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Location: With a population estimated at 17,000, the Sino-Burmese live across a widespread area of Myanmar, with communities in the nation's major cities and in towns and villages along the Chinese border in Shan and Kachin states. Sino-Burmese communities have emerged in other parts of the world, with 40,000 in Taiwan (primarily in the Zhonghe District near Taipei), and others in Macau, Hong Kong, Singapore, the United States, and Australia.

Identity: This profile refers to a special, mixed people group, the Sino-Burmese, and not to the five Han Chinese language groups who together number more than 1.3 million people in Myanmar. Those groups have been profiled separately in *Operation Myanmar*. The Sino-Burmese are an ethnic group of half-Chinese and half-Burmese people, usually resulting from unions between Chinese men and Burmese women. Most Sino-Burmese people adopted local culture and have generally blended into Myanmar society. Although much of their history has been characterized by conflict and tensions between China and Myanmar, "In the 1940s and 1950s, the term *paukphaw* ("sibling") was co-opted as an affectionate term for the Chinese and is now typically used in the context of diplomatic ties between China and Myanmar. The term itself originates from a Burmese myth about the Chinese and Burmese peoples as being descendants of the same parents, a dragon

princess and a sun god."¹

Language: Globally, children of mixed marriages have tended to adopt the language spoken by their mothers, and today Burmese is the preferred spoken and written language of the Sino-Burmese people. Many children are educated in Burmese-language schools and are influenced by local media. While many people in the border areas can speak Mandarin, other Sino-Burmese people have no knowledge of Chinese.

History: Records suggest the first Chinese people migrated to today's Myanmar during the Song Dynasty (960-1279). In the 18th century, "Chinese traders traveled as far as the capital city as well as to northern towns on the Ayeyarwady River, such as Bhamo. Some of them stayed and started a Chinese community at Amarapura, and when King Mindon moved his capital to Mandalay in 1859, the Chinese were the only community that decided to stay behind. Many of their descendants intermarried into the host society and remain important and respected citizens of Amarapura."² During the British colonial era, questions arose regarding the status of Sino-Burmese mixed marriages, but the High Court of Burma settled the issue by recognizing the rights of Sino-Burmese people.

Customs: Despite China's emergence as an economic superpower, many Sino-Burmese families in Myanmar have struggled. During the Burmese property

boom of the 1990s, "Chinese real estate investors began building and speculating as property values doubled and tripled, which resulted in indigenous Burmese being pushed further away from their native homes and displaced into the outskirts of major Burmese cities towards impoverished shantytowns.... The increased economic clout held in the hands of the Chinese in Myanmar has triggered distrust, envy, resentment, and anti-Chinese hostility among the indigenous Burmese majority."³

Religion: Almost all Sino-Burmese people in Myanmar are Buddhists, blending in with the dominant ethnicities. Few have ever become Christians compared to some of the other Chinese-speaking groups in Myanmar, as identifying as Buddhists has become a key part of the Sino-Burmese community's struggle to be recognized as an indigenous people group.

Christianity: Although the Sino-Burmese have been viewed as a distinct group for over a century, little Christian outreach has ever been launched to reach them. A 1917 mission book lamented that among all Chinese-related people in Yangon, "just two regular Methodist workers are among them, and some Baptist work is sustained by the Rangoon City Mission Society; as much effort as possible through the imperfect channel of the Burmese language."⁴ Today, a mere one percent of Sino-Burmese people are estimated to be followers of Jesus Christ in Myanmar.



Population
in Myanmar:
17,000 (2025)

Location:
Shan State, Mandalay
Region, Yangon Region,
Kachin State, Bago Region

Language Family:
Tibeto-Burman

Main Religion:
Buddhism (98.0%)

Christians:
170 (1.0%)

OVERVIEW

Population:
17,000 in Myanmar
(2025 Joshua Project)

Other Countries:
40,000 in Taiwan
Also in Macau, Hong Kong,
Singapore, USA, Australia

Other Names:
Chinese Myan, Sino-Tayoke, Tayoke Myan

Location:
Shan State: Muse, Kengtung
and Tachileik districts, Wa Self-
Administered Division, and Kokang
Self-Administered Zone; Mandalay
Region: Amarapura District; Kachin
State: Bhamo, Myitkyina and Putao
districts; Yangon Region; Bago Region

Language: Burmese [mya]

Dialects: 2

Scripture:
Burmese Bible 1835

Jesus film:
Burmese

Global Recordings:
Burmese #195

People ID: 14199

