

# Country Data and Graphs for Myanmar

June 30, 2025

# Contents

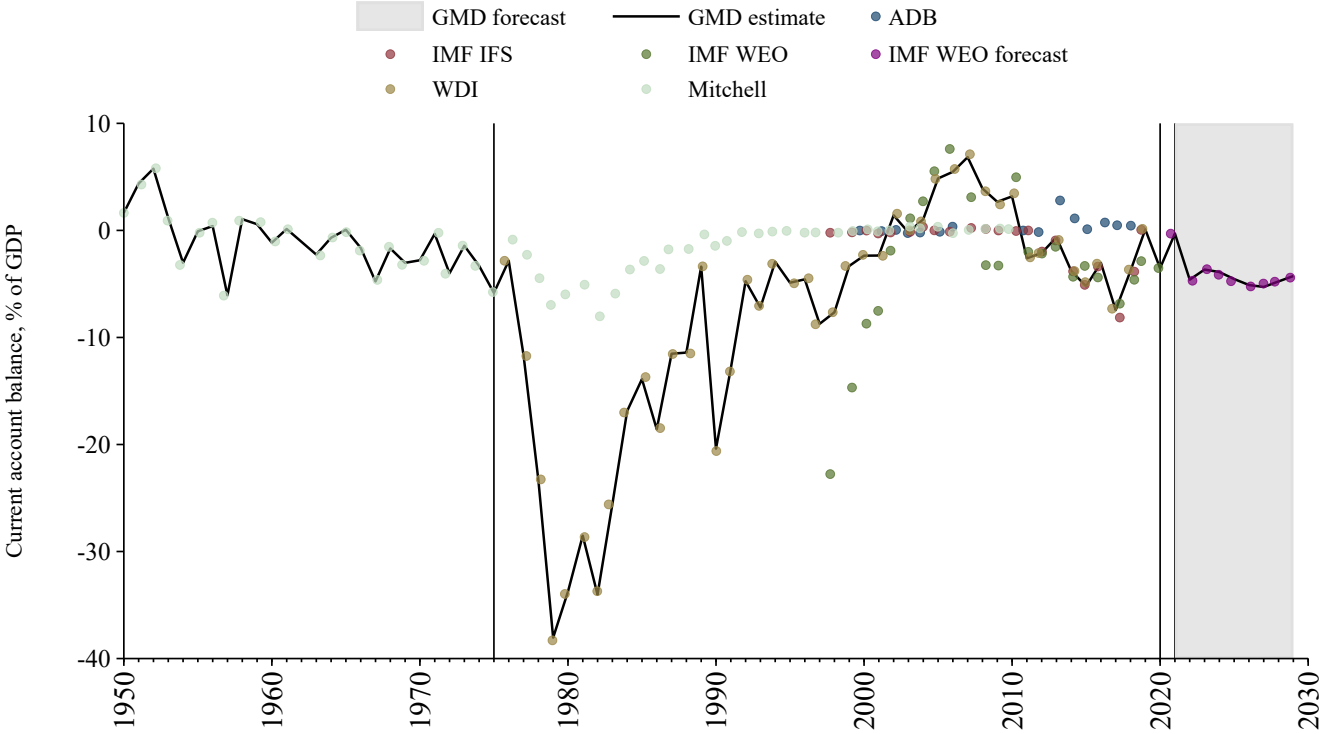
<b>Data availability heatmap</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Consumer price index</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Money supply (M0)</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Money supply (M1)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Money supply (M2)</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>USD exchange rate</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Central bank policy rate</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total consumption</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total consumption to GDP ratio</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Exports to GDP ratio</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Fixed investment</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Fixed investment to GDP ratio</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Government debt</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Government deficit</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Government expenditure</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Government expenditure to GDP ratio</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Government revenue</b>	<b>21</b>

<b>Government revenue to GDP ratio</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Government tax revenue</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Government tax revenue to GDP ratio</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Imports</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Imports to GDP ratio</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Inflation</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Investment</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Investment to GDP ratio</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Long term interest rate</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Population</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Real GDP</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Real total consumption</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>36</b>



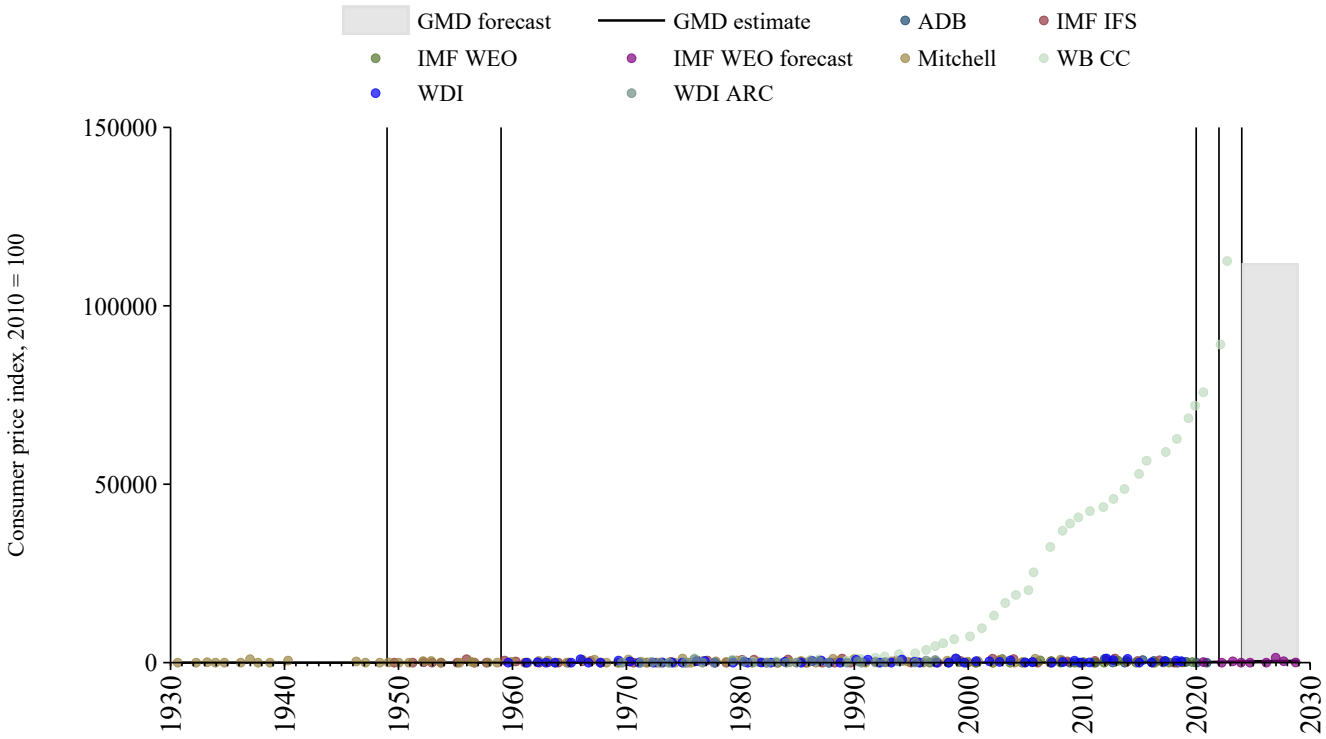
# Current account balance

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1950 - 1975	Spliced using overlapping data in 1976.
<a href="#">World Bank (2024)</a>	1976 - 2019	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">WEO (2024a)</a>	2020 - 2020	Spliced using overlapping data in 2021.
<a href="#">WEO (2024b)</a>	2021 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



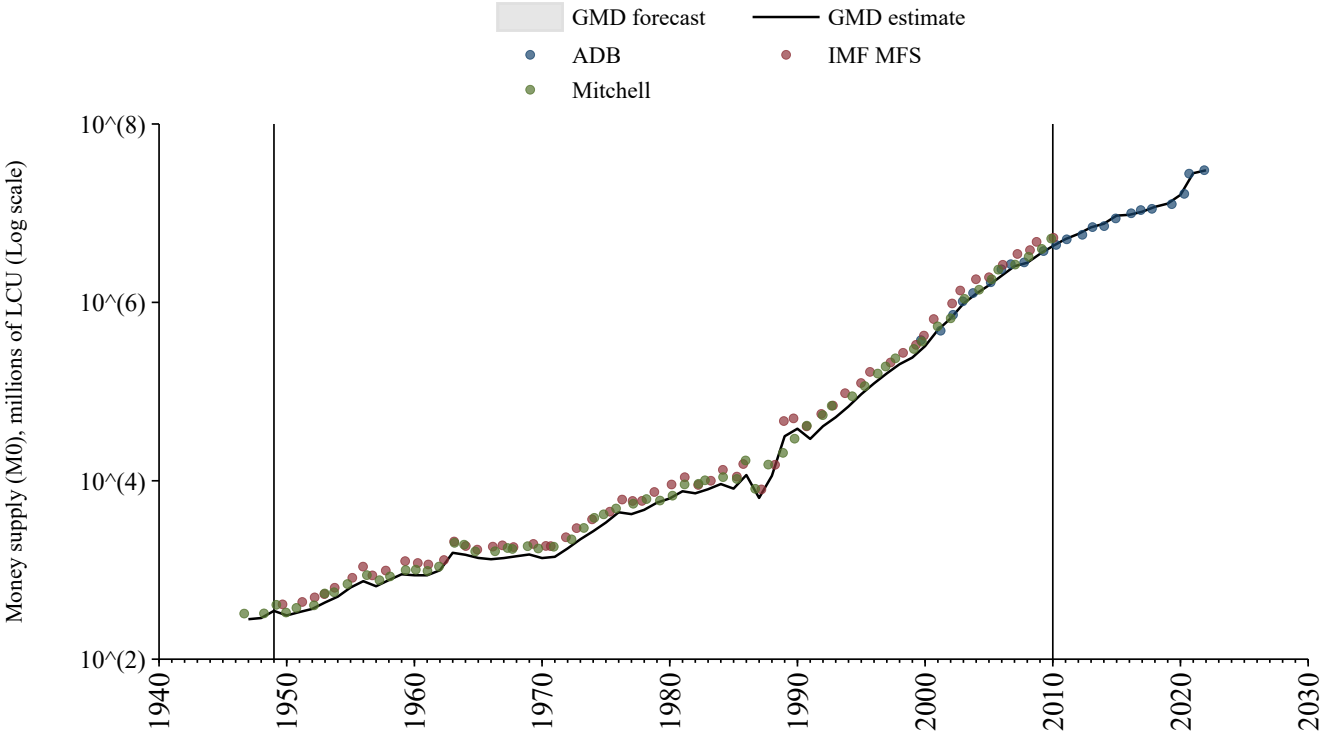
# Consumer price index

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1931 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 6.6%).
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	1950 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960.
<a href="#">World Bank (2024)</a>	1960 - 2019	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">Asian Development Bank (2024)</a>	2020 - 2021	Spliced using overlapping data in 2022: (ratio = 101%).
<a href="#">Ha et al. (2023)</a>	2022 - 2023	Spliced using overlapping data in 2024: (ratio = .2%).
<a href="#">WEO (2024b)</a>	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 106.5%).



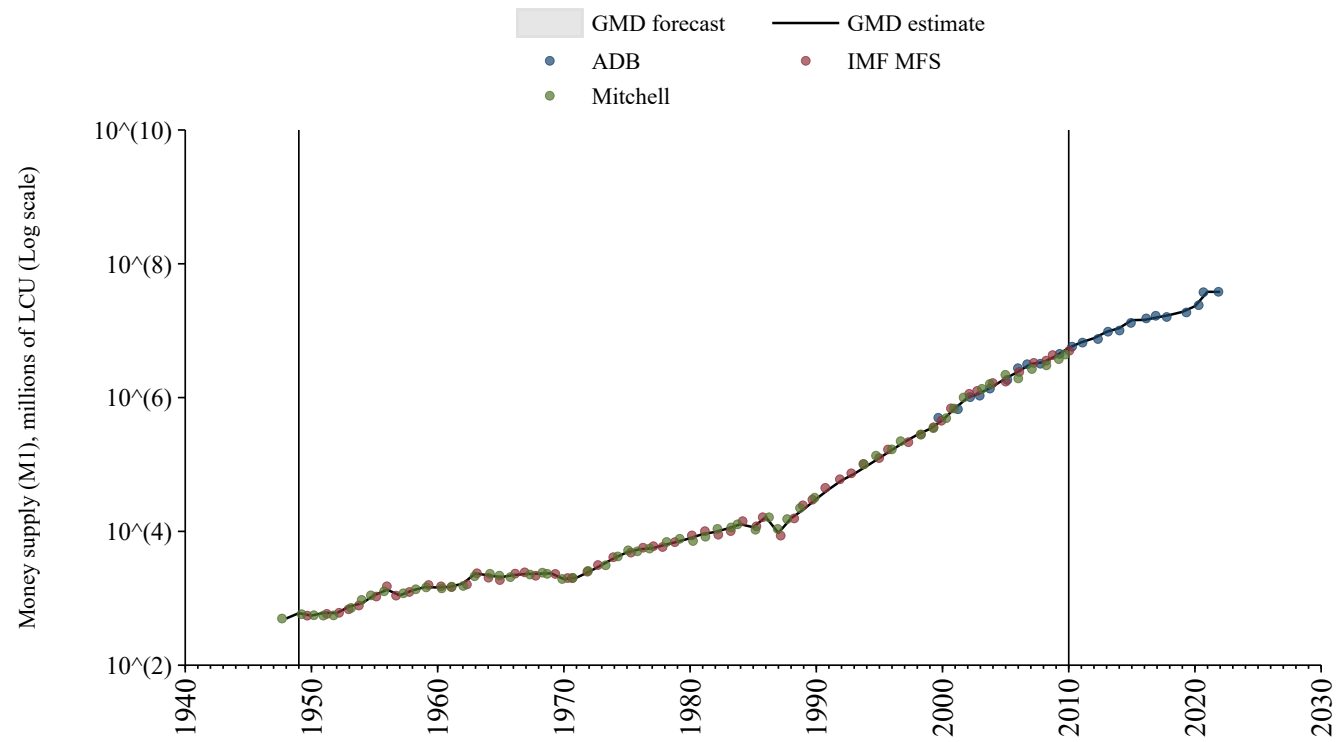
# Money supply (M0)

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1947 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 86.4%).
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024b)</a>	1950 - 2010	Spliced using overlapping data in 2011: (ratio = 75.1%).
<a href="#">Asian Development Bank (2024)</a>	2011 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



# Money supply (M1)

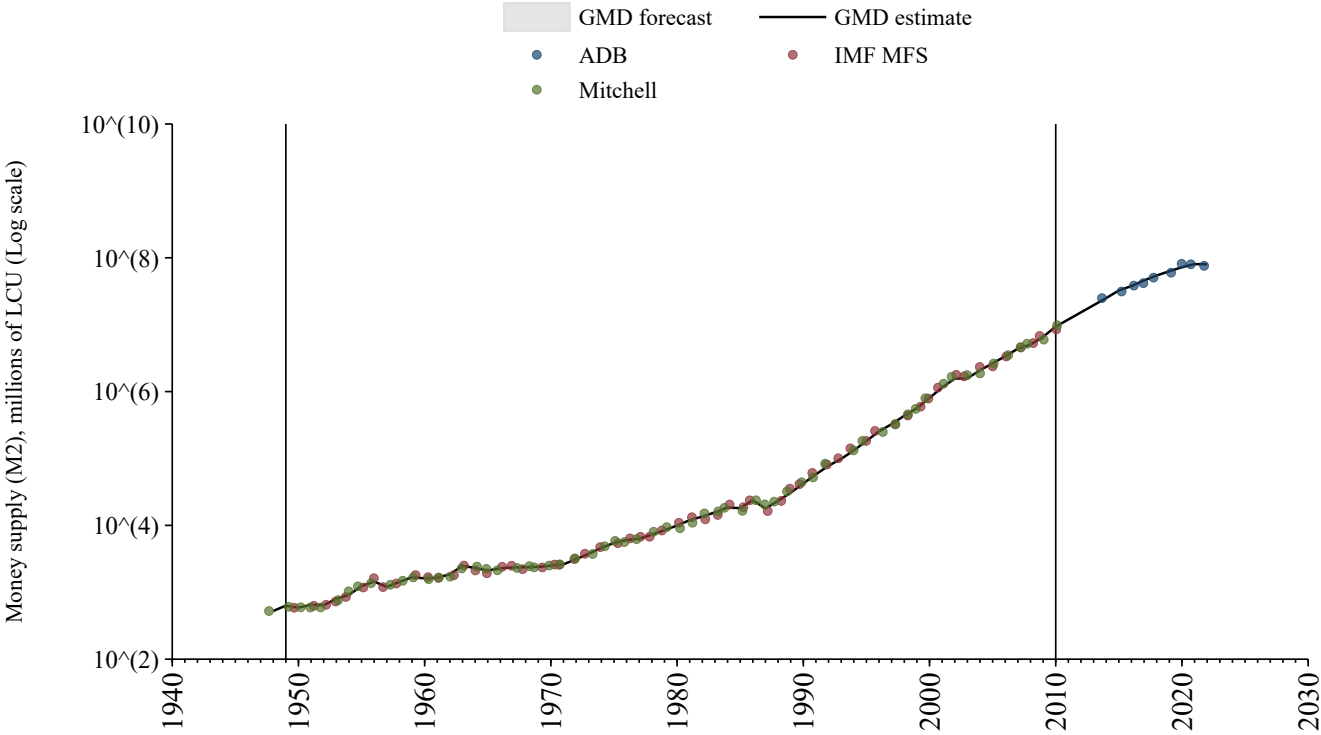
Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1948 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 100.1%).
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024b)</a>	1950 - 2010	Spliced using overlapping data in 2011: (ratio = 100.1%).
<a href="#">Asian Development Bank (2024)</a>	2011 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.





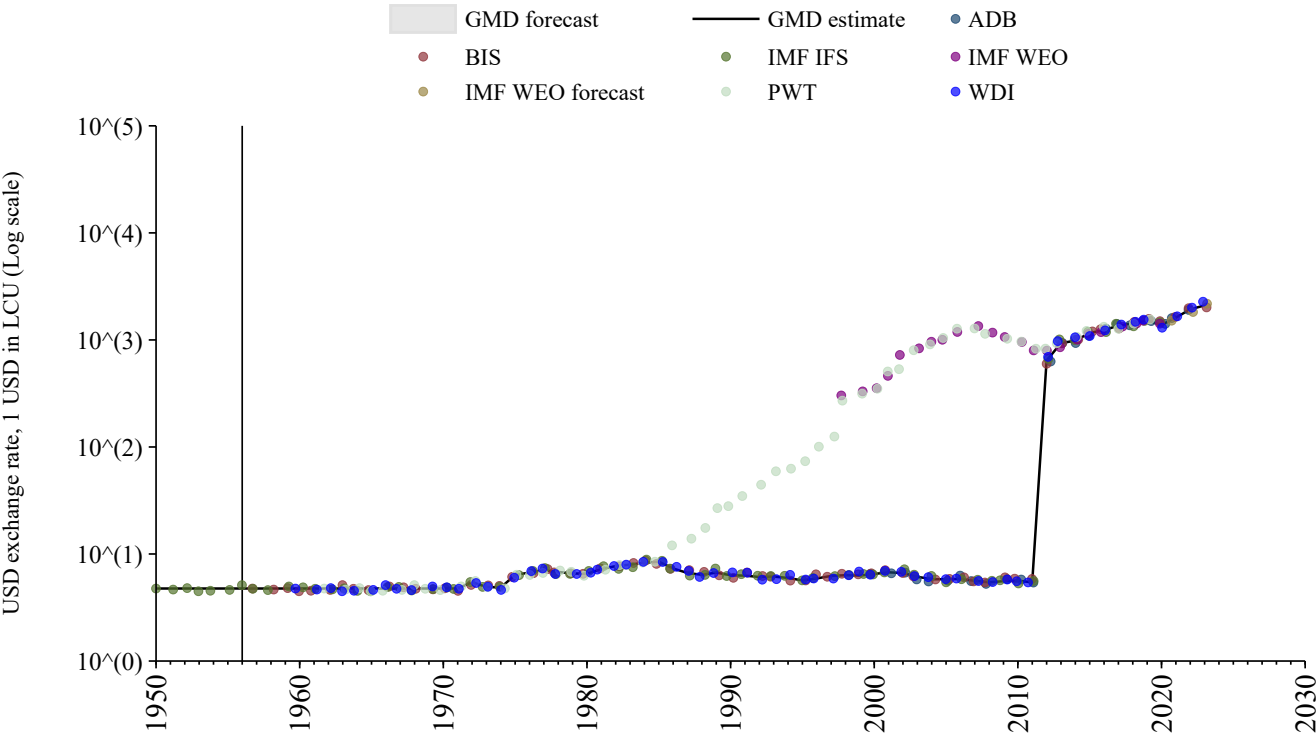
# Money supply (M2)

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1948 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950.
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024b)</a>	1950 - 2010	Spliced using overlapping data in 2011.
<a href="#">Asian Development Bank (2024)</a>	2011 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



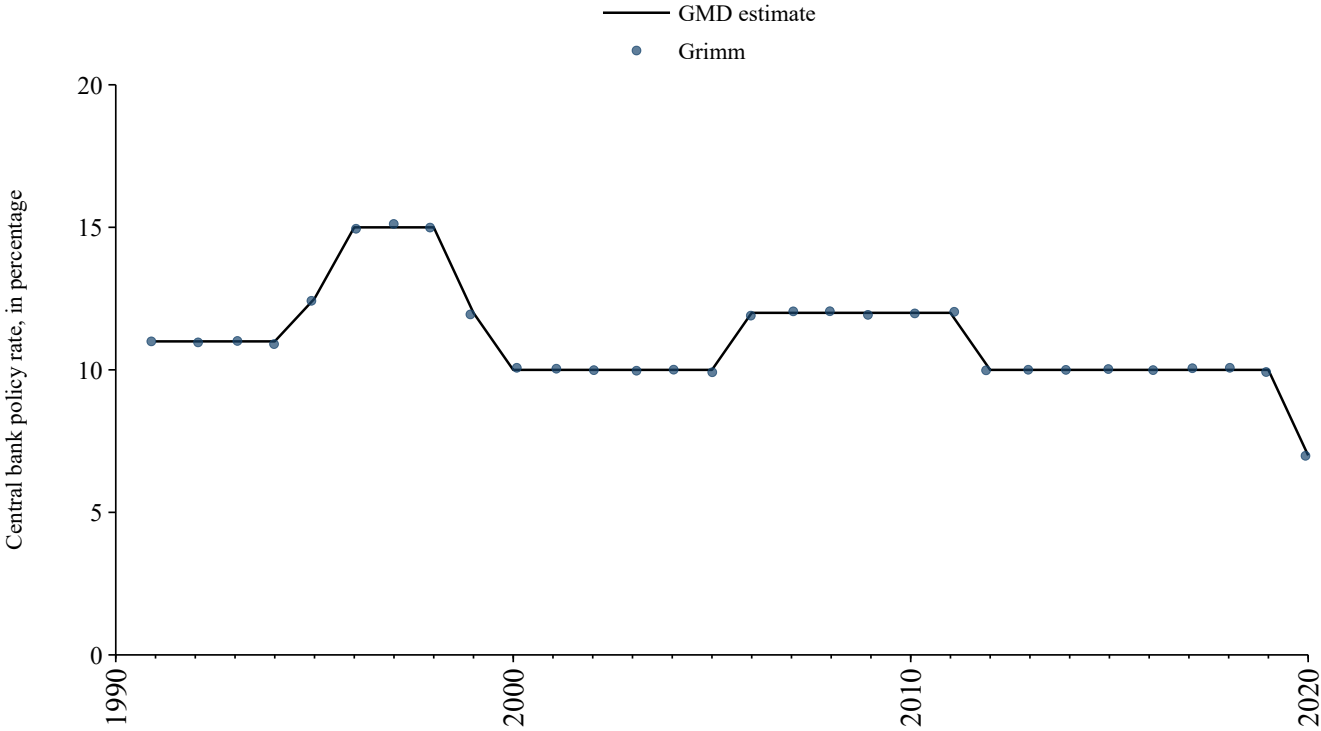
# USD exchange rate

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	1950 - 1956	Spliced using overlapping data in 1957.
<a href="#">Bank for International Settlements (2024)</a>	1957 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



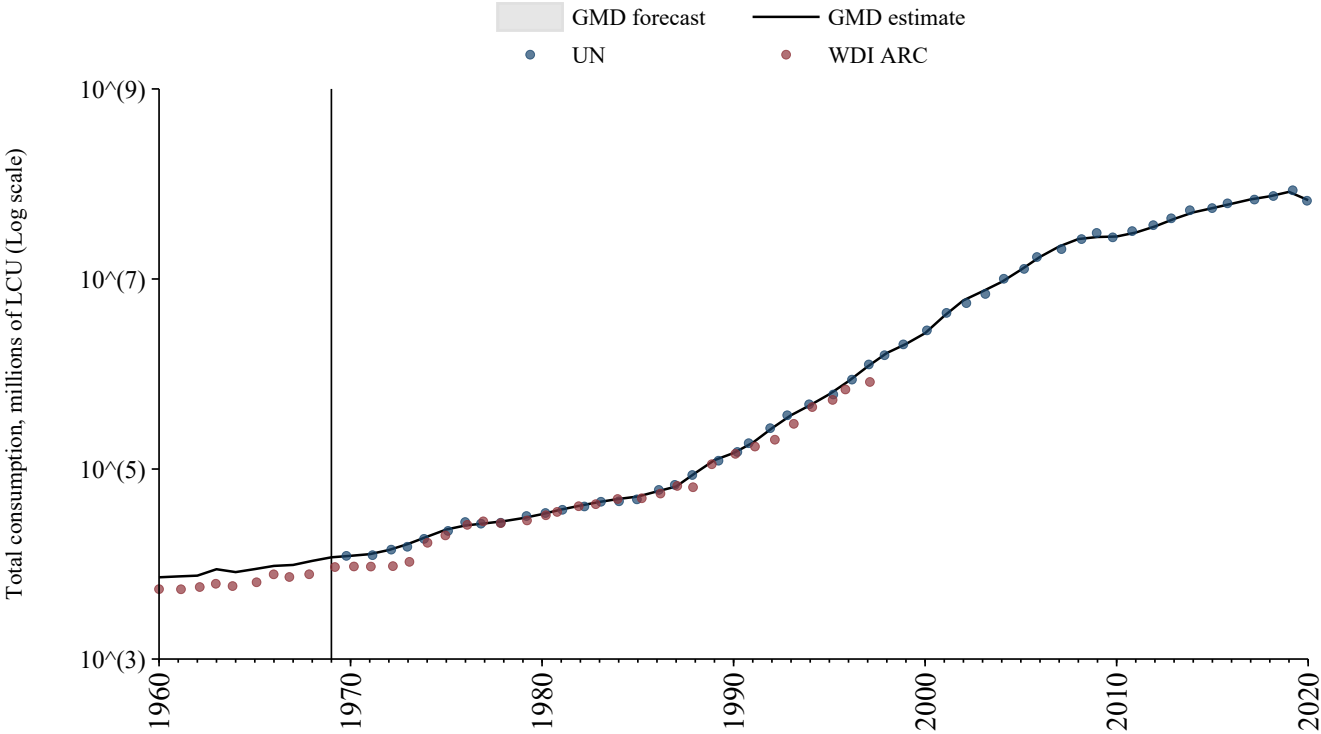
# Central bank policy rate

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Grimm (2024)</a>	1991 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



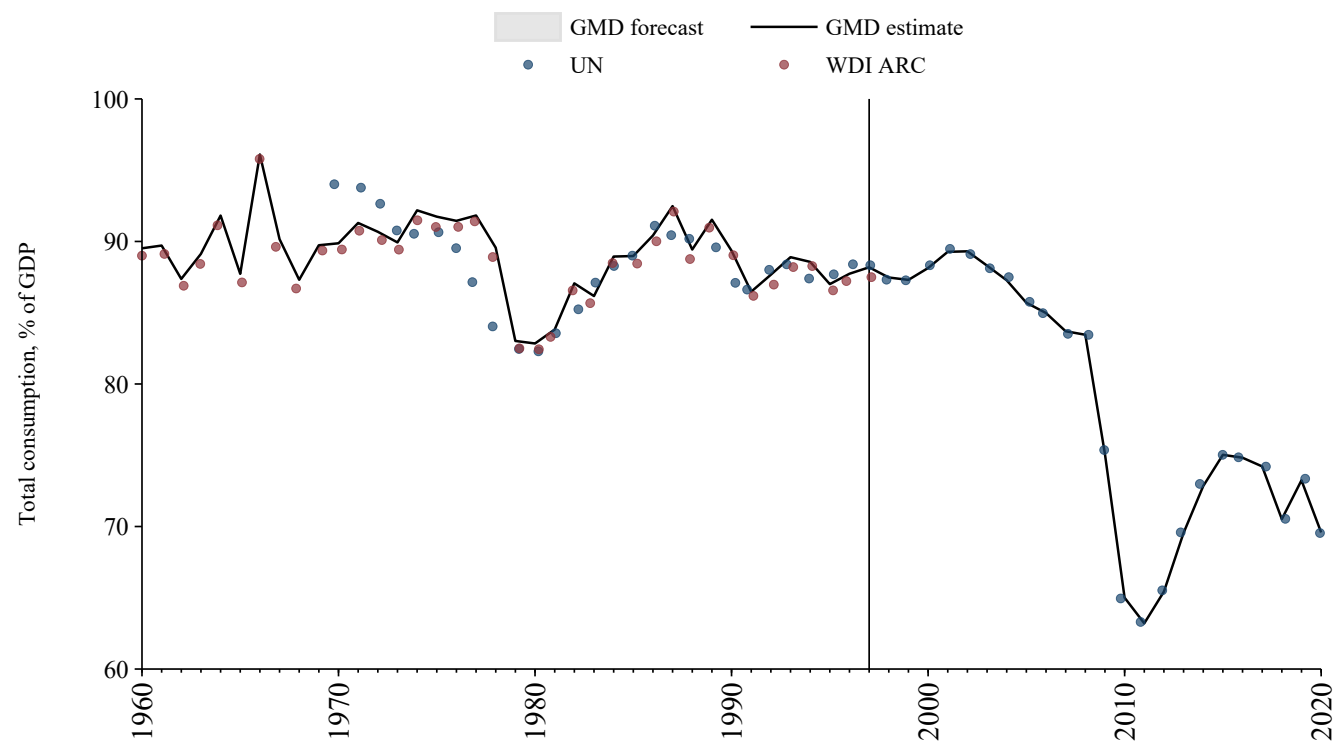
# Total consumption

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">World Bank (Archives) (1999)</a>	1960 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970.
<a href="#">United Nations (2024)</a>	1970 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



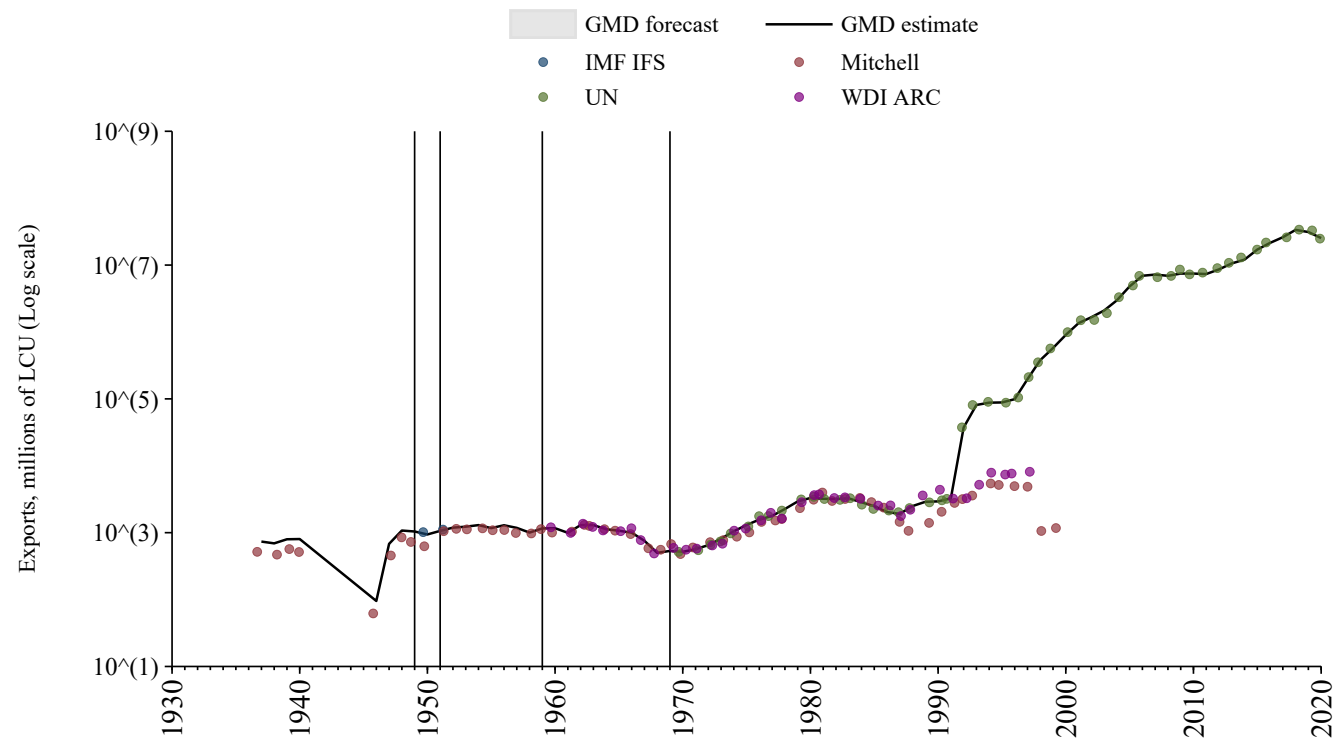
# Total consumption to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">World Bank (Archives) (1999)</a>	1960 - 1997	Spliced using overlapping data in 1998.
<a href="#">United Nations (2024)</a>	1998 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



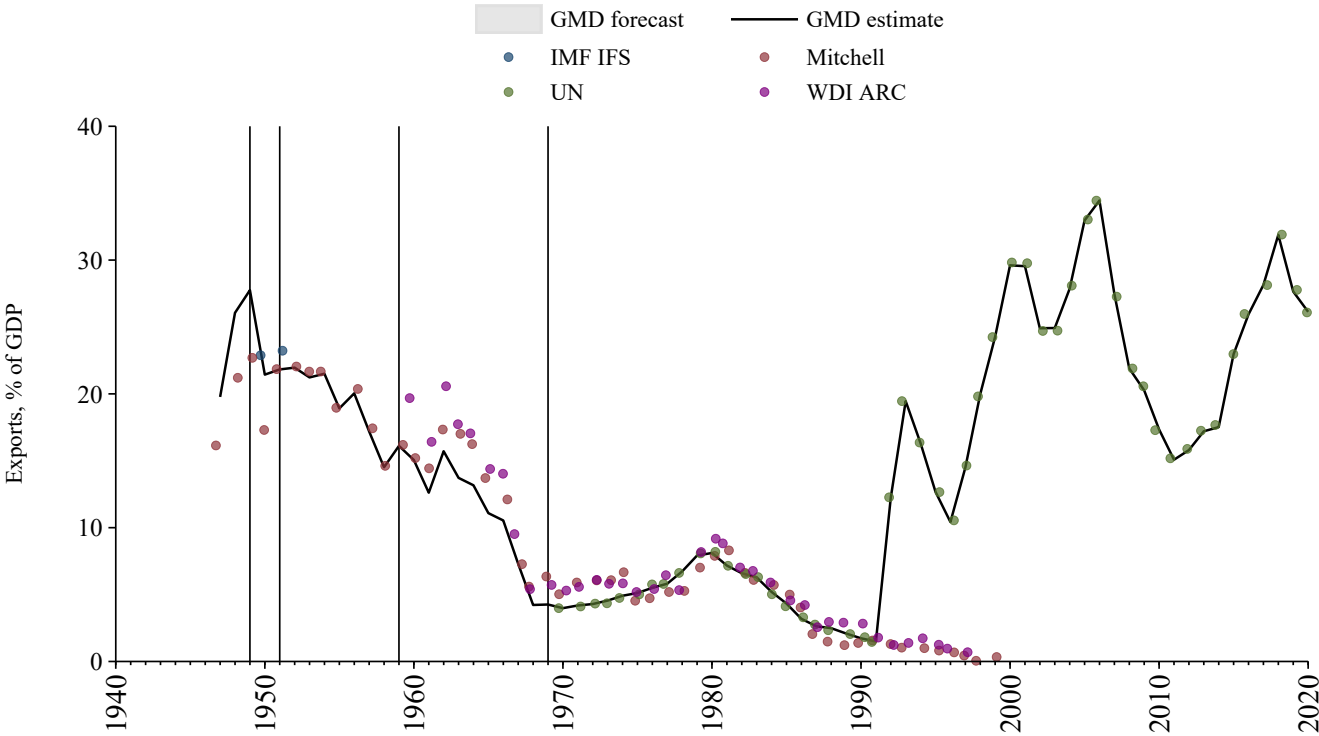
# Exports

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1937 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 142.3%).
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952: (ratio = 92.2%).
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1952 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 108.5%).
<a href="#">World Bank (Archives) (1999)</a>	1960 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970: (ratio = 96.8%).
<a href="#">United Nations (2024)</a>	1970 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



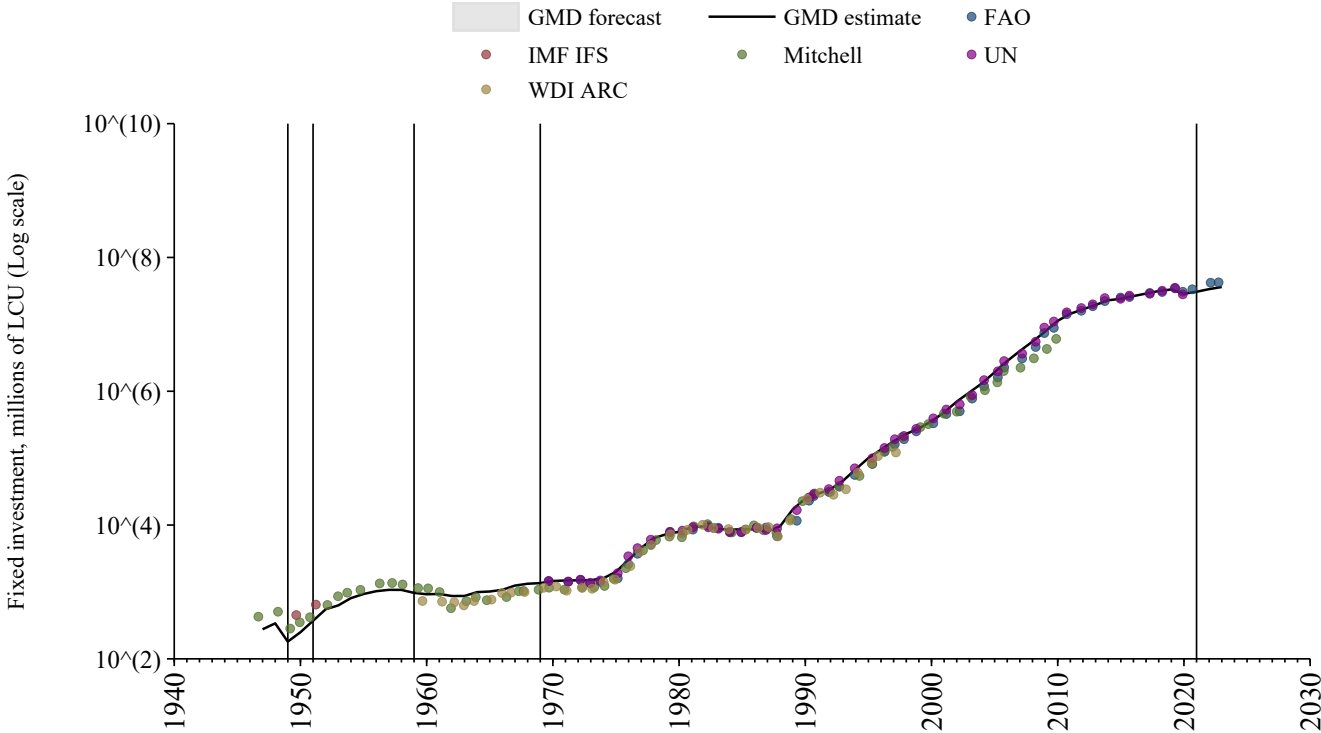
# Exports to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1947 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 122.4%).
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952: (ratio = 93.7%).
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1952 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 99.1%).
<a href="#">World Bank (Archives) (1999)</a>	1960 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970: (ratio = 76.5%).
<a href="#">United Nations (2024)</a>	1970 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



# Fixed investment

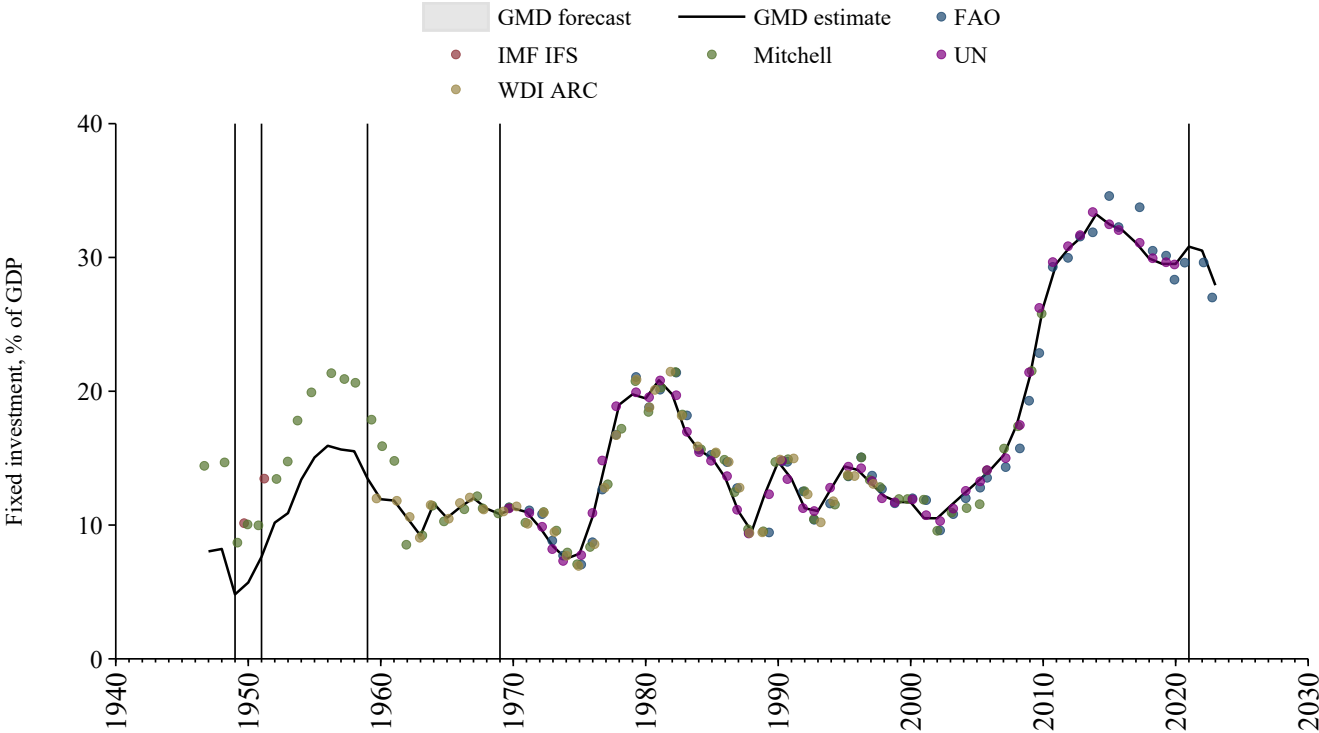
Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1947 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 64.7%).
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952: (ratio = 55.4%).
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1952 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 82.2%).
<a href="#">World Bank (Archives) (1999)</a>	1960 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970: (ratio = 125.9%).
<a href="#">United Nations (2024)</a>	1970 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">FAO (2024)</a>	2021 - 2023	Spliced using overlapping data in 2024: (ratio = 91.4%).





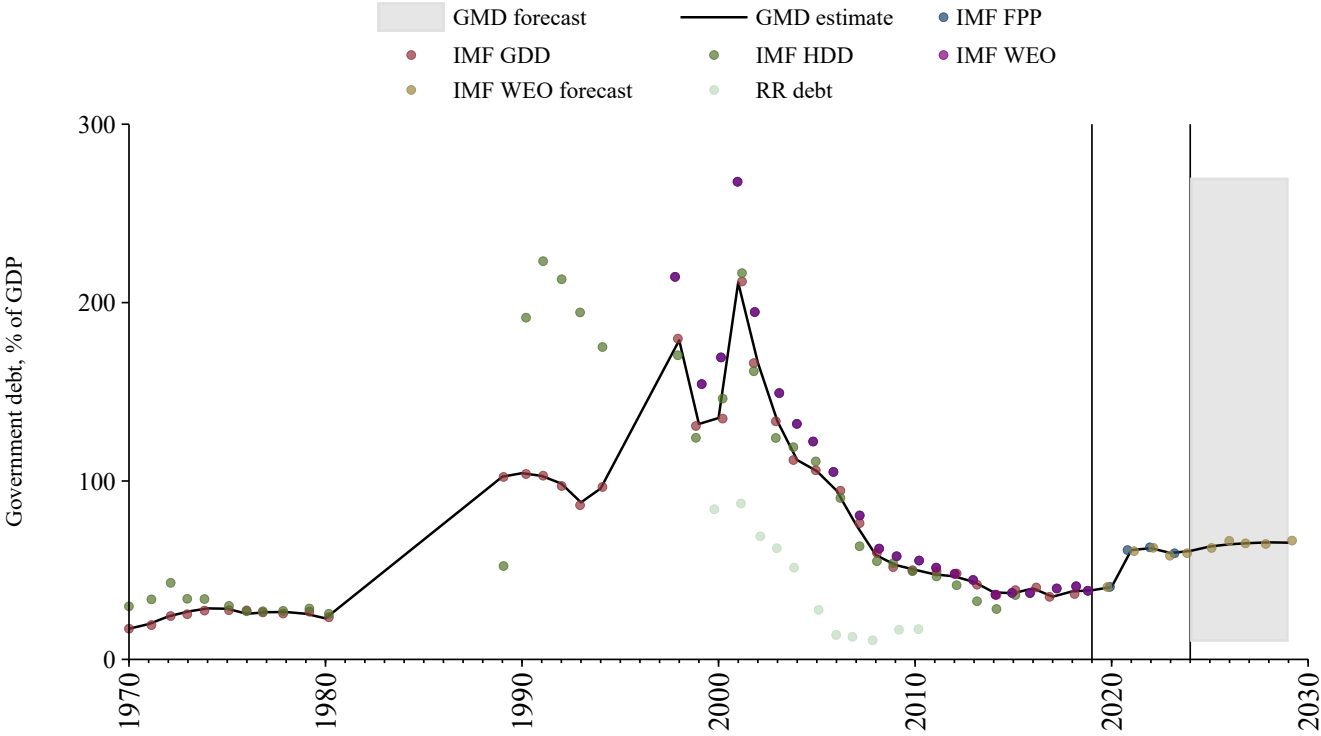
# Fixed investment to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1947 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 55.7%).
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952: (ratio = 56.2%).
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1952 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 75.1%).
<a href="#">World Bank (Archives) (1999)</a>	1960 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970: (ratio = 99.5%).
<a href="#">United Nations (2024)</a>	1970 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">FAO (2024)</a>	2021 - 2023	Spliced using overlapping data in 2024: (ratio = 104%).



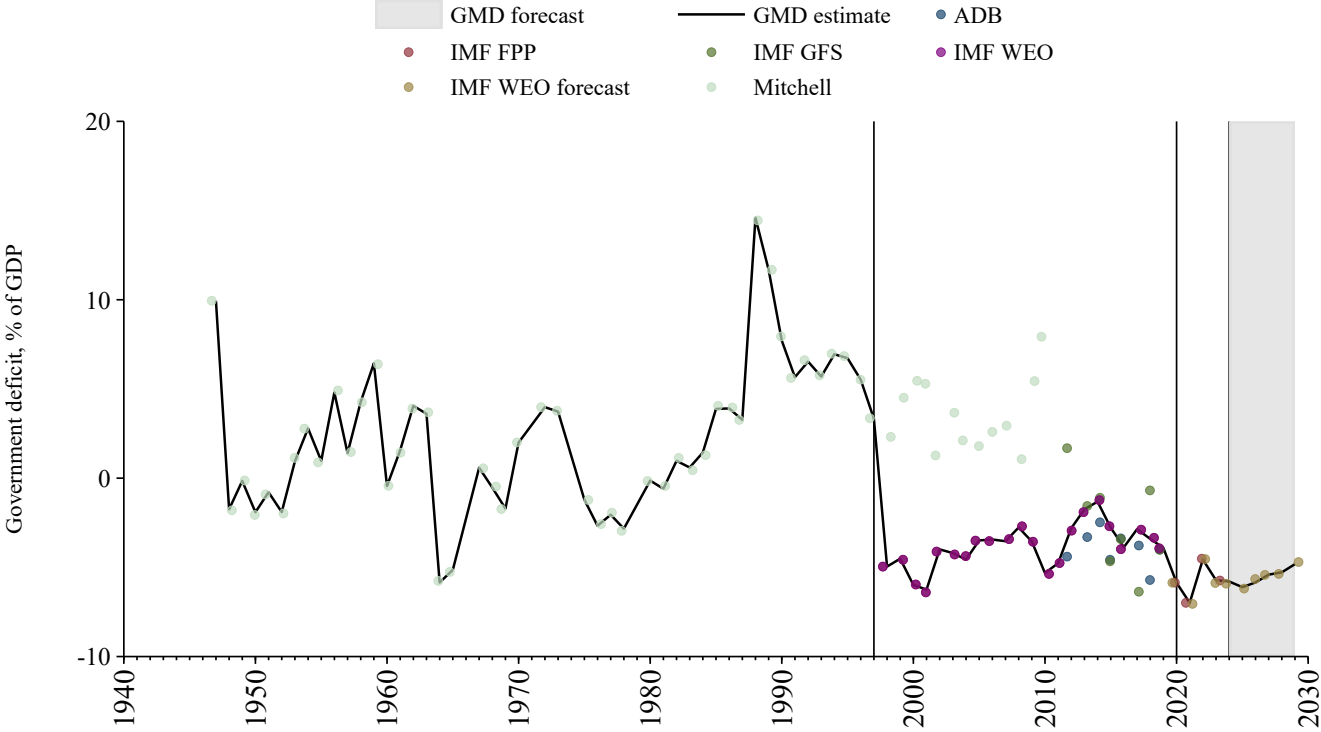
# Government debt

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mbaye et al. (2018)</a>	1970 - 2018	Spliced using overlapping data in 2019. Data refers to central government.
<a href="#">Mauro et al. (2015)</a>	2019 - 2023	Spliced using overlapping data in 2024. Data refers to general government.
<a href="#">WEO (2024b)</a>	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



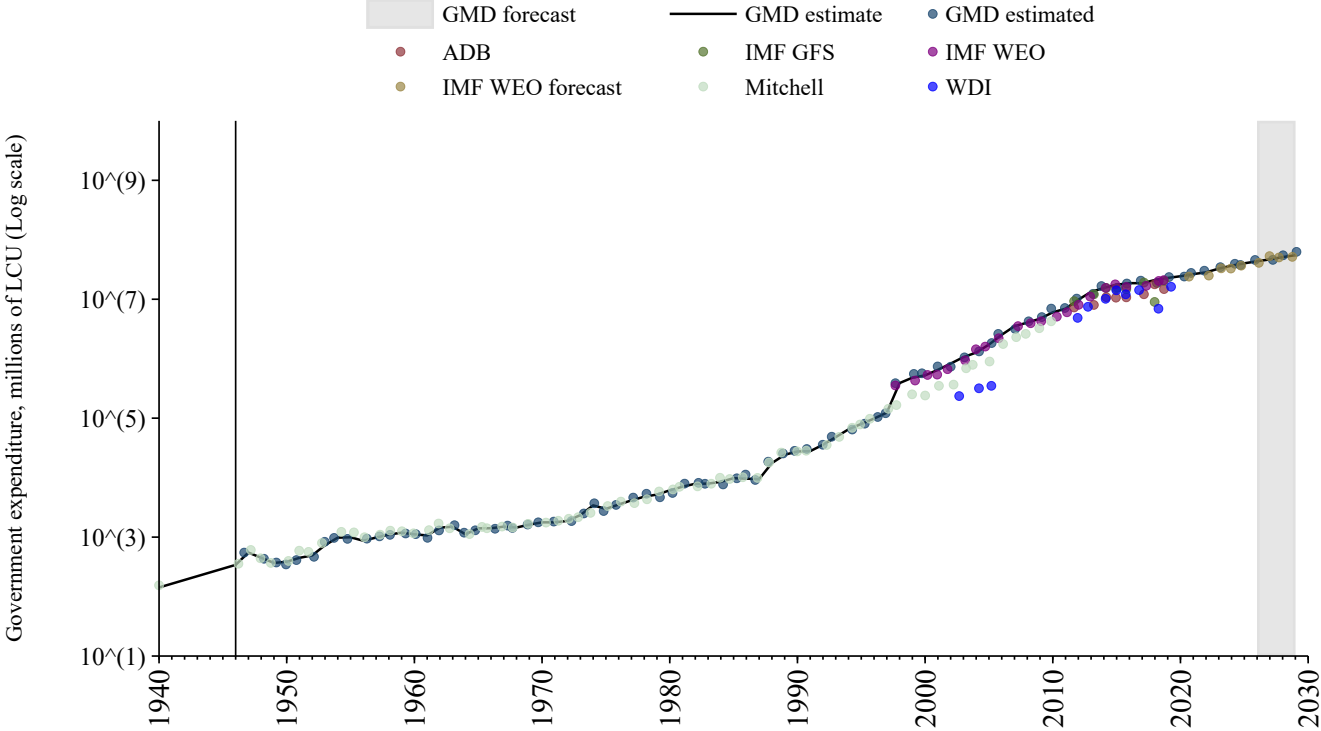
# Government deficit

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1947 - 1997	Spliced using overlapping data in 1998.
<a href="#">WEO (2024a)</a>	1998 - 2019	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">Mauro et al. (2015)</a>	2020 - 2023	Spliced using overlapping data in 2024.
<a href="#">WEO (2024b)</a>	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



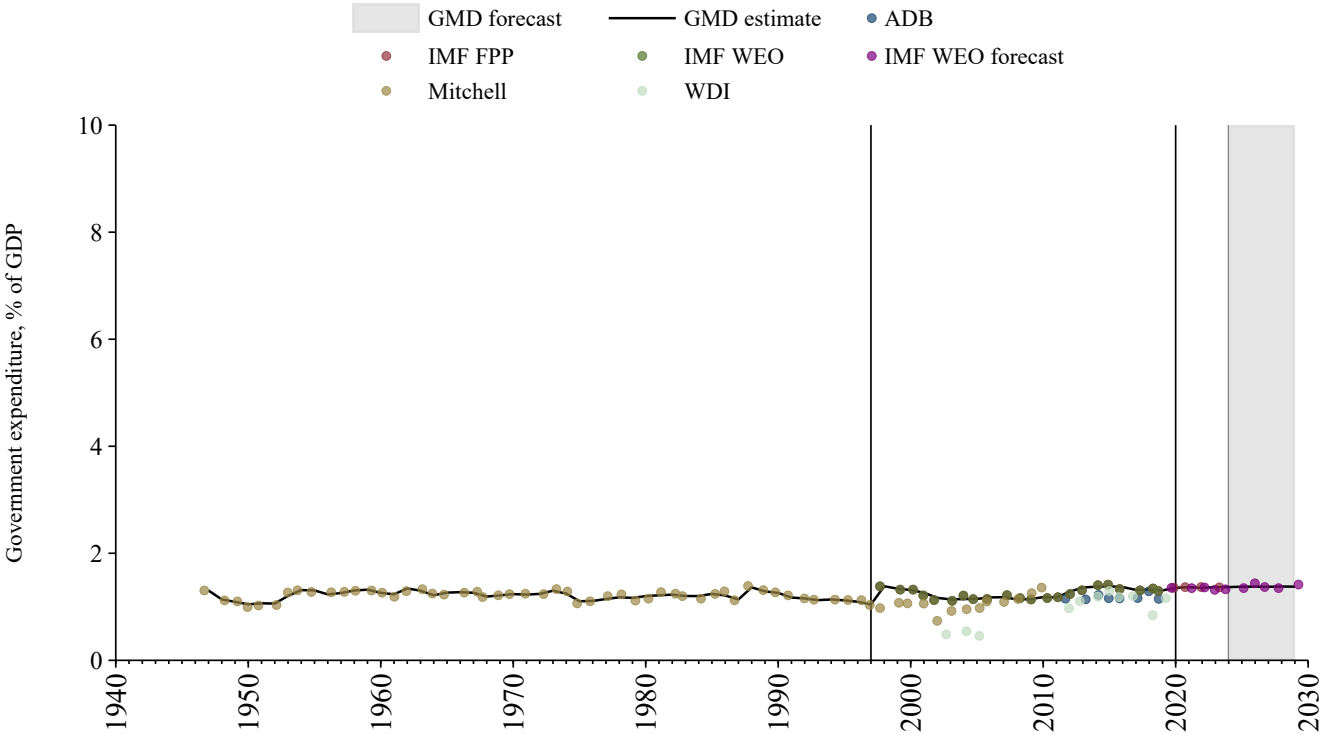
# Government expenditure

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1940 - 1946	Spliced using overlapping data in 1947.
<a href="#">Müller et al. (2025)</a>	1947 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



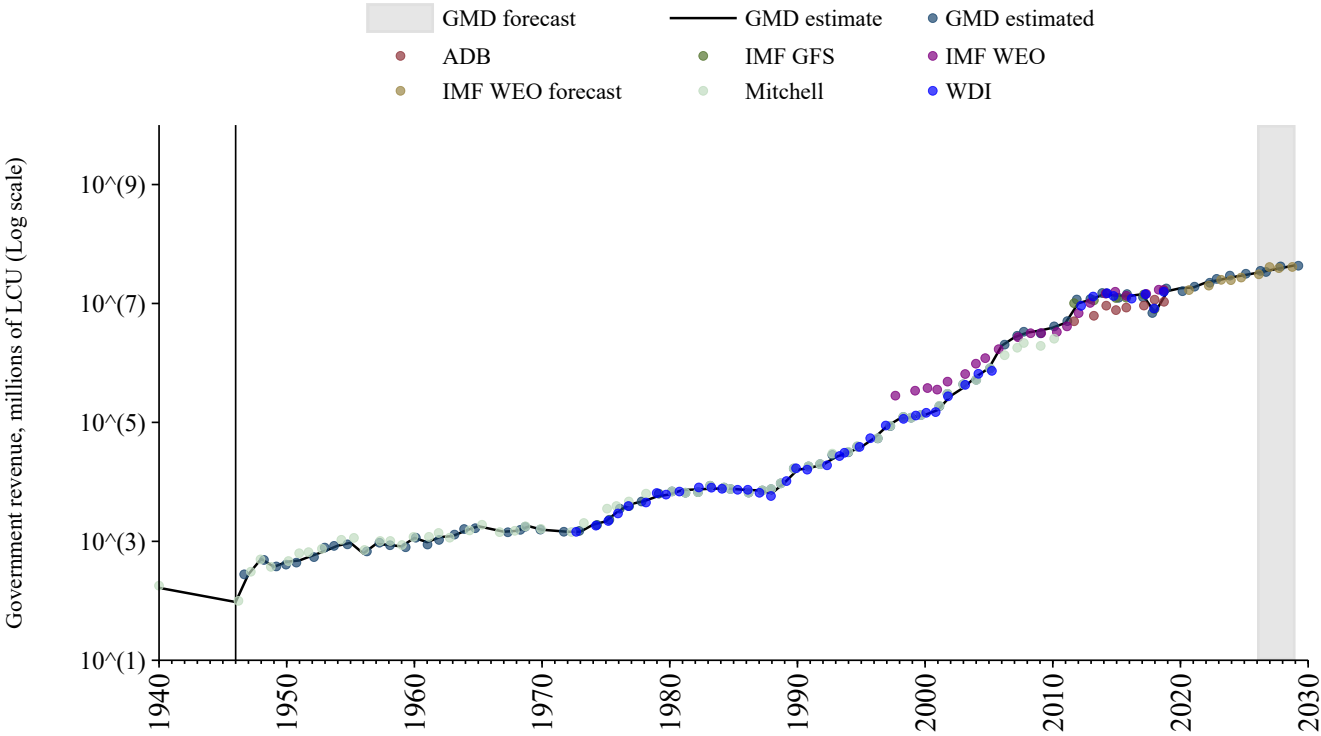
# Government expenditure to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1947 - 1997	Spliced using overlapping data in 1998. Data refers to central government.
<a href="#">WEO (2024a)</a>	1998 - 2019	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018. Data refers to general government.
<a href="#">Mauro et al. (2015)</a>	2020 - 2023	Spliced using overlapping data in 2024. Data refers to general government.
<a href="#">WEO (2024b)</a>	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



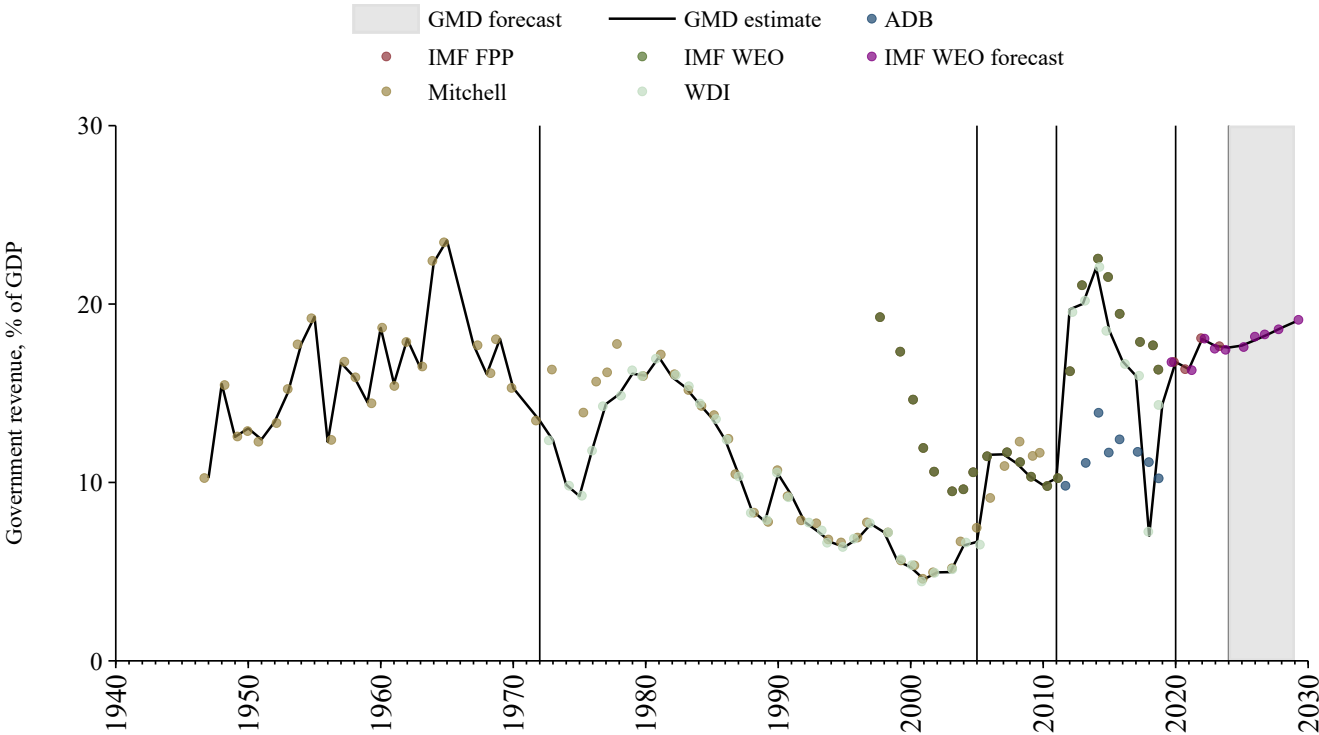
# Government revenue

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1940 - 1946	Spliced using overlapping data in 1947.
<a href="#">Müller et al. (2025)</a>	1947 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



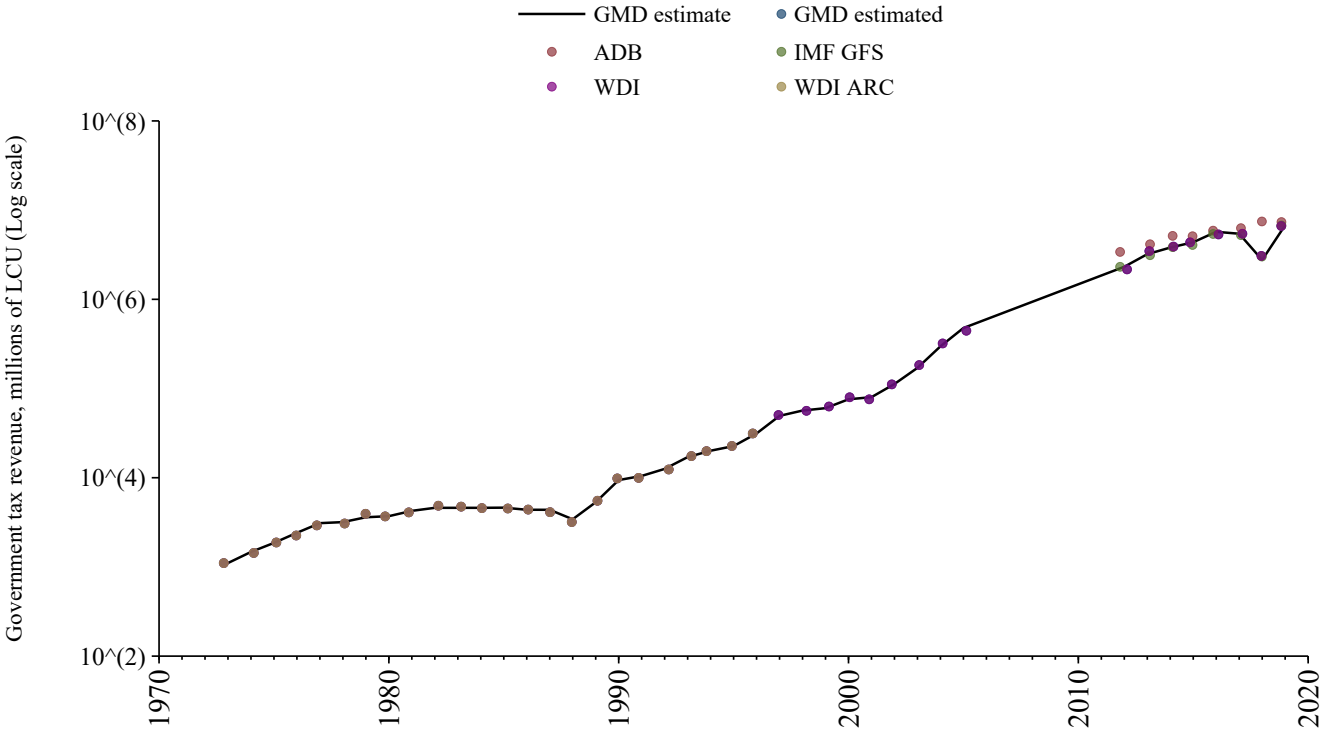
# Government revenue to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1947 - 1972	Spliced using overlapping data in 1973. Data refers to central government.
<a href="#">World Bank (2024)</a>	1973 - 2005	Spliced using overlapping data in 2006. Data refers to general government.
<a href="#">WEO (2024a)</a>	2006 - 2011	Spliced using overlapping data in 2012. Data refers to general government.
<a href="#">World Bank (2024)</a>	2012 - 2019	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018. Data refers to general government.
<a href="#">Mauro et al. (2015)</a>	2020 - 2023	Spliced using overlapping data in 2024. Data refers to general government.
<a href="#">WEO (2024b)</a>	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



# Government tax revenue

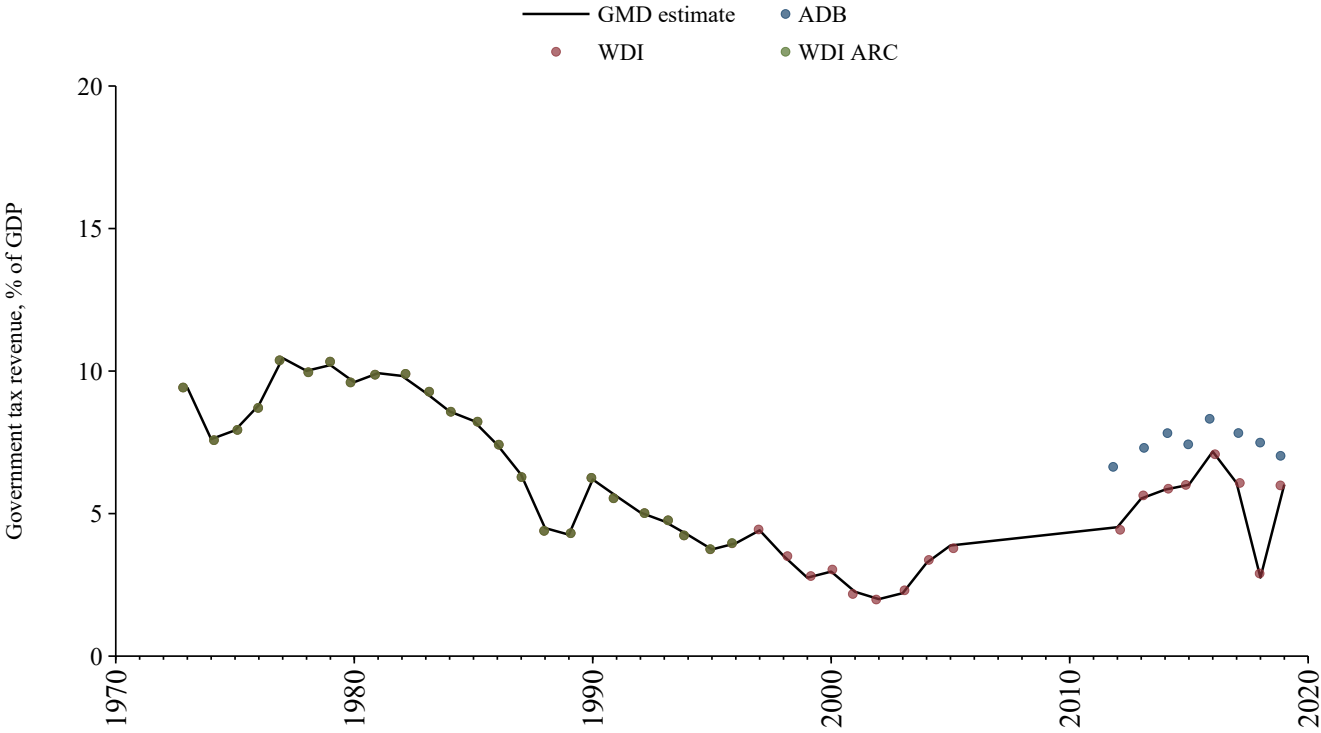
Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Müller et al. (2025)</a>	1973 - 2019	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.





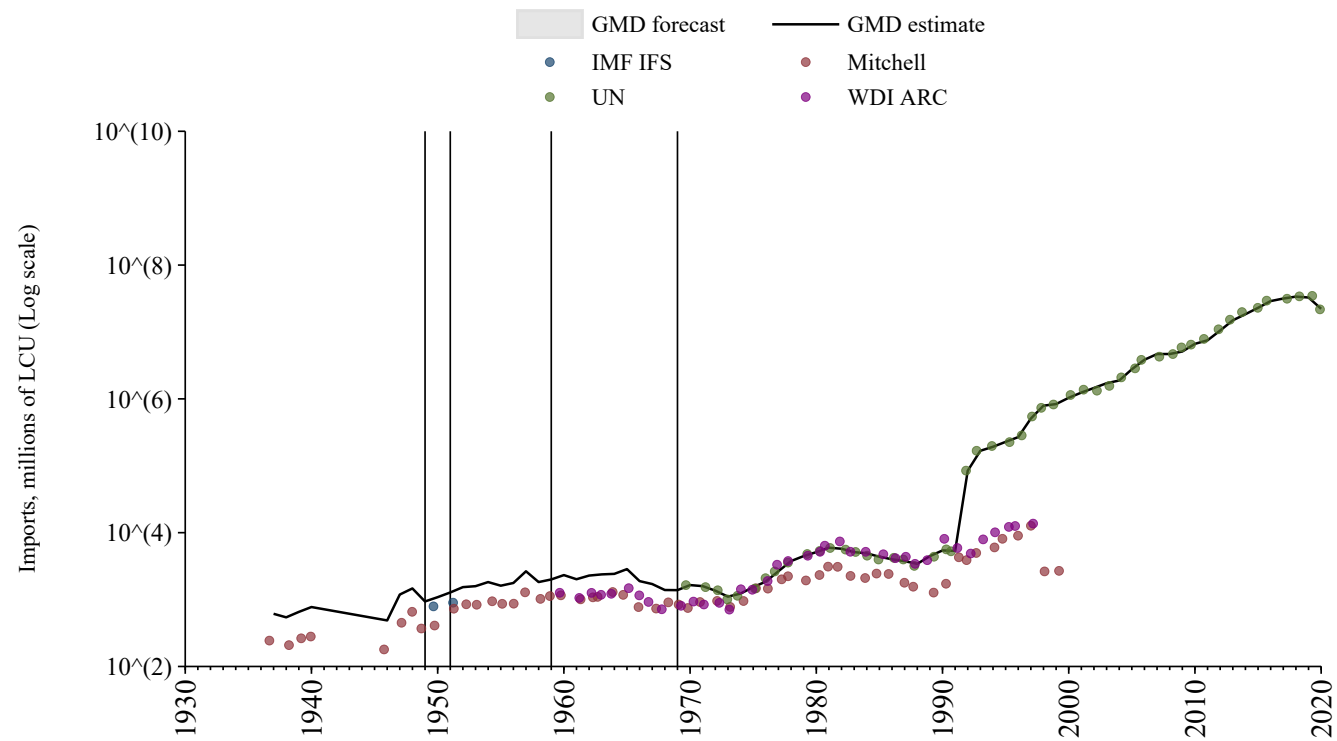
# Government tax revenue to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">World Bank (2024)</a>	1973 - 2019	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018. Data refers to central government.



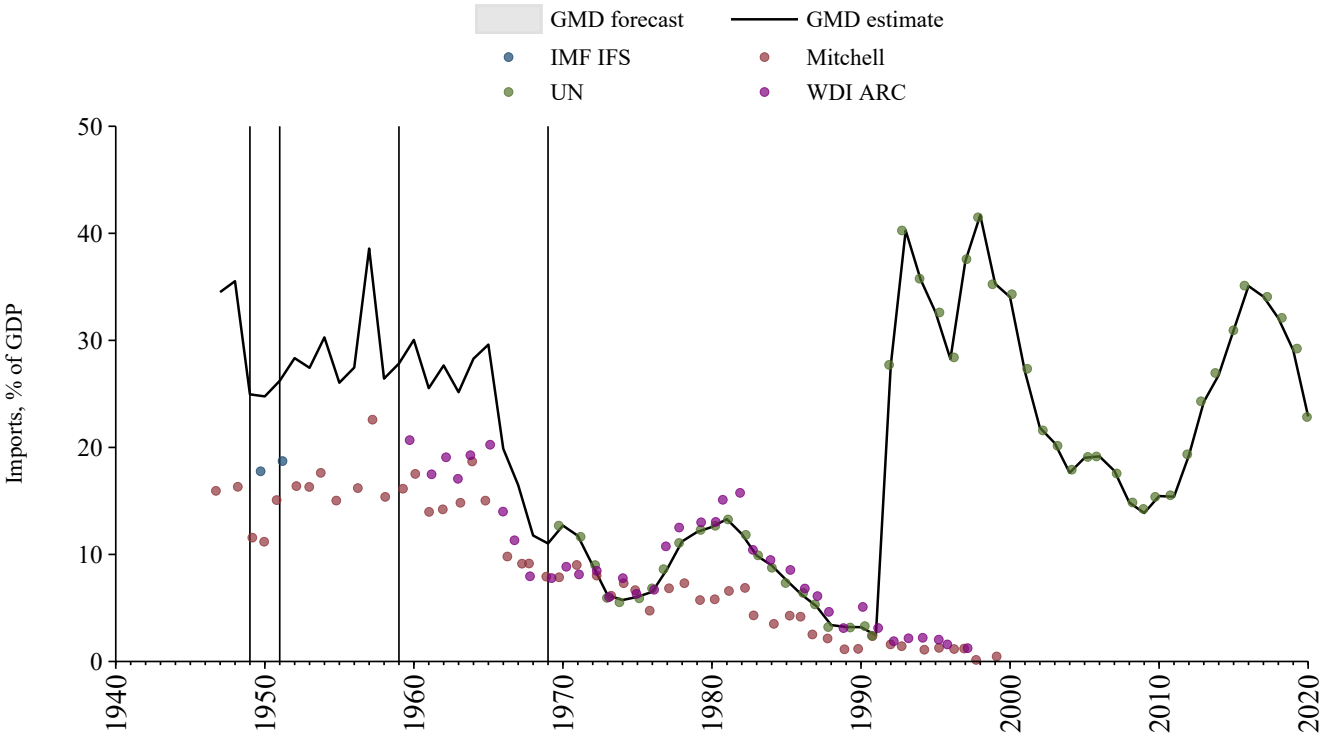
# Imports

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1937 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 251.5%).
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952: (ratio = 137.2%).
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1952 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 187.7%).
<a href="#">World Bank (Archives) (1999)</a>	1960 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970: (ratio = 183.7%).
<a href="#">United Nations (2024)</a>	1970 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



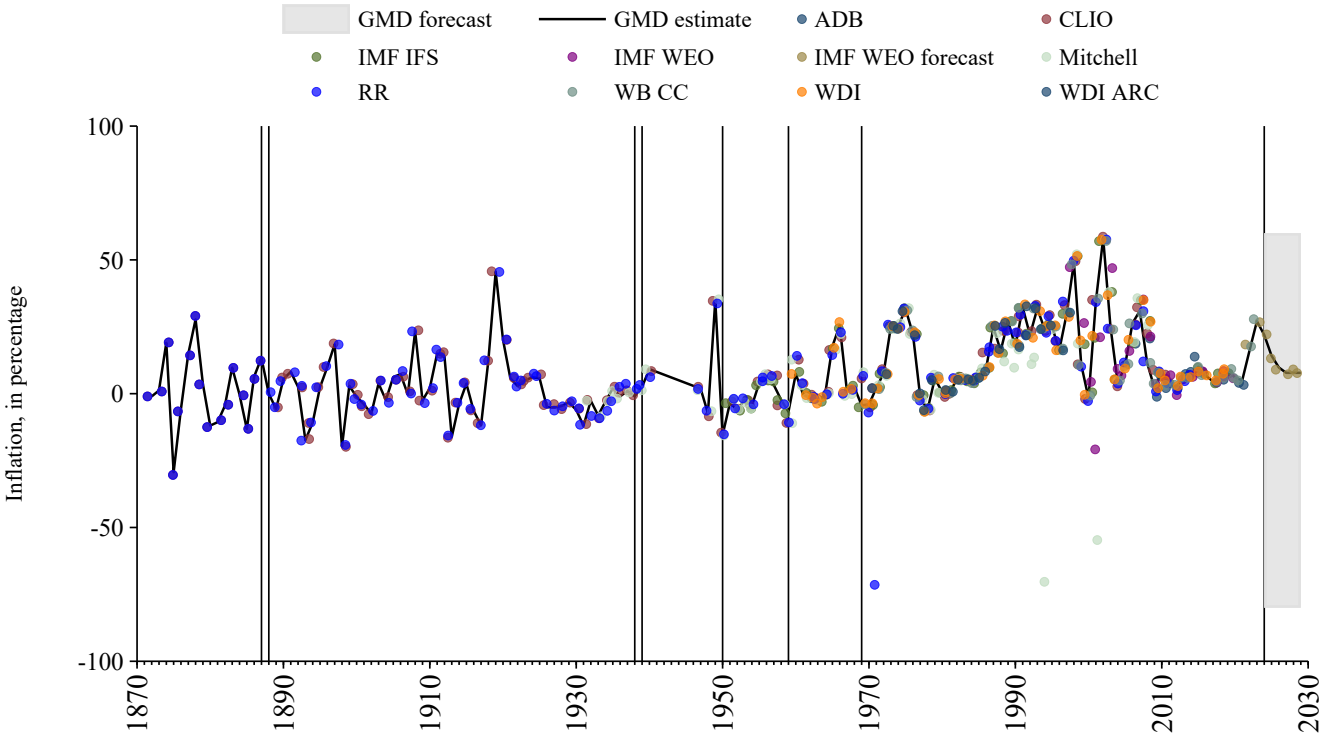
# Imports to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1947 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 216.4%).
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952: (ratio = 139.3%).
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1952 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 171.6%).
<a href="#">World Bank (Archives) (1999)</a>	1960 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970: (ratio = 145.2%).
<a href="#">United Nations (2024)</a>	1970 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



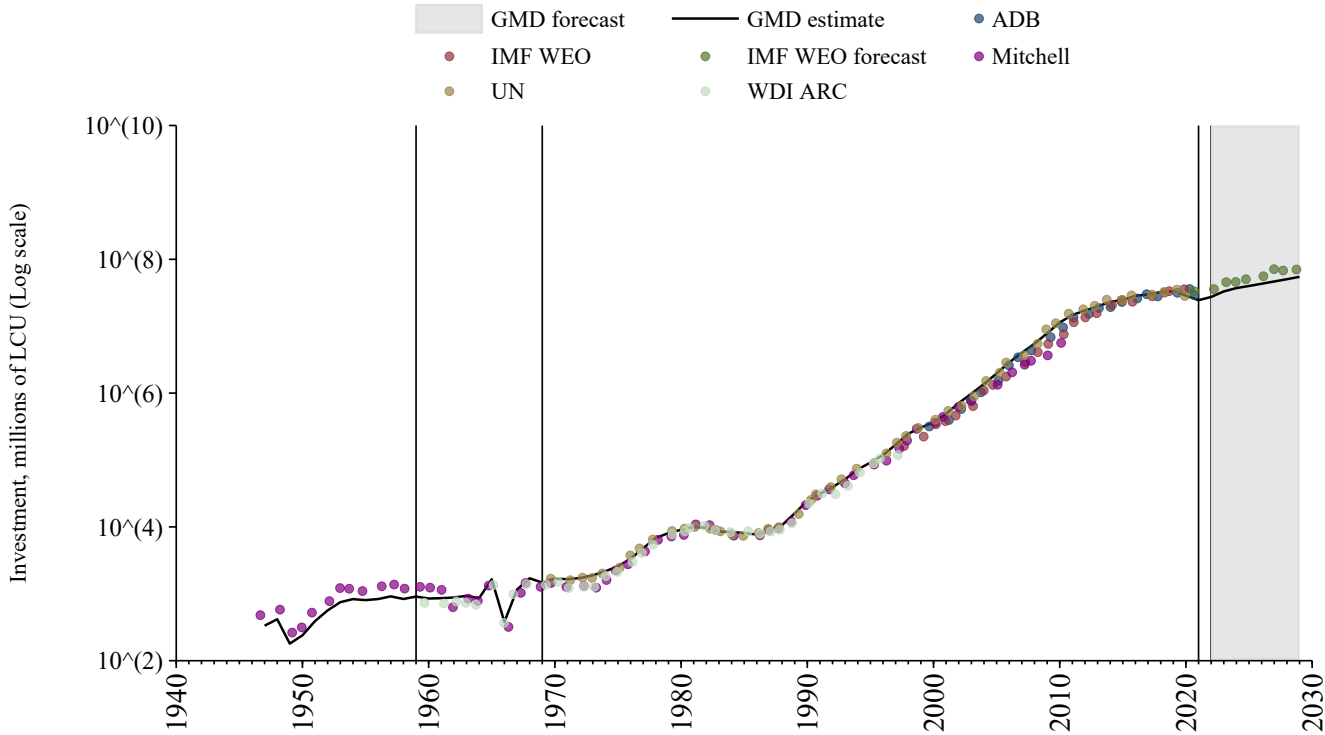
# Inflation

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">International Institute of Social History (2024)</a>	1872 - 1887	Spliced using overlapping data in 1888.
<a href="#">Reinhart and Rogoff (2009)</a>	1888 - 1888	Spliced using overlapping data in 1889.
<a href="#">International Institute of Social History (2024)</a>	1889 - 1938	Spliced using overlapping data in 1939.
<a href="#">Reinhart and Rogoff (2009)</a>	1939 - 1939	Spliced using overlapping data in 1940.
<a href="#">International Institute of Social History (2024)</a>	1940 - 1950	Spliced using overlapping data in 1951.
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	1951 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960.
<a href="#">World Bank (2024)</a>	1960 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970.
<a href="#">Ha et al. (2023)</a>	1970 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">WEO (2024b)</a>	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



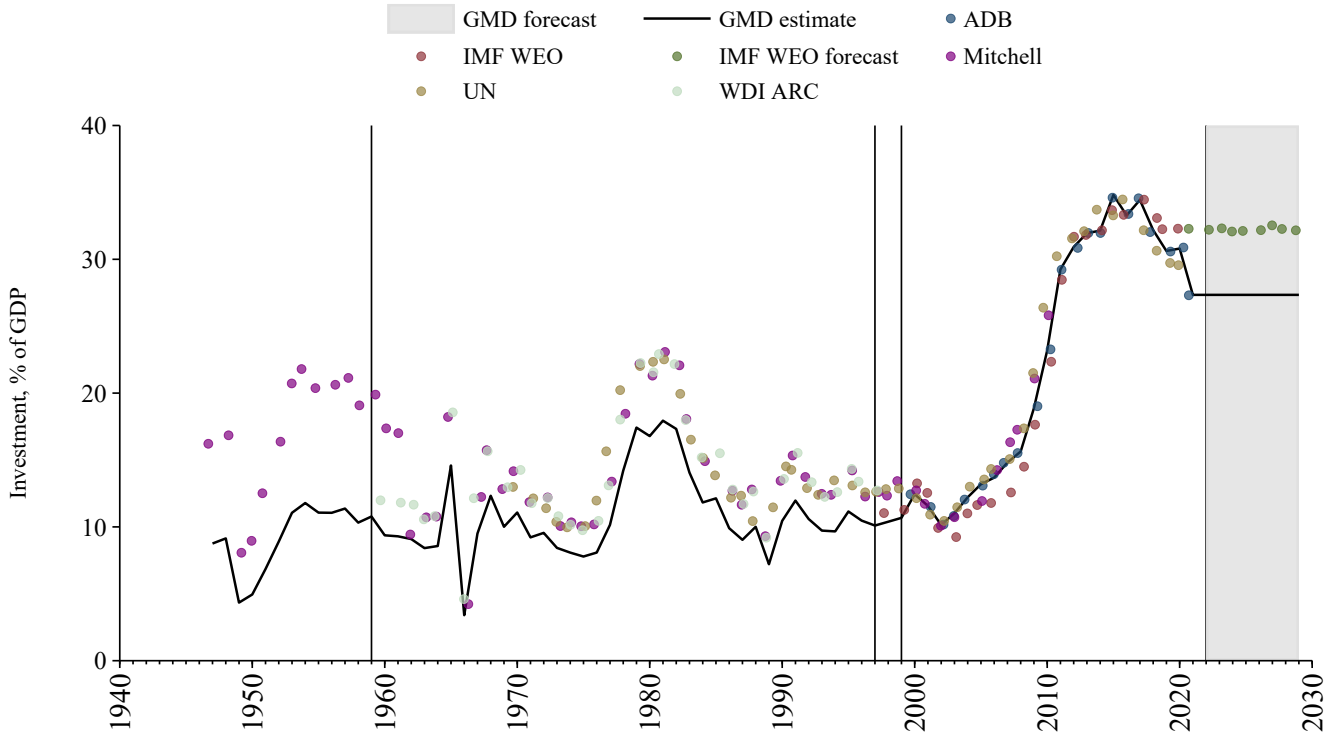
# Investment

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1947 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 69.3%).
<a href="#">World Bank (Archives) (1999)</a>	1960 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970: (ratio = 116%).
<a href="#">United Nations (2024)</a>	1970 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">Asian Development Bank (2024)</a>	2021 - 2021	Spliced using overlapping data in 2022: (ratio = 82.8%).
<a href="#">WEO (2024b)</a>	2022 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 73.6%).



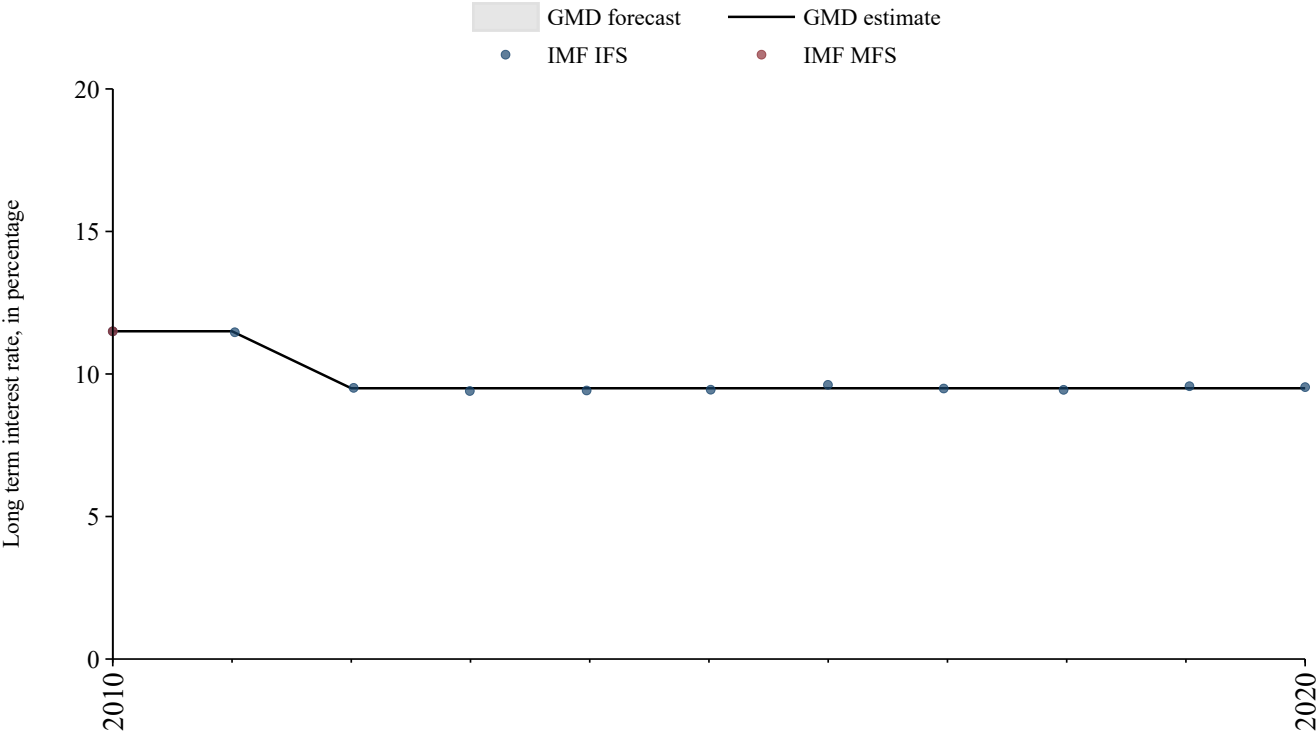
# Investment to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1947 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 54%).
<a href="#">World Bank (Archives) (1999)</a>	1960 - 1997	Spliced using overlapping data in 1998: (ratio = 78.2%).
<a href="#">WEO (2024a)</a>	1998 - 1999	Spliced using overlapping data in 2000: (ratio = 94.1%).
<a href="#">Asian Development Bank (2024)</a>	2000 - 2021	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">WEO (2024b)</a>	2022 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 84.7%).



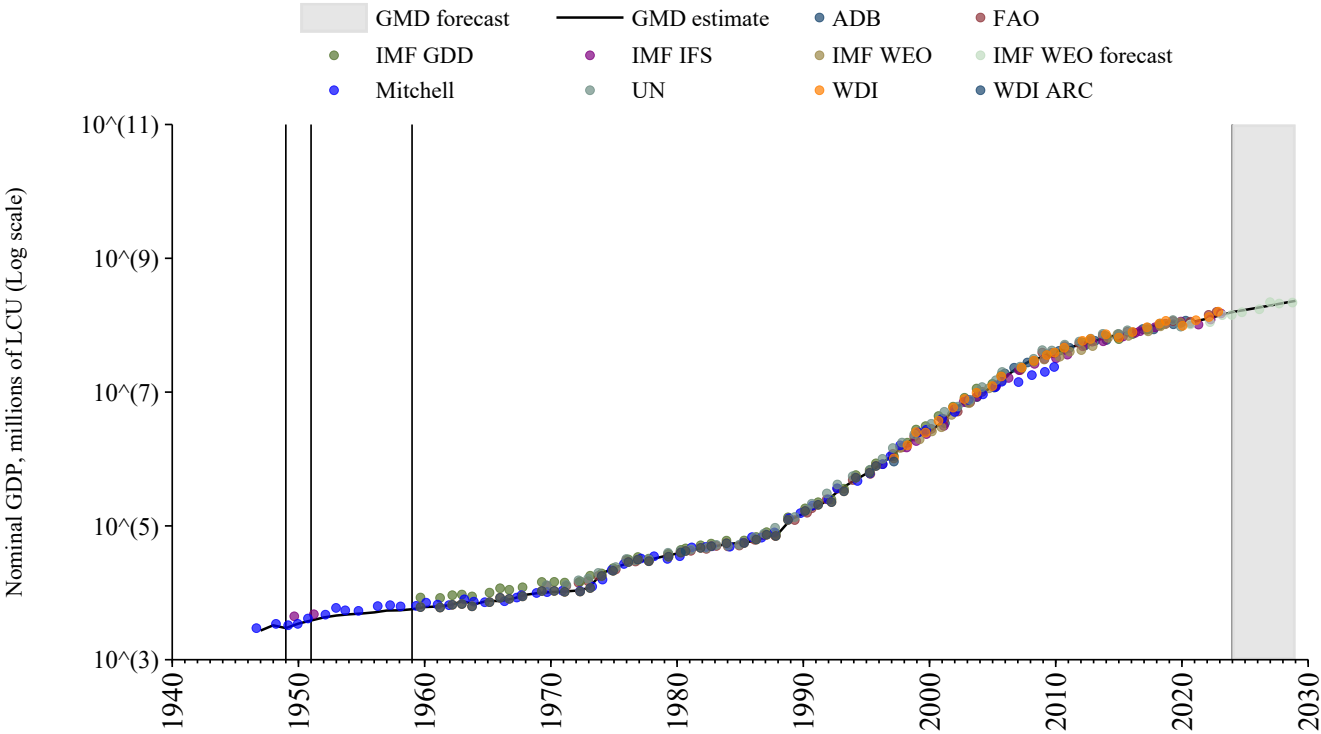
# Long term interest rate

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024b)</a>	2010 - 2010	Spliced using overlapping data in 2011.
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	2011 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



# Nominal GDP

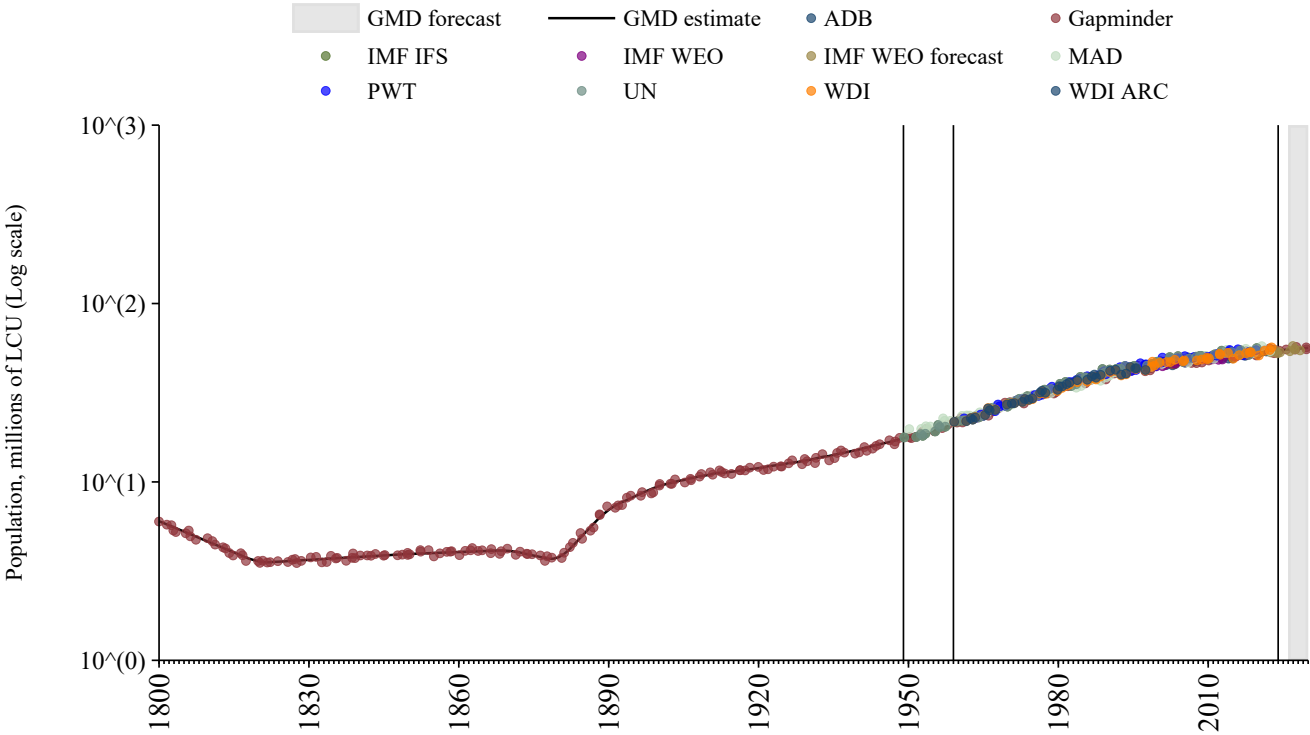
Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1947 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 91.9%).
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	1950 - 1951	Spliced using overlapping data in 1952: (ratio = 77.8%).
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1952 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 86.5%).
<a href="#">World Bank (2024)</a>	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">WEO (2024b)</a>	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 100.5%).





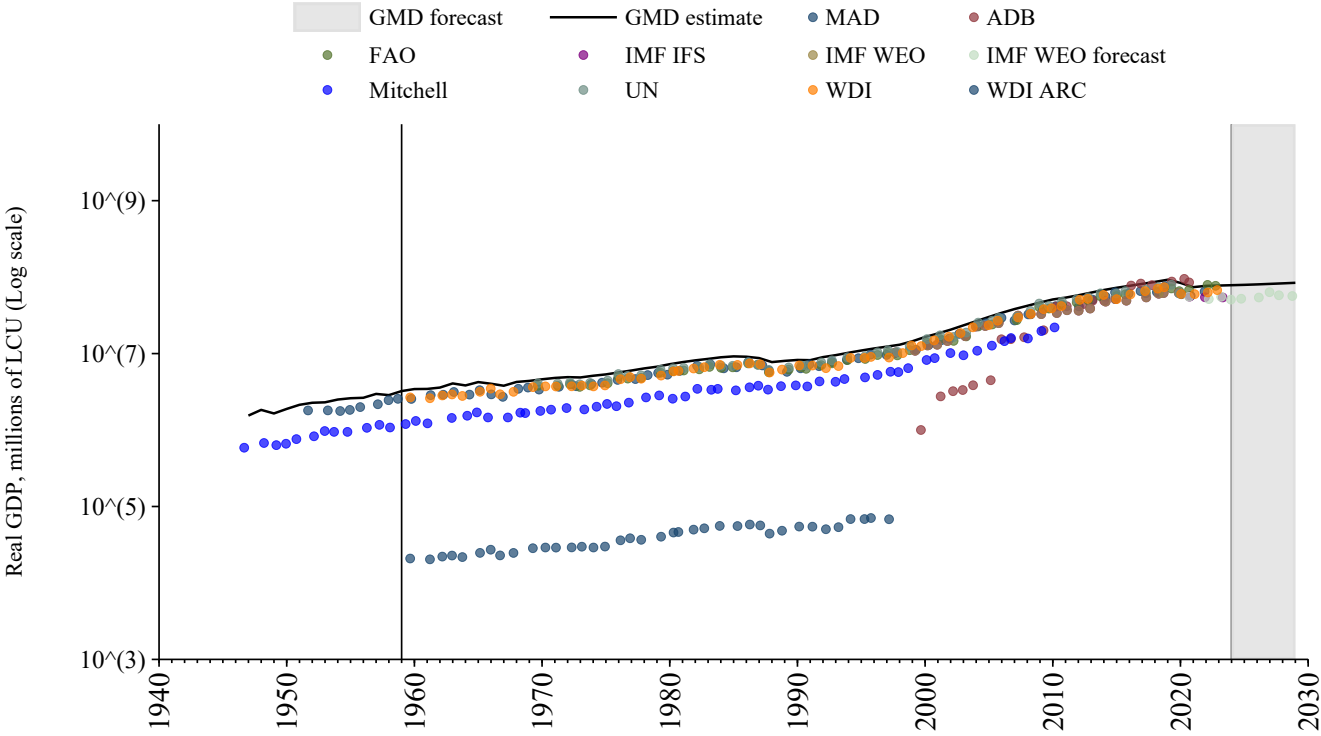
# Population

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Gapminder (2024)</a>	1800 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 100.4%).
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	1950 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960.
<a href="#">World Bank (2024)</a>	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">Gapminder (2024)</a>	2024 - 2030	Spliced using overlapping data in 2031: (ratio = 100.1%).



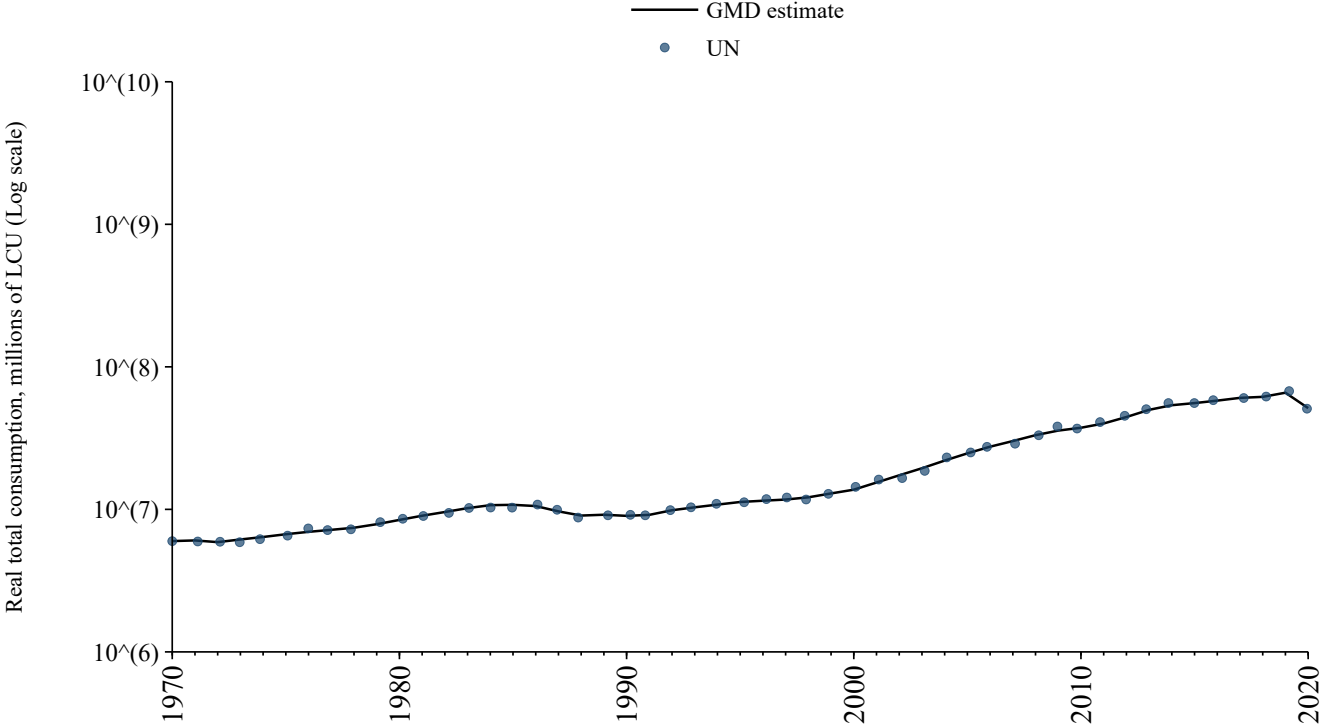
# Real GDP

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1947 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 204.7%).
<a href="#">World Bank (2024)</a>	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">WEO (2024b)</a>	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 110.7%).



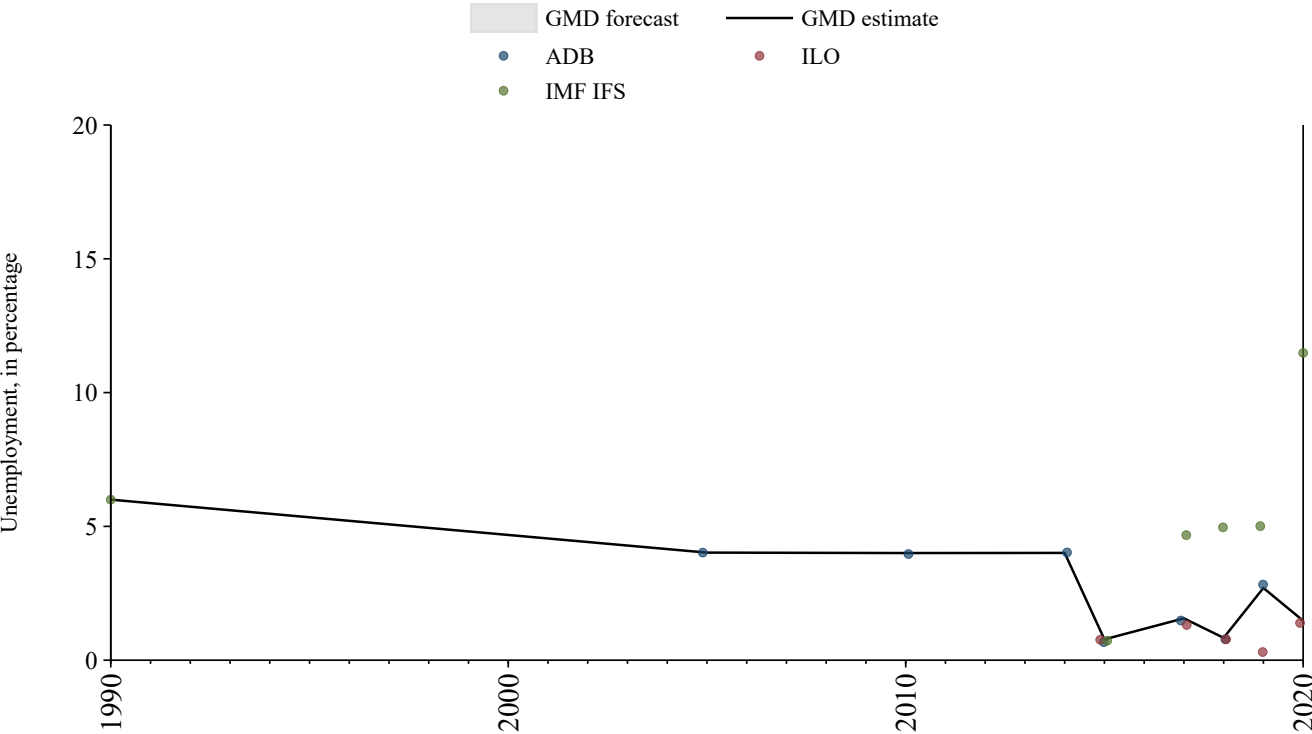
# Real total consumption

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">United Nations (2024)</a>	1970 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



# Unemployment

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	1990 - 1990	Spliced using overlapping data in 1991.
<a href="#">Asian Development Bank (2024)</a>	1991 - 2019	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">International Labour Organization (2024)</a>	2020 - 2020	Spliced using overlapping data in 2021.



## References

### References

- Asian Development Bank. “Key Indicators Database (KIDB).” (2024).
- Bank for International Settlements (2024).
- FAO. “FAOSTAT: GDP data.” <https://www.fao.org/faostat/> (2024). Accessed on 29 December 2024.
- Gapminder. “Gapminder: Total Population.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-08-14.
- Grimm, Maximilian. “The Effect of Monetary Policy on Systemic Bank Funding Stability.” (2024).
- Ha, Jongrim, M. Ayhan Kose, and Franziska Ohnsorge. “One-Stop Source: A Global Database of Inflation.” *Journal of International Money and Finance*, 137(2023), 102896.
- International Institute of Social History. “Clio Infra: Repository of Global Inequality Data.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-01-16.
- International Labour Organization. “Unemployment Rate - ILO Modelled Estimates.” (2024). ILOSTAT database, accessed: 2024-01-07.
- International Monetary Fund. “International Financial Statistics.” (2024a).
- . “Monetary and Financial Statistics.” (2024b).
- Mauro, Paolo, Rafael Romeu, Ariel Binder, and Asad Zaman. “A modern history of fiscal prudence and profligacy.” *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 76(2015), 55–70.
- Mbaye, S., M. Moreno-Badia, and K. Chae. “Global Debt Database: Methodology and Sources.” IMF Working Papers 2018/111, International Monetary Fund (2018).
- Mitchell, Brian. *International Historical Statistics*. International Historical Statistics. Palgrave Macmillan London, 1 edition (2013).
- Müller, Karsten, Chenzi Xu, Mohamed Lehib, and Ziliang Chen. “The Global Macro Database: A New International Macroeconomic Dataset.” Working Paper 33714, National Bureau of Economic Research (2025).
- Reinhart, Carmen M and Kenneth S Rogoff. “The Aftermath of Financial Crises.” *American Economic Review*, 99(2009), 466–472.
- United Nations. “World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-02-02.
- WEO. “World Economic Outlook Database.” (2024a). Accessed: 2024-08-05.
- . “World Economic Outlook Database.” (2024b). Accessed: 2024-08-05.
- World Bank. “World Development Indicators.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-04-21.
- World Bank (Archives). “World Development Indicators.” (1999). Accessed: 2024-07-21.