

# Effects of Remittance on Dietary Diversity & Food Security: Evidence from HIES 2022

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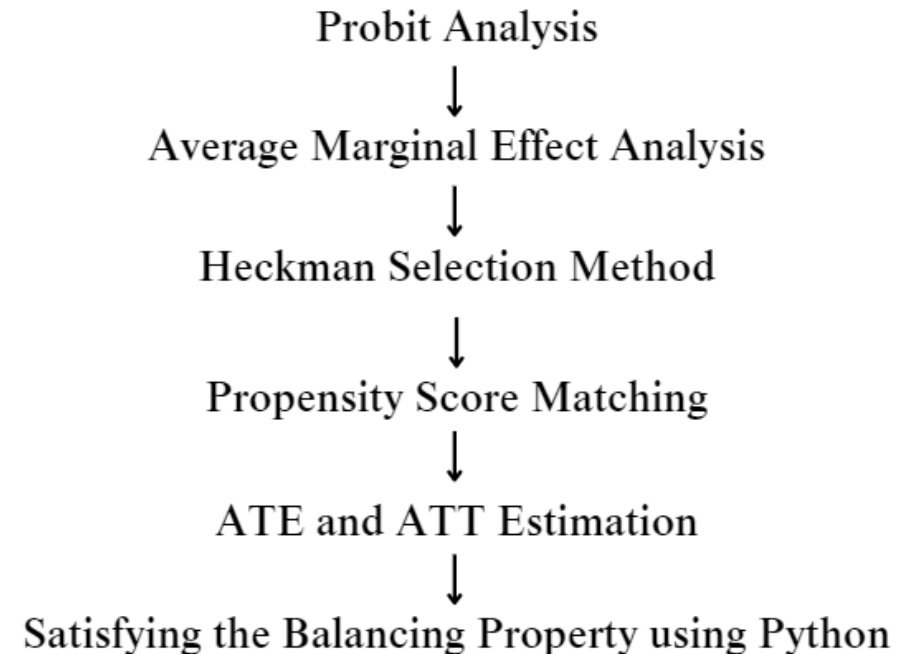
# Overview & Background

- By **analyzing household data** on remittance receipt, dietary patterns, and food security indicators, the study aims to reveal the **relationship between remittances, dietary pattern and food insecurity**.
- There is a **lack of existing literature** that sheds light on the **dietary patterns and nutritional status of remittance-receiving households in Bangladesh**. Thus, there is a **pressing need** for further research in this area to identify potential gaps and opportunities to improve the nutritional outcomes of these households.
- Understanding the **nuanced dynamics of remittance-induced changes** in dietary patterns is essential for devising **effective strategies** to promote food security and enhance nutritional wellbeing.
- The research goal is to **inform policymakers and stakeholders** on the role of remittances in **household welfare and nutrition**, contributing to **sustainable development efforts**.

# Data & Methodology

- Household Income and Expenditure Survey (**HIES**) **2022**
- This dataset comprises an equal number of households from **urban** and **rural** areas, totaling **14,395**
- Employed the '**Daily consumed food items**' and '**Food Security**' questionnaire
- Implemented a quasi-experimental procedure like **PSM** to estimate the causal effect of remittance on a **household's dietary diversity** and **food security**
- Explored both the Average Treatment Effect on the Treated (**ATE**) and the Average Treatment Effect on the Entire Treated (**ATT**)

## Explaining the Steps of Econometric Analysis



# Result

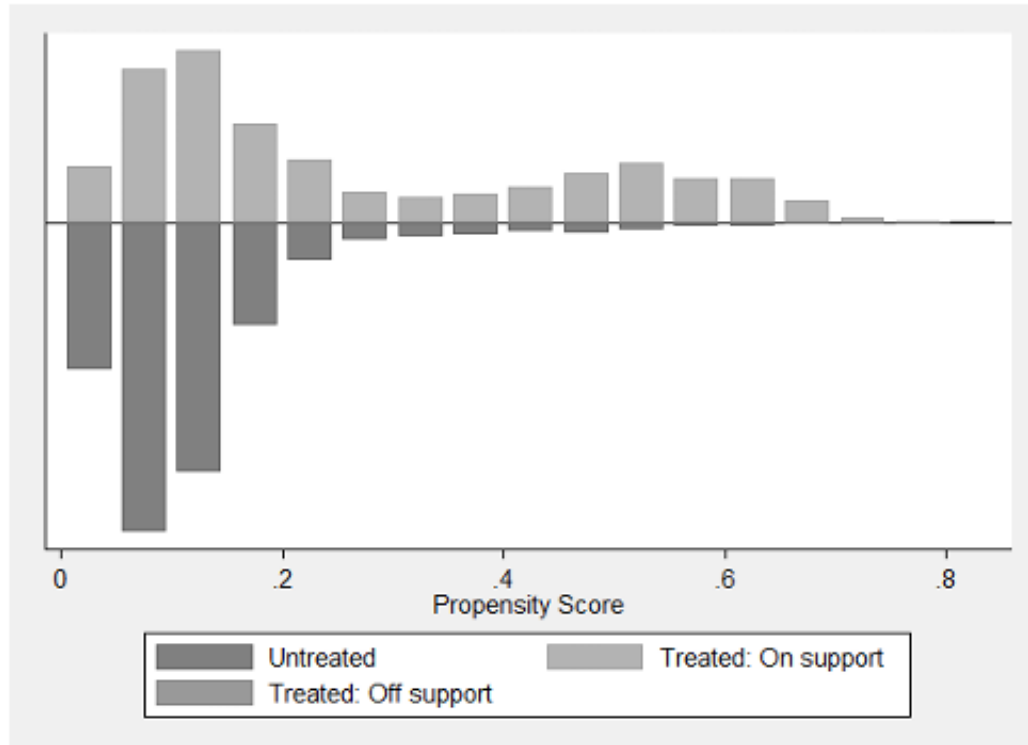


Figure: PSGraph assess the overlap between treated and untreated groups

Average Household Dietary Diversity Score	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf Interval]	Sig
r1vs0	.422	.049	8.66	0	.326 .517	***
Mean dependent var	6.551		SD dependent var	1.444		
*** $p < .01$ , ** $p < .05$ , * $p < .1$						

Households that receive remittances experience an increase in Average Household Dietary Diversity by approximately 0.4219 units compared to those who do not.

Food Insecurity Experience Scale	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf Interval]	Sig
r1vs0	-.208	.025	-8.27	0	-.257 -.159	***
Mean dependent var	0.459		SD dependent var	0.813		
*** $p < .01$ , ** $p < .05$ , * $p < .1$						

Households that receive remittances experience a statistically significant reduction in their HH\_FIES score by approximately 0.2077 units compared to those that do not receive remittances

# Recommendations

- Government policies regarding food security, nutrition, and diet diversity should consider the impact of remittances.
- Integration of remittance flows into national food security policies is crucial for maximizing their positive impact.
- Migration discourse should extend beyond the economic benefits of remittances to address their impact on food security and diet diversity.
- The negative correlation between earning members and remittance receipt highlights the need for targeted interventions to increase local employment and income levels, thereby reducing reliance on remittances.