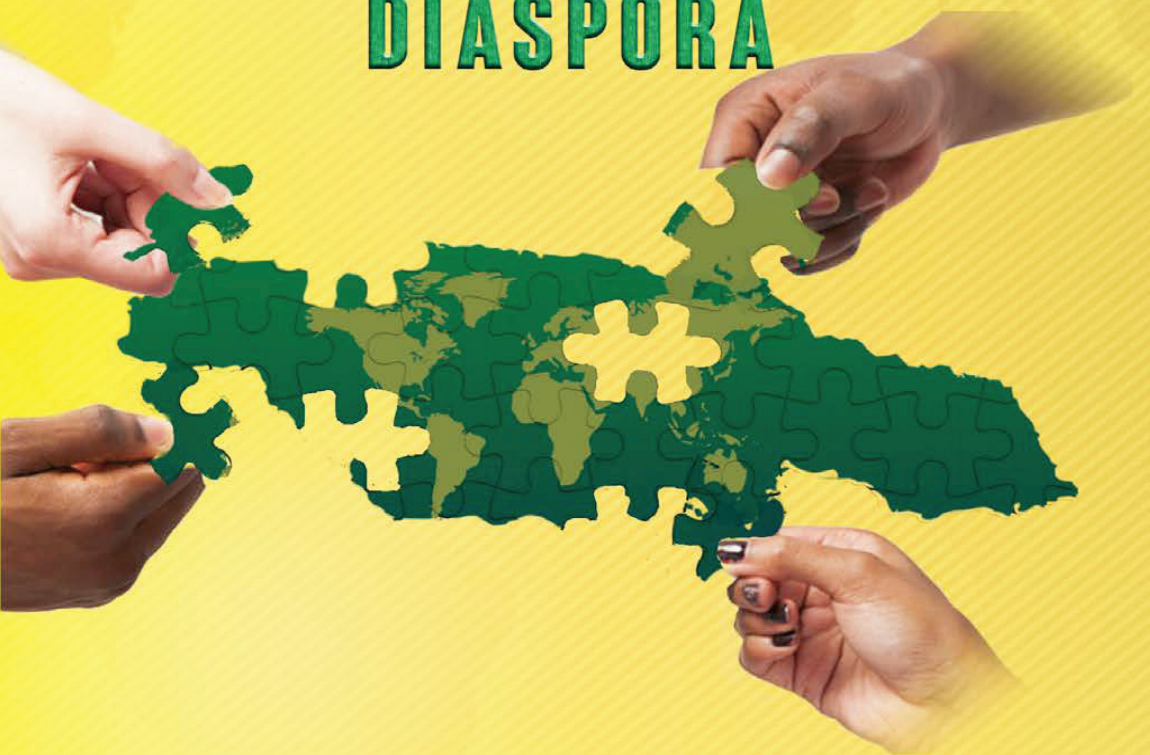




MAPPING JAMAICA'S DIASPORA



STATISTICAL REPORT

**TOGETHER WE CAN WORK TOWARDS
MUTUAL GROWTH AND PROSPERITY**



IOM Development Fund

FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

The Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Project was funded by the IOM Development Fund and commenced in December 2013. The project's main goal was to contribute to the long term economic development of Jamaica through the support and engagement of the Jamaican diaspora. A major component of the project was the development of an online survey to facilitate data collection specifically focusing on diaspora demographics including sex, location, skills, education level and willingness to contribute to the country's development. In order to obtain the required information, three types of survey form were developed; the omnibus (general) form, the specialized form and the diaspora groups/organizations/associations form. All Jamaican Missions and Consulates overseas were informed and engaged in the promotion of the project and the collection of data. The results of these surveys are contained in this report.

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ACRONYMS

BPO Business Processing Outsourcing

CARICOM Caribbean Community

CARIFORUM Caribbean Forum

CBO Community-Based Organizations

CMP Communication Master Plan

EU European Union

EPA Economic Partnership Agreement

ICT Information Communication and Technology

IOM International Organization for Migration

JIFFD Jamaican International Female Football Development Inc.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

- In keeping with its mandate, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT) conducted a mapping survey among a sample of Jamaicans living outside of the country¹.
- The principal aim of the survey was to determine the location, interest and skills of those who comprise the diaspora.
- The survey consisted of two components: data provided by 2,321 individuals and data provided by 30 community-based organizations (CBOs) in the diaspora from June 2014 to September 2015.

Methodology

- The survey collected targeted individuals and CBOs for data collection. Two separate semi-structured questionnaires were utilized: one completed by individuals and the other by CBOs.
- The questionnaires were designed and installed on a website developed for the Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Project which allowed members of the diaspora to not only access and complete the survey but also to receive information about Jamaica.
- The data collected from the interviews were exported to Microsoft Excel and subsequently exported to IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for quantitative analysis.
- Closed-ended questions were analysed using quantitative method of data analysis in the form of frequency, cross tabulation and chi-square statistics.
- Open-ended questions were post coded and analysed thematically.

¹ The operational definition of Diaspora for the purpose of the research was any individual who was a Jamaican by birth, descent, marriage, naturalization, or registration and lives in another country apart from Jamaica at the time of the survey.

PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS- INDIVIDUAL DATA

The survey captured data on the demographics of the respondents, which includes their sex, age group, marital status and country of residence:

- Most of the individuals who completed the questionnaire were females (56%);
- The largest segment of respondents was the 45-65 age cohort, accounting for 48 per cent of the sample. The smallest was the 18 to 24 age group, representing 5 per cent of the sample;
- A larger percentage of females than males were concentrated in the following age groups: 18 to 24, 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 age groups;
- The 65 and older category had more males (61%) than females (39%);
- Most 18 to 24 individuals were 'single' (97%) when compared to individuals 25 to 64 years old (50%) and individuals 65 and older who were married (55%);
- The largest segment of the diaspora population who completed the survey resided in the United States of the America (42%), followed by the United Kingdom (32%) and Canada (14%)²;
- The smallest segment of respondents resided in Caribbean countries that are not a part of CARICOM (i.e. Cuba and Anguilla), followed by African countries³;
- The majority of respondents said that they have been living in their country of residence for '20 years or more' (54%);
- Eight in ten respondents revealed that they were Jamaicans through 'birth' (80%);
- The majority of the respondents in the United States of America (53%), United Kingdom (46%), Canada (46%) and African countries (50%) were in the 45 to 64 age group.

Capacity of the Diaspora

- The majority of respondents reportedly acquired tertiary level education (58%) with 29 per cent having a first degree, 23 per cent with master's degree and 6% with a PhD degree. However, one in five

² This is reflective of official data from the World Bank which indicates that the largest numbers of the Jamaican diaspora reside in the United States followed by the United Kingdom and then Canada.

³ African countries comprised: Algeria; Benin; Lesotho, Namibia; South Africa and Malawi.

- either acquired high school education or vocational training;
- Most respondents who were the holders of undergraduate degree (51%), master's degree (51%) and PhD certification (56%) lived in the United States when compared to individuals living in other countries;
- The largest segment of respondents with certificate/vocational training lived in the United Kingdom (44%), followed by United States of America (25%);
- The largest segment of individuals with high school education was in the 18 to 24 age group (28%), followed by the 65 and older category (25%).

Area of Specialization

The survey captured data shared by the respondents regarding their areas of specialization and current fields of work.

- The most common area of specialization was 'entrepreneurship' (12%), followed by 'education' (11%) and the 'medical field' (9%);
- 'Entrepreneurship' was the most common area of work for respondents (11%), followed by 'education' (10%) and 'medical professions' (8%);
- There was a consistent, marginal decline in the percentage of respondents who were actually working in their respective area(s) of specialization.

Involvement in Jamaica

The survey also sought to ascertain the last occasion respondents visited Jamaica and the various ways in which they contribute to the country's development:

- Almost one in every two individuals said that they visited Jamaica less than 12 months ago (from the date of the survey) (49%);
- The largest segment of respondents who visited Jamaica less than 12 months ago was the 45 to 64 age segment (52%), followed by the 65 and older age category (48%);
- The largest segment of respondents who were yet to visit Jamaica was the 18 to 24 age category (12%) and approximately one in every ten respondents have never visited Jamaica;
- The largest segment of respondents who visited Jamaica less than 12 months ago was Jamaicans living in other CARICOM countries (65%), followed by Jamaicans living in the United States (55%) and Canada (50%);

- The largest segment of respondents to have not visited Jamaica in the last year was Jamaicans living in the United Kingdom (6%), followed by Jamaicans living in other parts of Europe (4%);
- ‘Monetary contributions to family/friends’ was the most common area in which the respondents contributed to Jamaica (32%), followed by ‘in kind/non-monetary contribution to family/friends’ (19%) and monetary charitable contributions (16%);
- The least common areas in which respondents contributed to Jamaica were: ‘Pro Bono Work’ (6%), followed by investment (12%);
- Residents of the United States of America were the largest segment of respondents to provide in kind non-monetary charitable contribution to Jamaica, followed by residents of Canada (14%);
- Residents of African countries were the largest segment to provide ‘In kind/non-monetary contributions to family/friends’ (28%), followed by residence from European countries (excluding UK) (22%);
- Residents of ‘other European countries’ and CARICOM countries jointly accounted for the largest percentage of respondents to contribute to Jamaica in the form of investment (16%);
- ‘Residents of the rest of the world⁴’ accounted for the largest percentage of respondents to contribute to Jamaica in the form of ‘monetary charitable contributions’ (21%), followed by residence of the United States of America (18%);
- Residents of Canada represented the largest percentage of respondents to provide ‘monetary contributions to family/friends’ living in Jamaica (38%);
- Individuals in the 18 to 24 age group were the largest segment of the sample to provide in kind non-monetary charitable contribution to Jamaica, followed by individuals in the 65 years and older group (14%);
- Individuals in the 25 to 44 years (33%) and 45 to 64 years (33%) age groups were jointly the largest segment to provide ‘monetary contributions to family/friends’;
- The 65 years and older age group accounted for the largest percentage

⁴ The term ‘Rest of the world’ includes individuals living in the following countries: Afghanistan, Japan, Brazil, Australia, Mexico, China, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Colombia and Costa Rica

- of respondents to provide 'monetary charitable contributions' (20%);
- The 18 to 24 age group accounted for the largest percentage of respondents to provide 'in kind non-monetary contributions to family/friends' (25%). The smallest was the 65 years and older age group (16%);
- The 65 years and older age group accounted for the largest segment of respondents to provide 'pro bono work' (10%). The smallest was the 45 to 64 years old age group (5%);
- Six in every ten individuals who contributed did so as individuals (61%).

Levels of Engagement

Additionally, the survey determined whether or not respondents are members of any CBOs:

- Most were not members of any community-based group (71%);
- Monetary contribution was the most common form of support (37%) individuals provided to their respective CBO, followed by professional skills to institutions (25%) and educational materials and equipment (21%);
- The least common forms of support were: medical equipment and supplies (4%), medical missions (4%) and clothing (9%);
- Knowledge transfer was the most common option respondents would be willing to support Jamaica's development (37%), followed by volunteerism (35%) and community development (32%);
- The least common form of support respondents would offer to Jamaica is remittances (13%), followed by retirement (16%).

Communication Analysis

The survey determined the varying channels respondents used to receive information about Jamaica:

- Newspaper (17%) and social media (17%) were jointly the most common channels respondents used to obtain information about Jamaica, followed by word of mouth (14%) and websites and blogs (13%);
- The least common channels were 'Jamaican mission' (4%) and e-mails (7%);
- The most common method the 18 to 24 age cohort received information

about Jamaica was on social media (25%), followed by word of mouth (15%), Newspaper (15%) and Website and blogs (15%);

- Similar to the 18 to 24 age group, social media was the most common platform the 25 to 44 age cohort used to receive information about Jamaica (19%), followed by newspaper (17%);
- The 45 - 64 age group (18%) and the 65 years old and older cohort (20%) most common method of receiving information about Jamaica was through the newspaper;
- The survey questionnaire did not make it mandatory for respondents to specify the media outlets that he/she used to receive information about Jamaica but a few gave examples which are shown below:
 - West Indian Social Club
 - Jamaica Information Service
 - Linked In
 - Twitter
 - Gleaner Jamaica online
 - Power 106 FM
 - YouTube - CVM News

Marketing of the Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Project

Respondents were asked to indicate the source of their knowledge about the Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Project;

- Approximately three in ten became aware of the project through an embassy/consulate office (28%);
- A quarter of respondents became aware of the mapping project through groups/associations (25%) in the diaspora;
- Other avenues through which respondents learnt about the mapping project included:
 - Social networks (14%)
 - Online media (11%)
 - Internet search (7%)
 - Events (2%)

Investment and Business Prospect

The survey captured data on investment and business prospect. Respondents were asked to indicate their interest in receiving information on business and investment opportunities in Jamaica:

- Most (87%) said that they were interested in receiving information on business and investment prospect in Jamaica;
- ‘General business information’ was in the most demand (47%), followed by investment related information (30%). The least common area that respondents said would interest them was: business for sale (6%);
- The majority of respondents expressed an interest in forming a business relationship with Jamaica;
- Most of those who expressed an interest in establishing a business relationship said that they would be prepared to invest within the next 1 to 5 years (83%);

Respondents who expressed an interest in receiving information on business and investment opportunities in Jamaica provided the below explanations:

- Exploring viable business opportunities (49%);
- Contributing to the development of the country (27%);
- Planning on returning to Jamaica to live (12%);
- Retirement planning (7%);

Respondents who were not interested in receiving information on business and investment opportunities in Jamaica also provided the following explanations:

- A general ‘lack of interest in investing at this time’ (29%);
- This was followed by perceptions of high levels of corruption in the country (16%) and high crime rate (13%).

Sectors of Interest and Business Opportunities

Respondents who expressed an interest in investing in Jamaica were asked to indicate the sector in which they would be interested in investing:

- The service sector which equaled to 58 per cent of the responses. Of this total, 20 per cent of respondents specified ‘tourism’;
- Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) which accounted for 16 per cent of the responses, agriculture (15%) and manufacturing (8%).;

The survey also captured the business opportunities respondents were interested in pursuing to form a business relationship with Jamaica:

- The most common response was ‘starting own business’ (37%), following by partnering with a Jamaican business (25%) and importing Jamaican products (14%);
- The least common responses were ‘buying Jamaican government bonds’ (3%) and investing in the Jamaican stock market (5%);

Involvement in Investment and Business in Jamaica

Respondents were asked to indicate what they believed were the factors that accounted for limited involvement of respondents in investment and business in Jamaica. Respondents believed that the following played a major role:

- They had ‘limited awareness of business opportunities’ in Jamaica (21%);
- The reality of Jamaica’s high crime and violence rates (20%);
- Lack of trust in potential business partners living in Jamaica (13%);
- Lack of stability in the economy (11%);
- The difficulty in doing business in Jamaica (10%);

Respondents were then asked to indicate actions they would recommend that the Government of Jamaica to improve the involvement of the diaspora in business and investment:

- The result showed that the most common recommendation respondents made regarding improving investment of Jamaicans living overseas in Jamaica was to ‘improve communication’ (32%).
- The second most common suggestion to improve the involvement of the diaspora was to: ‘increase transparency and accountability’ (13%), followed by controlling crime and violence (12%) and improving marketing (10%)

Assistance with Education

Respondents were asked whether they currently provide any support to education in Jamaica:

- The results showed that the majority said that they do not provide any support to education in Jamaica (60%).
- Respondents’ support was aligned to their *alma mater* (73%);

- Nonetheless, 81 per cent expressed interest in assisting other schools;

Experience and Awareness of Trade Agreements

The survey assessed respondents' awareness of and experience using the provisions of free trade agreements. Respondents were asked whether they were aware of any benefit under the existing trade agreements to which Jamaica is a signatory:

- Approximately four in every five respondents said that they were not aware of any such benefits (77%). The remainder, (23%) reported that they were aware of benefits under the existing trade agreement in which Jamaica is involved such as CARIFORUM-EU, EPA.
- Most of respondents who were aware of at least one trade agreement indicated that they have never used the provision of Jamaica's free trade to benefit from importation or exportation of any product(s) (87%).

PROFILE OF ORGANIZATION- GROUP DATA

Like the members who comprise the diaspora, a profile of the CBOs in the diaspora that participated in the mapping survey was established.

Country of Origin/Establishment

- Most participating organizations (67%) were established in the United States of America while 13 per cent were established in the United Kingdom;
- The smallest percentage was established in Canada (3%) and Japan (3%).

Years of Existence

- Over half of the participating organizations (57%) have been in existence for 10 years or less with 40 per cent being in existence for 1 to 5 years.
- Seventeen per cent (17%) noted that their organization has been existence for 6 to 10 years;
- A combined total of 43 per cent reported that they have been in operation for eleven or more years. This included 17 per cent that have been in existence for the last 16 to 20 years and 23 per cent that have

- been operating for over 25 years;
- A combined total of 43% of participating organizations reported that they have been in existence for ten years or more.

Mode of Interaction Organizations Employ

- The most common mode of interaction organizations utilized was 'in person' (67%), followed by teleconference (21%);
- Other platforms used to facilitate meeting of core team members in CBOs included: Google chat (3%); Skype (3%); e-mail (3%); and bi-annual conference (3%).

Frequency of Meetings

- More than half (52%) of the CBOs reported that they met on a monthly basis;
- Fourteen per cent said that they met bi-monthly while 17 per cent met on a quarterly basis.

Membership Size

- Forty-five per cent reported that they membership size was 1 to 20 individuals;
- However, 31 per cent indicated that they have a membership of over 200 individuals.

Types of Support CBOs Offer

- The most common type of support organizations offer to Jamaica includes social support (31%), followed by financial support (28%) and in-kind support (23%);
- Medical support (10%), employment opportunities (3%) and training (5%) were also amongst the list of support.

Challenges CBOs Face

- The most common challenge organizations noted to have experienced was access to funding (46%);
- This was followed by limited human resource (27%) and difficulties importing goods and services into Jamaica, as well as limited public education (15%).

Platforms Used for Information Sharing

- Organizations indicated their most preferred platforms to share information with the diaspora;
- The most common was social media (28%), primarily via Face book, followed by e-mailing (24%), website (16%) and events such as conference and meetings (6%).

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the data gathered and the information presented in this report, with respect to increasing the involvement of the diaspora in the Jamaican socioeconomic landscape, the following list of integrated recommendations was compiled:

1. Introduce or develop a public communication campaign to sensitise the members of the diaspora about doing business in Jamaica. This includes the following:
 - Develop a Communication Master Plan (CMP) that synchronizes marketing and public relations efforts of the various ministries, departments and agencies involved in promoting business and investment opportunities overseas. The CMP will serve to target the entire Jamaican diaspora, especially those who are not members of CBOs. The CMP should entail contemporary and non-contemporary communication tools to include: television, websites, printed media, radio and social media;
 - Design and implement an information communication and technology (ICT) portal to allow for information sharing/gathering. The portal would contain:
 - An online listing of investment opportunities;
 - Business reports demonstrating which sectors are thriving, declining and stagnating;
 - Publications on untapped investment gems;
 - Lists of partners and stakeholders by business category;
2. Review communication strategies and operations being utilized to reach the Jamaican diaspora. Throughout said review process, ensure that the country's strategies and operations are efficient and sensitive to critical factors such as age and educational characteristics of

diaspora segments. The review of the communication strategies must be accompanied by:

- An update of, or where absent, the creation of a stakeholder registry to include, amongst others, the contact details for the Caribbean Chamber of Commerce's country offices;
 - An update of, or where absent, the creation of a diaspora/stakeholder data bank or databases to include names, e-mail addresses and other pertinent contact information;
 - The development and hosting of an official "Facebook" page for Jamaicans living overseas;
3. Introduce incentives that essentially present diaspora investors with a competitive advantage. These incentives could include:
- A tax relief category for members of the diaspora who invest in high growth sectors and scalable businesses;
 - Establishing business exchange programmes that facilitate diaspora members visiting Jamaica to see how their monies will be or are invested.
4. Increase financial and technical support to various non-governmental CBOs and committees in the diaspora to strengthen the processes and structures of said organizations. Technical support would entail training CBO members in proposal writing for donor funding, entrepreneurship, financial management and so forth;
5. Establish a body that would function as a 'one-stop shop' for business development and provide support services to individuals in the diaspora seeking to invest or expand investment in Jamaica;
6. Conduct and support events and functions in the diaspora that facilitate interaction and networking opportunities between the diaspora and business interests in Jamaica. Examples of events are:
- Diaspora investment seminars;
 - Town hall meetings;
 - Junior Market investors seminars detailing how to invest in companies listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange;

7. Conduct an audit of the service delivery points and institutions responsible for providing business development and investment related information to the diaspora with the view of streamlining efforts and creating a coherent approach. This strategy would improve the efficiency with which Jamaica communicates business opportunities to the diaspora and may also improve the response time of diaspora members;
8. Develop or re-examine existing strategic partnerships with institutional stakeholders to consider the establishment of a 'Community Outreach Division' in Jamaican Embassies/High Commissions. The Community Outreach Division would be responsible for the dissemination of information to members of the Jamaican diaspora living within its environs.

2 | INTRODUCTION

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration that provides services and advice concerning migration to governments, non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental partners and migrants alike. In keeping with its mandate, the IOM in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade implemented the Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Project to determine the location, interests and skills of individuals who compose the diaspora, as well as the concerns they may have regarding Jamaica and their country of residence. Additionally, the mapping project sought to identify ways in which the diaspora would be willing to contribute to the development of Jamaica. This information was gathered using surveys which were primarily available online (hosted on IOM's platform) and in limited printed copies. The sample was exclusively composed of Jamaicans living outside of the country, and targeted said units of analysis as individuals and within diaspora group structures.

The collection of the data resulted in the development of a detailed sociodemographic profile of the diaspora which includes information concerning their professional and technical capacities. The study also aimed to:

1. Identify opportunities to engage the diaspora in economic activities;
2. Describe their current level of involvement in Jamaica;
3. Determine their level of engagement; and
4. Assess opportunities to communicate and share information with the diaspora

The project was launched in December 2013 and concluded in September 2015.

3 | METHODOLOGY

A quantitative method of research was utilised in order to meet the objectives of the study. Questionnaires were designed and disseminated to collect feedback. Various stakeholders in the diaspora were also contacted with the view of sensitizing individuals about the objectives of the survey and to solicit participation from eligible individuals.

3.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The survey targeted the Jamaican diaspora. The operational definition of diaspora, for the purpose of the research, was any individual who is a Jamaican by birth, descent, marriage, naturalization or registration, and lives in a country other than Jamaica at the time of the survey. As such, the eligibility criteria for participating in the survey were:

- Being a Jamaican; and
- Living outside of Jamaica at the time of the survey.

A combination of purposive and convenience sampling strategies were employed in the selection of the respondents. This resulted in a participating total of two thousand, three hundred and twenty-one (2,321) individuals. From the 2,321 respondents, 23 were excluded from the analysis because they failed to meet one of two eligibility criteria for participating in the survey; that is, said respondents recorded their current place of residence as Jamaica. As a result, the final data set totalled 2,298 respondents.

Additionally, the sample includes thirty (30) CBOs, each of which completed a tailored questionnaire.

3.2 SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Three separate semi-structured questionnaires, consisting of open and closed-ended questions, were administered through the link www.mapjadiaspora.iom.int. They were the omnibus (general) form, the specialized form and the diaspora groups/organizations/associations form. The general survey sought to obtain information from individual diaspora members while the diaspora group form captured data from CBOs operating overseas.

3.3 DATA COLLECTION

A special website, hosted on IOM's platform, was created for the Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Project – www.mapj diaspora.iom.int – and launched globally on June 6, 2014. The questionnaires were uploaded onto the website in order to make the instrument more accessible to members of the diaspora. The collection of the data spanned approximately sixteen months, commencing June 2014 and ending September 2015. Hard copies of the survey were also accessible to members of the diaspora at embassies and consulates overseas which were, upon completion, sent to Jamaica for recording.

3.4 DATA ENTRY AND ANALYSIS

The data collected from the surveys were edited and entered into Microsoft Excel and subsequently exported to the IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for quantitative analysis in the form of frequency, cross tabulation and chi-square statistics. Qualitative data were analysed thematically using the Excel software.

3.5 REPORT PREPARATION

The completed questionnaires were processed, analysed and reported on in this *Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Statistical Report*. The report was prepared to provide answers to questions and graphical illustrations of relevant data that are in keeping with the objectives of the Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Project and its associated surveys.

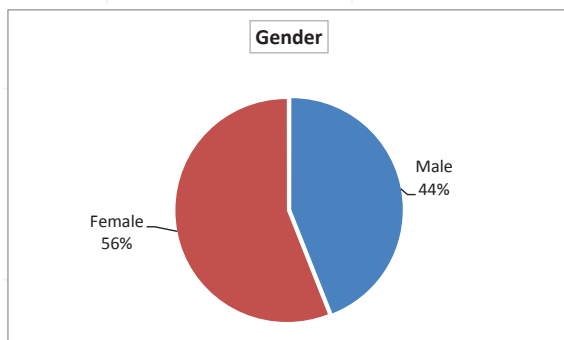
4 DETAILED FINDINGS — INDIVIDUAL DATA

4.1 PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

Sex

Most of the individuals who completed the questionnaire were females (56%). Forty-four per cent were males (Refer to figure 1).

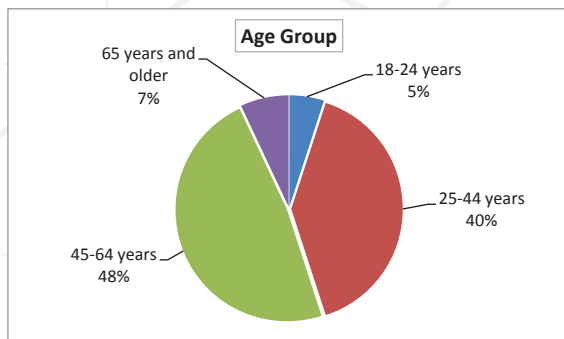
Figure 1: Distribution of respondents by gender



Age Group

With respect to the age group of individuals, the largest segment was the 45 to 64 age cohort, accounting for 48 per cent of the sample. The smallest was the 18 to 24 age group, representing 5 per cent of the sample. The 25 to 44 age group accounted for 40 per cent of respondents (Refer to figure 2).

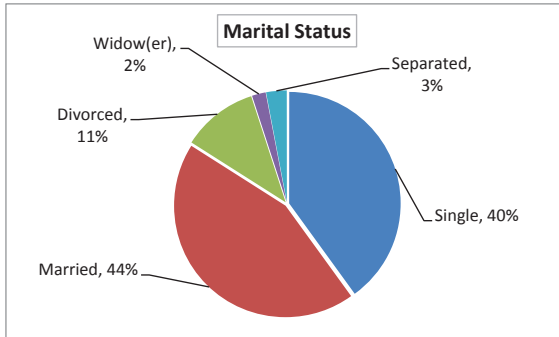
Figure 2: Distribution of respondents by age group



Marital Status

The majority of the sample was either 'single' (40%) or 'married' (44%). However, approximately one in ten said that s/he was 'divorced' (11%), while the remainder indicated that they were either a 'widow(er)' (2%) or 'separated' (3%) (Refer to figure 3).

Figure 3: Distribution of respondents by marital status



Country of Residence

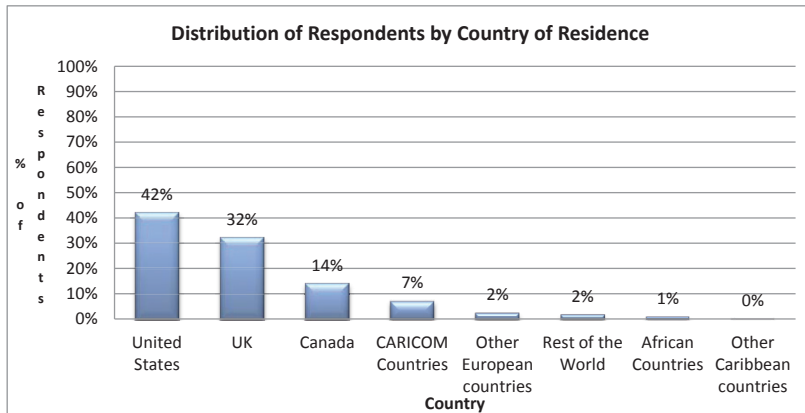
Respondents were asked to indicate their country of residence. The results showed that over sixty different countries were enumerated by respondents as country of residence, across six continents (Refer to figure 4).

Figure 4: Shows continents Respondents live



The largest segment of respondents resided in the United States of the America (42%), followed by the United Kingdom (32%) and Canada (14%). The lowest share resided in Caribbean countries that are not a part of CARICOM (i.e. Cuba and Anguilla), followed by African countries⁵. The other respondents were from CARICOM countries (7%), 'other European countries'⁶ (2%), 'Rest of the World'⁷ (2%), African countries (1%) and 'other Caribbean countries' (0%) (Refer to figure 5).

Figure 5: Shows distribution of respondents by country of residence



Years Living in Country of Residence

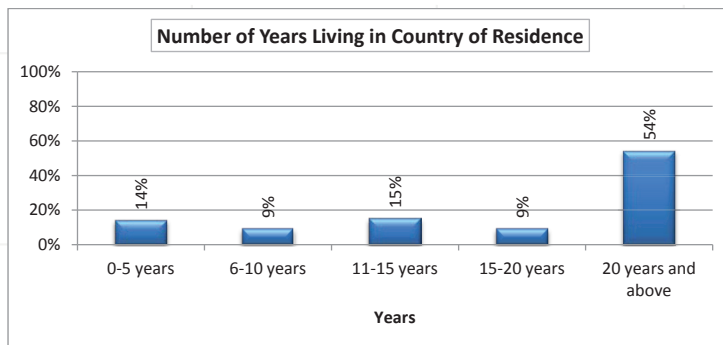
Respondents were asked to indicate how long they have been living in their current country of residence. The majority indicated 20 years or more (54%), followed by 15 per cent who have been living in their current country of residence for 11 to 15 years. However, the smallest segment (9%) has been living in their country of current residence for 6 to 10 years (Refer to figure 6).

⁵ African countries comprised: Algeria, Benin, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Malawi.

⁶ Other European countries includes: Aland Islands, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Serbia, Turkey, Switzerland and Sweden.

⁷ Rest of the world category includes individuals living in the following countries: Afghanistan, Japan, Brazil, Australia, Mexico, China, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Colombia and Costa Rica.

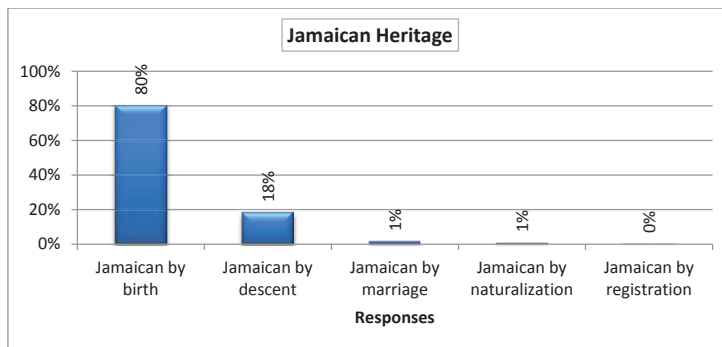
Figure 6: Distribution of respondents by years living in country of residence



Jamaican Heritage

Respondents indicated their Jamaican heritage. Eight in ten revealed that they are Jamaicans by 'birth' (80%). Approximately two in ten are Jamaicans by 'descent' (18%) (Refer to figure 7).

Figure 7: Distribution of respondents by Jamaican heritage



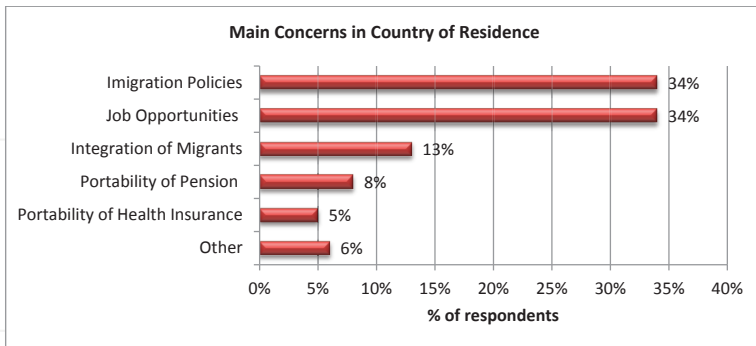
Issues and Concerns in Country of Residence

Respondents were asked to indicate their issues and concerns in their country of residence. The results showed that one in three had challenges with job opportunities (34%). A similar portion indicated that they had immigration policy challenges (34%). Other main concerns included: integration of migrants (13%), portability/transfer of pension (8%), and portability/ transfer of health benefits (5%).

Six per cent of respondents' specified concerns that were unrelated to the above (refer to figure 8). These included:

- Crime and violence related issues
- Cost and access to education
- High cost of living
- Youth unemployment
- Weather conditions
- Race inequality
- Lack of a Jamaican consulate in country of residence

Figure 8: Main concerns in country of residence

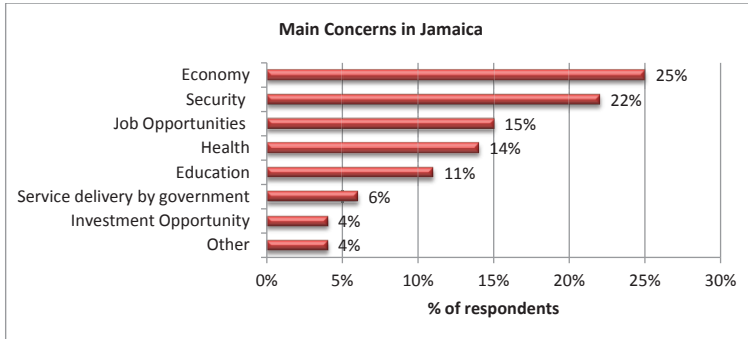


Issues and Concerns in Jamaica

Respondents were asked to indicate the main concerns that they have with Jamaica. The results showed that the most common concern was with the economy (25%), followed by security (22%), and job opportunities (15%). The other concerns were related to: health (14%), education (11%), and poor service delivery by government entities (6%). Four per cent of respondent specify other factors to include (refer to figure 9):

- Poor infrastructure (roads and information technology)
- Weak leadership in government
- High land prices

Figure 9: Main concerns in Jamaica



Research Question #1: Is there a statistical difference in the age breakdown of the Respondents by gender?

A chi-square test was conducted to determine the breakdown of males and females by age group. The results were consistent with the above results. There were more females than males in the sample in each of the age segments, with the exception of the 65 years and older segment.

In the 65 years and older group, there were more males (61%) than females (39%). Overall, the findings showed that more females were among the respondents than males and that they are concentrated in the following age groups: 18 to 24, 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 with the exception of the 65 and older category that had more males (61%) than females (39%) (Refer to table 1).

Table 1: Shows the association between age group and gender of respondents

Gender	Age Group									
	Total	18-24		25-44		45-64		65 and older		
Male	1,026	44%	45	38%	354	38%	523	47%	104	61%
Female	1,294	56%	74	62%	573	62%	580	53%	67	39%
Total	2,322	100%	119	100%	927	100%	1,103	100%	171	100%
$(\chi^2 = 39, df=3, p=0.000, cc=0.129)$										

Research Question #2: Is there a statistical difference in the age breakdown of respondents by marital status?

A chi-square test was conducted to determine the breakdown of respondents by age group and by marital status. The results showed that most 18 to 24 individuals were 'single' (97%) when compared to the majority of 65 and older who were married (55%). One in two individuals in the 25 to 44 age group (50%) and almost one in three in the 45 to 64 age group indicated his/her marital status as 'single'. Half of the 45 to 64 age segment was married (51%). However, almost three in ten individuals in the 65 years and older group were either divorced (16%) or a widow(er) (12%), representing the largest segment of divorcee/widow(er) in the study when compared to the other segments (Refer to table 2).

Table 2: Shows the association between age group and marital status of respondents

Marital Status	Age Group									
	Total	18-24		25-44		45-64		65 and older		
Single	895	40%	113	97%	446	50%	310	29%	26	16%
Married	973	44%	4	3%	340	38%	539	51%	90	55%
Divorced	241	11%	0	0%	68	8%	146	14%	27	16%
Widow(er)	43	2%	0	0%	8	1%	16	2%	19	12%
Separated	71	3%	0	0%	26	3%	42	4%	3	2%
Total	2,225	100%	117	100%	888	100%	1055	100%	165	100%
$(\chi^2 = 3.66, df=15, p=0.000, cc=0.376)$										

Research Question #3: What is the age breakdown of respondents in the respective countries?

The majority of respondents from the United States of America were in the 45 to 64 age group. The largest segment of respondents from the United Kingdom (46%), Canada (46%) and African countries was also in the 45 to 64 age group. However, the largest segment of respondents living in 'other European countries' (54%) as well as the 'rest of the world' (54%) was in the 25 to 44 age group. As it relates to the country with the highest percentage of senior citizens, the data showed that 'other European countries' (14%) accounted for the highest percentage of senior citizens in the sample, followed by Canada (11%) (Table 3).

Table 3: Shows the association between age group and gender of respondents

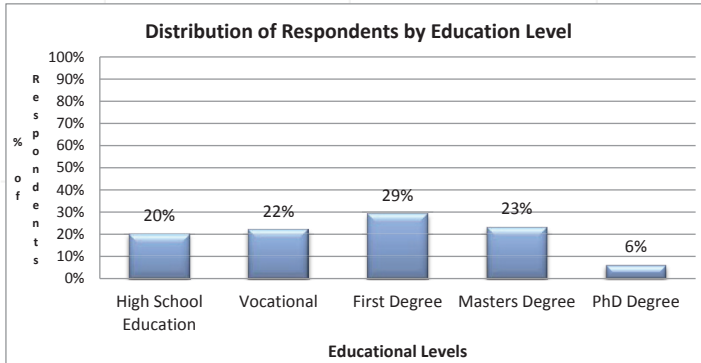
Country of residence	Age Group									
	Total	18-24		25-44		45-64		65 and older		
United States	961	100%	35	4%	338	35%	513	53%	75	8%
United Kingdom	742	100%	47	6%	312	42%	338	46%	45	6%
Canada	319	100%	15	5%	124	39%	146	46%	34	11%
Caribbean Countries	167	100%	13	8%	84	50%	62	38%	8	5%
Other European countries	50	100%	3	6%	27	54%	13	26%	7	14%
African countries	18	100%	0	0%	8	44%	9	50%	1	6%
Rest of the World	39	100%	4	10%	21	54%	14	36%	0	0%
Total	2,296	100%	117	100%	914	100%	1,095	100	170	100%
$(\chi^2 = 65.006, df=21, p=0.000, cc=0.166)$										

4.2 CAPACITY OF THE DIASPORA

Educational Level

Respondents provided data on their highest level of education. The data showed that the majority attained tertiary level education (58%). Of that total, 29 per cent possessed undergraduate education, 23 per cent earned masters and 6 per cent were holders of a PhD (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Distribution of respondents by educational attainment



Research Question # 4: In which country did the most respondents with tertiary education reside?

Data on educational level was disaggregated by country of residence. The largest segment of individuals with undergraduate degree (51%), master's degree (51%) and PhD education (56%) lived in the United States when compared to other countries.

The largest segment of respondents with High School education lived in the United Kingdom (45%), followed by the United States of America (32%). Similarly, the largest segment of respondents with certificate/vocational training lived in the United Kingdom (44%), followed by United States of America (25%) (Refer to table 4).

Table 4: Shows disaggregation of respondents by country of residence by educational attainment

Country of Residence	Educational Attainment											
	Total		High School		Certificate/ Vocational		Undergraduate		Master's Degree		PhD	
United States	929	42%	144	32%	119	25%	329	51%	264	51%	73	56%
United Kingdom	718	32%	200	45%	215	44%	165	25%	110	21%	28	22%
Canada	314	14%	40	9%	98	20%	107	16%	60	12%	9	7%
Caribbean Countries	166	7%	51	11%	34	7%	32	5%	37	7%	12	9%
Other European countries	49	2%	9	2%	11	2%	7	1%	19	4%	3	2%
African countries	19	1%	0	0%	4	1%	2	0%	11	2%	2	2%
Rest of the World	37	2%	5	1%	4	1%	10	2%	15	3%	3	2%
Total	2,232	100%	449	100%	1485	100%	652	100%	516	100%	130	100%
$(\chi^2 = 65.006, df=21, p=0.000, cc=0.166)$												

Research Question # 5: Was there any difference in the educational attainment of respondents based on age group?

The largest segment of individuals with high school education was in the 18 to 24 age group (28%), followed by the 65 and older category (25%). Similarly, the 18 to 25 age group contained the largest of individuals with undergraduate degree, followed by the 25 to 44 age group (31%). However, the 25 to 44 age cohort accounted for the largest portion of individuals with postgraduate master's degree (27%), followed by the 45 to 64 age group (22%) and the 65 and older category (22%) (refer to table 5).

Table 5: Shows disaggregation of respondents by age group by educational attainment

Educational Attainment	Age Group									
	Total		18-24 yrs		25-44 yrs		45-64 yrs		65 yrs and older	
High School Education	449	20%	32	28%	174	20%	202	19%	41	25%
Diploma/Vocational	485	22%	18	16%	161	18%	259	24%	47	29%
Undergraduate degree	652	29%	54	47%	270	31%	300	28%	28	17%
Postgraduate master's degree	515	23%	11	10%	237	27%	231	22%	36	22%
Postgraduate degree - PhD	130	6%	0	0%	43	5%	75	7%	12	7%
Total	2,231	100%	115	100%	885	100%	1067	100%	164	100%

($\chi^2 = 68.006$, $df=12$, $p=0.000$ $cc=0.172$)

Research Question # 6: Was there any difference in the educational attainment of respondents based on gender?

The disaggregation of the data on education by gender showed that a higher percentage of males (24%) than females (17%) had high school education. However, a greater portion of females (32%) than males (25%) possessed undergraduate degree. A similar pattern was noted for males (22%) and females (24%) with post graduate master's degree (Refer to table 6).

Table 6: Shows disaggregation of respondents by gender by educational attainment

Educational Attainment	Gender					
	Total		Male		Female	
High school education	449	20%	233	24%	216	17%
Diploma/Vocational	485	22%	231	23%	254	20%
Undergraduate degree	652	29%	249	25%	403	32%
Postgraduate master's degree	516	23%	214	22%	302	24%
Postgraduate degree (PhD)	130	6%	61	6%	69	6%
Total	2,232	100%	988	100%	1,244	100%

Area of Specialization

Respondents were asked to indicate their area of specialization. Subsequently, they were also asked to state the area in which they are currently working. The result showed that the most common areas of specialization was entrepreneurship (12%), followed by education (11%) and medical field (9%). Likewise, entrepreneurship was the most common area of work for respondents (11%), followed by education (10%) medical professions (8%) and management and leadership (6%).

The responses to the area of specialization and current field of work of the respondents were mapped. The result showed an overall marginal decline in the percentage of respondents who were actually working in their respective area of specialization. As an example, 12 per cent of the sample had said that they had specialized training in entrepreneurship. However, 11 per cent reported that they are currently involved in entrepreneurship (Refer to table 7).

Table 7: Area of training versus area currently working by at least 4 per cent of respondents

Areas	Area of Specialization		Area currently working in		Trend
	Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent	
Entrepreneurship	283	12%	245	11%	↓
Education	241	11%	221	10%	↓
Medical profession	214	9%	191	8%	↓
Management and leadership	203	9%	139	6%	↓
Community/social work/advocacy	152	7%	120	5%	↓
Customer service	140	6%	103	5%	↓
Information and Communication Technology	133	6%	102	4%	↓
Finance services sector	131	6%	104	5%	↓
Engineering	109	5%	77	3%	↓
Vocational/technical skills	97	4%	86	4%	↓
Public service and administration	95	4%	67	3%	↓

Other specialisations mentioned by at least 4 per cent of respondents are reflected in table 8 below.

Table 8: Area of training versus area currently working by less than % of respondents

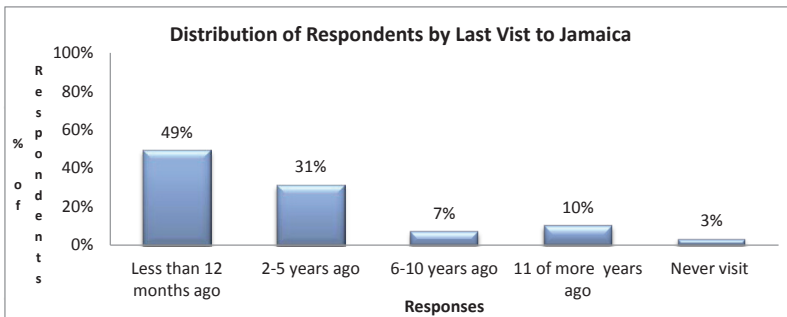
Area	Area of Specialization		Area currently working in		Trend
	Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent	
Construction	82	3.6%	71	3.1%	↓
Non-profit	73	3.2%	67	2.9%	↓
Public health	74	3.2%	58	2.5%	↓
Judiciary	72	3.1%	71	3.1%	↓
Journalism/media	66	3%	44	1.9%	↓
Counselling/psychology	64	2.8%	39	1.7%	↓
Creative industries	64	2.8%	51	2.2%	↓
Entertainment/performing arts	58	2.5%	35	1.5%	↓
Public relations/communications/marketing	58	2.5%	32	1.4%	↓
Faith-based organization	52	2.3%	42	1.8%	↓
Human Resource Management and Development	51	2.2%	38	1.7%	↓
Agriculture	47	2%	23	1%	↓
Law enforcement	47	2%	29	1.3%	↓
Public Policy and Legislation	47	2%	22	1%	↓
Youth worker	43	1.9%	29	1.3%	↓
Logistics management and procurement	40	1.7%	25	1.1%	↓
Sports and culture	37	1.6%	11	0.5%	↓
Training methodologies/Transfer of knowledge processes	36	1.6%	21	0.9%	↓
Public finance management	35	1.5%	16	0.7%	↓
Retail operations	31	1.3%	33	1.4%	↓
Aviation	25	1.1%	21	0.9%	↓
Architecture	23	1%	14	0.6%	↓
Supply chain management	29	1%	12	0.5%	↓
Human and social rights experts	20	0.9%	10	0.4%	↓

Area	Area of Specialization		Area currently working in		Trend
	Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent	
Disaster management/risk resilience	18	0.8%	6	0.3%	↓
Conflict resolution/peacebuilding	17	0.7%	9	0.4%	↓
Humanitarian	16	0.7%	4	0.2%	↓
Gender expert	14	0.6%	6	0.3%	↓
Oil and energy	13	0.6%	9	0.4%	↓
Corrections (prison) management	12	0.5%	6	0.3%	↓
Labour relations/recruitment	12	0.5%	6	0.3%	↓
Shipping and maritime	10	0.4%	13	0.6%	↓
Stevedoring	4	0.2%	1	0%	↓
Veterinary medicine	4	0.20%	2	0.10%	↓
Air traffic control	1	0%	1	0%	↓

4.3 INVOLVEMENT IN JAMAICA

The survey sought to ascertain the last occasion respondents visited Jamaica. The result showed that almost one in every two individuals visited Jamaica less than 12 months ago (from the date of the survey) (49%). Three in every ten said that their last visit to Jamaica was 2-5 years ago. Three per cent revealed that they have never visited Jamaica. However, almost two in every ten respondents' last visit to Jamaica was either 6 to 10 years (7%), or 11 or more ago (5%) (Refer to figure 11).

Figure 11: Shows distribution of respondents by last visit to Jamaica



A disaggregation of the sub-sample of respondents who have never visited Jamaica revealed that of the three per cent or 70 respondents, 53 per cent were Jamaican by birth, 37 per cent were Jamaican by descent and 10 per cent were Jamaican by descent (Refer to table 9).

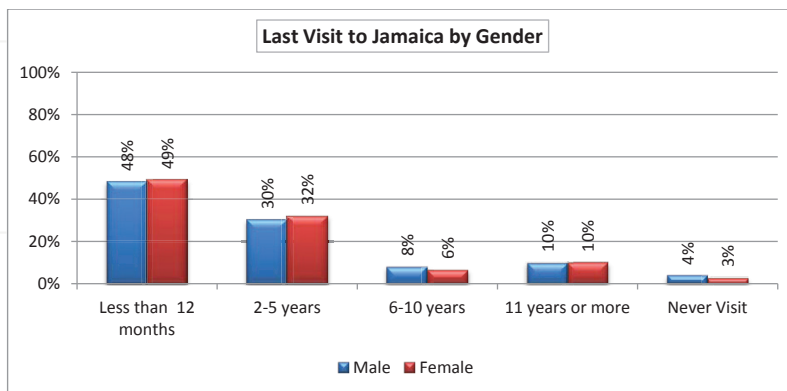
Table 9: Disaggregation of Sub-Sample of Respondents who never visited Jamaica

Jamaican Heritage	Frequency	Per cent
Jamaican by birth	37	53%
Jamaican by descent	26	37%
Jamaican by marriage	7	10%
Total	70	100%

Research Question #7: Was there any difference in last visit to Jamaica by gender?

The survey disaggregated data on last visit to Jamaica by gender. The results showed that there was no significant difference between male and female respondents with respect to their last visit to Jamaica (Refer to figure 12).

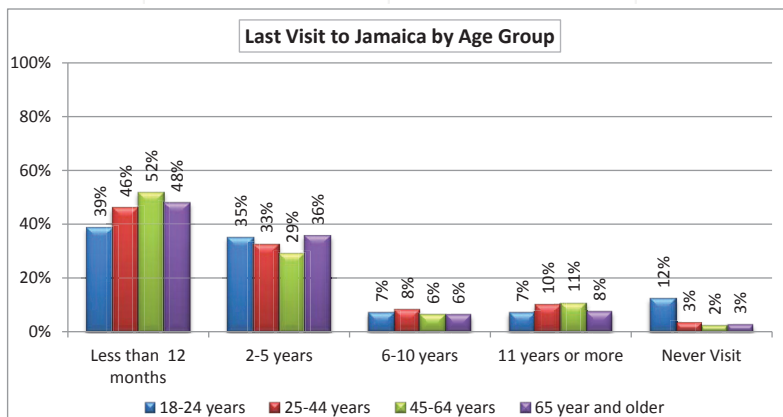
Figure 12: Disaggregation of respondents by last visit to Jamaica by gender



Research Question #8: Was there any difference in the last visit to Jamaica by age group?

Unlike gender, noticeable differences existed in the data on last visit to Jamaica based on age groups. The largest segment of respondents who visited Jamaica less than 12 months ago was the 45 to 64 age group (52%), followed by the 65 and older age category (48%). The smallest segment of respondents to have visited Jamaica less than 12 months ago was the 18 to 24 age group, followed by the 25 to 44 age group (46%). Further analysis revealed that the largest segment of respondents who are yet to visit Jamaica was the 18 to 24 age category (12%) as approximately one in every ten respondents have never visited Jamaica (Refer to figure 13).

Figure 13: Disaggregation of respondents by last visit to Jamaica by age group

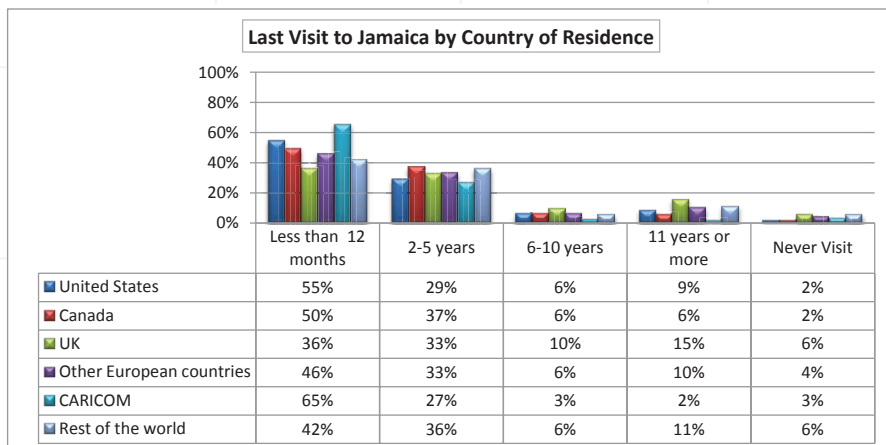


Research Question #9: Was there any difference in the last visit to Jamaica by country of residence?

Consistent with the disaggregation by age group, differences existed in the data on last visit to Jamaica by country of residence. The results showed that the largest segment of respondents to visit Jamaica less than 12 months ago was Jamaicans living in other CARICOM countries (65%), followed by Jamaicans living in the United States (55%) and Canada (50%).

Jamaicans living in Canada account for the largest percentage of respondents to visit Jamaica in the last 2 to 5 years (37%), followed by Jamaicans living in other parts of the world (36%) and Jamaicans living in the United Kingdom (33%) and other European countries (33%). The largest segment of respondents to have not visited Jamaica was Jamaicans living in the United Kingdom (6%), followed by Jamaicans living in other parts of Europe (4%) (Refer to figure 14).

Figure 14: Disaggregation of respondents by last visit to Jamaica by country of residence



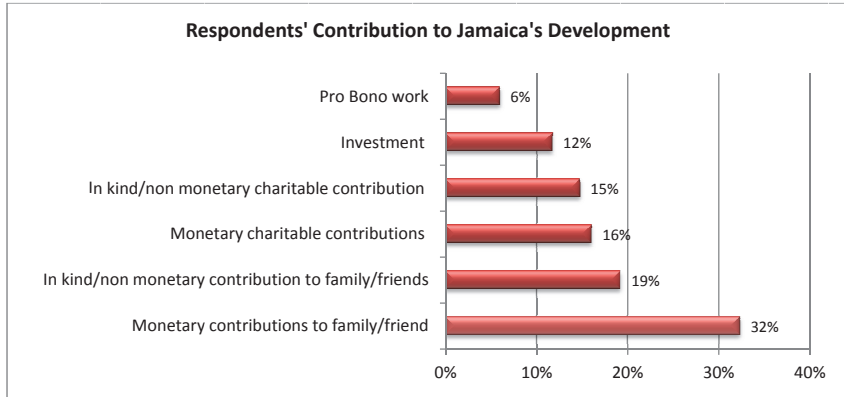
Contribution to Jamaica’s Development

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they have ever contributed to the development of Jamaica in any of the following areas:

1. In kind/non-monetary charitable contributions
2. Monetary charitable contributions
3. Pro Bono Work
4. In kind/non-monetary contributions to family/friends
5. Monetary contributions to family/friends
6. Investment

The result showed that ‘monetary contributions to family/friends’ was the most common area in which respondents contributed to Jamaica (32%), followed by in kind/non-monetary contribution to family/friends (19%) and monetary charitable contributions (16%). The least common areas in which respondents contributed to Jamaica were: ‘pro bono work’ (6%), followed by investment (12%) (Refer to figure 15).

Figure 15: Kinds of contributions the Diaspora provided to Jamaica's development



Research Question #10: Was there any difference in the percentage of respondents who contributed to Jamaica's development by country of residence?

The following differences were noted with respect to the research question above:

- Residents of the United States of America were the largest segment of respondents to provide in kind non-monetary charitable contribution to Jamaica, followed by residents of Canada (14%);
- However, residents of African countries were the largest segment to provide 'In kind/non-monetary contributions to family/friends' (28%), followed by residence from European countries (excluding UK) (22%);
- Residents of other European countries and CARICOM countries jointly accounted for the largest percentage of respondents to contribute to Jamaica in the form of investment (16%);
- 'Residents of the rest of the world' accounted for the largest percentage of respondents to contribute to Jamaica in the form of 'monetary charitable contributions' (21%), followed by residents of the United States of America (18%);
- Residents of Canada represented the largest percentage of respondents to provide 'monetary contributions to family/friends' living in Jamaica (38%) (Refer to table 10).

Table 10: Areas in which respondents contributed to Jamaica's development by country of residence

Areas	Country of Residence						
	United States of America	Canada	UK	Other European country	CARICOM	African Countries	Rest of the World
In kind/non-monetary charitable contributions	17%	14%	13%	9%	11%	8%	13%
In kind/non-monetary contributions to family/friends	20%	16%	21%	22%	17%	28%	16%
Investment	11%	12%	11%	16%	16%	12%	13%
Monetary charitable contributions	18%	15%	15%	13%	14%	8%	21%
Monetary contributions to family/friends	28%	38%	36%	32%	37%	36%	37%
Pro bono work	7%	5%	4%	7%	7%	8%	0%

Research Question #11: Was there any difference in the percentage of respondents who contributed to Jamaica’s development by age group?

The following differences were noted with respect to the research question above (see table 11):

- Individuals in the 18 to 24 age group were the largest segment of respondents to provide in kind non-monetary charitable contribution to Jamaica, followed by individuals in the 65 years and older group (14%);
- Individuals in the 25 to 44 years (33%) and 45 to 64 years (33%) age groups were jointly the largest segment to provide ‘monetary contributions to family/friends’;
- The 65 years and older age group accounted for the largest percentage of respondents to provide ‘monetary charitable contributions’ (20%);
- The 18 to 24 age group accounted for the largest percentage of respondents to provide in kind non-monetary contributions to family/friends (25%). The smallest was the 65 years and older age group (16%);
- The 65 years and older age group accounted for the largest segment of respondents to provide ‘pro bono work’ (10%). The smallest was the 45 to 64 years old age group (5%).

Table 11: Areas in which respondents contributed to Jamaica’s development by age group

Areas	Age Group			
	18-24 yrs old	25-44 years old	45-64 years old	65 yrs old and older
In kind/non-monetary charitable contributions	20%	13%	16%	17%
Monetary contributions to family/friends	31%	33%	33%	28%
Investment	10%	12%	12%	10%
Monetary charitable contributions	8%	16%	17%	20%
In kind non-monetary contributions to family/friends	25%	21%	18%	16%
Pro bono work	6%	6%	5%	10%

Research Question #12: Was there any difference in the percentage of respondents who contributed to Jamaica’s development by gender?

A larger percentage of males (15%) than females (9%) said that they contributed to Jamaica’s development in the area of investment. However, the percentage of females (16%) providing ‘monetary charitable contributions’ was twice that of males (8%) (Refer to table 12).

Table 12: Areas in which respondent contributed to Jamaica’s development by gender

Areas	Male	Female
In kind/non-monetary charitable contributions	14%	15%
monetary contributions to family/friends	31%	34%
Investment	15%	9%
Monetary charitable contributions	8%	16%
In kind non-monetary contributions to family/friends	17%	21%
Pro bono work	6%	6%

Frequency of Contributions to Jamaica’s Development

The survey mapped the areas in which respondents contributed to Jamaica’s development and the frequency of said contributions. The results showed that the most common frequency was on a yearly basis for the following:

- In kind/non-monetary charitable contributions (41%)
- In kind/non-monetary contributions to family/friends (31%)
- Monetary charitable contributions (36%)
- Pro bono work (35%)

However, investment and monetary contributions to family/friends was mainly on a monthly basis

- Investment (42%)
- Monetary contributions to family/friend (40%)

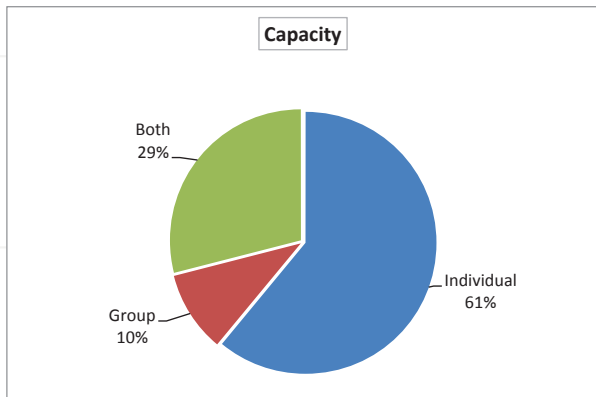
Table 13: Shows areas of contributions by frequency of contribution

Contributions	Frequency of contribution							
	Daily	Weekly	Twice a Month	Monthly	Every six month	Yearly	Ad hoc	As required
In kind/non-monetary charitable contributions	0%	3%	3%	27%	16%	41%	6%	4%
In kind/non-monetary contributions to family/friends	1%	3%	6%	31%	17%	32%	8%	5%
Investment	1%	4%	4%	42%	15%	27%	4%	3%
Monetary charitable contributions	1%	3%	3%	32%	15%	36%	7%	3%
Monetary contributions to family/friends	0%	3%	6%	40%	16%	26%	6%	3%
Pro Bono work	1%	4%	1%	25%	20%	35%	11%	4%

Capacity of Contribution

Respondents were asked to indicate the capacity in which they contributed to Jamaica’s development. The result showed that six in every ten individuals who contributed did so as individuals (61%). One in ten contributed as a part of a ‘group’. Three in ten contributed both as individuals and group (29%) (Refer to figure to 16).

Figure 16: Distribution of respondents by the capacity in which contribution was provided



Research Question #13: Was there any statistical association between the frequencies of contributions members of the diaspora made to the development of Jamaica based on country of residence?

The disaggregation of the frequency of contributions by country of residence showed the following:

- Jamaicans living in other CARICOM countries accounted for the highest percentage of respondents to contribute to provide contributions to Jamaica weekly (4%) and twice a month (9%).
- Jamaicans living in the 'rest of the world' represented the largest percentage of respondents to contribute on a monthly basis (50%), followed by Jamaicans living in the United Kingdom (37%). Jamaicans living in the rest of the world were also the largest segment of respondents to contribute on a bi-annual basis (18%).
- Jamaicans living in the United States and 'other European countries' represented the largest percentage of individuals to contribute to Jamaica on a yearly basis (42%).

Table 14: Frequency of respondents' contributions to Jamaica's development by country of residence

Frequency	Total	United States of America (N=749)		Canada (N=251)		UK (N=473)		Other European country (N=36)			CARICOM (N=122)		African Countries (N=17)		Rest of the World (N=22)	
Weekly	45	3%	17	2%	8	3%	15	3%	0	0%	5	4%	0	0%	0	0%
Twice a month	82	5%	27	4%	15	6%	27	6%	0	0%	11	9%	1	6%	1	5%
Monthly	565	34%	210	28%	87	35%	176	37%	11	31%	64	53%	6	35%	11	50%
Every six months	239	14%	109	15%	43	17%	67	14%	3	8%	12	10%	1	6%	4	18%
Yearly	562	34%	309	42%	77	31%	128	27%	15	42%	24	20%	4	24%	5	23%
Ad hoc	113	7%	46	6%	17	7%	39	8%	4	11%	4	3%	3	18%	0	0%
As required	64	4%	31	4%	4	2%	21	4%	3	8%	2	2%	2	12%	1	5%
Total	1,670	100	749	100	251	100	473	100	36	100	122	100	17	100	22	100
($\chi^2 = 90.856, df=36, p=0.000, cc=.227$)																

Research Question #14: Was there any statistical association between the frequencies of contributions members of the diaspora made to the development of Jamaica based on educational attainment?

The disaggregation of the frequency of contributions by country of residence showed the following:

- Respondents with post graduate master's degree accounted for the highest percentage of respondents to provide contributions to Jamaica on a weekly basis (4%);
- Respondents with high school education represented the largest percentage of respondents to contribute on a monthly basis (41%), followed by those with post graduate PhD degree (39%);
- Respondents with undergraduate degree were also the largest segment of respondents to contribute on a bi-annual basis (15%) and also on an annual basis (39%);
- Jamaicans living in the United States and 'other European countries' represented the largest percentage of individuals to contribute to Jamaica on a yearly basis (42%) (Refer to table 15).

Table 15: Frequency of respondents' contributions to Jamaica's development by level of education

Frequency	Total		High School		Certificate/ Diploma		Undergraduate		Post graduate master's degree		Post graduate PhD degree	
Weekly	49	3%	10	3%	10	3%	11	2%	16	4%	2	2%
Twice a month	82	5%	34	12%	22	7%	16	3%	9	2%	1	1%
Monthly	55	34%	119	41%	123	37%	144	29%	129	31%	42	39%
Every six months	23	14%	42	14%	52	16%	72	15%	56	13%	12	11%
Yearly	55	34%	72	25%	98	30%	192	39%	156	37%	36	33%
Ad hoc	10	7%	12	4%	14	4%	32	7%	40	10%	10	9%
As required	60	4%	3	1%	13	%	23	5%	15	4%	6	6%
Total	16	100%	292	100%	332	100	490	100%	421	100%	109	100%
	44					%						

Research Question #15: Was there any statistical association between the frequencies of contributions members of the Diaspora made to the development of Jamaica based on age group?

The disaggregation of the frequency of contributions by age group showed the following:

- Respondents in the 45 to 64 age cohort represented the largest percentage of respondents to contribute on a monthly basis (36%), followed by those with in the 25 to 44 age group (35%);
- The 45 to 64 age cohort represented the largest percentage of individuals to contribute to Jamaica on a bi-annual basis (16%);
- The 18 to 24 age cohort accounted for the largest percentage of respondents to contribute to Jamaica on a yearly basis (45%), followed by the 65 years and older age cohort (37%) (Refer to table 16).

Table 16: Frequency of respondents' contributions to Jamaica's development by age group

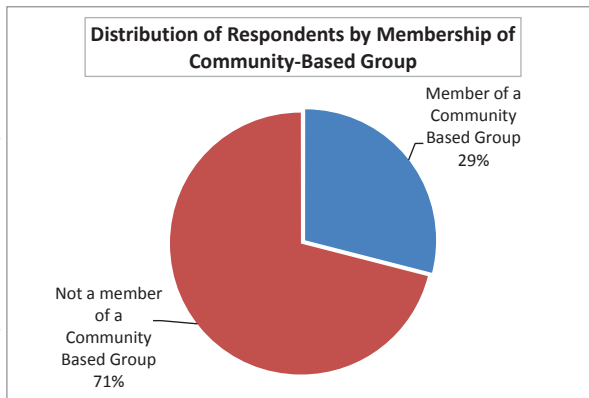
Frequency	Total		18-24 years		25-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and older	
Weekly	51	3%	2	4%	24	4%	20	2%	5	4%
Twice a month	84	5%	2	4%	40	6%	37	4%	5	4%
Monthly	568	34%	13	26%	232	35%	298	36%	25	20%
Every six months	241	14%	3	6%	87	13%	132	16%	19	15%
Yearly	567	34%	23	45%	218	33%	279	33%	47	37%
Ad hoc	113	7%	7	14%	39	6%	50	6%	17	13%
As require	64	4%	1	2%	31	5%	23	3%	9	7%
Total	1688	100%	51	100%	671	100%	839	100%	127	100%
$(\chi^2 = 42.749, df=18, p=0.000, cc=0.157)$										

4.4 LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT

Membership of Community-Based Group

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they were members of any community-based diaspora group. The results showed that most were not members of any community-based group (71%). However, approximately three in ten reported that they were members of a community-based group (29%) (Refer to figure 17).

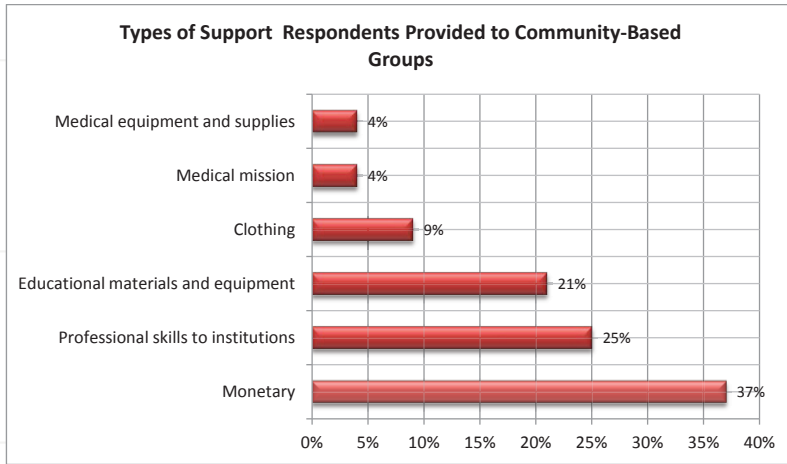
Figure 17: Distribution of respondents by membership of community-based group



Forms of Support Provided to Community-based Groups

The survey captured the forms of support individuals who were members of community-based organizations provided to their respective groups. The results showed that monetary contribution was the most common form of support (37%), followed by professional skills to institutions (25%) and educational materials and equipment (21%). The least common forms of support were: medical equipment and supplies (4%), medical missions (4%) and clothing (9%) (Refer to figure 18).

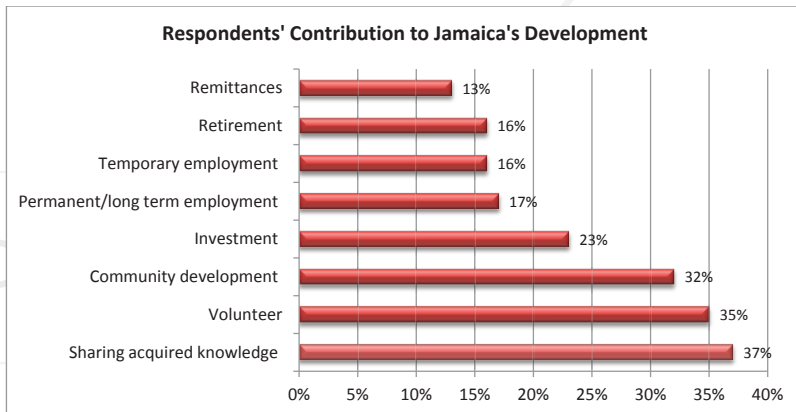
Figure 18: Shows forms of support respondents provide to community-based groups



Channels respondents are willing to use to support Jamaica’s development

Respondents were asked to indicate how they would be willing to support Jamaica’s development in the future. Knowledge transfer was the most common response (37%), followed by volunteerism (35%) and community development (32%). Other areas in which respondents would support Jamaica’s development included: investment (23%), charitable contributions (21%), providing permanent /long term employment (17%), providing temporary employment (16%) and retirement (16%) (Refer to figure 19).

Figure 19: Channels respondents are willing to support Jamaica’s development

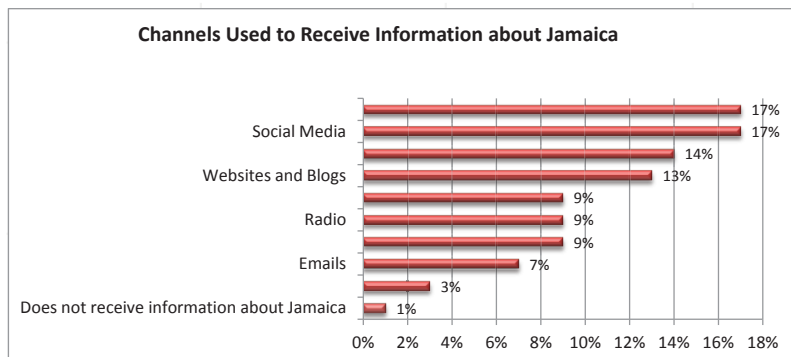


4.5 COMMUNICATION ANALYSIS

Channels Used to Receive Information about Jamaica

The survey determined the varying channels respondents used to receive information about Jamaica. Newspaper (17%) and social media (17%) were jointly the most common channels respondents used to obtain information about Jamaica. The least common channels were 'Jamaican mission' (4%) and e-mails (7%). 'Word of mouth' (14%) and websites and blogs (13%), telephone (9%), radio (9%), and television (9%) were other channels respondents said that they used to receive information about Jamaica (Refer to figure 20).

Figure 20: Distribution of respondents by communication channels used to receive information about Jamaica



Research Question #16: Is there a difference in how respondents received information about Jamaica based on age group?

The survey mapped the way respondents received information about Jamaica to their age group.

The most common way by which the 18 to 24 age cohort receive information about Jamaica was via social media (25%), followed by word of mouth (15%), newspaper (15%) and website, and blogs (15%). Similarly, social media was the most common platform used to receive information about Jamaica (19%), followed by newspaper (17%), for the 25 to 44 age group.

The 45 to 64 (18%) and the 65 years old and older (20%) age groups most often received information about Jamaica through the newspaper. However, unlike the 65 years and older group, the 45 to 64 age group used social media (15%) more than word of mouth (14%) as a way to receive information about Jamaica (refer to table 17).

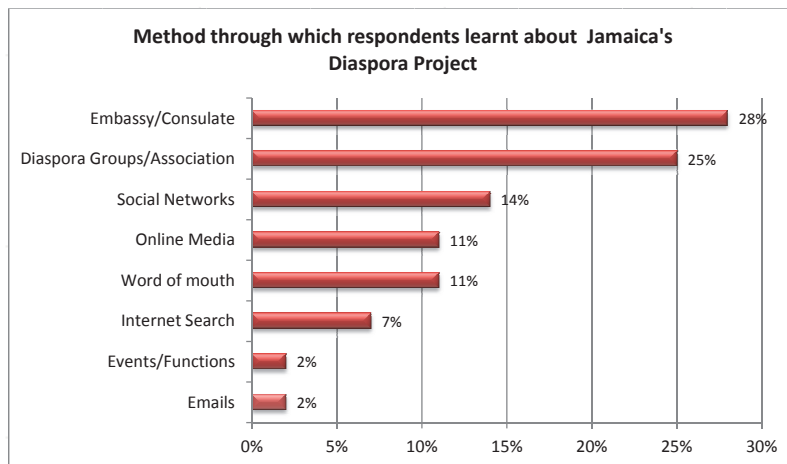
Table 17: Respondents' methods of receiving information about Jamaica by age group

Channels	18-24 yrs old	25-44 years old	45-64 years old	65 yrs old & older
Newspaper/Ma- gazine	15%	17%	18%	20%
Social media	25%	19%	15%	10%
Word of mouth	15%	14%	14%	15%
Websites and Blogs	15%	14%	13%	10%
Television	10%	9%	10%	11%
Radio	7%	8%	10%	10%
Telephone	8%	9%	10%	11%
E-mails	3%	6%	8%	9%
Jamaican missions	1%	3%	4%	5%
Does not receive information about Jamaica	3%	1%	1%	2%

Marketing of the Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Project

Respondents were asked to indicate the source of their knowledge about the Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Project. The data showed that approximately three in ten (28%) became of aware of the project through an embassy/consulate. A quarter (25%) obtained the information through diaspora groups/associations. Approximately one in ten (14%) saw the information about the project on a social media platform (i.e., Facebook, twitter, WhatsApp, etc.). Similarly, one in ten saw the information on online media (11%) or received the information by word of mouth (11%). The other channels through which respondents became aware of the mapping project can be seen in figure 21.

Figure 21: Avenues respondents learnt about the mapping Jamaica's Diaspora project



4.6 INVESTMENT AND BUSINESS PROSPECTS⁹

The survey captured data on investment and business prospects. Respondents were asked to indicate their interest in receiving information on business and investment opportunities in Jamaica. The results showed that most respondents (87%) said that they were interested in receiving information on business and investment prospect in Jamaica (table 18, A).

As it relates to the type of information that would interest respondents, 'general business information' was the most demanded (47%), followed by investment related information (30%). The least common area that respondents said would be of interest to them was business for sale (6%) (table 18, B).

Consistent with the data on interest in receiving business information, the majority of respondents expressed an interest in forming a business relationship with Jamaica (Table 18, C). Most of those who expressed an interest in establishing a business relation said that they would be prepared to invest within the next 1-5 years (83%). The remainder either said 6 to 10 years (14%), 11 to 15 years (2%), or 16 years and more (1%) (table 18, C).

⁹ The remaining sections of this document reports on questions that were answered by approximately a quarter of the sample. These questions were only received by individuals who took the survey online and indicated that they were interested in investing and/or entrepreneurship in Jamaica (questions 3.6 and 3.7) and education (question 3.8).

Table 18: Data on investment and business prospect in Jamaica

No.	Question	Frequency	Per cent
A	Interest in receiving information on business and investment opportunities in Jamaica		
	Yes	357	87%
	No	53	13%
B	What information would interest you?		
	<i>Business for sale</i>	22	6%
	<i>General business information (e.g. starting a business)</i>	167	47%
	<i>Information on specific sectors</i>	61	17%
	<i>Projects for investment</i>	106	30%
C	Are you interested in forming a business relationship with Jamaica?		
	Yes	302	82%
	No	65	18%
D	How soon would you be prepared to invest?		
	<i>1-5 years</i>	250	83%
	<i>6-10 years</i>	43	14%
	<i>11-15 years</i>	6	2%
	<i>16 years and more</i>	3	1%

Respondents who expressed an interest in receiving information on business and investment opportunities in Jamaica provided the explanations shown in table 19 below for their answers. Exploring viable business opportunities (49%) was the most common explanation, followed by contributing to the development of the country (27%). Other explanations included: planning on returning to Jamaica to live (12%); and retirement planning (7%) (Refer to table 19).

Table 19: Explanations for being interested in receiving information on business and investment about Jamaica

Reasons	Frequency	Per cent
Retirement planning	9	7%
Exploring business opportunities	63	49%
Contributing to development	35	27%
Protecting existing investment	1	1%
Planning on returning to Jamaica to live	16	12%
Being in the know	5	4%
Total	129	100%

Furthermore, respondents who expressed an interest in investing in Jamaica were asked to indicate the sector in which they would be interested in investing in. The results showed that the services sector was the most common sector of interest bearing 58 per cent of the responses. Of this total 20 per cent who specifically referenced 'tourism'. Rounding off the top five responses, business process outsourcing (16%); agriculture (15%); and manufacturing (8%) were also popular responses. The full list of sectors is shown in table 20 below.

Table 20: List of sectors respondents would be interested in investing

Sectors	Frequency	Per cent
Services (including tourism)	65	38%
Tourism	33	20%
Business Process Outsourcing	27	16%
Agriculture	24	15%
Manufacturing	13	8%
Books published	1	1%
Construction, management finance, management, operations management, marketing management,	1	1%
Healthcare - this could be "medical tourism"	1	1%
Manufacturing, service promotion	1	1%
Renewable energy	1	1%
Resettlement and employment	1	1%
Technology	1	1%
Total	169	100%

The survey also captured the business opportunities respondents, who were interested in forming a business relationship with Jamaica, would be open to pursue. The most common response was 'starting own business' (37%), followed by partnering with a Jamaican business (25%), and importing Jamaican products (14%). The least common responses were 'buying Jamaican government bonds' (3%) and investing in the Jamaican stock market (5%). Connecting with Jamaican businesses online (9%) and supporting a Jamaican charity (8%) were other responses that were provided (Refer to table 21).

Table 20: Distribution of respondents by business opportunities respondents would be open to pursuing

Responses	Frequency	Per cent
Starting my own business	118	37%
Partnering with a Jamaican business	80	25%
Importing Jamaican products	44	14%
Connecting with Jamaican businesses online	28	9%
Supporting a Jamaican charity	26	8%
Investing in the Jamaican stock market	16	5%
Buying Jamaican government bonds	9	3%
Total	321	100%

As it relates to respondents who were not interested in receiving information about business and investment opportunities in Jamaica, the following explanations were provided, as shown in table 22 below. A general lack of interest in investing at this time was the most common explanation (29%) given by respondents on the following bases:

- Currently focused on settling in here (country of residence)
- Lack of funding
- Lack of required expertise and capacity needed to manage investment at this time
- Proximity

This was followed by perceptions of high levels of corruption in the country (16%) and high crime rate (13%). Other explanations included: too much bureaucracy (12%), economy being unstable (10%), and reaching retirement age (10%).

Table 21: Explanations for being uninterested in receiving information on business and investment about Jamaica

Reasons	Frequency	Per cent
High crime rate	4	13%
Economy not stable	3	10%
Reach retirement age	3	10%
Have other alternatives to receive information	3	10%
No plans of investing at this time	9	29%
Corruption	5	16%
Too much bureaucracy	4	12%
Total	31	100%

Concomitantly, respondents were asked to indicate what they believed were the factors that accounted for the diaspora’s limited involvement in investment and business in Jamaica. It was found that most members of the diaspora had ‘limited awareness of business opportunities’ in Jamaica (21%), followed by the realities of Jamaica’s high rates of crime and violence (20%). Respondents also identified their lack of trust in potential business partners living in Jamaica as another factor (13%), as well as the instability of the economy (11%), and the difficulty with which it is to do business in Jamaica (10%). Difficulty doing business included the following narratives:

- Too much red tape;
- The means/channels or even the opportunity to invest has not become available;
- Time Consuming, Difficult, Bureaucratic;
- Doing business in Jamaica is often an ordeal in terms of archaic, parochial policies and colonial adherence to matters like dress;
- General lack of coherent thinking;
- People’s attitude and the tardiness in how some companies do business;
- Too much regulation: No convenient way to access information/resources in Jamaica;
- Government of Jamaica needs to make information and the procedures easier and offer incentives for overseas Jamaicans like myself willing to invest through the Embassies and High Commissions.

Factors that emerged less than 10 per cent in the data set are shown in table 23 below:

Table 22: List of factors that account for the limited involvement of the Diaspora in investment and business in Jamaica

Responses	Frequency	Per cent
Limited awareness/ Knowledge of business	38	21%
Crime and violence	35	20%
Lack of trust in business partners in Jamaica	24	13%
Lack of economic stability	20	11%
Difficulty doing business	18	10%
Lack of funding	11	6%
High levels of corruption	7	4%
Poor governance	7	4%
Lack of tax incentives	6	3%
Limited development in ICT	6	3%
Lack of transparency	4	2%
Perception that diaspora input not welcome	4	2%
Lack of vision in the diaspora	1	1%
Weak legal framework	1	1%
High national debt	1	1%
Total	183	100%

Upon this wise, respondents were also asked to provide recommendations to the Government of Jamaica regarding actions they could take to improve the involvement of the diaspora in business and investment. Analysis of the data bore the following results:

- Improve communication (32%) – Respondents made the following comments about the current state of communication:
 - Being unaware of business and investment opportunities;
 - Receiving feedback in an untimely manner;
 - Lack of updates to business and investment opportunities;
 - Lack of a well-articulated message as to why the diaspora does not invest in Jamaica.
- ‘Increase transparency and accountability’ (13%);
- Control crime and violence (12%);

· Improve marketing of investment and business prospects

The full list of suggestions respondents enumerated with respect to the actions the Government of Jamaica may take to improve the involvement of the diaspora in business and investment in Jamaica is shown below (Table 24).

Table 23: Respondents’ suggestions on actions the Government of Jamaica could take to improve the involvement of the Diaspora in business and investment.

Suggestions	Frequency	Per cent
Improve communication	102	32%
Increase transparency and accountability	41	13%
Control violence and crime	39	12%
Improve marketing	32	10%
Facilitate ease of doing business	26	8%
Introduce incentives	27	8%
Develop strategic partnerships	13	4%
Develop human resources	9	3%
Fix the economy	10	3%
Be more inclusive to the diaspora in sociopolitical activities	7	2%
Improve infrastructure	7	2%
Improve structure and coordination of initiatives targeting diaspora	8	2%
Improve access to funding	1	0%
Diversify investment options	1	0%
Total	323	100%

4.7 ASSISTANCE WITH EDUCATION

Another aim of the survey was to capture data on the support members of the diaspora gives or are willing to give to education in Jamaica. From the responses provided to the question “Do you currently provide any support, financial or otherwise to education in Jamaica?”, it was revealed that the majority of respondents do not provide any support (60%) while the remaining 40 per cent do (Refer to Table 25, section A). The results also highlighted that respondents’ support was aligned to their alma mater (73%) (Refer to table 25, section B). Nonetheless, 81 per cent of the 86 respondents expressed an interest in assisting other schools.

Table 25: Assistance with education

Section	Question	Frequency	Per cent
A	Do you currently provide any support, financial or otherwise to education in Jamaica		
	Yes	127	40%
	No	185	60%
B	Do you focus your efforts at your <i>alma mater</i> ?		
	Yes	93	73%
	No	34	27%
C	Are you interested in assisting other school		
	Yes	70	81%
	No	16	19%
D	Are you interested in channelling your support through the National Education Trust (NET) in Jamaica		
	Yes	147	55%
	No	122	45%

4.8 EXPERIENCE AND AWARENESS OF TRADE AGREEMENTS

The survey assessed respondents' awareness of and experience using the provisions of free trade agreements involving Jamaica. Respondents were asked whether they were aware of any benefit under existing trade agreements to which Jamaica is a party. Approximately four in every five respondents said that they were not aware of any benefit. However, one in five respondents did say that they were aware of benefit(s) under one or more existing trade agreements to which Jamaica is a signatory (23%) (See Table 26, section A).

Nevertheless, most of the respondents who were aware of at least one trade agreement indicated that they have never used the provision(s) of Jamaica's free trade to benefit from importation or exportation of any product(s) (87%). However, 13 per cent of those who were aware indicated that they have used the provision of Jamaica's free trade to benefit from the preferential importation or exportation of product(s) (Refer to table 26, section B).

Table 24: Experiences and awareness of trade agreement

Section	Question	Frequency	Per cent
A	Are you aware of any benefit under the existing trade agreement in which Jamaica is involved such as CARIFORUM-EU, EPA?		
	Yes	82	23%
	No	270	77%
B	Have you ever used the provision of Jamaica's free trade to benefit from the preferential importation or exportation of any products?		
	Yes	11	13%
	No	71	87%
C	Are there any specific foreign countries that you would wish to see Jamaica obtaining market access in order to better assist you in your business activity?		
	Yes	159	57%
	No	118	43%

5 DETAILED FINDING — GROUP DATA

5.1 PROFILE OF ORGANIZATIONS

Country of Origin/Establishment

Representatives of organizations were asked to indicate the country/province in which their organization was established. It was found that 67 per cent of organizations were established in the United States of America while 13 per cent were established in the United Kingdom. Another 13 per cent indicated that the entity was established in multiple Caribbean countries including: Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia, Bahamas, Dominica and Jamaica (refer to table 27).

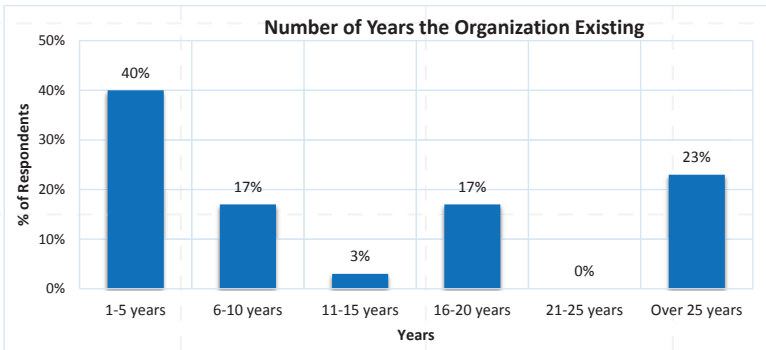
Table 27: Distributions of organizations by country of origin

Country	Percentage
United States of America	67%
United Kingdom	13%
Canada	3.3%
Japan	3.3%
Caribbean countries (Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia, Bahamas, Dominica and Jamaica)	13%
Total	100%

Years of Existence

A combined total of 43 per cent of participating organizations reported that they have been in existence for ten years or more. This included 17 per cent that have been in existence for the last 16 to 20 years and 23 per cent that have been in existence for over 25 years. However, more than half of the participating organization (57%) have been in existence for 10 years or less, with 40 per cent being in existence for 1 to 5 years and 17 per cent operating for 6 to 10 years (refer to figure 22).

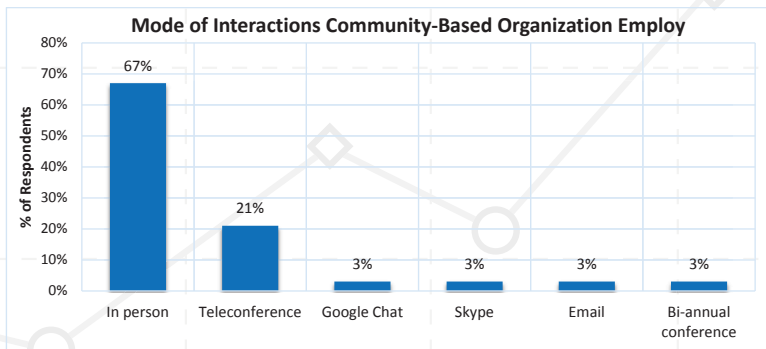
Figure 22: Number of years the organization existing



Modes of Interaction CBOs Employ

Representatives of organizations were asked to indicate how their core team interacted for the functioning of the group. The most common mode of interaction organizations utilized was 'in person' (67%). This was followed by teleconference (21%). Other platforms used to facilitate meeting of core team members in CBO's included: Google chat (3%); Skype (3%); e-mail (3%); and bi-annual conference (3%) (Refer to figure 23).

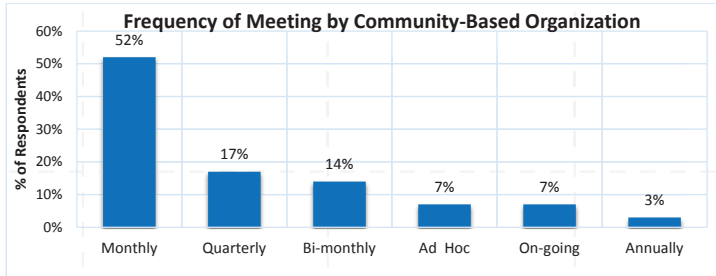
Figure 23: Mode of interactions Community-Based Organization Employ



Frequency of Meetings

The participating CBOs also indicated the frequency of their group meetings. The data showed that more than half (52%) of the organizations meet on a monthly basis, whereas only fourteen per cent meet bi-monthly. 17 per cent of the participating organizations indicated that they meet on a quarterly basis. The remaining per cent advised that they meet on an 'ad hoc' basis (7%) or that meetings were on-going (7%) (refer to figure 24).

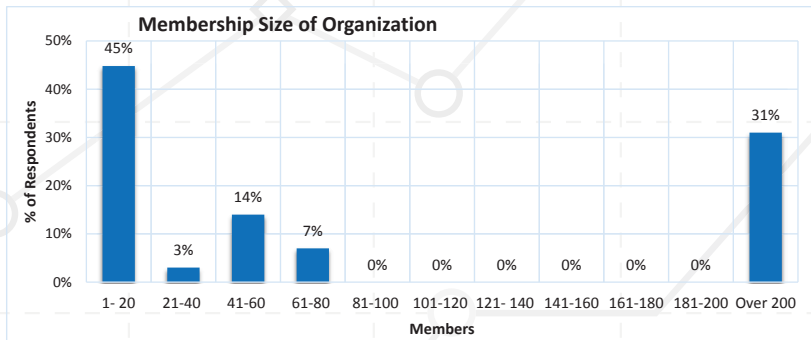
Figure 24: Frequency of meetings by Community-based Organization



Membership Size

The survey captured the membership size of participating organizations. Forty-five per cent reported that their membership included 1 to 20 individuals. However, 31 per cent indicated that they have a membership of over 200 individuals. Three per cent has a membership of 21 to 40 individuals, 14 per cent has 41 to 60 individuals and the remainder disclosed that their membership

Figure 25: Membership size of organizations



Types of Support Offered by Organizations¹⁰

Organizations were asked to indicate the types of support that they provide. The most common type of support indicated by responding CBOs was social support (31%), followed by financial support (28%) and in-kind support. Medical support (10%), employment opportunities (3%), and training (5%) were also amongst the list of ways that participating organizations offer support to Jamaica (Refer to table 28).

Table 26: Types of support organizations provided to community/country

Support Types	Frequency	Per cent
Employment opportunities	1	3%
Financial support	11	28%
In-kind support	9	23%
Medical support	4	10%
Social support	12	31%
Training	2	5%
Total	39	100%

Examples of **social support** provided by respondents include:

- Prevention programmes for sexual abuse against children
- Sensitization on success and holistic living
- Development programmes designed to create a comprehensive system where young women are able to use sports as a vehicle for educational attainment, healthy lifestyle choices and social development
- Thanksgiving Outreach for the needy.

Financial support constituted:

- Scholarships to students to pay for school fees for local and international schools, uniforms and textbooks
- Discounts for students to attend functions
- Salary for top level football coaches

Examples of **in-kind support** were also indicated by the CBOs. These include:

- Christmas gifts for the needy
- Hurricane relief
- Purchase of musical equipment, PCs for computer labs and school furniture
- Backpacks, school supplies and scholarships to underprivileged children in Jamaica
- Provide computers, laptops, water tanks and utensils/food supplies for the Breakfast Programme

¹⁰ Support was measured in terms of different types of support provided by an organization and not by the number of CBOs that confirmed or denied giving support to Jamaica and the country's development efforts.

5.2 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CBOS

Challenges

Organizations were asked to specify challenge(s) that confront their organization in carrying out activities. A count of the responses was produced and the results shown below. The most common challenge was access to funding (46%). This was followed by limited human resource (27%), difficulties importing goods and services into Jamaica and limited public education (12%) (Refer to table 29).

Table 27: Challenges organization faced in carrying out activities

Challenges	Frequency	Per cent
Access to funding	12	46%
Limited Human resource	7	27%
Difficulties importing goods and services into the country	4	15%
Limited public education	3	12%
Grand Total	26	100%

Respondents who highlighted funding challenges generally indicated that they 'lack funding'. One participant specified that: "Many funding agencies do not appreciate the significance of conducting cancer research in overseas populations given that much of the funding dollars are donated by US tax payers."

With regards to CBOs that expressed facing the challenge of limited human resource, the following verbatim responses were noted:

- I need better access to authentic Jamaican products, craftsmen, entertainers/performers;
- Most young adults are not willing to work very hard and gain experience;
- Not enough volunteers to host events.

As it pertains to the difficulties in importing goods and services into Jamaica, comments made included:

- Shipping materials down to Jamaica;
- We have a hard task clearing our shipment of goods without paying high fees;
- Getting goods and services in the island ;
- The clearing of checks and disbursement of funds through the bank is long and tedious.

Respondents who spoke of limited public education noted that:

- The organization faces challenges with raising the consciousness of our people and bringing awareness to the importance of giving every child access to quality music education;
- Our biggest challenge is to educate the people that help is available.

Information Sharing

Organizations indicated multiple platforms for sharing information with the diaspora when completing the questionnaire. The most common platform noted was social media (28%), primarily via Facebook, followed by e-mailing (24%), website (16%), and events such as conference and meetings (6%) (Refer to table 30). The full list of information sharing platforms that participants indicated is shown below.

Table 30: Most preferred platforms for sharing information with the organization

Platform	Frequency	Per cent
Social media	14	28%
E-mail	12	24%
Website	8	16%
Events	3	6%
Blogs	2	4%
Events	2	4%
Radio	2	4%
Word of mouth	2	4%
Internet	1	2%
Newsletter	1	2%
Print media	1	2%
Television	1	2%
Traditional media	1	2%
Grand Total	50	100%

6 | CONCLUSION

The findings of the survey indicate that the diaspora consists of mostly females (56%) in the 24 to 44 (40%) and 45 to 64 (48%) age groups. The survey responses indicate that whilst Jamaicans can be found all around the world, the majority are concentrated in the United States of America (42%), United Kingdom (32%) and Canada (14%). They are connected to Jamaica primarily by birth (80%) and have been residing in their country of residence for 20 years or more (54%) possessing various skill levels. The Jamaican diaspora members are primarily holders of tertiary level education (more than half of the sample) while the remainder possesses vocational training (22%) or high school certification (20%). Their areas of specialization include but are not limited to: entrepreneurship (12%), education (11%), and medical professions (9%).

The data also shows that most members of the diaspora maintain a relationship with Jamaica, which is demonstrated in their visits to the country that is mainly concentrated within the last year (49%), or 2 to 5 years ago (31%). The diaspora contributes to Jamaica's development primarily by providing monetary (32%) and non-monetary contributions (19%) to family and friends, however only a minority conducts any sort investment in Jamaica (12%). Despite this reality, a majority of respondents have expressed an interest in receiving information about business and investment in Jamaica (87%), to ultimately form business relationships with the county in the next 1 to 5 years. Most respondents identified that they would like to start their own business (37%) or partner with a Jamaican business (25%), chiefly targeting the service sector which includes tourism (58%), the BPO sector (16%), agriculture (15%) and manufacturing (8%).

Nevertheless, despite the diaspora's expressed interest in forming business relationships with Jamaica, concerns were also highlighted by said individuals. These concerns were relating to: high corruption levels (16%); high crime and violence rates (13%); distrust of potential business partners in Jamaica (13%); the economy's instability (11%); and the difficulty in doing business in Jamaica (10%).

ANNEX 1:

Table 31: Shows list of countries/territories in which respondents resided

Countries/territories	Frequency	Per cent
61 United States	960	41.8
60 United Kingdom	740	32.2
15 Canada	319	13.9
8 Bahamas	64	2.8
17 Cayman Islands	45	2.0
56 Trinidad and Tobago	28	1.2
9 Barbados	16	.7
27 Germany	17	.7
51 South Africa	11	.5
6 Australia	10	.4
59 United Arab Emirates	6	.3
12 Bermuda	4	.2
34 Japan	4	.2
38 Mexico	5	.2
39 Montserrat	4	.2
41 Netherlands	4	.2
1 Afghanistan	2	.1
10 Belgium	3	.1
13 Brazil	2	.1
14 British Virgin Islands	3	.1
18 China	2	.1
26 France	3	.1
28 Grenada	2	.1
29 Haiti	2	.1
36 Malawi	2	.1
40 Namibia	2	.1
42 Panama	2	.1
53 Sweden	2	.1

Countries/territories	Frequency	Per cent
54 Switzerland	3	.1
57 Turkey	2	.1
2 Aland Islands	1	.0
3 Algeria	1	.0
4 Anguilla	1	.0
7 Austria	1	.0
11 Benin	1	.0
16 Caribbean Netherlands	1	.0
19 Colombia	1	.0
20 Costa Rica	1	.0
21 Cuba	1	.0
22 Curaçao	1	.0
23 Denmark	1	.0
24 Ethiopia	1	.0
25 Finland	1	.0
30 India	1	.0
31 Ireland	1	.0
32 Italy	1	.0
35 Lesotho	1	.0
37 Malta	1	.0
43 Poland	1	.0
44 Qatar	1	.0
45 Russia Federation	1	.0
46 Saudi Arabia	1	.0
47 Serbia	1	.0
48 Singapore	1	.0
49 Saint Maarten	1	.0
50 Slovenia	1	.0
52 Spain	1	.0
55 Thailand	1	.0
62 United States Minor Outlying Islands	1	.0
Total	2,298	100.0

ANNEX 2:

Table 28: Catalogue of activities organizations hosted on a monthly basis

Organization Name	Event
A Blue Enigma	None
Caribbean Marrow	We conduct drives to recruit and HLA-DNA type potential donors for patients in need of a Stem Cell / Bone Marrow transplant. We also offer free Ancestral Genetic studies to new donors and partner with corporate sponsors to fund drives, while promoting their companies.
Education Gateway	Jamaica Night - Scholarship Event
Florida Black Farmer	Farm festivals
Jamaica International Female Football Development Inc. (JIFFD)	Fundraising, awareness conferences, community outreach, international & local training camps, international and local talent scouting, college scouting.
Umbra Media Group,	Reggae shows, fashion shows, community awareness programmes, distribute publications
West Indian Social Club	Anniversary ball celebration and independence week

ANNEX 3:

Table 29: Catalogue of activities organizations hosted on quarterly basis

Organization Name	Name of Event
Jamaicans Inspired	Showcase of Excellence, entrepreneur business events and the cultural show
Jamaicans Inspired UK	The Showcase of Excellence where we have young people from within the diaspora perform, give motivational talks and showcase their talents to other young people within the diaspora. Do concerts, training events around entrepreneurship and sporting activities.
Keys 4 Success	We host quarterly workshops that help to assist parents and other caregivers in cultivating and developing a lasting appreciation of music in their children.
The Hummingbird Assn.	Fundraising

ANNEX 4:

Organization Name	Name of Event
Alexander Company	Annual sales meeting
BAN Foundation of Am	The only activity that I have had so far is the launch that took place in Prickley Pole, St Ann back in 2010. As soon as we realize the positive financial outcome of our pending proposals on behalf of the foundation we will establish regular events and activities like a formal launch of the foundation, an annual gala in New York, and a biannual visit to different school communities in Jamaica. There are existing plans to establish a school in Mt Vernon New York, which will be hopefully a successful venture under the charter of the foundation.
Eco Save Inc. Ltd	Montego Bay Convention Center for marketing of our products.
Jamaica American Association of Northern California	Annual July 4th picnic, independence celebration, folk & storytelling, annual to raffle to raise monies for scholarship fund, medical equipment drive for Jamaica, Christmas party, film festival, feature Jamaican plays, thanksgiving outreach
Love Unlimited Found	We don't have any in Miami presently, but we are putting together upcoming events for 2015.
National Association of Jamaican Supportive Organizations	National Convention
New Day School Alumnae Association New York Chapter	Dinner dance/picnic
R.D SIMPSON FUND	Gospel concert
Team Jamaica Bickle,	Penn Relays, 5Ks in New York & Fort Lauderdale, more cities to be added
The Hummingbirds Ass	Annual Labour Day Cook-Out Independence church service Annual independence fun day International Cultural Festival participation Christmas party Banquets
Versan Educational Services	Fairs, symposia, parent's meeting

ANNEX 5:

Organization Name	Name of Event
American Cancer Consortium Conference3	The Biannual African Caribbean Cancer Consortium Conference
Immaculate Conception High School Alumnae Association	Dinner dance Boat ride Mass Luncheons
Mighty Gully Youth Project	Annual meeting
ORG INTL DEVELOPMENT	Annual spring fundraising luncheon Annual spring gala
Carib Japan	Bi-monthly get together
JIFFD	We have a netball/football tournament coming up for Labor Day and it is open to the Jamaican Diaspora as well as the entire community.

ANNEX 6:

Mapping Jamaica’s Diaspora Survey

Thank you for deciding to take the survey. This survey is confidential and at no time will your information be disclosed to third parties.

The survey is intended to obtain information on the skills that exist in the diaspora as well as gauge your willingness to contribute to Jamaica’s development. It also seeks to capture the needs, concerns, and issues members of the Diaspora have in their respective locations. The results of the survey will guide the government’s engagement of the diaspora and strengthen partnerships.

PERSONAL DATA

1. First Name Last Name

2. Sex:

- Male
- Female

3. Please indicate your age group:

- 18 - 24
- 25 – 29
- 30 – 34
- 35 – 39
- 40 – 44
- 45 – 49
- 50 – 54
- 55 – 59
- 60 – 64
- 65 – 69
- 70 – 74
- 75 – 79
- 80 and above

8 Select Marital Status

- Single
- Married
- Divorced
- Widow (er)
- Separated

5a. E-mail address

5b. other contact information (optional)

6a. What is your current country of residence?

6b. What is your current city/state of residence?

7. How long have you lived in your current country of residence?

- 0-5 yrs.
- 6-10 yrs.
- 11-15 yrs.
- 15-20 yrs.
- 20 years and above

8. Please indicate your Jamaican heritage:

- Jamaican by birth
- Jamaican by descent
- Jamaican by marriage
- Jamaican by naturalization
- Jamaican by registration

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

9. Please indicate your highest level of education:

- High School or Equivalent Associate Degree
- Certificate/Diploma/Vocational
- Undergraduate degree
- Postgraduate degree Masters
- Postgraduate degree PhD
- Other please specify:

PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE

11a. Please select your areas of specialization (Please do not select more than 3)

- Faith Based
- Not for Profit/Charitable
- Education (policy and administration, teaching, continuing/adult education, etc.)
- Medical Profession (medical doctor, nursing)
- Public Health (policy/administration, pharmacology, nutrition, bio-medicine, etc.)
- Information and Communication Technology (IT, information/communication specialists, software developer, hardware, programmer, etc.)
- Creative industries (animation, graphic design, mobile application development)
- Entertainment/Performing Arts
- Travel and Tourism
- Public Relations / Communications / Marketing
- Community/Social Work/Advocacy
- Conflict Resolution/Peacebuilding
- Youth Worker
- Human and Social Rights Expert (Protection)

- Gender Expert
- Counselling/Psychology
- Humanitarian (emergency preparedness and response)
- Disaster management / Risk Resilience
- Public Policy and Legislation
- Judiciary (Lawyer, public defender, judge, district attorney)
- Law Enforcement
- Corrections (prison management)
- Agriculture (farming, livestock, fisheries, forestry, etc.)
- Veterinary Medicine
- Human Resource Management and Development/Organizational Development
- Business/Entrepreneurship
- Labour Relations / Recruitment
- Management and Leadership
- Retail operations
- Customer Service
- Supply Chain Management
- Stevedoring
- Shipping and maritime
- Air Traffic control
- Public Service and Administration (central, regional and local governance)
- Public Finance Management (financial planning, financial management, comptroller and accounting etc.)
- Financial Service Sector (money transfer, financial analyst, planning and investment, etc.)
- Journalism/Media (broadcast journalism, print journalism, online journalism, etc.)
- Training Methodologies/Transfer of Knowledge Processes
- Engineering (civil, chemical, mechanical, electrical/electronic, water, environmental, etc.)
- Construction
- Architecture
- Vocational/Technical skills (plumbing, carpentry, auto mechanics etc.)
- Logistics management and Procurement
- Oil and Energy
- Sports and Culture
- Aviation
- Other (Please specify):

11b. In which one of these specializations do you currently working:

- Faith Based
- Not for Profit/Charitable
- Education (policy and administration, teaching, continuing/adult education, etc.)
- Medical Profession (medical doctor, nursing)
- Public Health (policy/administration, pharmacology, nutrition, bio-medicine, etc.)
- Information and Communication Technology (IT, information/communication specialists, software developer, hardware, programmer, etc.)
- Creative industries (animation, graphic design, mobile application development)
- Entertainment/Performing Arts
- Travel and Tourism
- Public Relations / Communications / Marketing
- Community/Social Work/Advocacy

- Conflict Resolution/Peacebuilding
- Youth Worker
- Human and Social Rights Expert (Protection)
- Gender Expert
- Counselling/Psychology
- Humanitarian (emergency preparedness and response)
- Disaster Management / Risk Resilience
- Public Policy and Legislation
- Judiciary (Lawyer, public defender, judge, district attorney)
- Law Enforcement
- Corrections (prison management)
- Agriculture (farming, livestock, fisheries, forestry, etc.)
- Veterinary Medicine
- Human Resource Management and Development/Organizational Development
- Labour Relations / Recruitment
- Business/Entrepreneurship
- Labour Relations / Recruitment
- Management and Leadership
- Retail operations
- Customer Service
- Supply Chain Management
- Stevedoring
- Shipping and maritime
- Air Traffic control
- Public Service and Administration (central, regional and local governance)
- Public Finance Management (financial planning, financial management, comptroller and accounting etc.)
- Financial Service Sector (money transfer, financial analyst, planning and investment, etc.)
- Journalism/Media (broadcast journalism, print journalism, online journalism, etc.)
- Training Methodologies/Transfer of Knowledge Processes
- Engineering (civil, chemical, mechanical, electrical/electronic, water, environmental, etc.)
- Construction
- Architecture
- Vocational/Technical skills (plumbing, carpentry, auto mechanics etc.)
- Logistics management and Procurement
- Oil and Energy
- Sports and Culture
- Aviation
- Other (Please specify):

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

12a. What are your issues and concerns in your country of residence:

- Immigration Policies
- Job opportunities
- Portability (transfer) of Pensions
- Portability (transfer) of Health Benefits
- Integration of migrants
- Other, please specify:

12b. What are your main concerns regarding Jamaica

- Health
- Education
- Job opportunities
- Investment opportunities
- Economy
- Security
- Service delivery by government departments
- Other, please specify

LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT IN JAMAICA

13a. When did you last visit Jamaica?

- Less than 12 months ago
- 2-5 years
- 6-10 years
- 11- 15 years
- More than 15 years
- Never

13b. What would encourage you to visit more often?

14a. Have you ever contributed to Jamaica's development through any of the following areas (select all that apply):

- In kind/non-monetary Charitable contributions
- Monetary Charitable contributions
- Pro Bono work
- In kind/non-monetary contributions to family/friends
- Monetary contributions to family/friends
- Investment
- Other (please specify):
- Prefer not to say
- Not applicable

14b. In what capacity did you contribute:

- Individual
- Group
- Both

14c. How often do you provide these contributions:

- Weekly
- Twice a month
- Monthly
- Every six months

- Yearly
- Other – please specify:

15a. Are you a member of any Community-Based (Diaspora) Group/Organization/Association?

- Yes
- No

15b. If yes, please state the name and contact information of the group/organization/association

15c. What form of support do you provide?

- Educational materials and equipment (books and computers)
- Medical Missions
- Medical equipment and supplies
- Clothing
- Monetary
- Professional Skills to institutions
- Other: Please specify

16. In what capacity would you be willing to support Jamaica's development (select all that apply)?

- Temporary/short term employment
- Permanent/long term employment
- Volunteer
- Investment
- Retirement
- Charitable contributions

- Remittances
- Community development
- Sharing acquired knowledge/skills (i.e. through present and/or virtual teaching)
- Other (please specify) _____
- None

17. If considering returning to Jamaica, what information/assistance would be required to facilitate your return? (Optional)

COMMUNICATION ANALYSIS

18. How do you receive news or information about Jamaica (please select all that apply)?

- TV
- Radio
- Newspaper/Magazines
- Website and Blogs
- Word of mouth
- Telephone
- Social Media
- E-mail
- I do not receive news or information about Jamaica
- Jamaican Missions Overseas
- Other (Please specify)

Before you go please tell us where you learnt of the Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora project?

- Diaspora Groups/Associations
- Online Media (please specify)
- Internet Search
- Embassy/Consulate
- Social Networks (e.g. Twitter/Facebook /LinkedIn)
- Other (please specify):

Thank you for taking the time to complete the survey. A confirmation e-mail will be sent to you shortly.



ANNEX 7:

Draft Survey Form- Business and Investment

Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Project

1. Are you interested in receiving information on business and investment opportunities in Jamaica? If yes, please answer 1b; If no, please state why below.
 Yes No

1b. What information would interest you?

- Projects for investment
- Businesses for sale
- General business information, e.g. starting a business
- Information on a specific sector (If yes, please proceed to Question 1c)

1c. Which of these specific sectors would you be interested in?

- Business Process Outsourcing
- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Manufacturing
- Services
- Other (Please specify) _____

2. Are you interested in forming a business relationship with Jamaica? If yes, please proceed to Questions 2b and 2c; If no, please state why below.
 Yes No

2b. Which of the following business opportunities would you be open to pursuing?

- Starting my own business
- Partnering with a Jamaican business
- Investing in the Jamaican stock market
- Buying Jamaican government bonds
- Importing Jamaican products
- Supporting a Jamaican charity
- Connecting with Jamaican businesses online

2c. How soon would you be prepared to invest?

- 1-5 years
- 6-10 years
- 11-15 years
- 16-20 years
- 20 years or more

3. What in your opinion are some of the factors which account for the limited involvement of the Diaspora in the area of investment and business in Jamaica?

4. What can the Government of Jamaica do to improve the involvement of the Diaspora in business and investment?

5. Are you aware of any of the benefits under existing trade agreements/arrangements in which Jamaica is involved, such as the CARIFORUM-EU EPA, CARIBCAN, and the CBI etc.?
Yes () No ()

6a. Have you ever used the provisions of Jamaica's free trade agreements to benefit from the preferential importation or exportation of any product(s)?
Yes () No ()

6b. Please indicate whether you have experienced any challenges in securing preferential duty access for your product(s) entering Jamaica or a Jamaican partner country, and provide any details of your experience?
(Asked if response to question 6 is yes.)
Yes () No ()

7. How can the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade better assist you in understanding and learning more about Jamaica's trade agreements?

8a. Are there any specific foreign/third countries to which you would wish to see Jamaica have preferential market access, in order to better assist you in your business activities?
Yes () No ()

8b. Please indicate the countries of interest.

ANNEX 8:

Draft Survey Form- Education

Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Project

1a. What area(s) of education in Jamaica do you have an interest in supporting:

- Books
- Infrastructure
- Teacher Training
- Sporting gear and equipment
- Nutrition
- Computers and other equipment
- Other, please specify

1b. Why are you interested in the above selected area(s)?

2a. Do you currently provide any support, financial or otherwise, to education in Jamaica?

Yes ()

No ()

2b. Please indicate which area(s) you currently support (2b, c and d will only be relevant if answer is yes to 2a)

- Books
- Infrastructure
- Teacher Training
- Sporting gear and equipment
- Nutrition
- Computers and other equipment
- Other, please specify

2c. Is there anything the National Education Trust (NET), Jamaica could do to assist you in your efforts?

2d. Do you focus your efforts at your alma mater?

Yes ()

No()

2e. Are you interested in assisting other schools?

Yes ()

No ()

3. If you are not currently providing support for the development of education in Jamaica are you interested in making a donation?

Yes ()

No ()

Not applicable ()

4. Are you interested in channeling this support through the National Education Trust (NET), Jamaica? _____

ANNEX 9:

Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora Survey Diaspora Group/Organization/Association Form

<p>How many members are there in your organization?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 – 40</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 41 – 60 <input type="checkbox"/> 61 - 80</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 81 - 100 <input type="checkbox"/> 101 – 120</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 141 – 160 <input type="checkbox"/> 161 - 180</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 181 -200 <input type="checkbox"/> over 200</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 41 – 60 <input type="checkbox"/> 61 - 80</p>
<p>What special events/activities do you have that allows large gatherings of the diaspora?</p>	
<p>When do you host your events?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yearly <input type="checkbox"/> Bi-monthly</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bi-annually</p>
<p>What kind of support do you provide to institutions and/or communities in your home country?</p>	
<p>What challenges do you face (if any) in carrying out these activities?</p>	
<p>Based on your Organization's experience, what is the best way to share information with the Diaspora?</p>	
<p>Are you willing to share with us your calendar of events? If yes, please share this information with us here.</p>	

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

NOTES

Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline. The page contains 12 sets of these lines, with a decorative line graph overlaid on the lower half.





