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Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round Nine

Sample Report

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Introduction

Myanmar continues to experience overlapping and compounding shocks, including political instability, armed conflict, economic disruption, price volatility, and weather-related events. These shocks have increased household vulnerability while simultaneously constraining the availability of reliable and timely socio-economic data. In this context, the collection of high-frequency household welfare data remains critical for understanding evolving needs and informing program and policy responses.

To address these information gaps, the Myanmar Household Welfare Survey (MHWS) was designed as a nationally and sub-nationally representative phone survey to monitor trends in household welfare over time. MHWS tracks key indicators including income and livelihoods, food security, dietary diversity, coping strategies, and access to assistance, with results disaggregated at the state/region and rural/urban levels. The survey provides repeated, comparable evidence that allows changes in household welfare to be tracked as conditions evolve.

MHWS is implemented by the International Food Policy Research Institute's Myanmar Strategy Support Program, with funding support for this ninth round from the Livelihoods and Food Security Fund (LIFT). Data collection is carried out in collaboration with Myanmar Survey Research (MSR), using a structured phone-based questionnaire and established survey protocols. Phone-based data collection enables continued monitoring in contexts where security, access, and operational constraints limit the feasibility of face-to-face surveys.

To date, there have been nine rounds of MHWS, with enumeration for Round 1 beginning in December 2021. MHWS is a quasi-panel, providing longitudinal evidence on household welfare dynamics across Myanmar. In this note, we provide details on the data collection for the ninth round of MHWS. First, we discuss survey objectives, methodology, coverage, and challenges. This is followed by an explanation of how weights are calculated for Round 9. Finally, we present summary statistics for the unweighted and weighted sample for the key weighting factors, including rural location, farming status, education level, and household type.

Objectives of the Survey

The main objectives of MHWS Round 9 are to:

1) Collect nationally and state/region-level representative data on household welfare across Myanmar.
2) Assess household income sources, employment conditions, food security, dietary diversity, coping strategies, and access to assistance.
3) Monitor changes in household welfare in the context of ongoing political, economic, and environmental shocks.
4) Provide timely evidence to inform stakeholders, development partners, international and national NGOs, and other relevant agencies.

Methodology and Survey Implementation Overview

MHWS Round 9 was implemented as a nationwide phone survey designed to be representative at the national, state/region, and rural/urban levels. The survey targets the population living in conventional

housing[1] and builds on the established MHWS sampling framework used in previous rounds. Data collection was carried out in collaboration with MSR, using MSR's master panel database of respondents who had participated in a previous round of MHWS and had consented to take part in phone-based research.

The Round 9 sample primarily consisted of follow-up interviews with households that participated in earlier MHWS rounds, supplemented by replacement households, when respondents could not be reached or declined to participate. Replacement households were selected within the same township or, where necessary, within the same state or region, and matched on key characteristics such as rural location, farming status, and education level.

Sample targets across states and regions were designed to be proportional to population size, with minimum targets set for rural households, farming households, and households with lower education levels to ensure representativeness. These targets were monitored throughout the data collection period.

Survey weights were applied to adjust for differences between the sample and the actual population distribution, using weighting factors including rural location, farming status, education level, and land ownership.

Quality control procedures were implemented throughout data collection, including follow-up calls by MSR to address inconsistent or incomplete responses and regular data quality checks by the IFPRI technical team, to maintain reliability and consistency of the data.

Survey Coverage and Fieldwork

MHWS Round 9 data were collected between July 15, 2025, and November 4, 2025. Approximately 61.9 percent of household interviews were completed between July and August, while the remaining 38.1 percent were conducted between September and November (Table 1). A detailed breakdown of the percentage of households interviewed per month by state/region is provided in Appendix Table A.1.

Table 1. Percent of households interviewed by month, MHWS Round 9

	Number of households	Percent (%)
July	3,133	26.4
August	4,208	35.5
September	2,769	23.3
October	1,496	12.6
November	259	2.2
Overall	11,865	100.0

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS

Households were randomly sampled at the township level to minimize the oversampling of well-connected and/or wealthier townships. To further support representativeness, minimum sampling targets were set at the state/region level for women (targeting approximately half of all respondents), rural households, farming livelihoods, and lower education levels (see Table A.3). An overview of the sampling design and target sample sizes by state/region is provided in Appendix Table A.2.

[1] DoP (Department of Population at the Ministry of Labour, Immigration, and Population). 2015. "The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census. The Union Report. Census Report Volume 2." Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar.

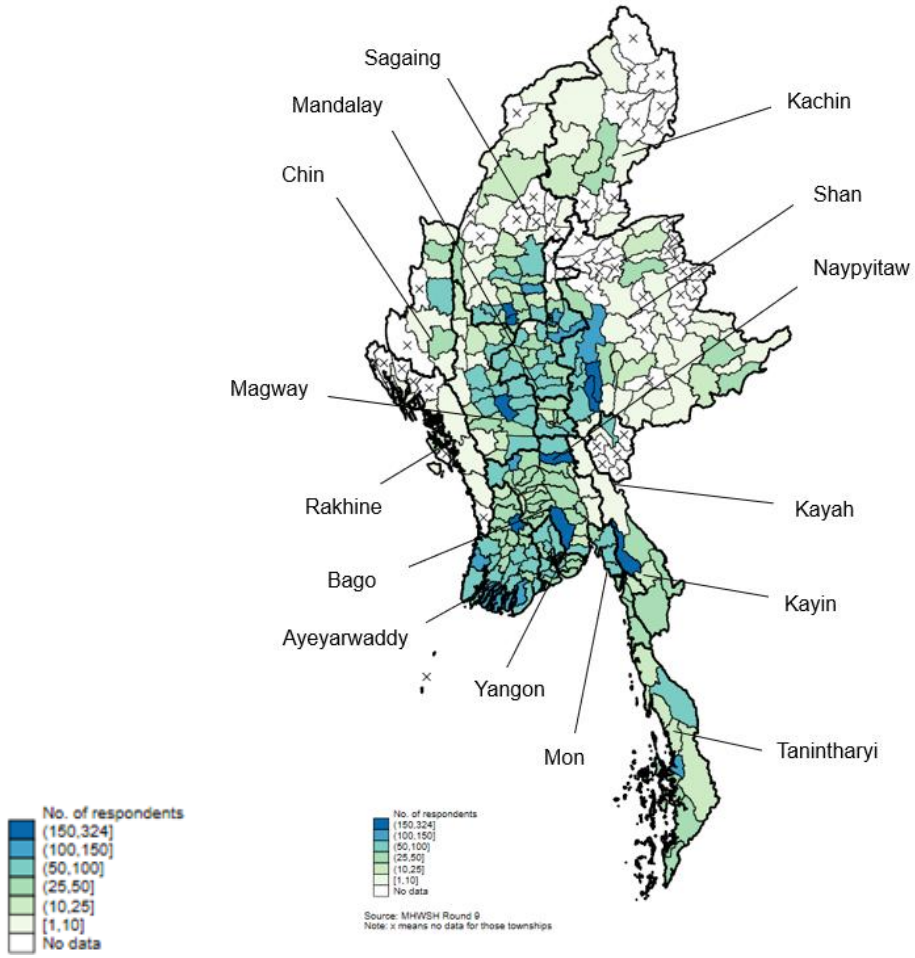
A total of 11,865 households were successfully interviewed in MHWS Round 9. Of these, 8,039 respondents participated in previous MHWS rounds, while 3,826 households were newly recruited as replacement respondents for households that could not be reached or declined participation. These households were randomly selected from MSR's phone database, primarily within the same townships as the attrition households. Replacement households were retained where they matched the attrition households on key characteristics, including urban/rural location, gender, farming status, and education level. Where it was not possible to meet these criteria within the same township, replacement households with similar characteristics were selected from within the same state or region.

Overall, 17 percent of households contacted refused to participate in the survey. The overall response rate in Round 9 was 24 percent, calculated based on all attempted household contacts, including both follow-up and newly contacted households.

Figure 1 presents a map of the respondents in Round 9 by state/region. MHWS was designed to cover 310 of Myanmar's 330 townships defined under the 2014 Population and Housing Census framework. Twenty townships were excluded from the sampling frame because they are associated with sanctioned entities, face long-standing access restrictions, or are too sparsely populated to support statistically meaningful phone-based survey coverage.[2]

[2] These townships include areas located in Special Administrative Zones in northern Shan State (Wa, Kokang, and Palaung SAZs), as well as selected townships nationwide that could not be included due to long-standing access restrictions or very small populations. The full list of excluded townships is provided in Appendix Table A.4.

Figure 1: Interviews conducted in Round 9 of MHWS, by township



Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS

Among the 310 townships that were intended to enumerate, data collection could not be completed in 34 townships (approximately 11 percent). These townships were affected by a combination of conflict, displacement, and telecommunications disruptions, which limited the feasibility of conducting phone-based interviews during the period.

As a result, Round 9 successfully collected data in 276 townships nationwide, accounting for 93.7 percent of Myanmar's population according to the 2019 Intercensal Survey. A detailed list of enumerated townships and non-enumerated townships are shown in Appendix Tables A.5 and A.4.

Overall, the sample size in Round 9 was 11,865 households, reflecting increased challenges in reaching and securing survey participation from households. While lower than in Rounds 4 through 7, when the sample averaged around 12,900 households, this represents a modest decline compared to Rounds 1 through 3 and Round 8, when the sample averaged around 12,100 households (Table 2). Across rounds, the sample remains predominantly rural, consistent with Myanmar's population distribution and MHWS sampling targets. In Round 9, 8,044 households (approximately two-thirds of the sample) were from rural areas, compared to 3,821 urban households (Table 2).

Table 2: Number of MHWS observations by state/region and rural/urban location, Rounds 6, 8, and 9

	National			Rural			Urban		
	Round 6	Round 8	Round 9	Round 6	Round 8	Round 9	Round 6	Round 8	Round 9
Ayeyarwady	1542	1576	1643	1327	1335	1408	215	241	235
Bago	1217	1244	1269	931	891	982	286	353	287
Chin	243	150	130	177	97	79	66	53	51
Kachin	408	79	81	250	28	30	158	51	51
Kayah	244	63	97	137	25	24	107	38	73
Kayin	395	377	323	309	219	218	86	158	105
Magway	975	988	1058	841	837	895	134	151	163
Mandalay	1539	1567	1612	1016	965	1036	523	602	576
Mon	538	518	487	385	301	349	153	217	138
Nay Pyi Taw	290	294	313	200	203	213	90	91	100
Rakhine	521	136	61	446	91	21	75	45	40
Sagaing	1325	1350	1213	1092	976	973	233	374	240
Shan	1456	1480	1340	1108	857	970	348	623	370
Tanintharyi	369	355	321	298	240	251	71	115	70
Yangon	1836	1881	1917	536	505	595	1300	1376	1322
National	12898	12058	11865	9053	7570	8044	3845	4488	3821

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS
Note: Round 6 refers to Aug 23– Nov 23; Round 8 refers to Sep 24– Dec 24; Round 9 refers to July 25 – Oct 25.

At the state and region level, the distribution of observations remains broadly aligned with population size and the survey's geographic coverage objectives. Ayeyarwady, Mandalay, Yangon, Sagaing, and Shan continue to account for the largest shares of the sample across rounds, reflecting their demographic weight and sustained coverage.

The composition of samples within states and regions also remains consistent over time. Regions with predominantly rural populations, including Ayeyarwady, Magway, Sagaing, and Mandalay, continue to be characterized by large rural samples, while Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw remain predominantly urban, consistent with their population profiles.

As access constraints continued during this round, sample sizes in Chin, Kachin, Kayah, and Rakhine remained lower than in Round 6. Sample sizes in Chin and Kachin were relatively consistent with the previous round, with a modest increase observed in Kayah, while communications blackouts in Rakhine continued to reduce the achieved sample size there.

Overall, despite ongoing conflict and access challenges, MHWS Round 9 maintains broad geographic coverage and a rural–urban balance aligned with survey objectives, providing a strong basis for assessing household welfare conditions and trends across Myanmar.

Challenges and Limitations

MHWS Round 9 was implemented amid an exceptionally challenging operating environment, shaped by ongoing conflict, population displacement, and widespread disruptions to telecommunications and mobility. Within this context, the survey was able to sustain nationwide data collection and maintain coverage across most states and regions.

Key operational challenges included a high proportion of unreachable or inactive phone numbers, increased instability and rationing of mobile phone networks in several areas, and a higher refusal rate than in previous rounds. Reduced respondent willingness to participate reflected broader social and economic pressures during the survey period.

These challenges were most evident in locations with well-known accessibility constraints, including Rakhine, Kachin, Chin, and Kayah. Despite these conditions, MHWS Round 9 continued to capture observations in each of these states, although sample sizes remained lower than in earlier rounds. As in previous rounds, survey weights were applied to correct for imbalances in the achieved sample, supporting national- and state/region-level analysis and comparability over time.

Sample Composition and Representativeness

This section examines the composition of the MHWS Round 9 sample relative to the sampling targets. Results are presented for both the unweighted sample and the weighted sample to assess initial deviations from target distributions and the extent to which survey weights correct these imbalances.

Unweighted Sample

Table 3 presents the unweighted percentage of rural respondents by state/region for MHWS Rounds 6, 8, and 9, alongside the corresponding rural sample targets. At the national level, the unweighted share of rural respondents declined from 70.2 percent in Round 6 to 62.8 percent in Round 8 but increased in Round 9 to 67.8 percent. This, however, falls below the national rural target of 74.0 percent.

At the state/region level, Round 9 shows statistically significant differences in rural representation relative to Round 8 in several areas, including Bago, Mon, Sagaing, Shan, Tanintharyi and Yangon. Rural shares in Kachin, Kayah, Rakhine, Chin, and Kayin remain below target levels in Round 9. By contrast, regions such as Ayeyarwady, Magway, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw remain broadly aligned with their rural sample targets across rounds.

Table 3: Percent of rural respondents (unweighted), MHWS Round 6, 8 and 9

	Sample Target	Round 6	Round 8	Round 9	Round 9 versus Round 6	Round 9 versus Round 8
Ayeyarwady	86.0	86.1	84.7	85.7		
Bago	78.0	76.5	71.6	77.4		***
Chin	79.0	72.8	64.7	60.8	**	
Kachin	64.0	61.3	35.4	37.0	***	
Kayah	75.0	56.1	39.7	24.7	***	**
Kayin	83.0	78.2	58.1	67.5	***	**
Magway	85.0	86.3	84.7	84.6		
Mandalay	65.0	66.0	61.6	64.3		
Mon	77.0	71.6	58.1	71.7		***
Nay Pyi Taw	68.0	69.0	69.0	68.1		
Rakhine	83.0	85.6	66.9	34.4	***	***
Sagaing	83.0	82.4	72.3	80.2		***
Shan	76.0	76.1	57.9	72.4	**	***
Tanintharyi	81.0	80.8	67.6	78.2		***
Yangon	30.0	29.2	26.8	31.0		***
National	74.0	70.2	62.8	67.8	***	***
Observation		12,898	12,058	11,865		

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS
Note: Round 6 refers to Aug 23– Nov 23; Round 8 refers to Sep 24– Dec 24; Round 9 refers to July 25 – Oct 25. T-tests show significant differences between MHWS rounds (Round 6 vs Round 9, Round 8 vs Round 9). Asterisks show significance at p-values * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table 4 compares the unweighted proportion of households with low-educated adults by state/region across MHWS Rounds 6, 8, and 9, relative to the intended sampling targets. At the national level, the unweighted share of low-educated households increased from 31.0 percent in Round 8 to 38.3 percent in Round 9, representing a statistically significant increase following the decline observed in Round 8, although it remains below the national target of 50 percent.

At states and regions level, Ayeyarwady, Magway and Mandalay continue to show relatively higher coverage of low-educated households, although they also remain below target.

Table 4: Percent of low-educated respondents (unweighted), MHWS Round 6, 8 and 9

	Sample Target	Round 6	Round 8	Round 9	Round 9 versus Round 6	Round 9 versus Round 8
Ayeyarwady	54.0	38.5	36.4	39.4		***
Bago	52.0	39.9	36.2	41.1		***
Chin	50.0	18.9	6.7	28.5		***
Kachin	42.0	32.4	21.5	30.9		***
Kayah	47.0	26.6	12.7	41.2		**
Kayin	57.0	35.2	27.6	33.7		**
Magway	56.0	40.6	43.9	48.5		*
Mandalay	49.0	38.1	34.3	39.2		**

Mon	**52.0**	**36.6**	**33.0**	**38.8**		**
Nay Pyi Taw	**43.0**	**34.1**	**24.8**	**32.3**		*
Rakhine	**58.0**	**35.9**	**27.9**	**31.1**		
Sagaing	**54.0**	**39.9**	**36.2**	**48.6**		
Shan	**60.0**	**39.8**	**28.4**	**41.2**		
Tanintharyi	**50.0**	**32.2**	**25.9**	**36.8**		
Yangon	**31.0**	**21.0**	**17.1**	**23.7**		***
National	**50.0**	**35.2**	**31.0**	**38.3**		***
Observation		**12,898**	**12,058**	**11,865**		

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS
Note: Round 6 refers to Aug 23– Nov 23; Round 8 refers to Sep 24– Dec 24; Round 9 refers to July 25 – Oct 25. T-tests show significant differences between MHWS rounds (Round 6 vs Round 9, Round 8 vs Round 9). Asterisks show significance at p-values * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table 5 compares the unweighted samples for farming households for each state/region. Compared to Round 6, in Round 9 there were significantly fewer farming households surveyed in Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Rakhine, and Tanintharyi. In contrast, there were significantly more farming households surveyed in Magway and Yangon. In Ayeyarwady, Bago, and Sagaing, the unweighted share of farming households in Round 9 meets or exceeds target levels, reflecting relatively better access to rural and agricultural populations in these regions. Shan State also shows a statistically significant increase in the unweighted farming share in Round 9 compared to Round 8. In Yangon, the unweighted share of farming households increases slightly in Round 9 compared to Round 6, reflecting improved coverage of peri-urban areas where agricultural livelihoods are still present.

Table 5: Percent of farming households (unweighted), MHWS Round 6, 8 and 9

	Sample Target	Round 6	Round 8	Round 9	R9 versus R6	R9 versus R8
Ayeyarwady	**47.0**	**49.4**	**51.6**	**52.2**		
Bago	**46.0**	**51.0**	**52.8**	**49.6**		
Chin	**66.0**	**60.5**	**57.3**	**55.4**		
Kachin	**43.0**	**44.4**	**32.9**	**24.7**	***	
Kayah	**60.0**	**48.0**	**31.7**	**15.5**	***	**
Kayin	**50.0**	**41.8**	**30.5**	**32.8**	**	
Magway	**52.0**	**54.6**	**61.2**	**59.2**	**	
Mandalay	**41.0**	**41.5**	**40.5**	**37.9**	**	
Mon	**38.0**	**37.0**	**30.7**	**33.7**		
Nay Pyi Taw	**30.0**	**32.1**	**37.1**	**34.8**		
Rakhine	**46.0**	**45.3**	**40.4**	**18.0**	***	***
Sagaing	**63.0**	**64.6**	**59.9**	**62.6**		
Shan	**73.0**	**63.0**	**48.6**	**65.4**		***
Tanintharyi	**45.0**	**45.3**	**31.3**	**38.0**	*	*
Yangon	**13.0**	**10.7**	**13.0**	**13.1**	**	
National	**48.0**	**45.2**	**42.8**	**44.1**	*	**
Observation		**12,898**	**12,058**	**11,865**		

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS
Note: Round 6 refers to Aug 23– Nov 23; Round 8 refers to Sep 24– Dec 24; Round 9 refers to July 25 – Oct 25. T-tests show significant differences between MHWS rounds (Round 6 vs Round 9, Round 8 vs Round 9). Asterisks show significance at p-values * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Weighted Sample

To ensure that the MHWS sample is representative at the national, state/region, and rural/urban levels, household-level, population-level, and adult-level survey weights were constructed, with household-level weights serving as the basis for the other two. Details of the weighting methodology are provided in MAPSA (2022).

First, households were weighted using 2019 Intercensal Survey (ICS) information on the distribution of households by state/region and urban/rural location (DoP, 2020). Second, the sample was adjusted for the oversampling of farming households by aligning the weighted share of farm households with estimates from the Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS) 2017. Third, to correct for the under-representation of low-educated households, weights were adjusted based on the distribution of adults over 50 with low education by state/region and urban/rural location, again using MLCS. Finally, to minimize potential selection bias toward wealthier households commonly associated with phone surveys, we applied a maximum entropy reweighting approach. This step incorporated additional constraints related to agricultural land ownership, housing type, and women-adult-only households, improving alignment between the weighted sample and known population characteristics. In this round, we assume that the urban population has increased by 5 percent, from 28 percent of the population to 32 percent. This assumption is based on population movement from rural areas to urban areas as a result of conflict and economic distress.

Tables 6, 7, and 8 present comparisons of the weighted sample across rounds for rural households, households with low-educated adults, and farming households, respectively. After applying survey weights, differences in sample composition across MHWS Rounds 6, 8, and 9 are substantially reduced, indicating that weighting is effective in correcting the major imbalances observed in the unweighted samples. At the same time, some of the differences in weighted outputs are intentional, such as the rural population decline, and reflect real shifts in household and population dynamics in Myanmar.

Even after weighing, some residual differences remain in a small number of states, notably Chin, Kachin, Kayah, and Rakhine. These differences reflect limited unweighted coverage of rural households in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas. The weighted MHWS Round 9 is representative in all states and regions except for Chin, Kachin, Kayah, and Rakhine. As a result, the weighted MHWS Round 9 is not fully representative of the rural population in these four states.

While reasonable estimates can be produced for Chin, estimates for Kachin, Kayah and Rakhine do not capture the full picture of welfare in those states because large parts of their rural and displaced populations remain under-represented. At the same time, their urban populations are well covered: the weighted samples are heavily urban in Kachin (72.2 percent), Kayah (51.5 percent) and Rakhine (51.2 percent), indicating that urban living conditions in these states are reliably measured.

Table 6: Percent of rural households (weighted), MHWS Round 6, 8 and 9

	Round 6	Round 8	Round 9	Round 9 versus Round 6	Round 9 versus Round 8
Ayeyarwady	**86.3**	**86.3**	**84.0**		
Bago	**83.1**	**83.1**	**80.3**	*	*
Chin	**79.2**	**79.2**	**55.1**	***	***
Kachin	**68.7**	**54.2**	**27.8**	***	***

Kayah	**77.8**	**66.6**	**48.5**	***	**
Kayin	**81.5**	**81.5**	**72.4**	**	**
Magway	**86.7**	**86.7**	**82.9**	*	*
Mandalay	**69.6**	**69.6**	**67.6**		
Mon	**74.5**	**74.5**	**67.7**	*	*
Nay Pyi Taw	**72.7**	**72.5**	**72.7**		
Rakhine	**84.2**	**69.0**	**48.8**	***	
Sagaing	**83.2**	**83.2**	**80.2**		*
Shan	**70.3**	**70.3**	**67.7**		
Tanintharyi	**76.3**	**76.3**	**66.9**	**	**
Yangon	**32.4**	**32.4**	**31.6**		
National	**71.9**	**70.6**	**66.8**	***	***
Observation	**12,898**	**12,058**	**11,865**		

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS
Note: Round 6 refers to Aug 23– Nov 23; Round 8 refers to Sep 24– Dec 24; Round 9 refers to July 25 – Oct 25. T-tests show significant differences between MHWS rounds (Round 6 vs Round 9, Round 8 vs Round 9). Asterisks show significance at p-values * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

The application of survey weights substantially increases the representation of low-educated households in MHWS Round 9. At the national level, the weighted share of households with low-educated adults increased from 38.3 percent without weights to 55.8 percent with weights (Table 7). Two-sample t-tests comparing the state-level distributions in Round 9 with both Round 6 and Round 8 indicate no statistically significant differences, confirming that the overall population structure in Round 9 is similar to the target level when the weights are applied. At the same time, some states continue to show lower weighted coverage in Round 9 relative to Round 6.

Table 7: Percent of low-educated households (weighted), MHWS Round 6, 8 and 9

	Round 6	Round 8	Round 9	Round 9 versus Round 6	Round 9 versus Round 8
Ayeyarwady	**62.7**	**62.3**	**65.5**		
Bago	**61.6**	**60.9**	**63.2**		
Chin	**56.7**	**51.7**	**52.6**		
Kachin	**54.2**	**42.6**	**46.2**		
Kayah	**54.2**	**47.3**	**47.9**		
Kayin	**67.3**	**66.7**	**63.2**		
Magway	**55.0**	**61.7**	**62.5**		
Mandalay	**50.0**	**51.7**	**56.4**		
Mon	**59.8**	**58.5**	**60.0**		
Nay Pyi Taw	**54.4**	**54.7**	**57.6**		
Rakhine	**62.0**	**60.7**	**57.0**		
Sagaing	**55.5**	**59.4**	**61.8**		
Shan	**66.6**	**67.5**	**72.0**		
Tanintharyi	**60.6**	**62.2**	**61.8**		
Yangon	**39.0**	**37.5**	**33.7**		
National	**55.8**	**56.2**	**57.6**		
Observation	**12,898**	**12,058**	**11,865**		

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS

Note: Round 6 refers to Aug 23– Nov 23; Round 8 refers to Sep 24– Dec 24; Round 9 refers to July 25 – Oct 25. T-tests show significant differences between MHWS rounds (Round 6 vs Round 9, Round 8 vs Round 9). Asterisks show significance at p-values * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table 8 reports the weighted share of farming households by state and region across MHWS Rounds 6, 8 and 9. Because farming households were intentionally oversampled at the data collection stage, the application of survey weights results in a lower weighted share of farming households, aligning the sample more closely with population benchmarks.

At the national level, the weighted share of farming households increased from 37.2 percent in Round 8 to 39.4 percent in Round 9, matching the level observed in Round 6 (39.4 percent). The difference between Round 8 and Round 9 is statistically significant. Chin and Kachin continue to show statistically significant lower weighted shares of farming households in Round 9 compared with Round 6, with farming shares of 47.3 percent and 26.9 percent, respectively. In other states and regions, the weighted distribution of farming households in Round 9 is broadly comparable to earlier rounds.

Table 8: Percent of farming households (weighted), MHWS Round 6, 8 and 9

	Round 6	Round 8	Round 9	Round 9 versus Round 6	Round 9 versus Round 8
Ayeyarwady	45.1	39.8	43.6		**
Bago	46.3	40.9	44.0		
Chin	69.0	55.6	47.3	***	
Kachin	40.7	32.1	26.9	**	
Kayah	53.4	46.7	40.8		
Kayin	47.0	40.1	40.8		
Magway	41.3	45.1	47.7		
Mandalay	33.1	34.9	38.1	**	
Mon	32.5	26.4	29.3		
Nay Pyi Taw	24.9	24.4	29.7		
Rakhine	39.2	32.1	27.2		
Sagaing	53.8	56.4	58.8	*	
Shan	67.0	64.6	64.5		
Tanintharyi	31.8	32.4	33.1		
Yangon	9.4	7.5	8.9		*
National	39.4	37.2	39.4		**
Observation	12,898	12,058	11,865		

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS
Note: Round 6 refers to Aug 23– Nov 23; Round 8 refers to Sep 24– Dec 24; Round 9 refers to July 25 – Oct 25. T-tests show significant differences between MHWS rounds (Round 6 vs Round 9, Round 8 vs Round 9). Asterisks show significance at p-values * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Household Characteristics of MHWS Round 9

Table 9 presents changes in household composition across MHWS Rounds 1, 6, 8 and 9 using the average household size. In Round 9, average household size is 4.1 members nationally, with moderate variation across states and regions. Larger households are observed in Chin (5.3), Kachin (4.6) and Shan (4.6), while smaller households are more common in Yangon and Ayeyarwady (both 3.8).

Table 9: Household demographic characteristics (weighted), by state/region across MHWS Rounds

	Average Household Size			
	Round 1	Round 6	Round 8	Round 9
Ayeyarwady	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8
Bago	4.2	4	3.8	3.9
Chin	6.5	5	4.5	5.3
Kachin	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
Kayah	5.6	4.2	4.5	4.4
Kayin	4.9	4.1	4.1	4.3
Magway	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.9
Mandalay	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
Mon	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.1
Nay Pyi Taw	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.9
Rakhine	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.5
Sagaing	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.2
Shan	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.6
Tanintharyi	4.8	4.4	3.9	4.4
Yangon	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.8
National	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.1
Observation	12,100	12,898	12,058	11,865

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS
Note: Round 1 refers to Nov 21- Feb 22; Round 6 refers to Aug 23– Nov 23; Round 8 refers to Sep 24– Dec 24; Round 9 refers to July 25 – Oct 25.

Table 10 reports the weighted share of women-only households across MHWS Rounds 1, 6, 8 and 9. At the national level, women-only households account for 9.4 percent of all households in every round. In Round 9, women-only households are most prevalent in Nay Pyi Taw (14.2 percent), Mon (12.8 percent), and Tanintharyi (12.1 percent), and lower shares in Rakhine and Shan (6.1 percent vs 5.7 percent).

At the state and region level, however, substantial variation and meaningful changes are observed across rounds. In several states, Round 9 shows statistically significant increases relative to Round 6, most notably in Bago (from 6.4 to 10.5 percent) and Chin (from 2.2 to 11.3 percent). These increases likely reflect conflict-related displacement, male out-migration, and household reorganization, which raise the prevalence of female-headed or women-only households.

By contrast, Rakhine shows a statistically significant decline in the share of women-only households between Round 6 and Round 9 (from 11.3 to 6.1 percent), suggesting differential displacement patterns or reduced access to women-only households in that state during Round 9. In most other states, including Ayeyarwady, Kachin, Kayah, Mandalay, Mon, Sagaing, Shan, Tanintharyi and Yangon, changes across rounds are relatively small, indicating broadly stable shares of women-only households once weights are applied.

Table 10: Household composition of women-only households (weighted), by state/region across MHWS Rounds

	Round 1	Round 6	Round 8	Round 9	Round 9 versus Round 6	Round 9 versus Round 8
Ayeyarwady	8.9	8.4	7.4	8.6		
Bago	10.8	6.4	8.1	10.5	***	
Chin	5.5	2.2	9.9	11.3	**	
Kachin	9.7	7.7	9.6	8.5		
Kayah	4.8	8.0	9.8	8.6		
Kayin	7.4	8.9	9.7	11.4		
Magway	11.8	14.9	12.4	11.4	*	
Mandalay	9.6	9.4	8.4	8.5		
Mon	13.2	10.5	13.9	12.8		
Nay Pyi Taw	15.4	12.3	10.3	14.2		*
Rakhine	9.6	11.3	9.6	6.1	**	
Sagaing	8.0	9.2	8.9	9.3		
Shan	5.5	7.3	6.5	5.7		
Tanintharyi	11.9	13.0	14.3	12.1		
Yangon	9.0	9.5	11.0	9.2		
National	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4		
Observation	12,100	12,898	12,058	11,865		

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS
Note: Round 6 refers to Aug 23– Nov 23; Round 8 refers to Sep 24– Dec 24; Round 9 refers to July 25 – Oct 25. T-tests show significant differences between MHWS rounds (Round 6 vs Round 9, Round 8 vs Round 9). Asterisks show significance at p-values * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01.

Table 11 presents the weighted distribution of farming households by landholding size across states and regions in MHWS Round 9. At the national level, the majority of farming households are landless (63.6 percent), followed by smallholders, 1 – 5 acres (22.5 percent) and medium or large landholders, owning more than 5 acres (14.0 percent). Yangon (90.8 percent) and Rakhine (80.3 percent) exhibit particularly high shares of landless farming households. High landlessness is also observed in Kachin and Mon. In contrast, Shan State shows a more balanced distribution, with relatively similar shares of landless households and smallholders, and a notable proportion of medium and large landholders. States such as Bago (20.3 percent), Ayeyarwady (19.2 percent), Sagaing (18.0 percent) report comparatively higher shares of medium and large landholding farming households, reflecting greater access to agricultural land in these regions.

Table 11: Distribution of farming households by landholding size across states/regions – MHWS Round 9

	Land size		
	Landless	Smallholder	Medium/large holder
Ayeyarwady	60.1	20.7	19.2
Bago	58.1	21.6	20.3
Chin	57.0	39.6	3.4
Kachin	78.3	14.7	6.9
Kayah	61.0	36.0	3.1
Kayin	62.9	25.0	12.0

Magway	**55.5**	**26.6**	**17.9**
Mandalay	**64.6**	**22.4**	**13.0**
Mon	**73.8**	**16.5**	**9.7**
Nay Pyi Taw	**72.7**	**17.9**	**9.4**
Rakhine	**80.3**	**17.6**	**2.0**
Sagaing	**46.3**	**35.7**	**18.0**
Shan	**40.9**	**41.2**	**17.9**
Tanintharyi	**66.6**	**15.9**	**17.5**
Yangon	**90.8**	**4.7**	**4.6**
National	**63.6**	**22.5**	**14.0**
Observation	**7,540**	**2,666**	**1,658**

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS
Note: Landless refers to 0 acre; Smallholder: 1 – 5 acre, Medium/large holder: > 5 acres

Table 12 compares other socioeconomic indicators used as weighting constraints including farm size and household characteristics. In MHWS Round 9, the weighted distribution of landholding among farming households shows both continuity and change relative to earlier rounds. The share of landless farming households remained high and stable across rounds, at around 63 percent across Rounds 6, 8 and 9. In Round 9, smallholder and medium/larger holder households accounted for 22.5 percent and 14.0 percent of farming households respectively, with no statistically significant differences compared to earlier rounds.

As a result of weighting, housing characteristics have remained consistent across rounds. Across all rounds, wood or bamboo housing remains the dominant dwelling type, accounting for 64.4 percent of households in Round 9, followed by households living in semi-pucca houses (14.8 percent), and bungalows (13.0 percent). Temporary housing types, including huts and tents, continue to represent a small share of the sample but remain present in Round 9.

Regarding tenure status, the majority of households continue to own or occupy their dwelling free of rent, although this share has declined significantly from 89.7 percent in Round 6 to 87.6 percent in Round 9. Correspondingly, the share of households living in rented dwellings has increased significantly from 9.7 percent to 11.4 percent over the same period. By contrast, the proportions of households living as squatters or in camps, shelters, monasteries, or other temporary locations remain small and show no statistically significant change across rounds, accounting for less than 1 percent of households in Round 9.

Table 12: Percent of households by land size ownership and housing types (weighted), MHWS Round 6, 8 and 9

	Round 6	Round 8	Round9	Round 9 versus Round 6	Round 9 versus Round 8
Land size					
Landless	**63.3**	**63.4**	**63.6**		
Smallholder	**25.3**	**22.8**	**22.5**		
Medium/largeholder	**11.3**	**13.9**	**14.0**		
House type					
Wood/bamboo house	**66.5**	**65.4**	**64.4**		
Semi-pucca house	**12.9**	**14.1**	**14.8**		
Bungalow	**12.4**	**13.1**	**13.0**		
Apartment	**5.1**	**5.3**	**5.1**		

Hut (2-3y)	**2.1**	**1.3**	**1.6**	
Hut (1y)	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.4**	
Tent (6 months)	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.5**	
Iron/tin roofed house	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	
Other	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	
Tenure status of dwelling				
Owned/free	**89.7**	**88.1**	**87.6**	***
Rented	**9.7**	**10.9**	**11.4**	***
Squatter	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	
Camp, shelter, Monastery, other temporary place	**0.5**	**0.9**	**0.8**	

Source: Authors' estimates from MHWS
Note: Landless refers to 0 acre; Smallholder: 1 – 5 acre, Medium/largeholder: > 5 acres. Round 6 refers to Aug 23– Nov 23; Round 8 refers to Sep 24– Dec 24; Round 9 refers to July 25 – Oct 25. T-tests show significant differences between MHWS rounds (Round 6 vs Round 9, Round 8 vs Round 9). Asterisks show significance at p-values * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Conclusion

The Myanmar Household Welfare Survey (MHWS) is a high-frequency socioeconomic phone survey designed to be representative at the national, state/region, and urban/rural levels. As with all phone surveys, representativeness is constrained by unequal access to mobile phones, which may result in the underrepresentation of poorer, lower-educated, rural, and more remote households. These limitations are inherent to phone-based survey methods and have been a feature of MHWS implementation across rounds.

To address these challenges, MHWS Round 9 followed the same survey framework used in previous rounds. Specifically, three key steps were taken. First, households were sampled from a large, geographically dispersed phone database at the township level. Second, target-based sampling was implemented to achieve gender balance and minimum quotas for rural, farming, and low-educated households. Third, survey weights were constructed to further align the achieved sample with population representation at the national and sub-national levels.

In Lambrecht et al. (2023), we demonstrate that for MHWS Round 1, after implementing the sampling and weighting procedures, the weighted sample closely matched the 2017 MLCS for key demographic and wealth indicators. Subsequent MHWS rounds have followed the same methodological approach. This report documents the implementation of these established procedures for MHWS Round 9, with weighting applied to improve alignment with national and sub-national population.

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APPENDIX

Table A.1: percentage of households interviewed per month by state/region - MHWS Round 9

	July	August	September	October	November
Ayeyarwady	27.6	32.8	24.8	12.4	2.3
Bago	26.3	36.7	24.5	11.2	1.3
Chin	12.3	17.7	53.8	16.2	0.0
Kachin	6.2	42.0	32.1	19.8	0.0
Kayah	21.6	49.5	18.6	8.2	2.1
Kayin	24.8	36.2	22.9	15.2	0.9
Magway	29.5	31.6	20.2	15.4	3.3
Mandalay	29.0	32.6	24.5	10.9	3.0
Mon	23.0	37.8	22.0	15.6	1.6
Nay Pyi Taw	37.7	35.1	18.8	7.3	1.0
Rakhine	13.1	36.1	24.6	23.0	3.3
Sagaing	21.2	37.3	24.3	15.8	1.3
Shan	20.6	41.3	16.6	19.4	2.2
Tanintharyi	21.5	43.0	22.7	10.3	2.5
Yangon	31.5	34.5	25.1	6.3	2.6
National	26.4	35.5	23.3	12.6	2.2

Source: Authors estimates from MHWS

Table A.2: Population and household estimates and target sample sizes by State/Region

State/Region	Persons in conventional households - 2014[1]	Number of households-2014[1]	Target sample size in MHWS Round 9
Ayeyarwady	6,053,594	1,488,983	1,538
Bago	4,743,808	1,142,974	1,210
Chin	469,109	70,291	240
Kachin	1,370,748	269,365	408
Kayah	272,730[a]	44,294[a]	240
Kayin	1,454,264[a]	228,868[a]	374
Magway	3,786,538	919,777	974
Mandalay	5,843,424	1,323,191	1,533
Mon	1,949,821	422,612	511
Nay Pyi Taw	1,072,833	205,1606	288
Rakhine	2,034,148[a]	459,722[a]	522
Sagaing	5,076,326	824,766	1,324

Shan	5,500,933	1,169,569	1,448
Tanintharyi	1,352,283	201,259	350
Yangon	6,949,440	1,582,944	1,830
Total	47,929,999	10,877,832	12,790

Note: [a] This number likely only reflects the enumerated population of the Census survey rather than the total population. DoP (2015) note that an estimated 69,753 persons in Kayin State, 46,600 persons in Kachin State and 1,090,000 persons in Rakhine State were not counted during enumeration.
Source: [1]Census 2014 (DoP, 2015), and Authors.

Table A.3: Target percentages for respondent characteristics by state/region – MHWS Round 9

State/ Region	Gender (female)	Location (rural)	Education level (low)	Livelihood (farming)
Ayeyarwady	50	86	54	47
Bago	50	78	52	46
Chin	50	79	50	66
Kachin	50	64	42	43
Kayah	50	75	47	60
Kayin	50	83	57	50
Magway	50	85	56	52
Mandalay	50	65	49	41
Mon	50	77	52	38
Nay Pyi Taw	50	68	43	30
Rakhine	50	83	58	46
Sagaing	50	83	54	63
Shan	50	76	60	73
Tanintharyi	50	81	50	45
Yangon	50	30	31	13
National	50	74	50	48

Source: Authors

Table A.4: Township characteristics of townships not enumerated in MHWS Round 9

State	Township	Population size [a]	Number of households [a]	Sample target [b]	Comment
Shan (North)	Pangsang	88,732	16,457	26	Wa SAZ
Shan (North)	Narphan	114,724	16,474	29	Wa SAZ
Shan (North)	Pangwaun	96,940	13,969	24	Wa SAZ
Shan (North)	Mongmao	69,364	10,445	18	Wa SAZ
Shan North)	Hopang	59,438	11,216	15	Wa SAZ
Shan (North)	Matman	19,050	3,318	5	Wa SAZ
Shan (North)	Manton	37,254	12,521	10	Palaung SAZ
Shan (North)	Konkyan	59,565	9,665	15	Kokang SAZ
Shan (North)	Mongyai	56,768	13,328	15	Conflict
Shan (North)	Kunlong	55,355	10,392	15	Access constraint
Shan (North)	Kyaukme	120,458	28,371	43	Access constraint
Shan (North)	Laukkaing	79,409	14,231	24	Access constraint
Shan (North)	Mabein	41,213	8,632	12	Access constraint
Shan (North)	Mongmit	58,848	13,652	16	Access constraint
Shan (North)	Namhsan	66,426	13,685	18	Access constraint
Shan (North)	Namtu	48,460	11,641	13	Access constraint

Shan (South)	Kyethi	70,623	14,712	18	Access constraint
Shan (South)	Mongnai	27,499	6,224	10	Access constraint
Kachin	Injangyang	1,420	285	0	Low population
Kachin	Chipwi	10,886	1,931	5	Low population
Kachin	Tsawlaw	6,499	1,073	2	Low population
Kachin	Bhamo	118,313	24,161	34	conflict
Kachin	Shwegu	80,633	15,828	24	conflict
Kachin	Momauk	40,157	8,634	16	Conflict
Kachin	Sumprabum	2,405	479	1	Low population
Kachin	Machanbaw	8,353	1,719	2	Low population
Kachin	Nawngmun	5,272	943	2	Low population
Kachin	Khaunglanhpu	11,635	1,711	3	Low population
Rakhine	Buthidaung	52,056	11,264	14	Access constraint
Rakhine	Gwa	41,458	11,245	16	Access constraint
Rakhine	Kyauktaw	170,787	36,495	43	Access constraint
Rakhine	Maungdaw	35,060	7,390	10	Access constraint
Rakhine	Minbya	165,769	36,628	42	Access constraint
Rakhine	Mrauk-U	186,551	41,525	47	Access constraint
Rakhine	Ramree	43,246	9,953	24	Access constraint
Rakhine	Rathedaung	109,989	24,341	28	Access constraint
Sagaing	Banmauk	102,383	18,868	28	Access constraint
Sagaing	Indaw	116,826	23,230	30	Access constraint
Sagaing	Lahe	42,605	6,977	14	Access constraint
Sagaing	Mawlaik	49,782	10,345	28	Access constraint
Sagaing	Tamu	57,974	11,986	29	Conflict
Sagaing	Tigyaing	123,429	26,389	32	Access constraint
Sagaing	Wuntho	69,442	14,205	18	Conflict
Sagaing	Pinlebu	109,289	21,900	28	Conflict
Kayah	Bawlake	7,022	1,589	9	Low population
Kayah	Hpruso	28,318	5,910	25	conflict
Kayah	Hpasawng	22,823	4,733	21	conflict
Kayah	Mese	5,608	1,302	5	Low population
Kayah	Shadaw	6,550	1,406	6	Low population
Chin	Thantlang	49,949	9,782	25	Access constraint
Chin	Paletwa	64,311	13,293	49	Access constraint
Mandalay	Mogoke	156,953	35,247	42	Conflict
Mandalay	Thabeikkyin	117,927	25,749	41	Access constraint
Yangon	Cocokyun	1,172	351	0	Low population
Total not enumerated (nationwide) [c]		3,392,978	697,800	1,069	
Target [c]		51,144,607	11,162,510	12,790	
Share of total target [c]		6.63%	6.25%	8.36%	

Notes: [a] Numbers based on Census 2014, population in conventional households only. [b] These are sample targets proportional to population size. SAZ=Special Administered Zone. [c] Total number of persons in conventional households and households based on ICS 2019, this did not exclude townships from Wa SAZ.
Source: DoP (2015), DoP and UNFPA (2020), Authors.

Table A.5: Interviewed sample by township - MHWS Round 9

State & Region	Township	Count
Ayeyawady	Kangyidaunt	52
	Kyaungon	27
	Kyonpyaw	47
	Ngaputaw	71
	Pathein	140
	Yekyi	39
	Thapaung	61
	Hainggyikyun(ST)	8
	Ngwehsaung(ST)	1
	Ngathaingchaung(ST)	7
	Kyaiklatt	38
	Daydaye	51
	Phyapon	59
	Bogale	108
	Ahmar(ST)	4
	Nyaungdon	51
	Danubyu	37
	Pantanaw	62
	Maubin	75
	Myaungmya	78
	Wakema	60
	Einme	34
	Mawlamyinegyun	76
	Labutta	113
	Pyinsalu(ST)	3
	Kyangin	20
	Zalun	37
	Myanaung	49
	Laymyethna	29
	Hinthada	157
	Ingapu	49
	Total	1643
Bago	Bago	161
	Tanatpin	18
	Kawa	56
	Waw	24
	Nyaunglebin	29

	Kyauktaga	32
	Daik U	41
	Shwegyin	4
	Toungoo	159
	Yaedashe	59
	Kyaukkyi	4
	Pyu	33
	Oatwin	48
	Htantapin	14
	Pyay	123
	Paukkhaung	45
	Padaung	59
	Paunde	39
	Thegon	29
	Shwedaung	44
	Thayawady	42
	Letpadan	30
	Minhla	37
	Okpo	33
	Zigon	26
	Nattalin	40
	Monyo	23
	Gyobingauk	17
	Total	1,269
Chin	HaKa	51
	Falam	7
	Tedim	27
	Tonzaung	1
	Mindat	40
	Matupi	2
	Kanpalet	2
	Total	130
Kachin	Myitkyina	35
	Waingmaw	6
	Tanaing	3
	Mohnyin	15
	Mogaung	13
	Phakant	3
	Hopin(ST)	2
	Mansi	3

	Putao	1
	Lashio	1
	Total	82
Kayah	Loikaw	90
	Dimawso	7
	Total	97
Kayin	Hpa-an	196
	Hlaingbwe	32
	Thandaunggyi	3
	Leiktho(ST)	1
	Pharpon	5
	Myawady	36
	Kawkareik	16
	Kyarinseikkyi	33
	Kyaidon(ST)	1
	Total	323
Magway	Magway	190
	Yenangyoung	59
	Chauk	47
	Taungdwingyi	78
	Myothit	54
	Natmauk	56
	Minbu	87
	Pwint Phyu	51
	Ngape	13
	Salin	74
	Saytottara	2
	Thayet	13
	Minhla	30
	Mindon	8
	Kamma	19
	Aunglan	51
	Sinpaungwe`	30
	Pakokku	93
	Yesagyo	46
	Myaing	16
	Pauk	13
	Seikphyu	7
	Gangaw	15
	Htilin	3

	Saw	3
	Total	1,058
Mandalay	Aungmyetharzan	82
	Chanayetharzan	42
	Mahaaungmye	61
	Chanmyatharzi	84
	Pyigyidagun	69
	Amarapura	113
	Patheingyi	109
	Pyin Oo Lwin	82
	Madaya	30
	Sinku	2
	Kyaukse	126
	Singaing	47
	Myitthar	48
	Tada U	54
	Myingyan	67
	Taungtha	32
	Natogyi	33
	Kyaukpadaung	60
	Ngazun	7
	Nyaung U	61
	Ngathayauk(ST)	5
	Yame`thin	77
	Pyawbwe	75
	Meiktila	99
	Mahlaing	31
	Thazi	49
	Wundwin	67
	Total	1,612
Mon	Mawlamyine	114
	Kyaikemaraw	19
	Chaungzon	34
	Thanbyuzayat	36
	Mudon	27
	Ye	46
	Lamine(ST)	2
	Thaton	62
	Paung	55
	Kyaikto	38

	Bilin	54
	Total	487
Nay Pyi Taw	Tatkon	44
	Zeyarthiri	26
	Ottarathiri	18
	Pobbathiri	28
	Pyinmana	50
	Lewe	73
	Zabuthiri	39
	Dekkhinathiri	35
	Total	313
Rakhine	Sittway	37
	Ponnagyun	1
	Pauktaw	1
	Myebon	1
	Kyaukpyu	14
	Mannaung	2
	An	1
	Thandwe	3
	Toungup	1
	Total	61
Sagaing	Sagaing	90
	Myinmu	44
	Myaung	26
	Shwebo	140
	Khin U	43
	Wetlet	24
	Kambalu	72
	Kyunhla	11
	Ye U	54
	Depayin	22
	Tasei	34
	Monywa	197
	Butalin	19
	Ayartaw	35
	Chaung Oo	157
	Katha	1
	Kawlin	1
	Kalay	42
	Kalewa	1

	Mingin	5
	Phaungpyin	1
	Hkamti	5
	Homalin	11
	Leshi	1
	Nanyun	1
	Yinmarpin	66
	Salingyi	33
	Palae	75
	Kani	2
	Total	1213
Shan (East)	Kengtung	46
	Minekat	3
	Mineyan	1
	Minelar	2
	Minesat	18
	Minepyin	1
	Minetung	1
	Ponparkyin(ST)	1
	Tachileik	23
	Talay(ST)	4
	Minephyat	2
	Mineyaung	1
	Total	103
Shan (North)	Lashio	34
	Theinni	1
	Tantyan	7
	MuSe	6
	Namkham	4
	Kukai	15
	Naungkhio	35
	Hsipaw	1
	Total	103
Shan (South)	Taunggyi	312
	Nyaungshwe	324
	Hopon	44
	Hsihseng	7
	Kalaw	89
	Pindaya	66
	Ywarngan	51

	Yatsauk	117
	Pinlaung	53
	Phekon	5
	Kyauktalongyi(ST)	4
	Indaw(ST)	1
	Naungtayar(ST)	1
	Shwenyaung	8
	Aungpan	8
	Loilin	11
	Le`char	1
	Nanhsam(South)	20
	Kunhing	1
	Mongkai	1
	Mineshu	3
	Panglong(ST)	1
	Linkhe`	1
	Maukme`	2
	Minepan	2
	Total	1133
Tanintharyi	Dawei	51
	Lounglon	13
	Thayetchaung	14
	Yebyu	17
	Kaleinaung(ST)	1
	Myeik	103
	Kyunsu	27
	Palaw	21
	Tanintharyi	16
	Palauk(ST)	2
	Kawthoung	28
	Bokepyin	27
	Pyigyimandaing	1
	Total	321
Yangon	Insein	58
	Mingaladon	75
	Hmawby	82
	Hlegu	74
	Taikkyi	51
	Htantabin	34
	Shwepyitha	80

	Hlinethaya	206
	Thingangyun	58
	Yankin	15
	South Okkalapa	29
	North Okkalapa	106
	Thakayta	68
	Dawbon	19
	Tamway	30
	Pazuntaung	7
	Botahtaung	9
	Dagon Myothit(South)	93
	Dagon Myothit(North)	41
	Dagon Myothit(East)	43
	Dagon Myothit(Seikkan)	49
	Mingala Taungnyunt	31
	Thanlyin	67
	Kyauktan	45
	Thongwa	43
	Khayan	41
	Twantay	63
	Kawhmu	52
	Kungyangon	39
	Dala	49
	Seikkyi/ Khanaungto	6
	Tada(ST)	1
	Kyauktada	5
	Pabedan	4
	Lanmadaw	7
	Latha	3
	Ahlon	19
	Kyimyindine	25
	Sangyoung	27
	Hline	42
	Kamayut	28
	Mayangon	63
	Dagon	5
	Bahan	25
	Total	1,917
National		11865

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