

Myanmar Agricultural Performance Survey Round Eight

Note on Sample Characteristics and Weighting

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Introduction

The Myanmar Agricultural Performance Survey (MAPS) is a nationally and sub-nationally representative phone survey that collects bi-annual data on agricultural indicators, including crop production and sales, input use, crop marketing, farm and livestock assets, and farm services. MAPS is a sub-sample of the Myanmar Household Welfare Survey (MHWS), a nationally and sub-nationally representative phone survey that collects bi-annual data on household and individual welfare indicators, including poverty, food security, dietary quality, subjective wellbeing, and coping strategies. This note covers the eighth round of MAPS. Rounds 1, 3, 5, and 8 were conducted between January and March of 2022 and 2026 and collect recall data on monsoon production. Rounds 2, 4, 6, and 7 were conducted between June and October of 2022 and 2025 and collect recall data on dry season production (post/pre-monsoon season).

In this note, we provide details on the data collection and sample characteristics of the eighth-round of MAPS. First, we briefly describe the modules present in MAPS data. Second, we discuss the household sampling design of MHWS and each MAPS round and the differences between the datasets. Third, we discuss the calculation of weights for MAPS and provide descriptives of the weighted sample. Most comparisons throughout the paper are between MAPS round 5 and MAPS round 8 because both surveys were carried out for the monsoon season.

MAPS Modules

MAPS Round 8 consists of 12 modules (A-J) that are included in the publicly available dataset and unique by household ID (hhid). Modules A, B, and J are introductory and closing modules that include information on the call and confirmation of demographic information. The remaining modules provide data on farmer demographics and agricultural production and marketing.

Module C covers background and demographic information, including farmer demographics, plot sizes, and crops grown. Module D provides data on rice production and sales on the largest plot for monsoon 2024 and 2025, including rice variety, amounts produced and sold, and farmgate prices. Module E contains similar information to Module D but pertains to pulses and oilseeds.

Module F covers farm input use, including purchased inputs, mechanization, labor, and the effects of natural shocks. Module G presents data on crop marketing, and Module H provides data on farm and livestock assets. Module I covers farm services, including agricultural extension, credit, mobility issues in the community, travel times to access services, contract farming, and crop residues. Module L covers agricultural land sales, purchases, and confiscation.

Data collection and Sample Design of MAPS

MAPS uses CATI (computer-assisted telephone interviewing) to collect representative data across all states and regions of Myanmar. Interviews for the eighth round took place between January 2026 and March 2026. Most households were selected based on their participation in MHWS and their status as a farming household. In this round, to meet sample targets, we also had to include farmers who did not participate in MHWS. Table 1 shows the timelines for MAPS Rounds 1 to 8. Each Round asks interviewees about the most recent season as well as recall information from the season one year prior. MAPS Round 8 compares agricultural production in monsoon 2024 (recall) and monsoon 2025 (current).

Table 1. Timeline of MAPS survey implementation

Round	Interviews Conducted	Study Period
1	February - March 2022	Monsoon 2020
		Monsoon 2021
2	August - September 2022	Dry (post/pre-monsoon) 2021
		Dry (post/pre-monsoon) 2022
3	January - March 2023	Monsoon 2021
	
4	June – July 2023	Dry (post/pre-monsoon) 2022
		Dry (post/pre-monsoon) 2023
5	January – March 2024	Monsoon 2022
		Monsoon 2023
6	July - September 2024	Dry (post/pre-monsoon) 2023
		Dry (post/pre-monsoon) 2024
7	August-October 2025	Dry (post/pre-monsoon) 2024
		Dry (post/pre-monsoon) 2025
8	January - March 2026	Monsoon 2024
		Monsoon 2025

MAPS and MHWS are conducted in collaboration with Myanmar Survey Research (MSR), a private survey research company based in Myanmar. To obtain a randomized nationally representative sample for MHWS, a master database was constructed in which all phone numbers were stratified at the township level, so that the amount of phone numbers in each township was proportional to the population size of each township (from the 2014 Census) (DoP, 2015). Then households were selected randomly to be called in each township. We chose to randomly sample at the township level to minimize oversampling of well-connected and/or wealthier townships. Finally, to ensure that women, famers, less educated, and more remote individuals were not under sampled, minimum quotas by state were set for women (half of all respondents), rural location, farming livelihood, and education level.

MAPS Round 8 drew its sample from MHWS Round 9, supplemented by participants from previous MAPS rounds, until 4,553 respondents were reached. An overview of MHWS and MAPS farm targets and Round 8 sample sizes by State/Region can be found in Table 2. MHWS Round 9 achieved approximately 90 percent of the farm targets overall, but fell short in several states and regions, particularly Rakhine, Kayah, Kachin, and Chin. In Rakhine, only 5 percent of the farm target was reached, while Kayah and Kachin achieved around 10 percent and Chin achieved 45 percent. As a result, the MAPS Round 8 sample drawn from MHWS Round 9 was considerably smaller than expected, necessitating additional respondents from previous MAPS rounds or new additions to the sample.

Table 2. MHWS and MAPS Target Sample Sizes and Sample Sizes for Farmers by State/Region

	MHWS Target Farm Sample Size	MHWS Round 9 Farm Sample	MAPS Round 8 Farm Sample	MAPS Round 8 Sample from MHWS Round 9	MAPS Round 8 Sample from Previous MAPS Rounds plus added households
Ayeyarwady	723	858	727	621	106
Bago	557	630	518	432	86
Chin	158	72	91	24	67
Kachin	175	20	54	10	44
Kayah	144	15	50	9	41
Kayin	187	106	108	85	23
Magway	506	626	499	455	44
Mandalay	629	611	512	440	72
Mon	194	164	171	137	34
Nay Pyi Taw	86	109	101	84	17
Rakhine	240	11	100	10	90
Sagaing	834	759	618	553	65
Shan	1,057	877	705	562	143
Tanintharyi	158	122	153	64	89
Yangon	238	252	146	144	2
National	5,887	5232	4553	3630	923

Source: Authors' calculations from MAPS data.

The MAPS Round 8 sample had 4,553 combined respondents from MHWS Round 9 and previous MAPS Rounds. Of the 4,553 respondents, 921 had not previously participated in any round of MAPS, including 643 who had participated in MHWS (Appendix Table 1) and 278 who were new to both surveys (Appendix Table 2). These new respondents were primarily recruited from areas, including Chin, Kachin, Rakhine, and Tanintharyi, where conflict has heavily affected survey coverage. To address small samples in these areas, new households were recruited through the MSR panel, personal local contacts, and snowball sampling techniques. Sample sizes in other states and regions within the same agro-ecological zones were also increased to compensate for expected lower samples in conflict-affected areas. Among households contacted, the response rate was 34 percent, with 697 households refusing to be interviewed.

The percentage of the sample coming from each state has changed over the course of the eight MAPS Rounds (Table 3). Since Round 1, the sample size in Ayeyarwady has increased substantially. While Kayah, Chin, Kachin, and Rakhine have larger samples than in Round 7, they remain below targets and Round 5 sample sizes. Compared with Round 7, the proportion of households in Sagaing declined, likely reflecting the significant conflict and violence in the region during data collection.

Table 3. MAPS Round 1, Round 5, Round 7, and Round 8 Response Rates by State/Region

State/ Region	Round 1 Farmers	Round 1 Percent of Sample (%)	Round 5 Farmers	Round 5 Percent of Sam- ple (%)	Round 7 Farmers	Round 7 Percent of Sam- ple (%)	Round 8 Farmers	Round 8 Percent of Sam- ple (%)
Ayeyarwady	471	12	636	14	815	17	727	16
Bago	433	11	481	10	606	13	518	11 *
Chin	47	1	132	3	56	1 ***	91	2 ***
Kachin	108	3	148	3	17	0	54	1 ***
Kayah	46	1	39	1 ***	29	1	50	1 ***
Kayin	114	3	107	2	110	2	108	2
Magway	421	11	475	10	580	12	499	11
Mandalay	497	13	563	12 **	579	12	512	11
Mon	124	3	141	3	177	4	171	4
Nay Pyi Taw	77	2	82	2	113	2	101	2
Rakhine	158	4	68	1 ***	20	0 ***	100	2 ***
Sagaing	616	16	750	16 *	725	15	618	14 *
Shan	551	14	684	15 **	661	14 *	705	15 **
Tanintharyi	77	2	136	3	136	3	153	3
Yangon	151	4	169	4	221	5	146	3 ***
National	3891	100	4611	100	4845	100	4553	100

Source: Authors' calculations from MAPS data.

Table 4 presents the number of households retained in the MAPS panel. Because MAPS samples first from the most recent MHWS round and then from previous MAPS rounds, panel retention is not the primary focus; rather, this approach sacrifices panel retention to ensure effective comparisons with MHWS variables. As a result, the retention rate from MAPS Round 7 was only 24 percent. Rakhine had the lowest retention rate at 2 percent, followed by Kachin at 3 percent, Chin at 5 percent, and Kayah at 6 percent — all heavily conflict-affected areas. Nay Pyi Taw, Ayeyarwady, and Magway had the highest retention rates at 38 percent and 32 percent, respectively, though these were considerably lower than in previous rounds. A total of 356 households have been present in every round of MAPS, and 690 households from Round 1 were present in Round 8 (Appendix Table 3). Magway has the highest number of retained households across the full MAPS panel at 73. No households from Kayah, Kachin, Chin, or Rakhine remained in the panel across all rounds, reflecting the challenges of maintaining participation in conflict-affected areas.

Table 4. MAPS Panel Retention

State/ Region	Panel Re- spondents (Round 1 – Round 8)	Panel Re- spondents (Round 7, Round 8)	Panel Re- spondents (Round 5, Round 8)	Percent Retained from Round 1 (%)	Percent Retained from Round 5 (%)	Percent Retained from Round 7 (%)
Ayeyarwady	57	574	271	3	15	32
Bago	52	438	217	4	15	30
Chin	0	19	5	0	1	5
Kachin	0	10	4	0	1	3

Kayah	0	15	6	0	3	6
Kayin	6	87	35	1	9	22
Magway	73	398	215	6	17	32
Mandalay	45	422	211	3	15	29
Mon	3	136	62	1	14	30
Nay Pyi Taw	19	86	51	8	23	38
Rakhine	0	12	4	0	1	2
Sagaing	40	526	215	2	10	25
Shan	39	438	248	2	12	20
Tanintharyi	5	77	48	1	11	18
Yangon	17	106	53	3	9	19
National	356	3344	1645	3	12	24

Source: Authors' calculations from MAPS data.

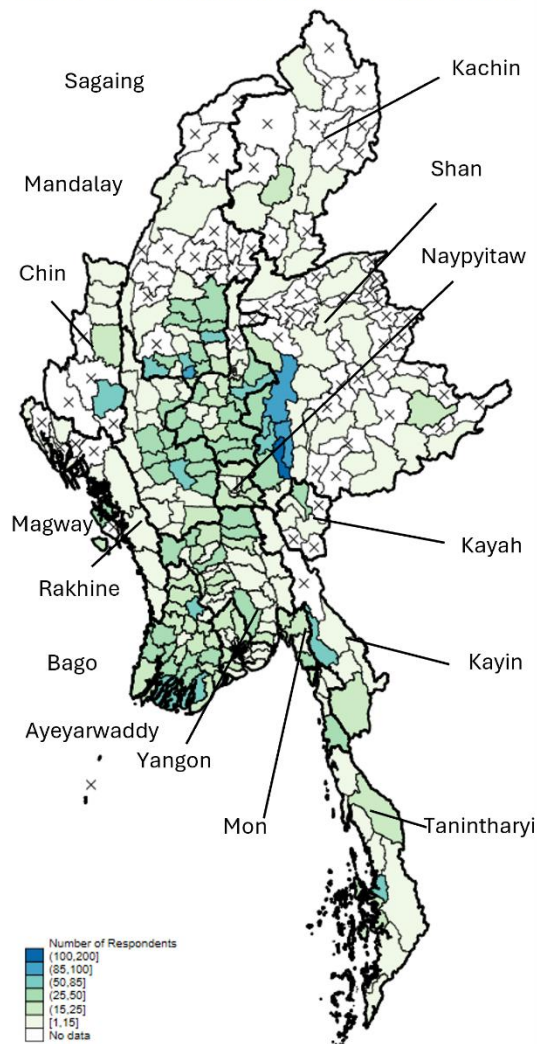
Figure 1 is a map of respondents in MAPS Round 8 by state/region and Figure 2 is a map of conflict events that occurred during data collection. Ninety-one of the 330 Myanmar townships do not appear in MAPS Round 8 (Appendix Table 4). Out of the 91 townships not enumerated, 27 townships were not enumerated in any MAPS Round (Appendix Table 5). Five townships in Shan (North) — Hopang, Matman, Mongmao, Narphan, Pangsang, and Pangwaun — fall within the Wa Self-Administered Zone (Wa SAZ), where enumeration is not legally permitted and have therefore been excluded from all rounds. The remaining 21 never-enumerated townships include six remote, sparsely populated townships in Kachin (Injangyang, Khaunglanhpu, Machanbaw, Nawngmun, Sumprabum, and Tsawlaw), four Shan (South) townships (Kyethi, Laihka, Mawkmai, and Monghsu) and two Shan (East) townships (Mongping and Mongyawng) excluded due to conflict, one Shan (North) township (Konkyan) within the restricted Kokang zone, one further Shan (North) township (Mongyai) affected by conflict, Wuntho in Sagaing where communications were cut off by conflict, and six Yangon townships with minimal farming populations.

In Round 8, an additional 64 townships that had been enumerated in at least one previous round were not covered (Appendix Table 4). The largest gap was in Sagaing, where 14 townships could not be reached due to widespread conflict. Shan (North) had 9 previously enumerated townships not covered, again driven by conflict and access restrictions. Rakhine saw 5 townships go uncovered — Buthidaung, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Ponnagyun, and Ramree — all heavily conflict-affected. In Kachin, five additional townships were not enumerated in Round 8. Chipwi could not be reached due to its very low population. The remaining four — Hpakant, Momauk, Shwegu, and Tanai — were active conflict zones where phone service, internet, and electricity were almost entirely cut off. In Chin, Matupi, Paletwa, and Thantlang were similarly unreachable due to severe and prolonged conflict-related disruptions to communications infrastructure, while Kanpetlet could not be reached due to its very low population. In Kayah, Hpasawng, Mese, and Shadaw could not be reached due to conflict intensity combined with their very low populations. In Shan (East), Monghpyak, Mongla, and Mongyang could not be covered as conflict cut off phone and electricity networks across all three townships. In Mandalay, both Mogoke and Singu were unreachable as conflict severed reliable communications. Langkho and Mongnai in Shan (South) and Hpapun in Kayin were not enumerated due to similar conflict-related communications disruptions. It is worth noting that where enumeration was achieved in similarly conflict-affected areas, it typically depended on brief periods when communications infrastructure was temporarily restored. The 16 Yangon townships not covered were almost entirely urban and home to very few farming households, making their exclusion inconsequential for the agricultural representativeness of MAPS.

Round 8 successfully added 13 townships that were not included in Round 7, spanning Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Rakhine, Shan (South), and Yangon. While the Yangon additions are less critical for agricultural representativeness given the region's small farming population, the reintegration of townships in Rakhine, Chin, Kachin, and Kayah is particularly significant. Townships such as Maungdaw, Rathedaung, and Myebon extend coverage into isolated and conflict-affected parts of Rakhine, while Tonzang in Chin, Bhamo and Waingmaw in Kachin, and Hpruso in Kayah restore sample in areas that are both geographically remote and heavily affected by conflict. The ability to reach these townships in Round 8 is important for the representativeness of MAPS, providing coverage in some of the most challenging survey environments in the country.

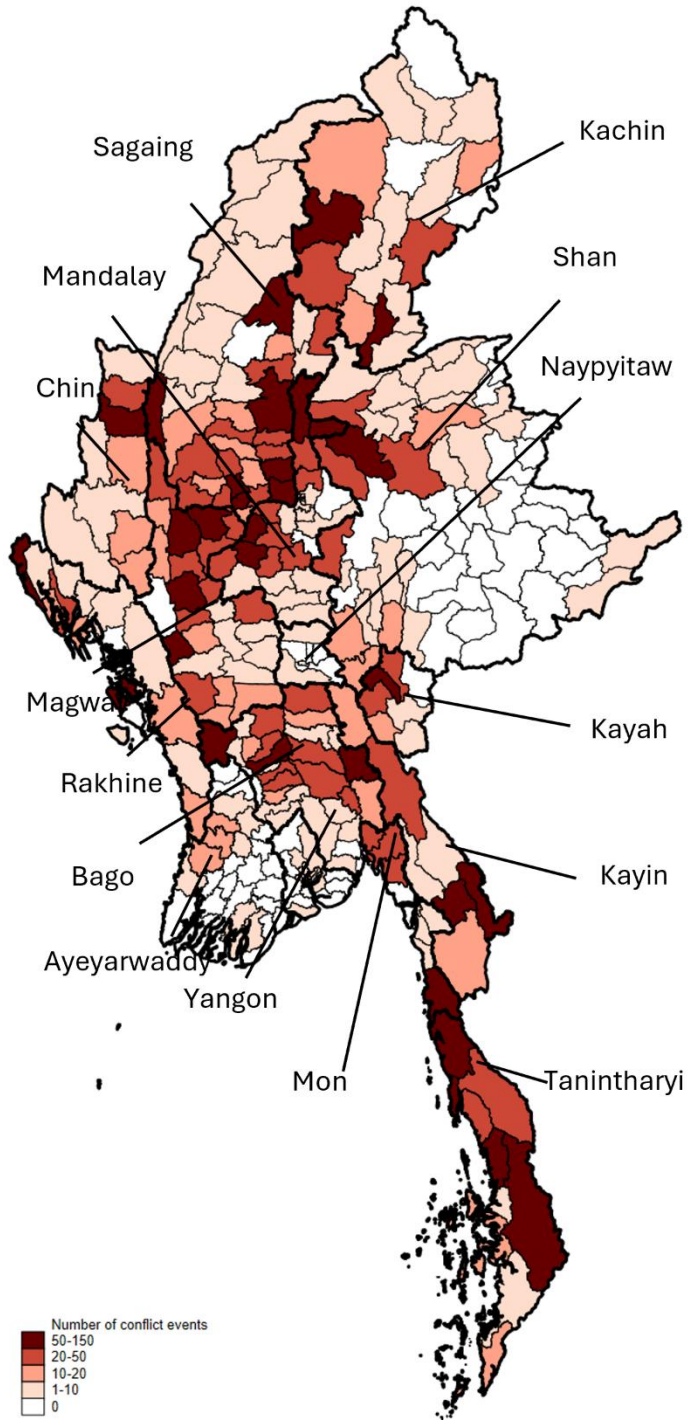
Figure 1. Interviews Conducted in the Eighth Round of MAPS, by Township

Number of respondents interviewed at township level



Source: MAPS Round 8
 Note: x means no data for those townships

Figure 2. All ACLED Events During the Eighth Round of MAPS data collection, by Township



Sample Weights

To ensure that the sample is representative of farmers at the national and agro-ecological zone level we developed farm-level weights.¹ First, farm households were adjusted for oversampling in each state/region by ensuring that the percentage of farm households was equivalent to the percentage of farm households found in MLCS (CSO 2017). Second, to adjust for oversampling of more educated respondents, households were reweighted based on the share of adults with low education in each state/region in MLCS. Finally, to minimize selection bias of wealthier households, we used the maximum entropy approach and added constraints for agricultural land owned.

Table 5 shows the difference in the national dispersion of farming households between MLCS 2017, MHWS Round 9, MAPS Round 5, and MAPS Round 8 after weighting. There are no significant differences between samples and no changes between MAPS Round 5 and Round 8 except for Mon, which has a slightly lower sample in MAPS Round 8. Shan has the largest share of farming households at 19 percent, followed by Sagaing and Ayeyarwady, while Kachin and Kayah hold only 1 percent of the national farming households.

Table 5. Dispersion of Farming Households, MLCS, MHWS, and MAPS

State/ Region	MLCS 2017 Farming Households (%)	MHWS Round 9 Farming Households (%)	MAPS Round 5 Farming Households (%)	MAPS Round 8 Farming Households (%)
Ayeyarwady	14	15	14	14
Bago	11	12	11	11
Chin	1	1	1	1
Kachin	3	1	2	3
Kayah	1	1	0	1
Kayin	3	3	3	3
Magway	9	10	9	9
Mandalay	11	12	11	11
Mon	3	3	4	3**
Nay Pyi Taw	2	2	2	2
Rakhine	6	2	4	6
Sagaing	14	15	14	14
Shan	19	16	19	19
Tanintharyi	2	2	3	2
Yangon	3	4	3	3

Note: Asterisks show significance between Round 5 and Round 8 at p-values * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Source: Authors' calculations from MAPS data.

Table 6 highlights the differences between the MAPS Round 5 sample and the MAPS Round 8 sample after weighting. The percentage of rural households in the sample is consistent from Round 5 to Round 8. The percentage of female respondents in the sample is identical between Round 5 and Round 8 other than in Kayin, where there was a noticeable increase in female farm managers. The sample age changed

¹ In round 6, we changed our weighting strategy to be representative at the agro-ecological zone level instead of at the state/region level. This is because we had very limited sample in Kachin and Kayah. While most of our weighting strategy remained identical, we did not add the final extra step of ensuring that the percentage of farmers in each state region was identical to the portion in MLCS. Instead, we required these percentages to be identical by agro-ecological zone.

significantly between Round 5 and Round 8, with most farm managers aging, but it is possible that this is because the data was collected two years later. This age gap occurred in Bago, Magway, Sagaing, and Mon which all have significantly older farmers in Round 8 compared with in Round 5.

Table 6. MAPS Rural/Urban, Female, and Age Demographic Makeup

State/ Region	MAPS Round 5 Rural (%)	MAPS Round 8 Rural (%)	MAPS Round 5 Female (%)	MAPS Round 8 Female (%)	MAPS Round 5 Age	MAPS Round 8 Age
Ayeyarwady	97%	97%	17%	19%	48.0	49.0
Bago	93%	94%	19%	22%	48.9	51.1 **
Chin	82%	81%	21%	31%	44.0	41.0
Kachin	77%	61%	30%	30%	46.9	47.4
Kayah	81%	76%	30%	39%	47.1	47.7
Kayin	91%	86%	13%	23% *	48.5	48.2
Magway	96%	97%	19%	24%	47.7	49.8 **
Mandalay	95%	94%	20%	23%	48.8	48.5
Mon	87%	89%	27%	27%	51.2	54.1 *
Nay Pyi Taw	91%	93%	27%	28%	50.7	52.3
Rakhine	90%	80%	28%	40%	48.9	47.9
Sagaing	94%	95%	17%	19%	46.4	48.1 **
Shan	92%	95%	26%	25%	45.3	45.6
Tanintharyi	91%	86%	20%	33%	48.0	46.9
Yangon	92%	86%	13%	21%	49.2	49.4
National	93%	93%	21%	24% **	47.6	48.4 ***

Note: Asterisks show significance at p-values * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Source: Authors' calculations from MAPS data.

Table 7 compares the unweighted and weighted sample for households with low-educated adults in MAPS Round 5 and MAPS Round 8. In the unweighted sample, the percentage of lower educated farmers is 42 percent in Round 5 and 35 percent in Round 8. This is an underestimate of low-education households due to the difficulties of sampling this group. After weighting, low education rises to 68 percent of households in Rounds 5 and 66 percent in Round 8. After weighting, the proportion of low-education households differs significantly between rounds only in Chin and Mon. Compared with Round 5, Chin shows a notably smaller proportion of low-education households in Round 8, while Mon shows a notably larger proportion.

Table 7. Percent of Low-educated and Farming Households, Unweighted and Weighted, MAPS Round 5 & Round 8

State/Region	Unweighted		Weighted	
	MAPS Round 5 Percent Lower-Educated (%)	MAPS Round 8 Percent Lower-Educated (%)	MAPS Round 5 Percent Lower-Educated (%)	MAPS Round 8 Percent Lower-Educated (%)
Ayeyarwady	41%	34% ***	67%	66%
Bago	35%	34%	67%	68%
Chin	19%	16%	64%	38% ***
Kachin	37%	24% *	60%	46%
Kayah	21%	28%	57%	60%
Kayin	43%	31% *	76%	69%
Magway	48%	43%	65%	67%
Mandalay	47%	42% *	61%	62%
Mon	41%	35%	67%	76% *
Nay Pyi Taw	45%	29% **	65%	53%
Rakhine	29%	19%	68%	63%
Sagaing	40%	38%	65%	62%
Shan	51%	36% ***	78%	77%
Tanintharyi	32%	25%	68%	65%
Yangon	36%	25% *	58%	51%
National	42%	35% ***	68%	66%

Note: Asterisks show significance at p-values * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Note: Statistical comparison is between weighted values.

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS and MAPS.

Table 8 shows the difference in the amount of agricultural land owned between MAPS Round 5 and MAPS Round 8 respondents, before and after weighting. In Rounds 5 and 8, MAPS oversamples households with more than 7.5 acres and under samples landless households. In Round 8, the weighting process brings down the number of large farms by 7 percentage points and brings up the number of landless farmers by 9 percentage points. Before weighting and after weighting there are no statistical differences between the Round 5 and Round 8 sample.

Table 8. Difference in Owned Agricultural Land between MAPS Round 5 and Round 8

Agricultural Acreage	MAPS Round 5 Un-weighted (%)	MAPS Round 8 Un-weighted (%)	MAPS Round 5 Weighted (%)	MAPS Round 8 Weighted (%)
0 Acres	5	5	15	14
0 to 2 Acres	21	21	23	22
2 to 4 Acres	19	18	18	19
4 to 7.5 Acres	23	23	20	20
More than 7.5 Acres	31	32	25	25

Source: Authors.

Note: Asterisks show significance at p-values * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Note: Statistical comparison is between weighted values.

Table 9 shows the average area cultivated by farmers and the percentage of farmers growing major crops during Round 5 and Round 8 after weighting. Farmers cultivated more land in Round 5, with an average of 5.70 acres in Round 5 and 6.13 acres in Round 8.

In Round 8, significantly fewer households grew rice and spices compared with Round 5, while more grew groundnut, sesame, fruits, green gram, other grains, other pulses and oilseeds, and other trees, though all changes are within 2 percentage points per crop. The proportion of farmers growing maize, pigeon pea, betel leaves, black gram, tubers and roots, nuts, ornamental flowers, and other crops remained unchanged across the two monsoon seasons.

Table 9. Difference in Crops Cultivated Between MAPS Round 5 and Round 8

	Unit	MAPS Round 5	MAPS Round 8
Total number of farmers	Number	4611	4,553
Area cultivated - acres	Mean	5.70	6.13 *
Crops grown			
Rice (%)	% of farmers	61%	58% **
Maize (%)	% of farmers	9%	9%
Groundnut (%)	% of farmers	9%	12% ***
Sesame (%)	% of farmers	8%	10% **
Green gram (%)	% of farmers	2%	2% **
Pigeon pea (%)	% of farmers	7%	7%
Betel leaves (%)	% of farmers	4%	4%
Black gram (%)	% of farmers	1%	2%
Other Grains (%)	% of farmers	3%	4% *
Other Pulse/ Oilseeds (%)	% of farmers	4%	4% *
Tubers/ Roots (%)	% of farmers	1%	1%
Fruits (%)	% of farmers	8%	10% **
Nuts (%)	% of farmers	1%	0%
Other Trees (%)	% of farmers	9%	10% *
Vegetables (%)	% of farmers	16%	16%
Ornamental Flowers (%)	% of farmers	1%	1%

Spices (%)	% of farmers	4%	3% **
Other Crops (%)	% of farmers	0%	0%

Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS. Comparisons are with Round 5.

Note: Asterisks show significance at p-values * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Conclusion

MAPS is a socioeconomic phone survey with the aim of being representative for farmers at the national and state/regional levels. However, because phone ownership and phone access are not universal, there may be underrepresentation of lower income, less educated, and more remote households. However, MHWS sets targets for each of these underrepresented groups to mitigate this issue as much as possible. MAPS benefits from the targets set by MHWS.

Due to power outages, disruptions to phone service, violence, and non-responses, it was difficult to reach some previously surveyed townships in Round 8, particularly in Rakhine, Kayah, Kachin, and Chin. Nonetheless, through the addition of new sample, MAPS Round 8 achieves a nearly identical dispersion at the state and region level as Round 5, and an identical dispersion for the farm sample as the targets derived from the MLCS. Further, the Round 8 sample is nearly identical to Round 5 in terms of the proportion rural, age, gender, education level, and land size distribution. MAPS Round 8 also retained 24 percent of respondents from Round 7 and 12 percent from Round 5. MAPS Round 8 is therefore representative at the national and agro-ecological level. By collecting high-frequency data on key agricultural indicators, MAPS is critical for understanding crop production and sales, input use, crop marketing, farm and livestock assets, and farm services across Myanmar.

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MAPSA, 2022. Phone surveillance, from scratch Novel sample design features of the nationally representative Myanmar Household Welfare Survey (MHWS), MAPSA Working Paper No. 16. Yangon.

Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Number of HH Interviewed for MAPS From Each MHWS Round

		MAPS Round 1	MAPS Round 2	MAPS Round 3	MAPS Round 4	MAPS Round 5	MAPS Round 6	MAPS Round 7	MAPS Round 8
MHWS Round	MHWS Round 1	3,891	365	115		63			
	MHWS Round 2		310	103		63			
	MHWS Round 3		4,346	256		37			
	MHWS Round 4			4,418	306	169	71	36	30
	MHWS Round 5				4,695	218	58	38	23
	MHWS Round 6					4,061	445	147	107
	MHWS Round 7						4,166	153	88
	MHWS Round 8							640	397
	MHWS Round 9						3,829	3,630	
	Extra Households								278
	Total	3,891	5,021	4,892	5,001	4,611	4,740	4,843	4,553

Appendix Table 2. New households enumerated in MAPS Round 8, by state/region

State	Number of households
Kachin	38
Kayah	27
Kayin	1
Chin	59
Tanintharyi	55
Bago	4
Magway	3
Mandalay	1
Mon	1
Rakhine	82

Yangon	2
Ayeyawady	4
Nay Pyi Taw	1
Total	278

Appendix Table 3. Number of Households Present Across MAPS Rounds

	MAPS Round 1	MAPS Round 2	MAPS Round 3	MAPS Round 4	MAPS Round 5	MAPS Round 6	MAPS Round 7	MAPS Round 8
Prior Maps Round	MAPS Round 1	2,791	1,951	1,547	1,368	1,081	832	690
	MAPS Round 2		3,294	2,595	2,180	1,755	1,338	1,094
	MAPS Round 3			3,281	2,573	2,143	1,619	1,306
	MAPS Round 4				2,994	2,554	1,911	1,524
	MAPS Round 5					2,746	2,028	1,645
	MAPS Round 6						2,770	2,203
	MAPS Round 7							3,344

Appendix Table 4. Townships Not Enumerated in MAPS Round 8

State	Township	Population Size	Number of Households	Comments
Chin	Kanpetlet	20726	3977	Low Population
Chin	Matupi	50520	10157	Conflict area
Chin	Paletwa	95265	19516	Conflict area
Chin	Thantlang	49949	9782	Conflict area
Kachin	Chipwi	19170	3306	Low Population
Kachin	Hpakant	169498	36632	Conflict area
Kachin	Injyangyang	1420	285	Low Population
Kachin	Khaunglanhpu	11635	1711	Low Population
Kachin	Machanbaw	8353	1719	Low Population
Kachin	Momauk	58651	12370	Conflict area
Kachin	Nawngmun	7025	1212	Low Population

Kachin	Shwegu	84607	16621	Conflict area
Kachin	Sumprabum	2405	479	Low Population
Kachin	Tanai	48781	8528	Conflict area
Kachin	Tsawlaw	6499	1073	Low Population
Kayah	Hpasawng	22823	4733	Low Population
Kayah	Mese	5608	1302	Low Population
Kayah	Shadaw	6550	1406	Low Population
Kayin	Hpapun	32719	6502	Conflict area
Mandalay	Mogoke	156953	35247	Conflict area
Mandalay	Singu	153877	34533	Conflict area
Rakhine	Buthidaung	52056	11264	Conflict area
Rakhine	Minbya	165769	36628	Conflict area
Rakhine	Mrauk-U	186551	41525	Conflict area
Rakhine	Ponnagyun	127640	25335	Conflict area
Rakhine	Ramree	95348	22418	Conflict area
Sagaing	Banmauk	102383	18868	Conflict area
Sagaing	Hkamti	37049	7361	Conflict area
Sagaing	Indaw	116826	23230	Conflict area
Sagaing	Kalewa	54744	11735	Conflict area
Sagaing	Kani	131237	29223	Conflict area
Sagaing	Katha	160711	31961	Conflict area
Sagaing	Kawlin	140228	31403	Conflict area
Sagaing	Lahe	53424	8932	Naga SAZ
Sagaing	Mawlaik	49782	10345	Conflict area
Sagaing	Nanyun	49820	7840	Naga SAZ
Sagaing	Paungbyin	110354	20246	Conflict area
Sagaing	Pinlebu	109289	21900	Conflict area
Sagaing	Tamu	111986	22591	Conflict area
Sagaing	Tigyaing	123429	26389	Conflict area
Sagaing	Wuntho	69442	14205	Conflict area
Shan (East)	Monghpyak	28235	6165	Conflict area
Shan (East)	Mongla	27691	5208	Conflict area
Shan (East)	Mongping	65886	13299	Conflict area
Shan (East)	Mongyang	102992	19404	Conflict area
Shan (East)	Mongyawng	75413	17196	Conflict area

Shan (North)	Hopang	59438	11216	Wa SAZ
Shan (North)	Hseni	54190	11779	Conflict area
Shan (North)	Konkyan	59565	9665	Kokang
Shan (North)	Kunlong	55355	10392	Conflict area
Shan (North)	Kyaukme	162297	38256	Conflict area
Shan (North)	Laukkaing	83860	15181	Kokang SAZ
Shan (North)	Manton	37254	7683	Pa Laung
Shan (North)	Matman	19050	3318	Wa SAZ
Shan (North)	Mongmao	69364	10445	Wa SAZ
Shan (North)	Mongmit	58848	13652	Conflict area
Shan (North)	Mongyai	56768	13328	Conflict area
Shan (North)	Namhkan	104198	21417	Conflict area
Shan (North)	Namhsan	66426	13685	Pa Laung SAZ
Shan (North)	Namtu	48460	11641	Conflict area
Shan (North)	Narphan	114724	16474	Wa SAZ
Shan (North)	Pangsang	88732	16457	Wa SAZ
Shan (North)	Pangwaun	96940	13969	Wa SAZ
Shan (South)	Kyethi	70623	14712	Conflict area
Shan (South)	Laihka	47336	8790	Conflict area
Shan (South)	Langkho	38344	9548	Conflict area
Shan (South)	Mawkmai	32281	7194	Conflict area
Shan (South)	Monghsu	68589	15867	Conflict area
Shan (South)	Mongnai	36747	8485	Conflict area
Yangon	Ahlon	48612	10943	Urban area
Yangon	Botahtaung	36661	8397	Urban area
Yangon	Cocokyun	1172	351	Low Population
Yangon	Dagon	20417	4608	Urban area
Yangon	Dagon Myothit (North)	200629	42704	Urban area
Yangon	Dagon Myothit (South)	358350	76984	Urban area
Yangon	Dawbon	72683	14409	Urban area
Yangon	Hlaing	147191	32837	Urban area
Yangon	Insein	278986	61676	Urban area
Yangon	Kamaryut	72697	16299	Urban area
Yangon	Kyauktada	25754	6120	Urban area
Yangon	Kyeemyindaing	106702	23062	Urban area

Yangon	Lanmadaw	36302	8599	Urban area
Yangon	Latha	18161	4473	Urban area
Yangon	Mingalartaungnyunt	126134	25918	Urban area
Yangon	Pabedan	31328	6563	Urban area
Yangon	Pazundaung	45347	10306	Urban area
Yangon	Sanchaung	87228	20635	Urban area
Yangon	Seikgyikanaungto	33251	7729	Urban area
Yangon	Tamwe	156340	35360	Urban area
Yangon	Thaketa	212290	45456	Urban area
Yangon	Yankin	66792	14637	Urban area
Total not enumerated (nationwide) c		7,073,735	1,476,982	
Total (nationwide) c		51,144,607	11,162,510	
Share of total not enumerated c		13.8%	13.2%	

Appendix Table 5. Townships Not Enumerated in Any MAPS Round

State	Township
Kachin	Injyangyang
Kachin	Khaunglanhpu
Kachin	Machanbaw
Kachin	Nawngmun
Kachin	Sumprabum
Kachin	Tsawlaw
Sagaing	Wuntho
Shan (East)	Mongping
Shan (East)	Mongyawng
Shan (North)	Hopang
Shan (North)	Konkyan
Shan (North)	Matman
Shan (North)	Mongmao
Shan (North)	Mongyai
Shan (North)	Narphan
Shan (North)	Pangsang
Shan (North)	Pangwaun
Shan (South)	Kyethi
Shan (South)	Laihka
Shan (South)	Mawkmai
Shan (South)	Monghsu
Yangon	Ahlonge
Yangon	Cocokyun
Yangon	Kyauktada

Yangon

Kyeemyindaing

Yangon

Lanmadaw

Yangon

Yankin

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