THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

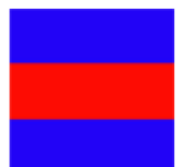## SHAN STATE, MUSE DISTRICT

Kukai Township Report

Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Shan State, MuSe District

Kukai Township Report

Department of Population

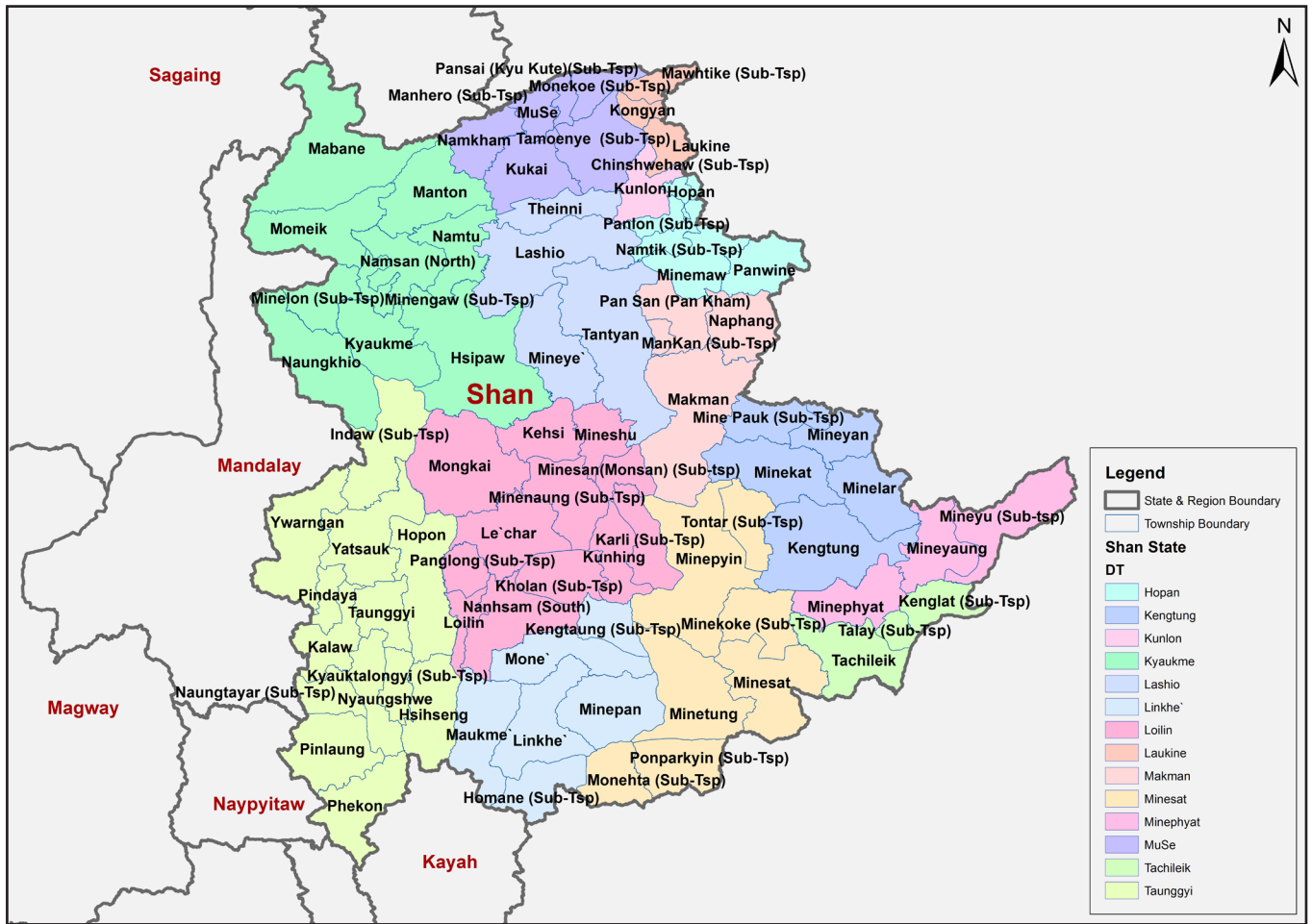Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Office No.48

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +95 67 431062

www.dop.gov.mm

October 2017

Figure 1 : Map of Shan State, showing the townships

Kukai Township Figures at a Glance [1]

Total Population	101,334 [2]
Population males	50,247 (49.6%)
Population females	51,087 (50.4%)
Percentage of urban population	24.6%
Area (Km²)	3,008.4 [3]
Population density (per Km²)	33.7 persons
Median age	21.3 years
Number of wards	8
Number of village tracts	39
Number of private households	19,031
Percentage of female headed households	31.5%
Mean household size	5.1 persons [4]
Percentage of population by age group	
Children (0 – 14 years)	36.9%
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	58.5%
Elderly population (65+ years)	4.6%
Dependency ratios	
Total dependency ratio	70.9
Child dependency ratio	63.1
Old dependency ratio	7.8
Ageing index	12.3
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	72.2%
Male	77.7%
Female	67.2%

People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	2,706	2.7
Walking	987	1.0
Seeing	1,211	1.2
Hearing	1,102	1.1
Remembering	986	1.0

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent
Citizenship Scrutiny	37,944	49.1
Associate Scrutiny	103	0.1
Naturalised Scrutiny	390	0.5
National Registration	5,548	7.2
Religious	114	0.1
Temporary Registration	458	0.6
Foreign Registration	32	< 0.1
Foreign Passport	29	< 0.1
None	32,731	42.3

Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	64.1%	82.0%	46.4%
Unemployment rate	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%
Employment to population ratio	60.2%	77.1%	43.5%

Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent
Owner	16,812	88.3
Renter	1,036	5.4
Provided free (individually)	171	0.9
Government quarters	719	3.8
Private company quarters	74	0.4
Other	219	1.2

Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.5%		15.8%
Bamboo	55.6%	25.0%	0.3%
Earth	10.7%	30.9%	
Wood	6.1%	4.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	0.6%		82.4%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	24.5%	36.1%	0.2%
Other	2.0%	3.2%	1.2%

Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent
Electricity	2,687	14.1
LPG	*	< 0.1
Kerosene	213	1.1
Biogas	*	0.1
Firewood	15,747	82.7
Charcoal	356	1.9
Coal	*	< 0.1
Other	*	< 0.1

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	5,967	31.4
Kerosene	4,129	21.7
Candle	1,857	9.8
Battery	374	2.0
Generator (private)	56	0.3
Water mill (private)	2,324	12.2
Solar system/energy	4,089	21.5
Other	235	1.2
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	5,370	28.2
Tube well, borehole	218	1.2
Protected well/spring	4,119	21.6
Bottled/purifier water	1,823	9.6
Total Improved Water Sources	*11,530*	*60.6*
Unprotected well/spring	1,457	7.7
Pool/pond/lake	1,179	6.2
River/stream/canal	2,492	13.1
Waterfall/rainwater	2,176	11.4
Other	197	1.0
Total Unimproved Water Sources	*7,501*	*39.4*
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	6,339	33.3
Tube well, borehole	342	1.8
Protected well/spring	4,713	24.8
Unprotected well/spring	1,332	7.0
Pool/pond/lake	1,218	6.4
River/stream/canal	2,801	14.7
Waterfall/rainwater	2,071	10.9
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	205	1.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	255	1.4
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	12,392	65.1
Total Improved Sanitation	*12,647*	*66.5*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	4,035	21.2
Bucket (Surface latrine)	825	4.3
Other	639	3.4
None	885	4.6
.Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	4,543	23.9
Television	9,021	47.4
Landline phone	1,197	6.3
Mobile phone	5,036	26.5
Computer	401	2.1
Internet at home	630	3.3
Households with none of the items	7,671	40.3
Households with all of the items	32	0.2
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	737	3.9
Motorcycle/Moped	11,631	61.1
Bicycle	1,290	6.8
4-Wheel tractor	1,019	5.4
Canoe/Boat	*	< 0.1
Motor boat	*	< 0.1
Cart (bullock)	2,443	12.8

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

(A)   Demographic Characteristics

Total population	101,334 *		
Males	50,247		
Females	51,087		
Sex ratio	98 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	24.6%		
Area (Km^2)	3,008.4 **		
Population density (persons per Km^2)	33.7 persons		
Number of wards	8		
Number of village tracts	39		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	97,955	23,782	74,173
Number of conventional households	19,031	4,683	14,348
Number of conventional households	5.1 persons ***		

- In Kukai Township, there are more females than males with 98 males per 100 females.

- The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (24.6%) living in urban areas.

- The population density of Kukai Township is 34 persons per square kilometre.

- There are 5.1 persons living in each household in Kukai Township. This is higher than to 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; Kukai Township (MuSe District, Shan State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	**19,031**	**101,334**	**50,247**	**51,087**
	Ward	**4,683**	**24,963**	**12,226**	**12,737**
1	No(1)(W)	951	4,676	2,386	2,290
2	No(2)(W)	698	3,521	1,748	1,773
3	No(3)(W)	712	4,348	2,069	2,279
4	No(4)(W)	672	3,595	1,735	1,860
5	No(5)(W)	572	3,023	1,449	1,574
6	No(6)(W)	371	1,945	955	990
7	No(7)(W)	253	1,413	701	712
8	No(8)(W)	454	2,442	1,183	1,259
	Village Tract	**14,348**	**76,371**	**38,021**	**38,350**
1	Hpat Yaing Pying Hoi(VT)	398	1,969	973	996
2	Kawng Hkar Man Pying(VT)	274	1,435	693	742
3	En Man Ho Kyan(VT)	681	3,445	1,675	1,770
4	Man Sark(VT)	347	1,617	757	860
5	Kar Lai Kone Hsar(VT)	575	3,046	1,468	1,578
6	Loi Kan(VT)	61	330	160	170
7	Nar Nwet(VT)	142	759	371	388
8	Nar Waun(VT)	92	501	220	281
9	Nam Hpat Lun(VT)	192	899	477	422
10	Kawng Lein(VT)	212	1,114	574	540
11	Ho Hpyet Man Ping(VT)	636	3,121	1,516	1,605
12	Maw Han(VT)	750	4,241	2,140	2,101
13	Thone Se Shit Maing Man Pying(VT)	645	3,428	1,676	1,752
14	Kawng Hkar(VT)	557	3,062	1,539	1,523
15	Loi Hkan(VT)	451	2,468	1,284	1,184
16	Ho Nawng(VT)	821	4,313	2,016	2,297
17	Pang Ku(VT)	282	1,603	789	814
18	Nam Hu(VT)	201	566	290	276

Table 1: (Continued)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
19	Kyein Mun(VT)	189	832	438	394
20	Nam Hpat Kar(VT)	1,667	9,137	4,561	4,576
21	Pang Sa Lorp(VT)	245	1,394	677	717
22	Loi Kan(VT)	44	234	115	119
23	Au Rar Bum Man Pying(VT)	150	725	345	380
24	Au Rar Bum Kawng Lein(VT)	117	577	287	290
25	Pang Kai (Lower)(VT)	307	1,822	1,004	818
26	Pang Kai Pang Lawt(VT)	293	1,699	843	856
27	Mong Yu(VT)	644	3,627	1,776	1,851
28	Man Nein Aum(VT)	532	2,786	1,383	1,403
29	Nam Ngun(VT)	299	1,707	886	821
30	Ho Maw Man Nein (Pa Laung)(VT)	510	2,834	1,449	1,385
31	Ho Maw Lawt Khum(VT)	306	1,812	917	895
32	Ho Maw Hopong(VT)	235	1,127	582	545
33	Nein Lum Hko Mone(VT)	379	2,119	1,093	1,026
34	Man Pu(VT)	210	1,205	599	606
35	Pyin Pun(VT)	53	159	88	71
36	Ho Kyeint(VT)	58	268	138	130
37	Dein Ga Ri(VT)	72	398	226	172
38	Mong Ya(VT)	601	3,200	1,598	1,602
39	Mong Ya Pang Hsat(VT)	120	792	398	394

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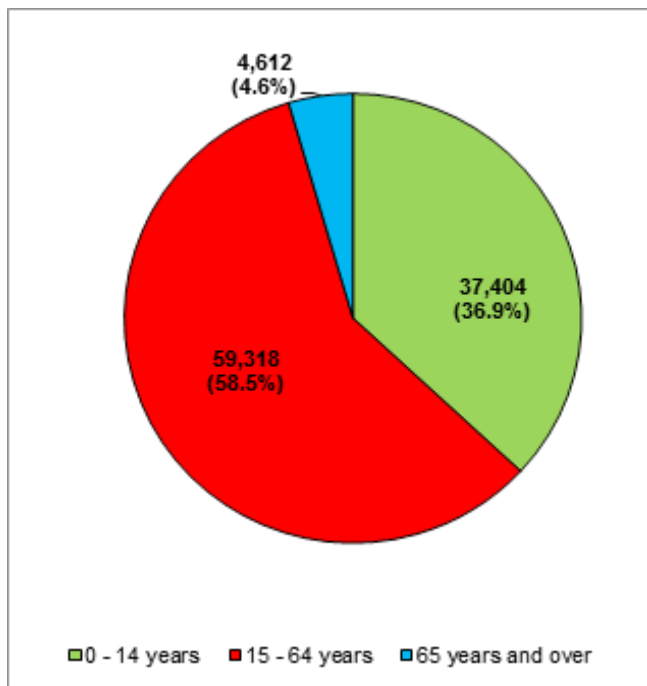
Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Kukai Township

| Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	**101,334**	**50,247**	**51,087**
0 - 4	11,669	5,850	5,819
5 - 9	12,316	6,185	6,131
10 - 14	13,419	6,810	6,609
15 - 19	10,677	5,315	5,362
20 - 24	8,051	4,285	3,766
25 - 29	7,330	3,907	3,423
30 - 34	6,549	3,382	3,167
35 - 39	5,664	2,877	2,787
40 - 44	5,593	2,683	2,910
45 - 49	4,764	2,219	2,545
50 - 54	4,618	2,146	2,472
55 - 59	3,391	1,513	1,878
60 - 64	2,681	1,151	1,530
65 - 69	1,726	744	982
70 - 74	1,270	540	730
75 - 79	710	297	413
80 - 84	514	201	313
85 - 89	212	81	131
90 +	180	61	119

- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Kukai Township is 58.5 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 Kukai Township)
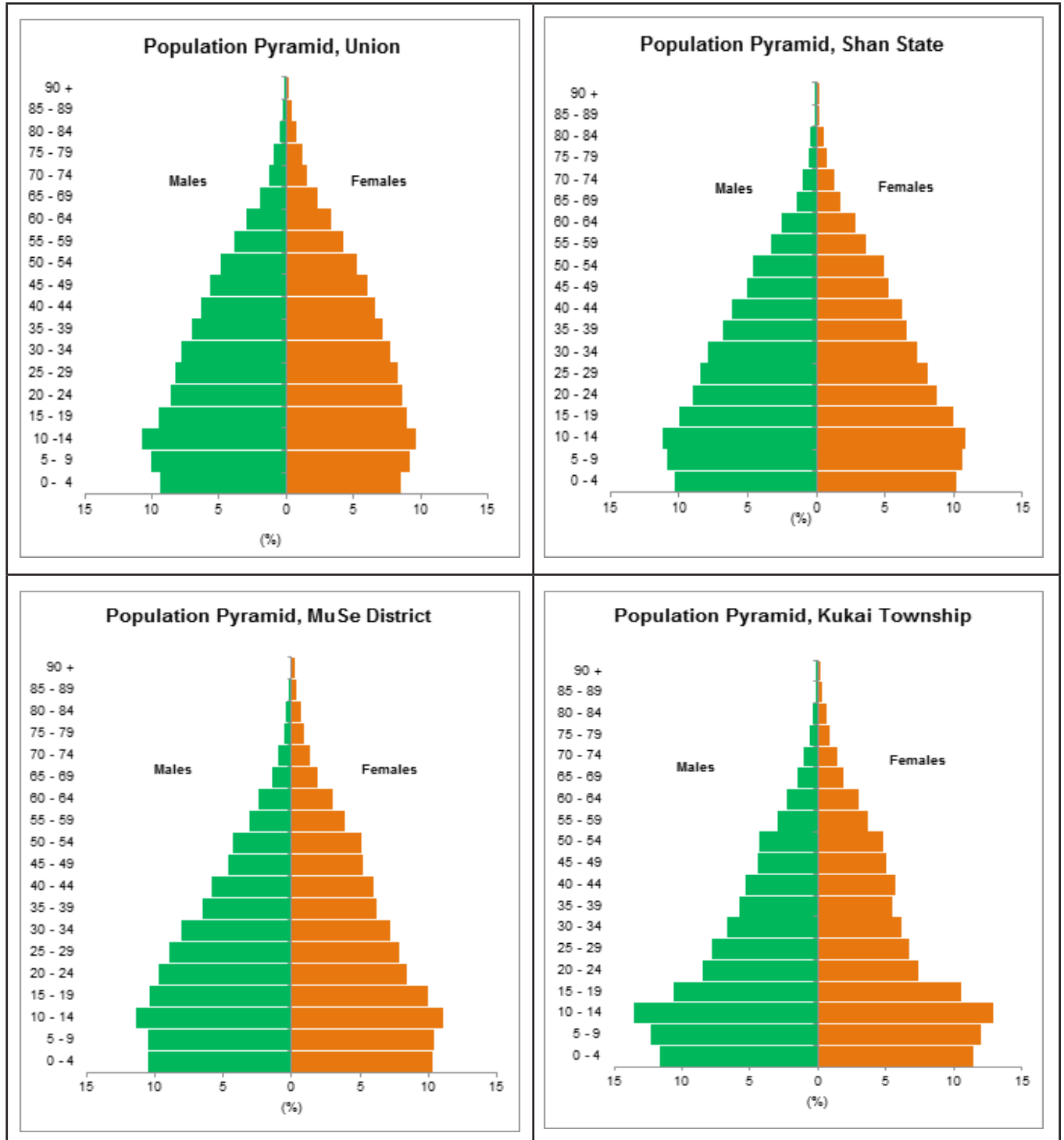
- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Kukai Township since the last 10 years.

- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.

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

- Starting from the age groups 15-19 and 40-44, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B)   Religion

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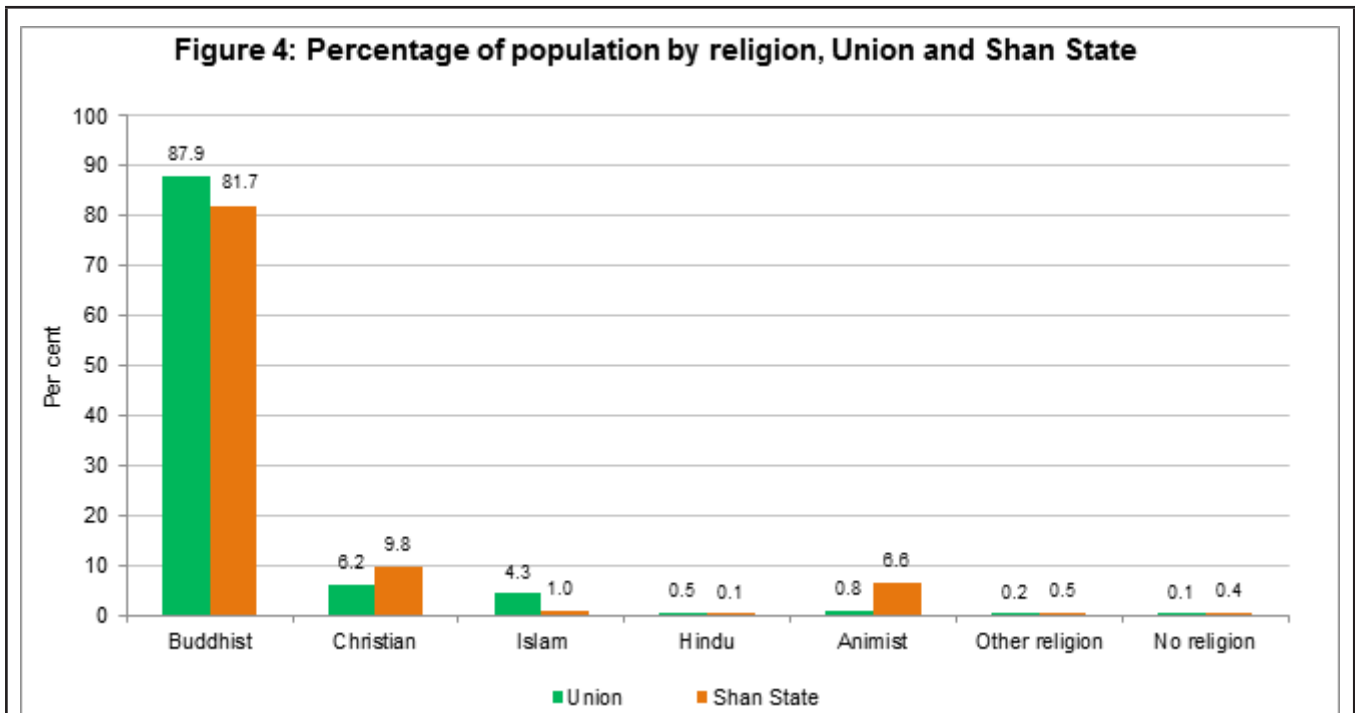
- At the Union level, the composition of the population by religion is: 87.9% Buddhist, 6.2% Christian, 4.3% Islam, 0.5% Hindu, 0.8% Animist, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion.

- In Shan State, it is 81.7% Buddhist, 9.8% Christian, 1.0% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 6.6% Animist, 0.5% Other religion and 0.4% No religion.

(C) Education

Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	2,375	1,188	1,187	687	349	338
6	2,406	1,189	1,217	1,604	801	803
7	2,386	1,180	1,206	1,914	946	968
8	2,531	1,282	1,249	2,091	1,054	1,037
9	2,328	1,148	1,180	2,009	992	1,017
10	2,568	1,271	1,297	2,192	1,079	1,113
11	2,200	1,066	1,134	1,903	916	987
12	2,778	1,383	1,395	2,294	1,148	1,146
13	2,834	1,371	1,463	2,274	1,100	1,174
14	2,294	1,136	1,158	1,626	795	831
15	2,301	1,142	1,159	1,374	652	722
16	2,096	1,014	1,082	1,051	486	565
17	2,007	967	1,040	758	341	417
18	2,232	1,108	1,124	522	245	277
19	1,615	781	834	297	128	169
20	2,056	1,040	1,016	194	91	103
21	1,329	704	625	113	57	56
22	1,443	746	697	92	55	37
23	1,427	732	695	43	22	21
24	1,328	675	653	36	26	10
25	1,673	830	843	31	15	16
26	1,321	714	607	32	11	21
27	1,263	649	614	19	10	9
28	1,484	747	737	26	12	14
29	1,144	605	539	21	10	11

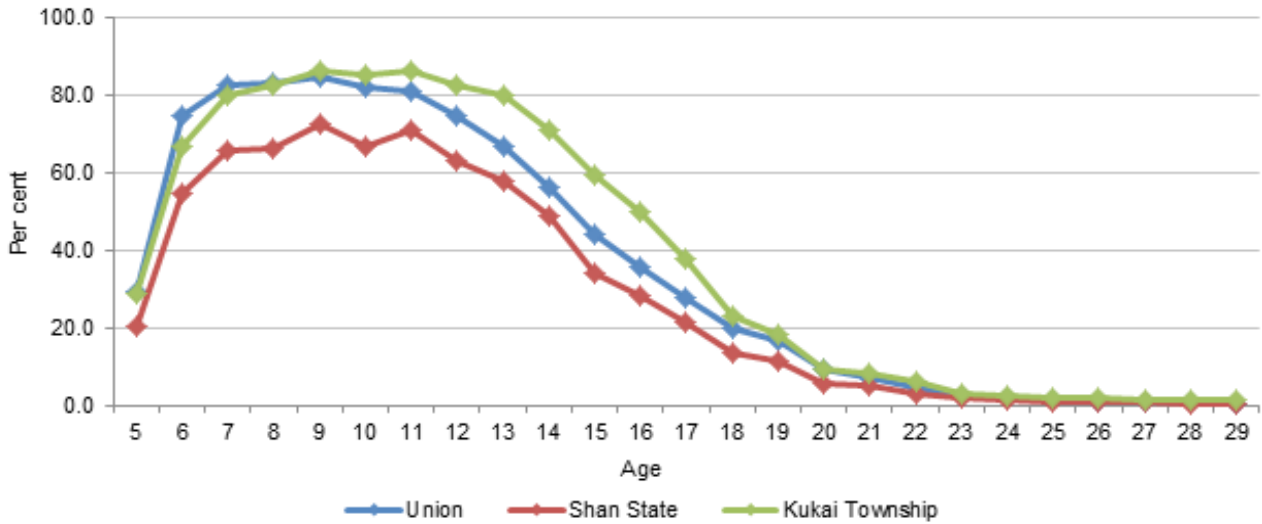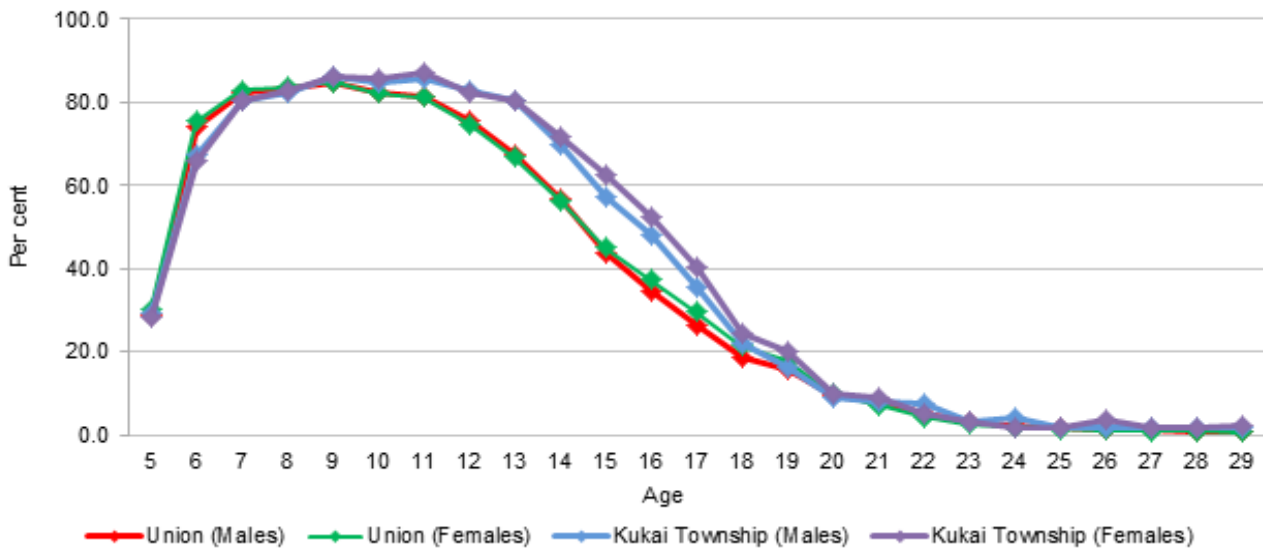Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Shan State and Kukai Township

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

- School attendance in Kukai Township drops after age 14 for both males and females.

- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Kukai Township is significantly higher at ages 11 to 18 years.

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

Legend

Literacy Rate (%)
- 17 - 44
- 45 - 71
- 72 - 98
- Township boundary
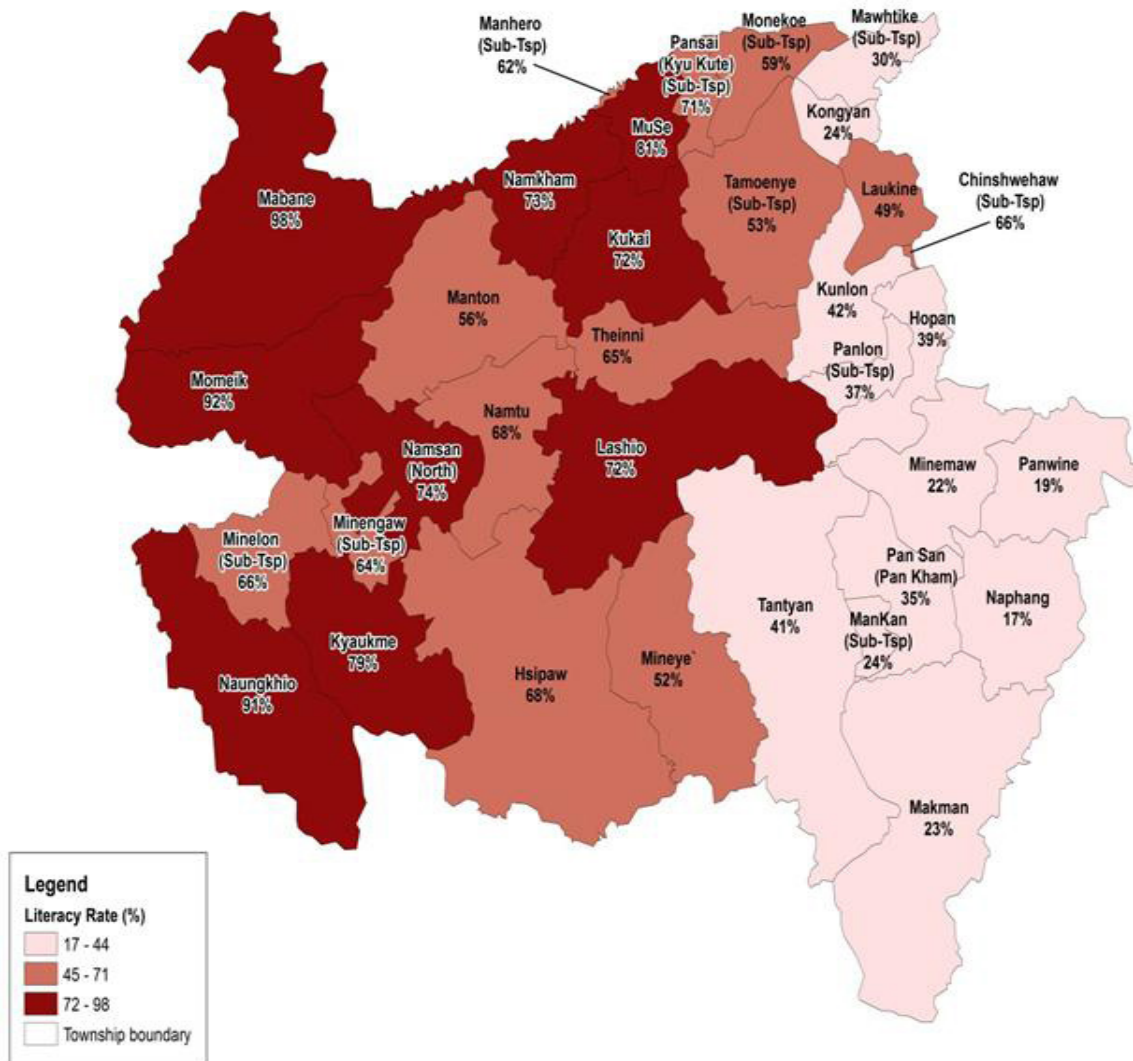
Union	: 89.5%
Shan State	: 64.6%
MuSe District	: 70.5%
Kukai Township	: 72.2%

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

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	17,834	89.0
Males	8,909	89.8
Females	8,925	88.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Kukai Township is 72.2 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Shan State (64.6%) and lower than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 67.2 per cent and for the males it is 77.7 per cent.

- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 89.0 per cent with 88.1 per cent for females and 89.8 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	45,202	15,765	34.9	11,625	5,073	7,836	2,809	89	1,829	77	22	77
Urban	11,722	2,264	19.3	2,338	1,386	2,885	1,473	40	1,270	52	11	3
Rural	33,480	13,501	40.3	9,287	3,687	4,951	1,336	49	559	25	11	74
Males	21,802	6,030	27.7	6,164	2,851	4,300	1,435	57	836	50	11	68
Females	23,400	9,735	41.6	5,461	2,222	3,536	1,374	32	993	27	11	9

- Some 34.9 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.

- There are 27.7 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 41.6 per cent for females.

- Among those aged 25 and over, 11.2 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.0 per cent has completed university/college education.

- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 40.3 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	5.2	5.9	4.6	19.9	18.8	21.4
15 - 19	39.4	48.1	30.8	19.8	19.8	19.8
20 - 24	68.0	83.6	50.2	12.4	11.7	13.6
25 - 29	72.1	91.0	50.5	7.2	7.2	7.1
30 - 34	73.5	94.1	51.5	3.9	3.9	3.9
35 - 39	74.7	94.5	54.3	2.4	2.5	2.1
40 - 44	74.4	95.2	55.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
45 - 49	73.4	94.8	54.7	1.2	1.4	0.9
50 - 54	68.5	91.1	48.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
55 - 59	59.8	82.6	41.4	0.9	0.7	1.2
60 - 64	42.8	61.4	28.8	0.3	0.1	0.5
65 - 69	35.8	53.5	22.4	0.6	0.8	0.5
70 - 74	21.7	34.1	12.6	-	-	-
75+	11.0	17.0	7.1	-	-	-
15 - 24	51.7	64.0	38.8	15.6	15.1	16.5
15 - 64	64.1	82.0	46.4	6.1	6.0	6.1

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

Figure 9: Unemployment rate
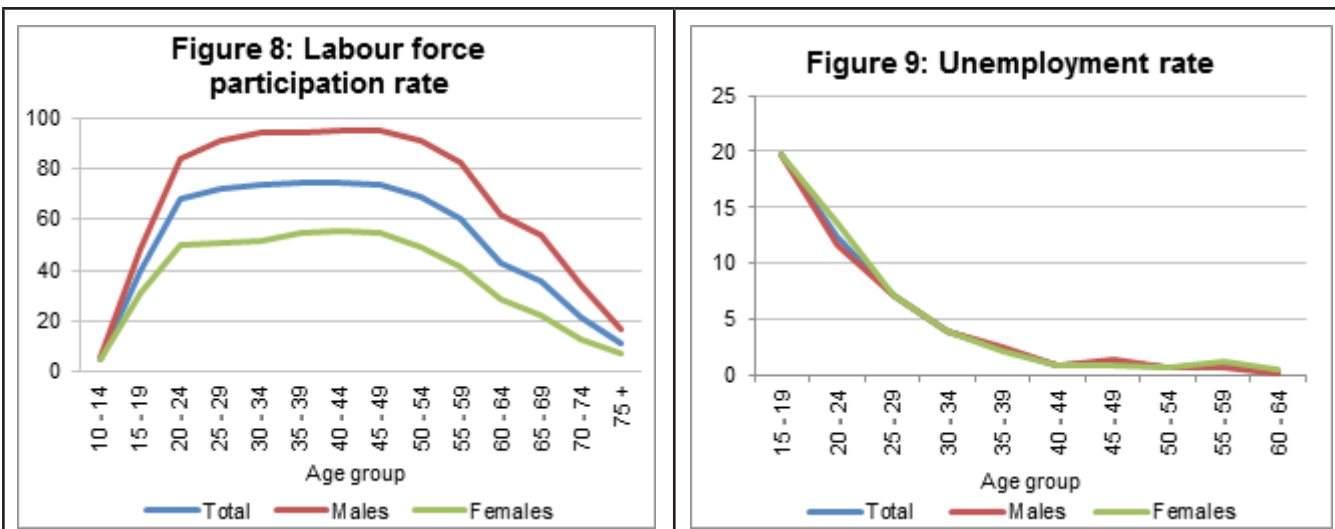
- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kukai Township is 64.1 per cent.

- The labour force participation rate of females is 46.4 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 82.0 per cent.

- In Kukai Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 5.2 per cent.

- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kukai Township is 6.1 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (6.0%) and for females (6.1%).

- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 16.5 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	37,568	1.5	43.2	36.0	12.4	1.3	5.7
Males	12,952	2.7	61.7	9.0	13.8	2.1	10.8
Females	24,616	0.8	33.5	50.2	11.7	0.8	3.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 61.7 per cent of males are full time students while 50.2 per cent of females are household workers.

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

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	**34,003**	**21,358**	**12,645**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managers	184	128	56	0.5	0.6	0.4
Professionals	734	174	560	2.2	0.8	4.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	899	692	207	2.6	3.2	1.6
Clerical Support Workers	337	170	167	1.0	0.8	1.3
Services and Sales Workers	2,786	964	1,822	8.2	4.5	14.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	22,904	14,728	8,176	67.4	69.0	64.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,012	1,676	336	5.9	7.8	2.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	923	889	34	2.7	4.2	0.3
Elementary Occupations	2,481	1,552	929	7.3	7.3	7.3
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	743	385	358	2.2	1.8	2.8

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Shan State and Kukai Township
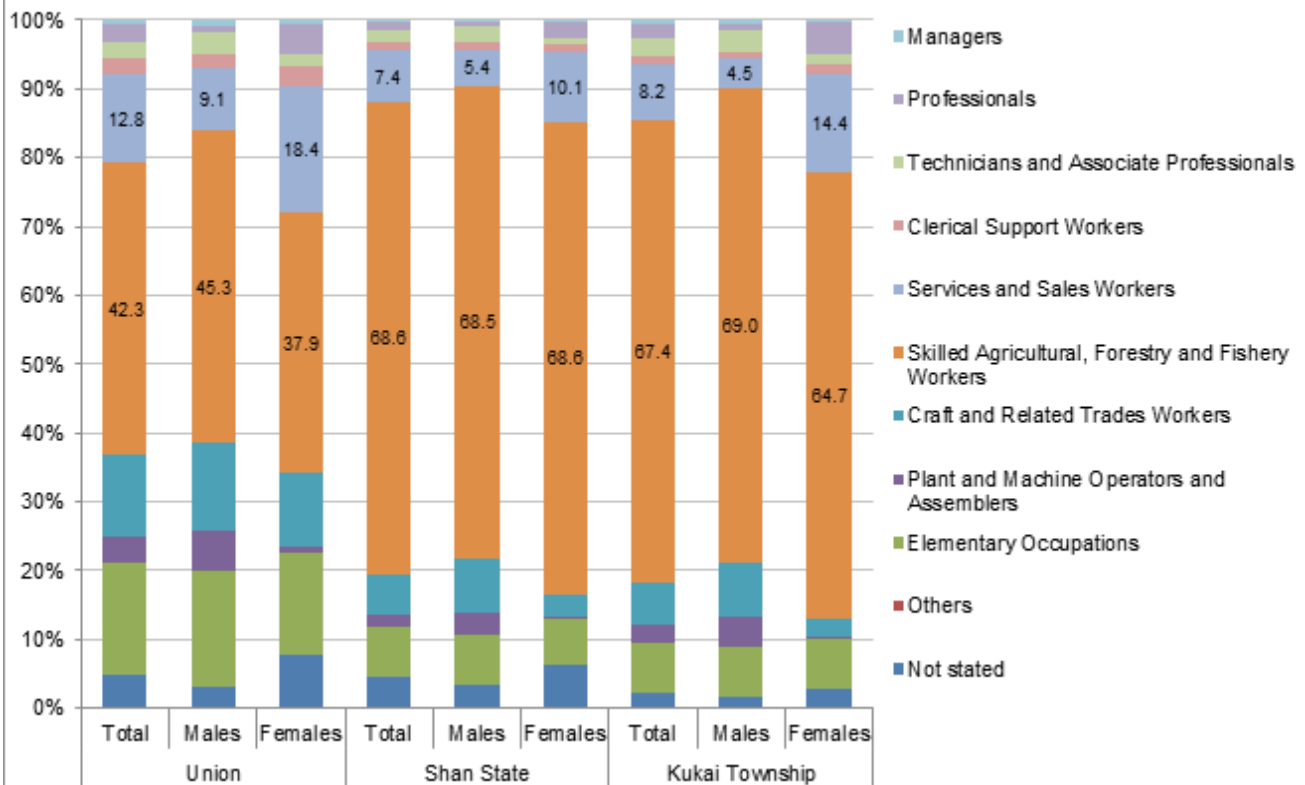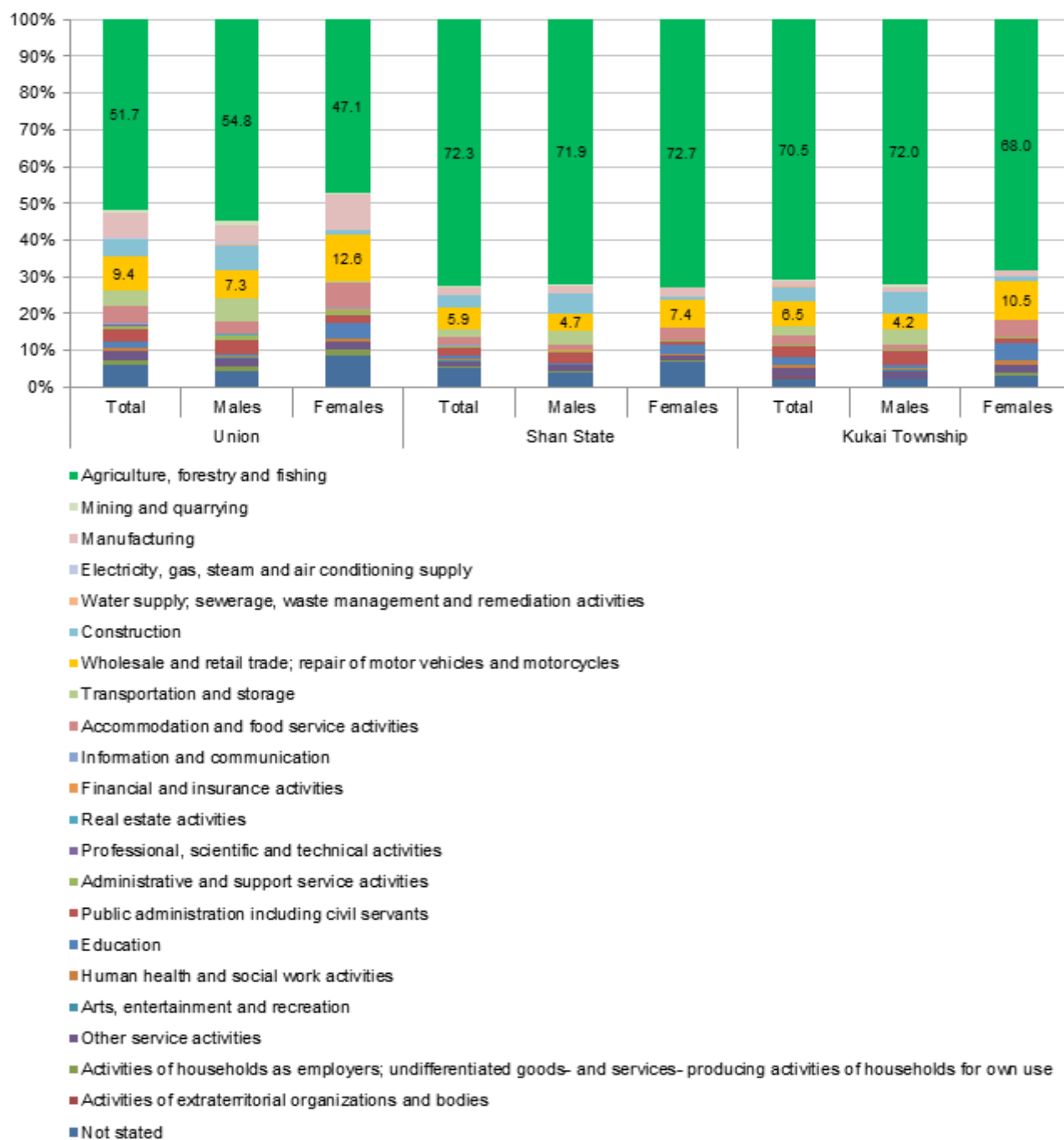
- In Kukai Township, 67.4 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 8.2 per cent in services and sales workers.

- Analysis by sex shows that 69.0 per cent of males and 64.7 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	**34,003**	**21,358**	**12,645**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,988	15,388	8,600	70.5	72.0	68.0
Mining and quarrying	186	145	41	0.5	0.7	0.3
Manufacturing	489	284	205	1.4	1.3	1.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18	17	1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16	13	3	*	0.1	*
Construction	1,398	1,266	132	4.1	5.9	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,213	890	1,323	6.5	4.2	10.5
Transportation and storage	906	879	27	2.7	4.1	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	825	263	562	2.4	1.2	4.4
Information and communication	35	20	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	16	4	12	*	*	0.1
Real estate activities	1	1	-	*	*	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	26	20	6	0.1	0.1	*
Administrative and support service activities	102	67	35	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public administration including civil servants	982	820	162	2.9	3.8	1.3
Education	712	145	567	2.1	0.7	4.5
Human health and social work activities	304	137	167	0.9	0.6	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	27	14	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	791	501	290	2.3	2.3	2.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	115	34	81	0.3	0.2	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	1	2	*	*	*
Not stated	850	449	401	2.5	2.1	3.2

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Shan State and Kukai 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 Kukai Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 70.5 per cent.

• The second highest industry is "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" at 6.5 per cent.

• There are 72.0 per cent of males and 68.0 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	37,944	103	390	5,548	114	458	32	29	32,731
Urban	13,289	67	132	937	21	77	22	7	5,327
Rural	24,655	36	258	4,611	93	381	10	22	27,404
Males	19,150	52	267	2,642	101	247	15	19	15,719
Females	18,794	51	123	2,906	13	211	17	10	17,012

Figure 12: Types of identity card
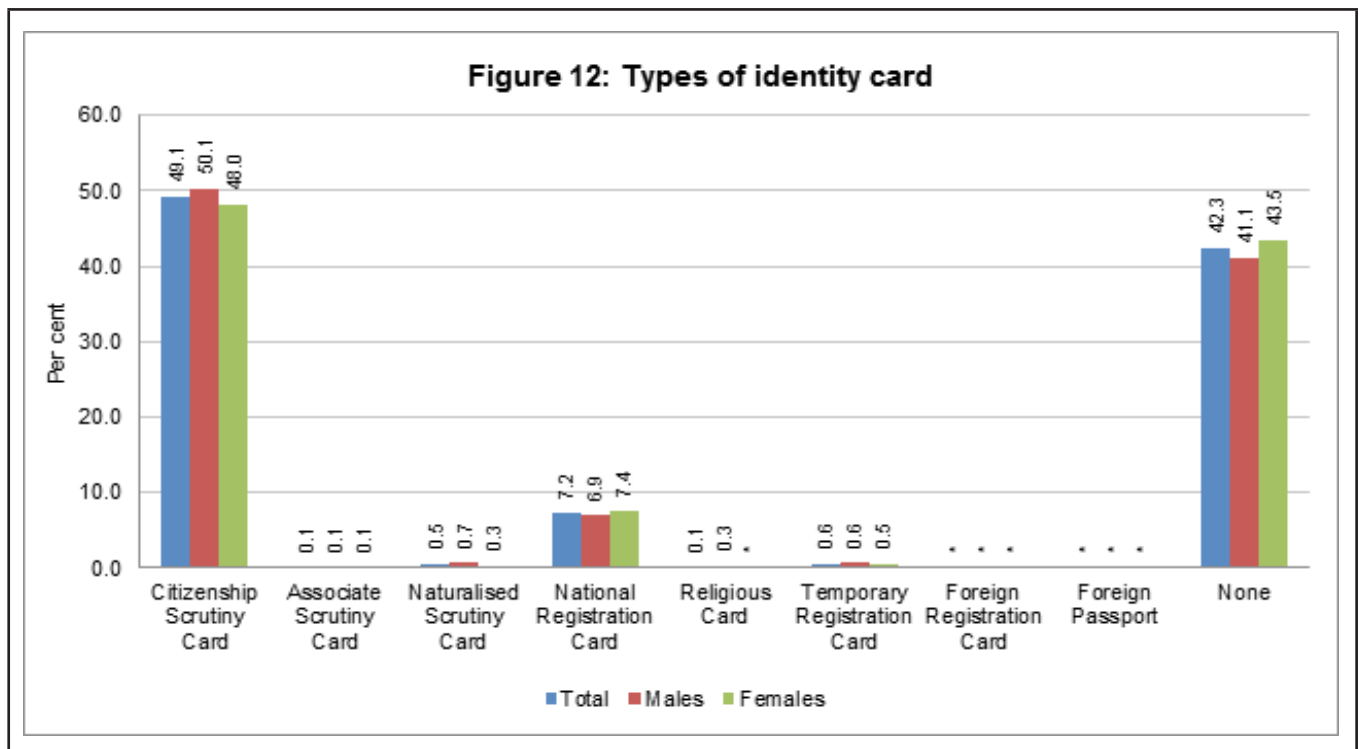
- In Kukai Township, 49.1 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 42.3 per cent have none.

- Analysis by sex shows that 41.1 per cent of males and 43.5 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	**101,334**	**98,628**	**2,706**	**2.7**	**1,211**	**1,102**	**987**	**986**
0 - 4	11,669	11,587	82	0.7	11	14	67	63
5 - 9	12,316	12,256	60	0.5	10	21	27	25
10 - 14	13,419	13,336	83	0.6	13	17	25	46
15 - 19	10,677	10,611	66	0.6	19	25	17	24
20 - 24	8,051	7,966	85	1.1	15	30	31	42
25 - 29	7,330	7,224	106	1.4	9	54	38	49
30 - 34	6,549	6,423	126	1.9	27	55	36	50
35 - 39	5,664	5,551	113	2.0	28	41	43	52
40 - 44	5,593	5,446	147	2.6	41	48	48	52
45 - 49	4,764	4,594	170	3.6	76	55	47	47
50 - 54	4,618	4,373	245	5.3	123	78	77	61
55 - 59	3,391	3,149	242	7.1	133	74	77	64
60 - 64	2,681	2,387	294	11.0	179	124	89	93
65 - 69	1,726	1,518	208	12.1	121	83	68	51
70 - 74	1,270	1,043	227	17.9	136	111	83	80
75 - 79	710	553	157	22.1	91	85	71	56
80 - 84	514	369	145	28.2	80	86	63	56
85 - 89	212	135	77	36.3	53	47	39	32
90 +	180	107	73	40.6	46	54	41	43

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	**50,247**	**48,933**	**1,314**	**2.6**	**542**	**511**	**461**	**451**
0 - 4	5,850	5,814	36	0.6	7	6	27	26
5 - 9	6,185	6,151	34	0.5	7	14	8	16
10 - 14	6,810	6,764	46	0.7	4	6	19	27
15 - 19	5,315	5,281	34	0.6	10	11	9	12
20 - 24	4,285	4,234	51	1.2	8	16	23	24
25 - 29	3,907	3,847	60	1.5	6	27	22	29
30 - 34	3,382	3,307	75	2.2	15	34	22	26
35 - 39	2,877	2,797	80	2.8	21	29	30	36
40 - 44	2,683	2,600	83	3.1	18	26	30	26
45 - 49	2,219	2,128	91	4.1	45	28	26	22
50 - 54	2,146	2,009	137	6.4	63	42	48	38
55 - 59	1,513	1,408	105	6.9	56	32	32	29
60 - 64	1,151	1,023	128	11.1	72	58	39	41
65 - 69	744	655	89	12.0	53	35	26	16
70 - 74	540	436	104	19.3	66	47	31	31
75 - 79	297	234	63	21.2	33	39	25	17
80 - 84	201	151	50	24.9	26	29	21	15
85 - 89	81	56	25	30.9	15	15	10	5
90 +	61	38	23	37.7	17	17	13	15

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	**51,087**	**49,695**	**1,392**	**2.7**	**669**	**591**	**526**	**535**
0 - 4	5,819	5,773	46	0.8	4	8	40	37
5 - 9	6,131	6,105	26	0.4	3	7	19	9
10 - 14	6,609	6,572	37	0.6	9	11	6	19
15 - 19	5,362	5,330	32	0.6	9	14	8	12
20 - 24	3,766	3,732	34	0.9	7	14	8	18
25 - 29	3,423	3,377	46	1.3	3	27	16	20
30 - 34	3,167	3,116	51	1.6	12	21	14	24
35 - 39	2,787	2,754	33	1.2	7	12	13	16
40 - 44	2,910	2,846	64	2.2	23	22	18	26
45 - 49	2,545	2,466	79	3.1	31	27	21	25
50 - 54	2,472	2,364	108	4.4	60	36	29	23
55 - 59	1,878	1,741	137	7.3	77	42	45	35
60 - 64	1,530	1,364	166	10.8	107	66	50	52
65 - 69	982	863	119	12.1	68	48	42	35
70 - 74	730	607	123	16.8	70	64	52	49
75 - 79	413	319	94	22.8	58	46	46	39
80 - 84	313	218	95	30.4	54	57	42	41
85 - 89	131	79	52	39.7	38	32	29	27
90 +	119	69	50	42.0	29	37	28	28

- Three in every 100 persons in Kukai Township have, at least, one form of disability.

- Slightly more females than males have disability.

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

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

(G)   Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

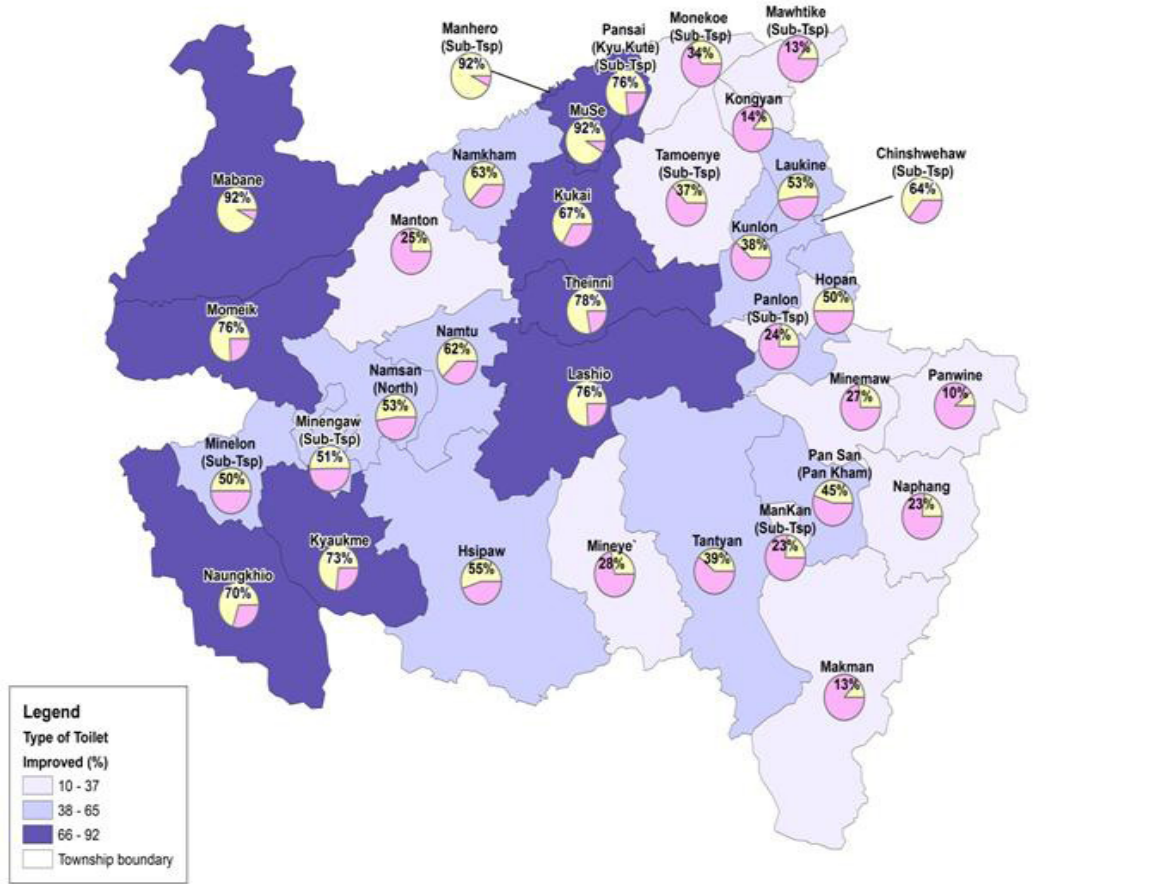**Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural**

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	19,031	1.8	16.6	8.1	12.4	49.6	1.2	0.7	9.6
Urban	4,683	5.6	38.6	14.6	5.3	10.1	0.2	0.1	25.4
Rural	14,348	0.6	9.5	6.0	14.7	62.5	1.6	0.8	4.4

Figure 13: Types of housing unit
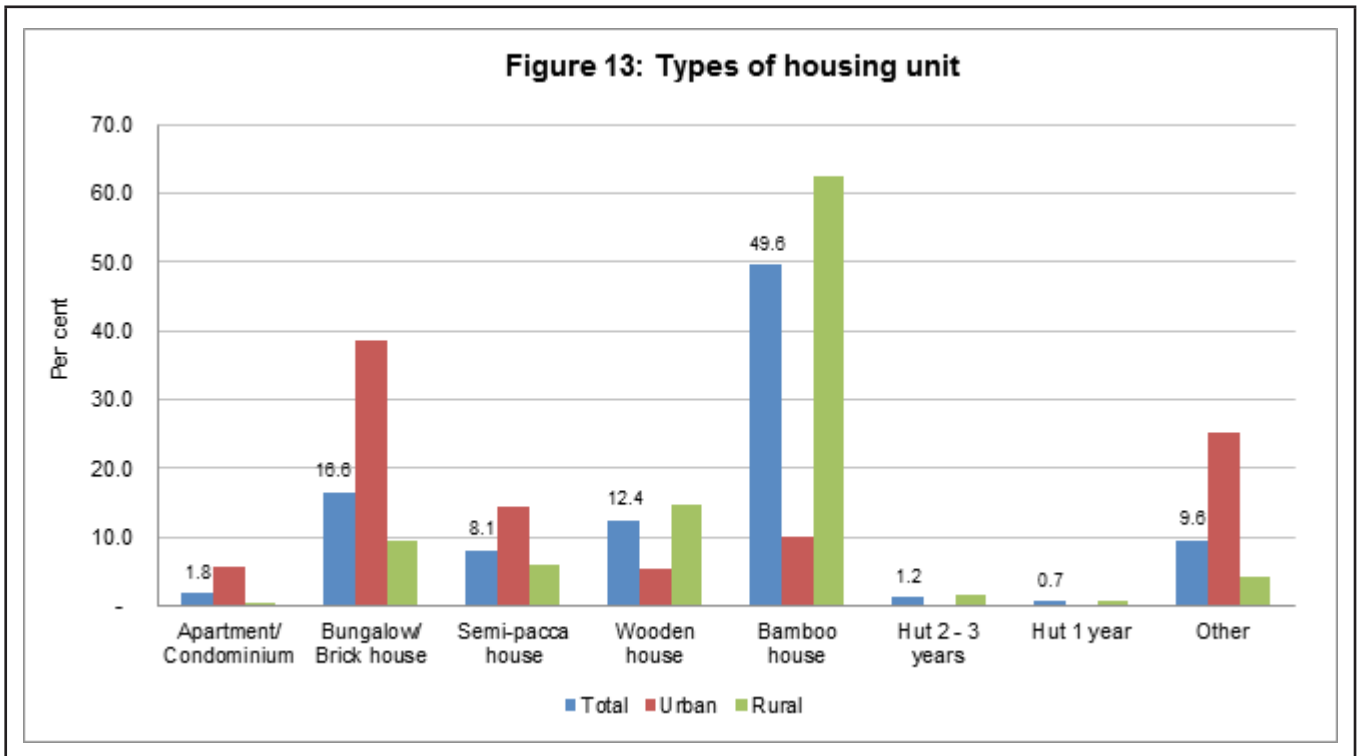
- The majority of the households in Kukai Township are living in bamboo houses (49.6%) followed by households in bungalow/brick houses (16.6%).

- Some 38.6 per cent of urban households live in bungalow/brick houses and 62.5 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Manhero (Sub-Tsp) 92%
Pansai (Kyu,Kute) (Sub-Tsp) 76%
Monekoe (Sub-Tsp) 34%
Mawhtike (Sub-Tsp) 13%
Kongyan 14%
MuSe 92%
Namkham 63%
Mabane 92%
Manton 25%
Kukai 67%
Tamoenye (Sub-Tsp) 37%
Laukine 53%
Chinshwehaw (Sub-Tsp) 64%
Kunlon 38%
Momeik 76%
Theinni 78%
Hopan 50%
Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 24%
Namtu 62%
Namsan (North) 53%
Lashio 76%
Minemaw 27%
Panwine 10%
Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 51%
Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 50%
Pan San (Pan Kham) 45%
Naphang 23%
Kyaukme 73%
Hsipaw 55%
Mineye 28%
Tantyan 39%
ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 23%
Naungkhio 70%
Makman 13%

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

Union	: 74.3%
Shan State	: 63.8%
MuSe District	: 67.0%
Kukai Township	: 66.5%

28

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

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		1.4	1.7	1.2
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		65.1	88.0	57.7
Improved sanitation		*66.5*	*89.7*	*58.9*
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		21.2	7.8	25.6
Bucket (Surface latrine)		4.3	0.3	5.7
Other		3.4	2.0	3.8
None		4.6	0.2	6.0
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	19,031	4,683	14,348

- Some 66.5 per cent of the households in Kukai Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (1.4%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (65.1%)).

- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Kukai is in the range of 66-92 per cent 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.

- Some 4.6 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Shan State, it is 11.2 per cent.

- In the rural areas of Kukai Township, 6.0 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

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

Legend
Water source
Improved (%)
- 0 - 33
- 34 - 66
- 67 - 99
- Township boundary
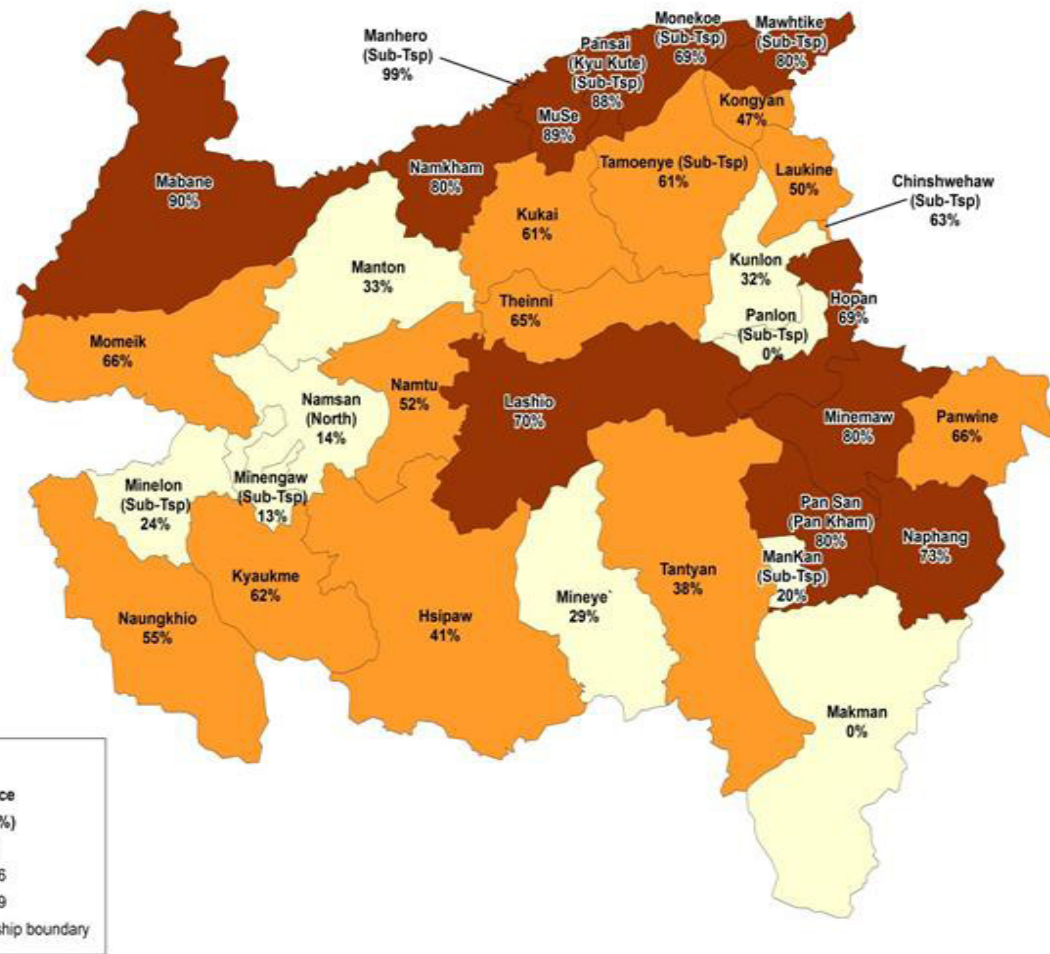
Union	: 69.5%
Shan State	: 54.7%
MuSe District	: 75.3%
Kukai Township	: 60.6%

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

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	28.2	8.2	34.8
Tube well, borehole	1.2	3.7	0.3
Protected well/ Spring	21.6	60.0	9.1
Bottled water/ Water purifier	9.6	25.8	4.3
Total improved drinking water	*60.6*	*97.7*	*48.5*
Unprotected well/Spring	7.7	1.5	9.6
Pool/Pond/ Lake	6.2	0.3	8.1
River/stream/ canal	13.1	0.2	17.3
Waterfall/ Rain water	11.4	-	15.2
Other	1.0	0.3	1.3
Total unimproved drinking water	*39.4*	*2.3*	*51.5*
Total Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	19,031	4,683	14,348

- In Kukai Township, 60.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).

- The proportion of households use improved sources of drinking water in Kukai is in the range of 34-66 per cent group. It is lower than the Union average (69.5%).

- Some 28.2 per cent of the households use water from tap water/piped and 21.6 per cent use water from protected well/spring.

- Some 39.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

- In rural areas, 51.5 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting
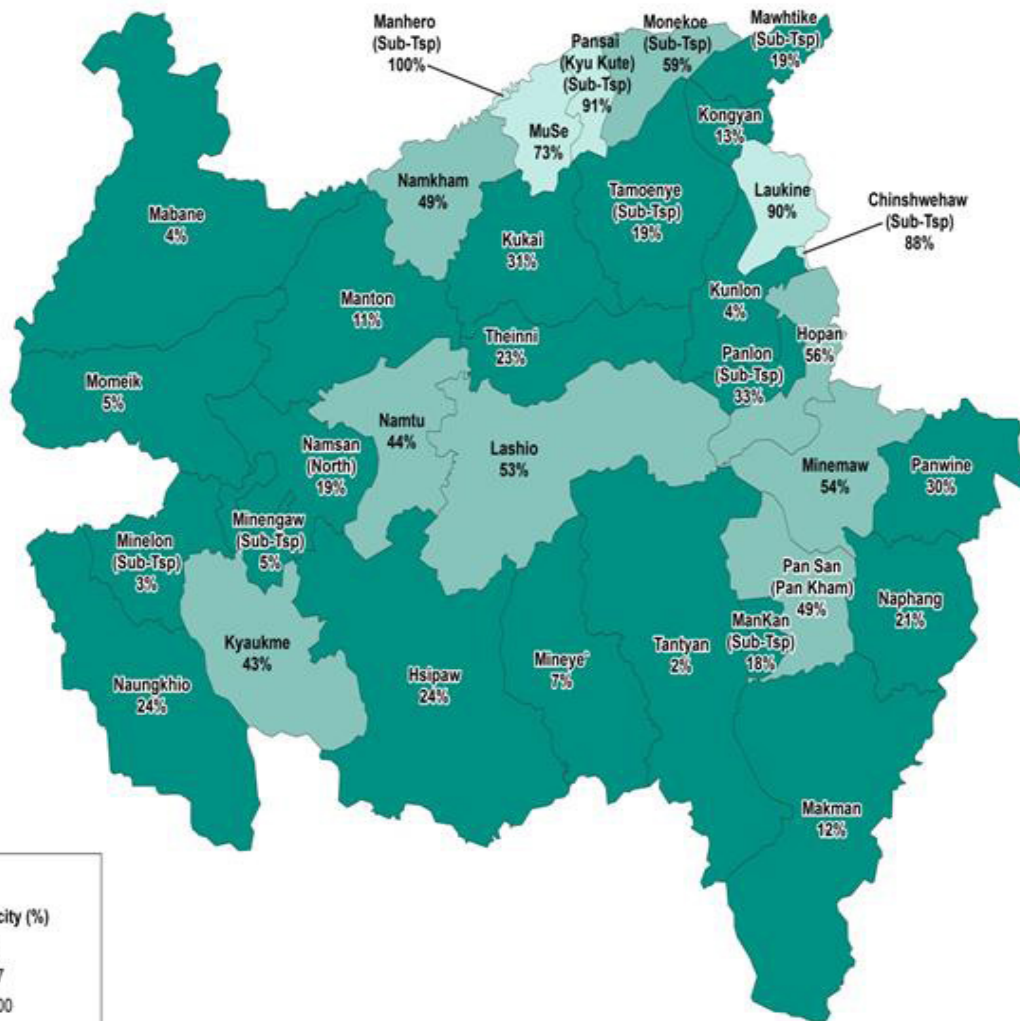
Union	: 32.4%
Shan State	: 33.4%
MuSe District	: 50.6%
Kukai Township	: 31.4%

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

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		31.4	83.3	14.4
Kerosene		21.7	0.6	28.6
Candle		9.8	6.3	10.9
Battery		2.0	0.7	2.4
Generator (private)		0.3	0.1	0.3
Water mill (private)		12.2	0.5	16.0
Solar system/energy		21.5	8.2	25.8
Other		1.2	0.3	1.5
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	19,031	4,683	14,348

- In Kukai Township, 31.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting and is highest in electricity usage. It is in the range of 2-35 per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Shan State is 33.4 per cent.

- In rural areas, 28.6 per cent of the households mainly use kerosene for lighting and is highest among other sources of lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

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

Legend
Fuel For Cooking
Wood and Charcoal (%)
- 54 - 69
- 70 - 85
- 86 - 100
- Township boundary
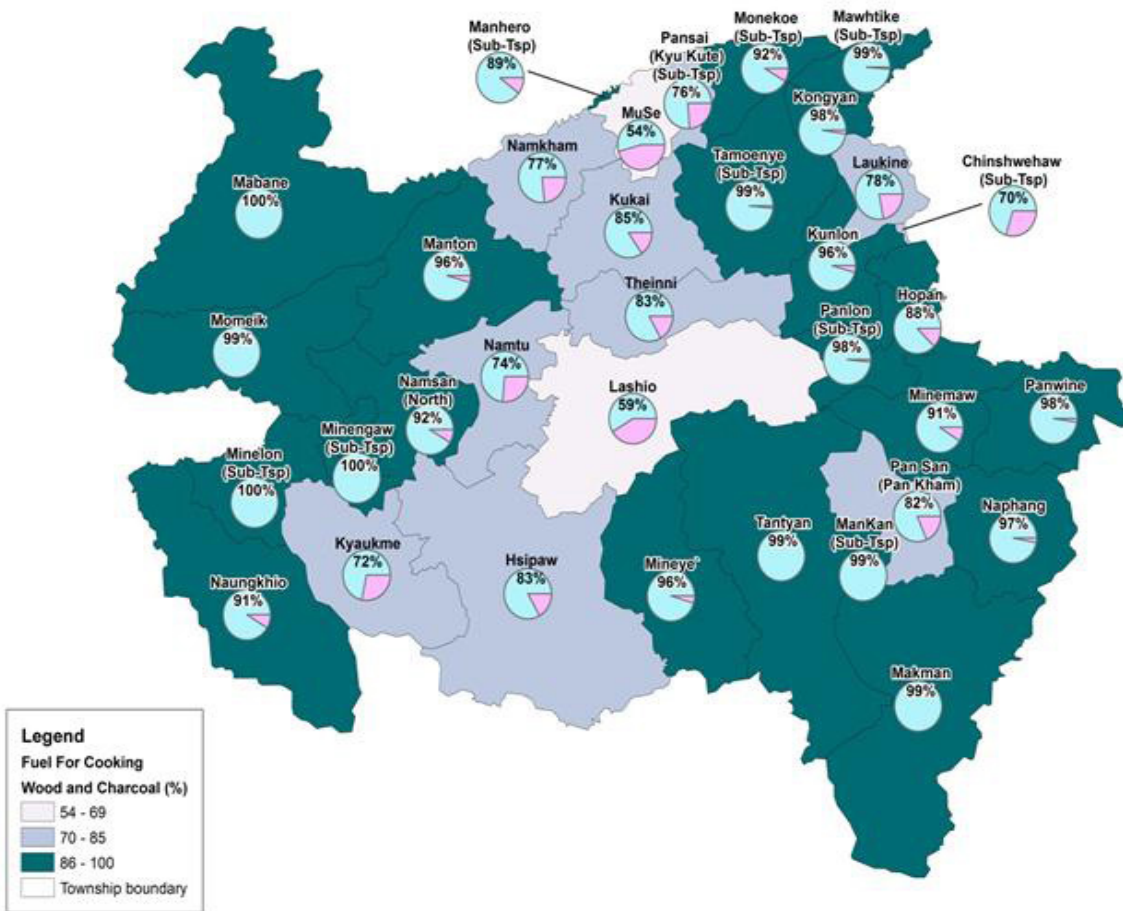
Union	: 81.0%
Shan State	: 83.5%
MuSe District	: 76.9%
Kukai Township	: 84.6%

34

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

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		14.1	55.0	0.8
LPG		*	-	*
Kerosene		1.1	*	1.5
BioGas		0.1	*	0.1
Firewood		82.7	40.0	96.7
Charcoal		1.9	4.6	1.0
Coal		*	0.1	*
Other		*	0.1	*
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	19,031	4,683	14,348

- In Kukai Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 82.7 per cent using firewood and 1.9 per cent using charcoal.

- Only 14.1 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.

- Some 96.7 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 1.0 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	19,031	23.9	47.4	6.3	26.5	2.1	3.3	40.3	0.2
Urban	4,683	22.9	79.4	11.9	63.3	6.4	10.4	13.4	0.4
Rural	14,348	24.2	37.0	4.5	14.5	0.7	1.0	49.1	0.1

- Some 47.4 per cent of the households in Kukai Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 79.4 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television and for rural areas are 37.0 per cent and are the highest.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television
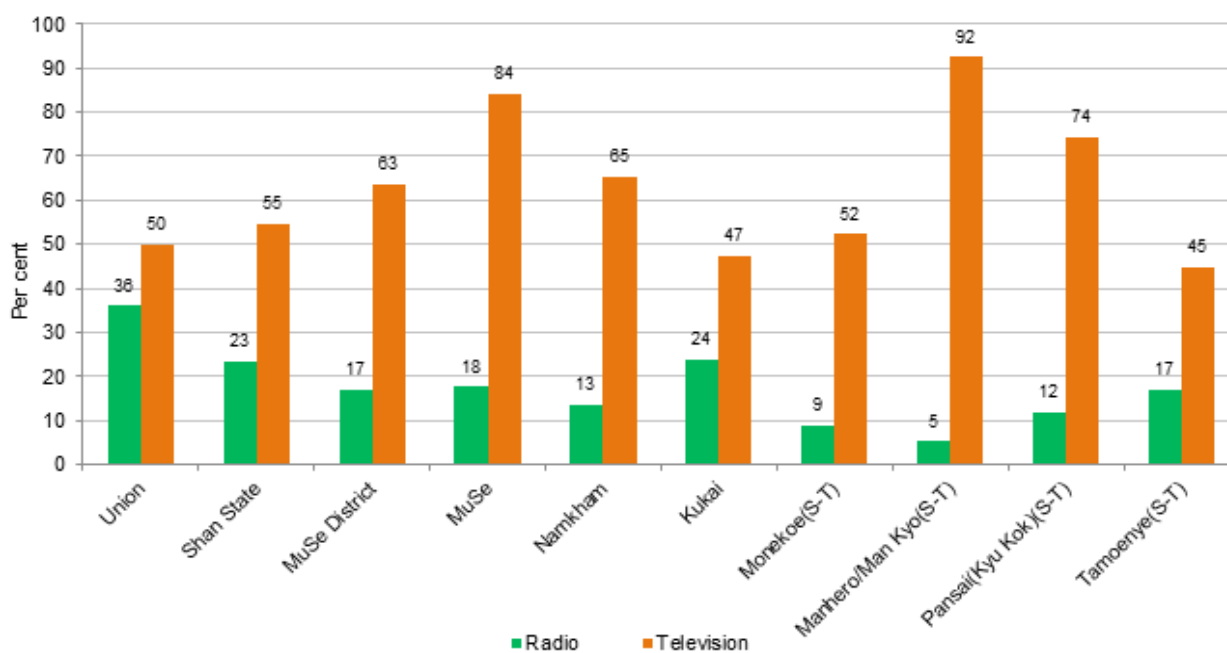
- In Kukai Township, 47.4 per cent of the households having a television and about one in four households (23.9%) reported having a radio.

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%
Momeik 26%
Theinni 43%
Panlon (Sub-Tsp) 16%
Hopan 49%
Namtu 11%
Namsan (North) 10%
Lashio 46%
Minemaw 43%
Panwine 52%
Minelon (Sub-Tsp) 6%
Minengaw (Sub-Tsp) 8%
Tantyan 11%
Pan San (Pan Kham) 44%
Naphang 31%
Kyaukme 37%
Hsipaw 27%
Mineye' 14%
ManKan (Sub-Tsp) 13%
Naungkhio 32%
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%
Kukai Township	: 26.5%

- Some 26.5 per cent of the households in Kukai Township reported having mobile phones. It is in the range of 5-33 per cent 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
Kukai Township	19,031	737	11,631	1,290	1,019	6	5	2,443
Urban	4,683	441	3,422	782	246	1	1	330
Rural	14,348	296	8,209	508	773	5	4	2,113

- In Kukai Township, 61.1 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 12.8 per cent of households having cart (bullock).

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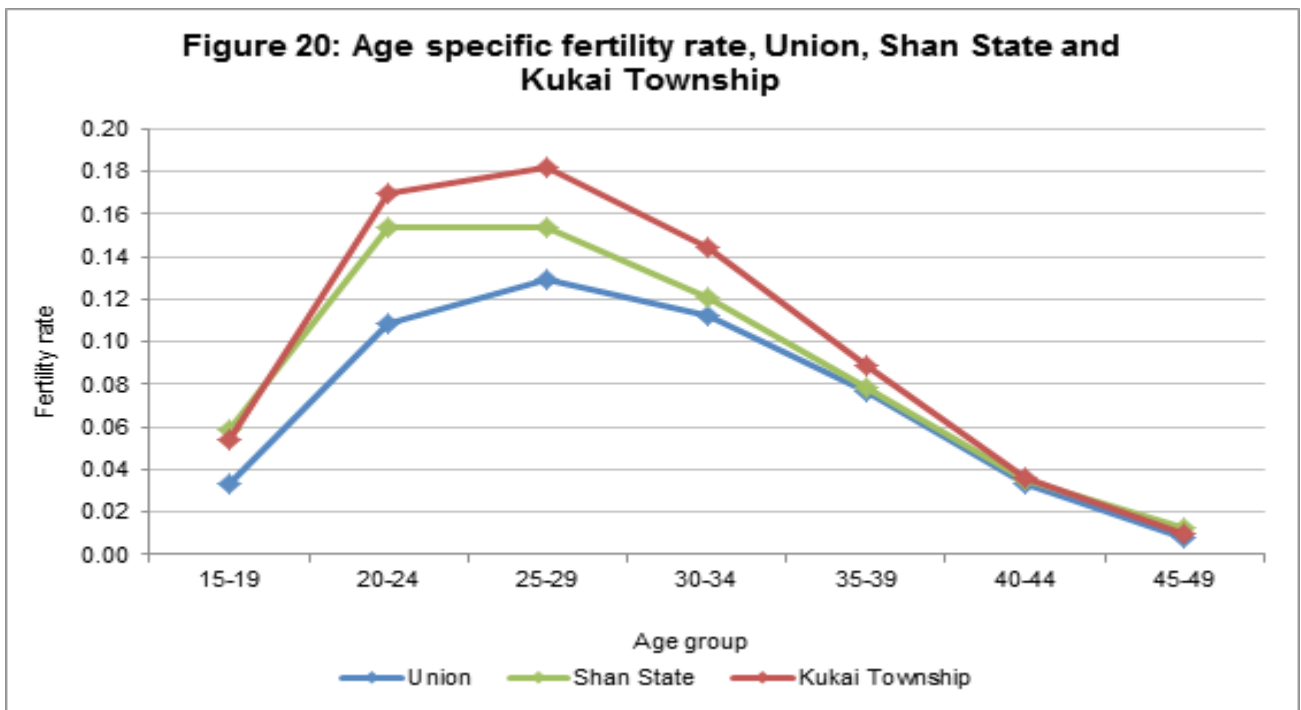
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.

- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.4 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate

Legend
Total Fertility Rate
- 1.8 - 3.3
- 3.4 - 4.8
- 4.9 - 6.3
- Township boundary
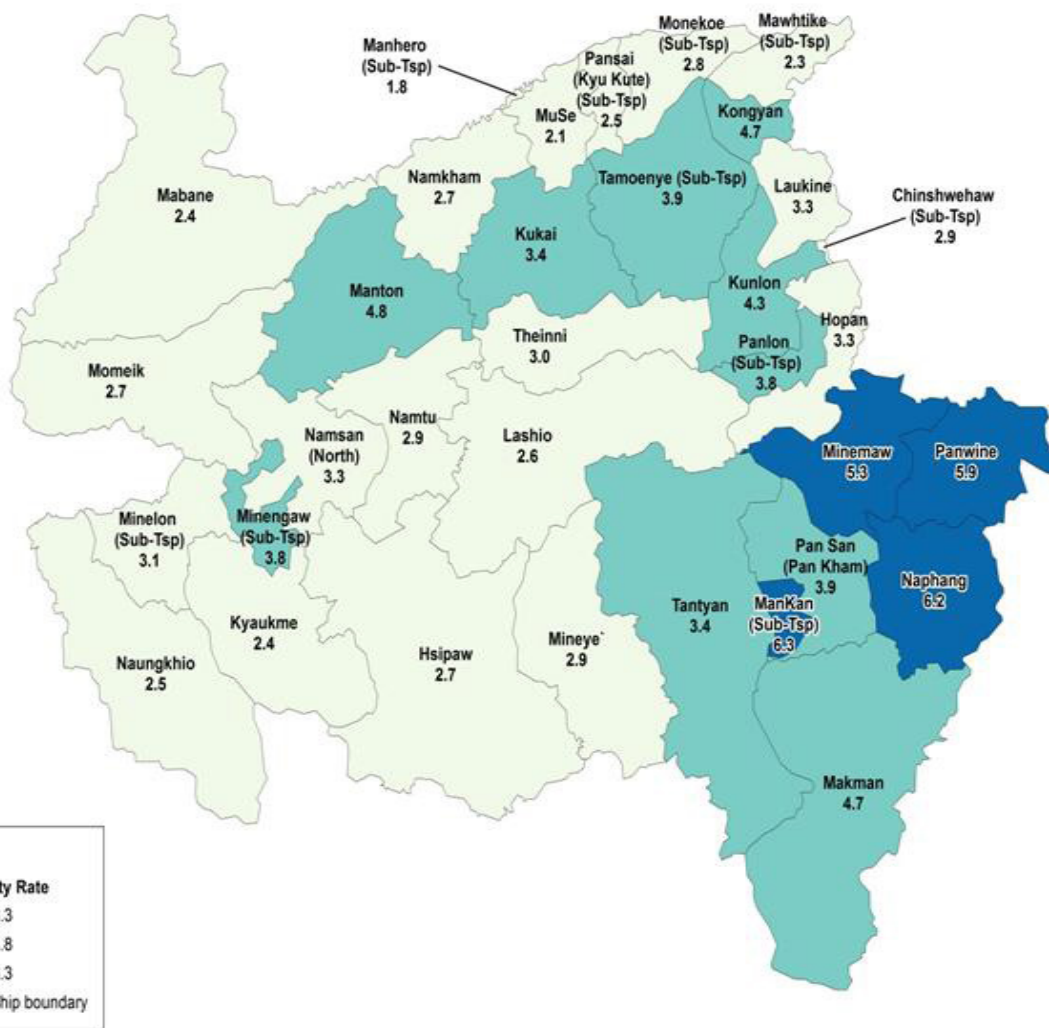
Union	: 2.5
Shan State	: 3.1
MuSe District	: 2.8
Kukai Township	: 3.4

Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)
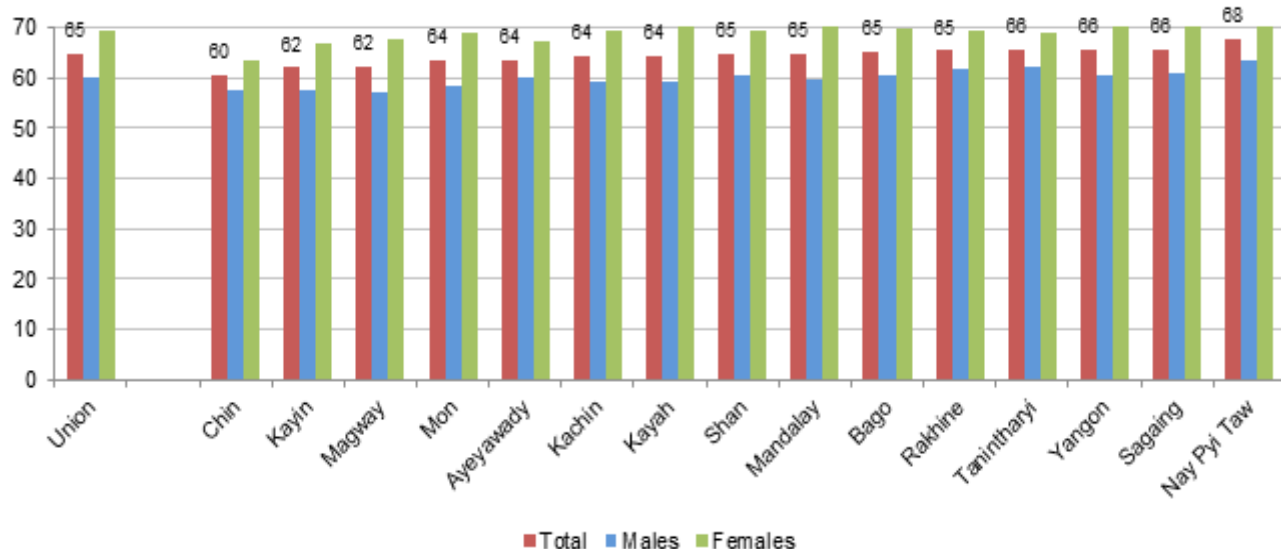
- The expectation of life at birth in Shan State is 64.8 years and is slightly higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.

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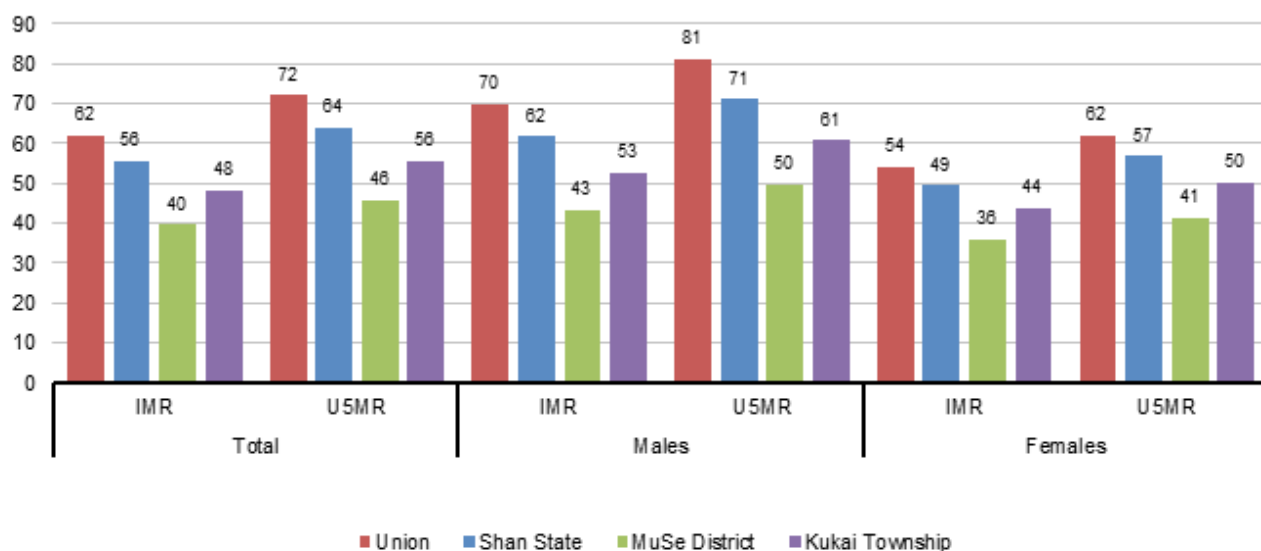
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in MuSe District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in MuSe District is 40 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 46 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Kukai Township are lower than those in Shan State and higher than MuSe District. The Infant mortality in Kukai is 48 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 56 per 1,000 live births.

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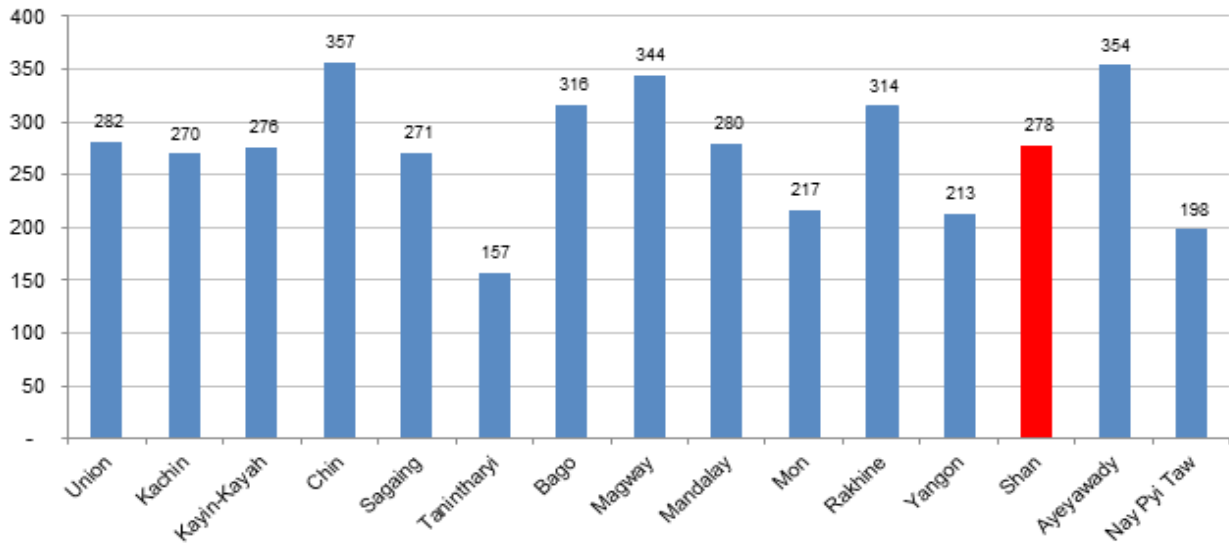
- In Shan State, there are 278 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.

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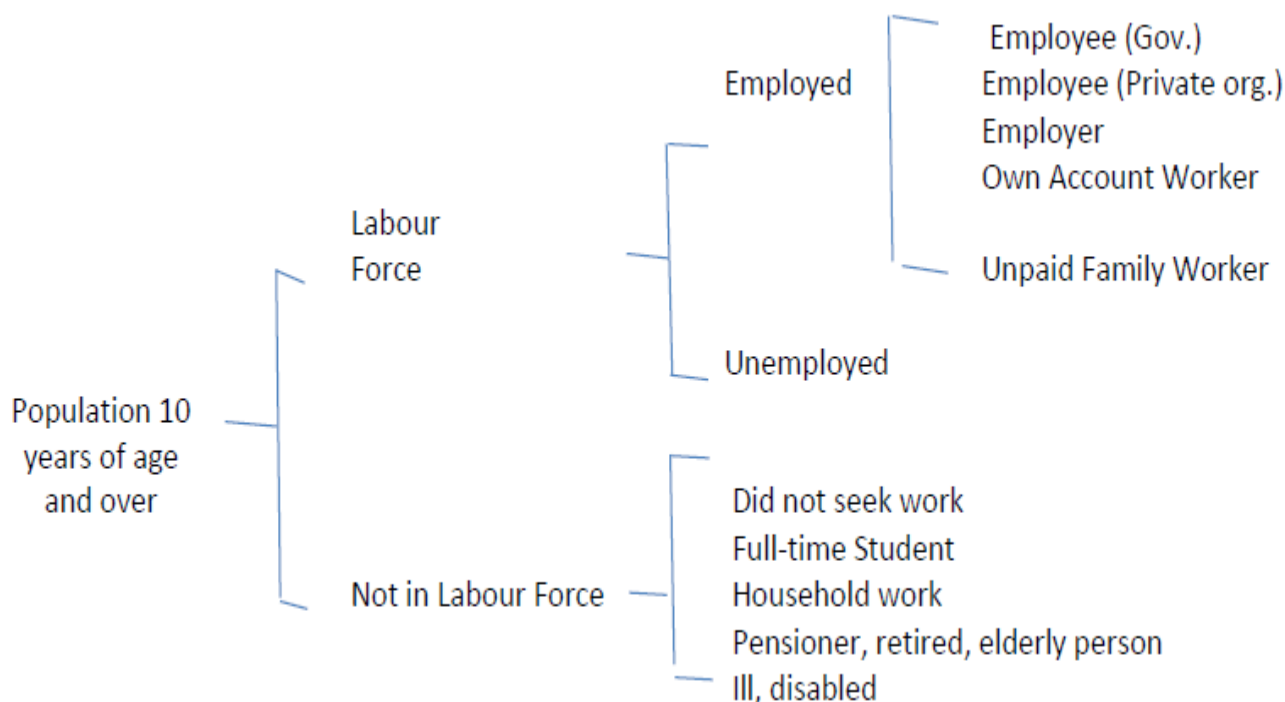
Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering "employed" and "unemployed" persons in the population.

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.

List of Contributors

Contributors to the Shan State, MuSe District, Kukai Township Report

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

The Townships Reports

can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census