

Migration as enabler of inclusive social development?

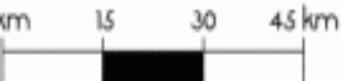
Focus on food security as an Indicator

by
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For a Hungry Cities Partnership Symposium on
“NEW DIRECTIONS IN SOUTH–SOUTH MIGRATION”

at the
Balsillie School of International Affairs
Waterloo, Canada
November 19–20, 2019

JAMAICA



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CARIBBEAN SEA



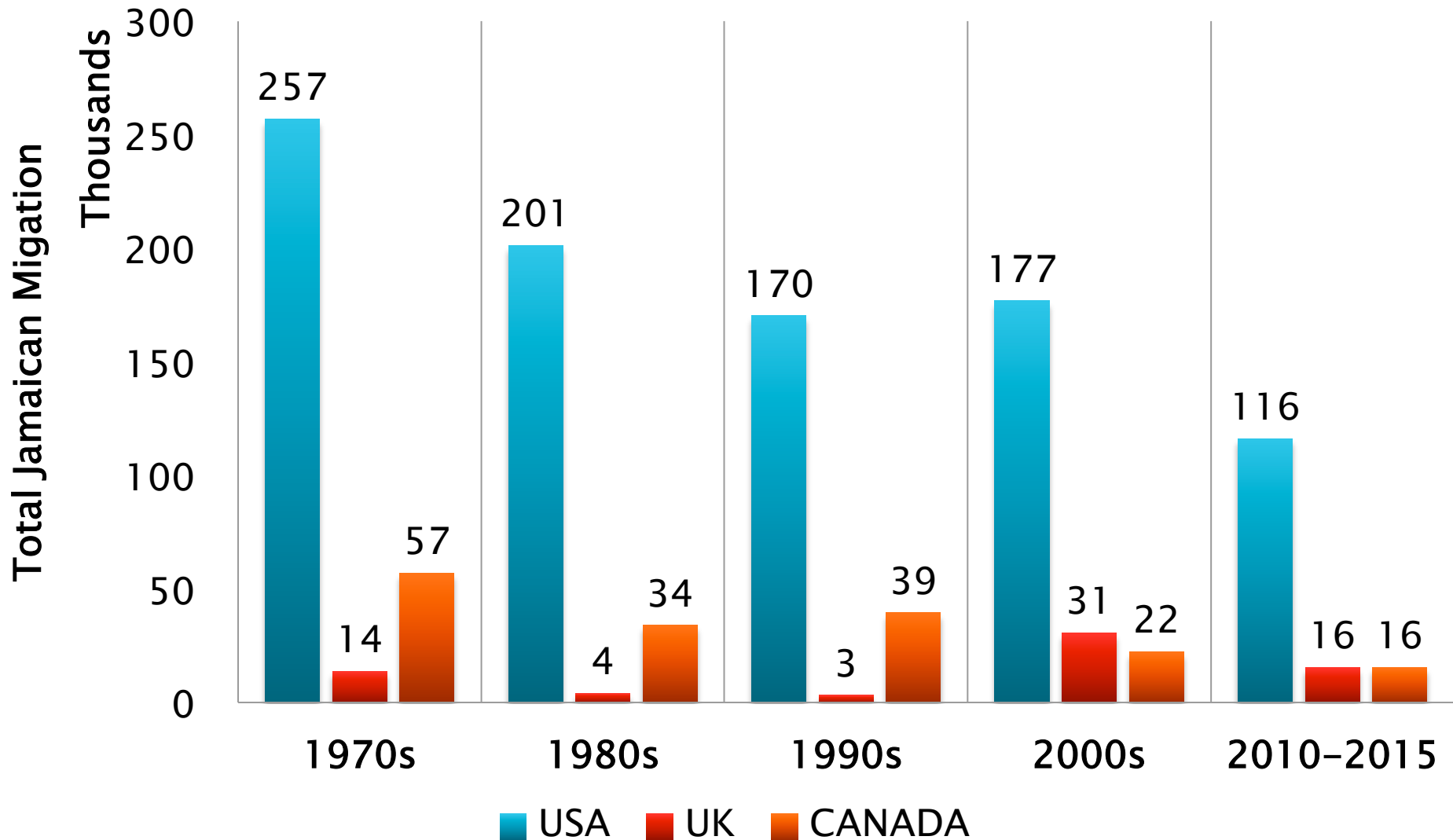
Jamaica: Basic facts

- ▶ Population (2016) 2.73 millions
- ▶ High Human Development (2015) HDI 0.73
- ▶ Stock of emigrants as percentage of population (2016) 45
- ▶ Stock of immigrants as percentage of population (2013) 1.3

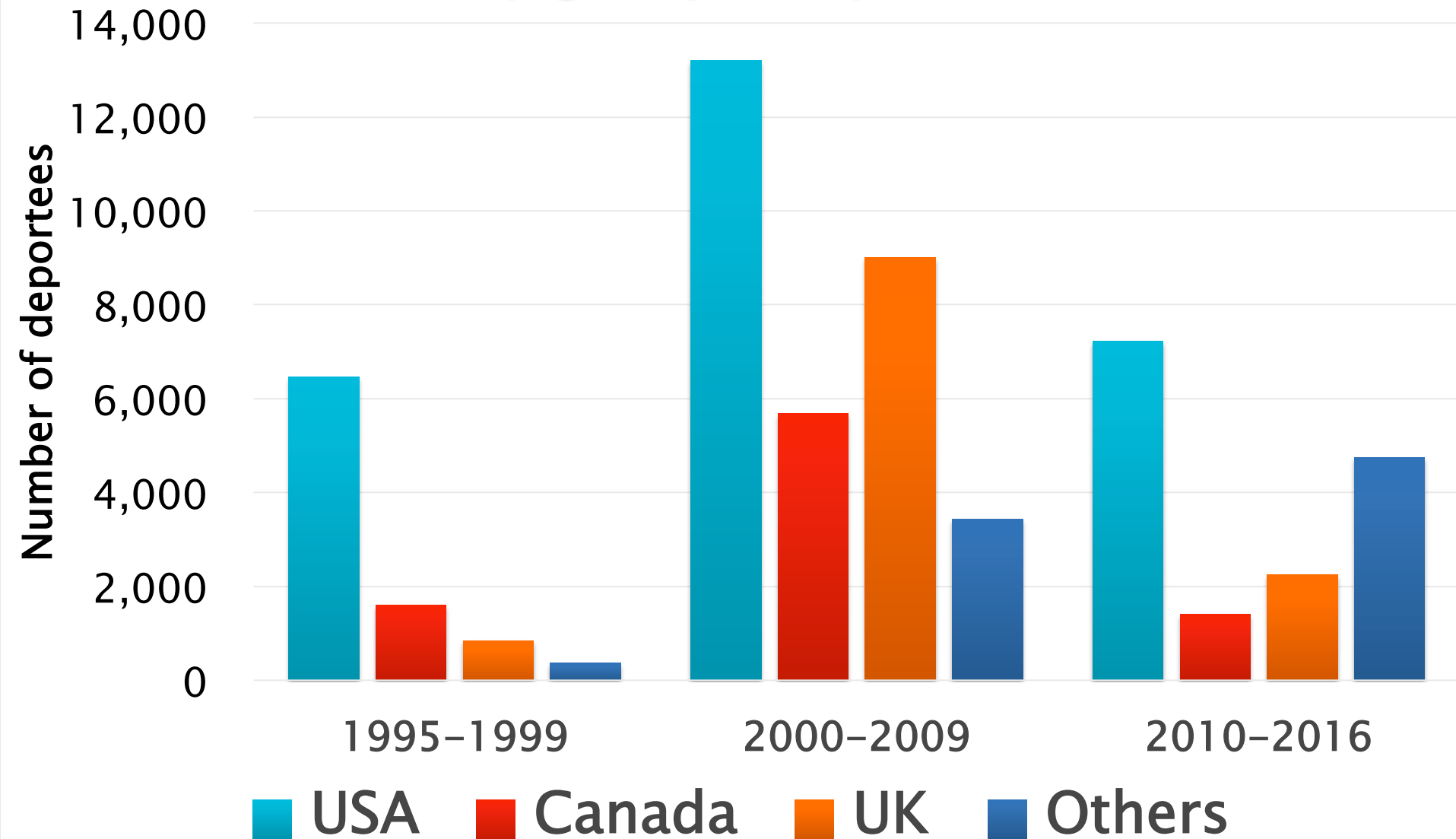
(Statistical Institute of Jamaica, 2016)



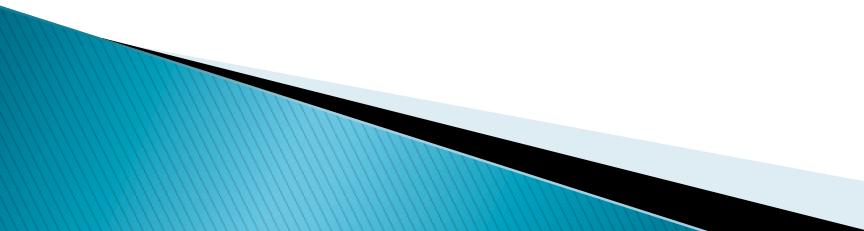
Jamaican Emigration to the Main Migration Destinations, by Decade (1970s–2010s)



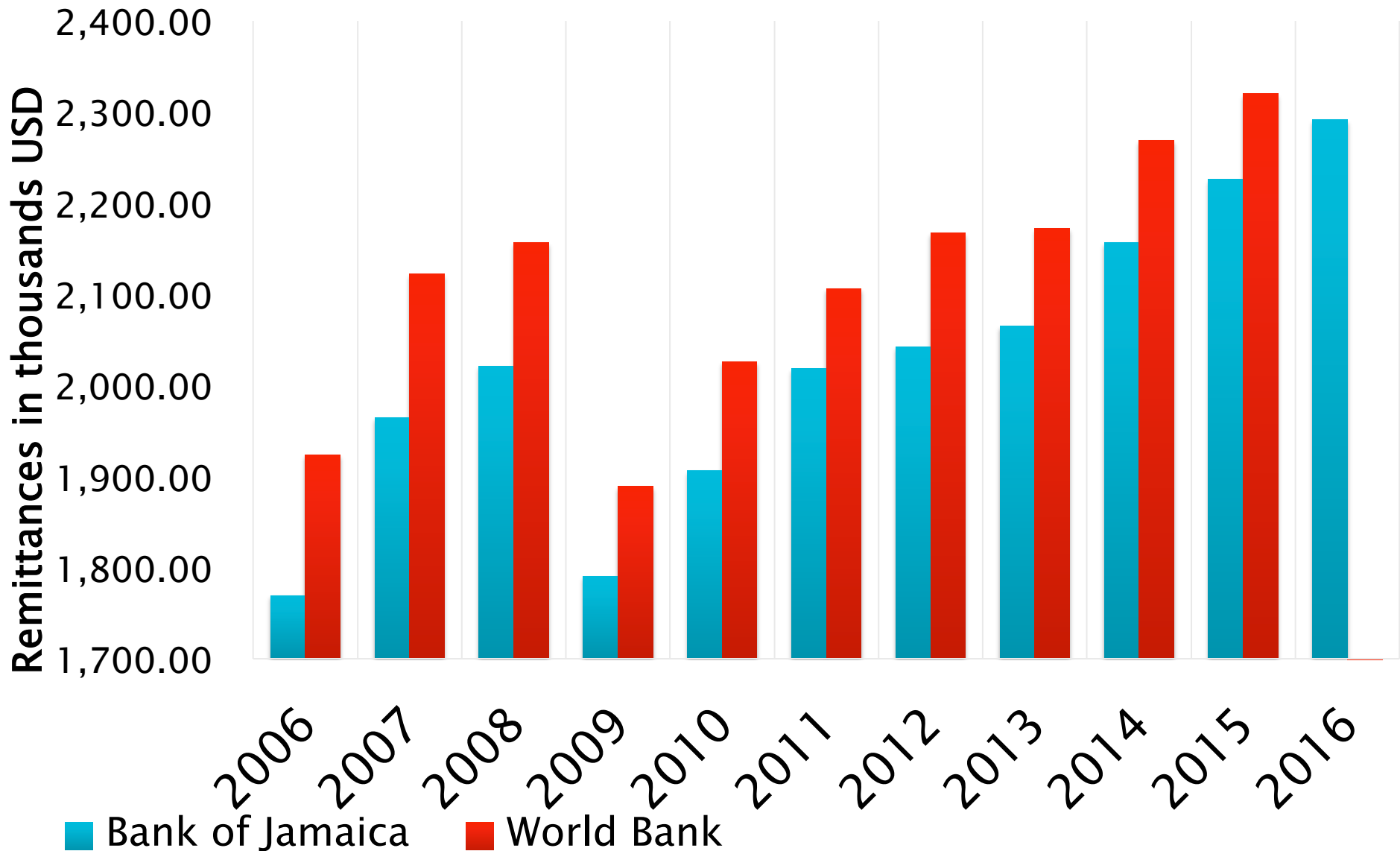
Source countries of returning residents arrivals by groups of years



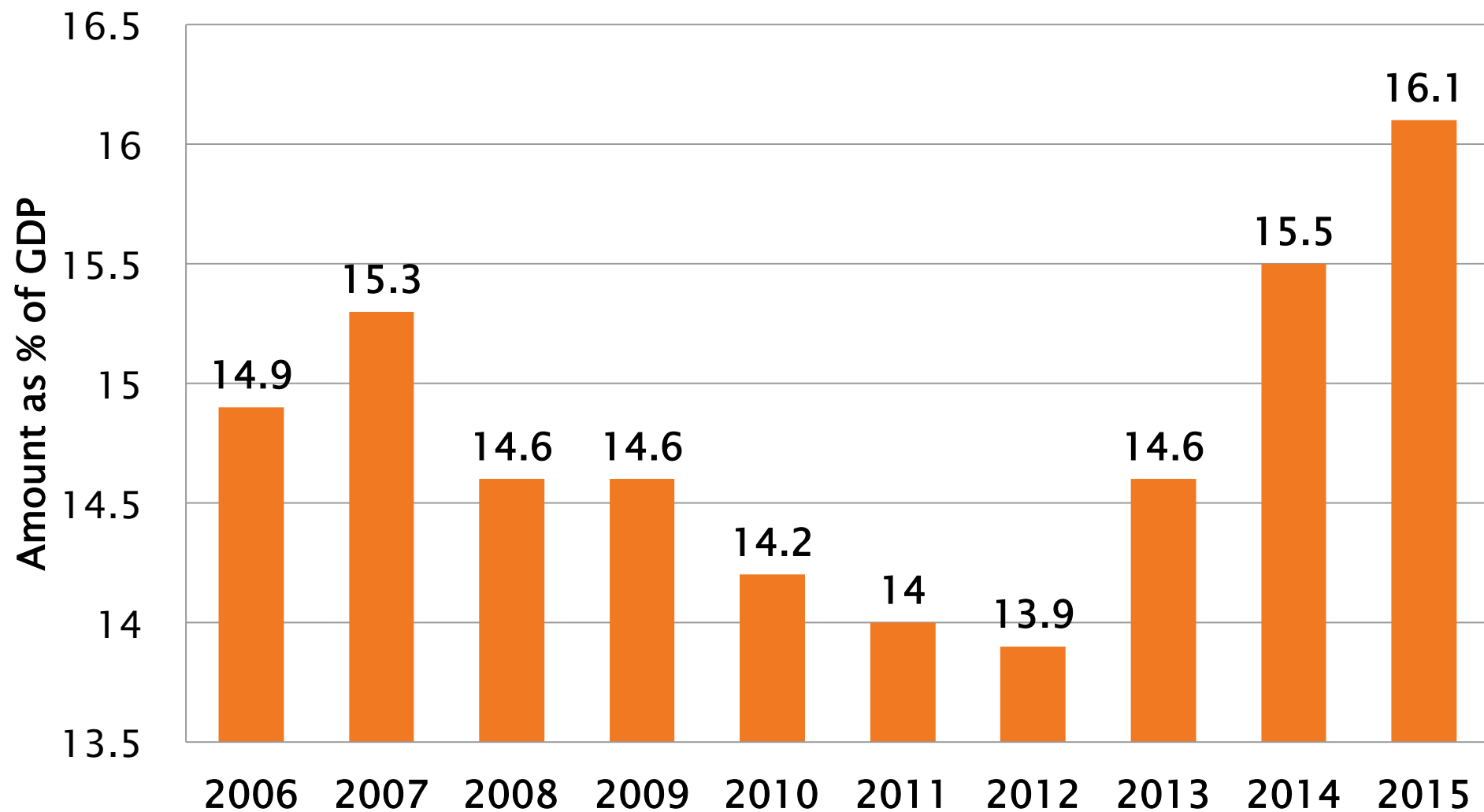
MIGRATION and Social & Economic BENEFITS

- ▶ Remittances – foreign exchange, widening markets
 - ▶ Migration considered positive – freedom to make choices, broaden experience
 - ▶ Employment opportunities
 - ▶ Household economic survival
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Estimates of annual flows of remittances to Jamaica, USD million, 2007–2016



Remittances as a percentage of the GDP 2006–2015

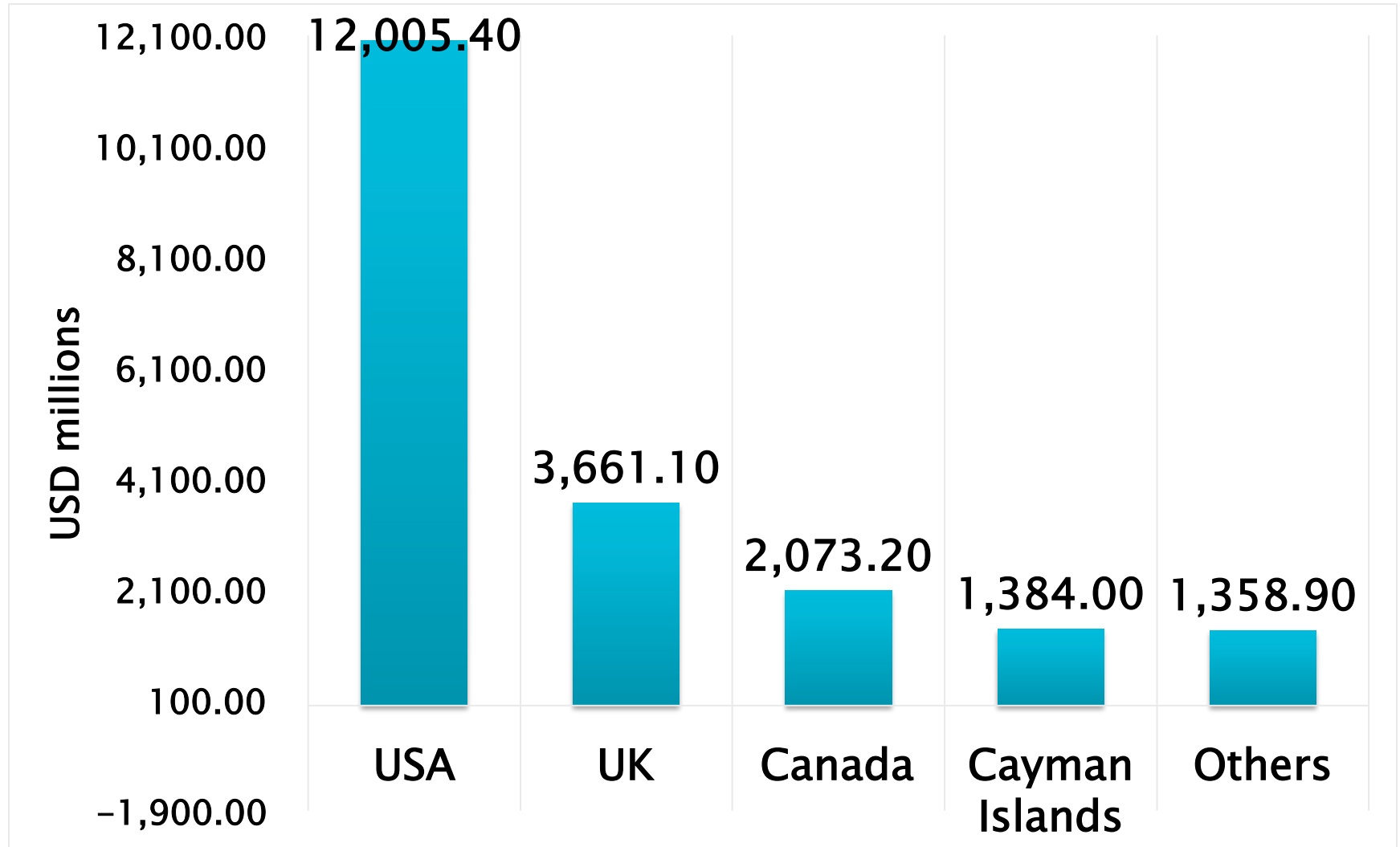


Source Countries of Remittances

Reflects the increase in South–South migration with significant remittance flows back from migrants in Cayman, other Caribbean countries and the Gulf States

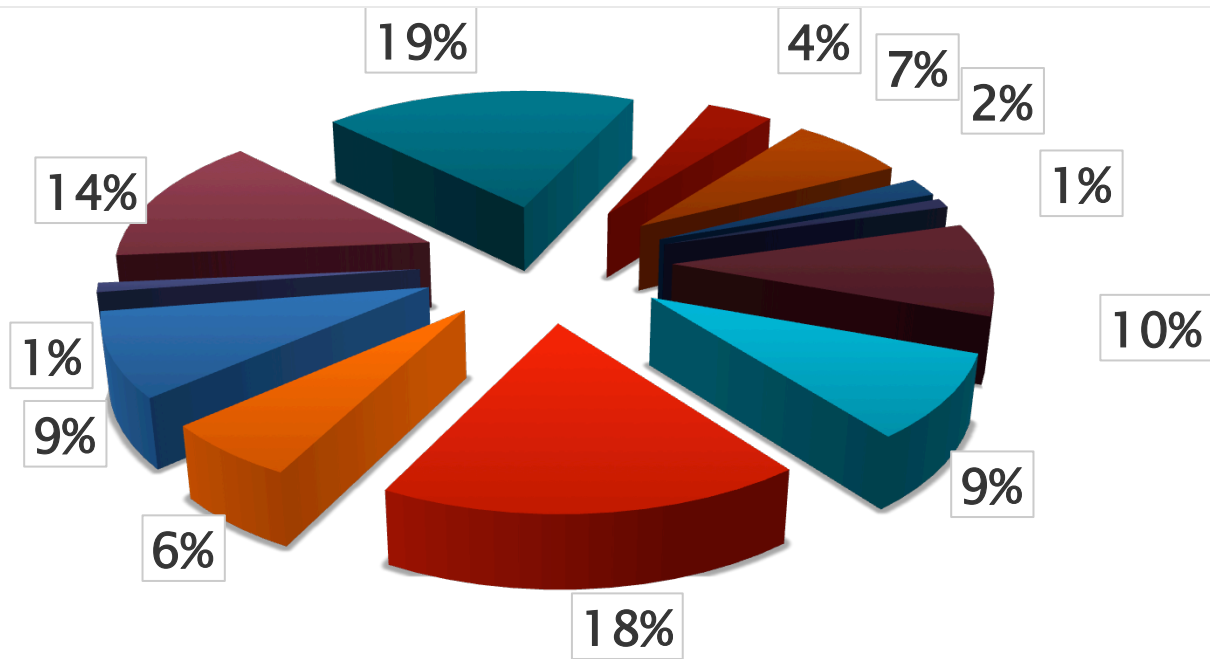


Estimates of Annual Flows of Remittances by Source Country, in USD millions, 2007–2016 combined



Sources: Bank of Jamaica, Remittance Reports, (November 2008, November 2009, November 2010, November 2011, December 2013, December 2016).

Uses of Remittances



- Saving
- Investment/Business
- House construction
- Utilities
- Medical
- Clothing & Shoes
- Food
- Housing
- Education
- Transportation
- Received on behalf of Sender
- Other

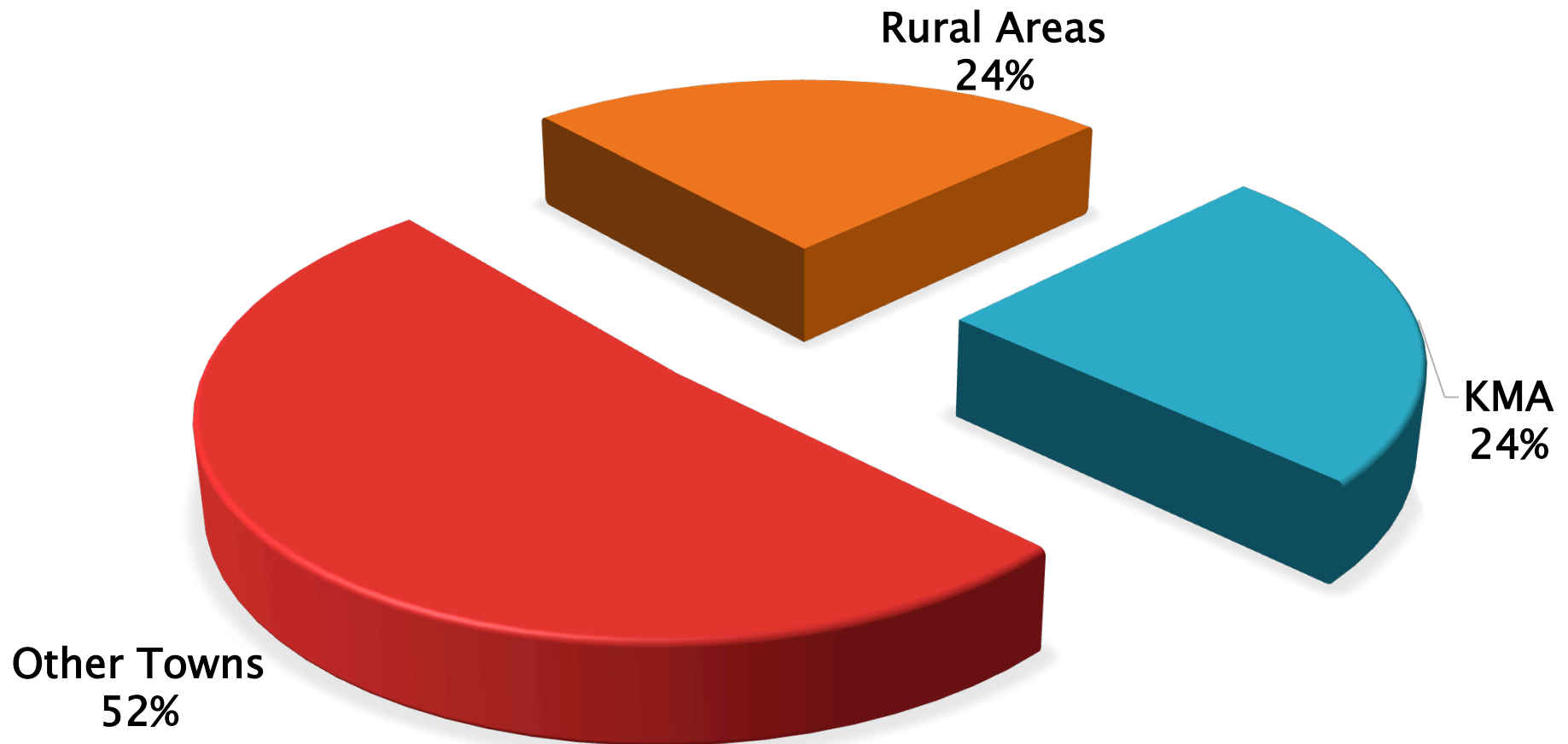
Which households are in receipt of most of the remittances?

National statistics

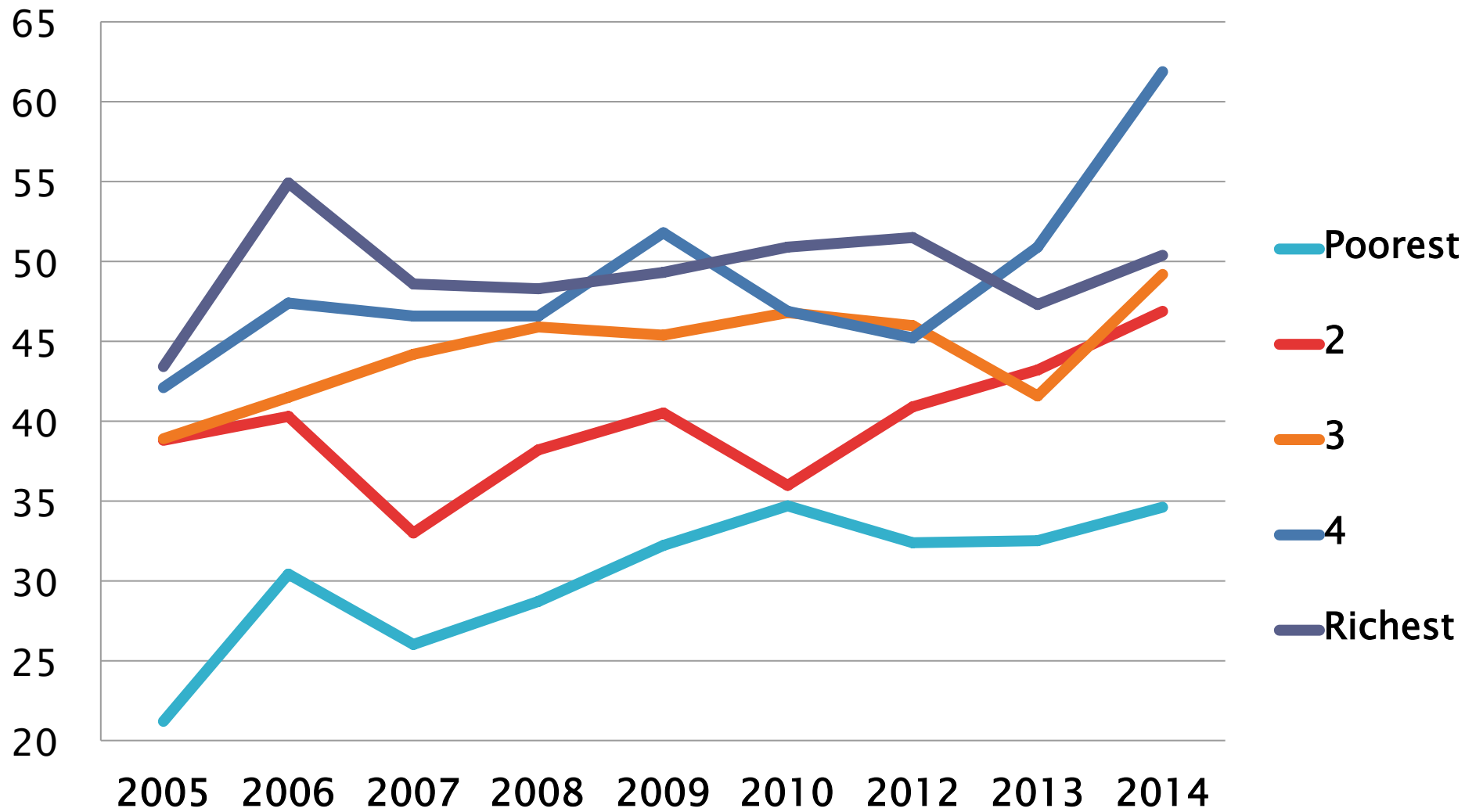


Remittance Receipts by Rural and Urban Location

Proportion of Households Receiving Remittances by Region, Quintile, 2005–2015

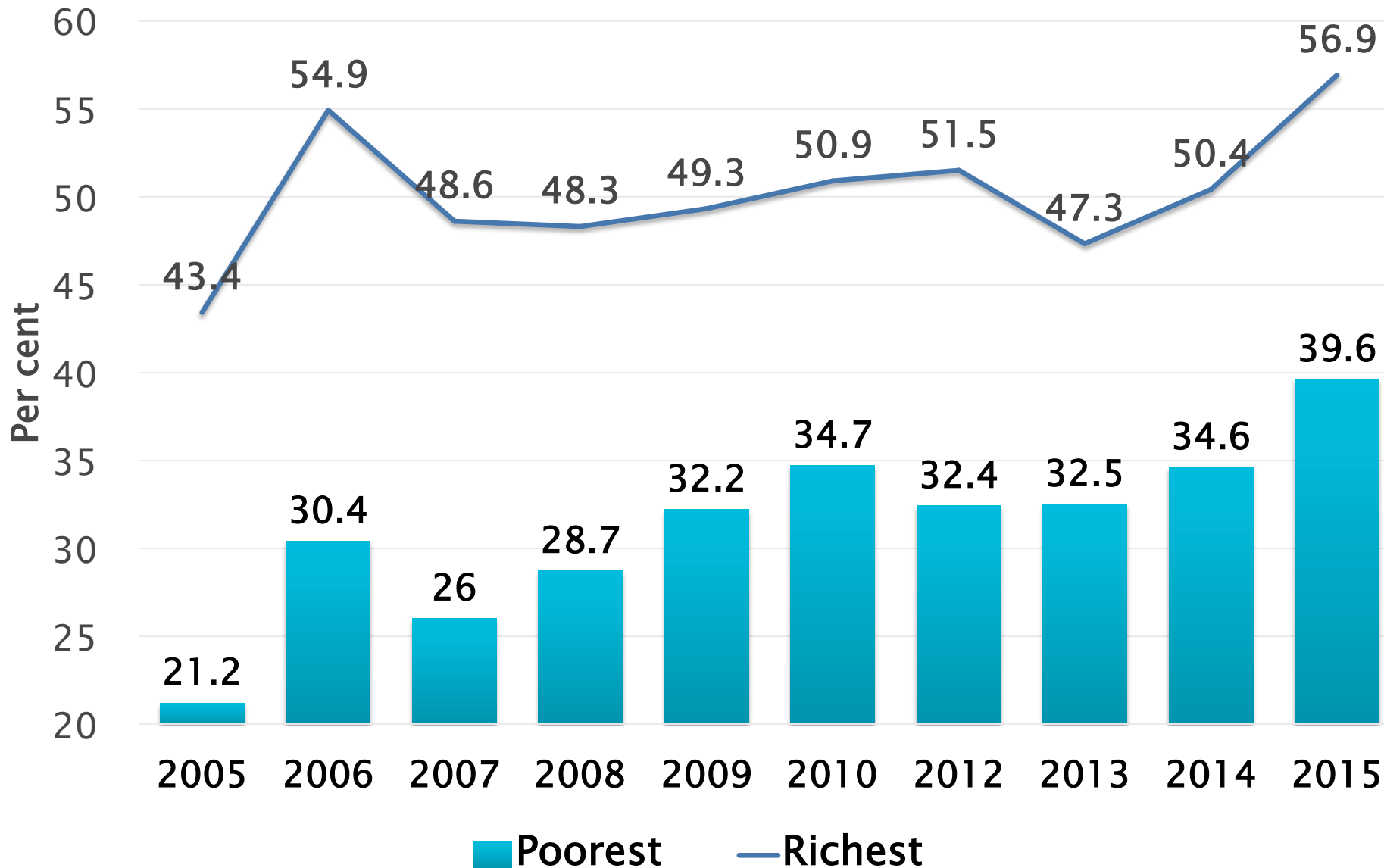


Percentage of households receiving remittances, by quintile, 2005–2014



Source: STATIN, JSLC, 2014

Households Receiving Remittances by Quintile (2005 – 2015)



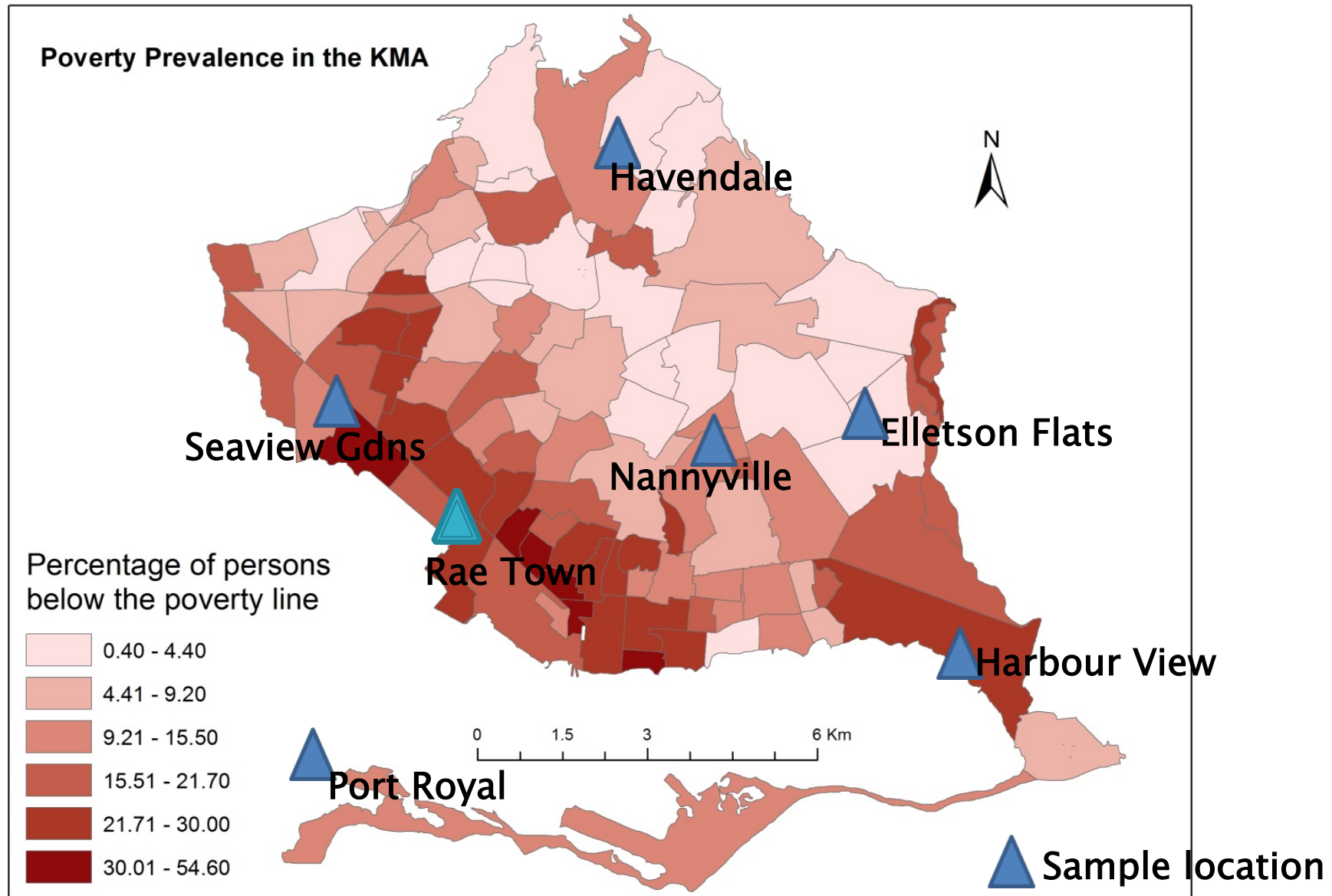
Kingston, Jamaica



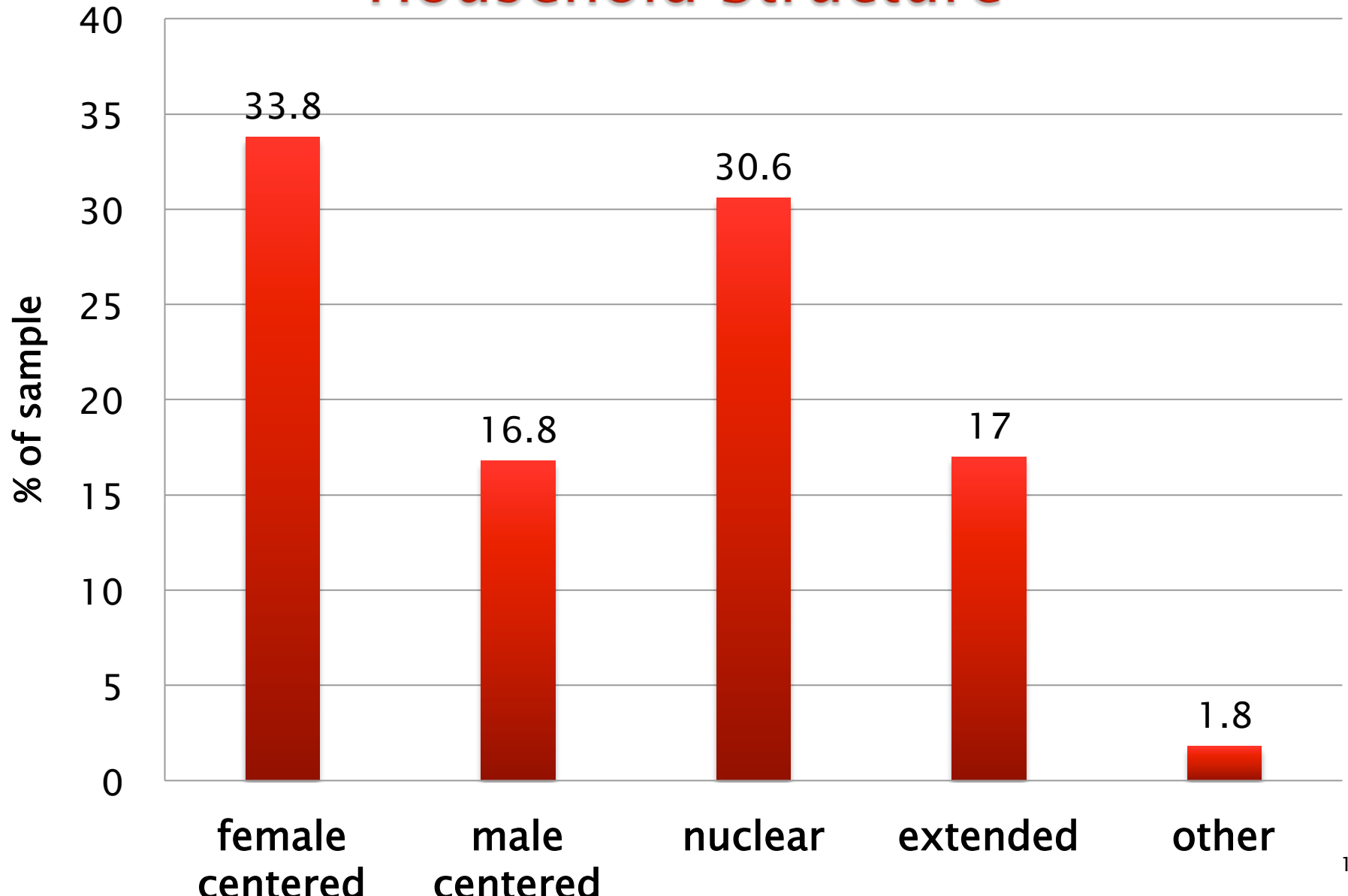
Remittances at the household level for Kingston

Data are from the
Food Security Household Survey (HCP 2016)

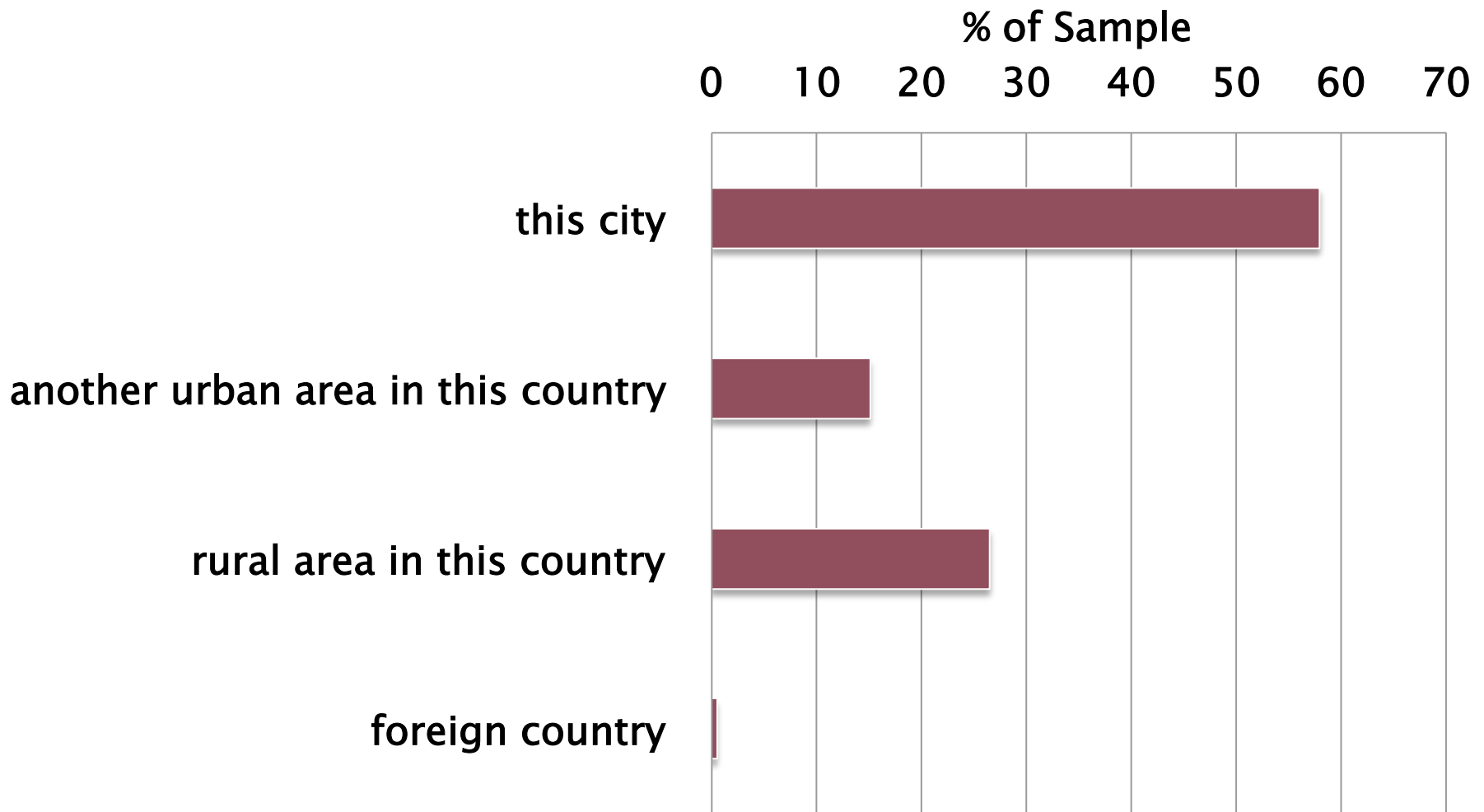
Sample selection across Socio-economic spatial gradients



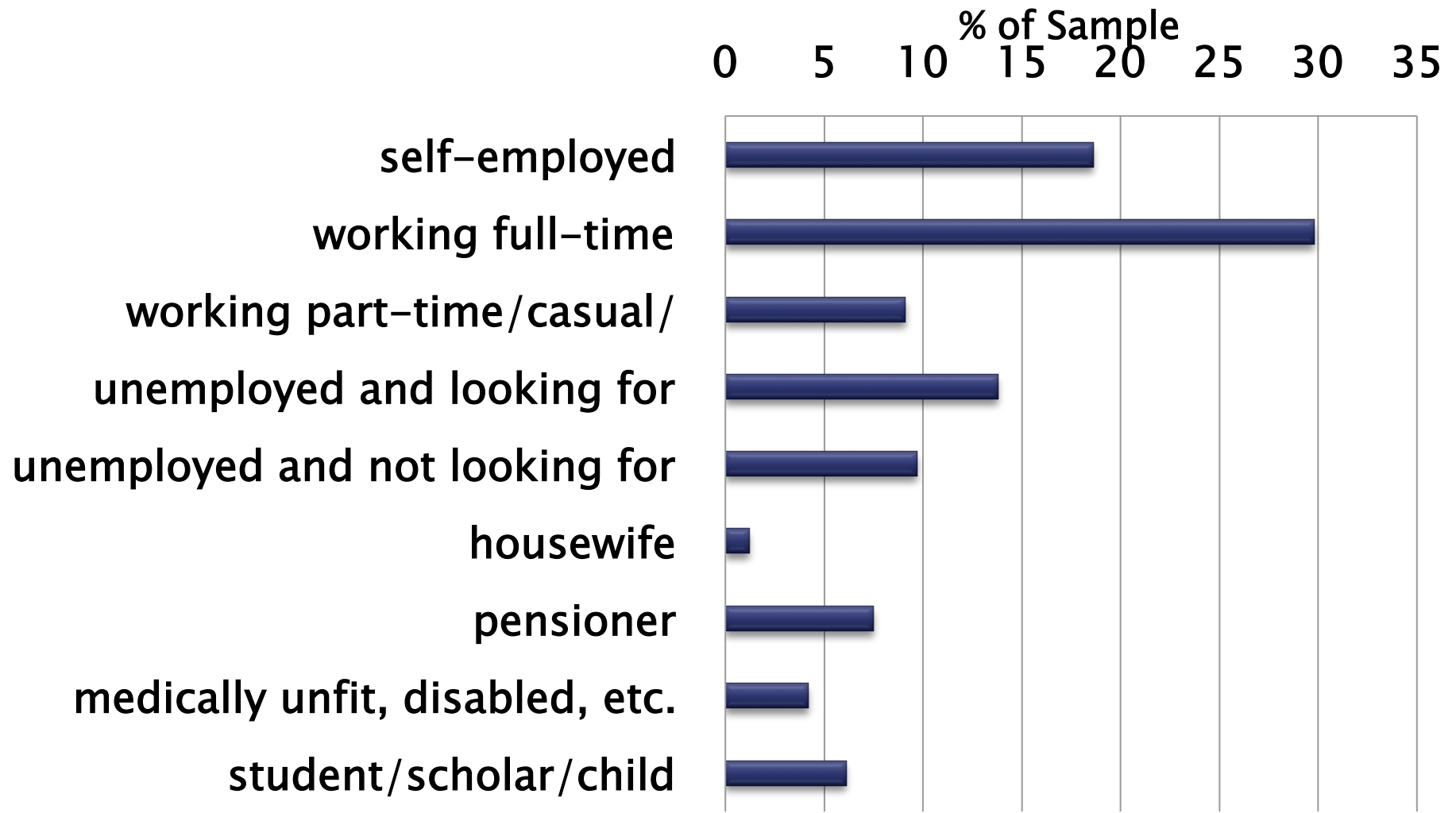
Kingston Household Sample: Household Structure



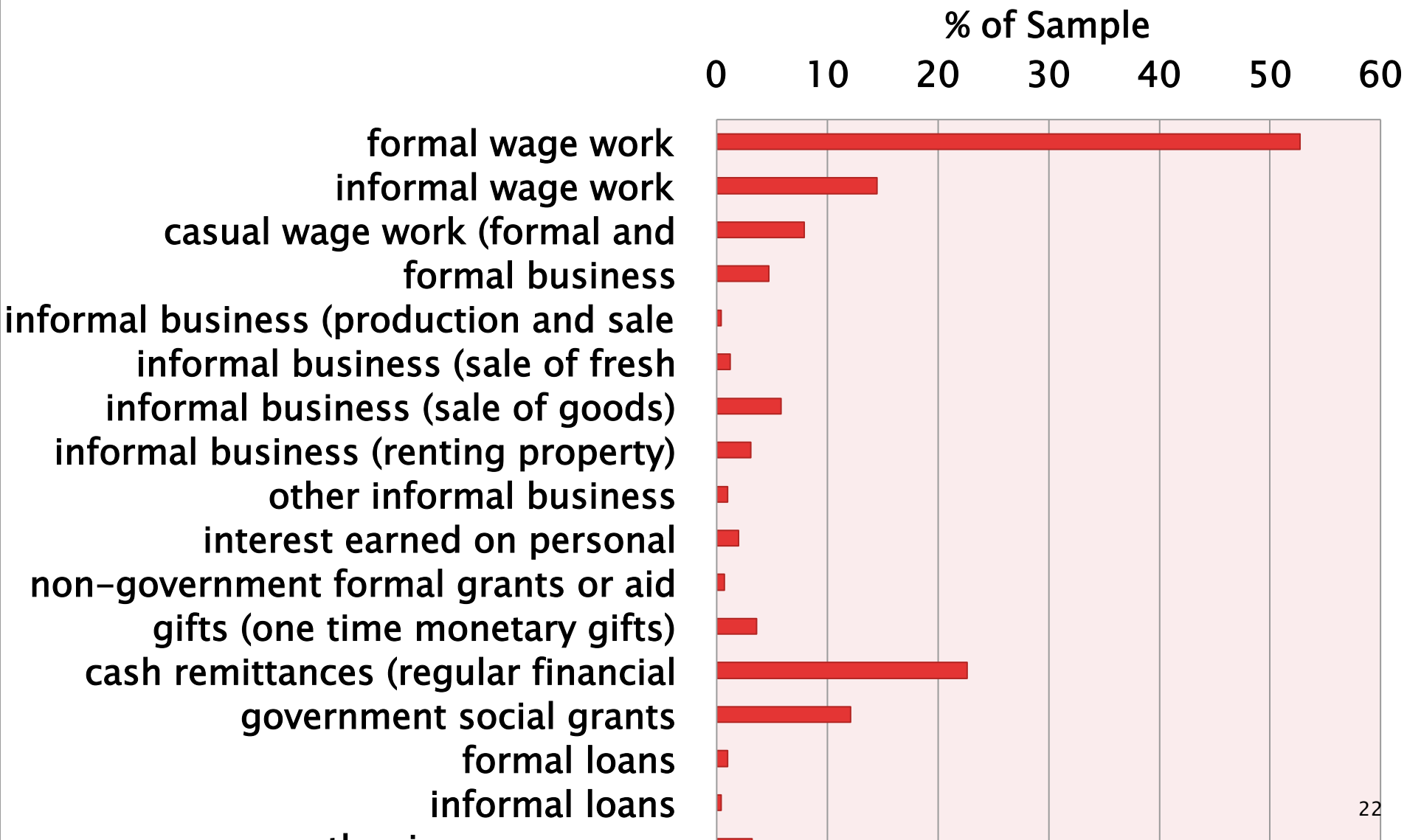
Kingston Household Sample: Place of Birth



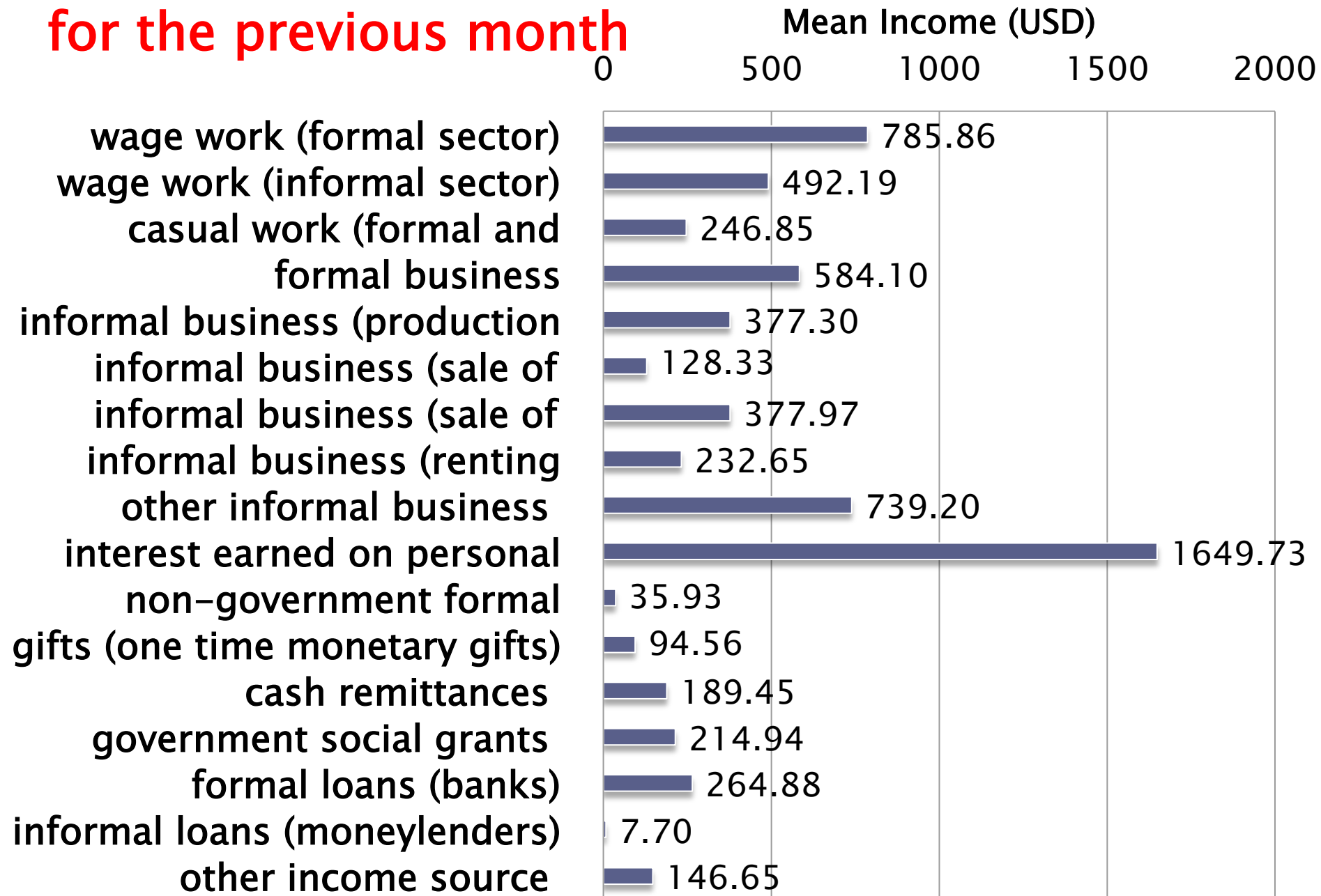
Kingston Sample: Work Status of Household Members



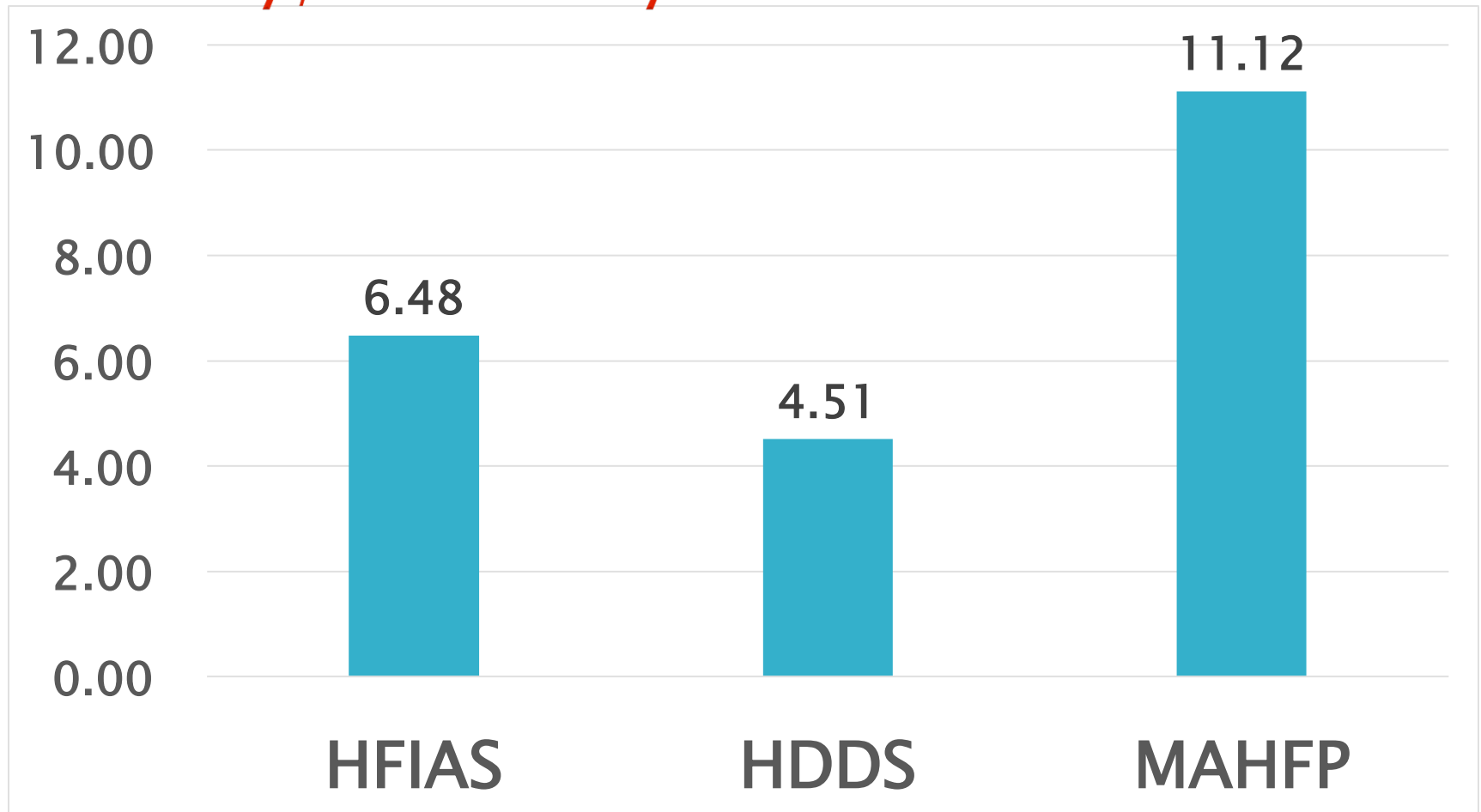
Kingston Sample: Household Income Sources



Average income by source for the previous month



Kingston Sample: Household Food Security/Insecurity



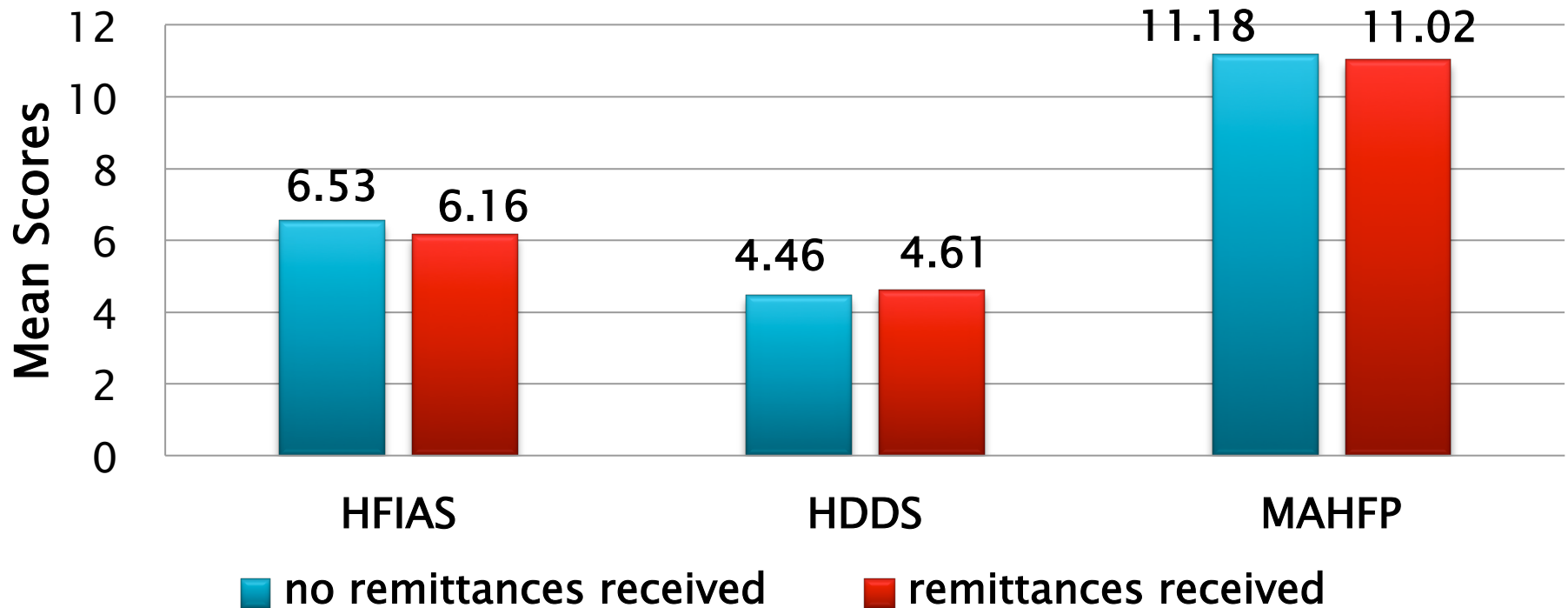
HFIAS: Household Food Insecurity Access Scale

HDDS: Household Dietary Diversity Score

MAHFP: Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning

Kingston Household Sample: Remittances and Food Security Indicators

Comparison of food security measures for households receiving remittances and those not receiving remittances (KINGSTON)

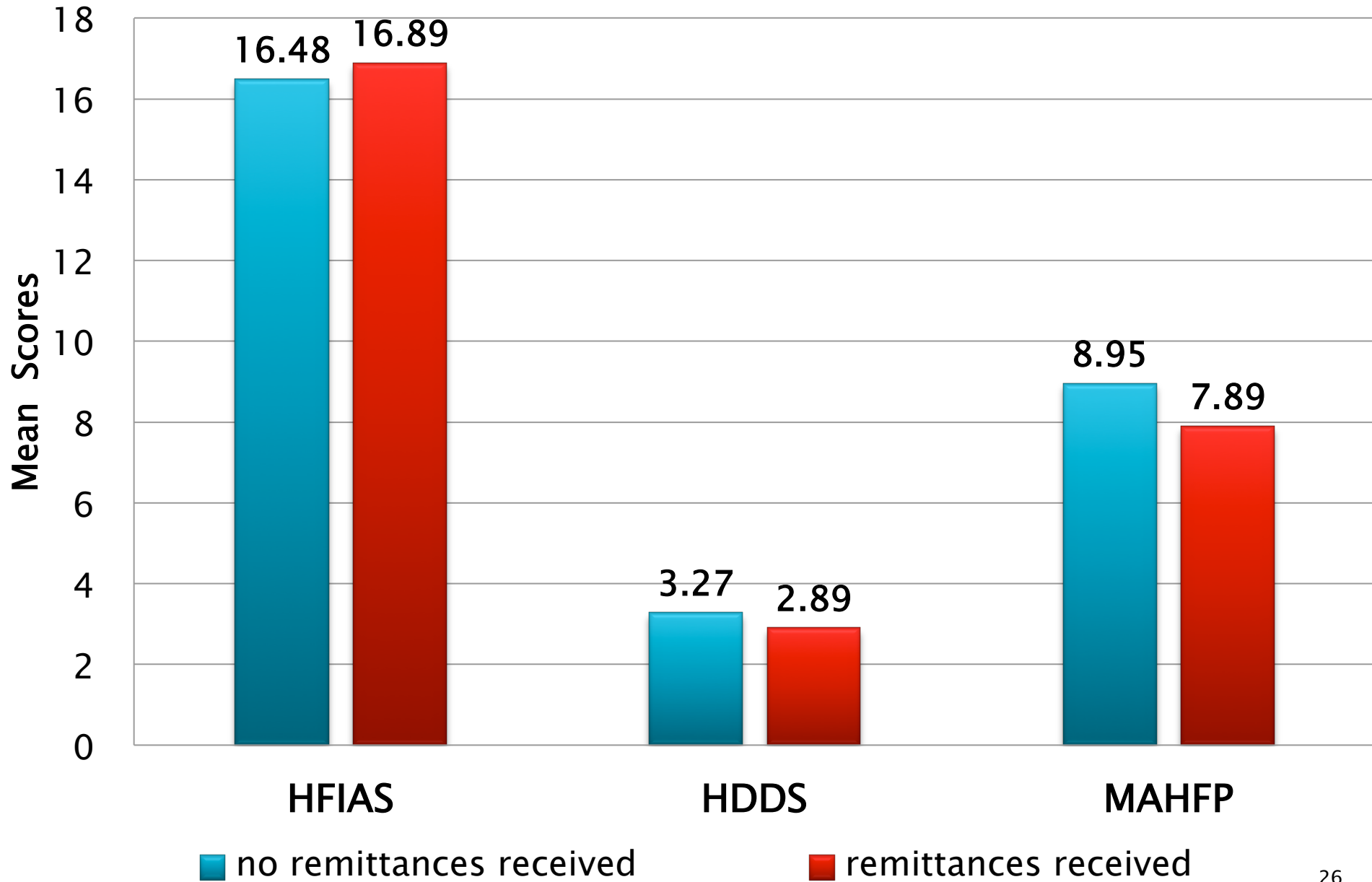


HFIAS: Household Food Insecurity Access Scale

HDDS: Household Dietary Diversity Score

MAHFP: Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning

Kingston: Food insecurity by remittance receipt for households with high levels of lived poverty



Summary

- ▶ There were no significant differences in food security status when households receiving remittances were compared with those receiving no remittances.
- ▶ In a general sense, the amount of remittance mattered more than whether or not remittance was received
- ▶ When the sample was disaggregated by lived poverty experience, there was no significant difference in the indices of food security in households that had received remittances than in those that had not.

Contd.

- ▶ the amount of remittances being small, does not appear to have a transformative effect on lifting households out of poverty but appear to influence the households' ability to navigate food insecurity, despite poverty .
 - ▶ The issue is that remittances may have brought the food security of the poorest households to a situation that is comparable to the mean levels of food security within the poverty profile of their LPI category.
 - ▶ The evidence suggested that remittances contributed most significantly in terms of food security, to the most vulnerable, and thereby contributing to inclusive social development.
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