

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

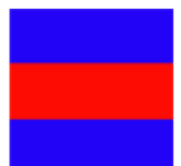
RAKHINE STATE, SITTWAY DISTRICT

Sittway Township Report



Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Rakhine State, Sittway District

Sittway 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 Rakhine State, showing the townships



Sittway Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	Enumerated Population	147,899 ²	
	Estimated Population	150,735	
Population males		70,470 (47.6%)	
Population females		77,429 (52.4%)	
Percentage of urban population		68.1%	
Area (Km²)		231.6 ³	
Population density (per Km²)		1,289.5 persons	
Median age		26.8 years	
Number of wards		32	
Number of village tracts		27	
Number of private households		29,036	
Percentage of female headed households		36.7%	
Mean household size		4.8 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group			
Children (0 – 14 years)		26.9%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)		67.7%	
Elderly population (65+ years)		5.4%	
Dependency ratios			
Total dependency ratio		47.7	
Child dependency ratio		39.8	
Old dependency ratio		7.9	
Ageing index		19.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)		91	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)		89.0%	
Male		94.1%	
Female		85.1%	
People with disability		Number	Per cent
Any form of disability		4,137	2.8
Walking		2,107	1.4
Seeing		2,040	1.4
Hearing		1,241	0.8
Remembering		1,644	1.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	80,454	64.7	
Associate Scrutiny	57	< 0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	908	0.7	
National Registration	1,036	0.8	
Religious	1,121	0.9	
Temporary Registration	1,376	1.1	
Foreign Registration	*	< 0.1	
Foreign Passport	194	0.2	
None	39,211	31.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	56.6%	77.2%	38.5%
Unemployment rate	10.3%	9.1%	12.6%
Employment to population ratio	50.8%	70.2%	33.6%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	22,280	76.7	
Renter	1,894	6.5	
Provided free (individually)	1,339	4.6	
Government quarters	3,182	11.0	
Private company quarters	89	0.3	
Other	252	0.9	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	2.3%		42.3%
Bamboo	64.7%	37.8%	0.7%
Earth	0.1%	1.2%	
Wood	12.6%	45.5%	0.2%
Corrugated sheet	0.9%		53.5%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	19.1%	14.6%	3.2%
Other	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	881	3.0	
LPG	42	0.1	
Kerosene	203	0.7	
Biogas	28	0.1	
Firewood	14,016	48.3	
Charcoal	13,125	45.2	
Coal	579	2.0	
Other	162	0.6	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	13,789	47.5
Kerosene	1,176	4.1
Candle	8,645	29.8
Battery	874	3.0
Generator (private)	3,704	12.8
Water mill (private)	108	0.4
Solar system/energy	652	2.2
Other	88	0.3
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	8,277	28.5
Tube well, borehole	5,366	18.5
Protected well/spring	7,045	24.3
Bottled/purifier water	1,551	5.3
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>22,239</i>	<i>76.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	539	1.9
Pool/pond/lake	5,701	19.6
River/stream/canal	*	< 0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Other	552	1.9
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>6,797</i>	<i>23.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	8,283	28.5
Tube well, borehole	7,909	27.2
Protected well/spring	6,755	23.3
Unprotected well/spring	672	2.3
Pool/pond/lake	4,950	17.0
River/stream/canal	*	< 0.1
Waterfall/rainwater	*	< 0.1
Bottled/purifier water	38	0.1
Other	417	1.4

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	389	1.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	19,920	68.6
Total Improved Sanitation	20,309	69.9
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	270	0.9
Bucket (Surface latrine)	366	1.3
Other	80	0.3
None	8,011	27.6
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	9,556	32.9
Television	13,522	46.6
Landline phone	1,500	5.2
Mobile phone	12,905	44.4
Computer	1,608	5.5
Internet at home	2,716	9.4
Households with none of the items	10,508	36.2
Households with all of the items	269	0.9
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	544	1.9
Motorcycle/Moped	8,162	28.1
Bicycle	11,218	38.6
4-Wheel tractor	181	0.6
Canoe/Boat	505	1.7
Motor boat	400	1.4
Cart (bullock)	1,371	4.7

Note: ¹ Population figures for Sittway 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	3
Census information on Sittway Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	12
(C) Education	13
(D) Economic Characteristics	17
(E) Identity Cards	23
(F) Disability	24
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	27
Type of housing unit	27
Type of toilet	28
Source of drinking water	30
Source of lighting	32
Type of cooking fuel	34
Communication and related amenities	36
Transportation items	38
(H) Fertility and Mortality	39
Fertility	39
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	41
Definitions and Concepts	43
List of Contributors	47

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://countryoffice.unfpa.org/myanmar/?publications>.

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 Sittway Township in Rakhine State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. The information presented in this report is based on the population and households that were enumerated during the census.

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 Sittway Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	Enumerated Population	147,899 *		
	Estimated Population	150,735		
Males	70,470			
Females	77,429			
Sex ratio	91 males per 100 females			
Percentage of urban population	68.1%			
Area (Km ²)	231.6 **			
Population density (persons per Km ²)	1,289.5 persons			
Number of wards	32			
Number of village tracts	27			
Population in conventional households	Total	Urban	Rural	
	139,673	94,324	45,349	
	29,036	18,906	10,130	
Number of conventional households	4.8 persons ***			
Mean household size	4.8 persons ***			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Sittway Township, there are slightly more females than males with 91 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people in the Township live in urban areas at 68.1 per cent. • The population density of Sittway Township is 1,290 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.8 persons living in each household in Sittway Township. This is slightly higher 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; Sittway Township (Sittway District, Rakhine State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	29,036	147,899	70,470	77,429
	Ward	18,906	100,748	47,880	52,868
1	Kyay Pin Gyi(W)	404	2,672	1,166	1,506
2	Maw Leik(W)	449	2,305	987	1,318
3	Oe Dan(W)	197	914	391	523
4	Mi Zan(W)	261	1,421	626	795
5	Ru Pa (South)(W)	211	1,042	484	558
6	Ru Pa(North)(W)	304	1,566	676	890
7	Myo Thu Gyi(W)	370	1,857	820	1,037
8	Ta Yar Thee Su(W)	231	1,171	542	629
9	Lan Ma Taw(South)(W)	606	3,346	1,540	1,806
10	Lan Ma Taw(North)(W)	451	2,371	1,082	1,289
11	Shwe Pyar(W)	271	1,422	633	789
12	Sin Ku Lan(W)	976	4,990	2,270	2,720
13	Ohn Ta Pin(W)	306	1,633	723	910
14	Lan Thit(W)	56	361	167	194
15	Ywar Gyi (North)(W)	1,038	6,420	3,117	3,303
16	Ywar Gyi (South)(W)	409	2,194	1,057	1,137
17	Baung Dut(W)	210	1,181	587	594
18	Bauk Thee Su(W)	377	1,975	924	1,051
19	Kyaung Tet Lan(W)	411	2,294	1,123	1,171
20	Pyi Taw Thar(W)	1,326	7,410	4,157	3,253
21	Da Nya Wa Di(W)	722	3,979	1,869	2,110
22	Ah Nauk San Pya(W)	405	2,067	978	1,089
23	Ye Nwe Su(W)	503	2,718	1,382	1,336
24	Ma Gyi Myaing(W)	724	3,505	1,667	1,838
25	Ka Thea Ywar(W)	543	2,769	1,317	1,452
26	Set Yon Su(W)	717	3,348	1,608	1,740
27	Kone Tan(W)	821	4,688	2,237	2,451
28	Baw Lone Kwin(W)	425	2,300	1,080	1,220

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
29	Kyaung Gyi Lan(W)	484	3,041	1,371	1,670
30	Aung Min Ga Lar(W)	251	1,347	593	754
31	Sut Yoe Kya(W)	1,958	10,387	4,992	5,395
32	Min Gan(W)	2,489	12,054	5,714	6,340
	Village Tract	10,130	47,151	22,590	24,561
1	Maung Ni Pyin(VT)	698	3,068	1,560	1,508
2	Thin Pone Tan(VT)	450	1,910	893	1,017
3	Chaung Nwe(VT)	450	2,323	1,109	1,214
4	Kyet Taw Pyin(VT)	230	909	404	505
5	Aung Daing(VT)	508	2,327	1,067	1,260
6	Gant Gaw Kyun(VT)	439	2,096	977	1,119
7	Kyay Taw(VT)	837	4,124	1,925	2,199
8	Ywar Thit Kay(VT)	304	1,358	598	760
9	Nar Yi Kan(VT)	772	3,416	1,738	1,678
10	Say Tha Mar(VT)	51	227	113	114
11	Zaw Pu Gyar(VT)	72	319	151	168
12	Kha Tin Paik(VT)	281	1,240	583	657
13	Kywi Te(VT)	685	3,231	1,456	1,775
14	Thein Tan(VT)	210	976	442	534
15	Kyar Ma Thauk(VT)	318	1,443	677	766
16	Nyo Yaung Chaung(VT)	122	655	308	347
17	Chi Laing Hpin(VT)	146	586	279	307
18	Ah Myint Kyun(VT)	479	2,160	1,010	1,150
19	Par Da Leik(VT)	720	3,384	1,632	1,752
20	Myit Nar(VT)	212	1,109	501	608
21	Nga/Tauk Tet(VT)	264	1,233	582	651
22	Taw Kan(VT)	263	1,265	583	682
23	War Bo(VT)	279	1,367	610	757
24	U Yin Thar(VT)	345	1,646	886	760
25	Khaung Doke Kar(VT)	33	147	67	80
26	Thin Ga Net(VT)	716	3,479	1,909	1,570
27	Bu May(VT)	246	1,153	530	623

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Sittway Township

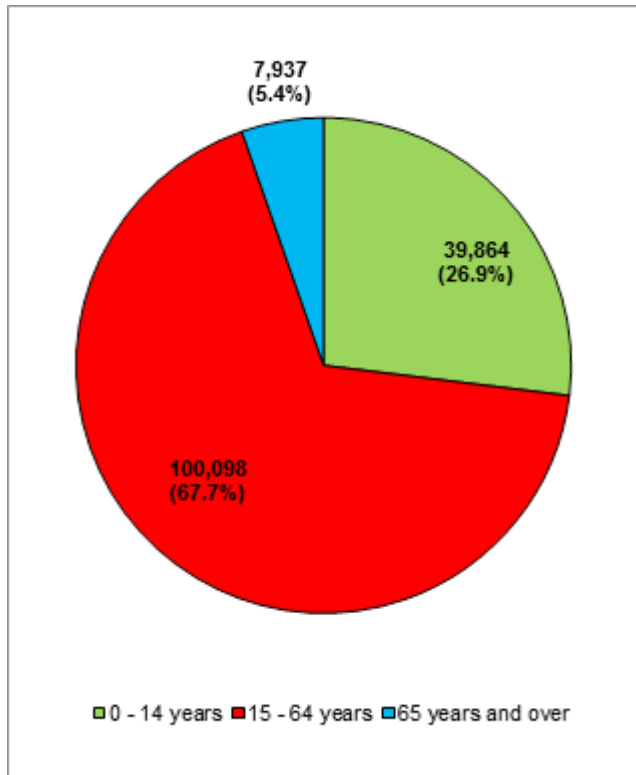
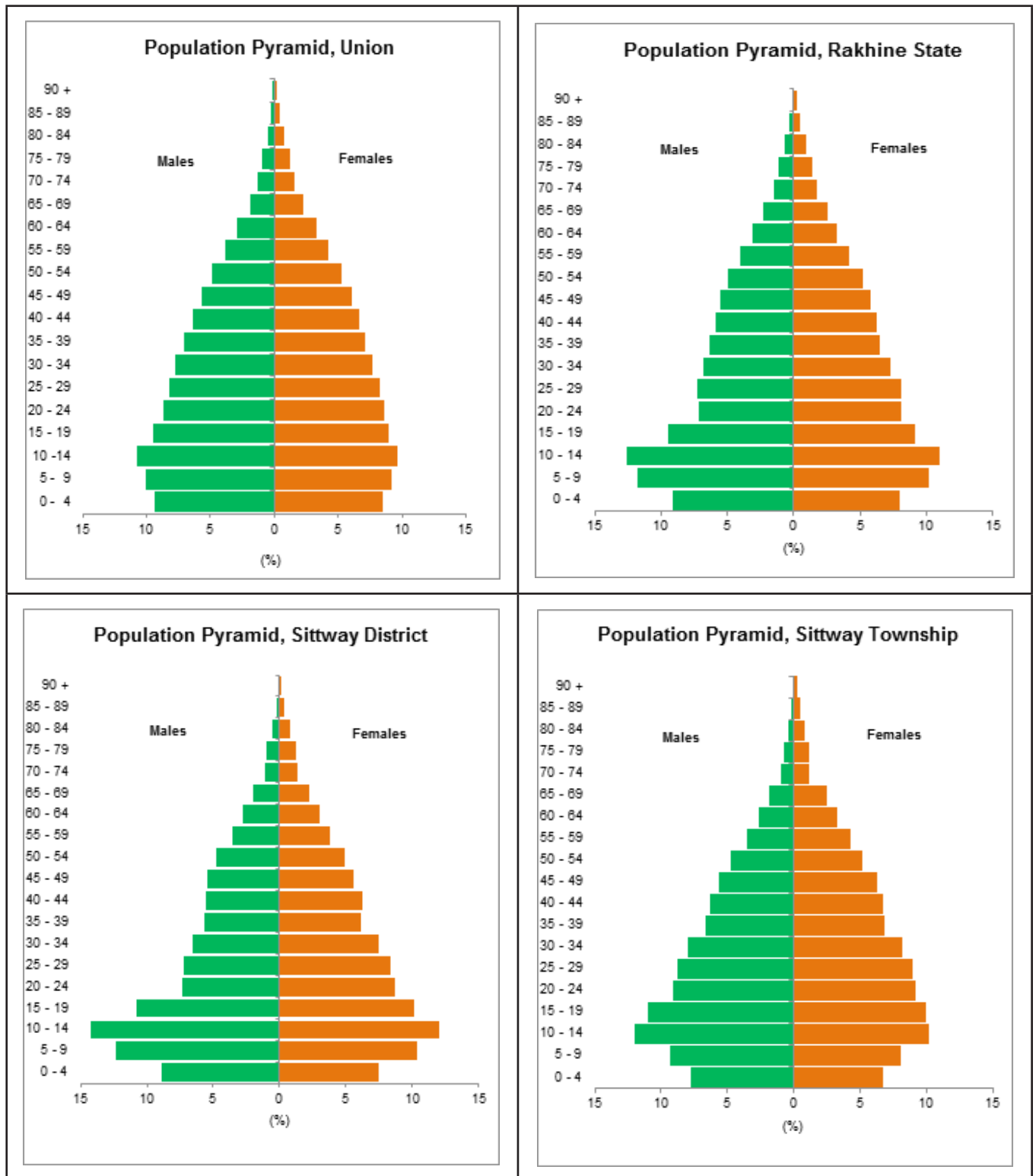


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Sittway Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	147,899	70,470	77,429
0 - 4	10,720	5,495	5,225
5 - 9	12,804	6,600	6,204
10 - 14	16,340	8,476	7,864
15 - 19	15,474	7,774	7,700
20 - 24	13,537	6,418	7,119
25 - 29	13,126	6,215	6,911
30 - 34	11,997	5,661	6,336
35 - 39	10,014	4,685	5,329
40 - 44	9,598	4,428	5,170
45 - 49	8,823	3,993	4,830
50 - 54	7,347	3,345	4,002
55 - 59	5,810	2,509	3,301
60 - 64	4,372	1,852	2,520
65 - 69	3,213	1,303	1,910
70 - 74	1,588	656	932
75 - 79	1,488	559	929
80 - 84	943	311	632
85 - 89	488	142	346
90 +	217	48	169

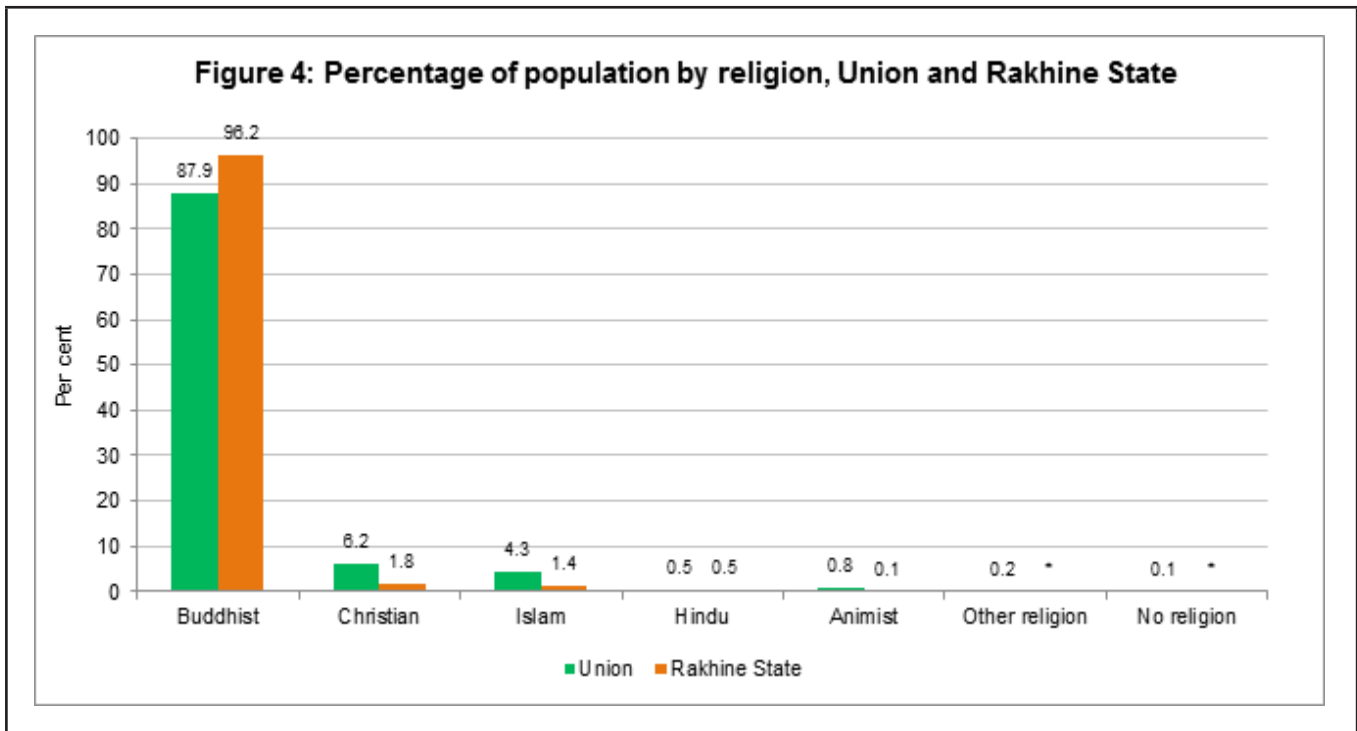
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Sittway Township is 67.7 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Rakhine State, Sittway District and Sittway Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Sittway Township since the last 10 years.
- The population has declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a slightly higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Sittway Township.
- Starting from age group 20-24, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.
- In Rakhine State, it is 96.2% Buddhist, 1.8% Christian, 1.4% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.1% Animist, and less than 0.1% each for Other religion and those with No 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	2,290	1,119	1,171	576	267	309
6	2,505	1,260	1,245	1,643	806	837
7	2,597	1,365	1,232	1,965	1,043	922
8	2,661	1,381	1,280	2,061	1,053	1,008
9	2,676	1,412	1,264	2,079	1,095	984
10	2,749	1,431	1,318	2,100	1,089	1,011
11	2,799	1,410	1,389	2,140	1,084	1,056
12	3,128	1,585	1,543	2,257	1,158	1,099
13	3,705	1,820	1,885	2,432	1,221	1,211
14	3,174	1,586	1,588	1,846	941	905
15	2,884	1,421	1,463	1,400	717	683
16	2,600	1,258	1,342	1,054	494	560
17	2,583	1,231	1,352	915	450	465
18	3,251	1,501	1,750	799	376	423
19	2,599	1,171	1,428	619	281	338
20	2,701	1,173	1,528	378	181	197
21	2,230	988	1,242	268	132	136
22	2,481	1,044	1,437	170	77	93
23	2,389	1,004	1,385	122	63	59
24	2,266	924	1,342	55	30	25
25	2,713	1,170	1,543	75	44	31
26	2,221	927	1,294	48	24	24
27	2,266	962	1,304	39	26	13
28	2,564	1,138	1,426	29	13	16
29	2,184	951	1,233	24	14	10

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Rakhine State and Sittway Township

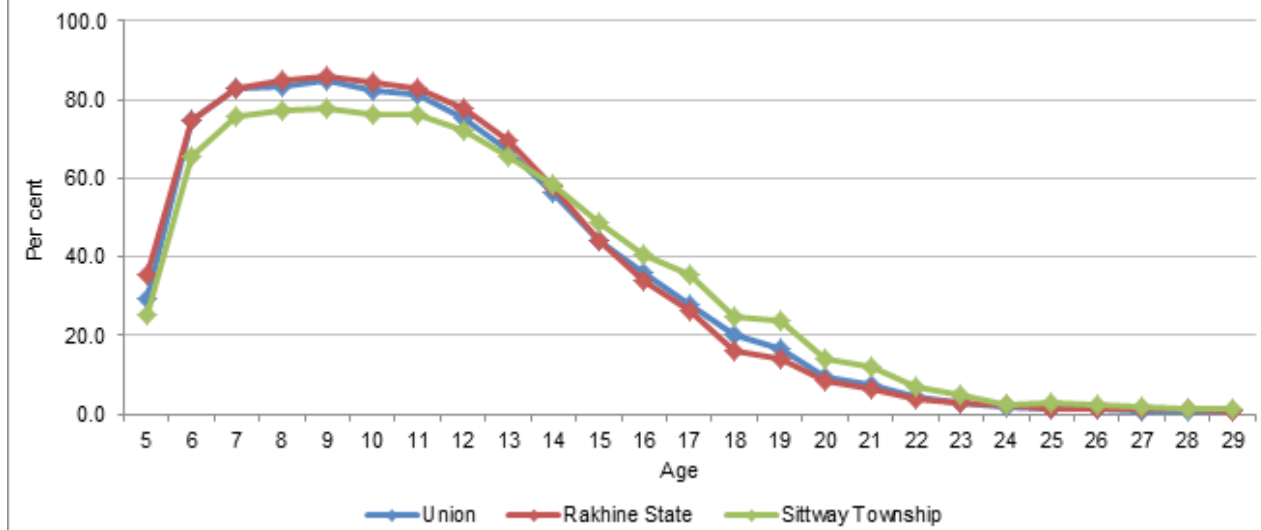
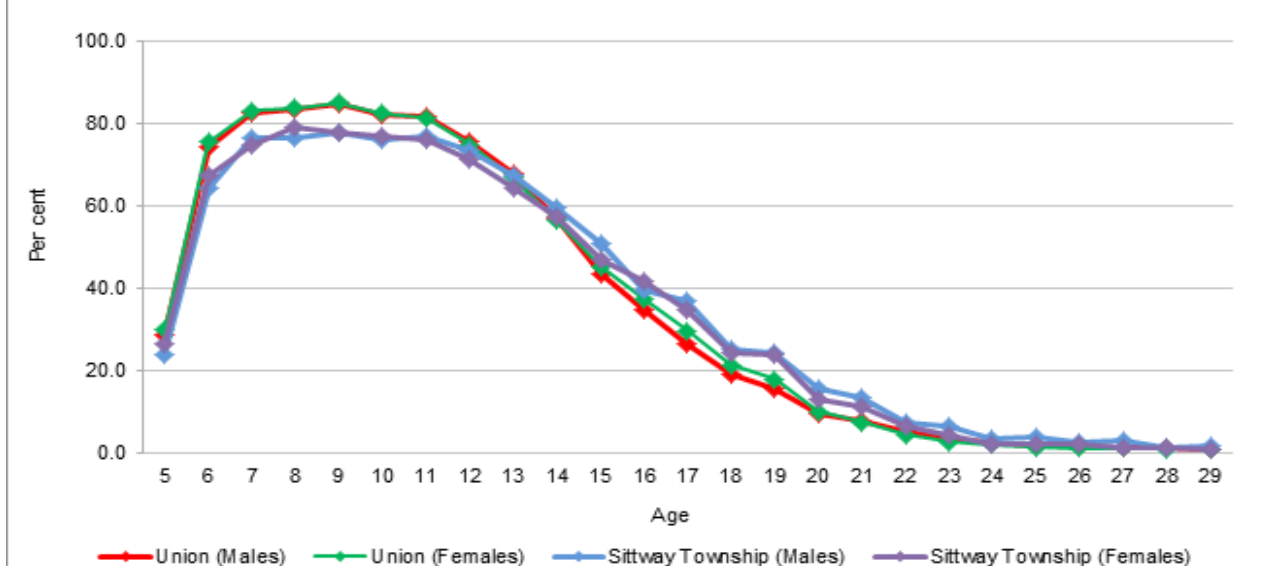


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Sittway Township



- School attendance in Sittway Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Sittway Township is lower at ages 5 to 13 years and is higher than that of the Union after age 14 onwards.

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

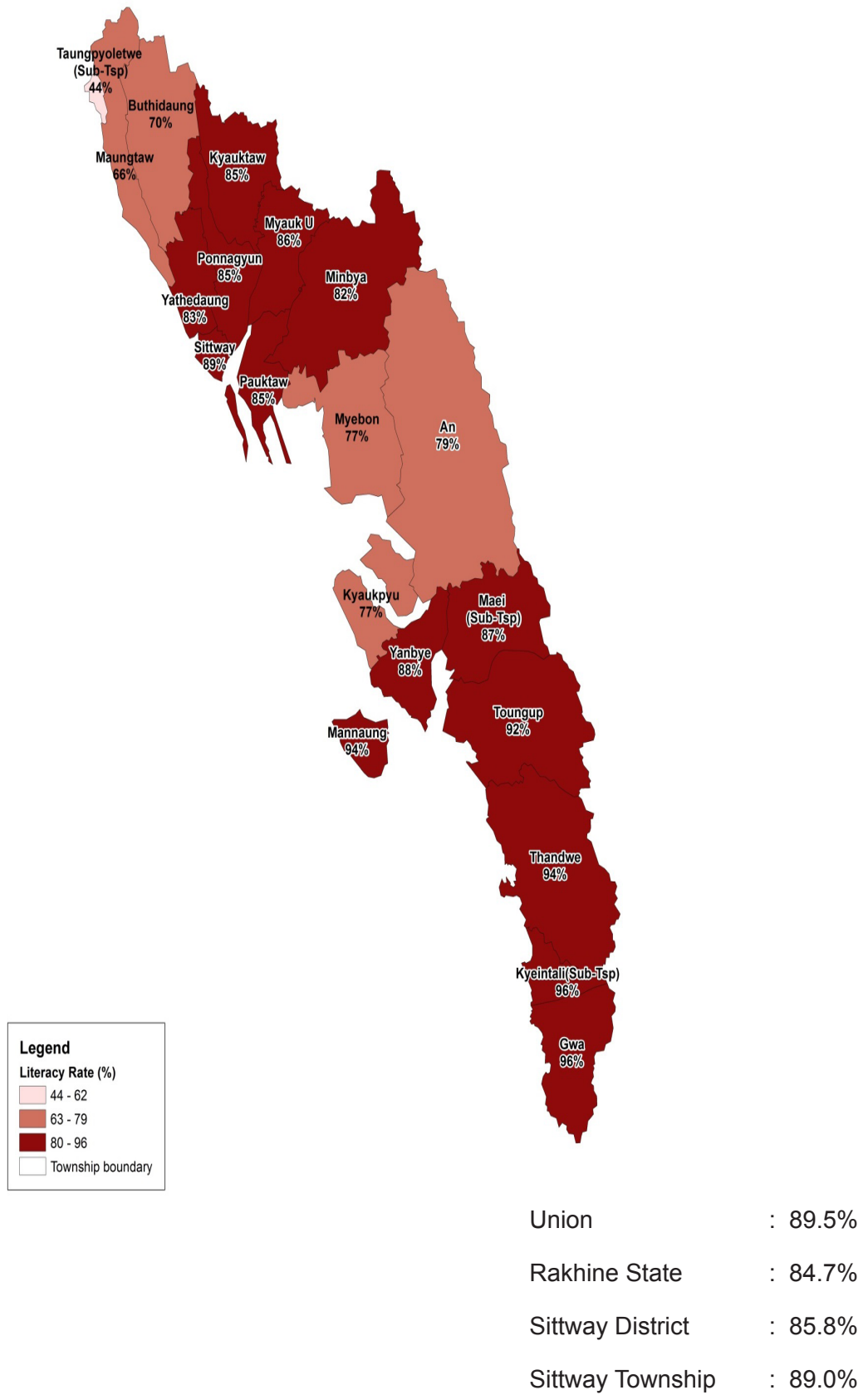


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Sittway Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	25,984	91.3
Males	11,715	93.4
Females	14,269	89.5

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Sittway Township is 89.0 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rates of Rakhine State (84.7%) but lower than that of the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 85.1 per cent and for the males it is 94.1 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 91.3 per cent with 89.5 per cent for females and 93.4 per cent for males.

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

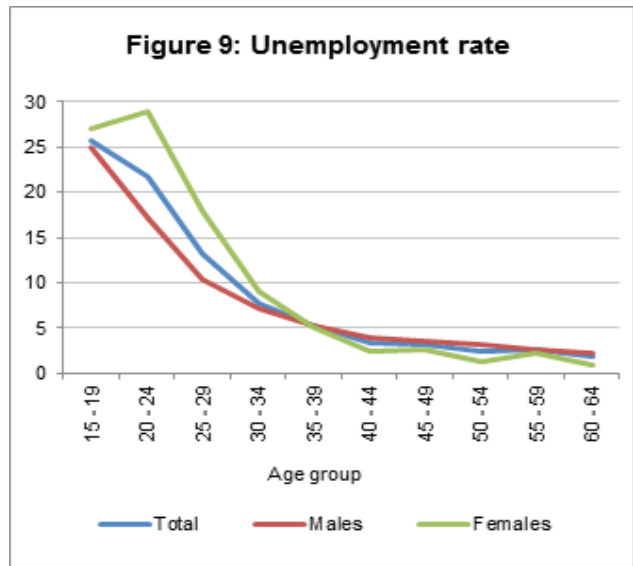
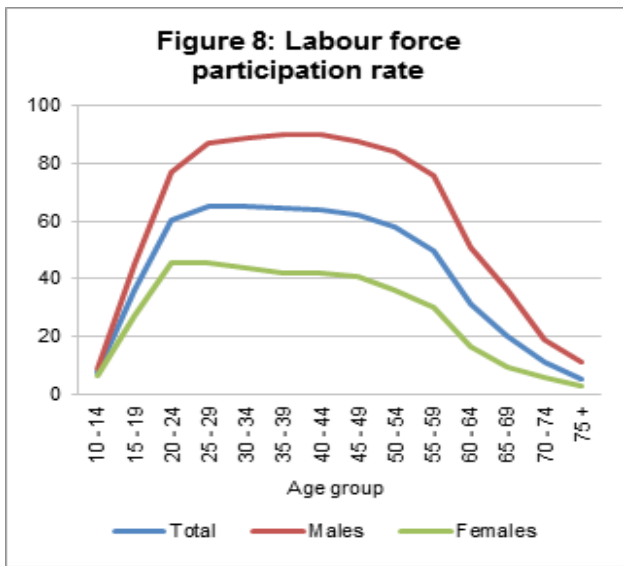
	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	79,024	10,187	12.9	16,942	11,328	18,047	10,535	246	10,708	817	95	119
Urban	55,449	6,299	11.4	9,528	6,760	13,638	8,649	195	9,499	700	82	99
Rural	23,575	3,888	16.5	7,414	4,568	4,409	1,886	51	1,209	117	13	20
Males	35,707	2,688	7.5	5,805	5,174	10,409	6,055	200	4,994	268	65	49
Females	43,317	7,499	17.3	11,137	6,154	7,638	4,480	46	5,714	549	30	70

- 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, 16.5 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 7.5 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 17.3 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 14.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and 13.6 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	7.3	8.4	6.2	38.4	38.1	38.8
15 - 19	35.9	44.6	27.1	25.7	24.9	27.0
20 - 24	60.3	76.9	45.3	21.7	17.1	28.9
25 - 29	65.2	87.0	45.7	13.2	10.4	18.0
30 - 34	65.2	89.1	43.9	7.7	7.1	9.0
35 - 39	64.4	89.8	42.2	5.2	5.2	5.0
40 - 44	64.1	90.2	41.8	3.4	3.9	2.5
45 - 49	62.0	87.5	40.9	3.2	3.6	2.6
50 - 54	57.7	83.9	35.8	2.5	3.2	1.3
55 - 59	49.8	75.5	30.3	2.6	2.7	2.3
60 - 64	31.0	50.8	16.4	1.8	2.2	1.0
65 - 69	20.2	36.1	9.4	2.2	2.3	1.7
70 - 74	11.1	18.8	5.7	-	-	-
75 +	5.3	10.8	2.5	3.6	1.8	7.8
15 - 24	47.3	59.2	35.9	23.3	20.3	28.1
15 - 64	56.6	77.2	38.5	10.3	9.1	12.6



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Sittway Township is 56.6 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 38.5 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 77.2 per cent.
- In Sittway Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 7.3 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Sittway Township is 10.3 per cent. There is a difference between the unemployment rates for males (9.1%) and for females (12.6%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 28.1 per cent.

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

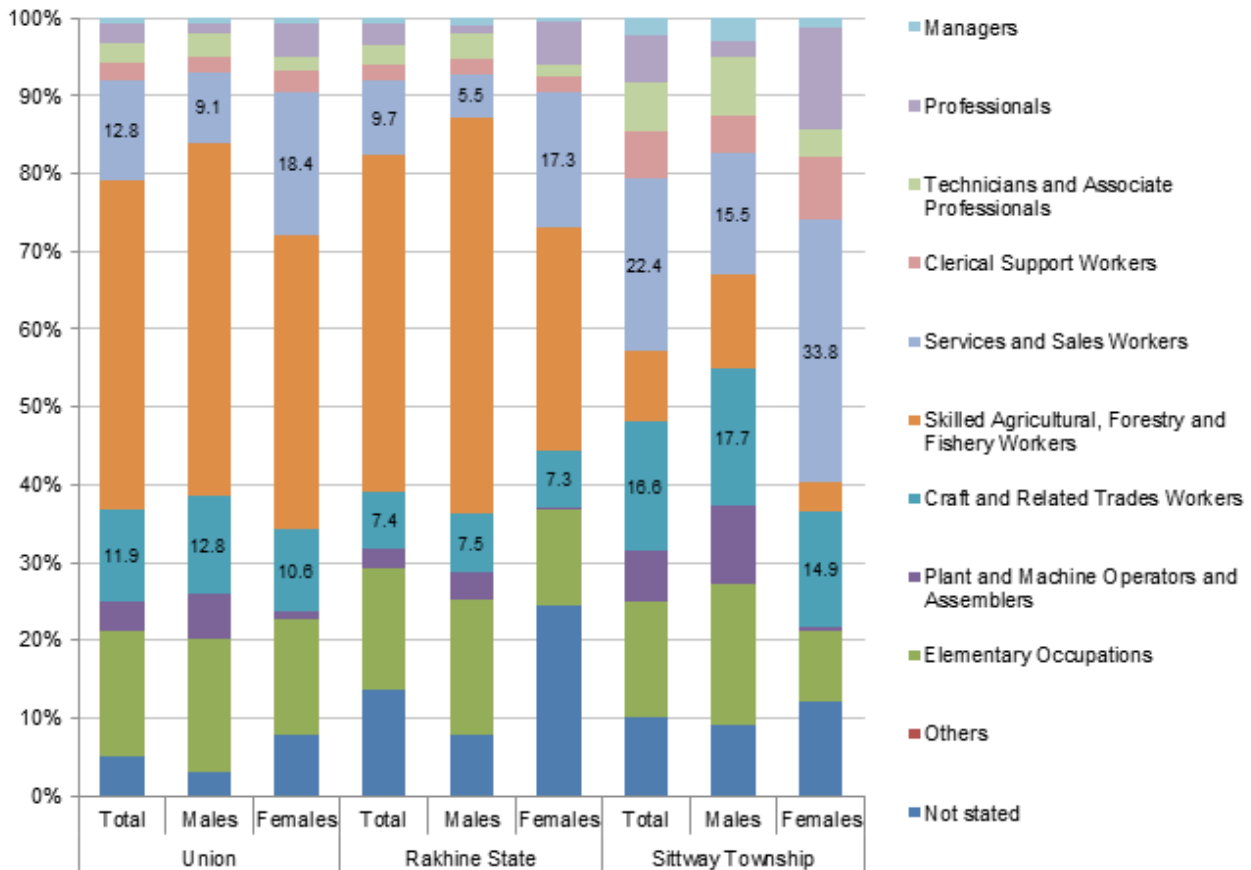
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	65,520	2.2	32.4	42.5	11.2	1.1	10.6
Males	20,768	4.1	52.1	4.0	15.2	1.8	22.8
Females	44,752	1.3	23.3	60.4	9.4	0.7	4.9

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 52.1 per cent of males are full time students while 60.4 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	47,071	29,519	17,552	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	1,080	860	220	2.3	2.9	1.3
Professionals	2,845	574	2,271	6.0	1.9	12.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,912	2,275	637	6.2	7.7	3.6
Clerical Support Workers	2,823	1,417	1,406	6.0	4.8	8.0
Services and Sales Workers	10,530	4,589	5,941	22.4	15.5	33.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	4,253	3,613	640	9.0	12.2	3.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7,832	5,212	2,620	16.6	17.7	14.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,027	2,937	90	6.4	9.9	0.5
Elementary Occupations	6,970	5,346	1,624	14.8	18.1	9.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4,799	2,696	2,103	10.2	9.1	12.0

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Rakhine State and Sittway Township



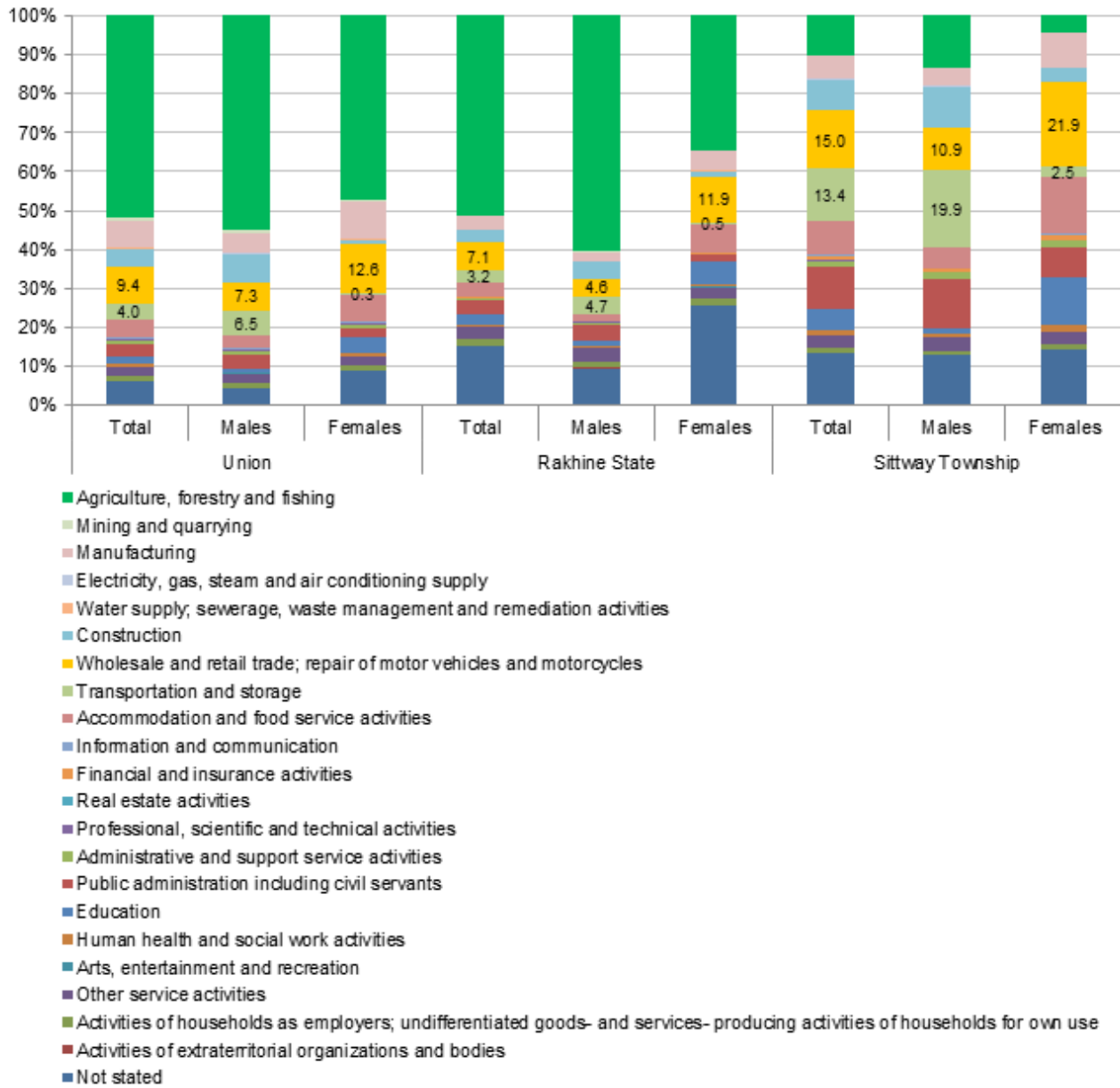
- In Sittway Township, 22.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by craft and related trades workers at 16.6 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 17.7 per cent of males are craft and related trades workers and 33.8 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Rakhine State, 9.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 7.4 per cent are craft and related trades workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	47,071	29,519	17,552	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,707	3,966	741	10.0	13.4	4.2
Mining and quarrying	31	23	8	0.1	0.1	*
Manufacturing	2,907	1,319	1,588	6.2	4.5	9.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	80	70	10	0.2	0.2	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	45	31	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	3,687	3,091	596	7.8	10.5	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,058	3,220	3,838	15.0	10.9	21.9
Transportation and storage	6,304	5,872	432	13.4	19.9	2.5
Accommodation and food service activities	4,084	1,505	2,579	8.7	5.1	14.7
Information and communication	176	113	63	0.4	0.4	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	369	146	223	0.8	0.5	1.3
Real estate activities	4	4	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	131	87	44	0.3	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	811	548	263	1.7	1.9	1.5
Public administration including civil servants	5,108	3,744	1,364	10.9	12.7	7.8
Education	2,510	384	2,126	5.3	1.3	12.1
Human health and social work activities	552	179	373	1.2	0.6	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	119	106	13	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other service activities	1,464	952	512	3.1	3.2	2.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	636	360	276	1.4	1.2	1.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	28	23	5	0.1	0.1	*
Not stated	6,260	3,776	2,484	13.3	12.8	14.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Rakhine State and Sittway Township



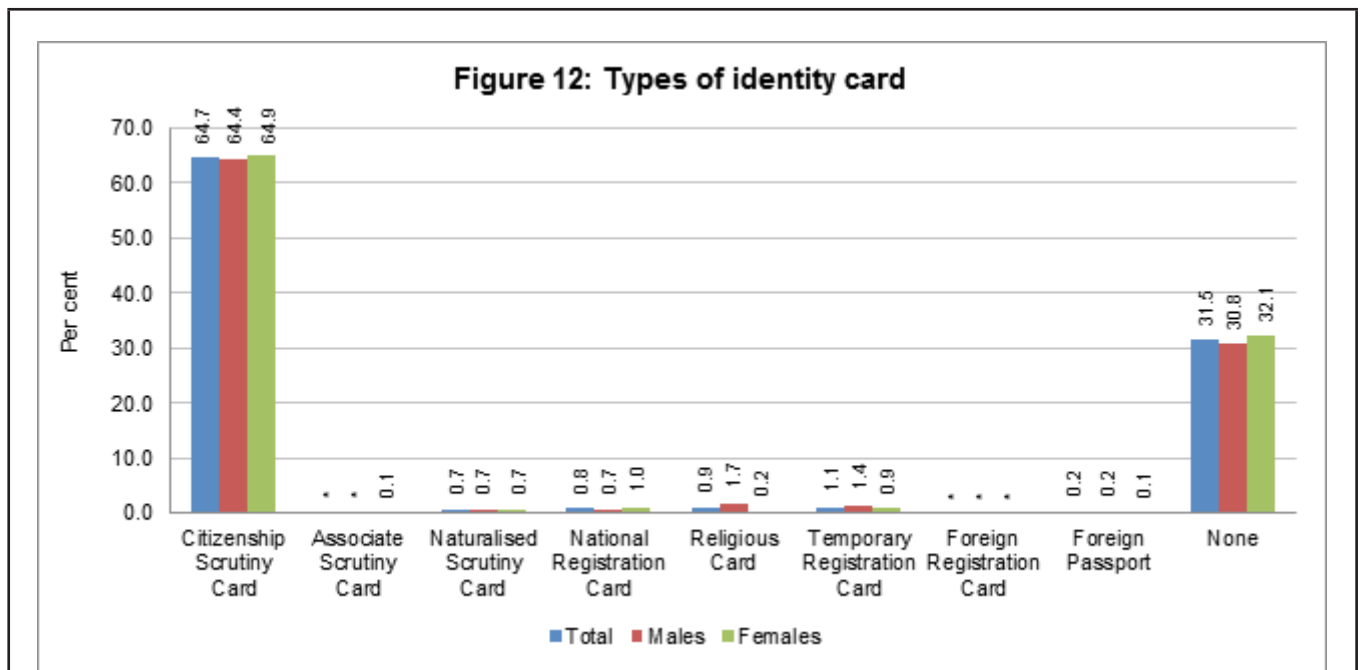
- In Sittway Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” is the highest with 15.0 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Transportation and storage” at 13.4 per cent.
- There are 19.9 per cent of males working in “Transportation and storage” industry and 21.9 per cent of females in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.
- In Rakhine State, there are 7.1 per cent of employed population working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry and 3.2 per cent in “Transportation and storage” 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	80,454	57	908	1,036	1,121	1,376	*	194	39,211
Urban	57,460	39	820	686	1,036	1,084	*	166	24,921
Rural	22,994	18	88	350	85	292	*	28	14,290
Males	37,599	22	416	381	1,009	804	*	136	17,998
Females	42,855	35	492	655	112	572	*	58	21,213

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



- In Sittway Township, 64.7 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 31.5 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 30.8 per cent of males and 32.1 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	147,899	143,762	4,137	2.8	2,040	1,241	2,107	1,644
0 - 4	10,720	10,548	172	1.6	21	30	151	117
5 - 9	12,804	12,696	108	0.8	25	24	61	58
10 - 14	16,340	16,209	131	0.8	29	31	61	75
15 - 19	15,474	15,361	113	0.7	29	22	54	60
20 - 24	13,537	13,433	104	0.8	30	26	41	39
25 - 29	13,126	12,992	134	1.0	31	24	75	52
30 - 34	11,997	11,863	134	1.1	28	30	62	55
35 - 39	10,014	9,860	154	1.5	48	33	68	67
40 - 44	9,598	9,341	257	2.7	107	44	112	82
45 - 49	8,823	8,517	306	3.5	144	60	143	75
50 - 54	7,347	7,014	333	4.5	184	64	129	80
55 - 59	5,810	5,452	358	6.2	196	83	163	91
60 - 64	4,372	4,017	355	8.1	190	93	167	117
65 - 69	3,213	2,853	360	11.2	232	123	179	126
70 - 74	1,588	1,292	296	18.6	204	120	143	131
75 - 79	1,488	1,182	306	20.6	210	155	162	138
80 - 84	943	682	261	27.7	172	134	160	136
85 - 89	488	330	158	32.4	93	86	102	81
90 +	217	120	97	44.7	67	59	74	64

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	70,470	68,637	1,833	2.6	800	521	946	741
0 - 4	5,495	5,405	90	1.6	9	19	77	61
5 - 9	6,600	6,534	66	1.0	15	13	39	35
10 - 14	8,476	8,398	78	0.9	14	20	37	47
15 - 19	7,774	7,714	60	0.8	14	13	33	33
20 - 24	6,418	6,363	55	0.9	12	15	22	26
25 - 29	6,215	6,138	77	1.2	19	15	38	35
30 - 34	5,661	5,597	64	1.1	12	16	29	28
35 - 39	4,685	4,609	76	1.6	23	15	38	33
40 - 44	4,428	4,322	106	2.4	40	16	53	34
45 - 49	3,993	3,835	158	4.0	62	35	85	49
50 - 54	3,345	3,171	174	5.2	92	39	70	41
55 - 59	2,509	2,346	163	6.5	90	39	83	43
60 - 64	1,852	1,703	149	8.0	73	41	79	53
65 - 69	1,303	1,160	143	11.0	80	41	70	47
70 - 74	656	530	126	19.2	82	51	60	60
75 - 79	559	451	108	19.3	76	50	50	43
80 - 84	311	235	76	24.4	49	45	47	38
85 - 89	142	94	48	33.8	30	27	28	23
90 +	48	32	16	33.3	8	11	8	12

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	77,429	75,125	2,304	3.0	1,240	720	1,161	903
0 - 4	5,225	5,143	82	1.6	12	11	74	56
5 - 9	6,204	6,162	42	0.7	10	11	22	23
10 - 14	7,864	7,811	53	0.7	15	11	24	28
15 - 19	7,700	7,647	53	0.7	15	9	21	27
20 - 24	7,119	7,070	49	0.7	18	11	19	13
25 - 29	6,911	6,854	57	0.8	12	9	37	17
30 - 34	6,336	6,266	70	1.1	16	14	33	27
35 - 39	5,329	5,251	78	1.5	25	18	30	34
40 - 44	5,170	5,019	151	2.9	67	28	59	48
45 - 49	4,830	4,682	148	3.1	82	25	58	26
50 - 54	4,002	3,843	159	4.0	92	25	59	39
55 - 59	3,301	3,106	195	5.9	106	44	80	48
60 - 64	2,520	2,314	206	8.2	117	52	88	64
65 - 69	1,910	1,693	217	11.4	152	82	109	79
70 - 74	932	762	170	18.2	122	69	83	71
75 - 79	929	731	198	21.3	134	105	112	95
80 - 84	632	447	185	29.3	123	89	113	98
85 - 89	346	236	110	31.8	63	59	74	58
90 +	169	88	81	47.9	59	48	66	52

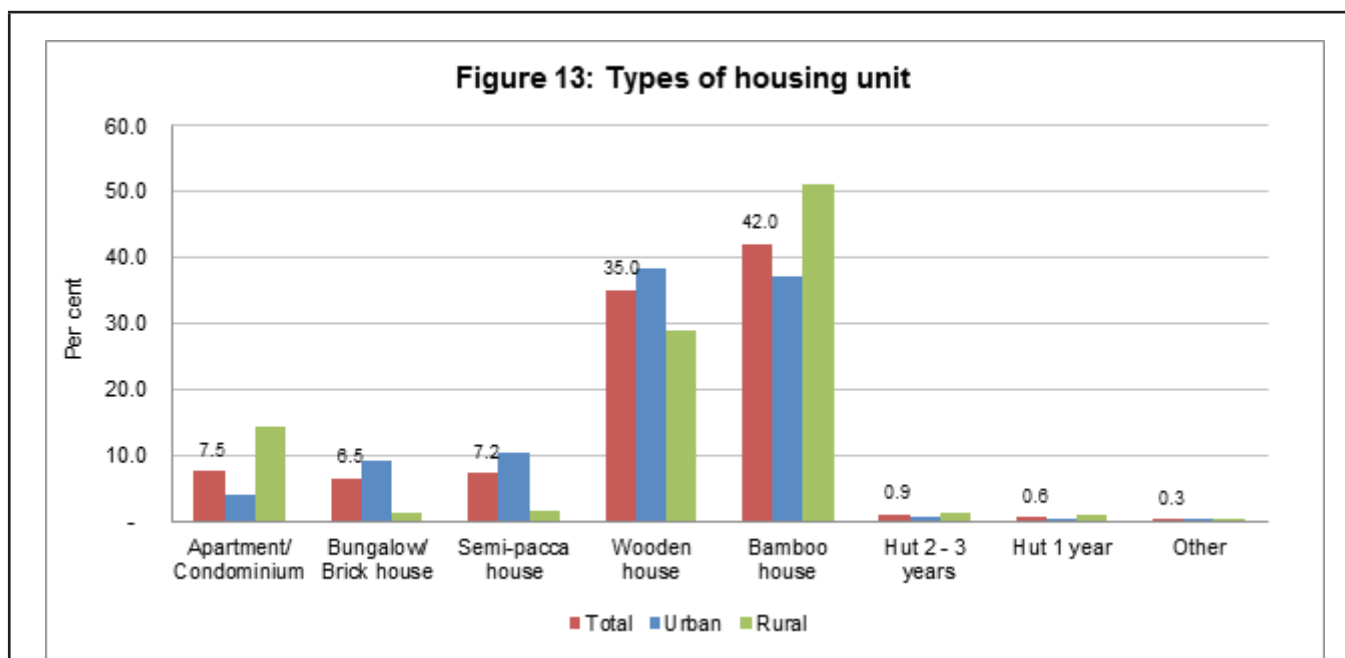
- Three in every 100 persons in Sittway Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly 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	29,036	7.5	6.5	7.2	35.0	42.0	0.9	0.6	0.3
Urban	18,906	3.9	9.2	10.3	38.2	37.1	0.8	0.3	0.2
Rural	10,130	14.3	1.4	1.6	28.8	51.3	1.3	1.0	0.3



- The majority of the households in Sittway Township are living in bamboo houses (42.0%) followed by households in wooden houses (35.0%).
- Some 38.2 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 51.3 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

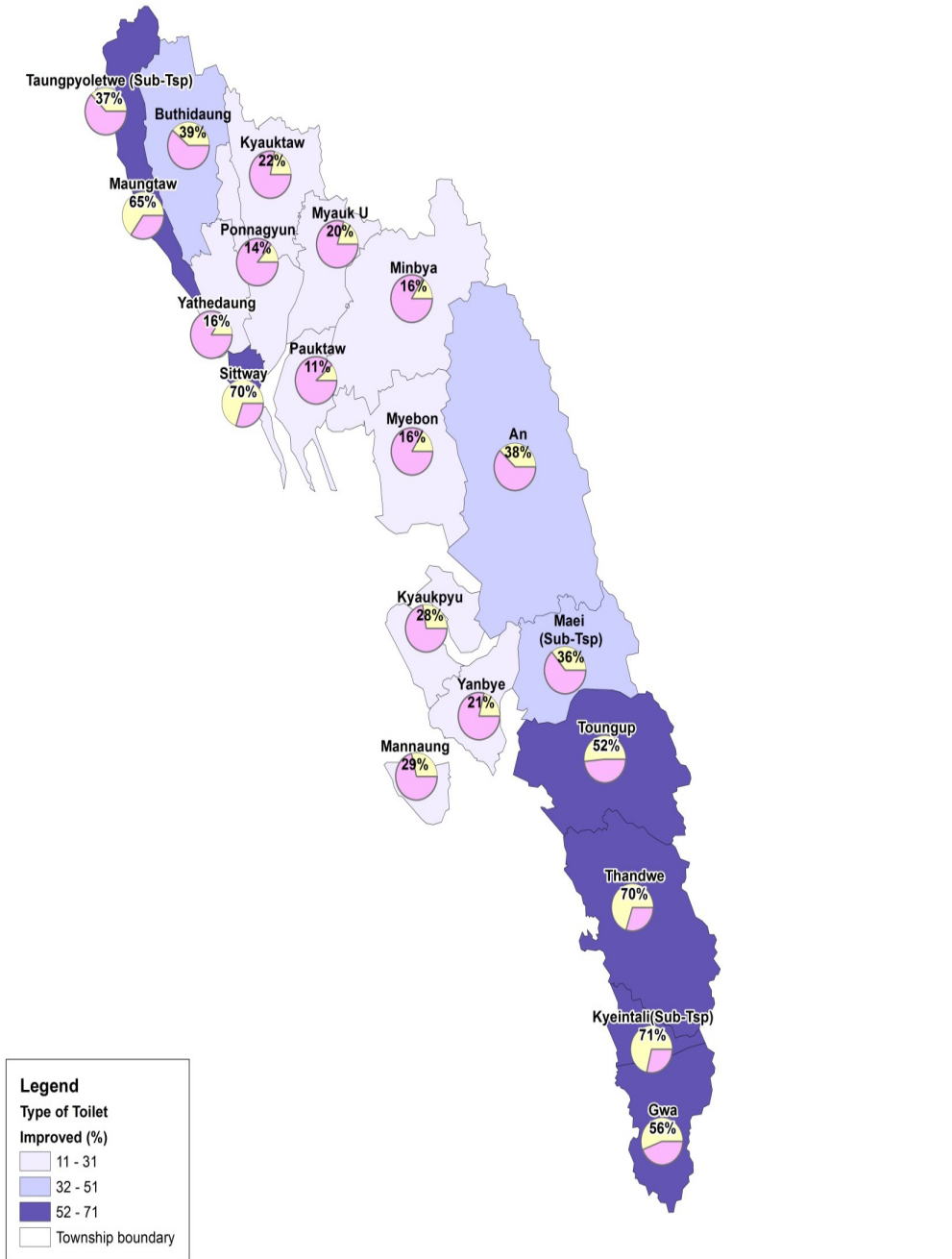


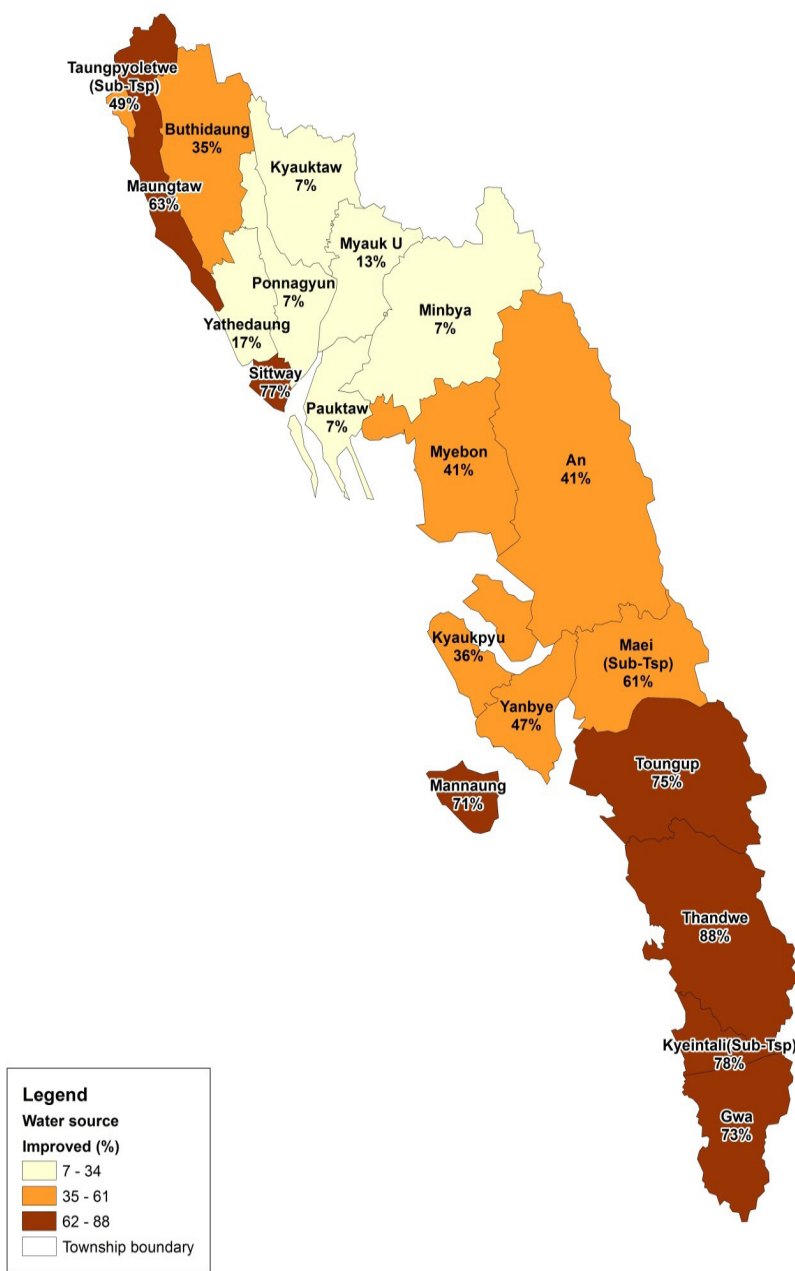
Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.3	1.8	0.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		68.6	81.8	44.0
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>69.9</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>44.4</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.9	1.3	0.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		1.3	1.6	0.6
Other		0.3	0.3	0.3
None		27.6	13.2	54.4
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	29,036	18,906	10,130

- Some 69.9 per cent of the households in Sittway Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (68.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, this proportion belongs to the highest group of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Rakhine State is 31.8 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 27.6 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Rakhine State, it is 62.9 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Sittway Township, 54.4 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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



Union	: 69.5 %
Rakhine State	: 37.7%
Sittway District	: 27.7%
Sittway Township	: 76.6%

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

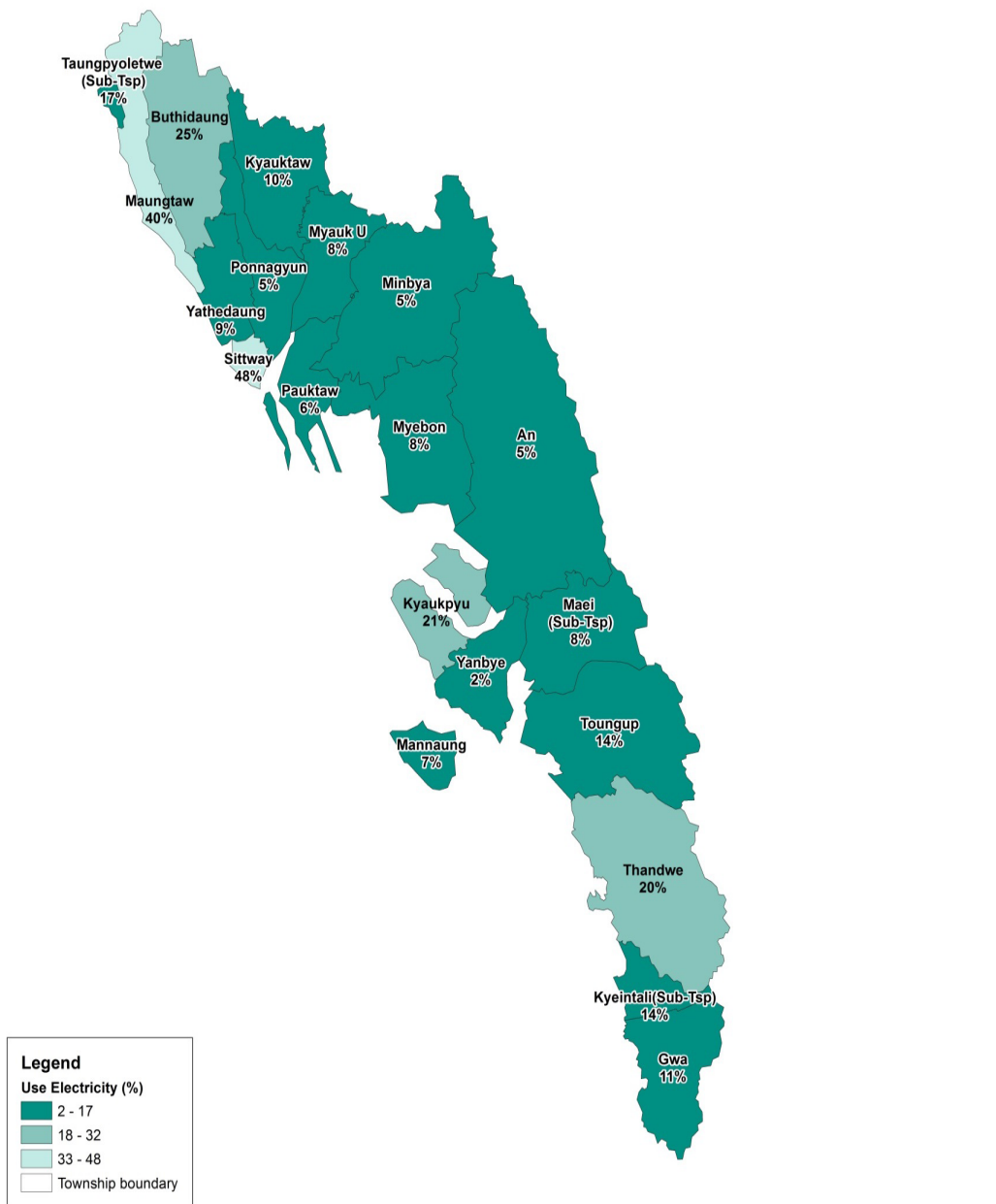
Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		28.5	42.1	3.1
Tube well, borehole		18.5	18.3	18.8
Protected well/ Spring		24.3	9.0	52.7
Bottled water/ Water purifier		5.3	7.8	0.8
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>		<i>76.6</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>75.4</i>
Unprotected well/Spring		1.9	0.9	3.8
Pool/Pond/ Lake		19.6	19.0	20.8
River/stream/ canal		*	*	*
Waterfall/ Rain water		*	*	-
Other		1.9	2.9	*
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>		<i>23.4</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>24.6</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	29,036	18,906	10,130

- In Sittway Township, 76.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Rakhine State, this proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water belongs to the highest group and it is higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 28.5 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 24.3 per cent use water from protected well/spring.
- Some 23.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 24.6 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Rakhine State	: 12.8%
Sittway District	: 17.5%
Sittway Township	: 47.5%

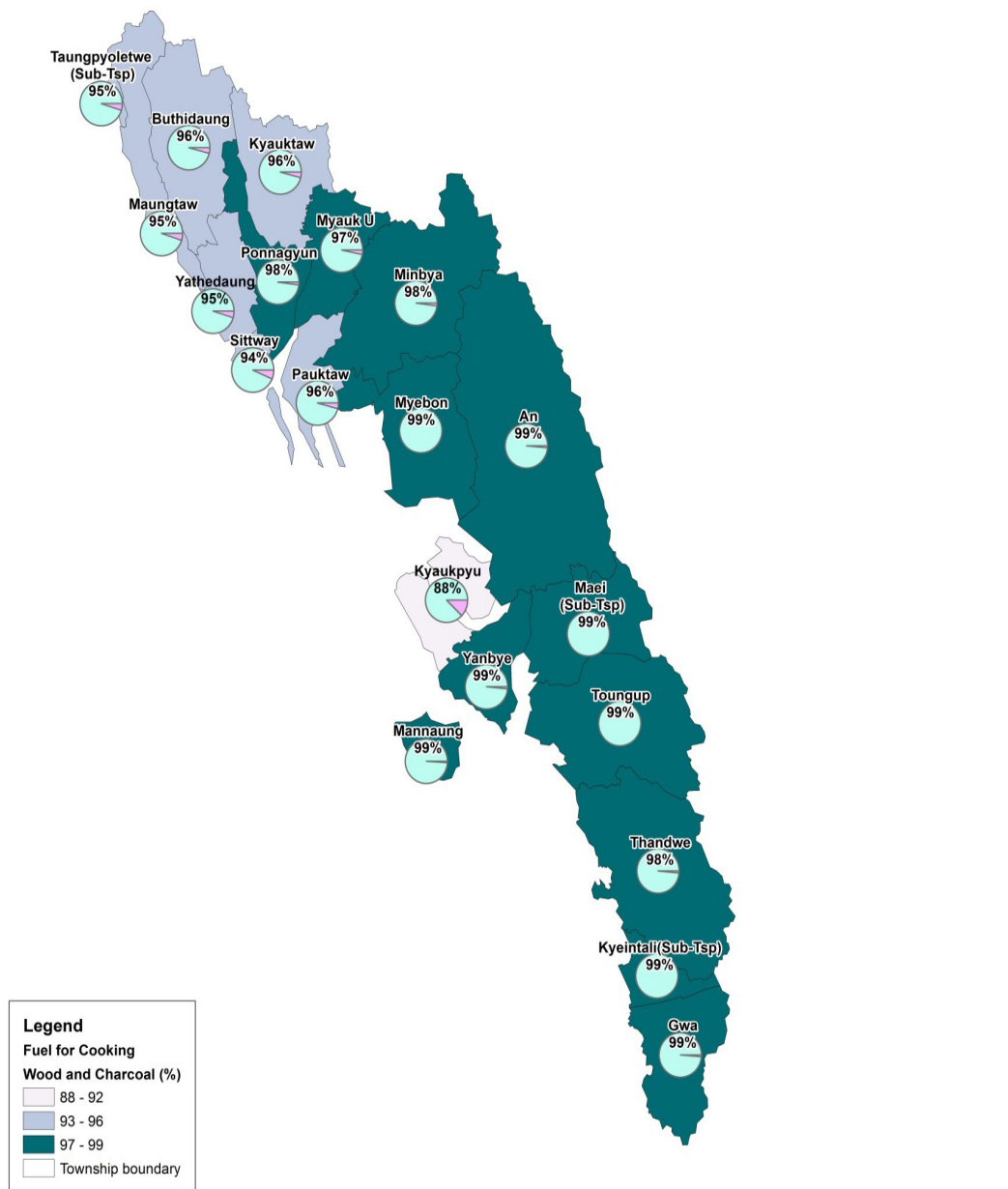
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		47.5	59.1	25.7
Kerosene		4.1	2.5	6.9
Candle		29.8	23.1	42.2
Battery		3.0	2.5	4.0
Generator (private)		12.8	11.5	15.2
Water mill (private)		0.4	0.3	0.5
Solar system/energy		2.2	0.5	5.5
Other		0.3	0.4	0.1
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	29,036	18,906	10,130

- In Sittway Township, 47.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and is the highest. Compare to other townships in Rakhine State, this proportion belongs to the highest group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Rakhine State is 12.8 per cent.
- In rural areas, 42.2 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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



Union	: 81.0 %
Rakhine State	: 96.6%
Sittway District	: 95.6%
Sittway Township	: 93.5%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		3.0	4.5	0.3
LPG		0.1	0.2	-
Kerosene		0.7	0.2	1.6
BioGas		0.1	0.1	*
Firewood		48.3	30.7	81.1
Charcoal		45.2	60.7	16.2
Coal		2.0	2.8	0.5
Other		0.6	0.7	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	29,036	18,906	10,130

- In Sittway Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 48.3 per cent using firewood and 45.2 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 3.0 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- In rural areas, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with firewood 81.1 per cent and charcoal 16.2 per cent.

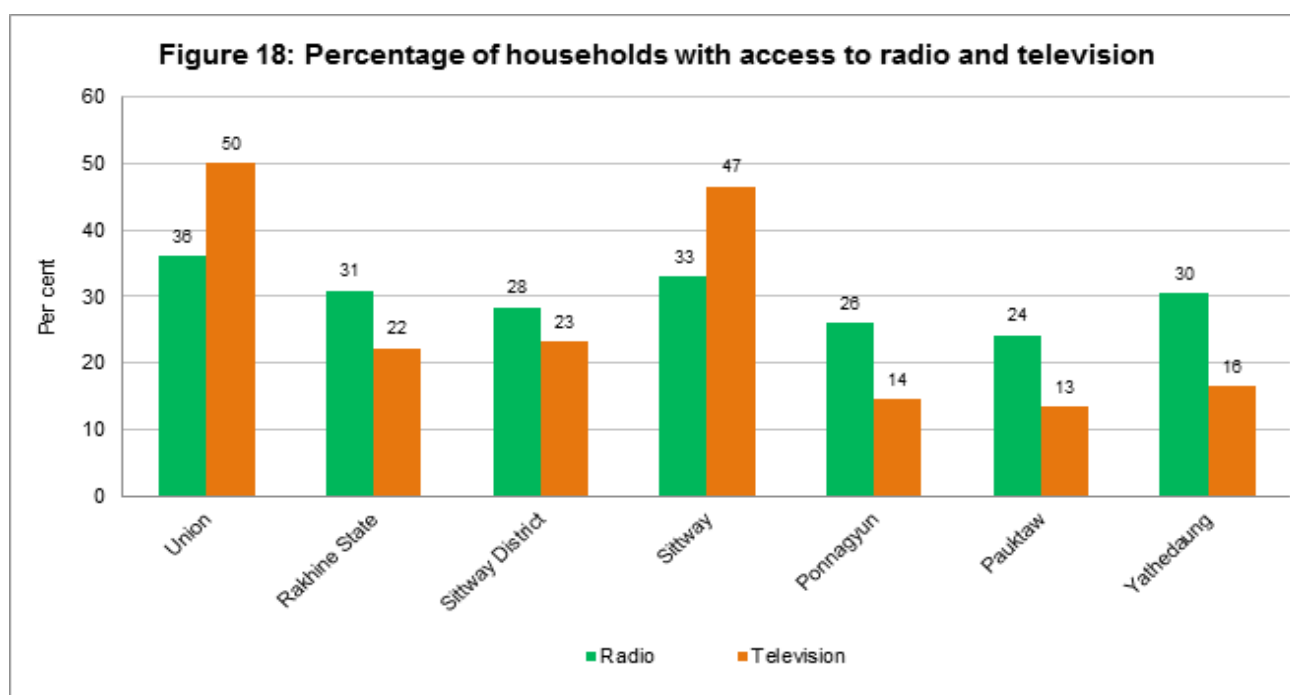
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

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

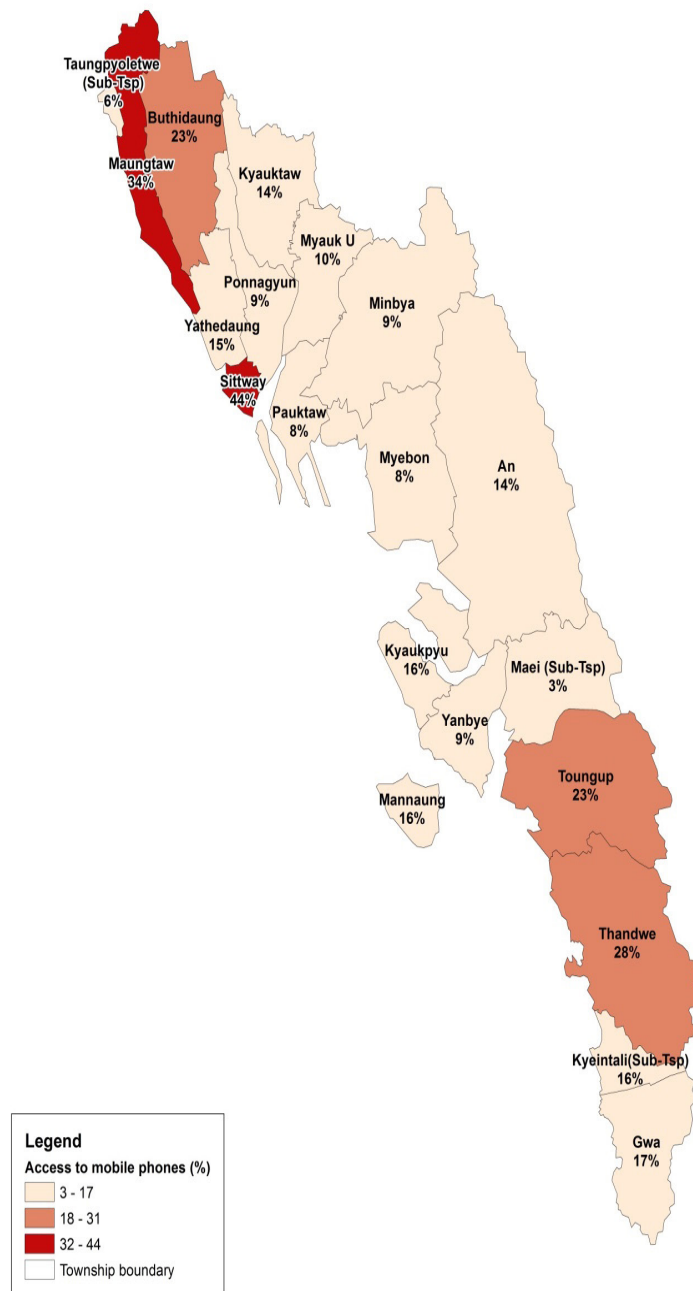
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	29,036	32.9	46.6	5.2	44.4	5.5	9.4	36.2	0.9
Urban	18,906	34.4	56.1	7.3	52.4	7.7	12.9	29.9	1.4
Rural	10,130	30.1	28.7	1.3	29.6	1.5	2.8	48.0	0.1

- Some 46.6 per cent of the households in Sittway Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 56.1 per cent and 30.1 per cent of households in urban areas and rural areas have access to television and radio respectively and are highest in these areas.



- In Sittway Township, 46.6 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in three households (32.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Rakhine State	: 15.8%
Sittway District	: 19.2%
Sittway Township	: 44.4%

- Some 44.4 per cent of the households in Sittway Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other township in Rakhine State, it belongs to the highest group.

Transportation items

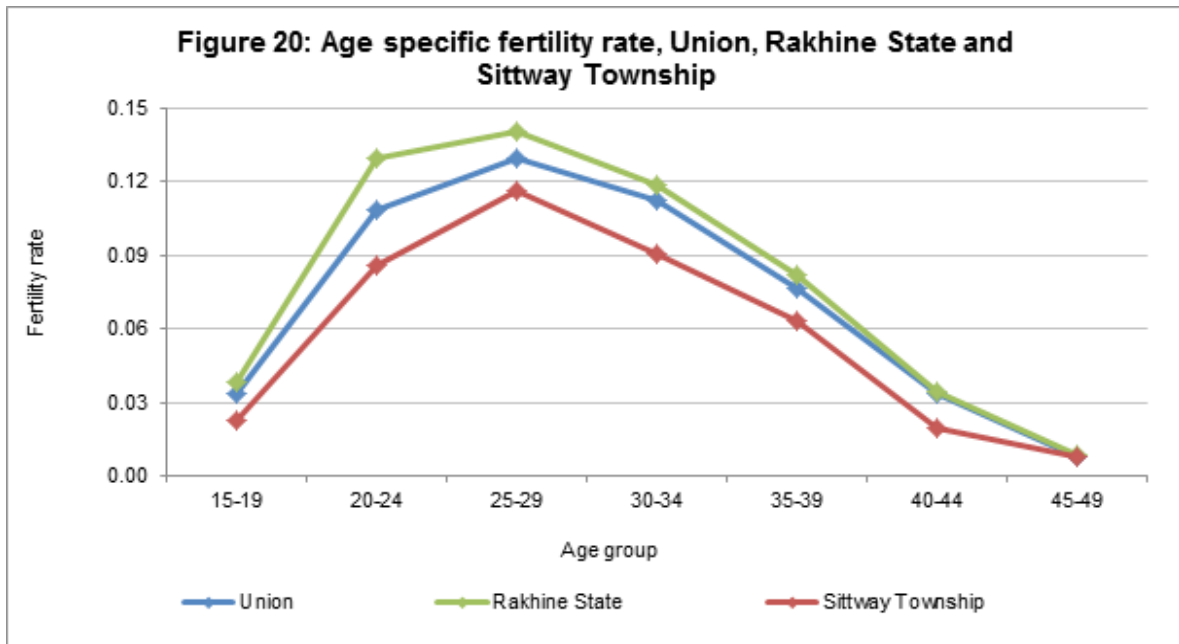
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Rakhine State	459,772	2,415	54,507	68,373	2,825	17,180	25,083	74,563
Urban	72,624	1,338	22,383	30,430	821	1,040	1,465	2,561
Rural	387,148	1,077	32,124	37,943	2,004	16,140	23,618	72,002
Sittway District	109,256	605	10,088	14,324	395	4,611	4,195	12,334
Urban	25,352	511	7,677	10,886	178	270	304	451
Rural	83,904	94	2,411	3,438	217	4,341	3,891	11,883
Sittway Township	29,036	544	8,162	11,218	181	505	400	1,371
Urban	18,906	491	6,806	9,403	124	142	109	125
Rural	10,130	53	1,356	1,815	57	363	291	1,246

- In Sittway Township, 38.6 per cent of the households have bicycle as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 28.1 per cent of households having motorcycle/moped.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use bicycle as a means of transport.

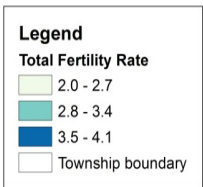
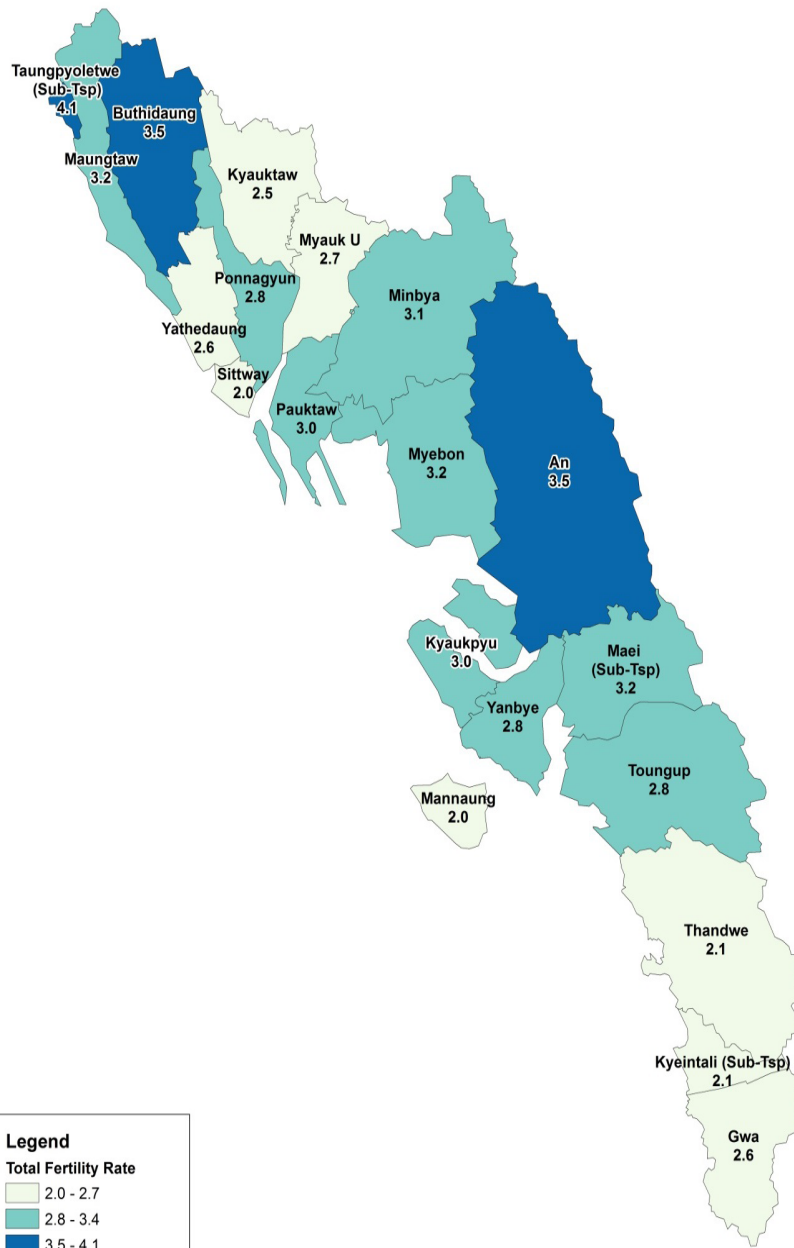
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

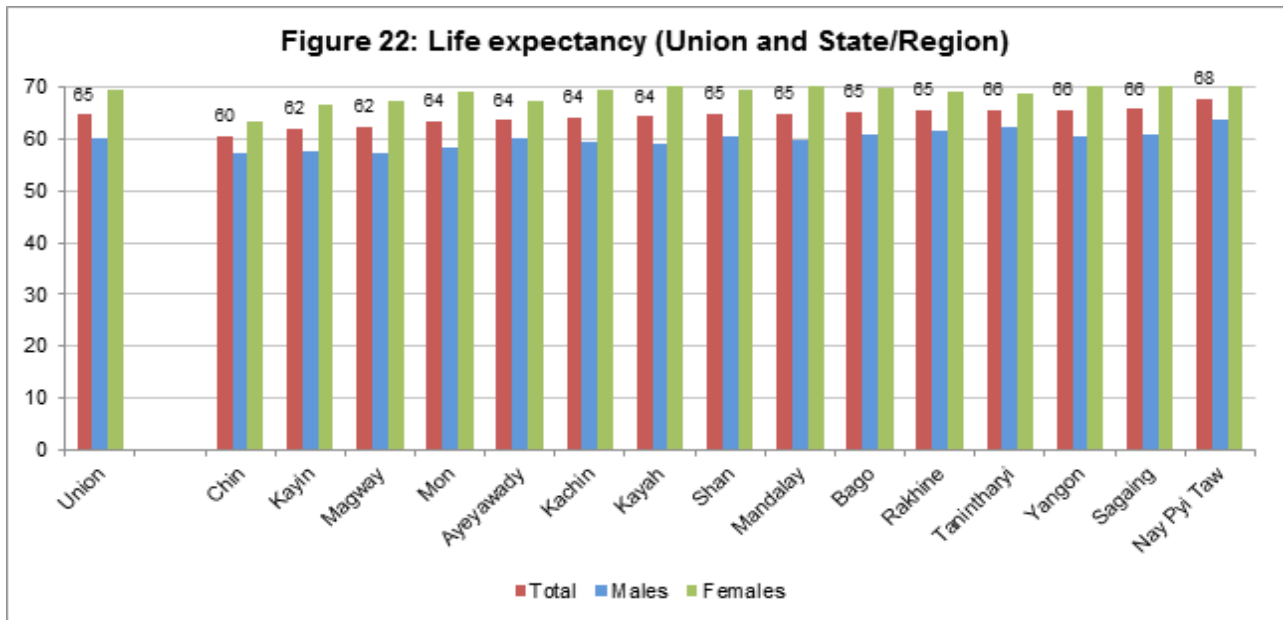


- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.0 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

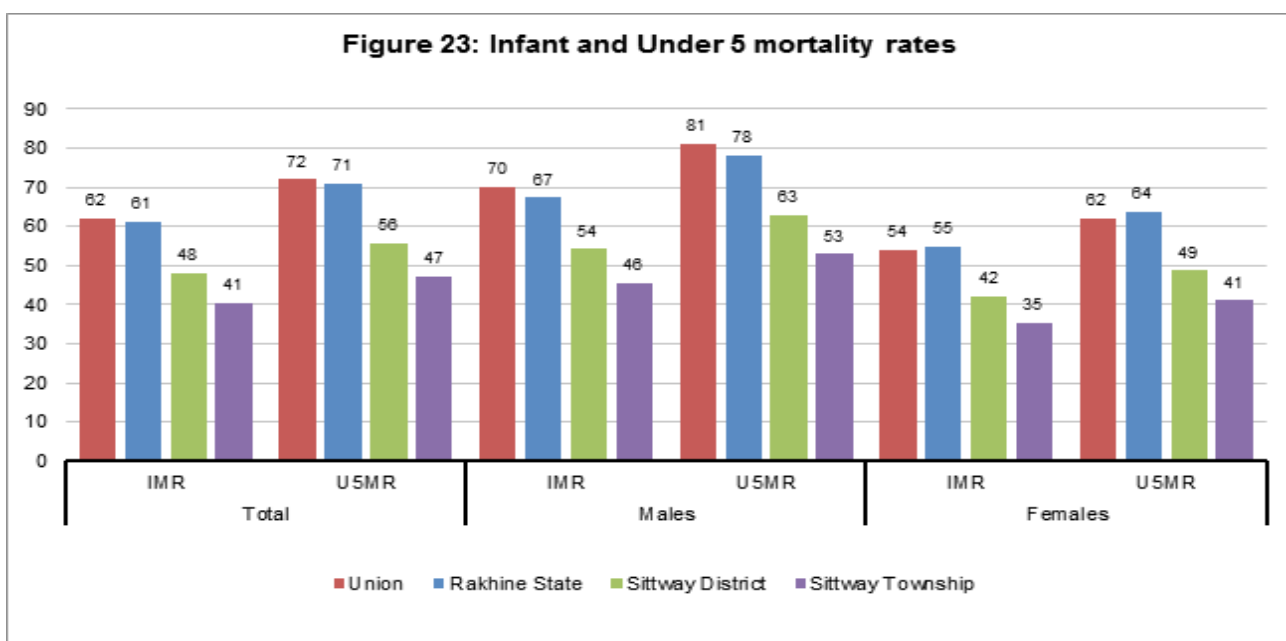


Union	: 2.5
Rakhine State	: 2.8
Sittway District	: 2.6
Sittway Township	: 2.0



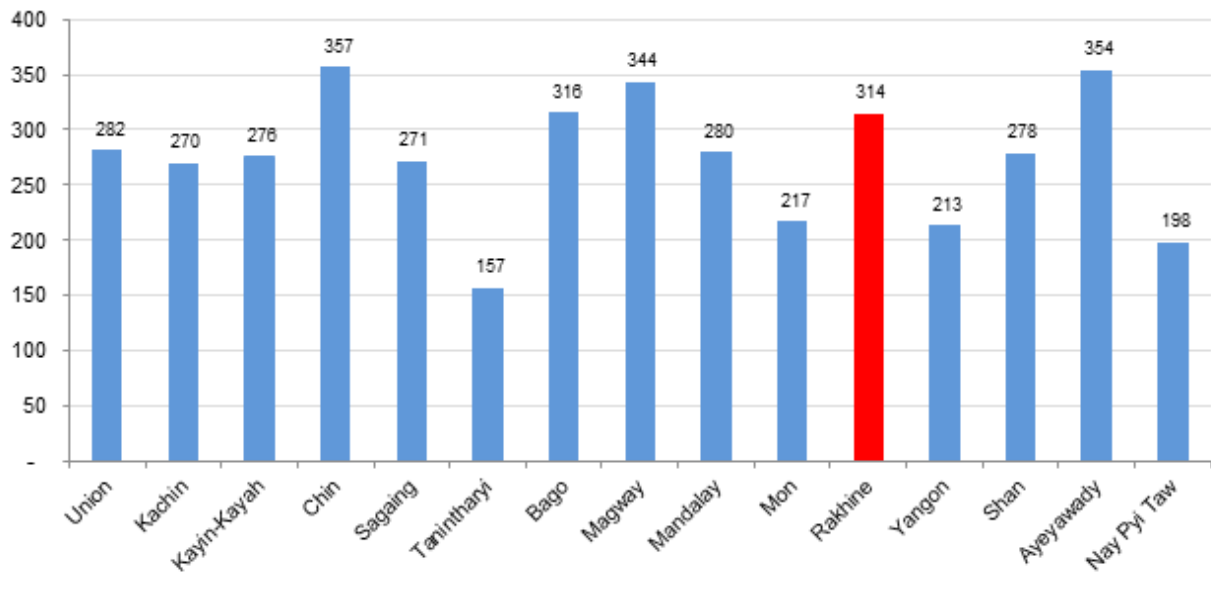
- The expectation of life at birth in Rakhine State is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 69.3 years is higher than that of the males at 61.6 years.

Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sittway District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Sittway District is 48 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 56 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Sittway Township are lower than those in Rakhine State and Sittway District. The Infant mortality in Sittway Township is 41 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 47 per 1,000 live births.

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



- In Rakhine State, there are 314 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 Rakhine State is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

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

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

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

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

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

Mean Household Size: The average number of persons per household (people living in households divided by number of conventional households).

Sex ratio: The number of males for every 100 females in a population.

Dependency ratio: The total dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 years and older than 64) to the population of working-age (age 15-64). Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Three different measures can be calculated: total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio.

Child Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people younger than 15 years to the working age population (15-64).

Old Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people older than 64 years to the working age population (15-64).

Ageing Index: The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 people under the age of 15 years.

Median Age: The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Education: Education is the process by which people learn through instruction and teaching. The 2014 MPHC placed an emphasis on literacy skills, school attendance and educational attainment. The other categorisations used under education were:

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were: (a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

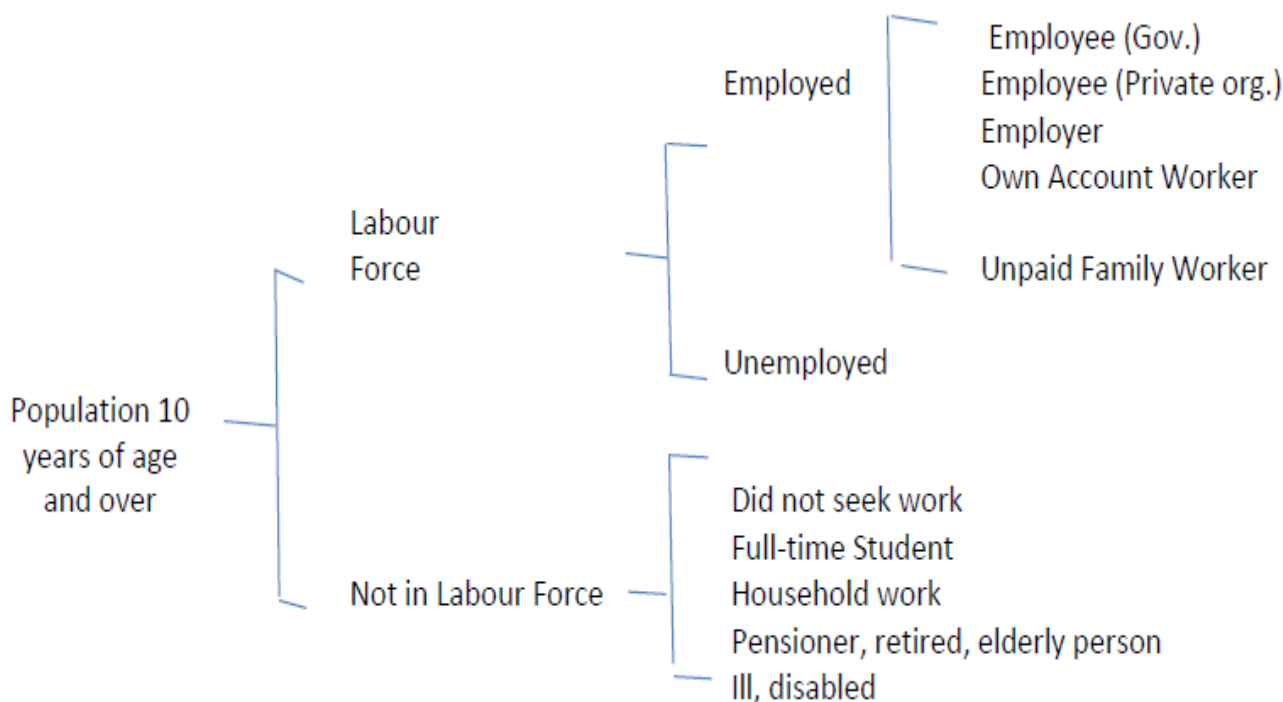
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

Disability: Disability is a situation where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The difficulties covered in the 2014 census included:

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

Identity card: An identity card is a document used to verify aspects of a person's personal identity. There are several types of identity cards issued by the Government of Myanmar, and national passports in the case of foreigners.

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

Unemployed: “Unemployed” persons refer to those who had no work but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the reference period, or at the time of the census enumeration.

Not in labour force: This category comprised persons who had no work and did not make any positive efforts to find a job during the 6 months before the census date or were unable to work. This included full time students, household work, elderly people, etc.

Employment Status: All employed persons were classified according to the economic activity status in the place where they worked during the last 12 months or if they worked in more than one place, where they worked most of the time. There were five employment categories:

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

Labour force participation rate: The labour force participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of the total population of the same age range. This is an important indicator as it portrays the proportion of the population that is economically active.

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

Unemployment rate: The percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment and willing to work. These are people who are without work, looking for jobs and available for work.

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

Employment to population ratio: A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's working-age population (ages 15 to 64) that is employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that a person is considered employed if they have worked at least 1 hour in "gainful" employment in the most recent week.

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work an employed person did in the establishment during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. Put differently, occupation is the kind of work done during the last 12 months by the person employed, regardless of the industry of the establishment. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, field data collectors were instructed to collect a detailed description of the work being done such as accounts clerk, data entry operator (clerk), legal secretary, domestic worker, fisherman, human resource manager, etc. If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work was decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged in, that is in terms of time. The occupational classification is based on the ISCO 2008.

Industry: Industry refers to the main activity of the establishment where an employed person usually worked during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, industry was explained to the enumerators as the type of economic activity carried out at the person's place of work. It is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the enterprise in which the person works and not necessarily the specific duties or functions of the person's job. For example, a clerical officer working in stores within a factory that makes television sets. The industry should be recorded as manufacture of electrical goods. If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" was decided by the establishment where he/she worked most. The industrial classification is based on the ISIC Revision 4.

Live Birth: A live birth is one where the infant shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth: crying or similar sounds, movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body and/or any other tangible signs of life. The census was concerned only with children born alive. Also collected was information on the last live birth of ever married female respondents.

Total fertility rate (TFR): The average number of children that a woman would give birth to if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the current schedule of age-specific fertility rates.

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR): The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group. Unless otherwise specified, the reference period for the age-specific fertility rates is the calendar year.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Rakhine State, Sittway District, Sittway Township Report

Name	Institution	Role
Prepared by		
Daw Thi Thi Nwe	Assistant Director, Department of Population	Leader
Daw Aye Thiri Zaw	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Daw Htet Htet San	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Assistant
Translator and Reviewer		
Daw Khin May Than	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 May Thet Tun	Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Daw Ei Ei Win	Junior Clerk, Department of Population	Generation of maps
Designer		
U Naing Phyo Kyaw	Staff Officer, Department of Population	Graphic Designer
U Saw Nay Myo Aung	Junior Immigration Assistant, Department of Population	Graphic Designer

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

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

