The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

THEMATIC REPORT ON DISABILITY

Census Report Volume 4-K

Department of Population
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

With technical assistance from UNFPA

AUGUST 2017

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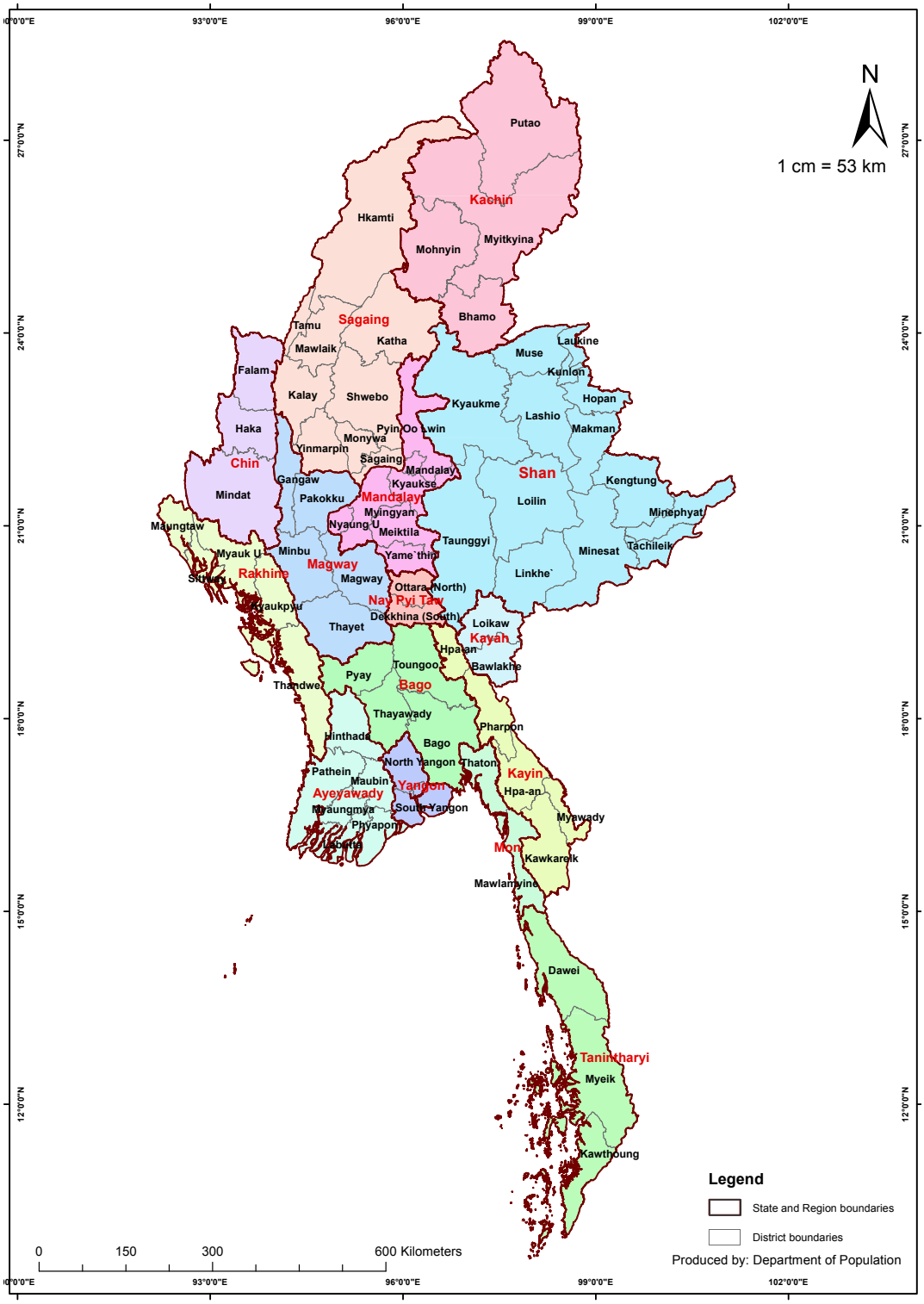
Figure 1

Map of Myanmar by State/Region and District



Foreword

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census (2014 Census) was conducted with midnight of 29 March 2014 as the reference point. This is the first Census in 30 years; the last was conducted in 1983. Planning and execution of this Census was spearheaded by the former Ministry of Immigration and Population, now the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, on behalf of the Government, in accordance with the Population and Housing Census Law, 2013. The main objective of the 2014 Census is to provide the Government and other stakeholders with essential information on the population, in regard to demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions and household amenities. By generating such information at all administrative levels, it is also intended to provide a sound basis for evidence-based decision-making, and to evaluate the impact of social and economic policies and programmes in the country.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the *Provisional Results* (Census Volume 1), released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included *The Union Report* (Census Report Volume 2), *Highlights of the Main Results* (Census Report Volume 2-A), and the reports for each of the 15 States and Regions (Census Report Volume 3[A-O]). The reports on *Occupation and Industry* (Census Report Volume 2-B), and *Religion* (Census Report Volume 2-C) were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprises 13 thematic reports and a Census Atlas. They address issues on Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; Maternal Mortality; Migration and Urbanization; Population Projections; Population Dynamics; the Older Population; Children and Youth; Education; Labour Force; Disability; Gender Dimensions; and Housing Conditions and Household Amenities. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts with both local and international experts as well as various Government Ministries, Departments and research institutions. The thematic reports published to date include: Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; Maternal Mortality; Migration and Urbanization; Population Dynamics; Population Projections; the Labour Force; Education; Household Conditions and Household Amenities; and Gender Dimensions.

Data capture of the Census was undertaken using scanning technology. The processes were highly integrated, with tight controls to guarantee accuracy of results. To achieve internal consistency and minimize errors, rigorous data editing and validation were carried out to facilitate further analysis of the results. The information presented in these reports is therefore based on more cleaned data sets, and the reader should be aware that there may be some small differences from the results published in the first set of volumes. In such instances, the data in the thematic reports should be preferred.

At a time when, globally, rapid population ageing is taking place and along with it, increases in chronic health conditions, the prevalence of disabilities is sharply on the rise. Globally, many of those living with a disability cannot access health services, education or employment opportunities. Their needs, in terms of disability-related services, are often unmet and as a result, an exclusion from everyday life activities is experienced by many. Myanmar is no exception to this scenario. In an effort to combat this situation, the Government of Myanmar has made substantial changes in its support to persons with disabilities; a commitment which

is reflected at both the international and national levels. But to carry through such initiatives there is a vital need for underlying information. To some extent this need is met from the results of the 2014 Census presented in this report, although the information collected only relates to four of the six types of disability domains recommended by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, namely: seeing, hearing, walking, and remembering or concentrating.

Out of a total of 50.3 million persons enumerated in the 2014 Census, there were 2.3 million persons (4.6 per cent of the total population) who reported some degree of difficulty with either one or more of the four functional domains. Of this number, over half a million (representing over 1 per cent of the population as a whole) reported having a lot of difficulty (referred to in this report as moderate disability) or could not do one or more of the four activities at all (referred to as severe disability). Among those with the severest degree of disability, 55 thousand were blind, 43 thousand were deaf, 99 thousand could not walk at all and 90 thousand did not have the capability to remember or concentrate.

The Census shows that disability is predominantly an old age phenomenon with its prevalence remaining low up to a certain age, after which rates increase substantially. Prevalence of disability is slightly higher among females than among males. Persons living in rural areas have higher levels of disability, both in absolute and relative terms, compared to their urban counterparts. Nearly one half of all persons with a disability live in households with extended families, showing that the traditional system in which the family takes care of an ailing or a relative with a disability is still largely in place in Myanmar.

Children who have a disability are less likely to attend primary or secondary school, and, as a consequence, with more limited or no education, their subsequent participation in the labour market presents a challenge. Moreover, persons with disabilities are further disadvantaged by having less access to certain amenities and facilities such as improved drinking water and improved sanitation.

Foreword

Detailed though some of the information collected in the Census is, the main purpose of collecting information on disability was to provide an initial overall picture of disability in Myanmar. More detailed information on this topic is required to allow, for example, total prevalence rates to be estimated more accurately in order to establish the socioeconomic cost of exclusion because of disability in society. While it will be important to collect more (and better) data in the next census, to acquire a fuller understanding of disability in Myanmar requires additional and more regular surveys to facilitate timely and better quality data to inform policy and action. Only with evidence-based policies and programmes, can the adherence to national and international commitments be guaranteed and the vicious cycle of poverty and disability broken.

On behalf of the Government of Myanmar, I wish to thank the teams at the Department of Population, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the authors for their contribution towards the preparation of this thematic report. I would also like to thank our development partners, namely: Australia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom for their support to undertake the Census, as well as the technical support provided by the United States of America.

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List of Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GPI	Gender Parity Index
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITU	United Nations Specialized Agency for Information and Communication Technologies (formerly the International Telegraph Union)
KILM	Key Indicators of the Labour Market
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMK	Myanmar Kyat (currency unit)
MOLIP	Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
MSWRR	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TLMI	The Leprosy Mission International (Myanmar)
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WG	The Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHS	World Health Survey

Executive Summary

In an era where rapid population ageing is taking place, along with an increase in chronic non-communicable health conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer and mental health disorders, the prevalence of disabilities is sharply on the rise. Many of those living with a disability cannot access health services, education or employment opportunities. Their needs, in terms of disability-related services, are often unmet and as a result, exclusion from everyday life activities is experienced by many.

Myanmar is no exception to this. The Government of Myanmar has promoted substantial changes in its support of persons with disabilities; a commitment which is reflected at both the international and national levels. The 2008 Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar states that, '... the Union shall care for mothers and children, orphans, fallen Defence Services personnel's children, the aged and the disabled.' On 7 December 2011, the Government, in an important step forward in its international commitment to persons living with disabilities, ratified the 2006 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), though not its optional Protocol. The CRPD is the most internationally recognized human rights treaty aiming to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities. On 5 June 2015, the Government enacted the Law of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which is the legal framework to enact the CRPD. Another significant step forward occurred when the Government launched the National Social Protection Strategic Plan in 2014. The plan covers a multitude of efforts towards social protection. Other commitments to fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities are also exhibited in the Sustainable Development Goals, the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities 2013-2022, and the 2012 Incheon Strategy to 'Make the Right Real' for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific.

In light of these national and international commitments by the Government of Myanmar, it is important to have a clear understanding of the disability situation in the country and to monitor progress. Therefore, in 2014 the Census included a set of four standardized and internationally comparable questions based on self-reported difficulties caused by a health problem to perform basic activities, developed by the Washington Group (WG) on Disability Statistics. The activities chosen were: seeing, hearing, walking and remembering or concentrating. The WG proposed a set of six questions to measure the prevalence of disability. However, the Myanmar Census questionnaire only included the four essential domains, which is acceptable according to the recommendations by the United Nations.

Out of a total of 50.3 million persons enumerated in conventional households and institutions in the 2014 Census, there were 2.3 million persons who reported having at least some difficulty in either one or more of the four functional domains. This amounted to 4.6 per cent of the total population. Among all persons, 559.9 thousand individuals (or 1.11 per cent of the population) reported having a lot of difficulty or could not do one or more of the four activities at all. Among those with a severe disability, 55 thousand individuals were blind; 43 thousand people were deaf; 99 thousand could not walk at all; and 90 thousand did not have the capability to remember or concentrate. Disability appears to be a predominantly old age phenomenon with its prevalence remaining low up to a certain age, after which rates increase substantially. In this report, a person was considered as living with a disability if he/she indicated having a mild difficulty (some degree), a lot of difficulty (moderate degree) or

could not do at all (severe degree) in at least one of the four functional domains.

There is no doubt that the observed prevalence of 4.6 per cent seriously under-estimates the true prevalence level of disability in Myanmar. A comparison with international indicators for the South-East Asia region, which estimates the prevalence rate at 3.0 per cent for severe and 16.4 per cent for moderate disabilities, shows that the Census figures are too low. This low rate is common in several countries where disability data are collected through a population census. However, the Census remains an important source to describe the characteristics of persons with disabilities.

The main purpose of this report is to describe the living conditions of persons with a disability in Myanmar. Analysis was also presented by degree of disability in order to differentiate the characteristics of people with different degrees of disability.

The Census reported 1.06 million males with disabilities and 1.25 million females. The overall sex ratio of the total population was 93.0 males per 100 females, but among persons with disabilities it was 84.2, which shows that the prevalence of disability was slightly higher among females than males. Both males and females with a disability had much lower probabilities of being in a marital union at all ages. For example, between the ages of 35-39, four-fifths of males without disabilities were married compared to just two-thirds of males with disabilities. For females, the differences were similar, with 78 per cent of females without disabilities being married compared to 67 per cent of females with disabilities.

Persons living in rural areas have higher levels of disability, both in absolute and relative terms, compared to their urban counterparts. Among the 2.3 million persons who reported having a disability in at least one of the four domains, 1.8 million live in rural areas and 532 thousand live in urban areas, amounting to a rural share of persons with a disability of 77 per cent. Considerable regional disparities are noticeable: Ayeyawady Region and Chin State recorded the highest prevalence rates. Variations of disability prevalence within States/Regions and within Districts are also evident. The three States/Regions with the largest urban centres (Yangon, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw) are the most populated, but they have the lowest prevalence of disabilities, together with Sagaing. At the same time, however, most of the amenities to assist persons with disabilities are present in large, urban settings, thus leaving those living in rural areas increasingly vulnerable.

Nearly one half of all persons with a disability live in extended households. This shows that the traditional system in which the family takes care of an ailing or a relative with a disability is still largely in place.

When it comes to education, both boys and girls who have a disability are less likely to attend primary school. School attendance for boys and girls with a disability in lower secondary (middle) school, shows the same patterns as for primary education - with very little difference between boys and girls and much higher non-attendance for children with higher degrees of disability. It is therefore unsurprising that illiteracy for persons aged 15 and over is quite different: 6.8 per cent of men without a disability and 11.9 per cent of women without a disability are illiterate. Among persons with a disability, the illiteracy rates are much higher:

16.9 per cent for men and 31.7 per cent for women. Likewise, educational attainment is much lower for persons with a disability: 26.8 per cent of males with a disability have no education and a further 23.9 per cent have only completed grades 6 to 11 (for grades 1 to 5, those with a disability have a slightly higher percentage of completion compared to those without a disability, but still a minimal difference of less than 3 percentage points). The position of females with a disability is even worse, 38.5 per cent do not have any education, 42.6 per cent have completed grades 1 to 5, and only 12.9 per cent have completed grades 6 to 11.

With limited or no education, it should come as no surprise that participation in the labour market is challenging for many persons with a disability. In each State/Region, participation in the labour force is considerably higher for those with a mild disability compared to those who have a moderate or severe degree of disability in at least one of the four domains. Consistent with the previous patterns, males without a disability in each State/Region record the highest participation rates. Individuals who are least likely to participate in the labour force have a disability related to walking, followed by those with remembering or concentrating difficulties. Females' chances of working are nearly seven times lower than males' chances. In addition, for almost all the domains, individuals with a disability have a lower representation in high-skilled jobs. The exceptions are males with a moderate or severe walking disability, who have a higher percentage in high-skilled labour (6.4 per cent) than those without a disability (5.0 per cent).

Results from the 2014 Census further show that persons with disabilities have less access to certain amenities and facilities. More than a third (35.5 per cent) of persons with disabilities get drinking water from unimproved water sources compared with 30.3 per cent of those without a disability. Among persons without a disability, 33.6 per cent use electricity as a source for lighting, but only 26.6 per cent of persons with disabilities do so. In contrast, persons with disabilities more often use candles (22.0 per cent) compared with 19.3 per cent of persons without a disability. Nearly 4 per cent of persons without a disability live in a household with access to a car or truck; twice the proportion of those with a disability.

Whilst the Census was able to shed light on the situation of persons with disabilities in Myanmar, the report makes it clear that it could not make an accurate estimate of the disability prevalence rate or the absolute number of persons with disabilities living in Myanmar. The methodology used under-estimates the problem for several main reasons: 1) information was only collected on four of the six domains recommended by the Washington Group; 2) certain social and cultural factors prevented enumerators from asking the disability questions and from respondents giving accurate answers; and 3) the methodology for collecting information on disabilities adopted in the Census was not appropriate for children, as levels of difficulty in some of the domains, such as hearing and walking, are difficult to recognize for young children. Nevertheless, the results do provide some interesting policy implications:

- Services for persons living with disabilities should be included in the mandate of local authorities and relevant stakeholders in all States/Regions, Districts and Townships.
- A higher priority should be placed on supporting populations with disabilities in certain areas with a higher prevalence of disabilities, especially in rural areas.

- The current distribution of service provision for persons with disabilities may serve a larger number of persons with disabilities, but it may further increase regional disparities resulting in persons with disabilities in hard-to-reach areas lagging further behind. Outreach activities would be a solution, but these often come with significant financial costs.
- The Government should pay special attention to those persons with a disability who live on their own and assess whether they have the adequate support and services that they require.
- The lower percentages of persons with disabilities in marriage, and the higher marriage dissolution rates of persons with disabilities, are indicators of potential isolation, stress, and social and economic hardship. The Government and other stakeholders should therefore target their efforts toward alleviating these hardships.
- Educating children and young people in an inclusive environment of the general school system will pose serious challenges for the Myanmar Government. The information from the Census showed that the country still has a long way to go to reach the Incheon goal of halving the gap in enrolment rates for primary and secondary education between children with and without disabilities.
- The findings indicate that on top of the low participation of persons with disabilities in the labour force, a gender gap is also present which is placing women in a more disadvantageous position. Fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities to employment and to create a more inclusive labour market will require a multitude of efforts, ranging from more inclusive laws and policies, to specialized services and the improvement of physical access to facilities in and outside of the workplace.

Whilst the Census has served its purpose in producing an initial overall picture of disability in Myanmar, detailed information on this topic is still lacking. For example, being able to calculate the total prevalence rate of disability in Myanmar, would allow for more accurate projections to be made as well as establishing the socioeconomic cost of exclusion because of disability in society. Whilst it would be important to include additional components in the next census in order to collect more information, creating a deeper understanding of disability in Myanmar will require additional and more regular surveys to facilitate timely and better quality data to inform concrete action. Only with evidence-based policies and programmes, will adherence to national and international commitments be guaranteed and the vicious cycle of poverty and disability broken.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Rapid population ageing combined with the higher risk of disability in older people, together with a global rise in chronic non-communicable health conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer and mental health disorders, is resulting in an increasing prevalence of persons with disabilities. Wars and conflicts in many parts of the world have contributed to higher levels of disability through physical and mental trauma. Often the consequences of human conflict continue many years after hostilities have ended, for example, the devastating effect of landmines on innocent civilians. Many of those living with a disability cannot access health services, education or employment opportunities. Their needs, in terms of disability-related services, are unmet and, as a result, an exclusion from everyday life activities is experienced by many.

Over the years, a transition in the perception of disability from an individual, medical phenomenon to a structural, social model has taken place, wherein persons with disabilities are labelled this way by society rather than by their physical or mental condition. Disability is, therefore, not purely a health problem, but rather an interplay between a person's physical and mental condition and their social environment. As such, interventions require a balanced approach addressing the various aspects of disability, where both the problems arising from their health condition and contextual barriers should be addressed.

Over the last decade, there has been a global push for disability-inclusive development, with significant action to protect the rights of persons with disabilities. The international community is moving from a more theoretical to a practical approach, and from merely identifying the rights of persons with disabilities to monitoring the implementation of protecting such rights. The past decade has also witnessed a substantial effort to develop international frameworks on disabilities. The results are not only the introduction and ratification of important international programmes and guidelines, but also the presence of disability-inclusion in the Post-2015 agenda; the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

There has been a growing recognition that persons with disabilities should not be strictly referred to as a vulnerable population group, and that disability should be considered as a cross-cutting theme in any emerging goals on sustainable development (United Nations, 2013a). The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) came into force in 2006 to treat disability as a human rights issue. Under this Convention, signatories are legally required to: "Promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity."[1] Implementing the Convention's standards and practices is crucial in addressing the more difficult socioeconomic outcomes and poverty that persons with disabilities often face, and is a requirement for tackling this increasingly challenging development issue.

[1] ***Source:*** United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner. Retrieved from: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/ConventionRightsPersonsWithDisabilities.aspx#1

Box 1.1

Final list of proposed Sustainable Development Goal indicators (*)

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).	
Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	**Indicators**
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
Finance	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

* As contained in Annex IV of the Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1) and agreed upon, as a practical starting point at the 47th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2016.

[a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.

[b] Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

The close relationship between disability and socioeconomic development has been increasingly recognized, and it has been explicitly conveyed that persons with disabilities were not included in any of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (WHO/World Bank, 2011 and United Nations, 2011a) but that the MDGs could not be achieved without addressing disability (United Nations, 2011a). To remedy this shortcoming, great efforts have been made to ensure that disability is included as a cross-cutting issue in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (United Nations, 2011a, 2011b, 2013a). The Agenda is inclusive and designed to leave no one behind. This means that without adequately addressing disability during the implementation and monitoring of the agenda, it simply cannot reach the goals it has laid out. Various segments of the SDGs specifically mention disability. Particular reference is made to education; inequality; growth and employment; human settlements; accessibility; collecting the needed data and disaggregating these by disability status to monitor the SDGs (United Nations, 2015). Box 1.1 provides specific detail on what is mentioned in the monitoring framework of the SDGs.

According to the 2011 World Report on Disability (WHO and the World Bank, 2011), over one billion persons live with some form of disability. Approximately 200 million of these persons have significant difficulties in functioning. With the ageing of the population, the prevalence of disability is expected to further rise in the coming years. In the Asia and Pacific region, approximately 650 million persons live with a disability (United Nations ESCAP, 2012a). To

improve the quality of life of these persons and at the same time track progress to achieving the SDGs, governments within the Asia and Pacific region, as well as other stakeholders, joined forces to chart a new course for 2013-2022. As a result, the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities 2013-2022 and the Incheon Strategy to 'Make the Right Real' for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific were developed. The agenda is named after the South Korean city, Incheon, where the ESCAP Intergovernmental Meeting was held from 29 October to 2 November 2012. The Incheon Strategy is the first to have disability-inclusive development goals, which are regionally agreed upon, comprising 10 goals which aim to accelerate: "The achievement of the regional vision of an inclusive society that ensures, promotes and upholds the rights of all persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific" (United Nations ESCAP, 2012a, p 8). The Incheon Strategy includes 10 interrelated goals, 27 targets and 62 indicators. Specific goals stipulated in the Incheon Strategy are:

(1) Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects
(2) Promote participation in political processes and decision-making
(3) Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication
(4) Strengthen social protection
(5) Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities
(6) Ensure gender equality and women's empowerment
(7) Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and management
(8) Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data
(9) Accelerate the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the harmonization of national legislation with the Convention
(10) Advance sub-regional, regional and interregional cooperation.

Box 1.2

Disability data

CRPD: Article 31 – Statistics and data collection
- 'States Parties undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention.'
- 'The information collected .. shall be disaggregated ..and used to help assess the implementation of States Parties' obligations .. and to identify and address the barriers faced by persons with disabilities in exercising their rights.'

Incheon Strategy: Goal 8 – Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data
- Persons with disabilities tend to be 'unseen, unheard and uncounted'.
- The adequacy of disability statistics would enable policy making to be evidence-based to support the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities.
- The Declaration is an opportunity to enhance data collection aimed at generating comparable disability statistics over time and across borders.

Goal 8 of the strategy includes two important targets:
- **Target 8A:** Produce and disseminate reliable and internationally comparable disability statistics in formats that are accessible by persons with disabilities
- **Target 8B:** Establish reliable disability statistics by the midpoint of the Decade, 2017, as the source for tracking progress towards the achievement of the goals and targets in the Incheon Strategy

An important recognition in the Incheon strategy is that despite the magnitude of disabilities in the region, there is a serious lack of reliable data. This information deficiency contributes to the invisibility of the group of persons with disabilities. Wide disparities in both definitions and methodology across countries present major challenges for the monitoring of programmes for persons with disabilities. Consequently, internationally comparable disability statistics and data collection have received special attention in most of the current international frameworks on disability, including the CRPD and the Incheon Strategy. Box 1.2 shows the article in the CRPD that addresses data collection on disability as well as the target of the Incheon Strategy to improve reliability and comparability of disability data. The Government of the Union of Myanmar (hereafter referred to as the Government) has made significant efforts and shown commitment over the past decade to support persons with disabilities. The inclusion of a disability module in the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census (2014 Census) served the need to gather information for policy development for persons with disabilities. In addition to the Census, several surveys were undertaken to gather information about the living conditions of persons with disabilities. Notable recent studies include: the Disability Survey 2008-2009; UNICEF's Situation Analysis of Children with Disabilities in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar; and the Labour Force, Child Labour and School To Work Transition Survey 2015 conducted by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and Central Statistical Organization, under the auspices of the International Labour Organization.

The Census data, in addition to these other studies, provide an internationally comparable and locally contextualized picture of disability in the country. Despite some shortcomings, the 2014 Census gives an insight into the first nationally representative situation of disability, as well as baseline information for monitoring progress in the implementation of national and international development frameworks on disability.

Chapter 2. Methodology, concepts and definitions

2.1 The 2014 Census data

The 2014 Census adopted a *de facto* methodology where, with some exceptions, individuals were enumerated at the place where they were present on March 29, 2014 (Census Night). The field operation was completed in almost all areas within 12 days after the start of the fieldwork. The total enumerated population stood at 50,279,900. Some populations in three areas of the country were not enumerated. These included an estimated 1,090,000 persons in Rakhine State, 69,753 persons in Kayin State and 46,600 persons in Kachin State (see Department of Population, 2015 for the reasons that these populations were not enumerated). In total, therefore, it is estimated that 1,206,400 persons were not enumerated in the 2014 Census. The total estimated population of Myanmar on Census Night, both enumerated and non-enumerated, was 51,486,253.

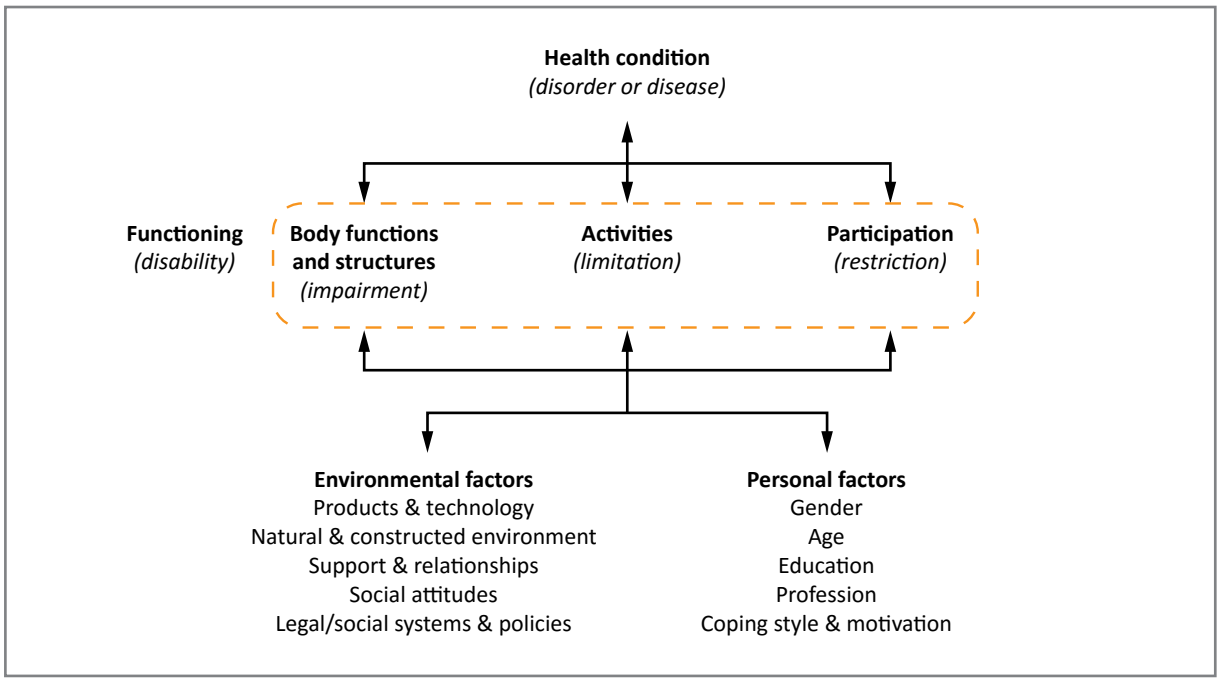
The analysis in this report covers only the enumerated population. It is worth noting that in Rakhine State an estimated 34 per cent of the population were not enumerated as members of some communities were not counted because they were not allowed to self-identify using a name that was not recognized by the Government. The Government made the decision in the interest of security and to avoid the possibility of violence occurring due to inter-communal tension. Consequently, data for Rakhine State, as well as for several Districts and Townships within it, are incomplete, and only represent about two-thirds of the estimated population.

2.2 Definition of disability within an international context

To ensure international comparison, and due to the importance of the Incheon Strategy for policy development for persons with disabilities in Myanmar (see Chapter 1), the concepts and definitions presented in the ESCAP guidelines on disability indicators for the Incheon Strategy will be closely followed in this report. The definition of disability used in the Incheon Strategy was adopted from the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The CRPD definition states that: "Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others" (United Nations ESCAP, 2014). The definition of disability of the CRPD, which is used in this report, comes close to the definition set by the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), developed by the WHO as the conceptual framework for analysis of disability (WHO, 2001). Under the ICF, functioning and disability are multi-dimensional concepts, relating to the body functions and structures; activities of people; participation in all areas of life and participation restrictions they experience; as well as environmental factors. Under the ICF disability is "the umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions, referring to the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environmental and personal factors)" (WHO, 2011). Figure 2.1 depicts the components of the ICF and the way in which they interact.

Figure 2.1

The ICF components and their interactions



Source: (WHO, 2001) with modifications.

For the Myanmar National Plan of Action for persons with Disabilities 2010-2012, the Government used a definition which comes close to the international definitions: "Disability is an evolving concept and that disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others." The Department of Social Welfare currently classifies disability into four different types: a) persons with visual impairments; b) persons with hearing impairments; c) persons with physical (mobility) impairments; and d) persons with intellectual impairments (The Leprosy Mission, undated). These four components were used in the 2014 Census for classifying disabilities.

2.3 Disability measurement, working concepts and data analysis

To appropriately define and understand disability, it should be seen against the backdrop of overall physical and social functioning. It should be treated as a continuum and less as a strict categorization with a firm line between 'disabled' and 'abled' persons (WHO, 2011). Therefore, disability status is not a discrete variable, that is to say, it is not a case of 'yes' or 'no', but of 'more' or 'less'. It is also a complex phenomenon determined by differing biological, psychological, social, cultural and environmental factors. Because of this complexity and its non-discrete boundaries, it poses some serious challenges for measurement, particularly in a population census.

For a number of years the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG), under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Division, has worked on the improvement of the

measurement of disability to guarantee consistent quality assessments and international comparability within the ICF framework that would fulfil the requirement to monitor the CRPD (Madans, Loeb and Altman, 2011; Loeb, 2012; and Madans and Loeb, 2013). Equity in opportunities was chosen as the guiding principle in the development of the WG approach to measure disability (Madans and Loeb, 2013, p 8). Specifically, the WG questions were developed to address the issue of whether persons with disabilities participate to the same extent in general activities, such as education, employment, housing or family life as persons without disabilities. A major reason for this choice, compared to other methods of determining disability status, is the pivotal importance attached to social participation and equal rights or equitable access to opportunities from a policy perspective as mandated in the CRPD (Madans, Loeb, and Altman, 2011, pp 2, 5). This also means that the WG measurement would not suit other purposes nor would it provide a comprehensive assessment of disability (Madans and Loeb, 2013, p 9).

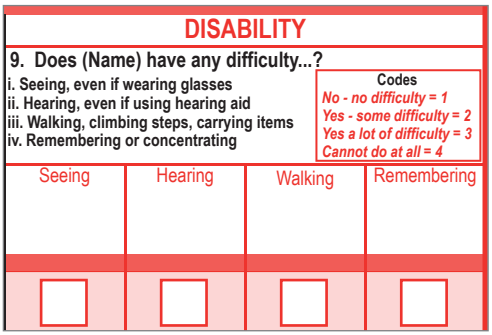
A set of six questions based on self-reported difficulties caused by a health problem to perform basic activities was developed by the Washington Group. The activities (more commonly referred to as 'domains') chosen were: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care and communicating. The United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population Censuses considered four of these domains essential to determine disability status in a way that can be reasonably measured when undertaking a census: a) seeing; b) hearing; c) walking; and d) remembering and concentrating (United Nations Statistics Division, 2007, p 213). The 2014 Myanmar Census adopted this principle and the four standard WG domains were included in the questionnaire, as presented in Figure 2.2. The question was asked to all people, living in both conventional and institutional households.

The answer categories for each of the four domains were: 'No - no difficulty'; 'Yes - some difficulty'; 'Yes - a lot of difficulty'; and 'Cannot do at all'. These four degrees of difficulty are used to capture the full spectrum of functioning. The four levels of degree of difficulty to describe the disability continuum used in this report are:

- None: the person indicated 'No - no difficulty' in all four domains.
- Mild functional limitation: the person indicated that with one or more domains he/she had some difficulty, but reported no domain where he/she experienced a lot of difficulty or could not do at all.
- Moderate functional limitation: the person indicated that he/she had a lot of difficulty with one or more domains, but there was no domain that he/she could not do at all.
- Severe functional limitation: the person indicated that he/she could not do one or more domains at all.

Figure 2.2

Disability questions in the 2014 Myanmar Census



Special efforts were made to train the interviewers to ask the questions on disability correctly. Interviewers were explicitly instructed when they were entering a dwelling, not to ask whether any persons with a disability were living in the household, but to ask each individual in the household about their ability to execute the four WG-functions stated in the questionnaire. A two-page instruction sheet was distributed to each interviewer on how to ask the questions on disability; DVDs containing instructions on how to ask the disability-related questions were also distributed to interviewers.

In this current report, at various points the four discrete levels of functional limitations (none, mild, moderate, severe) are used in the description of the general characteristics of disability. This is done to give a more detailed view of the group of persons with disabilities.

However, it should be kept in mind that the use of the WG-questions to establish the prevalence rate of disabilities in population censuses is not without its problems. The following limitations should be considered:

- The six WG-questions on disability do not address all aspects of disability comprehensively. The questions do not completely cover social or psychological disabilities and disabilities connected to upper body movement. Unless these problems are serious enough to have an impact on a person's communication or self-care, or any of the other activities, they go undetected.
- The ESCAP Guide on Disability Indicators for the Incheon Strategy cautions that the WG-questions in censuses may not be appropriate to identify disability among children younger than 10 years of age. It notes: "Childhood functioning is more varied than functioning in adults and identifying functional difficulties is confounded by underlying variation in typical childhood development. For that reason, special procedures are needed for identifying childhood disability" (United Nations ESCAP, 2014, p 8).
- The fact that - following the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Censuses - only four out of six possible WG-domains are generally included in censuses, is bound to lead to an under-estimation of the disability prevalence rate. As no questions on self-care and communicating were asked in the 2014 Census, the number of persons with disabilities will clearly be under-estimated as it leaves persons with these particular disabilities out of the equation.
- The collection of disability data in censuses is often hampered by the negative

connotations related to disability and the cultural hesitation by both respondent and interviewers to discuss and probe into this sensitive subject. It is generally accepted that dedicated surveys, with professional and well trained interviewers are a much better instrument to assess the prevalence of disability than censuses, in which households are often visited hurriedly, without any serious, personal interaction.

However, even if disability is under-reported and no prevalence rate is obtained from the Census that is acceptable to all users, the Census remains a very valuable source to consider the living conditions of persons with a disability. The power of the Census lays more in the fact that information on disability can be related to a person's demographic, social, economic and household characteristics than in its ability to calculate absolute prevalence rates.

Chapter 3. Myanmar country context on disability

3.1 The Government's commitment

The past decade has witnessed substantial changes in the Government's support to persons with disabilities; a commitment which is reflected at both the international and national levels. The 2008 Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar states that: "The Union shall care for mothers and children, orphans, fallen Defence Services personnel's children, the aged and the disabled" (Ministry of Information, 2008, Article 32).

On 7 December 2011, the Government took an important step forward in its international commitment for persons with disabilities by ratifying the 2006 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), though not its optional Protocol. The CRPD is the most internationally recognized human rights treaty aiming to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (United Nations, 2006). On 5 June 2015, the Government enacted the Law of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Government of Myanmar, 2015) which is the legal framework to enact the CRPD. In the Law, it is stated that a National Committee for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities would be formed to monitor the implementation of the convention. The Committee would include representatives from multiple stakeholders in both Government and non-governmental sectors. The Law covers the rights of persons with disabilities to share: equal basic rights; rights to education, health and transportation; participation in politics and public affairs; rehabilitation; employment; registration and formation of associations; and the establishment of private institutions (schools, vocational training and rehabilitation centres). Some key points of the Law are highlighted and presented in Box 3.1.

The Government also committed to an important regional framework for persons with disabilities known as the, 'Bali Declaration on the enhancement of the Role and Participation of the Persons with Disabilities in ASEAN Community and Mobilisation Framework of the ASEAN Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2011-2020)' (ASEAN Secretariat, 2013). The objective of this framework is to promote disability-inclusive development in South-East Asian countries.

As a member state of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Myanmar is, as noted in Chapter 1, also party to the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022 and the 2012 Incheon Strategy, for implementation this decade. This is an important document for disability-inclusive development as it "provides the Asian and Pacific region, and the world, with the first set of regionally agreed disability-inclusive development goals" and its adaptation and implementation "can help to ensure a disability-inclusive post-2015 development agenda" (United Nations, ESCAP, 2012a). The fundamental priority areas for the decade are set out in Box 3.2.

Box 3.1

Highlights of the Myanmar Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Government of Myanmar, 2015)

- A person with disabilities is a person who is suffering long term from one or more than one of the defects of physical, vision, speech, hearing, psychological, mental, intelligence, and sensation whether it is innate or not.
- The aims of this Law include giving more care to persons with disabilities in accordance with the Constitution; implementing the CRPD; protecting human rights and the freedom of persons with disabilities; enabling equal participation of persons with disabilities in social, economic, cultural, and political activities; improving public recognition of the dignity, ability and capacities of persons with disabilities; reducing discrimination towards persons with disabilities; and giving special care to orphans, the homeless and persons with disabilities who suffer from more than one disability.
- The National Committee for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is formed and responsibilities of its members and stakeholders are set.
- Basic rights to education, health, participating in politics and public affairs, job opportunities and employment are protected.
- Registration of persons with disabilities is emphasized so that they can receive medical check-ups, and probably receive other benefits from the Government, as well as improve statistics on disability.
- Formations of associations of persons with disabilities are allowed and they should be registered.
- Private schools, private vocational training centres and private rehabilitation centres can be opened and registered with the Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.

Box 3.2

Fundamental priority areas of the decade

Decade priority areas	
1	Realization and protection of fundamental rights and freedom of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)
2	Development and effective implementation of disability discrimination laws and mainstreaming disability issues in policy and planning
3	Employment and decent work
4	Adequate and appropriate education
5	Health care and rehabilitation, including community-based rehabilitation
6	Political participation and access to justice for PWDs
7	Livelihood, poverty alleviation, and social services
8	Independent living and community inclusion
9	Children with disabilities
10	Women with disabilities
11	Older persons with disabilities
12	Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport
13	Accessibility (e.g. ICTs, ATs, information, facility, transportation, services)
14	Capacity building of government, Self-Help DPOs, and CSOs
15	PWDs in Emergencies

Source: ASEAN (2013).

Another significant step forward to ensure that the needs and rights of persons with disabilities are met, occurred when the Government launched the National Social Protection Strategic Plan in 2014. This Plan identified that persons with disabilities "are among the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, and they face specific risks and vulnerabilities" (Government of Myanmar, 2014a, p 52). The plan defines social protection as including 'policies, legal instruments and programmes for individuals and households that prevent and alleviate economic and social vulnerabilities; promote access to essential services and infrastructure and economic opportunity; and facilitate the ability to better manage and cope with shocks that arise from humanitarian emergencies and/or sudden loss of income.'

Specifically, the plan covers four key components.

1. Social protection
This component offers vulnerable groups relief from economic and social deprivation, with the goal of decreasing the risk of poverty as well as vulnerability. Programmes within this component aim to provide opportunities for public employment, access to basic social services and social insurance and assistance.

2. Preventive social protection
The plan recognizes the need to prevent risks and shock, particularly in the sphere of health and income security, creating employment opportunities and access to basic social services.

3. Promotive social protection
Central to this plan is promoting the development of human capital and ensuring there is sufficient adaptive capacity.

4. Transformative social protection
This component focuses on creating equity in society as well as social cohesion, and advancing socioeconomic development. Other important features of the National Social Protection Strategic Plan are highlighted and presented in Box 3.3.

Box 3.3

Highlights of the Myanmar National Social Protection Strategic Plan (Government of Myanmar, 2014a)

- Persons with disabilities, 'are among the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, and they face specific risks and vulnerabilities.'
- Persons with disabilities, together with children and the elderly, are one of the five vulnerable and marginalized groups.
- The objective of social protection for persons with disabilities is, 'to ensure that their needs are adequately met and to facilitate their social inclusion and access to services.'
- Children with disabilities from birth to 18 years, like other children, shall have the right to enjoy all the benefits of other groups.
- Families of children with disabilities should be supported until age 18.
- Centres will be established to take care of adults/elderly persons with disabilities for life.
- Job facilities will be established for those who complete vocational training and are capable of working.
- There will be an allowance of MMK 16,000 per child per month and an allowance of MMK 30,000 per month for adults (to age 64), which will account for 0.24 per cent of the gross domestic product in 2016. *(At the time of the compilation of this report, these allowances had not been implemented).*
- Other social protection benefits for persons with disabilities:
    - Labour market: Training for persons with disabilities.
    - Social insurance: Work disability benefits for those in formal sector.
    - Health coverage: Universal health coverage.
    - Integrated Social Protection Systems: Social welfare services for persons with disabilities.
    - Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Social Protection: DRM. services targeting persons with disabilities.

In 2016, the Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement launched a new ten-year strategy to further improve the position of persons with disabilities in Myanmar. This strategy follows and implements international policies such as the Bali Declaration and the Incheon Strategy. The new strategy aims to develop a disability-inclusive infrastructure to ensure full participation of persons with disabilities in all sectors of society; to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities; and to

promote the strategy as a priority for government organizations, NGOs, and other local and international organizations (Department of Social Welfare, 2016).

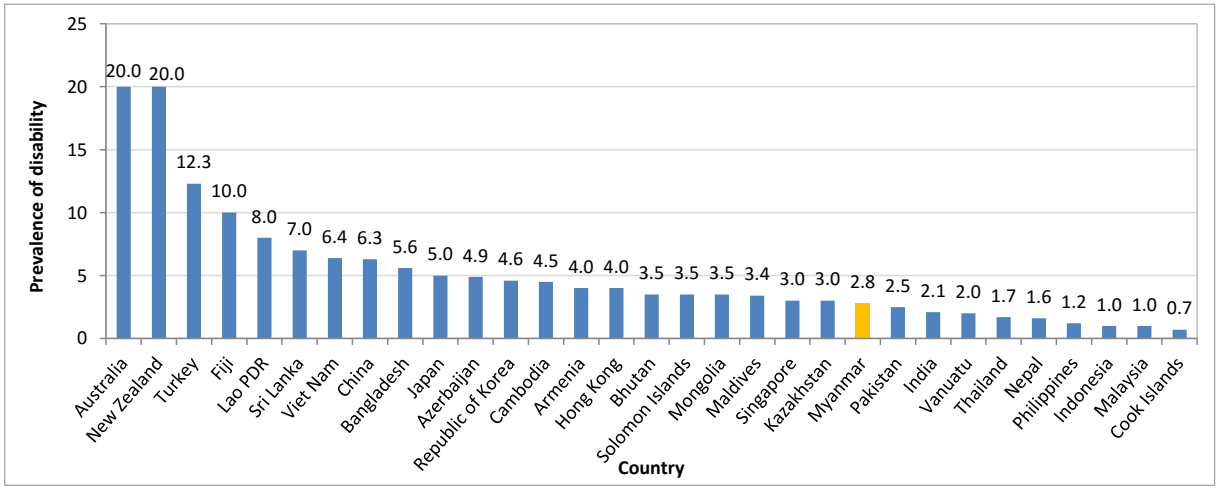
3.2 Earlier studies on disability in Myanmar

Over the past decade, efforts have been made to estimate the prevalence of disability in Myanmar. The World Health Organization's World Report on Disability used findings from the 2002-2004 World Health Survey (WHS) with 16 domains of functioning to record disability prevalence for Myanmar at 6.4 per cent (WHO and the World Bank, 2011 p 274). While this prevalence can be used for comparisons with other countries at a global level, the level is debateable, and its interpretation is not straightforward. For instance, the WHS only included respondents older than 18 years living in conventional households; its sample was not always nationally representative; the prevalence is constructed through composite and average scoring; and the threshold used to identify prevalence is controversial. UNESCAP's report on the disability profile of 36 countries and areas in Asia and the Pacific in 2010 indicated that disability prevalence in Myanmar, as found in the 2006 UNESCAP survey, was 2.8 per cent (United Nations ESCAP, 2012b). This level of disability is relatively low compared with other countries in the region (see Figure 3.1). This low prevalence is based on a narrow definition which defines disability as "a restriction or lack of ability because of impairment."

The first ever survey of persons with disabilities in Myanmar was carried out in 2008 and 2009 with a large sample size of 108,000 households in 120 Townships across the 15 States/ Regions of the country. Results indicated a disability prevalence of 2.3 per cent, 'according to the inclusion criteria' (MSWRR and TLMI, 2015). This study used, 'the Myanmar perspective' and the definition of persons with disabilities was based on a pre-survey as, 'an individual who is limited in function and/or ability to conduct activities in daily living and to participate in society due to physical, seeing, hearing and intellectual or learning impairment' (MSWRR and TLMI, 2015: 9). This definition and classification of disability were highly localized and developed through a survey of just 200 persons; hence, its capability for international comparison is limited. Besides, while the second and third stage of the sampling strategy was based on random sampling, sampling in the first stage does not seem to have been so; consequently, representativeness of the study sample remains uncertain.

Figure 3.1

Proportion of persons with disabilities in the total population, selected countries, 2010



Source: (United Nations ESCAP, 2012b, p11).

A common finding across all available disability studies in Myanmar, at least those discovered during the preparation of this report, is that a comparison to persons without disabilities was not made, thus not allowing a deeper understanding of the close association between disability and development. While this information was available in the 2008/2009 Disability Survey, the subsequent report did not include this comparison. The 2006 UNESCAP survey completely ignored this issue as it only gathered aggregated data on disability prevalence. The 2002-2004 WHS included this comparison in its global report, but a country report for Myanmar is not available.

In 2010, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare, carried out a situation analysis on the living conditions of children with a disability in Myanmar. The aim of the study was to identify 'the barriers created by society and the physical environment that prevent a child with disabilities from enjoying its human rights' (UNICEF, 2014). The study was based on a survey of 2,547 households in 28 Townships. In the survey, 1,271 were households with children with disabilities and 1,276 were households with children without disabilities. Case studies on the prevalence of disability were undertaken in five Townships; three in Mon State (1,096 households), one in Yangon (one Township) and one in Rakhine State (one Township). Estimates of prevalence were based on Mon State, while the Townships in Rakhine State and Yangon Region were kept as control groups. The study used the six Washington Group domains, and prevalence rates were separately calculated for each of these domains. Later in this report, the results from the survey will be compared to the findings of the 2014 Census. However, as the prevalence rates in the UNICEF study were based on a case study, they cannot be considered to be representative of the whole country.

Chapter 4. General characteristics of persons with disabilities

4.1 Prevalence of disability by level and domain

The 2014 Census reported that there were around 55 thousand individuals who were blind, 43 thousand who were deaf, almost 100 thousand who were unable to walk and 90 thousand who did not have the capability to remember or concentrate at all (severe disability) (Table 4.1).

A total of about 116 thousand persons reported that they had a lot of difficulties seeing (moderate disability), 87 thousand a lot of difficulties hearing, and 177 thousand and 135 thousand reported a lot of difficulties with walking and remembering or concentrating, respectively. The percentage distributions are illustrated more clearly in Figure 4.1. The bar chart generally shows very low reported levels of difficulty in each of the four functional domains: less than 0.1 per cent of males and only 0.13 per cent of females reported severe levels of disability in seeing; only 0.20 per cent of males and 0.26 per cent of females reported a moderate level of disability; and just 1.92 per cent of males and 2.35 per cent of females reported mild levels of disability seeing. Similar levels of prevalence were reported for the other three functional domains. A second observation is that, although the absolute number of women who have problems performing each one of the functional domains is higher than for men, because of the greater number of women (26 million) in the country than men (24 million) their percentages are only slightly higher. For example, 52 thousand women and 47 thousand men cannot walk at all, translating into percentages of only 0.19 and 0.20, respectively.

Figure 4.1

Percentages of persons with disability by domain by degree by sex, 2014 Census

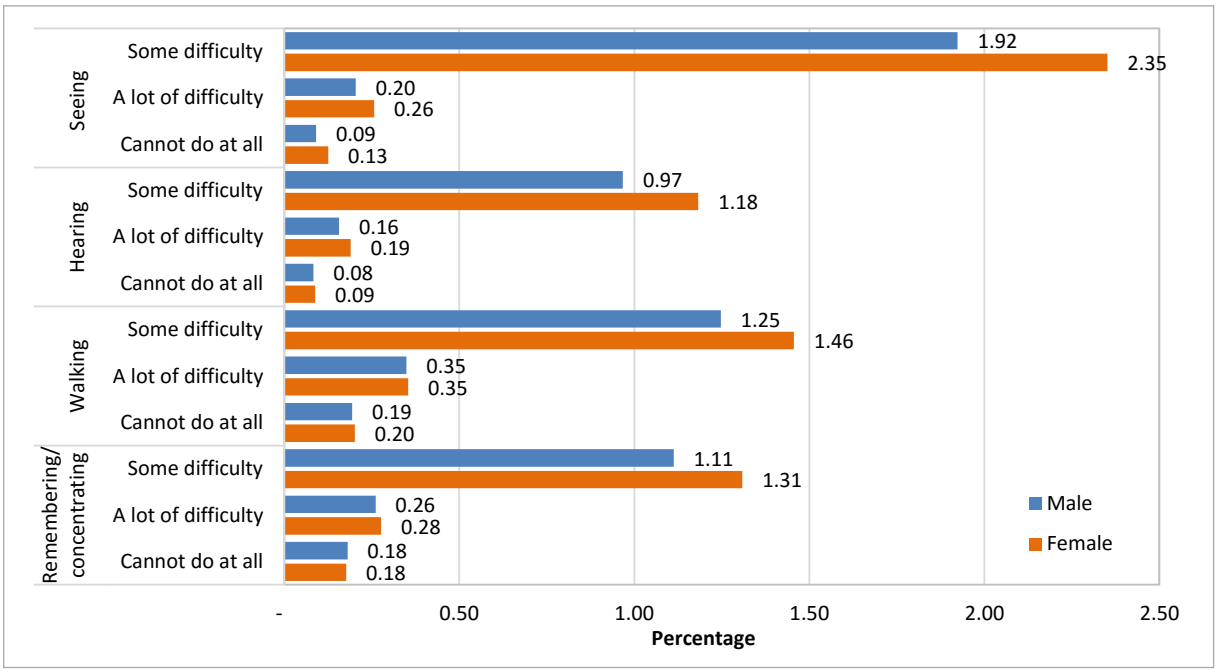


Table 4.1

Prevalence of disabilities by domain by degree by sex, 2014 Census

		Absolute numbers			Sex ratio	Percentages			Percentage male/ female
		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes	
Seeing	No difficulty	23,691,259	25,338,904	49,030,163	93.5	97.78	97.27	97.51	100.5
	Some difficulty	466,065	612,667	1,078,732	76.1	1.92	2.35	2.15	81.8
	A lot of difficulty	49,397	66,944	116,341	73.8	0.20	0.26	0.23	79.3
	Cannot do at all	21,993	32,671	54,664	67.3	0.09	0.13	0.11	72.4
	Total	**24,228,714**	**26,051,186**	**50,279,900**	**93.0**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	
Hearing	No difficulty	23,936,229	25,670,545	49,606,774	93.2	98.79	98.54	98.66	100.3
	Some difficulty	234,420	308,176	542,596	76.1	0.97	1.18	1.08	81.8
	A lot of difficulty	37,916	49,423	87,339	76.7	0.16	0.19	0.17	82.5
	Cannot do at all	20,149	23,042	43,191	87.4	0.08	0.09	0.09	94.0
	Total	**24,228,714**	**26,051,186**	**50,279,900**	**93.0**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	
Walking	No difficulty	23,794,911	25,527,253	49,322,164	93.2	98.21	97.99	98.10	100.2
	Some difficulty	302,159	379,344	681,503	79.7	1.25	1.46	1.36	85.6
	A lot of difficulty	84,620	92,126	176,746	91.9	0.35	0.35	0.35	98.8
	Cannot do at all	47,024	52,463	99,487	89.6	0.19	0.20	0.20	96.4
	Total	**24,228,714**	**26,051,186**	**50,279,900**	**93.0**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	
Remembering/ concentrating	No difficulty	23,852,126	25,592,176	49,444,302	93.2	98.45	98.24	98.34	100.2
	Some difficulty	269,559	340,858	610,417	79.1	1.11	1.31	1.21	85.0
	A lot of difficulty	63,237	72,094	135,331	87.7	0.26	0.28	0.27	94.3
	Cannot do at all	43,792	46,058	89,850	95.1	0.18	0.18	0.18	102.2
	Total	**24,228,714**	**26,051,186**	**50,279,900**	**93.0**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	

Walking is the activity for which the highest number of people reported moderate and severe levels of difficulty, 176,746 and 99,487, respectively. The sex ratio (defined as the number of males for every 100 females) and the ratio of males to females for the percentages of people reporting a specific difficulty, show the greater propensity, proportionately, for women to report a disability than men for all domains and levels, except among those with severe levels of remembering or concentrating.

4.2 Establishing meaningful measures of prevalence

Table 4.2 summarizes the numbers by level of disability given at Table 4.1 and shows that there were 2.3 million persons who reported that they had at least some difficulty in either one or more of the four functional domains, and were thus recorded as having a 'mild' disability or higher. Of these, over half a million (559.9 thousand) reported that they suffered moderate or severe difficulties. And of these there were more females (295 thousand) than males (264 thousand). A total of 216 thousand persons stated that they could not perform one or more of the four functions at all (severe disability). The overall sex ratio of the total population is 93.0, indicating that for every 93 males in the country, 100 females are present. Among persons with disabilities the sex ratio is 84.2, which shows, as noted above, that the prevalence of disability is slightly higher among females than among males.

Table 4.2

Number of persons by degree of disability by sex, 2014 Census

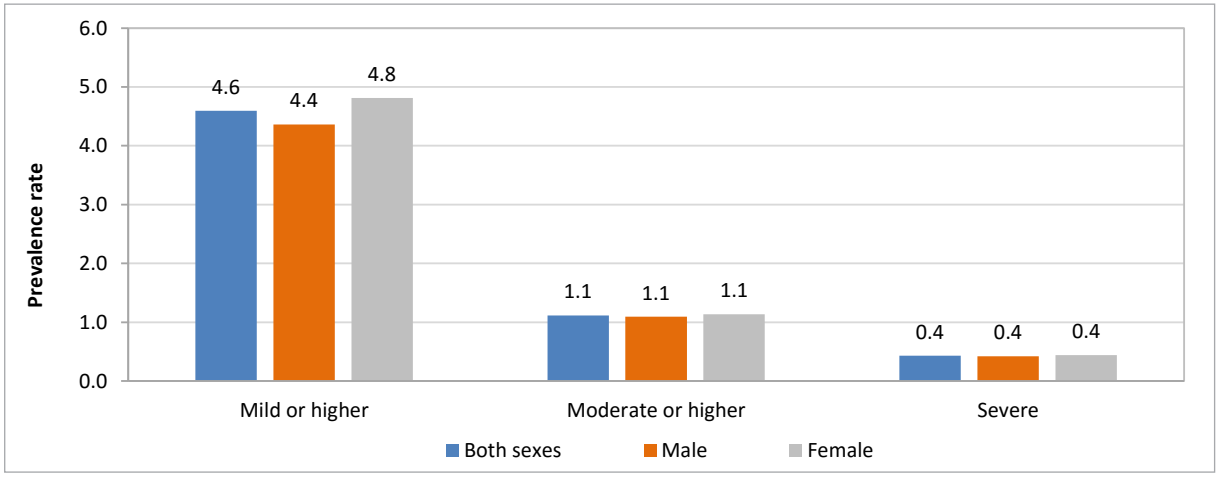
Sex	Total population	No disability	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or severe	Severe disability
Male	24,228,714	23,171,959	1,056,755	264,475	101,683
Female	26,051,186	24,796,691	1,254,495	295,405	114,379
Both sexes	50,279,900	47,968,650	2,311,250	559,880	216,062

Figure 4.2 shows the prevalence rates for males and females by degree of disability. The 'mild or higher' prevalence rate, which encompasses people with all three categories of functional difficulties, was 4.6 per cent. Note that this is the prevalence rate presented in the 2014 Census Main Report (Department of Population, 2015) and in some of the other thematic reports. The 'mild or higher' prevalence rate is slightly higher for females (4.8 per cent) than for males (4.4 per cent).

If a more conservative cut-off point is applied, so that only people with moderate or severe levels for at least one of the four domains are included, the prevalence rate is reduced more than four-fold to 1.1 per cent, with almost no difference between sexes. Finally, the 'severe' prevalence rate, based only on people who could not do at least one of the four activities at all, proves to be very small: just 0.4 per cent for both males and females. Although more than 200 thousand such people were reported in the Census, in relative terms the numbers are quite small. The reported prevalence would mean that in Myanmar only 1 in 250 people would not be able to see, hear, walk or remember or concentrate.

Figure 4.2

Disability prevalence rates by degree by sex, 2014 Census

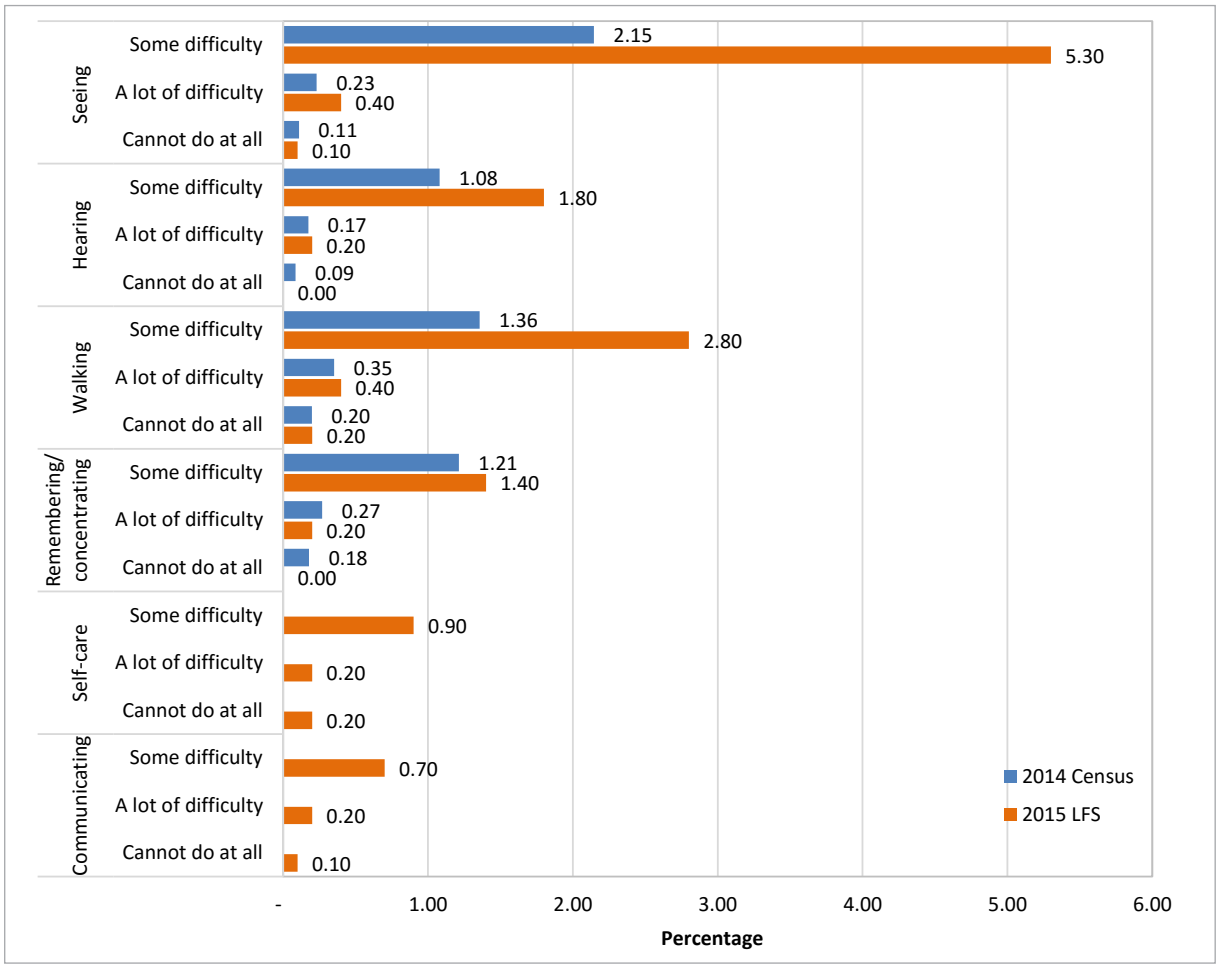


In fact, all three of the indicators presented are valid prevalence rates, reflecting the flexibility of the measurement to serve different purposes. "When it comes to constructing Incheon Strategy Indicators, people should be considered to have a disability if they answer 'a lot of difficulty', or 'cannot do at all', to at least one of the WG questions. This is the measure of disability used in the World Report on Disability" (United Nations ESCAP, 2012a p 14).

In the case of Myanmar, it is hard to assess the accuracy of the disability information, mainly because very few nationwide studies have covered the topic, thus preventing comparison. The UNICEF situation analysis (UNICEF 2016) concentrated solely on children, while the National Disability Survey (Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and The Leprosy Mission International, 2010) used its own definition of disability, derived from the pre-survey. The 2015 Labour Force, Child Labour and School to Work Transition Survey (Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and Central Statistical Organization, 2016) included the six WG-questions for all persons aged five and over. The 'mild or higher' disability prevalence rate calculated from this survey was 7.7 per cent (6.9 per cent for males and 8.4 per cent for females). This is significantly higher than the 'mild or higher' prevalence rate recorded in the Census (4.6 per cent), which may be partly due to the fact that information was collected for all six functional domains compared with only four in the Census. Figure 4.3 presents the percentages of people with 'a mild' (some), 'a lot of difficulty' (moderate) or 'cannot do at all' (severe) by activity domain in both studies. From the graph, it is clear that little difference exists between the studies in the 'moderate or higher' disability prevalence rate and that the differences are in the category 'some difficulty' as well as the inclusion of the functions of self-care and communicating.

Figure 4.3

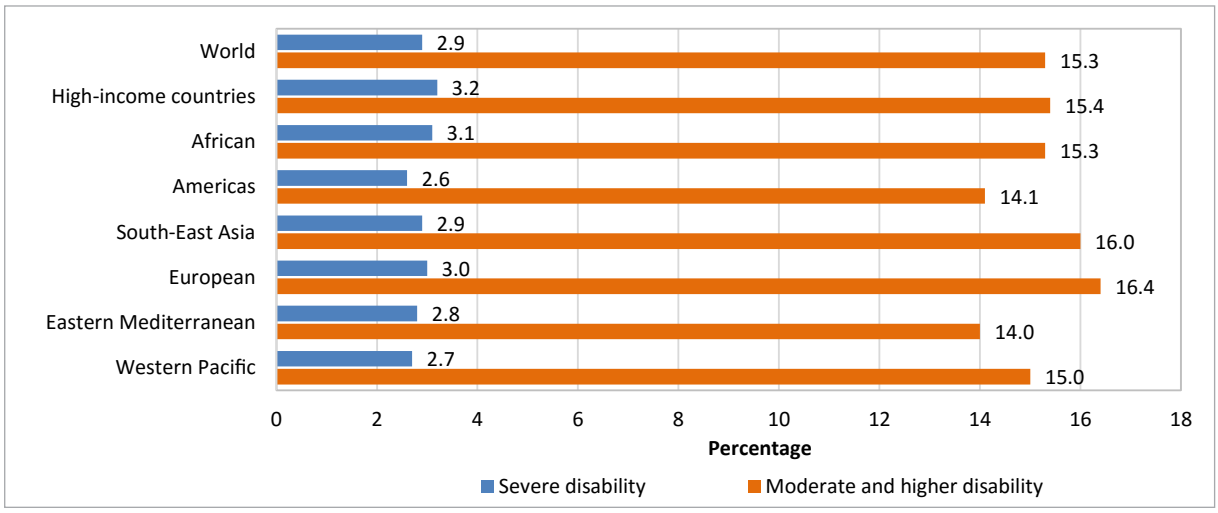
Percentage of persons with a disability by domain and degree of disability, 2014 Census and 2015 Labour Force Survey



In 2011, the World Health Organization and the World Bank Group joined forces to produce the first and, for the time being, the last World Report on Disability (WHO and The World Bank, 2011). This report presented worldwide estimates of the prevalence of disability based on a variety of sources. Although the data mostly refer to the first years of the new millennium, their validity remains as the prevalence of disability in countries does not change rapidly on a year-to-year basis. The report brings together information from many parts of the world, gathered using different data collection systems and methodologies and definitions. As such, the figures are not definitive estimates and should be seen as purely indicative of existing levels and trends. According to this report more than one billion people globally live with one or more disabilities, which corresponds to about 15 per cent of the world's population. Prevalence was found to be higher among women, older people and children and adults who are poor. Among all WHO regions in the world, South-East Asia has the second highest prevalence rate of 'moderate or higher' disability (16 per cent) and the third highest prevalence rate of 'severe' disability (see Figure 4.4) (WHO, 2013). For 'moderate' disability, South-East Asia is only surpassed by Europe which, it should be noted, has a much larger older population.

Figure 4.4

Estimated prevalence of 'moderate' and 'severe' disability by sex by region



Source: Global Burden of Disease estimates for 2004, World Report on Disability, 2011.

If the prevalence rates of the World Report on Disability for the South-East Asia region are compared with the results of the 2014 Myanmar Census, some very large differences are observed. The moderate/severe disability prevalence of 1.1 per cent in Myanmar is almost fifteen times lower than the WHO estimates at the regional level. The magnitude of these differences is such that it cannot be simply attributable to intra-regional variability. Given Myanmar's level of economic development and health system, compared to many of the other countries in the region, it would be expected that the prevalence of moderate/severe disability would be higher than the regional average, not lower. Therefore, it must be concluded that the prevalence rates based on the 2014 Myanmar Census greatly under-estimate the true level. However, based on the existing information, it is impossible to assert the level of this under-estimation.

The problem of under-estimating the prevalence of disability in the Census is not unique to Myanmar and can be found in many countries around the world. Within the South-East Asia region, for example, the Laos Census used the 'mild' definition of disability based on the six WG questions and found an overall prevalence of 2.8 per cent (Lao Statistics Bureau, 2015). The 2008 Census in Cambodia did not use the Washington Group questions, and instead simply asked whether the person had a disability (National Institute of Statistics Cambodia, 2009). Five categories were discerned: seeing, speech, hearing, movement and mental health issues. If the person had more than one disability, only one was reported, depending on the choice of the respondent. The Census found that 1.44 per cent of the population had a disability. The 2010 Census in Timor-Leste used a variation of the WG question, asking: 'How much difficulty does (NAME) have in .....?' (National Statistics Directorate and UNFPA, 2012). The four functional domains and answer categories used were broadly consistent with the WG recommendations, and the only difference was that one common question was asked instead of four specific enquiries. Because of this, for instance, the qualifications "... even if wearing glasses" or "... even if using a hearing aid" were omitted. Using the categories 'has a lot of difficulties' or 'cannot do at all', a disability prevalence of 4.6 per cent was reported.

In other thematic reports, comparisons have been made between the situation in Myanmar and those observed in other South-East Asia countries. In the case of disability, this cannot be done as the definitions and methodologies used for measuring disability are so different among countries. As such, no comparative graphs between Myanmar and its regional neighbours are included in this report.

The fact that disability is under-reported in the Myanmar Census does not mean that the data cannot be used to describe the group of persons with disabilities in the country. As previously noted, 2.3 million persons were reported to have a disability. If it is assumed that this group has the same characteristics as the group who were not identified as living with a disability, then the characteristics of the enumerated persons with a disability will be representative of the total group. This assumption is probably not that far from the truth, and means that the strength of the Census will be more in its ability to provide a clear description of the living conditions of the group of persons with disabilities, than to accurately quantify its size. The remainder of this report will describe the characteristics of the population with disabilities using this general assumption.

4.3 Multiple disabilities

An especially vulnerable group comprises persons who have multiple disabilities. A total of 842 thousand persons with reported multiple disabilities were identified in the Census. This constituted 1.7 per cent of the total population and 36.4 per cent of the population with a disability. Among persons with multiple disabilities, 360 thousand were males (representing 34.0 per cent of all males with a disability) and 482 thousand were females (38.4 per cent of all females with a disability).

For policy planning it is important to have information about the occurrence of the various types of multiple disabilities. Given the four functional domains in the Census, a number of combinations of two or more disabilities are possible. Table 4.3 shows the number of

persons with a disability by combination of disability. Note that the group of persons with a double disability (such as seeing and hearing for example) also includes those who have a triple or quadruple disability (that is, seeing + hearing + other(s)). This was done to avoid understating the number of people who had (using the sample example) a visual and hearing disability regardless of whether or not they also had another disability. The biggest group among all of those who reported having multiple disabilities consists of persons who had a disability related to both walking and remembering or concentrating: a total of 462 thousand people reported such a combination, representing a fifth of all persons with at least one disability. Again, note that this number includes those that may have had, in addition, a third or even fourth disability. It should not come as a surprise that it is this group that comes out on top, as both these disabilities are strongly related to old age.

Table 4.3

Persons with more than one disability by combination of disability by sex, 2014 Census

Combination of disability	Number			Percentage of those with at least one disability		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Seeing/hearing	142,233	206,436	348,669	13.5	16.5	15.1
Seeing/walking	160,171	243,970	404,141	15.2	19.4	17.5
Seeing/remembering/concentrating	148,977	223,454	372,431	14.1	17.8	16.1
Hearing/walking	112,925	166,175	279,100	10.7	13.2	12.1
Hearing/remembering	122,674	174,795	297,469	11.6	13.9	12.9
Walking/remembering	197,123	264,494	461,617	18.7	21.1	20.0
Seeing/hearing/walking	88,984	136,717	225,701	8.4	10.9	9.8
Seeing/hearing/remembering/concentrating	90,900	136,021	226,921	8.6	10.8	9.8
Seeing/walking/remembering/concentrating	107,408	167,191	274,599	10.2	13.3	11.9
Hearing/walking/remembering/concentrating	89,771	136,633	226,404	8.5	10.9	9.8
All four domains	76,536	118,609	195,145	7.2	9.5	8.4
Total with a multiple disability	359,585	482,027	841,612			
Total with at least one disability	1,056,755	1,254,495	2,311,250			

Note that not an inconsiderable number of persons reported having three disabilities: more than 225 thousand for each of the four triple combinations. The most serious cases are those who have all four disabilities, of whom 195 thousand individuals were reported, representing over 8 per cent of all of those with a disability.

4.4 Age pattern of disability

People can have a disability at any point in their life, though global figures show that the prevalence of disability increases with age. It should be recognized that disability is part of life and that most people have to face the fact that their physical or mental condition may be either temporarily or permanently impaired at some stage in their life. This holds more so for those living longer lives.

Figure 4.5 shows the different age profiles for the various degrees of disability (mild, moderate, and severe functional limitation). The graph shows that the percentage of persons with a 'mild' disability increases slowly until age 30, then increases rapidly after that. Similarly,

the percentage of persons with 'moderate' levels of disability (persons reported to have a lot of difficulty) increases slowly until age 50 and more or less exponentially thereafter. For severe disability, the percentage increases more slowly at first and the turning point for its more noticeable increase is at around the age of 65.

Figure 4.5

Age-specific disability prevalence rates by degree of disability, 2014 Census

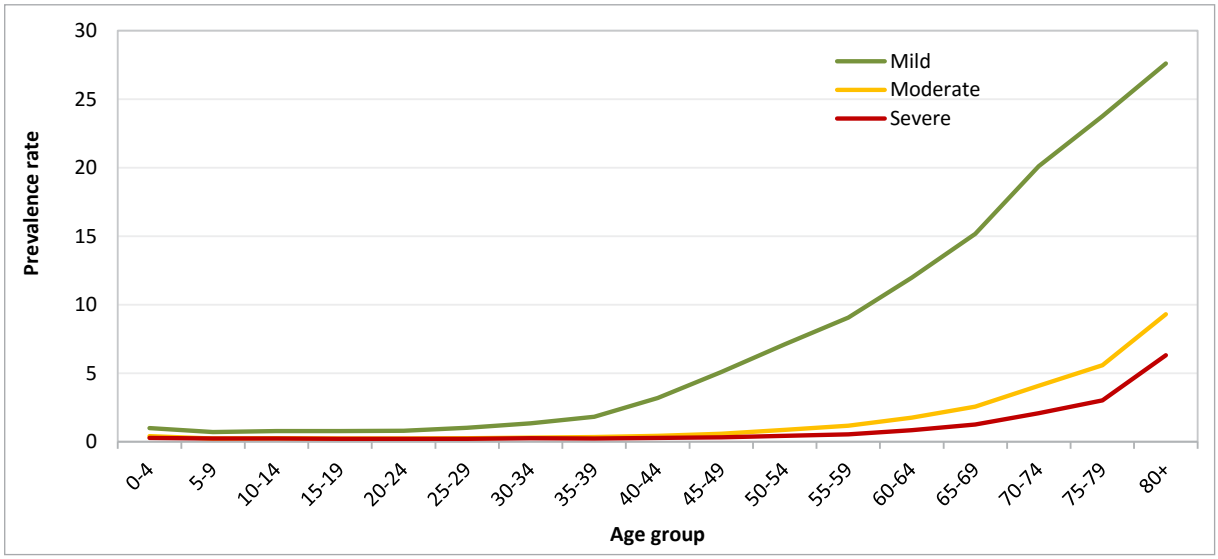
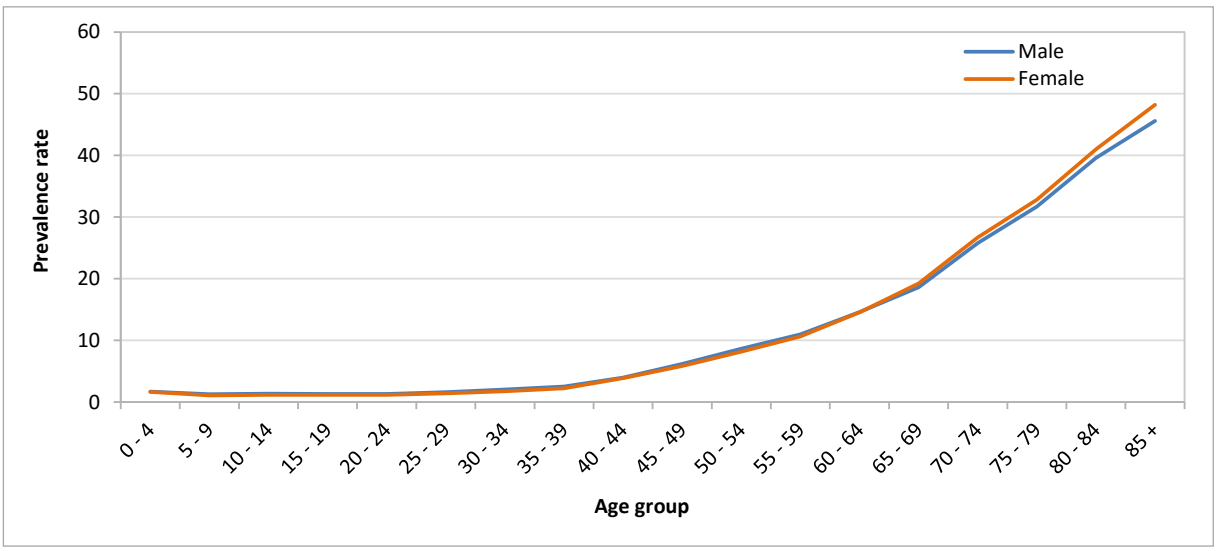


Figure 4.6

Age-specific disability prevalence rates by sex, 2014 Census



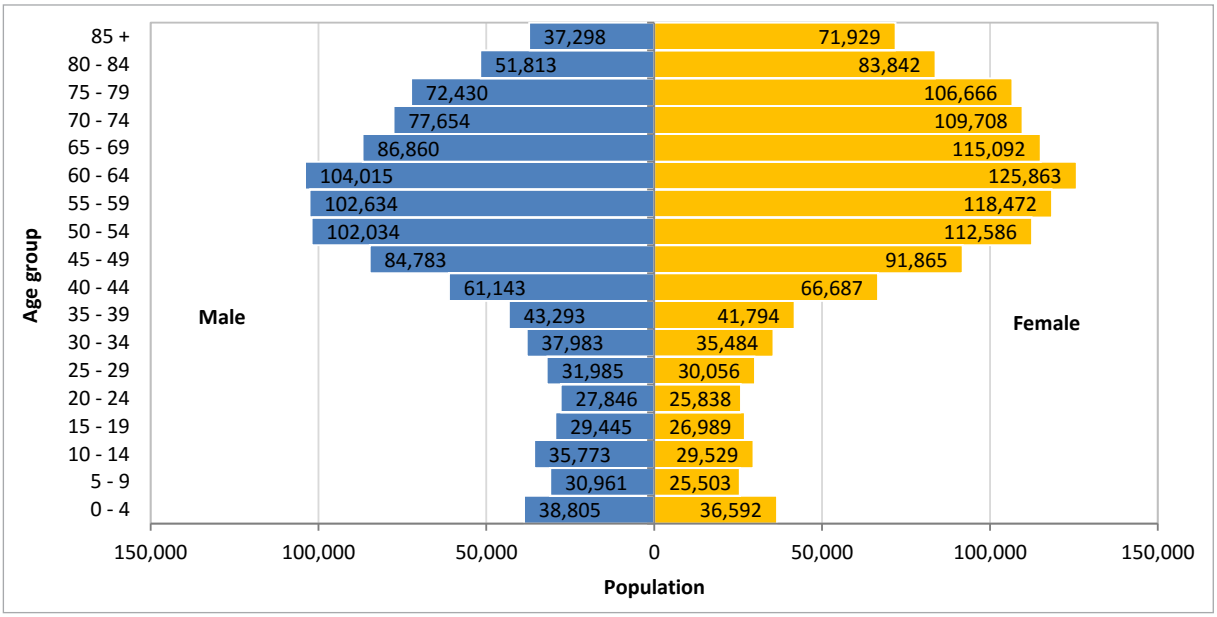
At younger ages, there is only a very small gender difference in the age-specific disability prevalence rates between men and women[2]. After age 75, the prevalence rate increases at a faster pace for women than for men (Figure 4.6). Between the ages of 75 and 79,

[2] An age-specific disability prevalence rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons in a specific age-group who indicated that they had either a mild, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all, in one or more of the function domains, by the number of persons in that particular age-group.

the prevalence rates for men and women are still relatively close; 31.7 and 32.8 per cent, respectively. After age 80, they start to differ slightly more (39.6. per cent compared with 41.0 per cent respectively for men and women between the ages of 80 and 84 years, and 45.6 per cent compared with 48.2 per cent after the age of 85). Earlier in the report it was noted that the general disability prevalence rate was much the same for both sexes. Figure 4.6 clearly shows that this finding is true not only at an aggregated level, but also for almost any age group. The fact that age-specific prevalence rates for men and women remain close, does not mean, however, that the number of persons with disabilities in each age group is also similar. Because there are more older women than men, the absolute number of women with disabilities at older ages is considerably higher than for men. For instance, above the age of 85 there were 37 thousand men who were reported in the Census as living with a disability compared to almost twice as many women (72 thousand). Between the ages of 80 and 84 this figure is 52 thousand and 84 thousand, respectively. Figure 4.7 depicts the 'population pyramid' for persons with a disability and clearly shows the over-representation of women in older age-groups. (Appendix 1, Table A1.1 presents the number of persons in five-year age groups by disability status from which the pyramid was constructed, while Appendix 1, Table A1.2 gives additional details of the numbers in selected age groups by degree of disability).

Figure 4.7

Population pyramid for persons with a disability, 2014 Census



An interesting pattern is observed among very young children. The 2014 Census recorded 4.5 million children in the age-group 0-4, which was considerably less than the 4.8 million children in the age-group 5-9. However, the Census showed significantly more children with a disability aged 0-4 years than for the age group 5-9: 75 thousand compared with 56 thousand. There is little reason to believe that this reflects a real pattern of increased disability, but that the difference is most probably caused by deficiencies in measuring

disability at young ages. It was noted earlier that the WG questions were not developed with children in mind. Currently, the WG together with UNICEF is in the process of developing a set of questions to more adequately measure disability at these young ages[3].

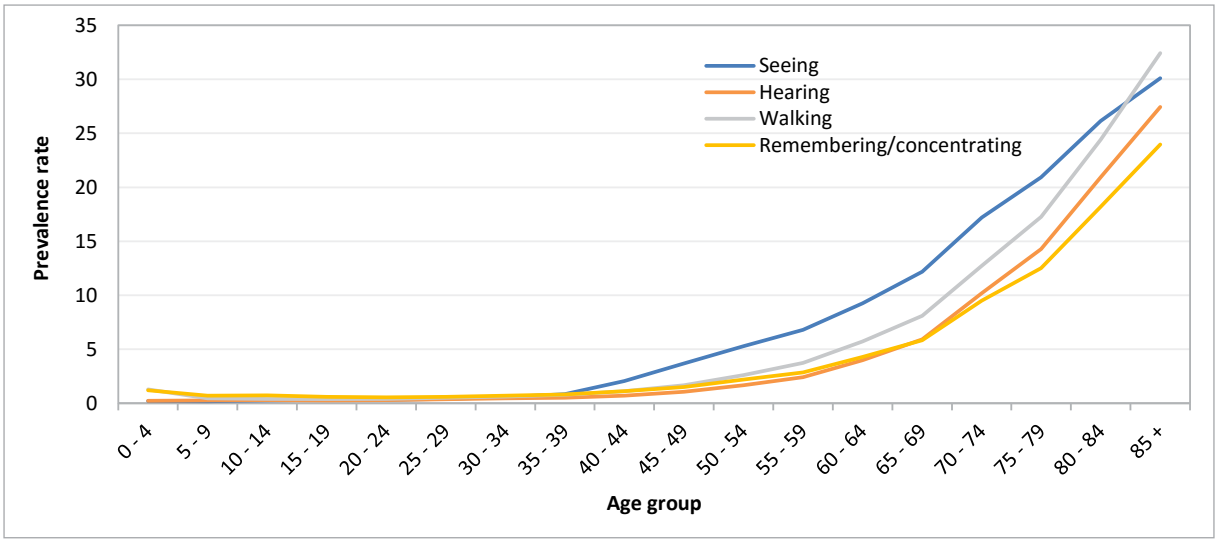
The population pyramid shows that the absolute number of persons living with a disability is higher for men than for women for all age groups up until the age of 39, but higher for women than for men for all age groups thereafter as higher male mortality takes effect. The total number of men and women with a disability recorded in the 2014 Census was, respectively, 1.06 million and 1.25 million: 276 thousand men and 252 thousand women aged under 40, and 781 thousand men and 1 million women aged 40 and over. The higher rate of disabilities among males below the age of 40 may be due to higher job-related accidents. Another factor may be disabilities related to injuries sustained due to internal conflict and landmines. According to a study by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Myanmar is ranked third highest for mine-related casualties in the world, behind only Colombia and Afghanistan. It was observed that the majority of victims were adult civilian men (Su-Ann Oh and Veena Nair, 2016). However, the Census was not able to collect information on the causes of disability.

The same age pattern can be observed for each of the four functional domains (Figure 4.8). After age 39, prevalence rates for all four domains start to rise rapidly. Difficulty in seeing has the highest prevalence rate, followed by walking, hearing, and remembering or concentrating disabilities. The prevalence rate for a walking disability was highest at 32.4 per cent at ages 85 and over. The higher number of children with a disability in the youngest age category compared to the age group 5-9 was noted above. This unexpected pattern reflects the higher levels for walking and remembering or concentrating at these ages. It is not hard to imagine what might have happened in the field during the Census enumeration, when enumerators asked respondents whether or not their very young children had problems walking or remembering or concentrating. The reported inability to walk or remember or concentrate was often due to their young age, rather than a disability. This demonstrates clearly the necessity for differently worded disability questions for children, because their functional problems are confounded by their age-specific development.

[3] Progress on the development of the instrument to measure child disability is provided at UNICEF and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (2016).

Figure 4.8

Age-specific disability prevalence rates by domain, 2014 Census

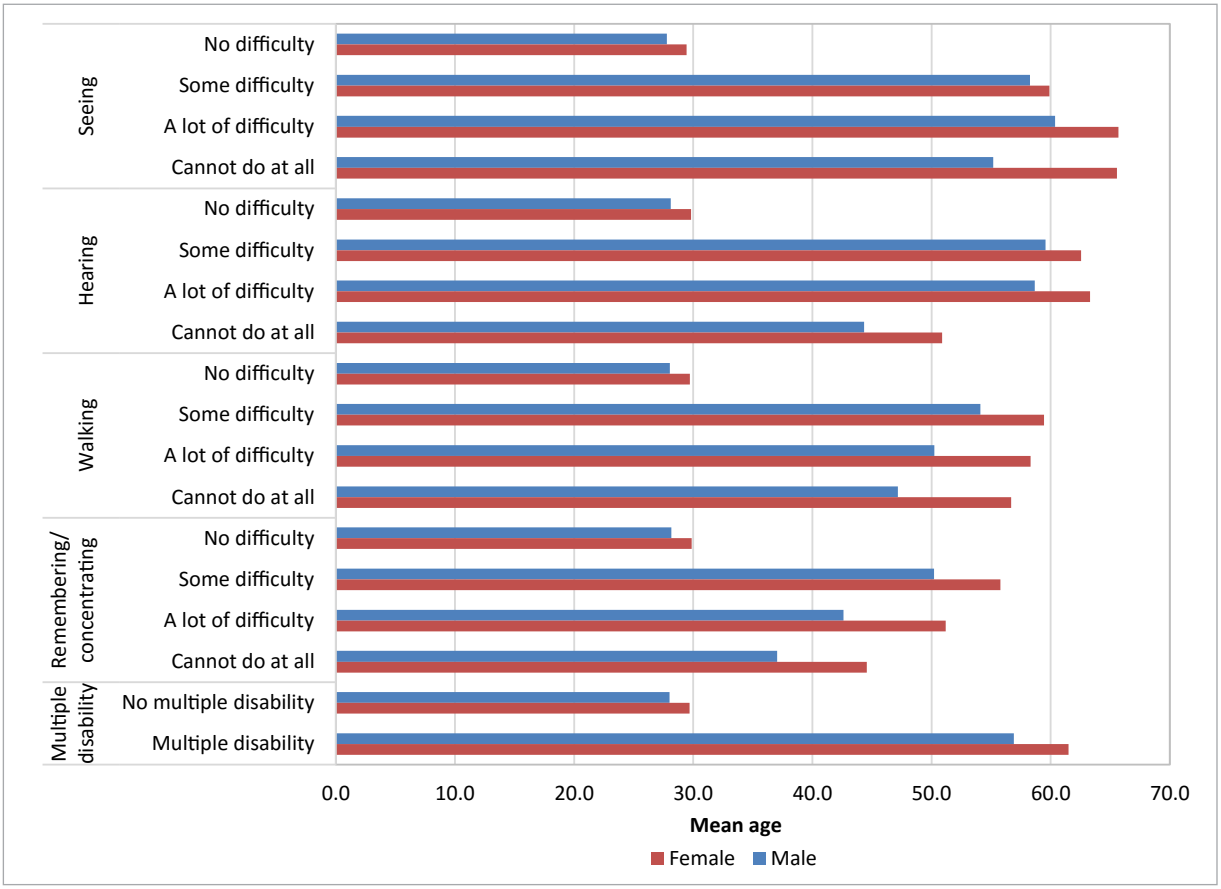


People can acquire a disability at birth or at a later stage in life, but no information was collected in the Census on the cause or onset of disability. Some types of disabilities are acquired at a younger age than others. To analyse this, the mean age of the population was calculated by sex, type and degree of disability. For all the categories shown in Figure 4.9 the mean age of women is consistently higher than that of men. The difference between life expectancy between both sexes is high in Myanmar. Life expectancy at birth is 60.2 years for males and 69.3 years for females, resulting in the female population being considerably older than the male population.

The mean age of persons who have no multiple disabilities is around 28 years for males and 30 years for females. Many disabilities are clearly acquired at older ages. This is reflected by the fact that mean ages for all degrees of difficulty are much higher than for those with no difficulties. For women, the mean age is highest for those with a visual disability: women who are blind have a mean age of 65.6 years, while those who have a lot of difficulty seeing have almost the same mean age (65.7 years). The same holds true for men; visual disabilities have the highest mean age (60.4 years for those with a moderate disability and 55.2 years for those who cannot see at all).

Figure 4.9

Mean age of population by domain by degree of disability by sex, 2014 Census



Both for men and women, the mean age for those with a moderate hearing disability is considerably higher than for those who cannot hear at all. For both sexes the difference is more than 12 years. This is probably due to the fact that, while some people who have serious hearing loss may have gradually acquired the disability with advancing age, a significant portion of those who are deaf may have a congenital cause or may have acquired it through a disease in childhood (such as meningitis, measles and mumps).

The group of persons with disabilities with the lowest mean age are those with a cognitive disability (remembering or concentrating). Although some degenerative diseases (such as Alzheimer's, dementia) cause memory loss and a decrease in cognitive capacity, many of the people in this group were born with the condition. The mean age of persons with a severe remembering or concentrating disability is 37.0 years for men and 44.6 years for women, while for those who have a moderate difficulty remembering or concentrating the mean ages are 51.2 years and 42.6 years for women and men.

4.5 Regional and urban/rural differences

About 70 per cent of the population in Myanmar live in rural areas (Department of Population, 2015, p 17). Results from the 2014 Census show considerable variations in the prevalence of disability across the country. Persons living in rural areas have higher levels of disability, both in absolute and relative terms, compared to their urban counterparts. Among the 2.3 million persons who reported any level of disability, Table 4.4 shows that 1.8 million live in rural areas and 532 thousand live in urban areas, amounting to a rural share of persons with a disability of 77.0 per cent. Moreover, the prevalence of disability in rural areas (5.0 per cent) is notably higher than in urban areas (3.6 per cent).

Table 4.4

Population by disability status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

	Without disability	With disability	Total	Prevalence rate	Share of population without disability	Share of population with disability
Urban	14,345,879	532,064	14,877,943	3.6	29.9	23.0
Rural	33,622,771	1,779,186	35,401,957	5.0	70.1	77.0
Total	**47,968,650**	**2,311,250**	**50,279,900**	**4.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Figure 4.10 shows that the differential between rural and urban areas is found in all four domains of disability. These differences are most profound for those who reported only mild levels of disability, for example, 2.4 per cent of respondents in rural areas indicated they had some difficulty seeing compared with 1.7 per cent in urban areas. This differential for mild disability was largest for the same domain (0.69 percentage point). Differences between rural and urban areas also exist for moderate and severe difficulties though these were less pronounced.

The difference in disability rates between rural and urban areas is intriguing. The question is to what extent the more challenging environment in rural areas - with its higher chances of acquiring a disabling disease, greater exposure to accidents, and more difficulty in accessing health facilities – is conducive to higher proportions of people ending up with a mild or more severe disability? The answer to this question is not easy and more research is needed because a disturbing factor may be present. In some contexts, persons with mild functional difficulties may have significantly poorer outcomes if they live in a more rural environment. For instance, a mild visual problem may be easily correctable by glasses. However, if the person lives in a poor, remote rural environment it may be much harder to get optical treatment, which, consequently, might lead to a higher reported prevalence of mild or moderate disability.

More details on the numbers of persons with a disability in urban and rural areas, by whether they are living in conventional households or institutions, are given at Appendix 1, Tables A1.4 and A1.5 (a)-(c).

Figure 4.10

Disability prevalence rates by degree by domain, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

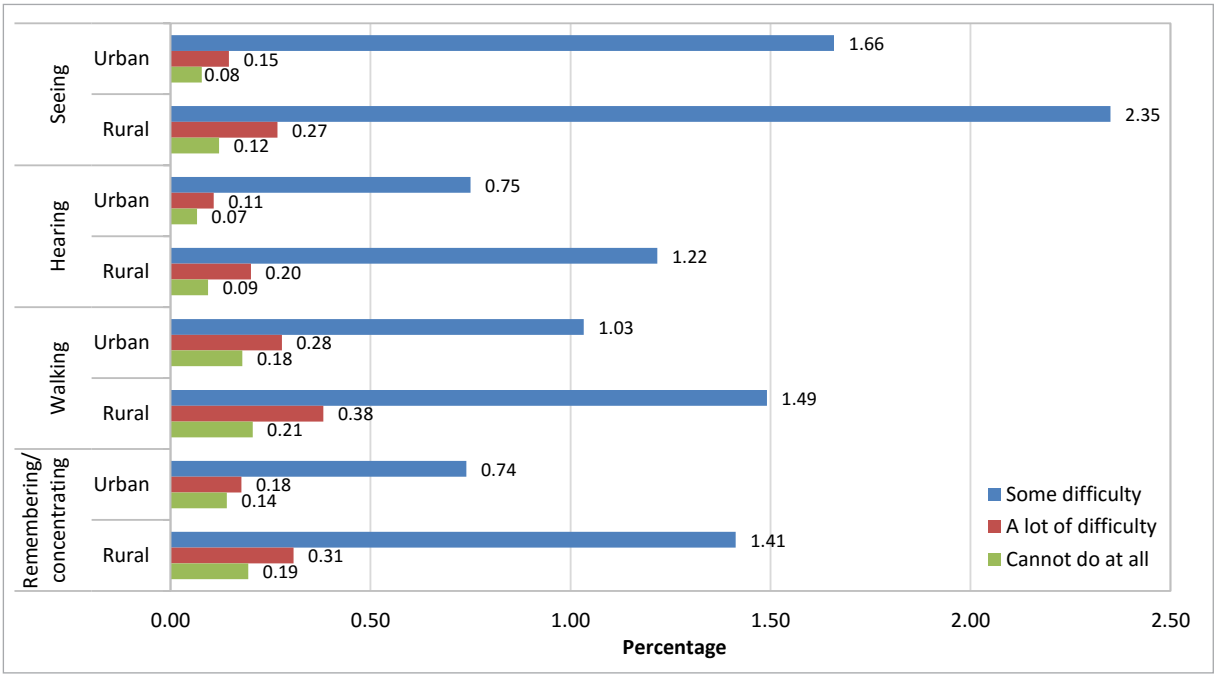


Figure 4.11

Disability prevalence rates, State/Region, 2014 Census

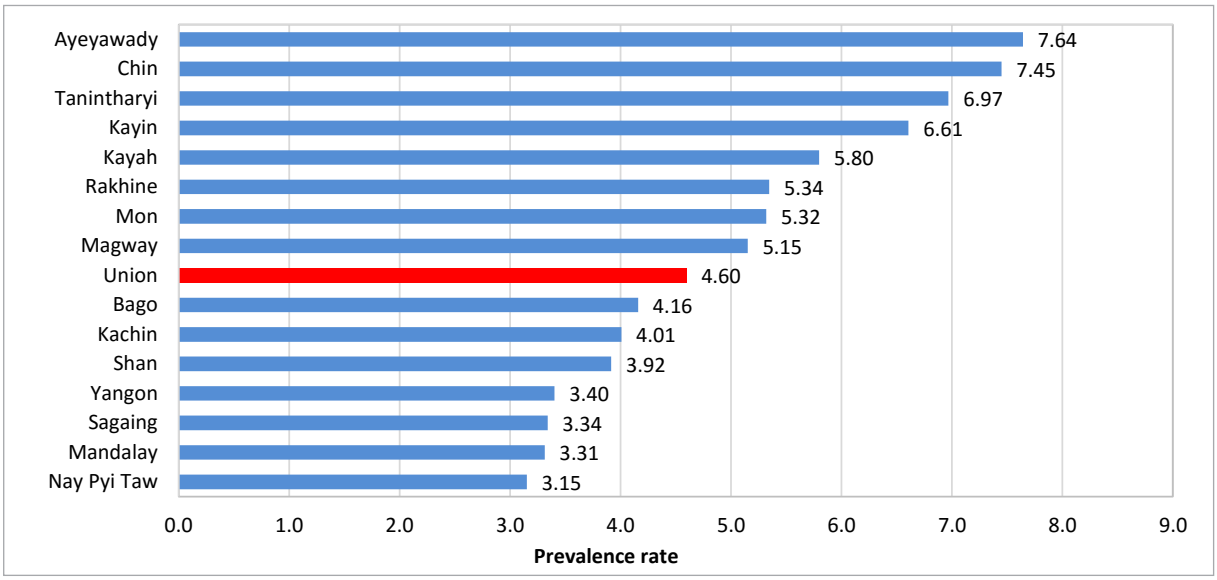


Figure 4.11 shows that the prevalence of disability is higher in the middle-western and southern parts of the country. The rate in Ayeyawady (7.64 per cent) is considerably higher than in other States/Regions (see also Appendix 1, Table A1.3).

The second highest disability rate is in Chin (7.45 per cent), followed by Tanintharyi (6.97 per cent) and Kayin (6.61 per cent). Aside from Sagaing, Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon and Mandalay, the

three States/Regions with the largest urban centres score lowest in terms of prevalence of disability. Note that the prevalence rates presented are crude rates. This means that they are influenced by the age structure of the base population. As reported in the Census thematic report on Population Dynamics (Department of Population, 2016a), there are some large differences between States/Regions in the proportion of people aged 65 years and over. Magway reported the highest proportion of older persons (7.2 per cent) and Kayah the lowest (3.7 per cent). When considering the disability prevalence rates however, it should be kept in mind that – as noted earlier – disability has been seriously under-reported. The rates here are therefore only indicative and based on the assumption that under-reporting occurred at the same rate in each of the States/Regions.

Whilst large variations in the prevalence of disability exist between States/Regions, those between Districts are even greater. The maps at Figures 4.12 and 4.13 show the prevalence of disability by Districts and Townships. A concentration of Districts with high prevalence rates in Ayeyawady Region and also in several southern States/Regions can be seen at Figure 4.12. And when considering the prevalence rates at the Township level, even greater diversity can be observed. However, except for Ayeyawady Region, where most Townships score relatively high, the rest of the map shows a very scattered pattern where Townships with prevalence rates of 6.9 per cent and above are sometimes adjacent to those with prevalence rates lower than 2.9 per cent.

This scattered pattern is further illustrated by Table 4.5 in which the top and bottom 10 Districts and Townships ranked by their disability prevalence rate are listed. Four out of the ten Districts with the highest prevalence rates are found in Ayeyawady Region (Labutta, Hinthada, Myaungmya, and Phyapon). Throughout the country, only five Districts show levels above 7 per cent. At the Township level, Mawlamyinegyun in Ayeyawady Region reported a relatively high prevalence rate of 14.1 per cent. The remaining townships in the top ten had a prevalence rate between 10.5 and 12.5 per cent. Two of these were in Ayeyawady Region and another two in Chin State. (See Appendix 1, Table A1.6 for details of the numbers of persons with a disability for all Districts and Townships).

Figure 4.12

Percentage of population with a disability, District, 2014 Census

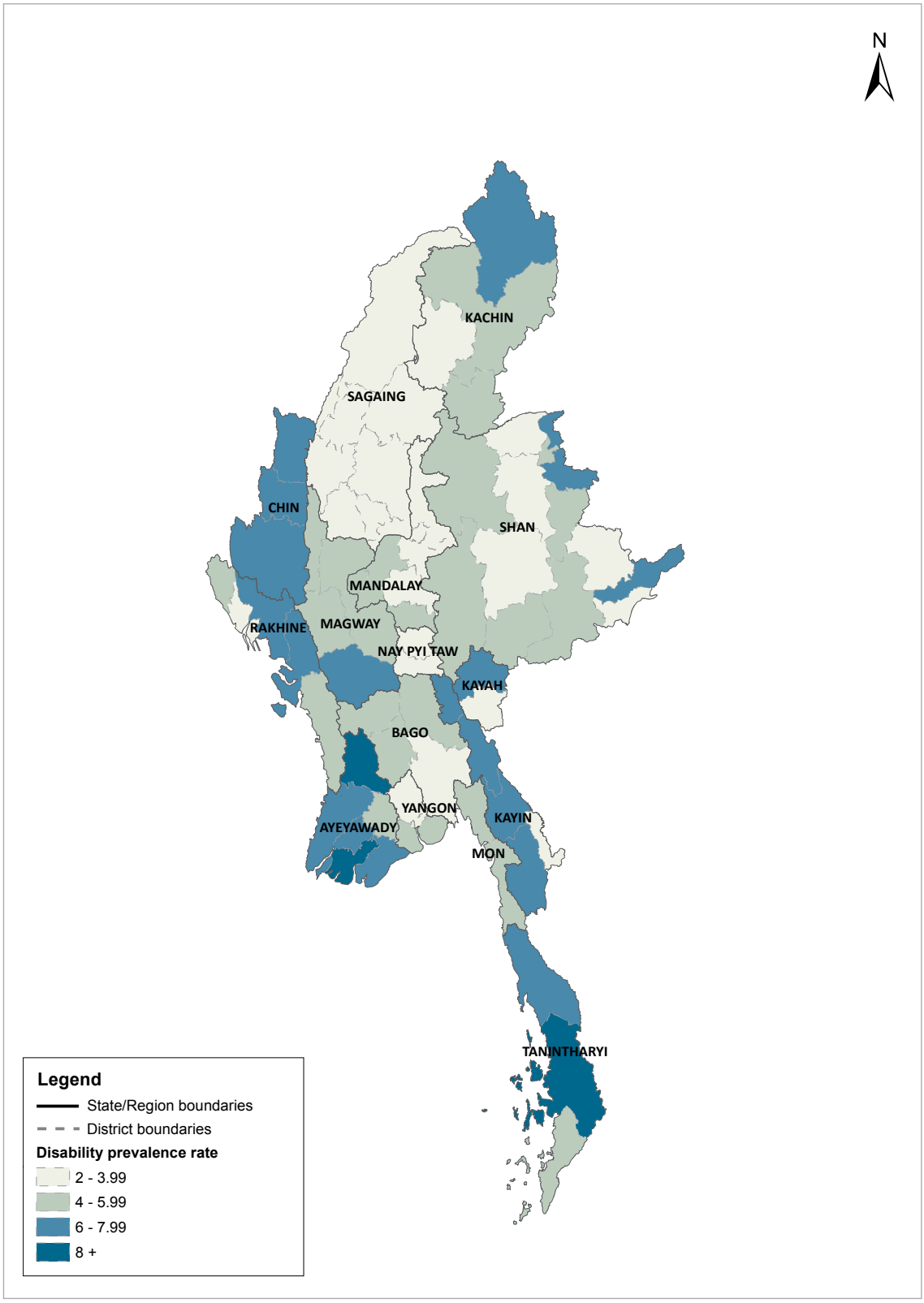
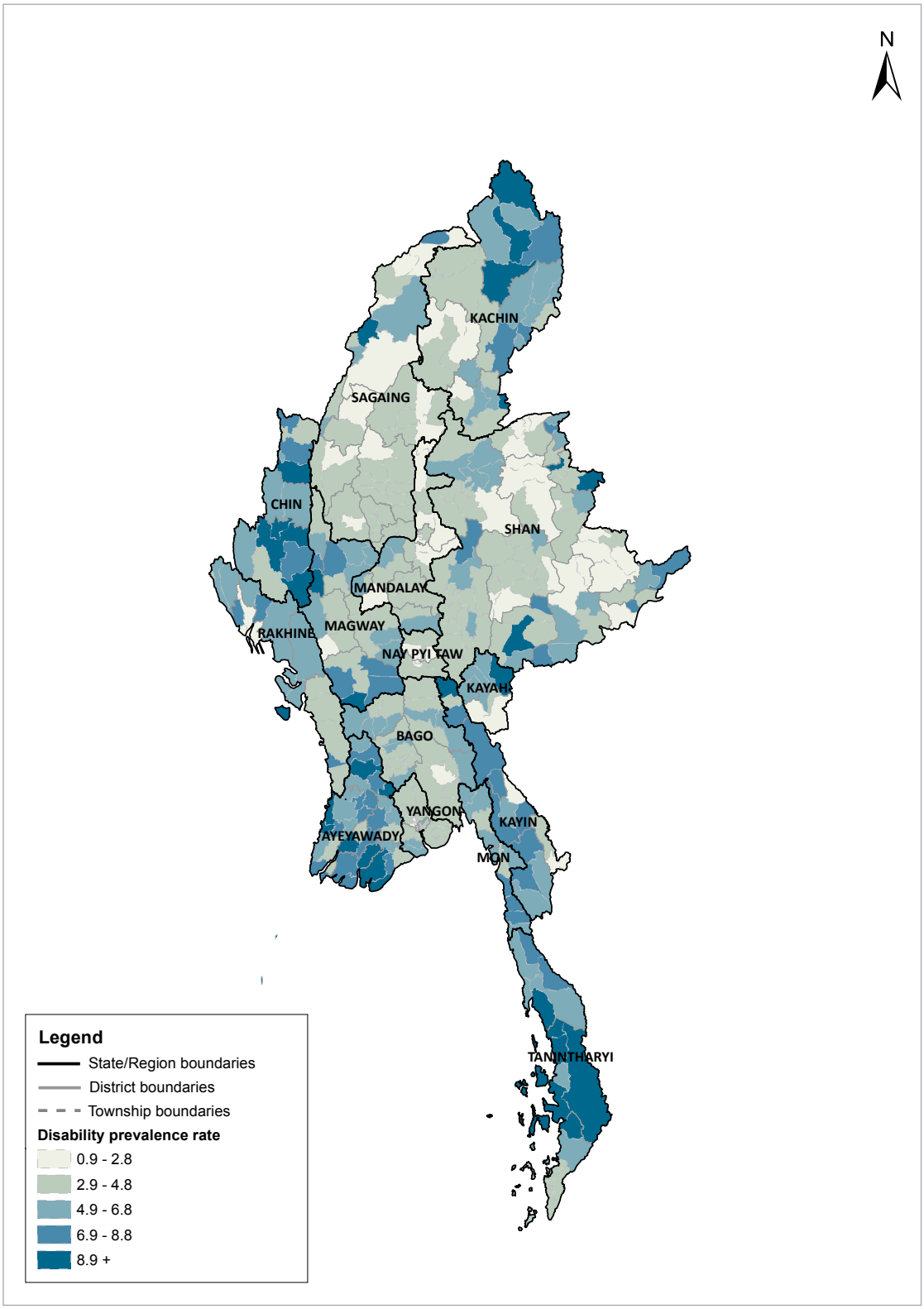


Figure 4.13

Percentage of population with a disability, Township, 2014 Census



As discussed before, compared to the estimates for South-East Asia in the World Report on Disability, these prevalence rates are still very low. This shows that reporting of disability was low throughout the country. At the lower end, the low levels in Mandalay and Shan, which have three Districts and four Districts in the lowest top ten, respectively, can be seen. Values in this group are between 2.4 and 2.9 per cent. Some Townships have extremely low levels. In fact, all 10 of the Townships with the lowest prevalence rates score 1.6 per cent and below.

Table 4.5

Prevalence of disability top and bottom 10 ranked Districts and Townships, 2014 Census

(a) Districts

	State/Region	Total population	Number of persons with disability	Disability prevalence rate
Highest ranked Districts				
Labutta	Ayeyawady	626,558	70,104	11.2
Hinthada	Ayeyawady	1,138,710	94,549	8.3
Myeik	Tanintharyi	693,087	55,652	8.0
Pharpon	Kayin	35,085	2,800	8.0
Falam	Chin	167,578	13,145	7.8
Mindat	Chin	212,497	16,342	7.7
Myaungmya	Ayeyawady	781,844	59,337	7.6
Phyapon	Ayeyawady	1,033,053	76,422	7.4
Kawkareik	Kayin	475,191	34,697	7.3
Hpa-an	Kayin	783,510	55,547	7.1
Lowest ranked Districts				
Katha	Sagaing	861,283	24,706	2.9
Ottara (North)	Nay Pyi Taw	526,497	14,909	2.8
Kyaukse	Mandalay	741,071	20,482	2.8
Mohnyin	Kachin	673,608	18,396	2.7
Pyin Oo Lwin	Mandalay	1,001,945	26,302	2.6
Kengtung	Shan	366,861	9,426	2.6
Muse	Shan	453,495	11,591	2.6
Tachileik	Shan	177,313	4,388	2.5
Lashio	Shan	612,248	15,103	2.5
Mandalay	Mandalay	1,726,889	42,185	2.4

(b) Townships

	State/Region	Total population	Number of persons with disability	Disability prevalence rate
Highest ranked Townships				
Mawlamyinegyun	Ayeyawady	311,340	44,035	14.1
Leiktho (ST)	Kayin	48,606	6,098	12.5
Lwe`ge` (ST)	Kachin	10,039	1,170	11.7
Tanintharyi	Tanintharyi	106,853	12,330	11.5
Shardaw	Kayah	6,742	763	11.3
Reazu (ST)	Chin	12,265	1,370	11.2
Falam	Chin	41,457	4,615	11.1
Shwethaungyan (ST)	Ayeyawady	49,538	5,193	10.5
Ahmar (ST)	Ayeyawady	126,779	13,290	10.5
Machanbaw	Kachin	8,858	928	10.5
Lowest ranked Townships				
Thabeikkyin	Mandalay	127,832	2,049	1.6
Pyigyidagun	Mandalay	237,698	3,760	1.6
Donhee (ST)	Sagaing	25,769	394	1.5
Dekkhinathiri	Nay Pyi Taw	51,328	710	1.4
Meisi	Kayah	6,319	87	1.4
Seikkan	Yangon	2,826	37	1.3
Minelar	Shan	43,068	552	1.3
Muse	Shan	117,507	1,456	1.2
Manhero (ST)	Shan	6,787	66	1.0
Tontar (ST)	Shan	14,684	128	0.9

Chapter 5. Domestic conditions of persons with disabilities

Globally, the majority of persons with disabilities live in less developed countries where often adequate technical, medical and social support is missing, preventing them from participating in society to the fullest extent of their potential (World Health Organization, 2011). Myanmar is no exception. Persons with disabilities (PWDs) are often confronted with physical, cultural and social barriers. The fact that, partially through a false sense of shame, PWDs were under-reported in the Census, is a clear indication of their social exclusion, caused by the culture and negative attitude of society at large. To enable the formulation of policies directed towards the inclusion and empowerment of persons with a disability, timely data to understand the actual situation of persons with disabilities is vital. Although the Census cannot be considered the ultimate source of data from which to delve deeply into these facts, it can provide an overview of the general living conditions of persons with disabilities. This chapter, and the following two chapters, will elucidate further on the conditions of persons with a disability pertaining to: their domestic living arrangements; their education and employment; and their levels of poverty.

Some of the other Census thematic reports have already covered some aspects related to the lives of persons with disabilities. The interested reader is directed to these reports for further information (see, for example, Department of Population, 2017a, 2017b and 2017c).

5.1 Composition of households with persons with disabilities

At the time of the 2014 Census, an estimated 47.9 million persons were living in 10.9 million conventional households. The average household therefore consisted of 4.4 persons. The remaining 2.3 million persons out of the total population were living in institutions or were homeless/persons living in other collective quarters.

Table 5.1 summarizes the number and percentage of households containing persons with a disability by the degree of disability. 'Mild' and 'severe' disabilities are identified in the table, as the burden placed on a household in terms of support depends on the severity of the disability. According to the reported disability status, 11.3 per cent of households had at least one person living with a mild disability only (but no higher degree); 2.7 per cent of households had at least one person with a moderate disability (but no severe degree); and 1.8 per cent of households had at least one person with a severe disability.

Table 5.1

Number and percentage of conventional households with persons with a disability by degree of disability, 2014 Census

Degree of disability	Number	Percentage
Mild disability	1,232,626	11.3
Moderate disability	293,611	2.7
Severe disability	197,253	1.8
No disability	9,154,342	84.2
Total	**10,877,832**	**100**

In the Census, all members of a household were recorded according to their relationship to

the head of the household (see Glossary of terms and definitions for the definition of head of household). In many cases, the oldest male in the household is considered the head. Table 5.2 shows that 61.8 per cent of males with a disability were the head of household. In comparison, the percentage of male heads of households without a disability is actually lower (33.0 per cent). This is due to the reason that both disability and being the head of household is related to older age. Female headship of household is independent from disability status. Almost 9 per cent of females without a disability were recorded as the head of household while 30 per cent were living with a disability. For both males and females with a disability, the second most common relationship to the head of household was 'Son/Daughter'; 16.8 per cent of males with a disability and 13.2 per cent of females with a disability. In the case of females with a disability, 32.5 per cent were enumerated as the wife of the head of household and 12.4 per cent as parent/parent-in-law, higher than the proportions of females without a disability. (The absolute numbers on which these percentages are based are shown in Appendix 1, Table A1.7). All other categories were very small for both males and females with and without a disability.

Table 5.2

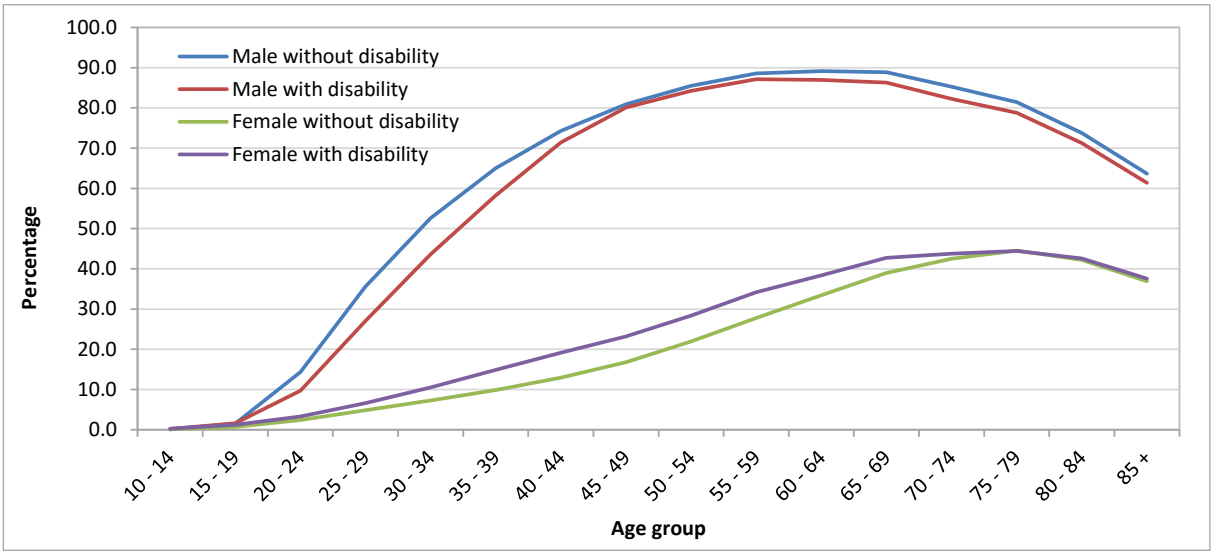
Percentage of persons by disability status by sex by relationship to the head of household or person in an institution, 2014 Census

Relationship to head	Male		Female	
	Without disability	With disability	Without disability	With disability
Head	33.0	61.8	8.9	29.5
Spouse	1.0	1.9	28.5	32.5
Son/Daughter	40.3	16.8	39.9	13.2
Son/Daughter-in-law	3.2	0.7	3.2	0.5
Grandchild/Great-grandchild	7.7	2.4	7.3	1.8
Parent/Parent-in-law	0.5	5.1	1.6	12.4
Sibling	1.6	2.4	2.3	3.3
Grandparent	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9
Other relative	3.4	2.6	3.7	3.4
Adopted child	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Non-relative	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.9
Person in institution	7.0	4.9	2.6	1.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

There is a clear gender difference in the age profile of heads of household by disability status illustrated at Figure 5.1. For males at younger ages, there are proportionately fewer heads of households with a disability than without a disability. This difference reduces as men age. After age 70, the proportion of males who are head of the household drops. This can be attributed to the fact that at this stage in their lives men start living with a son/daughter or in-laws who take over the role of head. In the case of females, the percentage is not only much lower than for men, but there is far less of a difference between those with or without a disability. Moreover, the percentage only starts to drop at age 80. This pattern is probably affected by the composition of households of which females are the head. A large proportion of households that are headed by women do not contain any male members aged 15 or over. In this case, women will become head irrespective of their disability status.

Figure 5.1

Percentage of persons who are head of household by sex by age by disability status, 2014 Census



As persons with disabilities can depend on others around them to ensure their daily needs are met, it is important to understand the type of household they reside in. This can be determined by the relationship of each person to the head of the household. For example, if the spouse of the head is present, together with one or more children, but there is no person with any other relationship to the head, then the type of household can be classified as 'married couple with children'.

The following classification for the 'conventional type of household' was adopted for this report:

- One-person household
- Nuclear household
  - Married couple without children
  - Married couple with children
  - Father only with children (Lone father)
  - Mother only with children (Lone mother)
- Extended household
- Composite household
- Unknown.

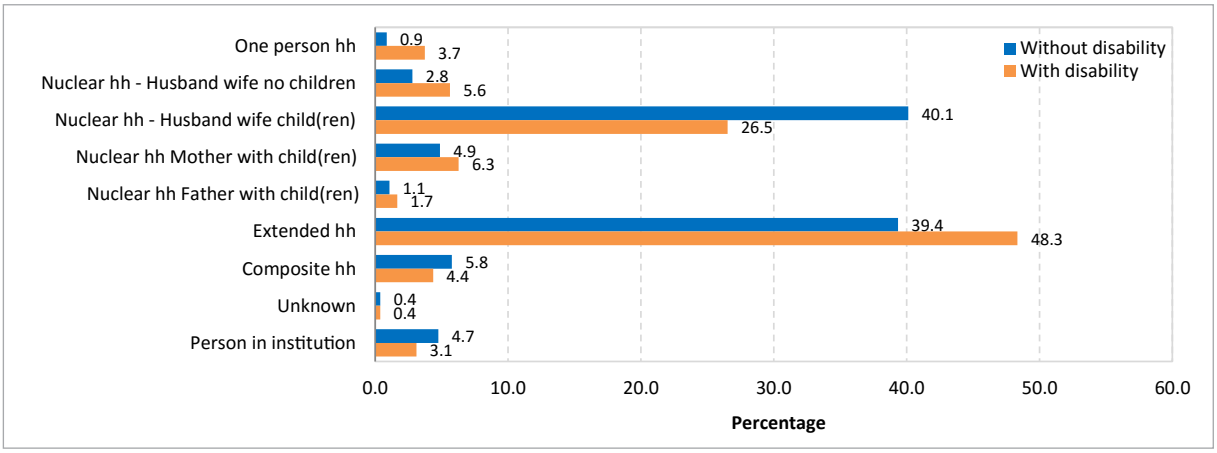
See the Glossary of terms and definitions for the definition of the different household types.

Figure 5.2 shows that nearly one half of all persons with a disability were reported in the Census as living in extended households. This demonstrates that the traditional system in which the family takes care of an ailing or relative with a disability is still largely in place. The proportion of people living in extended households is considerably higher for those with a disability than for those without a disability: 48.3 versus 39.4 per cent. The fact that a somewhat higher percentage of persons with disabilities can be found in nuclear households without children (5.6 against 2.8 per cent) may be due to the older average age of persons

with a disability. Therefore, more couples can be found living together on their own, as children have already left the home. (See Appendix 1, Table A1.8 for the numbers from which the percentages in Figure 5.2 were derived).

Figure 5.2

Percentage of persons by disability status by type of household, 2014 Census



Note: Persons in institutions include 973,577 homeless people and those persons living in other collective quarters.

Only 1 per cent of persons without a disability live on their own, compared to 3.7 per cent of persons with a disability. More than two thirds (67 per cent) of the 86 thousand persons with disabilities who live alone are women. Among persons without a disability, the percentage of women who live alone is 56.6 per cent (Appendix 1, Table A1.8). Thus, a slightly higher percentage of females with a disability live on their own compared to females without a disability. Given the poor resource settings of the country, most persons with a disability depend on support from family members to help with activities of daily living. It is unclear whether and how persons with disabilities who live alone are assisted, the Census did not investigate this further.

A special group is formed by persons living in institutions with disabilities. There were 2,349,901 persons reported as living in institutions at the time of the Census, which accounted for 4.67 per cent of the total enumerated population. This figure includes 973,577 homeless persons/ persons living in other collective quarters. Only a small minority of persons with a disability live in institutions or are homeless persons/persons living in other collective quarters: 72 thousand persons, constituting 3.11 per cent of all persons with disabilities, and 3.06 per cent of all persons living in an institution or who are homeless persons/persons living in other collective quarters. This shows that informal care of persons with a disability rests very much in the hands of relatives.

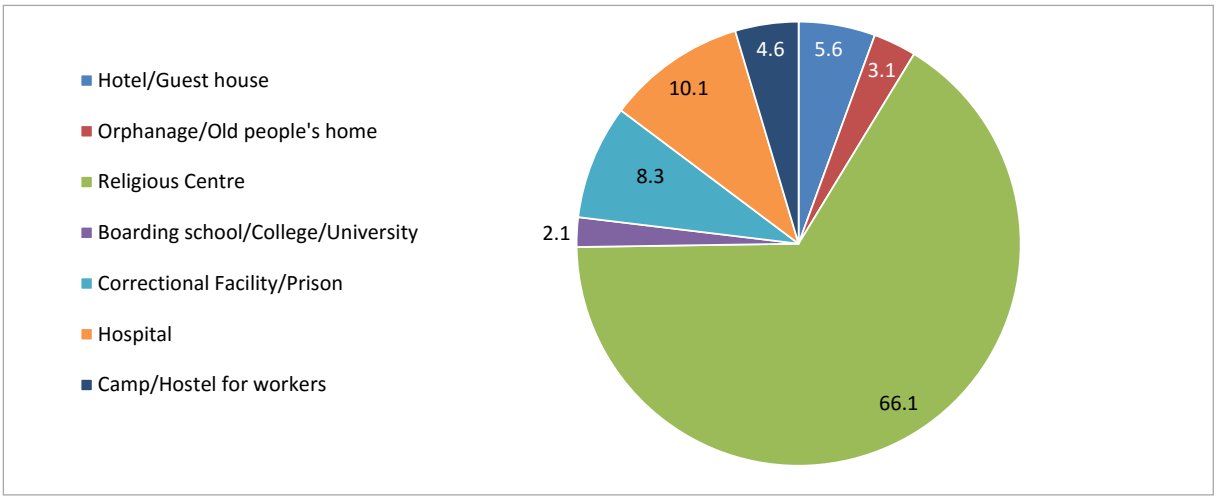
Figure 5.3 shows that two out of three persons with disabilities enumerated in institutions live in religious centres; 10.1 per cent of PWDs were enumerated in hospitals; and 8.3 per cent in correctional facilities/prisons. Note that although one in ten persons with a disability were enumerated in a hospital, does not mean that they actually live there. The 2014 Census was a *de facto* enumeration, meaning that persons were counted at the place where they spent

Census Night, which may not necessarily have been their usual or legal place of residence. Among the so-called homeless population/persons living in other collective quarters, 16 thousand indicated that they had a disability, which is 1.6 per cent of all homeless people/ persons living in other collective quarters.

See Appendix 1, Table A1.5a-c (iii) for more details on the population with disabilities living in institutions.

Figure 5.3

Percentage of persons with disabilities enumerated in institutions by type of institution, 2014 Census



5.2 Marital status

Article 23 in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) on 'Respect for home and the family' states that:

> States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities in all matters relating to marriage, family, parenthood and relationships, on an equal basis with others, so as to ensure that: the right of all persons with disabilities who are of marriageable age to marry and to found a family on the basis of free and full consent of the intending spouses is recognized (United Nations, 2006).

As a signatory to this convention, the Government has committed itself to ensure this holds true for persons with disabilities in Myanmar. Persons with disabilities may experience greater difficulties in getting married and may have a higher likelihood of experiencing marital disruption.

5.2.1 Disability and marriage formation

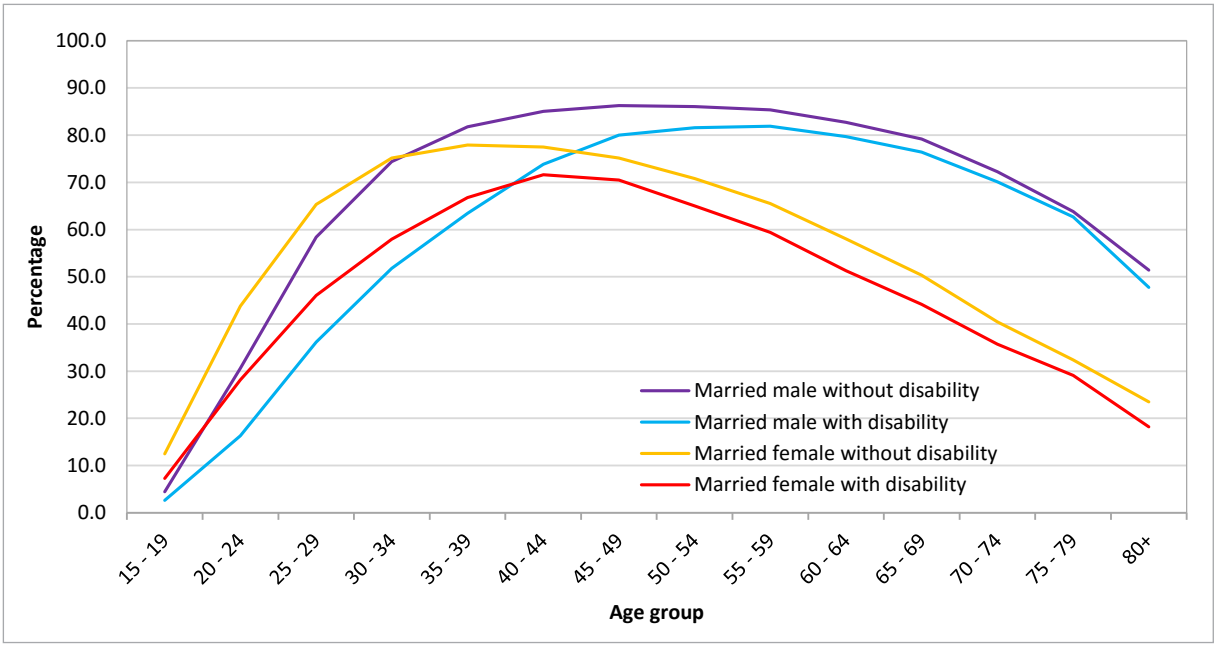
Both males and females with a disability have much lower probabilities of being in a marital union at all ages (Figure 5.4). Between the ages of 35-39, for example, the Census reported

that 81.8 per cent of males without a disability were married compared to 63.4 per cent of males with a disability. For females in this age group, the differences were similar, with 77.9 per cent of females without a disability being married compared to 66.8 per cent of those with disabilities. For males and females without a disability, the percentage of persons who are married increased rapidly after age 15, reaching a peak of 86.3 per cent for males in the age group 45-49 and 77.9 per cent for females in the age-group 35-39.

The increase in the percentage for persons with disabilities of both sexes is much slower. It peaks at 81.9 per cent for males between 55 and 59 years of age and at 71.6 per cent between ages 40 and 44 for females. The fact that the percentages drop at a much earlier age for both women with and without a disability than for men shows that the former tend to lose their partner at a much earlier age. This is unsurprising as women have a higher life expectancy than men. The curves in Figure 5.4 are determined by both the speed and intensity of marriage formation and dissolution through widowhood, divorce and renouncement of marriage (Department of Population, 2016b).

Figure 5.4

Percentage of persons married by age by sex by disability status, 2014 Census



The formation of marriage is, of course, not only influenced by a person's disability status, but by other characteristics such as age, sex and State/Region as well. To look into the process of differential marriage formation between persons with a disability and others, the following statistical test was set up. To estimate the net effect of an explanatory variable on a dependent variable, statisticians rely on multiple regression techniques, with linear regression being the most basic and widely used technique. The goal of a multivariate regression is typically to quantify how variable A influences variable B without the intervening effects of a set of other variables. The dependent variable in this analysis is whether a person aged 30-34 was married or not at the time of the Census. By the time a person reaches age 30, a large proportion of males and females are already married, though others are still single.

Therefore, in the case of Myanmar the age group 30-34 years is a good choice to look at which groups had higher or lower chances of being married. At that age, 22.61 per cent of males and 20.82 per cent of females were still unmarried (Department of Population, 2016b). Marriage status for the age group 30-34 was then made as a function of a set of explanatory variables. To measure the difference between various types of disabilities, all four activity domains (seeing, hearing, walking, and remembering or concentrating) were included in the analysis. The usual four response levels of the severity scale were used (no disability, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, cannot do at all). Other intervening factors introduced in the analysis were age, sex, urban/rural area, State/Region and wealth quintile. The wealth quintile is a variable calculated by the Department of Population based on several household variables, which describes a household's economic status. The wealth index for each household was constructed and then used to divide the population into wealth quintiles, that is, equal sized groups of people each representing 20 per cent of the population (see Glossary of terms and definitions).

In this case, a simple linear regression cannot be used because the dependent variable is a binary variable. In case the dependent variable is a dichotomy, a logistic regression is used[4]. The marriage-dependent variable was defined as 0 (being married at the time of the Census) and 1 (being never married at the time of the Census).

The results of the analysis are shown in Table 5.3. In column 'B' of this table, the regression coefficients of the logistic regression are presented. These are the natural logarithms of the odds for persons in the age group 30-34 to be married at the time of the Census. The larger the B-coefficient, the larger the effect of the variable on the logistic. However, this measure is hard to interpret. Therefore, the exponential function of the regression coefficients (Exp(B)) is calculated. This measure gives the odds ratio, (that is, the ratio of being married to not being married). A graphical representation of these odds ratios is provided at Figure 5.5. As the analysis deals with the total population of Myanmar, no significance levels are presented.

The odds ratios in Figure 5.5 should be interpreted as follows. The reference categories in the analysis are placed in green and have a value of '1'. If an odds ratio is higher than 1 it indicates that a person belonging to the category has a higher chance of never being married, while those with a value lower than 1 have a lower chance of never being married.

[4] An introduction to logistic regression can be found at: http://data.princeton.edu/wws509/notes/c3.pdf

Table 5.3

Logistic regression coefficients for being never married at age 30-34, 2014 Census

	Category	B	Exp(B)
State/Region	Kachin		1.000
	Kayah	-0.167	0.846
	Kayin	-0.300	0.741
	Chin	-0.340	0.712
	Sagaing	0.386	1.472
	Tanintharyi	0.087	1.091
	Bago	0.134	1.143
	Magway	0.447	1.563
	Mandalay	0.344	1.411
	Mon	0.079	1.082
	Rakhine	0.018	1.018
	Yangon	0.244	1.276
	Shan	-0.286	0.751
	Ayeyawady	0.230	1.259
	Nay Pyi Taw	-0.192	0.825
Wealth quintile	Lowest quintile		1.000
	Second quintile	0.572	1.771
	Middle quintile	0.975	2.650
	Fourth quintile	1.165	3.204
	Highest quintile	1.375	3.957
Disability seeing	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	-0.187	0.829
	A lot of difficulty	0.394	1.482
	Cannot do at all	1.530	4.619
Disability hearing	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	0.376	1.456
	A lot of difficulty	1.045	2.843
	Cannot do at all	2.003	7.408
Disability walking	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	0.691	1.996
	A lot of difficulty	1.243	3.468
	Cannot do at all	1.524	4.593
Disability remembering/ concentrating	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	1.036	2.818
	A lot of difficulty	2.380	10.807
	Cannot do at all	2.539	12.671
Urban/Rural	Urban		1.000
	Rural	-0.027	0.973
Sex	Male		1.000
	Female	-0.075	0.928
Age		-0.116	0.890
Constant		1.303	3.682

Figure 5.5

Odds ratios, logistic regression for being never married at age 30-34, 2014 Census

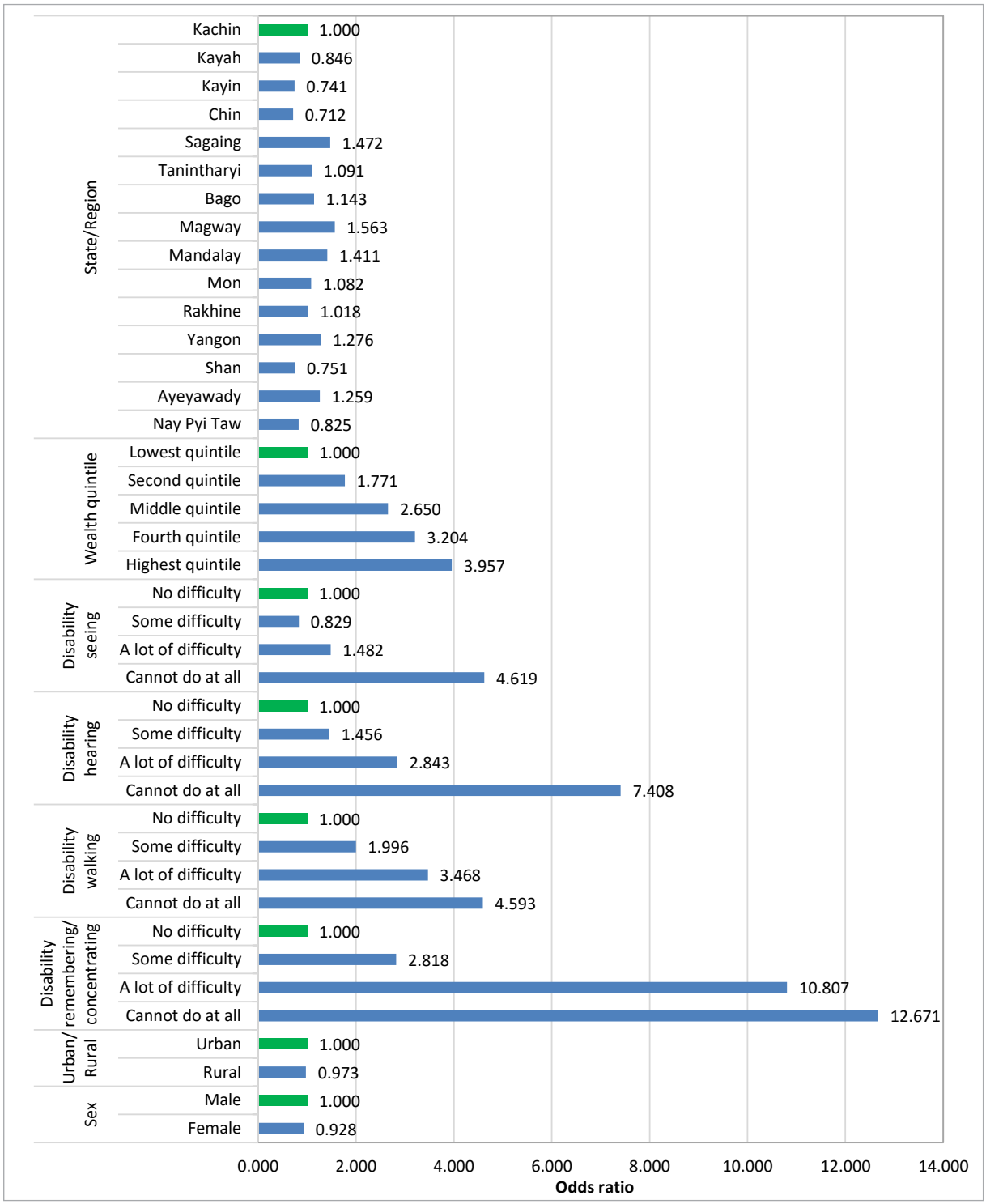


Figure 5.5 shows interesting variability in terms of the odds of being unmarried between the ages of 30 and 34. Firstly, there seems to be quite a lot of variation between States/Regions in terms of the timing of marriage. For example, the odds of never being married between 30 and 34, after controlling for other intervening factors, is 1.56 times higher in Magway than in

Kachin, the latter State being the reference category. People in Chin have much lower odds (0.71) of never being married. In general, women's odds of never being married are lower than men's (0.928), which is in line with the findings that men tend to marry at a later age than women.

Secondly, an interesting finding is that wealth status influences whether an individual is married or not at age 30-34. The chances of never being married increases for each elevated wealth quintile. People belonging to the richest quintile have almost four times higher odds of never being married at the age of 30-34 than those belonging to the poorest quintile.

The most discriminating factors of finding a person never married at the age of 30-34 are those related to the four activity domains. A person who indicated he/she could not see had more than four times the chance of never being married than a person who did not have any difficulties seeing. Persons with a lot of difficulty seeing also had higher chances (almost 1½ times greater than those without difficulties). A person who cannot walk had about the same odds ratio as a person who cannot see (4.593). Note that the odds of being unmarried are significantly higher for persons who indicated they had some difficulty or a lot of difficulty walking than for those who indicated similar problems seeing.

By far the groups who seem to have the biggest problems in finding a partner are persons who had a hearing problem and those who indicated they had problems remembering or concentrating. The odds of never being married for the age group 30-34 for a person who cannot hear are about 7.4 times higher than for a person who has no problem hearing. It is interesting that finding a marriage partner seems to be much more difficult for deaf persons than for blind persons. Perhaps this has to do with the communication difficulties deaf people face. Unfortunately, this could not be further investigated in the Census as the WG domain on communicating was not included in the disability question.

People with a functional difficulty in remembering or concentrating have the most difficulties in finding a marriage partner. Not being able to remember or concentrate is closely associated with a cognitive disability. Persons aged 30-34 who have some difficulties remembering or concentrating have 2.8 times higher odds of never being married than those who do not have any difficulties. Odds are extremely high for those who have a lot of difficulties or cannot do this at all: a person who has a lot of difficulties remembering or concentrating or cannot do this at all was 10.8 times and 12.7 times more likely to have never been married.

5.2.2 Disability and dissolution of marriage

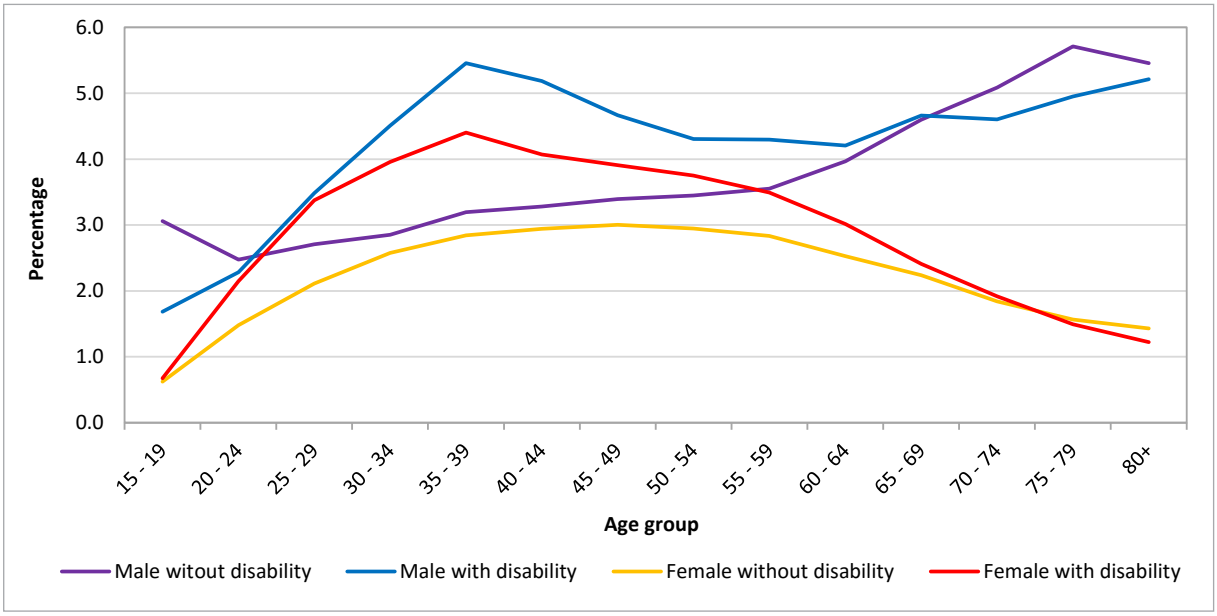
Having a partner with a disability can create pressure on a marital relationship at various levels. Not only can it impose a financial burden, but having a partner with a disability may also lead to added stress because of the need for constant care giving, single parenting, social pressure, loneliness and stigmatization. In Myanmar, divorce is quite rare. The 2014 Census showed that less than 3 per cent of females in all age groups were divorced or separated, as were less than 2 per cent of males in all age groups (except 40-44 years) (Department of Population, 2016b). In addition to the four traditional marital status categories (never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated), the 2014 Census also introduced a fifth category:

renounced – referring to a marriage that has been dissolved because of the entrance of the husband or the wife into the Buddhist priesthood.

Figure 5.6 shows the percentage of males and females in the divorced/separated/renounced status by age and by disability status. A gender difference can be observed. Females with a disability reported a higher percentage of being divorced/separated/renounced than women without a disability from age 15 to 74. The pattern for males is different. The percentage who were divorced/separated/renounced was lower for men with a disability up until age 25, increased until the age of 69, and then became higher again for men without a disability in the 70-74 age group. A significant difference between the ages of 30 and 60 years can be seen. The difference was highest for females aged 35-39, when 4.4 per cent of all women with a disability were divorced/separated/renounced compared with 2.8 per cent of females without a disability. Among males, the difference was highest at the same age group, when 5.5 per cent of all men with a disability were divorced/separated/renounced, compared with 3.2 per cent of men without a disability.

Figure 5.6

Percentage of persons with marriage disrupted (divorce, separated, renounced) by age by sex by disability status, 2014 Census



To further investigate the relationship between disability and marriage disruption, a logistic regression was again set up. The explanatory variables in this regression model were the same as those used in the previous model. The dependent variable was constructed using the following rule: all ever-married persons were selected who, at the time of the Census, were aged 40 and over.

Persons who were married or widowed at the time of the Census (assigned a value of 0) were placed against those who were divorced/separated or who had renounced their marriage (assigned a value of 1). The results of the logistic regression are presented at Table 5.4 and the odds ratios are shown graphically at Figure 5.7. Note the large differences that exist between

States/Regions. For example, the odds of a person in Rakhine being divorced/separated/renounced at the time of the Census were 1.7 times higher compared to a person in Kachin. More generally, however, the odds of females being divorced/separated/renounced were 1.4 times higher than for males. This figure shows that generally men have a higher chance of remarrying after a divorce than women. Persons in rural areas may be more traditional than in urban areas, and for this reason the odds ratio of rural to urban persons being divorced/separated/renounced is considerably lower.

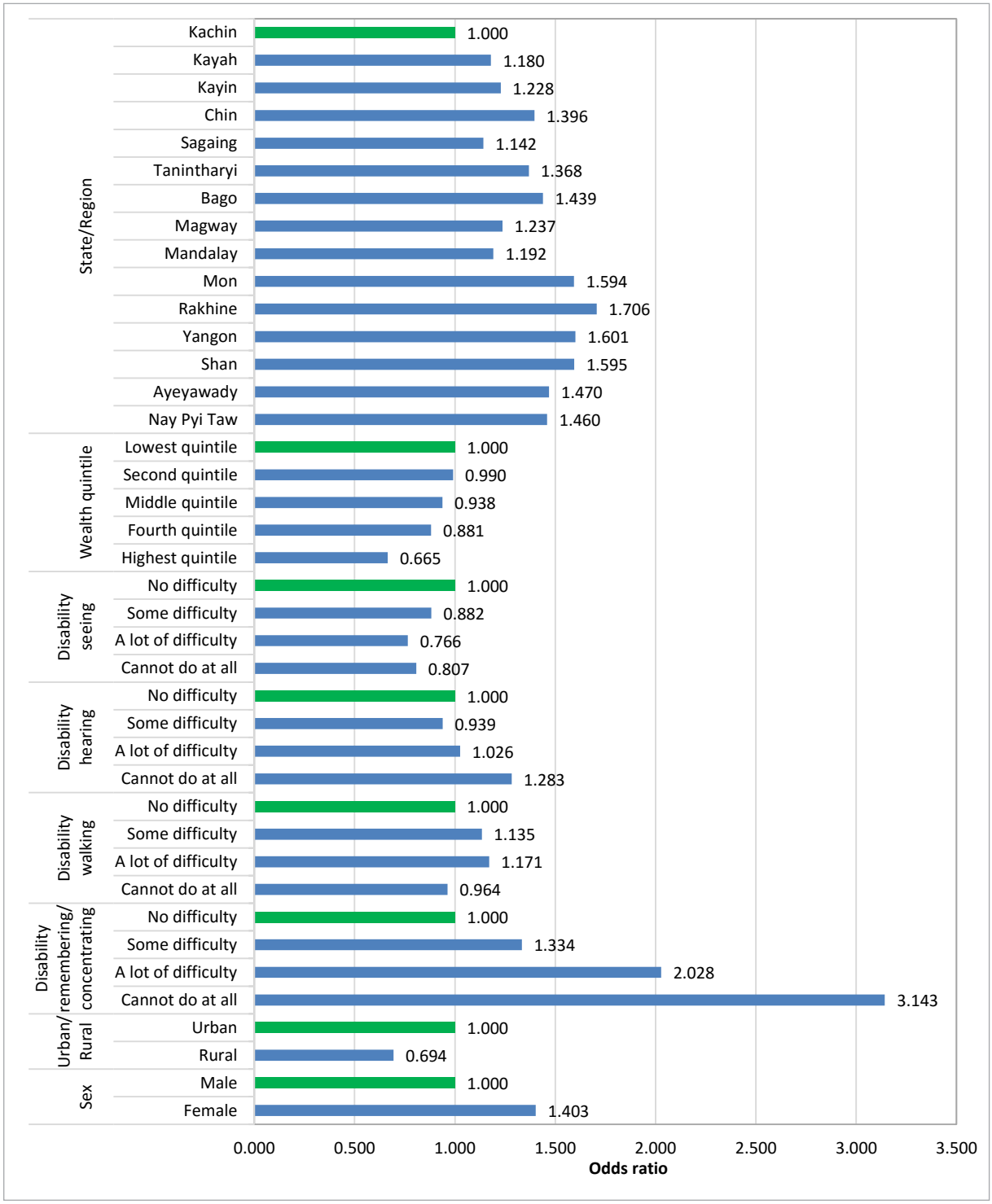
Table 5.4

Logistic regression coefficients for being divorced/separated/renounced for ever-married persons aged 40 and over, 2014 Census

	Category	B	Exp(B)
State/Region	Kachin		1.000
	Kayah	0.165	1.180
	Kayin	0.206	1.228
	Chin	0.334	1.396
	Sagaing	0.133	1.142
	Tanintharyi	0.313	1.368
	Bago	0.364	1.439
	Magway	0.213	1.237
	Mandalay	0.175	1.192
	Mon	0.466	1.594
	Rakhine	0.534	1.706
	Yangon	0.470	1.601
	Shan	0.467	1.595
	Ayeyawady	0.385	1.470
	Nay Pyi Taw	0.378	1.460
Wealth quintile	Lowest quintile		1.000
	Second quintile	-0.010	0.990
	Middle quintile	-0.064	0.938
	Fourth quintile	-0.127	0.881
	Highest quintile	-0.408	0.665
Disability seeing	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	-0.126	0.882
	A lot of difficulty	-0.267	0.766
	Cannot do at all	-0.214	0.807
Disability hearing	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	-0.063	0.939
	A lot of difficulty	0.026	1.026
	Cannot do at all	0.249	1.283
Disability walking	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	0.126	1.135
	A lot of difficulty	0.158	1.171
	Cannot do at all	-0.037	0.964
Disability remembering/ concentrating	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	0.288	1.334
	A lot of difficulty	0.707	2.028
	Cannot do at all	1.145	3.143
Urban/Rural	Urban		1.000
	Rural	-0.365	0.694
Sex	Male		1.000
	Female	0.339	1.403
Age		-0.010	0.990
Constant		-3.383	0.034

Figure 5.7

Odds ratios, logistic regression for being divorced/separated/renounced for ever-married persons aged 40 and over, 2014 Census



The most important variables in this analysis are those related to the four activity domains. Results reveal that the type of disability has an important effect on the chances of a person living with a disability experiencing a disruption in their marriage. After controlling for other

intervening factors, difficulties in seeing does not seem to lead to any disadvantage compared to persons who do not have any difficulty at all. In fact, people who indicated they had a lot of difficulty seeing, or could not at all, had lower odds of being divorced/separated/renounced at the time of the 2014 Census (0.766 and 0.807). People who had difficulties walking had somewhat higher odds, but the odds for people who could not walk at all were almost the same as for those who did not have any difficulties. People who are deaf ('cannot hear at all'), seem to have a somewhat larger likelihood of being divorced/separated/renounced. The odds ratio is 1.28 compared to those without any hearing problems. Perhaps this is due to the higher issues in communicating that these individuals may experience. The odds for those with mild or moderate difficulties were almost the same as for those with no hearing problems at all.

The greatest differences, in terms of experiencing a marriage disruption were found in the domain of remembering or concentrating. If a person indicated that he/she had some difficulties remembering or concentrating, his/her chances of marriage disruption were 33 per cent higher than for those without difficulties. Moreover, if the person had a lot of difficulty (moderate) then the odds of being divorced/separated/renounced were more than two times higher than for people with no difficulties. If the person had severe difficulties, then the odds were three times higher.

Details of the number of persons by degree of disability by sex by age by marital status in urban and rural areas are given in Appendix 1, Tables A1.9 and A1.10 (a)-(d).

Chapter 6. Disability and education

In many less developed countries, children with disabilities are often excluded from the formal education system, placing them at a disadvantage from the start of their lives. This problem is, however, receiving increasing attention from policymakers to avoid the social exclusion of children with a disability and to ensure the rights of all to access education (Bines and Lei, 2011).

In Myanmar, children with special needs have received attention in recent education policies. The country enacted a new National Education Law in 2014, which was designed to reform an outdated education system. The law emphasizes special education programmes and stresses the establishment of dedicated schools to teach children with a disability and fulfil the country's obligation to all people to access their right to education (Government of Myanmar, 2014). Currently there are only 12 schools in the country - all located in Mandalay and Yangon – providing education for children with hearing, visual and intellectual impairments. By law, all other children with a disability should be enrolled in mainstream schools. An amendment made in 2015 to the 2014 Education Law explicitly highlighted the fact that persons with disabilities should have an equal opportunity, rather than a right, to an education. The law states that creating an inclusive and thriving environment and country, requires the full participation and commitment of all, including those living with a disability. Any educational system should aim at being inclusive, that is, children with disabilities enrolled in a mainstream school should be able to fully participate in the social and intellectual environment provided by that school. In addition, special education for children with a disability is essential to fulfil their specific needs and to prepare them for future education, employment and an independent and satisfying life (UNICEF, 2016).

6.1 School attendance

The 2014 Census reported 4.7 million children in the primary education age-group of 5-9 years of whom 11 thousand children were reported to have a lot of difficulty in at least one of the functional domains (moderate disability) and a further 11 thousand children who were not able to do one or more of the functional domains at all (severe disability). In the age group 10-13, which relates to lower secondary (middle) school, 3.9 million children were counted of whom 10.6 thousand had a moderate disability, and 9.4 thousand had a severe disability. Table 6.1 shows the absolute number of children by school attendance and the disability status for both of these age groups.

The percentage of school attendance of children by level of disability for the age group 5-9 years is presented at Figure 6.1(a), which clearly shows that both boys and girls who have a disability are less likely to attend, or to have attended primary school than their peers without disabilities.

Table 6.1

School attendance of children by degree of disability by broad age group by sex, 2014 Census

Degree of disability	School attendance			
	Total	Currently attending	Previously attended	Never attended
Children aged 5-9				
Both sexes				
No disability	4,668,791	3,337,547	409,266	921,978
Mild disability	33,577	19,727	2,921	10,929
Moderate disability	11,354	4,017	1,012	6,325
Severe disability	10,839	2,011	708	8,120
Total	**4,724,561**	**3,363,302**	**413,907**	**947,352**
Male				
No disability	2,342,827	1,664,294	205,118	473,415
Mild disability	18,565	11,005	1,584	5,976
Moderate disability	6,224	2,274	539	3,411
Severe disability	5,722	1,041	370	4,311
Total	**2,373,338**	**1,678,614**	**207,611**	**487,113**
Female				
No disability	2,325,964	1,673,253	204,148	448,563
Mild disability	15,012	8,722	1,337	4,953
Moderate disability	5,130	1,743	473	2,914
Severe disability	5,117	970	338	3,809
Total	**2,351,223**	**1,684,688**	**206,296**	**460,239**
Children aged 10-13				
Both sexes				
No disability	3,856,206	2,956,358	742,583	157,265
Mild disability	31,481	19,570	6,843	5,068
Moderate disability	10,561	3,793	2,120	4,648
Severe disability	9,360	1,622	1,301	6,437
Total	**3,907,608**	**2,981,343**	**752,847**	**173,418**
Male				
No disability	1,905,749	1,465,802	361,799	78,148
Mild disability	17,054	10,714	3,605	2,735
Moderate disability	5,878	2,187	1,193	2,498
Severe disability	5,131	882	741	3,508
Total	**1,933,812**	**1,479,585**	**367,338**	**86,889**
Female				
No disability	1,950,457	1,490,556	380,784	79,117
Mild disability	14,427	8,856	3,238	2,333
Moderate disability	4,683	1,606	927	2,150
Severe disability	4,229	740	560	2,929
Total	**1,973,796**	**1,501,758**	**385,509**	**86,529**

Very little difference can be seen between boys and girls. Three quarters of all children aged 5-9 years with a severe disability had never attended school, nor had more than half of all children with a moderate disability. The percentage of children who had previously attended primary school, but who were, at the time of the 2014 Census, no longer doing so, was about the same for each degree of disability. Children of primary school age with a mild disability reported a lower school attendance rate (59.3 per cent for boys and 58.1 per cent for girls) than children without a disability. Less than four in ten children with a moderate disability and less than one in five children with a severe disability were attending primary school.

Figure 6.1(b) shows a broadly similar pattern of school attendance for boys and girls with a disability in the lower secondary (middle) school ages (children aged 10-13 years), that is, very little difference between boys and girls and much higher non-attendance for children with higher degrees of disability. Just over two thirds (68 per cent) of both boys and girls reporting a severe disability had never attended school. For boys and girls with a moderate disability this rate was 42.5 and 45.9 per cent respectively. Only 17.2 per cent of boys and 17.5 per cent of girls aged 10-13 with a severe disability were attending school at the time of the Census. Even children with a mild disability reported higher levels of never having attended school and had lower attendance rates than children with no disability at all.

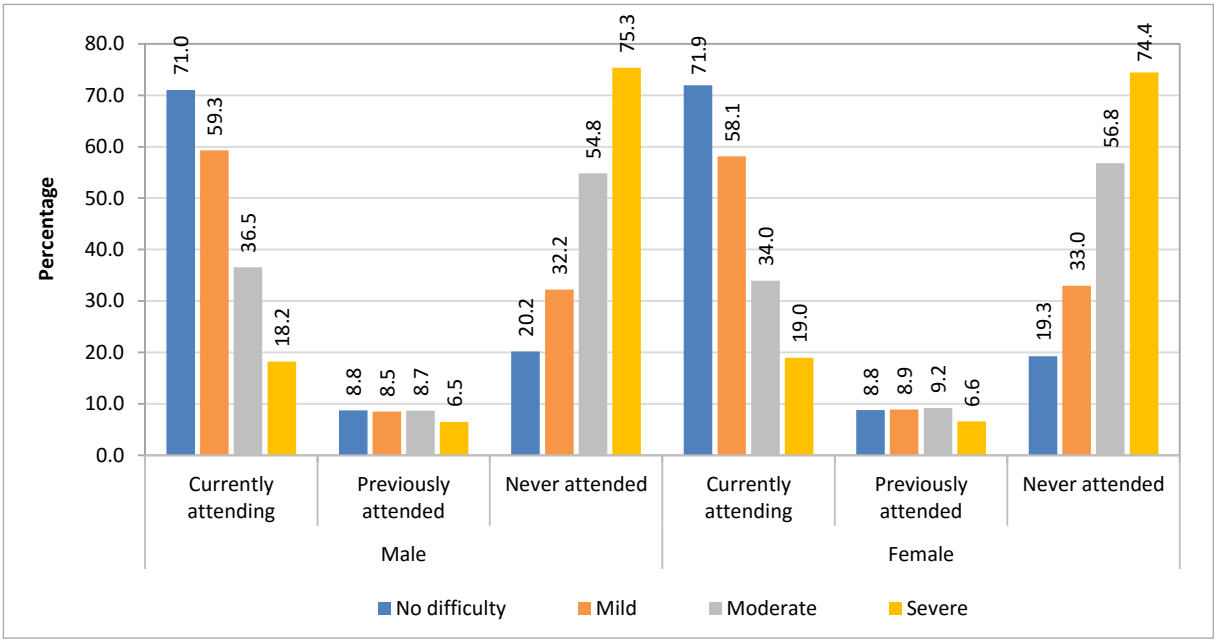
Appendix 1, Table A1.11 gives the numbers of children aged 5-9 and 10-13 by degree of disability by school attendance.

To measure the impact of specific types of functional activity domains on children's school attendance, a logistic regression was run which indicated the same explanatory variables. The dependent variable in this analysis was set to '0' if the child was not going to school and set to '1' if the child was. The analysis was restricted to children in the age group 5-13 years. Because age was introduced as a control variable in the equation, differences between younger and older children in this age category are controlled.

Figure 6.1

School attendance rates of children by degree of disability by sex, 2014 Census

(a) Children aged 5-9



(b) Children aged 10-13

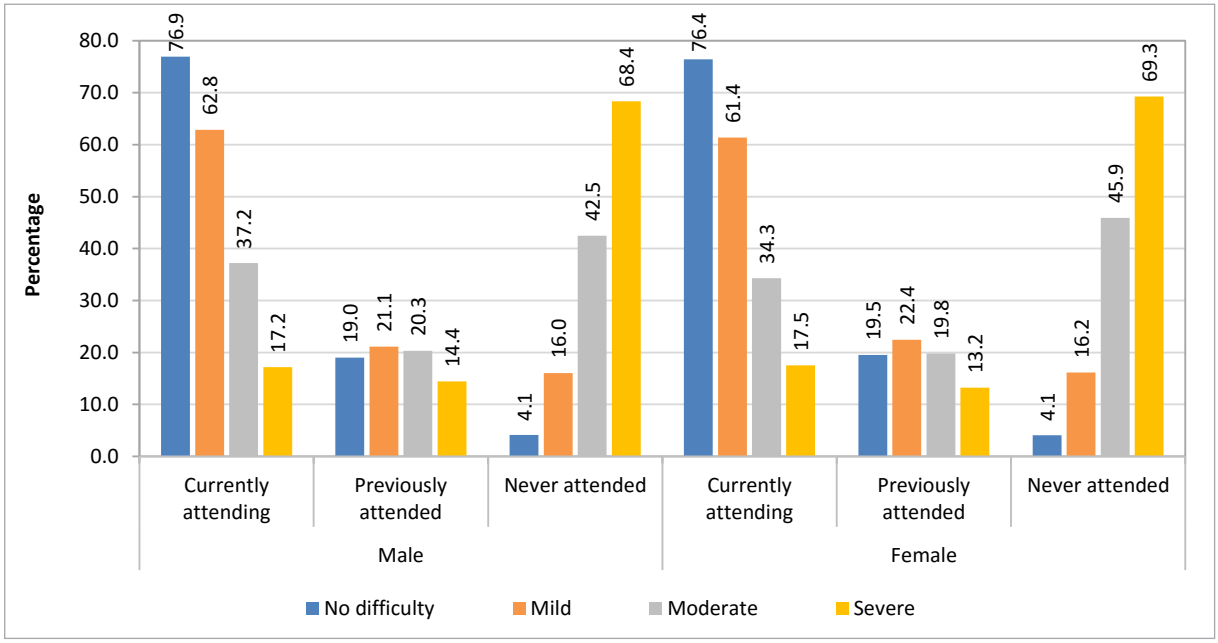


Table 6.2 shows the regression coefficients and the odds ratios for those who were in school at the time of the Census, compared to those who were not. After controlling for other intervening factors (such as rural/urban area), large differences can be seen in the level of school attendance between States/Regions. The State/Region with the lowest odds for a child aged 5-13 to be in school is Shan, which has an odds ratio which is more than 3 times lower than Kachin. Wealth status is an important discriminating factor for school attendance.

Children belonging to households in the highest wealth index quintile (category 5), are more than two times as likely to attend school as children from the lowest quintile (category 1).

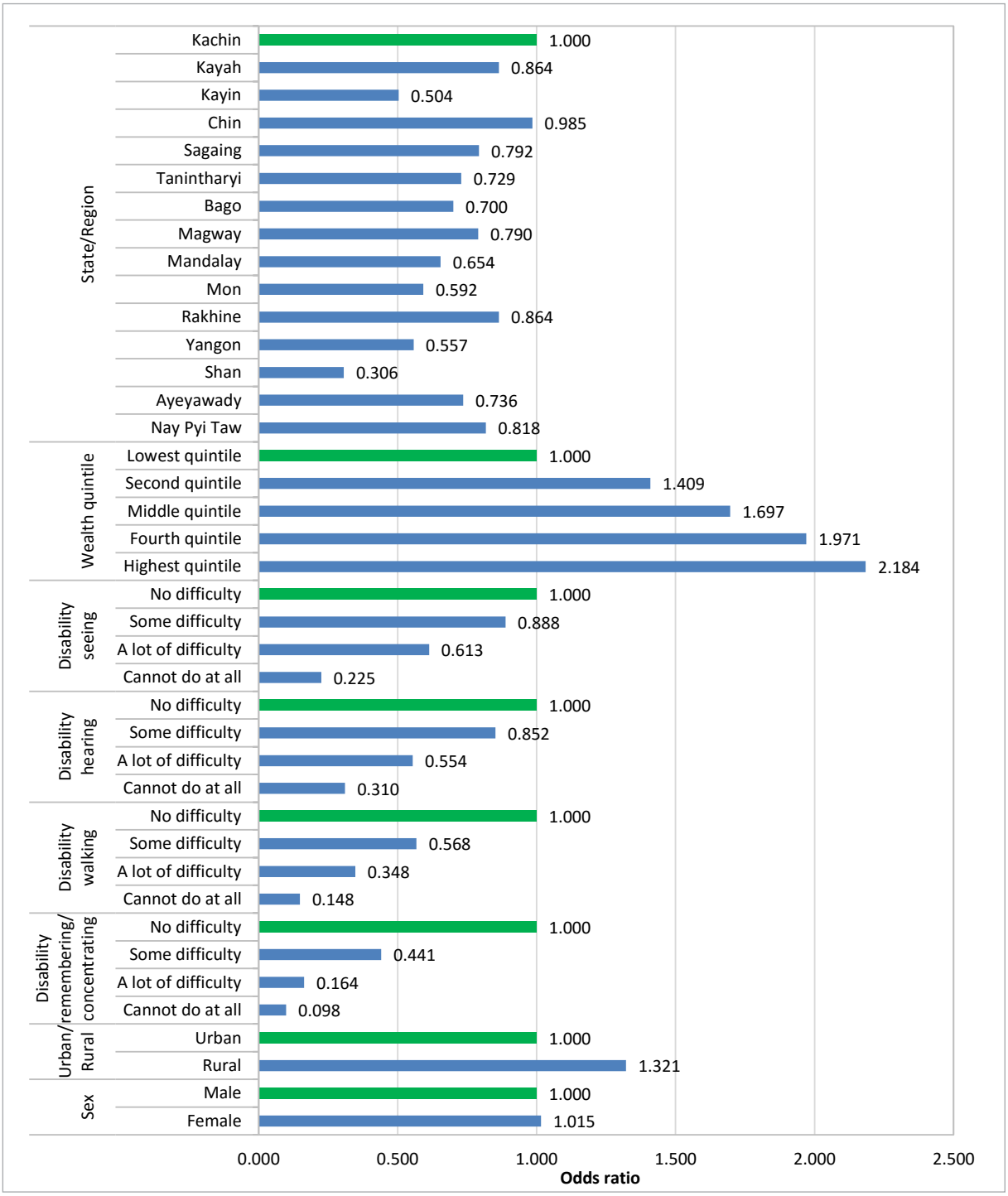
Table 6.2

Logistic regression coefficients for children aged 5-13 attending school, 2014 Census

	Category	B	Exp(B)
State/Region	Kachin		1.000
	Kayah	-0.146	0.864
	Kayin	-0.685	0.504
	Chin	-0.015	0.985
	Sagaing	-0.233	0.792
	Tanintharyi	-0.316	0.729
	Bago	-0.357	0.700
	Magway	-0.236	0.790
	Mandalay	-0.424	0.654
	Mon	-0.524	0.592
	Rakhine	-0.146	0.864
	Yangon	-0.585	0.557
	Shan	-1.183	0.306
	Ayeyawady	-0.306	0.736
	Nay Pyi Taw	-0.201	0.818
Wealth quintile	Lowest quintile		1.000
	Second quintile	0.343	1.409
	Middle quintile	0.529	1.697
	Fourth quintile	0.678	1.971
	Highest quintile	0.781	2.184
Disability seeing	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	-0.119	0.888
	A lot of difficulty	-0.489	0.613
	Cannot do at all	-1.492	0.225
Disability hearing	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	-0.160	0.852
	A lot of difficulty	-0.591	0.554
	Cannot do at all	-1.170	0.310
Disability walking	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	-0.566	0.568
	A lot of difficulty	-1.056	0.348
	Cannot do at all	-1.908	0.148
Disability remembering/ concentrating	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	-0.819	0.441
	A lot of difficulty	-1.809	0.164
	Cannot do at all	-2.320	0.098
Urban/Rural	Urban		1.000
	Rural	0.279	1.321
Sex	Male		1.000
	Female	0.015	1.015
Age		0.119	1.127
Constant		-0.173	0.841

Figure 6.2

Odds ratios, logistic regression for children aged 5-13 attending school, 2014 Census



The most discriminating factors, however, are the four functional domains. Note that the smaller the odds ratios in Figure 6.2, the more unlikely a category of children is to be attending school. Children who have mild or moderate visual disabilities have lower chances than children with no difficulties. Blind children's chances of being in school are 4.4 times lower (1/0.225) than children with no visual impairment. For each of the four functional domains, the

odds of attending school gradually decrease as the degree of disability increases. Children who reported that they cannot hear at all were 3.2 times less likely to be in school. Children who were classified with severe walking and remembering or concentrating disabilities were the least likely to be attending school at the time of the Census. Those who could not walk were 6.8 times less likely to be in school than those without walking difficulties, and children with severe problems remembering or concentrating were more than 10.2 times less likely to be in school.

6.2 Literacy

In principle, all persons with and without a disability have the ability to learn how to read and write, except for the group that experience serious intellectual impairments and whose ability to learn through mainstream teaching methods is significantly constrained. Although the challenges to teach children with disabilities to learn to read and write are much greater than for children without disabilities, special efforts should be made to ensure quality education and guarantee accessibility to mainstream primary education. In the UNESCO background paper prepared for the Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2006, the importance of literacy for persons with disabilities is explained:

> Increased levels of literacy bring with them increased perceptions of competence from others. Literacy impacts upon health. The relationship between health and literacy is bidirectional. At the earliest ages, health plays a significant role in determining whether or not a child will eventually be able to benefit from formal education that will lead to literacy. As person's age, increased literacy levels are correlated with improved health outcomes. (Erickson, 2006).

Literacy also increases PWDs chances in the labour market, and empowers them, and allows them, to fully participate in all aspects of social life.

According to the Main Report of the 2014 Census, 89.5 per cent of the Myanmar population aged 15 years and over are literate (Department of Population, 2015). Males have somewhat higher literacy levels than females, 92.6 per cent compared with 86.9 per cent. Table 6.3 shows that illiteracy for persons aged 15 and over is quite different according to disability status and sex: 6.8 per cent of men without a disability and 11.9 per cent of women without a disability are illiterate. But among those with a disability, the percentages who are illiterate are much higher: 16.9 per cent for men and 31.7 per cent for women. (Appendix 1, Table A1.12 shows the actual numbers of those aged 15-24 and 15 and over that are literate and illiterate).

Figure 6.3 shows, more clearly, an intriguing pattern of age-specific differences between persons with and without a disability. For the age group 15-19, for both sexes, the differences between the two groups are the highest. In this age group, illiteracy for males and females without a disability is between 5 and 6 per cent, while for those who have a disability the rate is 35.5 and 33.8 per cent, respectively. It would be expected that illiteracy for persons with disabilities would increase with age, and that it would follow the general pattern of the total population. Figure 6.3, however, shows the opposite pattern. Up to age 49, the illiteracy rates actually drop quite sharply with age.

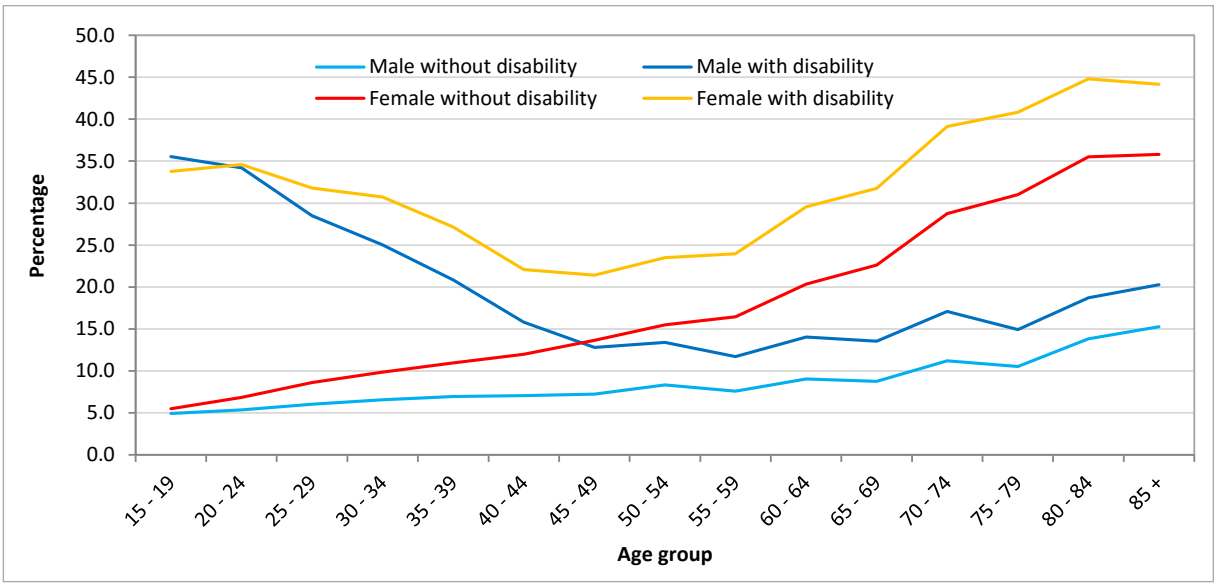
Table 6.3

Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who are illiterate by disability status by age by sex, 2014 Census

Age group	Male		Female	
	Without disability	With disability	Without disability	With disability
15 - 19	4.9	35.5	5.5	33.8
20 - 24	5.4	34.2	6.8	34.6
25 - 29	6.0	28.5	8.6	31.8
30 - 34	6.6	25.0	9.9	30.7
35 - 39	6.9	20.8	11.0	27.1
40 - 44	7.1	15.8	12.0	22.1
45 - 49	7.2	12.8	13.7	21.4
50 - 54	8.3	13.4	15.5	23.5
55 - 59	7.6	11.7	16.4	24.0
60 - 64	9.0	14.1	20.3	29.6
65 - 69	8.7	13.6	22.6	31.7
70 - 74	11.2	17.1	28.7	39.1
75 - 79	10.5	14.9	31.0	40.8
80 - 84	13.8	18.7	35.5	44.8
85 +	15.3	20.3	35.8	44.1
Total	**6.8**	**16.9**	**11.9**	**31.7**

Figure 6.3

Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who are illiterate by disability status by age by sex, 2014 Census



The reason for this seemingly contradictory pattern is because of a selection process that is taking place. Many of the people of more advanced age only acquired a disability at older ages. As they did not have a disability during their youth, they did not suffer from the disadvantages of having a disability, and their literacy rates are, consequently, much higher than those people who had a disability from a much younger age. At a certain age, the

proportion of persons who have a disability have higher levels of illiteracy and, especially for females, illiteracy rates among PWDs start rising again. Although at older ages the differential in illiteracy rates for those who have a disability and those without a disability is smaller, it nevertheless remains quite substantial.

A logistic regression was undertaken to look at the effect of the four functional domains on illiteracy. The analysis was restricted to persons aged 15 and over. The dependent variable was '1' if the person was illiterate and '0' if the person was literate. Again, the same explanatory variables were included in the equation as before. Table 6.4 presents the regression coefficients and odds ratios and Figure 6.4 depicts the odds ratios.

Large differences exist in literacy rates between Myanmar's States/Regions. Compared to Kachin, people aged 15 and over living in Kayah or Kayin have odds of 3.1 and 3.5 to one; in Shan this ratio is almost eight times greater. The lowest illiteracy rates were observed in Ayeyawady, Bago, Yangon and Magway.

The odds ratios for the wealth quintile clearly show that illiteracy is closely connected to poverty. The odds of being illiterate are more than 10 times lower if a person belongs to the highest quintile, compared to the lowest. Illiteracy is slightly higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Large differences between sexes at higher ages result in women's odds of being illiterate being more than double that of men.

It is interesting that persons who reported that they had difficulties walking, have lower rates of illiteracy than those who had no difficulty walking. An odds ratio of 0.664 for persons who reported that they cannot walk at all means that they have about a 50 per cent lower chance of being illiterate than persons with no difficulties. It is unclear why this is the case. It should be taken into account that somewhat older people who are unable to walk may have acquired this condition recently, whereas they had learned to read and write many years previously. Those aged 15 and over who had mild or moderate difficulties seeing have slightly lower odds of being illiterate. The chances for someone who is blind of being illiterate is about 50 per cent higher than for a person who has no difficulties seeing. Hearing problems increase a person's chances of being unable to read and write. While people with some or a lot of hearing problems have slightly higher chances of being illiterate, deaf persons score much higher. The odds for a person who cannot hear at all being illiterate are 3.41 times higher than for a person with no hearing difficulties.

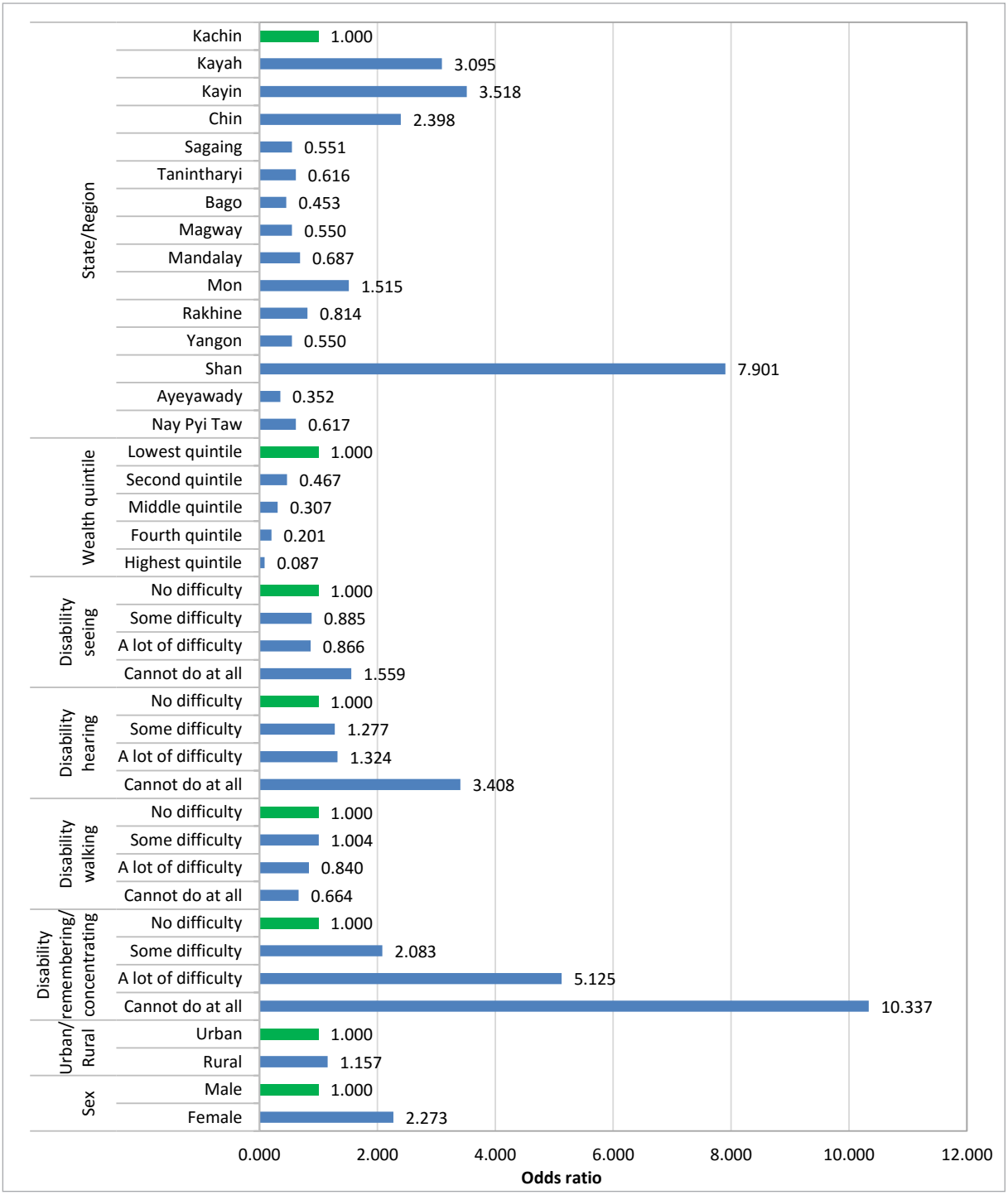
Table 6.4

Logistic regression coefficients for illiteracy of persons aged 15 and over, 2014 Census

	Category	B	Exp(B)
State/Region	Kachin		1.000
	Kayah	1.130	3.095
	Kayin	1.258	3.518
	Chin	0.875	2.398
	Sagaing	-0.596	0.551
	Tanintharyi	-0.484	0.616
	Bago	-0.792	0.453
	Magway	-0.597	0.550
	Mandalay	-0.376	0.687
	Mon	0.416	1.515
	Rakhine	-0.206	0.814
	Yangon	-0.599	0.550
	Shan	2.067	7.901
	Ayeyawady	-1.044	0.352
	Nay Pyi Taw	-0.483	0.617
Wealth quintile	Lowest quintile		1.000
	Second quintile	-0.761	0.467
	Middle quintile	-1.181	0.307
	Fourth quintile	-1.603	0.201
	Highest quintile	-2.438	0.087
Disability seeing	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	-0.122	0.885
	A lot of difficulty	-0.144	0.866
	Cannot do at all	0.444	1.559
Disability hearing	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	0.244	1.277
	A lot of difficulty	0.281	1.324
	Cannot do at all	1.226	3.408
Disability walking	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	0.004	1.004
	A lot of difficulty	-0.175	0.840
	Cannot do at all	-0.410	0.664
Disability remembering/ concentrating	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	0.734	2.083
	A lot of difficulty	1.634	5.125
	Cannot do at all	2.336	10.337
Urban/Rural	Urban		1.000
	Rural	0.146	1.157
Sex	Male		1.000
	Female	0.821	2.273
Age		0.034	1.035
Constant		-3.279	0.038

Figure 6.4

Odds ratios, logistic regression for illiteracy of persons aged 15 and over, 2014 Census



The most profound effect of disability affecting illiteracy is with difficulty in remembering or concentrating. A person who has some difficulties in this domain already has double the chances of being illiterate; a person with a lot of difficulties has just over 5 times the chances; and a person who cannot remember or concentrate at all has more than 10 times the chances

of being illiterate than someone with no difficulties at all. This should not come as a surprise as this group includes most of the people with serious intellectual impairments that severely reduce their ability to learn to read and write.

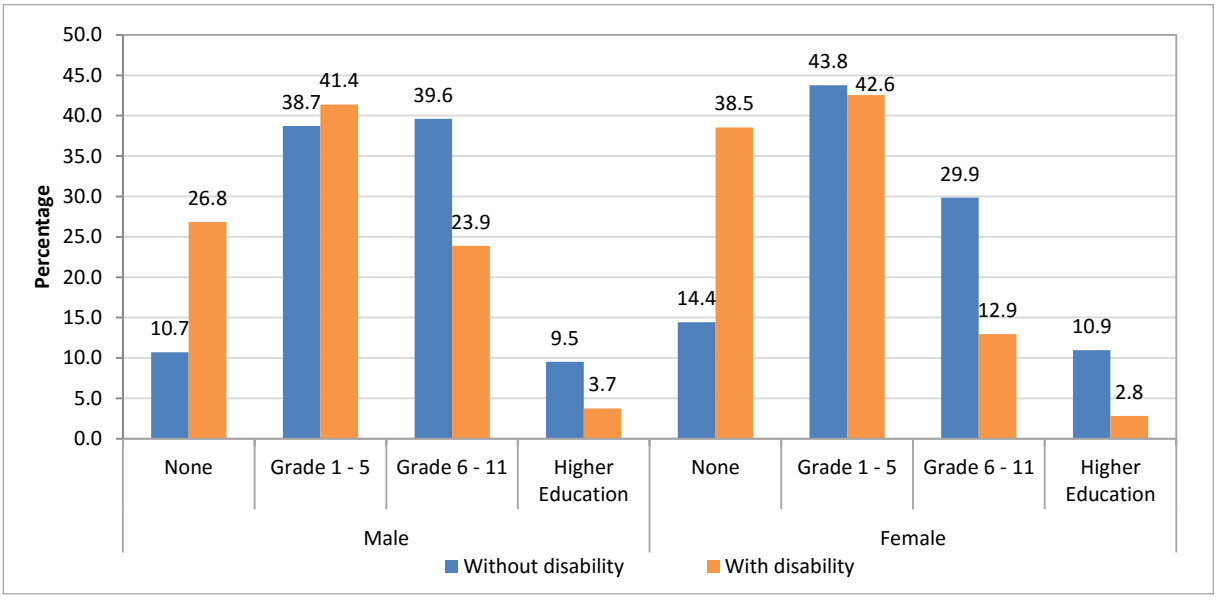
6.3 Educational attainment

"Education contributes to human capital formation and is thus a key determinant of personal well-being and welfare" (WHO, 2011). A lack of education limits persons with disabilities to fully contribute to the household and to the national economy. As such it carries high social and economic costs, both at the micro and macro level. Globally, households with persons with a disability tend to be poorer than other households. For the national economy, persons with disabilities without an education and work are a cost factor for society, while they could be a productive contributor, if they were given appropriate employment. Therefore, education is an important factor for persons with disabilities to advance themselves, but is also instrumental for society in making full use of persons with disabilities to play an active role in the social and economic development of the country.

Figure 6.5 shows some important differences in the percentage of persons aged 15 and over with and without a disability by broad educational attainment levels. (Appendix 1, Table A1.13 provides the numbers).

Figure 6.5

Percentage of persons aged 15 and over by disability status by educational attainment level by sex, 2014 Census



Persons with disabilities were mainly reported to be in the 'no education' category and the category of 'Grade 1 - 5', which covers primary education. Among men with a disability, 26.8 per cent had no education and 41.4 per cent had completed grades 1 to 5. Both categories together account for 68.2 per cent of all males with a disability. In comparison, only 10.7 per cent of men without disabilities had no education, and 38.7 per cent had completed grades 1

to 5 (totalling 49.4 per cent). The position of women with a disability in terms of educational attainment was worse than that of men: 38.5 per cent did not have any education and 42.6 per cent had completed grades 1 to 5. This adds up to 81.1 per cent of all women with disabilities; the corresponding figure for women without disabilities is 58.2 per cent. Only 23.9 per cent of men with a disability and 12.9 per cent of women with a disability had finished grades 6 to 11. The percentage of persons with disabilities who had completed a higher education is very low: only 3.7 per cent for men and 2.8 per cent for women. The corresponding figures for men and women without disabilities are 9.5 and 10.9 per cent, respectively.

To show the differential effect of each of the functional domains on a person's educational attainment, a logistic regression was conducted. The regression was restricted to people aged 15 years and over. The dependent variable was whether a person had completed 6 years of formal education or not (0 = grade 0 to 5, 1 = grade 6 and higher). Independent variables were kept the same as in the previous analyses. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 6.5 and Figure 6.6.

It is clear from Figure 6.6 that belonging to the higher wealth quintiles considerably increases a person's chances of education beyond the primary level. The odds for persons belonging to the highest wealth quintile having attained education beyond primary level are almost 15 times higher than for persons who belong to the lowest quintile. Shan is the State with the lowest odds of persons attaining an education beyond primary school.

Some important differences exist between the four functional domains in terms of having studied beyond primary school level. People who had mild or moderate difficulties seeing had somewhat higher odds than those who reported no difficulties. Those who are blind had a somewhat lower odds ratio (0.902). This means that their chances of having an education beyond primary school is about 10 per cent lower than for those with no difficulties seeing. The group of persons with walking difficulties is interesting. Apparently, the more difficulties a person has walking, the higher their chance is of having an education higher than primary. Note, however, that this is in line with the result obtained in the logistic regression on literacy, that is, these are probably older people who may have acquired this condition recently, and they have attained education beyond primary level many years previously.

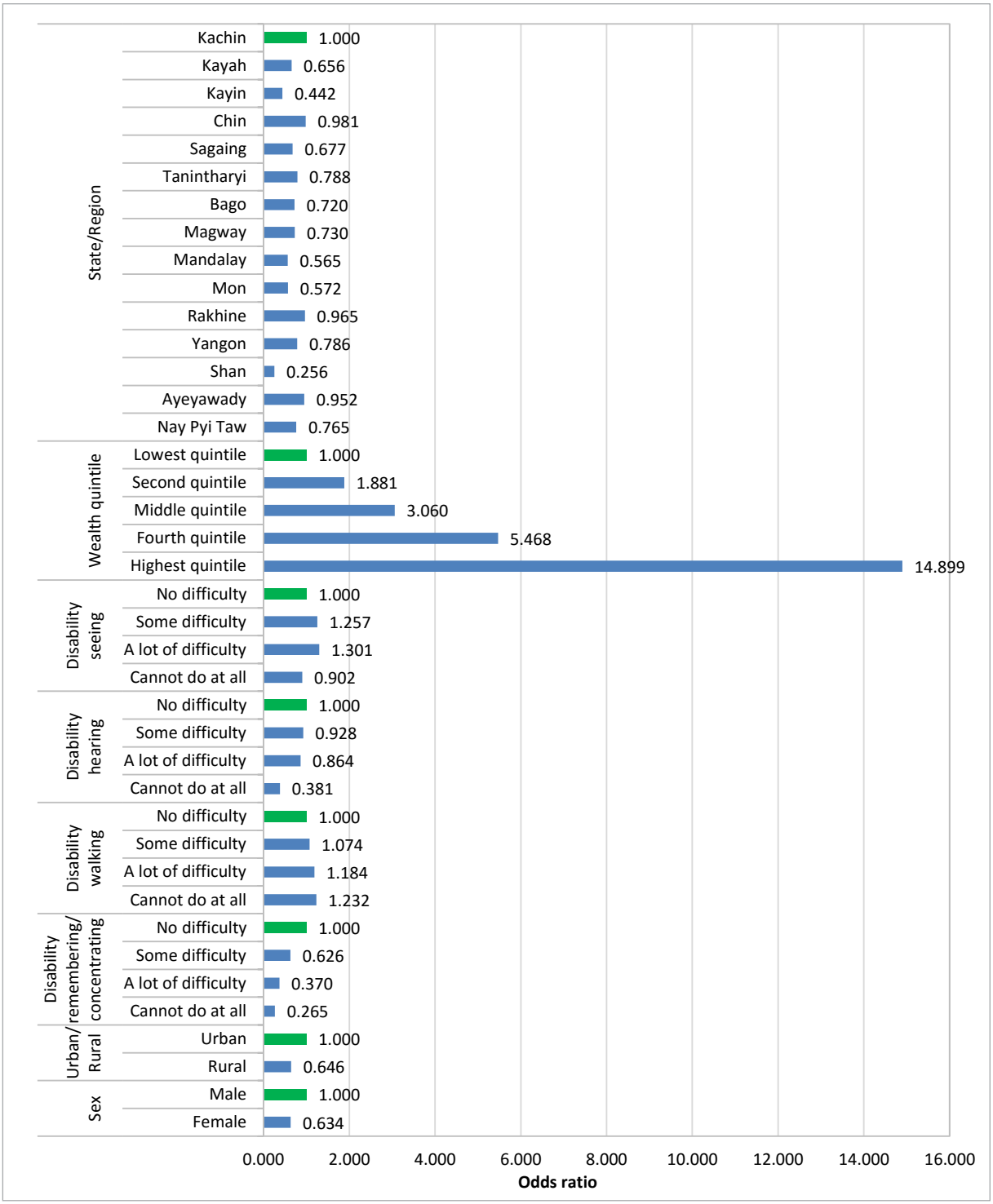
Table 6.5

Logistic regression coefficients for those who finished grade 6 or higher aged 15 and over, 2014 Census

	Category	B	Exp(B)
State/Region	Kachin		1.000
	Kayah	-0.421	0.656
	Kayin	-0.816	0.442
	Chin	-0.019	0.981
	Sagaing	-0.390	0.677
	Tanintharyi	-0.238	0.788
	Bago	-0.328	0.720
	Magway	-0.315	0.730
	Mandalay	-0.570	0.565
	Mon	-0.558	0.572
	Rakhine	-0.036	0.965
	Yangon	-0.241	0.786
	Shan	-1.363	0.256
	Ayeyawady	-0.049	0.952
	Nay Pyi Taw	-0.268	0.765
Wealth quintile	Lowest quintile		1.000
	Second quintile	.632	1.881
	Middle quintile	1.118	3.060
	Fourth quintile	1.699	5.468
	Highest quintile	2.701	14.899
Disability seeing	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	0.228	1.257
	A lot of difficulty	0.263	1.301
	Cannot do at all	-0.103	0.902
Disability hearing	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	-0.075	0.928
	A lot of difficulty	-0.147	0.864
	Cannot do at all	-0.964	0.381
Disability walking	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	0.071	1.074
	A lot of difficulty	0.169	1.184
	Cannot do at all	0.209	1.232
Disability remembering/ concentrating	No difficulty		1.000
	Some difficulty	-0.468	0.626
	A lot of difficulty	-0.993	0.370
	Cannot do at all	-1.328	0.265
Urban/Rural	Urban		1.000
	Rural	-0.437	0.646
Sex	Male		1.000
	Female	-0.456	0.634
Age		-0.043	0.958
Constant		1.007	2.738

Figure 6.6

Odds ratios, logistic regression for those who finished grade 6 or higher aged 15 and over, 2014 Census



Again, people with hearing difficulties, and especially those with difficulties remembering or concentrating score the poorest. A person who cannot hear at all has odds which are 2.6 times lower (1/0.381) of having an education after grade 5 than a person who has no

difficulty hearing. For a person who cannot remember or concentrate at all, it is even worse. His/her odds are 3.8 times lower (1/0.265).

6.4 Vocational training

Vocational training and rehabilitation services are very important for persons with a disability. They develop or restore the capabilities and confidence for persons with disabilities to find suitable work. Vocational training for persons with disabilities often not only includes job training, but also involves counselling and job placement. In the 2014 Census, no specific question was asked about vocational training, however, it was included as a category in the question on highest attained level of education.

Among those who reported vocational training as their highest level of education, the 2014 Census recorded only 0.16 per cent of persons without disabilities; 0.14 per cent of persons with 'mild or higher levels' of disability; 0.13 per cent of persons with 'moderate or higher' levels of disabilities; and 0.14 per cent of persons with 'severe' disabilities. Table 6.6 shows the numbers. The combination of education and vocational training into one Census question undoubtedly contributed to the very low reported prevalence of vocational training, because people who had completed both might only have reported their attained education and not the vocational training, which most often does not lead to an approved diploma.

Table 6.6

Number of persons with and without vocational training by degree of disability, 2014 Census

	Total population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Total	**38,852,390**	**37,448,240**	**1,404,150**	**262,096**	**86,958**
Vocational training	60,271	58,294	1,977	335	118
No vocational training	38,792,119	37,389,946	1,402,173	261,761	86,840

Chapter 7. Disability and employment

7.1 Labour force participation

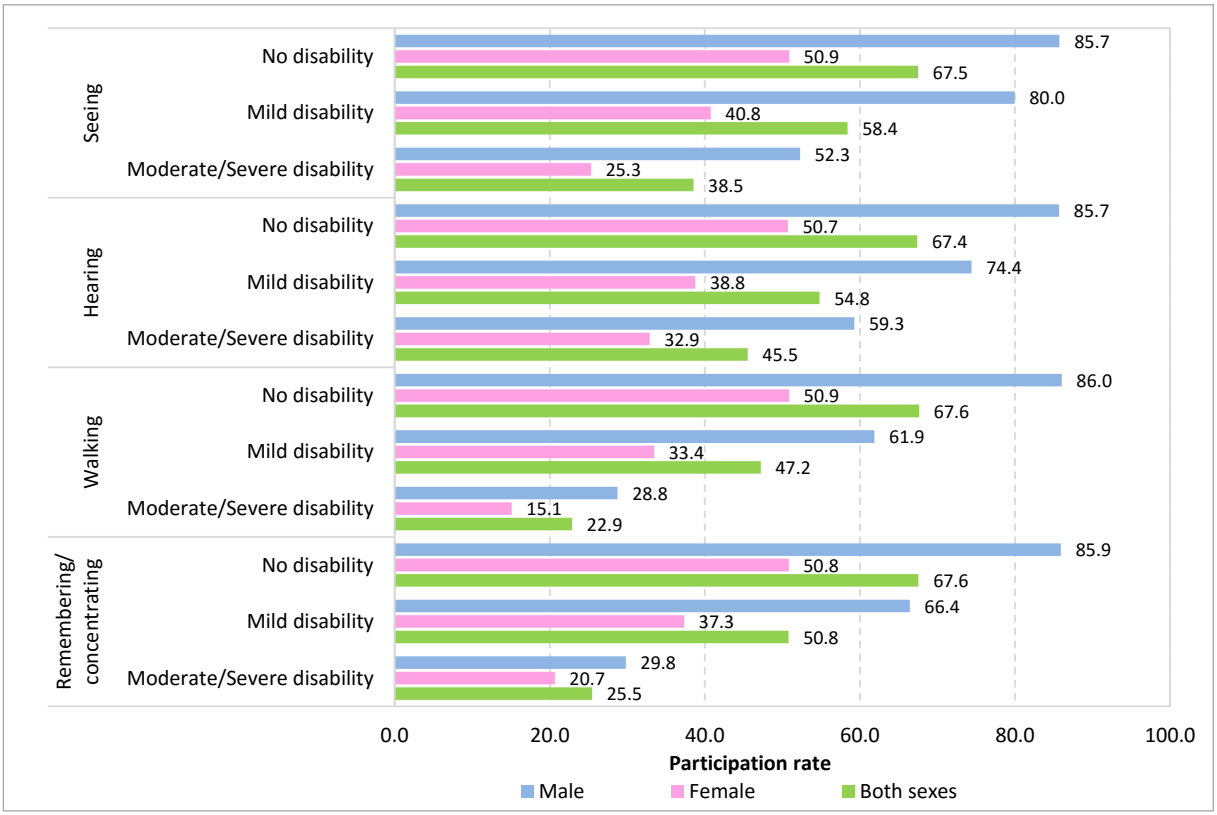
The right to work is one of the key human rights of persons with disabilities. This right is specifically stipulated in Article 27 of the CRPD, recognizing: "....the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others. This includes the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities." The CRPD also mentions that any form of discrimination in the workplace is prohibited; vocational training should be readily accessible and opportunities for self-employment promoted; and reasonable accommodations should be made in the workplace; as well as other provisions. Given the right environment, persons with disabilities can be productive and can fill most work positions (WHO, 2011). Participation in the labour market is a crucial factor in creating an individual's sense of worthiness by contributing to society. The problem worldwide is often that even where legislation is in place to promote this right, workplace-specific disability employment policies are lacking, leaving persons with disabilities out of work despite prevailing legislation (Majola and Dhunpath (2016)). As a result, it is unsurprising that unemployment is one of the major causes which leads to poverty among persons with a disability (WHO, 2011).

To elaborate on the participation in the labour force by persons with a disability, reference was made to the 2014 Census thematic report on the Labour Force (Department of Population, 2017a) in which a thorough description of the position of persons with disabilities in the labour force is given as part of the analysis of vulnerable groups in the labour market. The results in this section are a synopsis of those obtained in that report, and refer only to persons in conventional households.

When considering individuals with disabilities and their participation in the labour force, only data on those aged 15-64 years were analysed. This was done because those aged 65 and over may not have been working anymore and had opted for retirement, whilst those below 15 years were also not typically working. Figure 7.1 shows the rate of participation in the labour force by the type and degree of disability. Note that in this labour force analysis only three categories of disability were classified: 'no disability', 'mild disability' and 'moderate or severe disability'. Readers may want to be reminded here that persons with a 'mild' disability were those who reported in the Census that they had some difficulty in doing one or more of the four functional domains, but that there were no activities in which they had a lot of difficulty, or could not do at all. 'Moderate and severe' disabilities were grouped into a single category to maintain consistency with the 2014 Census thematic report on the Labour Force (Department of Population, 2017a).

Figure 7.1

Labour force participation rates* for persons aged 15-64 in conventional households by domain by degree of disability by sex, 2014 Census



* The participation rate is the ratio of the number of people in the labour force to the number of people in the total population of the same age (see Glossary of terms and definitions).

The Census showed that males and females with a disability were less likely to be participating in the labour force compared to those without a disability. Those who had a mild disability were, however, more likely to be in the labour force than those with a moderate or severe disability. Figure 7.1 shows that the differential in labour force participation was much greater between persons with a moderate/severe disability and a mild disability, than between those with a mild disability and no disability. This holds true for all four functional domains reported in the Census. Individuals with a moderate/severe disability in terms of walking and remembering or concentrating were the least likely to participate in the labour force. Among those with a moderate/severe walking disability, only 22.9 per cent were reported as working. At 28.8 per cent, males were more likely to be working than females, of whom only 15.1 per cent participated. For those with moderate/severe disabilities related to remembering or concentrating, only 25.5 per cent participated in the labour force. For males, the rate was 29.8 per cent and for females, 20.7 per cent. The actual numbers reported in the Census are given at Appendix 1, Table A1.14.

The type of disability which had the biggest difference in labour force participation was between those with a mild disability and no disability walking – less than a half (47.2 per cent) compared with over two thirds (67.6 per cent) - a difference of over 20 percentage

points. The disability type with the smallest differential was 'seeing', where a total of 67.5 per cent without any such disability participated in the labour force compared to 58.4 per cent with a mild degree of this disability (a difference of just over 9 percentage points). Overall, male participation in the labour force was considerably higher than for females for all types and degrees of disability. This is unsurprising as the same pattern can be seen for the male and female population without a disability.

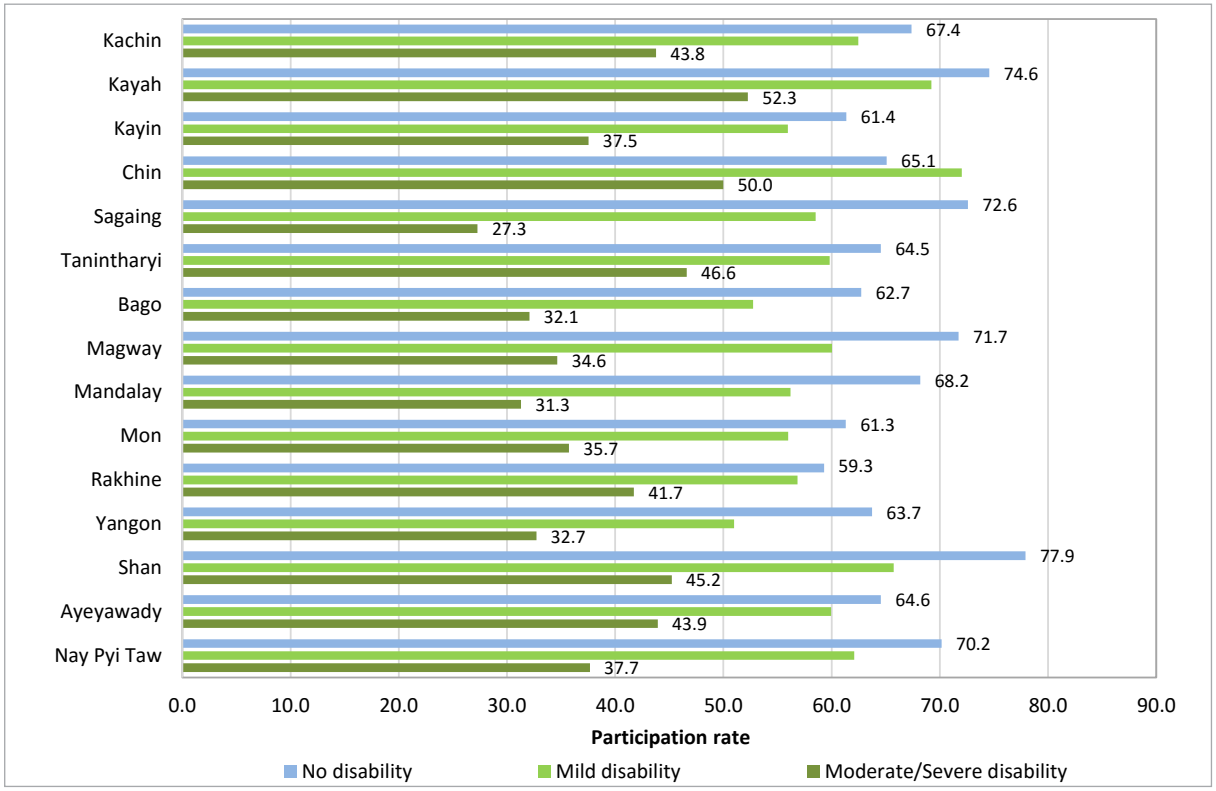
Labour force participation rates by type and degree of disability at the State/Region level are shown at Figure 7.2. In each State/Region, participation in the labour force was considerably higher for those with a mild disability compared to those with a moderate/severe disability. Consistent with the pattern shown at Figure 7.1, males without a disability experienced the highest participation rates in each State/Region. Individuals who were the least likely to participate in the labour force were those who had a disability related to walking, followed by those with a remembering or concentrating disability. Large differences between States/Regions are seen in the Figure. For example, in Chin State more than a third (35.2 per cent) of those with a moderate/severe walking disability were in the labour force, more than twice the rate in Yangon (17.5 per cent). And in Kayah State, the participation rate was over a half (52.3 per cent) for persons with a severe visual disability compared with a little over a quarter (27.3 per cent) in Sagaing. Despite such differences though the overall patterns of labour force participation were similar to the profile at the Union level: lowest participation by those with a moderate/severe disability, slightly higher participation among those with a mild disability and highest participation among those with no disability. (See Appendix 1, Table A1.15, for the actual numbers reported in the Census).

A logistic regression was conducted to estimate the effect that a particular disability has on a person's chances of participating in the labour force. The dependent variable was the economically active state of the individual (employed or unemployed) or not (inactive). Four variables of disability were added as explanatory variables (seeing, hearing, walking and remembering or concentrating). Additional categories were used for further defining these disability variables: no disability, mild disability and moderate/severe disability. In order to calculate the net effect of disability, other variables were used to control other intervening factors. For example, persons with a disability generally have lower educational attainment than persons without disabilities (Department of Population 2017d), while the degree of disability is higher among females than males.

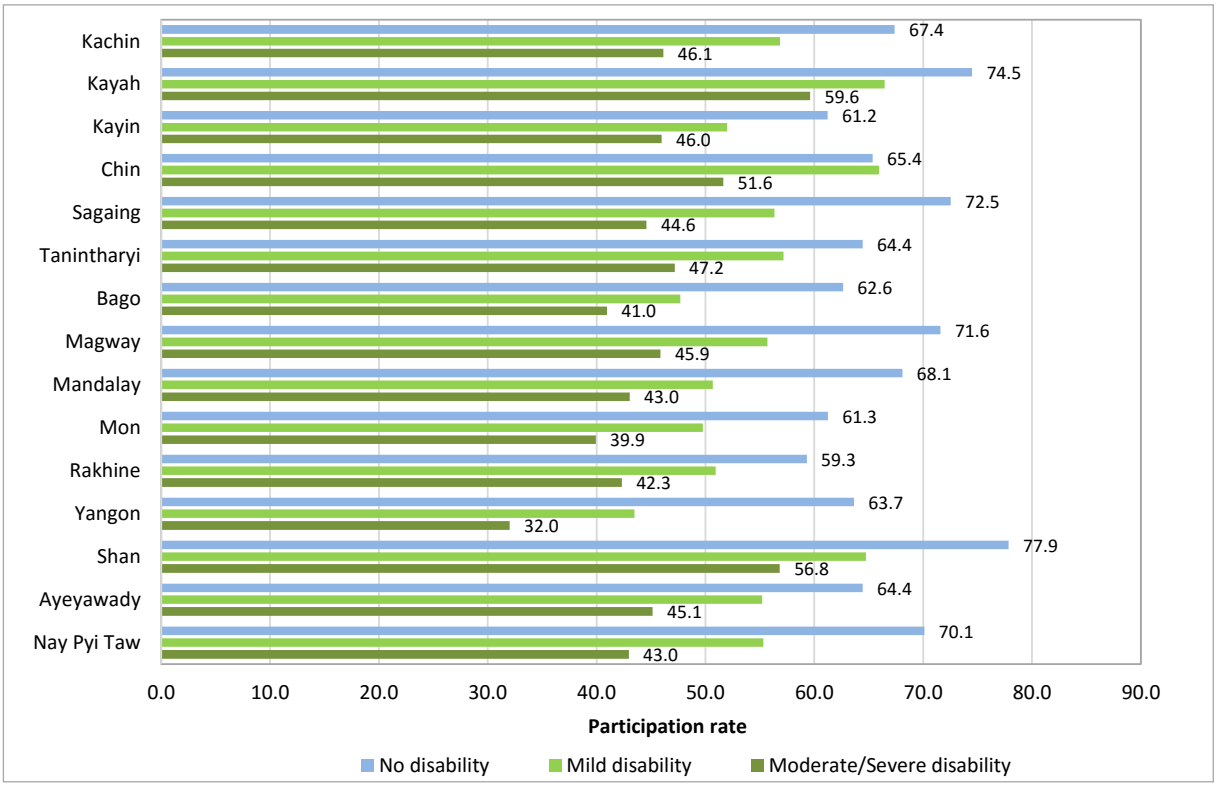
Figure 7.2

Labour force participation rates for persons aged 15-64 in conventional households by domain by degree* of disability, State/Region, 2014 Census

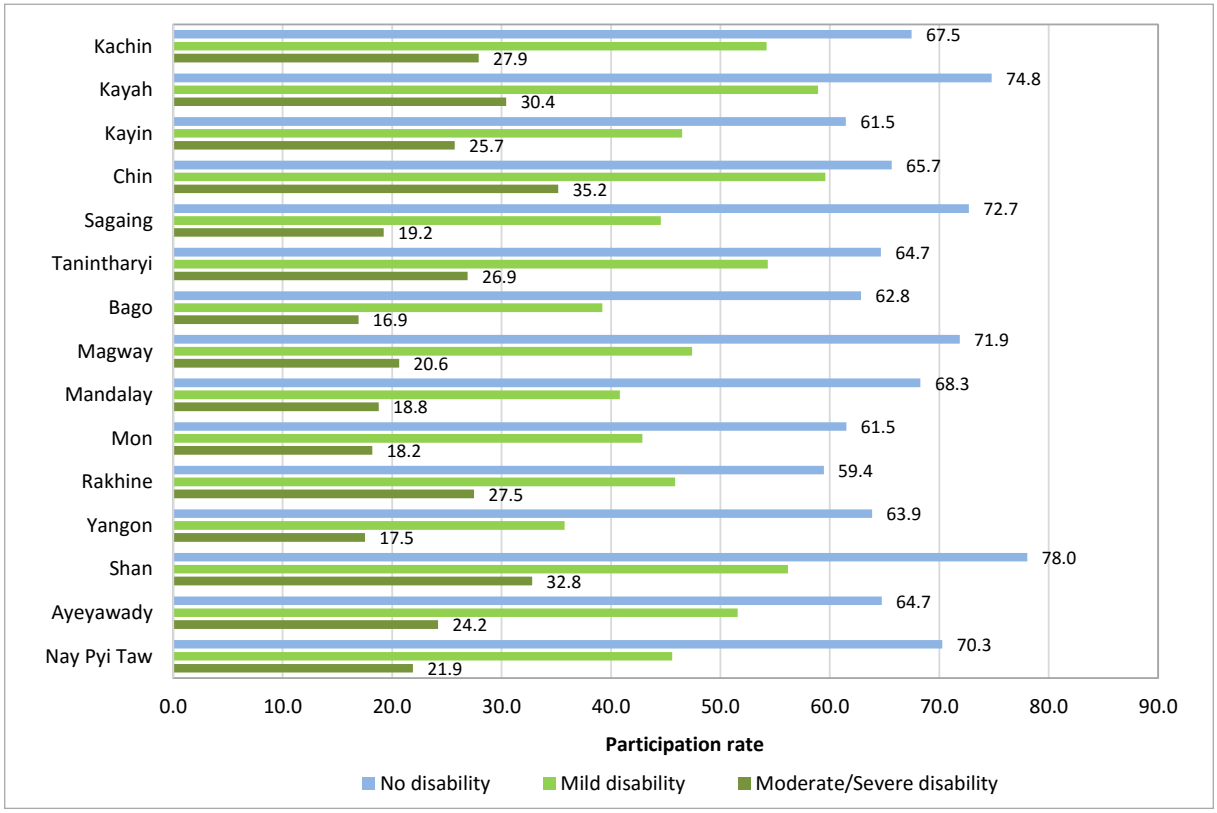
(a) Seeing



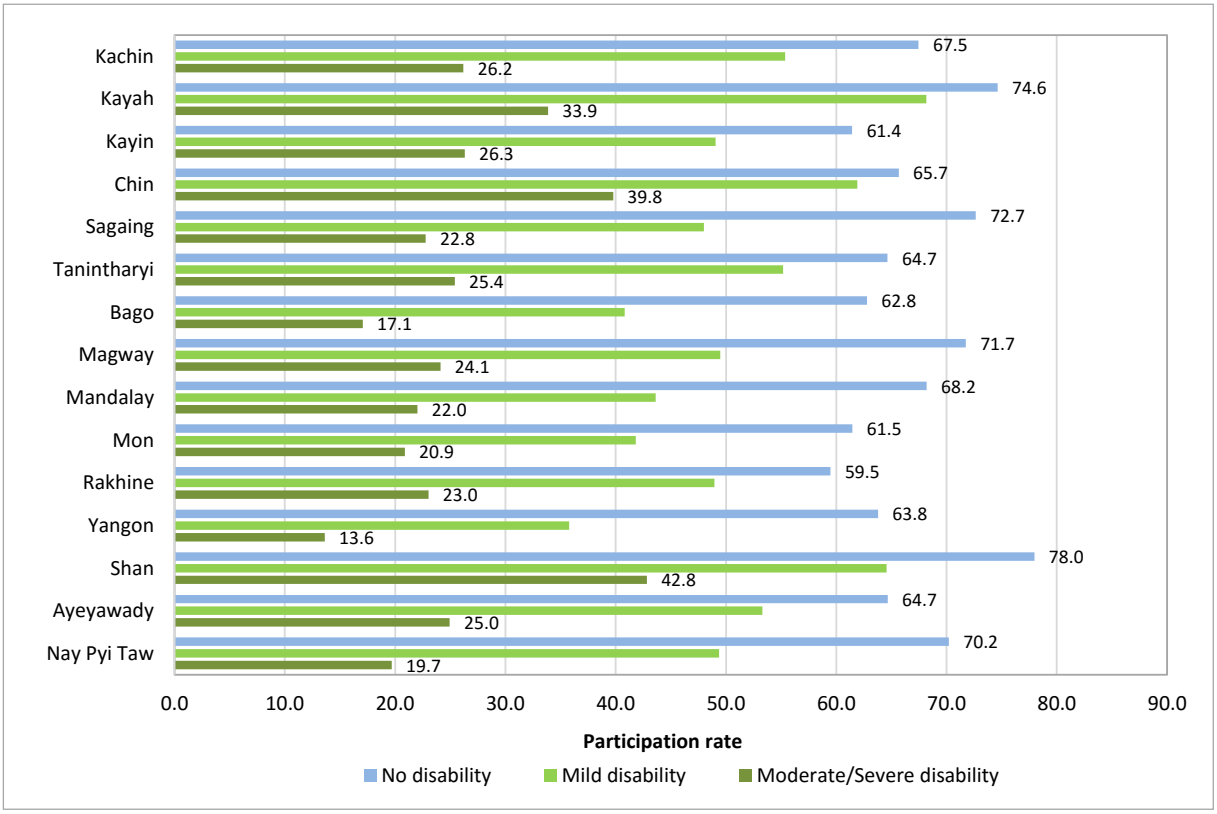
(b) Hearing



(c) Walking



(d) Remembering/concentrating



* For the sake of readability actual rates are only shown for 'no disability' and 'severe disability'.

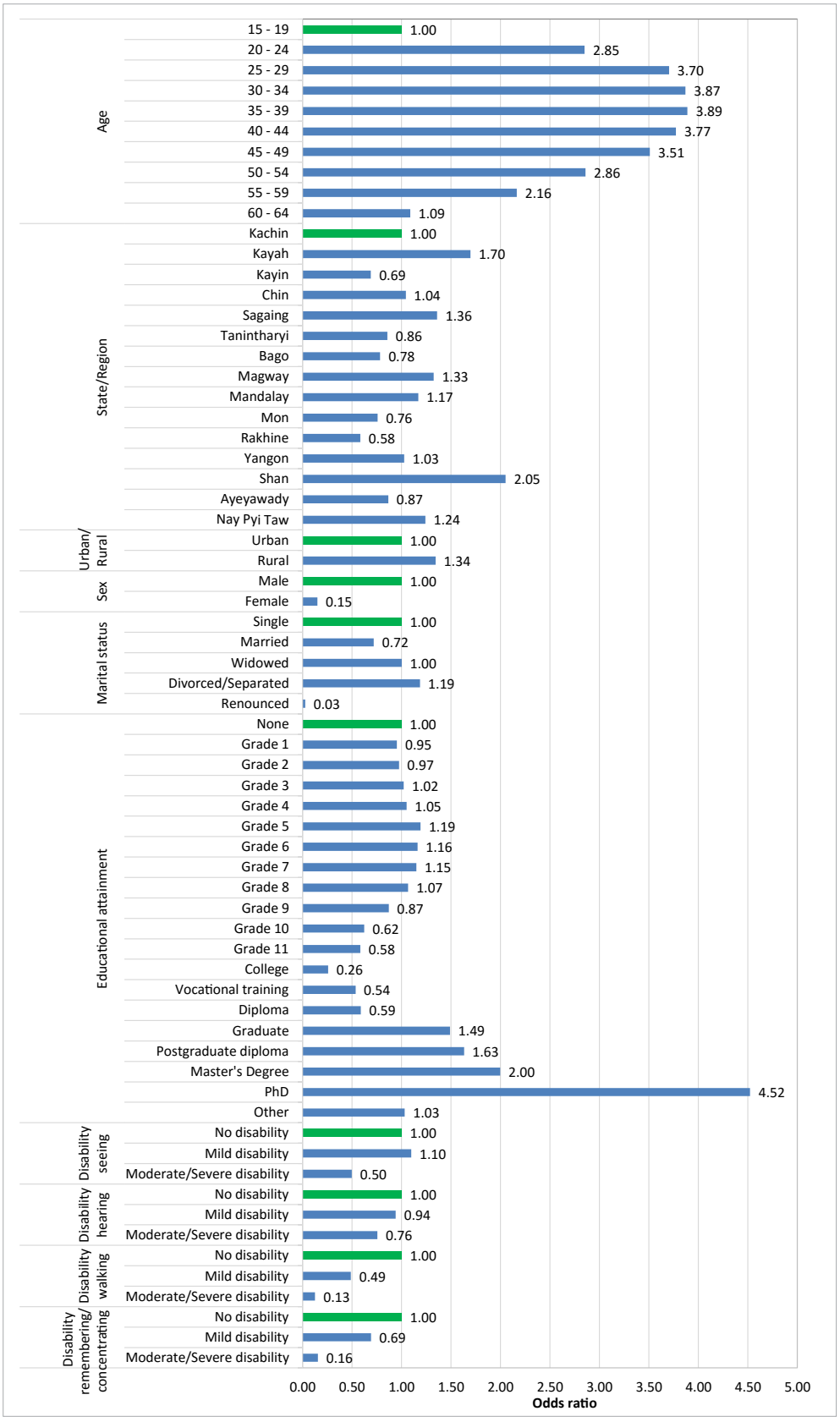
Table 7.1

Logistic regression, odds ratios for labour participation for persons aged 15-64 in conventional households, 2014 Census

Variable	Category	Exp(B)	Variable	Category	Exp(B)
Age	15 - 19	1.00	Educational attainment	None	1.00
	20 - 24	2.85		Grade 1	0.95
	25 - 29	3.70		Grade 2	0.97
	30 - 34	3.87		Grade 3	1.02
	35 - 39	3.89		Grade 4	1.05
	40 - 44	3.77		Grade 5	1.19
	45 - 49	3.51		Grade 6	1.16
	50 - 54	2.86		Grade 7	1.15
	55 - 59	2.16		Grade 8	1.07
	60 - 64	1.09		Grade 9	0.87
State/Region	Kachin	1.00		Grade 10	0.62
	Kayah	1.70		Grade 11	0.58
	Kayin	0.69		College	0.26
	Chin	1.04		Vocational training	0.54
	Sagaing	1.36		Diploma	0.59
	Tanintharyi	0.86		Graduate	1.49
	Bago	0.78		Postgraduate diploma	1.63
	Magway	1.33		Master's Degree	2.00
	Mandalay	1.17		PhD	4.52
	Mon	0.76		Other	1.03
	Rakhine	0.58	Disability seeing	No disability	1.00
	Yangon	1.03		Mild disability	1.10
	Shan	2.05		Moderate/Severe disability	0.50
	Ayeyawady	0.87	Disability hearing	No disability	1.00
	Nay Pyi Taw	1.24		Mild disability	0.94
Urban/Rural	Urban	1.00		Moderate/Severe disability	0.76
	Rural	1.34	Disability walking	No disability	1.00
Sex	Male	1.00		Mild disability	0.49
	Female	0.15		Moderate/Severe disability	0.13
Marital status	Single	1.00	Disability remembering/ concentrating	No disability	1.00
	Married	0.72		Mild disability	0.69
	Widowed	1.00		Moderate/Severe disability	0.16
	Divorced/Separated	1.19	Constant		2.19
	Renounced	0.03			

Figure 7.3

Logistic regression, odds ratios for labour participation of persons aged 15-64 in conventional households, 2014 Census



Additional variables were added to the equation which further explain the situation, such as age-group, State/Region, urban/rural area, sex, marital status and educational attainment. The odds ratio of a person being economically active compared to a reference category was calculated through a logistic regression. Results are presented at Table 7.1 and Figure 7.3.

For those with a mild visual or hearing disability, their chances of participating in the labour force are almost the same as for those with no disability. In fact, those with a mild visual disability seemingly have a greater chance of being economically active than those without a disability. But persons with a disability related to walking or remembering or concentrating fare much worse and have a much greater chance of being excluded from the labour force compared to those with a visual or hearing disability. The odds for a person with a mild walking disability being economically active is about half that of a person with no disability. In the case of individuals with a mild remembering or concentrating disability the odds stood at 0.69.

The chances of persons with a moderate or severe disability being active in the labour market were even slimmer. For those with a moderate/severe visual disability, the odds of participating in the labour force were 50 per cent lower compared to those with no disability. Odds were about 25 per cent lower for those with a moderate/severe hearing disability. For persons with a moderate or severe mobility or cognitive disability, their chances of being economically active are slim. The former's chances of being economically active are about eight times lower (0.13) than those with no mobility disability, whilst they are about one in six for those with a remembering or concentrating disability (0.16).

When considering the age of persons, those aged 35-39 are the most likely to be in the labour force, closely followed by those aged 30-34 years. In fact, the odds of those aged 35-39 years participating in the labour force compared to those aged 15-19 years are almost four-fold. In addition, compared to Kachin State, those living in Shan State have the highest odds of participating in the labour market. As seen previously, females' chances of working are nearly seven times lower than males' chances. In addition, those living in rural areas have higher odds of participating in the labour force than those living in urban areas. Unsurprisingly, those with the highest educational attainment (postgraduate diploma, master's degree or PhD) have the highest odds of labour force participation.

7.2 Economic Activity

Table 7.2 shows the level of activity reported in the Census for those persons aged 15-64 with different degrees of disability. The reasons for inactivity varied, but generally the largest proportion of both males and females with either a mild or moderate/severe degree of disability were reported as not working because they were pensioners, retired, or older persons. The proportions with a mild disability not working ranged from 28.4 per cent of males (seeing) to 44.7 per cent of females (hearing), and for those with a moderate or severe disability the range was from 21.5 per cent of males (remembering or concentrating) to 49.6 per cent of females (seeing). These proportions compare with levels of just 4.3 to 5.8 per cent for those with no disability. Females consistently had higher proportions than males not active because they were doing household work or ill/living with a disability across all domains.

Table 7.2

Percentage of persons aged 15-64 in conventional households by activity status by domain by degree of disability by sex, 2014 Census

(a) Seeing

	Male			Female		
	No disability	Mild disability	Severe disability	No disability	Mild disability	Severe disability
Employee (government)	4.0	3.5	1.3	2.7	1.7	0.3
Employee (private org.)	25.0	14.2	8.2	12.2	5.1	2.4
Employer	3.9	6.6	3.1	1.2	1.8	0.9
Own account worker	29.0	31.0	14.9	14.4	12.1	4.7
Contributing family worker	8.2	3.0	2.6	11.1	6.0	2.8
Sought work	3.0	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.2
Did not seek work	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Full-time student	14.6	1.2	1.6	13.8	1.2	1.0
Household work	1.4	1.0	1.2	33.9	31.2	14.8
Pensioner, retired, older person	4.3	28.4	39.1	5.4	33.9	49.6
Ill, disabled	0.7	3.9	20.4	0.5	3.6	19.5
Other active	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other inactive	5.3	5.6	6.2	2.5	2.7	3.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(b) Hearing

	Male			Female		
	No disability	Mild disability	Severe disability	No disability	Mild disability	Severe disability
Employee (government)	4.0	1.8	0.9	2.7	0.4	0.2
Employee (private org.)	24.9	10.9	9.1	12.1	4.2	3.8
Employer	4.0	4.3	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.7
Own account worker	29.1	23.5	16.2	14.4	8.8	6.2
Contributing family worker	8.1	4.2	6.7	11.1	5.7	5.4
Sought work	2.9	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.4
Did not seek work	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3
Full-time student	14.4	1.9	1.7	13.6	1.3	1.2
Household work	1.4	1.4	2.0	33.9	23.9	18.1
Pensioner, retired, older person	4.5	38.5	33.6	5.7	44.7	41.8
Ill, disabled	0.7	6.4	18.2	0.6	6.1	17.5
Other active	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other inactive	5.3	5.8	7.2	2.5	3.1	4.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(c) Walking

	Male			Female		
	No disability	Mild disability	Severe disability	No disability	Mild disability	Severe disability
Employee (government)	4.0	2.7	1.7	2.7	0.5	0.2
Employee (private org.)	25.0	10.2	4.2	12.2	3.4	1.2
Employer	4.0	4.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.6
Own account worker	29.2	21.0	8.3	14.4	8.6	3.0
Contributing family worker	8.1	3.3	2.3	11.1	5.0	2.1
Sought work	2.9	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.2
Did not seek work	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Full-time student	14.5	1.6	1.6	13.6	1.1	1.0
Household work	1.4	1.5	1.2	34.0	24.5	9.6
Pensioner, retired, older person	4.4	34.6	29.7	5.5	42.9	41.6
Ill, disabled	0.4	13.0	42.7	0.3	9.0	36.7
Other active	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other inactive	5.3	5.9	5.3	2.5	3.0	3.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(d) Remembering/concentrating

	Male			Female		
	No disability	Mild disability	Severe disability	No disability	Mild disability	Severe disability
Employee (government)	4.0	1.9	0.8	2.7	0.3	0.1
Employee (private org.)	24.9	11.1	4.7	12.1	4.5	2.2
Employer	4.0	4.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.6
Own account worker	29.2	23.0	8.3	14.4	9.7	4.3
Contributing family worker	8.1	4.7	5.3	11.1	6.2	4.3
Sought work	2.9	1.1	1.0	1.8	0.4	0.4
Did not seek work	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.6
Full-time student	14.4	3.0	2.4	13.6	1.7	1.5
Household work	1.4	1.8	2.3	33.9	25.3	13.0
Pensioner, retired, older person	4.6	29.4	21.5	5.8	37.8	32.8
Ill, disabled	0.5	11.3	38.1	0.4	8.6	32.2
Other active	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other inactive	5.2	7.3	12.7	2.5	3.6	7.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

As noted above, persons with a disability tend to be in the older age groups. This is supported by the much higher percentages of persons with a disability who reported in the Census that they were pensioners, retired or old persons. For example, for males without a visual disability, about 4.3 per cent were reported as 'pensioner, retired or older person' compared to 28.4 per cent with a mild disability and 39.1 per cent with a moderate/severe disability. In addition, the percentage of those seeking work was higher for those without a disability compared to those with any degree of disability. Conversely, and for the reason that they are much younger, the percentage of individuals not working because they were students was very much lower for persons with a disability than for those without a disability.

For those that were active in the labour force, the differential between the proportion of own account workers that were reported as having no disability and those with a mild disability, particularly among males, was far less pronounced. The percentage point difference for such males ranged from just 2.0 (for seeing) to 8.2 (for walking). These differences were greater for females, and clearly much greater when comparing persons with moderate or severe disabilities.

According to the International Labour Organization, vulnerable employment constitutes those who are own account workers or contributing family workers. These workers often do not have formal work arrangements, which decrease their chances of decent working conditions and adequate social security. In addition, as employment is often in the informal sector they are not represented by a trade union or similar organization as such, and therefore do not have a means to express their concerns and have them addressed. The earnings of workers in vulnerable employment are often lower whilst the work is more likely to take place amidst difficult conditions that are detrimental to the worker's health, safety and human rights, and is characterized by low productivity (ILO, 2010).

Generally, among the 15-64 working-age population, the percentages who have a mild or moderate/severe disability and engage in vulnerable employment are higher than those without a disability. Specifically, Figure 7.4 shows that 61.2 per cent of those with a moderate/severe visual disability were working in vulnerable employment compared to 56.1 per cent of those with no visual disability. Those with a moderate/severe remembering or concentrating disability have the highest percentage of persons in vulnerable employment (69.4 per cent). Generally, jobs which require lower skill levels are more frequently occupied by those with a disability than by those without. Conversely, occupations requiring highly trained personnel are more often filled by those without a disability. This should come as no surprise, as persons with a disability have lower educational attainment levels than those without a disability. (Appendix 1, Table A1.16 gives the actual numbers of people working in vulnerable employment).

Figure 7.4

Percentage of employed persons aged 15-64 in conventional households working in vulnerable employment by domain by degree of disability, 2014 Census

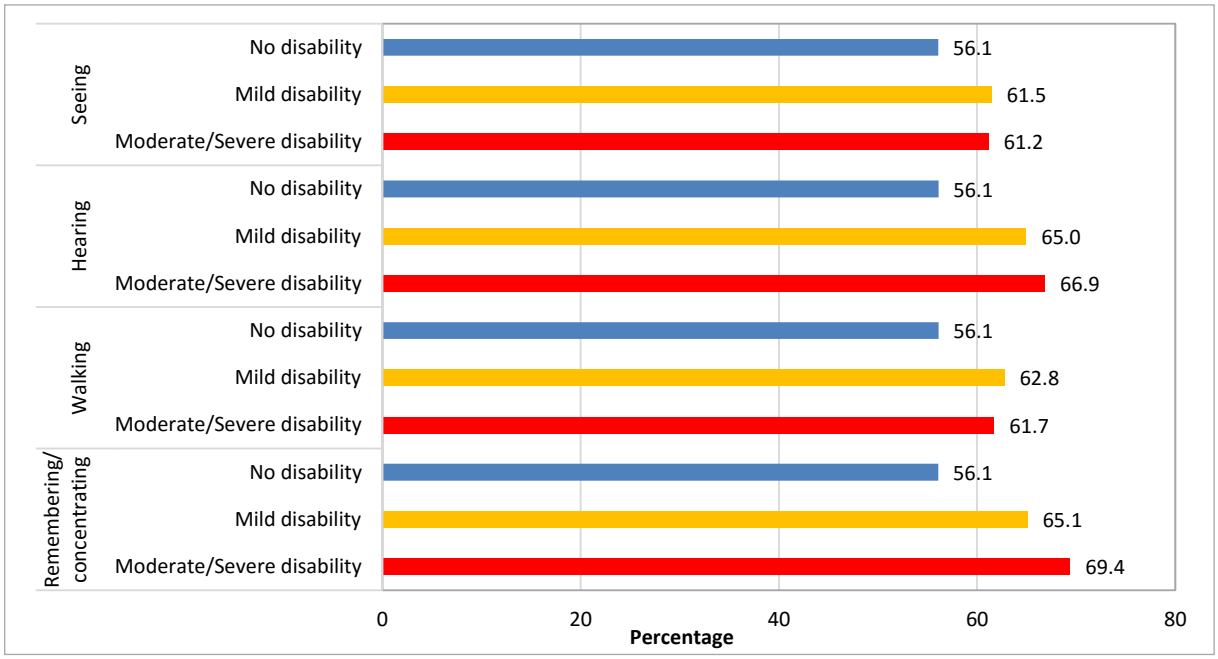
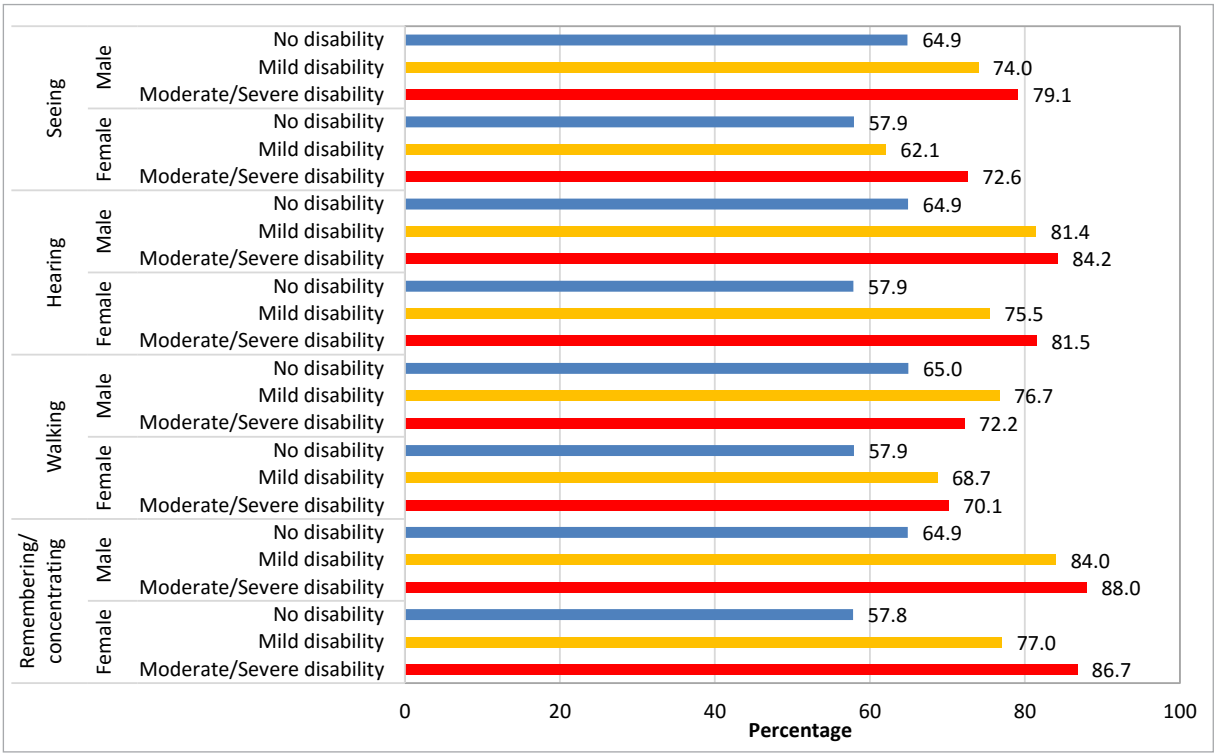


Figure 7.5 illustrates this observation, characterized by type of disability, sex and percentage employed as skilled agricultural workers or in elementary occupations. The figure shows that males with a moderate/severe disability (in each of the four domains) are more likely to be employed as a skilled agricultural worker or in elementary occupations than females. Moreover, a higher percentage of those with a moderate/severe disability (again, in each of the domains) were reported as working in such occupations than those without a disability. For example, 84.2 per cent of males with a moderate/severe hearing disability were employed as agricultural workers or in elementary occupations, compared to 64.9 per cent of males without a hearing disability. The respective percentages of females for the same disability category were 81.5 per cent and 57.9 per cent. The difference between those with and without a disability was largest for those with moderate or severe difficulties remembering or concentrating where 88.0 per cent of males and 86.7 per cent of females were employed as skilled agricultural workers or in elementary occupations, compared to 64.9 (males) and 57.8 (females) per cent without a disability.

Figure 7.5

Percentage of employed persons aged 15-64 in conventional households working as skilled agricultural workers or in elementary occupations by domain by degree of disability by sex, 2014 Census

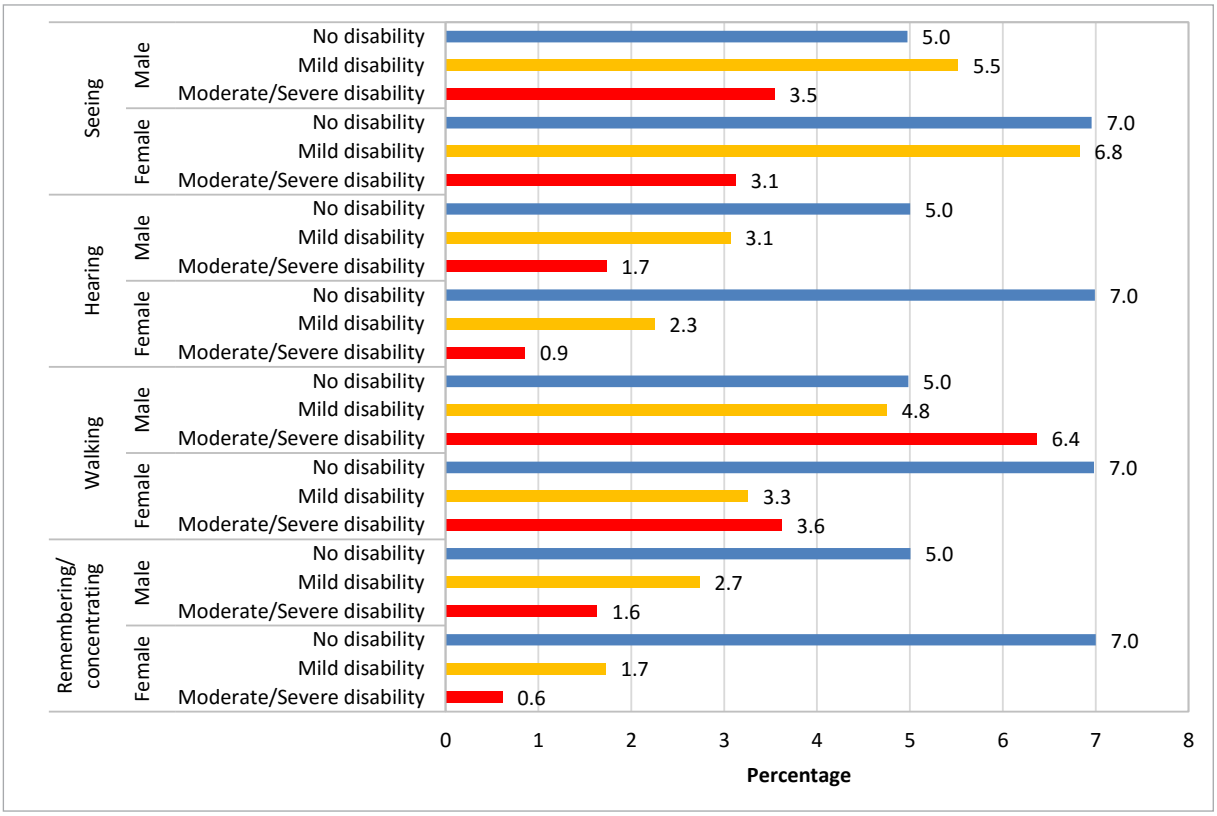


A very different picture is painted when it comes to high-skilled work. Figure 7.6 shows the percentage of persons with and without a disability who were employed as managers, professionals or technicians and associate professionals. For almost all the domains, individuals with a disability had a lower representation in high-skilled jobs. The one exception was among males with a moderate or severe walking disability, who reported a higher percentage (6.4 per cent) in high-skilled labour than those without a disability (5.0 per cent). The same does not, however, hold true for women with walking disabilities. In addition, a significantly lower percentage of males and females with a moderate/severe hearing or remembering or concentrating disability occupy high-skilled positions. Such high-skilled occupations often require considerable communication skills and advanced processing and remembering of abstract information; having a disability which would severely impede this, therefore, makes the result unsurprising.

Appendix 1, Table A1.17 gives the numbers of employed persons reported in the Census as working by the main occupational groups.

Figure 7.6

Percentage of employed persons aged 15-64 in conventional households working as managers, professionals or technicians and associate professionals by domain by degree of disability by sex, 2014 Census



The majority of individuals with a moderate or severe disability work in the primary sector. Roughly 60 per cent of males and 54.7 per cent of females with such a degree of visual impairment work in agriculture, forestry or fishing. It should be noted, however, that the industrial category for many persons with a disability was not identifiable from the information collected in the Census, leaving the results open to some possible misinterpretation of the real situation. For women with a moderate or severe visual disability, in 32.7 per cent of responses an industrial category was not allocated. For females with a disability in remembering or concentrating this percentage was as high as 48.7 per cent, whilst for a walking disability it was 42.8 per cent. This means that when interpreting these results, it should be kept in mind that for some disabilities an industrial category was not identified for nearly half of the individuals.

Chapter 8. Disability and poverty

8.1 Disability prevalence and wealth distribution

The World Report on Disability states that the income-poverty rate for individuals with a disability is two to three times higher than for those without a disability (WHO and The World Bank, 2011). Research has shown that disability and poverty go hand in hand, with the former being both a cause and a consequence of the latter. Figure 8.1 shows (simply) how poverty and disability are intertwined in a (more) complex vicious circle.[5] Disability leads to poverty because persons with a disability often do not receive formal education and fail to learn the skills needed to earn a proper living. Their chances of getting and retaining a job, especially in the formal sector, are low, which reduces their earnings. They also face other challenges which can impose financial burdens, such as higher health and living costs related to their physical or mental condition. On the other hand, poverty can dramatically influence a person's chances to acquire a disability. Disability originates from the interaction of a person's impairment (and a person's aptitudes) with the environment (both barriers and facilitators). As such, a poor person with an impairment is more likely to find himself/herself at a disadvantage in many aspects of life, since poverty may reflect lower access to rehabilitation and assistive devices (which may counterbalance the effect of the impairment), higher environmental barriers and lower availability of facilities (in poor households and poor communities).

Figure 8.1

The vicious circle of disability and poverty

As shown in previous chapters, persons with disabilities are more likely to be excluded from formal education and are also less likely to be economically active compared to those without a disability. A 2009 study conducted by the OECD in 21 upper-middle income and high-income countries showed that persons with a disability are more likely to experience poverty than those without a disability. An exception to this was seen in Norway, Slovakia and Sweden. In addition, persons with disabilities are twice as likely to be unemployed. The report noted that in developing countries, limited empirical research is available on poverty status and disability (OECD, 2009).

[5] Based on: The cycle of poverty and disability. A trap for many. https://www.add.org.uk/why-disability/cycle-poverty-and-disability

Figure 8.2 shows the disability prevalence rates for persons by wealth index quintile and sex. The Figure clearly shows considerably higher prevalence rates for disability in the lower than in the higher wealth quintiles. For both males and females, a higher wealth quintile is related to a lower prevalence rate.

A similar pattern emerges when sex-specific percentages of those with difficulty in each of the four functional domains are plotted against the wealth quintiles (Figure 8.3). For example, the proportion of males who reportedly had a visual disability was 2.74 per cent in the lowest wealth quintile, but only 1.60 per cent in the highest quintile. Again, a gradual decrease in the quintile percentages takes place as the wealth index increases. Both Figure 8.2 and Figure 8.3 confirm that persons with a disability more frequently belong to the poorest group of society.

Figure 8.2

Disability prevalence rates by wealth index quintile by sex, 2014 Census

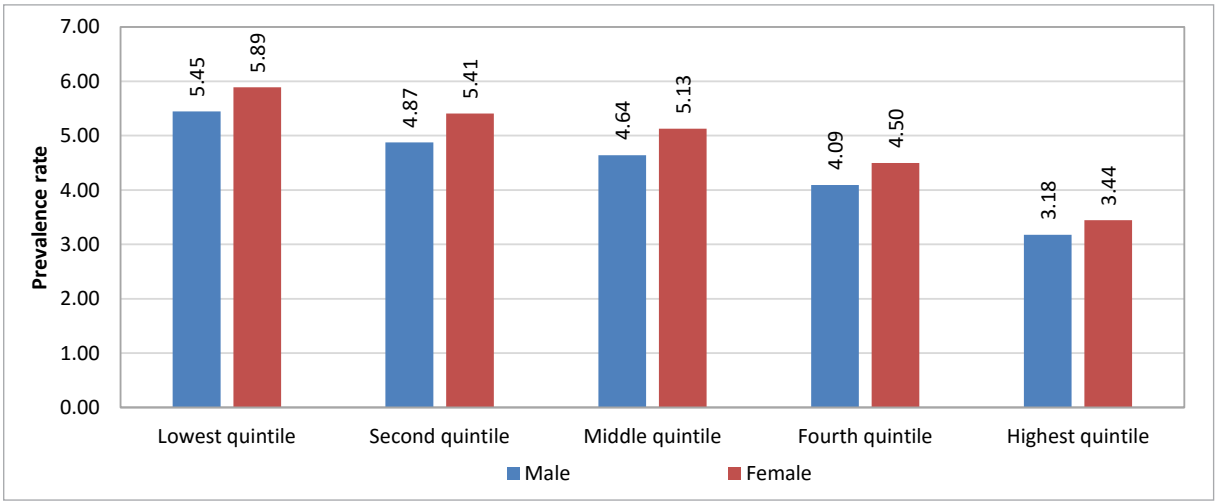
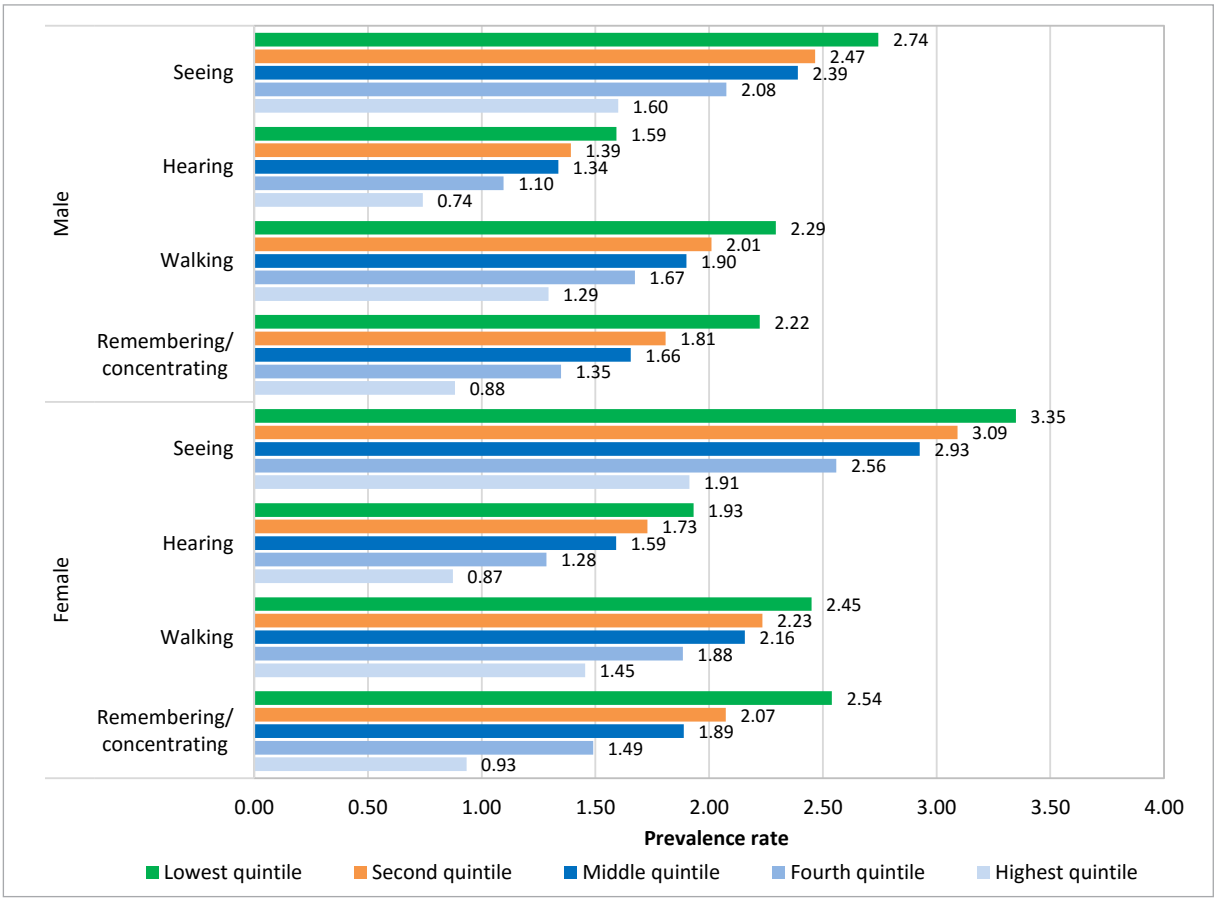


Figure 8.3

Disability prevalence rates by domain by wealth index quintile by sex, 2014 Census



8.2 Housing conditions and household amenities

A person's living situation says a lot about who they are and how they experience life. A home can be shared with others permanently, as well as be a physical space in which guests are received, and can greatly influence the quality of a person's life. For persons with disabilities, living in a suitable home is often a challenge. Not only can living independently from one's caregivers be a challenge even if a person with a disability is ready to live on his/her own, but the availability of appropriate housing, as well as funding and technical support for adapted housing, is often non-existent. Consequently, questions such as where a child with a disability will live and who will support them once the caregiver passes on are worrying many and are often left unanswered (Connery, 2016).

The poorer position of persons with disabilities means that they have less access to certain amenities and facilities. This may have a negative impact on their living conditions and quality of life. This section looks into a number of these amenities. The information that the 2014 Census collected from people living in institutions was more limited than that from people living in conventional households, and did not include data on housing characteristics. Consequently, the information regarding housing conditions and access to household amenities is not available for institutions. This part of the report therefore refers, again, only

to the population in conventional households. The information on amenities was collected at the household level and not at the individual level. As the analysis deals with individuals with a disability, all the characteristics particular to the household in which they were enumerated were also assigned to them. Differences between males and females were investigated, but as gender differences in terms of access to some facilities and ownership were very small, sex differentials are not discussed on these items.

8.2.1 Access to improved drinking water

The 2014 Census showed that Myanmar is still below the global average in terms of access to improved drinking water. A total of 33.2 million persons out of the 48 million enumerated in conventional households had access to improved drinking water. This is only 69.5 per cent. In comparison, the average rate of access to improved drinking water was 87 per cent for developing countries and 89 per cent globally in 2011. The current rate in Myanmar is close to the average rate that was reported in developing countries twenty-five years ago, which stood at 70 per cent in 1990 (United Nations, 2013b, p 46).

Figure 8.4 shows the source of drinking water by disability status. 'Improved' water sources are indicated in green and 'unimproved water sources' in red (see the Glossary of terms and definitions for the definitions of these sources in the context of the Myanmar Census). In general, level of access to unimproved water sources are lower both for persons with and without disabilities than the level of access to improved water sources. The total percentage of persons with disabilities who get their drinking water from unimproved water sources is 35.5 per cent compared to 30.3 per cent for persons without disabilities.

8.2.2 Access to improved sanitation facilities

Whilst Myanmar's access to improved drinking water remains a major challenge, great strides have been made in terms of access to improved sanitation facilities. The 2014 Census showed that 74.3 per cent of households had 'improved sanitation' (2.1 per cent with a flush toilet and 72.2 per cent with a water sealed improved pit latrine) (Department of Population, 2015). As a result, Myanmar scores above the global coverage of 64 per cent (United Nations, 2013b p 48). Rural residents had lower levels of access to improved sanitation facilities than their urban counterparts. Only two thirds of rural residents had access to improved sanitation facilities, while more than 90 per cent of urban dwellers had such access. Likewise, there were nearly one fifth of rural residents whose household did not have a toilet facility, compared to less than 3 per cent of urban residents (Department of Population, 2015).

Figure 8.4

Percentage of persons in conventional households by source of drinking water by disability status, 2014 Census

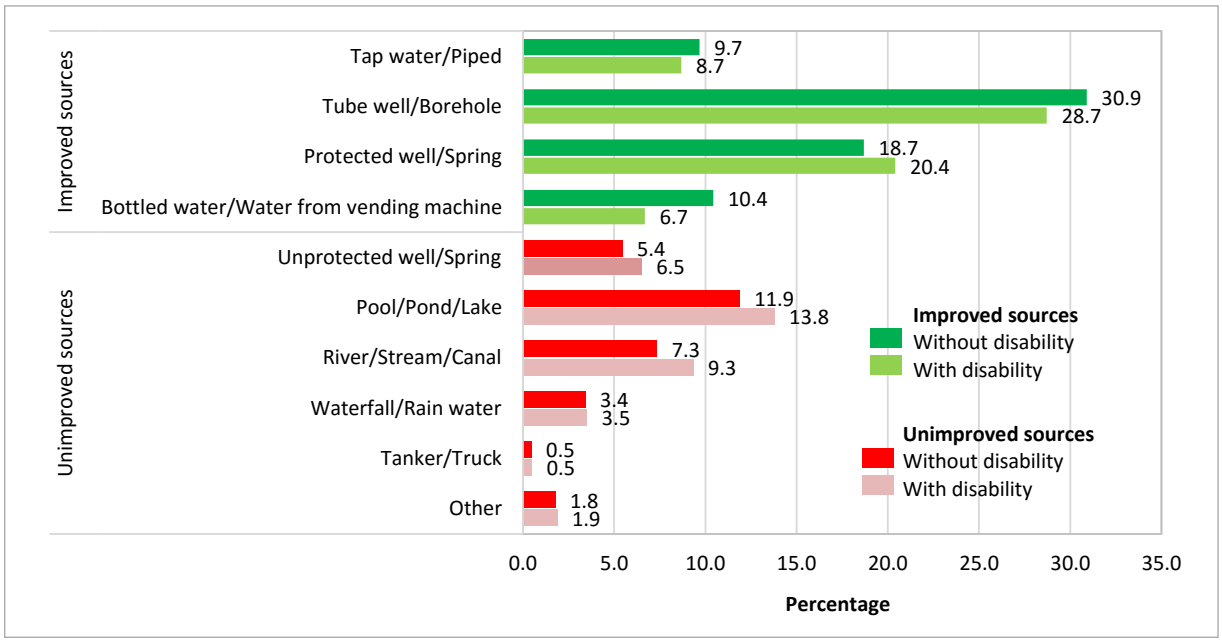
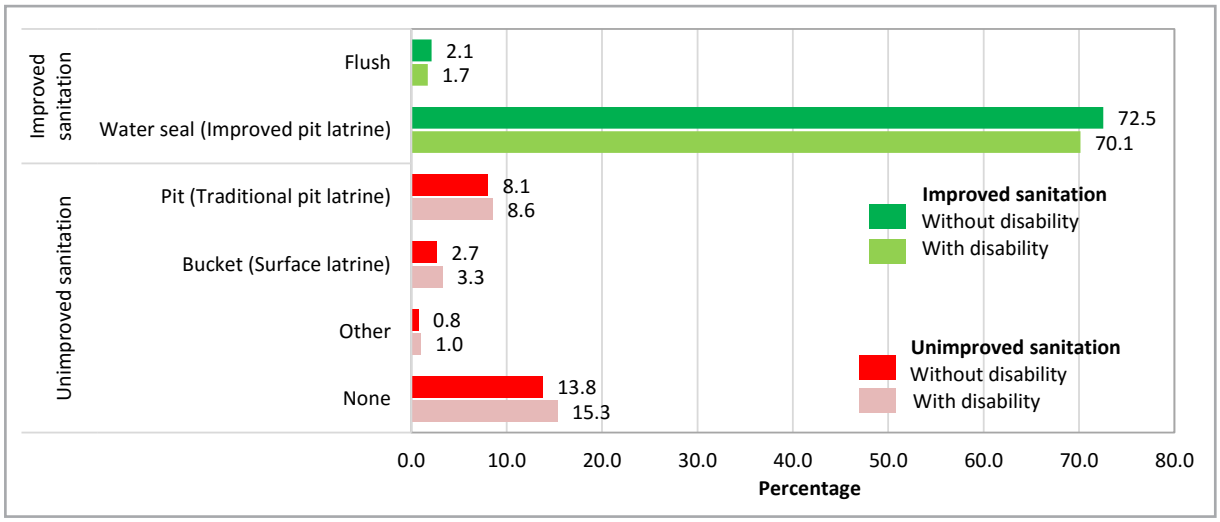


Figure 8.5

Percentage of persons in conventional households by type of sanitation by disability status, 2014 Census



Levels of access to improved sanitation were, however, somewhat lower for persons with disabilities than for those without disabilities. Figure 8.5 shows that 71.8 per cent of persons with a disability live in a household with improved sanitation (flush toilet or water seal), compared with 74.6 per cent of persons without disabilities. Note the very high proportion of people in both groups whose improved sanitation was a water seal (improved pit latrine) rather than a flush toilet. Despite these improvements, 13.8 per cent of persons without disabilities and 15.3 per cent of persons with disabilities still had no access to a toilet at all.

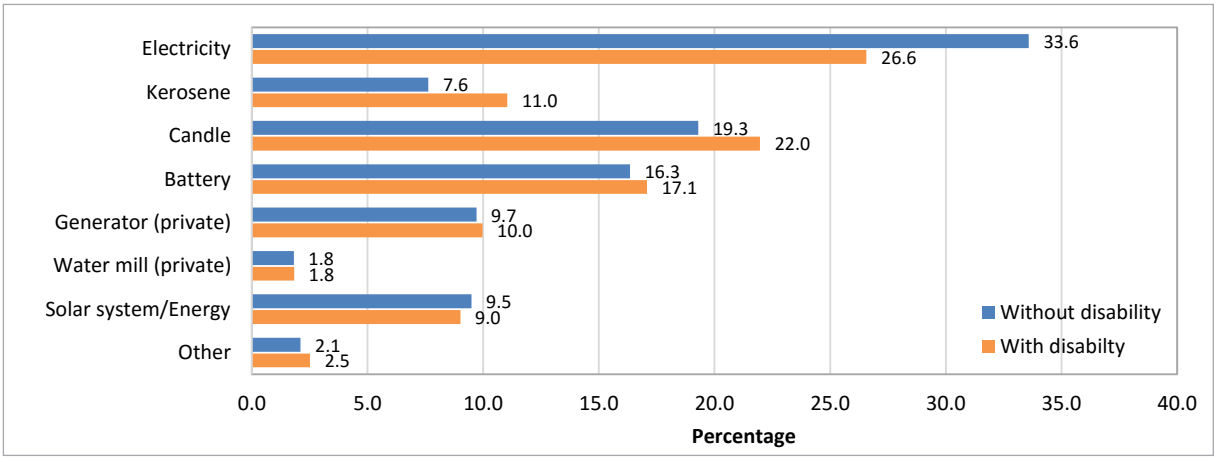
This proportion is higher than the 2011 global level of 15 per cent (United Nations, 2013b, p 49).

8.2.3 Source of energy for lighting

About a third (32.4 per cent) of all households reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by candles (20.7 per cent) (Department of Population, 2015). There was a large difference between urban and rural areas in terms of electricity usage: in urban areas, more than three quarters (77.5 per cent) of households used electricity against a meagre one in seven (14.9 per cent) in rural areas. A clear differential also exists between the use of electricity by persons with disabilities and those without disabilities. Among persons without disabilities, 33.6 per cent reported living in households that used electricity for lighting. For persons with disabilities, this proportion was seven percentage points lower (26.6 per cent). In contrast, more persons with disabilities lived in housing where candles were used as a source of lighting (22.0 per cent) compared with persons without disabilities (19.3 per cent). Proportions using other sources of lighting identified in the Census were about the same among those with and without disabilities.

Figure 8.6

Percentage of persons in conventional households by source of lighting by disability status, 2014 Census

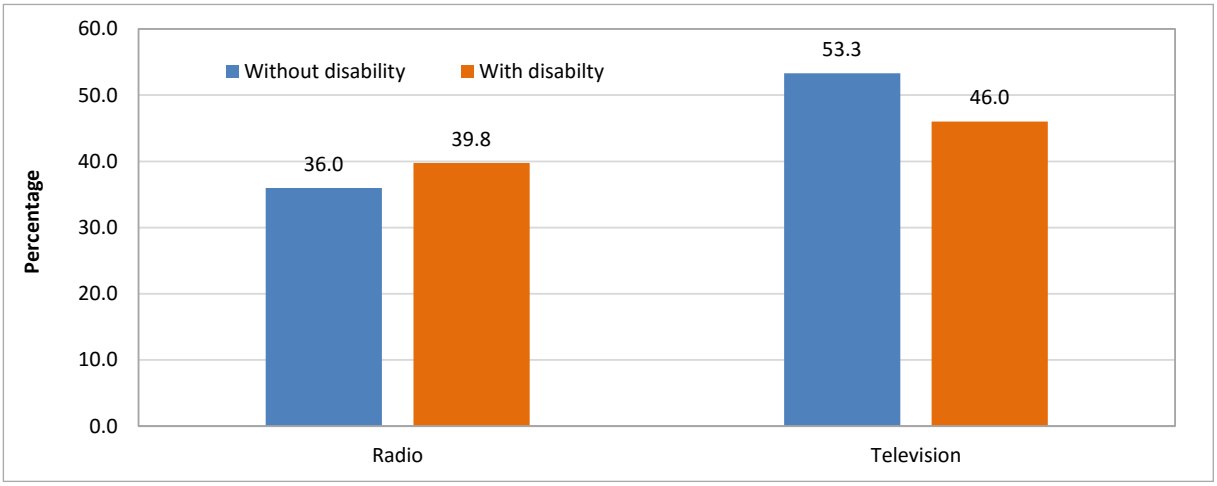


8.2.4 Access to a radio and television

The possession of/access to a radio and television is an important indicator of the wealth of a household. It is also an important means for people to obtain news and other important information. It is interesting that in the Census, more households indicated that they have access to a television (49.5 per cent) than a radio (35.5 per cent) (Department of Population, 2015). A higher percentage of PWDs have access to a radio compared to persons without a disability (39.8 per cent against 36.0 per cent) (Figure 8.7). However, a clear difference exists between the two groups in terms of access to a television. More than half (53.3 per cent) of persons without disabilities had access to a television, compared with 46.0 per cent of persons with a disability.

Figure 8.7

Percentage of persons in conventional households with access to a radio or television by disability status, 2014 Census

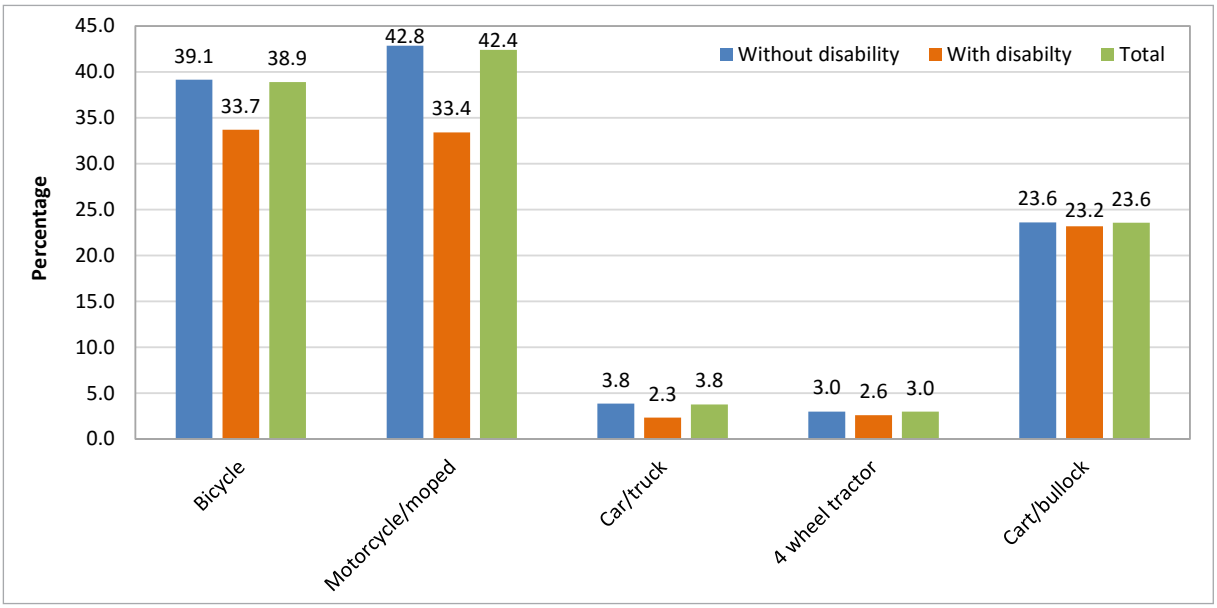


8.2.5 Acccess to transportation

Availability of transport is an important issue for persons with a disability. Public transport is often not adapted for persons with a disability. Having an alternative means of transportation is therefore important for households with a person with a disability. Lack of transport may deny persons with a disability access to services, education and employment. Having a vehicle is also an important indicator of the standard of living of the household the person with a disability lives in. Figure 8.8 shows access to a transport facility, by type, for persons with and without disabilities.

Figure 8.8

Percentage of persons in conventional households with access to transportation by disability status, 2014 Census



Note: Total equals the percentage of conventional households with access to transportation.

Access to a car or truck is still very uncommon in Myanmar. Only 3.8 per cent of persons without disabilities were reported as living in a household with access to a car or truck. Low though this proportion may be, it is twice as high as the percentage of persons with disabilities. Also, large differences exist for the less expensive vehicles: some 33.4 per cent of persons with a disability were living in a household with access to a motorcycle or moped, compared with 42.8 per cent of persons without disabilities. The percentages with access to a bicycle were respectively 33.7 and 39.1 per cent for persons with and without a disability. Access to a bullock/cart was almost the same for both groups.

Appendix 1, Table A1.18 gives the numbers of people reported in the Census as living in households with access to the several housing amenities and household assets covered in this section.

8.3 Accessibility of services

An important principle of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is accessibility: ensuring there is equal access for all. Inclusivity of persons with disabilities in society requires them to be able to access the same facilities as everyone else. Nevertheless, persons with disabilities face numerous barriers or obstacles which can impede this access, including in their physical environment (such as stairs), transportation, information and public facilities and services.[6] Thus despite the signing of the CRPD by United Nations Member States, considerable gaps remain in terms of accessibility to health care and other services for persons with a disability. According to Khan *et al* (2017), the implementation of rehabilitation policies and legislation to address this is lagging behind.

Figure 8.9 shows the distribution of physical rehabilitation service providers, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross, Physical Rehabilitation Programme in Myanmar. The map shows that services are quite heavily concentrated in the major cities. This means that persons with disabilities in more remote rural areas have serious problems in finding treatment and support. Unfortunately, the Census could not investigate the problems persons with a disability may have in accessing adequate care and rehabilitation services. This would have involved special questions on distance and travel time to service centres not appropriate for a census. As data on prevalence of disability and the reported number of persons with a disability are seriously under-reported in the Census, it is also not possible to make a comparison between the availability of service centres and the true number of persons with a disability at the District and Township levels.

The only information from the Census that could be related to accessibility is the availability of communication devices such as landline phones, mobile phones, computers and internet access in the household. Figure 8.10 shows the percentage of the population with access to such communication devices by disability status.

The global report on ICT in 2013 ranked Myanmar as one of the 39 least connected countries in the world, where: "…. internet access is limited, hardly ever high-speed, very expensive, and used by only a small proportion of the population" (ITU, 2013 p 42). The 2014 Census

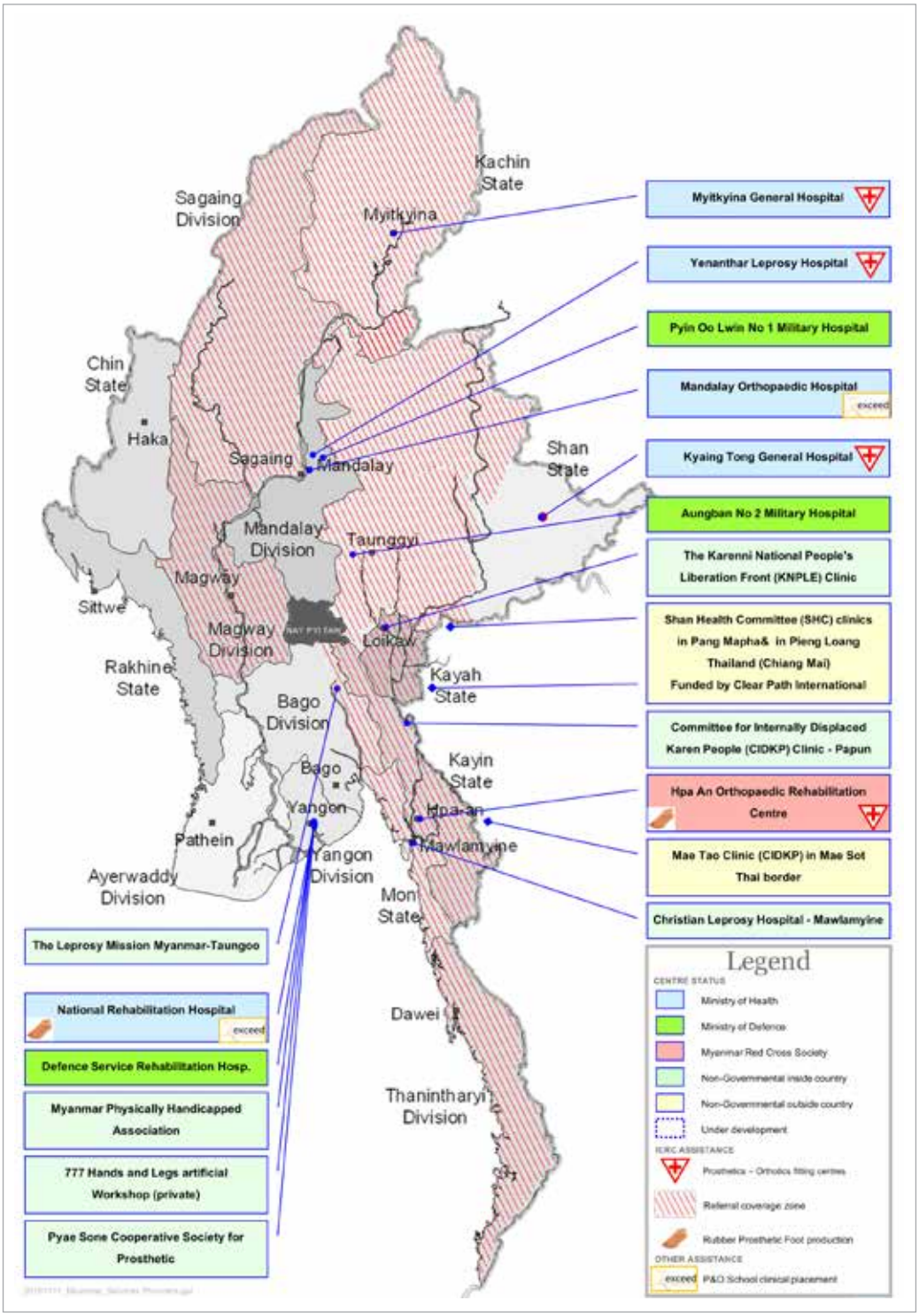
[6] Accessibility: a guiding principle to the Convention. Retrieved from: www.un.org/esa/socdev/enable/disacc.htm

data confirms that access to the internet is consistent with the findings of the 2013 global report, but that coverage was higher than the 3 per cent cited. Some 3.2 million persons (just 6.7 per cent of the population in conventional households) reported living in households with access to the internet at home. Among persons with disabilities, this rate was lower at 4.4 per cent. The corresponding percentage for persons without disabilities was higher at 6.8 per cent. Note that in the Census the percentage of people with access to a computer was lower than the percentage of people with access to the internet (3.8 per cent against 6.7 per cent). In the past, this would have looked like an inconsistency, but today with the popularity of tablets and smartphones this is no longer the case. A higher percentage of persons without disabilities reported having access to a computer (3.9 per cent) compared to persons with a disability (2.5 per cent).

Levels of access to a fixed telephone (landline) among the population living in conventional households generally was slightly lower than access to the internet. There were only 2.6 million persons (or 5.5 per cent of the population living in conventional households) who reported having a landline telephone at home. The prevalence among persons with disabilities was slightly lower than persons without disabilities: 5.1 compared to 5.5 per cent.

Figure 8.9

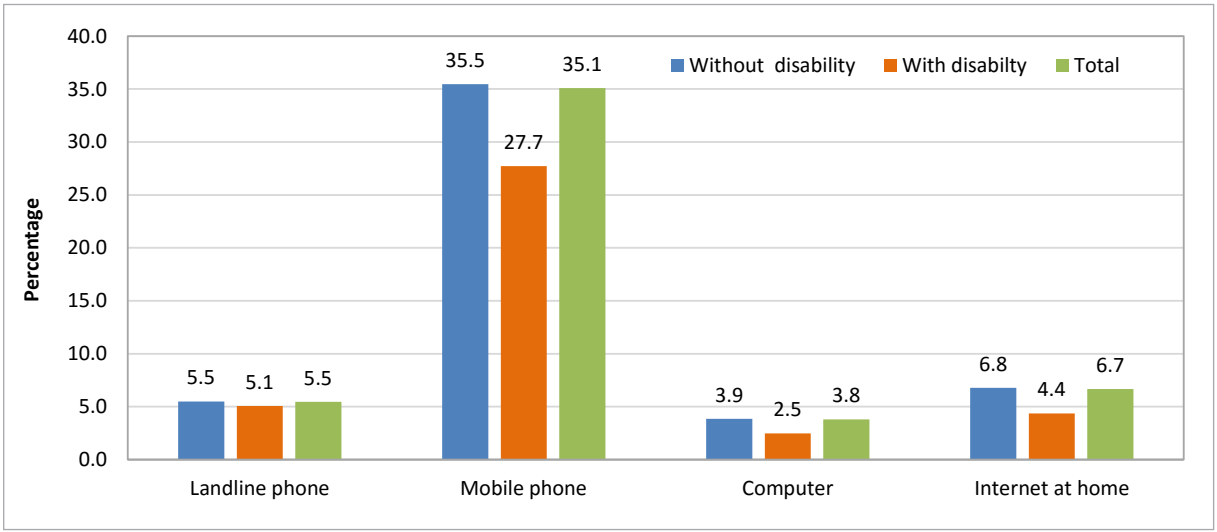
Distribution of physical rehabilitation service providers in Myanmar



Source: International Committee of the Red Cross, Physical Rehabilitation Programme in Myanmar.

Figure 8.10

Percentage of persons in conventional households by access to communication devices by disability status, Census 2014



Note: Total equals the percentage of conventional households with access to communication devices.

Access to mobile phones in the country is a lot higher than landline phones, as 16.8 million persons, or more than one third of the population, reported having access to such a device in their household. Nevertheless, disparities between persons with and without disabilities remain. The proportion of persons with access to a mobile phone among persons with disabilities (27.7 per cent) was found to be lower than among persons without disabilities (35.5 per cent).

The observations above show that only a minority of persons with disabilities have access to modern communication devices. Especially for persons with disabilities this constitutes an added limitation in their ability to engage fully in society, obtain information and have access to services.

Accessibility to services by persons with disabilities not only depends on the physical proximity of services, but also on the access to administrative support. In this respect, it is very important that persons with disabilities are properly registered with the authorities. According to the results from the 2014 Census, 23.0 per cent of persons who had a disability did not have any form of identity card. This was much higher than the proportion of persons without a disability (27.6 per cent). And among persons who had a severe disability this percentage was even higher (40.9 per cent). The fact that a large proportion of persons with a disability do not have proper identification documents may have some negative consequences. Firstly, if the development of social welfare schemes were to be based on registered persons with a disability, then this could easily lead to a miscount, with a lot of people not being identified. Secondly, the lack of proper identification documents could easily lead to the incapacity of these people to register for benefits. Thirdly, the lack of identification documents may create practical problems in receiving assistance. For example, it is impossible for people to open a bank account without personal identification documents.

Chapter 9. Conclusions and policy implications

Rapid ageing is seen right across the globe. Whilst ageing can be considered a triumph of human development, it also comes with numerous challenges which require adequate attention. Disability is one such increasingly significant challenge, as many individuals will face temporary or permanent disability in their lifetime, and the older a person gets, the likelier such disability becomes. The Government of Myanmar has made impressive strides forward in recent years when it comes to its national and international commitments related to disability in order to set itself up for success. This is apparent in the 2008 Constitution that requires, specifically, that older people will be cared for; the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2011 and the law enactment in 2015; its commitments to the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022; and the 2012 Incheon Strategy. The National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities and the National Social Protection Strategic Plan were developed with a strong focus to improve the lives of persons with disabilities in Myanmar.

The Government's attempts remain hampered, however, by the lack of detailed data on the number of people affected by a disability and their actual living conditions. Before the 2014 Census, only two surveys explicitly dealt with disability: in 2008-2009 a situational analysis was conducted which provided valuable insights in to the life of persons living with disabilities, and in 2012 UNICEF published a study on disability in children in Myanmar. The 2008 study, initiated by the Department of Social Welfare and the Leprosy Mission International, was not nationally representative while the UNICEF study was restricted to children only. The lack of disability data hinders the monitoring of progress towards achieving the goals of the CRPD, Incheon and other international treaties. The inclusion of questions on disability in the 2014 Census was – at least – a partial attempt to fill this data gap. It was decided to use the short set of four questions (out of six) of the Washington Group (WG) on Disability Statistics to determine disability status. The WG questions were developed to provide internationally comparable data using the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health Framework to monitor progress towards the goals of the CRPD.

The 2014 Census reported that 54,664 Myanmar citizens were blind; 43,191 persons were deaf; 99,487 could not walk at all; and 89,850 did not have the capability to remember or concentrate. In total, 3.2 million persons (4.6 per cent of the population) reported a disability in at least one of the four functional domains, of which 216,062 persons (0.43 per cent) had severe disabilities.

The analysis showed that these self-reported disability prevalence rates were much lower than the figures for South-East Asia published in the World Report on Disability. This observation showed that the Census cannot be used to make an accurate estimate of the disability prevalence rate or the absolute number of persons with disabilities living in the country. Several reasons are responsible for the under-enumeration of persons with disabilities. Firstly, the WG questions consists of a group of six modules, out of which only four were included in the 2014 Census. Secondly, there are social and cultural factors that prevented enumerators from asking the disability questions and from respondents giving accurate answers. It is important that in future censuses and surveys consideration is given to asking all six domains that the Washington Group recommends. Also, during the training of interviewers, for both censuses and surveys, special attention should be dedicated towards

creating an understanding of the importance of each question and how to ask these in a way that will elicit accurate responses.

With a global prevalence of 19 per cent among females compared to 12 per cent among males, disability is very much a gender problem (WHO, 2011). The higher prevalence for women is closely related to their higher life expectancy, resulting in most countries having more older women than older men. Women and girls with a disability often face double discrimination, on account of their gender and their disability. This double discrimination puts women with a disability at a higher risk of gender-based violence, sexual abuse, neglect, exploitation and general maltreatment (UN Women, undated). In Myanmar, among the 2.3 million people who had at least some difficulties in one of the four functional domains, there were more females (1.25 million) than males (1.1 million). However, the prevalence rate in the Census was 4.6 per cent for both sexes. If Myanmar in fact follows the international trend of higher disability prevalence for women than for men, the Census result would suggest that under-reporting was higher among women.

According to the Sustainable Development Goals, countries should mainstream gender and disability into all aspects of their development planning. Because of its specific nature, the Census is not able to investigate specific gender aspects of disability such as discrimination, exclusion and violence against women and girls with disabilities. To provide policymakers with information on gender aspects of disabilities, dedicated studies should be conducted to better understand disabilities and address the coinciding gender gap.

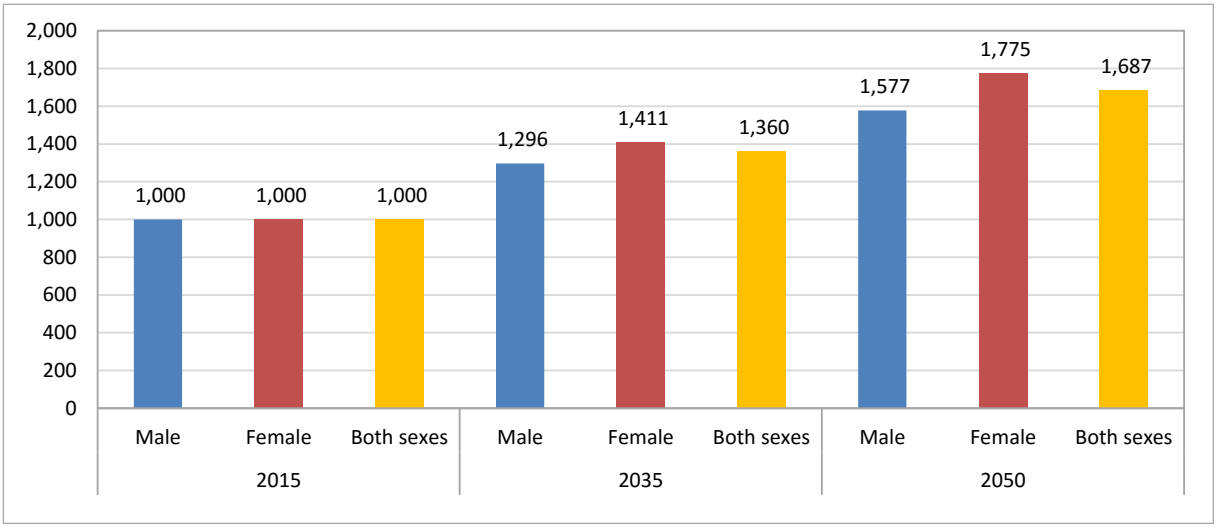
Worldwide disability is closely linked to the older population. It is a well-known fact that the prevalence of disability increases dramatically at older ages. The graph at Figure 4.6 on page 23 clearly showed an almost exponential growth of age-specific disability prevalence rates in Myanmar. Disability may be caused by a whole range of diseases and conditions characteristic of older people, ranging from strokes, coronary heart disease, diabetes, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease to visual and hearing loss, and osteoporosis, among others. The simple fact that the population in a country is ageing leads to a higher number of persons with disabilities, even if age-specific prevalence rates remain constant. The 2014 Census thematic report on Population Projections (Department of Population, 2017e) showed that Myanmar has started the process of ageing. The projections showed that the number of persons aged 0-14 years is expected to decline by 14 per cent between 2015 and 2050, while the number of persons aged 15-64 years is expected to increase by 23 per cent, and the number of persons aged 65 and over by 221 per cent. This will lead to a significant increase in the number of persons with disabilities in the next 35 years.

As it was not possible to make a definitive estimation of the number of persons with disabilities in the country, it is not possible to make an estimate of the projected future number of persons with disabilities. However, a small test shows the impact of ageing on the population. If the population with a disability in the Census were to be set at 1,000 and the current age-specific disability rates applied to the projected population, it would mean that by 2035 an estimated 1,360 people – or 36.0 per cent more – would be living with a disability. In 2050, the number would be 1,687. Because of the difference in life expectancy between males and females, the number of females with a disability would grow at a more rapid pace.

Again, assuming a starting population of 1,000 for males and females, by 2035 the female population living with a disability could be expected to have grown to 1,411 compared with 1,296 for males. By 2050, these numbers would be 1,775 females and 1,577 males (see Figure 9.1).

Figure 9.1

Effect of ageing on projected growth of the population with a disability, 2015-2050



The rapid increase in the number of persons living with disabilities needs to be carefully taken into account when the Government and other stakeholders are planning policies and programmes which aim to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities. Older persons with a disability have specific needs and will require dedicated care.

Disabilities are acquired either at birth or later in life. Care and rehabilitation can therefore be different for both groups. For example, rehabilitation services are completely different for a blind child than for an adult who has lost their sight because of a work-related accident or who becomes blind through complications from diabetes. The 2014 Census was not able to collect information on the cause of disability or the timing of its onset. It is suggested that for the next census consideration be given to collecting this information, though it is recognized that such information is usually better collected in surveys.

The 2014 Census showed that persons living in rural areas suffer higher levels of disability - both in absolute and relative terms - than those living in urban areas. In fact, 77.0 per cent of all persons with a disability live in rural areas. The rural disability prevalence was 5.0 per cent compared to 3.6 per cent in urban areas. By contrast, services for persons with disabilities are mostly concentrated in urban areas, especially in large cities such as Yangon and Mandalay. The 2014 Census also showed that important differences exist in the prevalence between States/Regions. The highest concentration of disability was in Ayeyawady Region (7.64 per cent) and Chin State (7.45 per cent), while the lowest prevalences were found in the more urbanized regions of Yangon (3.40 per cent) and Nay Pyi Taw (3.15 per cent). It will be an important challenge for the Government to transform the current, more urban-oriented service system, into a support system that can reach persons with disabilities in rural and

remote areas. In terms of policy formulation, this would imply that:

- Services for persons living with disabilities should be included in the mandate of local authorities and relevant stakeholders in all States/Regions, Districts and Townships.
- A higher priority should be placed on supporting populations with disabilities in certain areas with a higher prevalence of disabilities, especially in rural areas.
- The current distribution of service provision for persons with disabilities may serve a larger number of persons with disabilities, but it may further increase regional disparities and mean that persons with disabilities in hard-to-reach areas lag further behind. Outreach activities would be a solution, but these often come with significant financial costs.

The ultimate goal of any disability policy is to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities and respect their human rights. The 2014 Census was a rich source of information on the living conditions of those affected by one or more disabilities. The strength of the Census is that it was able to provide information for policymaking, and that it allows researchers to describe the group of persons with disabilities in the country and increase their visibility. Many of the findings of the analysis have direct implications for policymaking.

1. Household type

For the well-being of persons with a disability, knowing the type of household they reside in is of importance. In terms of daily living care, the presence of other family members is the most important. The analysis showed that 48.3 per cent of the population with a disability lived in an extended household, and 40.1 per cent lived in a nuclear household consisting of a father, mother and children. Although households with members with a disability may be confronted with many social and economic difficulties, for persons with disabilities to live with, and be cared for by loving family members is, in most cases, the best solution. However, as stated in the World Report on Disability:

> Policy responses to the support needs of informal caregivers can sometimes compete with the demands of people with disabilities for support for independent living and participation. The needs and rights of the informal caregiver should be separated from the needs and rights of PWDs. A balance must be found, so that each person has independence, dignity, and quality of life. Caring, despite its demands, has many positive aspects that need to be brought out (WHO and The World Bank 2011).

The 2014 Census showed that some persons with disabilities live in a more vulnerable situation as they do not have a family and live on their own. The most vulnerable group are those who have a disability and are homeless/persons living in other collective quarters. Among the estimated homeless population/persons living in other collective quarters, 16 thousand indicated they have a disability, which is 1.6 per cent of all homeless people/persons living in other collective quarters.

The Government should give particular regard to those persons with a disability who live on their own and assess whether they have the adequate support and services they require. In addition to setting up adequate formal frameworks of support, it will be necessary to develop a system which identifies other vulnerable persons who need prioritized support.

2. Marital status

Disability was shown to be an important discriminating factor, in terms of being married or not, among persons in the age group 30-34 years. Those who have problems remembering or concentrating have, in particular, much lower chances of finding a marriage partner.

As the disability of an individual, partner or child may lead to extra stress on a marital relationship, divorce and separation rates were found to be considerably higher for persons with a disability than among persons without disabilities. Again, the greatest differences, in terms of experiencing a marriage disruption, were found in the group with difficulties in remembering or concentrating.

The lower percentages of persons with disabilities in marriage and the higher marriage dissolution rates of persons with disabilities are indicators of potential isolation, stress, and social and economic hardship. The Government and other involved stakeholders should therefore target their efforts toward alleviating these hardships.

3. Education

Ensuring that children with disabilities receive good quality education in an inclusive environment should be a priority of all countries. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) recognizes the right of all children with disabilities both to be included in the general education systems and to receive the individual support they require (WHO and the World Bank, 2011).

Results from the 2014 Census, indicate that the level of school attendance for children with a disability - both at the primary and lower secondary (middle) school level - was far lower than for children with no disabilities. Consequently, literacy levels were far lower among persons with disabilities than among their peers without a disability: 6.8 per cent of men without a disability and 11.9 per cent of women without a disability were reported in the Census as illiterate, while 16.9 per cent of men with a disability and 31.7 per cent of women with a disability were illiterate. Likewise, educational attainment was much lower for persons with a disability: 26.8 per cent of males had no education and 41.4 per cent had only completed grades 1 to 5. The position of females was even worse; 38.5 per cent did not have any education and 42.6 per cent had completed grades 1 to 5.

“Education contributes to human capital formation and is thus a key determinant of personal well-being and welfare” (WHO and the World Bank, 2011). A lack of education limits persons with disabilities to fully contribute to the household and the national economy. As such it carries high social and economic costs, both at the micro and macro level. Globally, households with members with a disability tend to be poorer than other households. For the national economy, persons with disabilities without education and work are a cost factor for society while they could be a productive contributor, if given appropriate employment. Therefore, education is an important factor for persons with disabilities to develop, and is also instrumental for them to be able to play an active role in the social and economic development of the country.

Inclusive and integrative educational policies lead to the best results in terms of educating

children with disabilities (Erickson, 2005). Also, from a human rights perspective, children with disabilities are better off in general education, rather than in special settings. However, barriers continue to exist to turn this approach into a success. A number of important challenges to provide education to children with disabilities are still present. Teachers need to be adequately trained to teach children with specific needs. Physical accessibility for children with disabilities to schools needs to be improved. Class size and lack of pedagogical materials may pose additional problems. Educating children and young people in an inclusive environment of the general school system will pose serious challenges for the Myanmar Government. The information from the Census showed that the country still has a long way to go to reach the Incheon goal to: "Halve the gap between children with disabilities and children without disabilities in enrolment rates for primary and secondary education" (United Nations ESCAP, 2012a).

4. Labour force participation

Goal 1 of the Incheon Strategy is directly aimed at improving the position of persons with disabilities in the labour market: "Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects", with Target 1B stating: "Increase work and employment for persons of working age with disabilities who can and want to work" (United Nations ESCAP, 2012a). In its 2014 National Social Protection Strategic Plan (Government of Myanmar, 2014), the Government made a commitment that job facilities would be established for PWDs who complete vocational training and are capable of working.

Adhering to these commitments will be important, as those with a disability are currently less likely to participate in the labour market compared to those without a disability. Individuals with a disability related to 'walking' and ' remembering or concentrating' were the least likely to participate in the labour force. Among those with a walking disability, only 22.9 per cent officially worked. At 28.8 per cent, males were more likely to do so than females, of whom only 15.1 per cent participated in the labour force. For those with severe disabilities related to remembering or concentrating only 25.5 per cent participated in the labour force. For males, this was 29.8 per cent whilst the female participation rate stood at 20.7 per cent.

These findings indicate that in addition to the low participation of persons with disabilities in the labour market generally, a gender gap is also present which is placing women in a more disadvantageous position. Fulfilling the right to employment of persons with disabilities will require a multitude of efforts, such as the introduction of laws to prohibit discrimination based on disability; employment quotas; adequate investment in education (including vocational training) to increase knowledge and skills; school-to-work transition programmes; working with employers to create modified working environments; on-going promotion and expansion of job opportunities and career development through training; counselling; and job search assistance and placement. Naturally, changing the attitudes towards persons with disabilities in the workplace will be a vital component to achieving success. Strategies to reduce the gender gap could include the creation of quotas and closely monitoring and publishing the progress of such efforts.

5. Poverty

Poverty and disability are intertwined in a vicious circle in which both factors reinforce each other. The Census showed how persons with disabilities, and the households they live in, face a number of disadvantages, all closely related to poverty. Their significantly lower levels of labour force participation, lower educational attainment, their need for care and higher health care costs all contribute to their poorer economic position. As shown in this report, persons with disabilities belong disproportionately to households that are poorer than households without persons with disabilities. In clear terms, the Incheon Strategy states that: "Having a decent job and the necessary education, training and support to keep that job is one of the best means of overcoming poverty. Those who can and want to work must therefore be better supported, protected, and equipped to do so" (United Nations ESCAP, 2012a). PWDs who can and want to work have to be supported and properly protected by the Government. Not only would this lift persons with disabilities out of poverty, but their economic participation would also help the country reach a higher level of inclusive and sustainable development.

To improve the position of people in the labour market the first and most important step would be to ensure that persons with disabilities have adequate assess, through reasonable accommodation (if required), to mainstream education in the educational system. This will involve making education more accessible for persons with disabilities by improving accessibility to schools, and adapting teaching methods and curricula. Teachers will need training and preparation for the special educational needs of persons with disabilities. Accessible vocational training programmes need to be initiated to enable persons with disabilities to find their vocational aspirations in the labour market.

The analysis showed that households with PWDs have somewhat lower levels of improved water sources, improved sanitation and electricity. General improvements in public services would therefore disproportionately benefit persons with disabilities. An important aspect of improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities would involve the improvement of accessibility to facilities and services. This encompasses a whole range of improvements that need to be made in many areas, from making infrastructure disability-friendly to enhancements in communication means; and to ensuring that all persons with disabilities are registered as citizens on an equal basis as their peers without disabilities. Also, registration to obtain a disability card that would enable access to a number of benefits, such as the disability allowance proposed by the National Social Protection Strategy, should be made easily available for all persons with disabilities. The analysis of the 2014 Census data showed that in many fields access to services still remains a significant barrier for persons with disabilities.

The disadvantaged and marginalized position of persons with disabilities in Myanmar can be seen as a number of vicious cycles: less opportunities lead to lower school enrolment; lower school enrolment leads to labour market disadvantages, which in turn leads to poverty, which in turn leads to lower access to a number of facilities, including education and training. Whilst the Census has served its purpose in producing an initial overall picture of disability in Myanmar, more detailed information on the topic is still lacking. For example, being able to calculate the total prevalence rate of disability in Myanmar would allow for more accurate

projections as well as establishing the true burden of disability in society by measuring the Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY). Whilst it would be important to include additional components in the next census, creating a deeper understanding of disability in Myanmar will require additional, more regular surveys to facilitate timely and high quality data to inform concrete action. Only with evidence-based policies and programmes, will the adherence to national and international commitments be guaranteed and the vicious cycle of poverty and disability be broken.

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Glossary of terms and definitions

Conventional household: includes one or more persons who are either related or unrelated and share living quarters (single quarter or compound) and meals. The household members would usually eat food prepared from the same cooking pot. In most cases, there would be one person acknowledged by the household members as the head of the household.

***De facto* Census:** enumerates persons at the place where they spend the Census Night. The census enumeration could, alternatively, be carried out using a de jure approach where people are enumerated in their usual or legal place of residence. The 2014 Census in Myanmar was conducted based on the *de facto* approach.

Degree (or level) of disability: see Disability.

Disability: is a condition 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 types of difficulty (referred to in this report as 'domains') identified in the 2014 Census included:

(a) Seeing difficulties
(b) Hearing difficulties
(c) Walking difficulties
(d) Remembering or concentrating difficulties.

The degree (or level) of disability was determined by one of the four responses given in the Census in respect of each domain. The responses were:

(a) No difficulty
(b) Some difficulty (classified as a mild disability)
(c) A lot of difficulty (classified as a moderate disability)
(d) Cannot do at all (classified as a severe disability).

Domain: see Disability.

Economically active: refers to the status of those persons who are 'Employed' or 'Unemployed' at the time of the Census. The report sometimes refers to these persons simply as 'active', but they are also commonly referred to as the 'labour force'.

Educational attainment: the highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed at the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covers both public and private institutions accredited by government.

Elementary occupations: these occupations consist of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools and often some physical effort.

Head of (conventional) household: is the household member who makes key decisions and is recognized as head of the household by others. The head of household may be male or female. The person is not necessarily mainly responsible for earning the livelihood for the household. In the 2014 Census, if the head of household was not present on Census Night, the next most responsible member was reported as the *de facto* head.

Improved drinking water: is drinking water from a source that is defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with faecal matter. The Census identified the following sources as 'Improved': Tap/piped water; Tube well/borehole; Protected well/spring; and Bottled/purified water. All other sources of drinking water identified in the Census were classified as 'Unimproved'.

Improved sanitation: is a toilet facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The Census identified the following toilet facilities as 'Improved': Flush; Water seal (improved latrine); and Pit latrine. All other types of toilet identified in the Census were classified as 'Unimproved'.

Institutional population: is a unit where a group of people are living together other than in a conventional household. Examples include: old people's homes; orphanages; hospitals; boarding schools; hotels, hostels and guest houses; institutions for persons with disabilities; prisons; monasteries; convents; military and police barracks; and camps for workers.

Labour force: is a general term to mean those persons who were, collectively, 'Employed' or 'Unemployed' at the time of the Census. The report sometimes refers to such persons as 'Economically active'.

Labour force participation rate: is the ratio between the number of people in the labour force in a particular age group and the overall size of the total population in the same age group. This is an important indicator as it represents the proportion of the population that is economically active.

Literacy: is the ability to both read and write in any one language with reasonable understanding. A literate person is one who can read and write a short simple statement on everyday life in any one language. An illiterate person cannot.

Literacy rate: is the total number of literate persons in a given age group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Marital status: is the status of the enumerated person in relation to the institution of marriage. The marital status was classified as: single/never married, married, widowed, divorced/separated and renounced.

Mild disability: see Disability.

Moderate disability: see Disability.

Nuclear household: is defined as a household that consists entirely of a single family.

Primary school age: children aged 5-9 years.

Quintile: see Wealth Index.

Rural area: is an area classified by the Department of General Administration (GAD) as a village tract. Generally, such areas have a low population density and a land use which is predominantly agricultural.

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

Secondary school age: are children aged 10-15 years. Those aged 10-13 are referred to as lower secondary and those aged 14-15 as upper secondary. Lower secondary is sometimes referred to as Middle school. Upper secondary is sometimes referred to as High school.

Severe disability: see Disability.

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

Skilled agricultural work: skilled agricultural and fishery workers grow and harvest field or tree and shrub crops; gather wild fruits and plants; breed, tend or hunt animals; produce a variety of animal husbandry products; cultivate, conserve and exploit forests; breed or catch fish; and cultivate or gather other forms of aquatic life in order to provide food, shelter and income for themselves and their households. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the second ISCO skill level.

Type of disability: see Disability.

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

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

Urban area: is an area classified by the General Administration Department (GAD) as a ward. Generally such areas have an increased density of building structures, population and better infrastructural development.

Wealth Index: the 2014 Census did not contain a question on personal or household income. However, a number of questions were included in the main census questionnaire that make it possible to construct a wealth index and divide the population into wealth quintiles, that is equal sized groups of people each representing 20 per cent of the population. See Appendix 2.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Tables

Table A1.1

Population by disability status by sex by age group, 2014 Census

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
0 - 4	4,396,733	75,397	4,472,130	2,223,978	38,805	2,262,783	2,172,755	36,592	2,209,347
5 - 9	4,762,613	56,464	4,819,077	2,407,411	30,961	2,438,372	2,355,202	25,503	2,380,705
10 - 14	5,043,060	65,302	5,108,362	2,559,976	35,773	2,595,749	2,483,084	29,529	2,512,613
15 - 19	4,569,555	56,434	4,625,989	2,261,553	29,445	2,290,998	2,308,002	26,989	2,334,991
20 - 24	4,277,385	53,684	4,331,069	2,063,679	27,846	2,091,525	2,213,706	25,838	2,239,544
25 - 29	4,084,093	62,041	4,146,134	1,963,480	31,985	1,995,465	2,120,613	30,056	2,150,669
30 - 34	3,825,394	73,467	3,898,861	1,846,566	37,983	1,884,549	1,978,828	35,484	2,014,312
35 - 39	3,478,393	85,087	3,563,480	1,662,337	43,293	1,705,630	1,816,056	41,794	1,857,850
40 - 44	3,155,243	127,830	3,283,073	1,487,799	61,143	1,548,942	1,667,444	66,687	1,734,131
45 - 49	2,769,500	176,648	2,946,148	1,290,258	84,783	1,375,041	1,479,242	91,865	1,571,107
50 - 54	2,344,612	214,620	2,559,232	1,080,307	102,034	1,182,341	1,264,305	112,586	1,376,891
55 - 59	1,830,831	221,106	2,051,937	833,345	102,634	935,979	997,486	118,472	1,115,958
60 - 64	1,346,967	229,878	1,576,845	608,025	104,015	712,040	738,942	125,863	864,805
65 - 69	862,541	201,952	1,064,493	379,758	86,860	466,618	482,783	115,092	597,875
70 - 74	525,808	187,362	713,170	224,025	77,654	301,679	301,783	109,708	411,491
75 - 79	374,202	179,096	553,298	155,885	72,430	228,315	218,317	106,666	324,983
80 - 84	199,921	135,655	335,576	79,062	51,813	130,875	120,859	83,842	204,701
85 +	121,799	109,227	231,026	44,515	37,298	81,813	77,284	71,929	149,213
Total	**47,968,650**	**2,311,250**	**50,279,900**	**23,171,959**	**1,056,755**	**24,228,714**	**24,796,691**	**1,254,495**	**26,051,186**

Table A1.2

Population by degree of disability for selected age groups by sex, 2014 Census

	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Both sexes	50,279,900	47,968,650	2,311,250	559,880	216,062
Male	24,228,714	23,171,959	1,056,755	264,475	101,683
Female	26,051,186	24,796,691	1,254,495	295,405	114,379
Aged 5 and over					
Both sexes	45,807,770	43,571,917	2,235,853	528,762	203,305
Male	21,965,931	20,947,981	1,017,950	248,348	95,111
Female	23,841,839	22,623,936	1,217,903	280,414	108,194
Aged under 15					
Both sexes	14,399,569	14,202,406	197,163	78,746	35,569
Male	7,296,904	7,191,365	105,539	42,178	18,874
Female	7,102,665	7,011,041	91,624	36,568	16,695
Aged under 18					
Both sexes	17,153,783	16,921,762	232,021	91,444	41,564
Male	8,671,427	8,547,647	123,780	49,123	22,140
Female	8,482,356	8,374,115	108,241	42,321	19,424
Aged 15 and over					
Both sexes	35,880,331	33,766,244	2,114,087	481,134	180,493
Male	16,931,810	15,980,594	951,216	222,297	82,809
Female	18,948,521	17,785,650	1,162,871	258,837	97,684
Aged 18 and over					
Both sexes	33,126,117	31,046,888	2,079,229	468,436	174,498
Male	15,557,287	14,624,312	932,975	215,352	79,543
Female	17,568,830	16,422,576	1,146,254	253,084	94,955
Aged 15 - 24					
Both sexes	8,957,058	8,846,940	110,118	40,148	19,113
Male	4,382,523	4,325,232	57,291	21,940	10,381
Female	4,574,535	4,521,708	52,827	18,208	8,732
Aged 15 - 59					
Both sexes	31,405,923	30,335,006	1,070,917	219,551	86,651
Male	15,010,470	14,489,324	521,146	118,289	47,183
Female	16,395,453	15,845,682	549,771	101,262	39,468
Aged 60 and over					
Both sexes	4,474,408	3,431,238	1,043,170	261,583	93,842
Male	1,921,340	1,491,270	430,070	104,008	35,626
Female	2,553,068	1,939,968	613,100	157,575	58,216

Table A1.3

Population by domain of disability by degree of disability, State/Region, 2014 Census

State/ Region	Seeing					Hearing					Walking					Remembering/concentrating					With any of four disabilities
	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total	
Union	**49,030,163**	**1,078,732**	**116,341**	**54,664**	**50,279,900**	**49,606,774**	**542,596**	**87,339**	**43,191**	**50,279,900**	**49,322,164**	**681,503**	**176,746**	**99,487**	**50,279,900**	**49,444,302**	**610,417**	**135,331**	**89,850**	**50,279,900**	**559,880**
Kachin	1,607,068	30,829	3,379	1,565	1,642,841	1,620,867	17,500	2,999	1,475	1,642,841	1,619,415	16,352	4,505	2,569	1,642,841	1,621,118	15,656	3,663	2,404	1,642,841	15,645
Kayah	277,601	7,925	835	266	286,627	280,837	4,773	709	308	286,627	280,038	4,814	1,228	547	286,627	279,687	5,358	1,013	569	286,627	3,628
Kayin	1,443,787	53,554	5,320	1,665	1,504,326	1,475,723	23,454	3,733	1,416	1,504,326	1,465,296	28,518	6,994	3,518	1,504,326	1,465,728	29,055	5,934	3,609	1,504,326	22,217
Chin	460,005	14,970	2,903	923	478,801	463,051	10,949	3,230	1,571	478,801	463,462	10,097	3,735	1,507	478,801	461,427	10,929	3,706	2,739	478,801	12,375
Sagaing	5,241,611	68,545	8,031	7,160	5,325,347	5,273,590	41,391	6,478	3,888	5,325,347	5,251,479	50,623	14,633	8,612	5,325,347	5,264,626	41,491	11,171	8,059	5,325,347	49,406
Tanintharyi	1,352,063	49,706	5,201	1,431	1,408,401	1,380,444	22,591	3,812	1,554	1,408,401	1,370,416	28,012	6,427	3,546	1,408,401	1,371,649	28,276	5,142	3,334	1,408,401	21,285
Bago	4,757,639	95,917	9,401	4,416	4,867,373	4,806,587	49,708	7,436	3,642	4,867,373	4,784,746	58,485	14,994	9,148	4,867,373	4,798,369	50,258	11,204	7,542	4,867,373	47,539
Magway	3,807,059	93,088	10,702	6,206	3,917,055	3,858,509	47,248	7,802	3,496	3,917,055	3,831,557	60,983	15,671	8,844	3,917,055	3,852,139	47,065	10,764	7,087	3,917,055	50,604
Mandalay	6,060,697	89,344	8,868	6,814	6,165,723	6,113,423	42,302	6,080	3,918	6,165,723	6,080,149	59,380	15,899	10,295	6,165,723	6,101,393	44,553	10,994	8,783	6,165,723	52,216
Mon	1,993,535	53,966	4,931	1,961	2,054,393	2,024,517	24,540	3,636	1,700	2,054,393	2,010,737	31,043	7,736	4,877	2,054,393	2,018,640	25,490	5,775	4,488	2,054,393	25,441
Rakhine	2,033,231	54,902	7,838	2,836	2,098,807	2,058,147	31,427	6,203	3,030	2,098,807	2,048,827	34,971	9,980	5,029	2,098,807	2,044,257	38,948	9,428	6,174	2,098,807	31,704
Yangon	7,234,859	110,512	10,113	5,219	7,360,703	7,297,955	51,043	7,128	4,577	7,360,703	7,250,727	76,141	20,621	13,214	7,360,703	7,281,808	55,758	13,371	9,766	7,360,703	60,289
Shan	5,720,404	89,726	9,614	4,688	5,824,432	5,739,790	67,670	11,304	5,668	5,824,432	5,731,576	66,950	17,373	8,533	5,824,432	5,725,946	71,626	16,268	10,592	5,824,432	57,103
Ayeyawady	5,898,551	249,722	27,803	8,753	6,184,829	6,062,560	100,171	15,727	6,371	6,184,829	5,988,258	144,561	34,304	17,706	6,184,829	6,008,964	137,517	24,914	13,434	6,184,829	102,069
Nay Pyi Taw	1,142,053	16,026	1,402	761	1,160,242	1,150,774	7,829	1,062	577	1,160,242	1,145,481	10,573	2,646	1,542	1,160,242	1,148,551	8,437	1,984	1,270	1,160,242	8,359

Table A1.4

Population by domain of disability by degree of disability, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

		Urban	Rural	Total
Seeing	No difficulty	14,597,781	34,432,382	49,030,163
	Some difficulty	246,820	831,912	1,078,732
	A lot of difficulty	21,755	94,586	116,341
	Cannot do at all	11,587	43,077	54,664
	Total	**14,877,943**	**35,401,957**	**50,279,900**
Hearing	No difficulty	14,740,371	34,866,403	49,606,774
	Some difficulty	111,613	430,983	542,596
	A lot of difficulty	16,094	71,245	87,339
	Cannot do at all	9,865	33,326	43,191
	Total	**14,877,943**	**35,401,957**	**50,279,900**
Walking	No difficulty	14,656,109	34,666,055	49,322,164
	Some difficulty	153,702	527,801	681,503
	A lot of difficulty	41,404	135,342	176,746
	Cannot do at all	26,728	72,759	99,487
	Total	**14,877,943**	**35,401,957**	**50,279,900**
Remembering/ concentrating	No difficulty	14,720,496	34,723,806	49,444,302
	Some difficulty	110,087	500,330	610,417
	A lot of difficulty	26,371	108,960	135,331
	Cannot do at all	20,989	68,861	89,850
	Total	**14,877,943**	**35,401,957**	**50,279,900**

Table A1.5 a) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Union, 2014 Census

(I) Total Population

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Both sexes					
Total	**50,279,900**	**47,968,650**	**2,311,250**	**559,880**	**216,062**
0 - 4	4,472,130	4,396,733	75,397	31,118	12,757
5 - 9	4,819,077	4,762,613	56,464	22,424	10,950
10 - 14	5,108,362	5,043,060	65,302	25,204	11,862
15 - 19	4,625,989	4,569,555	56,434	20,736	9,827
20 - 24	4,331,069	4,277,385	53,684	19,412	9,286
25 - 29	4,146,134	4,084,093	62,041	19,664	9,227
30 - 34	3,898,861	3,825,394	73,467	21,209	9,548
35 - 39	3,563,480	3,478,393	85,087	20,250	8,212
40 - 44	3,283,073	3,155,243	127,830	23,303	8,887
45 - 49	2,946,148	2,769,500	176,648	26,807	9,595
50 - 54	2,559,232	2,344,612	214,620	32,851	10,905
55 - 59	2,051,937	1,830,831	221,106	35,319	11,164
60 - 64	1,576,845	1,346,967	229,878	41,047	13,263
65 - 69	1,064,493	862,541	201,952	40,574	13,354
70 - 74	713,170	525,808	187,362	43,900	14,815
75 - 79	553,298	374,202	179,096	47,590	16,652
80+	566,602	321,720	244,882	88,472	35,758
Male					
Total	**24,228,714**	**23,171,959**	**1,056,755**	**264,475**	**101,683**
0 - 4	2,262,783	2,223,978	38,805	16,127	6,572
5 - 9	2,438,372	2,407,411	30,961	12,085	5,788
10 - 14	2,595,749	2,559,976	35,773	13,966	6,514
15 - 19	2,290,998	2,261,553	29,445	11,286	5,298
20 - 24	2,091,525	2,063,679	27,846	10,654	5,083
25 - 29	1,995,465	1,963,480	31,985	10,806	5,065
30 - 34	1,884,549	1,846,566	37,983	11,893	5,359
35 - 39	1,705,630	1,662,337	43,293	11,553	4,694
40 - 44	1,548,942	1,487,799	61,143	13,078	5,038
45 - 49	1,375,041	1,290,258	84,783	14,406	5,243
50 - 54	1,182,341	1,080,307	102,034	17,069	5,773
55 - 59	935,979	833,345	102,634	17,544	5,630
60 - 64	712,040	608,025	104,015	19,517	6,428
65 - 69	466,618	379,758	86,860	17,989	5,908
70 - 74	301,679	224,025	77,654	17,935	5,904
75 - 79	228,315	155,885	72,430	18,720	6,233
80+	212,688	123,577	89,111	29,847	11,153

Table A1.5 a) (continued) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Union, 2014 Census

(I) Total Population

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Female					
Total	**26,051,186**	**24,796,691**	**1,254,495**	**295,405**	**114,379**
0 - 4	2,209,347	2,172,755	36,592	14,991	6,185
5 - 9	2,380,705	2,355,202	25,503	10,339	5,162
10 - 14	2,512,613	2,483,084	29,529	11,238	5,348
15 - 19	2,334,991	2,308,002	26,989	9,450	4,529
20 - 24	2,239,544	2,213,706	25,838	8,758	4,203
25 - 29	2,150,669	2,120,613	30,056	8,858	4,162
30 - 34	2,014,312	1,978,828	35,484	9,316	4,189
35 - 39	1,857,850	1,816,056	41,794	8,697	3,518
40 - 44	1,734,131	1,667,444	66,687	10,225	3,849
45 - 49	1,571,107	1,479,242	91,865	12,401	4,352
50 - 54	1,376,891	1,264,305	112,586	15,782	5,132
55 - 59	1,115,958	997,486	118,472	17,775	5,534
60 - 64	864,805	738,942	125,863	21,530	6,835
65 - 69	597,875	482,783	115,092	22,585	7,446
70 - 74	411,491	301,783	109,708	25,965	8,911
75 - 79	324,983	218,317	106,666	28,870	10,419
80+	353,914	198,143	155,771	58,625	24,605

(II) Population in conventional households

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Both sexes					
Total	**47,929,999**	**45,690,559**	**2,239,440**	**545,836**	**210,754**
0 - 4	4,412,852	4,338,612	74,240	30,573	12,484
5 - 9	4,724,561	4,668,791	55,770	22,193	10,839
10 - 14	4,857,955	4,794,266	63,689	24,733	11,639
15 - 19	4,260,063	4,206,447	53,616	20,209	9,574
20 - 24	3,922,795	3,872,259	50,536	18,710	8,924
25 - 29	3,835,001	3,776,679	58,322	18,929	8,871
30 - 34	3,688,862	3,618,998	69,864	20,399	9,204
35 - 39	3,408,280	3,326,837	81,443	19,586	7,934
40 - 44	3,158,439	3,035,305	123,134	22,522	8,587
45 - 49	2,846,351	2,675,585	170,766	26,008	9,323
50 - 54	2,480,704	2,272,613	208,091	31,978	10,622
55 - 59	1,992,677	1,778,001	214,676	34,413	10,890
60 - 64	1,533,332	1,309,323	224,009	40,133	12,970
65 - 69	1,032,828	836,196	196,632	39,655	13,086
70 - 74	691,675	509,149	182,526	42,945	14,524
75 - 79	535,331	361,132	174,199	46,514	16,323
80+	548,293	310,366	237,927	86,336	34,960

Table A1.5 a) (continued) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Union, 2014 Census (II) Population in conventional households

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Male					
Total	**22,554,578**	**21,549,448**	**1,005,130**	**254,465**	**97,961**
0 - 4	2,232,171	2,194,013	38,158	15,811	6,396
5 - 9	2,373,338	2,342,827	30,511	11,946	5,722
10 - 14	2,395,227	2,360,639	34,588	13,632	6,376
15 - 19	2,040,884	2,013,317	27,567	10,917	5,137
20 - 24	1,809,125	1,783,537	25,588	10,132	4,829
25 - 29	1,774,288	1,745,064	29,224	10,248	4,793
30 - 34	1,732,410	1,697,176	35,234	11,268	5,095
35 - 39	1,592,151	1,551,588	40,563	11,034	4,484
40 - 44	1,457,800	1,400,129	57,671	12,464	4,796
45 - 49	1,302,390	1,221,952	80,438	13,815	5,038
50 - 54	1,125,573	1,028,237	97,336	16,434	5,563
55 - 59	893,314	795,347	97,967	16,879	5,417
60 - 64	680,750	580,922	99,828	18,854	6,207
65 - 69	443,687	360,625	83,062	17,329	5,703
70 - 74	286,187	212,006	74,181	17,265	5,710
75 - 79	215,224	146,297	68,927	17,982	6,021
80+	200,059	115,772	84,287	28,455	10,674
Female					
Total	**25,375,421**	**24,141,111**	**1,234,310**	**291,371**	**112,793**
0 - 4	2,180,681	2,144,599	36,082	14,762	6,088
5 - 9	2,351,223	2,325,964	25,259	10,247	5,117
10 - 14	2,462,728	2,433,627	29,101	11,101	5,263
15 - 19	2,219,179	2,193,130	26,049	9,292	4,437
20 - 24	2,113,670	2,088,722	24,948	8,578	4,095
25 - 29	2,060,713	2,031,615	29,098	8,681	4,078
30 - 34	1,956,452	1,921,822	34,630	9,131	4,109
35 - 39	1,816,129	1,775,249	40,880	8,552	3,450
40 - 44	1,700,639	1,635,176	65,463	10,058	3,791
45 - 49	1,543,961	1,453,633	90,328	12,193	4,285
50 - 54	1,355,131	1,244,376	110,755	15,544	5,059
55 - 59	1,099,363	982,654	116,709	17,534	5,473
60 - 64	852,582	728,401	124,181	21,279	6,763
65 - 69	589,141	475,571	113,570	22,326	7,383
70 - 74	405,488	297,143	108,345	25,680	8,814
75 - 79	320,107	214,835	105,272	28,532	10,302
80+	348,234	194,594	153,640	57,881	24,286

Table A1.5 a) (continued) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Union, 2014 Census

(III) Population in institutions

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Both sexes					
Total	**2,349,901**	**2,278,091**	**71,810**	**14,044**	**5,308**
0 - 4	59,278	58,121	1,157	545	273
5 - 9	94,516	93,822	694	231	111
10 - 14	250,407	248,794	1,613	471	223
15 - 19	365,926	363,108	2,818	527	253
20 - 24	408,274	405,126	3,148	702	362
25 - 29	311,133	307,414	3,719	735	356
30 - 34	209,999	206,396	3,603	810	344
35 - 39	155,200	151,556	3,644	664	278
40 - 44	124,634	119,938	4,696	781	300
45 - 49	99,797	93,915	5,882	799	272
50 - 54	78,528	71,999	6,529	873	283
55 - 59	59,260	52,830	6,430	906	274
60 - 64	43,513	37,644	5,869	914	293
65 - 69	31,665	26,345	5,320	919	268
70 - 74	21,495	16,659	4,836	955	291
75 - 79	17,967	13,070	4,897	1,076	329
80+	18,309	11,354	6,955	2,136	798
Male					
Total	**1,674,136**	**1,622,511**	**51,625**	**10,010**	**3,722**
0 - 4	30,612	29,965	647	316	176
5 - 9	65,034	64,584	450	139	66
10 - 14	200,522	199,337	1,185	334	138
15 - 19	250,114	248,236	1,878	369	161
20 - 24	282,400	280,142	2,258	522	254
25 - 29	221,177	218,416	2,761	558	272
30 - 34	152,139	149,390	2,749	625	264
35 - 39	113,479	110,749	2,730	519	210
40 - 44	91,142	87,670	3,472	614	242
45 - 49	72,651	68,306	4,345	591	205
50 - 54	56,768	52,070	4,698	635	210
55 - 59	42,665	37,998	4,667	665	213
60 - 64	31,290	27,103	4,187	663	221
65 - 69	22,931	19,133	3,798	660	205
70 - 74	15,492	12,019	3,473	670	194
75 - 79	13,091	9,588	3,503	738	212
80+	12,629	7,805	4,824	1,392	479

Table A1.5 a) (continued) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Union, 2014 Census (III) Population in institutions

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Female					
Total	**675,765**	**655,580**	**20,185**	**4,034**	**1,586**
0 - 4	28,666	28,156	510	229	97
5 - 9	29,482	29,238	244	92	45
10 - 14	49,885	49,457	428	137	85
15 - 19	115,812	114,872	940	158	92
20 - 24	125,874	124,984	890	180	108
25 - 29	89,956	88,998	958	177	84
30 - 34	57,860	57,006	854	185	80
35 - 39	41,721	40,807	914	145	68
40 - 44	33,492	32,268	1,224	167	58
45 - 49	27,146	25,609	1,537	208	67
50 - 54	21,760	19,929	1,831	238	73
55 - 59	16,595	14,832	1,763	241	61
60 - 64	12,223	10,541	1,682	251	72
65 - 69	8,734	7,212	1,522	259	63
70 - 74	6,003	4,640	1,363	285	97
75 - 79	4,876	3,482	1,394	338	117
80+	5,680	3,549	2,131	744	319

Table A1.5 b) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Urban, 2014 Census (I)Total population

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Both sexes					
Total	**14,877,943**	**14,345,879**	**532,064**	**127,098**	**52,937**
0 - 4	1,081,128	1,070,079	11,049	4,922	2,308
5 - 9	1,146,876	1,136,888	9,988	4,500	2,359
10 - 14	1,355,792	1,342,234	13,558	5,648	2,905
15 - 19	1,467,120	1,453,664	13,456	4,774	2,417
20 - 24	1,460,572	1,447,841	12,731	4,419	2,259
25 - 29	1,320,591	1,306,425	14,166	4,590	2,268
30 - 34	1,229,010	1,212,396	16,614	5,039	2,484
35 - 39	1,092,916	1,074,179	18,737	4,780	2,093
40 - 44	1,025,669	996,469	29,200	5,848	2,449
45 - 49	918,610	877,701	40,909	6,450	2,511
50 - 54	783,327	733,739	49,588	7,790	2,944
55 - 59	631,743	579,982	51,761	8,363	2,949
60 - 64	477,041	425,140	51,901	9,074	3,225
65 - 69	333,747	285,724	48,023	9,380	3,363
70 - 74	212,747	170,385	42,362	9,203	3,329
75 - 79	165,732	123,113	42,619	10,589	3,965
80+	175,322	109,920	65,402	21,729	9,109

Table A1.5 b) (continued) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Urban, 2014 Census (I)Total population

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Male					
Total	**7,114,224**	**6,877,411**	**236,813**	**60,107**	**25,142**
0 - 4	549,584	543,937	5,647	2,508	1,193
5 - 9	583,310	577,831	5,479	2,435	1,297
10 - 14	703,305	696,085	7,220	3,107	1,597
15 - 19	740,956	733,846	7,110	2,661	1,322
20 - 24	711,405	704,634	6,771	2,464	1,246
25 - 29	638,841	631,225	7,616	2,633	1,305
30 - 34	595,549	586,577	8,972	2,940	1,417
35 - 39	518,880	508,816	10,064	2,912	1,232
40 - 44	474,286	459,743	14,543	3,557	1,457
45 - 49	414,377	394,699	19,678	3,591	1,438
50 - 54	346,474	323,436	23,038	4,289	1,669
55 - 59	275,176	251,669	23,507	4,313	1,539
60 - 64	206,172	183,519	22,653	4,359	1,587
65 - 69	140,316	120,653	19,663	4,106	1,509
70 - 74	87,697	70,920	16,777	3,696	1,348
75 - 79	65,960	49,664	16,296	3,989	1,418
80+	61,936	40,157	21,779	6,547	2,568
Female					
Total	**7,763,719**	**7,468,468**	**295,251**	**66,991**	**27,795**
0 - 4	531,544	526,142	5,402	2,414	1,115
5 - 9	563,566	559,057	4,509	2,065	1,062
10 - 14	652,487	646,149	6,338	2,541	1,308
15 - 19	726,164	719,818	6,346	2,113	1,095
20 - 24	749,167	743,207	5,960	1,955	1,013
25 - 29	681,750	675,200	6,550	1,957	963
30 - 34	633,461	625,819	7,642	2,099	1,067
35 - 39	574,036	565,363	8,673	1,868	861
40 - 44	551,383	536,726	14,657	2,291	992
45 - 49	504,233	483,002	21,231	2,859	1,073
50 - 54	436,853	410,303	26,550	3,501	1,275
55 - 59	356,567	328,313	28,254	4,050	1,410
60 - 64	270,869	241,621	29,248	4,715	1,638
65 - 69	193,431	165,071	28,360	5,274	1,854
70 - 74	125,050	99,465	25,585	5,507	1,981
75 - 79	99,772	73,449	26,323	6,600	2,547
80+	113,386	69,763	43,623	15,182	6,541

Table A1.5 b) (continued) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Urban, 2014 Census

(II) Population in conventional households

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Both sexes					
Total	**13,839,853**	**13,334,472**	**505,381**	**121,116**	**50,533**
0 - 4	1,061,272	1,050,792	10,480	4,574	2,110
5 - 9	1,119,116	1,109,342	9,774	4,410	2,304
10 - 14	1,260,131	1,247,045	13,086	5,471	2,796
15 - 19	1,276,590	1,264,177	12,413	4,531	2,284
20 - 24	1,255,130	1,243,899	11,231	4,029	2,047
25 - 29	1,175,672	1,163,173	12,499	4,187	2,075
30 - 34	1,138,097	1,123,118	14,979	4,644	2,330
35 - 39	1,029,021	1,011,824	17,197	4,476	1,973
40 - 44	974,966	947,665	27,301	5,488	2,313
45 - 49	878,458	839,721	38,737	6,109	2,398
50 - 54	751,482	704,303	47,179	7,389	2,819
55 - 59	607,563	558,103	49,460	7,992	2,848
60 - 64	459,837	409,929	49,908	8,755	3,124
65 - 69	321,527	275,170	46,357	9,056	3,273
70 - 74	204,501	163,697	40,804	8,877	3,222
75 - 79	158,754	117,721	41,033	10,201	3,835
80+	167,736	104,793	62,943	20,927	8,782
Male					
Total	**6,422,378**	**6,202,693**	**219,685**	**56,387**	**23,669**
0 - 4	539,186	533,871	5,315	2,303	1,065
5 - 9	566,038	560,675	5,363	2,388	1,268
10 - 14	630,707	623,764	6,943	3,004	1,535
15 - 19	616,134	609,702	6,432	2,502	1,244
20 - 24	580,261	574,506	5,755	2,193	1,106
25 - 29	542,734	536,308	6,426	2,352	1,172
30 - 34	533,631	525,848	7,783	2,661	1,312
35 - 39	474,829	465,871	8,958	2,689	1,149
40 - 44	439,313	426,111	13,202	3,279	1,353
45 - 49	386,723	368,586	18,137	3,347	1,355
50 - 54	324,881	303,425	21,456	4,018	1,581
55 - 59	258,929	236,957	21,972	4,072	1,474
60 - 64	194,855	173,423	21,432	4,164	1,520
65 - 69	132,354	113,693	18,661	3,913	1,443
70 - 74	82,560	66,664	15,896	3,523	1,296
75 - 79	61,618	46,184	15,434	3,800	1,359
80+	57,625	37,105	20,520	6,179	2,437

Table A1.5 b) (continued) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Urban, 2014 Census

(II) Population in conventional households

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Female					
Total	**7,417,475**	**7,131,779**	**285,696**	**64,729**	**26,864**
0 - 4	522,086	516,921	5,165	2,271	1,045
5 - 9	553,078	548,667	4,411	2,022	1,036
10 - 14	629,424	623,281	6,143	2,467	1,261
15 - 19	660,456	654,475	5,981	2,029	1,040
20 - 24	674,869	669,393	5,476	1,836	941
25 - 29	632,938	626,865	6,073	1,835	903
30 - 34	604,466	597,270	7,196	1,983	1,018
35 - 39	554,192	545,953	8,239	1,787	824
40 - 44	535,653	521,554	14,099	2,209	960
45 - 49	491,735	471,135	20,600	2,762	1,043
50 - 54	426,601	400,878	25,723	3,371	1,238
55 - 59	348,634	321,146	27,488	3,920	1,374
60 - 64	264,982	236,506	28,476	4,591	1,604
65 - 69	189,173	161,477	27,696	5,143	1,830
70 - 74	121,941	97,033	24,908	5,354	1,926
75 - 79	97,136	71,537	25,599	6,401	2,476
80+	110,111	67,688	42,423	14,748	6,345

(III) Population in institutions

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Both sexes					
Total	**1,038,090**	**1,011,407**	**26,683**	**5,982**	**2,404**
0 - 4	19,856	19,287	569	348	198
5 - 9	27,760	27,546	214	90	55
10 - 14	95,661	95,189	472	177	109
15 - 19	190,530	189,487	1,043	243	133
20 - 24	205,442	203,942	1,500	390	212
25 - 29	144,919	143,252	1,667	403	193
30 - 34	90,913	89,278	1,635	395	154
35 - 39	63,895	62,355	1,540	304	120
40 - 44	50,703	48,804	1,899	360	136
45 - 49	40,152	37,980	2,172	341	113
50 - 54	31,845	29,436	2,409	401	125
55 - 59	24,180	21,879	2,301	371	101
60 - 64	17,204	15,211	1,993	319	101
65 - 69	12,220	10,554	1,666	324	90
70 - 74	8,246	6,688	1,558	326	107
75 - 79	6,978	5,392	1,586	388	130
80+	7,586	5,127	2,459	802	327

Table A1.5 b) (continued) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Urban, 2014 Census (III) Population in institutions

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Male					
Total	**691,846**	**674,718**	**17,128**	**3,720**	**1,473**
0 - 4	10,398	10,066	332	205	128
5 - 9	17,272	17,156	116	47	29
10 - 14	72,598	72,321	277	103	62
15 - 19	124,822	124,144	678	159	78
20 - 24	131,144	130,128	1,016	271	140
25 - 29	96,107	94,917	1,190	281	133
30 - 34	61,918	60,729	1,189	279	105
35 - 39	44,051	42,945	1,106	223	83
40 - 44	34,973	33,632	1,341	278	104
45 - 49	27,654	26,113	1,541	244	83
50 - 54	21,593	20,011	1,582	271	88
55 - 59	16,247	14,712	1,535	241	65
60 - 64	11,317	10,096	1,221	195	67
65 - 69	7,962	6,960	1,002	193	66
70 - 74	5,137	4,256	881	173	52
75 - 79	4,342	3,480	862	189	59
80+	4,311	3,052	1,259	368	131
Female					
Total	**346,244**	**336,689**	**9,555**	**2,262**	**931**
0 - 4	9,458	9,221	237	143	70
5 - 9	10,488	10,390	98	43	26
10 - 14	23,063	22,868	195	74	47
15 - 19	65,708	65,343	365	84	55
20 - 24	74,298	73,814	484	119	72
25 - 29	48,812	48,335	477	122	60
30 - 34	28,995	28,549	446	116	49
35 - 39	19,844	19,410	434	81	37
40 - 44	15,730	15,172	558	82	32
45 - 49	12,498	11,867	631	97	30
50 - 54	10,252	9,425	827	130	37
55 - 59	7,933	7,167	766	130	36
60 - 64	5,887	5,115	772	124	34
65 - 69	4,258	3,594	664	131	24
70 - 74	3,109	2,432	677	153	55
75 - 79	2,636	1,912	724	199	71
80+	3,275	2,075	1,200	434	196

Table A1.5 c) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Rural, 2014 Census

(I) Total population

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Both sexes					
Total	**35,401,957**	**33,622,771**	**1,779,186**	**432,782**	**163,125**
0 - 4	3,391,002	3,326,654	64,348	26,196	10,449
5 - 9	3,672,201	3,625,725	46,476	17,924	8,591
10 - 14	3,752,570	3,700,826	51,744	19,556	8,957
15 - 19	3,158,869	3,115,891	42,978	15,962	7,410
20 - 24	2,870,497	2,829,544	40,953	14,993	7,027
25 - 29	2,825,543	2,777,668	47,875	15,074	6,959
30 - 34	2,669,851	2,612,998	56,853	16,170	7,064
35 - 39	2,470,564	2,404,214	66,350	15,470	6,119
40 - 44	2,257,404	2,158,774	98,630	17,455	6,438
45 - 49	2,027,538	1,891,799	135,739	20,357	7,084
50 - 54	1,775,905	1,610,873	165,032	25,061	7,961
55 - 59	1,420,194	1,250,849	169,345	26,956	8,215
60 - 64	1,099,804	921,827	177,977	31,973	10,038
65 - 69	730,746	576,817	153,929	31,194	9,991
70 - 74	500,423	355,423	145,000	34,697	11,486
75 - 79	387,566	251,089	136,477	37,001	12,687
80+	391,280	211,800	179,480	66,743	26,649
Male					
Total	**17,114,490**	**16,294,548**	**819,942**	**204,368**	**76,541**
0 - 4	1,713,199	1,680,041	33,158	13,619	5,379
5 - 9	1,855,062	1,829,580	25,482	9,650	4,491
10 - 14	1,892,444	1,863,891	28,553	10,859	4,917
15 - 19	1,550,042	1,527,707	22,335	8,625	3,976
20 - 24	1,380,120	1,359,045	21,075	8,190	3,837
25 - 29	1,356,624	1,332,255	24,369	8,173	3,760
30 - 34	1,289,000	1,259,989	29,011	8,953	3,942
35 - 39	1,186,750	1,153,521	33,229	8,641	3,462
40 - 44	1,074,656	1,028,056	46,600	9,521	3,581
45 - 49	960,664	895,559	65,105	10,815	3,805
50 - 54	835,867	756,871	78,996	12,780	4,104
55 - 59	660,803	581,676	79,127	13,231	4,091
60 - 64	505,868	424,506	81,362	15,158	4,841
65 - 69	326,302	259,105	67,197	13,883	4,399
70 - 74	213,982	153,105	60,877	14,239	4,556
75 - 79	162,355	106,221	56,134	14,731	4,815
80+	150,752	83,420	67,332	23,300	8,585

Table A1.5 c) (continued) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Rural, 2014 Census

(I) Total population

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Female					
Total	**18,287,467**	**17,328,223**	**959,244**	**228,414**	**86,584**
0 - 4	1,677,803	1,646,613	31,190	12,577	5,070
5 - 9	1,817,139	1,796,145	20,994	8,274	4,100
10 - 14	1,860,126	1,836,935	23,191	8,697	4,040
15 - 19	1,608,827	1,588,184	20,643	7,337	3,434
20 - 24	1,490,377	1,470,499	19,878	6,803	3,190
25 - 29	1,468,919	1,445,413	23,506	6,901	3,199
30 - 34	1,380,851	1,353,009	27,842	7,217	3,122
35 - 39	1,283,814	1,250,693	33,121	6,829	2,657
40 - 44	1,182,748	1,130,718	52,030	7,934	2,857
45 - 49	1,066,874	996,240	70,634	9,542	3,279
50 - 54	940,038	854,002	86,036	12,281	3,857
55 - 59	759,391	669,173	90,218	13,725	4,124
60 - 64	593,936	497,321	96,615	16,815	5,197
65 - 69	404,444	317,712	86,732	17,311	5,592
70 - 74	286,441	202,318	84,123	20,458	6,930
75 - 79	225,211	144,868	80,343	22,270	7,872
80+	240,528	128,380	112,148	43,443	18,064

(II) Population in conventional households

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Both sexes					
Total	**34,090,146**	**32,356,087**	**1,734,059**	**424,720**	**160,221**
0 - 4	3,351,580	3,287,820	63,760	25,999	10,374
5 - 9	3,605,445	3,559,449	45,996	17,783	8,535
10 - 14	3,597,824	3,547,221	50,603	19,262	8,843
15 - 19	2,983,473	2,942,270	41,203	15,678	7,290
20 - 24	2,667,665	2,628,360	39,305	14,681	6,877
25 - 29	2,659,329	2,613,506	45,823	14,742	6,796
30 - 34	2,550,765	2,495,880	54,885	15,755	6,874
35 - 39	2,379,259	2,315,013	64,246	15,110	5,961
40 - 44	2,183,473	2,087,640	95,833	17,034	6,274
45 - 49	1,967,893	1,835,864	132,029	19,899	6,925
50 - 54	1,729,222	1,568,310	160,912	24,589	7,803
55 - 59	1,385,114	1,219,898	165,216	26,421	8,042
60 - 64	1,073,495	899,394	174,101	31,378	9,846
65 - 69	711,301	561,026	150,275	30,599	9,813
70 - 74	487,174	345,452	141,722	34,068	11,302
75 - 79	376,577	243,411	133,166	36,313	12,488
80+	380,557	205,573	174,984	65,409	26,178

Table A1.5 c) (continued) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Rural, 2014 Census (II) Population in conventional households

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Male					
Total	**16,132,200**	**15,346,755**	**785,445**	**198,078**	**74,292**
0 - 4	1,692,985	1,660,142	32,843	13,508	5,331
5 - 9	1,807,300	1,782,152	25,148	9,558	4,454
10 - 14	1,764,520	1,736,875	27,645	10,628	4,841
15 - 19	1,424,750	1,403,615	21,135	8,415	3,893
20 - 24	1,228,864	1,209,031	19,833	7,939	3,723
25 - 29	1,231,554	1,208,756	22,798	7,896	3,621
30 - 34	1,198,779	1,171,328	27,451	8,607	3,783
35 - 39	1,117,322	1,085,717	31,605	8,345	3,335
40 - 44	1,018,487	974,018	44,469	9,185	3,443
45 - 49	915,667	853,366	62,301	10,468	3,683
50 - 54	800,692	724,812	75,880	12,416	3,982
55 - 59	634,385	558,390	75,995	12,807	3,943
60 - 64	485,895	407,499	78,396	14,690	4,687
65 - 69	311,333	246,932	64,401	13,416	4,260
70 - 74	203,627	145,342	58,285	13,742	4,414
75 - 79	153,606	100,113	53,493	14,182	4,662
80+	142,434	78,667	63,767	22,276	8,237
Female					
Total	**17,957,946**	**17,009,332**	**948,614**	**226,642**	**85,929**
0 - 4	1,658,595	1,627,678	30,917	12,491	5,043
5 - 9	1,798,145	1,777,297	20,848	8,225	4,081
10 - 14	1,833,304	1,810,346	22,958	8,634	4,002
15 - 19	1,558,723	1,538,655	20,068	7,263	3,397
20 - 24	1,438,801	1,419,329	19,472	6,742	3,154
25 - 29	1,427,775	1,404,750	23,025	6,846	3,175
30 - 34	1,351,986	1,324,552	27,434	7,148	3,091
35 - 39	1,261,937	1,229,296	32,641	6,765	2,626
40 - 44	1,164,986	1,113,622	51,364	7,849	2,831
45 - 49	1,052,226	982,498	69,728	9,431	3,242
50 - 54	928,530	843,498	85,032	12,173	3,821
55 - 59	750,729	661,508	89,221	13,614	4,099
60 - 64	587,600	491,895	95,705	16,688	5,159
65 - 69	399,968	314,094	85,874	17,183	5,553
70 - 74	283,547	200,110	83,437	20,326	6,888
75 - 79	222,971	143,298	79,673	22,131	7,826
80+	238,123	126,906	111,217	43,133	17,941

Table A1.5 c) (continued) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Rural, 2014 Census

(III) Population in institutions

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Both sexes					
Total	**1,311,811**	**1,266,684**	**45,127**	**8,062**	**2,904**
0 - 4	39,422	38,834	588	197	75
5 - 9	66,756	66,276	480	141	56
10 - 14	154,746	153,605	1,141	294	114
15 - 19	175,396	173,621	1,775	284	120
20 - 24	202,832	201,184	1,648	312	150
25 - 29	166,214	164,162	2,052	332	163
30 - 34	119,086	117,118	1,968	415	190
35 - 39	91,305	89,201	2,104	360	158
40 - 44	73,931	71,134	2,797	421	164
45 - 49	59,645	55,935	3,710	458	159
50 - 54	46,683	42,563	4,120	472	158
55 - 59	35,080	30,951	4,129	535	173
60 - 64	26,309	22,433	3,876	595	192
65 - 69	19,445	15,791	3,654	595	178
70 - 74	13,249	9,971	3,278	629	184
75 - 79	10,989	7,678	3,311	688	199
80+	10,723	6,227	4,496	1,334	471
Male					
Total	**982,290**	**947,793**	**34,497**	**6,290**	**2,249**
0 - 4	20,214	19,899	315	111	48
5 - 9	47,762	47,428	334	92	37
10 - 14	127,924	127,016	908	231	76
15 - 19	125,292	124,092	1,200	210	83
20 - 24	151,256	150,014	1,242	251	114
25 - 29	125,070	123,499	1,571	277	139
30 - 34	90,221	88,661	1,560	346	159
35 - 39	69,428	67,804	1,624	296	127
40 - 44	56,169	54,038	2,131	336	138
45 - 49	44,997	42,193	2,804	347	122
50 - 54	35,175	32,059	3,116	364	122
55 - 59	26,418	23,286	3,132	424	148
60 - 64	19,973	17,007	2,966	468	154
65 - 69	14,969	12,173	2,796	467	139
70 - 74	10,355	7,763	2,592	497	142
75 - 79	8,749	6,108	2,641	549	153
80+	8,318	4,753	3,565	1,024	348

Table A1.5 c) (continued) Population by degree of disability by sex by age, Rural, 2014 Census (III) Population in institutions

Sex	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Female					
Total	**329,521**	**318,891**	**10,630**	**1,772**	**655**
0 - 4	19,208	18,935	273	86	27
5 - 9	18,994	18,848	146	49	19
10 - 14	26,822	26,589	233	63	38
15 - 19	50,104	49,529	575	74	37
20 - 24	51,576	51,170	406	61	36
25 - 29	41,144	40,663	481	55	24
30 - 34	28,865	28,457	408	69	31
35 - 39	21,877	21,397	480	64	31
40 - 44	17,762	17,096	666	85	26
45 - 49	14,648	13,742	906	111	37
50 - 54	11,508	10,504	1,004	108	36
55 - 59	8,662	7,665	997	111	25
60 - 64	6,336	5,426	910	127	38
65 - 69	4,476	3,618	858	128	39
70 - 74	2,894	2,208	686	132	42
75 - 79	2,240	1,570	670	139	46
80+	2,405	1,474	931	310	123

Table A1.6

Population by degree of disability, State/Region, District and Township, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Township	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
UNION	**50,279,900**	**47,968,650**	**2,311,250**	**559,880**	**216,062**
KACHIN	1,642,841	1,577,004	65,837	15,645	5,937
MYITKYINA	531,456	507,385	24,071	6,304	2,480
Myitkyina	306,949	296,404	10,545	3,136	1,412
Waingmaw	106,366	98,578	7,788	1,800	586
Ingyanyan	1,732	1,626	106	24	11
Tanaing	48,566	46,696	1,870	379	138
Chiphwe	11,303	10,648	655	145	43
Hsotlaw	6,518	6,099	419	104	38
Hsinbo (ST)	10,655	10,019	636	181	51
Hsadone (ST)	10,496	9,951	545	184	80
Kanpaikti (ST)	8,682	8,005	677	163	53
Shinbwayyan (ST)	11,453	10,921	532	81	25
Panwa (ST)	8,736	8,438	298	107	43
MOHNYIN	673,608	655,212	18,396	3,593	1,354
Mohnyin	160,598	156,036	4,562	988	387
Mogaung	132,608	129,444	3,164	874	400
Phakant	312,278	304,318	7,960	1,158	339
Hopin (ST)	48,694	46,837	1,857	410	161
Kamine (ST)	19,430	18,577	853	163	67
BHAMO	346,520	329,196	17,324	4,111	1,540
Bhamo	135,877	128,429	7,448	1,732	646
Shwegu	90,691	86,913	3,778	952	391
Momauk	41,562	39,316	2,246	524	175
Mansi	52,945	50,827	2,118	544	211
Myohla (ST)	4,093	3,981	112	21	6
Lwe`ge` (ST)	10,039	8,869	1,170	196	58
Dotphoneyan (ST)	11,313	10,861	452	142	53
PUTAO	91,257	85,211	6,046	1,637	563
Putao	61,075	57,523	3,552	1,071	379
Sumprabum	2,546	2,302	244	80	40
Machanbaw	8,858	7,930	928	259	95
Khaunglanphoo	11,655	10,792	863	112	4
Naungmoon	5,365	5,077	288	62	23
Pannandin (ST)	1,758	1,587	171	53	22
KAYAH	286,627	270,010	16,617	3,628	1,233
LOIKAW	243,718	228,460	15,258	3,366	1,126
Loikaw	128,401	120,694	7,707	1,715	599
Dimawso	79,201	73,951	5,250	1,169	355
Phruso	29,374	27,836	1,538	375	142
Shardaw	6,742	5,979	763	107	30

Table A1.6 (continued) Population by degree of disability, State/Region, District and Township, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Township	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
BAWLAKHE	42,909	41,550	1,359	262	107
Bawlakhe	8,480	7,920	560	100	36
Parsaung	25,594	24,969	625	112	37
Meisi	6,319	6,232	87	23	12
Ywathit (ST)	2,516	2,429	87	27	22
KAYIN	1,504,326	1,404,937	99,389	22,217	7,669
HPA-AN	783,510	727,963	55,547	11,982	4,089
Hpa-an	421,575	391,431	30,144	5,898	2,067
Hlaingbwe	155,544	146,401	9,143	2,012	717
Thandaunggyi	30,209	28,774	1,435	380	159
Paingkyon (ST)	88,604	81,650	6,954	1,948	674
Shan Ywathit (ST)	21,735	21,209	526	171	64
Leiktho (ST)	48,606	42,508	6,098	1,288	347
Bawgali (ST)	17,237	15,990	1,247	285	61
PHARPON	35,085	32,285	2,800	610	237
Pharpon	14,190	13,099	1,091	259	115
Kamamaung (ST)	20,895	19,186	1,709	351	122
MYAWADY	210,540	204,195	6,345	1,384	541
Myawady	195,624	189,628	5,996	1,270	494
Sugali (ST)	5,703	5,573	130	33	11
Wawlaymyaing (ST)	9,213	8,994	219	81	36
KAWKAREIK	475,191	440,494	34,697	8,241	2,802
Kawkareik	220,342	203,814	16,528	4,293	1,545
Kyarinseikkyi	106,427	97,856	8,571	1,903	643
Payarthonezu (ST)	90,484	84,593	5,891	1,178	380
Kyaidon (ST)	57,938	54,231	3,707	867	234
CHIN	478,801	443,132	35,669	12,375	4,586
HAKHA	98,726	92,544	6,182	2,145	720
Hakha	48,352	45,221	3,131	984	311
Thantlang	50,374	47,323	3,051	1,161	409
FALAM	167,578	154,433	13,145	4,593	1,588
Falam	41,457	36,842	4,615	1,627	530
Tedim	87,623	81,276	6,347	2,212	855
Tonzaung	20,722	19,792	930	323	92
Rihkhuadal (ST)	6,620	6,237	383	95	26
Cikha (ST)	11,156	10,286	870	336	85
MINDAT	212,497	196,155	16,342	5,637	2,278
Mindat	42,600	39,205	3,395	1,027	397
Matupi	39,086	35,080	4,006	1,364	591
Kanpalet	21,493	19,301	2,192	567	167
Paletwa	64,971	60,854	4,117	1,554	570
Reazu (ST)	12,265	10,895	1,370	680	350
Sami (ST)	32,082	30,820	1,262	445	203

Table A1.6 (continued) Population by degree of disability, State/Region, District and Township, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Township	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
SAGAING	5,325,347	5,147,495	177,852	49,406	21,620
SAGAING	520,591	502,680	17,911	5,019	2,238
Sagaing	307,194	297,871	9,323	2,550	1,090
Myinmu	106,986	102,809	4,177	1,114	535
Myaung	106,411	102,000	4,411	1,355	613
SHWEBO	1,433,343	1,384,892	48,451	13,525	6,145
Shwebo	235,542	228,160	7,382	2,135	1,013
Khin U	146,457	141,958	4,499	1,199	537
Wetlet	196,216	188,268	7,948	1,953	890
Kambalu	295,561	287,018	8,543	2,477	1,006
Kyunhla	104,087	101,933	2,154	751	365
Ye U	118,290	113,800	4,490	1,272	601
Depayin	140,815	134,505	6,310	1,727	834
Tasei	165,110	159,073	6,037	1,719	781
Kyaukmyaung (ST)	31,265	30,177	1,088	292	118
MONYWA	757,358	728,000	29,358	7,723	3,435
Monywa	372,095	358,583	13,512	3,352	1,525
Butalin	123,539	118,405	5,134	1,291	547
Ayartaw	155,769	149,999	5,770	1,747	825
Chaung Oo	105,955	101,013	4,942	1,333	538
KATHA	861,283	836,577	24,706	6,562	2,729
Katha	167,734	162,954	4,780	1,223	509
Indaw	120,266	117,219	3,047	854	386
Tigyaing	129,955	126,750	3,205	790	354
Banmauk	112,668	109,013	3,655	871	351
Kawlin	145,297	140,851	4,446	1,237	494
Wuntho	73,395	71,165	2,230	585	225
Pinlebu	111,968	108,625	3,343	1,002	410
KALAY	509,368	493,953	15,415	4,631	2,069
Kalay	348,573	337,455	11,118	3,507	1,530
Kalewa	56,432	55,132	1,300	331	150
Mingin	104,363	101,366	2,997	793	389
TAMU	114,869	110,308	4,561	1,078	420
Tamu	59,343	57,638	1,705	369	149
Myothit (ST)	16,798	16,021	777	175	71
Khampat (ST)	38,728	36,649	2,079	534	200
MAWLAIK	164,008	159,119	4,889	1,559	599
Mawlaik	51,314	49,231	2,083	635	208
Phaungpyin	112,694	109,888	2,806	924	391
HKAMTI	422,692	409,471	13,221	3,565	1,372
Hkamti	47,658	45,254	2,404	532	151
Homalin	258,206	252,363	5,843	1,535	698
Leshi	9,061	8,240	821	196	67
Lahe	43,191	41,273	1,918	567	166

Table A1.6 (continued) Population by degree of disability, State/Region, District and Township, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Township	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Nanyun	10,514	10,298	216	72	28
Mobaingluk (ST)	1,430	1,336	94	6	3
Sonemara (ST)	5,831	5,647	184	37	20
Htanparkway (ST)	5,335	5,215	120	41	12
Pansaung (ST)	15,697	14,470	1,227	458	173
Donhee (ST)	25,769	25,375	394	121	54
YINMARPIN	541,835	522,495	19,340	5,744	2,613
Yinmarpin	141,480	137,765	3,715	1,194	584
Salingyi	121,808	117,606	4,202	1,260	629
Palae	144,006	138,956	5,050	1,502	704
Kani	134,541	128,168	6,373	1,788	696
TANINTHARYI	1,408,401	1,310,268	98,133	21,285	7,361
DAWEI	493,576	461,585	31,991	7,888	2,915
Dawei	125,605	118,940	6,665	1,706	682
Lounglon	118,317	111,594	6,723	1,686	656
Thayetchaung	105,662	95,852	9,810	2,663	997
Yebyu	100,768	95,645	5,123	1,114	389
Myitta (ST)	21,359	19,479	1,880	457	127
Kaleinaung (ST)	21,865	20,075	1,790	262	64
MYEIK	693,087	637,435	55,652	11,373	3,744
Myeik	284,489	269,488	15,001	3,322	1,342
Kyunsu	171,753	156,090	15,663	2,719	746
Palaw	93,438	84,420	9,018	2,124	707
Tanintharyi	106,853	94,523	12,330	2,358	692
Palauk (ST)	36,554	32,914	3,640	850	257
KAWTHOUNG	221,738	211,248	10,490	2,024	702
Kawthoung	116,980	112,217	4,763	914	344
Bokepyin	46,821	44,331	2,490	532	152
Khamaukkyi (ST)	23,040	22,082	958	167	68
Pyigyimandaing	16,604	15,041	1,563	273	88
Karathuri (ST)	18,293	17,577	716	138	50
BAGO	4,867,373	4,664,942	202,431	47,539	18,533
BAGO	1,770,785	1,714,071	56,714	14,207	5,797
Bago	491,434	476,786	14,648	3,585	1,457
Tanatpin	145,287	141,145	4,142	1,033	402
Kawa	197,363	191,300	6,063	1,661	694
Waw	176,014	169,464	6,550	1,608	674
Nyaunglebin	199,483	192,922	6,561	1,762	752
Kyauktaga	251,212	243,771	7,441	1,887	790
Daik U	202,530	197,903	4,627	1,288	581
Shwegyin	107,462	100,780	6,682	1,383	447
TOUNGOO	1,123,355	1,070,903	52,452	12,080	4,757
Toungoo	262,056	251,477	10,579	2,426	950
Yaedashe	213,593	205,729	7,864	1,978	842

Table A1.6 (continued) Population by degree of disability, State/Region, District and Township, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Township	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Kyaukkyi	113,329	107,583	5,746	1,497	653
Pyu	257,273	245,501	11,772	2,934	1,149
Oatwin	159,828	149,567	10,261	2,034	719
Htantapin	117,276	111,046	6,230	1,211	444
PYAY	910,902	865,834	45,068	9,870	3,621
Pyay	251,643	242,086	9,557	2,046	837
Paukkhaung	124,856	119,421	5,435	1,369	441
Padaung	144,214	134,594	9,620	1,703	613
Paunde	137,561	130,203	7,358	1,754	622
Thegon	130,957	124,139	6,818	1,599	618
Shwedaung	121,671	115,391	6,280	1,399	490
THAYAWADY	1,062,331	1,014,134	48,197	11,382	4,358
Thayawady	151,104	143,287	7,817	1,929	722
Letpadan	177,407	169,081	8,326	1,845	646
Minhla	122,491	117,767	4,724	1,296	511
Okpo	126,662	121,398	5,264	1,306	576
Zigon	67,523	64,077	3,446	723	292
Nattalin	172,141	164,733	7,408	1,688	636
Monyo	127,570	123,188	4,382	1,160	482
Gyobingauk	117,433	110,603	6,830	1,435	493
MAGWAY	3,917,055	3,715,255	201,800	50,604	19,899
MAGWAY	1,235,030	1,179,930	55,100	13,082	5,426
Magway	289,247	279,414	9,833	2,496	1,084
Yenangyoung	134,227	127,880	6,347	1,641	693
Chauk	185,189	177,555	7,634	1,848	805
Taungdwingyi	259,860	246,375	13,485	2,994	1,114
Myothit	159,511	150,678	8,833	1,926	762
Natmauk	206,996	198,028	8,968	2,177	968
MINBU	687,575	657,921	29,654	8,040	3,053
Minbu	188,182	179,681	8,501	2,267	891
Pwint Phyu	163,692	156,418	7,274	1,897	771
Ngape	52,142	50,804	1,338	378	143
Salin	236,033	226,338	9,695	2,803	1,050
Saytottara	47,526	44,680	2,846	695	198
THAYET	738,047	688,152	49,895	10,516	3,742
Thayet	104,347	99,961	4,386	1,306	551
Minhla	146,082	140,940	5,142	1,221	506
Mindon	59,357	55,147	4,210	883	319
Kamma	75,195	67,558	7,637	1,619	593
Aunglan	235,222	215,390	19,832	3,576	1,138
Sinpaungwe`	117,844	109,156	8,688	1,911	635
PAKOKKU	1,005,545	952,718	52,827	15,169	6,159
Pakokku	290,139	276,044	14,095	3,770	1,624
Yesagyo	215,352	204,870	10,482	2,993	1,269

Table A1.6 (continued) Population by degree of disability, State/Region, District and Township, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Township	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Myaing	225,771	214,279	11,492	3,626	1,560
Pauk	171,514	159,588	11,926	3,441	1,178
Seikphyu	102,769	97,937	4,832	1,339	528
GANGAW	250,858	236,534	14,324	3,797	1,519
Gangaw	133,295	128,083	5,212	1,725	783
Htilin	48,866	46,302	2,564	784	353
Saw	35,832	32,104	3,728	689	196
Kyaukhtu (ST)	32,865	30,045	2,820	599	187
MANDALAY	6,165,723	5,961,395	204,328	52,216	22,969
MANDALAY	1,726,889	1,684,704	42,185	10,235	4,735
Aungmyetharzan	265,779	256,345	9,434	1,807	817
Chanayetharzan	197,175	193,555	3,620	1,039	527
Mahaaungmye	241,113	236,878	4,235	1,202	577
Chanmyatharzi	283,781	278,147	5,634	1,672	785
Pyigyidagun	237,698	233,938	3,760	1,095	507
Amarapura	237,618	230,933	6,685	1,579	774
Patheingyi	263,725	254,908	8,817	1,841	748
PYIN OO LWIN	1,001,945	975,643	26,302	6,909	3,039
Pyin Oo Lwin	255,508	250,174	5,334	1,375	540
Madaya	258,001	251,480	6,521	2,022	989
Sinku	157,585	151,686	5,899	1,633	718
Mogok	167,149	161,403	5,746	1,163	487
Thabeikkyin	127,832	125,783	2,049	522	241
Tagaung (ST)	35,870	35,117	753	194	64
KYAUKSE	741,071	720,589	20,482	4,973	2,336
Kyaukse	257,907	252,039	5,868	1,495	693
Singaing	148,918	144,859	4,059	869	427
Myitthar	195,629	189,510	6,119	1,492	694
Tada U	138,617	134,181	4,436	1,117	522
MYINGYAN	1,055,957	1,008,070	47,887	11,870	4,945
Myingyan	276,096	257,885	18,211	3,676	1,468
Taungtha	216,642	207,148	9,494	2,467	950
Natogyi	177,078	169,046	8,032	2,369	1,003
Kyaukpadaung	261,908	256,967	4,941	1,601	769
Ngazun	124,233	117,024	7,209	1,757	755
NYAUNG U	239,947	228,374	11,573	3,079	1,490
Nyaung U	198,185	188,281	9,904	2,367	1,017
Ngathayauk (ST)	41,762	40,093	1,669	712	473
YAME`THIN	518,384	492,414	25,970	6,750	2,624
Yame`thin	258,091	243,438	14,653	3,540	1,413
Pyawbwe	260,293	248,976	11,317	3,210	1,211
MEIKTILA	881,530	851,601	29,929	8,400	3,800
Meiktila	309,663	299,990	9,673	2,695	1,244
Mahlaing	139,427	133,284	6,143	1,747	695

Table A1.6 (continued) Population by degree of disability, State/Region, District and Township, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Township	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Thazi	202,680	196,170	6,510	1,833	847
Wundwin	229,760	222,157	7,603	2,125	1,014
MON	2,054,393	1,945,095	109,298	25,441	10,121
MAWLAMYINE	1,232,221	1,164,511	67,710	14,713	5,644
Mawlamyine	289,388	278,955	10,433	2,484	1,076
Kyaikemaraw	195,810	184,512	11,298	2,534	983
Chaungzon	122,126	114,709	7,417	1,681	684
Thanbyuzayat	170,536	158,537	11,999	2,197	834
Mudon	190,737	183,767	6,970	1,799	760
Ye	152,485	140,554	11,931	2,353	743
Lamine (ST)	88,476	82,045	6,431	1,431	491
Khawzar (ST)	22,663	21,432	1,231	234	73
THATON	822,172	780,584	41,588	10,728	4,477
Thaton	238,106	227,714	10,392	2,613	983
Paung	218,459	207,543	10,916	2,476	1,036
Kyaikto	184,532	173,460	11,072	2,562	912
Bilin	181,075	171,867	9,208	3,077	1,546
RAKHINE	2,098,807	1,986,628	112,179	31,704	11,869
SITTWAY	535,583	515,444	20,139	6,255	2,495
Sittway	147,899	143,762	4,137	1,151	478
Ponnagyun	129,753	126,409	3,344	1,071	478
Pauktaw	145,957	143,013	2,944	1,067	517
Yathedaung	111,974	102,260	9,714	2,966	1,022
MYAUK U	669,131	627,522	41,609	11,567	4,275
Myauk U	189,630	176,650	12,980	3,652	1,399
Kyauktaw	173,100	163,389	9,711	2,660	1,049
Minbya	169,208	158,958	10,250	2,792	1,058
Myebon	137,193	128,525	8,668	2,463	769
MAUNGTAW	96,330	90,731	5,599	1,572	663
Maungtaw	38,199	36,131	2,068	627	299
Buthidaung	55,545	52,111	3,434	924	355
Taungpyoletwe (ST)	2,586	2,489	97	21	9
KYAUKPYU	439,923	412,024	27,899	7,980	2,797
Kyaukpyu	165,352	155,905	9,447	2,660	880
Mannaung	56,966	51,513	5,453	1,782	646
Yanbye	97,891	92,368	5,523	1,514	577
An	119,714	112,238	7,476	2,024	694
THANDWE	357,840	340,907	16,933	4,330	1,639
Thandwe	133,484	127,609	5,875	1,361	522
Toungup	114,437	109,194	5,243	1,336	505
Gwa	42,434	40,755	1,679	547	255
Maei (ST)	43,904	41,829	2,075	582	213
Kyeintali (ST)	23,581	21,520	2,061	504	144

Table A1.6 (continued) Population by degree of disability, State/Region, District and Township, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Township	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
YANGON	7,360,703	7,110,262	250,441	60,289	24,833
NORTH YANGON	2,606,670	2,523,218	83,452	19,738	8,071
Insein	305,283	296,821	8,462	2,219	1,007
Mingaladon	331,586	320,116	11,470	2,735	1,168
Hmawby	244,607	233,081	11,526	2,409	911
Hlegu	270,741	257,832	12,909	2,450	846
Taikkyi	277,268	266,790	10,478	2,516	1,035
Htantabin	145,792	140,788	5,004	1,160	496
Shwepyitha	343,526	335,682	7,844	2,014	869
Hlinethaya	687,867	672,108	15,759	4,235	1,739
EAST YANGON	2,366,659	2,285,800	80,859	19,874	8,140
Thingangyun	209,486	203,787	5,699	1,430	601
Yankin	70,946	68,981	1,965	583	261
South Okkalapa	161,126	156,756	4,370	1,203	471
North Okkalapa	333,293	322,851	10,442	2,598	1,111
Thakayta	220,556	212,892	7,664	2,106	953
Dawbon	75,325	72,822	2,503	632	272
Tamway	165,313	160,775	4,538	1,236	560
Pazuntaung	48,455	46,139	2,316	472	193
Botahtaung	40,995	39,362	1,633	419	174
Dagon Myothit (South)	371,646	357,771	13,875	3,011	1,164
Dagon Myothit (North)	203,948	197,204	6,744	1,729	661
Dagon Myothit (East)	165,628	156,485	9,143	1,835	595
Dagon Myothit (Seikkan)	167,448	161,887	5,561	1,262	509
Mingala Taungnyunt	132,494	128,088	4,406	1,358	615
SOUTH YANGON	1,417,724	1,360,421	57,303	12,973	5,225
Thanlyin	268,063	258,919	9,144	2,035	816
Kyauktan	132,765	128,915	3,850	976	425
Thongwa	157,876	151,826	6,050	1,396	568
Khayan	158,019	152,268	5,751	1,362	551
Twantay	226,836	218,567	8,269	2,006	857
Kawhmu	119,050	111,365	7,685	1,444	517
Kungyangon	111,632	104,893	6,739	1,485	594
Dala	172,857	166,201	6,656	1,611	637
Seikkyi/Khanaungto	34,003	32,447	1,556	346	130
Cocogyun	1,940	1,760	180	9	4
Tada (ST)	34,683	33,260	1,423	303	126
WEST YANGON	969,650	940,823	28,827	7,704	3,397
Kyauktada	29,853	28,495	1,358	359	139
Pabedan	33,336	32,088	1,248	389	169
Lanmadaw	47,160	45,644	1,516	469	255
Latha	25,057	23,870	1,187	366	129
Ahlon	55,482	54,090	1,392	385	162
Kyimyindine	111,514	106,366	5,148	1,036	452

Table A1.6 (continued) Population by degree of disability, State/Region, District and Township, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Township	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Sangyoung	99,619	97,309	2,310	612	297
Hline	160,307	155,485	4,822	1,092	454
Kamayut	84,569	83,041	1,528	429	206
Mayangon	198,113	192,744	5,369	1,657	724
Dagon	25,082	24,545	537	199	120
Bahan	96,732	94,357	2,375	695	284
Seikkan	2,826	2,789	37	16	6
SHAN	5,824,432	5,596,358	228,074	57,103	21,849
TAUNGGYI	1,701,338	1,630,019	71,319	15,939	6,101
Taunggyi	381,639	367,890	13,749	3,208	1,305
Nyaungshwe	189,407	180,479	8,928	1,889	737
Hopon	112,348	108,766	3,582	871	329
Hsihseng	153,032	146,219	6,813	1,470	598
Kalaw	186,083	179,792	6,291	1,332	530
Pindaya	79,303	75,556	3,747	706	261
Ywarngan	82,532	79,020	3,512	714	265
Yatsauk	126,567	119,803	6,764	1,323	518
Pinlaung	115,047	110,086	4,961	1,410	466
Phekon	103,590	100,116	3,474	873	329
Kyauktalongyi (ST)	56,417	53,255	3,162	720	281
Indaw (ST)	38,163	35,540	2,623	540	186
Naungtayar (ST)	77,210	73,497	3,713	883	296
LOILIN	565,162	544,753	20,409	5,278	2,153
Loilem	52,371	50,988	1,383	373	155
Le`char	48,831	46,760	2,071	526	188
Nanhsam (South)	92,302	89,803	2,499	470	190
Kunhing	21,823	21,120	703	228	106
Kehsi	44,500	43,044	1,456	447	191
Mongkai	74,294	71,278	3,016	804	371
Mineshu	42,695	40,065	2,630	686	177
Panglong (ST)	72,186	69,661	2,525	734	373
Kholan (ST)	24,659	23,466	1,193	270	88
Karli (ST)	31,580	30,874	706	203	113
Minenaung (ST)	29,864	28,570	1,294	330	125
Minesan (Monsan) (ST)	30,057	29,124	933	207	76
LINKHE`	139,483	131,611	7,872	2,021	739
Linkhe`	33,481	30,429	3,052	616	207
Mone`	28,640	27,476	1,164	390	146
Maukme`	33,810	32,543	1,267	496	206
Minepan	25,926	24,720	1,206	282	105
Homane (ST)	6,830	6,406	424	79	28
Kengtaung (ST)	10,796	10,037	759	158	47
LASHIO	612,248	597,145	15,103	4,099	1,961
Lashio	323,405	315,623	7,782	2,063	1,003

Table A1.6 (continued) Population by degree of disability, State/Region, District and Township, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Township	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Theinni	56,662	55,351	1,311	343	171
Mineye`	59,376	57,642	1,734	567	233
Tantyan	172,805	168,529	4,276	1,126	554
MUSE	453,495	441,904	11,591	2,968	1,227
Muse	117,507	116,051	1,456	442	241
Namkham	107,034	103,698	3,336	867	348
Kukai	101,334	98,628	2,706	693	285
Monekoe (ST)	24,565	23,922	643	153	69
Manhero (ST)	6,787	6,721	66	19	9
Pansai (Kyu Kute) (ST)	22,950	22,578	372	94	46
Tamoenye (ST)	73,318	70,306	3,012	700	229
KYAUKME	770,065	739,104	30,961	7,593	3,067
Kyaukme	127,560	123,002	4,558	1,121	499
Naungkhio	149,842	144,381	5,461	1,459	581
Hsipaw	176,158	171,949	4,209	1,253	622
Namtu	50,423	47,341	3,082	587	208
Namsan (North)	72,204	68,385	3,819	915	346
Momeik	63,330	59,099	4,231	722	232
Mabane	47,398	45,425	1,973	495	164
Manton	38,601	36,413	2,188	617	226
Minengaw (ST)	18,901	18,224	677	212	94
Minelon (ST)	25,648	24,885	763	212	95
KUNLON	58,774	55,931	2,843	809	394
Kunlon	58,774	55,931	2,843	809	394
LAUKINE	154,912	145,129	9,783	2,076	584
Laukine	89,961	84,792	5,169	1,143	312
Kongyan	33,772	31,225	2,547	482	121
Chinshwehaw (ST)	4,889	4,600	289	79	13
Mawhtike (ST)	26,290	24,512	1,778	372	138
HOPAN	228,880	214,486	14,394	4,883	1,461
Hopan	54,894	53,205	1,689	392	163
Minemaw	70,683	67,721	2,962	539	115
Panwine	97,097	87,959	9,138	3,830	1,143
Panlon (ST)	6,206	5,601	605	122	40
MAKMAN	241,884	229,704	12,180	3,237	1,148
Makman	19,732	18,976	756	180	96
Pan San (Pan Kham)	104,329	100,288	4,041	1,106	479
Naphang	116,180	108,831	7,349	1,944	569
ManKan (ST)	1,643	1,609	34	7	4
KENGTUNG	366,861	357,435	9,426	2,557	1,072
Kengtung	171,620	167,142	4,478	1,220	549
Minekat	44,528	43,387	1,141	339	111
Mineyan	52,591	50,815	1,776	418	149
Minelar	43,068	42,516	552	132	50
Mine Pauk (ST)	55,054	53,575	1,479	448	213

Table A1.6 (continued) Population by degree of disability, State/Region, District and Township, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Township	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
MINESAT	243,571	232,986	10,585	2,802	948
Minesat	86,553	82,825	3,728	1,082	373
Minepyin	54,149	52,741	1,408	470	208
Minetung	21,994	20,925	1,069	192	64
Minekoke (ST)	18,096	16,986	1,110	151	29
Tontar (ST)	14,684	14,556	128	60	38
Ponparkyin (ST)	43,819	41,028	2,791	739	223
Monehta (ST)	4,276	3,925	351	108	13
TACHILEIK	177,313	172,925	4,388	1,020	445
Tachileik	148,021	145,492	2,529	675	312
Talay (ST)	18,248	16,750	1,498	282	105
Kenglat (ST)	11,044	10,683	361	63	28
MINEPHYAT	110,446	103,226	7,220	1,821	549
Minephyat	30,556	29,230	1,326	286	97
Mineyaung	27,559	25,887	1,672	454	119
Mineyu (ST)	52,331	48,109	4,222	1,081	333
AYEYAWADY	6,184,829	5,712,210	472,619	102,069	34,331
PATHEIN	1,630,716	1,516,137	114,579	24,560	8,573
Kangyidaunt	177,990	169,240	8,750	1,900	797
Kyaungon	163,035	150,773	12,262	2,734	1,053
Kyonpyaw	235,727	215,454	20,273	4,700	1,450
Ngaputaw	168,776	160,975	7,801	1,869	715
Pathein	287,071	265,855	21,216	4,439	1,478
Yekyi	105,070	97,133	7,937	1,794	608
Thapaung	154,400	144,464	9,936	2,026	725
Ngayokaung (ST)	41,194	38,762	2,432	521	194
Hainggyikyun (ST)	114,509	105,205	9,304	1,729	588
Shwethaungyan (ST)	49,538	44,345	5,193	935	280
Ngwehsaung (ST)	44,376	40,382	3,994	709	214
Ngathaingchaung (ST)	89,030	83,549	5,481	1,204	471
PHYAPON	1,033,053	956,631	76,422	16,419	5,581
Kyaiklatt	193,340	183,243	10,097	2,279	910
Daydaye	202,926	193,293	9,633	1,977	822
Phyapon	187,343	173,289	14,054	2,817	949
Bogale	322,665	293,317	29,348	6,681	2,125
Ahmar (ST)	126,779	113,489	13,290	2,665	775
MAUBIN	973,948	916,320	57,628	13,729	5,126
Nyaungdon	215,906	201,684	14,222	3,309	1,233
Danubyu	179,353	170,024	9,329	2,457	950
Pantanaw	264,596	245,355	19,241	4,446	1,627
Maubin	314,093	299,257	14,836	3,517	1,316

Table A1.6 (continued) Population by degree of disability, State/Region, District and Township, 2014 Census

State/Region/ District/Township	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
MYAUNGMYA	781,844	722,507	59,337	11,972	4,155
Myaungmya	298,637	271,643	26,994	4,768	1,438
Wakema	289,106	266,035	23,071	5,013	1,730
Einme	194,101	184,829	9,272	2,191	987
LABUTTA	626,558	556,454	70,104	14,351	4,132
Mawlamyinegyun	311,340	267,305	44,035	9,805	2,721
Labutta	229,929	211,199	18,730	3,404	1,055
Pyinsalu (ST)	85,289	77,950	7,339	1,142	356
HINTHADA	1,138,710	1,044,161	94,549	21,038	6,764
Kyangin	96,083	89,513	6,570	1,273	429
Zalun	168,203	152,458	15,745	3,256	1,018
Myanaung	218,581	203,357	15,224	3,647	1,294
Laymyethna	103,024	96,412	6,612	1,353	391
Hinthada	338,435	308,610	29,825	6,423	2,141
Ingapu	214,384	193,811	20,573	5,086	1,491
NAY PYI TAW	1,160,242	1,123,659	36,583	8,359	3,252
OTTARA (NORTH)	526,497	511,588	14,909	3,341	1,197
Tatkon	217,093	210,315	6,778	1,424	539
Zeyarthiri	111,293	108,708	2,585	555	231
Ottarathiri	81,620	79,400	2,220	356	119
Pobbathiri	116,491	113,165	3,326	1,006	308
DEKKHINA (SOUTH)	633,745	612,071	21,674	5,018	2,055
Pyinmana	187,565	179,433	8,132	2,064	855
Lewe	284,393	274,580	9,813	2,282	907
Zabuthiri	110,459	107,440	3,019	508	212
Dekkhinathiri	51,328	50,618	710	164	81

Table A1.7

Population by disability status by sex by relationship to head of household or person in an institution, 2014 Census

Relationship to head/ person in institution	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability
Head	10,877,832	9,854,734	1,023,098	8,296,535	7,643,340	653,195	2,581,297	2,211,394	369,903
Spouse	7,735,829	7,308,728	427,101	253,793	233,912	19,881	7,482,036	7,074,816	407,220
Son/Daughter	19,588,363	19,244,331	344,032	9,523,368	9,345,322	178,046	10,064,995	9,899,009	165,986
Son/Daughter-in-law	1,535,783	1,522,537	13,246	747,972	740,864	7,108	787,811	781,673	6,138
Grandchild/Great-grandchild	3,636,054	3,587,404	48,650	1,810,612	1,785,093	25,519	1,825,442	1,802,311	23,131
Parent/Parent-in-law	720,634	511,079	209,555	178,577	124,468	54,109	542,057	386,611	155,446
Sibling	1,004,780	938,645	66,135	400,401	375,209	25,192	604,379	563,436	40,943
Grandparent	35,429	21,113	14,316	8,736	5,189	3,547	26,693	15,924	10,769
Other relative	1,776,548	1,706,523	70,025	823,549	795,991	27,558	952,999	910,532	42,467
Adopted child	98,660	96,081	2,579	49,045	47,679	1,366	49,615	48,402	1,213
Non-relative	920,087	899,384	20,703	461,990	452,381	9,609	458,097	447,003	11,094
Person in institution	2,349,901	2,278,091	71,810	1,674,136	1,622,511	51,625	675,765	655,580	20,185
Total	**50,279,900**	**47,968,650**	**2,311,250**	**24,228,714**	**23,171,959**	**1,056,755**	**26,051,186**	**24,796,691**	**1,254,495**

Table A1.8

Population by disability status by sex by type of household or person in an institution, 2014 Census

Type of Household (hh)	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability
One person hh	501,088	414,783	86,305	208,285	179,812	28,473	292,803	234,971	57,832
Nuclear hh - Husband, wife, no children	1,473,386	1,343,242	130,144	733,489	663,629	69,860	739,897	679,613	60,284
Nuclear hh - Husband, wife, child(ren)	19,861,162	19,248,150	613,012	9,924,613	9,581,117	343,496	9,936,549	9,667,033	269,516
Nuclear hh - Mother with child(ren)	2,486,259	2,341,020	145,239	816,196	793,562	22,634	1,670,063	1,547,458	122,605
Nuclear hh - Father with child(ren)	548,130	509,968	38,162	349,157	315,922	33,235	198,973	194,046	4,927
Extended hh	19,996,414	18,879,070	1,117,344	9,049,407	8,590,532	458,875	10,947,007	10,288,538	658,469
Composite hh	2,871,071	2,770,416	100,655	1,384,819	1,340,116	44,703	1,486,252	1,430,300	55,952
Unknown	192,489	183,910	8,579	88,612	84,758	3,854	103,877	99,152	4,725
Person in institution	2,349,901	2,278,091	71,810	1,674,136	1,622,511	51,625	675,765	655,580	20,185
Total	**50,279,900**	**47,968,650**	**2,311,250**	**24,228,714**	**23,171,959**	**1,056,755**	**26,051,186**	**24,796,691**	**1,254,495**

Table A1.9

Population aged 15 and over by degree of disability by sex by marital status, 2014 Census

	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Both sexes					
Total	**35,880,331**	**33,766,244**	**2,114,087**	**481,134**	**180,493**
Never married	11,058,669	10,728,583	330,086	125,615	62,008
Currently married	21,346,316	20,168,739	1,177,577	198,905	61,806
Marriage disrupted	3,475,346	2,868,922	606,424	156,614	56,679
Male					
Total	**16,931,810**	**15,980,594**	**951,216**	**222,297**	**82,809**
Never married	5,461,977	5,307,130	154,847	64,753	32,207
Currently married	10,395,725	9,759,833	635,892	114,765	35,302
Marriage disrupted	1,074,108	913,631	160,477	42,779	15,300
Female					
Total	**18,948,521**	**17,785,650**	**1,162,871**	**258,837**	**97,684**
Never married	5,596,692	5,421,453	175,239	60,862	29,801
Currently married	10,950,591	10,408,906	541,685	84,140	26,504
Marriage disrupted	2,401,238	1,955,291	445,947	113,835	41,379

Table A1.10 a) Population aged 15 and over with no disability by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

(I) Union

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Both sexes						
Total	**33,766,244**	**10,728,583**	**20,168,739**	**1,966,774**	**568,454**	**333,694**
15 - 19	4,569,555	4,092,165	388,730	5,064	12,746	70,850
20 - 24	4,277,385	2,581,268	1,601,269	11,065	44,758	39,025
25 - 29	4,084,093	1,430,938	2,531,909	23,248	65,783	32,215
30 - 34	3,825,394	816,595	2,860,996	44,099	78,728	24,976
35 - 39	3,478,393	526,346	2,774,476	72,861	80,833	23,877
40 - 44	3,155,243	384,687	2,557,422	115,256	75,601	22,277
45 - 49	2,769,500	293,610	2,225,198	162,464	66,053	22,175
50 - 54	2,344,612	223,520	1,824,679	221,929	53,548	20,936
55 - 59	1,830,831	154,173	1,364,682	254,120	39,027	18,829
60 - 64	1,346,967	100,340	931,342	272,482	24,848	17,955
65 - 69	862,541	55,298	543,809	235,160	13,488	14,786
70 - 74	525,808	30,670	283,957	194,235	6,636	10,310
75 - 79	374,202	20,119	170,197	171,570	3,720	8,596
80+	321,720	18,854	110,073	183,221	2,685	6,887
Male						
Total	**15,980,594**	**5,307,130**	**9,759,833**	**406,283**	**210,623**	**296,725**
15 - 19	2,261,553	2,089,822	100,649	1,863	3,314	65,905
20 - 24	2,063,679	1,377,924	631,583	3,098	14,824	36,250
25 - 29	1,963,480	758,180	1,146,306	5,799	23,692	29,503
30 - 34	1,846,566	409,841	1,373,953	10,086	30,355	22,331
35 - 39	1,662,337	234,623	1,359,596	15,041	31,863	21,214
40 - 44	1,487,799	151,944	1,265,153	21,889	29,387	19,426
45 - 49	1,290,258	103,834	1,113,078	29,536	24,611	19,199
50 - 54	1,080,307	72,990	929,870	40,192	19,514	17,741
55 - 59	833,345	46,347	711,364	46,030	13,733	15,871
60 - 64	608,025	28,173	502,793	52,944	8,954	15,161
65 - 69	379,758	14,609	300,693	46,995	4,938	12,523
70 - 74	224,025	8,128	161,823	42,678	2,675	8,721
75 - 79	155,885	5,353	99,478	42,153	1,633	7,268
80+	123,577	5,362	63,494	47,979	1,130	5,612

Table A.1.10 a) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with no disability by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

(I) Union

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Female						
Total	**17,785,650**	**5,421,453**	**10,408,906**	**1,560,491**	**357,831**	**36,969**
15 - 19	2,308,002	2,002,343	288,081	3,201	9,432	4,945
20 - 24	2,213,706	1,203,344	969,686	7,967	29,934	2,775
25 - 29	2,120,613	672,758	1,385,603	17,449	42,091	2,712
30 - 34	1,978,828	406,754	1,487,043	34,013	48,373	2,645
35 - 39	1,816,056	291,723	1,414,880	57,820	48,970	2,663
40 - 44	1,667,444	232,743	1,292,269	93,367	46,214	2,851
45 - 49	1,479,242	189,776	1,112,120	132,928	41,442	2,976
50 - 54	1,264,305	150,530	894,809	181,737	34,034	3,195
55 - 59	997,486	107,826	653,318	208,090	25,294	2,958
60 - 64	738,942	72,167	428,549	219,538	15,894	2,794
65 - 69	482,783	40,689	243,116	188,165	8,550	2,263
70 - 74	301,783	22,542	122,134	151,557	3,961	1,589
75 - 79	218,317	14,766	70,719	129,417	2,087	1,328
80+	198,143	13,492	46,579	135,242	1,555	1,275

(II) Urban

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Both sexes						
Total	**10,796,678**	**3,991,339**	**5,823,198**	**638,283**	**190,255**	**153,603**
15 - 19	1,453,664	1,317,504	92,999	1,216	2,776	39,169
20 - 24	1,447,841	996,331	414,007	2,803	11,240	23,460
25 - 29	1,306,425	577,416	685,995	6,590	18,776	17,648
30 - 34	1,212,396	337,639	824,425	13,810	25,188	11,334
35 - 39	1,074,179	216,661	796,809	23,968	27,200	9,541
40 - 44	996,469	165,933	755,499	39,272	27,191	8,574
45 - 49	877,701	127,423	661,417	55,606	24,840	8,415
50 - 54	733,739	96,681	536,520	72,802	19,865	7,871
55 - 59	579,982	65,837	410,078	82,948	14,345	6,774
60 - 64	425,140	40,925	283,365	85,502	9,117	6,231
65 - 69	285,724	21,753	176,111	77,601	5,108	5,151
70 - 74	170,385	11,397	91,922	61,121	2,339	3,606
75 - 79	123,113	7,847	55,982	54,866	1,336	3,082
80+	109,920	7,992	38,069	60,178	934	2,747

Table A.1.10 a) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with no disability by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census
(II) Urban

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Male						
Total	**5,059,558**	**1,936,448**	**2,813,471**	**108,090**	**68,489**	**133,060**
15 - 19	733,846	671,148	25,314	420	735	36,229
20 - 24	704,634	513,925	164,624	714	3,675	21,696
25 - 29	631,225	297,759	309,607	1,362	6,541	15,956
30 - 34	586,577	169,626	394,985	2,509	9,693	9,764
35 - 39	508,816	97,945	388,480	3,690	10,626	8,075
40 - 44	459,743	66,074	370,771	5,504	10,337	7,057
45 - 49	394,699	45,098	326,623	7,227	8,884	6,867
50 - 54	323,436	31,437	269,215	9,761	6,826	6,197
55 - 59	251,669	19,443	210,652	11,644	4,693	5,237
60 - 64	183,519	11,494	150,583	13,666	2,952	4,824
65 - 69	120,653	5,634	96,236	13,050	1,738	3,995
70 - 74	70,920	2,883	52,334	12,055	884	2,764
75 - 79	49,664	1,951	32,634	12,168	525	2,386
80+	40,157	2,031	21,413	14,320	380	2,013
Female						
Total	**5,737,120**	**2,054,891**	**3,009,727**	**530,193**	**121,766**	**20,543**
15 - 19	719,818	646,356	67,685	796	2,041	2,940
20 - 24	743,207	482,406	249,383	2,089	7,565	1,764
25 - 29	675,200	279,657	376,388	5,228	12,235	1,692
30 - 34	625,819	168,013	429,440	11,301	15,495	1,570
35 - 39	565,363	118,716	408,329	20,278	16,574	1,466
40 - 44	536,726	99,859	384,728	33,768	16,854	1,517
45 - 49	483,002	82,325	334,794	48,379	15,956	1,548
50 - 54	410,303	65,244	267,305	63,041	13,039	1,674
55 - 59	328,313	46,394	199,426	71,304	9,652	1,537
60 - 64	241,621	29,431	132,782	71,836	6,165	1,407
65 - 69	165,071	16,119	79,875	64,551	3,370	1,156
70 - 74	99,465	8,514	39,588	49,066	1,455	842
75 - 79	73,449	5,896	23,348	42,698	811	696
80+	69,763	5,961	16,656	45,858	554	734

Table A.1.10 a) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with no disability by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

(III) Rural

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Both sexes						
Total	**22,969,566**	**6,737,244**	**14,345,541**	**1,328,491**	**378,199**	**180,091**
15 - 19	3,115,891	2,774,661	295,731	3,848	9,970	31,681
20 - 24	2,829,544	1,584,937	1,187,262	8,262	33,518	15,565
25 - 29	2,777,668	853,522	1,845,914	16,658	47,007	14,567
30 - 34	2,612,998	478,956	2,036,571	30,289	53,540	13,642
35 - 39	2,404,214	309,685	1,977,667	48,893	53,633	14,336
40 - 44	2,158,774	218,754	1,801,923	75,984	48,410	13,703
45 - 49	1,891,799	166,187	1,563,781	106,858	41,213	13,760
50 - 54	1,610,873	126,839	1,288,159	149,127	33,683	13,065
55 - 59	1,250,849	88,336	954,604	171,172	24,682	12,055
60 - 64	921,827	59,415	647,977	186,980	15,731	11,724
65 - 69	576,817	33,545	367,698	157,559	8,380	9,635
70 - 74	355,423	19,273	192,035	133,114	4,297	6,704
75 - 79	251,089	12,272	114,215	116,704	2,384	5,514
80+	211,800	10,862	72,004	123,043	1,751	4,140
Male						
Total	**10,921,036**	**3,370,682**	**6,946,362**	**298,193**	**142,134**	**163,665**
15 - 19	1,527,707	1,418,674	75,335	1,443	2,579	29,676
20 - 24	1,359,045	863,999	466,959	2,384	11,149	14,554
25 - 29	1,332,255	460,421	836,699	4,437	17,151	13,547
30 - 34	1,259,989	240,215	978,968	7,577	20,662	12,567
35 - 39	1,153,521	136,678	971,116	11,351	21,237	13,139
40 - 44	1,028,056	85,870	894,382	16,385	19,050	12,369
45 - 49	895,559	58,736	786,455	22,309	15,727	12,332
50 - 54	756,871	41,553	660,655	30,431	12,688	11,544
55 - 59	581,676	26,904	500,712	34,386	9,040	10,634
60 - 64	424,506	16,679	352,210	39,278	6,002	10,337
65 - 69	259,105	8,975	204,457	33,945	3,200	8,528
70 - 74	153,105	5,245	109,489	30,623	1,791	5,957
75 - 79	106,221	3,402	66,844	29,985	1,108	4,882
80+	83,420	3,331	42,081	33,659	750	3,599

Table A.1.10 a) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with no disability by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census
(III) Rural

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Female						
Total	**12,048,530**	**3,366,562**	**7,399,179**	**1,030,298**	**236,065**	**16,426**
15 - 19	1,588,184	1,355,987	220,396	2,405	7,391	2,005
20 - 24	1,470,499	720,938	720,303	5,878	22,369	1,011
25 - 29	1,445,413	393,101	1,009,215	12,221	29,856	1,020
30 - 34	1,353,009	238,741	1,057,603	22,712	32,878	1,075
35 - 39	1,250,693	173,007	1,006,551	37,542	32,396	1,197
40 - 44	1,130,718	132,884	907,541	59,599	29,360	1,334
45 - 49	996,240	107,451	777,326	84,549	25,486	1,428
50 - 54	854,002	85,286	627,504	118,696	20,995	1,521
55 - 59	669,173	61,432	453,892	136,786	15,642	1,421
60 - 64	497,321	42,736	295,767	147,702	9,729	1,387
65 - 69	317,712	24,570	163,241	123,614	5,180	1,107
70 - 74	202,318	14,028	82,546	102,491	2,506	747
75 - 79	144,868	8,870	47,371	86,719	1,276	632
80+	128,380	7,531	29,923	89,384	1,001	541

Table A1.10 b) Population aged 15 and over with a mild disability or higher by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census
(I) Union

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Both sexes						
Total	**2,114,087**	**330,086**	**1,177,577**	**532,109**	**48,241**	**26,074**
15 - 19	56,434	52,678	2,738	340	192	486
20 - 24	53,684	40,456	11,803	234	751	440
25 - 29	62,041	33,912	25,399	602	1,600	528
30 - 34	73,467	28,847	40,228	1,275	2,541	576
35 - 39	85,087	22,975	55,364	2,546	3,505	697
40 - 44	127,830	22,602	92,889	6,454	4,837	1,048
45 - 49	176,648	23,147	132,578	13,378	6,008	1,537
50 - 54	214,620	23,470	156,439	26,096	6,702	1,913
55 - 59	221,106	19,805	154,440	38,311	6,162	2,388
60 - 64	229,878	17,887	147,476	56,345	5,345	2,825
65 - 69	201,952	13,281	117,216	64,632	3,829	2,994
70 - 74	187,362	10,611	93,633	77,438	2,755	2,925
75 - 79	179,096	8,777	76,442	88,696	2,066	3,115
80+	244,882	11,638	70,932	155,762	1,948	4,602

Table A1.10 b) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with a mild disability or higher by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census
(I) Union

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Male						
Total	**951,216**	**154,847**	**635,892**	**117,992**	**20,085**	**22,400**
15 - 19	29,445	28,065	774	110	47	449
20 - 24	27,846	22,611	4,534	65	231	405
25 - 29	31,985	19,155	11,565	151	624	490
30 - 34	37,983	16,312	19,664	294	1,204	509
35 - 39	43,293	12,881	27,457	593	1,742	620
40 - 44	61,143	11,520	45,130	1,323	2,237	933
45 - 49	84,783	10,499	67,838	2,491	2,592	1,363
50 - 54	102,034	9,516	83,212	4,912	2,721	1,673
55 - 59	102,634	7,141	84,053	7,029	2,380	2,031
60 - 64	104,015	5,926	82,906	10,808	1,969	2,406
65 - 69	86,860	3,787	66,388	12,635	1,505	2,545
70 - 74	77,654	2,813	54,454	16,811	1,094	2,482
75 - 79	72,430	2,078	45,379	21,386	904	2,683
80+	89,111	2,543	42,538	39,384	835	3,811
Female						
Total	**1,162,871**	**175,239**	**541,685**	**414,117**	**28,156**	**3,674**
15 - 19	26,989	24,613	1,964	230	145	37
20 - 24	25,838	17,845	7,269	169	520	35
25 - 29	30,056	14,757	13,834	451	976	38
30 - 34	35,484	12,535	20,564	981	1,337	67
35 - 39	41,794	10,094	27,907	1,953	1,763	77
40 - 44	66,687	11,082	47,759	5,131	2,600	115
45 - 49	91,865	12,648	64,740	10,887	3,416	174
50 - 54	112,586	13,954	73,227	21,184	3,981	240
55 - 59	118,472	12,664	70,387	31,282	3,782	357
60 - 64	125,863	11,961	64,570	45,537	3,376	419
65 - 69	115,092	9,494	50,828	51,997	2,324	449
70 - 74	109,708	7,798	39,179	60,627	1,661	443
75 - 79	106,666	6,699	31,063	67,310	1,162	432
80+	155,771	9,095	28,394	116,378	1,113	791

Table A1.10 b) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with a mild disability or higher by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

(II) Urban

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Both sexes						
Total	**497,469**	**92,285**	**256,546**	**129,480**	**13,049**	**6,109**
15 - 19	13,456	12,718	504	70	41	123
20 - 24	12,731	10,292	2,112	46	163	118
25 - 29	14,166	8,889	4,656	138	345	138
30 - 34	16,614	7,994	7,557	302	631	130
35 - 39	18,737	6,601	10,428	627	904	177
40 - 44	29,200	7,143	18,899	1,578	1,337	243
45 - 49	40,909	7,346	28,166	3,350	1,711	336
50 - 54	49,588	7,313	33,393	6,471	1,983	428
55 - 59	51,761	6,060	34,043	9,371	1,733	554
60 - 64	51,901	5,052	31,857	12,879	1,447	666
65 - 69	48,023	3,702	27,033	15,609	1,039	640
70 - 74	42,362	2,669	20,981	17,358	701	653
75 - 79	42,619	2,542	17,907	20,910	522	738
80+	65,402	3,964	19,010	40,771	492	1,165
Male						
Total	**218,467**	**43,009**	**140,837**	**24,552**	**5,601**	**4,468**
15 - 19	7,110	6,804	161	18	14	113
20 - 24	6,771	5,762	834	7	58	110
25 - 29	7,616	5,069	2,231	38	153	125
30 - 34	8,972	4,594	3,868	61	348	101
35 - 39	10,064	3,886	5,427	117	499	135
40 - 44	14,543	3,818	9,551	277	704	193
45 - 49	19,678	3,448	14,731	465	777	257
50 - 54	23,038	2,994	17,947	952	828	317
55 - 59	23,507	2,166	18,821	1,427	700	393
60 - 64	22,653	1,635	18,012	2,015	531	460
65 - 69	19,663	966	15,371	2,501	372	453
70 - 74	16,777	644	12,219	3,204	245	465
75 - 79	16,296	524	10,644	4,392	186	550
80+	21,779	699	11,020	9,078	186	796

Table A1.10 b) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with a mild disability or higher by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

(II) Urban

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Female						
Total	**279,002**	**49,276**	**115,709**	**104,928**	**7,448**	**1,641**
15 - 19	6,346	5,914	343	52	27	10
20 - 24	5,960	4,530	1,278	39	105	8
25 - 29	6,550	3,820	2,425	100	192	13
30 - 34	7,642	3,400	3,689	241	283	29
35 - 39	8,673	2,715	5,001	510	405	42
40 - 44	14,657	3,325	9,348	1,301	633	50
45 - 49	21,231	3,898	13,435	2,885	934	79
50 - 54	26,550	4,319	15,446	5,519	1,155	111
55 - 59	28,254	3,894	15,222	7,944	1,033	161
60 - 64	29,248	3,417	13,845	10,864	916	206
65 - 69	28,360	2,736	11,662	13,108	667	187
70 - 74	25,585	2,025	8,762	14,154	456	188
75 - 79	26,323	2,018	7,263	16,518	336	188
80+	43,623	3,265	7,990	31,693	306	369

(III) Rural

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Both sexes						
Total	**1,616,618**	**237,801**	**921,031**	**402,629**	**35,192**	**19,965**
15 - 19	42,978	39,960	2,234	270	151	363
20 - 24	40,953	30,164	9,691	188	588	322
25 - 29	47,875	25,023	20,743	464	1,255	390
30 - 34	56,853	20,853	32,671	973	1,910	446
35 - 39	66,350	16,374	44,936	1,919	2,601	520
40 - 44	98,630	15,459	73,990	4,876	3,500	805
45 - 49	135,739	15,801	104,412	10,028	4,297	1,201
50 - 54	165,032	16,157	123,046	19,625	4,719	1,485
55 - 59	169,345	13,745	120,397	28,940	4,429	1,834
60 - 64	177,977	12,835	115,619	43,466	3,898	2,159
65 - 69	153,929	9,579	90,183	49,023	2,790	2,354
70 - 74	145,000	7,942	72,652	60,080	2,054	2,272
75 - 79	136,477	6,235	58,535	67,786	1,544	2,377
80+	179,480	7,674	51,922	114,991	1,456	3,437

Table A1.10 b) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with a mild disability or higher by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census
(III) Rural

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Male						
Total	**732,749**	**111,838**	**495,055**	**93,440**	**14,484**	**17,932**
15 - 19	22,335	21,261	613	92	33	336
20 - 24	21,075	16,849	3,700	58	173	295
25 - 29	24,369	14,086	9,334	113	471	365
30 - 34	29,011	11,718	15,796	233	856	408
35 - 39	33,229	8,995	22,030	476	1,243	485
40 - 44	46,600	7,702	35,579	1,046	1,533	740
45 - 49	65,105	7,051	53,107	2,026	1,815	1,106
50 - 54	78,996	6,522	65,265	3,960	1,893	1,356
55 - 59	79,127	4,975	65,232	5,602	1,680	1,638
60 - 64	81,362	4,291	64,894	8,793	1,438	1,946
65 - 69	67,197	2,821	51,017	10,134	1,133	2,092
70 - 74	60,877	2,169	42,235	13,607	849	2,017
75 - 79	56,134	1,554	34,735	16,994	718	2,133
80+	67,332	1,844	31,518	30,306	649	3,015
Female						
Total	**883,869**	**125,963**	**425,976**	**309,189**	**20,708**	**2,033**
15 - 19	20,643	18,699	1,621	178	118	27
20 - 24	19,878	13,315	5,991	130	415	27
25 - 29	23,506	10,937	11,409	351	784	25
30 - 34	27,842	9,135	16,875	740	1,054	38
35 - 39	33,121	7,379	22,906	1,443	1,358	35
40 - 44	52,030	7,757	38,411	3,830	1,967	65
45 - 49	70,634	8,750	51,305	8,002	2,482	95
50 - 54	86,036	9,635	57,781	15,665	2,826	129
55 - 59	90,218	8,770	55,165	23,338	2,749	196
60 - 64	96,615	8,544	50,725	34,673	2,460	213
65 - 69	86,732	6,758	39,166	38,889	1,657	262
70 - 74	84,123	5,773	30,417	46,473	1,205	255
75 - 79	80,343	4,681	23,800	50,792	826	244
80+	112,148	5,830	20,404	84,685	807	422

Table A1.10 c) Population aged 15 and over with a moderate disability or higher by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

(I) Union

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Both sexes						
Total	**481,134**	**125,615**	**198,905**	**139,362**	**12,570**	**4,682**
15 - 19	20,736	19,960	520	95	47	114
20 - 24	19,412	16,971	2,031	91	228	91
25 - 29	19,664	14,768	4,070	188	545	93
30 - 34	21,209	13,425	6,415	352	878	139
35 - 39	20,250	10,103	8,323	620	1,098	106
40 - 44	23,303	9,142	11,501	1,170	1,331	159
45 - 49	26,807	8,183	14,964	2,012	1,477	171
50 - 54	32,851	7,662	19,442	4,040	1,498	209
55 - 59	35,319	5,872	21,712	6,085	1,373	277
60 - 64	41,047	5,050	24,239	10,203	1,159	396
65 - 69	40,574	3,864	22,271	13,055	913	471
70 - 74	43,900	3,297	20,560	18,835	698	510
75 - 79	47,590	2,810	19,408	24,167	595	610
80+	88,472	4,508	23,449	58,449	730	1,336
Male						
Total	**222,297**	**64,753**	**114,765**	**32,523**	**6,224**	**4,032**
15 - 19	11,286	11,005	141	29	5	106
20 - 24	10,654	9,637	826	29	77	85
25 - 29	10,806	8,424	2,030	46	218	88
30 - 34	11,893	7,710	3,502	100	459	122
35 - 39	11,553	5,894	4,786	175	605	93
40 - 44	13,078	5,227	6,581	347	780	143
45 - 49	14,406	4,322	8,563	538	832	151
50 - 54	17,069	3,758	11,281	1,060	793	177
55 - 59	17,544	2,642	12,574	1,405	682	241
60 - 64	19,517	2,116	14,299	2,253	501	348
65 - 69	17,989	1,337	13,100	2,719	427	406
70 - 74	17,935	1,013	12,024	4,164	290	444
75 - 79	18,720	717	11,357	5,860	254	532
80+	29,847	951	13,701	13,798	301	1,096

Table A1.10 c) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with a moderate disability or higher by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census
(I) Union

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Female						
Total	**258,837**	**60,862**	**84,140**	**106,839**	**6,346**	**650**
15 - 19	9,450	8,955	379	66	42	8
20 - 24	8,758	7,334	1,205	62	151	6
25 - 29	8,858	6,344	2,040	142	327	5
30 - 34	9,316	5,715	2,913	252	419	17
35 - 39	8,697	4,209	3,537	445	493	13
40 - 44	10,225	3,915	4,920	823	551	16
45 - 49	12,401	3,861	6,401	1,474	645	20
50 - 54	15,782	3,904	8,161	2,980	705	32
55 - 59	17,775	3,230	9,138	4,680	691	36
60 - 64	21,530	2,934	9,940	7,950	658	48
65 - 69	22,585	2,527	9,171	10,336	486	65
70 - 74	25,965	2,284	8,536	14,671	408	66
75 - 79	28,870	2,093	8,051	18,307	341	78
80+	58,625	3,557	9,748	44,651	429	240

(II) Urban

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Both sexes						
Total	**112,028**	**32,466**	**43,679**	**31,572**	**3,229**	**1,082**
15 - 19	4,774	4,641	82	20	12	19
20 - 24	4,419	3,941	387	14	53	24
25 - 29	4,590	3,615	795	49	109	22
30 - 34	5,039	3,473	1,262	72	207	25
35 - 39	4,780	2,729	1,616	132	279	24
40 - 44	5,848	2,714	2,445	299	355	35
45 - 49	6,450	2,358	3,211	454	391	36
50 - 54	7,790	2,203	4,176	911	447	53
55 - 59	8,363	1,618	4,901	1,398	382	64
60 - 64	9,074	1,284	5,212	2,187	307	84
65 - 69	9,380	957	5,117	2,978	225	103
70 - 74	9,203	744	4,420	3,771	161	107
75 - 79	10,589	749	4,299	5,264	134	143
80+	21,729	1,440	5,756	14,023	167	343

Table A1.10 c) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with a moderate disability or higher by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census
(II) Urban

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Male						
Total	**52,057**	**16,973**	**26,161**	**6,434**	**1,720**	**769**
15 - 19	2,661	2,609	30	6	1	15
20 - 24	2,464	2,266	151	2	23	22
25 - 29	2,633	2,133	421	11	48	20
30 - 34	2,940	2,039	737	20	126	18
35 - 39	2,912	1,669	1,037	29	161	16
40 - 44	3,557	1,642	1,564	85	237	29
45 - 49	3,591	1,284	1,930	105	245	27
50 - 54	4,289	1,110	2,634	244	263	38
55 - 59	4,313	753	3,008	299	208	45
60 - 64	4,359	551	3,200	412	139	57
65 - 69	4,106	305	3,102	526	95	78
70 - 74	3,696	212	2,608	734	66	76
75 - 79	3,989	159	2,543	1,139	47	101
80+	6,547	241	3,196	2,822	61	227
Female						
Total	**59,971**	**15,493**	**17,518**	**25,138**	**1,509**	**313**
15 - 19	2,113	2,032	52	14	11	4
20 - 24	1,955	1,675	236	12	30	2
25 - 29	1,957	1,482	374	38	61	2
30 - 34	2,099	1,434	525	52	81	7
35 - 39	1,868	1,060	579	103	118	8
40 - 44	2,291	1,072	881	214	118	6
45 - 49	2,859	1,074	1,281	349	146	9
50 - 54	3,501	1,093	1,542	667	184	15
55 - 59	4,050	865	1,893	1,099	174	19
60 - 64	4,715	733	2,012	1,775	168	27
65 - 69	5,274	652	2,015	2,452	130	25
70 - 74	5,507	532	1,812	3,037	95	31
75 - 79	6,600	590	1,756	4,125	87	42
80+	15,182	1,199	2,560	11,201	106	116

Table A1.10 c) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with a moderate disability or higher by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

(III) Rural

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Both sexes						
Total	**369,106**	**93,149**	**155,226**	**107,790**	**9,341**	**3,600**
15 - 19	15,962	15,319	438	75	35	95
20 - 24	14,993	13,030	1,644	77	175	67
25 - 29	15,074	11,153	3,275	139	436	71
30 - 34	16,170	9,952	5,153	280	671	114
35 - 39	15,470	7,374	6,707	488	819	82
40 - 44	17,455	6,428	9,056	871	976	124
45 - 49	20,357	5,825	11,753	1,558	1,086	135
50 - 54	25,061	5,459	15,266	3,129	1,051	156
55 - 59	26,956	4,254	16,811	4,687	991	213
60 - 64	31,973	3,766	19,027	8,016	852	312
65 - 69	31,194	2,907	17,154	10,077	688	368
70 - 74	34,697	2,553	16,140	15,064	537	403
75 - 79	37,001	2,061	15,109	18,903	461	467
80+	66,743	3,068	17,693	44,426	563	993
Male						
Total	**170,240**	**47,780**	**88,604**	**26,089**	**4,504**	**3,263**
15 - 19	8,625	8,396	111	23	4	91
20 - 24	8,190	7,371	675	27	54	63
25 - 29	8,173	6,291	1,609	35	170	68
30 - 34	8,953	5,671	2,765	80	333	104
35 - 39	8,641	4,225	3,749	146	444	77
40 - 44	9,521	3,585	5,017	262	543	114
45 - 49	10,815	3,038	6,633	433	587	124
50 - 54	12,780	2,648	8,647	816	530	139
55 - 59	13,231	1,889	9,566	1,106	474	196
60 - 64	15,158	1,565	11,099	1,841	362	291
65 - 69	13,883	1,032	9,998	2,193	332	328
70 - 74	14,239	801	9,416	3,430	224	368
75 - 79	14,731	558	8,814	4,721	207	431
80+	23,300	710	10,505	10,976	240	869

Table A1.10 c) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with a moderate disability or higher by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census
(III) Rural

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Female						
Total	**198,866**	**45,369**	**66,622**	**81,701**	**4,837**	**337**
15 - 19	7,337	6,923	327	52	31	4
20 - 24	6,803	5,659	969	50	121	4
25 - 29	6,901	4,862	1,666	104	266	3
30 - 34	7,217	4,281	2,388	200	338	10
35 - 39	6,829	3,149	2,958	342	375	5
40 - 44	7,934	2,843	4,039	609	433	10
45 - 49	9,542	2,787	5,120	1,125	499	11
50 - 54	12,281	2,811	6,619	2,313	521	17
55 - 59	13,725	2,365	7,245	3,581	517	17
60 - 64	16,815	2,201	7,928	6,175	490	21
65 - 69	17,311	1,875	7,156	7,884	356	40
70 - 74	20,458	1,752	6,724	11,634	313	35
75 - 79	22,270	1,503	6,295	14,182	254	36
80+	43,443	2,358	7,188	33,450	323	124

Table A1.10 d) Population aged 15 and over with a severe disability by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census
(I) Union

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Both sexes						
Total	**180,493**	**62,008**	**61,806**	**50,482**	**4,785**	**1,412**
15 - 19	9,827	9,508	221	41	21	36
20 - 24	9,286	8,451	673	36	96	30
25 - 29	9,227	7,582	1,322	73	216	34
30 - 34	9,548	6,952	2,005	143	399	49
35 - 39	8,212	5,126	2,361	244	452	29
40 - 44	8,887	4,656	3,229	411	550	41
45 - 49	9,595	4,164	4,105	672	601	53
50 - 54	10,905	3,856	5,206	1,252	541	50
55 - 59	11,164	2,806	5,997	1,819	467	75
60 - 64	13,263	2,339	7,254	3,146	405	119
65 - 69	13,354	1,768	7,004	4,150	297	135
70 - 74	14,815	1,499	6,767	6,180	233	136
75 - 79	16,652	1,229	6,589	8,454	210	170
80+	35,758	2,072	9,073	23,861	297	455

Table A1.10 d) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with a severe disability by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census
(I) Union

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Male						
Total	**82,809**	**32,207**	**35,302**	**11,594**	**2,502**	**1,204**
15 - 19	5,298	5,189	63	11	1	34
20 - 24	5,083	4,748	264	13	30	28
25 - 29	5,065	4,276	652	20	85	32
30 - 34	5,359	3,972	1,103	35	212	37
35 - 39	4,694	2,962	1,365	80	260	27
40 - 44	5,038	2,649	1,870	137	346	36
45 - 49	5,243	2,192	2,454	196	353	48
50 - 54	5,773	1,989	3,090	343	310	41
55 - 59	5,630	1,302	3,526	490	244	68
60 - 64	6,428	1,048	4,314	762	198	106
65 - 69	5,908	645	4,064	925	156	118
70 - 74	5,904	486	3,848	1,353	99	118
75 - 79	6,233	311	3,710	1,973	87	152
80+	11,153	438	4,979	5,256	121	359
Female						
Total	**97,684**	**29,801**	**26,504**	**38,888**	**2,283**	**208**
15 - 19	4,529	4,319	158	30	20	2
20 - 24	4,203	3,703	409	23	66	2
25 - 29	4,162	3,306	670	53	131	2
30 - 34	4,189	2,980	902	108	187	12
35 - 39	3,518	2,164	996	164	192	2
40 - 44	3,849	2,007	1,359	274	204	5
45 - 49	4,352	1,972	1,651	476	248	5
50 - 54	5,132	1,867	2,116	909	231	9
55 - 59	5,534	1,504	2,471	1,329	223	7
60 - 64	6,835	1,291	2,940	2,384	207	13
65 - 69	7,446	1,123	2,940	3,225	141	17
70 - 74	8,911	1,013	2,919	4,827	134	18
75 - 79	10,419	918	2,879	6,481	123	18
80+	24,605	1,634	4,094	18,605	176	96

Table A1.10 d) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with a severe disability by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

(II) Urban

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Both sexes						
Total	**45,365**	**16,318**	**15,360**	**12,069**	**1,265**	**353**
15 - 19	2,417	2,351	44	11	6	5
20 - 24	2,259	2,069	166	3	13	8
25 - 29	2,268	1,866	325	18	49	10
30 - 34	2,484	1,856	494	28	95	11
35 - 39	2,093	1,379	534	52	122	6
40 - 44	2,449	1,331	833	123	153	9
45 - 49	2,511	1,162	1,018	154	164	13
50 - 54	2,944	1,125	1,328	303	171	17
55 - 59	2,949	777	1,550	464	142	16
60 - 64	3,225	615	1,750	729	104	27
65 - 69	3,363	443	1,801	1,007	80	32
70 - 74	3,329	331	1,600	1,306	62	30
75 - 79	3,965	326	1,576	1,971	45	47
80+	9,109	687	2,341	5,900	59	122
Male						
Total	**21,055**	**8,515**	**9,098**	**2,475**	**723**	**244**
15 - 19	1,322	1,296	20	3	-	3
20 - 24	1,246	1,166	67	-	6	7
25 - 29	1,305	1,103	166	3	24	9
30 - 34	1,417	1,055	288	9	60	5
35 - 39	1,232	804	335	13	75	5
40 - 44	1,457	781	521	36	112	7
45 - 49	1,438	615	666	38	110	9
50 - 54	1,669	592	871	80	113	13
55 - 59	1,539	380	952	115	79	13
60 - 64	1,587	278	1,091	148	51	19
65 - 69	1,509	147	1,090	211	36	25
70 - 74	1,348	98	944	260	25	21
75 - 79	1,418	71	890	408	13	36
80+	2,568	129	1,197	1,151	19	72

Table A1.10 d) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with a severe disability by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census

(II) Urban

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Female						
Total	**24,310**	**7,803**	**6,262**	**9,594**	**542**	**109**
15 - 19	1,095	1,055	24	8	6	2
20 - 24	1,013	903	99	3	7	1
25 - 29	963	763	159	15	25	1
30 - 34	1,067	801	206	19	35	6
35 - 39	861	575	199	39	47	1
40 - 44	992	550	312	87	41	2
45 - 49	1,073	547	352	116	54	4
50 - 54	1,275	533	457	223	58	4
55 - 59	1,410	397	598	349	63	3
60 - 64	1,638	337	659	581	53	8
65 - 69	1,854	296	711	796	44	7
70 - 74	1,981	233	656	1,046	37	9
75 - 79	2,547	255	686	1,563	32	11
80+	6,541	558	1,144	4,749	40	50

(III) Rural

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Both sexes						
Total	**135,128**	**45,690**	**46,446**	**38,413**	**3,520**	**1,059**
15 - 19	7,410	7,157	177	30	15	31
20 - 24	7,027	6,382	507	33	83	22
25 - 29	6,959	5,716	997	55	167	24
30 - 34	7,064	5,096	1,511	115	304	38
35 - 39	6,119	3,747	1,827	192	330	23
40 - 44	6,438	3,325	2,396	288	397	32
45 - 49	7,084	3,002	3,087	518	437	40
50 - 54	7,961	2,731	3,878	949	370	33
55 - 59	8,215	2,029	4,447	1,355	325	59
60 - 64	10,038	1,724	5,504	2,417	301	92
65 - 69	9,991	1,325	5,203	3,143	217	103
70 - 74	11,486	1,168	5,167	4,874	171	106
75 - 79	12,687	903	5,013	6,483	165	123
80+	26,649	1,385	6,732	17,961	238	333

Table A1.10 d) (continued) Population aged 15 and over with a severe disability by sex by age by marital status, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census
(III) Rural

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Renounced
Male						
Total	**61,754**	**23,692**	**26,204**	**9,119**	**1,779**	**960**
15 - 19	3,976	3,893	43	8	1	31
20 - 24	3,837	3,582	197	13	24	21
25 - 29	3,760	3,173	486	17	61	23
30 - 34	3,942	2,917	815	26	152	32
35 - 39	3,462	2,158	1,030	67	185	22
40 - 44	3,581	1,868	1,349	101	234	29
45 - 49	3,805	1,577	1,788	158	243	39
50 - 54	4,104	1,397	2,219	263	197	28
55 - 59	4,091	922	2,574	375	165	55
60 - 64	4,841	770	3,223	614	147	87
65 - 69	4,399	498	2,974	714	120	93
70 - 74	4,556	388	2,904	1,093	74	97
75 - 79	4,815	240	2,820	1,565	74	116
80+	8,585	309	3,782	4,105	102	287
Female						
Total	**73,374**	**21,998**	**20,242**	**29,294**	**1,741**	**99**
15 - 19	3,434	3,264	134	22	14	-
20 - 24	3,190	2,800	310	20	59	1
25 - 29	3,199	2,543	511	38	106	1
30 - 34	3,122	2,179	696	89	152	6
35 - 39	2,657	1,589	797	125	145	1
40 - 44	2,857	1,457	1,047	187	163	3
45 - 49	3,279	1,425	1,299	360	194	1
50 - 54	3,857	1,334	1,659	686	173	5
55 - 59	4,124	1,107	1,873	980	160	4
60 - 64	5,197	954	2,281	1,803	154	5
65 - 69	5,592	827	2,229	2,429	97	10
70 - 74	6,930	780	2,263	3,781	97	9
75 - 79	7,872	663	2,193	4,918	91	7
80+	18,064	1,076	2,950	13,856	136	46

Table A1.11

Number of children aged 5-9 and 10-13 by degree of disability by school attendance by sex, 2014 Census

	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Aged 5-9					
Both sexes					
Total	**4,724,561**	**4,668,791**	**55,770**	**22,193**	**10,839**
Currently attending	3,363,302	3,337,547	25,755	6,028	2,011
Previously attended	413,907	409,266	4,641	1,720	708
Never attended	947,352	921,978	25,374	14,445	8,120
Male					
Total	**2,373,338**	**2,342,827**	**30,511**	**11,946**	**5,722**
Currently attending	1,678,614	1,664,294	14,320	3,315	1,041
Previously attended	207,611	205,118	2,493	909	370
Never attended	487,113	473,415	13,698	7,722	4,311
Female					
Total	**2,351,223**	**2,325,964**	**25,259**	**10,247**	**5,117**
Currently attending	1,684,688	1,673,253	11,435	2,713	970
Previously attended	206,296	204,148	2,148	811	338
Never attended	460,239	448,563	11,676	6,723	3,809
Aged 10-13					
Both sexes					
Total	**3,907,608**	**3,856,206**	**51,402**	**19,921**	**9,360**
Currently attending	2,981,343	2,956,358	24,985	5,415	1,622
Previously attended	752,847	742,583	10,264	3,421	1,301
Never attended	173,418	157,265	16,153	11,085	6,437
Male					
Total	**1,933,812**	**1,905,749**	**28,063**	**11,009**	**5,131**
Currently attending	1,479,585	1,465,802	13,783	3,069	882
Previously attended	367,338	361,799	5,539	1,934	741
Never attended	86,889	78,148	8,741	6,006	3,508
Female					
Total	**1,973,796**	**1,950,457**	**23,339**	**8,912**	**4,229**
Currently attending	1,501,758	1,490,556	11,202	2,346	740
Previously attended	385,509	380,784	4,725	1,487	560
Never attended	86,529	79,117	7,412	5,079	2,929

Table A1.12

Population aged 15 and over and 15-24 by degree of disability by literacy by sex, 2014 Census

	Total Population	No difficulty	Mild disability or higher	Moderate disability or higher	Severe disability
Aged 15 and over					
Both Sexes					
Total	**33,934,631**	**31,888,890**	**2,045,741**	**468,337**	**175,792**
Literate	30,378,819	28,848,417	1,530,402	296,130	99,949
Illiterate	3,555,812	3,040,473	515,339	172,207	75,843
Males					
Total	**15,553,842**	**14,651,969**	**901,873**	**213,076**	**79,467**
Literate	14,408,912	13,659,691	749,221	154,139	51,420
Illiterate	1,144,930	992,278	152,652	58,937	28,047
Females					
Total	**18,380,789**	**17,236,921**	**1,143,868**	**255,261**	**96,325**
Literate	15,969,907	15,188,726	781,181	141,991	48,529
Illiterate	2,410,882	2,048,195	362,687	113,270	47,796
Aged 15-24					
Both Sexes					
Total	**8,182,858**	**8,078,706**	**104,152**	**38,919**	**18,498**
Literate	7,688,530	7,620,356	68,174	16,788	6,122
Illiterate	494,328	458,350	35,978	22,131	12,376
Male					
Total	**3,850,009**	**3,796,854**	**53,155**	**21,049**	**9,966**
Literate	3,636,485	3,601,881	34,604	9,438	3,433
Illiterate	213,524	194,973	18,551	11,611	6,533
Female					
Total	**4,332,849**	**4,281,852**	**50,997**	**17,870**	**8,532**
Literate	4,052,045	4,018,475	33,570	7,350	2,689
Illiterate	280,804	263,377	17,427	10,520	5,843

Table A1.13

Population aged 15 and over by disability status by highest level of completed education by sex, 2014 Census

Level of education	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Without disability	With disability	Without disability	With disability	Without disability	With disability
Total	**33,766,244**	**2,114,087**	**15,980,594**	**951,216**	**17,785,650**	**1,162,871**
None	4,277,507	703,274	1,709,489	255,221	2,568,018	448,053
Grade 1 - 5	13,973,441	888,652	6,186,379	393,623	7,787,062	495,029
Grade 6 - 11	11,642,296	377,603	6,331,516	227,129	5,310,780	150,474
Higher Education	3,468,404	68,301	1,521,899	35,646	1,946,505	32,655
Other	404,596	76,257	231,311	39,597	173,285	36,660

Table A1.14

Population aged 15-64 by domain of disability by degree of disability by economic activity by sex, 2014 Census

Sex		Seeing				Hearing			
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total
Male	No disability	12,697,845	513,668	2,196,409	15,407,922	12,845,484	515,622	2,230,485	15,591,591
	Mild disability	223,316	3,522	56,882	283,720	76,091	1,533	26,705	104,329
	Moderate/Severe disability	15,712	427	14,729	30,868	15,298	462	10,830	26,590
	Total	**12,936,873**	**517,617**	**2,268,020**	**15,722,510**	**12,936,873**	**517,617**	**2,268,020**	**15,722,510**
Female	No disability	8,233,272	353,598	8,294,872	16,881,742	8,322,542	354,797	8,426,646	17,103,985
	Mild disability	139,197	2,023	205,204	346,424	48,610	802	78,074	127,486
	Moderate/Severe disability	7,934	190	23,968	32,092	9,251	212	19,324	28,787
	Total	**8,380,403**	**355,811**	**8,524,044**	**17,260,258**	**8,380,403**	**355,811**	**8,524,044**	**17,260,258**
Both sexes	No disability	20,931,117	867,266	10,491,281	32,289,664	21,168,026	870,419	10,657,131	32,695,576
	Mild disability	362,513	5,545	262,086	630,144	124,701	2,335	104,779	231,815
	Moderate/Severe disability	23,646	617	38,697	62,960	24,549	674	30,154	55,377
	Total	**21,317,276**	**873,428**	**10,792,064**	**32,982,768**	**21,317,276**	**873,428**	**10,792,064**	**32,982,768**
Sex		**Walking**				**Remembering/concentrating**			
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total
Male	No disability	12,826,071	514,619	2,165,204	15,505,894	12,833,347	514,631	2,185,324	15,533,302
	Mild disability	93,834	2,400	59,290	155,524	88,623	2,268	45,922	136,813
	Moderate/Severe disability	16,968	598	43,526	61,092	14,903	718	36,774	52,395
	Total	**12,936,873**	**517,617**	**2,268,020**	**15,722,510**	**12,936,873**	**517,617**	**2,268,020**	**15,722,510**
Female	No disability	8,319,086	354,708	8,374,625	17,048,419	8,312,475	354,529	8,386,582	17,053,586
	Mild disability	54,577	897	110,386	165,860	58,363	985	99,608	158,956
	Moderate/Severe disability	6,740	206	39,033	45,979	9,565	297	37,854	47,716
	Total	**8,380,403**	**355,811**	**8,524,044**	**17,260,258**	**8,380,403**	**355,811**	**8,524,044**	**17,260,258**
Both sexes	No disability	21,145,157	869,327	10,539,829	32,554,313	21,145,822	869,160	10,571,906	32,586,888
	Mild disability	148,411	3,297	169,676	321,384	146,986	3,253	145,530	295,769
	Moderate/Severe disability	23,708	804	82,559	107,071	24,468	1,015	74,628	100,111
	Total	**21,317,276**	**873,428**	**10,792,064**	**32,982,768**	**21,317,276**	**873,428**	**10,792,064**	**32,982,768**

Table A1.15

Population aged 15-64 by domain of disability by degree of disability by economic activity status, State/Region, 2014 Census

(a) Seeing

State/ Region	No disability			Mild disability			Moderate/Severe disability		
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Kachin	688,660	27,069	346,327	12,289	186	7,495	875	31	1,164
Kayah	124,055	3,494	43,503	3,745	21	1,674	226	5	211
Kayin	482,862	40,124	329,285	18,416	471	14,859	938	47	1,640
Chin	155,511	9,146	88,345	7,073	43	2,765	852	9	861
Sagaing	2,400,332	90,859	939,852	19,057	260	13,689	1,285	29	3,502
Tanintharyi	505,535	24,648	291,215	19,993	441	13,721	1,299	37	1,530
Bago	1,856,883	100,238	1,162,727	26,351	452	24,026	1,409	37	3,062
Magway	1,750,954	60,006	713,571	29,039	275	19,513	1,847	37	3,554
Mandalay	2,729,581	89,160	1,315,296	26,210	278	20,635	1,610	25	3,590
Mon	714,753	48,069	481,283	17,593	460	14,190	903	43	1,701
Rakhine	676,455	79,366	518,868	15,021	560	11,831	1,346	98	2,016
Yangon	3,147,438	134,613	1,867,152	32,453	546	31,713	1,925	47	4,054
Shan	2,788,224	58,183	807,007	34,382	233	18,044	2,734	35	3,354
Ayeyawady	2,385,835	86,499	1,357,228	95,087	1,230	64,334	6,083	129	7,925
Nay Pyi Taw	524,039	15,792	229,622	5,804	89	3,597	314	8	533

(b) Hearing

State/ Region	No disability			Mild disability			Moderate/Severe disability		
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Kachin	695,849	27,148	349,946	5,026	105	3,893	949	33	1,147
Kayah	126,046	3,509	44,339	1,727	10	877	253	1	172
Kayin	495,929	40,420	339,548	5,427	180	5,176	860	42	1,060
Chin	158,091	9,139	88,616	4,021	41	2,098	1,324	18	1,257
Sagaing	2,409,978	90,927	947,594	8,623	176	6,817	2,073	45	2,632
Tanintharyi	519,335	24,927	300,322	6,491	162	4,982	1,001	37	1,162
Bago	1,874,397	100,462	1,177,686	8,549	208	9,600	1,697	57	2,529
Magway	1,769,661	60,139	726,004	10,123	137	8,158	2,056	42	2,476
Mandalay	2,747,728	89,354	1,329,372	7,910	76	7,773	1,763	33	2,376
Mon	727,635	48,372	490,884	4,809	159	5,017	805	41	1,273
Rakhine	686,302	79,648	525,528	5,263	267	5,325	1,257	109	1,862
Yangon	3,171,603	134,979	1,888,080	8,731	176	11,582	1,482	51	3,257
Shan	2,798,285	58,209	812,480	22,161	183	12,163	4,894	59	3,762
Ayeyawady	2,459,113	87,334	1,404,854	24,058	428	19,857	3,834	96	4,776
Nay Pyi Taw	528,074	15,852	231,878	1,782	27	1,461	301	10	413

Table A1.15 (continued) Population aged 15-64 by domain of disability by degree of disability by economic activity status, State/Region, 2014 Census

(c) Walking

State/ Region	No disability			Mild disability			Moderate/Severe disability		
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Kachin	696,459	27,132	348,861	4,558	118	3,947	807	36	2,178
Kayah	126,167	3,503	43,708	1,626	16	1,145	233	1	535
Kayin	495,348	40,360	335,806	5,906	234	7,062	962	48	2,916
Chin	159,276	9,146	88,102	3,302	40	2,266	858	12	1,603
Sagaing	2,409,809	90,858	938,288	9,265	241	11,831	1,600	49	6,924
Tanintharyi	517,544	24,851	296,409	8,253	227	7,127	1,030	48	2,930
Bago	1,873,946	100,400	1,167,662	9,246	270	14,750	1,451	57	7,403
Magway	1,767,310	60,084	715,193	12,724	184	14,311	1,806	50	7,134
Mandalay	2,745,463	89,244	1,316,654	10,170	165	14,986	1,768	54	7,881
Mon	726,346	48,289	484,723	6,042	237	8,370	861	46	4,081
Rakhine	686,258	79,553	522,457	5,344	350	6,722	1,220	121	3,536
Yangon	3,166,994	134,815	1,868,618	12,495	326	23,040	2,327	65	11,261
Shan	2,802,053	58,164	805,131	19,514	210	15,384	3,773	77	7,890
Ayeyawady	2,444,620	87,100	1,378,502	37,726	632	36,006	4,659	126	14,979
Nay Pyi Taw	527,564	15,828	229,715	2,240	47	2,729	353	14	1,308

(d) Remembering or concentrating

State/ Region	No disability			Mild disability			Moderate/Severe disability		
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Kachin	696,559	27,116	349,097	4,549	136	3,776	716	34	2,113
Kayah	125,572	3,504	43,896	2,226	16	1,047	228	-	445
Kayin	494,606	40,300	335,696	6,652	263	7,184	958	79	2,904
Chin	158,313	9,139	87,562	3,782	41	2,351	1,341	18	2,058
Sagaing	2,410,840	90,912	941,517	7,903	167	8,744	1,931	69	6,782
Tanintharyi	517,117	24,815	296,251	8,804	239	7,344	906	72	2,871
Bago	1,875,175	100,338	1,170,900	8,217	286	12,336	1,251	103	6,579
Magway	1,770,401	60,137	720,829	9,622	144	9,975	1,817	37	5,834
Mandalay	2,747,786	89,286	1,322,692	7,809	124	10,249	1,806	53	6,580
Mon	727,462	48,296	486,349	4,860	205	7,044	927	71	3,781
Rakhine	684,565	79,473	520,559	7,109	406	7,834	1,148	145	4,322
Yangon	3,171,195	134,831	1,876,501	9,232	293	17,094	1,389	82	9,324
Shan	2,793,288	58,125	805,821	26,039	222	14,419	6,013	104	8,165
Ayeyawady	2,444,933	87,041	1,383,534	38,286	682	34,159	3,786	135	11,794
Nay Pyi Taw	528,010	15,847	230,702	1,896	29	1,974	251	13	1,076

Table A1.16

Population aged 15-64 in conventional households working in vulnerable employment by domain of disability by degree of disability, 2014 Census

	Disability seeing			Disability hearing			Disability walking			Disability remembering/concentrating		
	In vulnerable employment	Not in vulnerable employment	Total	In vulnerable employment	Not in vulnerable employment	Total	In vulnerable employment	Not in vulnerable employment	Total	In vulnerable employment	Not in vulnerable employment	Total
No disability	12,356,480	9,681,119	22,037,599	12,506,832	9,779,469	22,286,301	12,515,164	9,792,576	22,307,740	12,503,274	9,787,714	22,290,988
Mild disability	265,939	166,554	432,493	116,320	68,944	185,264	106,109	57,198	163,307	117,516	62,972	180,488
Moderate/severe disability	19,247	12,209	31,456	18,514	11,469	29,983	20,393	10,108	30,501	20,876	9,196	30,072
Total	**12,641,666**	**9,859,882**	**22,501,548**	**12,641,666**	**9,859,882**	**22,501,548**	**12,641,666**	**9,859,882**	**22,501,548**	**12,641,666**	**9,859,882**	**22,501,548**

Table A1.17

Population aged 15-64 in conventional households by occupational group by domain of disability by degree of disability, 2014 Census

Occupation	Disability seeing						Disability hearing					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	No disability	Mild disability	Moderate/ Severe disability	No disability	Mild disability	Moderate/ Severe disability	No disability	Mild disability	Moderate/ Severe disability	No disability	Mild disability	Moderate/ Severe disability
Managers	95,586	2,784	79	48,334	1,252	45	97,947	468	34	49,452	167	12
Professional	133,781	2,763	178	347,395	6,128	152	136,097	556	69	352,976	652	47
Technicians and associate professionals	367,352	8,568	411	134,168	2,487	87	374,229	1,900	202	136,315	402	25
Clerical support workers	235,507	3,671	166	222,750	2,635	79	238,445	813	86	225,013	407	44
Services and sales workers	1,121,144	20,270	1,319	1,501,880	31,874	1,594	1,136,846	5,173	714	1,526,220	8,177	951
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	5,656,985	149,961	11,221	3,162,057	68,332	4,969	5,744,859	61,821	11,487	3,198,002	31,384	5,972
Craft and related trade workers	1,560,542	20,608	1,411	873,772	9,811	498	1,574,255	6,897	1,409	880,106	3,275	700
Plant and machine operators	703,144	7,929	374	75,028	670	33	709,311	1,879	257	75,472	228	31
Elementary occupations	2,125,983	39,219	3,691	1,250,405	21,370	1,630	2,149,799	15,762	3,332	1,261,839	9,565	2,001
Other	7	1	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-
Total	**12,000,031**	**255,774**	**18,850**	**7,615,797**	**144,559**	**9,087**	**12,161,796**	**95,269**	**17,590**	**7,705,403**	**54,257**	**9,783**

Occupation	Disability walking						Disability remembering/concentrating					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	No disability	Mild disability	Moderate/ Severe disability	No disability	Mild disability	Moderate/ Severe disability	No disability	Mild disability	Moderate/ Severe disability	No disability	Mild disability	Moderate/ Severe disability
Managers	97,519	781	149	49,381	219	31	98,035	380	34	49,498	125	8
Professional	135,715	849	158	352,461	1,067	147	136,293	387	42	353,170	484	21
Technicians and associate professionals	371,985	3,508	838	136,015	645	82	374,161	1,997	173	136,265	447	30
Clerical support workers	237,761	1,285	298	224,844	553	67	238,651	623	70	225,129	290	45
Services and sales workers	1,133,132	8,043	1,558	1,522,069	12,069	1,210	1,136,963	5,210	560	1,525,214	9,428	706
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	5,742,942	65,191	10,034	3,199,226	32,049	4,083	5,740,657	67,320	10,190	3,192,027	36,832	6,499
Craft and related trade workers	1,572,902	8,098	1,561	879,766	3,744	571	1,576,002	5,794	765	880,570	3,083	428
Plant and machine operators	708,369	2,639	439	75,425	270	36	709,478	1,778	191	75,490	206	35
Elementary occupations	2,148,198	17,748	2,947	1,263,790	8,662	953	2,148,149	17,540	3,204	1,261,267	10,307	1,831
Other	7	1	-	8	-	-	7	1	-	8	-	-
Total	**12,148,530**	**108,143**	**17,982**	**7,702,985**	**59,278**	**7,180**	**12,158,396**	**101,030**	**15,229**	**7,698,638**	**61,202**	**9,603**

Table A1.18

Population in conventional households by disability status by access to housing amenities and household assets, 2014 Census

Household amenities/assets	Without disability	With disability	Total
Access to drinking water			
Total	**45,690,559**	**2,239,440**	**47,929,999**
Tap water/Piped	4,420,212	194,428	4,614,640
Tube well/Borehole	14,117,079	642,948	14,760,027
Protected well/Spring	8,537,954	456,872	8,994,826
Bottled water/Water from vending machine	4,764,309	149,724	4,914,033
Unprotected well/Spring	2,485,134	145,734	2,630,868
Pool/Pond/Lake	5,427,958	308,610	5,736,568
River/Stream/Canal	3,355,711	209,067	3,564,778
Waterfall/Rain water	1,558,277	78,776	1,637,053
Tanker/Truck	213,786	11,111	224,897
Other	810,139	42,170	852,309
Access to sanitation facilities			
Total	**45,690,559**	**2,239,440**	**47,929,999**
Flush	968,406	38,327	1,006,733
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	33,144,659	1,570,891	34,715,550
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	3,687,882	191,534	3,879,416
Bucket (Surface latrine)	1,229,281	73,094	1,302,375
Other	354,085	22,606	376,691
None	6,306,246	342,988	6,649,234
Source of energy for lighting			
Total	**45,690,559**	**2,239,440**	**47,929,999**
Electricity	15,346,279	594,960	15,941,239
Kerosene	3,485,975	247,340	3,733,315
Candle	8,818,758	491,893	9,310,651
Battery	7,469,025	382,601	7,851,626
Generator (private)	4,437,280	223,299	4,660,579
Water mill (private)	832,015	41,005	873,020
Solar system/Energy	4,340,001	202,019	4,542,020
Other	961,226	56,323	1,017,549
Access to radio and television			
Total	**45,690,559**	**2,239,440**	**47,929,999**
Radio			
Yes	16,442,292	890,370	17,332,662
No	29,248,267	1,349,070	30,597,337
Television			
Yes	24,362,638	1,030,105	25,392,743
No	21,327,921	1,209,335	22,537,256

Table A1.18 (continued) Population in conventional households by disability status by access to housing amenities and household assets, 2014 Census

Household amenities/assets	Without disability	With disability	Total
Access to transportation Items			
Total	**45,690,559**	**2,239,440**	**47,929,999**
Bicycle			
Yes	17,884,215	754,462	18,638,677
No	27,806,344	1,484,978	29,291,322
Motorcycle/Moped			
Yes	19,573,900	748,430	20,322,330
No	26,116,659	1,491,010	27,607,669
Car/Truck			
Yes	1,756,970	52,144	1,809,114
No	43,933,589	2,187,296	46,120,885
Four-wheel tractor			
Yes	1,368,074	57,752	1,425,826
No	44,322,485	2,181,688	46,504,173
Cart/Bullock			
Yes	10,776,253	519,385	11,295,638
No	34,914,306	1,720,055	36,634,361
Access to communication devices			
Total	**45,690,559**	**2,239,440**	**47,929,999**
Landline phone			
Yes	2,505,823	113,651	2,619,474
No	43,184,736	2,125,789	45,310,525
Mobile phone			
Yes	16,205,953	620,675	16,826,628
No	29,484,606	1,618,765	31,103,371
Computer			
Yes	1,761,140	55,213	1,816,353
No	43,929,419	2,184,227	46,113,646
Internet at home			
Yes	3,104,228	97,885	3,202,113
No	42,586,331	2,141,555	44,727,886

Appendix 2. Wealth Index

A wealth index is a composite measure of a household's cumulative living standard. It is generally calculated using easy-to-collect data on a household's access to selected assets, such as televisions and bicycles; materials used for housing construction; and types of water access and sanitation facilities.

The 2014 Census did not contain a question on personal or household income. However, information was collected from responses to a number of questions relating to housing characteristics and the household's assets included in the Main Census questionnaire (Questions 32-39) that made it possible to construct a wealth index – as a composite measure of a household's cumulative living standard – from the 2014 Census data, and to divide the population into wealth quintiles, that is, five equally-sized groups of people each representing 20 per cent of the population.

The first quintile represents the lowest fifth of the population in terms of their wealth status, the second quintile represents the second fifth, and so on. It should be clear that the wealth index is fundamentally different from information on income or consumption, which are direct indicators of absolute poverty. Instead, it is a measure of relative poverty/wealth as it gives the position of a household compared to other households in the country.

The relevant indicator variables derived from the Census were:

- The number of *de facto* household members
- The presence of a live-in domestic worker
- Access to household assets (such as a radio, television, mobile phone, access to internet, car etc.)
- Access to basic household amenity services (such as improved sources of drinking water, improved sanitation, electricity supply, and main building construction materials).

The wealth index and quintiles were calculated at the household level. However, for the purposes of the analysis in this report, the wealth index/quintiles of individuals were assigned on the basis of the wealth index score of the household in which they were enumerated.

For further information see Ergo (2016).

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