

World Values Survey – Wave 7, Myanmar
IRL Myanmar Limited, REVISED 23 December 2019¹

1. SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

1.1. Geographical scope of the study

The survey will cover 11 states and divisions of the total of 14 states and divisions and the Union Territory in the country. As such, covering 92.5% of the entire country.

Pre-exclusions (7.5%) are carried out due to (1) un-safe and conflicted areas in Rakhine, Kayah, and (2) relatively small population sizes of states that do not significantly affect the coverage of the entire country thereby providing efficiencies in field work as to time and cost.

1.2. Survey respondents

The survey will be asked of Myanmar nationals, 18 years old and above or otherwise known as adults who are permanently residing in a sample household.

For purposes of definition permanent residents of the household are the members of the household who live and eat in that household permanently. These exclude transients, guests, borders and the like. In case of people who are away, these people should go home at least once a week to be considered permanent member of the household.

By definition, a household is composed of one or more persons who are either related or unrelated and share living quarters (single quarter or compound) and meals. The household members would be eating food prepared from the same cooking pot. In most cases, there would be one person acknowledged by the household members as the head of the household.

1.3. Proposed sampling methods and plan

The official results of The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census as published in The Ministry of Immigration and Population, Department of Population website (<http://www.dop.gov.mm/moip/>) was used as the sampling frame for the study.

Located in annex A is the demographic distribution of the **Total population** at 50,279,900 and our **target respondents** at 33,126,117 (including all states and divisions and the union territory) that may be used should the data need to be weighted for national results projections.

Table 1. Population of ADULTS (18 years old and above) by State and Division and by Locale & Sex
Target Population, Included States and Division only

		Total			Urban			Rural		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	UNION	30,611,564	14,691,953	15,919,611	9,075,394	4,327,699	4,747,696	21,536,170	10,364,254	11,171,916
1	MANDALAY	4,062,189	1,929,308	2,132,881	1,412,169	680,861	731,308	2,650,020	1,248,447	1,401,573
2	MAGWAY	2,580,690	1,195,108	1,385,582	387,415	178,296	209,119	2,193,275	1,016,812	1,176,463
3	SHAN	3,837,335	1,917,675	1,919,660	919,632	456,212	463,420	2,917,703	1,461,464	1,456,240
4	AYEYAWADY	4,074,777	1,982,964	2,091,812	574,899	271,896	303,002	3,499,878	1,711,068	1,788,810
5	BAGO	3,206,792	1,530,036	1,676,756	706,492	330,179	376,312	2,500,300	1,199,856	1,300,444
6	YANGON	4,849,483	2,316,727	2,532,756	3,399,922	1,608,365	1,791,557	1,449,561	708,361	741,200
7	SAGAING	3,508,521	1,658,252	1,850,269	600,419	283,568	316,851	2,908,102	1,374,685	1,533,417
8	KAYIN	991,101	486,962	504,139	216,866	107,574	109,291	774,236	379,388	394,848
9	MON	1,353,504	650,528	702,977	376,978	180,231	196,746	976,527	470,296	506,230
10	RAKHINE	1,382,766	652,050	730,716	233,417	109,931	123,486	1,149,349	542,118	607,230
11	NAY PYI TAW	764,407	372,343	392,064	247,187	120,584	126,603	517,220	251,759	265,461

¹ Revisions indicated in RED font

Table 2. Population Proportions of ADULTS (18 years old and above) by State and Division and by Locale & Sex
Target Population, Included States and Division only

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
UNION	100.00%	47.99%	52.01%	29.65%	14.14%	15.51%	70.35%	33.86%	36.50%
1 MANDALAY	13.27%	6.30%	6.97%	4.61%	2.22%	2.39%	8.66%	4.08%	4.58%
2 MAGWAY	8.43%	3.90%	4.53%	1.27%	0.58%	0.68%	7.16%	3.32%	3.84%
3 SHAN	12.54%	6.26%	6.27%	3.00%	1.49%	1.51%	9.53%	4.77%	4.76%
4 AYEYAWADY	13.31%	6.48%	6.83%	1.88%	0.89%	0.99%	11.43%	5.59%	5.84%
5 BAGO	10.48%	5.00%	5.48%	2.31%	1.08%	1.23%	8.17%	3.92%	4.25%
6 YANGON	15.84%	7.57%	8.27%	11.11%	5.25%	5.85%	4.74%	2.31%	2.42%
7 SAGAING	11.46%	5.42%	6.04%	1.96%	0.93%	1.04%	9.50%	4.49%	5.01%
8 KAYIN	3.24%	1.59%	1.65%	0.71%	0.35%	0.36%	2.53%	1.24%	1.29%
9 MON	4.42%	2.13%	2.30%	1.23%	0.59%	0.64%	3.19%	1.54%	1.65%
10 RAKHINE	4.52%	2.13%	2.39%	0.76%	0.36%	0.40%	3.75%	1.77%	1.98%
11 NAY PYI TAW	2.50%	1.22%	1.28%	0.81%	0.39%	0.41%	1.69%	0.82%	0.87%

1.4. Multistage Probability Sampling Design and Plan

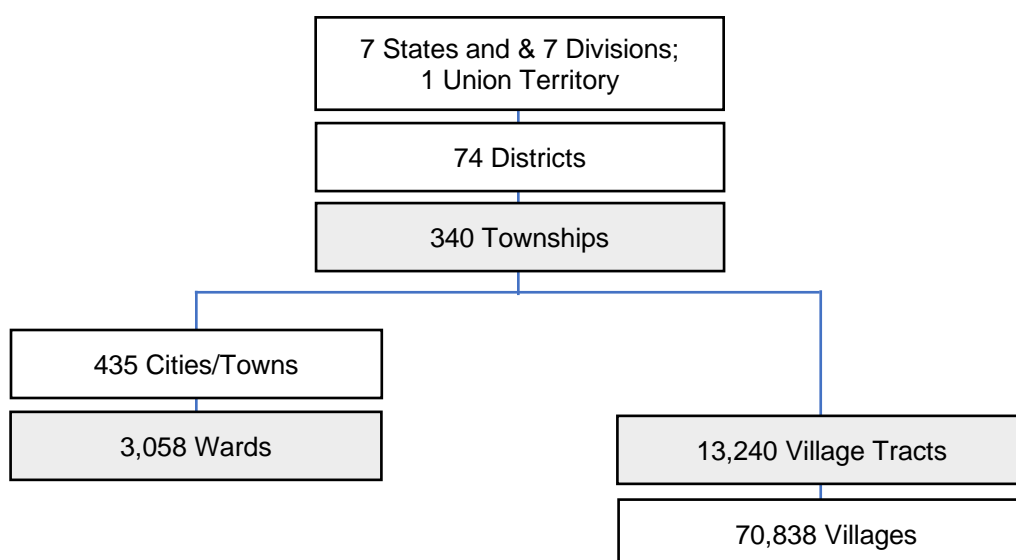
The entire country is organized into geographic and administrative divisions as shown in the figure below. Only 11 states and divisions are covered in the study. Districts are skipped for greater dispersion of samples providing wider and better representation of the population.

Townships are our first sampling units and by design, the total number of sample township is 46.

In the urban areas, Cities and Towns are also skipped leaving the wards as the ultimate sample spots – the smallest geographic-administrative unit.

For the rural areas, Village tracts were sampled and then the main village – the smallest geographic-administrative unit, within the VT will serve as the ultimate cluster.

Geographic and Administrative Division of the Entire Country



In each ultimate cluster (ward in urban areas and village in rural areas) a total of 10 interviews will be completed resulting to the following number of ultimate clusters:

Table 2. Number of ultimate clusters (ward in urban areas and village in rural areas)

	Urban Areas	Rural areas
National proportions of target respondents	30%	70%
Total ultimate clusters	36 wards	84 villages

Prior to sampling, a list of all the sampling units were consolidated and obtained from sources mentioned earlier and used as the sampling frame.

The sampling units mentioned above were carefully allocated and selected based on probabilities and proportions through a multi-stage probability sampling with consideration of time and cost constraints and was carried out as follows.

1.4.1. STAGE 1.: Allocation and selection of townships and ultimate clusters (urban wards and rural villages)

The first stage of sampling entailed allocation and selection of sampling units (46 Townships and 120 ultimate clusters – combination of wards and villages).

Allocation of sampling units was done via proportional allocation (PA) method with population size of each states, divisions and union territory as basis. Allocation of ultimate clusters were also done via PA method at the state and division level using population proportion and using the urban rural proportions at the township level. Allocation of sample units is shown in Table below.

Table 3. Initial Allocation of Townships and Ultimate Clusters by State and Division and Locale
Revised December 23, 2019

	Population			Proportions			Allocation of Townships (Adjusted)*	Allocation of Ultimate Clusters (Adjusted)*			Sample sizes		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	Urban Wards	Rural Villages	Total	Urban Wards	Rural Villages
UNION	30,611	9,075	21,536	100.0%	29.6%	70.4%	37	100	30	70	1,200	356	844
MANDALAY	4,062	1,412	2,650	13.3%	4.6%	8.7%	5	14	5	9	168	60	108
MAGWAY	2,580	387	2,193	8.4%	1.3%	7.2%	3	8	1	7	96	12	84
SHAN	3,837	919	2,917	12.5%	3.0%	9.5%	4	13	3	10	156	36	120
AYEYAWADY	4,074	574	3,499	13.3%	1.9%	11.4%	5	13	2	11	156	24	132
BAGO	3,206	706	2,500	10.5%	2.3%	8.2%	4	10	2	8	120	24	96
YANGON	4,849	3,399	1,449	15.8%	11.1%	4.7%	6	16	11	5	192	132	60
SAGAING	3,508	600	2,908	11.5%	2.0%	9.5%	4	12	2	10	144	24	120
KAYIN	991	216	774	3.2%	0.7%	2.5%	1	3	1	2	36	12	24
MON	1,353	376	976	4.4%	1.2%	3.2%	2	4	1	3	48	12	36
RAKHINE	1,382	233	1,149	4.5%	0.8%	3.8%	2	5	1	4	60	12	48
NAY PYI TAW	764	247	517	2.5%	0.8%	1.7%	1	2	1	1	24	12	12

*Adjusted was for sampling unit to have at least 1 sampling unit per state and division and sample township, adjustments include rounding off decimal figures.

Selection of townships was carried out via the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) Method with the cumulative distribution of township population within a state or divisions used as basis of probabilities.

1.4.2. STAGE 2.: Allocation and selection of wards and village tracts within selected Townships

The initially allocated ultimate clusters for each state and division were further reallocated proportional to population size and urban-rural proportion in each selected township. Selection of wards and village tracts were carried out via the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) Method. For the rural areas, the main village of the sample village tract (ultimate cluster) will be selected.

See table of reallocations of initially allocated wards and villages (from table 3 above) in the proceeding tables. Revisions are marked in **red** font

Mandalay 5 Wards 9 villages						
	Population	Proportions	reallocation	Population	Proportions	reallocation
Total	428227	100%	5	799065	100%	9
Aungmyetharzan	265779	62%	3	0	0%	-
Mahaangmye (deleted)						
Patheingyi	13082	3%	-	250643	31%	3
Thabeikkyin	5630	1%	-	122202	15%	1
Pyawbwe	32214	8%	-	228079	29%	3
Meiktila	111522	26%	2	198141	25%	2
Magway 1 Wards 7 villages						
	Population	Proportions	reallocation	Population	Proportions	reallocation
Total	104011	100%	1	463483	100%	7
Myothit	8080	8%	-	151431	33%	2
Minhla (deleted)						
Sinpaungwe`	5089	5%	-	112755	24%	2
Pakokku	90842	87%	1	199297	43%	3
Shan 3 Wards 10 villages						
	Population	Proportions	reallocation	Population	Proportions	reallocation
Total	315173	100%	3	387435	100%	10
Taunggyi	264804	84%	3	116835	30%	3
Nyaungshwe	16208	5%	-	173199	45%	5
Panglong (ST)	27115	9%	-	45071	12%	1
Mineye`	7046	2%	-	52330	14%	1
Minekoke (ST) (deleted)						
Ayayawaddy 2 Wards 11 villages						
	Population	Proportions	reallocation	Population	Proportions	reallocation
Total	80745	100%	2	842548	100%	11
Kyaungon	16052	20%	-	146983	17%	2
Kyonpyaw	23966	30%	1	211761	25%	3
Daydaye	15320	19%	-	187606	22%	2
Myanaung	22550	28%	1	196031	23%	3
Laymyethna	2857	4%	-	100167	12%	1
Hinthada (deleted)						
Bago 2 Wards 8 villages						
	Population	Proportions	reallocation	Population	Proportions	reallocation
Total	165225	100%	2	626795	100%	8
Nyaunglebin	59244	36%	1	140239	22%	2
Yaedashe	24420	15%	-	189173	30%	2
Pyu	63880	39%	1	193393	31%	3
Shwedaung	17681	11%	-	103990	17%	1
Letpadan (deleted)						

Yangon						
	11	Wards		5	villages	
	Population	Proportions	reallocation	Population	Proportions	reallocation
Total	1178128	100%	11	303778	100%	5
Insein	305283	26%	3	0	-	-
Hlegu	40078	3%	-	230663	76%	4
Shwepyitha	279795	24%	3	63731	21%	1
Dagon Myothit (South)	371646	32%	3	0	-	-
Dagon Myothit (North) (deleted)						
Dagon Myothit (East)	156244	13%	1	9384	3%	0
Dagon	25082	2%	1	0	-	-
Sagaing						
	2	Wards		10	villages	
	Population	Proportions	reallocation	Population	Proportions	reallocation
Total	97431	100%	2	480070	100%	10
Sagaing	81432	84%	2	225762	47%	4
Depayin	4308	4%	0	136507	28%	3
Indaw (deleted)						
Myothit (ST)	1642	2%	0	15156	3%	1
Phaungpyin	10049	10%	0	102645	21%	2
Kayin						
	1	Wards		2	villages	
	Population	Proportions	reallocation	Population	Proportions	reallocation
Total	20596	100%	1	241375	100%	2
Hlaingbwe	11511	100%	1	144033	100%	2
Kyarinseikkyi (deleted)						
Mon						
	1	Wards		3	villages	
	Population	Proportions	reallocation	Population	Proportions	reallocation
total	288958	100%	1	184962	100%	3
Mawlamyine	253734	88%	1	35654	19%	1
Kyaikto	35224	12%	0	149308	81%	2
Rakhine						
	1	Wards		4	villages	
	Population	Proportions	reallocation	Population	Proportions	reallocation
total	22224	100%	1	166167	100%	4
Pauktaw	12714	57%	1	133243	80%	3
Gwa	9510	43%	0	32924	20%	1
Nay Pyi Taw						
	1	Wards		1	villages	
	Population	Proportions	reallocation	Population	Proportions	reallocation
total	102218	100%	1	369740	100%	1
Pyinmana (deleted)						
Lewe	30208	100%	1	254185	100%	1

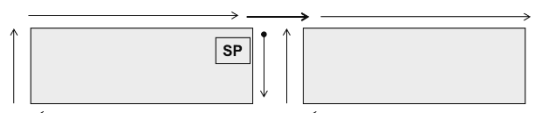
1.4.3. STAGE 3. Selection of sample households within villages and wards (Ultimate clusters)

Selection of sample households within a sample spot was carried out via Systematic Random Sampling - Prior to the actual random selection of households in the field, starting points (SP) are randomly generated and assigned to each sample spot in the central office. In doing so, it will not be arbitrary to the field staff where to start covering the area out of convenience. It will either be: 1) Village Head's Office, 2. School, 3. Village heads home, or 4. Pagoda. In each sample spot, ten (10) households will be established by systematic sampling or otherwise known as the random route procedure employing the right-hand-rule, from the randomly generated starting point. Subsequent sample households will be selected using a fixed interval of 2 households in between the sampled ones; i.e. every 3rd household was sampled.

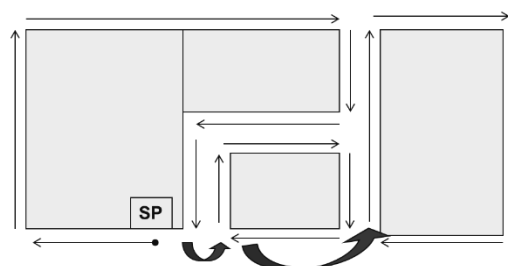
In cases where there were several structures of a starting point present in the ward or village, the one with the largest structure will be selected. For example, if there were several Temples, the supervisor should go to the largest temple in the village or ward. This rule also applies to other types of starting point.

Method of Area Coverage – the right-hand-rule will be used to saturate a village or a ward. It is a systematic way to comprehensively cover the area. The field interviewers (FIs) will be aided by a map whenever it is available. In cases where maps are not available the FIs will draw a map of their route while covering the area. These maps will be used to do quality controls such as back checks. It employs the following technique:

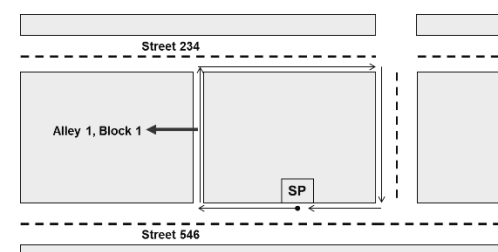
Straight Ahead Method - Beginning from the starting point, FIs should saturate the whole block using the right coverage technique for a regular block. Upon returning to the SP, FIs should transfer to the corner of the next block where he/she is facing.



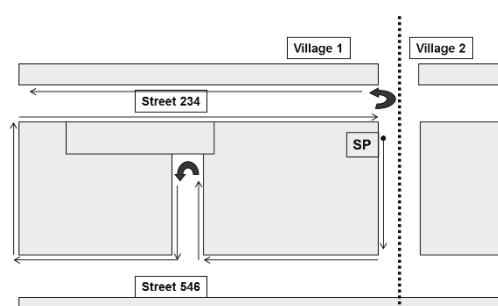
Adjacent Block/Nearest Corner Method - Beginning from the SP, FI should saturate the first block using the right coverage technique for an irregular block. Upon returning to the SP, FI should transfer to the nearest corner of the adjacent block.



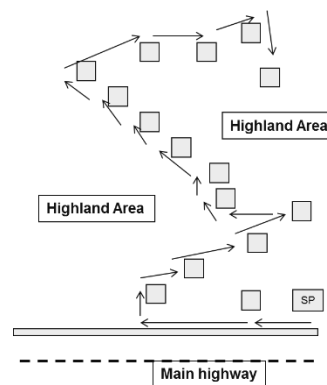
Block with Alleys Method - alleys are treated as a regular street separating two blocks. FI should penetrate alleys using the right coverage technique.



Dead-ends/Boundaries - FI will just make a U-turn in covering the area using the right coverage rule.



Uneven Distribution of Houses - For typical rural areas where houses are widely dispersed and not evenly aligned, penetration should be in a snake-like fashion.



1.4.4. STAGE 4. Selection of respondents within a household

Selection of samples within a household will be done using the Kish Grid. Only qualified respondents will be listed in the probability selection table. Below is an illustration of the use of the Kish Grid, however, IRL Myanmar will program the Kish grid into tablets.

Example interview number: **0678**

စဉ်	Name	လိင်		အသက်	မေးခွန်းနံပါတ်၏နောက်ဆုံးဂဏန်းသည် ကော်လံနံပါတ် ဖြစ်သည်။									
		ကျား	မ		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1	Thant Zaw	1	2	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Aung San	1	2	38	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
3	San San Wei	1	2	26	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
4	Myat Thu	1	2	21	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
5	Thant Zaw	1	2	18	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
6		1	2		4	5	6	1	2	3	4		6	1
7		1	2		3	4	5	6	7	1		3	4	5
8		1	2		3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4
9		1	2		2	3	4	5		7	8	9	1	2
10		1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Below is a step-by-step guide to accomplishing the Kish Grid:

- Step 1. List down all the names, sex and age of all the qualified respondents from the sample household from eldest to youngest. In this stage, only MALE qualified household members will be listed for ODD numbered questionnaire while only FEMALE qualified household members will be listed for EVEN numbered questionnaire. This is called the Odd-Even Rule. While it limits the unintentional over swelling of female respondents in as expected and common to Household surveys, it also makes sure that the male-female proportion of the sample closely follow the population proportion as much as possible.
- Step 2. Draw a horizontal line across the table under the last qualified respondent.
- Step 3. Locate the number corresponding to the last digit of the questionnaire from the first row of numbers from the Kish Grid and draw a vertical line downwards until it intersects with the horizontal line in step 2 and encircle the number in the intersection.
- Step 4. Locate the household member corresponding to the encircled number in the first column of the table. The qualified member corresponding to this number is your Respondent.

The Interviewers will be trained how to handle cases like, twins, same age and the likes.

1.4.5. Replacement of sampling units

Replacements of sampling units will be carried out in two levels and must be communicated to the client as soon as possible:

1. Central Office level, which will entail a replacement of townships and must be carried out in the central office, and
2. Supervisor level, which will entail a replacement of a sample spot which may be carried out by the supervisor in the field

Among the valid reasons for level 1 and 2 replacements are:

1. Security issues in the area such as on-going war, riot and insurgency happening in the area.
2. Force majeure
3. Field team were deterred by the authorities to conduct the survey in the area

Replacement of Townships

Replacements at this level should be coordinated with and approved by the client. Upon the knowledge of the supervisor that a township cannot be covered, he/she must report to the central office as soon as possible so that a replacement township will be drawn immediately. The number of wards and villages from the original township must be followed in drawing replacement wards and villages to uphold the urban-rural proportion of the sample.

Replacement of wards and villages

In cases where a sample ward or village could not be penetrated for any valid reason, supervisors were given the discretion to substitute at this level. However, this decision must be reported to the central office prior to substitution exhausting all available means of communication. As a rule, substitutions at this level are area based and must be carried out by selecting the village very close to the originally sampled village within the village tract or in adjacent village tract to uphold the true urban/rural proportions. Given the fact that sampling is based on geographical units, this replacement rule is deemed sound and practically feasible considering cost and time constraints of the project.

















Replacements of Starting Points

As a rule, should the assigned starting point be not present in the UC, the replacement should be carried out by rotating the starting points in the prescribed order shown on the table below. Like all other replacements, this should also be documented. This rule ensures that the field interviewers in the area do not arbitrarily select starting points out of convenience.

If the pre-determined starting point is a ... and it is not present in the sample spot	Replace it with ...
Village Head's Office	School
School	Village heads home
Village heads home	Temple/Pagoda
Temple/Pagoda	Village Head's Office

Replacements of Households

Interviewers must make sufficient (at least three valid attempts or callbacks) to survey the sampled household unless a household refusal occurred. If an interview could not be obtained in the sample household, the replacement household must be sampled by continuing with the interval or random route procedure from the last of the ten established original households. In doing this, the order of the questionnaire number must be maintained. Below is an illustration of the replacement households assuming spaces in between accounts for the houses in the interval:

																
Interview Number	5	4	8	5	4	1	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Outcome of Interview F=Failure; S=Success	S	S	F	F	F	S	S	S	F	S	S	F	F	S	S	F
Type of Sample HH O=Original; R=Replacement	R	R	R	R	R	R	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Replacement of Respondents

In the event that a respondent level refusal or a failed knock was encountered, replacement of respondents will be carried out by redrawing, via the Kish Grid, a respondent from a replacement household. Under no circumstances should the Interviewer replace a respondent from the original failed household. Final outcome at this level will be recorded in the contact sheet.

Replacement of respondents may only be allowed under the following circumstances:

1. Hard refusal from the respondent.
2. Terminated interview by the respondent
3. No qualified respondents in the household, meaning there is no household member aged 18 and above or no male HH members for odd numbered questionnaire or female HH members for even numbered questionnaire.
4. The selected structure is not a dwelling unit or there is no household dwelling in the structure (e.g. company, shop, school, public institution)
5. The respondent is away or not home for an extended period of time

1.5. Sample Plan

On the next page is the sample plan resulting from the multistage probability sampling that was carried out for the project. It contains the list of sample units up to the village tract level among other pertinent information on sampling.

List of Sample Wards and Villages
World Values Survey – Wave 7, Myanmar
IRL Myanmar Limited, REVISED 23 December 2019

No.	State/Divisions District, Township, Town Ward (W) or Village (VT)	Popula- tion	Locale	Sample Size	Questionnaire number	Starting Point
Mandalay						
1	Mandalay Region, Mandalay District, Aungmyetharzan Township					
1	Min Tei Ei Kin (W)	25743	Urban	12	0001 - 0012	School
2	U Poke Htaw (W)	27574	Urban	12	0013 - 0024	village heads house
3	Thi Ri Mar Lar (West) (W)	13760	Urban	12	0025 - 0036	village heads house
2	Mandalay Region, Mandalay District, Patheingyi Township					
4	Ohn Chaw (VT)	28689	Rural	12	0037 - 0048	village heads office
5	Shwe Sar Yan (VT)	12239	Rural	12	0049 - 0060	School
6	Nan U Lwin (VT)	15746	Rural	12	0061 - 0072	village heads office
3	Mandalay Region, Pyin Oo Lwin District, Thabeikkyin Township					
7	Chaung Gyi (Ta Kaung Sub-tsp) (VT)	16953	Rural	12	0073 - 0084	village heads house
4	Mandalay Region, Yame`thin District, Pyawbwe Township					
8	Moe Nan Kone (VT)	4789	Rural	12	0085 - 0096	village heads office
9	Ohn Pin (VT)	3636	Rural	12	0097 - 0108	Pagoda
10	Tha Pyay Pin (VT)	3489	Rural	12	0109 - 0120	village heads office
5	Mandalay Region, Meiktila District, Meiktila Township					
11	Ya Da Nar Man Aung (W)	10476	Urban	12	0121 - 0132	village heads office
12	Yan Myo Aung (W)	14807	Urban	12	0133 - 0144	Pagoda
13	Shwe Pa Aaing (VT)	3194	Rural	12	0145 - 0156	village heads office
14	Kan Gyi (VT)	2477	Rural	12	0157 - 0168	School
Magway						
6	Magway Region, Magway District, Myothit Township					
15	Sin Hpyu Chi (VT)	2261	Rural	12	0169 - 0180	village heads office
16	Myo Lu Lin (VT)	3980	Rural	12	0181 - 0192	Pagoda
7	Magway Region, Thayet District, Sinpaungwe` Township					
17	Lel Kyoe (VT)	1435	Rural	12	0193 - 0204	Pagoda
18	Hlay Wun (VT)	2477	Rural	12	0205 - 0216	School
8	Magway Region, Pakokku District, Pakokku Township					
19	No (15) (W)	14549	Urban	12	0217 - 0228	village heads house
20	Shin Ma Kan (VT)	1453	Rural	12	0229 - 0240	village heads office
21	Shar Du (VT)	2374	Rural	12	0241 - 0252	Pagoda
22	Lel Yar (VT)	3875	Rural	12	0253 - 0264	village heads house
Shan						
9	Shan State, Taunggyi District, Taunggyi Township					
Town	Taunggyi Town	168393				
23	Min Ga Lar U (W)	6397	Urban	12	0265 - 0276	Pagoda
Town	Aye Thar Yar Town	56555				
24	No (2) (W)	2092	Urban	12	0277 - 0288	village heads office
25	No (3) (W)	4038	Urban	12	0289 - 0300	village heads house
26	Taung Lay Lone (VT)	11197	Rural	12	0301 - 0312	School
27	Kun Long (VT)	10996	Rural	12	0313 - 0324	School
28	Kyauk Ni (VT)	6350	Rural	12	0325 - 0336	village heads house

No.	State/Divisions	Popula- tion	Locale	Sample Size	Questionnaire number	Starting Point
	District, Township, Town Ward (W) or Village (VT)					
10	Shan State, Taunggyi District, Nyaungshwe Township					
29	Lin Kin (VT)	4822	Rural	12	0337 - 0348	village heads office
30	Ti Law Sa Khan Gyi (VT)	13770	Rural	12	0349 - 0360	village heads house
31	Nawng Taw (VT)	7969	Rural	12	0361 - 0372	village heads house
32	Kyauk Taing (VT)	3037	Rural	12	0373 - 0384	School
33	Kyay Paw Hkon (VT)	7002	Rural	12	0385 - 0396	village heads office
11	Shan State, Loilem District, Panglong (Sub-Township)					
34	Nar Tit (VT)	5619	Rural	12	0397 - 0408	School
12	Shan State, Lashio District, Mineye Township					
35	Ho Ya Ywar Ma (VT)	2541	Rural	12	0409 - 0420	village heads office
Ayayawaddy						
13	Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District, Kyaungon Township					
36	Shan (VT)	2312	Rural	12	0421 - 0432	village heads house
37	Oe Bo (VT)	3966	Rural	12	0433 - 0444	Pagoda
14	Ayeyawady Region, Patheingyi District, Kyaukse Township					
38	No (1) (W)	1719	Urban	12	0445 - 0456	village heads house
39	Za Yat Seik (VT)	4442	Rural	12	0457 - 0468	School
40	Tha Pyay Ngu (VT)	2273	Rural	12	0469 - 0480	village heads office
41	Kan Su (VT)	2201	Rural	12	0481 - 0492	Pagoda
15	Ayeyawady Region, Thabeikkyin District, Daydaye Township					
42	Kone Tan Ka Lay (VT)	1042	Rural	12	0493 - 0504	School
43	Ta Mawt Gyi (VT)	2426	Rural	12	0505 - 0516	Pagoda
16	Ayeyawady Region, Hinthada District, Myanaung Township					
44	No (4) (W)	5066	Urban	12	0517 - 0528	village heads office
45	Tha Pyay Kone (1) (VT)	1542	Rural	12	0529 - 0540	village heads house
46	Kyet Thun Khin (VT)	2517	Rural	12	0541 - 0552	village heads office
47	Htein Thay Gyi (VT)	2321	Rural	12	0553 - 0564	village heads office
17	Ayeyawady Region, Hinthada District, Laymyethna Township					
48	Ka Nyin Taing (VT)	3428	Rural	12	0565 - 0576	School
Bago						
18	Bago Region, Bago District, Nyaunglebin Township					
49	Myo Ma /No (4) (W)	6817	Urban	12	0577 - 0588	Pagoda
50	Kyan Bo (VT)	2757	Rural	12	0589 - 0600	Pagoda
51	Thaung Gyi (VT)	3924	Rural	12	0601 - 0612	village heads office
19	Bago Region, Toungoo District, Yaedashe Township					
52	Kyan Tha Nwe (VT)	5945	Rural	12	0613 - 0624	Pagoda
53	Thaing Wa (VT)	5443	Rural	12	0625 - 0636	village heads office
20	Bago Region, Toungoo District, Pyu Township					
54	Yone (W)	864	Urban	12	0637 - 0648	village heads house
55	Tha Min Kwin (VT)	2387	Rural	12	0649 - 0660	School
56	Tha Yet Kone (VT)	571	Rural	12	0661 - 0672	Pagoda
57	Mya Pa Goe (VT)	5550	Rural	12	0673 - 0684	village heads office
21	Bago Region, Pyaw District, Shwedaung Township					
58	Kyaung Kone (VT)	1760	Rural	12	0685 - 0696	School

	State/Divisions					
No.	District, Township, Town	Popula- tion	Locale	Sample Size	Questionnaire number	Starting Point
	Ward (W) or Village (VT)					
Yangon						
22	Yangon Region, North District, Insein Township					
59	Zay Kone (East) (W)	9327	Urban	12	0697 - 0708	Pagoda
60	Ywar Ma (East) (W)	16376	Urban	12	0709 - 0720	village heads house
61	Hpawt Kan (W)	23992	Urban	12	0721 - 0732	Pagoda
23	Yangon Region, North District, Hlegu Township					
62	Za Yat Kwin (VT)	10439	Rural	12	0733 - 0744	village heads office
63	Thu Ngeit Chaung (VT)	5351	Rural	12	0745 - 0756	Pagoda
64	Shan Te Gyi (Upper) (VT)	3647	Rural	12	0757 - 0768	School
65	Moke Soe Nyaung Pin (VT)	2201	Rural	12	0769 - 0780	village heads house
24	Yangon Region, North District, Shwepyitha Township					
66	No (7) (W)	8153	Urban	12	0781 - 0792	village heads office
67	No (9) (W)	18690	Urban	12	0793 - 0804	village heads house
68	No (10) (W)	27053	Urban	12	0805 - 0816	Pagoda
69	Kyaung Kone (VT)	6809	Rural	12	0817 - 0828	village heads house
25	Yangon Region, East District, Dagon Myothit (South) Township					
70	No (18) (W)	18440	Urban	12	0829 - 0840	village heads office
71	No (21) (W)	15872	Urban	12	0841 - 0852	School
72	No (70) (W)	18275	Urban	12	0853 - 0864	Pagoda
26	Yangon Region, East District, Dagon Myothit (East) Township					
73	No (15) (W)	4216	Urban	12	0865 - 0876	village heads office
27	Yangon Region, West District, Dagon Township					
74	Pyay Lan (East) (W)	7959	Urban	12	0877 - 0888	village heads house
Sagaing						
28	Sagaing Region, Sagaing District, Sagaing Township					
75	Ni Lar (W)	1523	Urban	12	0889 - 0900	Pagoda
76	Shwe Min Wun (W)	8276	Urban	12	0901 - 0912	village heads office
77	Tin Teik (VT)	5682	Rural	12	0913 - 0924	School
78	Sa Kyin (VT)	1074	Rural	12	0925 - 0936	village heads office
79	Taung Myo (VT)	965	Rural	12	0937 - 0948	village heads house
80	Thar Zin (VT)	3581	Rural	12	0949 - 0960	School
29	Sagaing Region, Shwebo District, Depayin Township					
81	Ma Gyi Zauk (VT)	1212	Rural	12	0961 - 0972	village heads office
82	Su Tat (VT)	5187	Rural	12	0973 - 0984	village heads house
83	In Kyin Pin (VT)	1751	Rural	12	0985 - 0996	village heads office
30	Sagaing Region, Tamu District, Myothit Sub-Township					
84	Ban Du La (VT)	2936	Rural	12	0997 - 1008	Pagoda
31	Sagaing Region, Mawlaik District, Phaungpyin Township					
85	Yae Auk Taung (VT)	2797	Rural	12	1009 - 1020	School
86	Kauk Sar (VT)	899	Rural	12	1021 - 1032	village heads house
Kayin						
32	Kayin State, Hpa-an District, Hlaingbwe Township					
87	(Ka Gyi) (W)	4432	Urban	12	1033 - 1044	School
88	Kun Bi (VT)	4795	Rural	12	1045 - 1056	village heads house
89	Nwet Pyin Nyar (VT)	1943	Rural	12	1057 - 1068	Pagoda

No.	State/Divisions	Popula- tion	Locale	Sample Size	Questionnaire number	Starting Point
	District, Township, Town Ward (W) or Village (VT)					
Mon						
33	Mon State, Mawlamyine District, Mawlamyine Township					
90	Mu Pon (W)	11165	Urban	12	1069 - 1080	village heads office
91	Kawt Kha Mei (VT)	3543	Rural	12	1081 - 1092	School
34	Mon State, Thaton District, Kyaikto Township					
92	Kin Mun Chaung (VT)	20647	Rural	12	1093 - 1104	village heads office
93	Bo Yar Gyi (VT)	3553	Rural	12	1105 - 1116	School
Rakhine						
35	Rakhine State, Sittway District, Pauktaw Township					
94	Ah Nauk Paing (W)	3444	Urban	12	1117 - 1128	village heads office
95	Thit Poke (VT)	2030	Rural	12	1129 - 1140	School
96	Let Pan Pyar (VT)	3336	Rural	12	1141 - 1152	village heads house
97	Sin Tet Maw (VT)	8136	Rural	12	1153 - 1164	School
36	Rakhine State, Thandwe District, GwaTownship					
98	Ya Haing Ku Toet (VT)	5197	Rural	12	1165 - 1176	village heads office
Nay Pyi Taw						
37	Nay Pyi Taw (Council), Dekkhina District, Lewe Township					
99	No (4) (W)	2903	Urban	12	1177 - 1188	School
100	Thit Poke Pin (VT)	10017	Rural	12	1189 - 1200	village heads house

Annex A.

TABLE 1. TOTAL Population by Region and by Locale & Sex

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
UNION	50,279,900	24,228,714	26,051,186	14,877,943	7,114,224	7,763,719	35,401,957	17,114,490	18,287,467
Included States and divisions									
1 MANDALAY	6,165,723	2,928,367	3,237,356	2,143,436	1,033,433	1,110,003	4,022,287	1,894,934	2,127,353
2 MAGWAY	3,917,055	1,813,974	2,103,081	588,031	270,624	317,407	3,329,024	1,543,350	1,785,674
3 SHAN	5,824,432	2,910,710	2,913,722	1,395,847	692,453	703,394	4,428,585	2,218,257	2,210,328
4 AYEYAWADY	6,184,829	3,009,808	3,175,021	872,600	412,693	459,907	5,312,229	2,597,115	2,715,114
5 BAGO	4,867,373	2,322,338	2,545,035	1,072,336	501,157	571,179	3,795,037	1,821,181	1,973,856
6 YANGON	7,360,703	3,516,403	3,844,300	5,160,512	2,441,229	2,719,283	2,200,191	1,075,174	1,125,017
7 SAGAING	5,325,347	2,516,949	2,808,398	911,335	430,408	480,927	4,414,012	2,086,541	2,327,471
8 KAYIN	1,504,326	739,127	765,199	329,166	163,280	165,886	1,175,160	575,847	599,313
9 MON	2,054,393	987,392	1,067,001	572,189	273,561	298,628	1,482,204	713,831	768,373
10 RAKHINE	2,098,807	989,702	1,109,105	354,288	166,857	187,431	1,744,519	822,845	921,674
11 MAY PYI TAW	1,160,242	565,155	595,087	375,189	183,027	192,162	785,053	382,128	402,925
Pre- Excluded States and Division									
12 KACHIN	1,642,841	855,353	787,488	592,368	297,643	294,725	1,050,473	557,710	492,763
13 THANYINTHARYI	1,408,401	700,619	707,782	338,419	164,982	173,437	1,069,982	535,637	534,345
14 KAYAH	286,627	143,213	143,414	72,418	35,679	36,739	214,209	107,534	106,675
15 CHIN	478,801	229,604	249,197	99,809	47,198	52,611	378,992	182,406	196,586

Table 1. above shows that the total population of the Myanmar is over 50.3 Million.

TABLE 2. Population Distribution of ADULTS (18 years old and above) by State and Division and by Locale & Sex (Target Population)

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
UNION	33,126,117	15,962,705	17,163,412	9,802,097	4,687,094	5,115,003	23,324,020	11,275,611	12,048,408
Included States and divisions									
1 MANDALAY	4,062,189	1,929,308	2,132,881	1,412,169	680,861	731,308	2,650,020	1,248,447	1,401,573
2 MAGWAY	2,580,690	1,195,108	1,385,582	387,415	178,296	209,119	2,193,275	1,016,812	1,176,463
3 SHAN	3,837,335	1,917,675	1,919,660	919,632	456,212	463,420	2,917,703	1,461,464	1,456,240
4 AYEYAWADY	4,074,777	1,982,964	2,091,812	574,899	271,896	303,002	3,499,878	1,711,068	1,788,810
5 BAGO	3,206,792	1,530,036	1,676,756	706,492	330,179	376,312	2,500,300	1,199,856	1,300,444
6 YANGON	4,849,483	2,316,727	2,532,756	3,399,922	1,608,365	1,791,557	1,449,561	708,361	741,200
7 SAGAING	3,508,521	1,658,252	1,850,269	600,419	283,568	316,851	2,908,102	1,374,685	1,533,417
8 KAYIN	991,101	486,962	504,139	216,866	107,574	109,291	774,236	379,388	394,848
9 MON	1,353,504	650,528	702,977	376,978	180,231	196,746	976,527	470,296	506,230
10 RAKHINE	1,382,766	652,050	730,716	233,417	109,931	123,486	1,149,349	542,118	607,230
11 MAY PYI TAW	764,407	372,343	392,064	247,187	120,584	126,603	517,220	251,759	265,461
	30,611,565								
Pre- Excluded States and Division									
12 KACHIN	1,082,360	563,536	518,824	390,272	196,097	194,175	692,088	367,438	324,649
13 THANYINTHARYI	927,903	461,592	466,311	222,962	108,696	114,266	704,941	352,896	352,045
14 KAYAH	188,840	94,354	94,486	47,711	23,507	24,205	141,128	70,847	70,281
15 CHIN	315,450	151,271	164,180	65,758	31,096	34,662	249,693	120,175	129,518
	2,514,553								

Table 2 above shows that the total population size of our target respondents – adults 18 years old above, is over 33.1 million.