THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

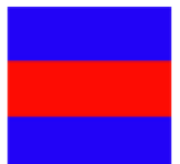# SHAN STATE, TAUNGGYI DISTRICT

Indaw Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, Taunggyi District

Indaw Sub-Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Indaw Sub-Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	38,163 [2]
Population males	19,365 (50.7%)
Population females	18,798 (49.3%)
Percentage of urban population	21.6%
Area (Km²)	2,418.4 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	15.8 persons
Median age	24.6 years
Number of wards	6
Number of village tracts	5
Number of private households	8,150
Percentage of female headed households	13.9%
Mean household size	4.5 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	31.8%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	64.8%
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.4%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	54.3
Child dependency ratio	49.1
Old dependency ratio	5.2
Ageing index	10.5
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	103
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	71.8%
Male	79.9%
Female	63.9%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,623	6.9
Walking	1,043	2.7
Seeing	1,398	3.7
Hearing	922	2.4
Remembering	880	2.3

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	24,083	80.5
Associate Scrutiny	*	< 0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	37	0.1
National Registration	112	0.4
Religious	102	0.3
Temporary Registration	*	< 0.1
Foreign Registration	-	-
Foreign Passport	*	< 0.1
None	5,560	18.6

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	83.6%	93.1%	73.5%
Unemployment rate	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Employment to population ratio	82.9%	92.3%	72.9%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	7,589	93.1
Renter	102	1.3
Provided free (individually)	159	2.0
Government quarters	213	2.6
Private company quarters	41	0.5
Other	46	0.6

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		33.3%
Bamboo	58.9%	43.0%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	0.4%	
Wood	20.8%	44.7%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.1%		66.1%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	19.4%	11.2%	0.1%
Other	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	459	5.6
LPG	-	-
Kerosene	*	0.1
Biogas	*	0.1
Firewood	7,154	87.8
Charcoal	504	6.2
Coal	*	0.2
Other	*	< 0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	1,338	16.4
Kerosene	551	6.8
Candle	2,431	29.8
Battery	691	8.5
Generator (private)	117	1.4
Water mill (private)	180	2.2
Solar system/energy	2,743	33.7
Other	99	1.2
Main source of drinking water	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	292	3.6
Tube well, borehole	116	1.4
Protected well/spring	998	12.2
Bottled/purifier water	71	0.9
Total Improved Water Sources	*1,477*	*18.1*
Unprotected well/spring	2,296	28.2
Pool/pond/lake	441	5.4
River/stream/canal	3,028	37.2
Waterfall/rainwater	502	6.1
Other	406	5.0
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*6,673*	*81.9*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	**Number**	**Per cent**
Tap water/piped	358	4.4
Tube well, borehole	101	1.2
Protected well/spring	839	10.3
Unprotected well/spring	2,250	27.6
Pool/pond/lake	459	5.6
River/stream/canal	3,226	39.6
Waterfall/rainwater	511	6.3
Bottled/purifier water	-	-
Other	406	5.0

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	72	0.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	4,418	54.2
Total Improved Sanitation	*4,490*	*55.1*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	3,287	40.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	56	0.7
Other	78	1.0
None	239	2.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	3,045	37.4
Television	4,321	53.0
Landline phone	83	1.0
Mobile phone	1,450	17.8
Computer	48	0.6
Internet at home	94	1.2
Households with none of the items	2,399	29.4
Households with all of the items	*	< 0.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	174	2.1
Motorcycle/Moped	5,549	68.1
Bicycle	661	8.1
4-Wheel tractor	380	4.7
Canoe/Boat	25	0.3
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	2,489	30.5

Note: [1] Population figures for Indaw Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

[2] Includes both household population and institution population.

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

[4] Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

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 Indaw Sub-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 Indaw Sub-Township

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	38,163 *
Males	19,365
Females	18,798
Sex ratio	103 males per 100 females
Percentage of urban population	21.6%
Area (Km^2)	2,418.4 **
Population density (persons per Km^2)	15.8 persons
Number of wards	6
Number of village tracts	5

	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	36,568	8,068	28,500
Number of conventional households	8,150	1,836	6,314

Mean household size	4.5 persons ***

- In Indaw Sub-Township, there are more males than females with 103 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (21.6%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Indaw Sub-Township is 16 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.5 persons living in each household in Indaw Sub-Township. This is slightly greater than the Union average.

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

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

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Indaw Sub-Township (Taunggyi District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**8,150**	**38,163**	**19,365**	**18,798**
	Ward	**1,836**	**8,252**	**4,171**	**4,081**
1	No(1)(W)	322	1,490	831	659
2	No(2)(W)	160	653	314	339
3	No(3)(W)	324	1,516	727	789
4	No(4)(W)	292	1,211	608	603
5	No(5)(W)	255	1,115	539	576
6	No(6)(W)	483	2,267	1,152	1,115
	Village Tract	**6,314**	**29,911**	**15,194**	**14,717**
1	Ohn Kwe(VT)	704	3,117	1,617	1,500
2	Nang Kaung Hmu(VT)	148	779	409	370
3	Kyauk Gu(VT)	3,217	15,607	7,924	7,683
4	Nawng Woe(VT)	652	3,084	1,589	1,495
5	Nawng Long(VT)	1,593	7,324	3,655	3,669

| Figure 2: | Population by broad age groups, Indaw Sub-Township | Table 2: | Population by 5-year age groups, Indaw Sub-Township |

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Indaw Sub-Township

1,280
(3.4%)

12,141
(31.8%)

24,742
(64.8%)

□ 0 - 14 years ■ 15 - 64 years ■ 65 years and over
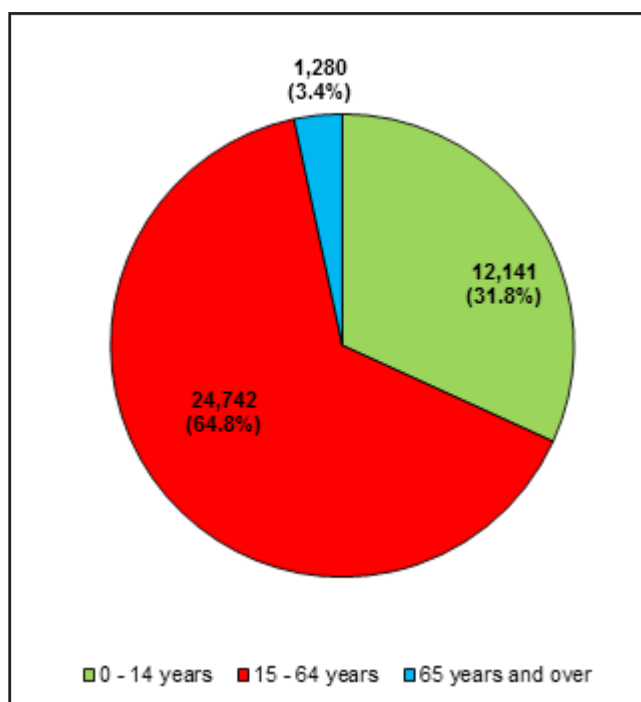
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Indaw Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**38,163**	**19,365**	**18,798**
0 - 4	4,127	2,033	2,094
5 - 9	4,116	2,016	2,100
10 - 14	3,898	1,984	1,914
15 - 19	3,533	1,766	1,767
20 - 24	3,684	1,889	1,795
25 - 29	3,496	1,790	1,706
30 - 34	3,129	1,625	1,504
35 - 39	2,755	1,429	1,326
40 - 44	2,461	1,229	1,232
45 - 49	2,033	1,103	930
50 - 54	1,658	841	817
55 - 59	1,178	645	533
60 - 64	815	434	381
65 - 69	428	223	205
70 - 74	360	161	199
75 - 79	225	93	132
80 - 84	144	59	85
85 - 89	83	32	51
90 +	40	13	27

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Indaw Sub-Township is 64.8 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, Shan State, Taunggyi District and Indaw Sub-Township)
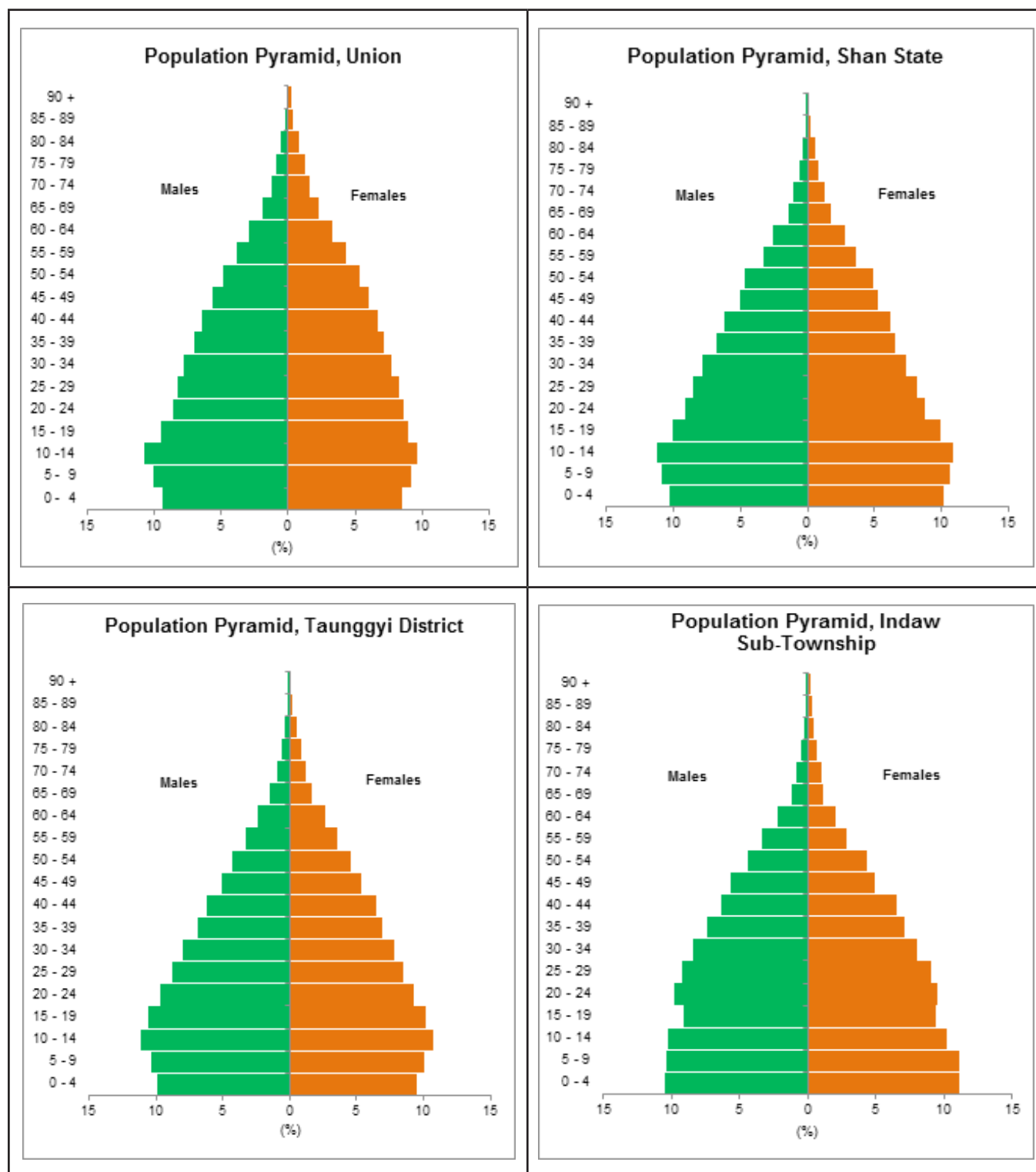
- The birth rate has been slightly increasing in Indaw Sub-Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has declined at age group 15-19 and slightly increased at age group 20-24 and declined from age group 25-29 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Indaw Sub-Township.

- There are less males than females in age groups 0-4, 5-9, 15-19 and older age groups 40-44, 70-74 to 90 and over less females in the remaining age groups.

(B)   Religion

Figure 4: Percentage of population by religion, Union and Shan State
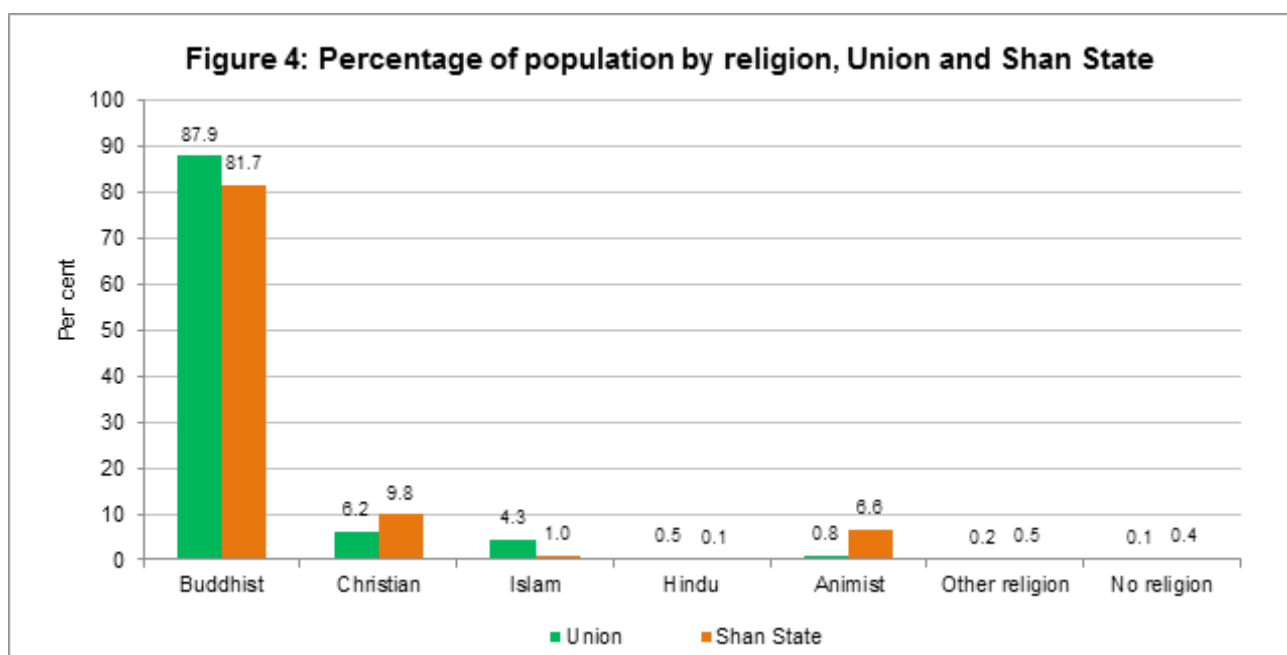
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- 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 % No religion.

(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	789	394	395	123	50	73
6	841	411	430	453	202	251
7	821	397	424	581	276	305
8	777	341	436	525	221	304
9	790	389	401	589	295	294
10	775	368	407	557	257	300
11	688	317	371	489	222	267
12	744	354	390	404	200	204
13	731	341	390	339	151	188
14	614	276	338	193	80	113
15	727	322	405	124	56	68
16	650	330	320	92	45	47
17	613	308	305	56	23	33
18	739	335	404	57	28	29
19	606	300	306	31	10	21
20	898	433	465	31	13	18
21	603	317	286	23	12	11
22	666	312	354	10	5	5
23	663	349	314	8	2	6
24	650	305	345	9	3	6
25	881	451	430	2	1	1
26	642	316	326	6	4	2
27	607	317	290	-	-	-
28	648	292	356	3	2	1
29	531	259	272	2	1	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Indaw Sub-Township
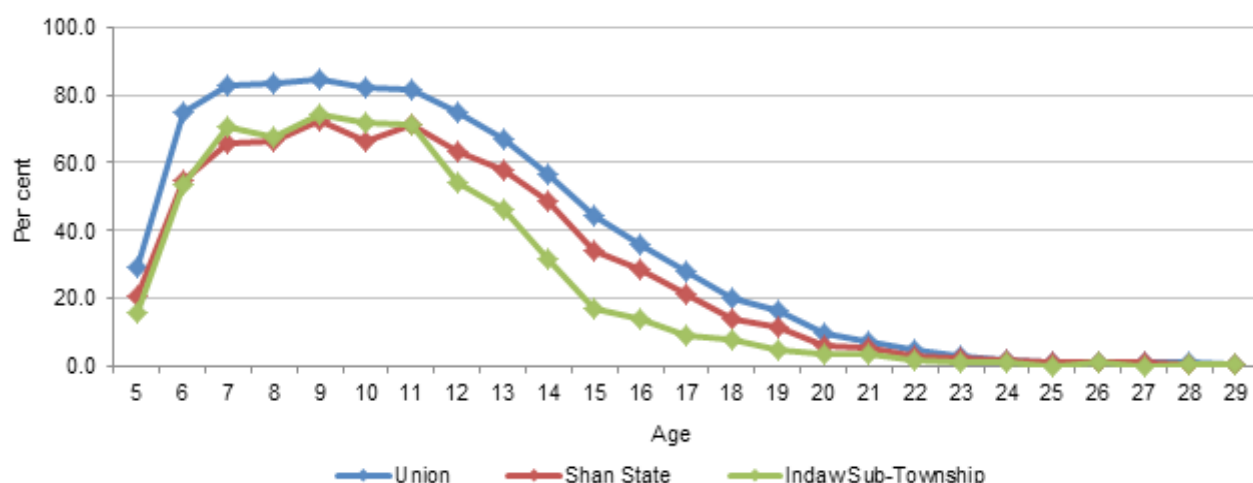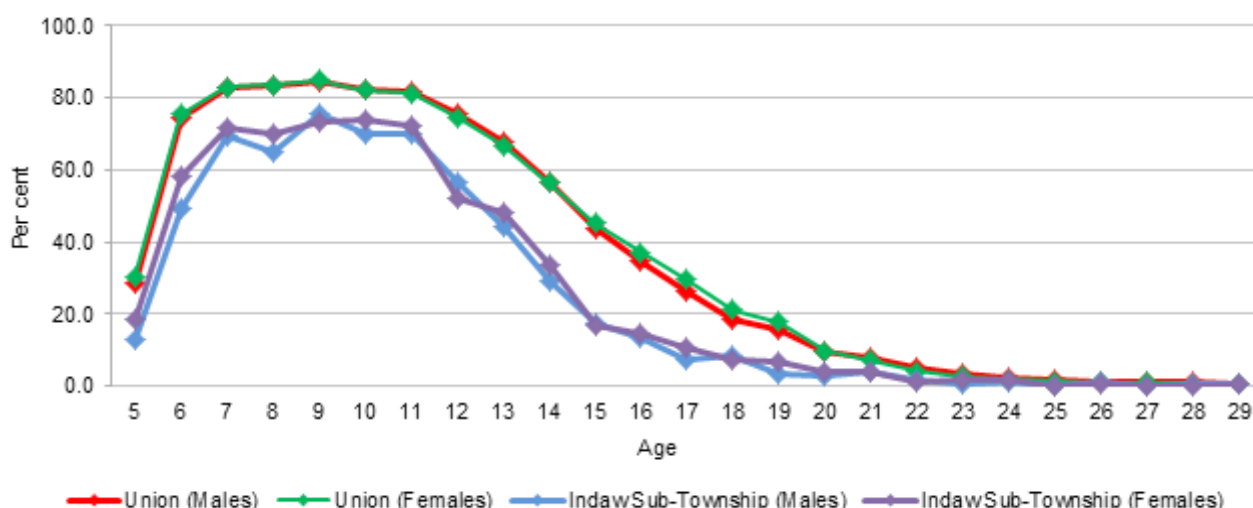

Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Indaw Sub-Township

- School attendance in Indaw Sub-Township drops starting from age 12 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Indaw Sub-Township declined starting from school starting age.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Shan State (aged 15 and over)

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 72%

Mongkai 38%

Kehsi 56%

Mineshu 50%

Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 62%

Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 44%

Ywarngan 93%

Yatsauk 86%

Le`char 63%

Kunhing 60%

Karli (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Pindaya 93%

Hopon 74%

Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 68%

Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Taunggyi 91%

Loilin 69%

Nanhsam (South) 67%

Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 65%

Kalaw 87%

Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 77%

Mone` 59%

Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 75%

Nyaungshwe 89%

Hsihseng 78%

Minepan 56%

Maukme` 53%

Linkhe` 63%

Pinlaung 82%

Homane (Sub-Tsp) 54%

Phekon 81%

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 38 - 57
- 58 - 75
- 76 - 93
- Township boundary

Union : 89.5%

Shan State : 64.6%

Taunggyi District : 85.2%

Indaw Sub-Township : 71.8%

14

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,815	83.4
Males	3,311	86.1
Females	3,504	80.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Indaw Sub-Township is 71.8 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) but lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 63.9 per cent and for the males it is 79.9 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 83.4 per cent with 80.9 per cent for females and 86.1 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 (grade 1 - 4)	Primary school (grade 5)	Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
Total	18,805	7,787	41.4	5,080	3,111	1,425	551	7	381	34	13	416
Urban	4,349	1,018	23.4	1,271	832	499	235	3	170	16	2	303
Rural	14,456	6,769	46.8	3,809	2,279	926	316	4	211	18	11	113
Males	9,677	3,449	35.6	2,600	1,781	956	341	6	207	17	10	310
Females	9,128	4,338	47.5	2,480	1,330	469	210	1	174	17	3	106

- Some 41.4 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- There are 35.6 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 47.5 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 16.5 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 2.0 per cent has completed university/college education.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 46.8 per cent have never been to school.

(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	27.1	25.8	28.5	1.6	1.8	1.5
15 - 19	79.8	82.0	77.7	2.0	2.3	1.7
20 - 24	88.2	95.2	80.8	2.0	1.7	2.3
25 - 29	87.8	96.7	78.4	0.5	0.8	-
30 - 34	88.1	97.1	78.4	0.5	0.7	0.3
35 - 39	87.4	97.8	76.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
40 - 44	86.0	98.5	73.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
45 - 49	84.6	96.2	70.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
50 - 54	78.2	94.4	61.4	0.2	0.4	-
55 - 59	71.4	88.1	51.2	0.1	0.2	-
60 - 64	49.3	64.3	32.3	0.2	-	0.8
65 - 69	37.9	53.8	20.5	-	-	-
70 - 74	22.5	32.9	14.1	-	-	-
75 +	17.5	27.4	10.8	1.2	1.9	-
15 - 24	84.1	88.8	79.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
15 - 64	83.6	93.1	73.5	0.8	0.9	0.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
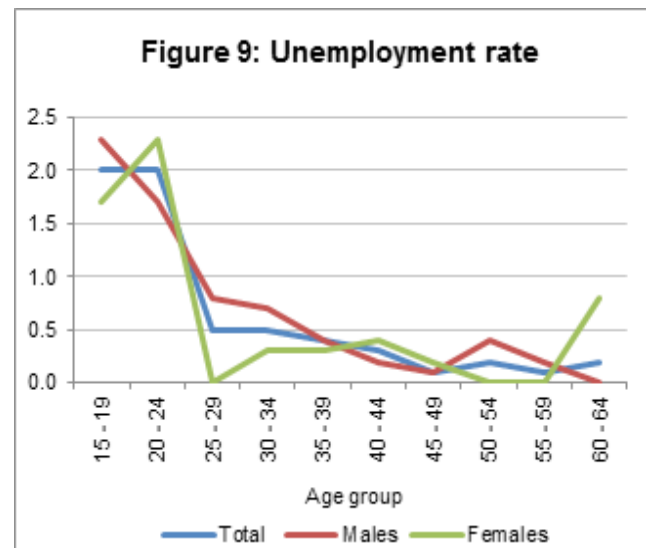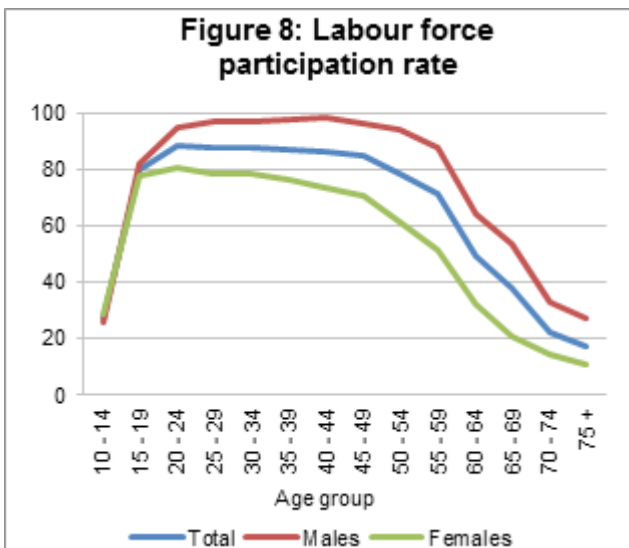
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Indaw Sub-Township is 83.6 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 73.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 93.1 per cent.

- In Indaw Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 27.1 per cent. It is 25.8 per cent for males and 28.5 per cent for females.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Indaw Sub-Township is 0.8 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (0.9%) and for females (0.8%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 2.0 per cent.

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

| Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	7,854	0.3	35.4	37.4	14.8	2.5	9.7
Males	2,711	0.6	49.5	5.3	18.0	3.5	23.0
Females	5,143	0.1	28.0	54.2	13.1	1.9	2.6

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 49.5 per cent of males are full time students while 54.2 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**19,710**	**11,090**	**8,620**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	60	42	18	0.3	0.4	0.2
Professionals	92	21	71	0.5	0.2	0.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	148	119	29	0.8	1.1	0.3
Clerical Support Workers	69	38	31	0.4	0.3	0.4
Services and Sales Workers	466	161	305	2.4	1.5	3.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	15,933	9,168	6,765	80.8	82.7	78.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	381	315	66	1.9	2.8	0.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	152	150	2	0.8	1.4	*
Elementary Occupations	2,183	959	1,224	11.1	8.6	14.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	226	117	109	1.1	1.1	1.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Indaw Sub-Township
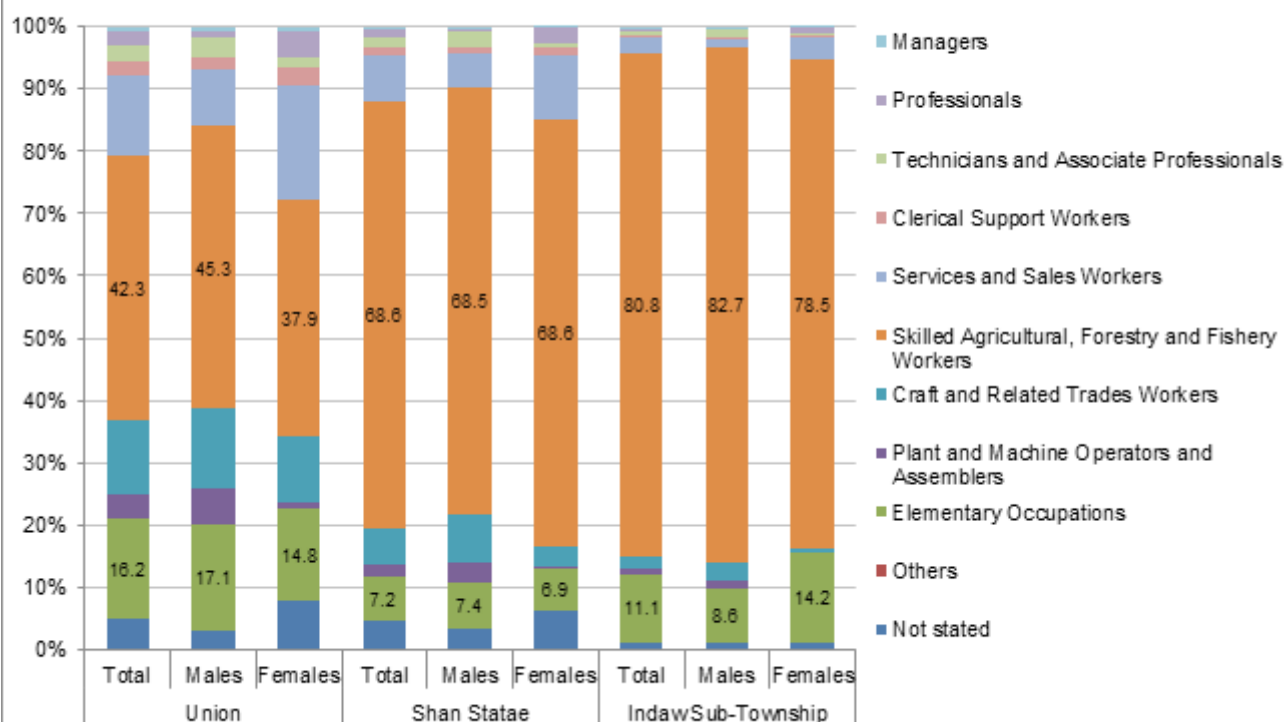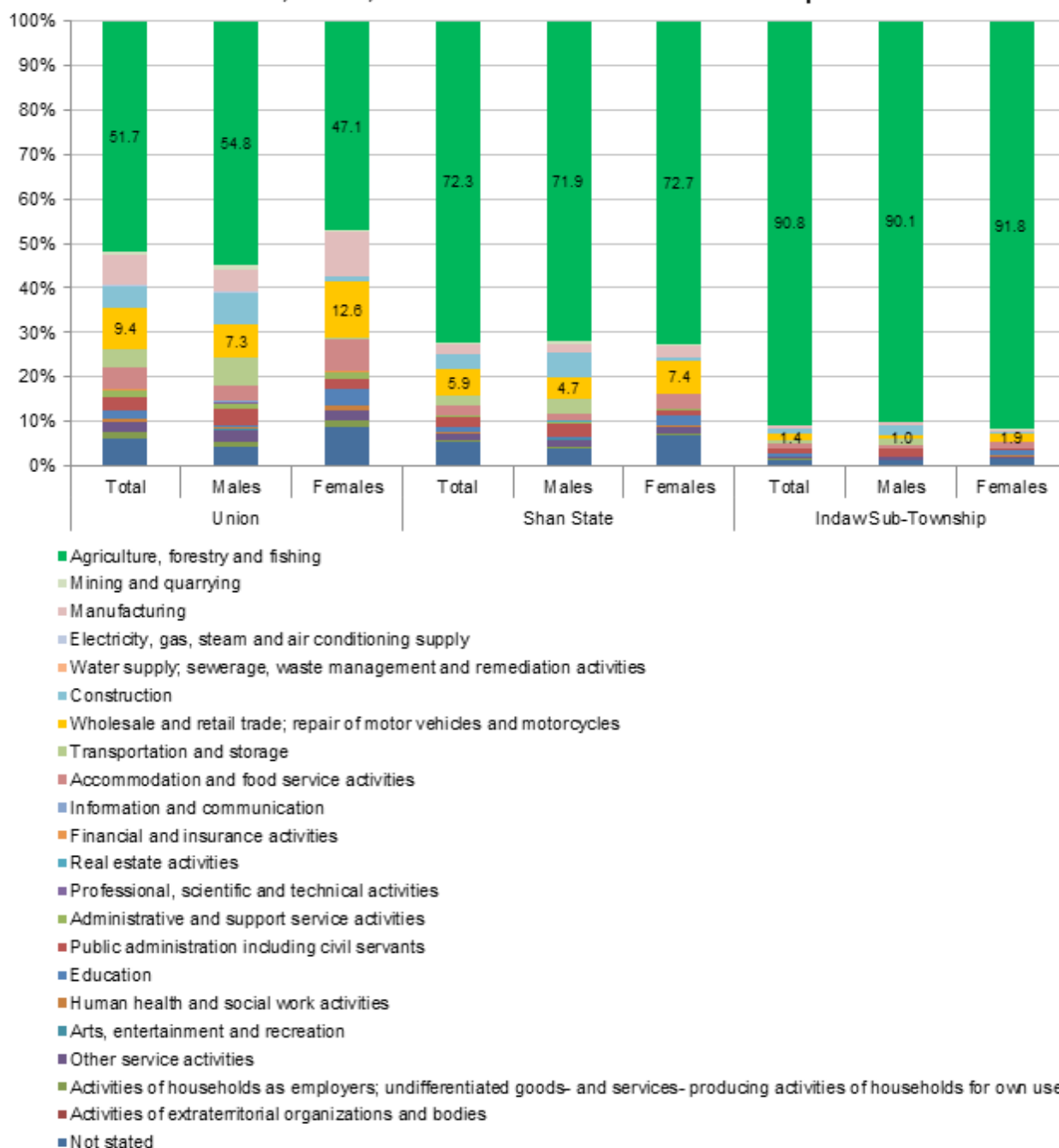
- In Indaw Sub-Township, 80.8 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 11.1 per cent in elementary occupations.

- Analysis by sex shows that 82.7 per cent of males and 78.5 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.

19

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**19,710**	**11,090**	**8,620**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,900	9,991	7,909	90.8	90.1	91.8
Mining and quarrying	39	20	19	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	115	74	41	0.6	0.7	0.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	*	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	4	-	*	*	-
Construction	236	221	15	1.2	2.0	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	276	108	168	1.4	1.0	1.9
Transportation and storage	158	155	3	0.8	1.4	*
Accommodation and food service activities	199	64	135	1.0	0.6	1.6
Information and communication	4	2	2	*	*	*
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Administrative and support service activities	8	6	2	*	0.1	*
Public administration including civil servants	238	203	35	1.2	1.8	0.4
Education	97	10	87	0.5	0.1	1.0
Human health and social work activities	31	7	24	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	3	-	*	*	-
Other service activities	105	63	42	0.5	0.6	0.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	13	6	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	281	150	131	1.4	1.4	1.5

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

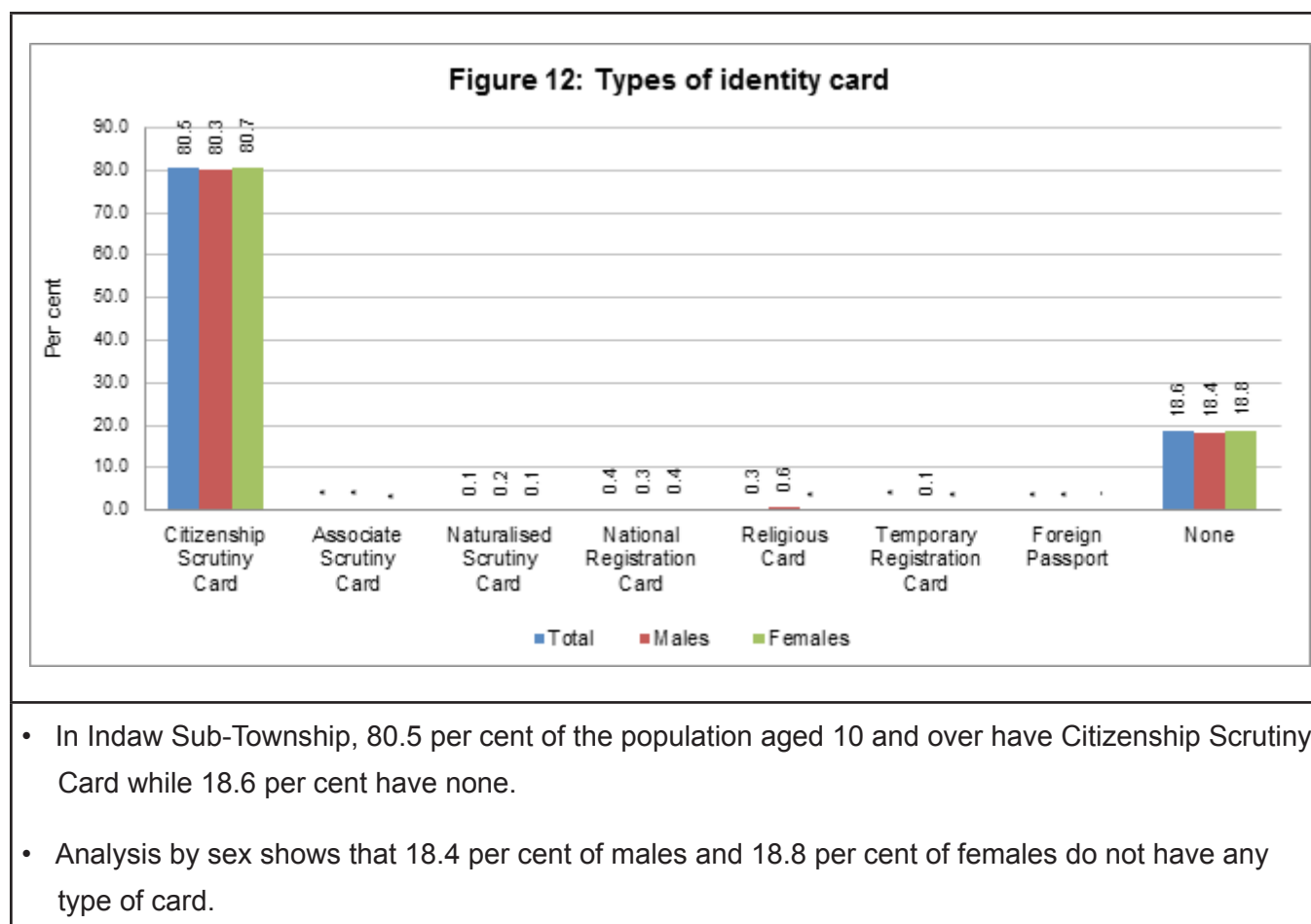Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Shan State and Indaw Sub-Township

- In Indaw Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 90.8 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 1.4 per cent.

- There are 90.1 per cent of males and 91.8 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	24,083	*	37	112	102	*	-	*	5,560
Urban	5,941	*	8	11	12	*	-	-	700
Rural	18,142	*	29	101	90	*	-	*	4,860
Males	12,298	*	26	53	99	*	-	*	2,821
Females	11,785	*	11	59	3	*	-	-	2,739

Note: * Less than 20 cards.

Figure 12: Types of identity card

- In Indaw Sub-Township, 80.5 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 18.6 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 18.4 per cent of males and 18.8 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F)   Disability

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

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	**38,163**	**35,540**	**2,623**	**6.9**	**1,398**	**922**	**1,043**	**880**
0 - 4	4,127	4,098	29	0.7	8	6	20	14
5 - 9	4,116	4,063	53	1.3	14	17	15	26
10 - 14	3,898	3,820	78	2.0	16	22	15	44
15 - 19	3,533	3,448	85	2.4	26	27	24	34
20 - 24	3,684	3,607	77	2.1	17	28	30	25
25 - 29	3,496	3,400	96	2.7	18	36	28	38
30 - 34	3,129	3,003	126	4.0	39	43	40	44
35 - 39	2,755	2,640	115	4.2	38	29	34	38
40 - 44	2,461	2,269	192	7.8	78	55	69	47
45 - 49	2,033	1,760	273	13.4	160	78	89	72
50 - 54	1,658	1,369	289	17.4	167	73	86	75
55 - 59	1,178	900	278	23.6	180	83	107	83
60 - 64	815	519	296	36.3	207	91	141	90
65 - 69	428	267	161	37.6	105	69	72	57
70 - 74	360	166	194	53.9	126	94	95	68
75 - 79	225	100	125	55.6	91	77	62	44
80 - 84	144	57	87	60.4	60	50	63	42
85 - 89	83	39	44	53.0	31	27	33	24
90 +	40	15	25	62.5	17	17	20	15

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	**19,365**	**18,085**	**1,280**	**6.6**	**646**	**435**	**482**	**416**
0 - 4	2,033	2,019	14	0.7	3	1	11	8
5 - 9	2,016	1,990	26	1.3	6	9	4	12
10 - 14	1,984	1,934	50	2.5	8	13	9	30
15 - 19	1,766	1,724	42	2.4	15	13	13	19
20 - 24	1,889	1,852	37	2.0	7	13	13	12
25 - 29	1,790	1,743	47	2.6	6	15	17	20
30 - 34	1,625	1,566	59	3.6	15	22	22	22
35 - 39	1,429	1,377	52	3.6	17	10	15	14
40 - 44	1,229	1,133	96	7.8	32	35	34	20
45 - 49	1,103	969	134	12.1	79	39	46	37
50 - 54	841	693	148	17.6	84	37	42	35
55 - 59	645	497	148	22.9	95	44	44	43
60 - 64	434	288	146	33.6	105	36	62	39
65 - 69	223	143	80	35.9	51	36	36	29
70 - 74	161	76	85	52.8	47	42	47	25
75 - 79	93	37	56	60.2	39	32	25	21
80 - 84	59	24	35	59.3	19	20	25	15
85 - 89	32	15	17	53.1	10	12	10	10
90 +	13	5	8	61.5	8	6	7	5

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	**18,798**	**17,455**	**1,343**	**7.1**	**752**	**487**	**561**	**464**
0 - 4	2,094	2,079	15	0.7	5	5	9	6
5 - 9	2,100	2,073	27	1.3	8	8	11	14
10 - 14	1,914	1,886	28	1.5	8	9	6	14
15 - 19	1,767	1,724	43	2.4	11	14	11	15
20 - 24	1,795	1,755	40	2.2	10	15	17	13
25 - 29	1,706	1,657	49	2.9	12	21	11	18
30 - 34	1,504	1,437	67	4.5	24	21	18	22
35 - 39	1,326	1,263	63	4.8	21	19	19	24
40 - 44	1,232	1,136	96	7.8	46	20	35	27
45 - 49	930	791	139	14.9	81	39	43	35
50 - 54	817	676	141	17.3	83	36	44	40
55 - 59	533	403	130	24.4	85	39	63	40
60 - 64	381	231	150	39.4	102	55	79	51
65 - 69	205	124	81	39.5	54	33	36	28
70 - 74	199	90	109	54.8	79	52	48	43
75 - 79	132	63	69	52.3	52	45	37	23
80 - 84	85	33	52	61.2	41	30	38	27
85 - 89	51	24	27	52.9	21	15	23	14
90 +	27	10	17	63.0	9	11	13	10

- Seven in every 100 persons in Indaw Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 60.

- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

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

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	8,150	1.2	9.3	11.9	26.7	49.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
Urban	1,836	0.1	9.9	14.2	31.8	42.1	0.3	0.1	1.6
Rural	6,314	1.5	9.2	11.2	25.2	52.2	0.4	0.3	0.2

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
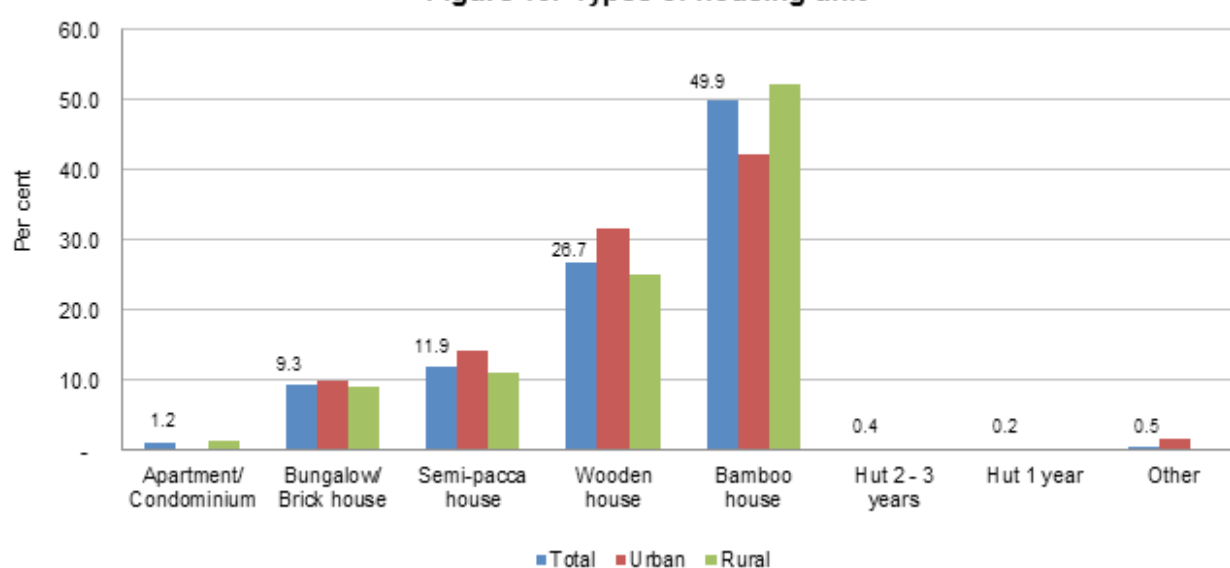
- The majority of the households in Indaw Sub-Township are living in bamboo houses (49.9%) followed by households in wooden houses (26.7%).

- Some 42.1 per cent of urban households and 52.2 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet
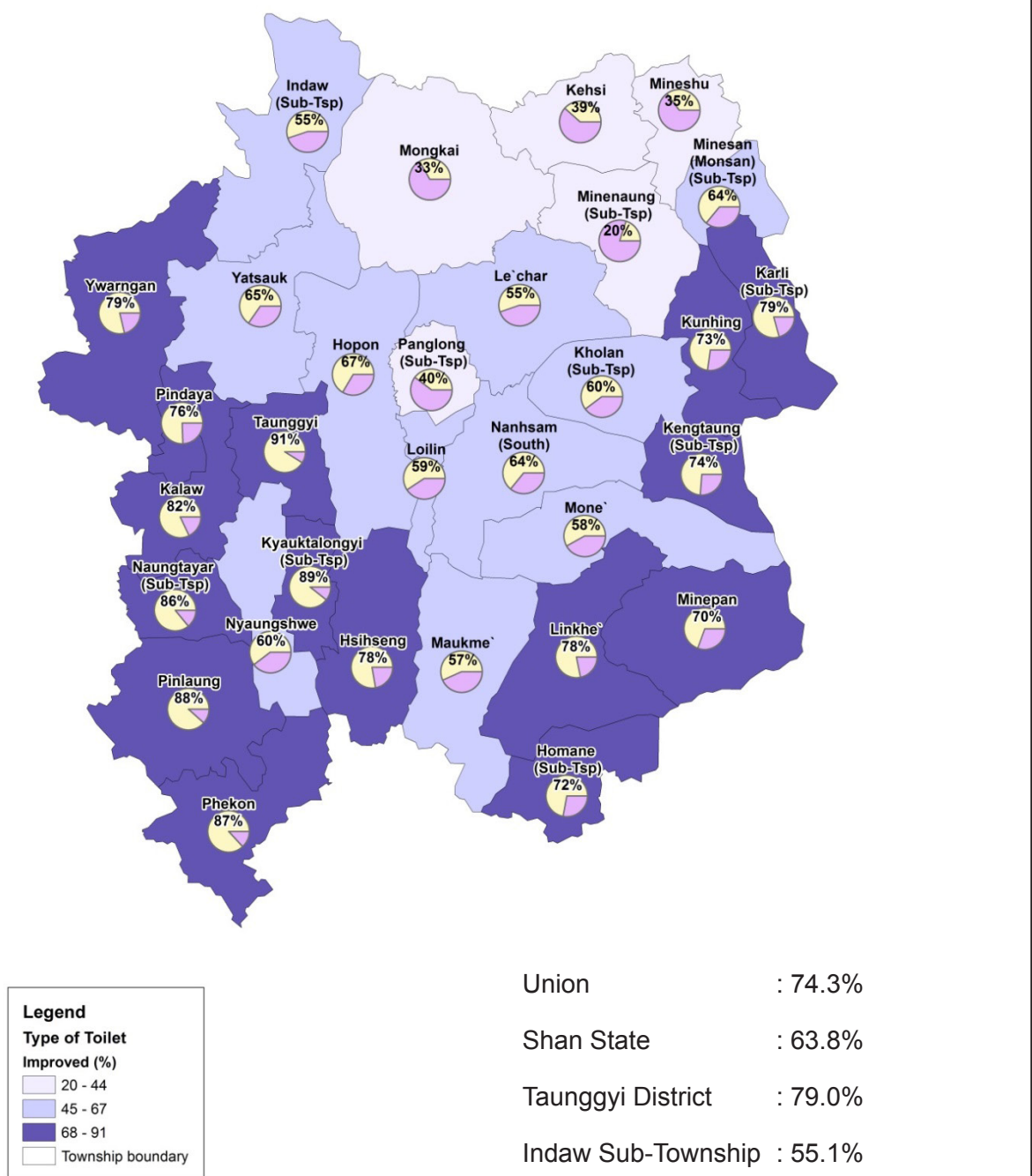
Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 55%
Kehsi 39%
Mineshu 35%
Mongkai 33%
Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 64%
Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 20%
Ywarngan 79%
Yatsauk 65%
Le`char 55%
Karli (Sub-Tsp) 79%
Kunhing 73%
Hopon 67%
Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 40%
Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 60%
Pindaya 76%
Taunggyi 91%
Loilin 59%
Nanhsam (South) 64%
Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 74%
Kalaw 82%
Mone` 58%
Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 86%
Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 89%
Nyaungshwe 60%
Hsihseng 78%
Maukme` 57%
Linkhe` 78%
Minepan 70%
Pinlaung 88%
Homane (Sub-Tsp) 72%
Phekon 87%

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 20 - 44
- 45 - 67
- 68 - 91
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
Taunggyi District	: 79.0%
Indaw Sub-Township	: 55.1%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.9	0.4	1.0
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		54.2	95.3	42.3
Improved sanitation		*55.1*	*95.7*	*43.3*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		40.3	2.6	51.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.7	0.5	0.7
Other		1.0	0.1	1.2
None		2.9	1.1	3.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,150	1,836	6,314

- Some 55.1 per cent of the households in Indaw Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (54.2%)).

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Indaw Sub-Township belongs to the range of 45-67 per cent.

- 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 2.9 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 Indaw Sub-Township, 3.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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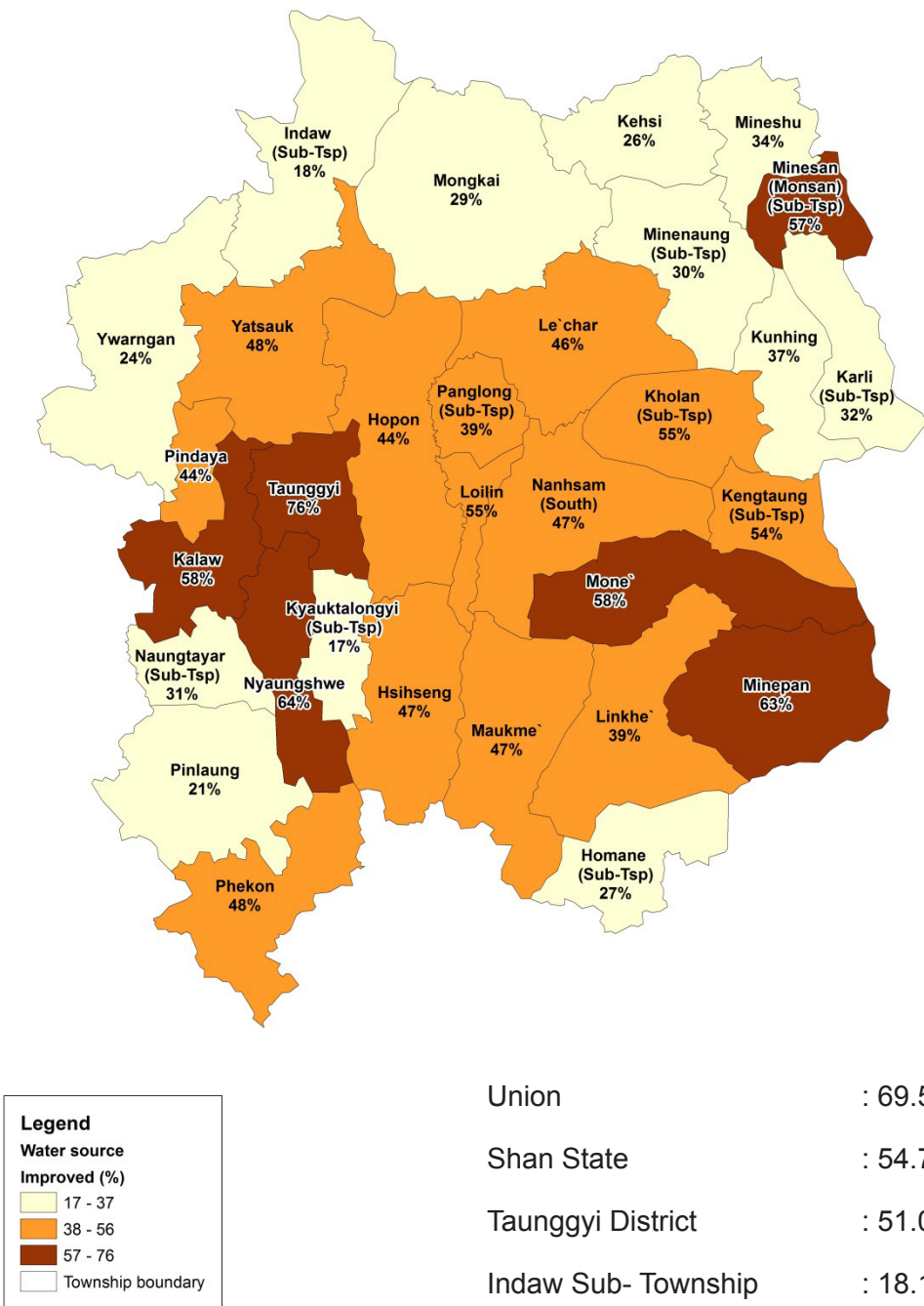

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)

- 17 - 37
- 38 - 56
- 57 - 76
- Township boundary

Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
Taunggyi District	: 51.0%
Indaw Sub- Township	: 18.1%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	3.6	12.2	1.1
Tube well, borehole	1.4	1.0	1.5
Protected well/ Spring	12.2	9.2	13.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.9	3.3	0.2
Total improved drinking water	*18.1*	*25.7*	*15.9*
Unprotected well/Spring	28.2	22.1	30.0
Pool/Pond/ Lake	5.4	13.2	3.1
River/stream/ canal	37.2	37.5	37.1
Waterfall/ Rain water	6.1	0.1	7.9
Other	5.0	1.4	6.0
Total unimproved drinking water	*81.9*	*74.3*	*84.1*
Total — Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total — Number	8,150	1,836	6,314

- In Indaw Sub-Township, 18.1 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 Indaw Sub-Township, the proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water belongs to the range of (17-37) per cent and it is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 37.2 per cent of the households use water from river/stream/canal and 28.2 per cent use water from unprotected well/spring.

- Some 81.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 84.1 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting
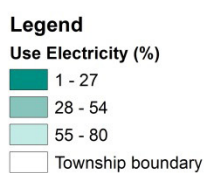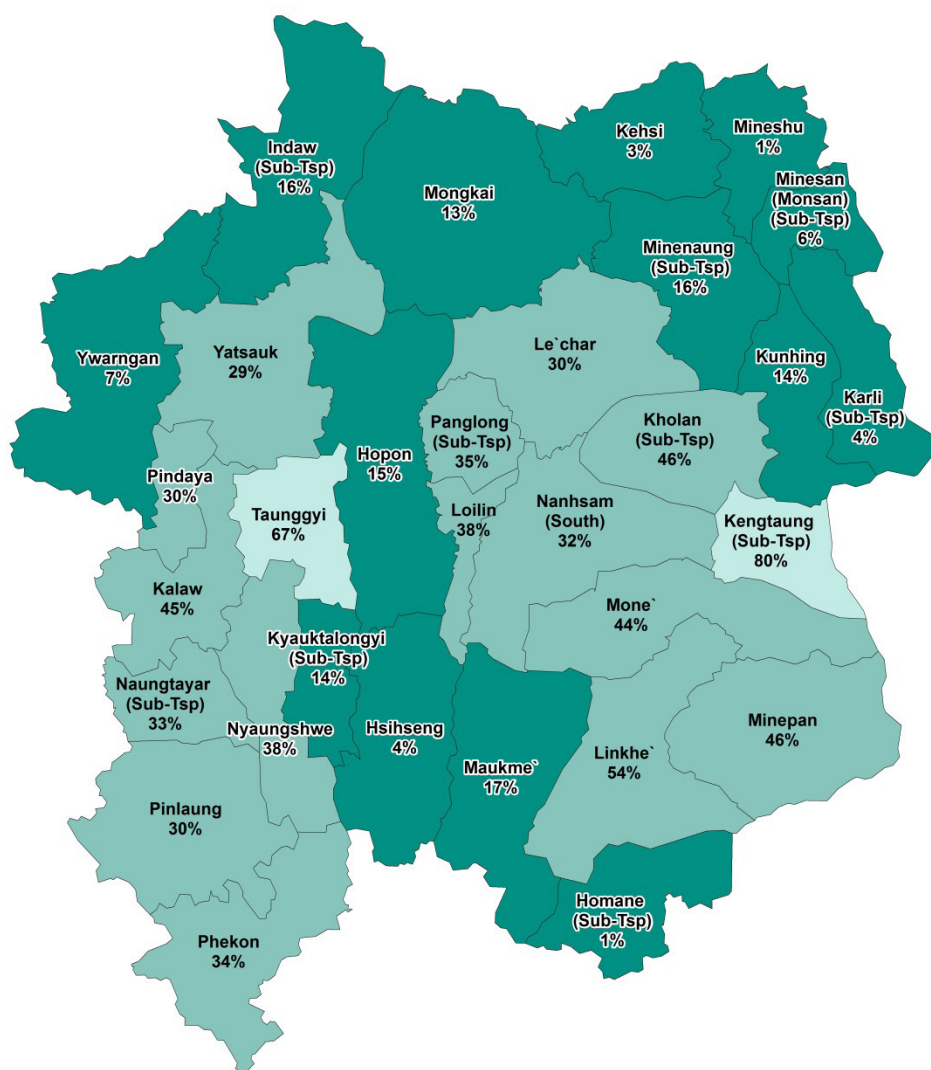
Union : 32.4%

Shan State : 33.4%

Taunggyi District : 35.7%

Indaw Sub-Township : 16.4%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
- 1 - 27
- 28 - 54
- 55 - 80
- Township boundary

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		16.4	70.8	0.6
Kerosene		6.8	0.4	8.6
Candle		29.8	21.4	32.3
Battery		8.5	2.0	10.4
Generator (private)		1.4	-	1.9
Water mill (private)		2.2	0.1	2.8
Solar system/energy		33.7	5.3	41.9
Other		1.2	0.2	1.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,150	1,836	6,314

- In Indaw Sub-Township, 16.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the range of (1-27) per cent 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 sub-township with 33.7 per cent.

- In rural areas, 41.9 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

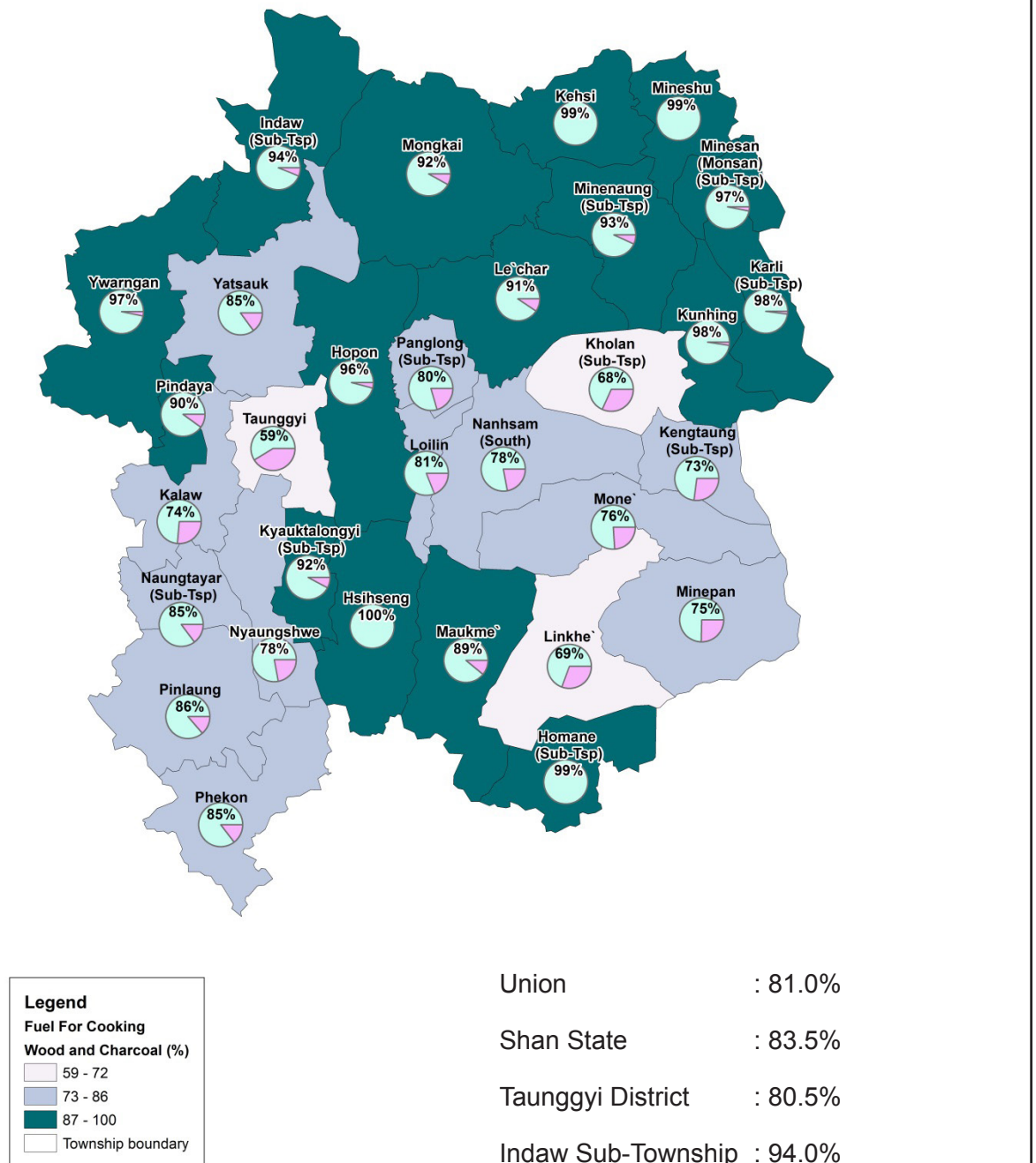## Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel

Union : 81.0%

Shan State : 83.5%

Taunggyi District : 80.5%

Indaw Sub-Township : 94.0%

Legend
Fuel For Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 59 - 72
- 73 - 86
- 87 - 100
- Township boundary

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		5.6	23.0	0.6
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		0.1	0.4	*
BioGas		0.1	0.2	*
Firewood		87.8	59.5	96.0
Charcoal		6.2	16.2	3.3
Coal		0.2	0.5	0.1
Other		*	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,150	1,836	6,314

- In Indaw Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 87.8 per cent using firewood and 6.2 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 5.6 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 96.0 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 3.3 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	8,150	37.4	53.0	1.0	17.8	0.6	1.2	29.4	*
Urban	1,836	27.9	67.9	1.1	51.7	1.6	3.4	18.5	0.1
Rural	6,314	40.1	48.7	1.0	7.9	0.3	0.5	32.6	*

- Some 53.0 per cent of the households in Indaw Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 67.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 48.7 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
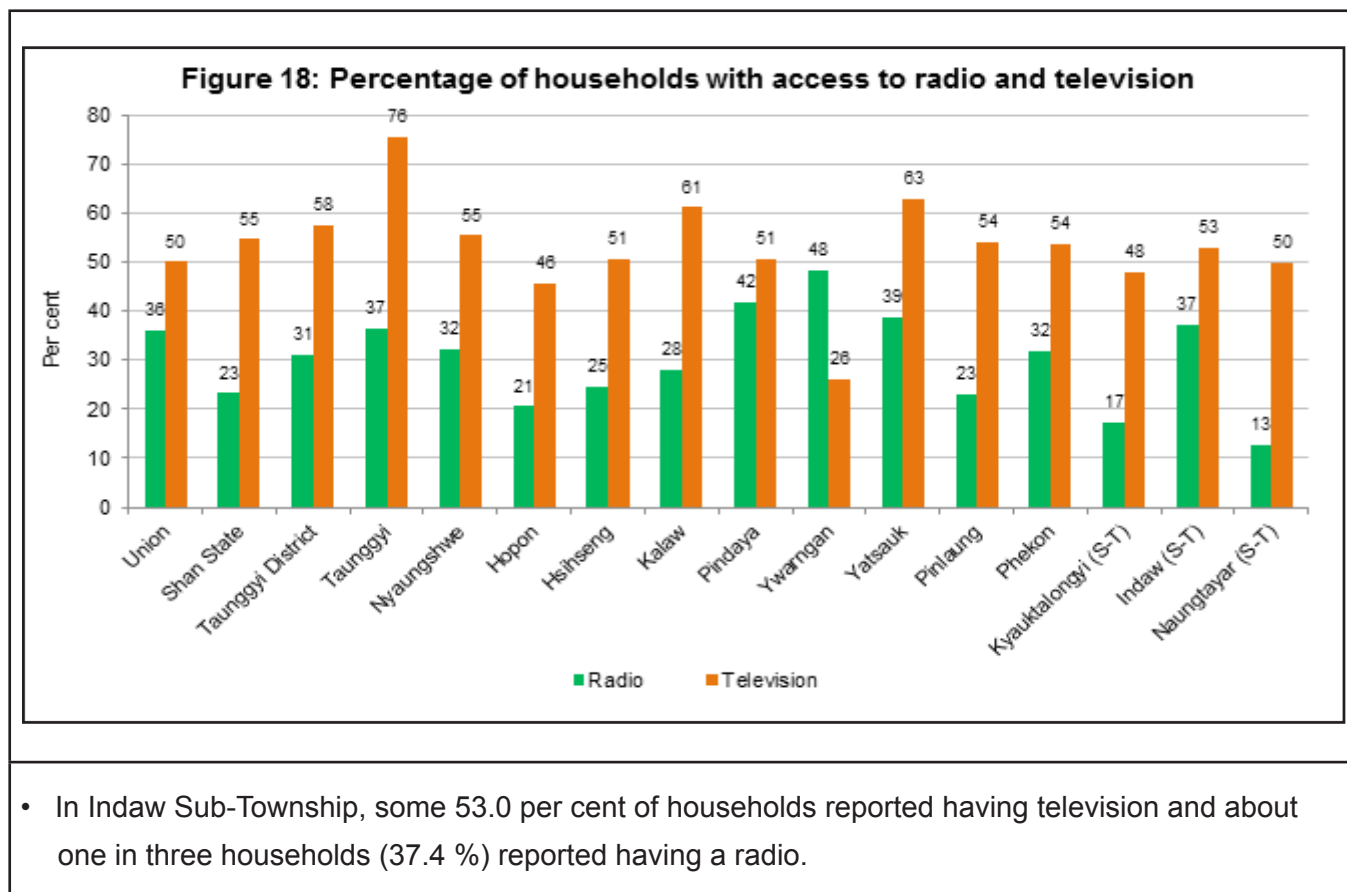
- In Indaw Sub-Township, some 53.0 per cent of households reported having television and about one in three households (37.4 %) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 18%	
Mongkai 5%	Kehsi 9%
	Mineshu 23%
	Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 20%
Ywarngan 12%	Yatsauk 32%
Le`char 26%	Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 4%
Kunhing 34%	Karli (Sub-Tsp) 25%
Pindaya 16%	Hopon 21%
Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 29%	Khölan (Sub-Tsp) 40%
Taunggyi 53%	Loilin 25%
Nanhsam (South) 32%	Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 7%
Kalaw 41%	
Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 21%	Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 19%
Mone` 27%	Minepan 44%
Hsihseng 15%	Maukme` 4%
Linkhe` 40%	
Pinlaung 25%	Nyaungshwe 35%
Phekon 22%	Homane (Sub-Tsp) 1%

Legend
Access to mobile phones (%)
- 1 - 20
- 21 - 39
- 40 - 59
- Township boundary

Union : 32.9%

Shan State : 34.4%

Taunggyi District : 33.0%

Indaw Sub-Township : 17.8%

- Only 17.8 per cent of the households in Indaw Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. It belongs to the range of (1-20) per cent.

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
Taunggyi District	368,509	13,624	212,681	47,306	18,387	17,235	6,166	59,107
Urban	98,199	8,782	63,595	18,933	3,069	222	218	2,369
Rural	270,310	4,842	149,086	28,373	15,318	17,013	5,948	56,738
Indaw Sub-Township	8,150	174	5,549	661	380	25	2	2,489
Urban	1,836	59	1,389	114	15	2	-	483
Rural	6,314	115	4,160	547	365	23	2	2,006

- In Indaw Sub-Township, 68.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 30.5 per cent of households having cart (bullock).

- Analysis by urban/rural residence shows that the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/ moped as a means of transport.

(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Shan State and Indaw Sub-Township
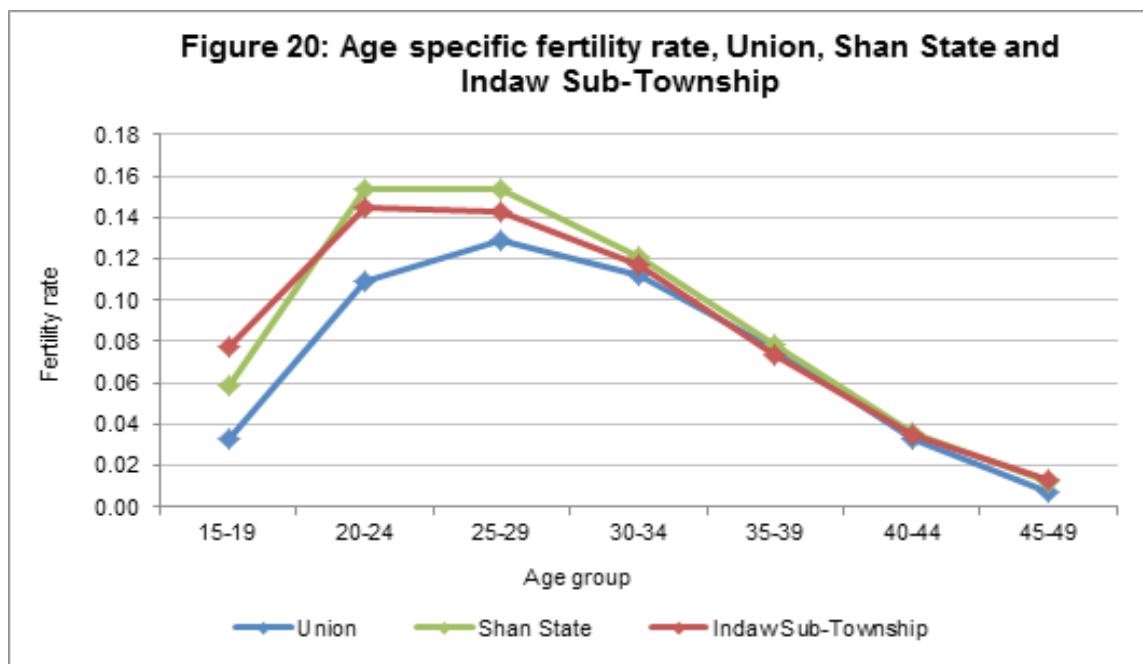
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 20-24.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.0 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
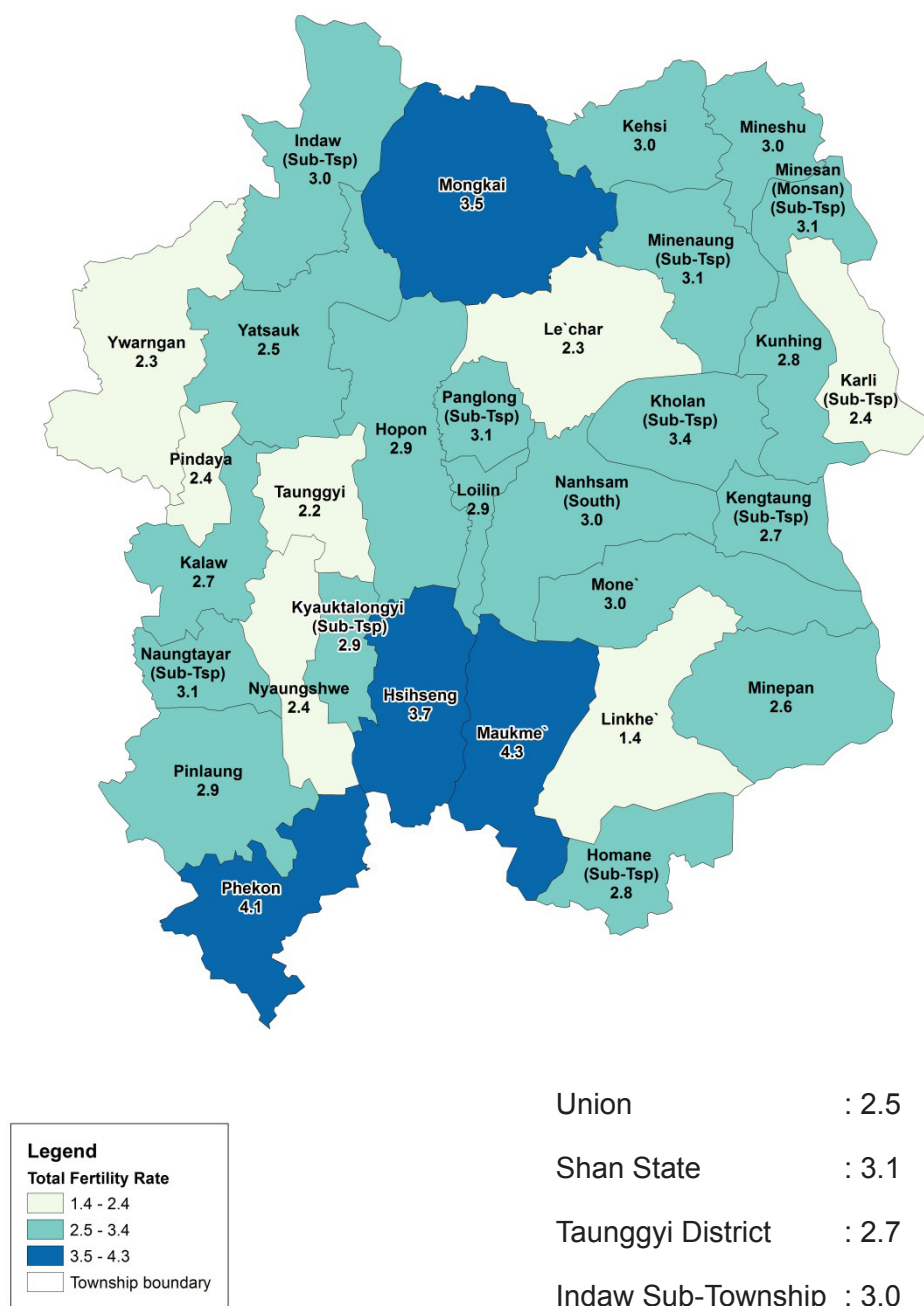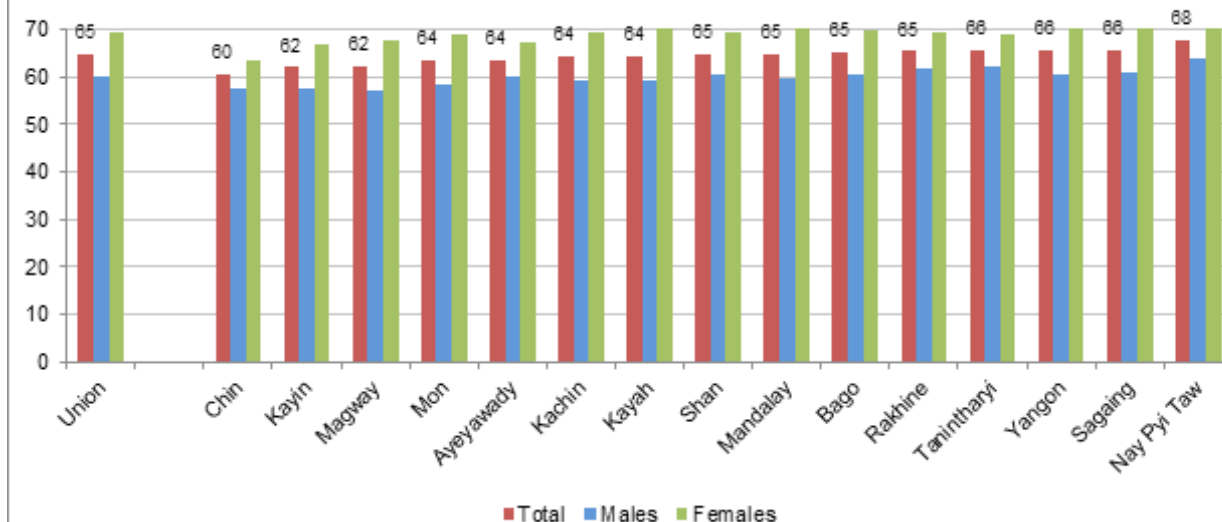
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Indaw (Sub-Tsp) 3.0
Mongkai 3.5
Kehsi 3.0
Mineshu 3.0
Minesan (Monsan) (Sub-Tsp) 3.1
Minenaung (Sub-Tsp) 3.1
Ywarngan 2.3
Yatsauk 2.5
Le`char 2.3
Kunhing 2.8
Karli (Sub-Tsp) 2.4
Pindaya 2.4
Panglong (Sub-Tsp) 3.1
Hopon 2.9
Kholan (Sub-Tsp) 3.4
Taunggyi 2.2
Loilin 2.9
Nanhsam (South) 3.0
Kengtaung (Sub-Tsp) 2.7
Kalaw 2.7
Kyauktalongyi (Sub-Tsp) 2.9
Mone` 3.0
Naungtayar (Sub-Tsp) 3.1
Nyaungshwe 2.4
Hsihseng 3.7
Maukme` 4.3
Linkhe` 1.4
Minepan 2.6
Pinlaung 2.9
Homane (Sub-Tsp) 2.8
Phekon 4.1

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 1.4 - 2.4
- 2.5 - 3.4
- 3.5 - 4.3
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
Taunggyi District	: 2.7
Indaw Sub-Township	: 3.0

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

- 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

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates
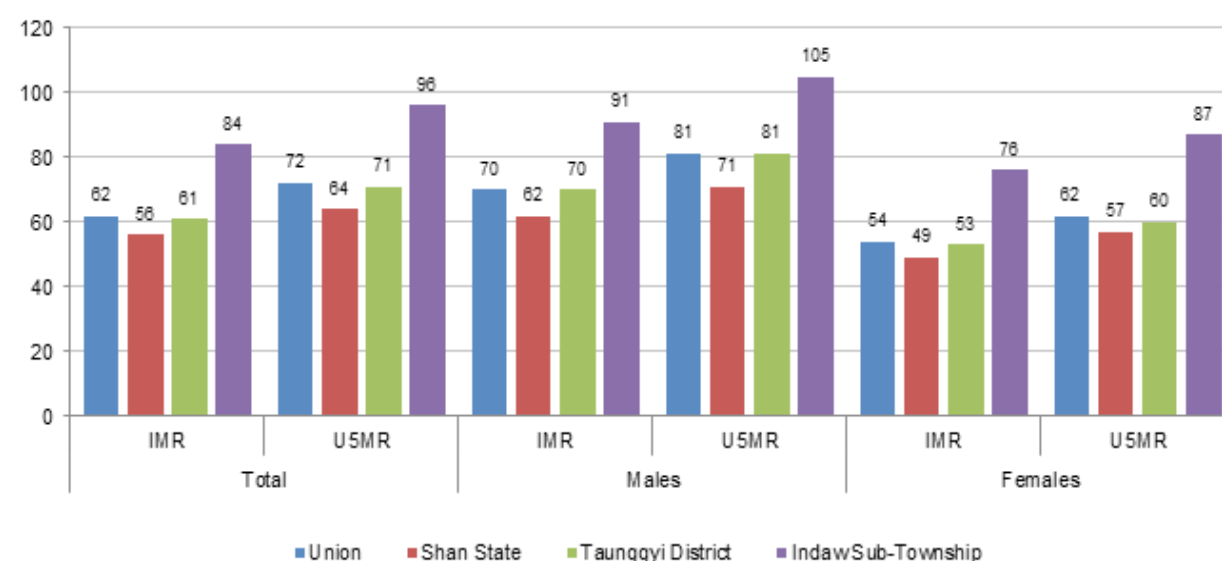
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Taunggyi District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Taunggyi District is 61 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 71 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Indaw Sub-Township are higher than those in Shan State and Taunggyi District. The Infant mortality in Indaw Sub-Township is 84 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 96 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)
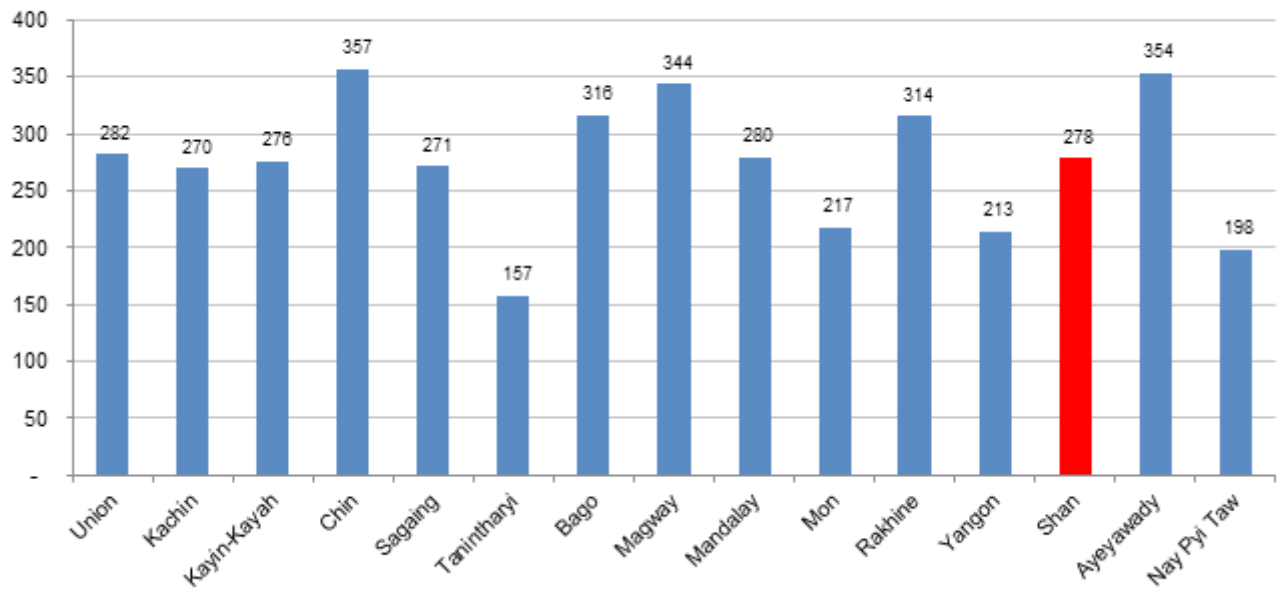
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

- The maternal mortality ratio is lower than that of the Union level.

- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km_2). 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
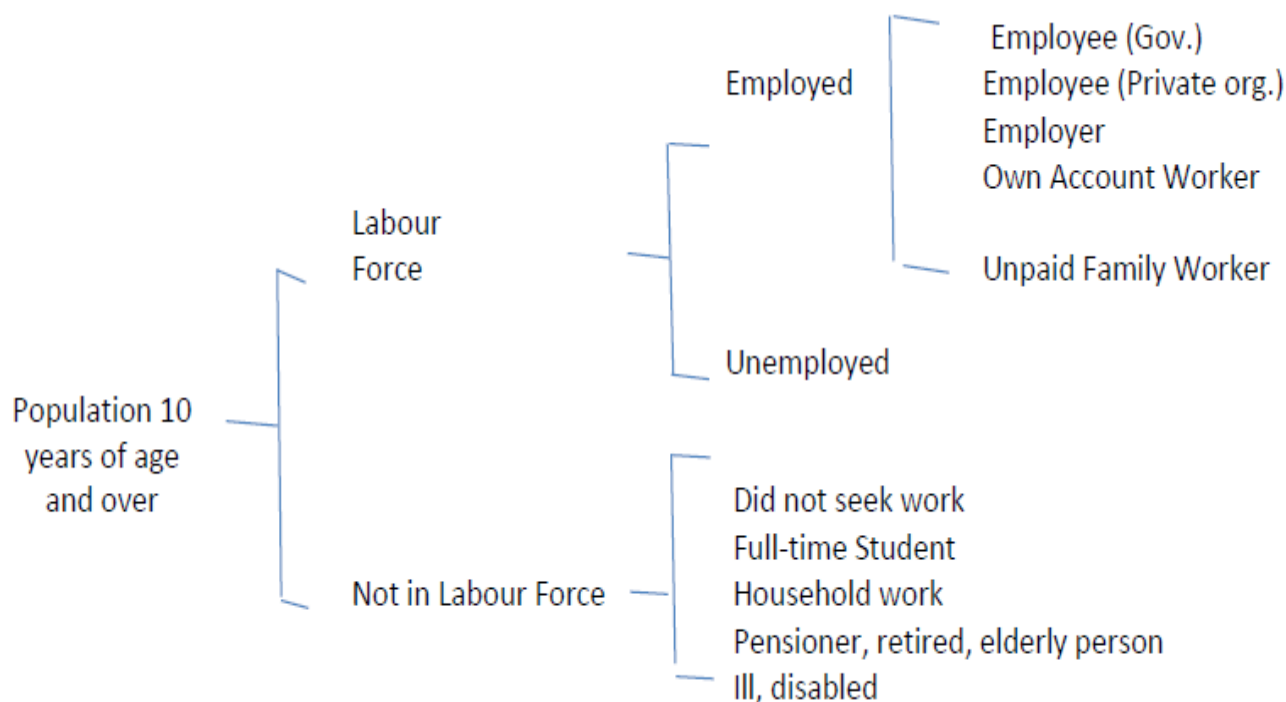
population.

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 ̀ ̀ ̀ ̀ ̀ ̀ ̀ ̀ ̀ ̀ ̀ umber 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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Shan State, Taunggyi District, Indaw Sub-Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by	46	
Daw Tin Tin Hla	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Khin Chaw Su	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw May Nwe Soe	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Tin Tin Nyunt	UNFPA Consultant	Translation and Review
Data Processing and IT Team		
Daw Sandar Myint	Deputy Director, Department of Population	Programming and generation of tables
Daw Su Myat Oo	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of tables
Daw Lin Lin Mar	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Su Myat Thin	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Soe Naing	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at:

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census