

## Differential Impact of Migration on Poverty and Wellbeing: Evidence based on Bangladesh data

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# The context

## Emerging interests in migration

- Level and trend in migration
- Remittance, poverty and development
- Human dimensions of migration
- Global crises and migration



# Purpose and scope of study

Three broad objectives:

- Analyze impact of migration on household poverty and wellbeing
- Highlight differential impact of different types of migration on poverty and wellbeing
- Delineate policy imperatives of differential impact on poverty and wellbeing



# Concepts and definitions

- Type of migration
  - Internal
  - Regional
  - International (contractual)
- Measures of poverty
  - Income measure (poverty line/headcount)
  - Housing and living conditions
  - Human development
  - Coping with vulnerability
- Controlled group
  - Non-migrant households



# Research instruments

- Rapid screening survey (RSS)

Migrant households

Non-migrant households

- Questionnaire interview

Migrant households

Non-migrant households

- Consultative process

Core research team and Sussex team

Core research team and field staff

## Geographic distribution of sample households

District	Upazila	Union	Villages	Number. of migrant households interviewed	Number of non-migrant households interviewed	Total number of households interviewed
Chapai Nawabganj	Gumastapur	Baganbari	Islampur; Brajanathpupur; Kadirpur; Daipata; Azogora; Bangabari; Shyampur; Mohananda; Begunbari; Santoshpur.	150	<b>50</b>	200
Tangail	Kalihati	Nagbari	Nagbari; Pakutia; Chatihati; Kumariabari; Nauapaea; Dhanghara.	150	50	200
Satkhira	Kolaroa	Sonataria	Uttar Sonabaria; Dakhin Sonabaria; Dakhin Sonabaria; Bhadiali; Chanda; Balianpur; Madra.	150	50	200
Gaibandha	Shaghata	Saghata	Gubundi; North Shathalia; South Shathalia; North Jogipara; South Jogipara; Kochuahat.	150	50	200
Chittagong	Anwara	Haildhar	Dakhin Ichhakahli; Malghar; Tekota; Peerghain; Haildhar.	119		
		Barashat	Dudkumra	31		
Total				150	50	200
Barisal	Agaijhara	Rajihar	Barabasail; Chotobasail; Lokkharmitia; Purba Goail; Paschim Goail; Changutia; Kandirpar	155	40	200
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>905</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1205</b>

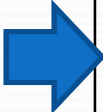

## Geographic Location of Households covered under RSS

District	Upazila	Union	Village	Number migrant households	Number non-migrant households	Total number households
Chapai Nawabganj	Gumastapur	Baganbari	Islampur; Brajanathpupur; Kadirpur; Azogora; Begunbari; Santoshpur	350	150	500
Tangail	Kalihati	Nagbari	Nagbari; Pakutia; Chatihati; Nauapaea; Dhanghara	369	150	619
Satkhira	Kolaroa	Sonataria	Uttar Sonabaria; Dakhin Sonabaria; Bhadiali; Chanda; Balianpur; Madra	348	150	498
Gaibandha	Shaghata	Saghata	Gubundi; North Shathalia; North Jogipara; South Jogipara; Kochuahat.	350	150	500
Chittagong	Anwara	Haildhar	Dakhin Ichhakahli; Malghar; Tekota; Peerghain; Haildhar			
		Barashat	Dudkumra			
		Total		362	150	512
Barisal	Agaijhara	Rajihar	Barabasail; Chotobasail; Lokkharmitia; Purba Goail; Paschim Goail; Changutia; Kandirpar	353	153	506
<b>Grand total</b>				<b>2132</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>3035</b>
<b>Percentage of total</b>				<b>70.25</b>	<b>29.75</b>	<b>100</b>





## Schematic Diagram Showing Linkages Between Migration and Poverty

Migration Types		Impact of Migration		Indicators of Poverty
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal</li> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• International</li> <li>• Permanent</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inflow of remittances</li> <li>• Use of remittances</li> <li>• Income, expenditure and savings</li> <li>• Employment opportunity</li> <li>• Education and training</li> <li>• Health and hygiene</li> <li>• Asset accumulation</li> <li>• Housing and sanitation</li> <li>• Debt repayment and savings</li> <li>• Diversified income sources</li> <li>• Income smoothing</li> <li>• Attitude and expectations</li> <li>• Status of women</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absolute poverty – head-count</li> <li>• Housing/ living conditions</li> <li>• Human development</li> <li>• Gender relations</li> <li>• Coping with vulnerability</li> </ul>

## Household Socio-Demographics and Migration Type

Gender of household head	Type of migration			Total
	Internal	International	Regional	
<b>Gender of household head</b>				
Male	82%	78%	67%	80%
Female	18%	22%	33%	20%
<b>Age of family head</b>				
<=25	6%	5%	0%	5%
26 - 45	41%	45%	28%	42%
46 +	53%	50%	72%	53%
<b>Type of family</b>				
Nuclear	42%	43%	31%	42%
Joint	42%	37%	54%	40%
Extended	14%	18%	20%	18%
<b>Family size</b>				
<=5	64%	61%	83%	64%
6 & above	33%	38%	21%	36%
<b>Highest education level in family</b>				
5th level or less	49%	41%	70%	46%
6th to 10th level	38%	48%	28%	43%
Above S.S.C	13%	10%	4%	12%
<b>Number of households</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>905</b>

## Socio -demographic Characteristics of Migrants

Migrant characteristics	Migration type			Total
	Internal	International	Regional	
<b>Gender:</b>				
Male	78%	96%	56%	84%
Female	22%	4%	44%	16%
<b>Age:</b>				
<=25	52%	28%	47%	42%
26 - 40	39%	55%	43%	46%
40+	9%	17%	11%	12%
<b>Highest level of education:</b>				
5th level or less	28%	18%	68%	26%
6th to S.S.C	48%	68%	30%	65%
Above S.S.C	25%	15%	2%	19%

## Socio -demographic Characteristics of Migrants (contd)

### Duration of migration:

<=3	58%	46%	66%	54%
4 - 8	24%	39%	24%	30%
8+	18%	15%	10%	16%

### Frequency of migration:

1	44%	59%	64%	51%
2 - 3	24%	33%	17%	27%
3+	33%	8%	21%	21%

### Reason for migration:

Job related/ work/	86%	97%	70%	90%
Study/training	8%	1%	0%	5%
Others	6%	0%	31%	5%

### Decision maker:

Migrant self	90%	97%	59%	91%
Father	64%	60%	41%	61%
Mother	56%	51%	18%	52%
Spouse/Partner	12%	16%	29%	14%
Others	19%	30%	12%	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1182</b>

## Household economic condition at the time of first migration

Economic condition	Migrant	Non-migrant
Chronic deficit	38%	44%
Occasional deficit	35%	34%
Breakeven	24%	20%
Surplus	4%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>300</b>

## Number of sample migrants by nature and type of migration

Nature of migrants	Migration type			Total
	Internal Migrant	International Migrant	Regional Migrant	
Current	579	419	58	1056
Returned	37	81	8	126
<b>Together</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1182</b>

# Frequency of sending remittances

Frequency of sending remittances	Migration type			Total
	Internal Migrant	International Migrant	Regional Migrant	
Weekly	7%	0%	100%	4%
Fortnightly	3%	3%	0%	3%
Monthly	50%	28%	0%	34%
Every couple of months	30%	43%	0%	38%
Every three months	7%	15%	0%	12%
Every six months	3%	7%	0%	6%
Every year	0%	3%	0%	2%
Only if household requests money	0%	3%	0%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>107</b>

## Mode of Sending Remittances back Home

Mode of sending remittances	Migration type			Total
	Internal Migrant	International Migrant	Regional Migrant	
Cheque/demand draft	3%	3%	0%	3%
Bank/exchange house	17%	82%	0%	60%
Mobile banking	3%	1%	0%	2%
Mobile to mobile/bKash	27%	0%	0%	8%
Bus transport companies	3%	0%	0%	1%
Migrant brings the money home	13%	0%	0%	4%
Friend travelling back home	23%	0%	100%	8%
Hundi	0%	17%	0%	12%
Other	10%	0%	0%	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>107</b>



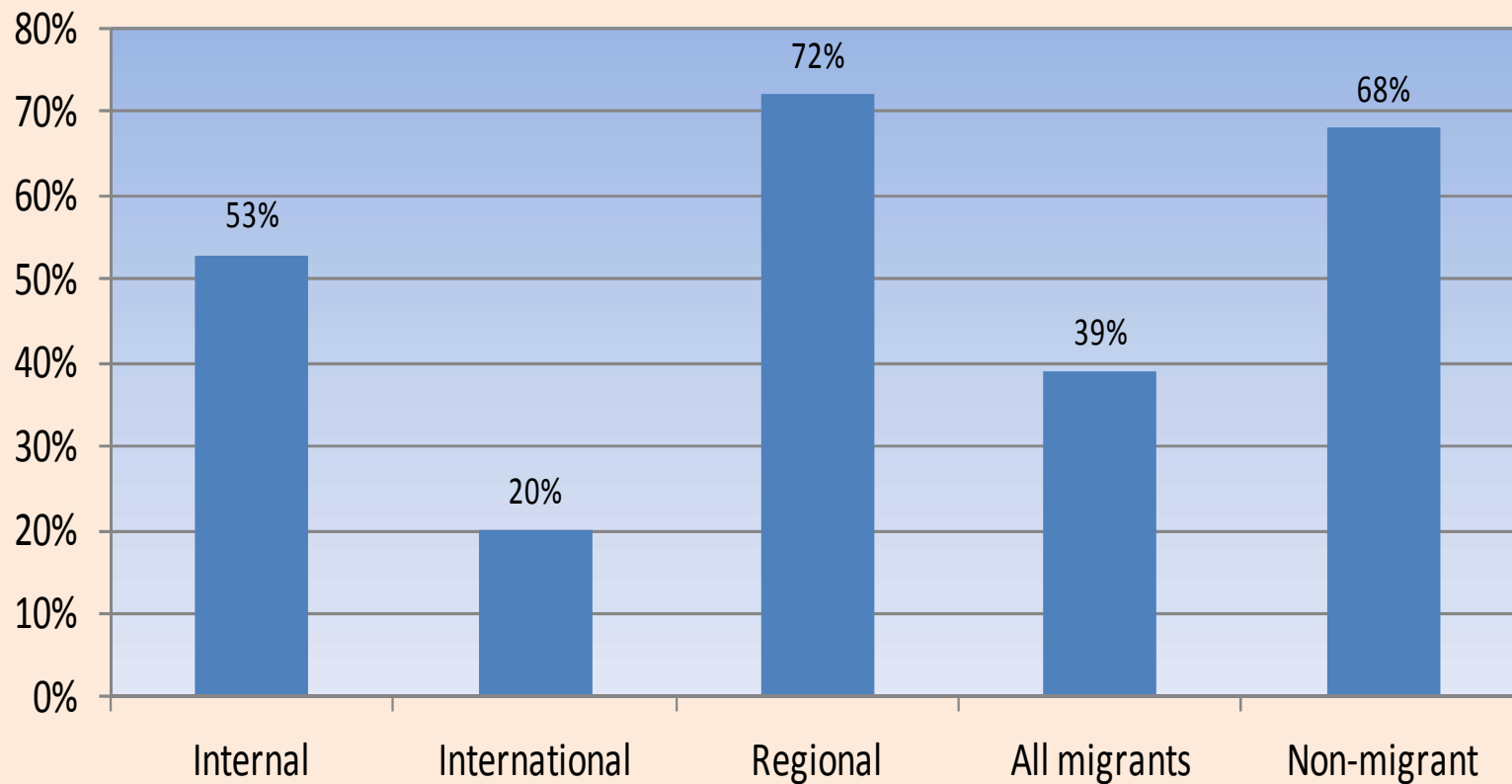
## Remittances Uses under First, Second and Third Choice

First important use of remittance	Migration type			Total
	Internal Migrant	International Migrant	Regional Migrant	
<i>First Important Use of Remittance</i>				
Everyday consumption	87%	87%	91%	87%
Pay off migration-finance loans	3%	5%	0%	4%
Pay off other loans	3%	1%	4%	2%
Construction and development of homestead	2%	1%	0%	2%
<i>Second important use of remittance</i>				
Everyday consumption	8%	7%	13%	8%
Education	45%	44%	40%	44%
Health and medical	30%	23%	13%	27%
Pay off migration-finance loans	1%	12%	0%	6%
Pay off other loans	9%	2%	0%	6%
<i>Third important use of remittances</i>				
Education	5%	4%	0%	4%
Health and medical	51%	42%	29%	47%
Pay off migration-finance loans	1%	10%	0%	5%
Pay off other loans	9%	8%	14%	9%
Construction/development of homestead	12%	11%	0%	11%
Household goods	8%	6%	29%	7%

## Poverty incidence - migrant & non-migrant households

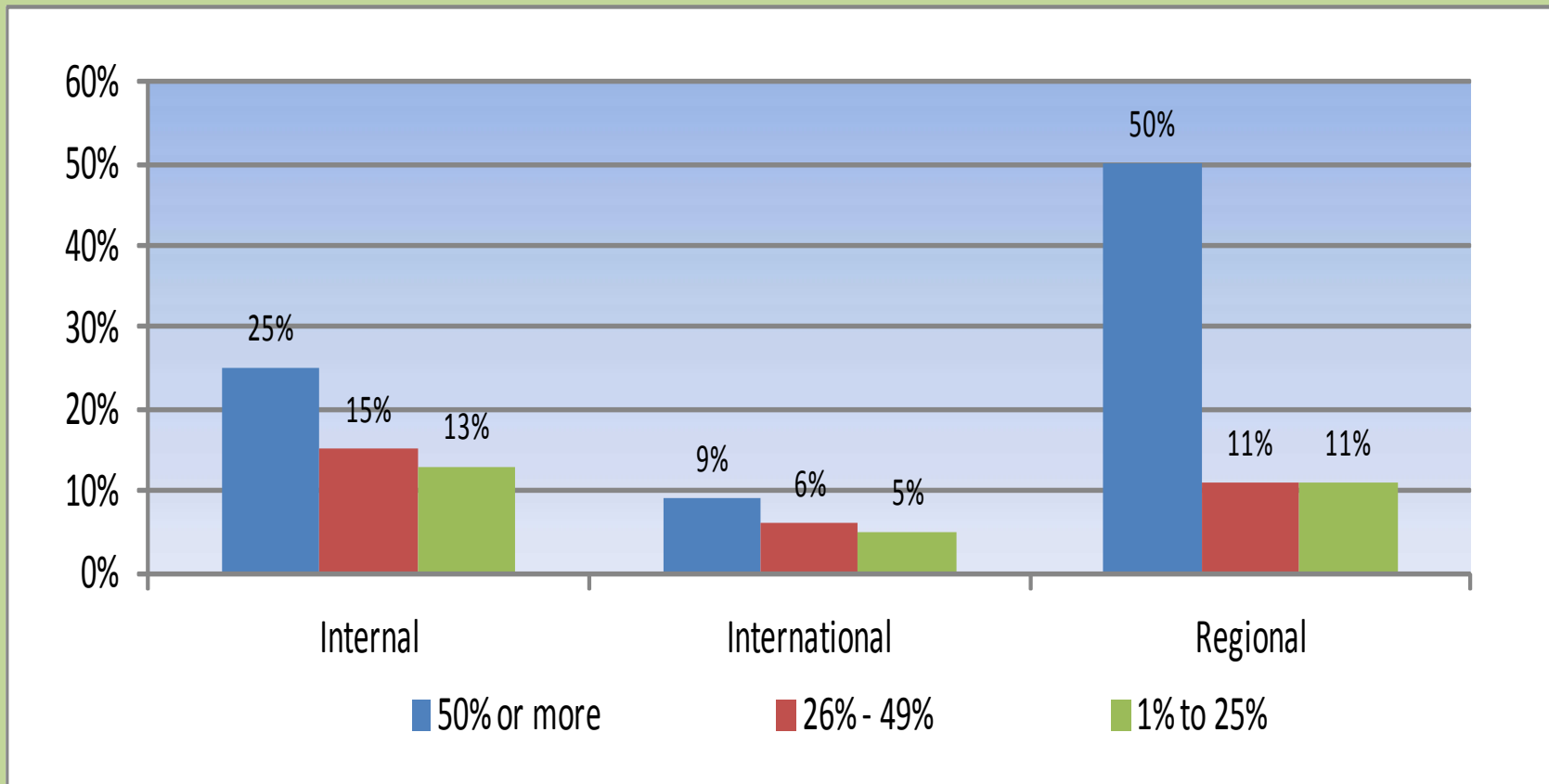
Per capita monthly household income (in taka)	Migration type			All migrants	Non- migrant households
	Internal	International	Regional		
<= 1500	25%	9%	50%	19%	43%
1501 - 2250	15%	6%	11%	11%	17%
2251 - 2999	13%	5%	11%	9%	8%
< 3,000	53%	20%	72%	39%	68%
3000 - 3600	9%	5%	0%	7%	7%
3601 - 4200	7%	5%	6%	6%	5%
4201 - 4500	3%	4%	0%	3%	1%
4501 +	28%	67%	22%	46%	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>300</b>

# Poverty rate across different types of migration

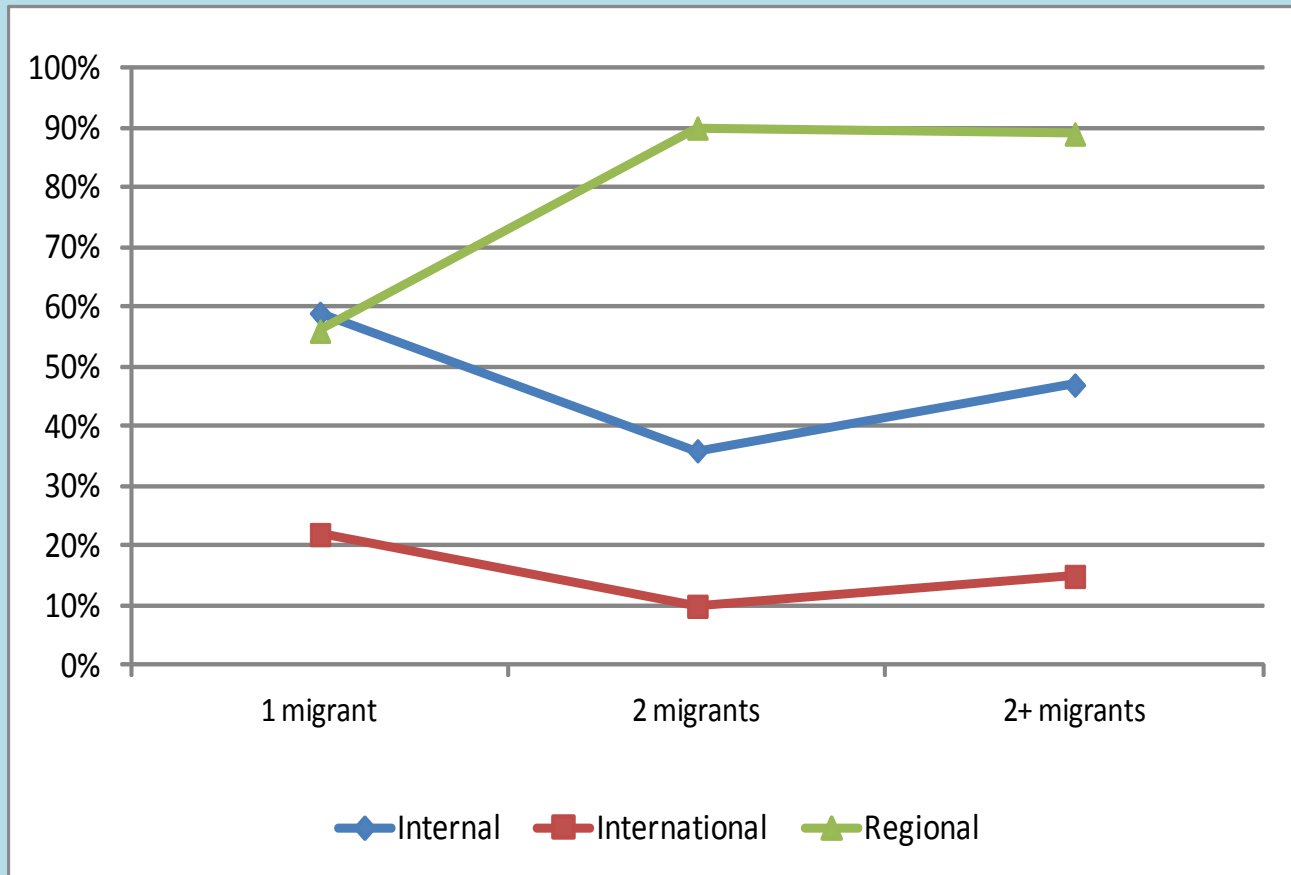


# Depth of household poverty by migration type

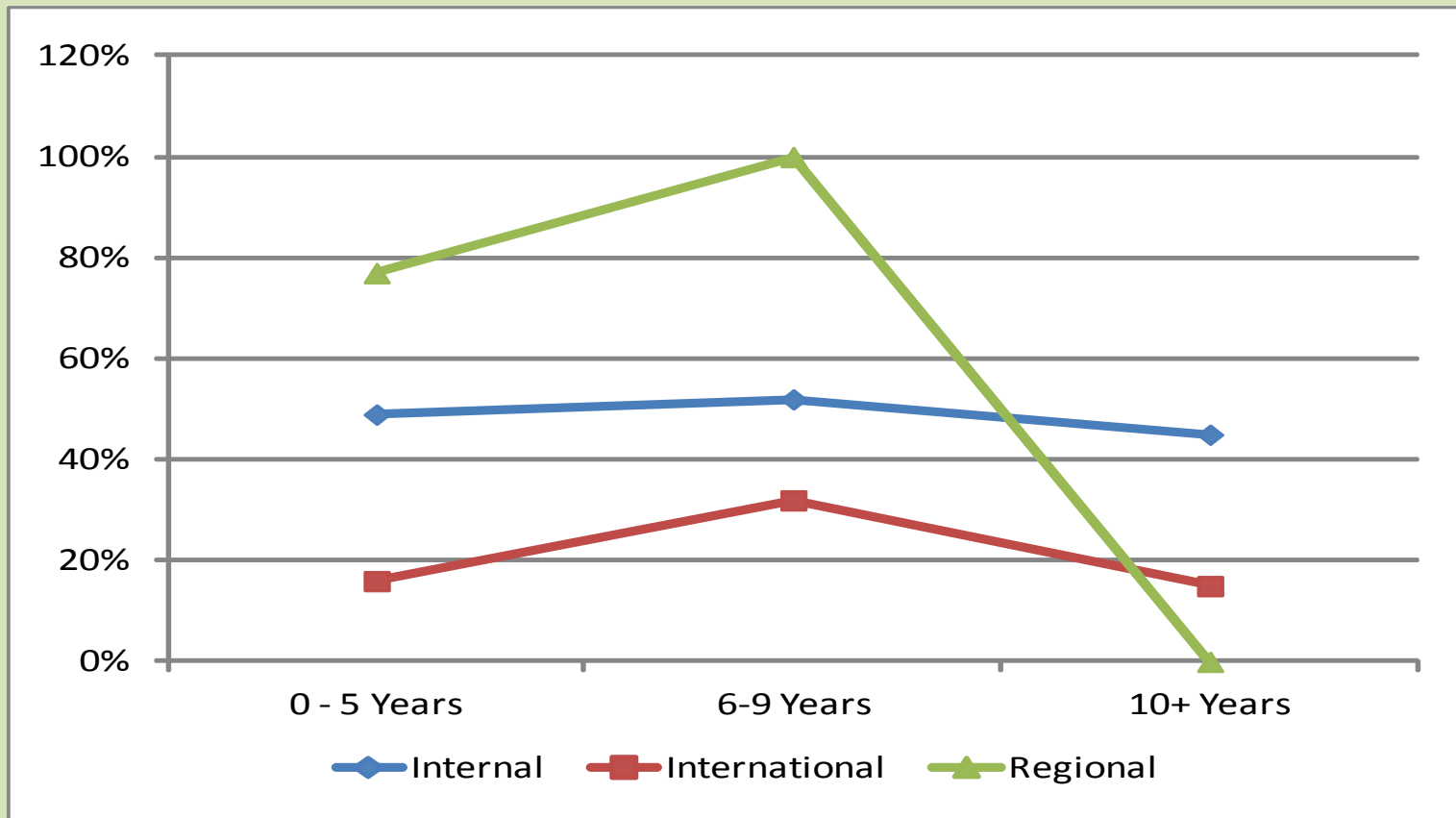
(% below the poverty line)



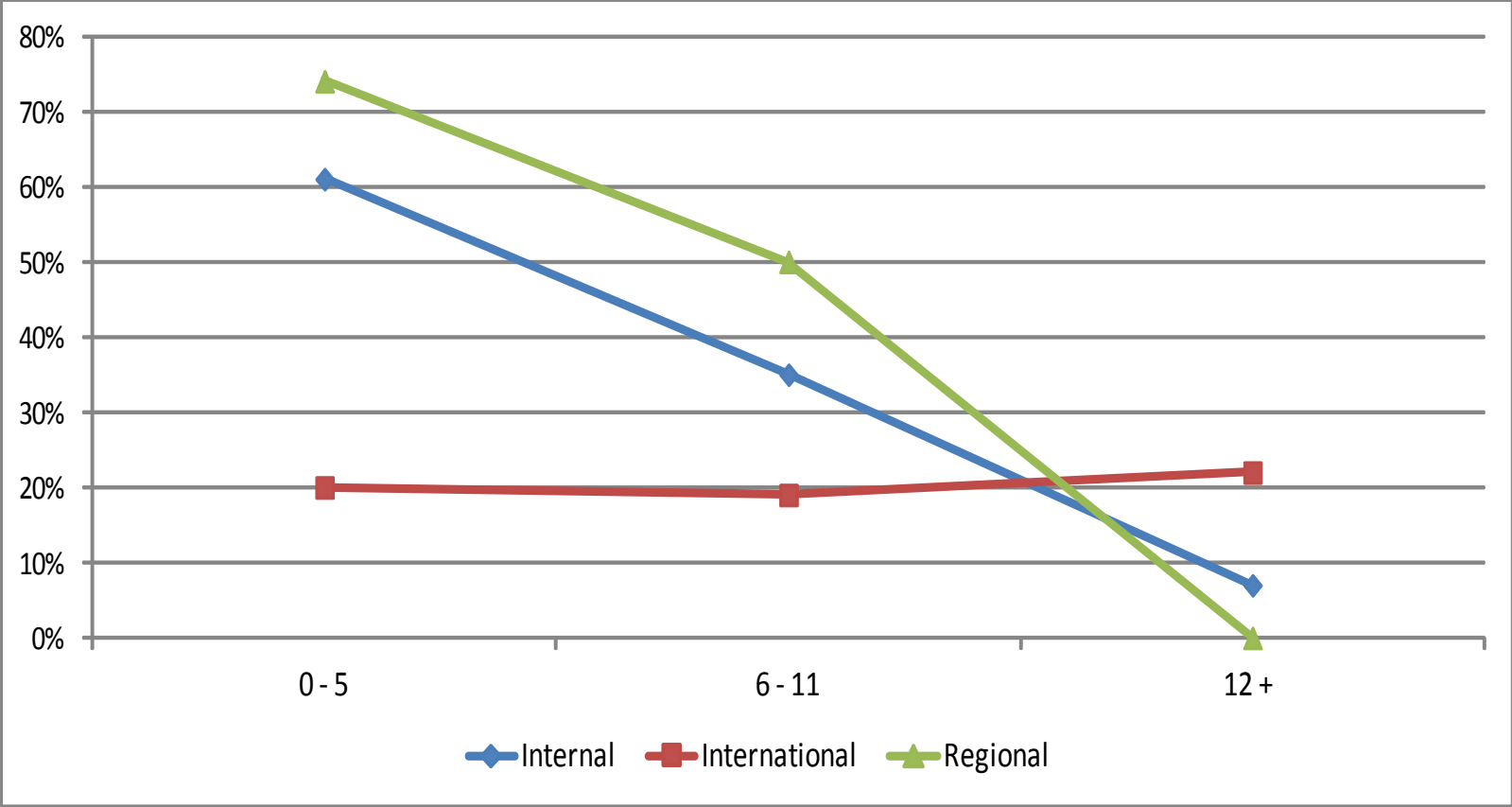
## Number of Migrants in the Household and Poverty Rate



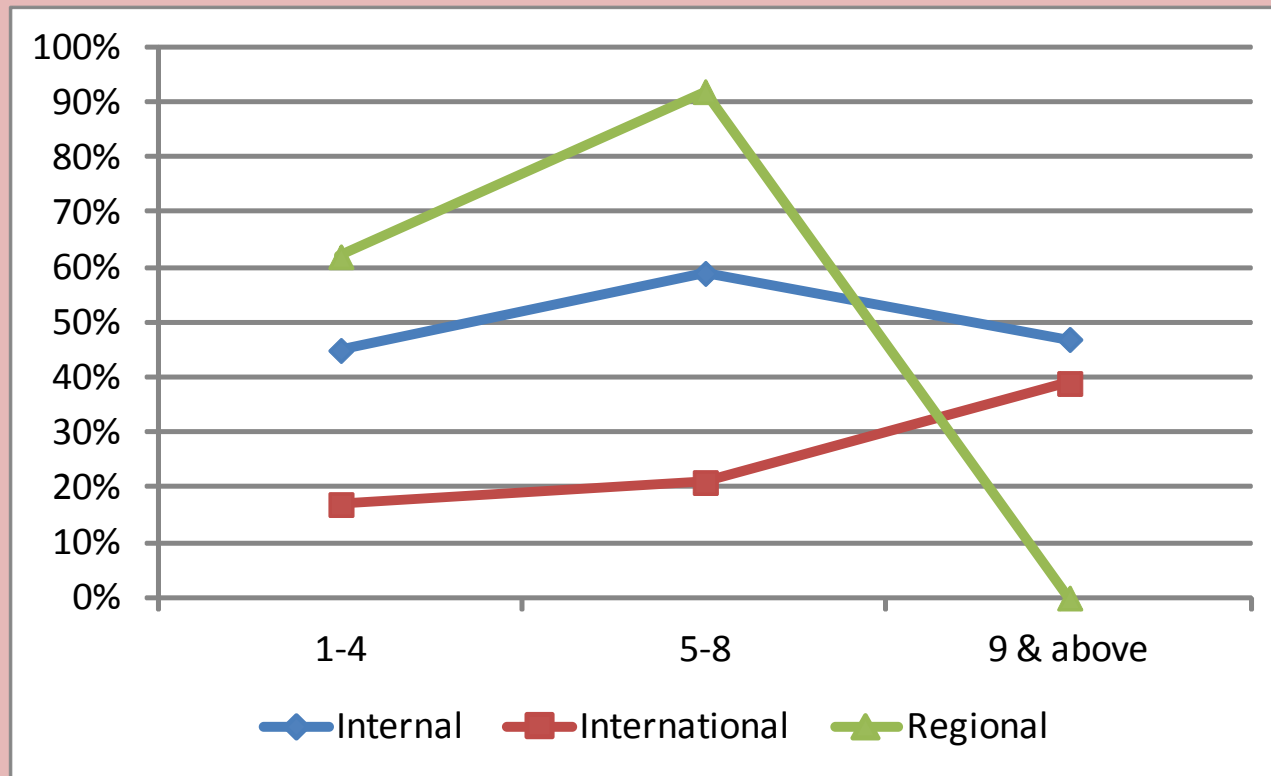
## Duration of migration, Household Poverty and Type of Migration



# Highest Level of Education in the Family and Household Poverty



## Family size, Household Poverty Rate & Migration Type





## Household Ownership of Physical Assets

Ownership physical assets	Migration type			All migrants	Non-migrant
	Internal	International	Regional		
Home	92%	96%	92%	93%	94%
Homestead land	93%	100%	94%	96%	95%
Agricultural land	48%	58%	14%	51%	51%
Homestead land in urban/ periurban areas	4%	2%	0%	3%	2%
Commercial land	5%	5%	0%	5%	5%
Number of cases	448	421	36	905	300

## Quality of Housing of Migrants and Non-Migrants

Elements of housing quality	Migration type			All migrants	Non-migrants
	Internal	International	Regional		
<b>Size of House (in square feet):</b>					
751 - 1000	4%	7%	6%	6%	5%
1001 +	2%	3%	0%	2%	3%
<b>Number of rooms in the house:</b>					
4 +	20%	23%	8%	21%	14%
<b>Wall material:</b>					
Brick/concrete	21%	41%	31%	31%	24%
<b>Roof Material:</b>					
Galvanized iron/corrugated tin	87%	70%	14%	76%	80%
Concrete cement	6%	15%	22%	11%	4%
<b>Floor material:</b>					
Cement layout and earth surface	4%	10%	6%	7%	3%
Cemented	17%	30%	14%	23%	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>300</b>

## Availability of household amenities

Household amenities	Migration type			Migrant	Non-migrant
	Internal	International	Regional		
<b>Source of drinking water:</b>					
Piped into dwelling	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Tube well in dwelling	98%	99%	100%	98%	99%
<b>Availability of Electricity:</b>					
Yes	67%	82%	19%	72%	62%
<b>Fuel used for cooking:</b>					
Gas	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%
Firewood	89%	91%	89%	90%	88%
<b>Type of toilet facility:</b>					
Flush toilet/septic tank	9%	21%	11%	15%	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>300</b>

## Change in Gender Relations

Indices of empowerment	Migration type			Total
	Internal	International	Regional	
<b><i>Female migrants as % of total</i></b>				
<b><i>Current</i></b>				
Female	22%	4%	43%	16%
<b><i>Returned</i></b>				
Female	35%	4%	50%	16%
<b><i>Together</i></b>				
Female	22%	4%	44%	16%
<b><i>Main household decision maker:</i></b>				
Spouse/Partner	14%	18%	8%	16%
Mother	9%	8%	39%	10%
Mother-in-law	1%	0%	3%	0%
<b><i>Female family head</i></b>				<b>51%</b>

# Perception of changes experienced

Prevailing perception	Migration type			All migrants	Non migrant
	Internal	International	Regional		
<b><i>Quality of life:</i></b>					
Much easier or easier	62%	71%	48%	66%	51%
<b>Household living conditions</b>					
Better or much better	44%	64%	31%	52%	39%
<b><i>Financial situation:</i></b>					
Adequate or more	38%	50%	34%	43%	30%
<b><i>Access to more land:</i></b>					
Yes	14%	33%	17%	23%	14.7
<b><i>Household daily life</i></b>					
Easier or much easier	55%	63%	22%	57%	
<b><i>Overall daily life:</i></b>					
Easier or much easier	45%	48%	14%	46%	
Total	448	421	36	905	300

## Major Conclusions:

- Migration has positive impact on poverty
- Impact on poverty can be direct/immediate as also indirect/trickledown based on multiplier effects
- Differential impact of alternate type of migration
- International migration has greater impact on poverty
- Comprehensive definition of poverty underscores level and depth of poverty
- Proper management of migration underlines realizing various latent opportunities



**THANKS**