



# FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



## Remittances 2022

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## DATA AND METHODOLOGY

- Data is from the Myanmar Household Welfare Survey (MHWS)
- Remittances include all transfers received by the household in cash or in kind sent by an individual living outside of the household.
- In MHWS, households 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.
- Our indicators are reported for September 2021 and December 2022.
  - Pooled estimate –the indicators are reported for any 3-month period for all households.
  - Panel estimate – the indicators are reported for any 12-month period only for the households that were surveyed in all four rounds.





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## PERCENT OF POOLED AND PANEL HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REMITTANCES IN 2021/2022

	Pooled			Panel
	National	Rural	Urban	National
<b>Remittances all (%)</b>	15.5	15.8	14.6	32.5
<b>Remittances domestic (%)</b>	10.4	10.3	10.5	25.1
<b>Remittances abroad (%)</b>	5.8	6.2	5.0	11.7
<b>Observations</b>	49,294	34,647	14,647	4,831



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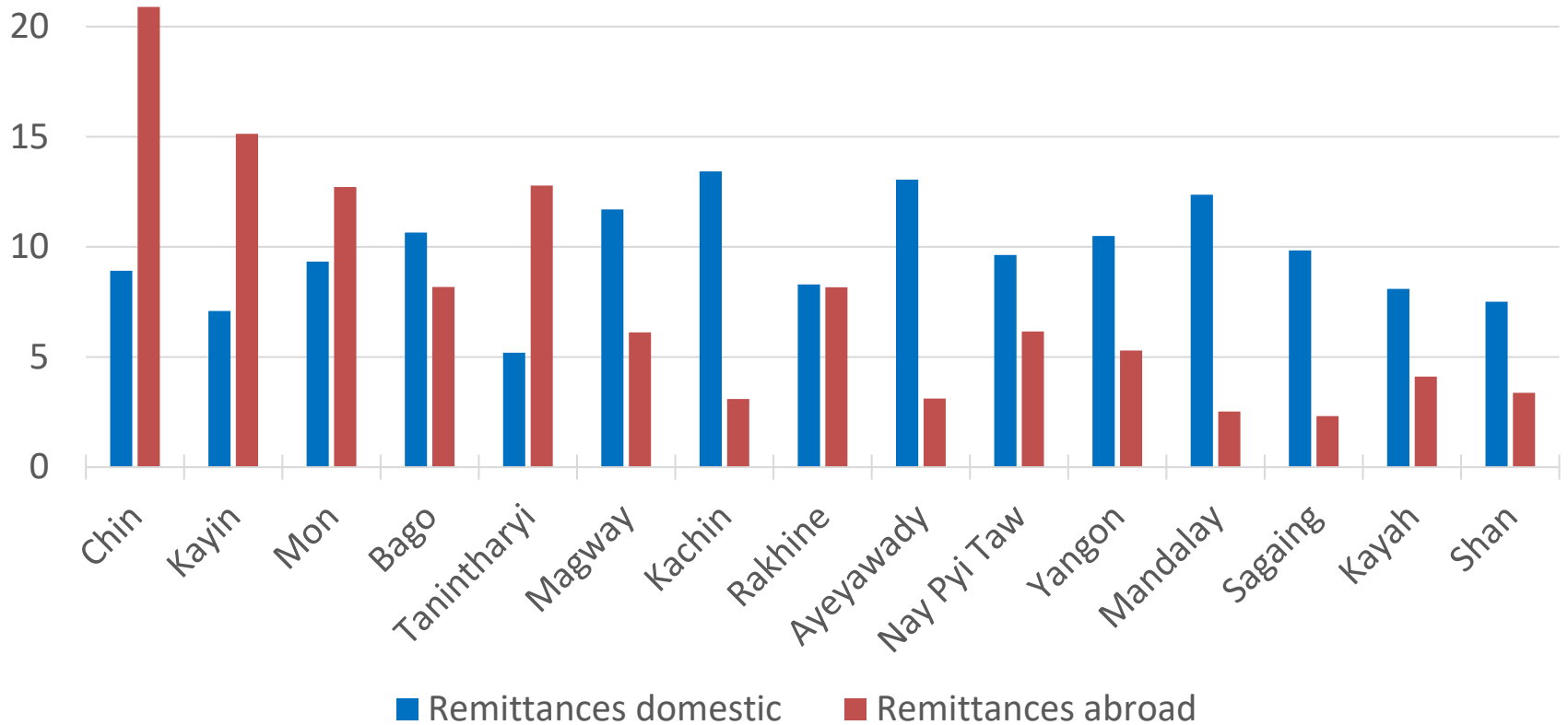
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## PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REMITTANCES IN ANY THREE-MONTH PERIOD, SEPTEMBER 2021- DECEMBER 2022



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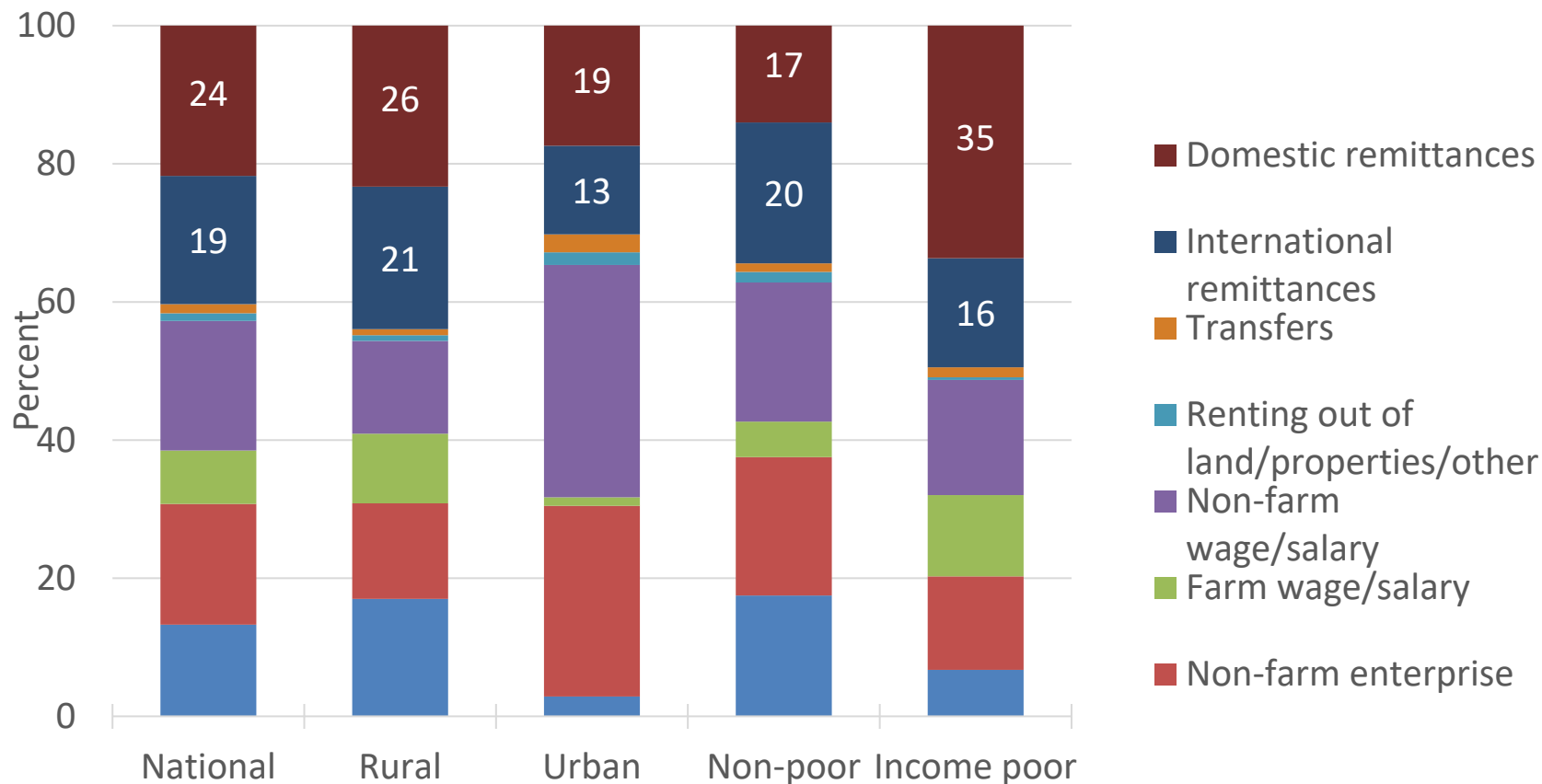




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## INCOME SHARES IN ANY THREE-MONTH PERIOD FOR HOUSEHOLDS WHO RECEIVE REMITTANCES. SEPTEMBER 2021- DECEMBER 2022



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## INCOME SHARES AND VALUE OF REMITTANCES FOR 2021/2022 (MHWS) AND 2017 (MLCS)

	MHWS	MLCS
<b>Percent of HHs receiving remittances</b>	32.5%	19.5%
<b>Remittances (income share)</b>	6.7	8.6
<b>Remittances, 2022 MMK</b>	37,692	52,651



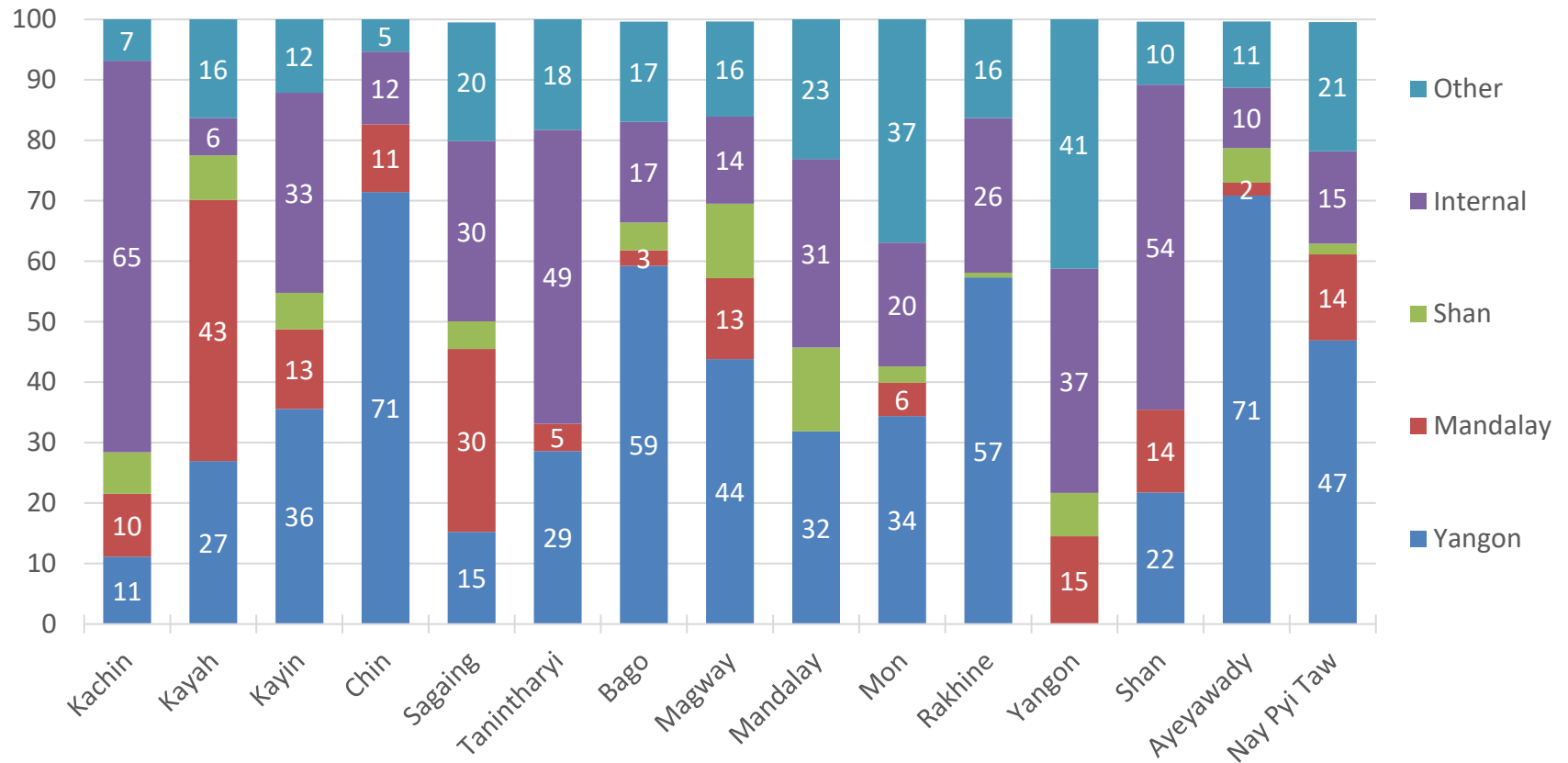
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## SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING DOMESTIC REMITTANCES BY LOCATION OF THE REMITTANCE SENDER, JULY-DECEMBER



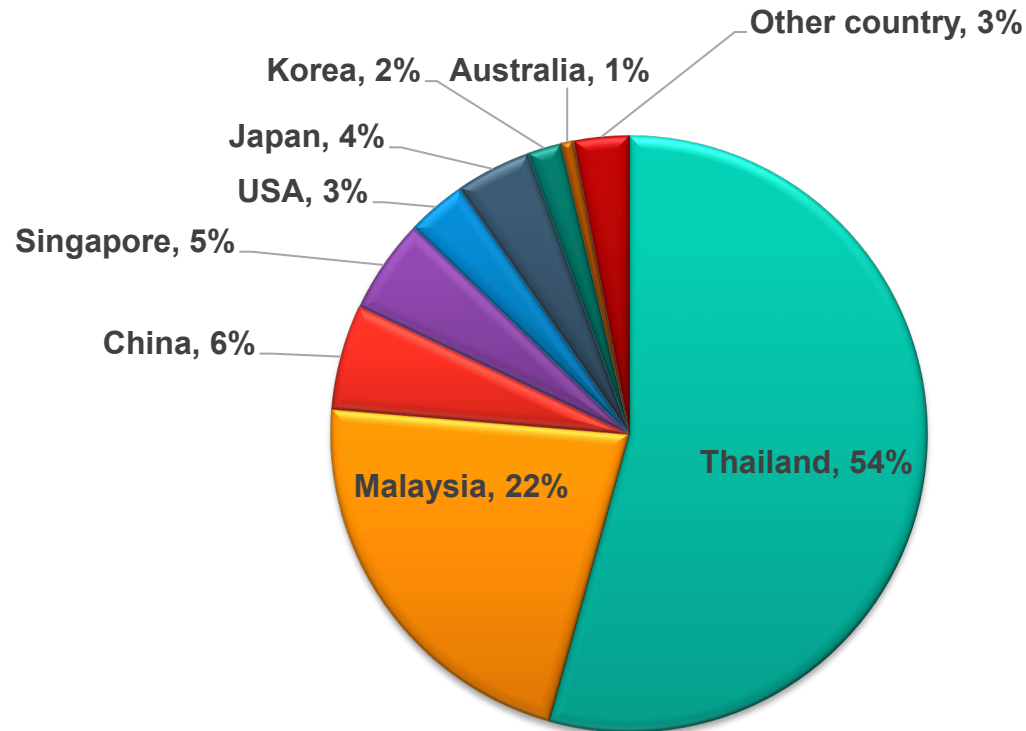
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## PERCENT OF INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCE FLOWS BY COUNTRY OF THE SENDER, SEPTEMBER 2021-DECEMBER 2022



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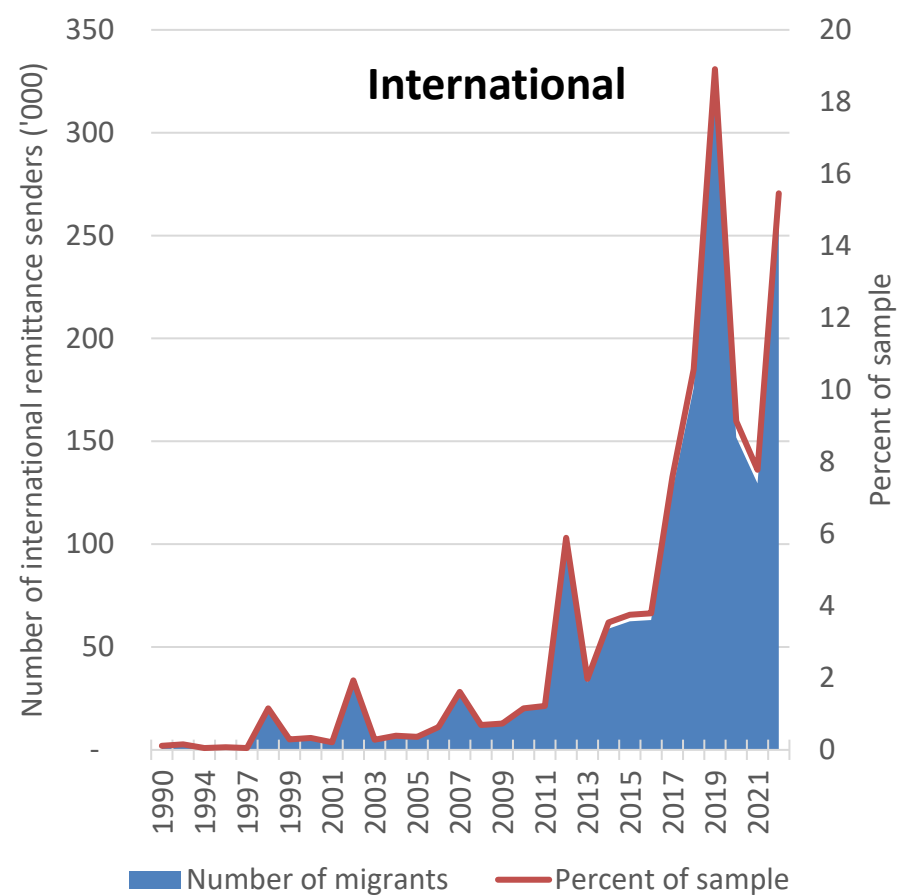
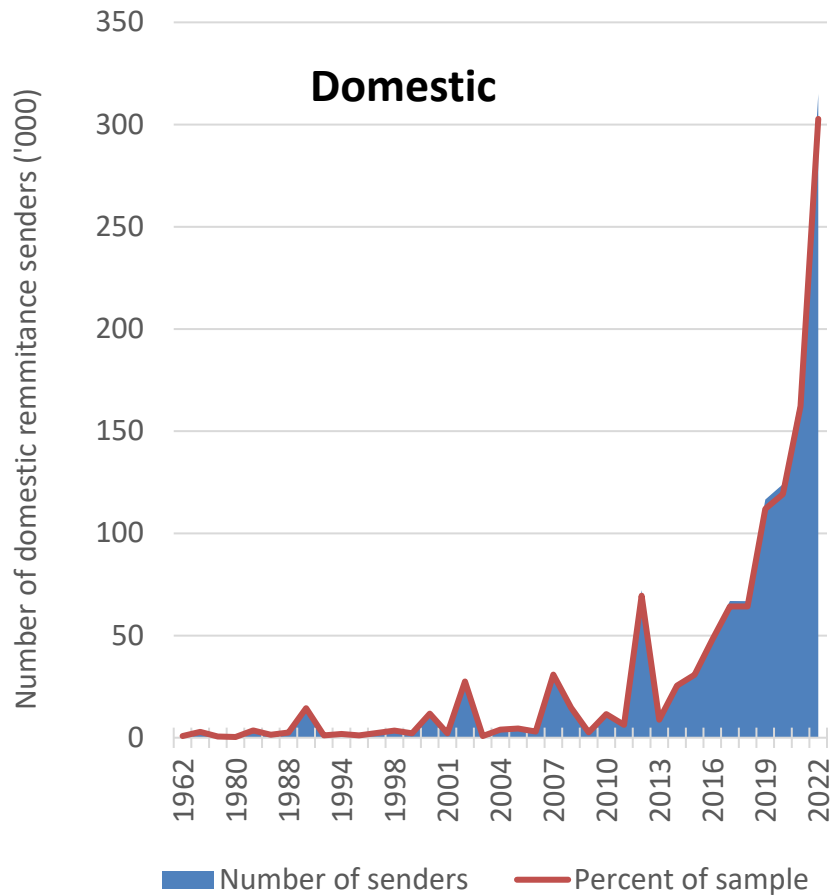




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## NUMBER OF REMITTANCE SENDERS BY DATE OF LAST MIGRATION EVENT OF SENDER





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## WHAT FACTORS AFFECT THE LIKELIHOOD OF RECEIVING REMITTANCES AND THE AMOUNT?

	Domestic remittances		International remittances	
	Receives (0,1)	2022 MMK	Receives (0,1)	2022 MMK
<b>Battles/explosions/remote violence</b>	-0.00**	-550.26***	0	-576.93**
<b>Lag of income poor (0,1)</b>	0.05**	5467.30**	0.08**	2938.28
<b>Q3 vs Q2</b>	-0.10***	-8908.54***	0	-2995.82
<b>Q4 vs Q2</b>	-0.08***	-10879.41***	0.11***	-3695.59
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	3258	25799	1352	25799



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## WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF RECEIVING REMITTANCES ON WELFARE?

	FCS	MDD	# of coping strategies	Economically affected	Income poor
<b>Domestic remittances</b>	2.03***	0.17***	-0.06**	-0.02***	-0.10***
<b>International remittances</b>	2.35***	0.16***	-0.16***	-0.05***	-0.25***
<b>Lagged domestic remittances</b>	1.34***	0.15***	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04***
<b>Lagged international remittances</b>	1.39***	0.08	-0.16***	-0.04***	-0.15***



## CONCLUSION

- Receiving remittances has a positive and significant association with several welfare indicators including food consumption, dietary diversity, use of fewer coping strategy, and income non-poverty.
- Not everyone who wants to migrate has access to the information and resources necessary to migrate safely. – need training on safe migration
- There are many dangers of relying on migration as a welfare strategy.
- When migrants arrive in their new homes, they may not have access to safe, fair, and reliable income earning opportunities, especially if they do not have legal documents to apply for work permits.
- For 15.6 percent of households, it was very expensive to receive remittances either because of the costs associated with transferring money or because of the fees needed to withdraw the remittances.





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