**DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP in billions (current US$)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita (current US$)</td>
<td>19,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural GDP in billions (current US$)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population (thousands)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (thousands)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population (thousands)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank, UN Population Division

**DIMENSIONS OF FSN: AVAILABILITY**

The availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports (including food aid). It is related to food production, productive infrastructure, supplies and supply chains.

**Evolution of agricultural GDP in constant USD 2010**

Source: World Bank

**Agrifood balance evolution**

In billions

- Source: FAOSTAT

**Composition (%) of caloric availability**

Average percentage of the total

- Cereals: 27.0%
- Meat: 13.4%
- Sugars: 6.7%
- Oils and fats: 5.0%
- Milk and products: 2.5%
- Fruits and vegetables: 16.1%
- Roots and tubers: 14.9%
- Others: 2.5%

Source: Based on information from FAO

Note: Due to rounding of figures, the total might not add up to 100%

**Food Supply**

Kcal/person/day, average

- 1999-01: 2,480
- 2008-10: 2,497
- 2016-18: 2,452

Source: FAO

**DIMENSIONS OF FSN: ACCESS**

Access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which they live.

**Inflation rate all items and food**

Annual rate (%) June

Source: Bank of Jamaica

- General
- Food
DIMENSIONS OF FSN: UTILIZATION

Utilization of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care to reach a state of nutritional well-being where all physiological needs are met. This brings out the importance of non-food inputs in food security.

**Improved Sanitation Facilities**
Percentage of population with access

- 2000: 85%
- 2007: 90%
- 2013: 92%

Source: World Bank

**Improved Water Source**
Percentage of population with access

- 2000: 98%
- 2007: 99%
- 2013: 99%

Source: World Bank

**Obesity in adults over 18 years of age**
Percentage, 2016

- Obesity: 23%, 15.3%, 30.1%
- Overweight: 45%, 52%

Source: WHO

DIMENSIONS OF FSN: STABILITY

To be food secure, a population, household or individual must have access to adequate food at all times. They should not risk losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g., an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g., seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security.

**Value of food imports in total merchandise exports**

Source: FAO

**Frequency of natural disasters**

Source: EM-DAT

**Disasters 2014-2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Total damage in thousands USD</th>
<th>Total affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fuente: EM-DAT