

YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

STATUS OF DISABILITY IN MYANMAR

BY

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M.P.S

Roll No.4

JANUARY, 2021

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ABSTRACT

The health care of human beings in the world is changing and developing, there are still people with disabilities at all levels in every society and in all parts of the world. Disability is an important issue for every country. In this thesis, the status of disability in Myanmar is studied with the aims to study the types of disabled persons by urban, rural, states and regions, and the Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) of people in Myanmar. Based on the findings, the male disabled population is higher than the female disabled population, for the younger age-group. But the female disabled population is greater than the male disabled population for the elderly age-group. When the disabled people by sex in urban and rural areas are compared, both male disabled population and female disabled population in urban areas are less than those in rural areas. Furthermore, the disabled persons in seeing, walking, remembering, and hearing can be found in both urban and rural areas. Besides, it is observed that people with mild level of disability in all age-groups, in all states and regions, in both urban and rural areas, and literate people with mild level of disability are more than people with other levels of disabilities. Generally, when the percentages of life-spent disability-free of males and females are analyzed, it is observed that females in all age-groups are expected to be likely to be more disabled than males in all age-groups because the percentages of life-spent disability-free of males are more than the percentages of life-spent disability-free of females.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DFLE	Disability-Free Life Expectancy
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
GSS	General Social Survey
HR	Human Resource
LE	Life Expectancy
MOHS	Ministry of Health and Sports
MSWRR	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
PAs	Poverty Assessments
USA	United States of America
WHO	World Health Organization
WHS	World Health Survey
WWMI	Workers with Mental Illness

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Disability can be defined as a condition during which a person has difficulties in doing certain routine activities or interacting with the surrounding people. The WHO proposes disability as a term which covers both the terms which are activity limitations and participation restrictions. The activity limitations are the difficulties that a person faces in carrying out a task or action, and participation restrictions are the problems that a person encounters in involvement with the social environment.

For the Myanmar National Plan of Action for the disabled (2010-2012), the Government used a definition which comes close to the international definitions: “Disability is an evolving concept and that disability may be the result between the interaction of people with impairments and environmental barriers which can hinder their full and effective participation in their environments on an equal basis with others.” (Department of Population, 2017)

There are many causes of disability. These can be broadly classified into three groups: congenital, injury and disease. The most common congenital disabilities are cerebral palsy and chromosomal disorders. Injuries which can cause disabilities arise from a variety of sources such as industrial injuries, traffic accidents, etc. Diseases causing disabilities consist of infectious diseases such as polio and leprosy, cardiovascular diseases, neurological conditions and age-related disability such as cataracts. (Department of Social Welfare & Leprosy Mission International, 2010)

There are numerous categories of disabilities, and the most common disability types are physical domain and sensory domain. Physical domain consists of eating, dressing, bathing, combing hair, climbing stairs, walking, getting up from sitting position, etc. Sensory domain includes hearing, remembering and seeing. Among these categories of disabilities, seeing, hearing, remembering, and walking disabilities are mainly investigated in 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census.

According to the estimates of World Health Organization (2011), there are more than one billion people who are in some forms of disabilities or, in percentage, about 15 percent of its populations are in some forms of disability. In Southeast Asia, almost 90 million people or 13 percent of its populations are in disabilities. In Myanmar which

is one of the developing countries, according to 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, 2.3 million people or 4.6 percent of its populations are disabled.

According to the First Myanmar National Disability Survey (2008-2009), a total of 2.32 percent of Myanmar's population have some forms of disability. Of this, 1.58 percent are people with physical impairment, 0.31 percent are people with visual impairment, 0.24 percent are people with hearing impairment, and 0.19 percent are people with intellectual disability. (Department of Social Welfare & Leprosy Mission International, 2010)

1.1 Rationale of the Study

Disability can be regarded as a part of human condition because all human beings may be temporarily or permanently impaired at some point in their lives, and a person who becomes the elderly person may experience increasing difficulties in functioning. Some extended families may have a disabled member, and the family members who are not disabled take responsibility for supporting and caring for that disabled person.

The WHO disclosed that the number of people with disabilities is steadily growing worldwide, and low-income countries or developing countries have a higher prevalence rates of disability than high-income countries or developed countries (World Health Organization and The World Bank, 2011). The factors of being high prevalence rate of disability are partly associated with the socioeconomic issues of people with disabilities. Some socioeconomic issues of people with disabilities such as poverty, unemployment, and education are also related to the status of disability in the country.

Poverty is partly related to the status of disability. Generally, people who are deprived can be more disabled than people who are rich because poverty may increase the risk of disability through malnutrition, inadequate access to health care, lack of access to safe water and sanitation. Conversely, people with disabilities may be likely to be poorer than the non-disabled people because people with disabilities may have extra charges for their health care or assistive devices or personal support. If people with disabilities get necessary resources for their mental, and physical health care, not only their disability prevalence rate, but also the poverty rates of these people may be reduced. Therefore, it can be regarded that status of disability and poverty of people in the country are related to each other.

Less economic participation or unemployment is also correlated with the status of disability in the country. In general, people with disabilities are less likely to be employed than the non-disabled people. An unemployed disabled person is partly associated with discrimination or execution among people. The employers who are narrow-minded and discriminate on people with disabilities may not only give the fees less than basic fees, but also may not give job opportunities, and then these disabled people have to overly depend on their family members. Thus, those family members can have a lot of barriers. Moreover, these family members may be economically inactive and also become disabled persons because of poor economic condition, poor housing, food insecurity, and inadequate access to basic health care. To reduce the risk of being disabled for these family members, it is necessary that not only there must be no discrimination on people with disabilities but also job opportunities for these people should be created. Hence, it can also be regarded status of disability in the country relates to unemployment of people in that country in part.

Another factor that also affects the status of disability is education. Education is an essential factor for not only children without disabilities but also children with disabilities. Likewise, children without disabilities, children with disabilities should also have the opportunities to educate. However, children with disabilities have less chance to educate, and are less likely to attend school. It may be because the society of these children with disabilities have the negative views on the people with disabilities, and the parents cannot be able to educate these children with disabilities because of the economic condition of these families. Moreover, to have the chance for children with disabilities to educate, the development status of the country may also be necessary. If the country develops, not only children without disabilities but also children with disabilities can be supported for their education such as special schools and vocational training courses for children with disabilities. When children with disabilities can educate, these children may also contribute to the social, cultural, and economic vitality of their communities and their country. Therefore, it can be regarded as the status of disability is also associated with education.

Nowadays, the current levels and patterns of the prevalence of disabilities are needed to be considered for every country because these are important indicators of not only health service, but also socioeconomic development of a nation. Moreover, status of disability is also required for the analysis of health care and health service system of

future for a country. Because of these reasons, it is intended to investigate the status of disability in Myanmar.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

- (i) To study the types of disabled persons by urban and rural areas and by states and regions in Myanmar.
- (ii) To analyze the levels of the disabled and demographic, geographic and socioeconomic factors that influence them.
- (iii) To find out the disability-free life expectancy by gender in Myanmar.

1.3 Method of Study

In this study, the secondary data from the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census are analyzed by using statistical and demographic analysis. The levels of disability and demographic, geographic and socioeconomic characteristics of people in Myanmar are investigated by descriptive statistics. Specifically, the analysis using census data by Sullivan method are: (i) Life Expectancy (LE) and (ii) Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE).

1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study

In this study, the required data is obtained from the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census by the Department of Population, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population. Furthermore age-specific proportions of disabled persons and four types of disabilities such as seeing, walking, hearing and remembering are taken from the 2014 Thematic Report on Disability. And then, urban, rural residence, states and regions of life tables are achieved from the 2014 Thematic Report on Mortality.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter (1) is presented as the introductory including rationale of the study, objectives of the study, method of study, scope and limitations of the study, and organization of the study. Chapter (2) describes literature review relating to disability. Methodology of statistical and demographic techniques are explained in Chapter (3). In Chapter (4), the disability status in Myanmar is

analyzed. The last, Chapter (5), includes the conclusion presenting findings, and suggestions of the study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are multifaceted concepts of disability, different demographers and researchers also conduct a variety of investigations into it. The factors associated with some researches, and studies about disability by numerous demographers and researchers are presented as follows:

2.1 People with Disabilities and Employment

Ali et al. (2011) expressed the factors influencing the low employment rate of people with disabilities in the United States of America (USA) by using the secondary data from the 2006 General Social Survey (GSS) in which seven questions added to identify people with disabilities, that were drawn from the 2001–2002 National Comorbidity Survey, with a sample of 2273 respondents in the working age-group (18-64) of whom 391 were identified with a disability. Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression was used to analyze the relationship between the status of disability and preferences over job characteristics. The results indicate that low employment rate of people with disabilities was not due to their unwilling to work or to different job preferences.

Solovieva et al. (2011) stated workplace accommodations for employees with disabilities and the benefits for employers from that accommodations by using responses to online survey from 194 employers. The authors mentioned a number of the indirect benefits from workplace accommodations include improved interactions with co-workers, increased overall company morale, and increased overall company productivity.

Shankar et al. (2014) discovered the challenges faced by the employers to hire and accommodate workers with mental illness (WWMI). Data were gathered by in-depth interviewing 28 employers who were 14 frontline managers, 4 human resource (HR) personnel, and 10 disability consultants/case managers within the organization and selected from 27 business enterprises in and around the city of Edmonton in Western Canada. Data were analyzed by using qualitative exploratory grounded theory approach. The results indicate that there were several challenges to mental health

awareness in the workplace, assessing the work environment for WWMI, and so on which could be barriers to hiring and accommodating WWMI.

2.2 People with Disabilities and Poverty

Braithwaite and Mont (2009) pointed out that disability and poverty are intricately linked as a cause and consequence of each other by using secondary data from 154 poverty assessments (PAs) in Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region done at the World Bank over the past 20 years. The data were analyzed by Sen's Capabilities Model. The authors stated that disability may lead to the loss of earnings of the household, increased extra costs for these households' health, and these households' consumption expenditure may be reduced due to disability. Besides, they mentioned that poverty may increase the risk of disability through various ways which are mostly related to the health status of the people.

Groce et al. (2011) expressed the relationship between disability and poverty by reviewing quantitative and qualitative research articles published in peer-reviewed journals. These authors described that people with impairments may face extra costs and barriers in their access to essential health care services and facilities, including rehabilitation and technical aids, and may be socially excluded from education and employment. Moreover, they mentioned that low levels of nutrition, limited access to preventive health care, low access to sanitation and clean water and violence were some factors increase the risk of becoming disability.

2.3 People with Disabilities and Education

Reynolds and Wolfe (1999) stated the relationship between participation in special education programs of children with disabilities in Grades 1–6 and school achievement in Chicago. 1,234 children with disabilities in Chicago longitudinal study were analyzed. About 15 percent of children with learning disabilities and 15 percent of children with other disabilities received special education services, 22 percent of children with disabilities were grade retention, and 50 percent of children with disabilities changed schools more than once after passing elementary grades.

Trani et al. (2012) established the access to education for children with disabilities in Afghanistan using the National Disability Survey in Afghanistan 2004–2007. Logistic regressions were applied to investigate access to education for children aged 7 years to 18 years. The explanatory variables for the analyses included gender of

children and household head, ethnicity, disability types, wealth, rural location, and the education levels of household head. The results state that girls with sensory disabilities were in particular less likely to go to school, the literacy rate for girls with disabilities between aged 7 years and 14 years (43 percent) was much lower than that of boys with disabilities in the same age-group (76 percent), children with mobility impairments were more likely to be good at primary and secondary school levels than children with other disabilities. All children in the wealthiest quintile were 2.8 times more likely to go to school than those in the poorest quintile. Children living in rural areas were 1.7 times less likely to accessing school than children living in urban areas. Besides, poor and uneducated parents and household head were less likely to send their children to school. In addition, the lack of a school nearby was a strong factor for excluding children from school.

Lamichanne and Kawakatsu (2015) expressed the determinants of school participation for people with disabilities in Bangladesh. The secondary data from the Household Income-Expenditure Survey in Bangladesh in 2010, including questions on different types of disabilities, were used and analyzed for school participation of children with disabilities from aged 6 years to 18 years with multiple-binary logit models. The results indicate that boys were more likely to be out of school than girls from aged 6 years to 18 years. Besides, children in wealthiest quintile were more likely to participate in schools. Household head who were male and educated were more likely to make their children participate in schools.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In this section, methodology for calculating sex-ratio, and disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) are presented.

3.1 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio can be defined as the ratio of males to females in a population¹, usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females in a population. Sex ratio can be calculated by the below formula:

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of Males}}{\text{Number of Females}} * 100 \quad (3.1)$$

3.2 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE)

Disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) is basically an extension of the well-known concept of life expectancy and it can be defined as the average number of years a person can live disability-free.² DFLE is one of the indicators for finding out how long a person can live healthily during that person is alive, and there are several possible calculation methods. However, in general, there are three methods for calculating the DFLE: life table methods based on the observed prevalence, life table methods with multiple decreases, and life table methods with decreases-increases.³ Among these methods, life table method based on the observed prevalence also known as Sullivan Method is applied to find out the DFLE.

The main reason for using the Sullivan method mostly to investigate DFLE is its simplicity, and the fact that it does not require many input data.⁴ Only the following data by 5-year sex-age groups are needed: (1) prevalence (proportion) of the population in healthy and unhealthy states, and (2) mortality information taken from a period life table. The steps required to calculate the life table and DFLE are as given below.

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_sex_ratio

² data.london.gov.uk/dataset/healthy-and-disability-free-life-expectancy

³ www.ine.es/daco/daco42/discapa/meto-evld-en

⁴ www.stat.ee/dokumondid/64170

Step (1): Firstly, the central death rates at age x (m_x) are calculated by dividing the number of deaths (D_x) by the mid-year population. The formula is as below:

$$m_x = \frac{D_x}{P_x} \quad : x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.2)$$

Step (2): Secondly, the probabilities of dying at age x (q_x) are calculated from the death rates. To calculate the probability of dying before the age of 1 year, the formula proposed by Eurostat is applied.

The formula is as below:

$$q_0 = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{D_0^1}{P_0^1}\right) * \left(1 - \frac{D_0^2}{B}\right) \quad (3.3)$$

where, D_0^1 = the number of deaths occurring between the first of January of this year and the first birthday

D_0^2 = the number of deaths occurring between birth and the end of the year

P_0^1 = the population at age 0 by the first of January of the calendar year

B = the number of live births of the studied year

Then, the probability of dying for the rest age intervals are calculated by the below formula.

$$q_x = \frac{m_x}{1 + (0.5 * m_x)} \quad : x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.4)$$

Step (3): Thirdly, the number of survivors at age x (l_x) is calculated. The number of survivors at the age 0 (birth) is assumed that 100,000. The number of survivors at the rest age intervals are calculated as the previous entry of the number of survivors multiplied by its corresponding the probability of dying which has been subtracted from one ($1 - q_x$).

Step (4): Fourthly, the number of person-years lived at age x (L_x) is calculated by the formula as given below.

$$L_x = l_{x+1} + 0.5 (l_x - l_{x+1}) \quad : x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.5)$$

Step (5): Fifthly, the total number of years lived from the particular age (T_x) is calculated by summing the number of person-years lived from that particular age to the last age.

The formula is as below:

$$T_x = \sum_{y=x}^w L_y \quad : x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.6)$$

where, w = the highest age attained

Step (6): Sixthly, the total life expectancy at age x (e_x) is calculated by dividing the total number of years lived from that age (T_x) by the number of survivors at that age (l_x).

The formula is as below:

$$e_x = \frac{T_x}{l_x} \quad : x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.7)$$

Step (7): Seventhly, the number of person-years lived without disability at age x is calculated. To calculate the number of person-years lived without disability, some further data namely the prevalence rate of disability (π) at each age are required. The number of person-years lived without disability at age x is calculated by multiplying the number of person-years lived at each age x (L_x) and the prevalence rate of disability deducted from one ($1-\pi_x$).

Step (8): Eighthly, the total number of person-years lived without disability at age x is calculated by summing the number of person-years lived without disability from that particular age to the last age.

Step (9): Ninthly, disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) is calculated. It is calculated by dividing the total number of person-years lived without disability at age x by the number of survivors at that particular age.

The formula for calculating disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) is as follows:

$$DFLE = e'_x = \frac{\sum[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]}{l_x} \quad : x=0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.8)$$

Step (10): Finally, the percentage of life spent disability free (healthy percent) is calculated as below:

$$\text{Percentage of life spent disability free (healthy percent)} = \left(\frac{e'_x}{e_x} \right) * 100 \quad (3.9)$$

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF DISABILITY STATUS

In this chapter, the status of the disabled is presented by sex ratio, five-year age-group, and four types of disabilities by states and regions. In addition, the levels of disability and demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics of people with disabilities are statistically analyzed. Furthermore disability-free life expectancy (DFLE), and the percentage of life spent disability-free are calculated by Sullivan method.

In this study, the required data of the status of people with disabilities are collected from the 2014 Thematic Report on Mortality and the 2014 Thematic Report on Disability. According to the 2014 Thematic Report on Disability, out of a total of 50.3 million persons enumerated in 2014 Census, there were 2.3 million persons or 4.6 percent of the total population who reported some degree of difficulty with either one or more of the four functional domains such as seeing, walking, hearing and remembering.

4.1 Sex Ratio of People with Disabilities

In the following Tables (4.1), (4.2), (4.3) and Figures (4.1), (4.2), (4.3), the sex ratio of people with disabilities by age-group in union, urban areas, and rural areas are illustrated.

Table (4.1)
Sex Ratio of People with Disabilities (Union)

Age-Group	Number of Disabled People		Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	
0-4	38805	36592	106.05
5-9	30961	25503	121.40
10-14	35773	29529	121.15
15-19	29445	26989	109.10
20-24	27846	25838	107.77
25-29	31985	30056	106.42
30-34	37983	35484	107.04
35-39	43293	41794	103.59
40-44	61143	66687	91.69
45-49	84783	91865	92.29
50-54	102034	112586	90.63
55-59	102634	118472	86.63
60-64	104015	125863	82.64
65+	326055	487237	66.92

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population



Figure 4.1 Sex Ratio of People with Disabilities (Union)

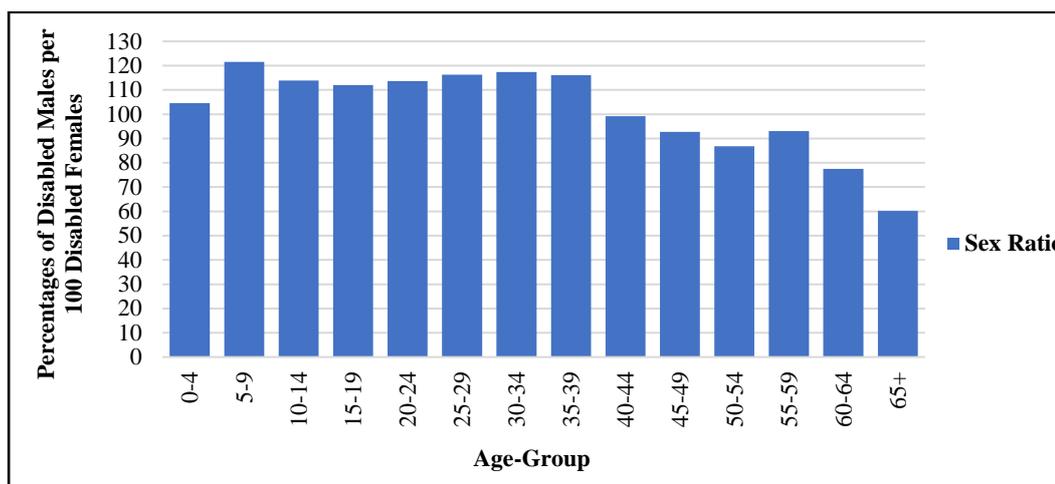
Source: Table (4.1)

Based on the findings from above Table (4.1) and Figure (4.1), it is observed that the sex ratios from the age-group (0-4) to the age-group (35-39) are greater than 100 which means that the number of disabled males in these age-groups are more than the number of disabled females in the same age-group in union. In the age-group (0-4), there are nearly 106 disabled males per 100 disabled females. Both in the age-group (5-9) and in the age-group (10-14), there are nearly 121 disabled males per 100 disabled females. In the age-groups (15-19), (20-24), (25-29), (30-34) and (35-39), there are nearly 109, 108, 106, 107, and 104 disabled males per 100 disabled females respectively. However, from the age-group (40-44) to the age-group (65 and over), the sex ratios are less than 100 which means that the number of disabled females outnumbers the number of disabled males. Both in the age-group (40-44) and in the age-group (45-49), there are nearly 92 disabled males per 100 disabled females. In the age-groups (50-54), (55-59), (60-64) and (65 and over), there are nearly 91, 87, 83 and 67 disabled males per 100 disabled females respectively.

Table (4.2)**Sex Ratio of People with Disabilities (Urban)**

Age-Group	Number of Disabled People		Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	
0-4	5647	5402	104.53
5-9	5479	4509	121.51
10-14	7220	6338	113.92
15-19	7110	6346	112.04
20-24	6771	5960	113.61
25-29	7616	6550	116.27
30-34	8972	7642	117.40
35-39	10064	8673	116.04
40-44	14543	14657	99.22
45-49	19678	21231	92.69
50-54	23038	26550	86.77
55-59	23507	28254	93.08
60-64	22653	29248	77.45
65+	74515	123891	60.15

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

**Figure 4.2 Sex Ratio of People with Disabilities (Urban)**

Source: Table (4.2)

In the above Table (4.2) and Figure (4.2), it shows that the sex ratios from the age-group (0-4) to the age-group (35-39) are greater than 100 which means that the number of disabled males in the age-groups (0-4), (5-9), (10-14), (15-19), (20-24), (25-29), (30-34) and (35-39) are more than the number of disabled females in the same age-group in urban areas. In the age-group (0-4), there are nearly 105 disabled males per 100 disabled females. In the age-group (5-9), there are nearly 122 disabled males per 100 disabled females. In the age-groups (10-14), (15-19), (20-24), (25-29), (30-34) and (35-39), there are nearly 114, 112, 114, 116, 117, and 116 disabled males per 100

disabled females respectively. However, from the age-group (40-44) to the age-group (65 and over), the sex ratios are less than 100 which means that the number of disabled females outnumbers the number of disabled males. In the age-groups (40-44), (45-49), (50-54), (55-59), (60-64) and (65 and over), there are nearly 99, 93, 87, 93, 77 and 60 disabled males per 100 disabled females respectively.

Table (4.3)
Sex Ratio of People with Disabilities (Rural)

Age-Group	Number of Disabled People		Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	
0-4	33158	31190	106.31
5-9	25482	20994	121.38
10-14	28553	23191	123.12
15-19	22335	20643	108.20
20-24	21075	19878	106.02
25-29	24369	23506	103.67
30-34	29011	27842	104.20
35-39	33229	33121	100.33
40-44	46600	52030	89.56
45-49	65105	70634	92.17
50-54	78996	86036	91.82
55-59	79127	90218	87.71
60-64	81362	96615	84.21
65+	251540	363346	69.23

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

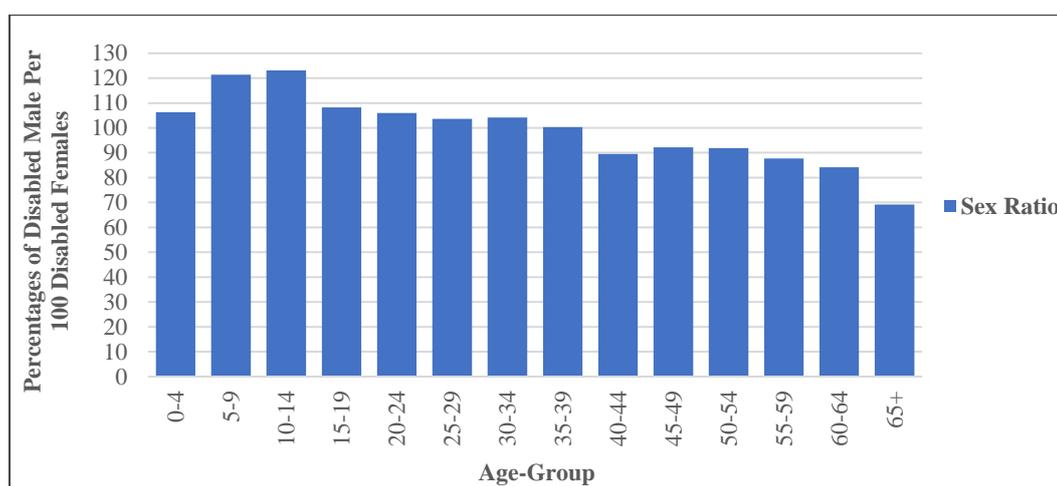


Figure 4.3 Sex Ratio of People with Disabilities (Rural)

Source: Table (4.3)

According to the above Table (4.3) and Figure (4.3), the sex ratios from the age-group (0-4) to the age-group (35-39) are greater than 100 which means that the number

of disabled males in the age-groups (0-4), (5-9), (10-14), (15-19), (20-24), (25-29), (30-34) and (35-39) are more than the number of disabled females in the same age-group in rural areas. In the age-group (0-4), there are nearly 106 disabled males per 100 disabled females. In the age-groups (5-9) and (10-14), there are nearly 121 disabled males per 100 disabled females and nearly 123 disabled males per 100 disabled females respectively. In the age-groups (15-19), (20-24), (25-29) and (30-34) there are nearly 108, 106, 104, and 104 disabled males per 100 disabled females respectively. The age-group (35-39) has the same number of males and females in which there are 100 disabled males per 100 disabled females. However, from the age-group (40-44) to the age-group (65 and over), the sex ratios are less than 100 which means that the number of disabled females outnumbers the number of disabled males. In the age-group (40-44), there are nearly 90 disabled males per 100 disabled females. Both in the age-group (45-49) and in the age-group (50-54), there are nearly 92 disabled males per 100 disabled females. In the age-groups (55-59), (60-64) and (65 and over), there are nearly 88, 84 and 69 disabled males per 100 disabled females respectively.

Regarding all the above observations for sex ratio of people with disabilities in union, urban areas and rural areas, it can be concluded that in the younger age-groups from (0-4) to (35-39), there are more disabled males than disabled females; but in the older age-groups from (40-44) to (65 and over), there are more disabled females than disabled males.

4.2 Percent Distribution of People with Disabilities

According to the 2014 Thematic Report on Disability, out of 50.3 million people in the country enumerated in 2014 census, there were 2.3 million people are in disabilities. Of these 2.3 million disabled people, 532 thousand disabled people were in urban areas and 1.8 million disabled people were in rural areas. In this section, the numbers of people with disabilities by age-group by sex are presented in percentage, and investigated as union, urban, and rural disabled population. These results are illustrated in the following Tables (4.4), (4.5), (4.6), and Figures (4.4), (4.5), (4.6).

Table (4.4)
Percent Distribution of Union Disabled Population by Five-Year Age-Group
in Myanmar

Age-group	Percentage of Disabled Population					
	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	38805	3.67	36592	2.92	75397	3.26
5-9	30961	2.93	25503	2.03	56464	2.44
10-14	35773	3.39	29529	2.36	65302	2.82
15-19	29445	2.79	26989	2.15	56434	2.44
20-24	27846	2.63	25838	2.06	53684	2.32
25-29	31985	3.03	30056	2.40	62041	2.68
30-34	37983	3.59	35484	2.83	73467	3.18
35-39	43293	4.10	41794	3.33	85087	3.68
40-44	61143	5.79	66687	5.32	127830	5.53
45-49	84783	8.02	91865	7.32	176648	7.64
50-54	102034	9.66	112586	8.97	214620	9.29
55-59	102634	9.71	118472	9.44	221106	9.57
60-64	104015	9.84	125863	10.03	229878	9.95
65+	326055	30.85	487237	38.84	813292	35.20
Total	1056755	100.00	1254495	100.00	2311250	100.00

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

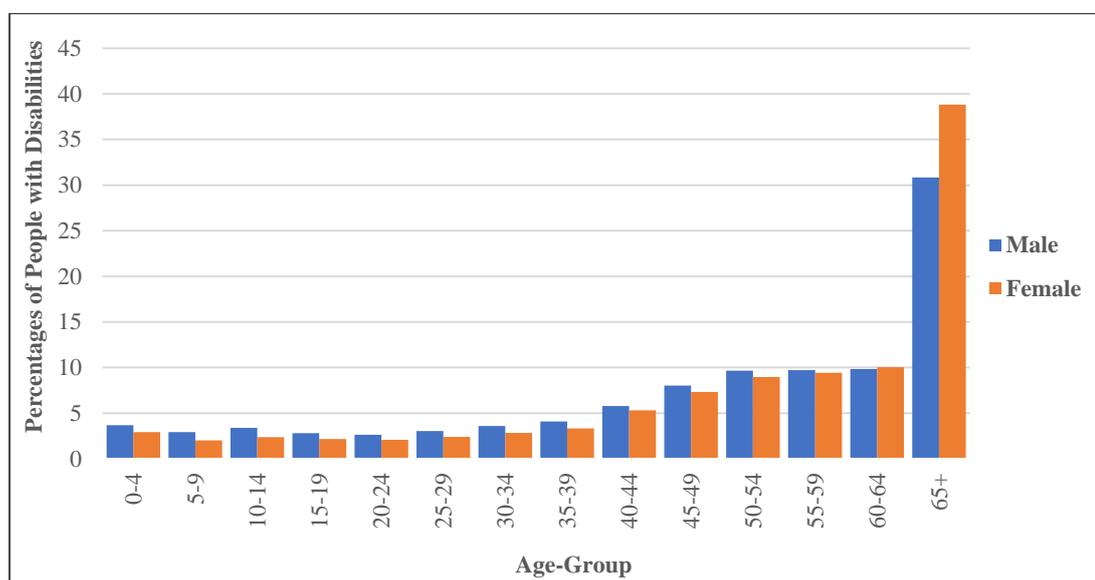


Figure 4.4 Percent Distribution of Union Disabled Population by Five-Year Age-Group in Myanmar (2014)

Source: Table (4.4)

Table (4.5)
Percent Distribution of Urban Disabled Population by Five-Year Age-Group
in Myanmar

Age-Group	Percentage of Disabled Population					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	5647	2.38	5402	1.83	11049	2.08
5-9	5479	2.31	4509	1.53	9988	1.88
10-14	7220	3.05	6338	2.15	13558	2.55
15-19	7110	3.00	6346	2.15	13456	2.53
20-24	6771	2.86	5960	2.02	12731	2.39
25-29	7616	3.22	6550	2.22	14166	2.66
30-34	8972	3.79	7642	2.59	16614	3.12
35-39	10064	4.25	8673	2.94	18737	3.52
40-44	14543	6.14	14657	4.96	29200	5.49
45-49	19678	8.31	21231	7.19	40909	7.69
50-54	23038	9.73	26550	8.99	49588	9.32
55-59	23507	9.93	28254	9.57	51761	9.73
60-64	22653	9.57	29248	9.90	51901	9.75
65+	74515	31.46	123891	41.96	198406	37.29
Total	236813	100.00	295251	100.00	532064	100.00

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

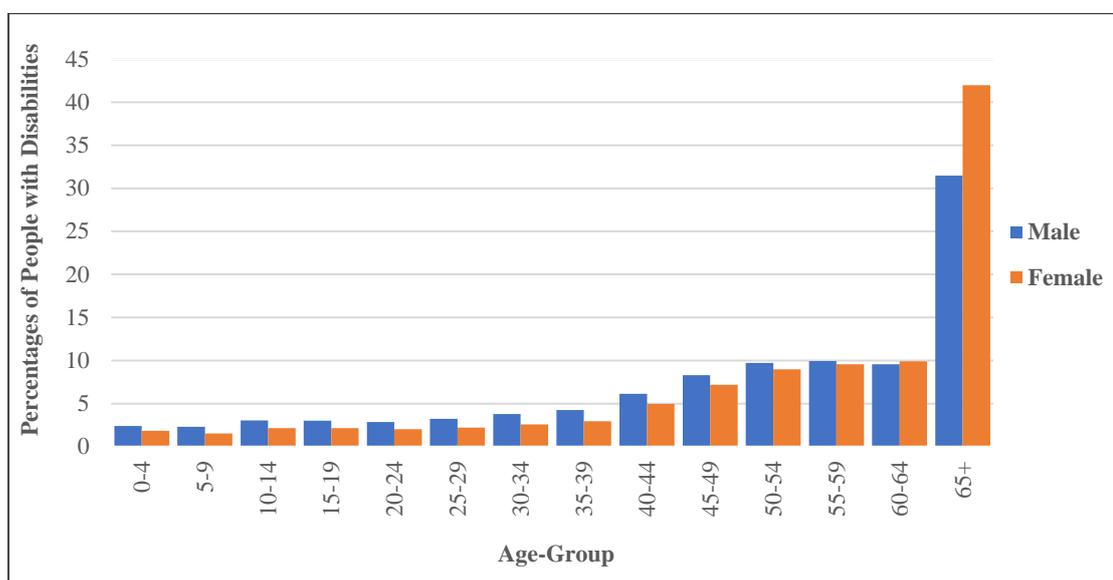


Figure 4.5 **Percent Distribution of Urban Disabled Population by Five-Year Age-Group in Myanmar (2014)**

Source: Table (4.5)

Table (4.6)
Percent Distribution of Rural Disabled Population by Five-Year Age-Group
in Myanmar

Age-group	Percentage of Disabled Population					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	33158	4.04	31190	3.25	64348	3.62
5-9	25482	3.11	20994	2.19	46476	2.61
10-14	28553	3.48	23191	2.42	51744	2.91
15-19	22335	2.73	20643	2.15	42978	2.42
20-24	21075	2.57	19878	2.07	40953	2.30
25-29	24369	2.97	23506	2.45	47875	2.69
30-34	29011	3.54	27842	2.90	56853	3.20
35-39	33229	4.05	33121	3.45	66350	3.73
40-44	46600	5.68	52030	5.42	98630	5.54
45-49	65105	7.94	70634	7.37	135739	7.63
50-54	78996	9.63	86036	8.97	165032	9.28
55-59	79127	9.65	90218	9.41	169345	9.51
60-64	81362	9.92	96615	10.07	177977	10.00
65+	251540	30.69	363346	37.88	614886	34.56
Total	819942	100.00	959244	100.00	1779186	100.00

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

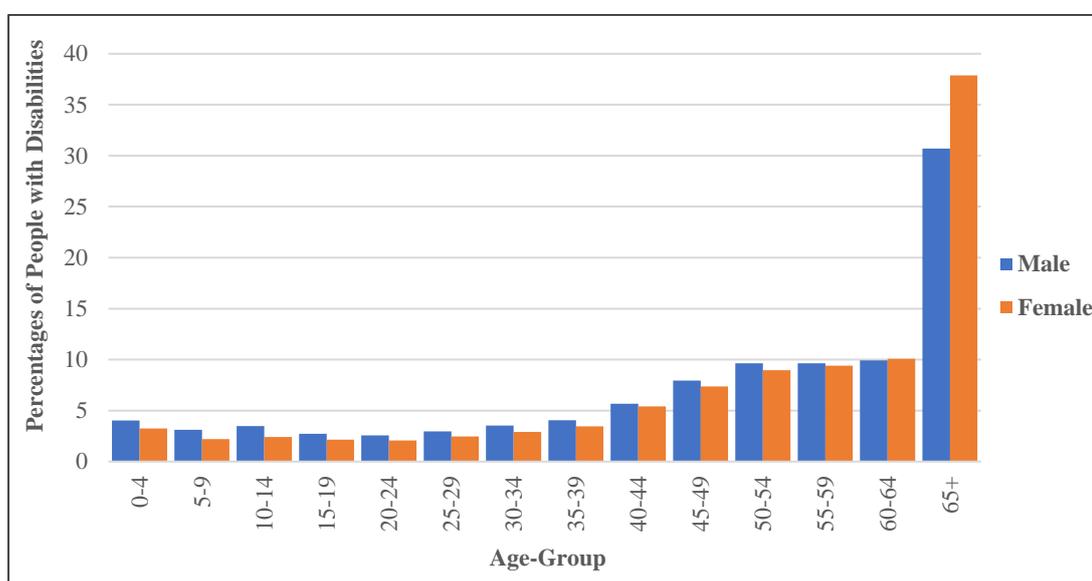


Figure 4.6 Percent Distribution of Rural Disabled Population by Five-Year Age-Group in Myanmar (2014)

Source: Table (4.6)

Based on the above Tables (4.4), (4.5), (4.6) and Figures (4.4), (4.5), (4.6), the percent distribution of people with disabilities in union, urban, and rural areas are

observed. At the national level, the percentages of the young (less than 15 years), working-aged (15 years to 64 years), and elderly (65 years and above) disabled populations are 8.52 percent, 56.28 percent and 35.20 percent respectively. For urban areas, the percentages of these disabled populations are 6.51 percent, 56.2 percent and 37.29 percent respectively. For rural areas, the percentages of these disabled populations are 9.14 percent, 56.3 percent and, 34.56 percent respectively.

In the younger age-group (less than 15 years), it is observed that nearly 10 percent for males and 7 percent for females in union, nearly 8 percent for males and 6 percent for females in urban areas, and nearly 10 percent for males and 8 percent for females in rural areas.

In the working age-group (15 years to 64 years), it is observed that nearly 59 percent for males and 54 percent for females in union, nearly 61 percent for males and 52 percent for females in urban areas, and nearly 59 percent for males and 54 percent for females in rural areas.

In the elderly age-group (65 years and above), it is observed that nearly 31 percent for males and 39 percent for females in union, nearly 31 percent for males and 42 percent for females in urban areas, and nearly 31 percent for males and 38 percent for females in rural areas.

Regarding the results from Tables (4.4) to (4.6) and Figures (4.4) to (4.6), the people with disabilities in rural areas are more than in urban areas. For the younger age-group, disabled male population is more than disabled female population. For the elderly age-group, female disabled population is more than male disabled population.

4.3 Four Types of Disabilities in Myanmar

According to the 2014 Thematic Report on Disability, out of 50.3 million people in the country enumerated in 2014 census, a total of about 1079 thousand persons reported that they had some difficulties in seeing; 116 thousand persons reported that they had a lot of difficulties in seeing; 55 thousand persons reported that they could not see anything; a total of about 543 thousand persons reported that they had some difficulties in hearing; 87 thousand persons reported that they had a lot of difficulties in hearing; 43 thousand persons reported that they could not hear anything; a total of about 682 thousand persons reported that they had some difficulties in walking; 177 thousand persons reported that they had a lot of difficulties in walking; 99 thousand persons reported that they could not be able to walk; 610 thousand persons reported that

they had some difficulties in remembering; 135 thousand persons reported that they had a lot of difficulties in remembering; and 90 thousand persons reported that they could not be able to remember. The following Table (4.7) presents the numbers and percentages of seeing, walking, hearing and remembering disabilities in urban and rural areas by sex.

Table (4.7)
Percent Distribution for Disabled People by Four Types of Disabilities
in Myanmar

Types	Areas	Male		Female		Both sexes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Seeing	Urban	115349	21.46	164813	23.14	280162	22.42
	Rural	422106	78.54	547469	76.86	969575	77.58
Walking	Urban	98730	22.76	123104	23.50	221834	23.16
	Rural	335073	77.24	400829	76.50	735902	76.84
Hearing	Urban	57647	19.71	79925	21.00	137572	20.44
	Rural	234838	80.29	300716	79.00	535554	79.56
Remembering	Urban	71462	18.98	85985	18.73	157447	18.84
	Rural	305126	81.02	373025	81.27	678151	81.16

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

In the above Table (4.7), seeing disabled males and females in both urban and rural areas are the greatest. The second greatest number of disabled persons by males and females in both urban and rural areas are in walking disability status, and the third are in remembering disability status. The number of hearing disabled persons by male and female in both urban and rural areas are the lowest. Among these disabled persons, it is observed that more than three times of rural areas than urban areas in seeing and walking disabled persons, more than four times of rural areas than urban areas in hearing disabled males and nearly four times of rural areas than urban areas in hearing disabled females, and more than four times of rural areas than urban areas in remembering disabled persons.

4.3.1 Regional Differences of Seeing Disabilities in Myanmar

The percent distributions of seeing disabled males and disabled females by the states, and regions in Myanmar are more clearly illustrated in the following Table (4.8) and Figure (4.7).

Table (4.8)

Percent Distribution for People with Seeing Disabilities in States and Regions

States/Regions	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kachin	15109	2.81	20664	2.90	35773	2.86
Kayah	3987	0.74	5039	0.71	9026	0.72
Kayin	25956	4.83	34583	4.85	60539	4.85
Chin	8283	1.54	10513	1.48	18796	1.50
Mon	25640	4.77	35218	4.94	60858	4.87
Rakhine	28205	5.25	37371	5.25	65576	5.25
Shan	48562	9.04	55466	7.79	104028	8.32
Nay Pyi Taw	7902	1.47	10287	1.44	18189	1.46
Yangon	53001	9.86	72843	10.23	125844	10.07
Mandalay	43374	8.07	61652	8.66	105026	8.40
Ayeyarwady	127498	23.72	158780	22.29	286278	22.91
Sagaing	33850	6.30	49886	7.00	83736	6.70
Bago	46678	8.68	63056	8.85	109734	8.78
Magway	45191	8.41	64805	9.10	109996	8.80
Tanintharyi	24219	4.51	32119	4.51	56338	4.51
Total	537455	100.00	712282	100.00	1249737	100.00

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

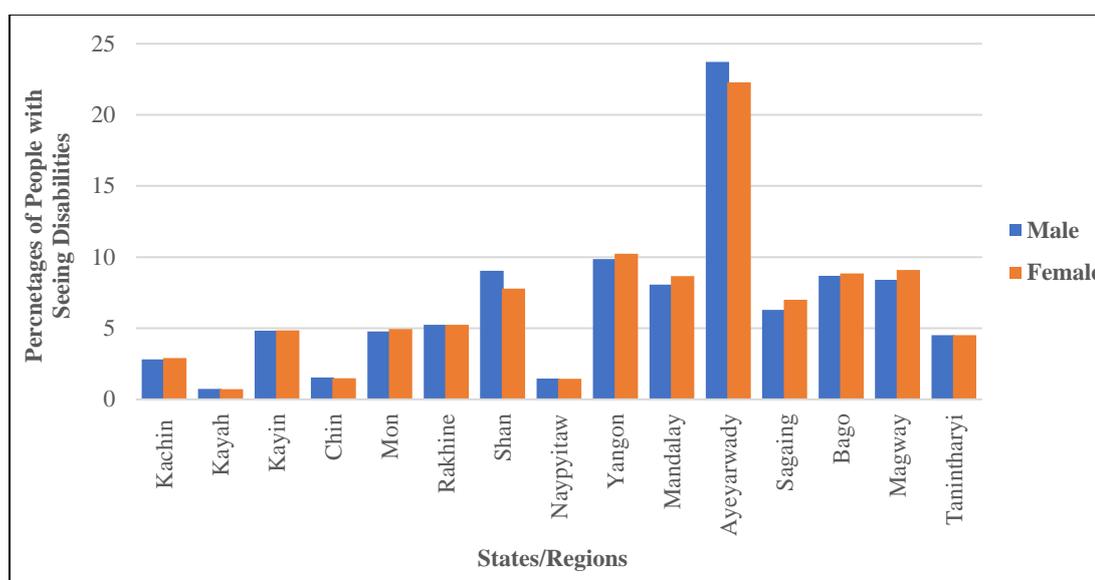


Figure 4.7 Percent Distribution for People with Seeing Disabilities in States and Regions

Source: Table (4.8)

Based on the results from the above Table (4.8) and Figure (4.7), the highest percentage of seeing disabled males is found in Ayeyarwady region; the second highest and the third highest are found in Yangon region and Shan state respectively. However, Kayah state has the lowest percentage of seeing disabled males. For seeing disabled females, the highest percentage of seeing disabled females is found in Ayeyarwady region; the second highest and the third highest is found in Yangon region and Magway region. The lowest percentage of seeing disabled females is seen in Kayah state.

4.3.2 Regional Differences of Walking Disabilities in Myanmar

The percent distributions of walking disabled males and disabled females by the states and regions in Myanmar are more clearly illustrated in the following Table (4.9) and Figure (4.8).

Table (4.9)

Percent Distribution for People with Walking Disabilities in States and Regions

States/Regions	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kachin	10663	2.46	12763	2.44	23426	2.45
Kayah	3054	0.70	3535	0.67	6589	0.69
Kayin	18175	4.19	20855	3.98	39030	4.07
Chin	6776	1.56	8563	1.63	15339	1.60
Mon	19988	4.61	23668	4.52	43656	4.56
Rakhine	21802	5.03	28178	5.38	49980	5.22
Shan	44044	10.15	48812	9.32	92856	9.70
Naypyitaw	6745	1.55	8016	1.53	14761	1.54
Yangon	49918	11.51	60058	11.46	109976	11.48
Mandalay	37698	8.69	47876	9.14	85574	8.93
Ayeyarwady	90308	20.82	106263	20.28	196571	20.52
Sagaing	32167	7.41	41701	7.96	73868	7.71
Bago	37967	8.75	44660	8.52	82627	8.63
Magway	36725	8.47	48773	9.31	85498	8.93
Tanintharyi	17773	4.10	20212	3.86	37985	3.97
Total	433803	100.00	523933	100.00	957736	100.00

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

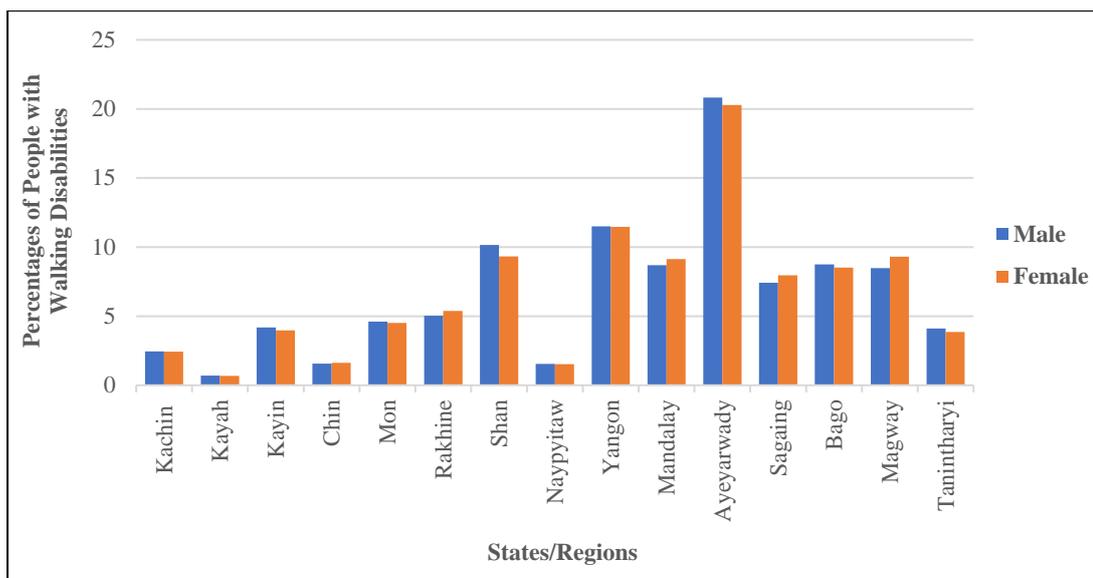


Figure 4.8 Percent Distribution for People with Walking Disabilities in States and Regions

Source: Table (4.9)

According to the results from the above Table (4.9) and Figure (4.8), the highest percentage of walking disabled males is observed in Ayeyarwady region; the second highest and the third highest percentages of walking disabled males is found in Yangon region and Shan state respectively. However, Kayah state has the lowest percentage of walking disabled males. For walking disabled females, the highest percentage of walking disabled females is observed in Ayeyarwady region; the second highest and the third highest is found in Yangon region and Shan state respectively. The lowest percentage of walking disabled females is seen in Kayah state.

4.3.3 Regional Differences of Hearing Disabilities in Myanmar

The percent distributions of hearing disabled males and disabled females by the states and regions in Myanmar are more clearly illustrated in the following Table (4.10) and Figure (4.9).

Table (4.10)**Percent Distribution for People with Hearing Disabilities in States and Regions**

States/Regions	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kachin	9579	3.27	12395	3.26	21974	3.27
Kayah	2746	0.94	3044	0.80	5790	0.86
Kayin	12886	4.40	15717	4.13	28603	4.25
Chin	7314	2.50	8436	2.22	15750	2.34
Mon	13269	4.54	16607	4.36	29876	4.44
Rakhine	17083	5.84	23577	6.19	40660	6.04
Shan	40146	13.73	44496	11.69	84642	12.57
Naypyitaw	3929	1.34	5539	1.46	9468	1.41
Yangon	26830	9.17	35918	9.44	62748	9.32
Mandalay	20672	7.07	31628	8.31	52300	7.77
Ayeyarwady	54741	18.72	67528	17.74	122269	18.16
Sagaing	21329	7.29	30428	7.99	51757	7.69
Bago	25873	8.85	34913	9.17	60786	9.03
Magway	23065	7.89	35481	9.32	58546	8.70
Tanintharyi	13023	4.45	14934	3.92	27957	4.15
Total	292485	100.00	380641	10.00	673126	100.00

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

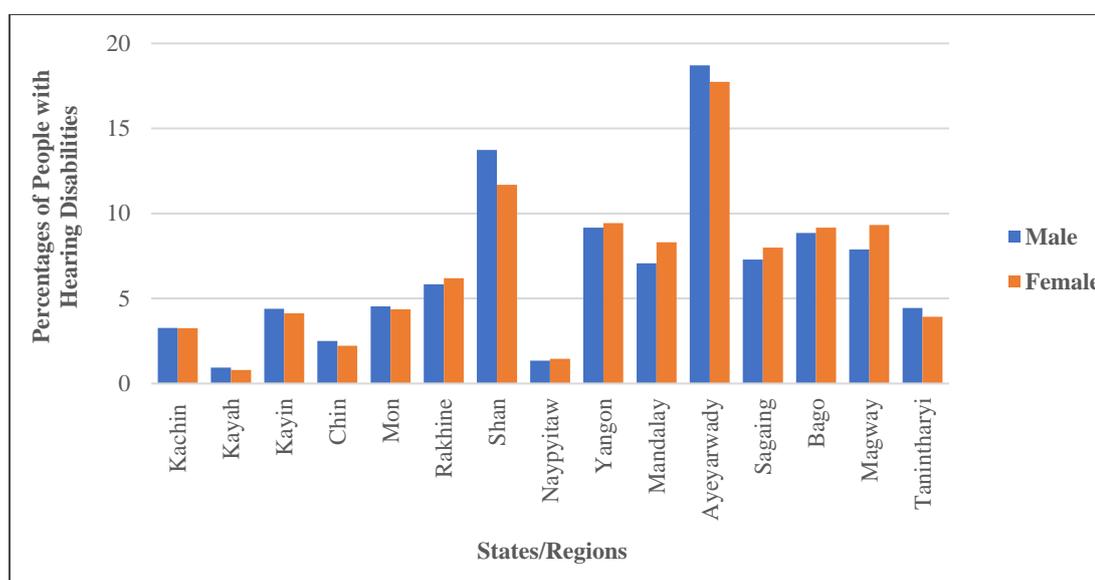


Figure 4.9 Percent Distribution for People with Hearing Disabilities in States and Regions

Source: Table (4.10)

Regarding the results from the above Table (4.10) and Figure (4.9), the percentage of hearing disabled males in Ayeyarwady region is the highest. The second highest and the third highest percentages of hearing disabled males is seen in Shan state and Yangon region respectively. However, Kayah state has the lowest percentage of

hearing disabled males. For hearing disabled females, the highest percentage of hearing disabled females is seen in Ayeyarwady region; the second highest and the third highest is observed in Shan state and Yangon region respectively. The lowest percentage of hearing disabled females is found in Kayah state.

4.3.4 Regional Differences of Remembering/Concentrating Disabilities in Myanmar

The percent distributions of remembering/concentrating disabled males and disabled females by the states and regions in Myanmar are more clearly illustrated in the following Table (4.11) and Figure (4.10).

Table (4.11)
Percent Distribution for People with Remembering/Concentrating Disabilities in States and Regions

States/Regions	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kachin	9520	2.53	12203	2.66	21723	2.60
Kayah	3187	0.85	3753	0.82	6940	0.83
Kayin	17396	4.62	21202	4.62	38598	4.62
Chin	7603	2.02	9771	2.13	17374	2.08
Mon	16386	4.35	19367	4.22	35753	4.28
Rakhine	23644	6.28	30906	6.73	54550	6.53
Shan	46643	12.39	51843	11.29	98486	11.78
Naypyitaw	5179	1.37	6512	1.42	11691	1.40
Yangon	37097	9.85	41798	9.11	78895	9.44
Mandalay	27957	7.42	36373	7.92	64330	7.70
Ayeyarwady	80409	21.35	95456	20.8	175865	21.04
Sagaing	26331	6.99	34390	7.49	60721	7.27
Bago	30955	8.22	38049	8.29	69004	8.26
Magway	27782	7.38	37134	8.09	64916	7.77
Tanintharyi	16499	4.38	20253	4.41	36752	4.40
Total	376588	100.00	459010	100.00	835598	100.00

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

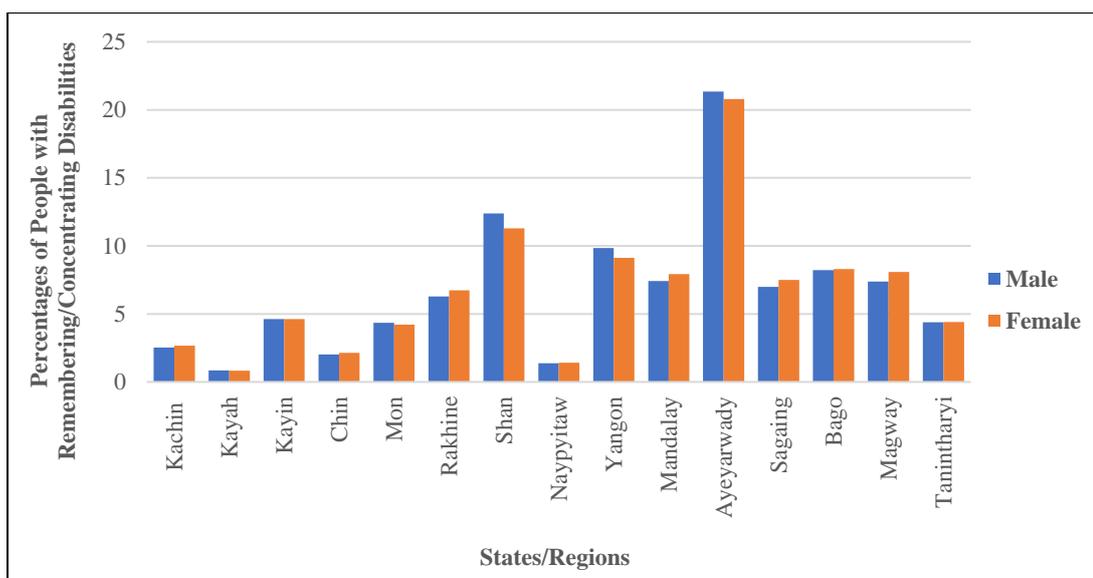


Figure 4.10 Percent Distribution for People with Remembering/Concentrating Disabilities in States and Regions

Source: Table (4.11)

Based on the results from the above Table (4.11) and Figure (4.10), the percentage of remembering/concentrating disabled males in Ayeyarwady region is the highest. The second and the third highest percentages of remembering/concentrating disabled males is seen in Shan state and Yangon region respectively. However, Kayah state has the lowest percentage of remembering/concentrating disabled males. For remembering/ concentrating disabled females, the highest percentage of remembering/concentrating disabled females is seen in Ayeyarwady region; the second and the third highest is observed in Shan state and Yangon region respectively. The lowest percentage of remembering/concentrating disabled females is found in Kayah state.

Regarding the results from Tables (4.8) to (4.11) and Figures (4.7) to (4.10), Ayeyarwady region has the highest percentage of seeing, walking, hearing, and remembering/concentrating disabled people compared with other states and regions.

4.4 Analysis of Levels of Disability and Demographic, Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of People

The following Tables (4.12) to (4.15) illustrate the levels of disability and the demographic(age-group), geographic (states/regions, residential areas) and socioeconomic (educational status) characteristics of people. In this analysis, levels of disability are categorized into mild, moderate, and severe levels of disability. Mild level

is referred to as a level in which people have some difficulties in their functioning. Moderate level is referred to as a level in which people have a lot of difficulties in functioning. Severe level is referred to as a level in which people cannot do anything at all.

Table (4.12)
Analysis of Levels of Disability and Demographic Characteristics
(Age-Group) of People

Characteristics	Levels of Disability			Total
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
0-4	75397 (63.21%)	31118 (26.09%)	12757 (10.7%)	119272 (100%)
5-9	56464 (62.85%)	22424 (24.96%)	10950 (12.19%)	89838 (100%)
10-14	65302 (63.79%)	25204 (24.62%)	11862 (11.59%)	102368 (100%)
15-19	56434 (64.87%)	20736 (23.83%)	9827 (11.3%)	86997 (100%)
20-24	53684 (65.17%)	19412 (23.56%)	9286 (11.27%)	82382 (100%)
25-29	62041 (68.22%)	19664 (21.63%)	9227 (10.15%)	90932 (100%)
30-34	73467 (70.49%)	21209 (20.35%)	9548 (9.16%)	104224 (100%)
35-39	85087 (74.93%)	20250 (17.84%)	8212 (7.23%)	113549 (100%)
40-44	127830 (79.89%)	23303 (14.56%)	8887 (5.55%)	160020 (100%)
45-49	176648 (82.91%)	26807 (12.58%)	9595 (4.51%)	213050 (100%)
50-54	214620 (83.07%)	32851 (12.71%)	10905 (4.22%)	258376 (100%)
55-59	221106 (82.63%)	35319 (13.2%)	11164 (4.17%)	267589 (100%)
60-64	229878 (80.89%)	41047 (14.44%)	13263 (4.67%)	284188 (100%)
65+	813292 (72.98%)	220536 (19.79%)	80579 (7.23%)	1114407 (100%)

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

In the above Table (4.12), people with mild level of disability in all age-groups are more than people with moderate and severe levels of disabilities in all age-groups. Except the age-group (0-4), the percentage of people with mild level of disability increase from the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (50-54). However, from the age-group (55-59) to age-group (65 and over), the percentage of people with mild level of disability decrease. The percentage of people with moderate level of disability decline

from the age-group (0-4) to the age-group (50-54), but from the age-group (55-59) to the age-group (65 and over), the percentage of people with moderate level of disability increase. The percentage of people with severe level of disability decrease from the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (55-59), except the age-group (0-4). On the other hand, the percentage of people with severe level of disability increase from the age-group (60-64) to the age-group (65 and over). Therefore, based on the results from Table (4.12), it is found that the older the age of people, the higher the level of disability of people.

Table (4.13)
Analysis of Levels of Disability and Geographic Characteristics
(States/Regions) of People

Characteristics	Levels of Disability			Total
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
Kachin	65,837 (75.31%)	15,645 (17.9%)	5,937 (6.79%)	87,419 (100%)
Kayah	16617 (77.37%)	3628 (16.89%)	1233 (5.74%)	21478 (100%)
Kayin	99,389 (76.88%)	22,217 (17.19%)	7,669 (5.93%)	129,275 (100%)
Chin	35,669 (67.77%)	12,375 (23.51%)	4,586 (8.72%)	52,630 (100%)
Mon	109,298 (75.45%)	25,441 (17.56%)	10,121 (6.99%)	144,860 (100%)
Rakhine	112,179 (72.02%)	31,704 (20.36%)	11,869 (7.62%)	155,752 (100%)
Shan	228,074 (74.28%)	57,103 (18.60%)	21,849 (7.12%)	307,026 (100%)
Sagaing	177,852 (71.46%)	49,406 (19.85%)	21,620 (8.69%)	248,878 (100%)
Tanintharyi	98,133 (77.40%)	21,285 (16.79%)	7,361 (5.81%)	126,779 (100%)
Bago	202,431 (75.39%)	47,539 (17.71%)	18,533 (6.9%)	268,503 (100%)
Magway	201,800 (74.11%)	50,604 (18.58%)	19,899 (7.31%)	272,303 (100%)
Mandalay	204,328 (73.1%)	52,216 (18.68%)	22,969 (8.22%)	279,513 (100%)
Yangon	250,441 (74.63%)	60,289 (17.97%)	24,833 (7.4%)	335,563 (100%)
Ayeyarwady	472,619 (77.60%)	102,069 (16.76%)	34,331 (5.64%)	609,019 (100%)
Nay Pyi Taw	36,583 (75.91%)	8,359 (17.34%)	3,252 (6.75%)	48,194 (100%)

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

The above Table (4.13) shows that people with mild level of disability in all states and regions are more than people with moderate and severe levels of disabilities in all states and regions. Across all states and regions, the highest percentage of people with mild level of disability is found in Ayeyarwady region, and the lowest percentage of people with mild level of disability is found in Chin state. On the other hand, the highest percentage of people with moderate and severe levels of disabilities is found in Chin state, and the lowest percentage of people with moderate and severe levels of disabilities is found in Ayeyarwady region. Thus, based on the results from Table (4.13), it is observed that the level of disability of people in Chin state is higher compared with other states and regions.

Table (4.14)

**Analysis of Levels of Disability and Geographic Characteristics
(Residential Areas) of People**

Characteristics	Levels of Disability			Total
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
Urban	532064 (74.72%)	127098 (17.85%)	52937 (7.43%)	712099 (100%)
Rural	1779186 (74.91%)	432782 (18.22%)	163125 (6.87%)	2375093 (100%)

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

According to the findings from the above Table (4.14), people with mild level of disability in both urban and rural areas are much more than people with moderate and severe levels of disabilities. The percentage of people with mild and moderate levels of disabilities in rural areas are more than that in urban areas. However, people with severe level of disability are more in urban areas. That's why, based on the results from Table (4.14), it is found that the level of disability of people in urban areas is higher than that in rural areas.

Table (4.15)

**Analysis of Levels of Disability and Socioeconomic Characteristics
(Educational status) of People**

Characteristics	Levels of Disability			Total
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
Literate	1530402 (79.44%)	296130 (15.37%)	99949 (5.19%)	1926481 (100%)
Illiterate	515339 (67.51%)	172207 (22.56%)	75843 (9.93%)	763389 (100%)

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Regarding the results from the above Table (4.15), the percentage of literate people with mild level of disability is found more than the percentage of illiterate people with mild level of disability. But, at moderate and severe levels of disabilities, illiterate people with disabilities are more than literate people with disabilities. Hence, based on the results from Table (4.15), it is observed that the level of illiterate people is higher than that of literate people in disability of moderate and severe levels.

4.5 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) and Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free of People in Myanmar

In this section, age-sex specific disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) and the percentages of life-spent disability-free which are analyzed by Sullivan method (see Appendix Tables (A.1) to (A.32)).

4.5.1 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) of People in Myanmar

The results of disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) are illustrated in the following Figures (4.11) to (4.26).

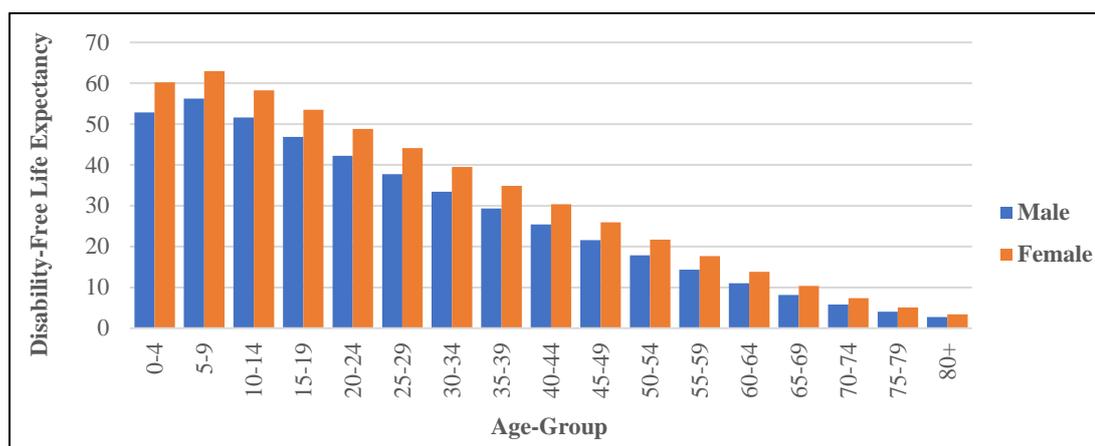


Figure 4.11 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Union

Source: Appendix (Table A.1 and Table A.2)

According to the results from Figure (4.11), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 60.17 years. Of these 60.17 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 52.85 years (see Appendix Table, A.1). This means that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 7 years. And then, the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 69.33 years. Of these 69.33 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 60.19 years (see Appendix Table, A.2). This indicates that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 9 years.

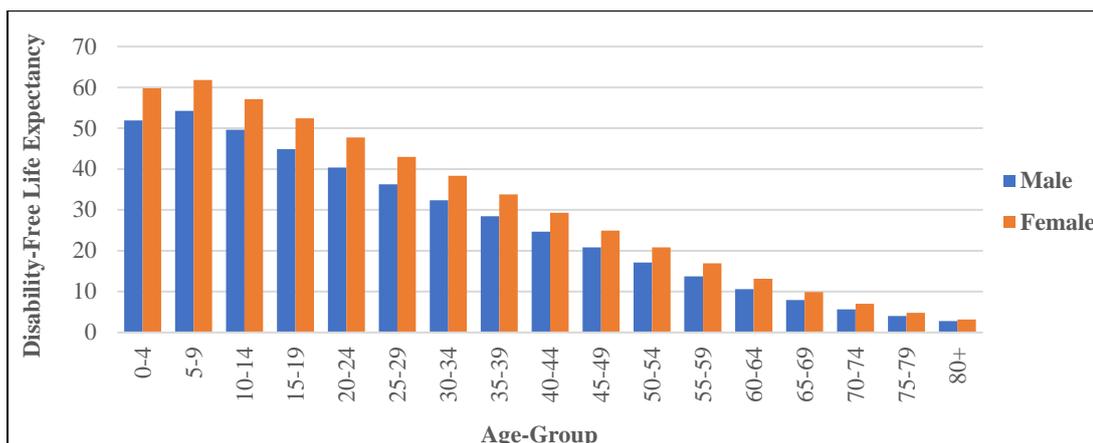


Figure 4.12 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Kachin State

Source: Appendix (Table A.3 and Table A.4)

Based on the results from Figure (4.12), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 59.36 years. Of these 59.36 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 51.93 years (see Appendix Table, A.3). This implies that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 7 years. On the other hand, the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 69.31 years. Of these 69.31 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 59.82 years (see Appendix Table, A.4). This means that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 9 years.

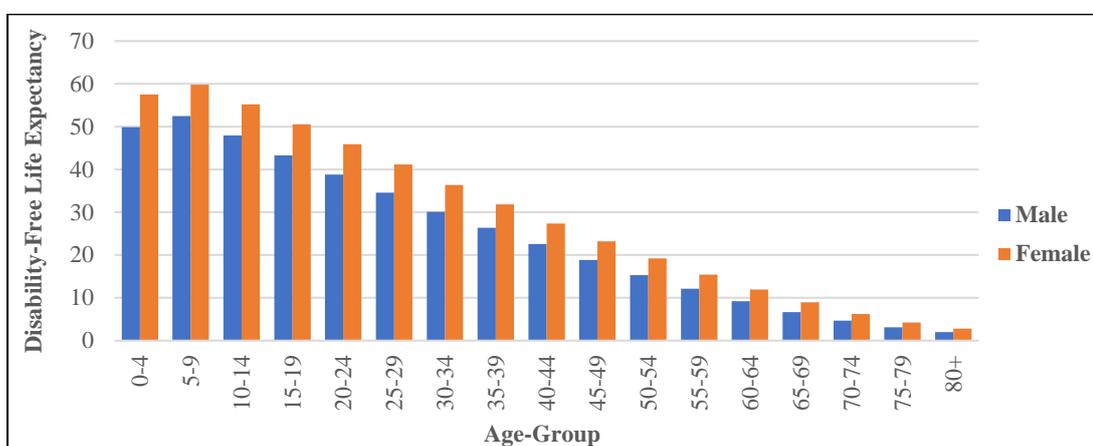


Figure 4.13 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Kayah State

Source: Appendix (Table A.5 and Table A.6)

According to the results from Figure (4.13), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 59.10 years. Of these 59.10 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 49.85 years (see Appendix Table, A.3). This indicates that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 9 years. But the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to

survive additional 70.22 years. Of these 70.22 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 57.49 years (see Appendix Table, A.4). This implies that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 12 years.

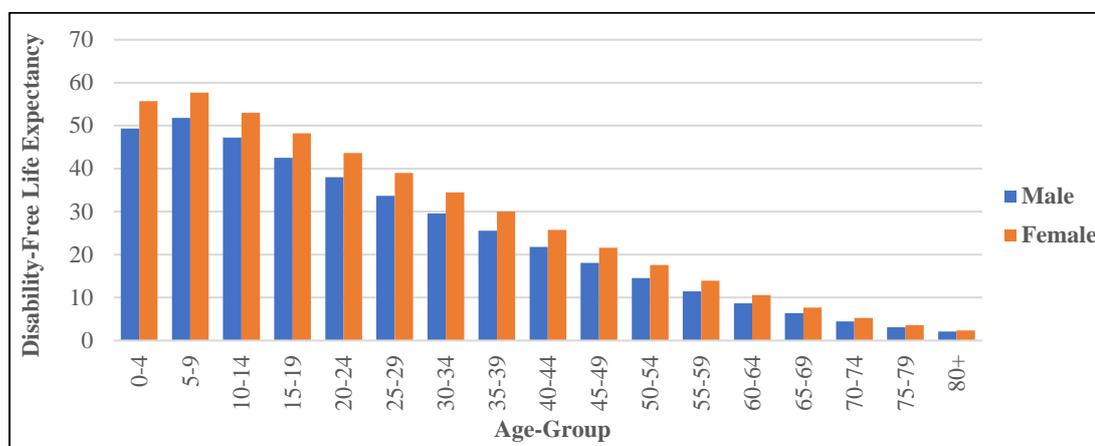


Figure 4.14 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Kayin State

Source: Appendix (Table A.7 and Table A.8)

From the results in Figure (4.14), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 57.74 years. Of these 57.74 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 49.31 year (see Appendix Table, A.7). This means that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 8 years. However, the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 66.72 years. Of these 66.72 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 55.72 years (see Appendix Table, A.8). This indicates that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for 11 years.

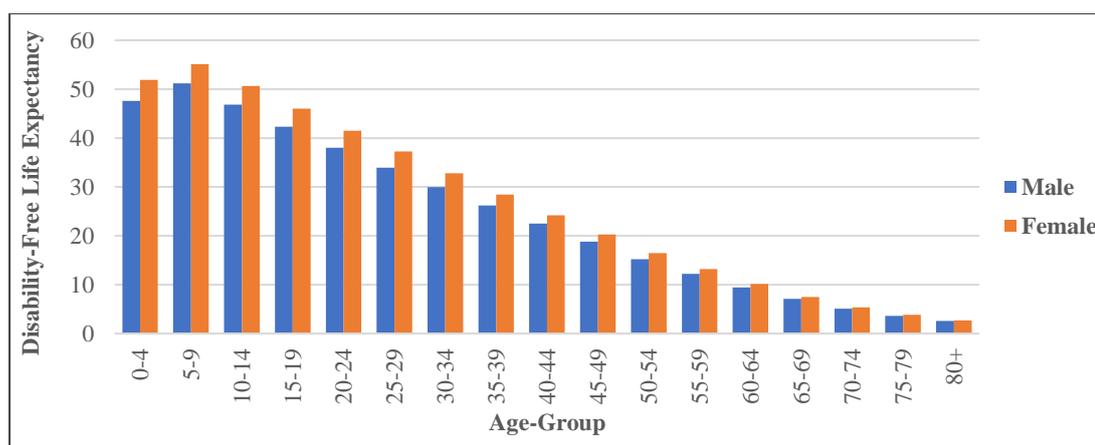


Figure 4.15 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Chin State

Source: Appendix (Table A.9 and Table A.10)

According to the results from Figure (4.15), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 57.37 years. Of these 57.37 years,

the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 47.57 years (see Appendix Table, A.9). This implies that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 9 years. And then, the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 63.49 years. Of these 63.49 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 51.89 years (see Appendix Table, A.10). This means that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 11 years.

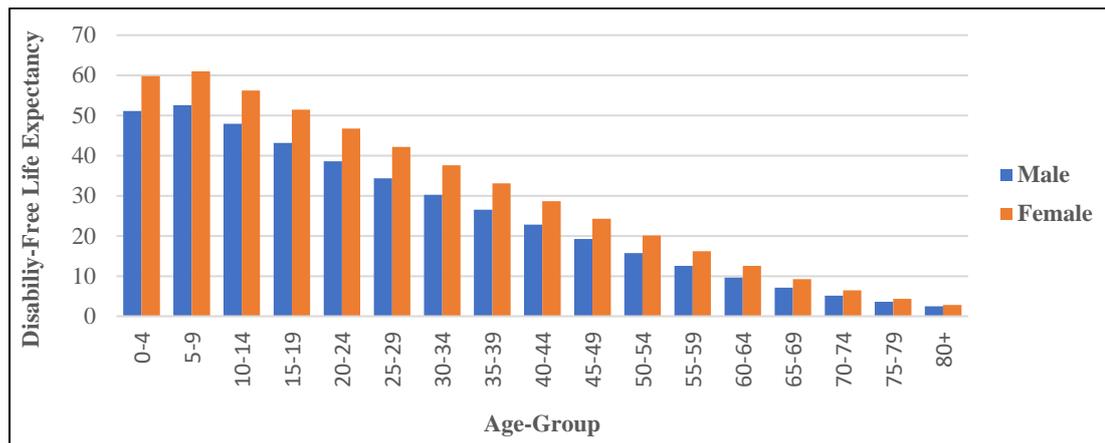


Figure 4.16 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Mon State

Source: Appendix (Table A.11 and Table A.12)

Based on the results in Figure (4.16), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 58.24 years. Of these 58.24 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 51.10 years (see Appendix Table, A.11). This indicates that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 7 years. On the other hand, the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 69.07 years. Of these 69.07 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 59.77 years (see Appendix Table, A.12). This implies that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 9 years.

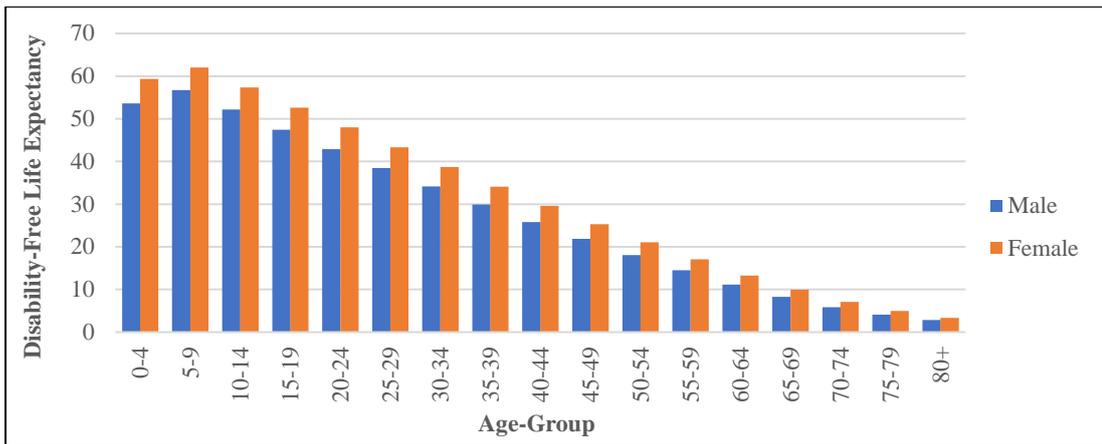


Figure 4.17 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Rakhine State

Source: Appendix (Table A.13 and Table A.14)

From the results in Figure (4.17-a), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 61.60 years. Of these 61.60 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 53.62 years (see Appendix Table, A.13). This means that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 8 years. However, the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 69.26 years. Of these 69.26 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 59.37 years (see Appendix Table, A.14). This indicates that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 9 years.

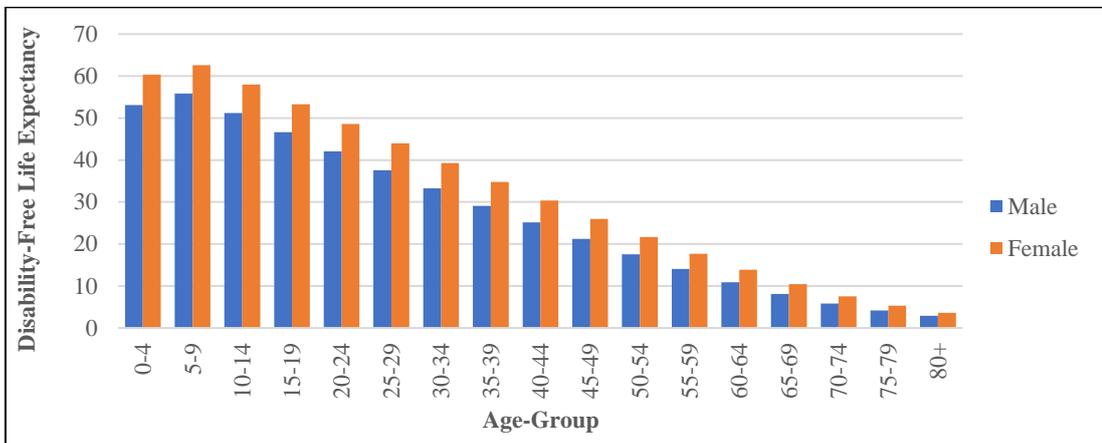


Figure 4.18 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Shan State

Source: Appendix (Table A.15 and Table A.16)

According to the results from Figure (4.18), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 60.54 years. Of these 60.54 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 53.12 years (see Appendix Table, A1.15). This implies that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 7 years. But the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to

survive additional 69.39 years. Of these 69.39 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 60.30 years (see Appendix Table, A.16). This means that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 9 years.

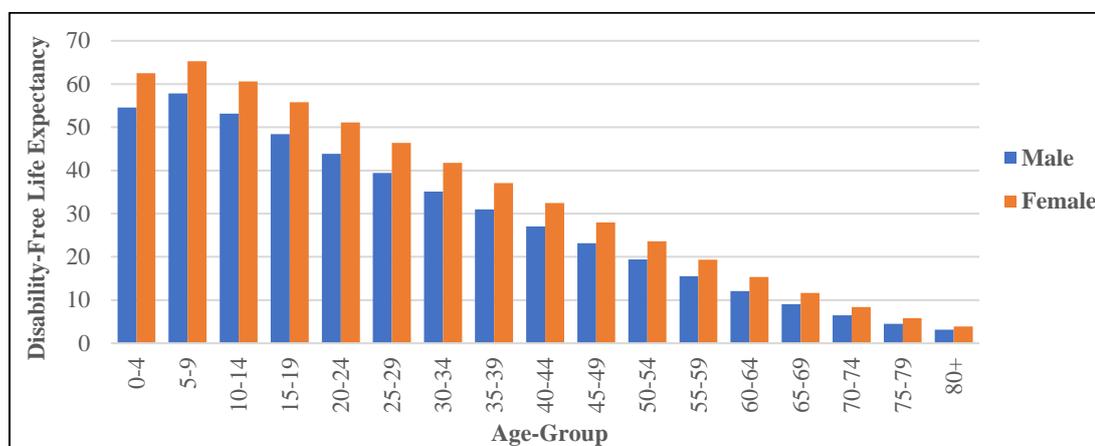


Figure (4.19) Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Sagaing Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.17 and Table A.18)

Based on the results from Figure (4.19), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 60.96 years. Of these 60.96 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 54.59 years (see Appendix Table, A.17). This indicates that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 6 years. And then, the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 70.43 years. Of these 70.43 years, the female persons are expected to be live free from disability for 62.54 years (see Appendix Table, A.18). This implies that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 7 years.

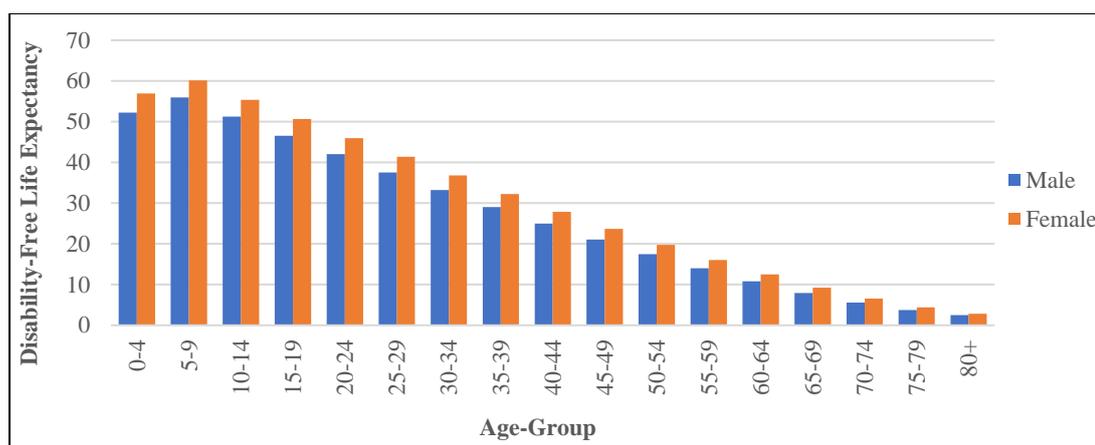


Figure 4.20 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Tanintharyi Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.19 and Table A.20)

From the results in Figure (4.20), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 62.20 years. Of these 62.20 years, the male persons

are expected to live free from disability for 52.23 years (see Appendix Table, A.19). This means that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 9 years. On the other hand, the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 68.90 years. Of these 68.90 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 56.96 years (see Appendix Table, A.20). This indicates that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 11 years.

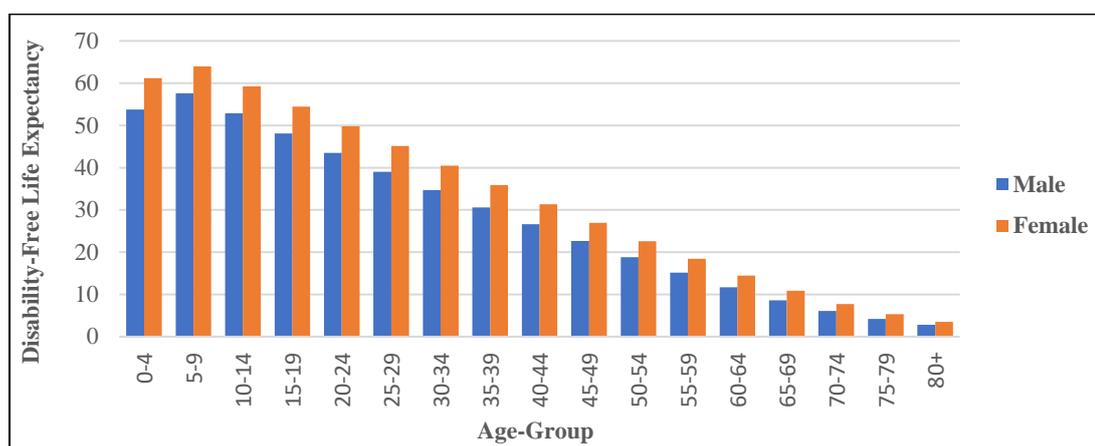


Figure 4.21 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Bago Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.21 and Table A.22)

According to the results from Figure (4.21), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 60.72 years. Of these 60.72 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 53.79 years (see Appendix Table, A.21). This implies that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 6 years. However, the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 69.75 years. Of these 69.75 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 61.21 years (see Appendix Table, A.22). This means that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 8 years.

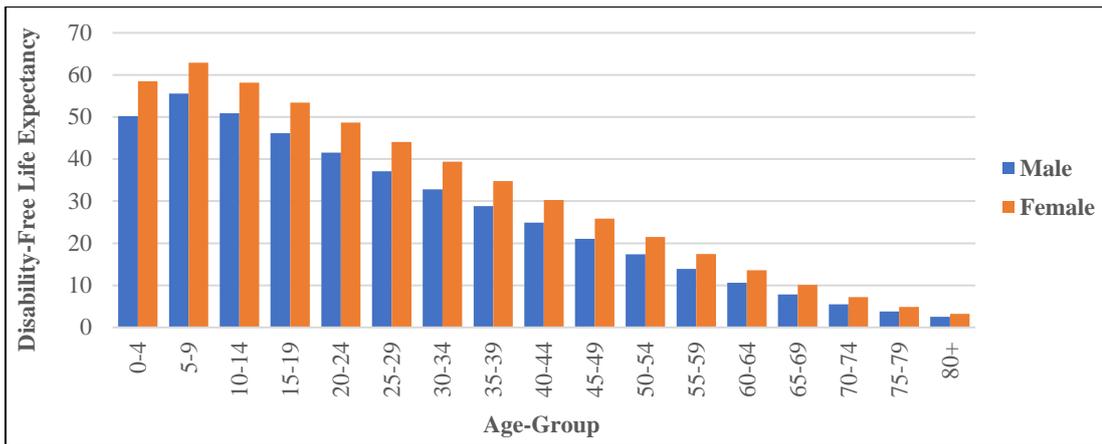


Figure 4.22 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Magway Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.23 and Table A.24)

Based on the results from Figure (4.22), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 57.08 years. Of these 57.08 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 50.17 years (see Appendix Table, A.23). This indicates that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 6 years. But the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 67.49 years. Of these 67.49 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 58.46 years (see Appendix Table, A.24). This implies that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 9 years.

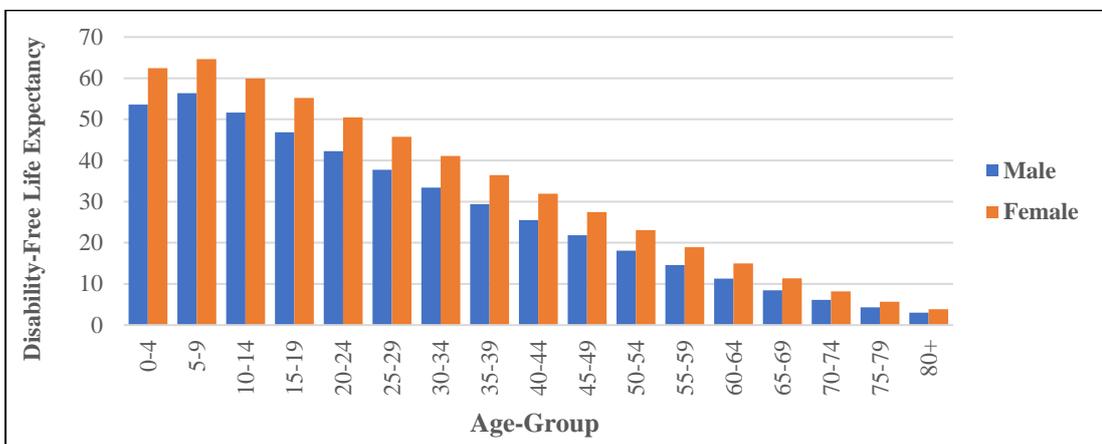


Figure 4.23 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Mandalay Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.25 and Table A.26)

From the results in Figure (4.23), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 59.68 years. Of these 59.68 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 53.56 years (see Appendix Table, A.25). This means that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 6 years. And then, the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive

additional 70.17 years. Of these 70.17 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 62.45 years (see Appendix Table, A.26). This indicates that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 7 years.

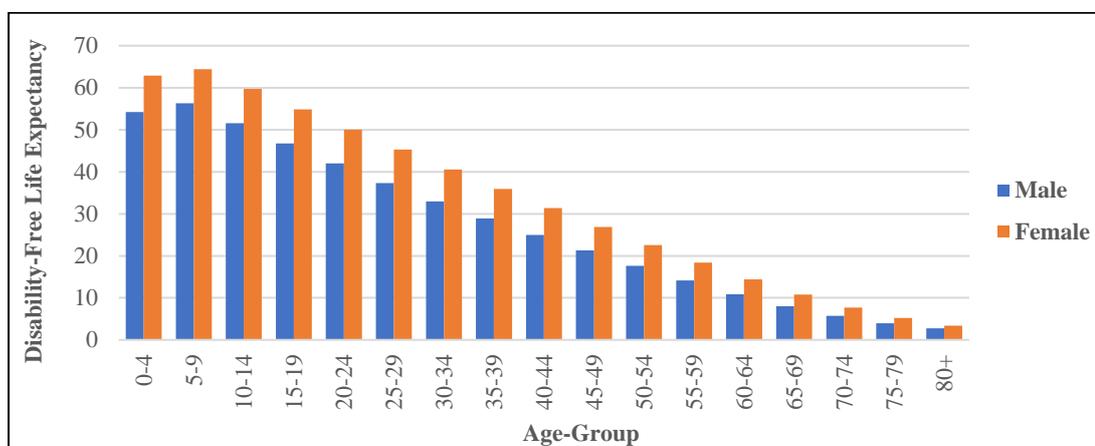


Figure 4.24 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Yangon Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.27 and Table A.28)

According to the results from Figure (4.24), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 60.53 years. Of these 60.53 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 54.23 years (see Appendix Table, A.27). This implies that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 6 years. On the other hand, the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 70.80 years. Of these 70.80 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 62.88 years (see Appendix Table, A.28). This means that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 7 years.

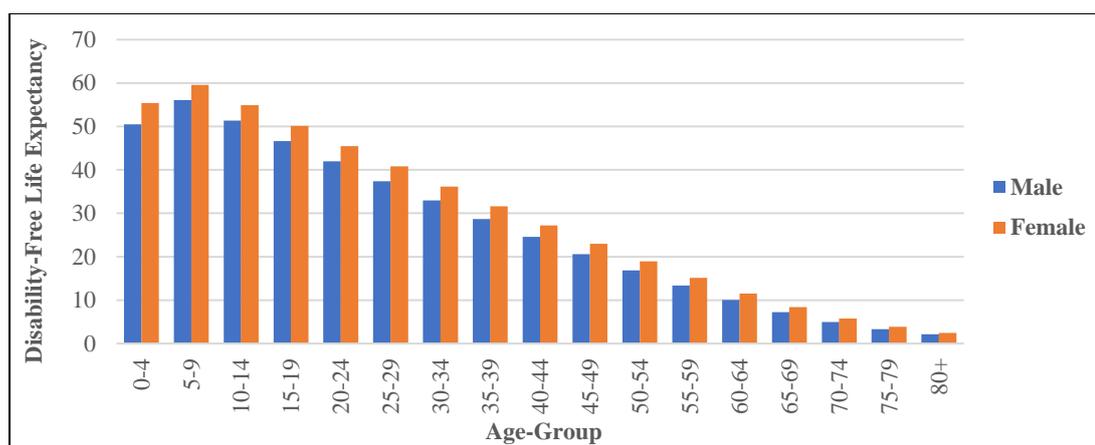


Figure 4.25 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Ayeyarwady Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.29 and Table A.30)

Based on the results from Figure (4.25), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 60.18 years. Of these 60.18 years, the

male persons are expected to live free from disability for 50.47 years (see Appendix Table, A.29). This indicates that the male persons will be expected to be disabled for over 9 years. However, the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 67.20 years. Of these 67.20 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 55.37 years (see Appendix Table, A.30). This implies that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 11 years.

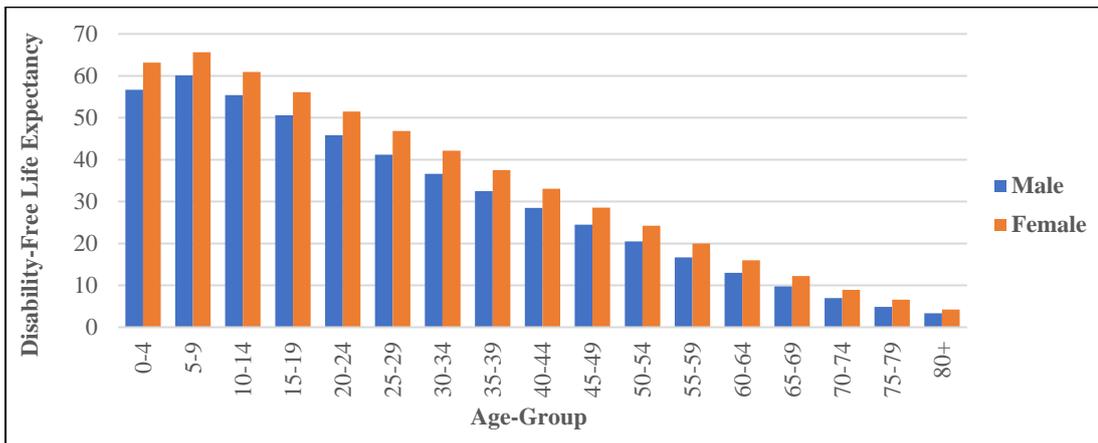


Figure 4.26 Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) in Nay Pyi Taw Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.31 and Table A.32)

From the results in Figure (4.26), the male persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 63.68 years. Of these 63.68 years, the male persons are expected to live free from disability for 56.66 years (see Appendix Table, A.31). This means that the male persons will be expected to be disabled over 7 years. But the female persons who are in the age-group (0-4) are expected to survive additional 71.56 years. Of these 71.56 years, the female persons are expected to live free from disability for 63.18 years (see Appendix Table, A.32). This indicates that the female persons will be expected to be disabled for over 8 years.

4.5.2 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free of People in Myanmar

The results of percentage of life-spent disability-free are illustrated in the following Figures (4.27) to (4.42).

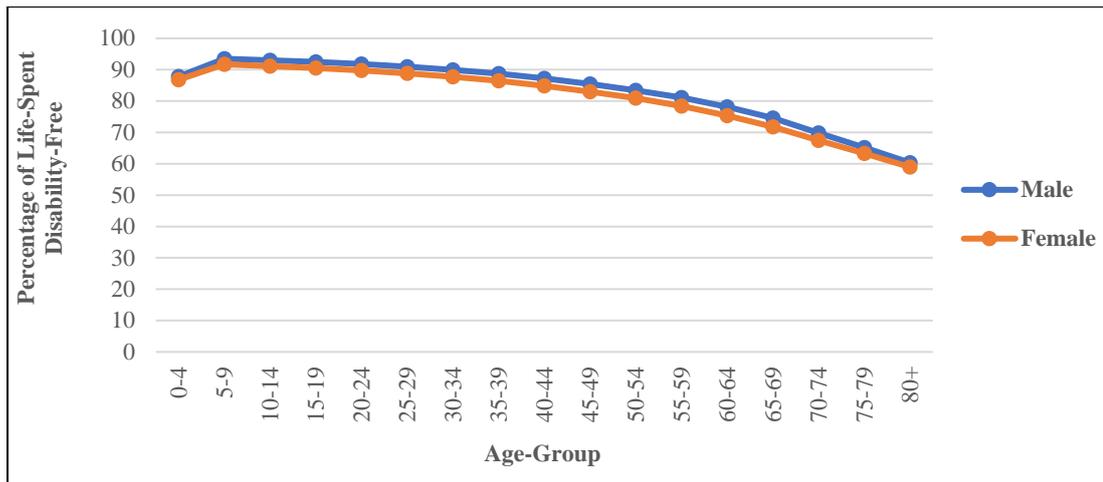


Figure 4.27 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Union

Source: Appendix (Table A.1 and Table A.2)

The above Figure (4.27) shows that the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 87 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (25-29), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 90 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (30-34) to the age-group (55-59) decline to 80 percent, those of male persons in the age-group (60-64) and in the age-group (65-69) have decreased by 70 percent, and those of male persons from the age-groups (70-74) to the age-group (80 and over) drop off by 60 percent. Therefore, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. And then, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 86 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (15-19), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 90 percent. But the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (20-24) to the age-group (50-54) decline to 80 percent, those of female persons from the age-group (55-59) to the age-group (65-69) have decreased by 70 percent, those of female persons in the age-groups (70-74) and (75-79) decline to 60 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (80 and over) drop off by 50 percent. Hence, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

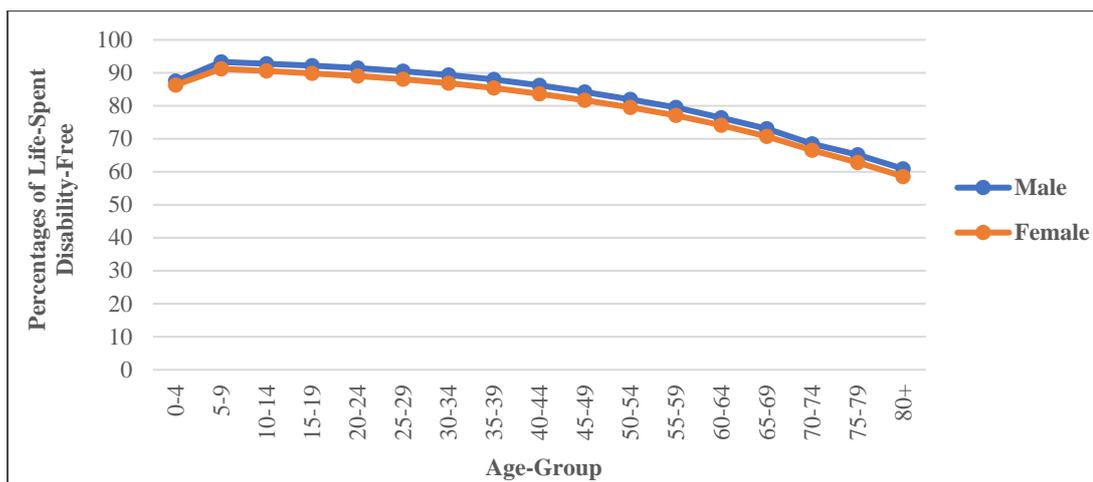


Figure 4.28 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Kachin State

Source: Appendix (Table A.3 and Table A.4)

According to the findings from Figure (4.28), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 87 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (25-29), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 90 percent. But then, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (30-34) to the age-group (50-54) drop off by 80 percent, those of male persons from the age-group (55-59) to the age-group (65-69) decline to 70 percent, and those of male persons from the age-groups (70-74) to the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Thus, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. On the other hand, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 86 percent. In the age-groups (5-9) and (10-14), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 90 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (15-19) to the age-group (45-49) have decreased by 80 percent, those of female persons from the age-group (50-54) to the age-group (65-69) decline to 70 percent, those of female persons in the age-groups (70-74) and (75-79) have decreased by 60 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (80 and over) drop off by 50 percent. Accordingly, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

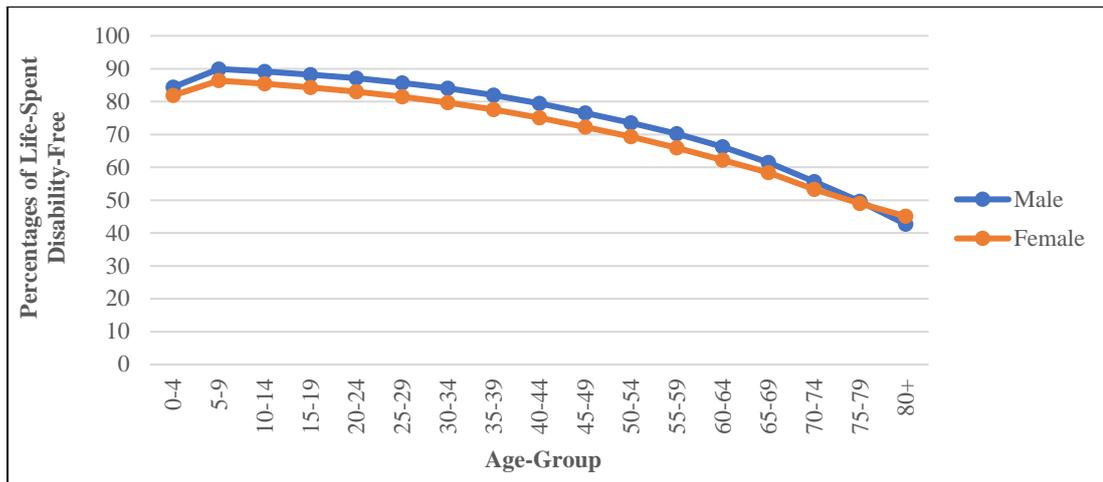


Figure 4.29 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Kayah State

Source: Appendix (Table A.5 and Table A.6)

According to the results in Figure (4.29), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 84 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (35-39), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 80 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (40-44) to the age-group (55-59) decline to 70 percent, those of male persons in the age-group (60-64) and the age-group (65-69) have decreased by 60 percent, those of male persons in the age-group (70-74) drop off by 50 percent, and those of male persons in the age-group (75-79) to the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 40 percent. Therefore, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. And then, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 81 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (25-29), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 80 percent. But the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (30-34) to the age-group (45-49) drop off by 70 percent, those of female persons from the age-group (50-54) to the age-group (60-64) decline to 60 percent, those of female persons in the age-groups (65-69) and (70-74) have decreased by 50 percent, and those of female persons in the age-groups (75-79) and (80 and over) drop off by 40 percent. Thus, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

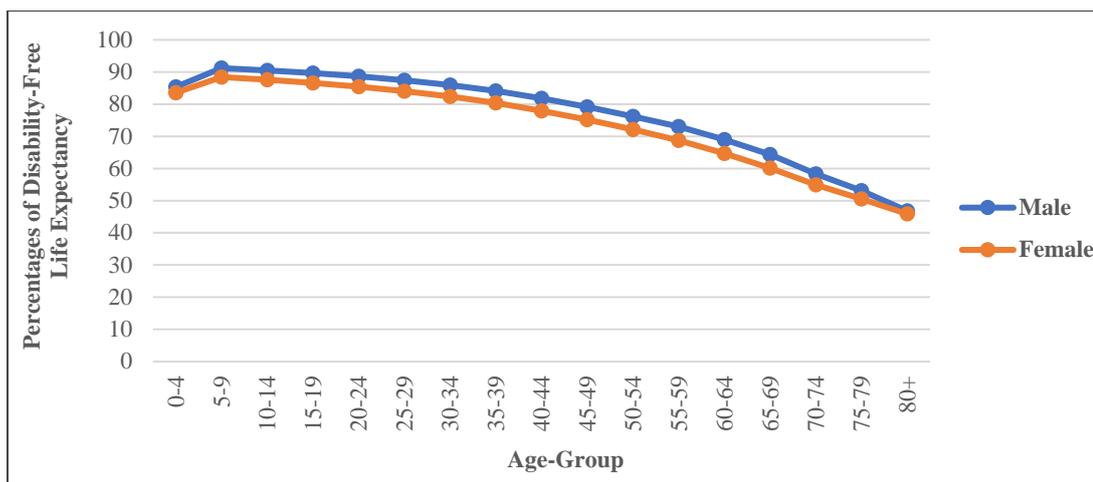


Figure 4.30 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Kayin State

Source: Appendix (Table A.7 and Table A.8)

According to the results in Figure (4.30), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 85 percent. In the age-group (5-9) and the age-group (10-14), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 90 percent. But then, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (15-19) to the age-group (40-44) have decreased by 80 percent, those of male persons from the age-group (45-49) to the age-group (55-59) drop off 70 percent, and those of male persons in the age-groups (60-64) and the age-group (65-69) decline to 60 percent, those of male persons in the age-groups (70-74) and the age-group (75-79) have decreased by 50 percent, and those of male persons in the age-group (80 and over) drop off by 40 percent. Therefore, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. On the other hand, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 83 percent. From the age-groups (5-9) and (35-39), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 80 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (40-44) to the age-group (50-54) drop off by 70 percent, those of female persons from the age-group (55-59) to the age-group (65-69) decline to 60 percent, those of female persons in the age-groups (70-74) and (75-79) have decreased by 50 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (80 and over) drop off by 40 percent. Accordingly, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

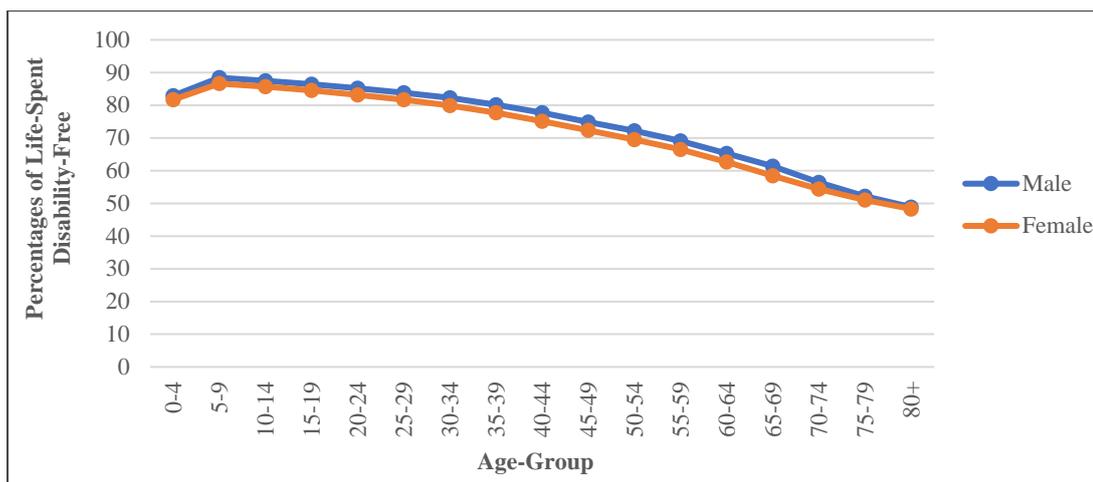


Figure 4.31 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Chin State

Source: Appendix (Table A.9 and Table A.10)

According to the results in Figure (4.31), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 82 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (35-39), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 80 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (40-44) to the age-group (50-54) have decreased by 70 percent, those of male persons from the age-group (55-59) to the age-group (65-69) drop off by 60 percent, those of male persons in the age-groups (70-74) and the age-group (75-79) decline to 50 percent, and those of male persons in the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 40 percent. Thus, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. And then, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 81 percent. In the age-groups (5-9) and (25-29), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 80 percent. But the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (30-34) to the age-group (45-49) have decreased by 70 percent, those of female persons from the age-group (50-54) to the age-group (60-64) decline to 60 percent, those of female persons in the age-groups (65-69) and (75-79) drop off by 50 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 40 percent. Consequently, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

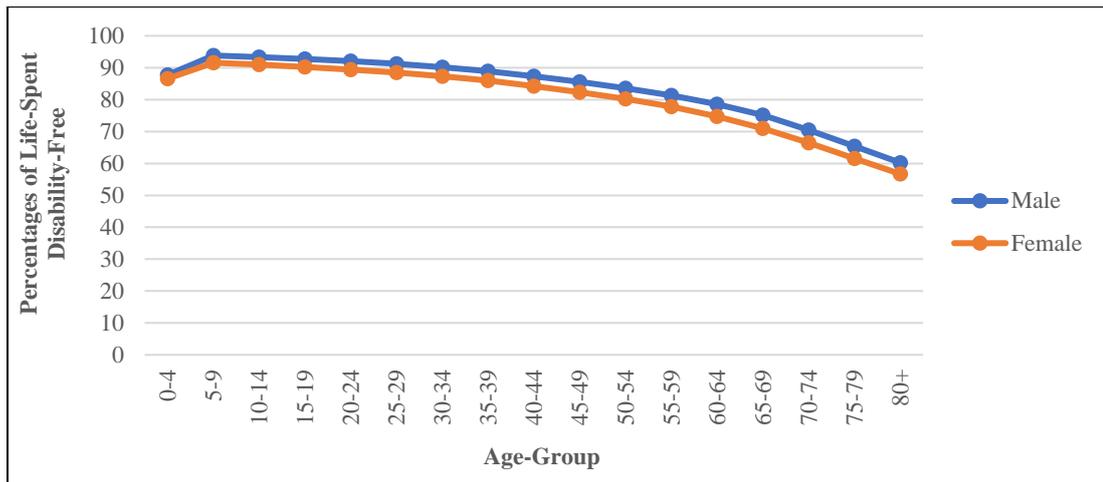


Figure 4.32 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Mon State

Source: Appendix (Table A.11 and Table A.12)

According to the results in Figure (4.32), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 87 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (30-34), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 90 percent. But then, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (35-39) to the age-group (55-59) decline to 80 percent, those of male persons from the age-group (60-64) to the age-group (70-74) drop off by 70 percent, and those of male persons in the age-group (75-79) and the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Hence, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. And then, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 86 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (15-19), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 90 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (20-24) to the age-group (50-54) have decreased by 80 percent, those of female persons from the age-group (55-59) to the age-group (65-69) decline to 70 percent, those of female persons in the age-groups (70-74) and (75-79) drop off by 60 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 50 percent. Therefore, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

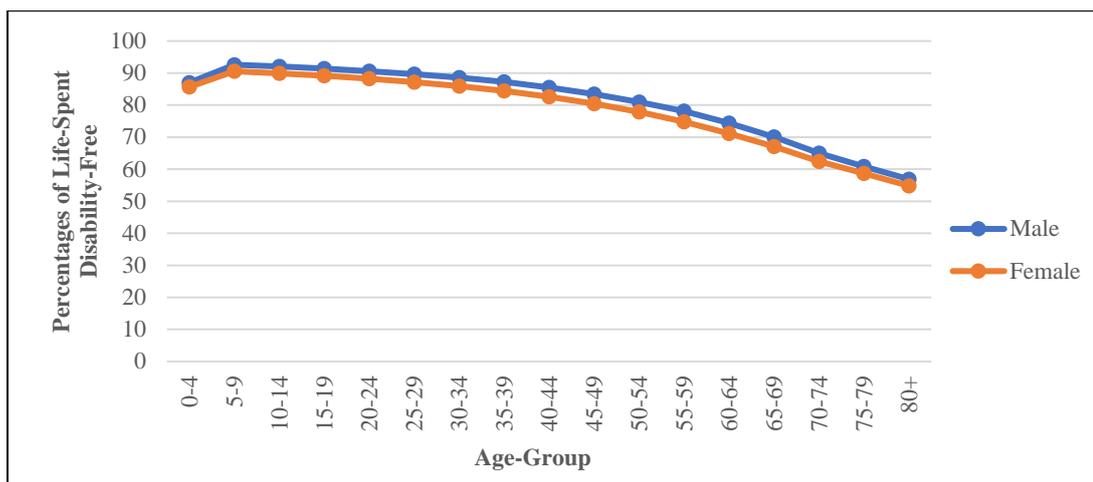


Figure 4.33 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Rakhine State

Source: Appendix (Table A.13 and Table A.14)

According to the results in Figure (4.33), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 87 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (20-24), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 90 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (25-29) to the age-group (50-54) have decreased by 80 percent, those of male persons from the age-group (55-59) to the age-group (65-69) decline to 70 percent, those of male persons in the age-groups (70-74) and (75-79) drop off by 60 percent, and those of male persons in the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 50 percent. Thus, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. On the other hand, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 85 percent. In the age-group (5-9), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 90 percent. But then, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (10-14) to the age-group (45-49) have decreased by 80 percent, those of female persons from the age-group (50-54) to the age-group (60-64) decline to 70 percent, those of female persons in the age-groups (65-69) and (70-74) drop off by 60 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (75-79) and the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 50 percent. Hence, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

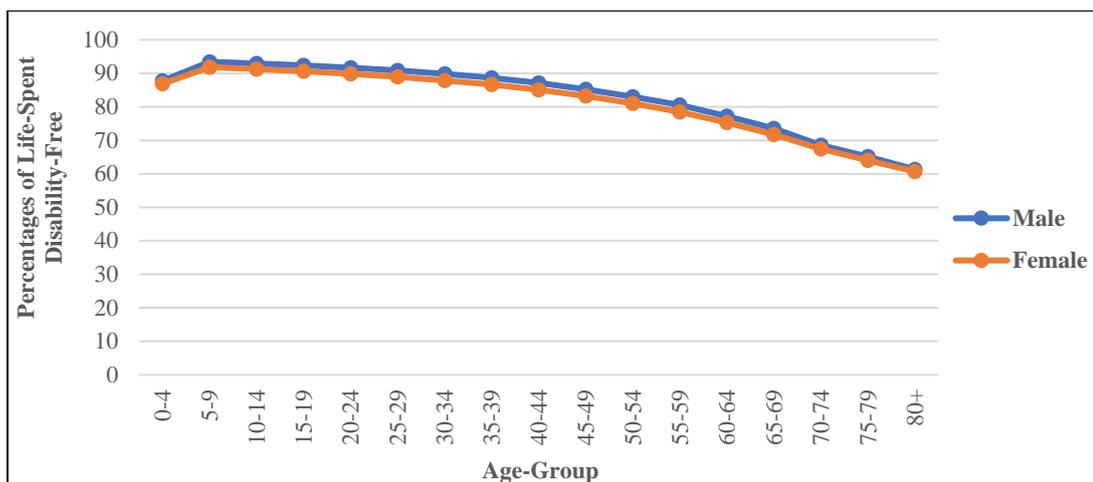


Figure 4.34 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Shan State

Source: Appendix (Table A.15 and Table A.16)

According to the results in Figure (4.34), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 87 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (25-29), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 90 percent. But then, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (30-34) to the age-group (55-59) decline to 80 percent, those of male persons in the age-group (60-64) and the age-group (65-69) drop off by 70 percent, and those of male persons from the age-group (70-74) to the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Thus, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. And then, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 86 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (15-19), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 90 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (20-24) to the age-group (50-54) drop off by 80 percent, those of female persons from the age-group (55-59) to the age-group (65-69) decline to 70 percent, and those of female persons from the age-group (70-74) to the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Therefore, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

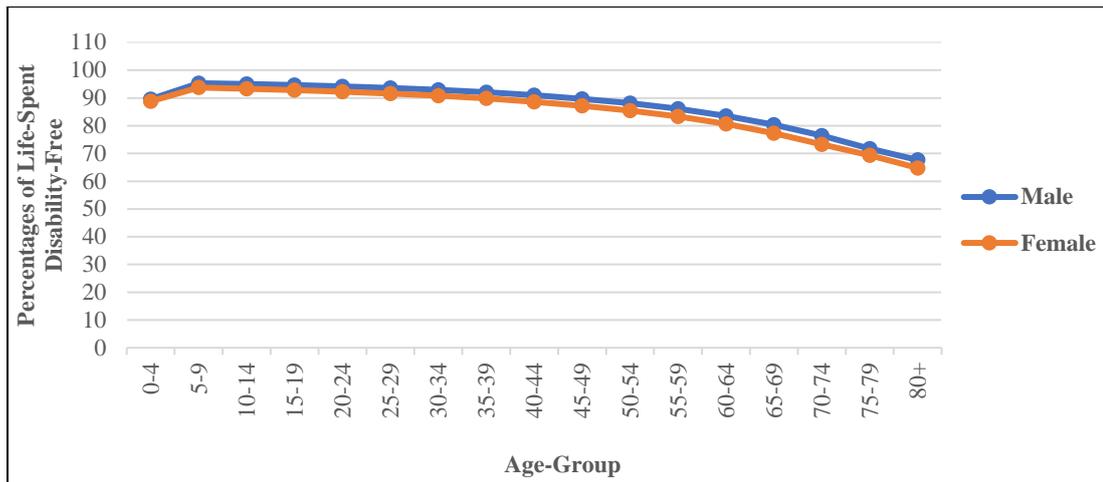


Figure 4.35 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Sagaing Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.17 and Table A.18)

According to the results in Figure (4.35), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 89 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (40-44), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 90 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (45-49) to the age-group (65-69) decline to 80 percent, those of male persons in the age-group (70-74) and the age-group (75-79) drop off by 70 percent, and those of male persons in the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Hence, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. On the other hand, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 88 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (30-34), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 90 percent. And then, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (35-39) to the age-group (60-64) decline to 80 percent, those of female persons in the age-group (65-69) and the age-group (70-74) drop off by 70 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (75-79) and the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Accordingly, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

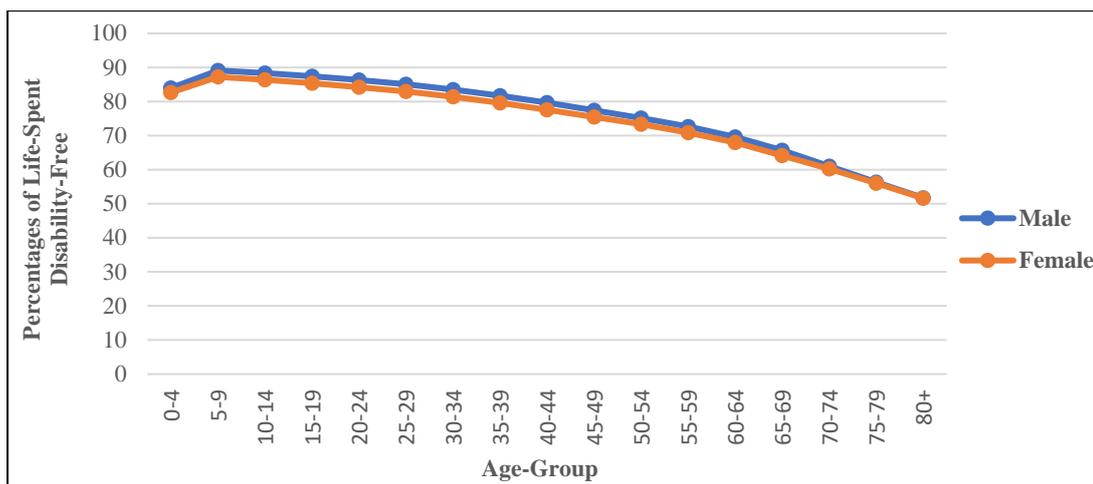


Figure 4.36 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Tanintharyi Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.19 and Table A.20)

According to the results in Figure (4.36), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 83 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (35-39), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 80 percent. But then, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (40-44) to the age-group (55-59) decline to 70 percent, those of male persons from the age-group (60-64) to the age-group (70-74) drop off by 60 percent, and those of male persons in the age-group (75-79) and the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 50 percent. Therefore, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. And then, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 82 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (30-34), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 80 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (35-39) to the age-group (55-59) decline to 70 percent, those of female persons from the age-group (60-64) to the age-group (70-74) drop off by 60 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (75-79) and the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 50 percent. Hence, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

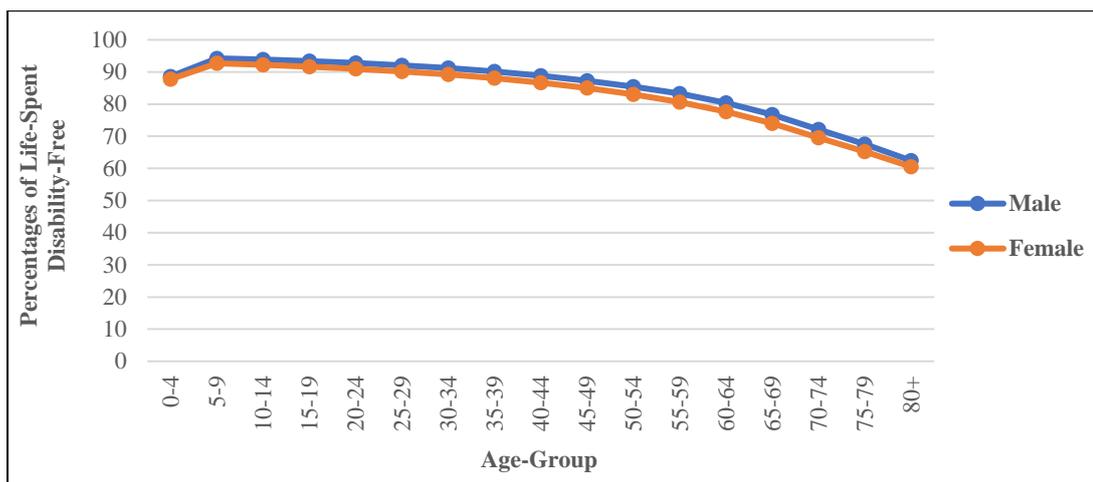


Figure 4.37 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Bago Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.21 and Table A.22)

According to the results in Figure (4.37), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 88 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (35-39), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 90 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (40-44) to the age-group (60-64) decline to 80 percent, those of male persons in the age-group (65-69) and the age-group (70-74) drop off by 70 percent, and those of male persons in the age-group (75-79) and the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Thus, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. On the other hand, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 87 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (25-29), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 90 percent. But then, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (30-34) to the age-group (55-59) decline to 80 percent, those of female persons in the age-group (60-64) and the age-group (65-69) drop off by 70 percent, and those of female persons from the age-group (70-74) to the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. As a result, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

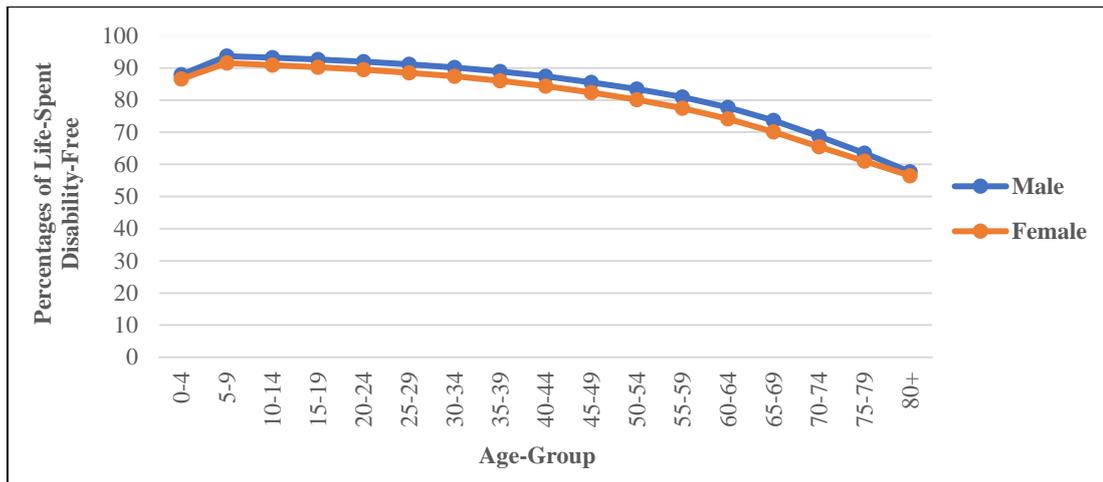


Figure 4.38 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Magway Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.23 and Table A.24)

According to the results in Figure (4.38), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 87 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (30-34), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 90 percent. But the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (35-39) to the age-group (55-59) have decreased by 80 percent, those of male persons in the age-group (60-64) and the age-group (65-69) decline to 70 percent, those of male persons in the age-group (70-74) and the age-group (75-79) drop off by 60 percent, and those of male persons in the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 50 percent. Hence, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. And then, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 86 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (15-19), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 90 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (20-24) to the age-group (50-54) have decreased by 80 percent, those of female persons from the age-group (55-59) to the age-group (65-69) decline to 70 percent, those of female persons in the age-group (70-74) and the age-group (75-79) drop off by 60 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 50 percent. Consequently, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

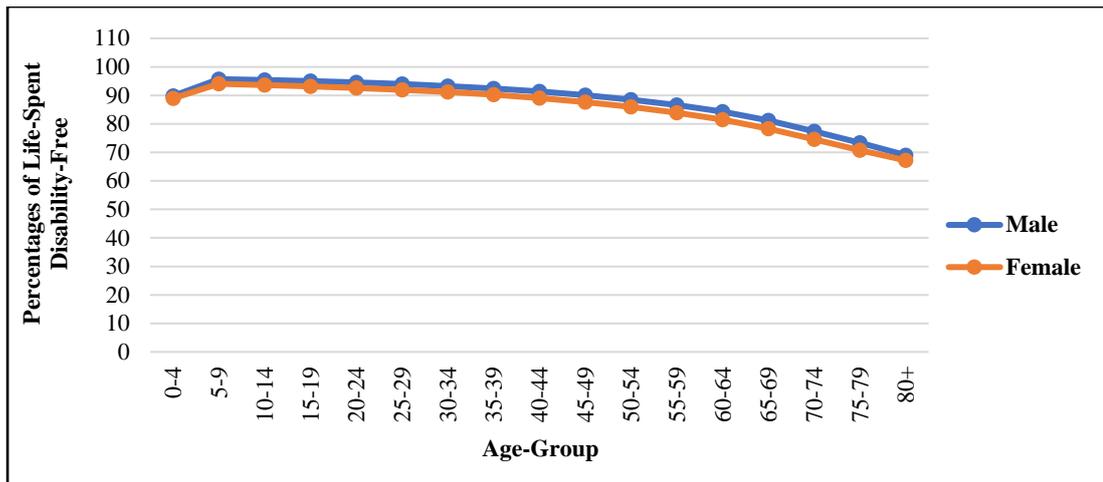


Figure 4.39 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Mandalay Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.25 and Table A.26)

According to the results in Figure (4.39), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 89 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (45-49), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 90 percent. But then, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (50-54) to the age-group (65-69) decline to 80 percent, those of male persons in the age-group (70-74) and the age-group (75-79) drop off by 70 percent, and those of male persons in the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Therefore, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. On the other hand, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 89 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (35-39), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 90 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (40-44) to the age-group (60-64) decline to 80 percent, those of female persons from the age-group (65-69) and the age-group (75-79) drop off by 70 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Hence, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

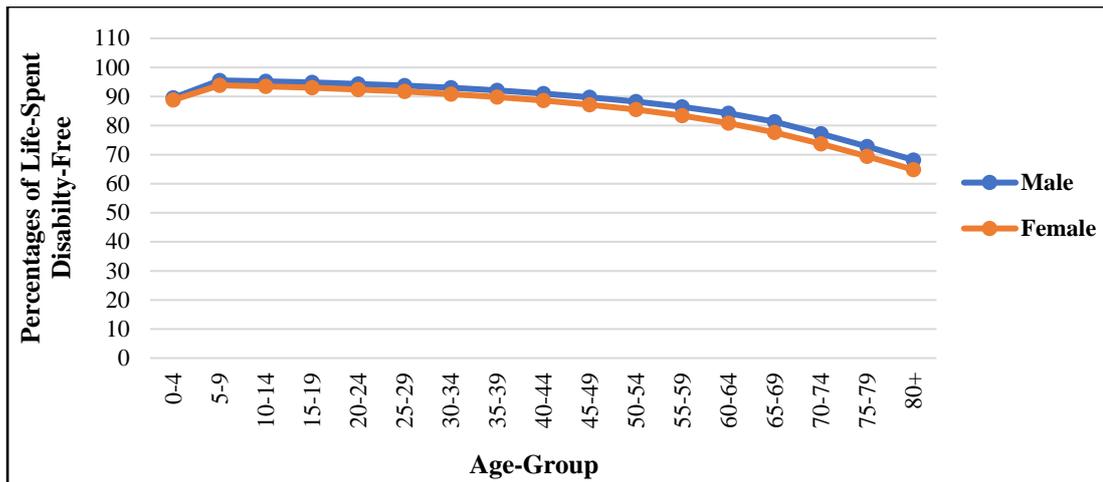


Figure 4.40 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Yangon Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.27 and Table A.28)

According to the results in Figure (4.40), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 89 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (40-44), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 90 percent. But then, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (45-49) to the age-group (65-69) decline to 80 percent, those of male persons in the age-group (70-74) and the age-group (75-79) drop off by 70 percent, and those of male persons in the age- group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Thus, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. And then, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 88 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (30-34), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 90 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (35-39) to the age-group (60-64) decline to 80 percent, those of female persons in the age-group (65-69) and the age-group (70-74) drop off by 70 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (75-79) to the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Consequently, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

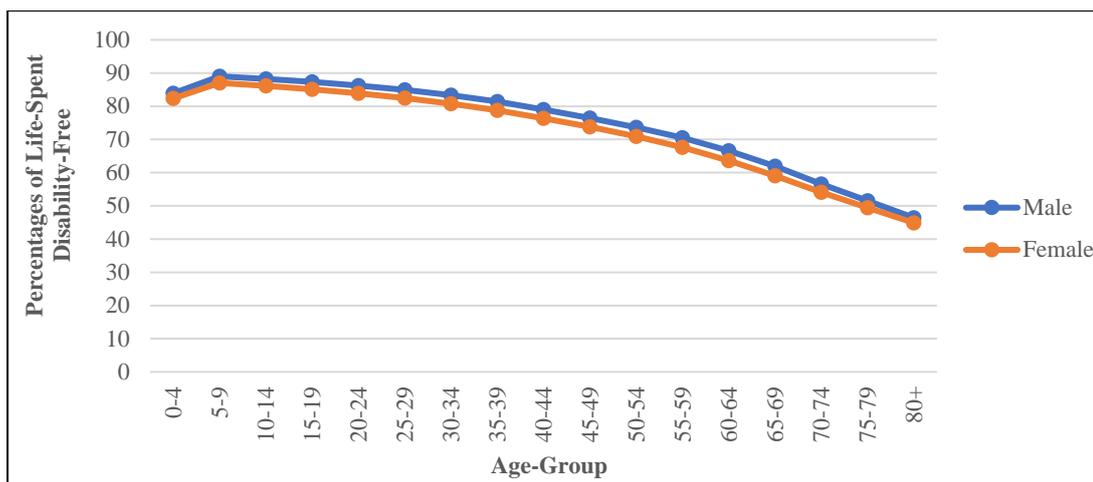


Figure 4.41 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Ayeyarwady Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.29 and Table A.30)

According to the results in Figure (4.41), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 83 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (35-39), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 80 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (40-44) to the age-group (55-59) have decreased by 70 percent, those of male persons in the age-group (60-64) and the age-group (65-69) decline to 60 percent, those of male persons in the age-group (70-74) and the age-group (75-79) drop off by 50 percent, and those of male persons in the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 40 percent. Hence, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. And then, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 82 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (30-34), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 80 percent. But the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (35-39) to the age-group (50-54) have decreased by 70 percent, those of female persons in the age-group (55-59) and the age-group (60-64) decline to 60 percent, those of female persons in the age-group (65-69) and the age-group (70-74) drop off by 50 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (75-79) and the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 40 percent. Accordingly, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

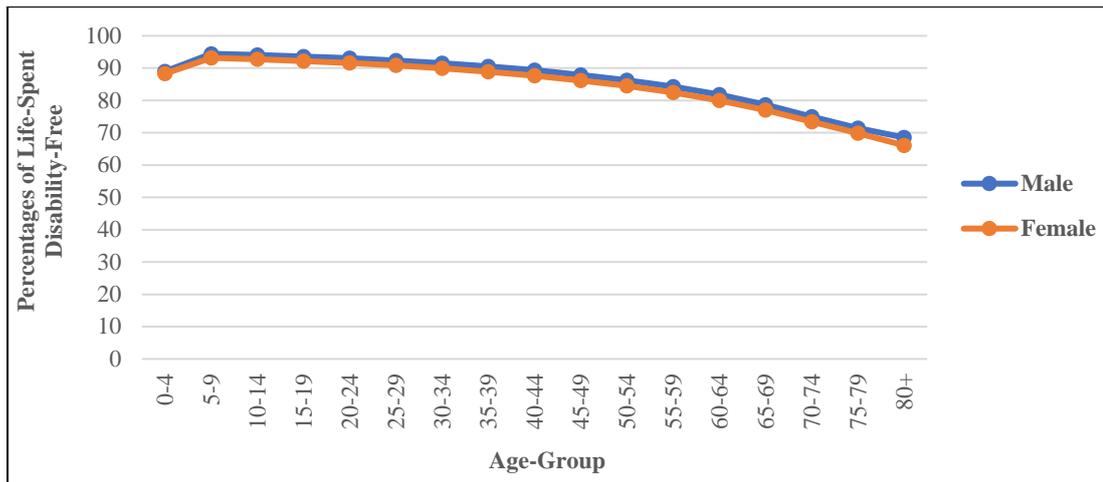


Figure 4.42 Percentage of Life-Spent Disability-Free in Nay Pyi Taw Region

Source: Appendix (Table A.31 and Table A.32)

According to the results in Figure (4.42), the percentage of life-spent disability-free of male persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 88 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (35-39), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons are above 90 percent. But then, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of male persons from the age-group (40-44) to the age-group (60-64) decline to 80 percent, those of male persons from the age-group (65-69) to the age-group (75-79) drop off by 70 percent, and those of male persons in the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Therefore, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when male persons are getting older and older. On the other hand, the percentage of life-spent disability-free of female persons in the age-group (0-4) is above 88 percent. From the age-group (5-9) to the age-group (25-29), the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons are above 90 percent. However, the percentages of life-spent disability-free of female persons from the age-group (30-34) to the age-group (55-59) decline to 80 percent, those of female persons from the age-group (60-64) to the age-group (70-74) drop off by 70 percent, and those of female persons in the age-group (75-79) and the age-group (80 and over) have decreased by 60 percent. Thus, it can be concluded that the percentage of life-spent disability-free gradually declines when female persons are getting older and older.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

According to the 2014 Thematic Report on Disability, it was found that out of a total of 2.3 million people with disabilities, there were about 1.1 million disabled males and over 1.2 million disabled females in the country-wide. In urban areas, over 236 thousand disabled males and over 295 thousand disabled females were found. In rural areas, it was found that there were over 819 thousand disabled males and over 959 thousand disabled females.

Based on the results of the number of people with disabilities, it was found that the number of disabled females in both urban and rural areas were greater than the number of disabled males in both urban and rural areas. And then, people with disabilities by age-group were studied. According to the findings, male disabled population was larger than female disabled population in the younger age-group, and female disabled population was greater than male disabled population in the elderly age-group.

The results based on the number of people with disabilities by residential areas showed that there were more people with disabilities in rural areas than in urban areas. The findings based on the number of people with disabilities in seeing, walking, hearing, and remembering/concentrating by states and regions indicated that Ayeyarwady region had more disabled people in seeing, walking, hearing, and remembering/ concentrating than the other states and regions.

Furthermore, the levels of disability and the demographic (age-group), geographic (states/regions, residential areas) and socioeconomic (educational status) characteristics of people were investigated. In this analysis, levels of disability were classified into mild, moderate, and severe levels of disability. According to the results, it was observed that there were more people with mild level of disability in all age-groups than people with moderate and severe levels of disabilities in all age-groups. Similarly, all states and regions had the same pattern. In addition, the levels of disability in all states and regions were studied. From the results, the percentage of people with mild and moderate levels of disabilities in rural areas were larger than that in urban areas, and there were more people with severe level of disability in urban areas.

Moreover, the level of disability and the education status (literate and illiterate) were studied. Based on the results, it was found that the percentage of literate people with mild level of disability was greater than the percentage of illiterate people with mild level of disability, and at moderate and severe levels of disabilities, illiterate people with disabilities were more than literate people with disabilities.

Accordingly, if the investigations on the status of disability in Myanmar are overall reviewed, it can be concluded that women in the elderly age-groups are more likely to be disabled than in the other age-groups, and more disabled people are found in rural areas and the Ayeyarwady region. The analysis based on the disability-free life expectancy showed that females could live longer than males, but the prevalence of disability of females were larger than that of males.

5.2 Suggestions

This thesis describes the status of the disabled in Myanmar. The conditions of the disability are affected by social and economic conditions of a nation. To become fewer number of disabled people in all age-groups, the government should support essential services for basic health care, reduce and stop the higher risk of gender-based violence and gender discrimination.

Moreover, the government of Myanmar should pay special attention to those persons with a disability and assess whether they have the adequate support and services that they require. Medical rehabilitation, social rehabilitation and vocational rehabilitation services for people with disabilities should be promoted. In addition, strategies to ensure full participation of persons with disabilities in all sectors of society; to develop stronger support for all aspects of people with disabilities; and to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities should be planned and implemented. Furthermore, these strategies should be promoted as a priority for government organizations, NGOs, and other local and international organizations. And then, it is expected that the results of this thesis would be useful for policy makers and future researchers who are attempting to develop the lives of people with disabilities in Myanmar. In this study, disability-free life expectancy was examined by only states and regions. If the sufficient and adequate data are obtained, disability-free life expectancy of every person in all parts of the country can be analyzed. Therefore, several points for doing future research should be carried out in order to construct the measure of health status and economic status for every citizen of a nation.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.1

Union (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life spent disability-free
0-4	94892	100000	0.017	93278.84	5284990.73	60.17	52.85	87.83
5-9	460246	92273	0.013	454262.80	5191711.89	60.17	56.26	93.50
10-14	458216	91826	0.014	451800.98	4737449.09	55.45	51.59	93.04
15-19	455765	91460	0.013	449840.06	4285648.11	50.66	46.86	92.50
20-24	451610	90789	0.013	445739.07	3835808.05	46.01	42.25	91.83
25-29	445432	89788	0.016	438305.09	3390068.98	41.50	37.76	90.99
30-34	436159	88285	0.02	427435.82	2951763.89	37.16	33.43	89.96
35-39	423226	86055	0.025	412645.35	2524328.07	33.05	29.33	88.74
40-44	407417	83134	0.039	391527.74	2111682.72	29.12	25.40	87.23
45-49	389378	79754	0.062	365236.56	1720154.98	25.25	21.57	85.43
50-54	368053	75887	0.086	336400.44	1354918.42	21.40	17.85	83.41
55-59	340863	71140	0.11	303368.07	1018517.98	17.66	14.32	81.09
60-64	302974	64862	0.146	258739.80	715149.91	14.11	11.03	78.17
65-69	250000	55822	0.186	203500	456410.11	10.97	8.18	74.57
70-74	182681	43681	0.257	135731.98	252910.11	8.29	5.79	69.84
75-79	110276	29196	0.317	75318.51	117178.13	6.15	4.01	65.20
80+	69304	15271	0.396	41859.62	41859.62	4.54	2.74	60.35

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.2

Union (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life spent disability-free
0-4	95947	100000	0.017	94315.90	6019139.03	69.33	60.19	86.82
5-9	469778	94149	0.011	464610.44	5924823.13	68.61	62.93	91.72
10-14	468035	93762	0.012	462418.58	5460212.69	63.89	58.23	91.14
15-19	466233	93452	0.012	460638.20	4997794.11	59.09	53.48	90.51
20-24	463822	93022	0.012	458256.14	4537155.91	54.35	48.78	89.75
25-29	460931	92490	0.014	454477.97	4078899.77	49.65	44.10	88.82
30-34	457389	91861	0.018	449156	3624421.8	44.97	39.46	87.75
35-39	452810	91061	0.022	442848.18	3175265.8	40.34	34.87	86.44
40-44	446874	90018	0.038	429892.79	2732417.62	35.78	30.35	84.82
45-49	439418	88679	0.058	413931.76	2302524.83	31.28	25.96	82.99
50-54	429353	87006	0.082	394146.05	1888593.07	26.83	21.71	80.92
55-59	415082	84594	0.106	371083.31	1494447.02	22.52	17.66	78.42
60-64	393810	81215	0.146	336313.74	1123363.71	18.35	13.83	75.37
65-69	359673	75892	0.193	290256.11	787049.97	14.44	10.37	71.81
70-74	305285	67308	0.267	223773.91	496793.86	10.94	7.38	67.46
75-79	226349	53955	0.328	152106.53	273019.95	7.99	5.06	63.33
80+	204938	35973	0.41	120913.42	120913.42	5.70	3.36	58.95

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.3

Kachin (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life spent disability-free
0-4	95719	100000	0.011	94666.09	5192680.63	59.36	51.93	87.48
5-9	468368	93937	0.011	463215.95	5098014.54	58.16	54.27	93.31
10-14	465970	93411	0.013	459912.39	4634798.59	53.48	49.62	92.78
15-19	462826	92977	0.012	457272.09	4174886.2	48.71	44.90	92.18
20-24	455748	92035	0.011	450734.77	3717614.11	44.18	40.39	91.42
25-29	443973	90094	0.015	437313.41	3266879.34	40.08	36.26	90.47
30-34	429935	87406	0.018	422196.17	2829565.93	36.23	32.37	89.35
35-39	414205	84512	0.024	404264.08	2407369.76	32.38	28.49	87.99
40-44	397182	81125	0.040	381294.72	2003105.68	28.63	24.69	86.24
45-49	379572	77719	0.064	355279.39	1621810.96	24.78	20.87	84.22
50-54	357493	73975	0.101	321386.21	1266531.57	20.90	17.12	81.91
55-59	327952	68770	0.123	287613.90	945145.36	17.28	13.74	79.51
60-64	288301	62081	0.169	239578.13	657531.46	13.86	10.59	76.41
65-69	234896	52777	0.203	187212.11	417953.33	10.84	7.92	73.06
70-74	169709	40771	0.284	121511.64	230741.22	8.27	5.66	68.44
75-79	101966	27008	0.320	69336.88	109229.58	6.20	4.04	65.16
80+	65613	14161	0.392	39892.70	39892.70	4.63	2.82	60.91

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.4

Kachin (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life spent disability-free
0-4	96507	100000	0.011	95445.42	5981691.42	69.31	59.82	86.31
5-9	474874	95187	0.009	470600.13	5886246	67.79	61.84	91.22
10-14	472906	94763	0.011	467704.03	5415645.87	63.08	57.15	90.60
15-19	470909	94400	0.011	465729.00	4947941.84	58.32	52.41	89.87
20-24	468525	93951	0.012	462902.7	4482212.84	53.58	47.71	89.04
25-29	465537	93440	0.015	458553.95	4019310.14	48.86	43.01	88.03
30-34	461719	92746	0.018	453408.06	3560756.19	44.21	38.39	86.84
35-39	456730	91906	0.024	445768.48	3107348.13	39.59	33.81	85.40
40-44	450652	90745	0.043	431273.96	2661579.65	35.06	29.33	83.66
45-49	442454	89454	0.070	411482.22	2230305.69	30.53	24.93	81.66
50-54	430748	87405	0.103	386380.96	1818823.47	26.18	20.81	79.49
55-59	415187	84764	0.124	363703.81	1432442.51	21.92	16.90	77.10
60-64	391952	81067	0.168	326104.06	1068738.7	17.79	13.18	74.09
65-69	354908	75265	0.212	279667.50	742634.64	13.96	9.87	70.70
70-74	296766	65998	0.284	212484.46	462967.14	10.54	7.01	66.51
75-79	214828	51876	0.336	142645.79	250482.68	7.69	4.83	62.81
80+	184022	33551	0.414	107836.89	107836.89	5.48	3.21	58.58

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.5

Kayah (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	95347	100000	0.013	94107.49	4985172.5	59.10	49.85	84.35
5-9	464316	93220	0.017	456422.63	4891065.01	58.36	52.47	89.91
10-14	461333	92507	0.020	452106.34	4434642.38	53.79	47.94	89.12
15-19	457838	92027	0.019	449139.08	3982536.04	49.06	43.28	88.22
20-24	451241	91010	0.017	443569.90	3533396.96	44.57	38.82	87.10
25-29	444466	89463	0.024	433798.82	3089827.06	40.30	34.54	85.71
30-34	433274	88240	0.029	420709.05	2656028.24	35.82	30.10	84.03
35-39	415420	84779	0.040	398803.2	2235319.19	32.17	26.37	81.97
40-44	398029	81377	0.065	372157.12	1836515.99	28.41	22.57	79.44
45-49	379086	77781	0.112	336628.37	1464358.87	24.61	18.83	76.51
50-54	355838	73719	0.158	299615.60	1127730.5	20.82	15.30	73.49
55-59	325783	68388	0.194	262581.10	828114.9	17.25	12.11	70.20
60-64	285771	61602	0.242	216614.42	565333.8	13.86	9.18	66.23
65-69	232428	52258	0.302	162234.74	348919.38	10.87	6.68	61.45
70-74	167920	40324	0.384	103438.72	186684.64	8.32	4.63	55.65
75-79	101237	26754	0.457	54971.69	83245.92	6.26	3.11	49.68
80+	66216	14120	0.573	28274.23	28274.23	4.69	2.00	42.64

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.6

Kayah (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	96142	100000	0.011	95084.44	5748590.38	70.22	57.49	81.87
5-9	471272	94525	0.014	464674.19	5653505.94	69.26	59.81	86.36
10-14	468832	93984	0.015	461799.52	5188831.75	64.64	55.21	85.41
15-19	466349	93549	0.014	459820.11	4727032.23	59.93	50.53	84.32
20-24	463919	92994	0.015	456960.22	4267212.12	55.27	45.89	83.03
25-29	462194	92591	0.023	451563.54	3810251.9	50.50	41.15	81.49
30-34	459497	92267	0.028	446631.08	3358688.36	45.67	36.40	79.70
35-39	455151	91461	0.045	434669.21	2912057.28	41.05	31.84	77.56
40-44	448493	90538	0.070	417098.49	2477388.07	36.44	27.36	75.08
45-49	439442	88762	0.115	388906.17	2060289.58	32.12	23.21	72.26
50-54	429398	86976	0.153	363700.11	1671383.41	27.73	19.22	69.31
55-59	415938	84673	0.197	333998.21	1307683.3	23.41	15.44	65.95
60-64	396149	81501	0.266	290773.37	973685.09	19.22	11.95	62.17
65-69	364861	76586	0.305	253578.40	682911.72	15.28	8.92	58.38
70-74	315348	68758	0.399	189524.15	429333.32	11.71	6.24	53.29
75-79	242370	56578	0.471	128213.73	239809.17	8.66	4.24	48.96
80+	247440	39693	0.549	111595.44	111595.44	6.23	2.81	45.10

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.7

Kayin (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	95433	100000	0.029	92665.44	4930559.61	57.74	49.31	85.40
5-9	465206	93388	0.015	458227.91	4837894.17	56.80	51.80	91.20
10-14	462560	92695	0.016	455159.04	4379666.26	52.20	47.25	90.52
15-19	459498	92329	0.017	451686.53	3924507.22	47.40	42.51	89.68
20-24	453383	91357	0.02	444315.34	3472820.69	42.87	38.01	88.66
25-29	444167	89895	0.023	433951.16	3028505.35	38.53	33.69	87.44
30-34	432095	87666	0.031	418700.06	2594554.19	34.44	29.60	85.95
35-39	416874	85072	0.038	401032.79	2175854.13	30.41	25.58	84.12
40-44	397783	81548	0.064	372324.89	1774821.34	26.61	21.76	81.77
45-49	377293	77501	0.100	339563.7	1402496.45	22.87	18.10	79.14
50-54	350146	73228	0.143	300075.12	1062932.75	19.05	14.52	76.22
55-59	312346	66458	0.175	257685.45	762857.63	15.72	11.48	73.03
60-64	264595	58144	0.229	204002.75	505172.18	12.60	8.69	68.97
65-69	204968	47292	0.279	147781.93	301169.43	9.90	6.37	64.34
70-74	139047	34470	0.371	87460.56	153387.5	7.63	4.45	58.32
75-79	77899	21304	0.431	44324.53	65926.94	5.82	3.09	53.09
80+	46159	10396	0.532	21602.41	21602.41	4.44	2.08	46.85

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.8

Kayin (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	96404	100000	0.029	93608.28	5572194.78	66.72	55.72	83.51
5-9	473992	95003	0.012	468304.10	5478586.5	65.21	57.67	88.44
10-14	471985	94594	0.014	465377.21	5010282.4	60.48	52.97	87.58
15-19	469643	94200	0.016	462128.71	4544905.19	55.72	48.25	86.59
20-24	466421	93629	0.018	458025.42	4082776.48	51.05	43.61	85.43
25-29	462171	92907	0.020	452927.58	3624751.06	46.42	39.01	84.04
30-34	456936	91925	0.028	444141.79	3171823.48	41.89	34.50	82.36
35-39	450026	90800	0.035	434275.09	2727681.69	37.38	30.04	80.36
40-44	440912	89135	0.065	412252.72	2293406.6	33.03	25.73	77.90
45-49	430692	87185	0.103	386330.72	1881153.88	28.71	21.58	75.17
50-54	416974	84989	0.144	356929.74	1494823.16	24.38	17.59	72.15
55-59	396959	81586	0.183	324315.50	1137893.42	20.29	13.95	68.75
60-64	367959	76906	0.243	278544.96	813577.92	16.36	10.58	64.67
65-69	323511	69772	0.308	223869.61	535032.96	12.76	7.67	60.11
70-74	258219	58931	0.399	155189.62	311163.35	9.62	5.28	54.89
75-79	175064	43715	0.459	94709.62	155973.73	7.06	3.57	50.57
80+	133473	26175	0.541	61264.11	61264.11	5.10	2.34	45.88

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.9

Chin (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	94379	100000	0.021	92397.04	4756784.65	57.37	47.57	82.92
5-9	452928	91100	0.020	443869.44	4664387.61	57.91	51.20	88.41
10-14	448722	90071	0.022	438850.12	4220518.17	53.55	46.86	87.51
15-19	444087	89418	0.025	432984.83	3781668.05	48.92	42.29	86.45
20-24	436184	88105	0.036	420481.38	3348683.22	44.61	38.01	85.21
25-29	426287	86293	0.047	406251.51	2928201.84	40.49	33.93	83.80
30-34	413412	84130	0.047	393981.64	2521950.33	36.46	29.98	82.23
35-39	397454	81130	0.056	375196.58	2127968.69	32.72	26.23	80.17
40-44	381417	77842	0.088	347852.30	1752772.11	28.99	22.52	77.68
45-49	366152	74734	0.137	315989.18	1404919.81	25.10	18.80	74.90
50-54	344479	71563	0.176	283850.70	1088930.63	21.09	15.22	72.17
55-59	312883	65867	0.204	249054.87	805079.93	17.69	12.22	69.08
60-64	273710	59024	0.264	201450.56	556025.06	14.43	9.42	65.28
65-69	224093	50110	0.309	154848.26	354574.5	11.54	7.08	61.35
70-74	166087	39236	0.389	101479.16	199726.24	9.03	5.09	56.37
75-79	105896	27114	0.451	58136.90	98247.08	6.94	3.62	52.16
80+	82193	15516	0.512	40110.18	40110.18	5.30	2.59	48.87

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.10

Chin (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	95172	100000	0.02	93268.56	5189136.71	63.49	51.89	81.73
5-9	460581	92509	0.018	452290.54	5095868.15	63.59	55.09	86.63
10-14	457317	91723	0.019	448627.98	4643577.61	59.11	50.63	85.65
15-19	454243	91203	0.024	443341.17	4194949.63	54.43	46.00	84.51
20-24	448845	90433	0.031	434930.81	3751608.46	49.87	41.48	83.18
25-29	443098	89085	0.039	425817.18	3316677.65	45.59	37.23	81.66
30-34	437823	88160	0.044	418558.79	2890860.47	41.04	32.79	79.90
35-39	430682	86911	0.055	406994.49	2472301.68	36.59	28.45	77.75
40-44	421348	85291	0.096	380898.59	2065307.19	32.24	24.21	75.09
45-49	410684	83191	0.142	352366.87	1684408.6	27.99	20.25	72.35
50-54	394917	80949	0.191	319487.85	1332041.73	23.69	16.46	69.48
55-59	370545	76704	0.215	290877.83	1012553.88	19.85	13.20	66.50
60-64	337978	71237	0.273	245710.01	721676.05	16.17	10.13	62.65
65-69	292046	63513	0.342	192166.27	475966.04	12.82	7.49	58.42
70-74	230386	52772	0.414	135006.20	283799.77	9.90	5.38	54.34
75-79	157519	38981	0.468	83800.11	148793.57	7.49	3.82	51.00
80+	134284	24028	0.516	64993.46	64993.46	5.59	2.70	48.30

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.11

Mon (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	96509	100000	0.016	94964.86	5110110.22	58.24	51.10	87.74
5-9	475486	95322	0.012	469780.17	5015145.36	56.07	52.61	93.83
10-14	473455	94872	0.013	467300.09	4545365.19	51.33	47.91	93.34
15-19	470627	94510	0.014	464038.22	4078065.1	46.52	43.15	92.76
20-24	464212	93627	0.016	456784.61	3614026.88	41.93	38.60	92.06
25-29	454339	91925	0.019	445706.56	3157242.27	37.65	34.35	91.24
30-34	439834	89670	0.025	428838.15	2711535.71	33.53	30.24	90.19
35-39	420575	96092	0.031	407537.18	2282697.56	29.82	26.51	88.90
40-44	399615	82071	0.048	380433.48	1875160.38	26.16	22.85	87.35
45-49	376779	77706	0.072	349650.91	1494726.9	22.48	19.24	85.59
50-54	348595	72840	0.098	314432.69	1145075.99	18.81	15.72	83.57
55-59	311804	66309	0.124	273140.30	830643.3	15.41	12.53	81.31
60-64	263617	58039	0.157	222229.13	557503	12.23	9.61	78.58
65-69	202161	46957	0.192	163346.09	335273.87	9.50	7.14	75.16
70-74	133853	33660	0.254	99854.34	171927.78	7.25	5.11	70.48
75-79	71791	20088	0.318	48961.46	72073.44	5.49	3.59	65.39
80+	38392	9243	0.398	23111.98	23111.98	4.15	2.50	60.24

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.12

Mon (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	97262	100000	0.015	95803.07	5977455.7	69.07	59.77	86.54
5-9	481299	96407	0.010	476486.01	5881652.63	66.63	61.01	91.57
10-14	479862	96113	0.011	474583.52	5405166.62	61.83	56.24	90.96
15-19	477937	95832	0.013	471723.82	4930583.1	57.00	51.45	90.26
20-24	474976	95306	0.013	468801.31	4458859.28	52.3	46.78	89.45
25-29	471144	94656	0.017	463134.55	3990057.97	47.64	42.15	88.48
30-34	466387	93769	0.020	457059.26	3526923.42	43.07	37.61	87.32
35-39	460810	92758	0.026	448828.94	3069864.16	38.51	33.10	85.95
40-44	454090	91527	0.046	433201.86	2621035.22	33.99	28.64	84.26
45-49	445778	90055	0.072	413681.98	2187833.36	29.50	24.29	82.34
50-54	433912	88147	0.097	391822.54	1774151.38	25.09	20.13	80.23
55-59	416493	85229	0.122	365680.85	1382328.84	20.85	16.22	77.79
60-64	390287	81086	0.16	327841.08	1016647.99	16.78	12.54	74.73
65-69	348228	74513	0.21	275100.12	688806.91	13.02	9.24	70.97
70-74	282800	63998	0.276	204747.2	413706.79	9.72	6.46	66.46
75-79	194308	48298	0.349	126494.51	208959.59	7.03	4.33	61.59
80+	145185	29109	0.432	82465.08	82465.08	4.99	2.83	56.71

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.13

Rakhine (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	95196	100000	0.033	92054.53	5362168.46	61.60	53.62	87.05
5-9	463040	92916	0.013	457020.48	5270113.93	61.26	56.72	92.59
10-14	460434	92300	0.012	454908.79	4813093.45	56.65	52.15	92.06
15-19	457676	91874	0.013	451726.21	4358184.66	51.91	47.44	91.39
20-24	453018	91137	0.016	445769.71	3906458.45	47.30	42.86	90.61
25-29	446266	90000	0.018	438233.21	3460688.74	42.87	38.45	89.69
30-34	438193	88455	0.021	428990.95	3022455.53	38.57	34.17	88.59
35-39	428023	86758	0.026	416894.40	2593464.58	34.27	29.89	87.22
40-44	414348	84334	0.038	398602.78	2176570.18	30.18	25.81	85.52
45-49	398076	81311	0.059	374589.52	1777967.4	26.21	21.87	83.44
50-54	377749	77789	0.086	345262.59	1403377.88	22.28	18.04	80.97
55-59	351125	73098	0.114	311096.75	1058115.29	18.54	14.48	78.10
60-64	314975	67044	0.162	263949.05	747018.54	14.98	11.14	74.37
65-69	265026	58485	0.217	207515.36	483069.49	11.79	8.26	70.06
70-74	201017	47042	0.306	139505.80	275554.13	9.02	5.86	64.97
75-79	129161	33078	0.361	82533.88	136048.33	6.75	4.11	60.89
80+	94050	18783	0.431	53514.45	53514.45	5.01	2.85	56.89

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.14

Rakhine (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	95994	100000	0.032	92922.19	5937145.96	69.26	59.37	85.72
5-9	470086	94243	0.011	464915.05	5844223.77	68.46	62.01	90.58
10-14	467940	93791	0.010	463260.6	5379308.72	63.78	57.35	89.92
15-19	465487	93385	0.011	460366.64	4916048.12	59.05	52.64	89.14
20-24	462662	92797	0.013	456647.39	4455681.48	54.40	48.02	88.27
25-29	459672	92262	0.015	452776.92	3999034.09	49.70	43.34	87.20
30-34	456207	91590	0.019	447539.07	3546257.17	45.05	38.72	85.95
35-39	451768	90864	0.024	440925.57	3098718.1	40.39	34.10	84.43
40-44	445141	89774	0.040	427335.36	2657792.53	35.85	29.61	82.59
45-49	436856	88220	0.058	411518.35	2230457.17	31.43	25.28	80.43
50-54	426058	86445	0.085	389843.07	1818938.82	27.02	21.04	77.87
55-59	410772	83826	0.118	362300.90	1429095.75	22.79	17.05	74.81
60-64	388734	80265	0.174	321094.28	1066794.85	18.68	13.29	71.15
65-69	354593	74835	0.229	273391.20	745700.57	14.84	9.96	67.12
70-74	302131	66395	0.318	206053.34	472309.37	11.39	7.11	62.42
75-79	227866	53705	0.375	142416.25	266256.03	8.45	4.96	58.70
80+	225985	36890	0.452	123839.78	123839.78	6.13	3.36	54.81

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.15

Shan (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	95470	100000	0.012	94324.36	5312093.05	60.54	53.12	87.74
5-9	465820	93461	0.010	461161.8	5217768.69	59.75	55.83	93.44
10-14	462771	92867	0.012	457217.75	4756606.89	55.11	51.22	92.94
15-19	459265	92242	0.013	453294.56	4299389.14	50.47	46.61	92.35
20-24	454763	91432	0.015	447941.56	3846094.58	45.89	42.07	91.68
25-29	448751	90425	0.019	440224.73	3398153.02	41.37	37.58	90.84
30-34	440012	88987	0.023	429891.72	2957928.29	37.00	33.24	89.84
35-39	427559	86896	0.027	416014.91	2528036.57	32.83	29.09	88.61
40-44	412073	84018	0.038	396414.23	2112021.66	28.86	25.14	87.11
45-49	393961	80719	0.057	371505.22	1715607.43	24.94	21.25	85.20
50-54	370666	76701	0.085	339159.39	1344102.21	21.11	17.52	82.99
55-59	340331	71326	0.106	304255.91	1004942.82	17.50	14.09	80.51
60-64	299871	64477	0.154	253690.87	700686.91	14.08	10.87	77.20
65-69	245612	55008	0.192	198454.50	446996.04	11.05	8.13	73.57
70-74	179294	42817	0.279	129270.97	248541.54	8.46	5.80	68.56
75-79	109618	28768	0.323	74211.39	119270.57	6.37	4.15	65.15
80+	73506	15435	0.387	45059.18	45059.18	4.76	2.92	61.34

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.16

Shan (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	96306	100000	0.012	95150.33	6029990.62	69.39	60.30	86.90
5-9	472846	94828	0.009	468590.39	5934840.29	68.15	62.59	91.84
10-14	470441	94310	0.010	465736.59	5466249.9	63.51	57.96	91.26
15-19	468202	93866	0.012	462583.58	5000513.31	58.80	53.27	90.60
20-24	465620	93404	0.013	459566.94	4537929.73	54.07	48.58	89.85
25-29	462546	92826	0.016	455145.26	4078362.79	49.39	43.94	88.97
30-34	458493	92163	0.021	448864.65	3623217.53	44.73	39.31	87.88
35-39	453273	91192	0.023	442847.72	3174352.88	40.18	34.81	86.64
40-44	446876	90079	0.035	431235.34	2731505.16	35.64	30.32	85.07
45-49	439123	88621	0.053	415849.48	2300269.82	31.19	25.96	83.23
50-54	428418	86942	0.077	395429.81	1884420.34	26.74	21.67	81.04
55-59	412633	84250	0.098	372194.97	1488990.53	22.51	17.67	78.50
60-64	389870	80577	0.149	331779.37	1116795.56	18.41	13.86	75.29
65-69	354533	74962	0.192	286462.66	785016.19	14.59	10.47	71.76
70-74	300284	66224	0.275	217705.9	498553.53	11.16	7.53	67.47
75-79	224044	53128	0.329	150333.52	280847.63	8.26	5.29	64.04
80+	215015	35963	0.393	130514.11	130514.11	5.98	3.63	60.70

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.17

Sagaing (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	95111	100000	0.012	93969.67	5459271.97	60.96	54.59	89.55
5-9	462621	92740	0.010	457994.79	5365302.3	60.69	57.85	95.32
10-14	460631	92309	0.011	455564.06	4907307.51	55.96	53.16	95.00
15-19	458016	91944	0.010	453435.84	4451743.45	51.17	48.42	94.63
20-24	453352	91193	0.012	447911.78	3998307.61	46.57	43.84	94.14
25-29	446777	90082	0.013	440968.90	3550395.83	42.12	39.41	93.57
30-34	437755	88547	0.014	431626.43	3109426.93	37.80	35.12	92.91
35-39	425227	86443	0.017	417998.14	2677800.5	33.66	30.98	92.04
40-44	409777	83543	0.023	400352.13	2259802.36	29.73	27.05	90.99
45-49	391941	80291	0.037	377439.18	1859450.23	25.84	23.16	89.63
50-54	373234	76442	0.051	354199.07	1482011.05	22.01	19.39	88.10
55-59	349277	72701	0.068	325526.16	1127811.98	18.01	15.51	86.12
60-64	311918	66566	0.098	281350.04	802285.82	14.42	12.05	83.56
65-69	259685	57694	0.136	224367.84	520935.78	11.23	9.03	80.41
70-74	192382	45659	0.190	155829.42	296567.94	8.50	6.50	76.47
75-79	118366	31041	0.255	88182.67	140738.52	6.31	4.53	71.79
80+	77516	16608	0.322	52555.85	52555.85	4.67	3.16	67.67

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.18

Sagaing (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	96040	100000	0.012	94887.52	6253543.03	70.43	62.54	88.80
5-9	470735	94330	0.008	466969.12	6158655.51	69.64	65.29	93.75
10-14	469068	93964	0.009	464846.39	5691686.39	64.90	60.57	93.33
15-19	467328	93663	0.009	463122.05	5226840	60.10	55.80	92.85
20-24	464992	93249	0.009	460807.07	4763717.95	55.35	51.09	92.30
25-29	462259	92734	0.011	457174.15	4302910.88	50.65	46.40	91.61
30-34	459328	92161	0.012	453816.06	3845736.73	45.94	41.73	90.84
35-39	455536	91545	0.014	449158.50	3391920.67	41.24	37.05	89.84
40-44	450308	90620	0.022	440401.22	2942762.17	36.63	32.47	88.64
45-49	443497	89450	0.033	428861.60	2502360.95	32.08	27.97	87.19
50-54	434151	87865	0.047	413745.90	2073499.35	27.61	23.60	85.48
55-59	421200	85674	0.067	392979.6	1659753.45	23.25	19.37	83.31
60-64	401813	82601	0.096	363238.95	1266773.85	19.01	15.34	80.69
65-69	370462	77737	0.139	318967.78	903534.9	15.03	11.62	77.31
70-74	319650	69807	0.208	253162.8	584567.12	11.43	8.37	73.23
75-79	243386	57179	0.264	179132.10	331404.32	8.37	5.80	69.30
80+	234988	39442	0.352	152272.22	152272.22	5.96	3.86	64.77

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.19

Tanintharyi (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	94647	100000	0.021	92659.41	5223143.05	62.20	52.23	83.97
5-9	457618	91728	0.017	449838.49	5130483.64	62.76	55.93	89.12
10-14	455743	91319	0.020	446628.14	4680645.15	58.03	51.26	88.33
15-19	453143	90978	0.021	443627	4234017.01	53.23	46.54	87.43
20-24	448988	90219	0.023	438661.28	3790390.01	48.66	42.01	86.33
25-29	443599	89336	0.031	429847.43	3351728.73	44.11	37.52	85.06
30-34	435992	88029	0.041	418116.33	2921881.3	39.73	33.19	83.54
35-39	426150	86293	0.053	403564.05	2503764.97	35.48	29.01	81.76
40-44	414521	84102	0.082	380530.28	2100200.92	31.33	24.97	79.70
45-49	399996	81617	0.121	351596.48	1719670.64	27.21	21.07	77.43
50-54	382245	78266	0.156	322614.78	1368074.16	23.26	17.48	75.15
55-59	360525	74499	0.182	294909.45	1045459.38	19.31	14.03	72.66
60-64	329244	69409	0.215	258456.54	750549.93	15.53	10.81	69.61
65-69	283239	61799	0.265	208180.67	492093.39	12.11	7.96	65.73
70-74	219872	50905	0.337	145775.14	283912.72	9.14	5.58	61.05
75-79	143578	36578	0.405	85428.91	138137.58	6.71	3.78	56.33
80+	101951	20917	0.483	52708.67	52708.67	4.87	2.52	51.75

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.20

Tanintharyi (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	95474	100000	0.02	93564.52	5696070.99	68.90	56.96	82.67
5-9	465102	93181	0.015	458125.47	5602506.47	68.91	60.12	87.24
10-14	463572	92860	0.019	454764.13	5144381	64.13	55.40	86.39
15-19	461822	92569	0.022	451661.92	4689616.87	59.33	50.66	85.39
20-24	459531	92142	0.026	447583.19	4237954.95	54.59	45.99	84.25
25-29	456633	91653	0.032	442020.74	3790371.76	49.87	41.36	82.94
30-34	453386	90986	0.044	433437.02	3348351.02	45.22	36.80	81.38
35-39	449556	90350	0.057	423931.31	2914914	40.52	32.26	79.62
40-44	443840	89413	0.092	403006.72	2490982.69	35.91	27.86	77.58
45-49	436360	88060	0.132	378760.48	2087975.97	31.42	23.71	75.46
50-54	426903	86418	0.156	360306.13	1709215.49	26.97	19.78	73.34
55-59	413850	84225	0.186	336873.9	1348909.36	22.61	16.02	70.85
60-64	393943	81098	0.217	308457.37	1012035.46	18.37	12.48	67.94
65-69	361226	76065	0.278	260805.17	703578.09	14.41	9.25	64.19
70-74	307627	67737	0.338	203649.07	442772.92	10.85	6.54	60.28
75-79	227764	54403	0.403	135975.11	239123.85	7.85	4.40	56.05
80+	199514	36020	0.483	103148.74	103148.74	5.54	2.86	51.62

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.21

Bago (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	94662	100000	0.014	93336.73	5379113.66	60.72	53.79	88.59
5-9	457921	91760	0.012	452425.95	5285776.93	61.12	57.60	94.24
10-14	456249	91408	0.013	450317.76	4833350.98	56.35	52.88	93.84
15-19	453953	91092	0.012	448505.56	4383033.22	51.53	48.12	93.38
20-24	449679	90423	0.012	444282.85	3934527.66	46.89	43.51	92.79
25-29	443618	89384	0.014	437407.35	3490244.81	42.41	39.05	92.08
30-34	434795	87977	0.017	427403.49	3052837.46	38.04	34.70	91.22
35-39	422504	85823	0.020	414053.92	2625433.97	33.93	30.59	90.16
40-44	408111	83103	0.032	395051.45	2211380.05	29.96	26.61	88.82
45-49	392188	80085	0.049	372970.79	1816328.6	25.99	22.68	87.26
50-54	373246	76691	0.068	347865.27	1443357.81	22.03	18.82	85.43
55-59	348524	72418	0.088	317853.89	1095492.54	18.17	15.13	83.27
60-64	313279	66655	0.120	275685.52	777638.65	14.52	11.67	80.37
65-69	262474	58137	0.163	219690.74	501953.13	11.25	8.63	76.71
70-74	195376	46291	0.233	149853.39	282262.39	8.46	6.10	72.10
75-79	120127	31554	0.294	84809.66	132409	6.22	4.20	67.52
80+	76281	16777	0.376	47599.34	47599.34	4.55	2.84	62.42

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.22

Bago (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	95984	100000	0.013	94736.21	6121403.52	69.75	61.21	87.76
5-9	470141	94220	0.01	465439.59	6026667.31	69.00	63.96	92.70
10-14	468617	93837	0.011	463462.21	5561227.72	64.27	59.26	92.20
15-19	466935	93610	0.01	462265.65	5097765.51	59.42	54.46	91.65
20-24	464252	93126	0.01	459609.48	4635499.86	54.71	49.78	90.99
25-29	461115	92557	0.011	456042.74	4175890.38	50.03	45.12	90.19
30-34	457358	91868	0.014	450954.99	3719847.64	45.39	40.49	89.20
35-39	453001	91054	0.017	445299.98	3268892.65	40.77	35.90	88.05
40-44	447236	90105	0.03	433818.92	2823592.67	36.17	31.34	86.65
45-49	440040	88736	0.045	420238.2	2389773.75	31.69	26.93	84.98
50-54	430724	87215	0.063	403588.39	1969535.55	27.20	22.58	83.01
55-59	417182	84932	0.084	382138.71	1565947.16	22.86	18.44	80.66
60-64	396955	81726	0.119	349717.36	1183808.45	18.65	14.49	77.69
65-69	364297	76653	0.166	303823.70	834091.09	14.70	10.88	74.01
70-74	311689	68408	0.242	236260.26	530267.39	11.15	7.75	69.51
75-79	233918	55399	0.306	162339.09	294007.13	8.14	5.31	65.23
80+	217274	37492	0.394	131668.04	131668.04	5.80	3.51	60.52

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.23

Magway (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	93468	100000	0.016	91972.51	5016734.08	57.08	50.17	87.89
5-9	441899	88580	0.013	436154.31	4924761.57	59.36	55.60	93.67
10-14	440027	88179	0.014	433866.62	4488607.26	54.62	50.90	93.19
15-19	437700	87832	0.013	432009.9	4054740.64	49.82	46.16	92.65
20-24	433245	87184	0.014	427179.57	3622730.74	45.17	41.55	91.99
25-29	426610	86034	0.016	419784.24	3195551.17	40.74	37.14	91.16
30-34	417105	84521	0.019	409180.01	2775766.93	36.42	32.84	90.17
35-39	403640	82187	0.025	393549	2366586.92	32.38	28.80	88.94
40-44	387919	79184	0.037	373566	1973037.92	28.51	24.92	87.41
45-49	370165	75912	0.060	347955.1	1599471.92	24.63	21.07	85.55
50-54	348487	72025	0.083	319562.58	1251516.82	20.82	17.38	83.48
55-59	320710	67167	0.106	286714.74	931954.24	17.14	13.88	80.98
60-64	282357	60777	0.147	240850.52	645239.5	13.66	10.62	77.75
65-69	229565	51680	0.192	185488.52	404388.98	10.61	7.82	73.70
70-74	164192	39707	0.264	120845.31	218900.46	8.02	5.51	68.70
75-79	96400	25868	0.330	64588	98055.15	5.97	3.79	63.48
80+	58002	13109	0.423	33467.15	33467.15	4.42	2.55	57.69

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.24

Magway (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	94749	100000	0.017	93138.27	5846220.05	67.49	58.46	86.62
5-9	456540	91479	0.011	451518.06	5753081.78	68.72	62.89	91.52
10-14	454928	91137	0.011	449923.79	5301563.72	63.97	58.17	90.93
15-19	453130	90834	0.011	448145.57	4851639.93	59.18	53.41	90.25
20-24	450708	90398	0.011	445750.21	4403494.36	54.45	48.71	89.46
25-29	447812	89869	0.013	441990.44	3957744.15	49.76	44.04	88.50
30-34	444306	89235	0.016	437197.10	3515753.71	45.09	39.40	87.38
35-39	439824	88456	0.021	430587.70	3078556.61	40.47	34.80	85.99
40-44	434440	87441	0.035	419234.6	2647968.91	35.91	30.28	84.32
45-49	427936	86297	0.056	403971.58	2228734.31	31.35	25.83	82.39
50-54	418465	84787	0.079	385406.27	1824762.73	26.86	21.52	80.12
55-59	404588	82448	0.107	361297.08	1439356.46	22.54	17.46	77.46
60-64	383945	79170	0.147	327505.09	1078059.38	18.37	13.62	74.14
65-69	350796	74003	0.205	278882.82	750554.29	14.46	10.14	70.12
70-74	297921	65664	0.280	214503.12	471671.47	10.96	7.18	65.51
75-79	221064	52673	0.348	144133.73	257168.35	8.00	4.88	61.00
80+	200416	35151	0.436	113034.62	113034.62	5.70	3.22	56.49

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.25

Mandalay (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x)*L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	95438	100000	0.017	93815.55	5355536.55	59.68	53.56	89.75
5-9	465850	93396	0.010	461191.5	5261721	58.87	56.34	95.70
10-14	463804	92944	0.010	459165.96	4800529.5	54.14	51.65	95.40
15-19	461341	92577	0.009	457188.93	4341363.54	49.35	46.89	95.02
20-24	457185	91902	0.009	453070.34	3884174.61	44.69	42.26	94.56
25-29	450688	90897	0.010	446181.12	3431104.27	40.16	37.75	94.00
30-34	440350	89253	0.013	434625.45	2984923.15	35.85	33.44	93.28
35-39	425720	86740	0.016	418908.48	2550297.7	31.81	29.40	92.42
40-44	407359	83421	0.024	397582.38	2131389.22	27.97	25.55	91.35
45-49	386820	79441	0.039	371734.02	1733806.84	24.24	21.83	90.06
50-54	363077	75180	0.055	343107.77	1362072.82	20.47	18.12	88.52
55-59	332581	69828	0.074	307970.01	1018965.05	16.84	14.59	86.64
60-64	290891	62843	0.098	262383.68	710995.04	13.42	11.31	84.28
65-69	234307	53011	0.136	202441.25	448611.36	10.42	8.46	81.19
70-74	165569	40286	0.190	134110.89	246170.11	7.90	6.11	77.34
75-79	95887	25892	0.240	72874.12	112059.22	5.90	4.33	73.39
80+	56790	12938	0.310	39185.1	39185.10	4.39	3.03	69.02

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.26

Mandalay (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x)*L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	96497	100000	0.017	94856.55	6245488.76	70.17	62.45	89.00
5-9	474874	95158	0.009	470600.13	6150632.21	68.72	64.64	94.06
10-14	473067	94792	0.009	468809.40	5680032.08	63.98	59.92	93.65
15-19	471144	94435	0.008	467374.85	5211222.68	59.21	55.18	93.19
20-24	468704	94007	0.008	464954.37	4743847.83	54.47	50.46	92.64
25-29	466020	93464	0.009	461825.82	4278893.46	49.77	45.78	91.98
30-34	462695	92926	0.011	457605.36	3817067.64	45.04	41.08	91.21
35-39	458079	92109	0.013	452123.97	3359462.28	40.42	36.47	90.23
40-44	452351	91085	0.022	442399.28	2907338.31	35.84	31.92	89.06
45-49	445196	89807	0.035	429614.14	2464939.03	31.31	27.45	87.67
50-54	435079	88181	0.051	412889.97	2035324.89	26.84	23.08	85.99
55-59	420368	85694	0.068	391782.98	1622434.92	22.55	18.93	83.95
60-64	398603	82226	0.099	359141.30	1230651.94	18.38	14.97	81.45
65-69	363886	76795	0.14	312941.96	871510.64	14.49	11.35	78.33
70-74	308929	68091	0.20	247143.2	558568.68	11.00	8.20	74.55
75-79	229555	54635	0.26	169870.7	311425.48	8.06	5.70	70.72
80+	210647	36580	0.328	141554.78	141554.78	5.76	3.87	67.19

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.27

Yangon (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	96098	100000	0.013	94848.73	5423401.29	60.53	54.23	89.59
5-9	472252	94618	0.010	467529.48	5328552.56	58.95	56.32	95.54
10-14	470769	94282	0.011	465590.54	4861023.08	54.15	51.56	95.22
15-19	469143	94025	0.009	464920.71	4395432.54	49.29	46.75	94.85
20-24	466362	93595	0.009	462164.74	3930511.83	44.51	41.99	94.34
25-29	461037	92875	0.011	455965.59	3468347.09	39.83	37.34	93.75
30-34	451199	91388	0.014	444882.21	3012381.5	35.43	32.96	93.03
35-39	436606	88925	0.019	428310.49	2567499.29	31.34	28.87	92.12
40-44	417637	85569	0.030	405107.89	2139188.8	27.47	25.00	91.01
45-49	395703	81379	0.046	377500.66	1734080.91	23.75	21.31	89.73
50-54	371082	76806	0.062	348074.92	1356580.25	20.01	17.66	88.26
55-59	339962	71416	0.081	312425.08	1008505.33	16.33	14.12	86.47
60-64	295986	64158	0.104	265203.46	696080.25	12.88	10.85	84.24
65-69	235051	53664	0.136	203084.06	430876.79	9.88	8.03	81.28
70-74	160930	39891	0.191	130192.37	227792.73	7.40	5.71	77.16
75-79	88148	24509	0.248	66287.30	97600.36	5.47	3.98	72.76
80+	45981	11361	0.319	31313.06	31313.06	4.05	2.76	68.15

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.28

Yangon (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x) * L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	97066	100000	0.013	95804.14	6288258.4	70.80	62.88	88.81
5-9	479630	96090	0.009	475313.33	6192454.26	68.66	64.44	93.85
10-14	478335	95762	0.010	473551.65	5717140.93	63.89	59.70	93.44
15-19	477279	95572	0.008	473460.77	5243589.28	59.01	54.87	92.98
20-24	475666	95324	0.007	472336.34	4770128.51	54.16	50.04	92.39
25-29	473275	94915	0.008	469488.8	4297792.17	49.38	45.28	91.70
30-34	470022	94367	0.010	465321.78	3828303.37	44.65	40.57	90.86
35-39	465782	93608	0.014	459261.05	3362981.59	39.99	35.93	89.85
40-44	460228	92662	0.026	448262.07	2903720.54	35.37	31.34	88.61
45-49	452793	91365	0.040	434681.28	2455458.47	30.84	26.88	87.16
50-54	442685	89665	0.057	417451.96	2020777.19	26.37	22.54	85.48
55-59	428343	87268	0.076	395788.93	1603325.23	22.02	18.37	83.42
60-64	406347	83825	0.106	363277.22	1207536.3	17.82	14.41	80.86
65-69	370034	78250	0.147	315639.00	844262.08	13.89	10.79	77.68
70-74	310720	69003	0.207	246400.96	528623.08	10.39	7.66	73.72
75-79	224092	54328	0.268	164035.34	282222.12	7.48	5.19	69.39
80+	182387	34690	0.352	118186.78	118186.78	5.26	3.41	64.83

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.29

Ayeyarwady (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	93415	100000	0.027	90892.80	5047405.57	60.18	50.47	83.87
5-9	441210	88407	0.020	432385.8	4956512.77	62.99	56.06	89.00
10-14	439667	88077	0.022	429994.33	4524126.97	58.22	51.37	88.23
15-19	437747	87790	0.021	428554.31	4094132.64	53.40	46.64	87.34
20-24	434768	87272	0.021	425637.87	3665578.33	48.70	42.00	86.24
25-29	430510	86595	0.025	419747.25	3239940.46	44.06	37.41	84.91
30-34	424035	85537	0.032	410465.88	2820193.21	39.57	32.97	83.32
35-39	415085	83993	0.042	397651.43	2409727.33	35.25	28.69	81.39
40-44	403859	81962	0.071	375185.01	2012075.9	31.06	24.55	79.04
45-49	390188	79500	0.111	346877.13	1636890.89	26.94	20.59	76.43
50-54	373632	76475	0.147	318708.10	1290013.76	22.91	16.87	73.64
55-59	352318	72821	0.182	288196.12	971305.66	18.92	13.34	70.51
60-64	321111	67792	0.233	246292.14	683109.54	15.13	10.08	66.62
65-69	274510	60141	0.295	193529.55	436817.4	11.72	7.26	61.95
70-74	209897	49048	0.381	129926.24	243287.85	8.77	4.96	56.56
75-79	133062	34464	0.452	72917.98	113361.61	6.39	3.29	51.49
80+	87163	18900	0.536	40443.63	40443.63	4.61	2.14	46.42

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.30

Ayeyarwady (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	94718	100000	0.025	92350.05	5537389.01	67.20	55.37	82.40
5-9	456129	91397	0.017	448374.81	5445038.96	68.47	59.58	87.02
10-14	454589	91054	0.019	445951.81	4996664.15	63.72	54.88	86.13
15-19	452922	90781	0.020	443863.56	4550712.34	58.90	50.13	85.11
20-24	450539	90365	0.020	441528.22	4106848.78	54.16	45.45	83.92
25-29	447660	89833	0.023	437363.82	3665320.56	49.46	40.80	82.49
30-34	444210	89212	0.031	430439.49	3227956.74	44.79	36.18	80.78
35-39	439742	88440	0.042	421272.84	2797517.25	40.16	31.63	78.76
40-44	433794	87409	0.076	400825.66	2376244.41	35.60	27.19	76.38
45-49	426251	86054	0.111	378937.14	1975418.75	31.12	22.96	73.78
50-54	416541	84375	0.147	355309.47	1596481.61	26.69	18.92	70.89
55-59	403141	82120	0.183	329366.20	1241172.14	22.35	15.11	67.61
60-64	382802	78916	0.238	291695.12	911805.94	18.15	11.55	63.64
65-69	349602	73788	0.308	241924.58	620110.82	14.22	8.40	59.07
70-74	295810	65373	0.398	178077.62	378186.24	10.71	5.79	54.06
75-79	216995	52080	0.464	116309.32	200108.62	7.76	3.84	49.48
80+	187052	34107	0.552	83799.30	83799.30	5.48	2.46	44.89

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A.31

Nay Pyi Taw (Male)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	95121	100000	0.013	93884.43	5665834.92	63.68	56.66	88.98
5-9	462691	92759	0.011	457601.40	5571950.49	63.61	60.07	94.43
10-14	461160	92317	0.012	455626.08	5114349.09	58.90	55.40	94.06
15-19	459773	92147	0.009	455635.04	4658723.01	54.01	50.56	93.61
20-24	457143	91716	0.009	453028.71	4203087.97	49.25	45.83	93.06
25-29	453474	91103	0.010	448939.26	3750059.26	44.56	41.16	92.37
30-34	446262	90194	0.013	440460.59	3301120.00	39.98	36.60	91.55
35-39	434193	88128	0.018	426377.53	2860659.41	35.86	32.46	90.52
40-44	420627	85487	0.028	408849.44	2434281.88	31.88	28.48	89.34
45-49	406552	82741	0.044	388663.71	2025432.44	27.86	24.48	87.87
50-54	390871	79825	0.064	365855.26	1636768.73	23.78	20.50	86.21
55-59	370829	76384	0.080	341162.68	1270913.47	19.74	16.64	84.30
60-64	341403	71652	0.111	303507.27	929750.79	15.87	12.98	81.79
65-69	296967	64413	0.151	252124.98	626243.52	12.35	9.72	78.70
70-74	233682	53735	0.209	184842.46	374118.54	9.28	6.96	75.00
75-79	154628	39172	0.263	113960.84	189276.08	6.76	4.83	71.45
80+	110110	22651	0.316	75315.24	75315.24	4.86	3.33	68.52

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population

Table A.32

Nay Pyi Taw (Female)

Age	L_x	l_x	π_x	$(1-\pi_x) * L_x$	$\Sigma[(1-\pi_x)*L_x]$	e_x	e_x'	% of life-spent disability-free
0-4	96324	100000	0.013	95071.79	6318282.34	71.56	63.18	88.29
5-9	473281	94855	0.009	469021.47	6223210.55	70.42	65.61	93.17
10-14	471664	94457	0.011	466475.70	5754189.08	65.70	60.92	92.72
15-19	469788	94208	0.009	465559.91	5287713.38	60.87	56.13	92.21
20-24	467021	93673	0.008	463284.83	4822153.47	56.20	51.48	91.60
25-29	464296	93133	0.010	459653.04	4358868.64	51.51	46.80	90.86
30-34	461236	92573	0.012	455701.17	3899215.6	46.81	42.12	89.98
35-39	456300	91874	0.015	449455.5	3443514.43	42.15	37.48	88.92
40-44	450391	90602	0.027	438230.44	2994058.93	37.70	33.05	87.67
45-49	444147	89540	0.042	425492.83	2555828.49	33.12	28.54	86.17
50-54	435577	88043	0.059	409877.96	2130335.66	28.64	24.20	84.50
55-59	424080	86090	0.077	391425.84	1720457.7	24.23	19.98	82.46
60-64	406891	83361	0.107	363353.66	1329031.86	19.93	15.94	79.98
65-69	379056	79051	0.149	322576.66	965678.2	15.87	12.22	77.00
70-74	333412	71988	0.207	264395.72	643101.54	12.17	8.93	73.38
75-79	262594	60524	0.262	193794.37	378705.82	8.96	6.56	69.87
80+	279745	43679	0.339	184911.45	184911.45	6.40	4.23	66.09

Source: 2014 Population and Housing Census, Department of Population