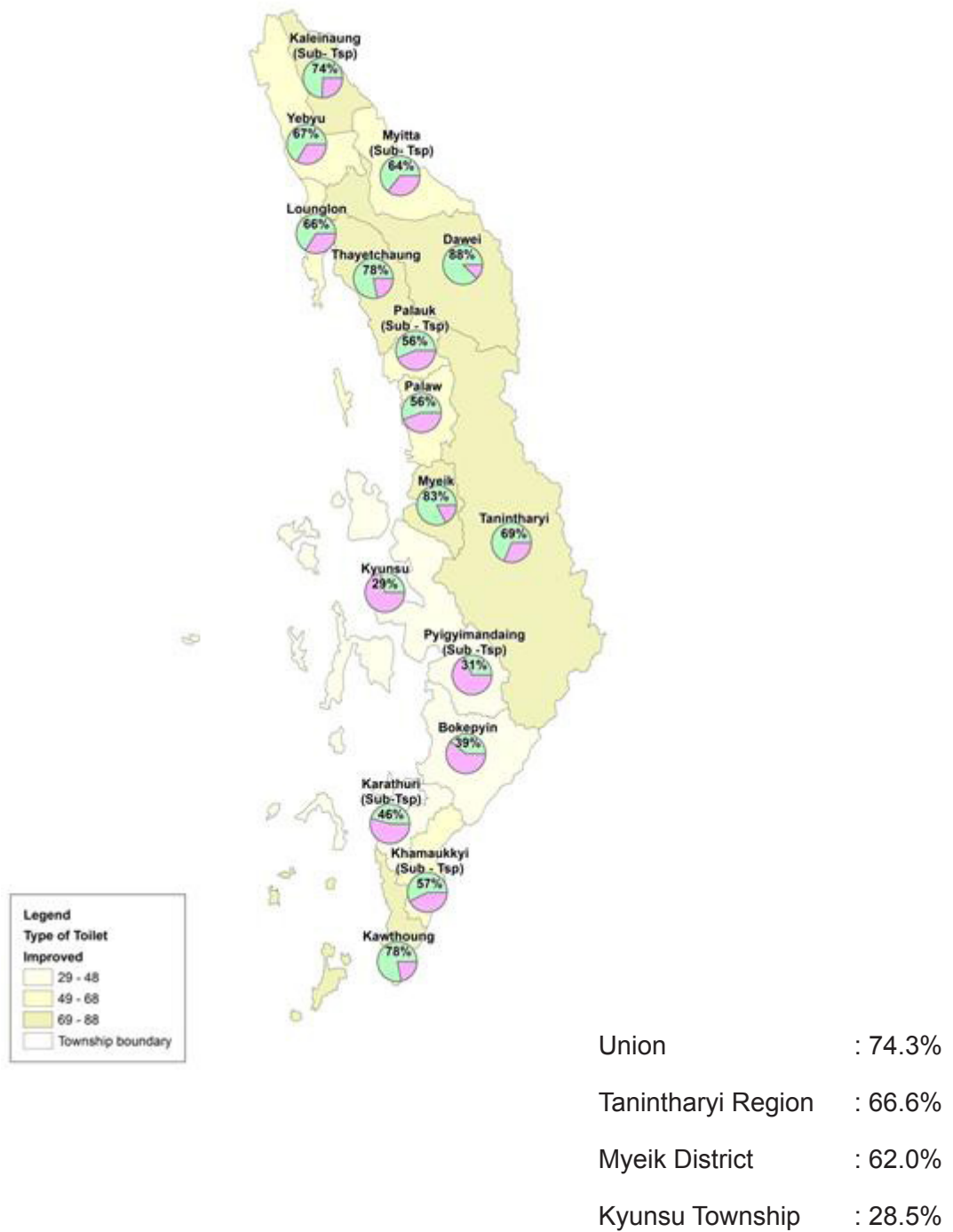
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	32,988	1.4	0.8	2.7	50.2	33.7	8.5	1.0	1.7
Urban	1,142	29.2	4.3	5.5	26.4	32.2	1.7	0.6	0.1
Rural	31,846	0.4	0.6	2.6	51.0	33.8	8.7	1.0	1.8



- The majority of the households in Kyunsu Township are living in wooden houses (50.2%) followed by households in bamboo houses (33.7%).
- Some 32.2 per cent of urban households live in bamboo houses while 51.0 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

# Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



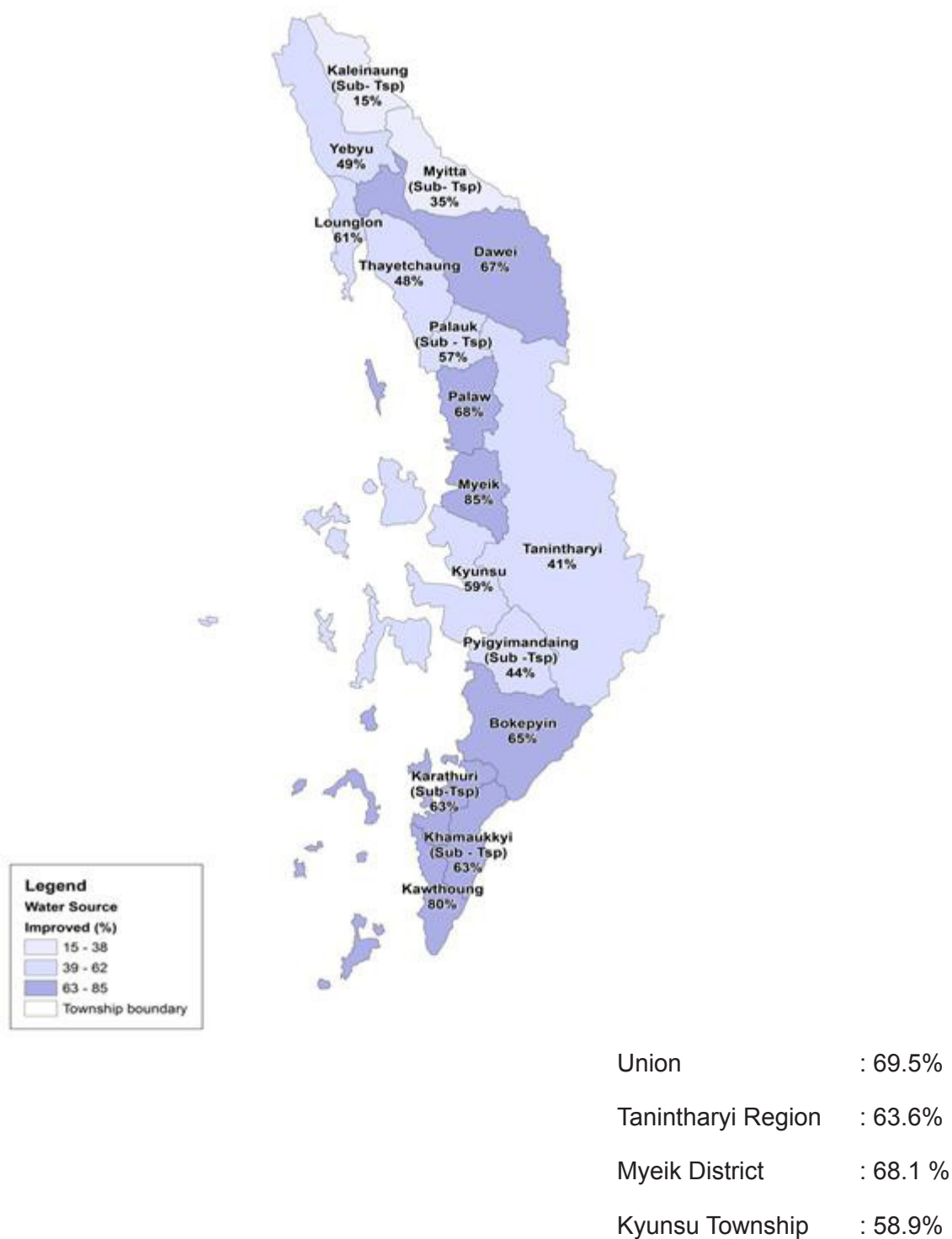
**Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural**

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	0.5	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		28.2	80.6	26.3
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>28.5</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>26.6</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		6.7	3.1	6.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)		31.3	12.2	32.0
Other		2.6	1.0	2.7
None		30.9	2.7	31.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>32,988</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>31,846</b>

- Some 28.5 per cent of the households in Kyunsu Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (28.2%)).
- Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, this proportion is the lowest with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Tanintharyi Region is 66.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 30.9 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Tanintharyi Region, it is 15.6 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Kyunsu Township, 31.9 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

## Source of drinking water

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



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

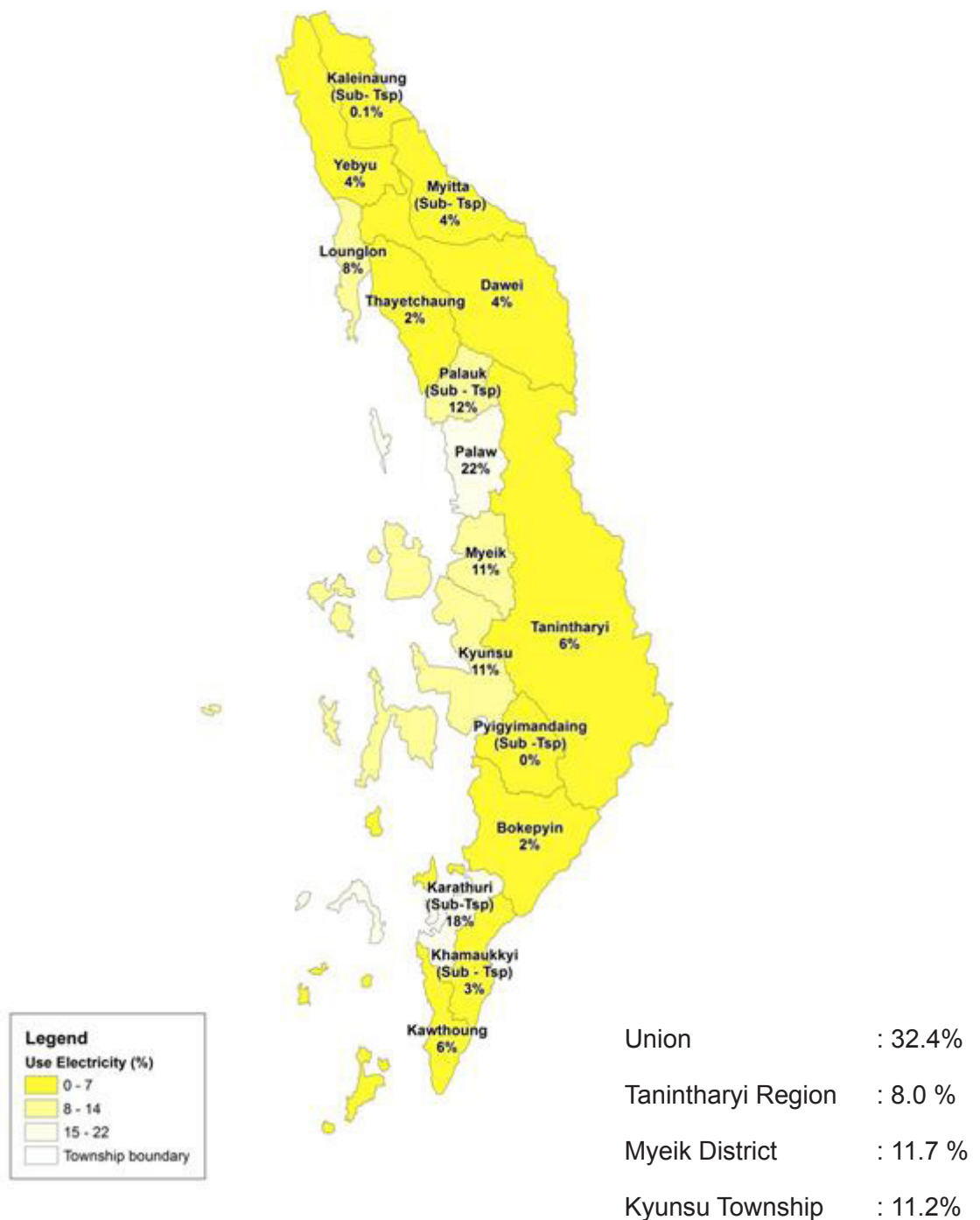
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		18.7	26.8	18.4
Tube well, borehole		7.7	2.9	7.9
Protected well/ Spring		30.3	46.0	29.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier		2.2	15.2	1.7
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>58.9</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>57.7</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		26.0	5.6	26.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		1.3	0.8	1.3
River/stream/ canal		2.5	0.3	2.5
Waterfall/ Rain water		10.9	2.4	11.2
Other		0.4	-	0.5
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>41.1</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>42.3</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>32,988</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>31,846</b>

- In Kyunsu Township, 58.9 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- The proportion of Tanintharyi Region using improved sources of drinking water is 63.6 per cent while Union average is 69.5 per cent.
- Some 30.3 per cent of the households use water from protected well/spring and 26.0 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.
- Some 41.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural area, 42.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.



Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



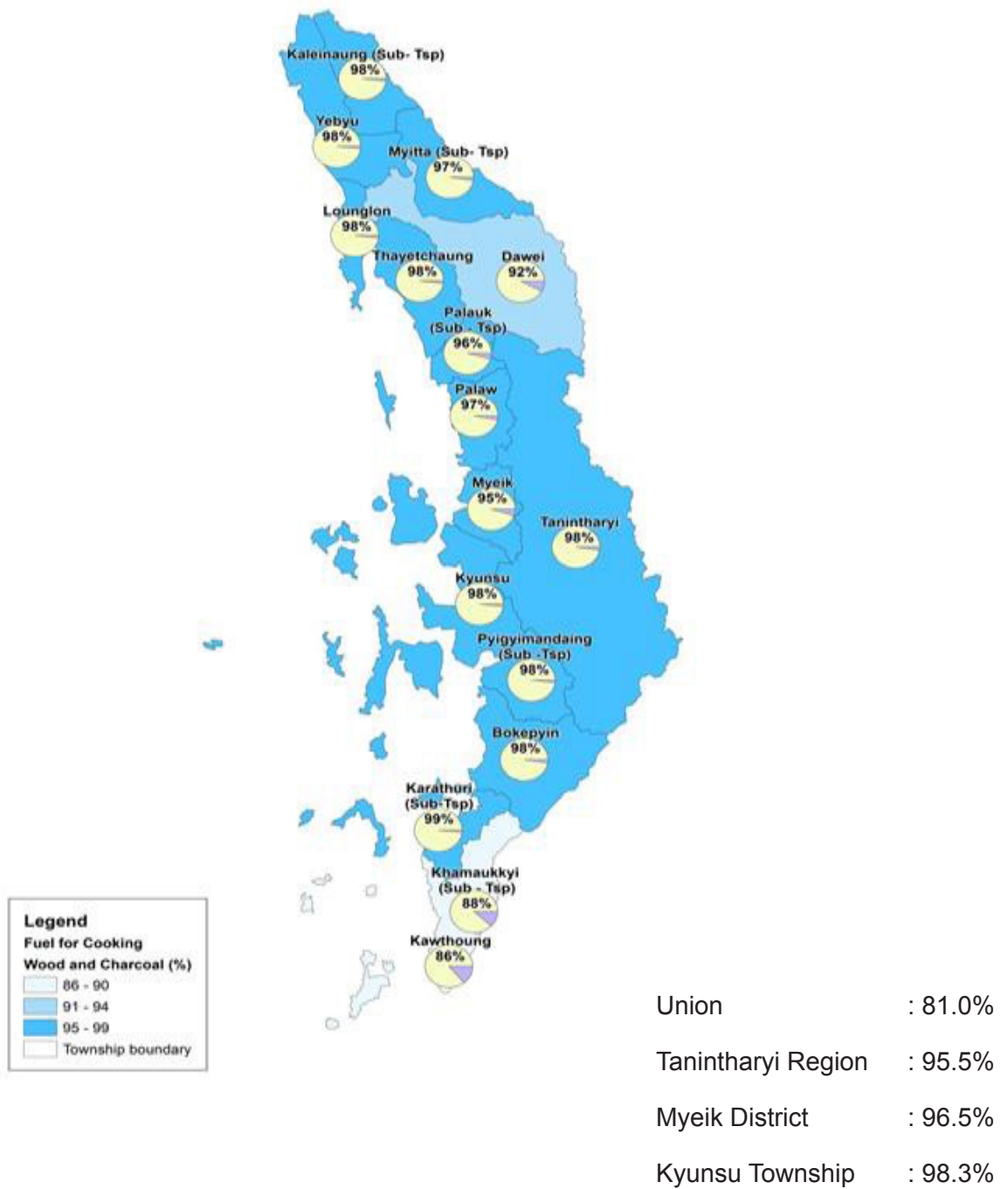
**Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural**

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		11.2	74.0	9.0
Kerosene		26.2	4.6	27.0
Candle		30.8	15.6	31.4
Battery		0.9	0.4	0.9
Generator (private)		28.6	5.1	29.4
Water mill (private)		0.4	-	0.4
Solar system/energy		0.7	0.2	0.7
Other		1.1	0.1	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>32,988</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>31,846</b>

- In Kyunsu Township, 11.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. The percentage of households that use electricity in Tanintharyi Region is 8.0 per cent.
- The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 30.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 31.4 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

## Type of cooking fuel

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



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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.4	1.9	0.3
LPG		*	0.2	*
Kerosene		0.6	-	0.6
BioGas		0.2	0.6	0.2
Firewood		48.6	15.8	49.7
Charcoal		49.7	80.1	48.6
Coal		0.4	1.3	0.4
Other		0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>Per cent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>32,988</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>31,846</b>

- In Kyunsu Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 48.6 per cent using firewood and 49.7 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.4 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, 49.7 per cent of households use firewood and 48.6 per cent use charcoal.

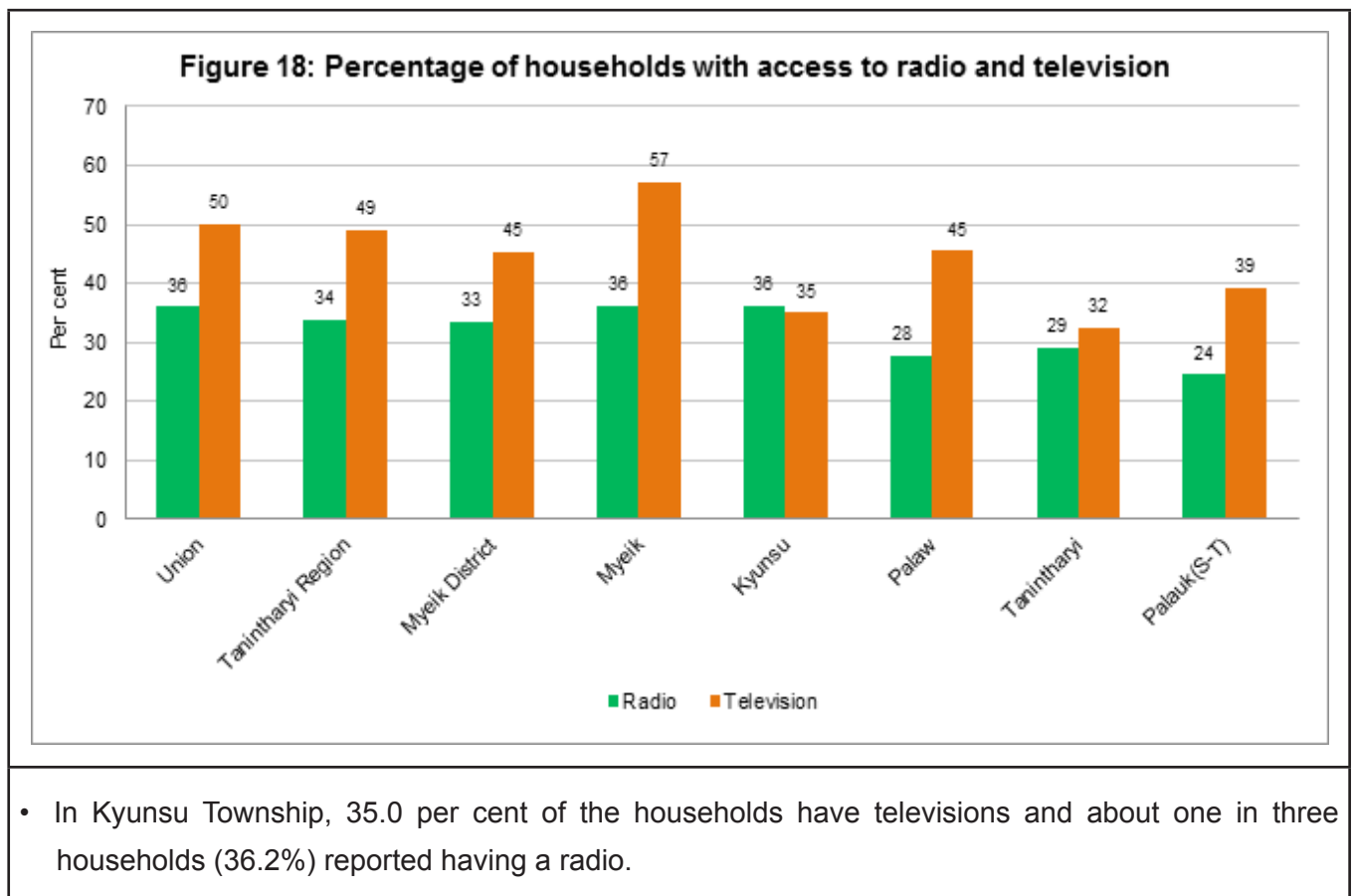
Note: \* Less than 0.1 per cent.

## Communication and related amenities

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

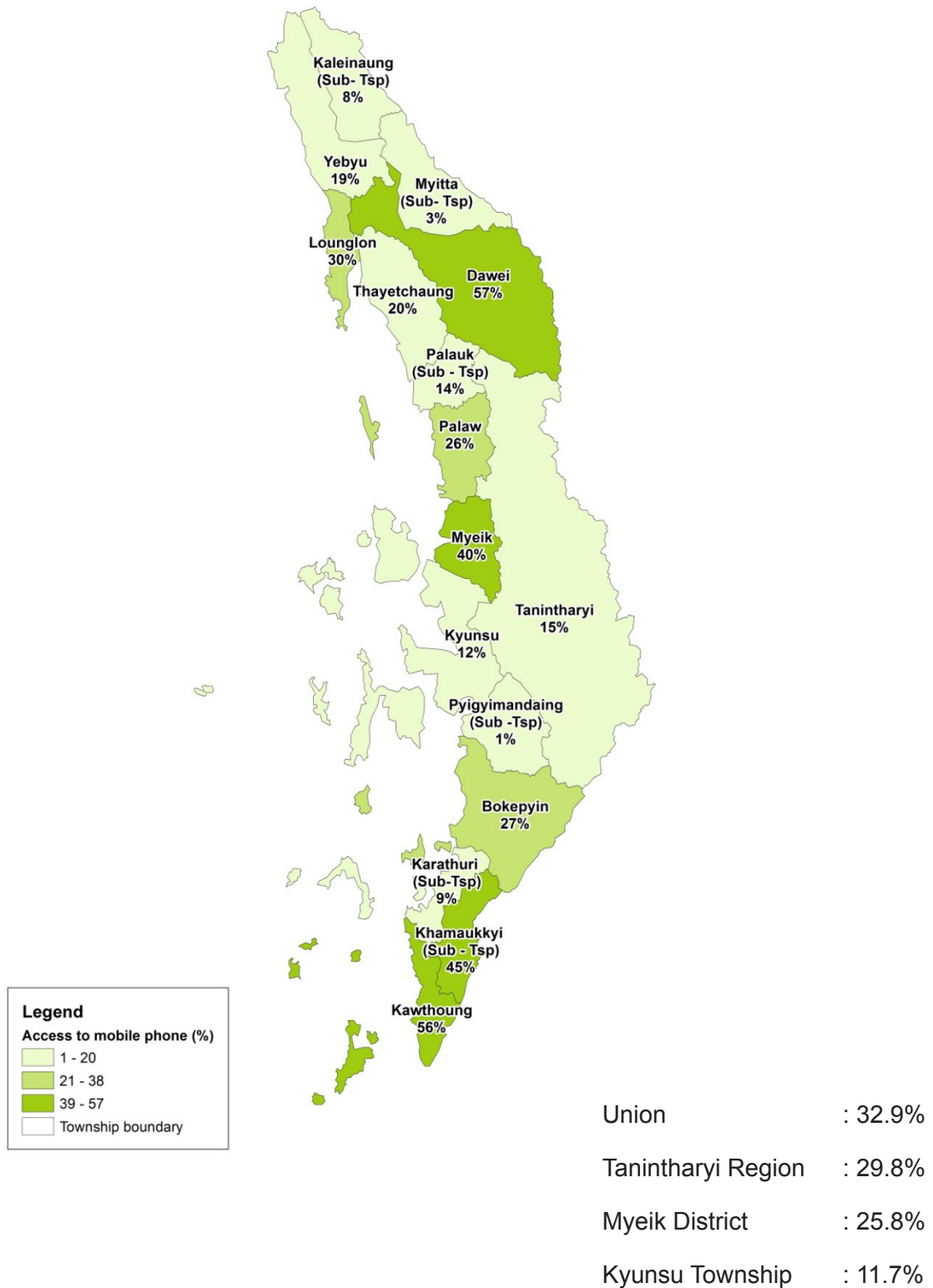
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	32,988	36.2	35.0	3.7	11.7	0.8	1.4	44.7	0.1
Urban	1,142	46.0	69.2	7.9	65.8	8.4	22.9	13.5	2.3
Rural	31,846	35.9	33.8	3.5	9.8	0.6	0.7	45.8	0.1

- Some 36.2 per cent of the households in Kyunsu Township reported having a radio and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 69.2 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while 35.9 per cent of rural areas have radio as a highest.



- In Kyunsu Township, 35.0 per cent of the households have televisions and about one in three households (36.2%) reported having a radio.

**Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone**



- Some 11.7 per cent of the households in Kyunsu Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Tanintharyi Region, it is low.

## Transportation items

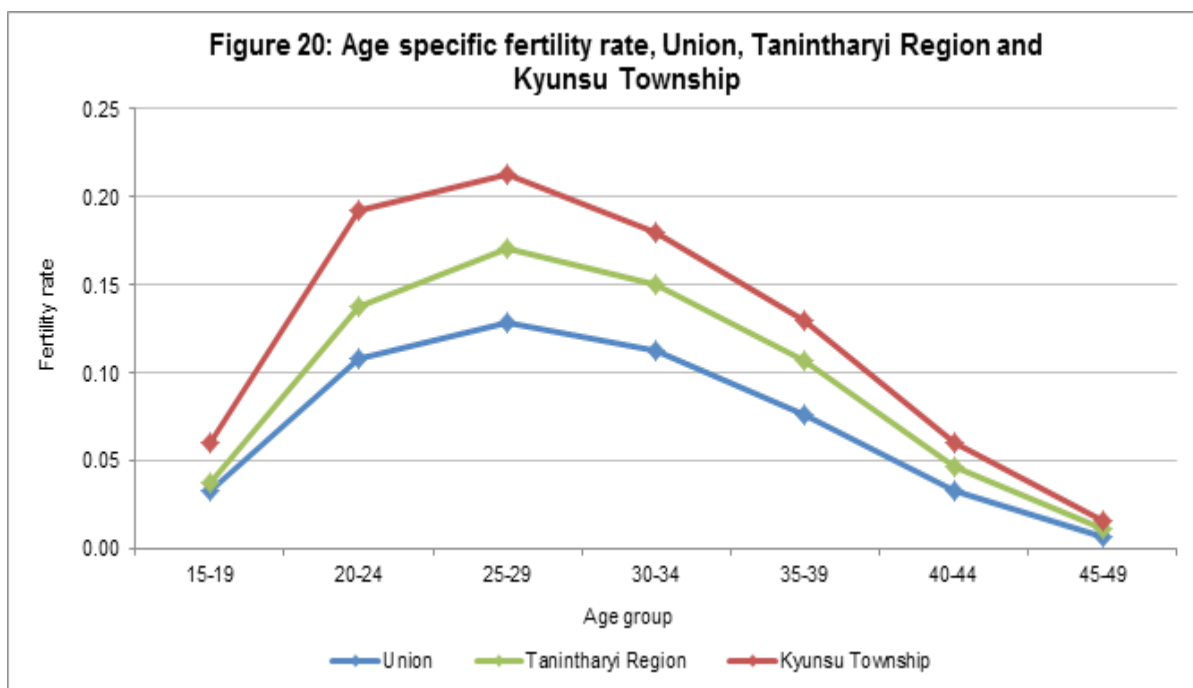
**Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural**

Region/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Tanintharyi Region	283,099	4,861	118,324	54,883	5,709	9,010	22,513	13,018
Urban	66,807	2,611	36,716	18,061	898	1,063	1,954	629
Rural	216,292	2,250	81,608	36,822	4,811	7,947	20,559	12,389
Myeik District	132,919	1,727	45,026	15,896	1,799	5,657	13,742	6,100
Urban	28,598	1,022	14,552	4,797	278	574	1,022	305
Rural	104,321	705	30,474	11,099	1,521	5,083	12,720	5,795
Kyunsu Township	32,988	56	4,116	2,077	158	2,518	8,188	743
Urban	1,142	14	432	70	6	18	100	-
Rural	31,846	42	3,684	2,007	152	2,500	8,088	743

- In Kyunsu Township, 24.8 per cent of the households have motor boat as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 12.5 per cent of households having motorcycle/ moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the urban households mainly use motorcycle/ moped as a means of transport while the majority of rural households mainly use motor boat.

## (H) Fertility and Mortality

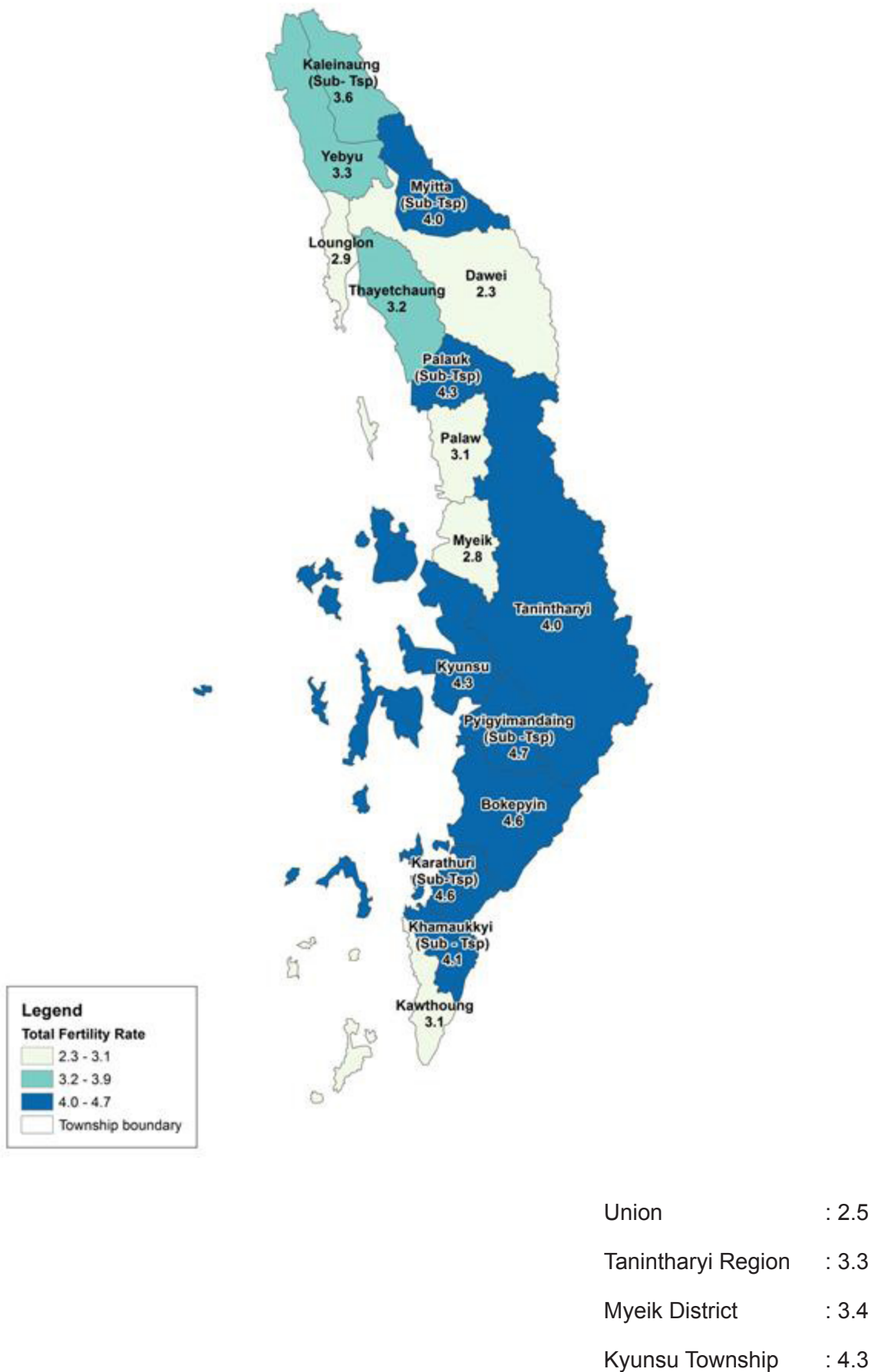
### Fertility



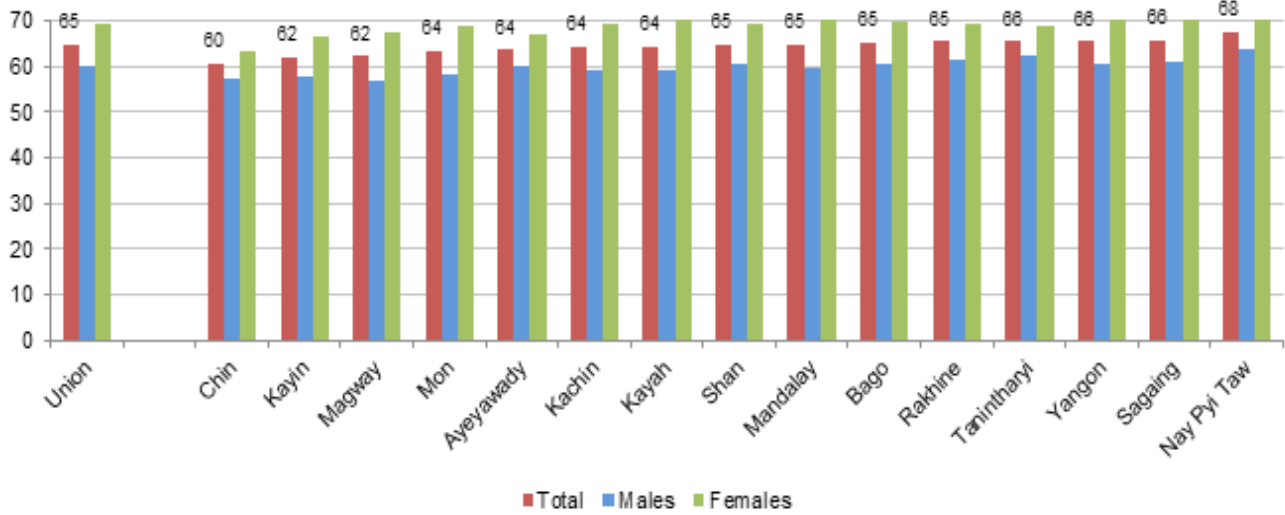
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 4.3 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.



Figure 21: Total fertility rate



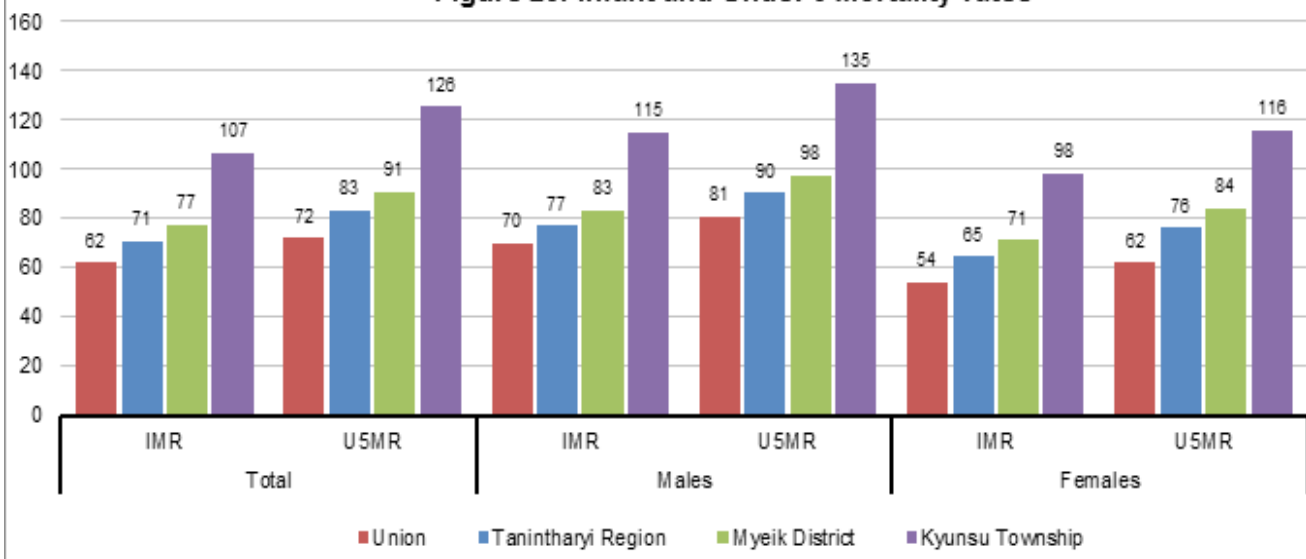
**Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)**



- The expectation of life at birth in Tanintharyi Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 68.9 years is higher than that of the males at 62.2 years.

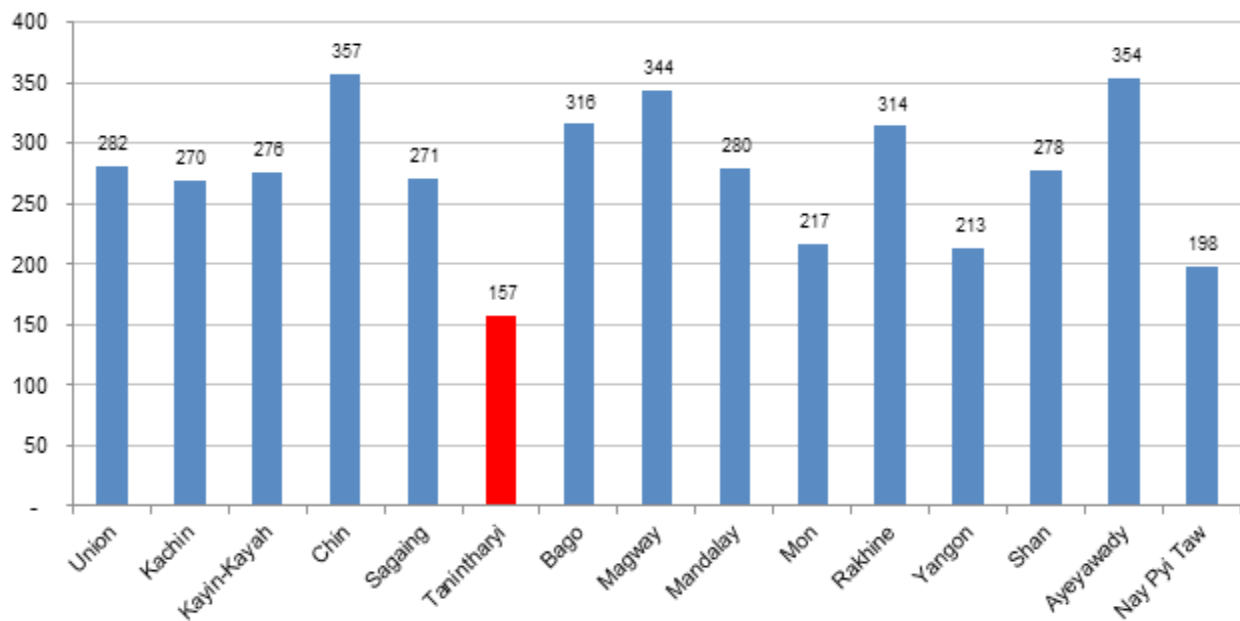
**Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality**

**Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates**



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Myeik District are higher than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Myeik District is 77 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 91 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kyunsu Township are higher than those in Tanintharyi Region and Myeik District. The Infant mortality in Kyunsu is 107 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 126 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Tanintharyi Region, there are 157 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 Tanintharyi 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 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.

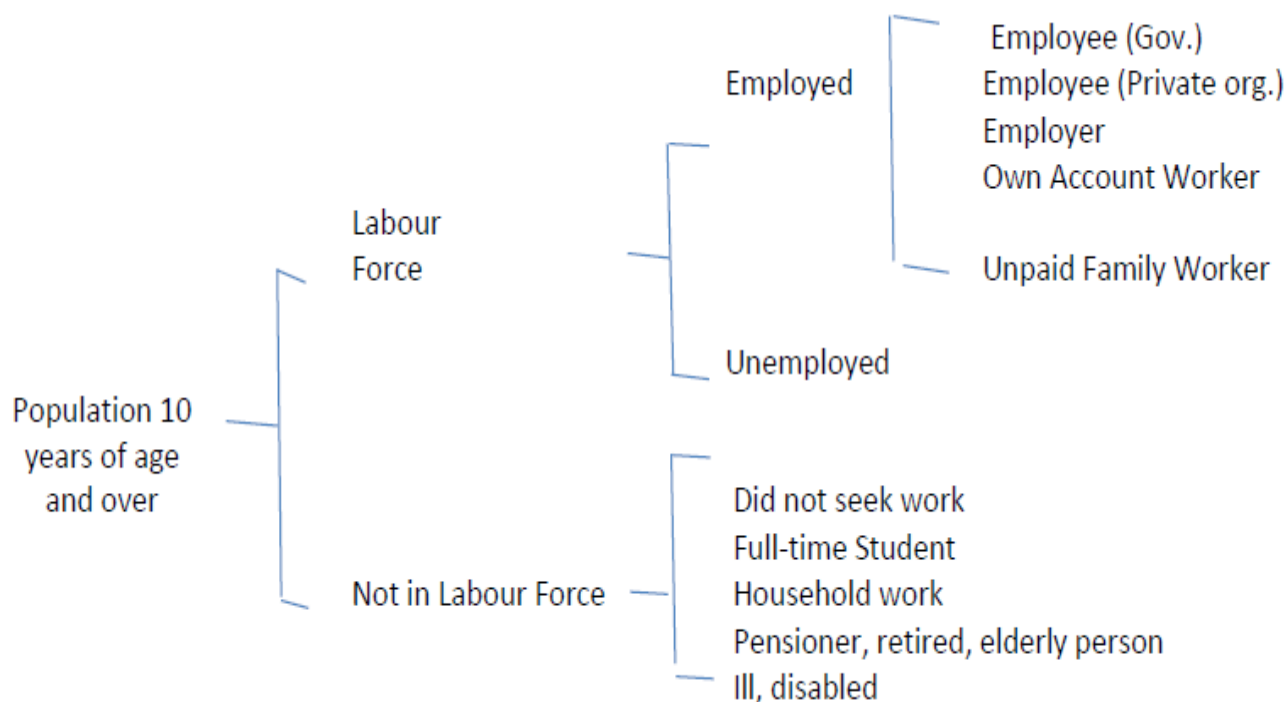
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

**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.

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

**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](http://www.dop.gov.mm)

or

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

