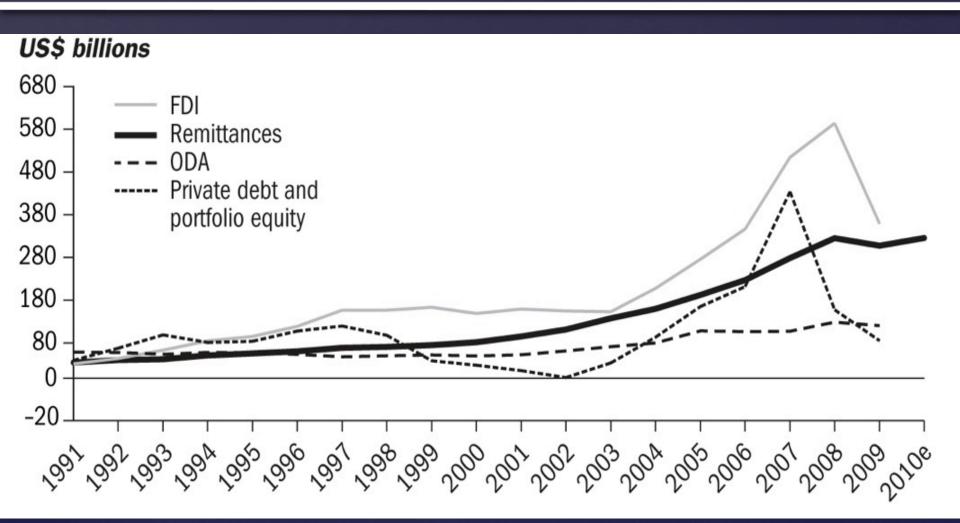


A Pilot Study on Impact of Remittances on Migrant-Sending Households in Southern Myanmar

Min Zar Ni Lin
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IGC Growth Week 2012 Conference
London School of Economic and
Political Science

Role of Remittances in Developing Countries

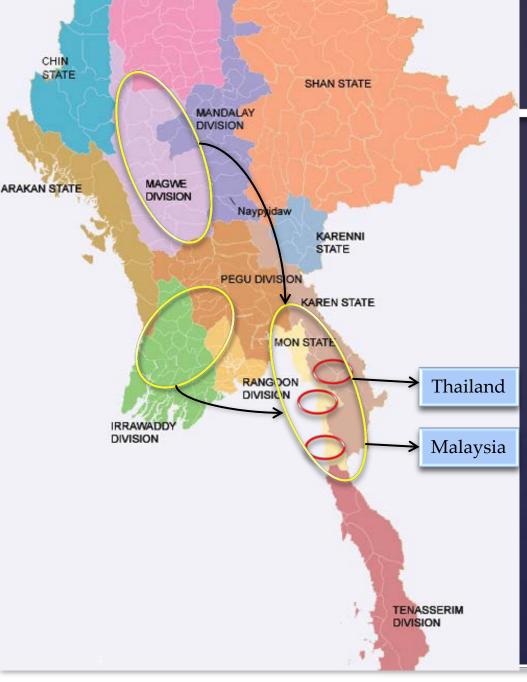


Source: World Bank (2011)



Myanmar Migrants Working Overseas

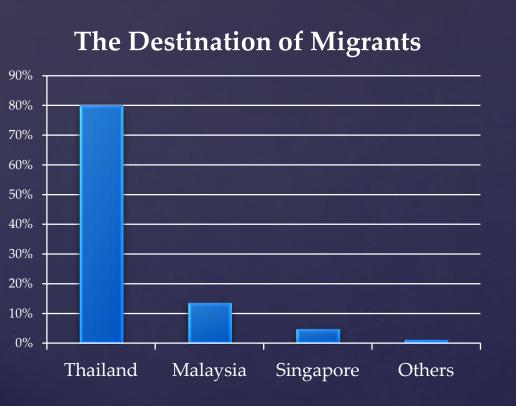
- One of the largest Labour sending countries in the region (10-15% of pop)
- In Thailand:
 - ◆ Registered 812,984 (Ministry of Labour (Thailand), 2010)
 - ◆ Issued temporary passports from Myanmar 1 million (Nationmultimedia, 2012)
- * In Malaysia:
 - ◆ 150,000 documented workers (*Andy Hall, Mahidol University*, 2012)
- ◆ IOM (2009) estimate 5 million migrants



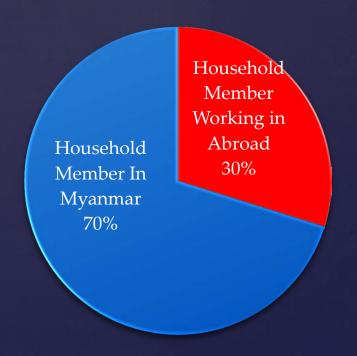
The Trend of Migratory Pattern

- Mon State
 - Villages in Mudon Township
 - Vallages in Ye Township
- Karen State
 - Villages in Pa-An Township
- Source and Transit Area for Migration
- After few years of work, labourers from other parts of the country migrate to abroad again.

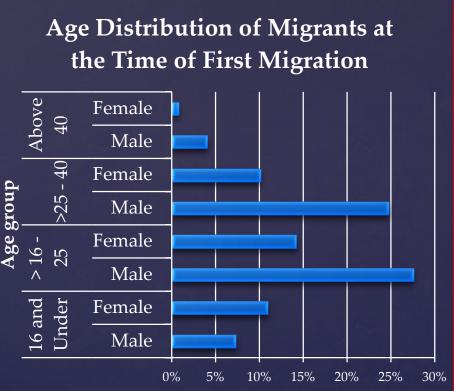
The Characteristics of Migrant Workers

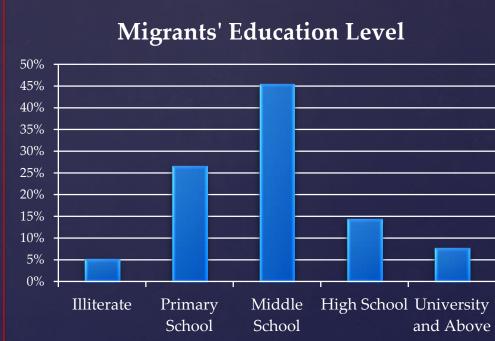


The Ratio of Household Member in Myanmar and Abroad

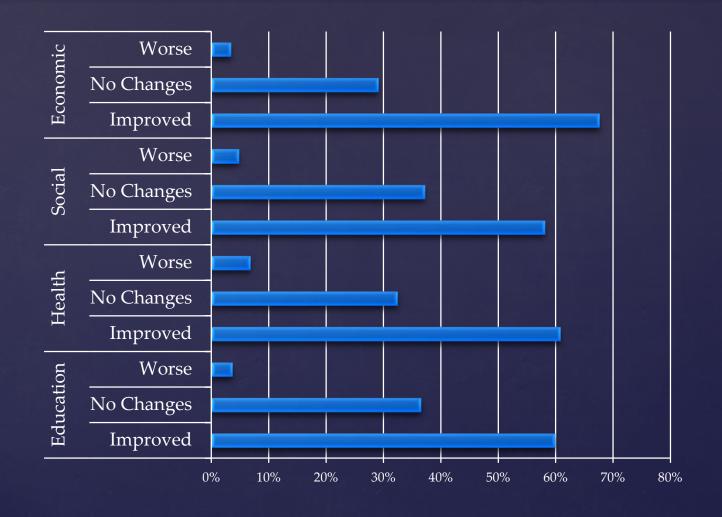


The Characteristics of Migrant Workers





Perception of Migrant-Sending Families of Improvements After Migration



Receipt of Remittances

Remittances:

- Amount of remittance in last 12 months (US dollar)
 - 1828.80 (Mean), 0 (Min), 23,095
- Duration of money transfer (Day)
 - 2.5723 (Mean), 1 (Min), 10 (Max)
- Charges of money transfer (Myanmar side)
 - Amount remitted 0.5 to 2.3 US dollar for 115.47 US dollar
 - Per transaction 2.3 to 9.2 US dollar

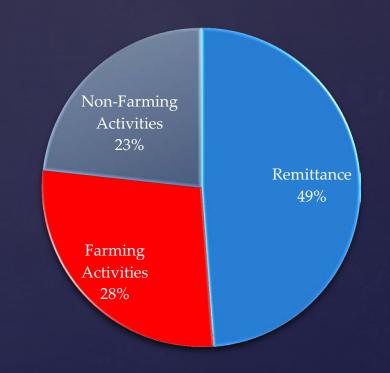
**1 US dollar = MMK 866 (Myanmar Kyat) (as 24th August, 2012)

Impact of Remittances

Contribution of Remittance Income to Total Income

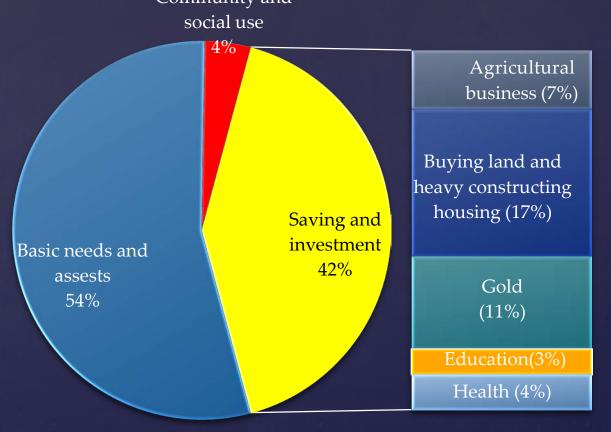


Major Source of Household Income



Impact of Remittances





Conclusion



- ❖A crucial source of income, particularly for emergency needs – safety net mechanisms
- **❖**Contribute to the poverty reduction and improvement of living conditions



- ❖Dependent families using remittances mainly on consumption
- ❖Discouragement of higher education among youth
- ❖Unproductive investments, irresponsible spending, moral hazards.