THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

SHAN STATE, MUSE DISTRICT
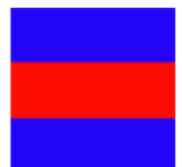
MuSe Township Report

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Shan State, MuSe District

MuSe Township Report

Department of Population

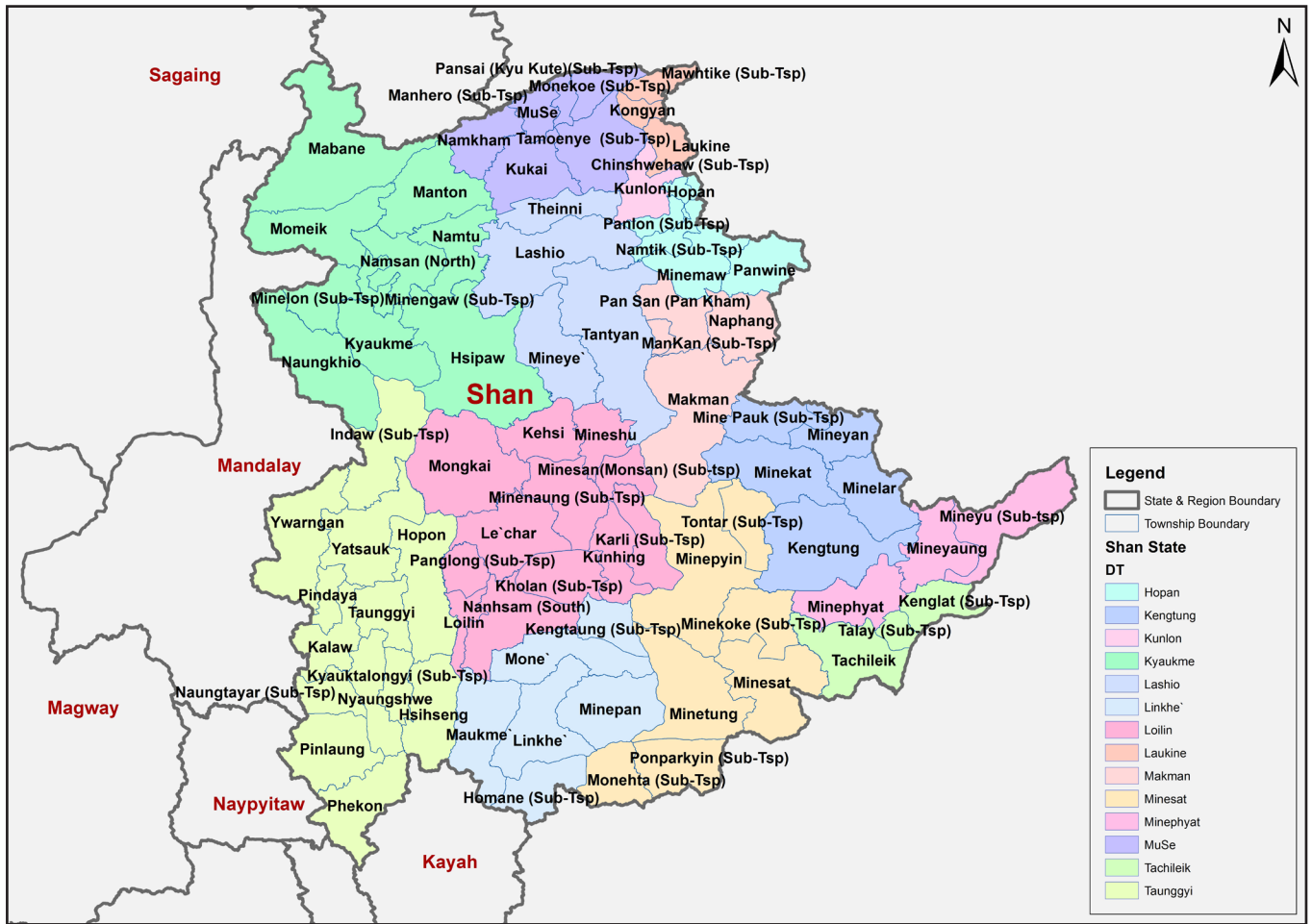Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

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Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships

MuSe Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	117,507 [2]
Population males	60,946 (51.9%)
Population females	56,561 (48.1%)
Percentage of urban population	63.2%
Area (Km²)	639.0 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	183.9 persons
Median age	26.5 years
Number of wards	9
Number of village tracts	16
Number of private households	22,214
Percentage of female headed households	23.0%
Mean household size	4.6 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	25.9%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	70.8%
Elderly population (65+ years)	3.3%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	41.3
Child dependency ratio	36.6
Old dependency ratio	4.7
Ageing index	12.8
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	108
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	81.1%
Male	84.0%
Female	78.5%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,456	1.2
Walking	685	0.6
Seeing	496	0.4
Hearing	498	0.4
Remembering	541	0.5

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	75,580	77.3
Associate Scrutiny	227	0.2
Naturalised Scrutiny	682	0.7
National Registration	4,726	4.8
Religious	347	0.4
Temporary Registration	445	0.5
Foreign Registration	24	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	101	0.1
None	15,672	16.0

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	81.8%	89.8%	73.0%
Unemployment rate	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%
Employment to population ratio	80.2%	88.0%	71.6%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	12,994	58.5
Renter	7,873	35.4
Provided free (individually)	250	1.1
Government quarters	722	3.3
Private company quarters	260	1.2
Other	115	0.5

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.4%		1.0%
Bamboo	45.7%	1.5%	0.1%
Earth	0.7%	15.6%	
Wood	2.1%	0.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	2.7%		92.9%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	47.9%	80.6%	5.4%
Other	0.5%	1.5%	0.4%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	9,137	41.1
LPG	243	1.1
Kerosene	*	< 0.1
Biogas	437	2.0
Firewood	8,079	36.4
Charcoal	3,983	17.9
Coal	234	1.1
Other	100	0.5

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	16,223	73.0
Kerosene	189	0.9
Candle	259	1.2
Battery	35	0.2
Generator (private)	123	0.6
Water mill (private)	5,292	23.8
Solar system/energy	81	0.4
Other	*	0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,554	7.0
Tube well, borehole	2,580	11.6
Protected well/spring	1,520	6.8
Bottled/purifier water	14,057	63.3
Total Improved Water Sources	*19,711*	*88.7*
Unprotected well/spring	144	0.6
Pool/pond/lake	62	0.3
River/stream/canal	107	0.5
Waterfall/rainwater	2,121	9.6
Other	69	0.3
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*2,503*	*11.3*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	13,527	60.9
Tube well, borehole	3,083	13.9
Protected well/spring	2,326	10.5
Unprotected well/spring	300	1.4
Pool/pond/lake	76	0.3
River/stream/canal	427	1.9
Waterfall/rainwater	2,310	10.4
Bottled/purifier water	43	0.2
Other	122	0.5

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	476	2.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	19,884	89.5
Total Improved Sanitation	*20,360*	*91.7*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	1,571	7.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	81	0.3
Other	36	0.2
None	166	0.7
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	3,907	17.6
Television	18,716	84.3
Landline phone	3,100	14.0
Mobile phone	15,837	71.3
Computer	2,028	9.1
Internet at home	2,020	9.1
Households with none of the items	2,105	9.5
Households with all of the items	235	1.1
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	3,045	13.7
Motorcycle/Moped	17,895	80.6
Bicycle	3,196	14.4
4-Wheel tractor	3,567	16.1
Canoe/Boat	28	0.1
Motor boat	30	0.1
Cart (bullock)	661	3.0

Note: [1] Population figures for MuSe 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 MuSe 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 MuSe Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	117,507 *		
Males	60,946		
Females	56,561		
Sex ratio	108 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	63.2%		
Area (Km^2)	639.0 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	183.9 persons		
Number of wards	9		
Number of village tracts	16		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	101,289	62,519	38,770
Number of conventional households	22,214	13,334	8,880
Mean household size	4.6 persons ***		

- In MuSe Township, there are more males than females with 108 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in urban areas (63.2%).

- The population density of MuSe Township is 184 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 4.6 persons living in each household in MuSe Township. This is 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; MuSe Township (MuSe District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**22,214**	**117,507**	**60,946**	**56,561**
	Ward	**13,334**	**74,313**	**38,448**	**35,865**
1	Christan(W)	857	4,316	2,137	2,179
2	Zay(W)	663	3,981	1,978	2,003
3	Taung(W)	1,737	8,388	4,231	4,157
4	Ho Mun(W)	3,498	19,969	10,249	9,720
5	Myauk(W)	573	3,770	1,928	1,842
6	Kawng Nawng(W)	677	3,431	1,632	1,799
7	Swei Taw(W)	1,842	10,739	5,648	5,091
8	Taw Ywet(W)	561	2,619	1,314	1,305
9	Kaung Hmu Ton(W)	2,926	17,100	9,331	7,769
	Village Tract	**8,880**	**43,194**	**22,498**	**20,696**
1	Nam Pang(VT)	448	2,497	1,287	1,210
2	Se Lant(VT)	987	4,318	2,092	2,226
3	Hpai Kyawng(VT)	143	575	275	300
4	Nawng Hseng(VT)	275	1,134	550	584
5	Nawng Lawng(VT)	686	2,983	1,422	1,561
6	Pang Hkam(VT)	543	2,191	1,115	1,076
7	Teing Long (East)(VT)	388	1,580	758	822
8	Mone Yu Tit Yar Ngar Maing(VT)	2,443	12,336	6,949	5,387
9	Tont Hkan Nay(VT)	379	1,763	937	826
10	Maw Tawng Ywar Ma(VT)	781	4,230	2,174	2,056
11	Man Mai(VT)	63	330	167	163
12	Nam Aun(VT)	717	4,020	2,121	1,899
13	Mong Li(VT)	9	31	16	15
14	Kawng Wein(VT)	231	1,266	621	645
15	Man Hai(VT)	576	2,830	1,444	1,386
16	Hpar Hpeik(VT)	211	1,110	570	540

Figure 2:	Population by broad age groups, MuSe Township	Table 2:	Population by 5-year age groups, MuSe Township

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, MuSe Township

3,899 (3.3%)

30,457 (25.9%)

83,151 (70.8%)

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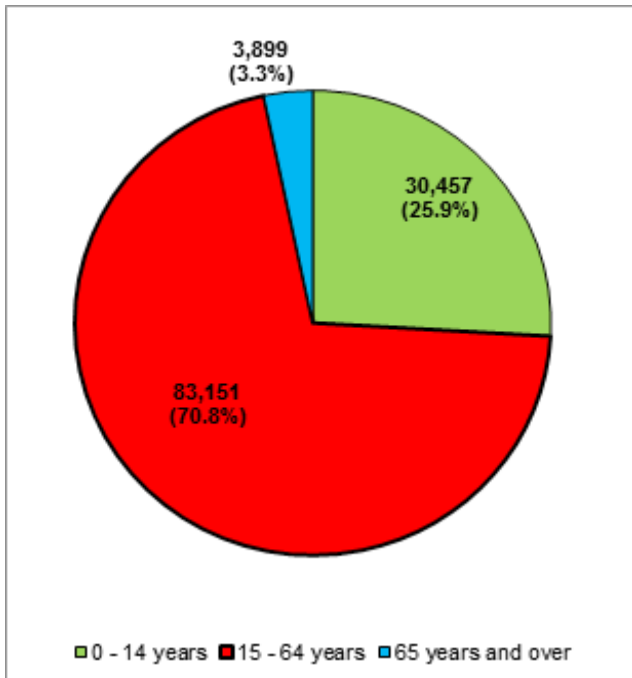
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, MuSe Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	117,507	60,946	56,561
0 - 4	10,459	5,328	5,131
5 - 9	9,244	4,754	4,490
10 - 14	10,754	5,605	5,149
15 - 19	11,486	6,181	5,305
20 - 24	12,938	7,180	5,758
25 - 29	12,470	6,888	5,582
30 - 34	11,471	6,286	5,185
35 - 39	9,252	5,004	4,248
40 - 44	7,955	4,149	3,806
45 - 49	6,281	3,034	3,247
50 - 54	5,042	2,321	2,721
55 - 59	3,616	1,581	2,035
60 - 64	2,640	1,116	1,524
65 - 69	1,536	632	904
70 - 74	963	378	585
75 - 79	618	245	373
80 - 84	461	154	307
85 - 89	196	61	135
90 +	125	49	76

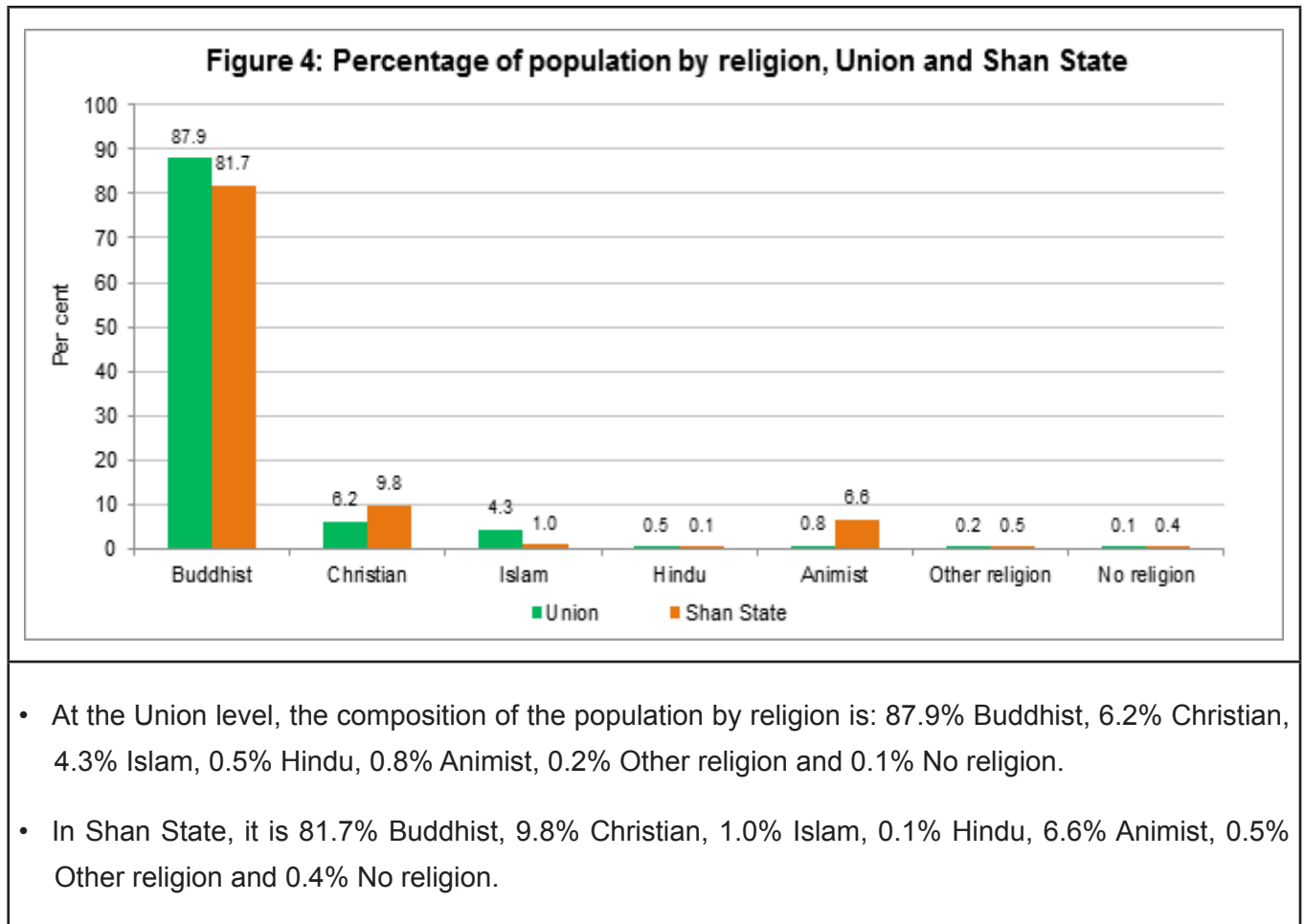- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in MuSe Township is 70.8 per cent.

- 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, MuSe District and MuSe Township)
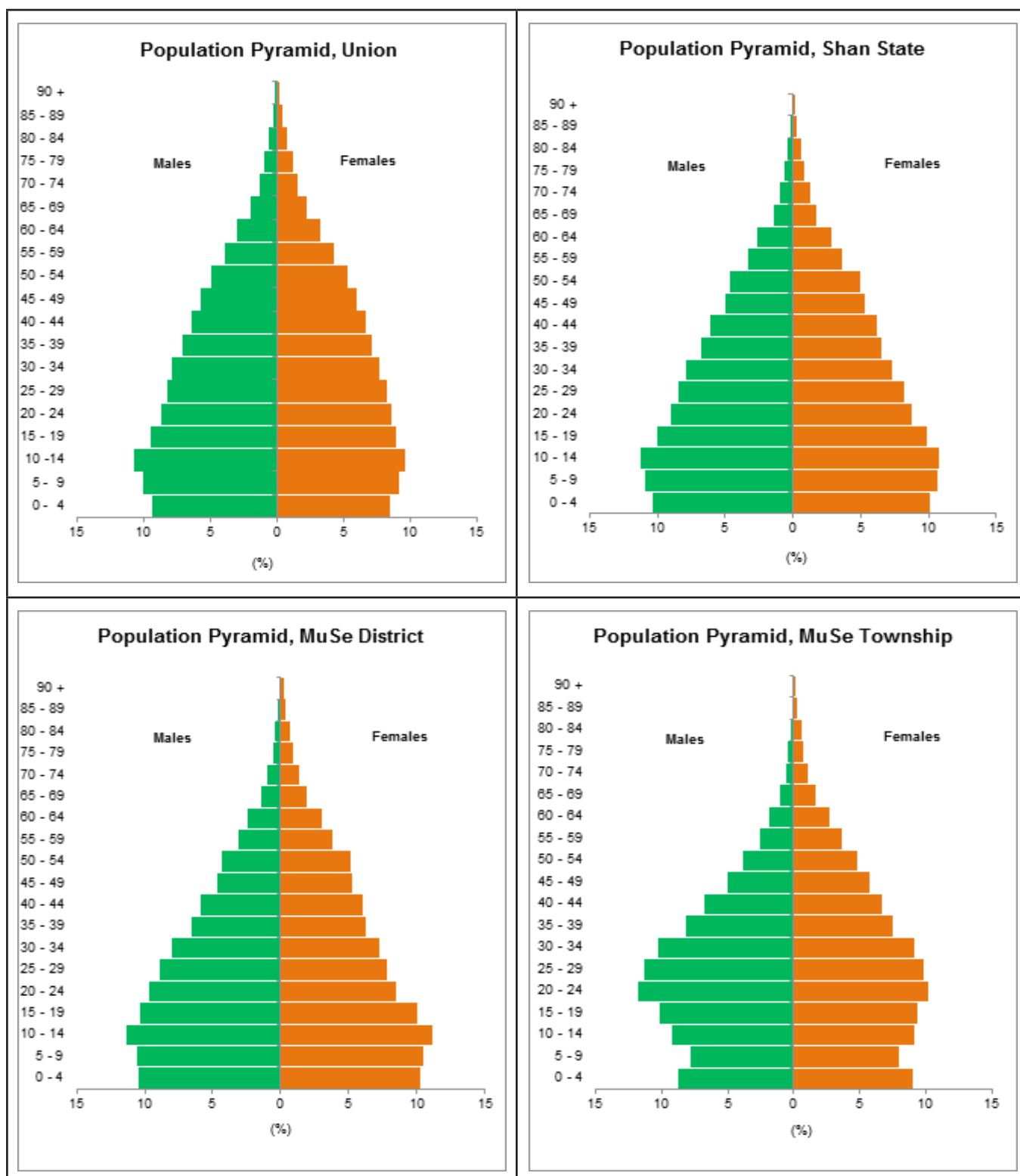
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in MuSe Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 30-34 onwards.

- Compared to Union level, there is higher percentage of working age group 15-64 population in MuSe Township.

- Except age group (0-4) through (40-44) there are more males than females.

(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	1,718	854	864	472	230	242
6	1,737	916	821	1,286	683	603
7	1,789	946	843	1,464	761	703
8	1,772	881	891	1,442	720	722
9	1,685	848	837	1,386	714	672
10	1,740	838	902	1,411	679	732
11	1,666	844	822	1,334	685	649
12	1,943	936	1,007	1,465	698	767
13	2,112	1,063	1,049	1,524	747	777
14	1,885	948	937	1,143	579	564
15	1,738	819	919	815	370	445
16	1,819	942	877	683	337	346
17	1,944	1,018	926	505	253	252
18	2,069	1,064	1,005	357	176	181
19	1,799	898	901	259	131	128
20	2,228	1,139	1,089	223	99	124
21	1,750	877	873	129	63	66
22	1,999	998	1,001	86	48	38
23	2,099	1,053	1,046	61	28	33
24	1,948	1,004	944	48	26	22
25	2,188	1,091	1,097	43	23	20
26	1,858	964	894	34	14	20
27	1,917	983	934	34	22	12
28	2,185	1,114	1,071	22	13	9
29	1,857	940	917	21	7	14

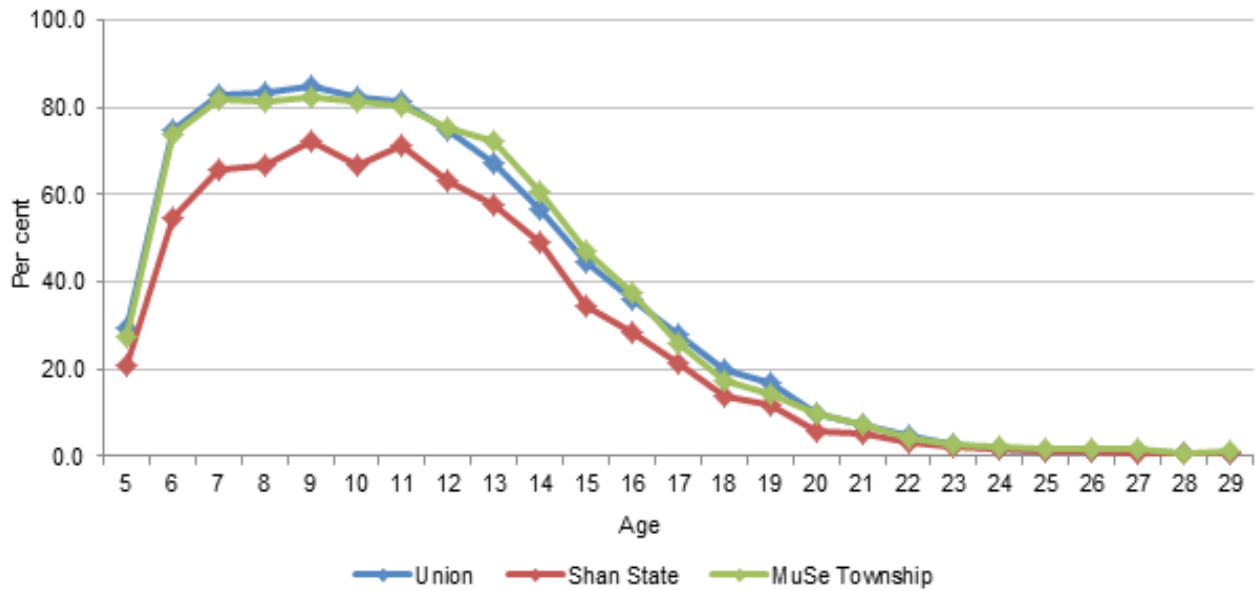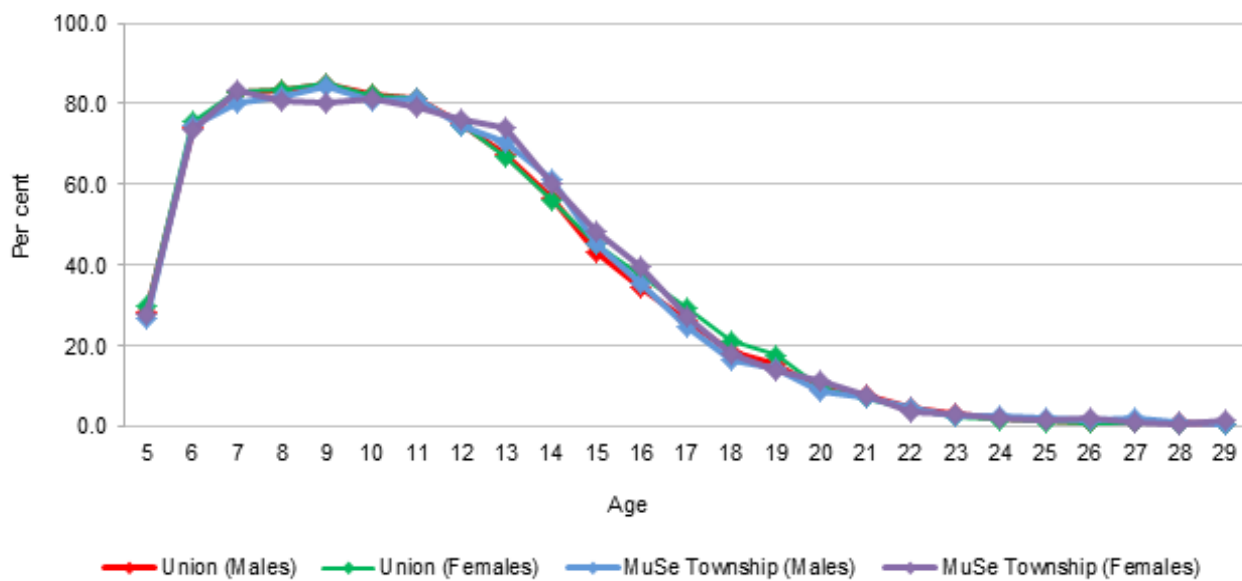Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and MuSe Township

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

- School attendance in MuSe Township noticeably drops after age 12 for males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males in MuSe Township is lower in age 7 through 12.

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

Legend
Literacy Rate (%)
- 17 - 44
- 45 - 71
- 72 - 98
- Township boundary
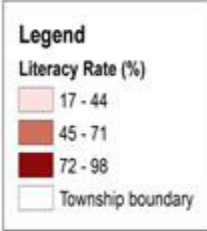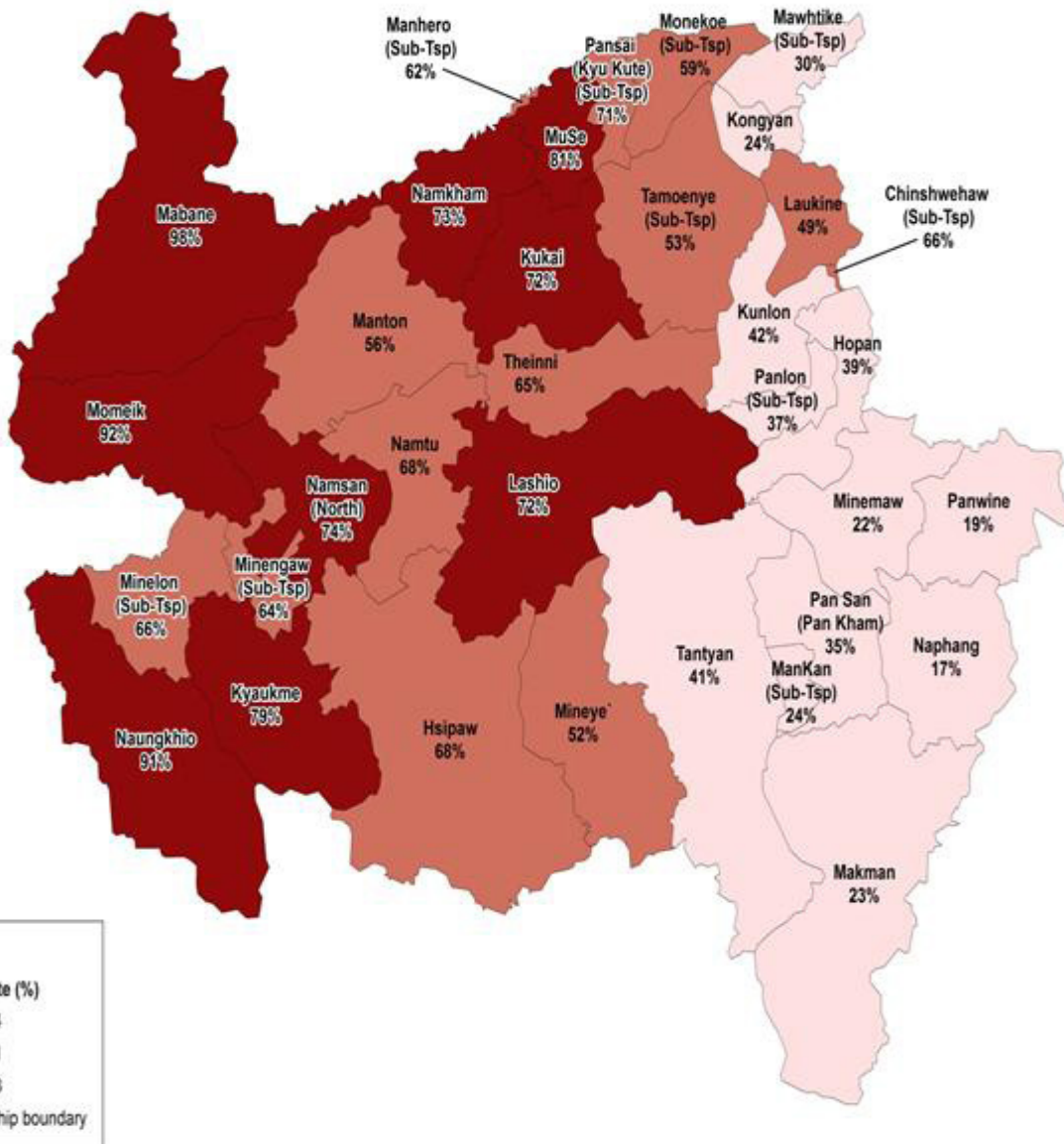
Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
MuSe District	: 70.5%
MuSe Township	: 81.1%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	19,393	92.5
Males	9,812	92.2
Females	9,581	92.9

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in MuSe Township is 81.1 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of (64.6%) for Shan State, but lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 78.5 per cent and for the males it is 84.0 per cent.

- In MuSe Township, the literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 92.5 per cent with 92.9 per cent for females and 92.2 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	62,626	14,835	23.7	9,714	8,080	14,171	8,883	98	6,361	122	53	309
Urban	39,891	6,633	16.6	5,756	5,227	9,944	6,794	65	5,227	96	41	108
Rural	22,735	8,202	36.1	3,958	2,853	4,227	2,089	33	1,134	26	12	201
Males	31,898	6,508	20.4	4,569	4,064	7,925	5,107	68	3,328	68	30	231
Females	30,728	8,327	27.1	5,145	4,016	6,246	3,776	30	3,033	54	23	78

- About 23.7 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- There are 20.4 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 27.1 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 12.9 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 10.2 per cent has completed university/college education.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 36.1 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	10.2	10.8	9.4	9.2	10.4	7.8
15 - 19	60.6	66.8	53.3	6.0	6.3	5.6
20 - 24	85.4	92.4	76.6	4.1	4.0	4.2
25 - 29	88.3	96.4	78.3	1.7	1.7	1.6
30 - 34	88.3	96.7	78.1	1.0	0.9	1.3
35 - 39	89.3	96.4	81.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
40 - 44	89.2	96.3	81.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
45 - 49	87.7	95.8	80.2	0.6	0.7	0.5
50 - 54	80.9	89.5	73.6	0.5	0.9	0.2
55 - 59	71.0	80.6	63.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
60 - 64	52.2	64.2	43.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
65 - 69	36.6	48.9	28.0	0.2	0.3	-
70 - 74	20.7	27.2	16.4	1.5	2.9	-
75 +	13.6	22.4	8.5	0.5	-	1.3
15 - 24	73.7	80.6	65.4	4.8	4.9	4.7
15 - 64	81.8	89.8	73.0	2.0	2.0	1.8

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
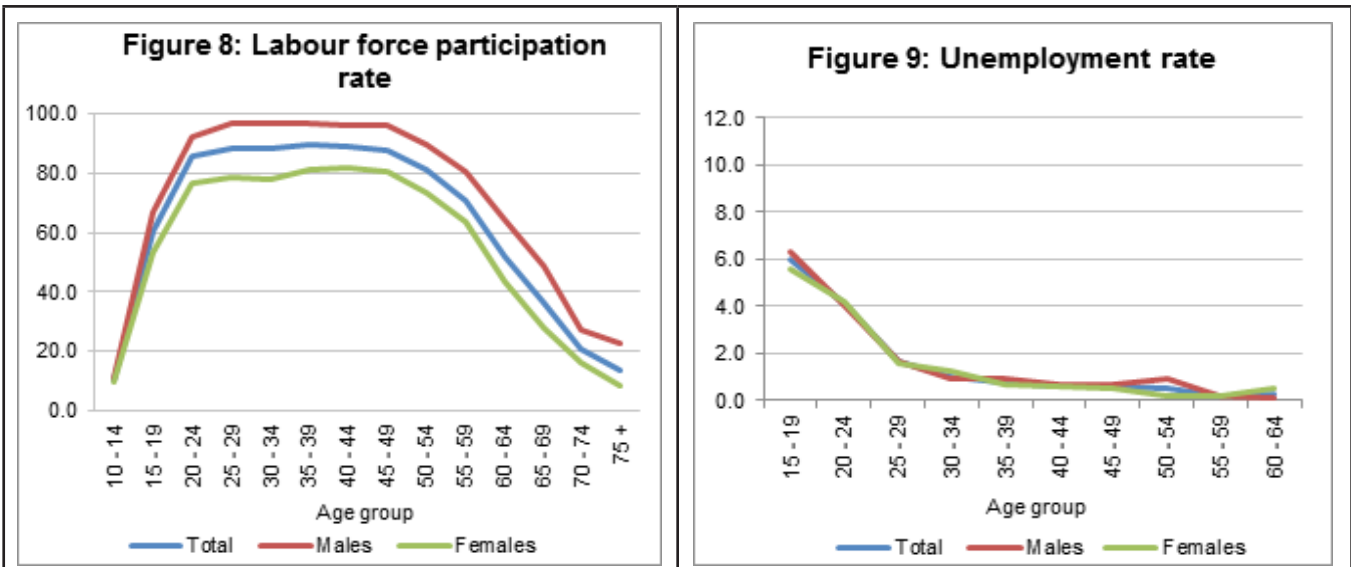
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in MuSe Township is 81.8 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 73.0 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.8 per cent.

- In MuSe Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.2 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in MuSe Township is 2.0 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.0%) and for females (1.8%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 4.7 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	27,721	1.1	44.9	26.2	16.8	1.2	9.8
Males	10,451	1.7	60.3	5.3	16.2	1.7	14.9
Females	17,270	0.7	35.5	38.8	17.2	0.9	6.7

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 60.3 per cent of males are full time students while 38.8 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	**54,996**	**29,697**	**25,299**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	231	155	76	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professionals	884	244	640	1.6	0.8	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,216	1,381	835	4.0	4.7	3.3
Clerical Support Workers	1,363	762	601	2.5	2.6	2.4
Services and Sales Workers	11,520	4,498	7,022	20.9	15.1	27.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	14,278	8,374	5,904	26.0	28.2	23.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,763	3,868	895	8.7	13.0	3.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,970	2,862	108	5.4	9.6	0.4
Elementary Occupations	7,423	5,872	1,551	13.5	19.8	6.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	9,348	1,681	7,667	17.0	5.7	30.3

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and MuSe Township
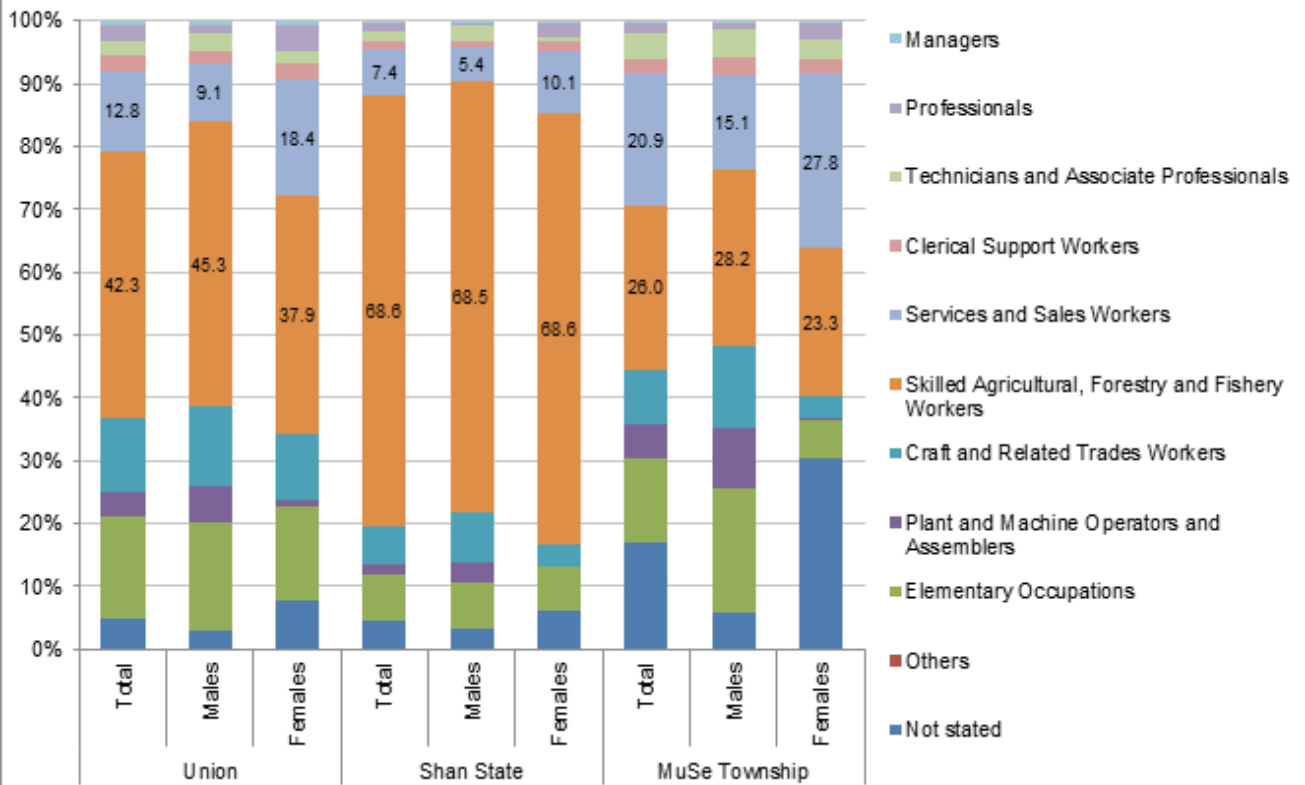
- In MuSe Township, 26.0 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 20.9 per cent in services and sales workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 28.2 per cent of males and 23.3 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 7.4 per cent are in services and sales workers.

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

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**54,996**	**29,697**	**25,299**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14,796	8,696	6,100	26.9	29.3	24.1
Mining and quarrying	61	52	9	0.1	0.2	*
Manufacturing	1,585	866	719	2.9	2.9	2.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	86	84	2	0.2	0.3	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	85	70	15	0.2	0.2	0.1
Construction	2,526	2,341	185	4.6	7.9	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10,805	4,926	5,879	19.6	16.6	23.2
Transportation and storage	5,457	5,191	266	9.9	17.5	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,292	806	1,486	4.2	2.7	5.9
Information and communication	103	67	36	0.2	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	266	105	161	0.5	0.4	0.6
Real estate activities	30	24	6	0.1	0.1	*
Professional, scientific and technical activities	82	47	35	0.1	0.2	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	902	584	318	1.6	2.0	1.3
Public administration including civil servants	1,373	1,081	292	2.5	3.6	1.2
Education	632	92	540	1.1	0.3	2.1
Human health and social work activities	271	118	153	0.5	0.4	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	213	148	65	0.4	0.5	0.3
Other service activities	2,789	1,943	846	5.1	6.5	3.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	516	250	266	0.9	0.8	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	1	2	*	*	*
Not stated	10,123	2,205	7,918	18.4	7.4	31.3

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

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

Legend:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration including civil servants
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Not stated

- In MuSe Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 26.9 per cent.

- The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 19.6 per cent.

- There are 29.3 per cent of males and 24.1 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	75,580	227	682	4,726	347	445	24	101	15,672
Urban	50,574	181	423	1,865	150	218	20	57	8,866
Rural	25,006	46	259	2,861	197	227	4	44	6,806
Males	39,599	116	465	2,071	271	224	14	68	8,036
Females	35,981	111	217	2,655	76	221	10	33	7,636

Figure 12: Types of identity card
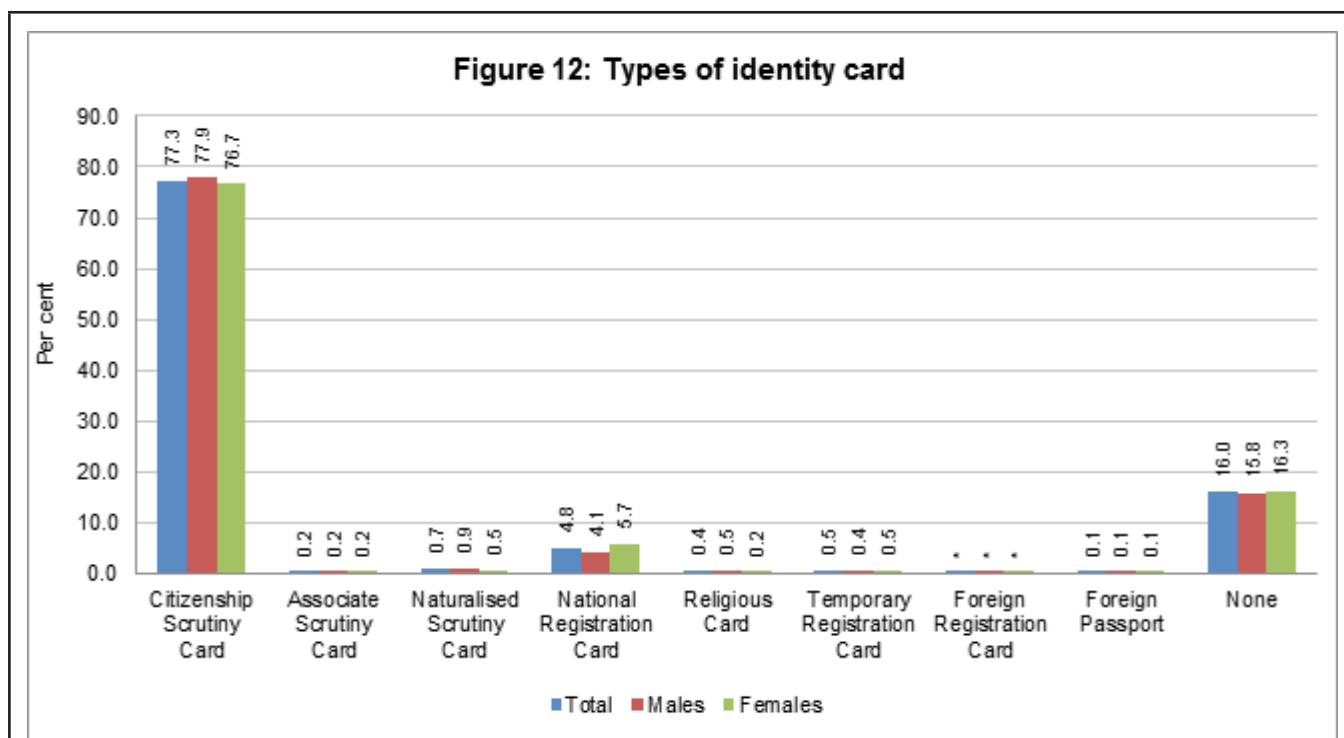
- In MuSe Township, 77.3 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 16.0 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 15.8 per cent of males and 16.3 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

22

(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	**117,507**	**116,051**	**1,456**	**1.2**	**496**	**498**	**685**	**541**
0 - 4	10,459	10,425	34	0.3	7	10	28	15
5 - 9	9,244	9,196	48	0.5	5	10	23	28
10 - 14	10,754	10,690	64	0.6	28	8	19	26
15 - 19	11,486	11,447	39	0.3	8	9	17	21
20 - 24	12,938	12,880	58	0.4	6	24	25	17
25 - 29	12,470	12,418	52	0.4	10	16	18	16
30 - 34	11,471	11,410	61	0.5	12	18	25	20
35 - 39	9,252	9,187	65	0.7	15	16	23	23
40 - 44	7,955	7,875	80	1.0	21	18	31	29
45 - 49	6,281	6,201	80	1.3	25	14	30	27
50 - 54	5,042	4,933	109	2.2	42	33	48	32
55 - 59	3,616	3,502	114	3.2	33	35	54	23
60 - 64	2,640	2,495	145	5.5	69	57	67	45
65 - 69	1,536	1,415	121	7.9	53	46	64	38
70 - 74	963	851	112	11.6	45	44	53	47
75 - 79	618	530	88	14.2	34	38	44	42
80 - 84	461	368	93	20.2	40	51	55	44
85 - 89	196	151	45	23.0	19	20	30	19
90 +	125	77	48	38.4	24	31	31	29

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	**60,946**	**60,230**	**716**	**1.2**	**229**	**215**	**327**	**255**
0 - 4	5,328	5,307	21	0.4	4	8	17	8
5 - 9	4,754	4,726	28	0.6	1	5	13	16
10 - 14	5,605	5,563	42	0.7	20	4	10	13
15 - 19	6,181	6,154	27	0.4	7	6	10	15
20 - 24	7,180	7,149	31	0.4	4	13	12	7
25 - 29	6,888	6,862	26	0.4	4	6	10	8
30 - 34	6,286	6,248	38	0.6	8	10	14	12
35 - 39	5,004	4,964	40	0.8	12	11	13	12
40 - 44	4,149	4,097	52	1.3	12	12	22	18
45 - 49	3,034	2,993	41	1.4	13	3	15	15
50 - 54	2,321	2,266	55	2.4	25	13	23	18
55 - 59	1,581	1,524	57	3.6	14	18	29	15
60 - 64	1,116	1,057	59	5.3	26	17	32	16
65 - 69	632	577	55	8.7	22	20	32	18
70 - 74	378	325	53	14.0	20	21	24	20
75 - 79	245	207	38	15.5	14	15	20	22
80 - 84	154	128	26	16.9	9	15	15	9
85 - 89	61	50	11	18.0	5	7	7	4
90 +	49	33	16	32.7	9	11	9	9

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	**56,561**	**55,821**	**740**	**1.3**	**267**	**283**	**358**	**286**
0 - 4	5,131	5,118	13	0.3	3	2	11	7
5 - 9	4,490	4,470	20	0.4	4	5	10	12
10 - 14	5,149	5,127	22	0.4	8	4	9	13
15 - 19	5,305	5,293	12	0.2	1	3	7	6
20 - 24	5,758	5,731	27	0.5	2	11	13	10
25 - 29	5,582	5,556	26	0.5	6	10	8	8
30 - 34	5,185	5,162	23	0.4	4	8	11	8
35 - 39	4,248	4,223	25	0.6	3	5	10	11
40 - 44	3,806	3,778	28	0.7	9	6	9	11
45 - 49	3,247	3,208	39	1.2	12	11	15	12
50 - 54	2,721	2,667	54	2.0	17	20	25	14
55 - 59	2,035	1,978	57	2.8	19	17	25	8
60 - 64	1,524	1,438	86	5.6	43	40	35	29
65 - 69	904	838	66	7.3	31	26	32	20
70 - 74	585	526	59	10.1	25	23	29	27
75 - 79	373	323	50	13.4	20	23	24	20
80 - 84	307	240	67	21.8	31	36	40	35
85 - 89	135	101	34	25.2	14	13	23	15
90 +	76	44	32	42.1	15	20	22	20

- One in every 100 persons in MuSe 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 70.

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

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

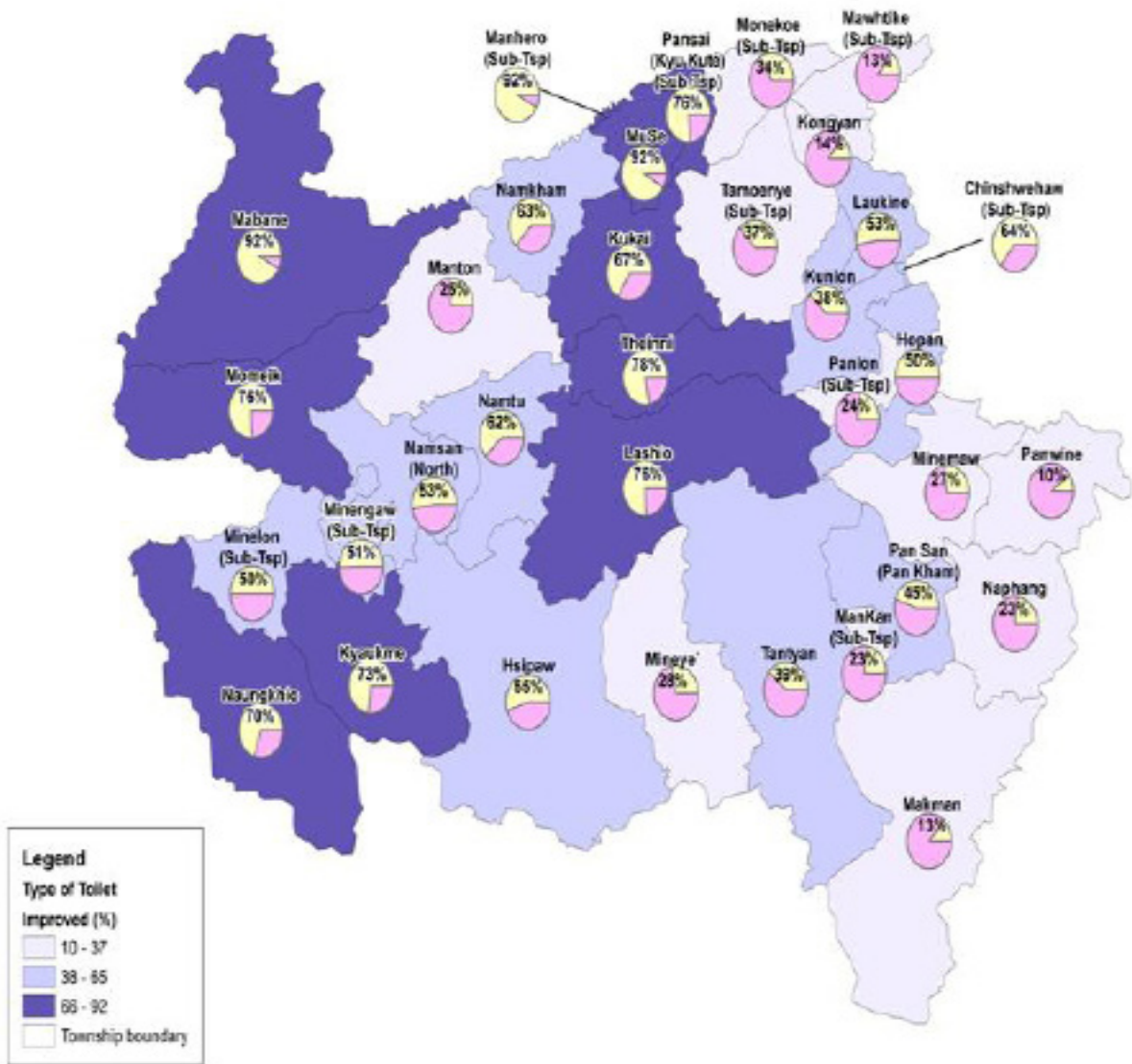**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	22,214	10.4	28.1	12.0	4.4	42.4	0.2	0.1	2.3
Urban	13,334	14.6	32.9	12.4	3.8	34.6	0.2	0.1	1.4
Rural	8,880	4.2	21.0	11.4	5.4	54.1	0.3	0.1	3.6

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
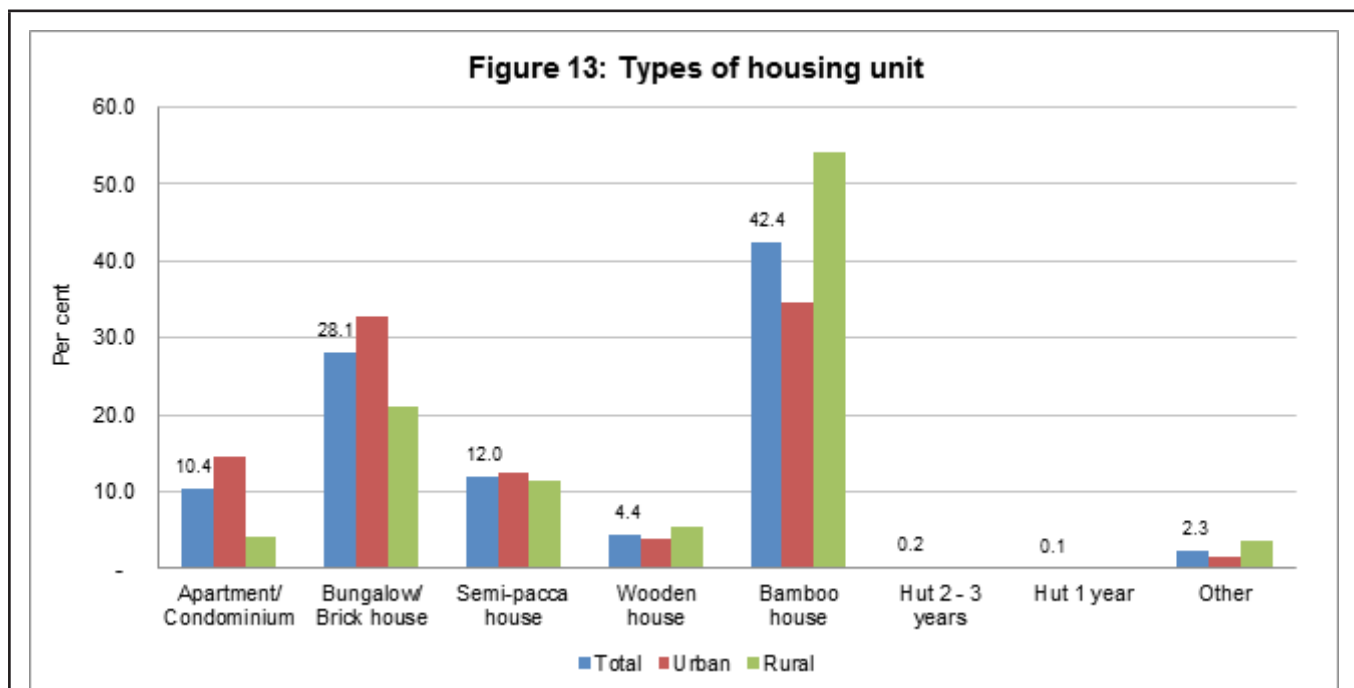
- The majority of the households in MuSe Township are living in bamboo houses (42.4%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (28.1%).

- About 34.6 per cent of urban households and 54.1 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Legend
Type of Toilet
Improved (%)
- 10 - 37
- 38 - 65
- 66 - 92
- Township boundary

Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
MuSe District	: 67.0%
MuSe Township	: 91.7%

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		2.2	1.8	2.6
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		89.5	96.2	79.6
Improved sanitation		*91.7*	*98.0*	*82.2*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		7.1	1.7	15.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)		0.3	0.1	0.7
Other		0.2	*	0.3
None		0.7	0.2	1.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	22,214	13,334	8,880

- Up to 91.7 per cent of the households in MuSe Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (2.2%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (89.5%)).

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in MuSe Township is in the (66-92) group.

- 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.

- About 0.7 per cent of the households in the MuSe Township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of MuSe Township, 1.5 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water
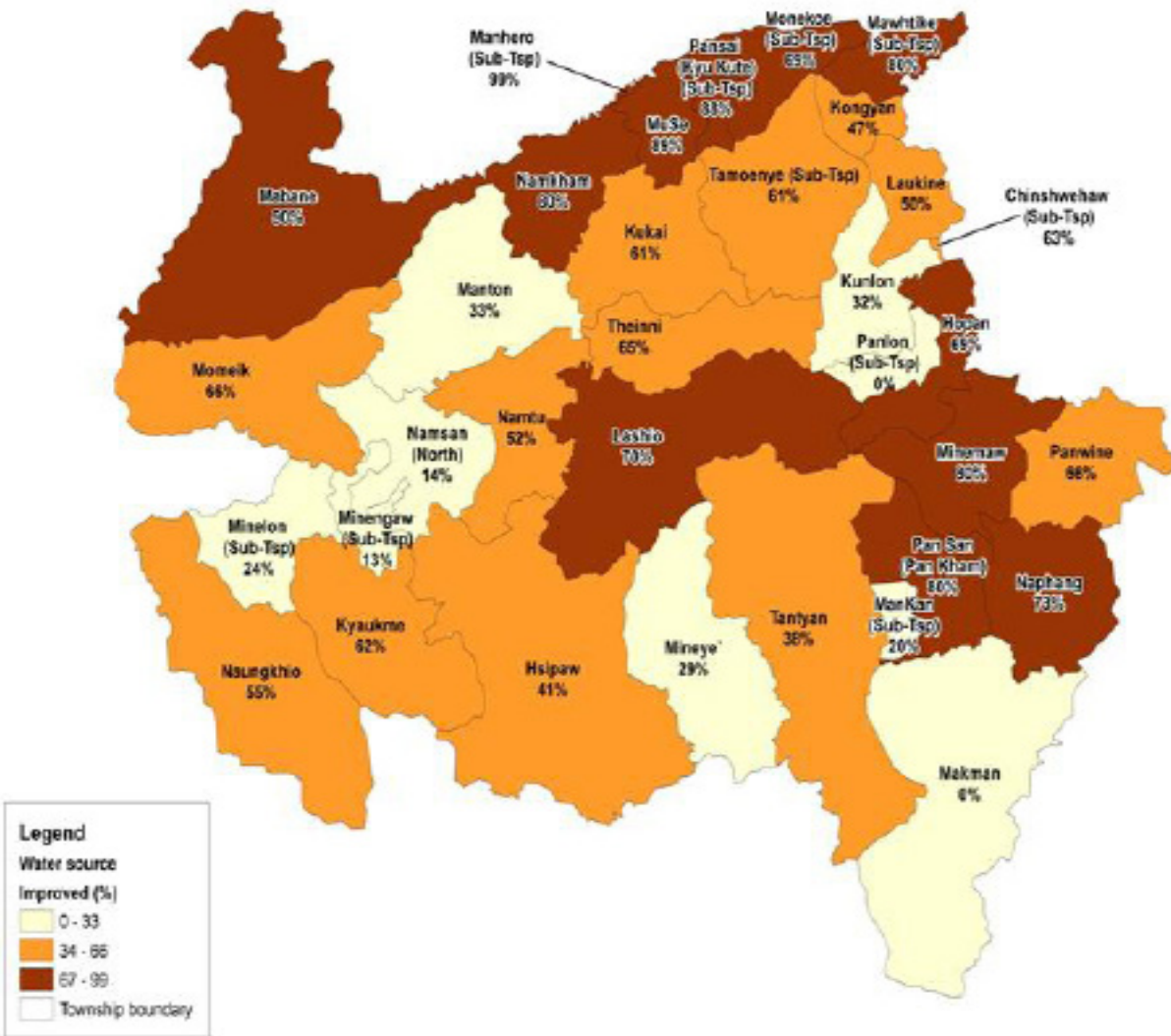
Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
MuSe District	: 75.3%
MuSe Township	: 88.7%

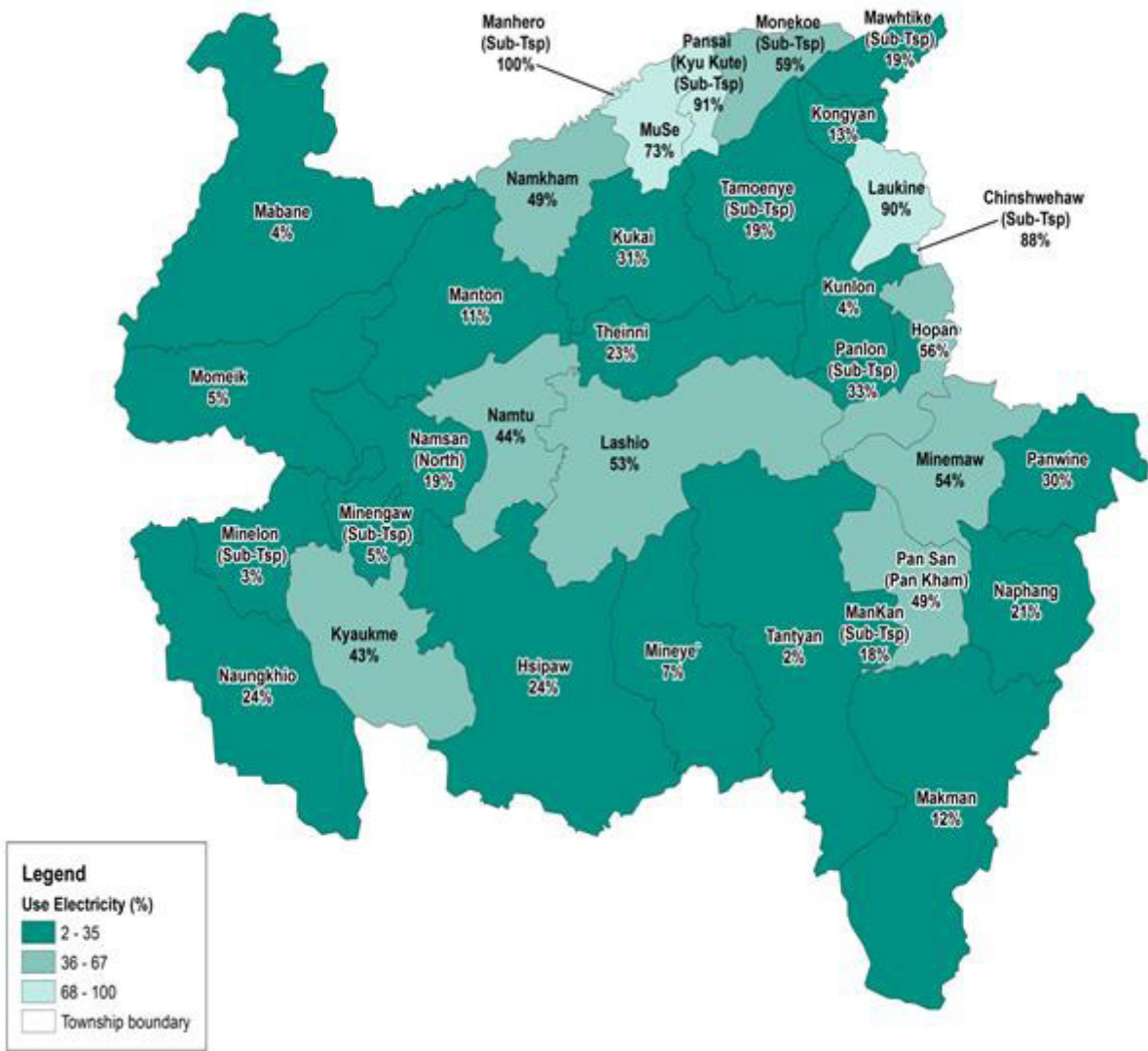**Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural**

Source of drinking water		Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped		7.0	2.9	13.2
Tube well, borehole		11.6	18.5	1.3
Protected well/ Spring		6.8	4.7	10.0
Bottled water/ Water purifier		63.3	73.4	48.1
Total improved drinking water		*88.7*	*99.5*	*72.6*
Unprotected well/Spring		0.6	0.2	1.2
Pool/Pond/ Lake		0.3	*	0.7
River/stream/ canal		0.5	*	1.2
Waterfall/ Rain water		9.6	*	23.9
Other		0.3	0.3	0.4
Total unimproved drinking water		*11.3*	*0.5*	*27.4*
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**22,214**	**13,334**	**8,880**

- In MuSe Township, 88.7 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- Using improved sources of drinking water in MuSe is in the (67-99) proportion group. Compared to the Union (69.5%) it is higher.

- About 63.3 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 11.6 per cent use water from tube well, borehole.

- About 11.3 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 27.4 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

Manhero (Sub-Tsp) 100%
Pansal (Kyu Kute) (Sub-Tsp) 91%
Monekoe (Sub-Tsp) 59%
Mawhtike (Sub-Tsp) 19%
MuSe 73%
Kongyan 13%
Namkham 49%
Tamoenye (Sub-Tsp) 19%
Laukine 90%
Chinshwehaw (Sub-Tsp) 88%
Mabane 4%
Kukai 31%
Kunlon 4%
Manton 11%
Theinni 23%
Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 33%
Hopan 56%
Momeik 5%
Namtu 44%
Lashio 53%
Minemaw 54%
Panwine 30%
Namsan (North) 19%
Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 5%
Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 3%
Pan San (Pan Kham) 49%
Naphang 21%
Kyaukme 43%
Hsipaw 24%
Mineye 7%
Tantyan 2%
ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 18%
Naungkhio 24%
Makman 12%

Legend
Use Electricity (%)
2 - 35
36 - 67
68 - 100
Township boundary

Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
MuSe District	: 50.6%
MuSe Township	: 73.0%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		73.0	60.2	92.3
Kerosene		0.9	*	2.1
Candle		1.2	0.4	2.4
Battery		0.2	0.1	0.2
Generator (private)		0.6	0.9	*
Water mill (private)		23.8	38.1	2.4
Solar system/energy		0.4	0.2	0.6
Other		0.1	*	0.1
Total	**Per cent**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Number	**22,214**	**13,334**	**8,880**

- In MuSe Township, 73.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and it is in the (68-100) group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

- In rural areas, 92.3 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel
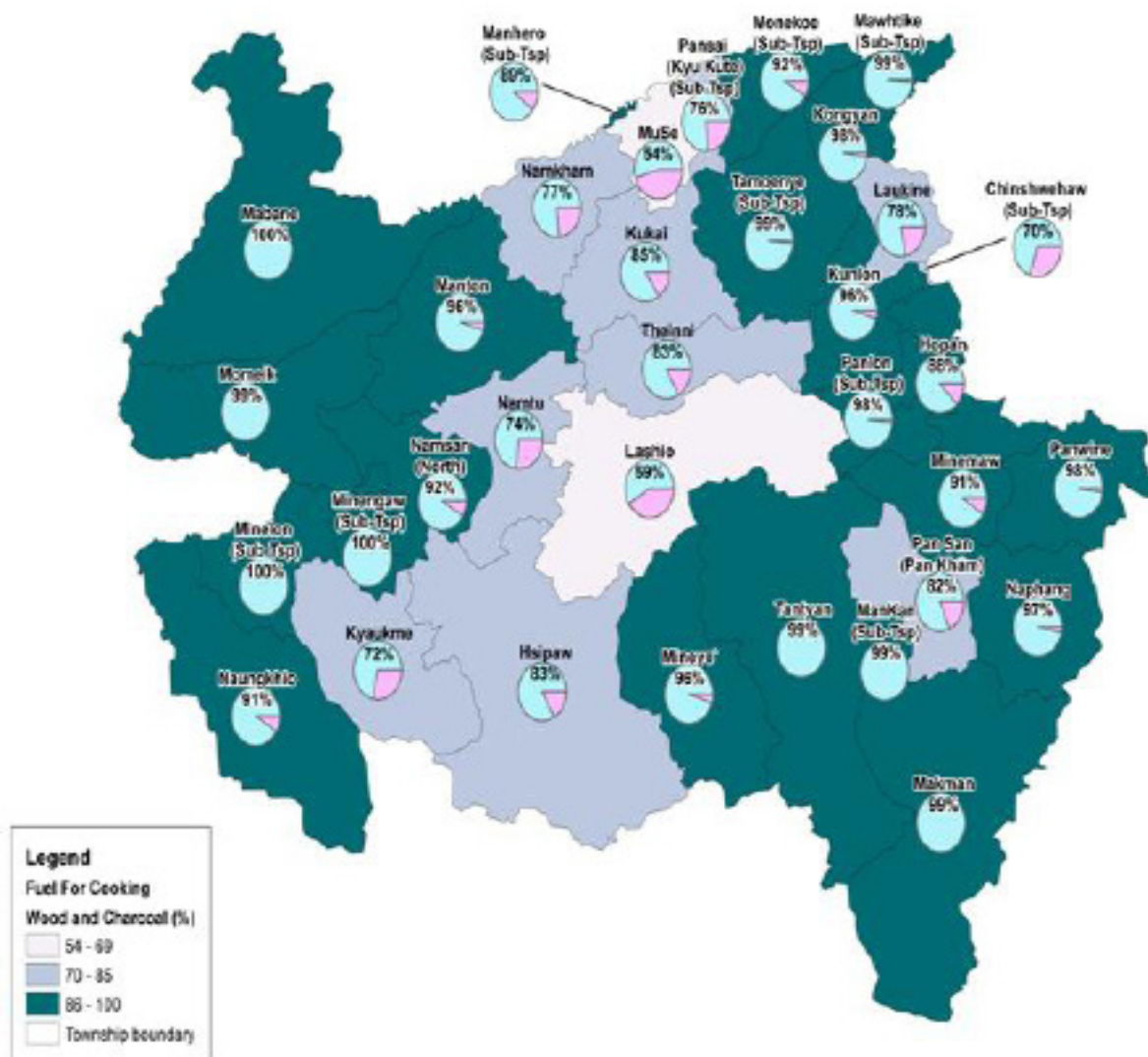
Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
MuSe District	: 76.9%
MuSe Township	: 54.3%

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		41.1	55.4	19.7
LPG		1.1	1.7	0.1
Kerosene		*	-	*
BioGas		2.0	2.9	0.5
Firewood		36.4	12.9	71.7
Charcoal		17.9	25.1	7.2
Coal		1.1	1.4	0.6
Other		0.5	0.6	0.2
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	22,214	13,334	8,880

- In MuSe Township, households use wood-related fuels for cooking with 36.4 per cent using firewood and 17.9 per cent using charcoal.

- About 41.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- About 71.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 7.2 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	22,214	17.6	84.3	14.0	71.3	9.1	9.1	9.5	1.1
Urban	13,334	18.3	88.3	14.5	83.0	12.9	11.9	5.5	1.5
Rural	8,880	16.6	78.1	13.2	53.7	3.5	4.8	15.4	0.4

- About 84.3 per cent of the households in MuSe Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. About 88.3 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas was 78.1 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
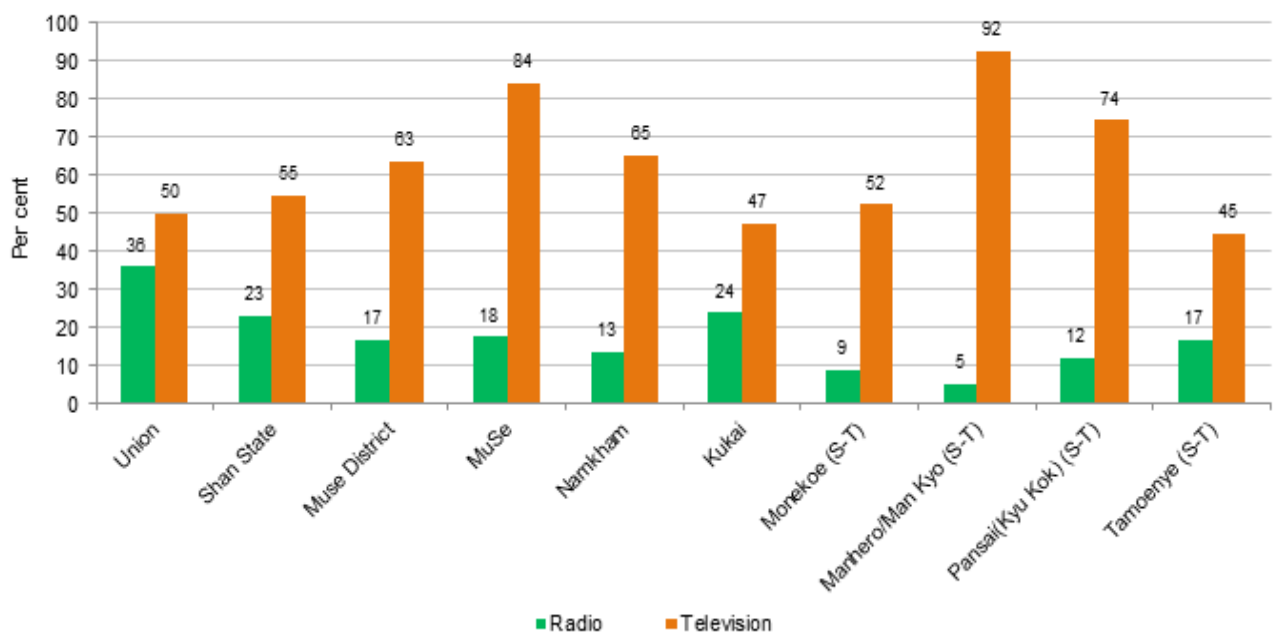
- About 84.3 per cent of the households in MuSe Township have access to television and one in six households (17.6%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone

Manhero (Sub-Tsp) 90%

Pansai (Kyu Kute) (Sub-Tsp) 61%

Monekoe (Sub-Tsp) 70%

Mawhtike (Sub-Tsp) 70%

MuSe 71%

Kongyan 32%

Namkham 60%

Tamoenye (Sub-Tsp) 13%

Laukine 72%

Chinshwehaw (Sub-Tsp) 61%

Mabane 39%

Kukai 27%

Manton 6%

Kunlon 24%

Theinni 43%

Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 16%

Hopan 49%

Momeik 26%

Namtu 11%

Lashio 46%

Minemaw 43%

Panwine 52%

Namsan (North) 10%

Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 6%

Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 8%

Pan San (Pan Kham) 44%

Naphang 31%

Kyaukme 37%

Tantyan 11%

ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 13%

Naungkhio 32%

Hsipaw 27%

Mineye` 14%

Makman 5%

Legend

Access to mobile phone (%)

▢ 5 - 33
▢ 34 - 61
▮ 62 - 90
▢ Township boundary

Union	: 32.9%
Shan State	: 34.4%
MuSe District	: 49.4%
MuSe Township	: 71.3%

- About 71.3 per cent of the households in MuSe Township reported having mobile phones and it belongs to the (62-90) proportion 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)
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
Muse District	86,255	5,982	61,534	9,777	9,404	77	56	8,787
Urban	30,219	3,967	24,520	4,829	1,714	17	12	856
Rural	56,036	2,015	37,014	4,948	7,690	60	44	7,931
Muse Township	22,214	3,045	17,895	3,196	3,567	28	30	661
Urban	13,334	2,288	10,744	1,874	607	10	5	81
Rural	8,880	757	7,151	1,322	2,960	18	25	580

- In MuSe Township, 80.6 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 16.1 per cent of households having 4-wheel tractor.

- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.
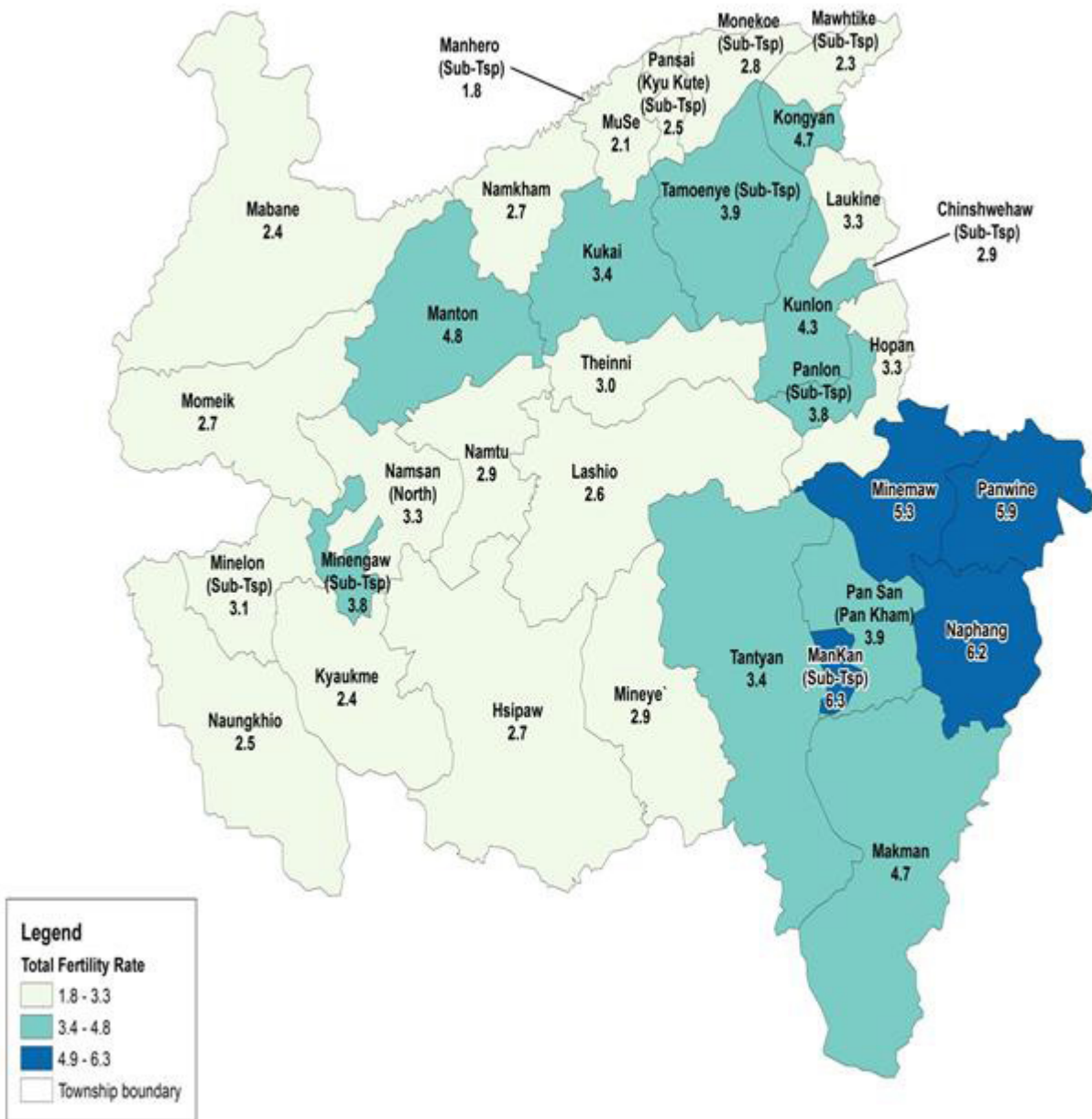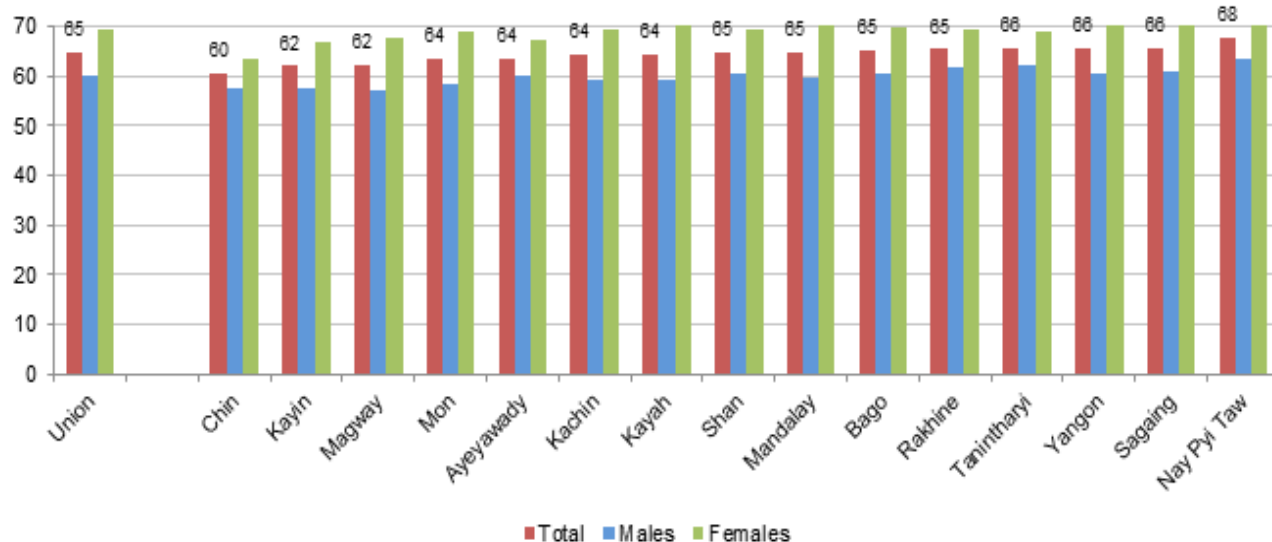
(H)   Fertility and Mortality

Fertility

Figure 20: Age specific fertility rate, Union, Shan State and MuSe Township

- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 2.1 children per woman and is slightly lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.
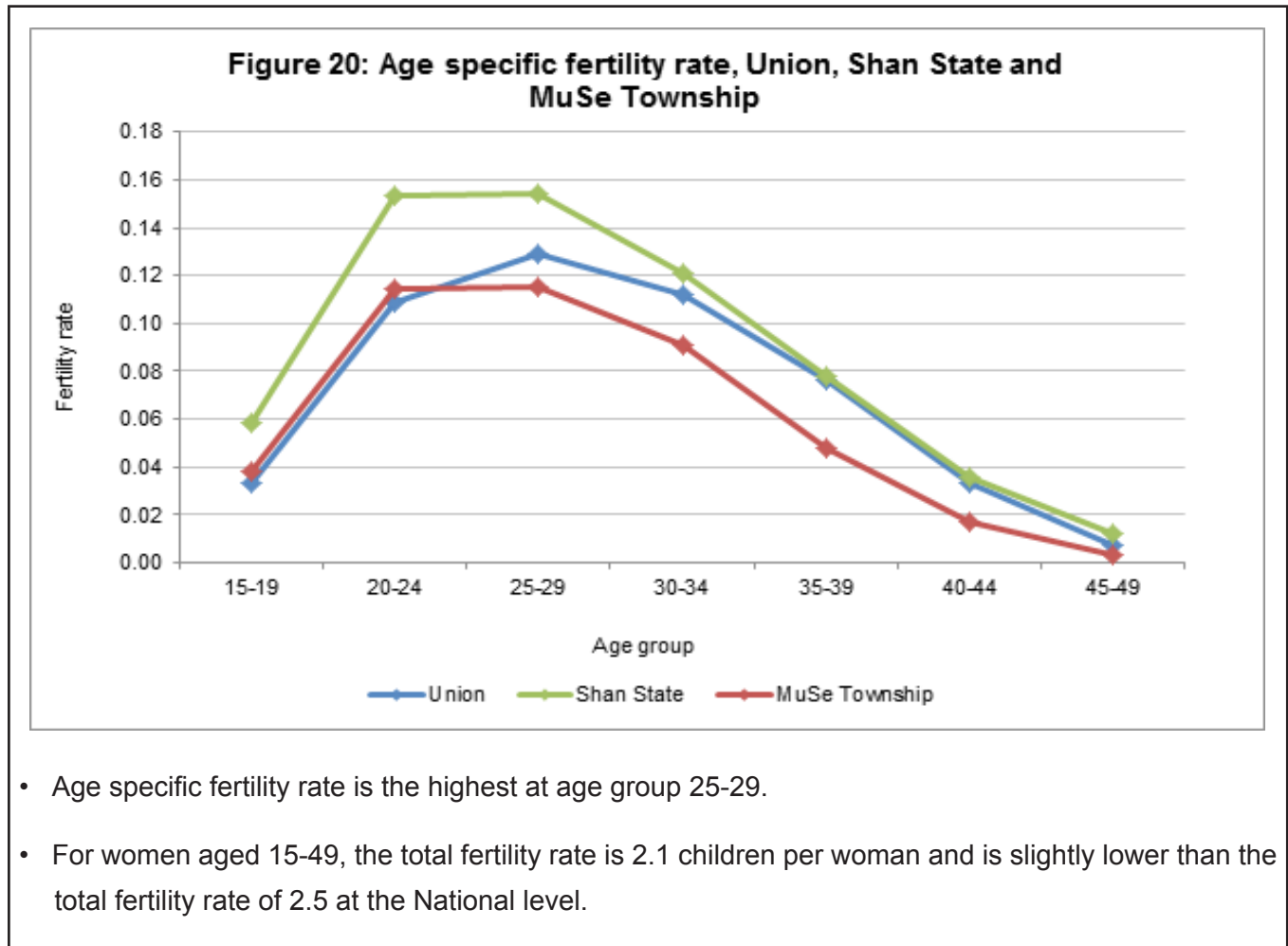
Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Manhero (Sub-Tsp) 1.8
Pansai (Kyu Kute) (Sub-Tsp) 2.5
Monekoe (Sub-Tsp) 2.8
Mawhtike (Sub-Tsp) 2.3
MuSe 2.1
Kongyan 4.7
Mabane 2.4
Namkham 2.7
Tamoenye (Sub-Tsp) 3.9
Laukine 3.3
Chinshwehaw (Sub-Tsp) 2.9
Kukai 3.4
Manton 4.8
Kunlon 4.3
Hopan 3.3
Theinni 3.0
Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 3.8
Momeik 2.7
Namtu 2.9
Lashio 2.6
Minemaw 5.3
Panwine 5.9
Namsan (North) 3.3
Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 3.1
Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 3.8
Pan San (Pan Kham) 3.9
Naphang 6.2
Tantyan 3.4
ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 6.3
Kyaukme 2.4
Hsipaw 2.7
Mineye 2.9
Naungkhio 2.5
Makman 4.7

Legend

Total Fertility Rate
- 1.8 - 3.3
- 3.4 - 4.8
- 4.9 - 6.3
- Township boundary

Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
MuSe District	: 2.8
MuSe Township	: 2.1

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
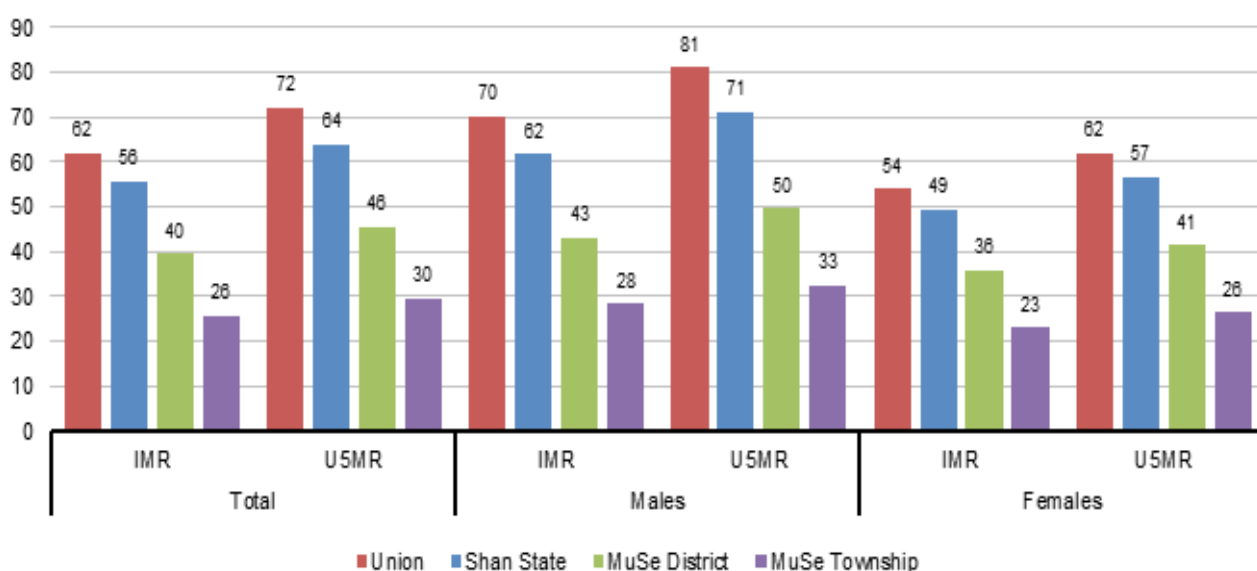
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in MuSe District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in MuSe District is 40 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 46 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in MuSe Township are lower than those in Shan State and MuSe District. The Infant mortality is 26 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 30 per 1,000 live births.

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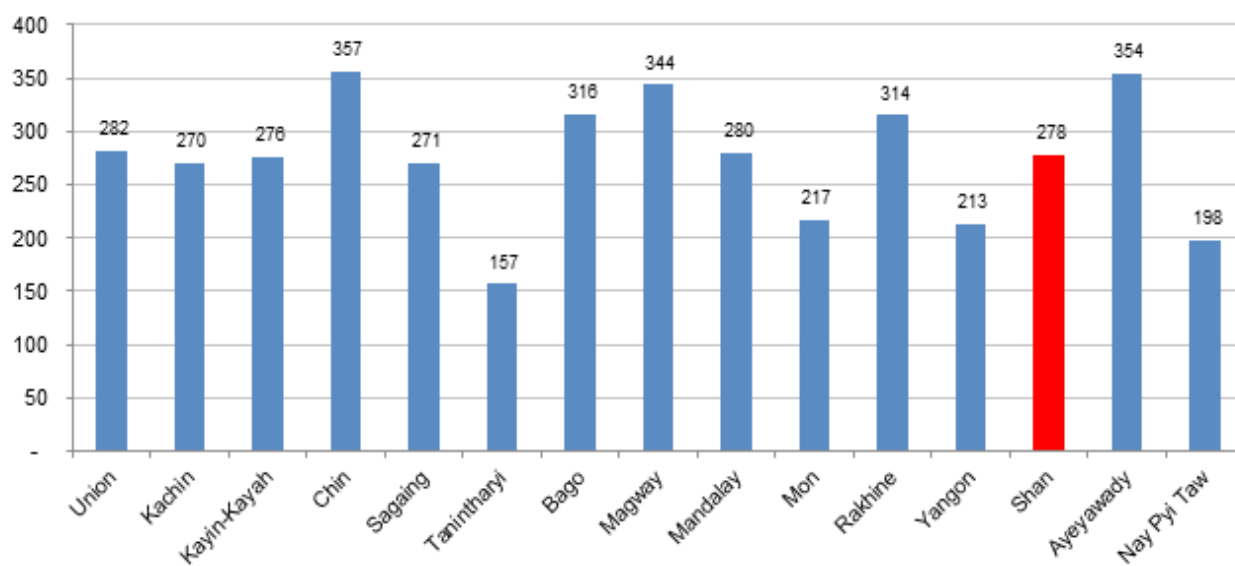
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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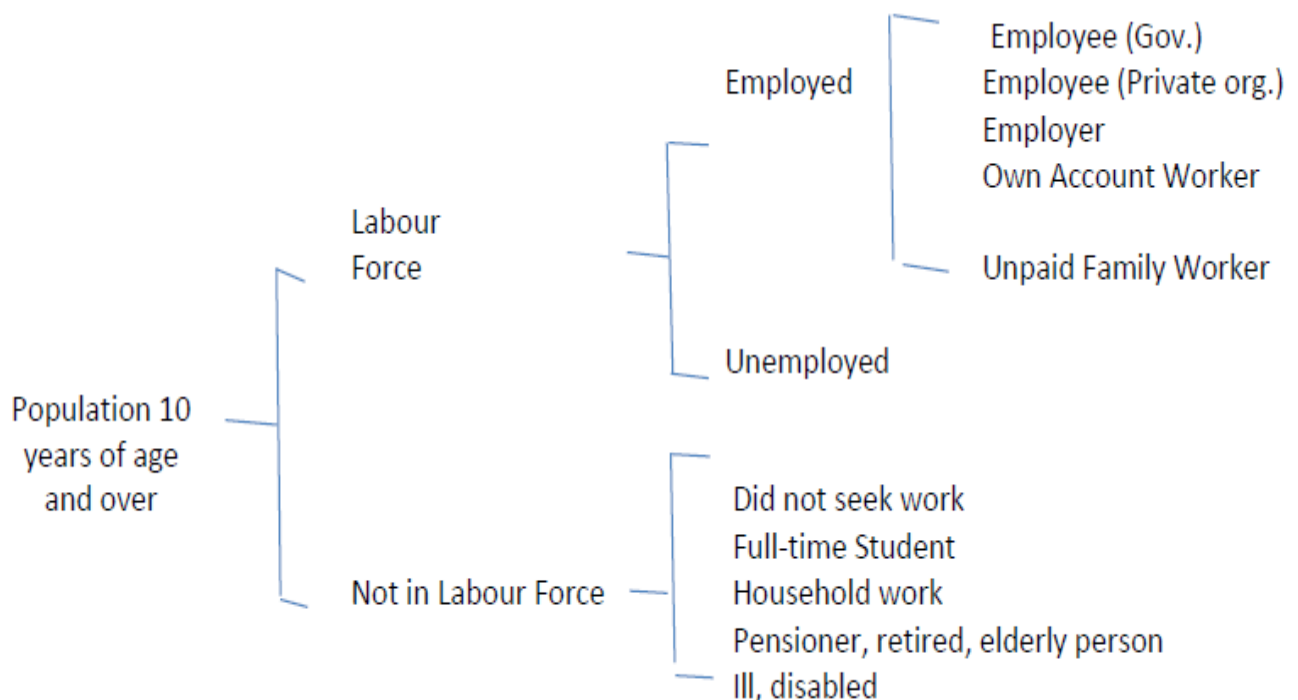
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census