



# Pattern of Migration Streams in Myanmar

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## Geographic & Demographic Features

- Myanmar, officially the **Republic of the Union of Myanmar**, formerly known as **Burma**, is a Southeast Asia country with a complex and evolving situation characterized by political instability, economic challenges and social issues.
- Bordered by Bangladesh and India to its northwest, China to its northeast, Laos and Thailand to its east and southeast, and the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal to its south and southwest.
- Characterized by a diverse range of geographical features such as several mountain ranges, rivers and coastal areas.
- A tropical monsoon climate, with three distinct seasons: a hot season, a rainy season, and a cool season.

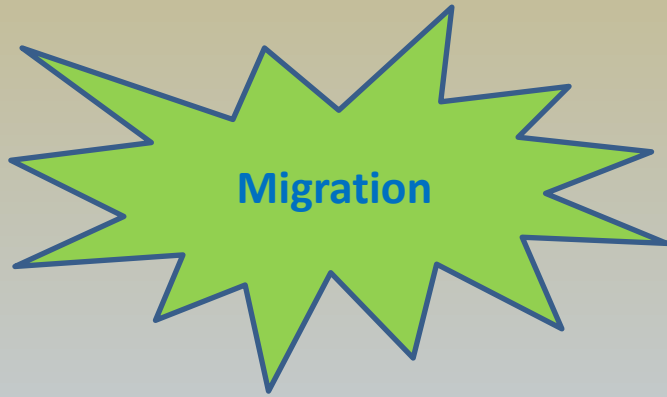






- A population of approximately 54 million people, though accurate data is difficult due to conflict and internal displacement.
- Population is diverse in terms of ethnicity, language and religion.
- Myanmar's population growth rate that has slowed over the years due to various factors, including economic challenges and political instability.
- **As the Migration patterns:** it has significant internal and international migration streams.
- **Key Challenges:** Ethnic conflicts, internal displacement, and poverty and economic disparity

*These geographic and demographic factors are essential in understanding Myanmar's internal dynamics, including migration patterns and socio-political challenges.*



- One of the main demographic processes
- A key driver of urbanization, affecting economic development and the demand for infrastructure and services.

- The consistent flow of people moving from one location to another.
- Typically, indicating that a large group of individuals or households who relocate from a specific place to another over a period of time.
- Are crucial in shaping societies, economics, and cultures around the world.
- Is used to describe patterns and trends in migration and understand the reasons behind migration, the demographics of migrants, and the impacts on both the origin and destination locations.
- Can be **internal** (within a country) or **international** (across countries), significantly impact social economic and demographic aspects of societies.





➤ **Urban to urban**

➤ **Urban to rural**

➤ **Rural to Urban, and**

➤ **Rural to rural migration**



# Rationale of the Study

## Globally

- ❖ Internal migration remains a significant phenomenon, driven by economic opportunities, urbanization, environmental changes, and conflicts.
- ❖ The pattern of migration streams in global continues to evolve, with **rural-to-urban migration** being the most prominent.
- ❖ Hence, this shift is driven by factors such as economic opportunities, urbanization, climate change, and conflicts.

## ASEAN

- ❖ Countries within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) also experience the significant internal migration flows, primarily **from rural to urban areas**, contributing to the economic dynamism, development of urban centers and regional development disparities.
- ❖ Countries like **Indonesia**, the **Philippines**, and **Vietnam** are heavily influenced by the rural to urban migration, contributing to urban development and economic growth

## Myanmar

- ❖ The situation of migration streams in Myanmar is **complex** and multifaceted by the various challenges, including conflict and displacement, human trafficking, limited economic opportunities, and health and well-being.
- ❖ The internal migration streams are mainly driven by a combination of economic, social, and environmental factors. **Urban areas** like Yangon and Mandalay attract migrants from rural regions due to better economic opportunities.
- ❖ Understanding and managing the migration streams is crucial for ensuring that these movements contribute positively to both the origin and destination communities, and inclusive and sustainable development in Myanmar.

## Source of Data

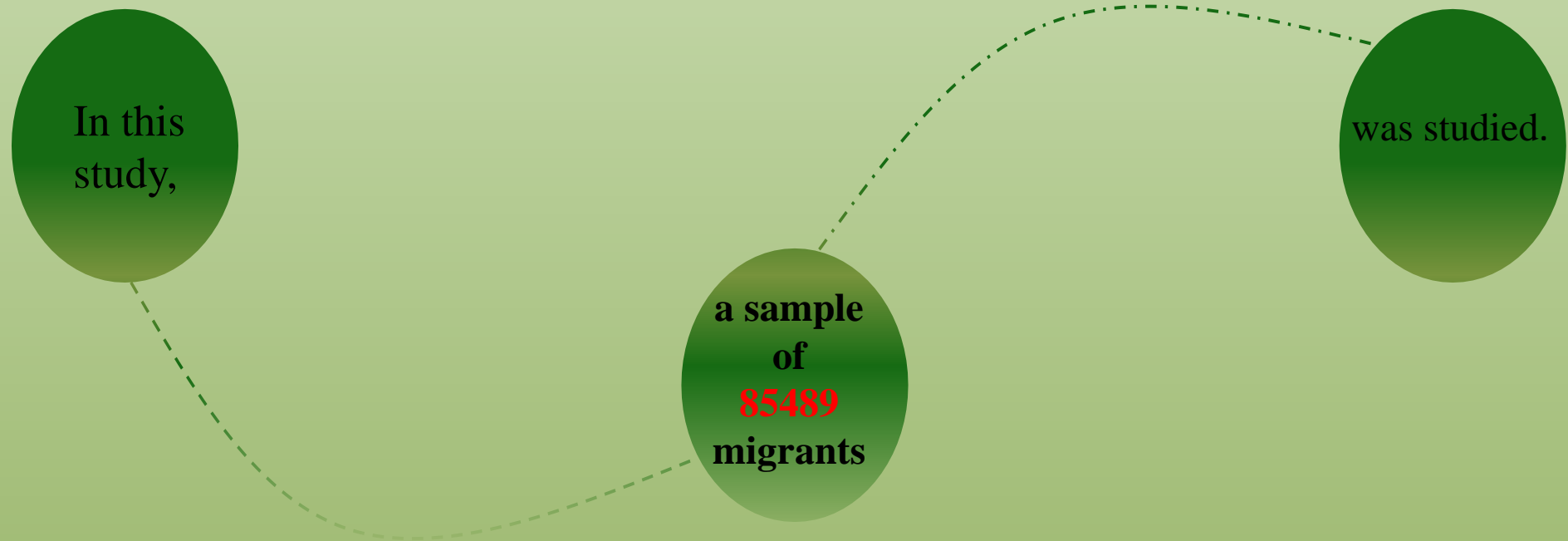


- ❖ From the 2019 Inter-censal survey
- ❖ First by the government and Ministry of Labor, Immigration and Population, in collaboration with its line ministries and developmental partners, in four stages starting November 2019 until January 2020, before COVID-19 arrived in Myanmar.
- ❖ Undertaken by using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system.
- ❖ Enumerated in the usual of legal place of residence.
- ❖ The 3,960 enumerated areas (EAs) were planned to cover a population of 548,553 people, however only 25% of EAs in Rakhine State could be enumerate.





- ❖ All EAs in Myauk U and Maungdaw districts could not be surveyed and only a few in Sittwe and Kyaukpyu districts. Therefore, **the state-level data does not represent** the whole Rakhine state.
- ❖ Covered only **Conventional Households** and was designed to produce **district level data**.



## Key Objectives

- ❖ To investigate the socioeconomic and demographic, characteristics and reasons behind migration and the migration stream patterns in Myanmar.
- ❖ To analyze the determinants of migration stream patterns in Myanmar.



# Conceptual Framework

## Independent Variables

### Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics


- ❖ Gender
- ❖ Age
- ❖ Marital Status
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Occupation
- ❖ Household size
- ❖ Location

### Migration Factors (Reasons for Movement)

- ❖ Search for employment
- ❖ Search for education
- ❖ Marriage
- ❖ Followed family
- ❖ Conflict
- ❖ Medical and health services

## Dependent Variable

Internal Migration Stream  
(urban to urban, urban to rural, rural to urban, rural to rural)

A thick blue arrow points from the Independent Variables section to the Dependent Variable oval.

## Data Analysis

- ❖ The internal migrants who are moving from the previous residence to current residence in Myanmar are the target population in this research.
- ❖ A total of 8,5489 sample migrants
- ❖ Descriptive Analysis - To investigate the socioeconomic and demographic, characteristics and reasons behind migration and the migration stream patterns in Myanmar.
- ❖ Multinomial Logistics Regression - To analyze the determinants of migration stream patterns in Myanmar.





## Findings and Discussion

### ❑ In accordance with the results of descriptive analysis

Variable	Categories	Number	Percent
Migration Stream among migrants in Myanmar	Urban to urban	32989	38.59
	Rural to urban	12859	15.04
	Urban to rural	16616	19.44
	Rural to rural	23025	26.93
Total		85489	100



# Percent Distribution of Demographic and Socioeconomic Factors among Migrants

## Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics

- ❖ **Gender** : Male (47%) and Female (53%)
- ❖ **Age** : Below 30 years (27%), 30-39 years (20%), 40-49 years (19%), 50-59 years (16%) and 60 years and above (18%)
- ❖ **Marital Status** : Never married (20%) and Ever married (80%)
- ❖ **Education** : No education (9%), Primary and below (35%), Middle school (23%) and High and above (33%)
- ❖ **Occupation** : Unemployed (44%) and Employed (56%)
- ❖ **Household size** : 1-3 (28%), 4-6 (53%) , 7-9 (15%) and 10 and above (4%)
- ❖ **Location** : Yangon (1%), Kachin (6%), Kayah (2%), Kayin (6%), Rakhine (29%), Chin (8%), Sagaing (3%), Tanintharyi (5%), Bago (4%), Magway (12%), Mandalay (2%), Mon (2%), Shan (11%), Ayeyawady (5%) and Naypyitaw (4%)



## Migration Factors (Reasons for Movement)

- ❖ **Search for employment** : No (67%) and Yes (33%)
- ❖ **Search for education** : No (97%) and Yes (3%)
- ❖ **Marriage** : No (73%) and Yes (27%)
- ❖ **Followed family** : No (66%) and Yes (34%)
- ❖ **Conflict** : No (99%) and Yes (1%)
- ❖ **Medical and health services** : No (99%) and Yes (1%)

By addressing these areas, the emphasis should be on creating a more balanced and sustainable approach to managing internal migration in Myanmar, ensuring that both urban and rural areas develop harmoniously and that the needs of migrants are adequately met, as the government and policymakers.



❑ **According to the result of model fitting information,**

Log likelihood	-93563.95
LR chi-square (P-value)	31281.61*** (0.000)
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	0.1432

\*\*\*, \*\*, \* significant at 1% ,5% and 10% level.

- ❖ The value of likelihood Chi-square ratio is 31281.61 with a p-value (0.0000). It indicates that the estimated model (i.e., the model with one or more x-variables) significantly predicts the migration stream patterns in Myanmar better than the null model (i.e., a model without any x-variables). Additionally, the value of Pseudo R-square is 14.32%, indicates that percentage of variation in migration streams can be explained by the independent variables.



- ❑ The main method was **the multinomial logistic regression analysis** to analyze the determinants of migration stream patterns in Myanmar.
- ❑ In this study, the movement from "rural to urban" migration is chosen as reference level. It means that the other movements such as urban to urban, rural to rural, and urban to rural areas among migration streams have to be compared against the reference category.

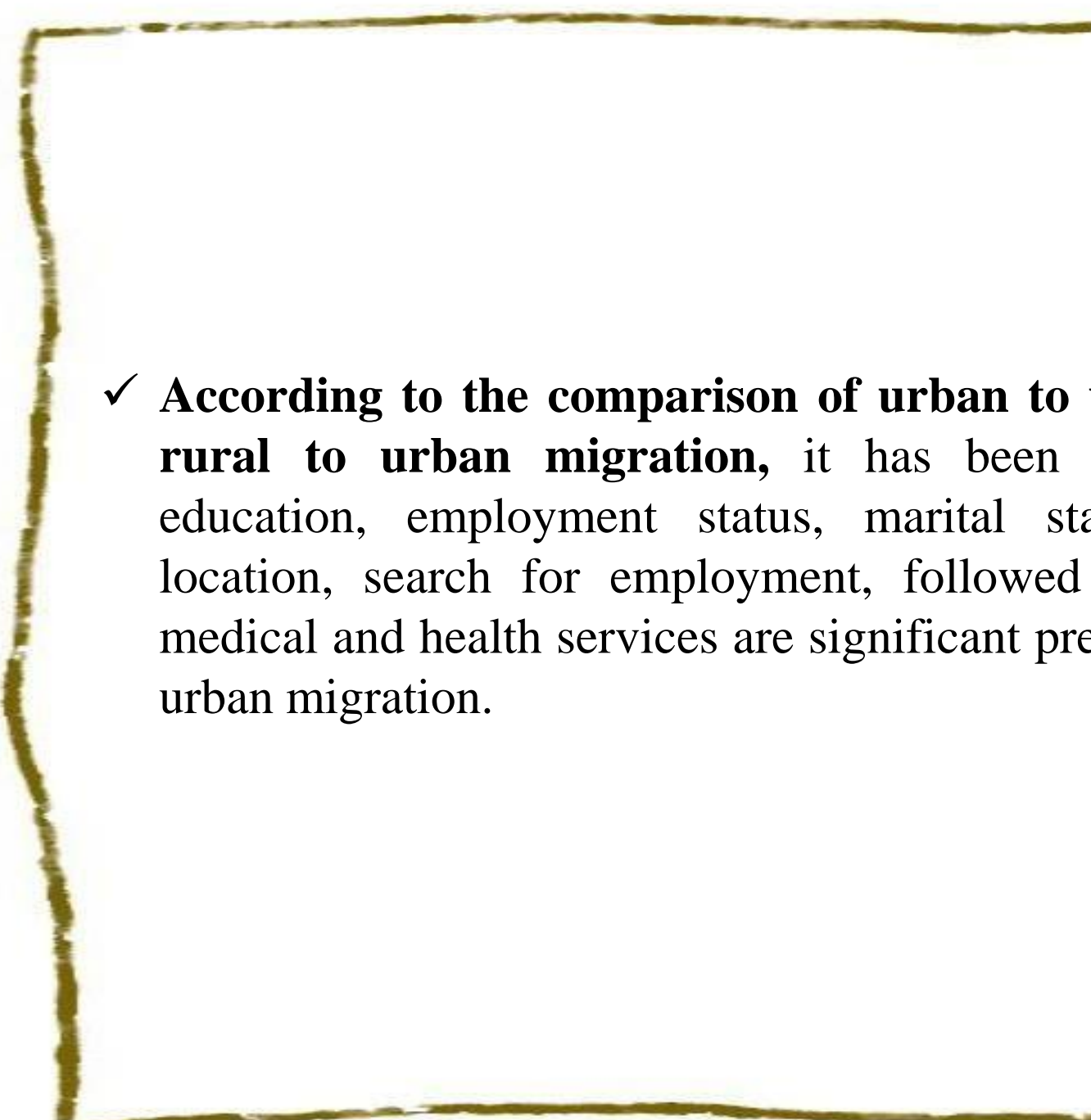
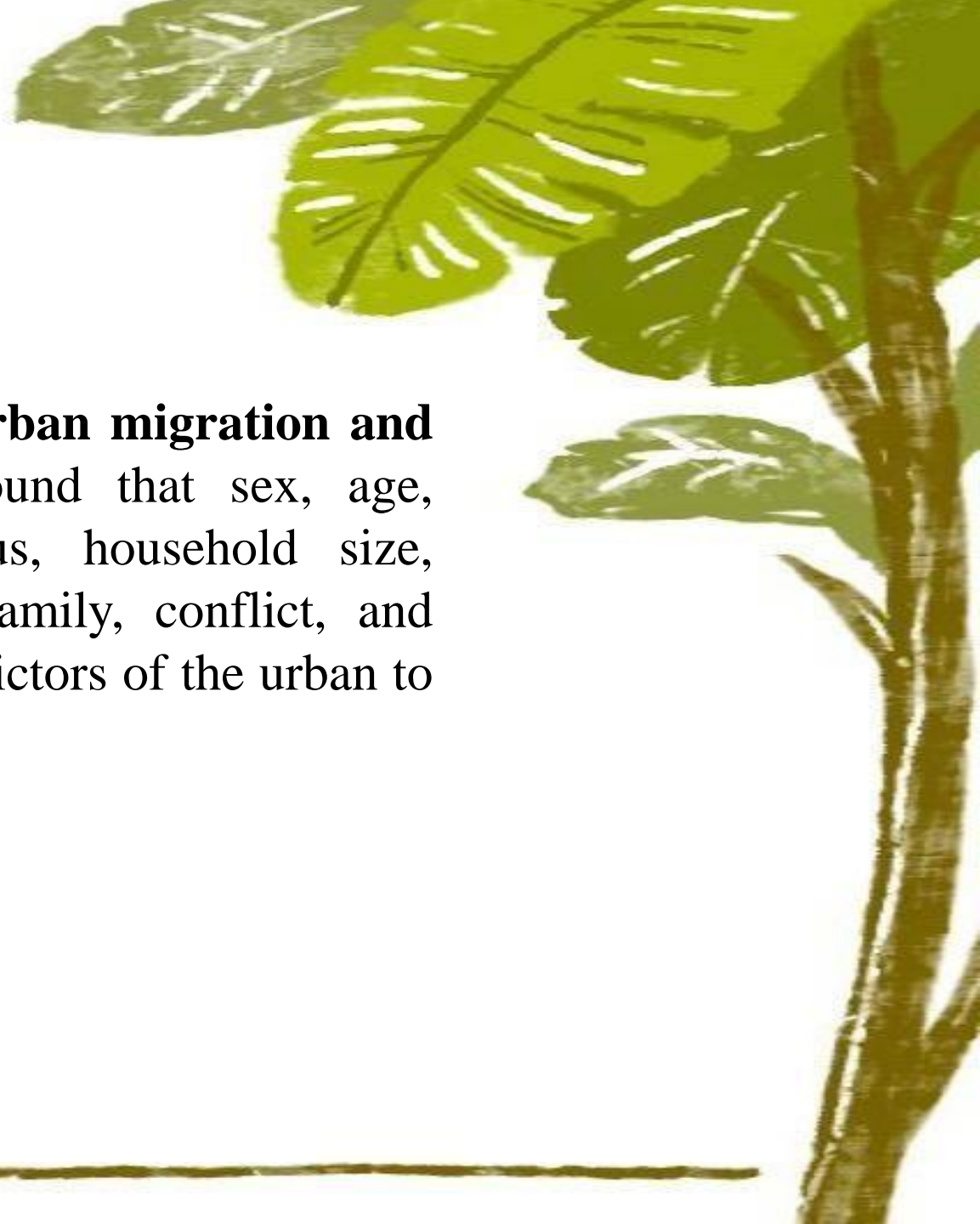


❑ According to the comparison of urban to urban migration and rural to urban migration,

Independent Variables	Categorization	Urban to urban
		Odds ratio
Constant		2.34***
Sex	Male (ref)	
	Female	1.15***
Age	Below 30 years (ref)	
	30-39 years	1.44***
	40-49 years	1.79***
	50-59 years	2.04***
	60 years and above	2.28***
Education	No education (ref)	
	Primary and below	1.13**
	Middle	1.75***
	High and above	3.10***
Employment Status	Unemployed (ref)	
	Employed	0.75***
Marital status	Never married (ref)	
	Ever married	0.65***
HHsize	1-3 (ref)	
	4-6	1.13***
	7-9	1.23***
	10 and above	2.48***

\*\*\* ,\*\*,\* significant at 1% ,5% and 10% level.

Independent Variables	Categorization	Urban to urban
		Odds ratio
Location	Chin (ref)	
	Kachin	0.49***
	Kayah	0.54***
	Kayin	1.33**
	Sagaing	0.56***
	Tanintharyi	0.46***
	Bago	0.74***
	Magway	0.63***
	Mandalay	1.49***
	Mon	0.36***
	Rakhine	0.47***
	Yangon	3.10***
	Shan	0.83
	Ayeyawady	0.23***
	Naypyitaw	0.87
Search for employment	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.44***
Search for education	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.83
Marriage	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.32
Followed family	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.53***
Conflict	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.42***
Medical and health services	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.64*

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- ✓ **According to the comparison of urban to urban migration and rural to urban migration,** it has been found that sex, age, education, employment status, marital status, household size, location, search for employment, followed family, conflict, and medical and health services are significant predictors of the urban to urban migration.

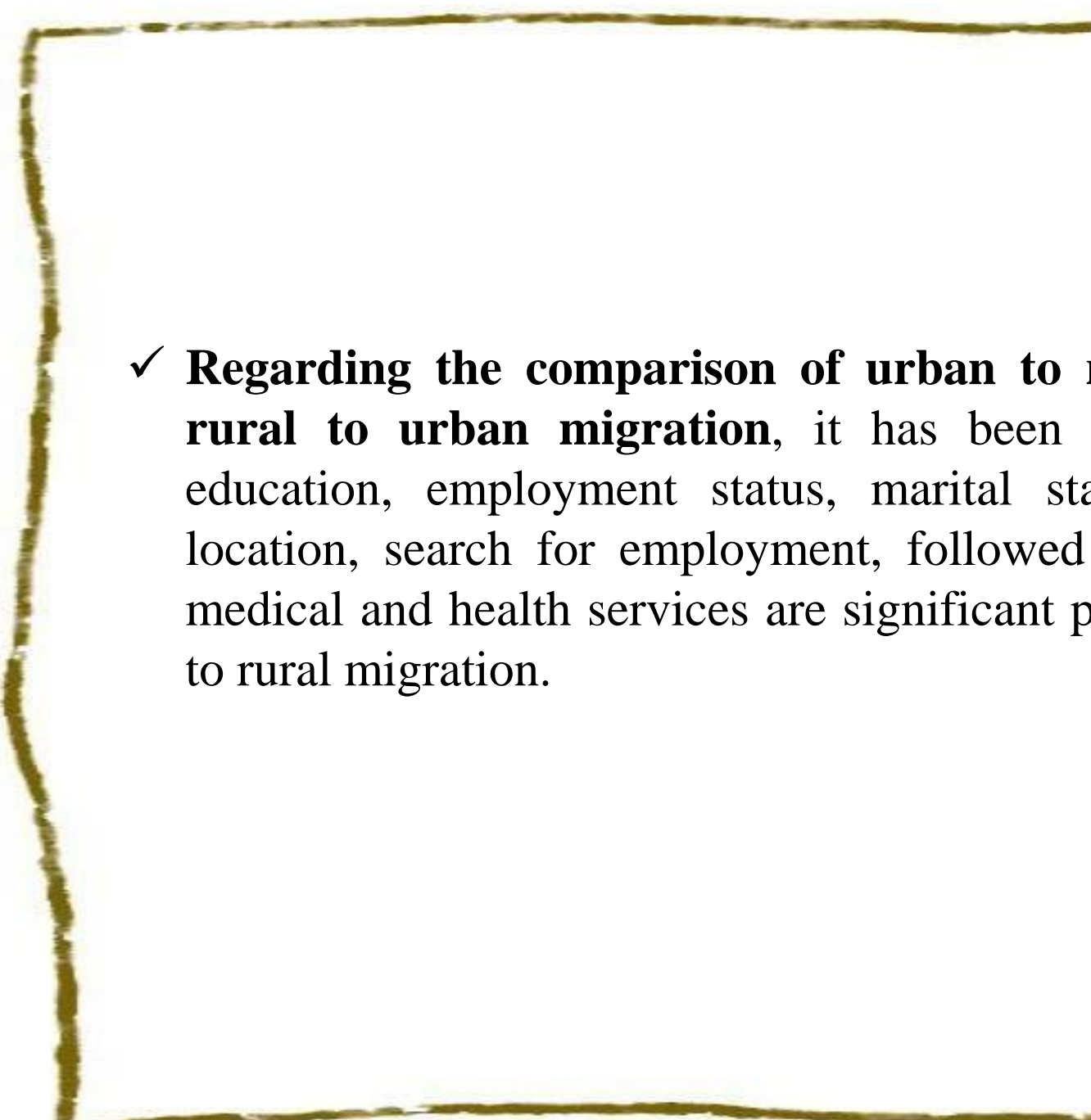
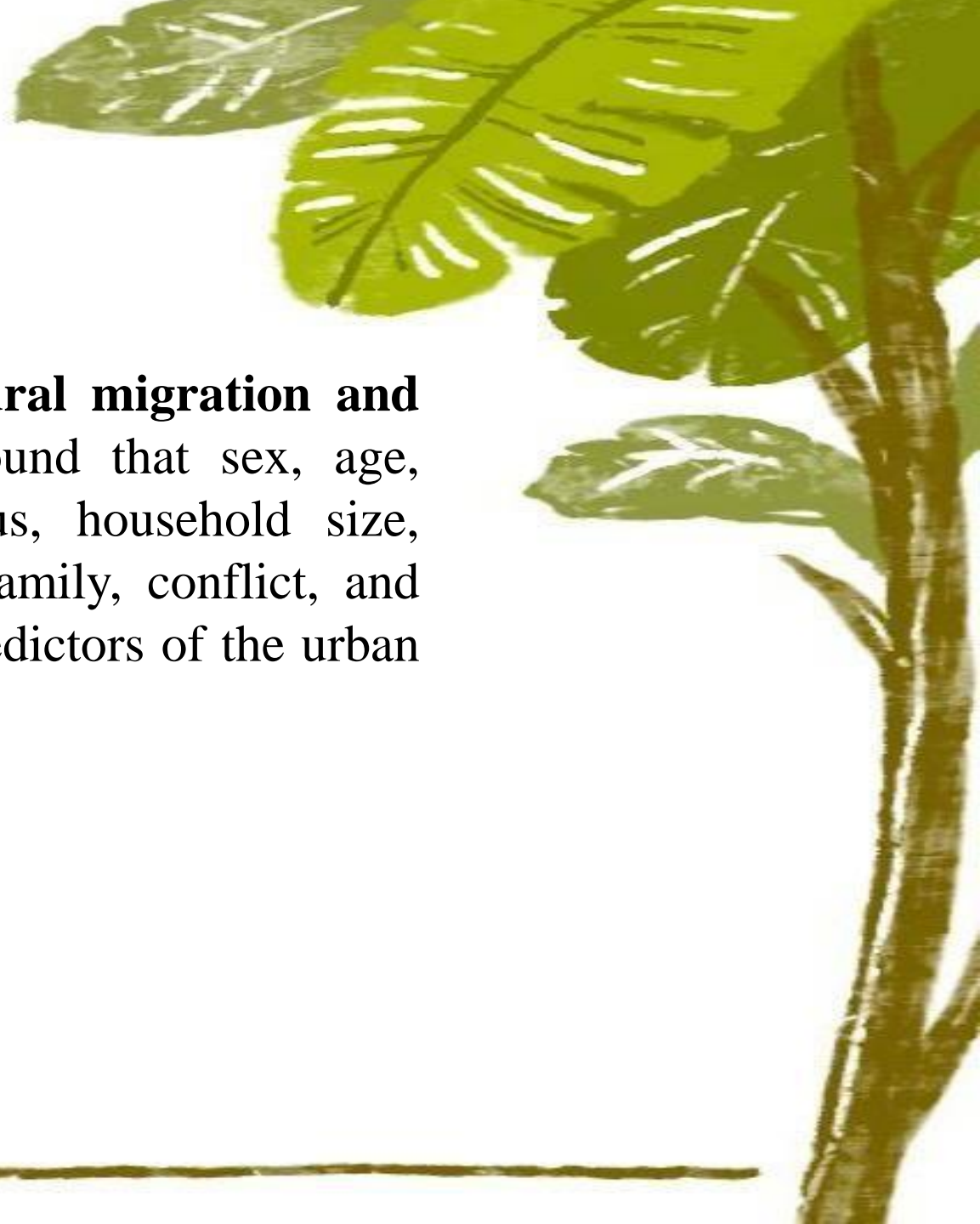
❑ According to the comparison of urban to rural migration and rural to urban migration,

Independent Variables	Categorization	Urban to rural
		Odds ratio
Constant		18.18***
Sex	Male (ref)	
	Female	1.24***
Age	Below 30 years (ref)	
	30-39 years	1.11***
	40-49 years	1.08*
	50-59 years	1.14***
	60 years and above	1.45***
Education	No education (ref)	
	Primary and below	0.85***
	Middle	0.70***
	High and above	0.69***
Employment Status	Unemployed (ref)	
	Employed	0.94**
Marital status	Never married (ref)	
	Ever married	0.69***
HHsize	1-3 (ref)	
	4-6	1.20***
	7-9	1.57***
	10 and above	2.38***

\*\*\* ,\*\*,\* significant at 1% ,5% and 10% level.

Independent Variables	Categorization	Urban to rural
		Odds ratio
Location	Chin (ref)	
	Kachin	0.13***
	Kayah	0.29***
	Kayin	0.25***
	Sagaing	0.34***
	Tanintharyi	0.08***
	Bago	0.26***
	Magway	0.35***
	Mandalay	0.44***
	Mon	0.08***
	Rakhine	0.58***
	Yangon	0.51***
	Shan	0.25***
	Ayeyawady	0.13***
	Naypyitaw	0.15***
Search for employment	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.36***
Search for education	No (ref)	
	Yes	1.09
Marriage	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.19***
Followed family	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.30***
Conflict	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.89
Medical and health services	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.36***



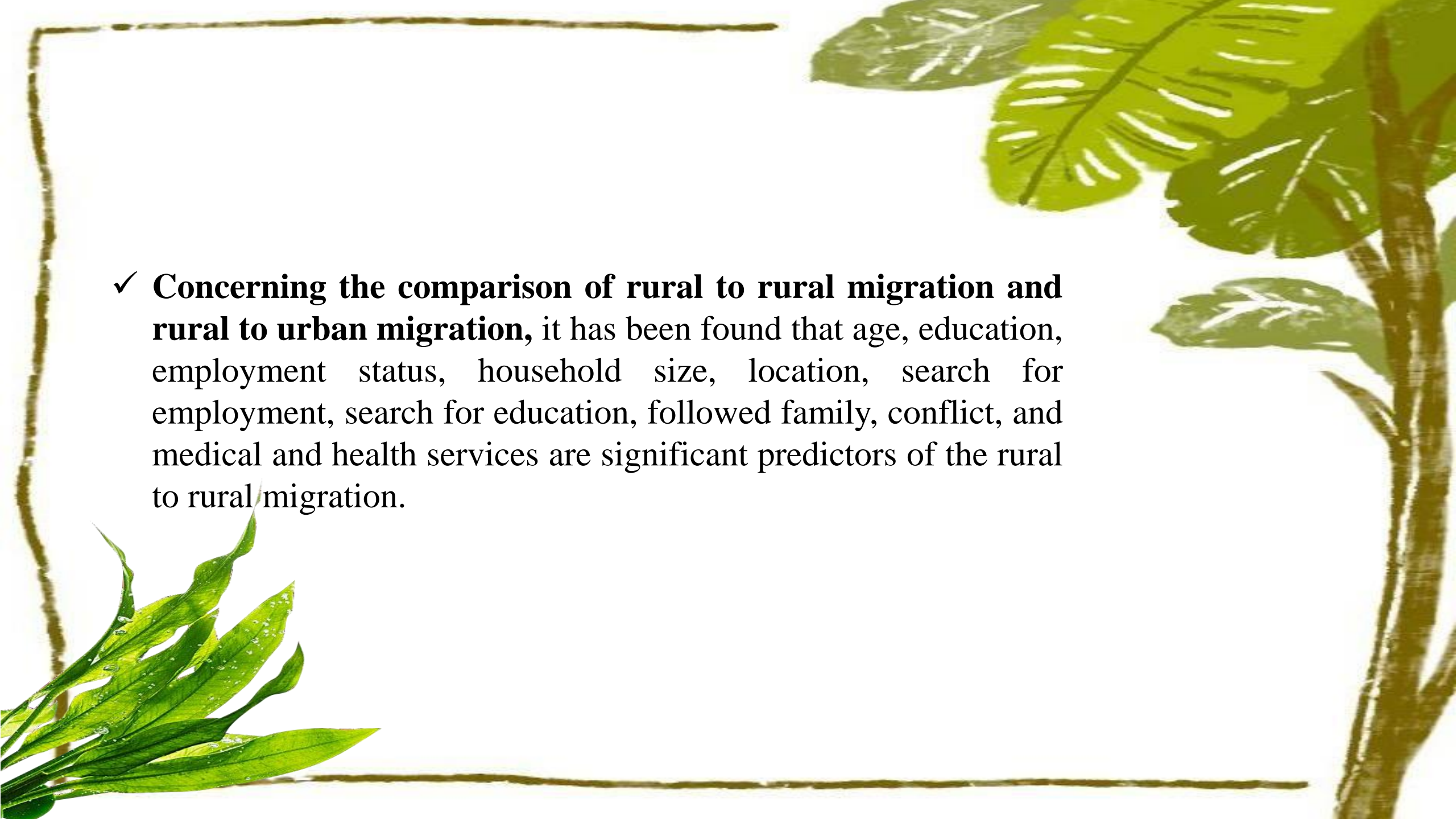
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- ✓ **Regarding the comparison of urban to rural migration and rural to urban migration**, it has been found that sex, age, education, employment status, marital status, household size, location, search for employment, followed family, conflict, and medical and health services are significant predictors of the urban to rural migration.

❑ According to the comparison of rural to rural migration and rural to urban migration,

Independent Variables	Categorization	Rural to rural
		Odds ratio
Constant		24.45***
Sex	Male (ref)	
	Female	0.97
Age	Below 30 years (ref)	
	30-39 years	0.87***
	40-49 years	0.78***
	50-59 years	0.81***
	60 years and above	0.85***
Education	No education (ref)	
	Primary and below	0.62***
	Middle	0.34***
	High and above	0.22***
Employment Status	Unemployed (ref)	
	Employed	1.22***
Marital status	Never married (ref)	
	Ever married	0.97
HHsize	1-3 (ref)	
	4-6	1.09***
	7-9	1.13***
	10 and above	0.99

\*\*\* ,\*\*,\* significant at 1% ,5% and 10% level.

Independent Variables	Categorization	Rural to rural
		Odds ratio
Location	Chin (ref)	
	Kachin	0.23***
	Kayah	1.11
	Kayin	0.38***
	Sagaing	0.77**
	Tanintharyi	0.26***
	Bago	0.68***
	Magway	0.89
	Mandalay	0.58***
	Mon	0.19***
	Rakhine	0.96
	Yangon	0.24***
	Shan	0.43***
	Ayeyawady	0.50***
	Naypyitaw	0.38***
Search for employment	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.29***
Search for education	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.54***
Marriage	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.42***
Followed family	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.34***
Conflict	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.91
Medical and health services	No (ref)	
	Yes	0.19***

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- ✓ **Concerning the comparison of rural to rural migration and rural to urban migration,** it has been found that age, education, employment status, household size, location, search for employment, search for education, followed family, conflict, and medical and health services are significant predictors of the rural to rural migration.

## Conclusion

### As Myanmar Government

- ❖ To address the complex migration streams patterns in Myanmar, the government should always focus on the root causes and impacts of migration, the rights and needs of migrant are met and ensuring that both urban and rural areas develop harmoniously.
- ❖ This approach not only helps in managing current migration challenges but also in building a more resilient and inclusive society.

### As further researches

- ❖ The analysis of migration stream patterns in Myanmar needs to be estimated precisely with the comprehensive data collection systems to monitor migration trends, needs, and impacts.
- ❖ In fact, those precise estimates could provide valuable insights into a more nuanced understanding of migration dynamics in Myanmar and inform more effective policies and interventions to support affected populations.





## Suggestion

- ❖ Research on migration streams in Myanmar could benefit from several key areas of focus, especially given the country's complex socio-political landscape.
- ❖ If it was able to be better managed the internal migration streams in Myanmar, it would be more deeply affected on the policies that support inclusive development, infrastructure investment, social services provision, and equitable economic opportunities for all migrants within the country.



# Thank You

