

## MIGRATION IN MYANMAR

*One in ten persons in Myanmar changed the state or division of their residence at least once between birth and the time of the PCFS. One fifth of persons aged 50 and over had moved at least once. Nearly half the former group were return migrants, however, persons who moved at least twice but who were living in the state or division of their birth at the time of the survey. Lifetime migrants are heavily concentrated among a small number of migration streams; the five largest streams account for 29 percent of all non-return migrants. Yangon is the only place to gain population as a result of lifetime migration. Yangon sends migrants to and receives migrants from every other state and division in substantial numbers. Information on state or division of residence five years prior to the survey was also obtained. Overall, 1.5 percent of the population reported a net move during this period. The age pattern of five year migration is typical, showing a concentration of movement in young adult ages. Gender differences in migration are remarkably small.*

Migration within a country is of interest for several reasons. The overall level of migration is a measure of mobility generally. Migration may be an important component of population change for subnational areas. Finally, migration streams between different parts of a country are of interest in connection with regional economic and social analysis. The PCFS collected more detailed information on migration in Myanmar than has ever been collected before. The household questionnaire included place of birth and duration of residence for all persons and place of residence five years ago for persons aged 5 and over. Place of birth and place of residence 5 years ago were recorded down to the ward/village tract level, though only state or division and urban-rural status were coded.

### **Lifetime Migration Streams**

Comparing current residence with place of birth provides information on lifetime migration. The usual approach is to tabulate all persons by place of current residence and place of birth. Persons whose place of current residence is the same as their place of birth may be lifetime migrants, however, if they are 'return migrants,' that is, if they moved two or more times following birth and but were living in their place of birth at the time of the survey. The PCFS question on duration of residence enables us to identify essentially all return migrants by testing whether duration of current residence is less than age. This being the case, we tabulate lifetime migrants, rather than total population, by place of current residence and place of birth. This provides information on return migrants as well as on non-return migrants. Numbers of non-migrants may of course be determined by reference to total numbers of persons.

Table 1 shows lifetime migration streams for both sexes together with various summary statistics. The column headings give place of residence at the time of the survey, with Sagaing/Chin, Mon/Tanintharyi/Kayin (MTK) and Kayah/Shan/Kachin (KSK) grouped as required by the PCFS sample design. The row labels give place of birth, for which the same grouping is not required and has therefore not been made. This format slightly complicates the reading of the table, but with the benefit of providing information on return migration. To facilitate reading the table, entries

representing return migrants (which would consist only of principal diagonal entries if the row and column labels were identical) are bolded. The three bolded entries in the next to last column, for example, show that there were a total of 403,113 return migrants living in KSK at the time of the survey, the great majority—267,142—having been born in Shan.

Overall, 10.5 percent of the total population (total population from Table 8.5 below) migrated between birth and the time of the survey, a total of 3,731,135 persons (obtained by summing the column totals in Table 1). Nearly half of these persons, however, were return migrants, a total of 1,604,508 persons, or 43 percent of total migrants. Thus only 2,126,627 persons, or 6.0 percent of the total population, was living at the time of the survey in a state or division other than their state or division of birth. Only 37,684 of these persons, or 1.0 percent of total migrants, were reported as living abroad five years prior to the survey.

The lower panel of Table 1 presents summary statistics for each state and division. The overall importance of migration for a given state or division may be summarized by the gross migration rate, defined as the sum of the in and out migration rates. The primacy of Yangon is immediately evident. Yangon's gross migration rate is 250.9 per thousand, more than twice the level of the next two highest places, Mandalay and Bago. The high value for Yangon is due almost entirely to an exceptionally high in migration rate.

At the opposite extreme from Yangon is Rakhine, with a gross migration rate of only 34.0 per thousand, just half that of the places with the next two lowest places, Magway and Sagaing/Chin. It is likely that the relatively high values for MTK and KSK reflect the urban character of the sample in these places.

Yangon is the only place, aside from KSK, with positive net in migration. Every other state and division shows a negative net migration of 20-40 per thousand.

Variability in the level of return migration is modest, ranging from 20-40 per thousand, except for MTK and KSK, for which, again, the results presumably reflect the urban character of the sample in these places.

Because larger states and divisions will tend to send and receive larger numbers of migrants than smaller states and divisions, it is appropriate to compare the observed migration streams shown in Table 1 with what would have happened if migrants to and from any given state or division were distributed among other states and divisions in proportion to the total population of those states and divisions. While not strictly necessary, it will be convenient for this analysis to aggregate places of birth in Table 1 so that the row labels match the column headings, that is, to group states and divisions of birth in the same way as states and divisions of current residence.

Numbering columns in Table 1 from left to right and letting  $p_k$ ,  $k = 1, \dots, 9$ , denote the population in state or division  $k$  as a proportion of total population, the expected number of migrants from place  $i$  to place  $j$  is  $p_i$  times  $p_j$  times the total number of migrants,  $i, j = 1, \dots, 9$ . Because this matrix of migrants is symmetric (meaning that the entry in the  $i$ -th row and  $j$ -th column equals the entry in the  $j$ -th row and the  $i$ -th column for all  $i$  and  $j$ ), the numbers of in and out migrants for each

place are identical, so that net migration for every place is zero and migration has no effect on population change of states and divisions.

Calculating these 'model' numbers of migrants and comparing them to the observed numbers we find that a few of the observed numbers are much larger than the model numbers, with the remaining observed numbers lower than the model numbers. The ratios of the observed to model values range from zero to 8.5, but only 20 of these ratios are greater than one. Observed numbers of return migrants, in particular, are much larger than the model numbers, with observed/model ratios ranging from 1.8 for Sagaing/Chin to 3.4 for Yangon and Rakhine. Extreme values of 7.1 and 8.5 for MTK and KSK probably reflect the urban character of the sample in those places.

Given the strong tendency of migrants to return to their place of birth, the analysis of migration streams is facilitated by analytically removing return migrants and examining separately the pattern of non-return migration. To do so we put the return migrant entries in the observed migration table to zero and reformulate the model to exclude the possibility of return migration. In the reformulated model, in migrants to any place should be distributed by place of origin in proportion to the total population size of those places of origin, and out migrants from any place should be distributed by place of destination in proportion to the total population size of those places of destination. Model numbers satisfying these conditions may be obtained as follows: compute the matrix of  $p_i$  times  $p_j$ ,  $i, j = 1, \dots, 9$ ; put the diagonal entries to zero; 'normalize' the remaining entries by dividing each entry by the sum of all the entries; and multiply the resulting matrix by the observed total number of non-return migrants.

Calculating this second set of model numbers and comparing them to the observed numbers (with return migrant entries set to zero) reveals five exceptionally large migration streams. They are, in descending order of magnitude: *Ayeyarwady to Yangon*, for which the number of migrants is 7.0 times as large as the model value; *MTK to Yangon*, with an observed/model ratio of 5.8; *Bago to Yangon*, with an observed/model ratio of 5.1; *Mandalay to KSK*, with an observed/model ratio of 4.5; and *Sagaing/Chin to Mandalay*, with an observed/model ratio of 3.3. Together these streams account for 610,946 migrants, or 29 percent of total non-return migrants.

The dominance of these five large migration streams obscures the pattern of the remaining streams. Once again, it is useful to remove the large streams analytically by fitting a third model. The general approach is the same as that used to remove return migrants. Rather than setting the observed number of migrants for the five major streams to zero, however, we set them equal to the number in the return stream; e.g., the observed number of migrants from Ayeyarwady to Yangon, 277,713, is replaced by the observed number of migrants from Yangon to Ayeyarwady, 55,054, and similarly for the four remaining dominant streams. The corresponding model values are computed as for the second model.

The ratios of observed to model values for this third and final model point to two conclusions. First, all nine migration streams into Yangon are far larger than would be expected on the basis of the relative size of Yangon and the states and divisions of origin, confirming the dominance of Yangon as a destination of migrants from all over the country. Second, migration streams between adjacent states and divisions are larger than would be expected on the basis of

relative size alone. Five of the eight streams into Kayah/Shan/Kachin (KSK) are larger than expected, those from Yangon, Mandalay, Bago, Magway and Sagaing/Chin, but this probably reflects the urban character of the sample for KSK.

A different approach to the analysis of lifetime migration streams, focusing on absolute rather than relative size, is provided by ordering the inter-place migration streams by size, from largest to smallest. There are a total of 126 streams in Table 1 (14 rows times 9 columns), of which 14 are return flows, leaving 112 flows between states and divisions. Table 2 shows the largest 39 largest of the latter streams, which account for 90 percent of all non-return migrants. In addition to identifying the places of origin and destination and the number of persons migrating, the table shows the number of migrants in the stream as a percent of total non-return migrants, the change in this percentage from one row to the next, the cumulative percentage of all non-return migrants and the sex ratio of the stream (100 times number of males divided by number of females, numbers from Table 3). Table 2 also shows, in the 'Return Flow' column, the index number of the return flow, if included among the 39 largest flows. The largest flow, for example, is that from Ayeyarwady to Yangon, numbering 277,713 persons, or 13.30 percent of all non-return migrants. The number '8' shown in the 'Return flow' column shows that the return flow from Yangon to Ayeyarwady is the eighth largest flow, numbering 55,054 persons, or 2.64 percent of total non-return migrants.

The five largest streams are clear outliers from the rest of the flows, the sizes of which are distributed without noticeable gaps ('Change' column). They are the same five streams identified by the model analysis above, though the order is different. In this analysis only the size of the stream is taken into account, whereas the model analysis above is based on the size of the stream in relation to the size of the places of origin and destination.

To a remarkable degree, the migrations streams listed in Table 2 include matching flows in both directions. Of the 39 migration streams shown, there are only 9 flows for which the reverse flow is not included on the list.

The centrality of Yangon is once again clearly indicated: the 39 largest flows include flows into Yangon from and from Yangon to every other state and division. Mandalay follows Yangon, with flows to and from six other states and divisions, including Yangon, Bago, Magway, Ayeyarwady, Sagaing/Chin and KSK. Bago sends migrants to and receives migrants from Yangon, Mandalay and MTK and receives migrants from (but does not send migrants to) Ayeyarwady and Magway. Magway is notable for sending migrants to Ayeyarwady, Bago, Sagaing/Chin and KSK, without receiving migrants from any of these places. Rakhine appears only once on the list, as a source of migrants to Yangon. KSK is notable for receiving migrants from all other places except Rakhine and MTK without sending migrants to any other place. This may reflect the urban character of the sample in KSK.

Table 3 shows data on lifetime migration by sex. The total numbers of female and male migrants, including return migrants, are 1,892,547 and 1,800,604, respectively, for a sex ratio of 95 males per 100 females. The total numbers of female and male return migrants are 851,879 and 752,629, respectively, for a sex ratio of 88 males per 100 females. The total numbers of female and male non-return migrants are 1,040,668 and 1,047,975, respectively, for a sex ratio of 101 males per

100 females. Overall then, females migrate slightly more often than males. Females are more likely to be return migrants, however, and there is essentially no gender difference in numbers of non-return migrants.

The sex ratios given in the preceding paragraph are based on sufficiently large numbers of migrants to give standard errors of approximately 2 per 100. Numbers of migrants to or from individual states and divisions are of course much smaller, and numbers of migrants in individual smaller still, with correspondingly large standard errors. The sex ratio for the largest migration stream in Table 2, for example, (108) has a standard error of approximately 6 per 100, for example, and the sex ratio for the 10th largest stream (98) has a standard error of about 13 per 100. A detailed analysis of sex ratios of migration streams therefore requires very close attention to sampling variability. The sex ratios of the 39 largest streams, shown in the last column of Table 2, show a very regular distribution with the exception of the 210 ratio for stream 38 for Yangon to Magway, which is a clear outlier despite a standard error of nearly 70 per 100.

### **Duration of Residence**

Duration of residence is frequently asked in population censuses and surveys, and plausibly provides useful information, yet the ways in which it may best be put to use are unclear. Since duration of residence cannot exceed age, however, analyses of duration of residence must evidently control for age to provide useful results. This is may be accomplished by tabulating migrants by duration of residence and age. Duration of residence provides no useful information for non-migrants, who are therefore best omitted from the tabulation.

Table 4 shows lifetime migrants by age at survey and duration or residence together with several summary statistics. Because it is desirable to compute median duration of residence by age, and because median duration of residence increases to around 50 years for older persons, it is necessary to give duration categories out to older ages. This portion of the table is shown in two panels on the right of each page of the table, the upper panel for duration groups 0-4 through 35-39, the lower panel for groups 40-44 through 75+. The upper panel to the left shows total migrants, migrants per 1,000 total population in the age group (total population from Table 3.4) and median duration of residence of migrants for the age group. The lower right panel shows the same statistics, but for return migrants only (medians calculated from distribution of return migrants by age and duration of residence, not shown).

The rate of lifetime migrants per 1,000 population increases steadily with increasing age to around 200 per 1,000, or 20 percent, at age 50 and then remains approximately constant at this level. Gender differences are negligible. One in five persons migrating by age 50 is a remarkably high level of migration for a developing country. This is approximately twice as high as the percentage of lifetime migrants in the total population, but this difference is explained by the age patterns involved. The total population includes large numbers of young persons who have not yet migrated, but who will (if past migration behavior continues) migrate in the future. The age schedule of return migration rates shows much the same pattern as the age schedule for total migration rates, with negligible gender differences, but with rates rising to only 70-80 per thousand population by age 50.

In general, these age schedules confound age patterns of and historical trends in migration. There are however two special situations that allow simple interpretation. The first is that in which all migration occurs at a single age, so that the number of migrants in each age group at the time of the survey corresponds precisely to the number of migrants during a past time period. If all migration occurred at exact age 20, for example, then migrants aged 20-24 are necessarily also migrants during the 5 years prior to the survey, migrants aged 25-29 are necessarily also migrants 5-10 years prior to the survey, and so on. For most populations, and for Myanmar in particular (see Table 8.6), migrants are distributed over a wide range of ages, making this assumption untenable except as a very rough approximation.

The second special situation is that in which the level and age pattern of migration is constant over time, in which case the age schedule for quinquennial age groups observed at any given time is identical to the age schedule observed over the life of a cohort sampled at five year intervals from the end of the period during which cohort members are born. If this situation was approximated in Myanmar, the leveling off of migration rates above age 50 would indicate that most migration in Myanmar occurs before age 50. Table 8.6 below shows, however, that though migration rates are substantially lower above age 50, they are also substantially above zero. This appears to suggest that the level of migration during the five years prior to the survey may have been substantially higher than the level of previous years.

The other summary statistics shown in Table 4 are the median durations of residence for persons in each age and sex group. These medians rise reasonably steadily from values close to zero for the 0-4 age group to 40-50 years for the 75+ age group. Gender differences are negligible. Differences between all lifetime migrants and return migrants are negligible as well. To interpret this result note that duration of residence measures time since *most recent* migration. The similarity of the median duration figures for return migrants and all migrants indicates that the age of most recent migration was approximately the same for both groups. This indicates that return migration is not primarily a matter of older people returning to their place of birth.

## Five Year Migration

The PCFS provides information on 'net' movement over the five year period preceding the survey. A person whose residence five years prior to the survey is in place **A** and whose residence at the time of the survey is in place **B** is a *net migrant* from **A** to **B** during this period, regardless of how many other moves this person may have made during this period. 'Net' here means 'net over time' and is to be distinguished from 'net' in the sense of 'excess of in migrants over out migrants.' During any time period we may refer to the number of 'net in migrants' into any given place **C** from any other place or places; the number of 'net out migrants' from place **C** to any other place or places; and net migrants to place **C**, defined as net in migrants to **C** from all other places minus net out migrants from **C** to all other places.

Table 5 shows statistics of migration during the five years prior to the survey. These figures are based on the questionnaire item on place of residence five years ago for persons 5 years old and over and on place of birth for persons under age 5. The migration numbers exclude the small number of persons reporting residence abroad five years prior to the survey.

The overall level of migration is low, with just under 15 per thousand persons, or 1.5 percent, moving during the five years preceding the survey. There is essentially no sex difference in the overall level of migration. Because only internal migrants are shown in the table, in and out migration for the union as a whole are necessarily equal.

The extent to which migration affects a given state or division may be summarized by the gross migration rate, defined as the sum of the in and out migration rates. Gross migration rates appear in the far right column of Table 5 and show that Yangon has by far the highest level of migration, followed at some distance by Mandalay and Bago. There is little difference between the levels for Ayeyarwady, Magway and Chin/Sagaing. Rakhine shows by far the lowest level of migration. The relatively high levels for Mon/Tanintharyi/Kayin (MTK) and Kayah/Shan/Kachin (KSK) probably reflect the urban character of the sample in these places.

The effect of migration on population change in a given state or division is indicated by the net migration rate. Chin/Sagaing lost 9.2 per thousand of its population at the time of the survey during the preceding five years, and Magway and Mandalay each lost about 5 per thousand, whereas Yangon gained just over 7 per thousand. The relatively high level of net migration into KSK probably reflects, again, the urban character of the sample in this place. MTK shares this character, but a relatively high level of out migration keeps the net migration figure close to zero.

Places with high (or low) levels of in migration tend to be places of high (or low) out migration as well. To a lesser extent, places with higher levels of in and out migration tend to have a higher level of net migration. Yangon has (after allowance for the urban character of the MTK and KSK) the highest level of in migration, the highest level of out migration, and the highest level of net migration, whereas Rakhine has the lowest levels for all three statistics.

Gender differences in migration levels are remarkably modest. Gross migration rates are substantially lower for females than for males for Rakhine, and the rate of in migration of females to Yangon is over twice the rate of in migration of males, but there are only minor differences for other states and divisions.

Table 6 shows age schedules of migration rates by sex for the population over age 5 years. The age pattern conforms to general expectation, with rates peaking in the young adult ages. The erratic behavior of the rates at older ages may be due only to sampling variability, though the peak for the 60-64 age group is suggestive of post-retirement migration. Gender differences in the age pattern are minor, though there is a clear indication that females tend to migrate at somewhat younger ages. Similar statistics were prepared for states and divisions, but sampling variability proved too large to provide useful results.

Table 1 Lifetime migration streams

Lifetime migrants, including return migrants, by place of current residence and place of birth, Myanmar, 1991

Place of Birth	Place of current residence								
	Yangon	Mandalay	Ayeyarwady	Bago	Magway	Sagaing Chin	Mon Tanintharyi Kayin	Kayah Shan Kachin	Rakhine
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>									
Yangon	<b>168,612</b>	29,579	55,054	51,780	10,457	7,176	41,824	30,194	4,375
Mandal.	72,540	<b>153,763</b>	19,344	49,528	17,375	23,466	8,109	178,960	611
Ayeyar.	277,713	9,709	<b>197,649</b>	39,585	4,987	3,491	17,810	17,597	2,646
Bago	159,276	19,418	59,518	<b>157,027</b>	7,561	1,746	23,535	34,593	1,119
Magway	48,814	42,448	24,056	18,761	<b>104,089</b>	15,515	5,883	35,792	2,747
Sagaing	26,838	118,540	6,448	5,065	5,792	<b>69,624</b>	2,226	38,392	102
Mon	115,131	5,870	11,408	25,702	1,126	1,164	<b>148,847</b>	8,798	1,017
Tanin.	17,697	3,161	2,480	2,438	644	194	<b>53,751</b>	1,600	102
Kayin	17,503	677	6,696	3,001	0	194	<b>86,351</b>	4,400	0
Kayah	972	677	248	563	161	194	477	<b>7,599</b>	102
Shan	22,753	28,901	6,696	7,504	3,218	3,491	6,996	<b>267,142</b>	1,425
Kachin	4,668	6,322	1,736	2,439	1,608	5,237	2,385	<b>128,372</b>	814
Chin	2,139	3,839	1,240	375	161	<b>18,036</b>	636	4,000	0
Rakhine	30,921	2,258	6,944	7,879	805	582	3,180	4,999	<b>43,646</b>
Abroad	8,946	1,807	2,976	563	1,448	388	2,544	18,396	916
Total	974,523	426,969	402,493	372,210	159,432	150,498	404,554	780,834	59,622
<b>SUMMARY STATISTICS</b>									
<b>Numbers</b>									
In	796,965	271,399	201,868	214,620	53,895	62,450	113,061	359,325	15,060
Out	230,439	369,933	373,538	306,766	194,016	215,793	231,003	109,587	57,568
Return	168,612	153,763	197,649	157,027	104,089	87,660	288,949	403,113	43,646
<b>Rates</b>									
In	194.7	56.5	38.9	53.3	16.0	15.1	(33.4)	(81.4)	7.1
Out	56.3	77.0	72.1	76.1	57.5	52.1	(68.1)	(24.8)	27.0
Net	138.4	-20.5	-33.1	-22.9	-41.5	-37.0	(-34.8)	(56.6)	-19.9
Gross	250.9	133.6	111.0	129.4	73.4	67.1	(101.5)	(106.2)	34.0
Return	41.2	32.0	38.1	39.0	30.8	21.1	(85.2)	(91.3)	20.4

Note: Lifetime migrants defined here as persons whose duration of residence is less than their age. Bolded entries are return migrants, that is, persons who were born in the given state or division, moved to another state or division, but were residing again in the state or division of their birth at the time of the survey. Number of in migrants is sum of column entries excluding 'abroad' and bolded (return migrant) entry/entries. Number of out migrants is sum of row entries excluding bolded (return migrant) entry/entries. Net migrants equals in migrants minus out migrants. Gross migrants equals in migrants plus out migrants. Rates calculated by dividing number for state or division by total population from Table 3.1.

Table 2 Principal Migration Streams

Lifetime migration streams, in order of magnitude, accounting for 90 percent of all non-return migrants, showing origin and destination, presence of return flow on list, number of migrants, percent of total non-return migrants, change in percent and cumulative percent

Index	Migration Stream	Return Flow	Number	Percent	Change	Cumulative Percent	Sex Ratio
1	Ayeyarwady to Yangon	8	277,713	13.30	4.7	13	108
2	Mandalay to KSK	21	178,960	8.57	0.9	22	85
3	Bago to Yangon	9	159,276	7.63	2.0	30	108
4	Sagaing to Mandalay	26	118,540	5.68	0.2	35	103
5	Mon to Yangon	13	115,131	5.51	2.0	41	134
6	Mandalay to Yangon	20	72,540	3.47	0.6	44	97
7	Bago to Ayeyarwady	14	59,518	2.85	0.2	47	107
8	Yangon to Ayeyarwady	1	55,054	2.64	0.2	50	136
9	Yangon to Bago	3	51,780	2.48	0.1	52	116
10	Mandalay to Bago	28	49,528	2.37	0.0	54	98
11	Magway to Yangon	38	48,814	2.34	0.3	57	64
12	Magway to Mandalay	35	42,448	2.03	0.0	59	88
13	Yangon to MTK	5,32,34	41,824	2.00	0.1	61	73
14	Ayeyarwady to Bago	7	39,585	1.90	0.1	63	88
15	Sagaing to KSK	-	38,392	1.84	0.1	65	79
16	Magway to KSK	-	35,792	1.71	0.1	66	83
17	Bago to KSK	-	34,593	1.66	0.2	68	111
18	Rakhine to Yangon	-	30,921	1.48	0.0	69	79
19	Yangon to KSK	27	30,194	1.45	0.0	71	113
20	Yangon to Mandalay	6	29,579	1.42	0.0	72	105
21	Shan to Mandalay	2	28,901	1.38	0.1	74	142
22	Sagaing to Yangon	-	26,838	1.28	0.1	75	89
23	Mon to Bago	25	25,702	1.23	0.1	76	117
24	Magway to Ayeyarwady	-	24,056	1.15	0.0	77	83
25	Bago to MTK	23	23,535	1.13	0.0	78	95
26	Mandalay to SC	4	23,466	1.12	0.0	80	89
27	Shan to Yangon	19	22,753	1.09	0.2	81	149
28	Bago to Mandalay	10	19,418	0.93	0.0	82	110
29	Mandalay to Ayeyarwady	39	19,344	0.93	0.0	83	144
30	Magway to Bago	-	18,761	0.90	0.1	83	85
31	Ayeyarwady to MTK	37	17,810	0.85	0.0	84	67
32	Tanintharyi to Yangon	13	17,697	0.85	0.0	85	153
33	Ayeyarwady to KSK	-	17,597	0.84	0.0	86	76
34	Kayin to Yangon	13	17,503	0.84	0.0	87	143
35	Mandalay to Magway	12	17,375	0.83	0.1	88	86
36	Magway to SC	-	15,515	0.74	0.2	88	60
37	Mon to Ayeyarwady	31	11,408	0.55	0.1	89	130
38	Yangon to Magway	11	10,457	0.50	0.0	89	210
39	Ayeyarwady to Mandalay	29	9,709	0.46	0.0	90	59

Table 3 Lifetime migration streams by sex

Lifetime migrants, including return migrants, by place of current residence, place of birth, and sex, Myanmar, 1991

Place of Birth	Place of current residence								
	Yangon	Mandalay	Ayeyarwady	Bago	Magway	Sagaing Chin	Mon Tanintharyi Kayin	Kayah Shan Kachin	Rakhine
<b>FEMALES</b>									
Yangon	<b>91,599</b>	15,128	31,743	27,766	7,079	3,297	17,651	15,997	1,628
Mandal.	35,784	<b>82,639</b>	11,408	24,576	8,044	11,054	3,816	81,982	509
Ayeyar.	144,107	3,613	<b>104,156</b>	18,573	2,413	1,552	7,156	7,599	1,730
Bago	82,847	10,161	30,751	<b>83,110</b>	3,861	776	11,450	18,197	407
Magway	19,059	19,869	10,912	8,630	<b>51,803</b>	5,818	636	16,196	1,017
Sagaing	12,641	60,060	2,728	2,251	2,735	<b>37,430</b>	795	16,997	102
Mon	65,928	3,161	6,448	13,883	804	388	<b>78,240</b>	4,199	610
Tanin.	10,696	2,032	744	750	483	0	<b>25,285</b>	800	102
Kayin	10,307	0	4,216	1,688	0	0	<b>48,821</b>	2,400	0
Kayah	389	677	0	0	0	194	318	<b>4,599</b>	0
Shan	13,613	16,934	4,464	4,127	1,287	1,939	3,339	<b>143,369</b>	509
Kachin	2,334	3,838	744	1,126	804	3,491	954	<b>69,385</b>	509
Chin	972	2,484	496	0	161	<b>8,145</b>	0	1,200	0
Rakhine	13,613	1,355	992	3,189	322	0	954	600	<b>23,298</b>
Abroad	3,112	452	992	0	322	194	1,272	6,999	407
Total	507,001	222,403	210,794	189,669	80,118	74,278	200,687	390,519	30,828
<b>Rates</b>									
In	197.6	55.8	40.2	52.2	15.9	13.3	(27.0)	(74.1)	6.5
Out	57.6	70.9	71.0	77.6	46.7	48.2	(74.4)	(27.5)	19.3
Net	139.9	-15.2	-30.8	-25.4	-30.8	-35.0	(-47.4)	(46.6)	-12.7
Gross	255.2	126.7	111.1	129.9	62.6	61.5	(101.4)	(101.5)	25.8
Return	43.9	33.1	39.6	40.7	29.5	21.2	(87.5)	(96.9)	21.3
<b>MALES</b>									
Yangon	<b>77,013</b>	14,451	23,311	24,014	3,378	3,879	24,173	14,197	2,747
Mandal.	36,756	<b>71,124</b>	7,936	24,952	9,331	12,412	4,293	96,978	102
Ayeyar.	133,606	6,096	<b>93,493</b>	21,012	2,574	1,939	10,654	9,998	916
Bago	76,429	9,257	28,767	<b>73,917</b>	3,700	970	12,085	16,396	712
Magway	29,755	22,579	13,144	10,131	<b>52,286</b>	9,697	5,247	19,596	1,730
Sagaing	14,197	58,480	3,720	2,814	3,057	<b>32,194</b>	1,431	21,395	0
Mon	49,203	2,709	4,960	11,819	322	776	<b>70,607</b>	4,599	407
Tanin.	7,001	1,129	1,736	1,688	161	194	<b>28,466</b>	800	0
Kayin	7,196	677	2,480	1,313	0	194	<b>37,530</b>	2,000	0
Kayah	583	0	248	563	161	0	159	<b>3,000</b>	102
Shan	9,140	11,967	2,232	3,377	1,931	1,552	3,657	<b>123,773</b>	916
Kachin	2,334	2,484	992	1,313	804	1,746	1,431	<b>58,987</b>	305
Chin	1,167	1,355	744	375	0	<b>9,891</b>	636	2,800	0
Rakhine	17,308	903	5,952	4,690	483	582	2,226	4,399	<b>20,348</b>
Abroad	5,834	1,355	1,984	563	1,126	194	1,272	11,397	509
Total	461,688	203,210	189,713	181,978	78,188	76,024	202,599	378,917	28,283
<b>Rates</b>									
In	191.6	57.3	37.7	54.3	16.0	17.0	(40.1)	(88.9)	7.6
Out	54.9	83.7	73.2	74.5	69.2	56.2	(61.5)	(22.1)	35.0
Net	136.8	-26.3	-35.5	-20.2	-53.2	-39.2	(-21.5)	(66.8)	-27.4
Gross	246.5	141.0	110.9	128.8	85.2	73.2	(101.6)	(111.0)	42.6
Return	38.4	30.9	36.6	37.1	32.3	21.1	(82.9)	(85.5)	19.5

Note: See notes to Table 1.

Table 4 Duration of current residence

Number and rate of lifetime and return migrants, median duration of current residence for life time and return migrants, and life time migrants by duration of residence, by age and sex, Myanmar, 1991

BOTH SEXES											
Age	Lifetime Migrants			Lifetime migrants by duration of residence (years)							
	Number	Rate	MD	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
Total	3,731,331	104.9	14.8	817,395	530,655	543,872	375,136	375,350	265,624	278,511	151,786
0-4	95,275	23.7	2.5	95,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	161,060	37.1	4.1	98,008	63,052	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	214,778	52.6	7.1	77,402	71,207	66,169	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	285,873	75.0	8.6	99,514	59,595	79,465	47,299	0	0	0	0
20-24	355,566	99.7	9.6	118,246	64,186	58,091	56,098	58,945	0	0	0
25-29	362,506	122.6	10.3	100,633	77,255	57,260	38,061	50,248	39,049	0	0
30-34	392,965	151.8	13.6	69,046	65,957	86,038	51,020	41,724	37,191	41,989	0
35-39	351,245	159.4	16.6	48,163	44,407	65,089	57,295	47,039	25,864	41,049	22,339
40-44	319,531	185.4	21.2	32,591	27,217	43,342	43,579	55,096	35,964	32,825	24,662
45-49	258,492	206.9	24.5	20,364	17,910	30,480	27,950	35,981	39,633	30,617	17,524
50-54	271,562	203.4	29.8	15,758	15,161	21,253	17,872	34,750	32,385	47,012	24,906
55-59	200,910	174.2	31.9	11,330	8,827	13,727	13,700	20,205	21,799	29,256	25,402
60-64	165,931	175.0	34.1	12,114	5,948	7,784	9,255	13,903	13,586	24,657	17,151
65-69	119,952	181.1	37.8	7,645	4,110	5,588	5,072	7,896	8,457	16,362	8,566
70-74	85,221	185.4	38.9	4,560	2,507	4,549	5,165	5,552	6,732	7,777	7,305
75+	90,464	192.4	43.6	6,746	3,316	5,037	2,770	4,011	4,964	6,967	3,931

  

Age	Return Migrants			Lifetime migrants by duration of residence (continued)							
	Number	Rate	MD	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
Total	1,323,773	37.2	8.8	179,035	71,708	60,798	26,022	28,812	9,643	11,168	5,816
0-4	52,217	13.0	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	70,183	16.2	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	76,337	18.7	7.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	96,306	25.3	9.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	123,033	34.5	10.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	117,586	39.8	10.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-34	125,499	48.5	12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-39	125,565	57.0	13.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-44	107,705	62.5	22.0	24,255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-49	91,208	73.0	24.7	25,885	12,148	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-54	104,933	78.6	30.0	30,214	19,724	12,527	0	0	0	0	0
55-59	73,480	63.7	31.8	28,118	10,589	9,905	8,052	0	0	0	0
60-64	57,933	61.1	35.3	30,895	7,750	8,374	6,050	8,464	0	0	0
65-69	39,300	59.3	39.3	18,215	12,797	11,088	3,494	5,616	5,046	0	0
70-74	29,472	64.1	40.2	10,961	5,678	10,306	4,096	3,854	2,021	4,158	0
75+	33,016	70.2	53.2	10,492	3,022	8,598	4,330	10,878	2,576	7,010	5,816

Table 4 Duration of current residence (continued)

Number and rate of lifetime and return migrants, median duration of current residence for life time and return migrants, and life time migrants by duration of residence, by age and sex, Myanmar, 1991

FEMALE											
Age	Lifetime Migrants			Lifetime migrants by duration of residence (years)							
	Number	Rate	MD	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
Total	1,906,294	104.5	14.9	419,229	271,673	266,072	191,757	186,887	140,063	138,819	82,073
0-4	49,950	25.3	2.5	49,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	78,249	36.7	4.1	47,455	30,794	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	107,199	52.3	7.1	37,375	39,011	30,813	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	149,893	78.6	8.5	52,783	31,584	39,750	25,776	0	0	0	0
20-24	194,853	105.6	9.0	67,168	37,810	31,732	28,171	29,972	0	0	0
25-29	187,010	119.9	10.3	52,819	38,106	28,032	19,993	25,879	22,181	0	0
30-34	201,588	149.2	14.2	34,022	32,037	41,372	27,986	21,039	22,278	22,854	0
35-39	176,457	156.2	17.4	19,838	21,314	33,599	28,167	27,319	13,739	21,125	11,356
40-44	158,786	176.3	17.2	15,368	13,114	19,899	21,406	23,695	20,052	17,056	13,773
45-49	119,745	186.3	21.7	10,290	6,977	12,740	12,749	16,635	18,656	12,943	8,732
50-54	133,790	186.1	26.1	7,895	6,437	9,698	8,973	15,778	14,811	22,534	15,011
55-59	101,582	162.3	29.6	5,825	4,259	6,142	4,890	8,999	10,737	15,295	11,614
60-64	88,491	173.6	31.7	6,796	3,664	3,836	5,157	7,938	7,214	12,531	9,612
65-69	58,424	160.4	31.8	4,635	2,317	2,659	2,863	3,874	3,924	6,526	5,663
70-74	47,569	184.8	31.8	2,660	1,918	2,990	3,433	3,260	3,945	4,158	3,685
75+	52,708	192.1	41.1	4,350	2,331	2,810	2,193	2,499	2,526	3,797	2,627

Age	Return Migrants			Lifetime migrants by duration of residence (continued)							
	Number	Rate	MD	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
Total	701,657	38.5	15.4	94,283	39,238	31,430	14,369	15,487	5,215	6,829	2,870
0-4	30,409	15.4	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	33,435	15.7	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	36,664	17.9	6.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	45,380	23.8	8.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	66,348	36.0	10.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	63,012	40.4	10.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-34	67,671	50.1	14.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-39	68,194	60.4	18.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-44	60,475	67.1	23.8	14,423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-49	48,087	74.8	26.2	12,981	7,042	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-54	54,081	75.2	30.6	15,733	10,579	6,341	0	0	0	0	0
55-59	39,760	63.5	33.6	16,119	7,322	5,798	4,582	0	0	0	0
60-64	30,274	59.4	37.5	14,705	3,982	5,004	3,929	4,123	0	0	0
65-69	21,181	58.1	39.4	8,550	6,305	4,267	1,648	2,554	2,639	0	0
70-74	17,133	66.5	39.7	5,524	2,139	4,805	1,985	3,107	1,179	2,781	0
75+	19,553	71.2	52.7	6,248	1,869	5,215	2,225	5,703	1,397	4,048	2,870

Table 4 Duration of current residence (concluded)

Number and rate of lifetime and return migrants, median duration of current residence for life time and return migrants, and life time migrants by duration of residence, by age and sex, Myanmar, 1991

MALE											
Age	Lifetime Migrants			Lifetime migrants by duration of residence (years)							
	Number	Rate	MD	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
Total	1,825,037	105.3	14.6	398,166	258,982	277,800	183,379	188,463	125,561	139,692	69,713
0-4	45,325	22.1	2.5	45,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	82,811	37.5	4.1	50,553	32,258	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	107,579	52.8	7.1	40,027	32,196	35,356	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	135,980	71.5	8.8	46,731	28,011	39,715	21,523	0	0	0	0
20-24	160,713	93.3	10.6	51,078	26,376	26,359	27,927	28,973	0	0	0
25-29	175,496	125.6	10.1	47,814	39,149	29,228	18,068	24,369	16,868	0	0
30-34	191,377	154.6	13.0	35,024	33,920	44,666	23,034	20,685	14,913	19,135	0
35-39	174,788	162.9	15.8	28,325	23,093	31,490	29,128	19,720	12,125	19,924	10,983
40-44	160,745	195.4	20.5	17,223	14,103	23,443	22,173	31,401	15,912	15,769	10,889
45-49	138,747	228.6	24.0	10,074	10,933	17,740	15,201	19,346	20,977	17,674	8,792
50-54	137,772	223.6	28.7	7,863	8,724	11,555	8,899	18,972	17,574	24,478	9,895
55-59	99,328	188.3	30.3	5,505	4,568	7,585	8,810	11,206	11,062	13,961	13,788
60-64	77,440	176.6	34.4	5,318	2,284	3,948	4,098	5,965	6,372	12,126	7,539
65-69	61,528	206.5	39.2	3,010	1,793	2,929	2,209	4,022	4,533	9,836	2,903
70-74	37,652	186.3	40.7	1,900	589	1,559	1,732	2,292	2,787	3,619	3,620
75+	37,756	192.8	45.1	2,396	985	2,227	577	1,512	2,438	3,170	1,304

Age	Return Migrants			Lifetime migrants by duration of residence (continued)							
	Number	Rate	MD	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
Total	622,116	35.9	11.6	84,752	32,470	29,368	11,653	13,325	4,428	4,339	2,946
0-4	21,808	10.6	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	36,748	16.6	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	39,673	19.5	7.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	50,926	26.8	9.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	56,685	32.9	12.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	54,574	39.0	11.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-34	57,828	46.7	13.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-39	57,371	53.5	16.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-44	47,230	57.4	19.6	9,832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-49	43,121	71.1	23.4	12,904	5,106	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-54	50,852	82.5	29.4	14,481	9,145	6,186	0	0	0	0	0
55-59	33,720	63.9	28.9	11,999	3,267	4,107	3,470	0	0	0	0
60-64	27,659	63.1	34.2	16,190	3,768	3,370	2,121	4,341	0	0	0
65-69	18,119	60.8	38.6	9,665	6,492	6,821	1,846	3,062	2,407	0	0
70-74	12,339	61.1	40.8	5,437	3,539	5,501	2,111	747	842	1,377	0
75+	13,463	68.7	53.9	4,244	1,153	3,383	2,105	5,175	1,179	2,962	2,946

Note: Migrants defined in this table as persons aged 0-4 who changed state or division of residence between birth and the time of the survey and persons aged 5 and over who changed state or division of residence during the five years preceding the survey. Return migrants are migrants aged 0-4 whose state or division of birth was the same as their state or division of residence at the time of the survey and migrants aged 5 and over whose state or division of residence five years prior to the survey was the same as their state or division of residence at the time of the survey. Movement ascertained by comparing age with duration of residence (duration of residence is less than age for persons who moved). Median durations of current residence for life time migrants computed from the distributions of duration of residence shown at right. Median durations of residence for return migrants computed from corresponding distributions for return migrants, not shown.

Table 5 Five year migration for states and divisions

Number and rate of in, out and net migrants during the five years prior to the survey, by sex and state or division, Myanmar, 1986-1990

Place	Population	Number of migrants			Rate of migration			
		In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	Gross
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>								
Total	35,571,911	531,196	531,196	0	14.9	14.9	0.0	29.8
Yangon	4,094,127	133,409	104,541	28,868	32.6	25.5	7.1	58.1
Mandalay	4,802,095	75,189	96,980	-21,791	15.7	20.2	-4.5	35.9
Ayeyarwady	5,183,015	46,623	49,264	-2,641	9.0	9.5	-0.5	18.5
Bago	4,030,355	63,413	51,694	11,719	15.7	12.8	2.9	28.5
Magway	3,375,913	19,627	36,576	-16,949	5.8	10.8	-5.0	16.6
Chin/Sagaing	4,145,027	17,651	55,647	-37,996	4.3	13.4	-9.2	17.7
Mon/Tanin./Kayin	3,389,629	78,396	74,927	3,469	23.1	22.1	1.0	(45.2)
Kayah/Shan/Kachin	4,416,029	89,259	53,308	35,951	20.2	12.1	8.1	(32.3)
Rakhine	2,135,721	7,629	8,259	-630	3.6	3.9	-0.3	7.5
<b>FEMALE</b>								
Total	18,239,637	273,287	273,287	0	15.0	15.0	0.0	30.0
Yangon	2,086,737	74,096	53,898	20,198	35.5	25.8	9.7	61.3
Mandalay	2,497,911	37,030	47,308	-10,278	14.8	18.9	-4.1	33.7
Ayeyarwady	2,631,186	23,807	26,873	-3,066	9.0	10.2	-1.2	19.2
Bago	2,040,598	32,831	26,803	6,028	16.1	13.1	3.0	29.2
Magway	1,758,422	10,296	17,097	-6,801	5.9	9.7	-3.9	15.6
Chin/Sagaing	2,148,246	10,279	27,756	-17,477	4.8	12.9	-8.1	17.7
Mon/Tanin./Kayin	1,741,966	37,053	42,160	-5,107	21.3	24.2	-2.9	(45.5)
Kayah/Shan/Kachin	2,243,107	44,843	27,673	17,170	20.0	12.3	7.7	(32.3)
Rakhine	1,091,464	3,052	3,719	-667	2.8	3.4	-0.6	6.2
<b>MALE</b>								
Total	17,332,274	255,586	258,885	0	14.9	14.9	0.0	29.8
Yangon	2,007,390	59,313	50,643	8,670	29.5	25.2	4.3	54.7
Mandalay	2,304,184	38,159	49,672	-11,513	16.6	21.6	-5.0	38.2
Ayeyarwady	2,551,829	22,816	22,391	425	8.9	8.8	0.2	17.7
Bago	1,989,757	30,582	24,891	5,691	15.4	12.5	2.9	27.9
Magway	1,617,491	9,331	19,479	-10,148	5.8	12.0	-6.3	17.8
Chin/Sagaing	1,996,781	7,372	27,891	-20,519	3.7	14.0	-10.3	17.7
Mon/Tanin./Kayin	1,647,663	41,343	32,767	8,576	25.1	19.9	5.2	(45.0)
Kayah/Shan/Kachin	2,172,922	44,146	25,635	18,718	20.3	11.8	8.6	(32.1)
Rakhine	1,044,257	4,577	4,540	37	4.4	4.3	0.0	8.7

Note: 'Migrant' in this table refers to persons reporting a state or division of residence five years prior to the survey different from their current state or division of residence, if 5 years old or over, and different from their place of birth, if under age 5. The migration rate is number of migrants per 1,000 population of the state or division of residence at survey. Table excludes 976 males and 2,323 females (after inflation) in Shan State for whom residence 5 years ago was not reported.

Table 6 Age pattern of five year migration

Population, number of migrants between states and divisions and migration rate, by age and sex, Myanmar, 1986-1990

	Population			Migrants			Migration rate		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	31,551,236	16,267,247	15,283,989	536,653	277,768	258,885	17.0	17.1	16.9
5-9	4,341,567	2,134,002	2,207,565	58,414	28,042	30,372	13.5	13.1	13.8
10-14	4,083,489	2,047,812	2,035,677	54,108	25,399	28,709	13.3	12.4	14.1
15-19	3,809,203	1,906,257	1,902,946	76,013	41,055	34,958	20.0	21.5	18.4
20-24	3,566,456	1,844,501	1,721,955	84,337	47,651	36,686	23.6	25.8	21.3
25-29	2,957,411	1,559,669	1,397,742	74,893	40,306	34,587	25.3	25.8	24.7
30-34	2,588,459	1,350,905	1,237,554	56,492	28,501	27,991	21.8	21.1	22.6
35-39	2,203,149	1,129,898	1,073,251	39,385	16,873	22,512	17.9	14.9	21.0
40-44	1,723,354	900,760	822,594	26,671	12,714	13,957	15.5	14.1	17.0
45-49	1,249,467	642,629	606,838	17,668	9,275	8,393	14.1	14.4	13.8
50-54	1,334,863	718,808	616,055	12,969	6,159	6,810	9.7	8.6	11.1
55-59	1,153,343	625,964	527,379	8,039	4,180	3,859	7.0	6.7	7.3
60-64	948,383	509,836	438,547	9,761	5,114	4,647	10.3	10.0	10.6
65-69	662,265	364,313	297,952	6,121	3,585	2,536	9.2	9.8	8.5
70-74	459,559	257,455	202,104	3,151	2,254	897	6.9	8.8	4.4
75+	470,268	274,438	195,830	8,631	6,660	1,971	18.4	24.3	10.1

Note: 'Migrant' defined in this table as person whose current state or division of usual residence is not the same as the state or division of usual residence five years prior to the survey.