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People's Alliance for Credible Elections-PACE

Voter Registration Survey

Preliminary Findings

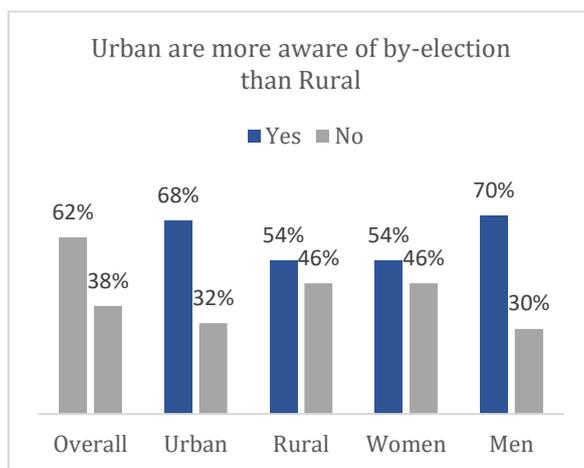
February 13, 2017

In late January, PACE conducted a survey of citizen perceptions of the voter list and voter registration process throughout the areas that will conduct by-elections on April 1. Below are some of the survey findings.

Awareness of By-election

The voter turnout is one of the major concerns on by-elections. Therefore, PACE enumerators tried to gauge the level of awareness of the people in the by-election locations.

- When PACE enumerators asked if they were aware that by-elections will happen in April in this township, almost two thirds (62%) of the respondents said they were aware about upcoming by-elections. More respondents from urban areas (68%) are aware than from rural areas (54%), and male respondents (70%) are more aware than women respondents (54%).

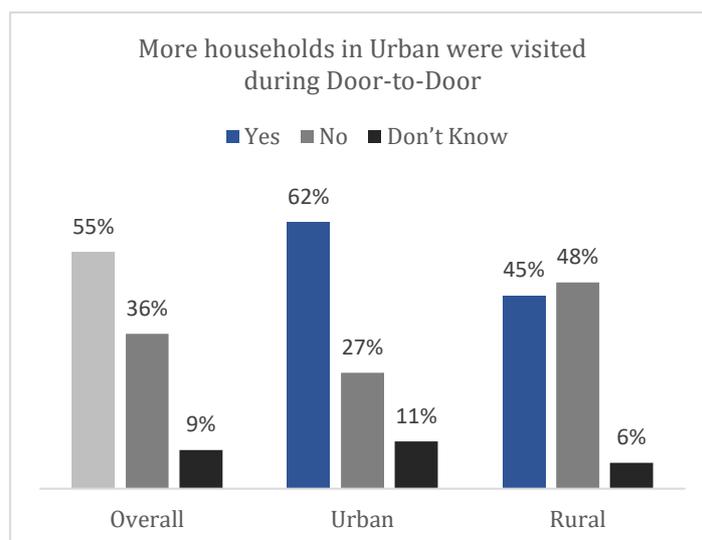


“Are you aware that by-elections will happen in April in this township?”

Door-to-Door Voter Registration

Last November, the Union Election Commission (UEC) conducted a door-to-door voter list update in the 22 townships where by-elections are scheduled. PACE's survey assessed citizens' perception, engagement and opinion of the door-to-door process.

- PACE enumerators asked "In November last year, the UEC conducted a door-to-door update of the voter list. Did you hear about it?" Two thirds (65%) of the respondents said that they had heard of it. When it comes to urban and rural, respondents from urban areas (73%) are more aware than respondent from rural ones (55%), but there is no different between male respondents (66%) and female respondents (65%).
- When PACE enumerators asked "During the door to door update, was your household visited?", a majority of the respondents (55%) said that their household had been visited. Less than half of the respondents (45%) in rural areas said their households were visited, compared to almost two thirds (62%) in urban areas.
- When PACE enumerators asked "If your household was visited, was any of your information on the voter list updated during the door-to-door visit?" nearly all (92%) of the respondents said they did not make any changes. There was no significant gap between urban and rural, and women and man.



"During the door to door update, was your household visited?"

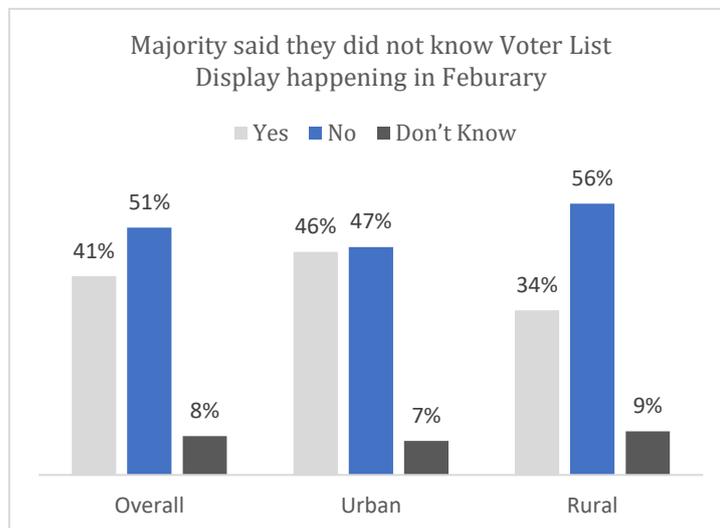
Awareness, information sources and citizen intentions regarding the Vote-List Display

During the voter list display for the 2015 elections, only a small number of people visited their local election sub-commissions to check their information¹. This might also be a concern for upcoming by-elections. Therefore, PACE enumerators gauged citizens' awareness of the voter display process for the upcoming by-

¹ PACE 2015 general elections observation final report.

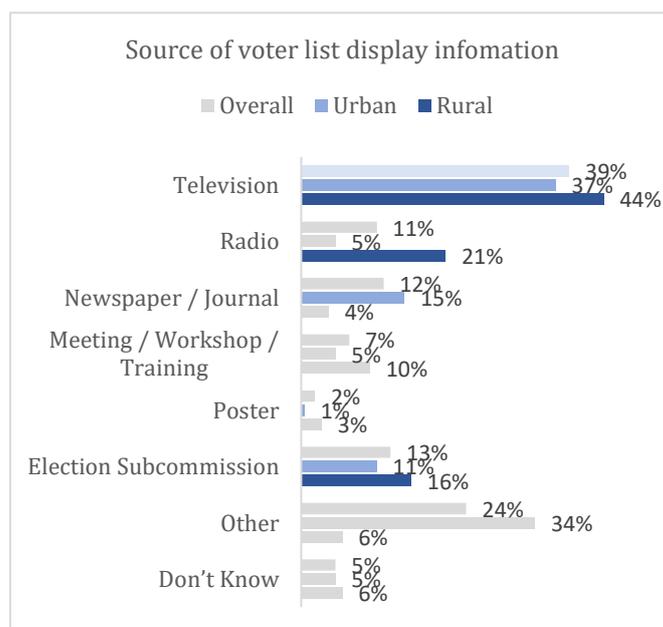
elections in April.

- When PACE enumerators asked “The UEC is planning to conduct a display and update of the voter list in February. Have you heard anything about the voter list display?”, only four out of ten respondents (41%) were aware of the display, but roughly half (51%) were not aware.



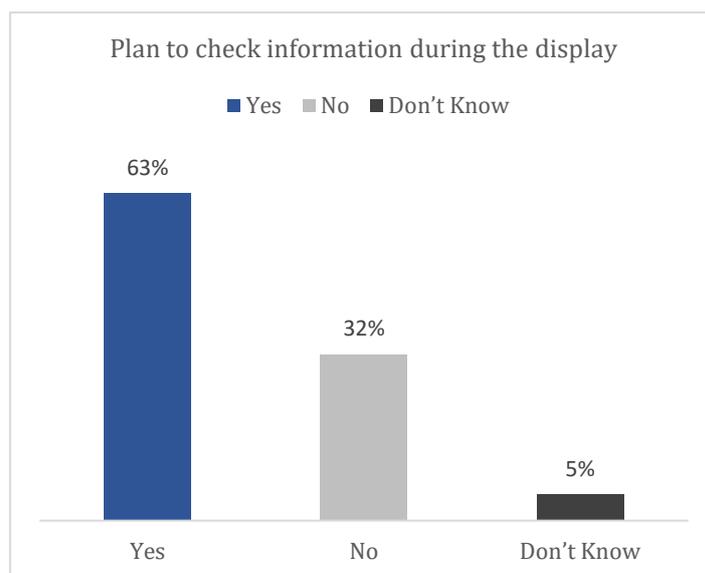
“The UEC is planning to conduct a display and update of the voter list in February. Have you heard anything about the voter list display?”

- When PACE enumerators continued asking “How did you hear about the voter display?”, 39% of the respondents said they received information from television. While respondents from rural received information more from television (44%) and radio (21%), respondents from urban received information from television (39%) and newspapers/journals (15%).



“How did you hear about the voter display?”

- When PACE enumerators asked “Do you plan to check your voter list information?”, almost two thirds of the respondents (63%) said they planned to check their information at the list display. When PACE enumerators continued asking “Why are you planning to check your information on the list?”, nearly half of the respondents (45%) said they were “not sure if name is on the list”.
- When PACE enumerators asked “How do you plan to verify your information?”, more than four of each five respondents (85%) said they are planning to check their names at the display location, while only one in 25 respondents (4%) planned to check online. When PACE enumerators asked “Do you know where to check your information on the voter list?”, nearly half of the respondents (46%) said they did not know where they need to go for checking their names.



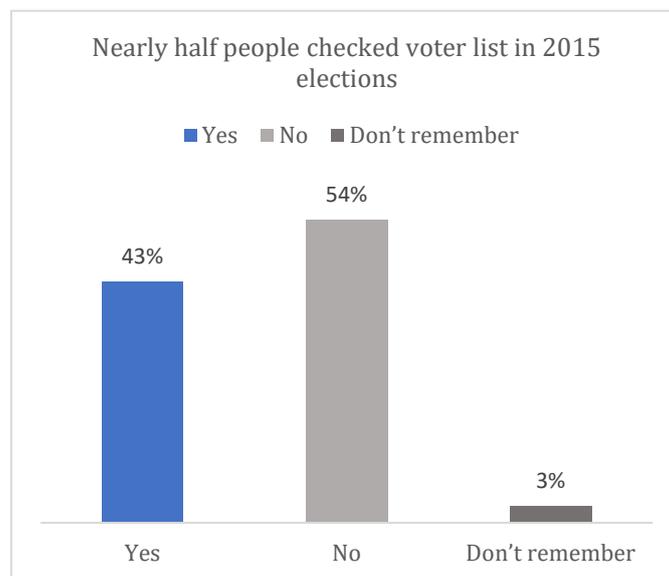
“Do you plan to check your voter list information?”

Perception of the voter list

To understand the perception and opinion of the people on voter list and updating process, PACE enumerators asked if they thought that they were on the list or not and how did they get on the list.

- When PACE enumerators asked “Do you believe that you are on the voter list?”, three of every four respondents (75%) said that they believed that they were on the list; 15% said they didn't know.
- When PACE enumerators asked “How did your name get on the list?”, a majority of the respondents (58%) said it had been added automatically. This perception was stronger in rural areas, where it was held by almost three of each four (72%) citizens, compared to roughly half (48%) in urban areas.
- When PACE enumerators asked people who believed their name is on the list “Is your name on the list in this location or somewhere else?”, almost nine out of ten (88%) said that they were on the list at their current location. While most rural respondents (95%) believed that they were on the list at their current location, the proportion was lower (82%) for urban respondents. When PACE enumerators asked “Why is your name on the list in another location?”, nearly half (48%) of the respondents answered that they were “temporary residents for work”.
- When PACE enumerators asked “Did you check your name in the voter list before the 2015

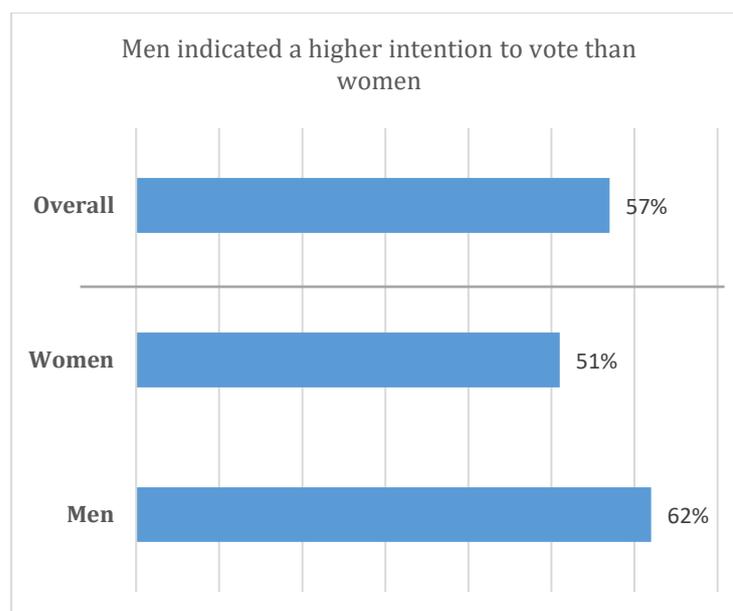
elections?”, more than half of the respondent (54%) said they did not check their name.



“Did you check your name in the voter list before the 2015 elections?”

Perception and vote intention in upcoming by-elections

- When PACE enumerators asked “What are your biggest concerns for the upcoming by-elections?”, almost two thirds (63%) of the respondents answered that they did not have any concerns.
- When PACE enumerators asked “For the 2017 by-elections, some people are planning to vote and some people are not for various reasons. Can you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is definitely will not vote and 5 is will definitely vote, how likely you are to vote?”, majority of the respondents (57%) indicated that they will definitely vote in the by-elections (by answering “5” on the scale)



“For the 2017 by-elections, some people are planning to vote and some people are not for various reasons. Can you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is definitely will not vote and 5 is will definitely vote, how likely you are to vote?”

Sampling and Methodology

To better understand public opinion about the voter list and voter registration process, including the UEC’s door-to-door update, PACE surveyed citizens of Myanmar who were over 18 at the time of the survey. To capture the opinions across Myanmar, PACE conducted the survey in all the townships that will conduct by-elections in April 2017, both in urban and rural locations. PACE’s survey was conducted in January 2017 in a total of 80 villages and wards in all states and regions. The survey involved face-to-face interviews with 800 respondents.

The survey was conducted according to internationally recognized methods of random statistical sampling as detailed below.

Step 1: Stratification by township. Using data from the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, PACE calculated the proportion of population in each township and allocated the same proportion of survey locations in that township.

Step 2: Stratification by urban and rural. Using population information described above, PACE calculated the proportion of urban populations and rural populations within each township. Based on the proportion within each township, PACE allocated the same proportion of survey locations between urban wards and rural villages.

Step 3: Random sample of villages and wards. Based on the allocations for each township and allocations for urban and rural locations, PACE selected wards and villages using simple random sampling. PACE used a list of wards and villages in each township compiled by the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) as a sample frame. A total of 80 villages and wards were selected as target survey locations for the sample.

Step 4: Random household selection. Trained enumerators traveled to survey locations where they randomly selected households using a random walk sampling method beginning in a randomly selected starting point. Enumerators selected every 10th residence in rural locations (villages) and every 20th

residence in urban locations (wards).

Step 5: Random respondent selection. Once a household had been selected, PACE enumerators randomly selected a resident (male and female alternatively) of that household who was over 18 and a citizen of Myanmar. Respondents were selected using the “lucky draw” method. In total, each PACE enumerator was tasked to interview 10 respondents in each village/ward location.

Step 6: Analysis. Following data collection, the data was weighted by non-response in rural/urban and townships to bring the realized sample in line with the actual distribution in Myanmar. There may be slight variation between numbers presented due to rounding where the difference is never greater than one percent. For all questions, an average of 1% of respondents refused to answer.

PACE SURVEY OVERVIEW	
Estimated population of by-elections area (Census 2014)	3,024,119
Estimated adult population of by election area (Census 2014)	2,069,274
Number of Interviews for Analysis	800
Margin of Error	+/- 3.5 percent at 95% level of confidence
Dates of Data Collection	26-29, January 2017

The calculation of margin of error will increase for any sub-groups analysis: +/- 4.6 percent for urban, +/- 5.3 percent for rural; and +/- 4.9 percent for gender.

About PACE

The People’s Alliance for Credible Elections (PACE) is an independent, non-partisan, non-government domestic election observer group based in Yangon. PACE was founded in 2013 to strengthen democratic institutions in Myanmar through safeguarding citizen rights and promoting public participation in the electoral process. To promote transparency, accountability and inclusiveness in the electoral process, PACE works on civic and voter education, election observation and electoral reform.

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