



MYANMAR

STRATEGY SUPPORT PROGRAM | WORKING PAPER 69

JULY 2025

Remittance Trends in Myanmar

January – June 2024

Joanna van Asselt and Phyo Thandar Naing

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	iv
1. Introduction.....	5
2. Data And Methodology.....	5
3. Remittances January to June 2024.....	6
4. Conclusion.....	15
References.....	16
Appendix	17

TABLES

Table 1. Percent of households receiving remittances from one or more household members, July – December 2022 and January – June 2024	7
Table 2. Median and average real value of monthly remittances among remittance receivers (MMK), July-December 2022 and January-June 2024.....	9
Table 3. Impact of receiving remittances on welfare indicators	15
Table A. 1. Percent of households receiving remittances in any three-month period, July – December 2022 and January – June 2024	17
Table A. 2. Average per capita value of domestic remittances by location of migrants, January – June 2024, MHWS	17
Table A. 3. Average per capita value of international remittances by location of migrants, January – June 2024, MHWS	18

FIGURES

Figure 1. Percent of households receiving remittances in any three-month period, December 2021 – June 2024.....	6
Figure 2. Percent of households receiving remittances from within Myanmar in any three-month period, July – December 2022 and January – June 2024	7
Figure 3. Percent of households receiving remittances from migrants outside of Myanmar in any three-month period, July – December 2022 and January – June 2024.....	8
Figure 4. Average household income shares in any three-month period, January-June 2024.....	9
Figure 5. Average household income shares in any three-month period among households who receive remittances, January – June 2024.....	10
Figure 6. Share of households receiving domestic remittances, by the location of the domestic remittance sender in any three-month period, January – June 2024	11
Figure 7. Share of households receiving domestic remittances, by the location of the domestic remittance sender in any three-month period, January – June 2024	11
Figure 8. Percent of international remittance flows by country of the sender, January – June 2024	12
Figure 9. Share of household receiving international remittance by the migrant’s location, January – June 2024.....	13
Figure 10. Number of domestic remittance senders by the date of their last migration event	13
Figure 11. Number of international remittance senders by date of last migration event of sender ..	14
Figure A. 1. Percentage of households receiving remittances in any three-month period, July – December 2022 and January – June 2024 MHWS	18
Figure A. 2. Average household income shares in any three-month period between December 2021 – June 2024.....	19
Figure A. 3. Average household income shares in any three-month period by state/region, January – June 2024.....	19
Figure A. 4. Average household income shares among remittance receivers in any three-month period, by survey round	20

ABSTRACT

Remittances have emerged as an important source of income for households in post-coup Myanmar. This paper utilizes data from the seventh and fourth rounds of the Myanmar Household Welfare Survey (MHWS) to analyze remittance trends between January and June 2024 with trends from July to December 2022. These two rounds are compared because they both contain detailed questions on remittances.

Between January and June 2024, 16 percent of households received remittances from at least one member who was residing overseas or in a different state or region. This comprises nine percent of households receiving remittances from migrants outside of Myanmar and eight percent of households receiving remittances from migrants within Myanmar. Around 12 percent of households received remittances from a single migrant and four percent of households received remittances from two or more members. In any three-month period between January-June 2024, more households in Kayin, Mon, and Tanintharyi received remittances than households in other states/regions

Among households that received remittances from within Myanmar, they received an average of MMK 173,768 per month (about 49 USD). Households that received remittances from outside of Myanmar received around MMK 499,386 per month (about 141 USD), significantly higher than the amount from migrants within Myanmar. Reliance on remittances among recipients has grown since 2021. Remittances made up 33 percent of household income between September 2021 and February 2022, compared to 45 percent of household income between January and June 2024. Finally, budget share of international remittances increased from 15 percent of household income between September 2021 and February 2024 to 26 percent between April and June 2024, underscoring the growing importance of remittances from abroad for household welfare in Myanmar.

1. INTRODUCTION

Remittances have become a vital source of financial support for low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), including Myanmar, in the post-COVID-19 era. In Myanmar, remittance flows rebounded after initial disruptions from the pandemic and political instability, with 33 percent of households receiving remittances in 2021/2022. During this period, these transfers accounted for 7 percent of average household per capita income and 40 percent of income among recipient households, playing a crucial role in improving welfare outcomes. However, new government directives, including a mandatory percentage of remittances required to pass through formal banking systems and an income tax on foreign wages, threaten to reduce the real value of remittances received by families.

In 2024, Myanmar introduced significant tax and remittance reforms affecting non-resident citizens and migrant workers. Under Notification No. 108/2024, issued on August 28, 2024, Myanmar nationals employed overseas were required to remit at least 25 percent of their income to Myanmar through authorized channels, such as licensed remittance providers, the official banking system, or foreign remittance services linked to banks (MITV, 2024; Allen & Gledhill, 2024).

The Union Taxation Law (UTL) of 2024, effective April 1, mandates non-resident citizens to pay personal income tax on foreign-earned income in the currency they receive. Taxes must be paid to Myanmar embassies, with proof of tax payment required for passport renewal and other consular services (VDB Loi, 2024). Non-compliance with remittance or tax regulations results in penalties such as travel bans, denial of Overseas Worker Identification Cards (OWIC), and passport renewal restrictions (Lincoln Myanmar, 2024).

This working paper explores the dynamics of remittance flows to Myanmar. More specifically, the study focuses on who receives remittances, how much they receive, and how important remittances are for their income and well-being. We analyze who sends and receives remittances and whether receiving remittances is associated with positive welfare indicators.

2. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The analysis presented in this paper relies on data from the fourth and seventh rounds of the MHWS. We use these two rounds of MHWS to compare remittance receipt between January and June 2024 with remittance receipt between July and December 2022. Data collection for round 4 (R4) was conducted between October and December 2022, while data collection for round 7 (R7) was carried out between April and June 2024. The surveys were conducted by phone with 12,924 respondents and 13,163 respondents, respectively. We add 363 households to the R7 MHWS from the KMSS survey carried out from May to June 2024 (KMSS & IFPRI 2024). The sampling strategy and household and population weights provide estimates that are nationally, regionally, and urban/rural representative for round 4, and for round 7 with the included KMSS sample (MAPSA 2025).

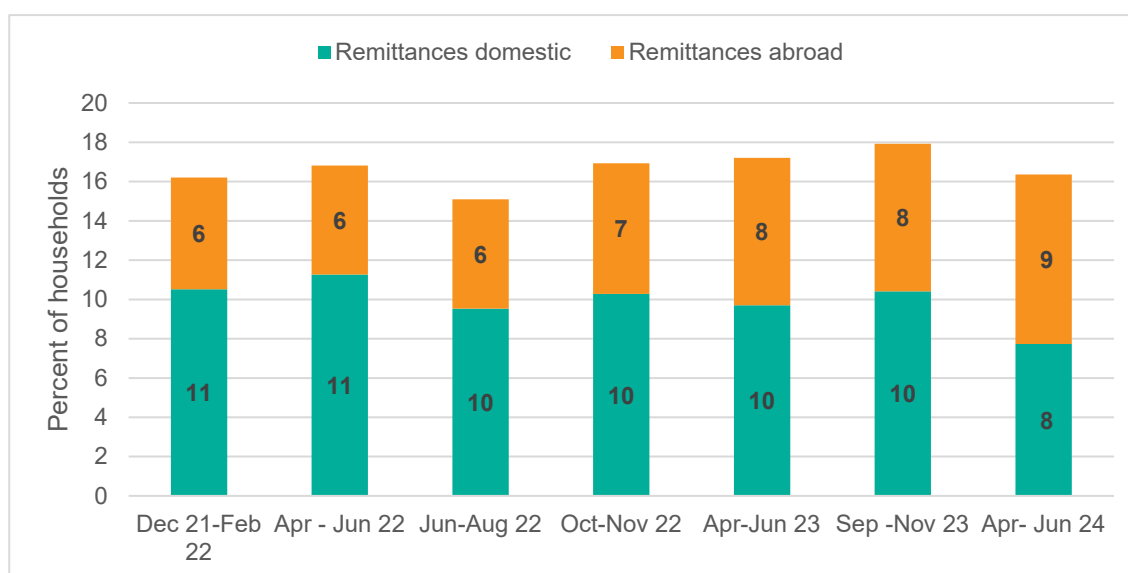
In MHWS data, remittances include all transfers received by the household in cash or in kind that were sent by an individual living outside of the household, independent of the source of income of the sender, and the relationship between the household and the sender (they could be related or unrelated individuals) (WDI 2023). In MHWS, respondents were asked if their household received any remittances, in cash or in kind, from another location in Myanmar or abroad in the three months before the survey. Households were also asked to estimate the total value of any remittances they received. For both survey rounds the indicators are reported for the corresponding 3-month period before the household's interview date. In this report, we refer to remittance senders as migrants.

Remittances from abroad come from international migrants,¹ while remittances from within Myanmar come from domestic migrants.

3. REMITTANCES JANUARY TO JUNE 2024

According to the MHWS, 16 percent of respondent households received remittances in any three-month period between January and June 2024 (Figure 1). This means that, on average, 16 percent of households received remittances from at least one member living abroad or living in a state/region that is not their home. This includes eight percent of households who received remittances from migrants within Myanmar and nine percent of households who received remittances from migrants abroad. Between January – June 2024 and July – December 2022, a similar number of households received remittances. At the same time, January – June 2024 was the first period in which more households received remittances from outside of Myanmar than within Myanmar. A slightly higher share of rural households received remittances compared to urban households (Table A. 1). Further, more rural households received remittances from outside of Myanmar compared to urban households.

Figure 1. Percent of households receiving remittances in any three-month period, December 2021 – June 2024



Note: Remittances from domestic and abroad add up to greater than the percent of households receiving any remittances because some households receive remittances from both sources.
Sources: Authors' calculations from MHWS

Most households received remittances from a single individual (Table 1). In January – June 2024, we find that 12 percent of households in Myanmar received remittances from one migrant, and four percent of households received remittances from two or more migrants. Less than one percent of households received remittances from both domestic and international migrants (only 0.7 percent). These patterns did not change significantly compared with the previous year and a half.

¹ According to IOM, an international migrant is defined as any person who lives outside of their country of citizenship, and in the case of a stateless person, he or she lives outside of their state of birth or habitual residence. Migrants who move abroad permanently or temporarily through documented or irregular means are considered international migrants (IOM 2019).

Table 1. Percent of households receiving remittances from one or more household members, July – December 2022 and January – June 2024

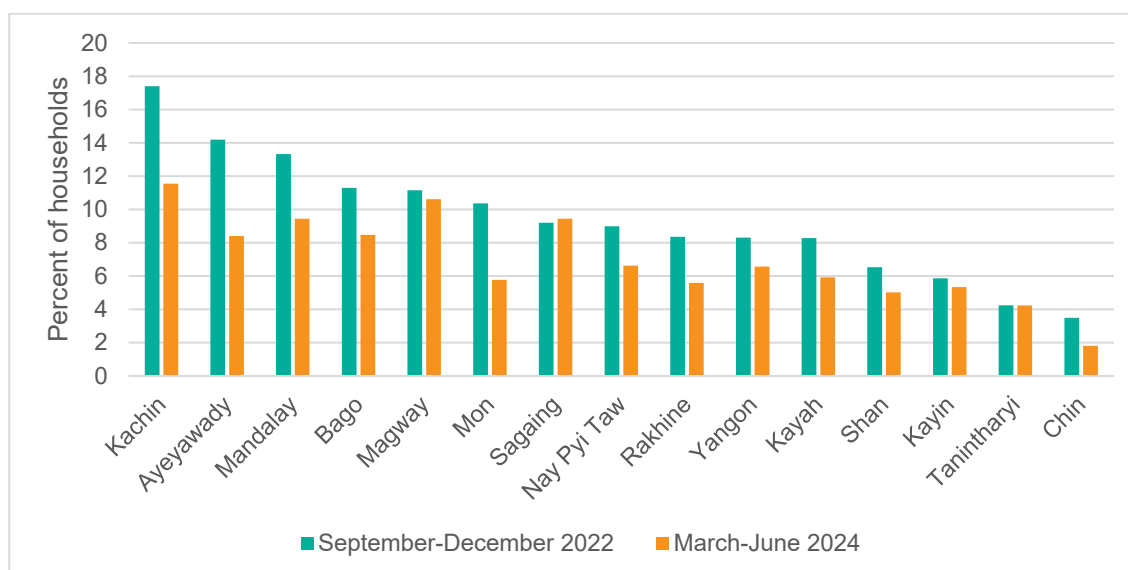
	July-December 2022		January-June 2024	
	1 member	2 or more members	1 member	2 or more members
All migrants	12.4	3.7	11.9	3.8
Domestic	8.1	2.2	6.0	1.8
International	5.6	1.1	7.1	1.6
Both	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7

Sources: Authors' calculations from MHWS

There is significant spatial variation in the share of households receiving remittances as well as whether those remittances were coming from senders within or outside of Myanmar. In any three-month period between January – June 2024, more households in Kayin, Mon, and Tanintharyi received remittances than households in other states/regions (Table A. 1). In those regions, 27, 29, and 21 percent of households received remittances, respectively. Although this marked an increase from the trends in July – December 2022, the increase was not statistically significant except for in Mon State. In Kachin, on the other hand, there was a large and statistically significant decline in the number of households receiving remittances between the two periods.

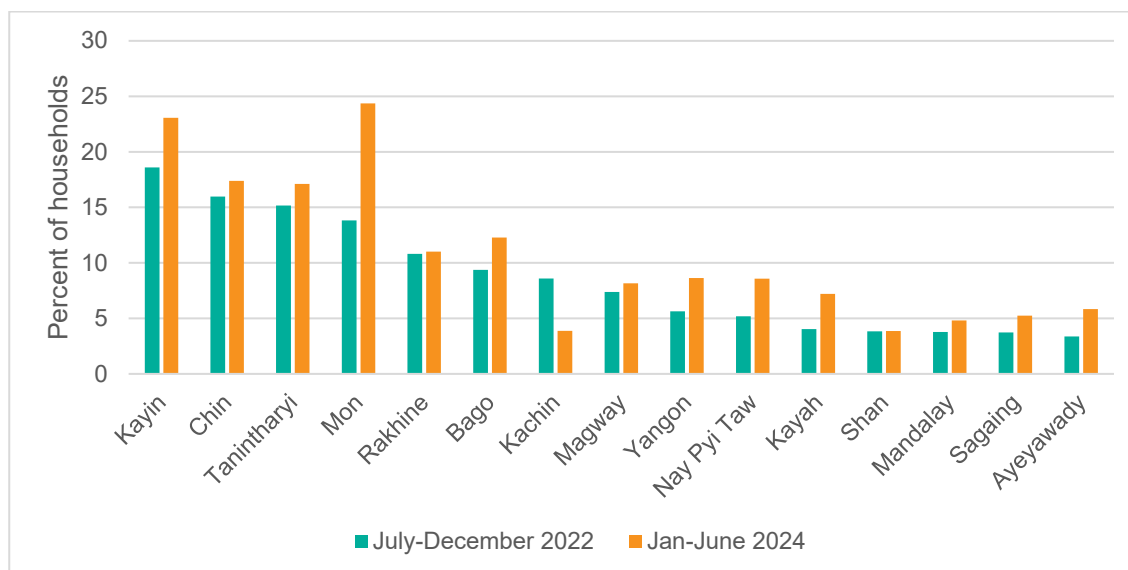
In Figure 2, we present the percent of households in each state/region who received remittances from migrants within Myanmar, and in Figure 3, we show the percent of households in each state/region who received remittances from migrants abroad. Kachin, Magway, Sagaing, and Mandalay are the states with the largest percent of households receiving remittances from migrants within Myanmar. Between the second half of 2022 and the first half of 2024, there was a statistically significant decline in the number of households receiving remittances from migrants within Myanmar in Mon, Ayeyarwady, Kachin, and Rakhine. Sagaing was the only state that reported an increase in the share of remittances coming from within Myanmar. In January-June 2024, the lowest percentage of households in Chin and Tanintharyi received remittances from migrants within Myanmar. This was consistent with the July-December 2022 period.

Figure 2. Percent of households receiving remittances from within Myanmar in any three-month period, July – December 2022 and January – June 2024



Sources: Authors' calculations from MHWS

Figure 3. Percent of households receiving remittances from migrants outside of Myanmar in any three-month period, July – December 2022 and January – June 2024



Sources: Authors' calculations from MHWS

Mon, Kayin, Chin, and Tanintharyi are the states with the highest percentage of households receiving remittances from migrants abroad. Between the end of 2022 and the first half of 2023, Most states/regions witnessed an increase in the percentage of households receiving remittances from abroad. On the other hand, there was a statistically significant decline in the percentage of households in Kachin receiving remittances from migrants abroad, from 9 percent of households to 4 percent of households. Shan and Rakhine are the only other two states that did not experience an increase in the percentage of households receiving remittances from outside of Myanmar. Finally, in January-June 2024, households in Shan and Kachin received the fewest remittances from migrants abroad.

Information on the overall value of remittances among all households is in the first three columns of Table 2, whereas the value of remittances among households that received remittances is in column 4. Among households that received remittances from within Myanmar, they received on average 165 thousand per month (about 47 USD). Households that received remittances from migrants outside of Myanmar received around 494 thousand per month (about 140 USD), significantly higher than the amount sent by migrants within Myanmar. In real terms, while the average value of remittances declined marginally among domestic and foreign remittance senders, the median value increased marginally for both. At the same time, when we include 0s, or non-receivers, the real value of remittances increased overall, from 33 thousand to 42 thousand, driven by an increase in the number of remittances received from abroad. This increase was higher than the decline of 18 thousand to 13 thousand for remittances within Myanmar. At the median, the value of remittances from Myanmar were highest from migrants living in Shan, Kayin, and Kachin (Table A. 2). From outside Myanmar, the highest value remittances are from Japan and other countries outside of Asia (Table A. 3).

Table 2. Median and average real value of monthly remittances among remittance receivers (MMK), July-December 2022 and January-June 2024

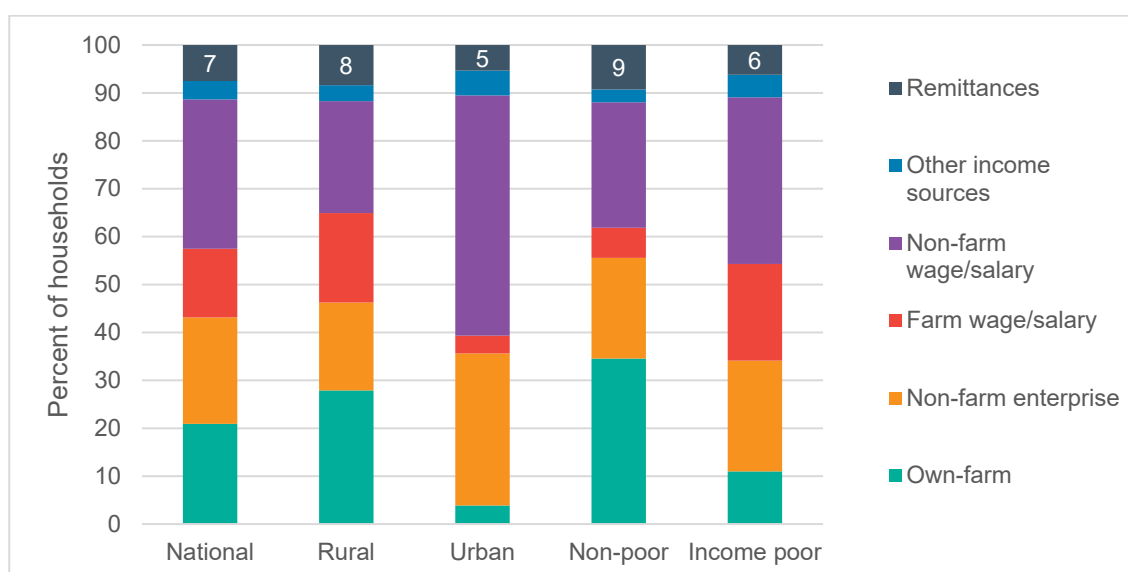
	National (USD)	National (MMK) Mean	National (MMK) Median	National (MMK) Mean – remittance receivers
July-December 2022				
Remittances all average value	89.07	50,372	153,282	314,410
Remittances amount domestic value	49.23	17,768	112,407	173,768
Remittances abroad value	141.47	32,604	306,564	499,386
Observations		12,924	12,924	12,924
January-June 2024				
Remittances all average value	99.85	54,473	200,000	352,453
Remittances amount domestic value	46.78	12,645	133,333	165,139
Remittances abroad value	139.99	41,829	333,333	494,181
Observations	13,163	13,163	13,163	13,163

Note: The values of remittances are expressed in real terms with Q7 as the base period and earlier periods inflated based on a CPI calculated from the MAPS food vendor surveys.

Sources: Authors' calculations from MHWS

On average, remittances made up seven percent of monthly household income; eight percent in rural areas and five percent in urban areas (Figure 4). Non-income poor households had a higher share of remittances, nine percent in their budget, compared to income poor households, where it made up 6 percent. The share of average household income from remittances was highest in July – November of 2023, but only marginally (Table A. 2). At the same time, the share of income from remittances from outside of Myanmar has been increasing steadily since September 2021. As a percentage of income, remittances made up the largest share of average household income in Kayin (15 percent), Mon (14 percent), and Tanintharyi (12 percent) (Table A. 3).

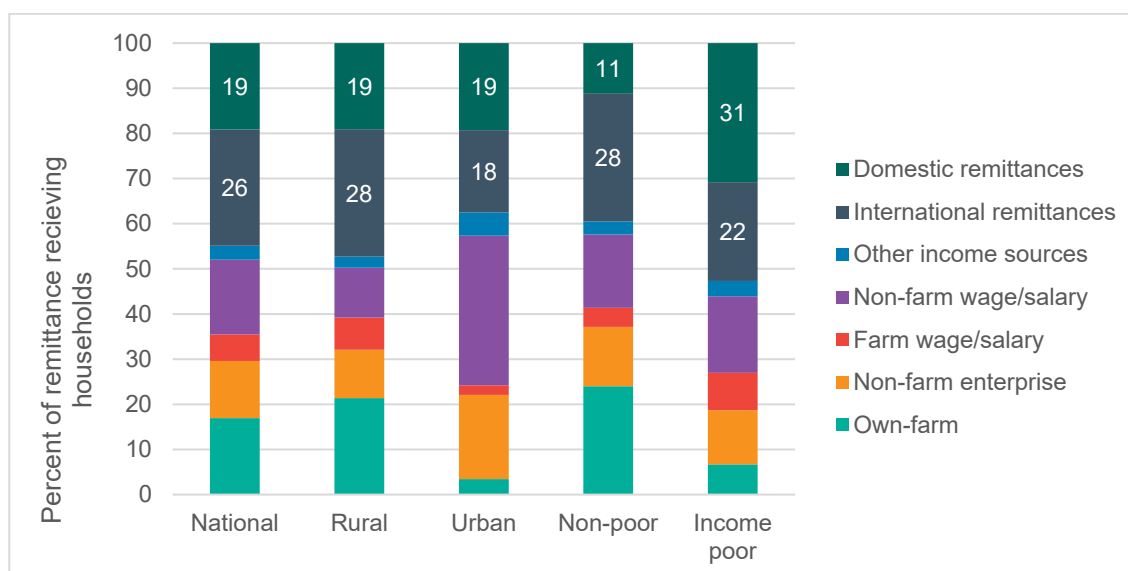
Figure 4. Average household income shares in any three-month period, January-June 2024



Sources: Authors' calculations from MHWS

Among remittances receiving households, remittances made up 45 percent of household income (Figure 5). The average income share was 47 percent among rural households and 38 percent among urban households. Among households who received remittances, remittance flows from within Myanmar made up 28 percent of rural income and 18 percent of urban income. At the same time, remittances from abroad contributed 19 percent to rural income and 19 percent to urban income. For households who received income from migrants abroad, remittances made up 46 percent of their budget share. For households who received remittances from inside Myanmar, remittances contributed 32 percent of their income. If a receiving household was income poor, remittances contributed more than half (53 percent) of their total household income compared to 39 percent for non-poor households. This shows that income poor households that receive remittances are extremely reliant on them. Finally, among remittance receivers, the reliance on remittances has increased across rounds. In the first round of MHWS, September 2021 – February 2022, remittances made up 33 percent of household income, while in January – June 2022, remittances made up 45 percent of household income (Figure A. 4)

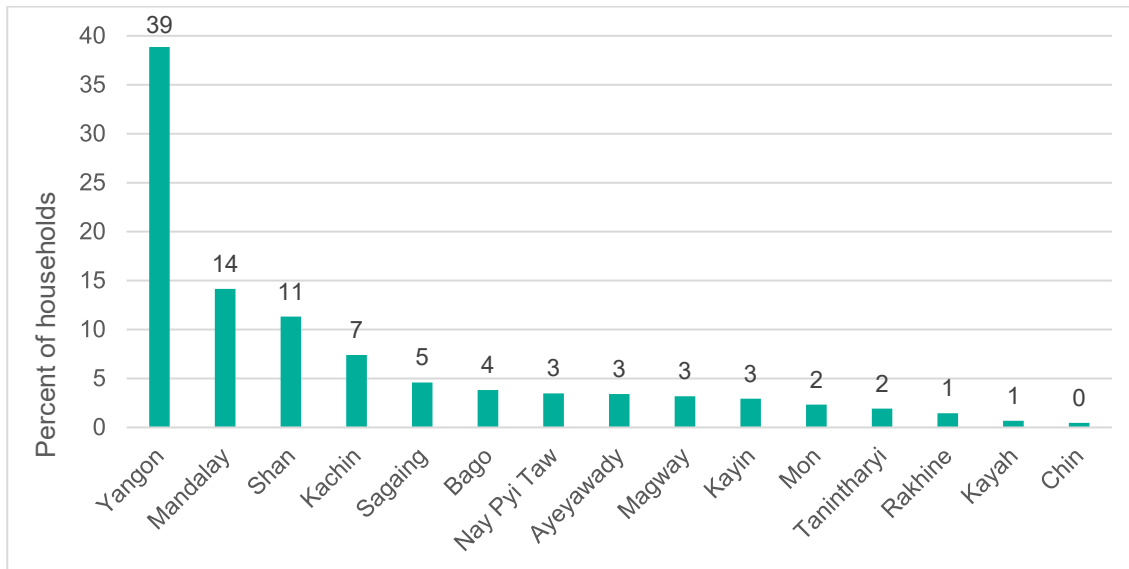
Figure 5. Average household income shares in any three-month period among households who receive remittances, January – June 2024



Source: Author's calculations based on MHWS data.

For most households who received domestic remittances, the sender resided in Yangon. Figure 6 depicts the percentage of households who received domestic remittances by the location of the sender. Thirty-nine percent of domestic remittance senders resided in Yangon, 14 percent in Mandalay, and 11 percent resided in Shan. There were almost no domestic migrants living in Rakhine, Kayah and Chin and sending remittances in January-June 2024.

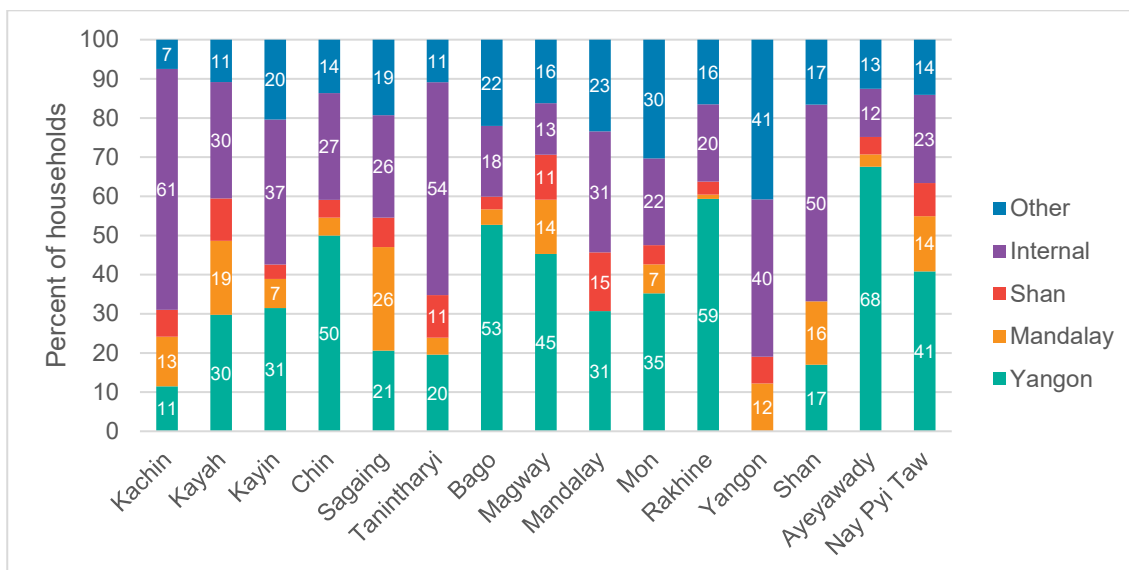
Figure 6. Share of households receiving domestic remittances, by the location of the domestic remittance sender in any three-month period, January – June 2024



Source: Author's calculations based on MHWS data.

Figure 7 shows the share of households receiving domestic remittances in each state/region by the location of the remittance sender. The states/regions that receive the remittances are on the x-axis, while the sending region is represented by the colors in the bars. Yangon accounted for most of the remittances received from domestic senders in Ayeyawady, Bago, Rakhine, Mon, and Chin. In Kayah and Sagaing, Mandalay accounted for 19 and 26 percent of the domestic remittances received, respectively. This marked a shift in Kayah, where a higher percentage of remittances came from Yangon and within Kayah, as opposed to Mandalay. In Mandalay, Magway, and Tanintharyi, Shan accounted for 15 and 11 percent of domestic remittances received, respectively. In Kachin, Tanintharyi, and Shan, domestic migrants who moved within the state (internal) contributed the most to remittances in the region.

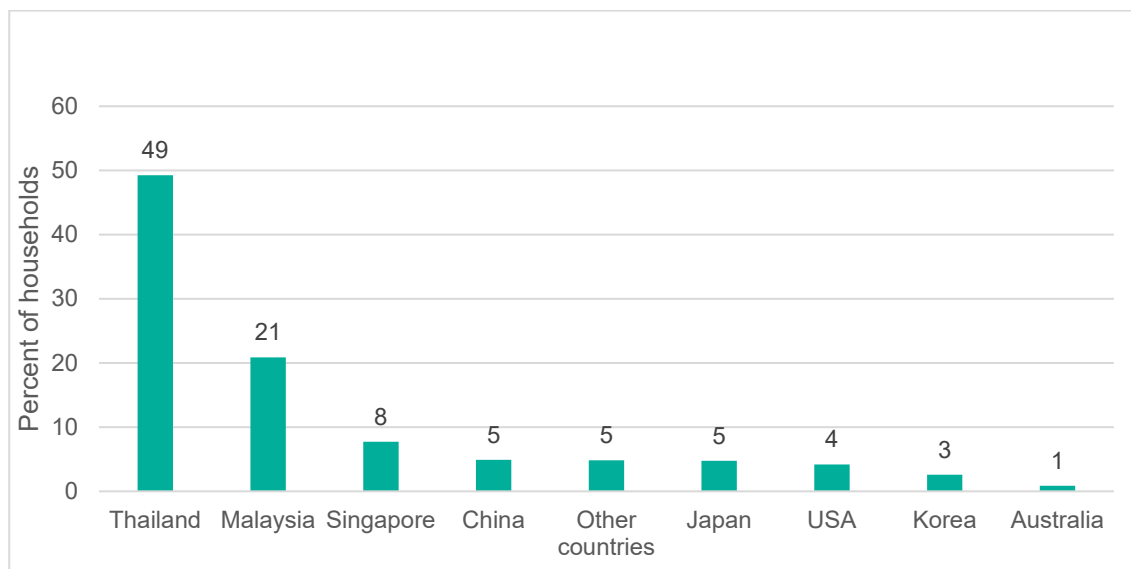
Figure 7. Share of households receiving domestic remittances, by the location of the domestic remittance sender in any three-month period, January – June 2024



Notes: Internal refers to within the state/region. Other refers to states/regions besides Yangon, Mandalay, and Shan.
Source: Author's calculations based on MHWS data.

Thailand and Malaysia are the primary sources of international remittances to Myanmar, contributing 49 percent and 21 percent of the total remittances received in January-June of 2024, respectively (Figure 8). Households also received remittances from senders in East Asian countries, including Singapore, China, Japan, and Korea. Very few households in the MHWS sample received remittances from other countries bordering Myanmar, including Laos, India, and Bangladesh.

Figure 8. Percent of international remittance flows by country of the sender, January – June 2024



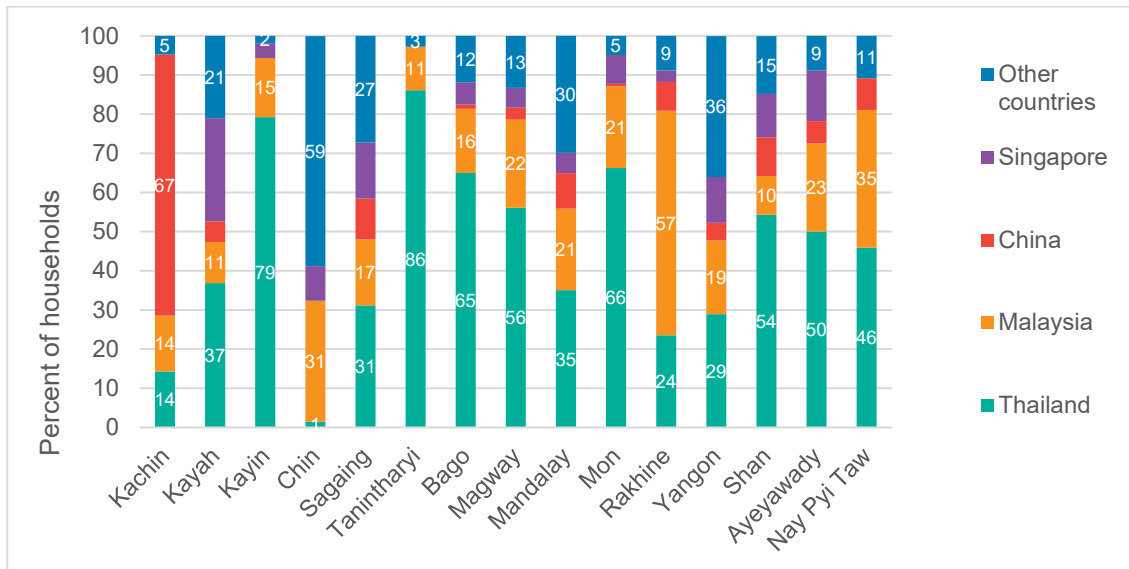
Source:

Author's calculations based on MHWS data.

There are strong patterns in the origins of international remittance flows at the state/region level. For example, remittance flows from Thailand dominate in southeast Myanmar, accounting for 79 percent of flows to Kayin, 86 percent of flows to Tanintharyi, and 66 percent of flows to Mon (Figure 9). International remittances from Thailand constituted most remittances sent to Bago, Shan, Magway, and Ayeyarwady, as well. In Rakhine, 57 percent of remittances were sent from migrants living in Malaysia. Malaysia was also an important source of remittances in Nay Pyi Taw, Chin, and Ayeyarwady. In Kachin, 67 percent of foreign remittance flows were from China. In Chin, most international remittance flows were from the United States.

In the MHWS, we asked households to share the date of the most recent migration event for the remittance sender. Because we only capture the date of the most recent migration event, and because of the events of COVID-19 which led to the return of migrants to their households, our numbers do not necessarily depict historical patterns of the number of remittance senders. Instead, our numbers demonstrate both the number of domestic migrants who did not return home during COVID-19 and the number of remittance senders in the most recent period.

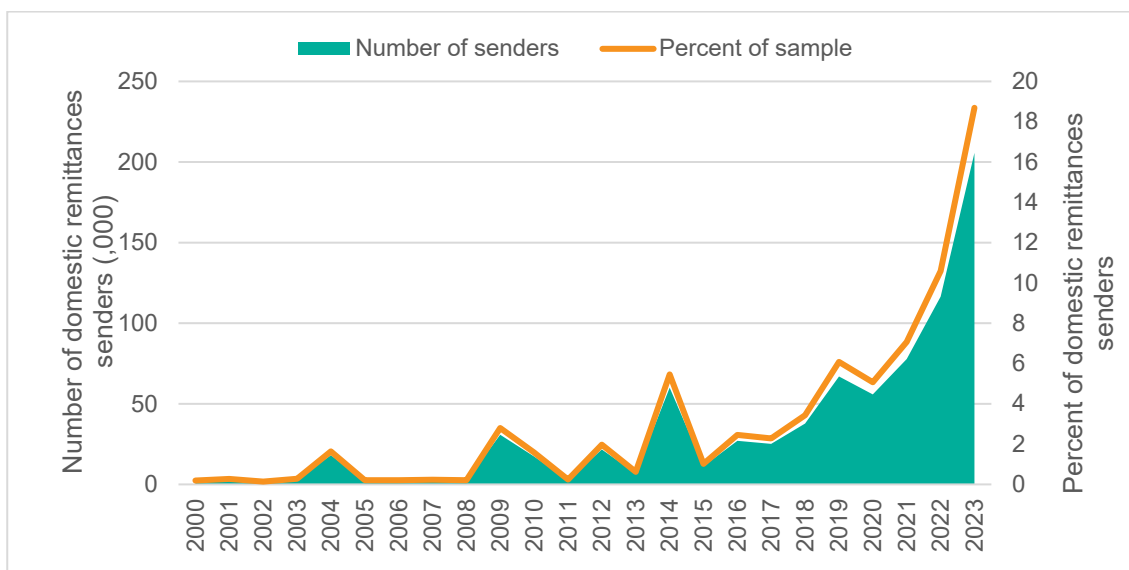
Figure 9. Share of household receiving international remittance by the migrant’s location, January – June 2024



Sources: Authors’ calculations from MHWS

Roughly 24 percent of households who received remittances from domestic migrants in January – June of 2024, received them from migrants that migrated prior to 2018 (Figure 10). Eleven percent of households who received remittances from domestic migrants received them from migrants that migrated in 2019 and 2020. Despite internal lockdowns and domestic state/region border closures, households continue to receive remittances from domestic senders whose most recent migration dates were during the pandemic. Seven, 11 and 19 percent of households received remittances in January – June 2024 from migrants that migrated in 2021, 2022, and 2023, respectively. Further, in the first half of 2024, households were already receiving remittances from 80 thousand migrants that migrated in 2024. Finally, nearly 17 percent of domestic remittances received in the first half of 2024, were sent by migrants that had been in another domestic location since birth.

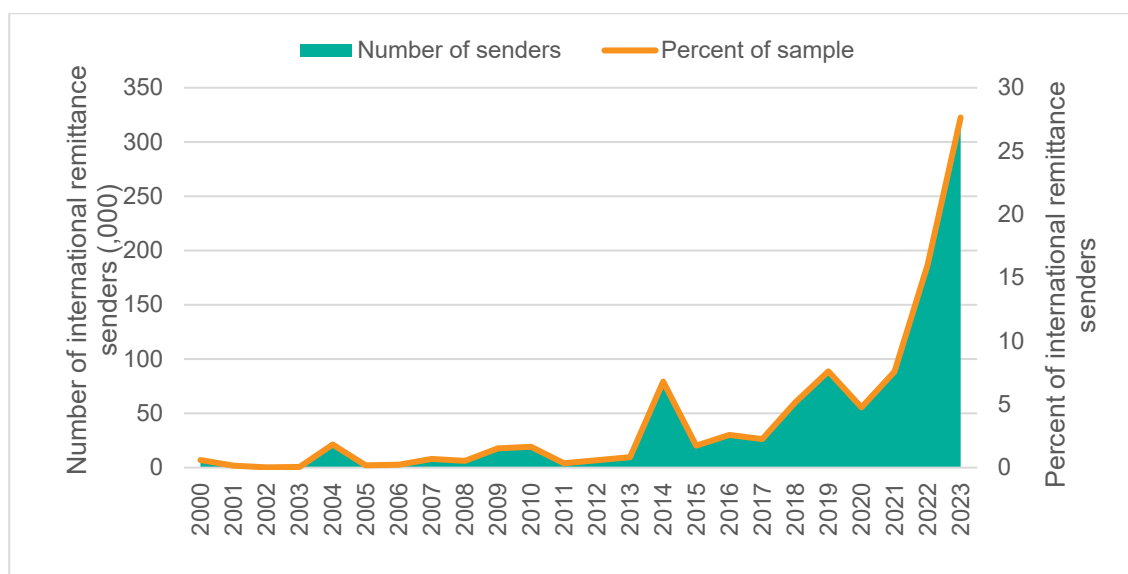
Figure 10. Number of domestic remittance senders by the date of their last migration event



Source: Author’s calculations based on MHWS data.

Figure 11 shows the date of the most recent migration event for remittance senders that are outside of Myanmar. Cumulatively, in January – June 2024, 6 percent of all remittances received were from senders that migrated abroad prior to 2010. Another 22 percent of the remittances received were from senders that migrated abroad between 2010 and 2018. A further 12 percent of households received remittances from international senders that migrated abroad in 2019 and 2020. Because of COVID-19 border closures, remittance flows from abroad decreased in 2020 to pre-2018 levels. In 2021, however, they immediately rebounded to 2018 levels, likely because of the coup, since many borders at that time were still closed. In January – June 2024, 16 percent of international remittances were sent by migrants who left in 2022 and 28 percent from those that left in 2023. Already in the first half of 2024, 8 percent of remittances were sent from migrants who left in 2024, equivalent to the percentage receipt from 2019. It therefore appears that migrants are moving abroad and immediately sending remittances.

Figure 11. Number of international remittance senders by date of last migration event of sender



Source: Author's calculations based on MHWS data.

A set of regressions reveals the importance of the link between receiving remittances and household welfare (Table 3). In column 1, we present the coefficients of remittance receipt (0/1) from abroad and in column 2 the coefficients from domestic remittance receipt (0/1). In the Table, we only present the coefficients on remittances, although we include household and round fixed effects as well as state dummies.

Receiving remittances has a negative and significant association with income poverty and asset poverty. For income poverty, the coefficient is significantly higher for remittances from abroad, suggesting that receiving remittances from outside of Myanmar reduces poverty in Myanmar significantly. Further, households who received remittances from outside of Myanmar were also more likely to report having more income this year compared to last year.

Receiving remittances is also associated with a higher Minimum Dietary Diversity score (MDD), though again only for households that receive remittances from outside of Myanmar. Receiving remittances from abroad also lowers the likelihood of a household having an inadequate MDD. Receiving remittances from within Myanmar and abroad has a positive and significant association with the Food Consumption Score (FCS). Receiving domestic remittances is associated with an

increase in the FCS by 0.70 points, while receiving remittances from abroad is associated with an increase of 1.5 points. Further, both types of households are less likely to have low FCS scores.

Households are less likely to owe money to lenders if they receive money from outside Myanmar. This is not the case for households who receive domestic remittances. On the other hand, households are less likely to use coping strategies if they receive domestic remittances or remittances from overseas, though the effect is larger for those who receive remittances from overseas. Further, only households who receive remittances from overseas reduce the number of coping mechanisms they use.

Table 3. Impact of receiving remittances on welfare indicators

	Remittances abroad	Remittances domestic
Income poor (0/1)	-0.22***	-0.09***
Asset poor (0/1)	-0.02***	-0.01*
Less income (0/1) self-reported	-0.07***	0.00
Dietary diversity score (#)	0.13***	0.02
Inadequate dietary diversity (0/1)	-0.03***	0.00
Food consumption score (#)	1.50***	0.70***
Low food consumption (0/1)	-0.03***	-0.01**
Owe money to a lender (0/1)	-0.03***	0.01*
Uses a coping mechanism (0/1)	-0.05***	0.03***
Number of coping mechanisms used (#)	-0.31***	0.01

Note: Asterisks show significance at p-values * p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01. The regressions include state/region dummies, household and round fixed effects. Income poor refers to household living below the MHWS calculated income poverty line. Asset poor refers to households who have 4 or fewer assets on a 10-asset scale. The minimum diet diversity (MDD) measure for adults is calculated as whether an adult has consumed at least 5 of 10 food groups (grains/root/ tubers, pulses (beans, peas and lentils), nuts/seeds, dairy, meat/poultry/fish, eggs, dark green leafy vegetables, other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, other vegetables, and other fruits) in the 24 hours prior to the survey. Inadequate dietary diversity is those consuming below five food groups. The food consumption score (FCS) is a measure of dietary diversity and food frequency, considering the nutritional importance of the food consumed. It is calculated as the weighted sum of the frequency of food groups eaten in the past seven days. Low food consumption is a score of less than 38.5.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on MHWS data.

4. CONCLUSION

Between January and June 2024, 16 percent of households in Myanmar received remittances, with 9 percent receiving remittances from abroad and 8 percent from within the country. Households in Kayin, Mon, and Tanintharyi reported higher remittance rates than others. On average, households received 173,768 MMK (49 USD) monthly from domestic migrants and 499,386 MMK (141 USD) from international migrants, highlighting the larger financial impact of overseas remittances. Reliance on remittances has grown significantly, rising from 33 percent of household income in 2021–2022 to 45 percent in the first half of 2024. These inflows are linked to lower income and asset poverty, improved food security, and reduced reliance on coping strategies, with international remittances demonstrating stronger effects than domestic ones.

However, migration and remittance reliance come with risks, including social stress, economic vulnerability, and legal uncertainties. Recent government policies, such as mandatory income tax on foreign wages and restrictions on remittance channels, could reduce household remittance income through unfavorable exchange rates and transaction fees, potentially increasing undocumented migration. To maximize the benefits of remittances, policymakers should focus on addressing banking inefficiencies, ensuring fair tax policies, and safeguarding migrant workers' rights, while

fostering stable and accessible remittance channels. Monitoring the impact of changing government policies will be critical for supporting household welfare.

REFERENCES

- Amendment of Section 22- the Union Tax Law 2023. Income Tax On Salaries Of Myanmar Nationals Working Abroad Must Be Paid In Foreign Currency From October - Global New Light Of Myanmar (gnlm.com.mm). Accessed 24 October 2023
- Frontier Myanmar 2023. 'We don't have a choice': Junta puts the squeeze on overseas workers | Frontier Myanmar. Accessed 24 October 2023
- MOI 2023. Seafarers required to submit advance income tax payment certificate | Ministry Of Information (moi.gov.mm). Accessed 25 November 2023
- CSO (Central Statistical Organization), UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), and World Bank. 2020. Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2017: Socio-economic Report. Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon, Myanmar: Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry, UNDP and World Bank
- Department of Population (2020). The 2019 Inter-censal Survey, The Union Report, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar.
- KMSS & IFPRI (2024). "KMSS & IFPRI Food Security Survey 2024". Yangon, Myanmar: KMSS
- Myanmar Agriculture Policy Support Activity (MAPSA. 2025. Myanmar Household Welfare Survey round seven: Note on sample characteristics and weighting. Data Paper. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.
- World Development Indicators (WDI). How Do You Define Remittances? – World Bank Data Help Desk. <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/114950-how-do-you-define-remittances>. Accessed 8 November 2023.

APPENDIX

Table A. 1. Percent of households receiving remittances in any three-month period, July – December 2022 and January – June 2024

	July-December 2022			January -June 2024		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Remittances	16.2	17.4	13.1	15.7	16.3	13.9
Remittances domestic	10.3	10.9	8.8	7.7***	7.6***	8.0
Remittances abroad	6.6	7.3	4.9	8.6***	9.4***	6.7***
Observations	12,924	9,225	3,699	13,163	8,773	4,390

Note: stars denote significant differences between rounds at the national, rural, and urban levels. Remittances from domestic and abroad migration adds up to greater than remittances all because some households receive remittances from both sources.

Sources: Authors' calculations from MHWS

Table A. 2. Average per capita value of domestic remittances by location of migrants, January – June 2024, MHWS

	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Observations	Min	Max
Kachin	126,781	83,333	139,392	107	5,556	900,000
Kayah	86,394	66,667	41,825	5	23,333	133,333
Kayin	129,696	116,667	98,600	40	7,778	500,000
Chin	54,826	66,667	31,462	5	16,667	100,000
Sagaing	81,908	50,000	99,604	80	5,000	975,750
Tanintharyi	71,467	50,000	81,112	29	6,667	552,712
Bago	54,147	40,400	52,421	63	6,667	300,000
Magway	55,919	50,000	46,776	55	6,667	233,333
Mandalay	81,873	55,556	91,713	221	1,667	666,667
Mon	54,244	33,333	55,477	41	6,667	266,667
Rakhine	72,778	50,000	70,774	27	10,000	333,333
Yangon	82,849	66,667	77,021	667	1,667	865,308
Shan	145,831	83,333	164,073	177	2,333	800,000
Ayeyawady	68,028	30,000	82,267	59	1,667	404,001
Nay Pyi Taw	68,111	41,667	61,468	48	3,333	333,333

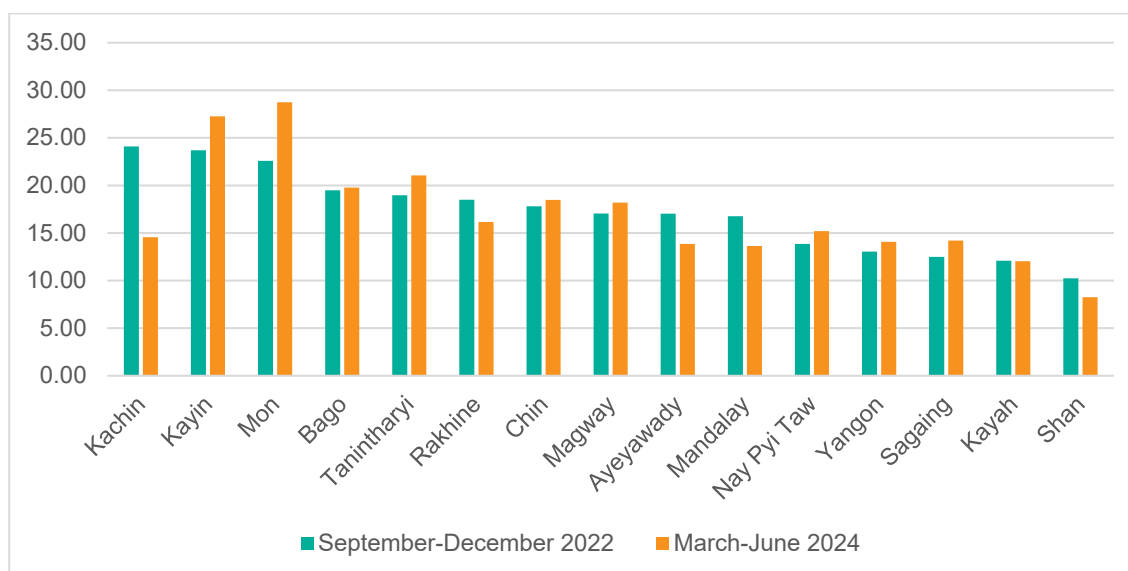
Sources: Authors' calculations based on MHWS data.

Table A. 3. Average per capita value of international remittances by location of migrants, January – June 2024, MHWS

	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Observations	Min	Max
Thailand	306,793	200,000	295,901	676	3,333	3,177,043
Malaysia	480,545	333,333	449,284	285	5,333	2,118,029
China	398,203	333,333	320,382	66	16,667	1,666,667
Singapore	553,249	333,333	531,732	102	11,111	2,647,536
USA	246,633	200,000	332,274	57	13,333	3,177,043
Japan	840,106	666,667	661,488	65	33,333	2,666,667
Korea	677,702	333,333	1,001,932	33	16,667	4,000,000
Australia	222,091	100,000	242,028	12	33,333	750,000
Other countries	601,078	500,000	619,921	65	16,667	3,333,334

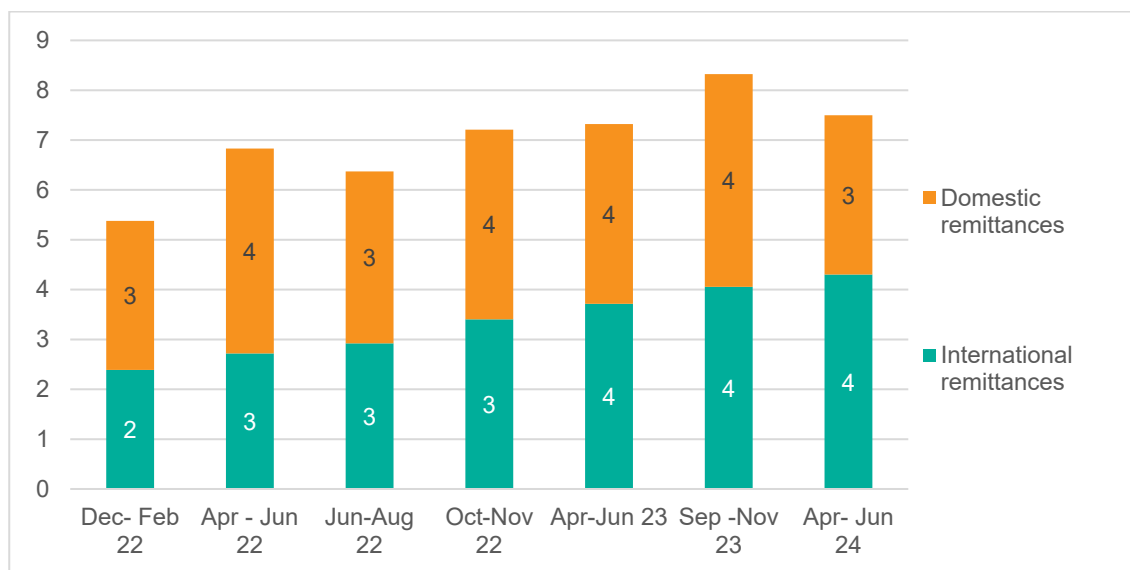
Sources: Authors' calculations based on MHWS data.

Figure A. 1. Percentage of households receiving remittances in any three-month period, July – December 2022 and January – June 2024 MHWS



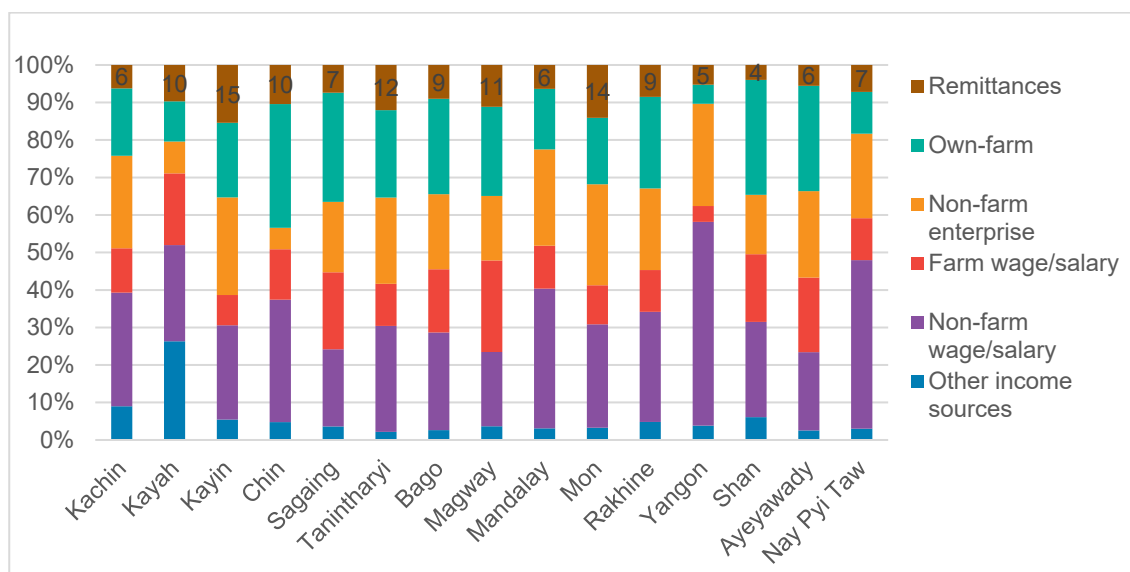
Sources: Authors' calculations from MHWS

Figure A. 2. Average household income shares in any three-month period between December 2021 – June 2024



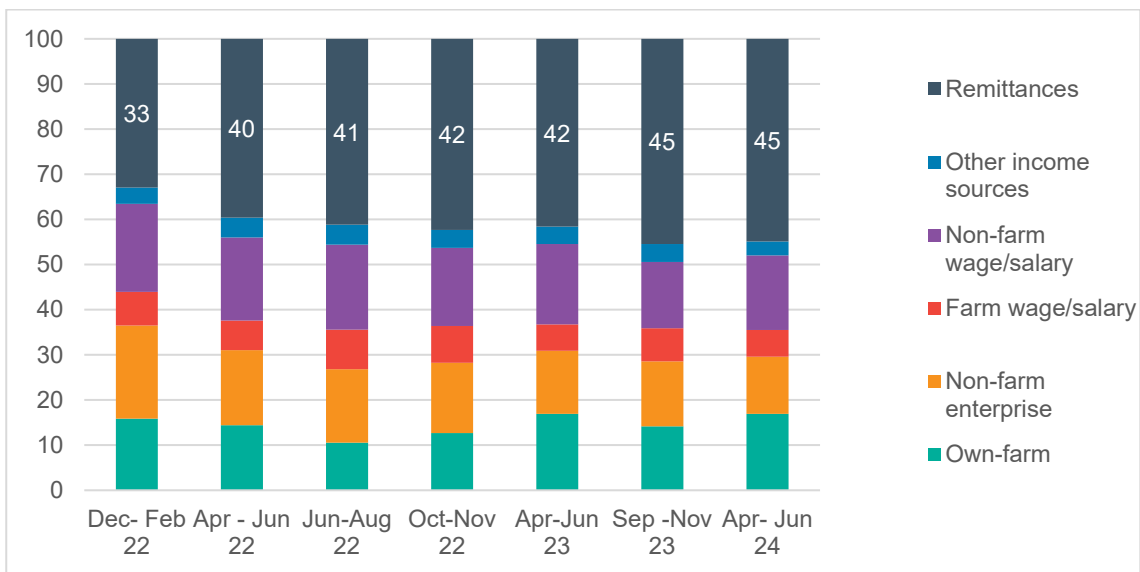
Sources: Authors' calculations from MHWS

Figure A. 3. Average household income shares in any three-month period by state/region, January – June 2024



Sources: Authors' calculations from MHWS

Figure A. 4. Average household income shares among remittance receivers in any three-month period, by survey round



Sources: Authors' calculations from MHWS

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Joanna van Asselt is a Research Fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute, based in Sri Lanka. Phyo Thandar Naing is a Ph.D. Candidate at the IDEC Institute at Hiroshima University, based in Japan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was undertaken as part of the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Funding support for this study was provided by the United States Agency of International Development (USAID). This Working Paper has not gone through IFPRI's standard peer-review procedure. The opinions expressed here belong to the authors, and do not necessarily reflect those of PIM, IFPRI, or CGIAR.

.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1201 Eye St, NW | Washington, DC 20005 USA
T. +1-202-862-5600 | F. +1-202-862-5606
ifpri@cgiar.org
www.ifpri.org | www.ifpri.info

IFPRI-MYANMAR

IFPRI-Myanmar@cgiar.org
www.myanmar.ifpri.info



Australian Government
Australian Centre for
International Agricultural Research

Funding support for the Myanmar Strategy Support Program is provided by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) and the Livelihoods and Food Security Fund (LIFT).

© 2025, Copyright remains with the author(s). This publication is licensed for use under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0). To view this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>.

IFPRI is a CGIAR Research Center | A world free of hunger and malnutrition