

CARICOM SECRETARIAT



REGIONAL SPECIAL TOPIC MONOGRAPH

on

International Migration

**Based on Analysis of the 2000 Round Census Data
of Eighteen Caribbean Countries**

Prepared by:

Elizabeth Thomas-Hope

**CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(CCDP)**

**In collaboration with the
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
(CIDA)**

**2000 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS DATA
ANALYSIS SUB-PROJECT**

**REGIONAL SPECIAL TOPIC MONOGRAPH
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

Funding for the Production of Publication:

Canadian International
Development Agency (CIDA) /
CARICOM Capacity Development
Programme (CCDP)

Funding for the Printing of Publication:

United Nations Population Fund
(UNFPA)

Author of Publication:

Consultant:
Elizabeth Thomas-Hope,
The James Seivright Moss-Solomon (Snr.)
Professor of Environmental Management,
The University of the West Indies, Jamaica

Reviewer of First and Final Drafts:

Prof. Chukwudum Uche
Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard,
Census Data Analysis Consultants

Final Review of Publication:

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
Secretariat

Copyright © 2009, The CARICOM Secretariat

**CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(CCDP)
2000 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS DATA
ANALYSIS SUB-PROJECT**

**REGIONAL SPECIAL TOPIC MONOGRAPH
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

The Regional Statistics Sub-Programme
Information and Communication Technologies
Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat
Turkeyen,
P.O. Box 10827
Greater Georgetown
Guyana

Telephone: (592) 222-0001-75
Fax: (592) 222-0098
E-mail: stats1@caricom.org
Web site: www.caricomstats.org

ISBN:



FOREWORD

The Caribbean Community Council of Ministers, acting on the advice and recommendations of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS), in February 2000, approved the use of a regionally coordinated approach for the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses. The strategy included an activity on the **Analysis and Dissemination of Census Data and Results**, which comprised the preparation of National Census Reports (NCRs) and Regional Special Topic Monographs (RSTMs).

Fourteen Member States and four Associate Members participated in the programme. The participation of these countries in the Regional Census programme was in recognition of the value and economy of regional co-operation and coordination in executing the Censuses and for the production of comparable, high quality socio-economic data, useful in planning, and improving the quality of life and in achieving overall progress of the peoples of the Region.

The topics for the RSTM were: Gender and Development Issues; The Elderly; Children and Youth; Economic Activity, Education and Training; and International Migration. The RSTMs were undertaken by writers from within and outside of the region.

The RSTM publication, “**2000 Round of Population and Housing Census of the Caribbean Community: International Migration**” was written by Professor Elizabeth Thomas-Hope, The James Seivright Moss-Solomon Senior Professor of Environmental Management, University of West Indies and was reviewed by Prof. Chukwudum Uche, Professor of Sociology, Psychology and Social Work, UWI, Mona, Jamaica and Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard of the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute for Social and Economic Studies (SALISES), UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago. The tables for the Report were generated by Mr. Wendell Thomas, Data Processing Consultant of Trinidad and Tobago as well as by the staff of the CARICOM Secretariat. The final draft of the publication was reviewed by the Secretariat.

The analysis of the Census was funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) through the CARICOM Capacity Development Programme (CCDP). **The CCDP was designed as a strategic response to key trends and emerging priorities in the CARICOM environment with the objective of promoting the economic and social development of CARICOM through the deepening of the regional integration process. The overall aim of the CCDP was the strengthening of the institutional capacity of CARICOM to provide leadership in the regional integration process, and the enhancing of the implementation capacity of the CARICOM Secretariat to achieve clear results in core programme areas.**

Specifically, the outputs of the Census Statistics Sub-Project under the CCDP were to lead to improved development planning in Member Countries and in the Region through the use of the census data and information. The deliverables comprised eighteen (18) National Census Reports; five (5) Regional Special Topic Monographs; a volume of Basic Tables; training of personnel in demographic analysis through a seven-week workshop facilitated by UWI; and the establishment of an online facility to enable access to census data by users for analysis, research, policy formulation and decision-making.

Regional Special Topic Monograph, International Migration

The Census Data Analysis project was aimed at filling the gap existing in the Region and specifically within the national statistical systems in the area of demographic and population analysis, thereby enabling its use in policy and decision-making. Statisticians are in short supply in the Region and the area of demography is even more severely affected. The Census Data Analysis project provided a *common framework* for enabling comparability of the demographic transition and population characteristics across Member States based on the elements outlined in the content of the National Census Report. The process of preparing the reports also allowed for quality checks on data, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (UNECLAC).

A major challenge that persists is that of having clean data sets for analysis. To mitigate these data challenges, a series of four training courses is being undertaken to train personnel in the Region, with the first one funded out of the CCDP and the remaining three from a multi-programme technical assistance project, with funds received from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). In addition, a short course for senior officials from statistical officers was also undertaken with CDB funding.

It is hoped that this Monograph on International Migration in the Caribbean will benefit the countries in the region through providing analysis with regard to intra-Caribbean migration, trends in movement and other critical characteristics that are important to aid the formulation of policy and decision-making, both public and private, such as government officials, researchers, academics, members of the business community and civil society. Furthermore, the experience gained, together with the efforts to strengthen capacity, will equip the Region to analyse the results of the 2010 Census.

The CARICOM Secretariat takes this opportunity to thank all persons and organisations who have been associated with this Statistics project.

original signed by

LOLITA APPLEWHAITE
SECRETARY-GENERAL (ag)
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat wishes to express its gratitude to the Canadian International Development Agency for funding the production of this report through the CARICOM Capacity Development Programme (CCDP) - 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census Data Analysis Sub-Project.

The CARICOM Secretariat also wishes to acknowledge the following contributors: the Consultant writer; Prof. Elizabeth Thomas-Hope who was responsible for preparing the Monograph for CARICOM; Prof. Chukwudum Uche and Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard who were the Census Data Analysis Consultants (CDAC) responsible for reviewing the first and final drafts, preparing guidelines for writers; Mr. Wendell Thomas, Consultant, who was the main data processing resource used in the production of the tabulations. All four Consultants gave of their valuable time in the production of this publication.

The CARICOM Secretariat acknowledges the hard work and commitment displayed by the Staff of the Regional Statistics, Programme, past and present as well as by other staff of the Secretariat, throughout the preparation of this publication.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	iii
Acknowledgement	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	viii
List of Figures	ix
Acronyms and Abbreviations	x
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....	1
I.1 Background and Scope of the Monograph.....	1
I.2 Data.....	2
I.3 Overview of Caribbean Migration.....	3
I.3.1 Extra-regional migration.....	3
I.3.2 Intra-Caribbean Migration.....	4
I.3.3 Temporary or Short-Stay Migration.....	4
I.3.4 Trafficking.....	5
I.3.5 Return Migration.....	6
I.3.6 Irregular Migration.....	6
I.3.7 Multiple Migrations.....	7
CHAPTER II: EXTRA-REGIONAL EMIGRATION, 1991-2001.....	8
II.1 Migration to the USA.....	8
II.1.1 Volume and Categories of Migrants.....	9
II.1.2 Class of Admission.....	12
II.1.3 Characteristics of the Migrants.....	14
II.2 Migration to Canada.....	16
II.2.1 Trends in the Movement.....	16
II.2.2 Characteristics of the Migrants.....	19

CHAPTER III: CHARACTERISITICS OF MIGRATION, (1981–1991 and 1991-2001)	21
III.1 Immigration.....	21
III.1.1 Volume of Immigration.....	21
III.1.2 Source of Immigrants.....	23
III.1.3 Immigrants in relation to population size.....	24
III.2 Emigration.....	27
III.2.1 Volume of Emigration.....	27
III.2.2 Emigration in Relation to Population Size.....	29
III.2.3 Characteristics of the Emigrants.....	30
III.3 Trends in Immigration and Emigration (1991- 2001).....	31
III.4 Return Migration.....	32
III.4.1 Trend in Volume of Return.....	32
III.4.2 Sources of Return Migrants.....	34
III.4.3 Reasons for Return.....	35
III.4.4 Characteristics of the Return Migrants.....	37
CHAPTER IV: IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS IN THE CARICOM AND ASSOCIATED STATES	42
IV.1 Characteristics of Non-Nationals (2001).....	42
IV.1.1 Place of Birth.....	42
IV.1.2 Demographic Characteristics of Immigrant Populations.....	42
IV.1.3 Union Status.....	47
IV.1.4 Educational Attainment of Immigrant Populations.....	50
IV.1.5 Occupational Patterns of Immigrant Populations.....	57
CONCLUSION	61
REFERENCES	63

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1: Caribbean Immigrants Admitted to the USA by Region and Country of Birth, 1990-2002
- Table 2: Caribbean Immigrants Admitted to the USA by Class of Admission and Country of Last Permanent Residence, Fiscal Year 2002
- Table 3: Caribbean Immigrants Admitted by Major Occupation Group, Region and Country of Birth, Fiscal Year 2001
- Table 4: Caribbean Population 15 years and Over in Canada by State Census Year 2001
- Table 5: County of origin of Immigrants in the Commonwealth Caribbean
- Table 6: National and Non national Population by age groups, 2001
- Table 7: Emigration by age groups and sex
- Table 8: Emigration by educational achievements (15 years and over)
- Table 9: Return migrants by Year of return
- Table 10: Return Migrants by reasons for return
- Table 11: Return migrants by age groups for Jamaica
- Table 12: Distribution of Return migrants by sex for Jamaica
- Table 13: Return migrants by Educational achievements (15 years and over)
- Table 14: Return migrants by occupation (15 years and over)
- Table 15: National and Non National Population by age and sex (15 years and over)
- Table 16: National and Non National population by union status (15 years and over)
- Table 17: National and Non National population by educational attainment (15 years and over)
- Table 18: National and Non National by educational achievements and sex (15 years and over)
- Table 19: National and Non National by occupation (15 years and over)

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Caribbean Immigrants admitted to the USA by country of birth (Fiscal year 1989-2002)

Figure 2: Caribbean Immigrants admitted to the USA as percentage of populations of country of origin,
1990-2002

Figure 3: Caribbean Population in the USA 16 years and older by selected countries

Figure 4: Caribbean Population 15 years and over in Canada by selected countries in 2001

Figure 5: Immigrants as a percentage of population

Figure 6: Emigrants as a percentage of population

Figure 7: Immigrants and Emigrants as percentages of the population, 1990/1991

Figure 8: Return migrants to the Caribbean by year of return

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of return migrants to Anguilla by country/region of origin, 2001

Figure 10: Non-national population by age group

Figure 11: National population by age group

Figure 12: National and non-national population by sex

Figure 13: National and non-national population by university achievement

Figure 14: National and non-national population by secondary school achievement (15 years and over)

Figure 15: National and non-national population by primary school achievement (15 years and over)

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy ()
ECLAC	Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background and Scope of the Monograph

A Census of Population and Housing is conducted by each of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Member States once every ten years. In this monograph, the countries included are the CARICOM states of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname. Additionally, the British Associated States of Anguilla, Montserrat and the Turks & Caicos Islands and the British Virgin Islands, as well as Bermuda are included. Although part of the Commonwealth Caribbean, the Cayman Islands are omitted as they did not participate in the Regional Census Strategy.

The most recent Censuses were taken between 2000 and 2002 on which this monograph is largely based. For most of the Commonwealth Caribbean, the Census was taken in 2001; in Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, the Bahamas and Barbados it was conducted in 2000; and in Guyana in 2002. In generalizing for the region in this monograph, reference will be made to it as the *2001 Round of Censuses*.

The objective of this monograph is to identify the main characteristics of migration that have occurred throughout the region, especially with respect to those intra-Caribbean movements captured by the Census. Following this introductory chapter which provides the background, this study comprises three further chapters. Chapter II gives a summary of the main streams of migrants out of the region between the time of the 1990 and 2001 Rounds of Censuses. This is followed by discussion, in Chapter III, of the regional patterns and recent trends in emigration, immigration and return migration with respect to the Commonwealth Caribbean, giving a comparative perspective. Chapter IV then examines the characteristics of the immigrant or foreign-born populations as compared with the locally-born populations. By examining the individual country profiles of foreign-born and locally-born populations, the overall regional pattern is explored.

Of major interest in this study are the patterns of movement and recent trends in intra-Caribbean movements. This is especially relevant in light of new legislation relating to the free movement of people in the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (July 5, 2001), establishing the CARICOM

Single Market and Economy (CSME). The Revised Treaty provides for the exercise of the right of nationals of the Caribbean Community to establish presence and to provide services according to the approved modes of supply of a service in any jurisdiction within the CSME (CARICOM, 2002). However, since the Census can only inform about migrant stock and not migrant flows, there were constraints in the type of analyses that could be undertaken in this regard.

I.2 Data

Many aspects of international migration cannot be determined from the Census. For example, only limited information can be obtained about emigration and emigrants since such persons were, by definition, absent at the time that the Census was taken. Further, this information must be provided second-hand from other members of the household on members who were already abroad. Other sources of data are therefore required in order to complete and validate the information derived from the Census. In particular, immigration data at the destinations provide such information. Data collected by the immigration services of the main destination countries, especially the USA, Canada and the UK, were used for obtaining information on extra-regional migration. However, these data only capture those persons documented as immigrants. They would not include movements of short-term duration for which immigrant status did not apply, nor would they include undocumented movements.

Determining the pattern of migration for CARICOM states and British Dependencies as a sub-region also presented a challenge. It was not possible from the Census data available to distinguish between movements between these different groupings. Further, there were variations in some questions asked in the respective country Censuses, so that the establishment and presentation of regional patterns could not be achieved for all themes of discussion in this study. Additional problems arose due to the fluidity of migration. Return movements are in many cases cyclical and not once only. Besides, outward movement incorporates a range of short-term absences from the principal country of residence. Additionally, different types of migration, such as temporary versus long-term, voluntary versus involuntary, were among those movements that could not be determined from the Census.

With respect to terminology used in the Census, it is to be noted that *nationals* and *non-nationals* refer to local or foreign-born persons and is thus based on place of nativity or birth.

This should not to be confused with citizenship. Many non-nationals in any country have become citizens of their adopted country or current country of residence.

The country-level data presented in this monograph were specially tabulated for this study by the CARICOM Secretariat Statistical Division. From these individual country data, the author computed the data used to compile combined tables to provide a regional perspective. Other data were obtained directly from sources in the countries themselves, from the Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the USA and Canadian Immigration Services.

I.3 Overview of Caribbean Migration

A number of historical and societal factors led to the establishment of a migration tradition in the Caribbean and this has contributed to the high propensity for migration that has persisted to the present time (Thomas-Hope, 1978). Other institutional structures, such as those associated with land tenure and the family have also facilitated and encouraged emigration. A culture of migration based on reciprocity between migrants and their families thus developed in the region, with the migration image of successfulness embedded in the psyche of Caribbean societies. Building on this, international capital has played a decisive role in influencing the direction of labour movement.

I.3.1 Extra-regional migration

Throughout the twentieth century, the direction of labour movements from the Caribbean has been chiefly to the stronger economies of the North, namely to the USA, Canada, the UK and the Netherlands. These countries developed policies for attracting and facilitating the entry of labour from former colonies and/or targeting those populations that were English-speaking (and in the case of the Netherlands, Dutch-speaking) and with the required skills. While labour migration from the Anglophone Caribbean to the UK and from Suriname (and the Netherlands Antilles) to the Netherlands was encouraged from the mid-1950s in the period of post-Second World War industrial reconstruction, this virtually ceased after new immigration laws were enacted in the UK in 1962 and 1965 and after the independence of Suriname from the Netherlands in 1975. This coincided with new legislation in Canada and the USA that favoured Commonwealth

Caribbean immigration and, increasingly over the following decades, the immigration of skilled labour and professionals. The USA and Canada remained the prime destinations of migration through the last inter-censal decade – 1991-2001, and migration is managed at the destinations through the regulations on entry by visas of different categories and work permits. There were also undocumented movements that responded to the demand in the informal labour market, as well as reflecting networks of friends and family who had previously migrated.

1.3.2 Intra-Caribbean Migration

In the Caribbean, capital investments (chiefly from outside the region) occurred in relation to the construction of railways and the Panama Canal in the early twentieth century. These were in agricultural expansion, as in the fruit company operations of Central America and the twentieth-century expansion of sugar production in Cuba and the Dominican Republic, and in industrial projects as in the oil industry of Venezuela, the Netherlands Antilles and Trinidad. Each of these projects was accompanied by the movement of labour within the region. Since the 1970s, tourism has provided the major capital investment influencing the direction of labour migration. Currently, much of the current immigrant stock of Caribbean countries date back to migrations prior to 1980 and much even before 1970. Intra-regional movements subsequently continued through the decade of the 1990s, chiefly to those islands where tourism had expanded, such as Antigua & Barbuda, the Associated states of Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Cayman Islands, as well as Curacao.

An additional factor that underlines the dynamic nature of intra-Caribbean migration is that any major environmental hazard could lead to out-migration. This was exemplified by the situation in Montserrat. The migration pattern changed dramatically in the second half of the 1990s due to the volcanic eruptions, first with net emigration followed later by a new wave of immigration.

1.3.3 Temporary or Short-Stay Migration

There have also been large numbers of persons who migrated for short periods to countries outside the region, or within the region. As indicated above, these movements are not normally recorded by the immigration authorities nor captured by the Census.

Seasonal labour migration has been negotiated and managed bi-laterally between the governments of the destination countries and those from which labour was recruited. This has

chiefly involved workers on contract for seasonal agricultural work or hotel services. Mexicans have vastly outnumbered those from the Caribbean, but the movement has, nevertheless, been important for the Caribbean countries involved. An estimated 10,000 to 20,000 temporary workers (all male) entered the United States annually from the Caribbean (excluding Puerto Rico) in the 1980s on the guest worker scheme, chiefly to harvest sugarcane in Florida (McCoy and Wood, 1982). From Jamaica alone, the number each year from 1986 to 1990 ranged from 10,754 to 13,333 (data from the Government of Jamaica, Ministry of Labour, 1991). However, in the 1997 fiscal year the number of guest worker contracts to the USA was much reduced and hotel services began to overtake agriculture in the volume of temporary labour employed annually. There were only 137 agricultural contracts and 2,009 non-agricultural. Some 63% of these were issued to Jamaicans and 25% to nationals of the Dominican Republic (U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1997). While much of this movement continues to take place from the Caribbean, notably Jamaica, to the United States and Canada, there has also been a tradition of persons contracted for seasonal agricultural work within the Caribbean; for example, workers from St. Vincent and The Grenadines for many years travelled to Barbados annually to harvest sugarcane.

1.3.4 Trafficking

The 1992-2002 inter-censal period also witnessed an apparent increase in persons whose international travel, usually as temporary migrants, was defined as trafficking. As in many other parts of the world, so in the Caribbean, there has been an increase in the organized movement of people by third parties, in ways that constitute trafficking. Trafficking within the Caribbean context includes the movement of persons, mostly young women: a) within the region; b) from the region to North America and Europe; and c) into the region from countries outside. In the Caribbean this now chiefly involves the recruitment and/or assisted migration of young women for whom the agents find jobs abroad. These jobs invariably exist outside the formal labour regulations and usually involve financial obligations to the agent. Further, there are few, if any, options other than to engage in exploitative work situations, often in the commercial sex industry. Some trafficked persons are the unsuspecting victims of deceitful recruiters, while

others are the willing participants in the work in which they engage, viewing it as an economic opportunity (Garrett and Mahoney 2006; Kempadoo 1999; 2006; Thomas-Hope 2006a). What this shows is that even though the move itself may occur within the legal immigration regulatory framework, the definition of trafficking relates to the purpose, the deception and extent of exploitation and curtailment of personal freedom, associated with the movement and/or the conditions of work at the destination. This is based on the UN Protocol relating to trafficking in persons (UNODC, 2000).

1.3.5 Return Migration

Voluntary return migration to the country of birth is a trend that has always accompanied outward movement (Brown, 2006; Goulbourne, 2006; Gmelch 1980; 2006; Plaza and Henry, 2006; Rubenstein. 1982; St. Bernard, 2006; Thomas-Hope, 1985; 2002; 2006). Migrants in the UK and USA and Canada have returned in increasing numbers to the Caribbean, especially since the 1990s. In addition, return migration sometimes takes the form of recurrent movement or circulation that is neither recorded in the Censuses of Population nor, in any systematic way, through the compilation of other types of migration statistics.

During the period of the last inter-censal decade (1991-2001) there was a large rise in the volume of involuntary return, due to deportation, of Caribbean nationals from North America (chiefly the USA) and the United Kingdom (Headley 2005; Martin-Johnson, 2009). So great has been the increase in the trend that while the numbers of persons deported to Jamaica, for example, were matching the numbers of voluntary return migrants by 2001, they subsequently exceeded them by 2004 (Planning Institute of Jamaica, 2007). Relative to population size, there were also high rates of deportation to Belize, St. Kitts & Nevis and Antigua & Barbuda at around 500 or more per 100,000 of the population (Griffith, 2009).

1.3.6 Irregular Migration

The great majority of migrations in all categories are documented and therefore termed regular or legal. Nevertheless, there are some movements which are undocumented and therefore termed irregular or illegal.

The data on irregular or undocumented migration are, understandably, impossible to generate with any degree of accuracy. Irregular migrants within the Caribbean include: a) those who

illegally cross borders by evading border controls; b) those who enter through regular channels but using illegal documents; and c) those who enter a country legally but over-extend the limits of the designated time. Most irregular cross border movements within the Caribbean have occurred across land borders or required short sea crossings. There have been occasional amnesties in some Caribbean countries in order to give persons the opportunity to regularize their immigrant status but after a few years, these numbers have typically built up once more. Small numbers of persons from the Anglophone Caribbean have sought asylum in North America or Western Europe. There have also been small numbers of persons who have sought asylum within the region. These persons have usually been repatriated to their country of birth.

1.3.7 Multiple Migrations

Not all Caribbean migration has been of labour. There has been a wide variety of movements which can be classified on the basis of the stated purpose of the move, whether work, education, or as an accompanying person. Migration is also classified by length of stay at the destination, whether permanent or temporary. Any of these migration types may be circulatory in nature and followed by return to the country of origin. Even migrations that are long-term do not necessarily represent a total displacement of the individuals from their households and communities. Instead, they invariably became part of a transnational network of interactions and linkages that are associated with movements of people, money, goods and ideas in support of the expectations and obligations of the transnational household and family (Olwig and Sorensen, 2002; Schiller et al 1995; Thomas-Hope, 1985; 1986; 1992; 2002). Besides, a single migrant may engage in more than one type of migration in his or her life-time and certainly a single household may have members engaged in any combination of types of migration at the same time.

CHAPTER II

EXTRA-REGIONAL EMIGRATION, 1991-2001

The current direction of the main streams of extra-regional migration from the CARICOM and Associated States continued through the decade of the 1990s to the USA and Canada. These migrations have included those that are of long-term duration based on immigration admissions, as well as short-term contract work of up to six months at any one time. This was, in the past, principally for farm work and, in the case of the USA, increasingly for hotel service employment. The figures for migration do not include the guest workers, nor do they include the considerable number of other persons who enter the USA and Canada on Visitors Visas lasting less than one year.

The movement of Caribbean people to the United Kingdom has been of low volume since the 1970s. Following the removal in 1962 and 1965 of open entry regulations for Caribbean Commonwealth citizens the migrants that have gained entry have chiefly been minors who were dependants of previously established migrants and those on work permits as specifically required, notably nurses and teachers. Although the immigration streams are not currently of great volume, the importance of the migration trend lies in the fact that the decline in immigration of Caribbean migrants to Britain has been accompanied by an out-migration, resulting in a net negative migration balance. Some of those Caribbean persons who left Britain moved to Canada and the USA. Nevertheless, increasingly they went back to the Caribbean, establishing by the 1990s, a significant movement of return migrants. Because of the early arrival of the majority of Caribbean residents in the UK and the negligible immigration since the 1960s, the immigrant stock will disappear by the middle of the twenty-first century, assuming that there is no further significant immigration. Of course, the British-born, Caribbean ethnic population will remain.

Migration from Suriname to the Netherlands declined dramatically after 1975 because of the severe restrictions imposed by the Dutch Government on settlement of Surinamese. As in the case of the British Commonwealth Caribbean migration to Britain, the earlier migrations of

Surinamese to the Netherlands resulted in a significant population who settled in the Netherlands but subsequent movements have been minimal (Biervliet, 1981).

II.1 Migration to the USA

II.1.1 Volume and categories of migrants

The migration to the USA from the Commonwealth Caribbean and Suriname has shown a slight declining trend over the period 1990/91 to 2002 (Table 1 and Figure 1). It should be noted that the figures for immigrants admitted do not include short-term contract or guest workers and visitors. The largest decrease occurred in the case of Jamaica from which there were 25,013 immigrants admitted in 1990 and 14,898 in 2002.

The trend of reduced Commonwealth Caribbean immigration to the USA is not only reflected in the reduction in absolute numbers but also in the decline in the migration as a percentage of the populations of the Caribbean countries of origin. As a percentage of the source country populations, migration to the USA for CARICOM countries other than Trinidad & Tobago and Jamaica, fell from over 14% of their overall population in 1990 to 6% in 2001/02 (Figure 2). Migrants to the USA from Jamaica accounted for 11% of Jamaica's population in 1990 and just over 6% in 2002. The migration from Trinidad & Tobago to the USA fluctuated over the decade increasing from 8% to over 10% of that country's population between 1990 and 1991, declining to around 5% in 1999 and rising again in the following years to 8% and 7%.

The nationals of the Anglophone Caribbean and Suriname in the USA migrant stock at the time of the 2000 USA Census were, in most individual cases less than 0.25% of the total Caribbean population. The countries which accounted for larger percentages of the Caribbean migrant stock were Jamaica, with 3.5% (second after Cuba and the Dominican Republic), Guyana and Trinidad & Tobago, with just over 1.00% each of the total Caribbean immigrants. (Figure 3)

Regional Special Topic Monograph, International Migration

Table 1: Caribbean Immigrants Admitted to the USA by Region and Country of Birth 1990 - 2002

Region and Country of Birth	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All countries	1,536,483	1,827,167	973,977	904,292	804,416	720,461	915,900	798,378	654,451	646,568	849,807	1,064,318	1,067,500
Caribbean	115,351	140,139	97,413	99,438	104,804	96,788	116,801	105,299	75,521	71,683	88,198	103,546	96,489
Caribbean as % All Immigrants	8	8	10	11	13	13	13	13	12	11	10	10	9
Anguilla	41	56	46	23	31	26	36	19	26	20	27	55	20
Antigua-Barbuda	1,319	944	619	554	438	374	406	393	297	456	431	463	382
Aruba	83	56	62	36	24	27	28	26	23	14	25	29	32
Bahamas, The	1,378	1,062	641	686	589	585	768	641	602	401	768	931	811
Barbados	1,745	1,460	1,091	1,184	897	734	1,043	829	726	720	783	910	817
Bermuda	203	146	153	156	118	111	103	75	63	63	72	99	110
British Virgin Islands	105	137	174	166	137	98	87	93	55	76	67	70	44
Cayman Islands	53	23	40	16	30	26	24	35	28	18	31	24	24
Cuba	10,645	10,349	11,791	13,666	14,727	17,937	26,466	33,587	17,375	14,132	20,831	27,703	28,272
Dominica	963	982	809	683	507	591	797	746	283	41	96	93	148
Dominican Republic	42,195	41,405	41,969	45,420	51,189	38,512	39,604	27,053	20,387	17,864	17,536	21,313	22,604
Grenada	1,294	979	848	827	595	583	787	755	655	667	655	645	636
Guadeloupe	54	34	50	49	41	48	52	52	30	54	51	84	39
Haiti	20,324	47,527	11,002	10,094	13,333	14,021	18,386	15,057	13,449	16,532	22,364	27,120	20,268
Jamaica	25,013	23,828	18,915	17,241	14,349	16,398	19,089	17,840	15,146	14,733	16,000	15,393	14,898
Martinique	32	25	25	17	20	11	23	20	20	23	20	22	19
Montserrat	172	143	104	102	69	83	99	99	65	80	71	61	42
Netherlands Antilles	80	40	37	65	48	58	76	43	61	35	53	116	98
Puerto Rico	2	5	1	1	-	1	2	1	2	3	3	4	4
St. Kitts-Nevis	896	830	626	544	370	360	357	377	405	463	504	466	343
St. Lucia	833	766	654	634	449	403	582	531	509	529	601	678	586
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	973	808	687	657	524	349	606	581	414	444	500	563	481
Trinidad and Tobago	6,740	8,407	7,008	6,577	6,292	5,424	7,344	6,409	4,852	4,283	6,660	6,665	5,771
Turks and Caicos Islands	206	121	59	39	26	27	35	37	46	27	46	33	31
U.S. Virgin Islands	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	-	2	5	3	6	9

Figure 1: Caribbean Immigrants admitted to the USA by country of birth (1989-2002)

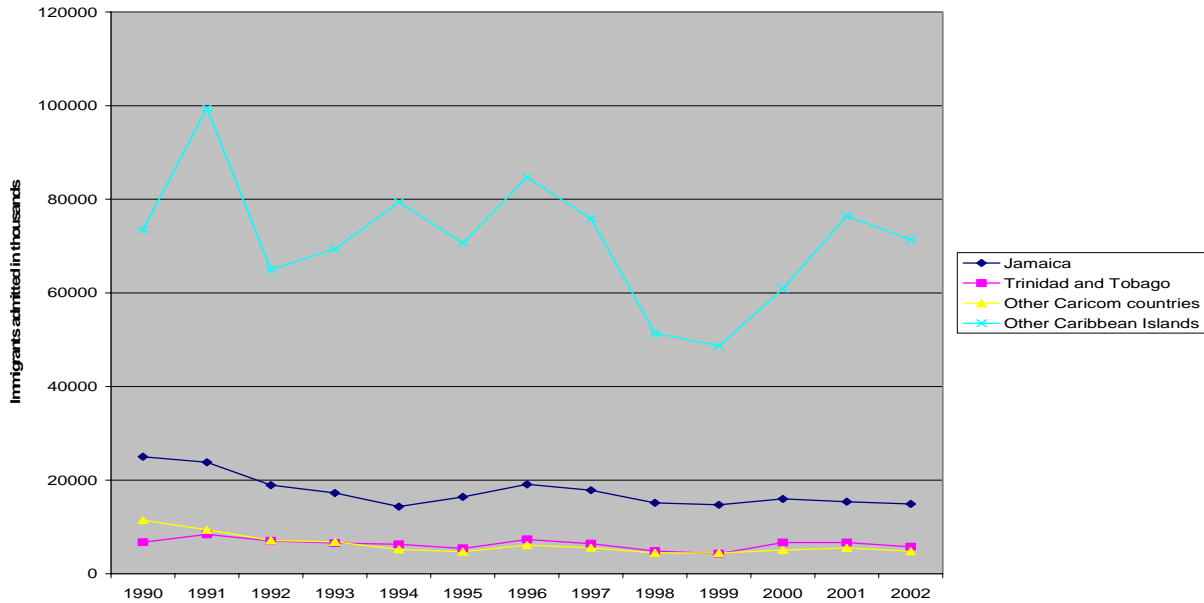
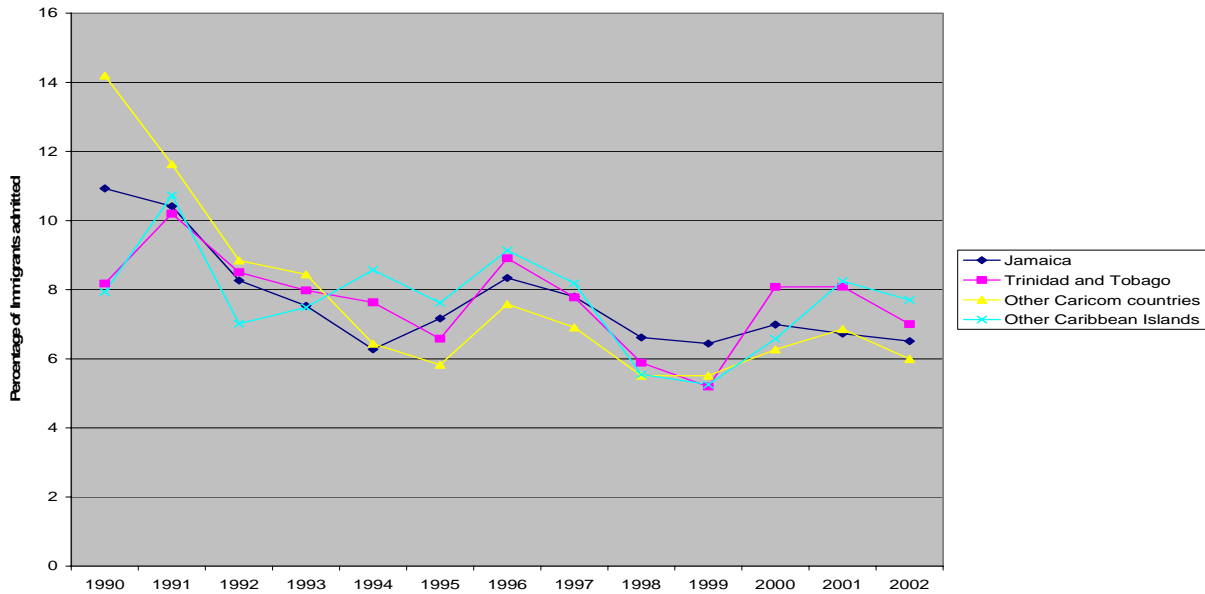


Figure 2: Caribbean Immigrants admitted to the USA as percentage of populations of country of origin (1990-2002)



Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 2001, 2003
<http://www.immigration.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/imm01yrbk/imm2001list.htm>

Note: ¹For countries included in the group “Other CARICOM countries” and “Other Caribbean countries” see foot note below.

¹ **Other CARICOM countries** include: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Turks and Caicos.
Other Caribbean countries include: Aruba, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Martinique, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

II.1.2 Class of Admission

A large proportion of the Caribbean population admitted as immigrants in the USA in recent years were not intended to enter the workforce. For example, in the 2002 Fiscal Year, employment-based preferences accounted for only 2.11% of the total number from the Caribbean. In contrast to the overall regional pattern was Trinidad & Tobago, with the largest group admitted to the USA for employment (11.9% of the total Caribbean). Of the Jamaican migrants that gained admittance to the USA in 2002, 96% were granted immigrant status on the basis of being family-sponsored or immediate relatives of US citizens; 3.5% were employment-based preferences. (Table 2)

Regional Special Topic Monograph, International Migration

**Table 2: Caribbean Immigrants Admitted to the USA by Class of Admission and Country of Last Permanent Residence
Fiscal Year 2002**

Region and Country of Last Permanent Residence		Family Sponsored Preferences		Employment based Preferences		Immediate Relatives of U.S Citizens					Refugee and Asylee		Other	
						Total		Spouse	Children	Parents				
Country/Region	Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Overall Total	No.	No.	No.	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Caribbean	94,240	25,978	27.57	1,992	2.11	35,679	37.86	19,328	10,211	6,140	25,098	26.63	5,493	5.83
Cuba	27,520	920	3.34	31	0.11	1,445	5.25	626	461	358	24,299	88.3	825	3
Dominican Republic	22,474	10,867	48.35	225	1	11,297	50.27	6,787	2,867	1,643	22	0.1	63	0.28
Haiti	19,189	6,673	34.78	128	0.67	7,328	38.19	2,730	2,458	2,140	751	3.91	4,309	22.46
Jamaica	14,567	4,698	32.25	504	3.46	9,328	64.04	5,136	2,879	1,313	6	0.04	31	0.21
Trinidad and Tobago	5,682	1,572	27.67	681	11.99	3,372	59.35	2,135	855	382	2	0.04	55	0.97
OECS	2,610	836	32.03	157	6.02	1,595	61.11	966	428	201	5	0.19	17	0.65
Other Caribbean	2,198	412	18.74	266	12.1	1,314	59.78	948	263	103	13	0.59	193	8.78

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Services, 2003

II.1.3 Characteristics of the migrants

The age and sex profile of the migrants demonstrate the predominance of persons in the 20 to 44 age group. Taking the year 2001, 48% of the Jamaicans entering the USA were in this age group. The distribution by sex of migrants showed a slight majority of females over males. For example, of the Jamaicans admitted as migrants to the USA in 2001, 55.3% was female.

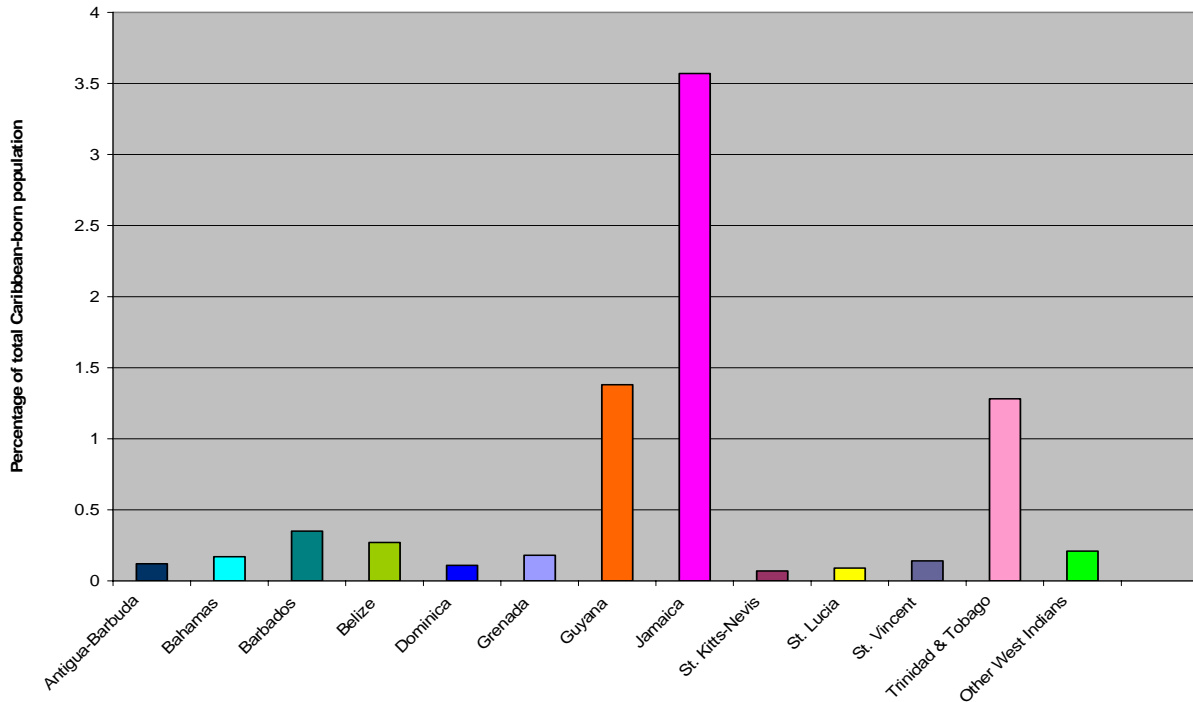
On average, there was a relatively high level of education among Caribbean migrants to the USA. In 2000, of the total number of Jamaicans age 15 and over, 7% had only a primary education, 47% secondary and 45% tertiary. This may be compared with the Mexican migrants to the USA in 2000, which constituted a much larger migration stream than for the Dominicans or Jamaicans, but of which 48% had primary education, 38% secondary and only 14% tertiary. (US Census Bureau, cited in Richard Adams, 2003).

Overall, therefore, there was a considerable spread of occupational groups represented among those whose immigration status had been documented as destined for the workforce. The largest percentage (66.3%) was of those in blue-collar and service groups. The second largest group was of those in white collar occupations, others (16.4%) in administrative and sales and 20.6% in high level positions of a professional, managerial and executive nature. (Table 3).

**Table 3: Caribbean Immigrants Admitted by Major Occupation Group,
Region and Country of Birth, Fiscal Year 2001**

Region and country of birth	Total Immigrants	Total with revealed Occupation	% of Total with Occupation	Professional, Executive, administrative, Managerial	% of Total with Occupation	Sales, Administrative Support	% of Total with Occupation	Blue Collar & Services	% of Total with Occupation	No Occupation or Unknown	% of Total Immigrants
Caribbean	103,546	22,246	21.48	4,624	20.79	4,382	19.70	17,748	79.78	81,300	78.52
Barbados	910	191	20.99	48	25.13	41	21.47	102	53.40	719	79.01
Cuba	27,703	7,408	26.74	1,307	17.64	1,235	16.67	4,866	65.69	20,295	73.26
Dominican Republic	21,313	4,794	22.49	886	18.48	970	20.23	2,938	61.28	16,519	77.51
Haiti	27,120	7,714	28.44	1,012	13.12	1,072	13.90	5,630	72.98	19,406	71.56
Trinidad and Tobago	6,665	1,427	21.41	460	32.24	274	19.20	693	48.56	5,238	78.59
OECS	3024	712	23.54	160	22.47	101	14.19	451	63.34	2312	76.46
Other Caribbean	1418	206	14.53	77	37.38	32	15.53	97	47.09	1212	85.47

Figure 3: Caribbean Population in the USA 16 years and older by selected countries



Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Services, 2003

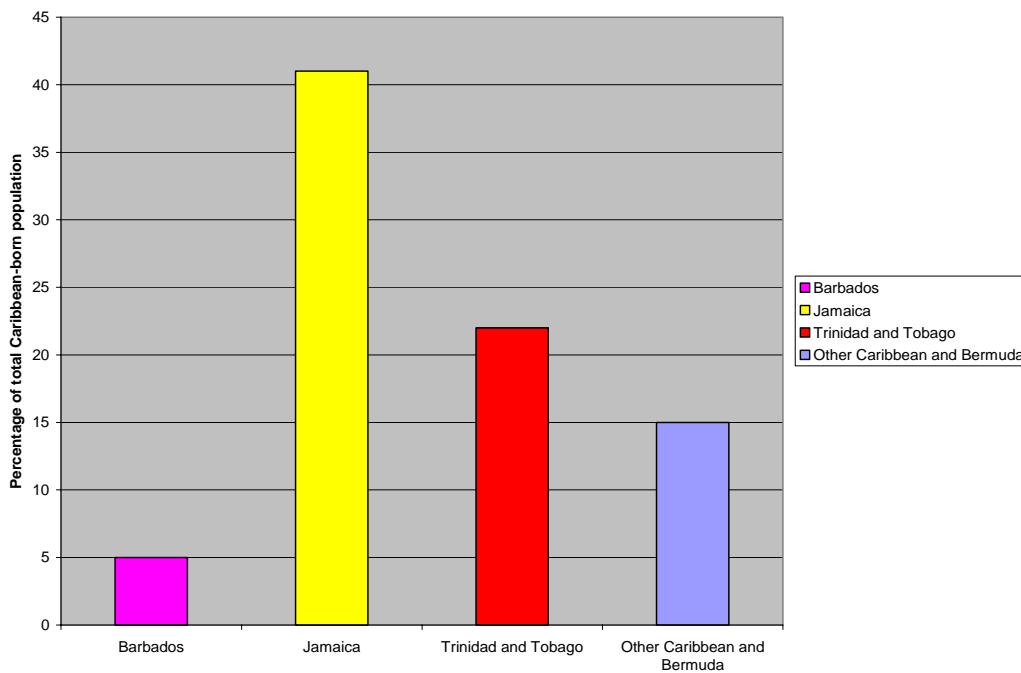
II.2 Migration to Canada

II.2.1 Trends in the Movement

The majority of Caribbean migrants to Canada since the 1960s were from Jamaica, a trend that continued through the 1990s. Trinidad & Tobago ranked second in terms of numbers and although all Caribbean countries of the region participated in the movement to Canada most were very small streams, in some cases only a few individuals each year. The Canadian Census of 2001 recorded the Caribbean-born population (15 years and over) as comprised of 40.88% from Jamaica, 21.81 from Trinidad and Tobago (Table 4 and Figure 4). Caribbean migrants were not, however, a major group in relation to the total immigrants to Canada as a whole. It is only in Toronto and Oshawa that Commonwealth Caribbean people formed sizeable proportions of the total immigrants over the period 1991-2001. Jamaican nationals accounted for 3.2% and

Guyanese for 2.6% of the 1991-2001 immigrants. In Oshawa, Jamaicans accounted for 5.8% and Trinidad and Tobago nationals for 5.4% of the total immigrants over the 1991-2001 decade (Statistics Canada, 2003).

Figure 4: Caribbean Population 15 years and over in Canada by selected countries in 2001



Source: Canada Population Census 2001

Table 4: Caribbean Population 15 years and Over in Canada by State
Census Year 2001

State	Barbados	Haiti	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Other Caribbean and Bermuda	Total Caribbean Countries	of % of Total by State
Total Canada	14650	52625	120210	64145	42425	294055	100
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador	10	0	15	40	35	100	0.034
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	20	0	15	0	25	60	0.020
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	135	30	160	220	340	885	0.301
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	10	45	60	145	135	395	0.134
Quebec – Québec	2660	47845	5890	4630	8860	69885	23.766
Ontario	10320	3965	105410	51600	28515	199810	67.950
Manitoba	250	80	1630	1945	680	4585	1.559
Saskatchewan	40	10	325	170	145	690	0.235
Alberta	640	270	3705	2700	1690	9005	3.062
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	555	375	2910	2685	1975	8500	2.891
Yukon Territory - Territoire du Yukon	0	0	45	10	0	55	0.019
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	0	0	35	0	10	45	0.015
Nunavut	0	0	0	10	0	10	0.003
% of Total Caribbean Born	4.98	17.90	40.88	21.81	14.43	100.00	

Source: Canada Population Census 2001

II.2.2 Characteristics of the Migrants

Age and Sex

The age and sex profile of the Caribbean immigrant stock in Canada showed a concentration in the 25-29 age cohort for all countries. Of the total Jamaica immigrant population, 59.3% were in this age group; Trinidad & Tobago, 67.8%; Barbados, 74%. In the case of Jamaica, there was a broader age band with significant numbers also in the younger groups (ECLAC, 2000). The figure fell off significantly for the 60 and over age category, with 5.1% of the migrants from Jamaica, 3.5% of those from Trinidad & Tobago, 7.3% from Barbados and 6.5% from Haiti in this age-group. There is likely to have been an ageing of this migrant population since those data were recorded, a process that is likely to continue in the forthcoming two decades (unless there is a significant return movement, which at present appears unlikely).

Yet, overall, females have been larger in number than males among Caribbean nationals in Canada for each decade of their arrival. The percentage male and female in the immigrant stock were for Jamaica, 43.7% male and 56.3% female; Trinidad & Tobago, 47% male, 53% female; Barbados, 45.3% male, 54.7% female; Haiti, 45.6% male, 54.4% female (ECLAC, 2000). This would be accounted for by the preponderance of females in clerical and service occupations and the opportunities for work in this sector among Caribbean migrants in Canada.

Education

Caribbean migrants in Canada were mostly persons who demonstrated a high level of education as indicated by the fact that most persons enumerated had received ten or more years of schooling. Besides, a large proportion of the migrants to Canada in the 1990s entered as students and thus engaged in full-time or part-time study. Taking 1996 as an example, of the total of 3,275 from Jamaica only 47% were destined for the labour force, while 52.6% entered as students. The remaining 0.4% included accompanying spouses and children and others not classified). In the case of Trinidad, 2,199 entered, of which 55.7% were entering as workers 30% as students (Statistics Canada, 1996).

Occupation

The great majority of the Caribbean migrant stock in Canada were in service occupations, followed by manufacturing. Within these areas, the majority were clerical and mechanical workers. (ECLAC, 2000).

CHAPTER III

CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRATION, 1991-2001

Each decade has witnessed the emergence of new trends in Caribbean migration, the decline in some of the previous trends and the deepening of others. Voluntary return migration is a trend that has continued through the decade of the 1990s, though showing signs of reduced volume towards the end of the decade. Conversely, as indicated above, the volume of involuntary return (deportation) has increased.

III.1 Immigration

III.1.1 Volume of Immigration

The Commonwealth Caribbean country with the largest number of foreign-born persons was Trinidad & Tobago, with 37,904 recorded in the 2001 Census. The time frame for the arrival of persons constituting this group would extend over several decades, but for the purpose of this study all foreign-born persons would constitute “immigrants”. In the case of Trinidad & Tobago The foreign-born (or immigrants) accounted for 35.4 % of the total stock of immigrants in the region. The Bahamas was second in terms of absolute numbers of immigrants, with 31,765 recorded in 2001. Belize ranked third with 27,425, followed by Jamaica with 25,230, Barbados with 21,778, Bermuda with 16,248 and Antigua & Barbuda with 15,378. Within the Organization of eastern Caribbean States (OECS), St. Lucia recorded the highest number of immigrants, with 8,325, followed by St. Kitts & Nevis with 5,197, and St. Vincent & the Grenadines with 3,377. The state with the lowest immigration by far was Dominica, with 166. (Table 5)

The pattern that emerges across the region with respect to absolute numbers of immigrants was highly significant in terms of the questions it raised about the underlying processes that influenced these trends in population movement. While economic factors do not provide the full explanations for this, at least some of the movements reflect the economic growth that either occurred, or continued, during the decade of the 1990s. Examination of the source of the migrants indicated an additional aspect of the nature of the trend.

Table 5: County of origin of Immigrants in the Commonwealth Caribbean

	Caribbean	Latin America	Canada	USA	UK	Rest of the World	Not Stated	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	13,120	55	174	419	488	778	428	15,378
Bahamas	21,734	418	1,355	4,479		3,779		31,765
Barbados	260	10	123	208		383	20,791	21,778
Belize	552	24,059	241	990		1,583		27,425
Bermuda	1,963	277	2,322	2,812	4,589	3,917	368	16,248
Dominica	137		2	4	6	11	6	166
Grenada	46	253	1			1,068	244	1,612
Guyana	3,589							9,451
Jamaica	5,727		1,169	5,514	4,222	5,029	3,569	25,230
Montserrat	737	3	8	42	59	42	470	1,361
St Kitts & Nevis	2,413	14	92	566		602	1,510	5,197
St. Lucia								8,325
St Vincent & G	2,201		92	134	286		66	3,377
Turks & C								7,671
Trinidad & T	28,461		658	988	1,658	4,130	2,009	37,904

Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

III.1.2 Source of Immigrants

The countries with the highest numbers of immigrants, namely Trinidad & Tobago and the Bahamas, were also the two with the highest numbers from the Caribbean itself (and where immigrants from the region exceeded those from outside). Caribbean nationals accounted for 76% of the immigrants in Trinidad & Tobago and 69% in the Bahamas. Caribbean here refers to both CARICOM and non-CARICOM Caribbean nationals. (Table 5). In sharp contrast was Belize, the great majority of immigrants (88%) were from Latin America. These were chiefly from neighbouring countries, with 14,695 Guatemalans enumerated in the 2000 Census of Population (accounting for 42.5% of the non-CARICOM population), 6,045 nationals of El Salvador (17.6% of the non-CARICOM population), 4,962 Hondurans (14% of the Non-CARICOM population) and 2,353 Mexicans (12% of the non-CARICOM population) (Calculated from data from the Censuses of Population and Housing for the respective countries).

The number of Latin American immigrants was particularly high in Belize. Although in lesser numbers than in the case of Belize, the other two continental CARICOM states of Guyana and Suriname also received immigrants from neighbouring non-CARICOM states over the decade of the 1990s. In Guyana, non-nationals were predominantly from Brazil and Venezuela, and in Suriname, from Brazil. This was in contrast to most of the island states where most foreign-born persons were from other CARICOM states. Jamaica and Bermuda were the only exceptions to the pattern. In the case of Jamaica, only 23% of the non-nationals were from the Caribbean. The USA, UK and Canada were the countries outside of the Caribbean and circum-Caribbean from which the largest numbers of immigrants were also recorded in the 2001 Caribbean Censuses.

The largest numbers of persons who were born in the USA were recorded in Jamaica (5,514) and the Bahamas (4,479), followed by Bermuda (2,812). The USA-born groups thus accounted for 22% of the immigrants in Jamaica, 14% in the Bahamas and 18% in Bermuda.

The majority of UK-born immigrants was recorded in the Census of Bermuda (4,589) and Jamaica (4,222). There were also 1,658 UK-born persons recorded in Trinidad & Tobago. There were no UK-born persons documented in the Census for the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis. It is assumed that in the Bahamas and Barbados the numbers of UK-born persons are significant but in the data available were combined with other nationals as 'the rest of the world'.

Most Canadian-born persons in the region were in Bermuda (2,322), which accounted for 14% of the immigrants in that country and the third largest national group after the UK and USA nationals. Other large numbers of Canadians were located in the Bahamas (1,355) and Jamaica (1,169), though in these countries accounting for only 4% of the non-national populations in each case.

There were also considerable numbers of nationals from countries other than those already indicated, referred to as ‘the rest of the world’ (see Table 5). This was especially the case for Jamaica (5,029, accounting for 20% of non-nationals) Trinidad & Tobago (4,130, though only accounting for 4% of the non-nationals), Bermuda (3,917, and 24% of non-nationals) and the Bahamas (3,779 and 12% of non-nationals).

Additionally, the country sources of many non-nationals were not indicated. This included 20,791 persons in Barbados. There were smaller numbers elsewhere, as for example, 3,569 Jamaica and 1510 in St. Kitts & Nevis. One is left to assume that this information was omitted in the collation of the Census data, or that the persons for some reason did not want to state their country of birth on the Census.

Note that St. Lucia and the Turks & Caicos Islands did not return data on the source of their immigrants, and for most of the countries, data on place of birth of immigrants was only available by region not by specific country. Because of these omissions, no overall pattern of intra-regional movement could be determined at the regional level.

III.1.3 Immigrants in relation to population size

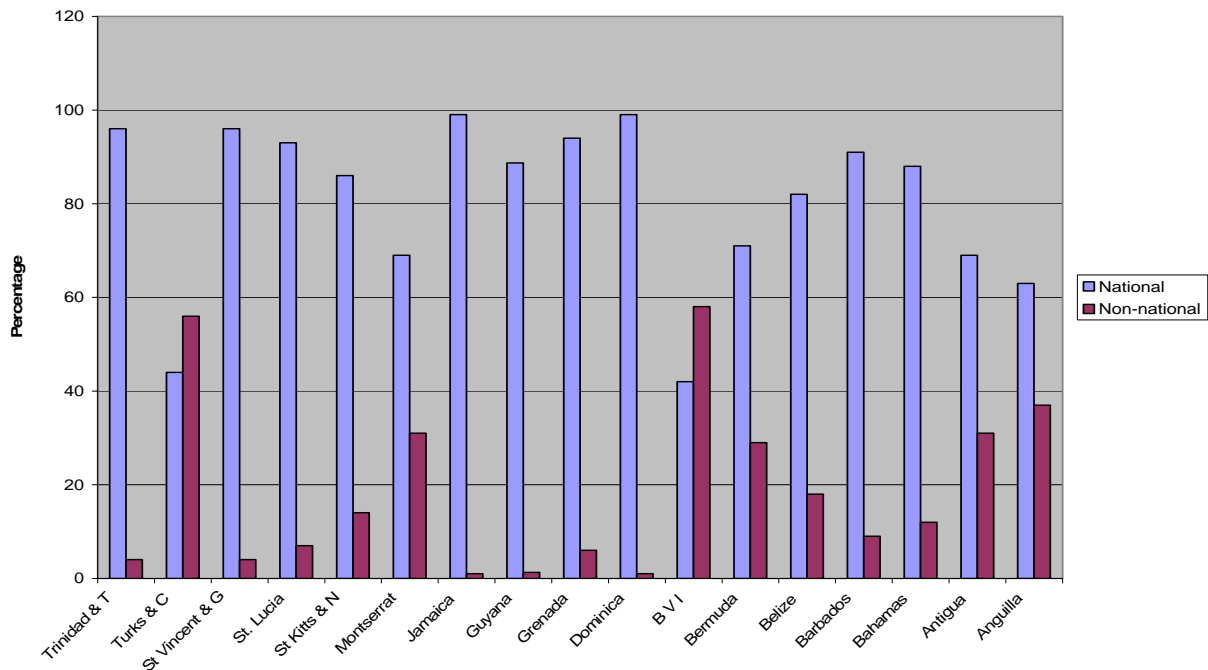
The total numbers of foreign-born or non-nationals were examined in relation to the overall population in the respective countries so that a comparative picture could be developed at the regional level. The absolute numbers of immigrants were calculated as percentages of the total country populations. (Table 6 and Figure 5)

As compared with the rest of the Anglophone Caribbean, the British Virgin Island had the highest relative percentage of non-nationals in the population, at 58%. The Turks & Caicos Islands was second with 56% of the population foreign-born. This reflects a situation whereby the numbers of foreign-born were greater than that of the locally-born population. Anguilla was third in terms of percentage of foreign-born in the total population with 37%, indicating that more than one-third of the population was immigrant. The percentage of foreign-born persons in

Antigua & Barbuda and Montserrat were also high at 31%, and in Bermuda, 29%. Each case represented a situation where more than 1 in every 4 persons was an immigrant. With such high proportions of the total populations foreign-born, there would inevitably be issues relating to their socio-economic impact.

Trinidad & Tobago was at the other end of the scale in terms of the ratio of foreign-born to locally-born in the population, with only 4% of the population non-national, even though the absolute number of immigrants was the highest for the region. In Jamaica, likewise, despite high absolute numbers of non-nationals, they accounted for only 1% of the population. In Dominica, as indicated above, the absolute number of non-nationals was very low so it was not surprising that they only accounted for 1% of the total population. Other countries with under 10% of their populations foreign-born in 2001 were Barbados (9%), St. Lucia (7%) Grenada (6%). With less than 5%, were St Vincent and the Grenadines (4%).

Figure 5: Immigrants as a percentage of population, 2001



Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

Data unavailable for Suriname

Table 6: National and Non national Population by age groups (2001)

Countries	Citizenship	Under 25	25-44	45-64	65+	Not stated	Number	% of total country population (2001)
		%	%	%	%	%		
Anguilla	National	48	29	14	9		7,206	63
	Non-National	36	41	18	5		4,224	37
Antigua	National	47	28	15	8	1	44,253	69
	Non-National	38	44	14	4		19,425	31
Bahamas	National	50	32	13	4	1	266,627	88
	Non-National	21	41	29	8	1	36,195	12
Barbados	National	38	31	19	12		224,960	91
	Non-National	24	41	25	10		23,485	9
Belize	National	65	23	8	4		197,657	82
	Non-National	36	41	18	5		43,279	18
Bermuda	National	36	30	23	11		44,329	71
	Non-National	15	48	27	10		17,675	29
BVI	National	54	25	14	7		9,763	42
	Non-National	27	48	21	4		13,398	58
Dominica	National	46	29	15	10		68,681	99
	Non-National	44	24	20	12		240	1
Grenada	National	51	26	14	9		80,996	94
	Non-National	51	24	18	7		5,446	6
Jamaica	National	50	29	13	8		2,570,730	99
	Non-National	38	32	17	13		25,230	1
Montserrat	National	30	28	25	17		2,589	69
	Non-National	37	40	18	5		1,152	31
St Kitts & N	National	48	30	14	8		39,354	86
	Non-National	41	37	15	7		6,264	14
St. Lucia	National	50	29	13	8		146,147	93
	Non-National	37	36	18	9		10,526	7
St Vincent & G	National	51	29	13	7		101,655	96
	Non-National	47	30	17	6		4,589	4
Turks & C	National	52	27	14	7		8,724	44
	Non-National	35	50	14	1		11,162	56
Trinidad & T	National	47	30	17	6		1,071,340	96
	Non-National	21	27	27	25		41,753	4

Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02. Data unavailable for Guyana and Suriname

III.2 Emigration

III.2.1 Volume of Emigration

The greatest volume of emigrants from the Commonwealth Caribbean in 2001 Census was from Belize, with 34,116 recorded. Jamaica ranked second with 25,093 emigrants recorded and St. Lucia third, with 15,261 emigrants. Other states with more than 10,000 emigrants were the Bahamas (13,318), Dominica (12,607), and Barbados (12,076). St. Vincent & the Grenadines recorded the emigration of more than 8,500 persons, Grenada over 7,200 and St. Kitts & Nevis in excess of 5,000. (Table 7).

These were very high figures for countries with small populations and of particular concern are those where the replacement population or immigration was considerably lower than the emigration. This was most notably the case for Dominica but also true of Grenada and St. Vincent & the Grenadines, among others. The extent of emigration in relation to immigration and the overall national populations is examined in the following section. It was not possible from any of the available data, of either source or destination countries, to calculate the numbers of emigrants that left the Caribbean as opposed to those who moved to other locations within the region.

Table 7: Emigration by age groups and sex

Selected countries	Male							Female							Total percentage of males to females emigrating abroad	
	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NS	Count	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	NS	Count		
	%		%	%	%			%	%	%	%		%		Male	Female
Antigua and Barbuda	5	8	35	34	18		2443	6	10	40	29	15		2496	51	49
Bahamas		13	49	25	13		6,978		16	56	21	7		6,340	52	48
Barbados		4	20	38	38		5,927		4	21	41	34		6,149	49	51
Belize		22	46	24	8		17,633		25	49	19	7		16,483	52	48
Bermuda		7	41	38	14		2,139		7	40	38	15		2,401	47	53
Dominica	12	10	36	24	18		6,543	13	11	36	23	17		6,064	52	48
Grenada	4	5	32	32	27		3,646	4	8	30	31	27		3,632	50	50
Jamaica	10	25	42	10	4	9	10,996	10	23	38	14	5	10	14,097	44	56
Montserrat		11	25	32	32		421		15	27	24	34		336	56	44
St Kitts & Nevis		8	39	33	20		2,601		11	38	29	22		2,550	50	50
St. Lucia		13	37	29	21		7,805		16	39	26	19		7,457	51	49
St Vincent & Grenadines		7	38	33	22		4,522		11	41	28	20		4,077	53	47
Turks & Caicos		8	42	38	12		682		12	47	29	12		575	54	46
Trinidad & Tobago		26	41	24	9		1,515		25	38	26	11		1,597	49	51

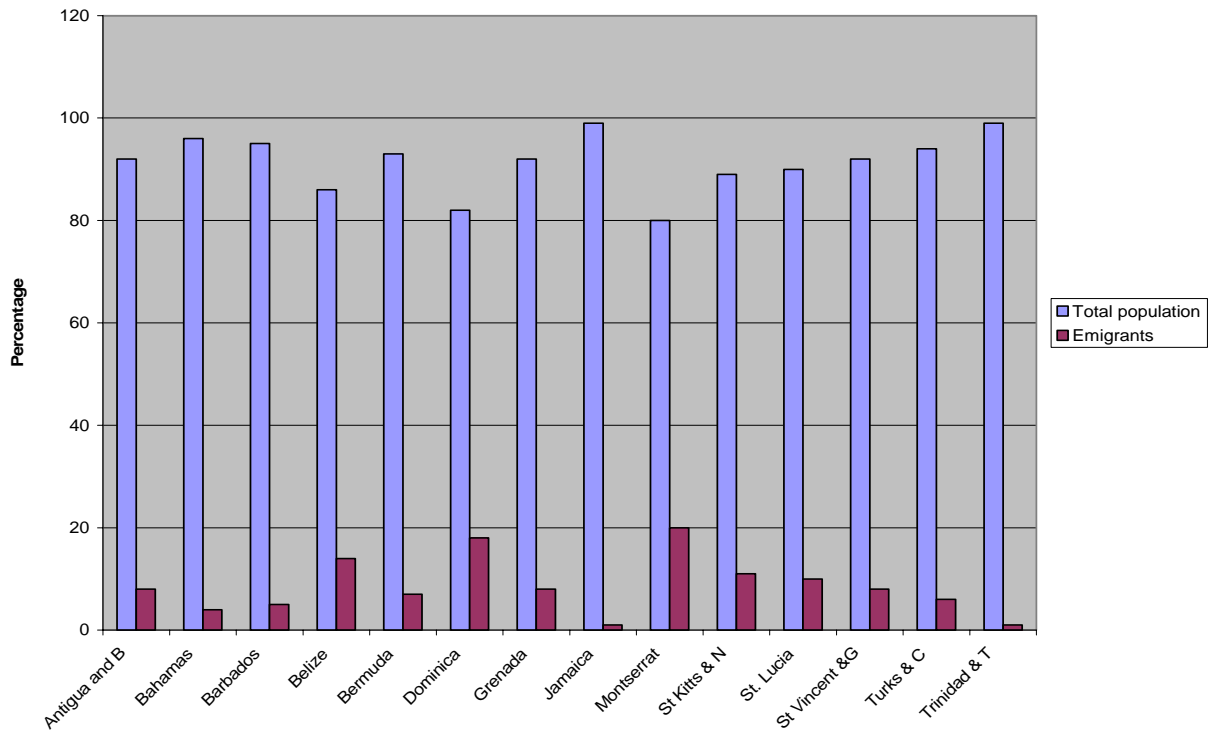
Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01
Data unavailable for Guyana and Suriname

III.2.2 Emigration in Relation to Population Size

The emigration rates were calculated in order to transform the absolute numbers to a measure of emigration relative to the populations of the countries of origin. The net migration figures were also calculated on the basis of the difference between immigration and emigration in each of the CARICOM and Associated States.

Given the traumatic volcanic eruptions of the 1990s, it was not surprising that Montserrat had the highest emigration, with 1:4 emigrants to residents or 20% of the total population having gone abroad. Dominica had the second largest percentage (18%) of its population having gone abroad; Belize was third with some 12% and St. Kitts & Nevis with 10%. Only in Jamaica and Trinidad were the numbers of emigrants of negligible proportion to the total populations, with approximately 1% in each case. (Figure 6)

Figure 6: Emigrants as a percentage of population, 2001



Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

III.2.3 Characteristics of the Emigrants

Demographic characteristics

The age distribution of persons who moved abroad (in the 1991-2001 period) showed the expected predominance of both males and females in the 25-44 year age-group. However, there is a spread of emigrants across all age groups including 65-and-over, and in the cases of Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada and Antigua & Barbuda, of the under 15 as well. (Table 7)

The sex distribution of emigrants shows a fairly even balance, though with a tendency towards lower figures for females in most states. The differences were larger in the Turks & Caicos Islands, with 54% male and 46% female, Montserrat 56% male and 44% female. The reverse situation occurred in Barbados, Bermuda and Trinidad & Tobago where there were slightly higher numbers of females over males. Jamaica was the only country with a substantial sex imbalance in terms of numbers of emigrants, with 44% male and 56% female. (Table 7)

Educational attainment

The level of educational attainment among emigrants was generally high. For most CARICOM and Associated States, at least 20% of emigrants had a secondary school educational level and in the case of the Bahamas more than half (51%), St Kitts & Nevis and Turks & Caicos, 40%. In Bermuda, 59% had educational achievements beyond the secondary stage, with 34% at university level. In the case of the Bahamas, 40% of emigrants had a university-level education, Barbados 16% university and 19% other tertiary, totaling 35% at the tertiary level. (Table 8)

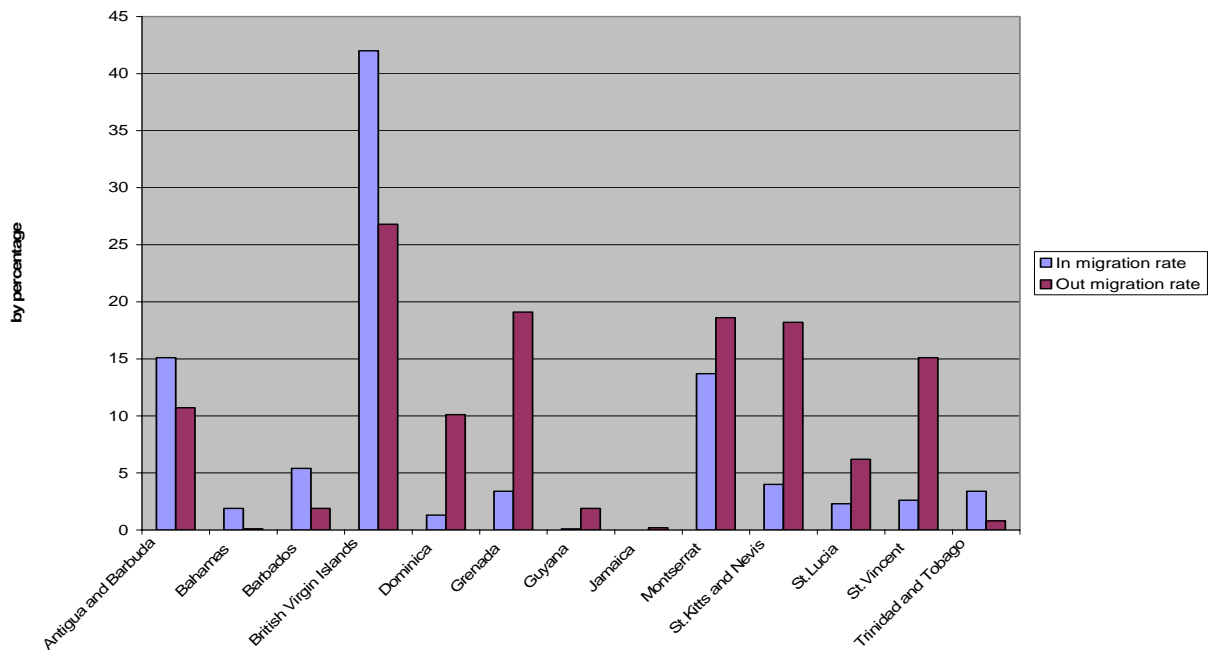
The exceptions to the overall pattern that emerged in terms of the high educational level of emigrants were Belize, where nearly half the number of emigrants (48%) had no formal education and more than a quarter (27%) had schooling only up to the primary level. The data for some countries omitted details of the educational attainment levels of emigrants, so they had to be excluded from the regional comparisons.

III.3 Trends in Immigration and Emigration (1981–1991 and 1991-2001)

Immigration and emigration were calculated as percentages of the population (or the rate per 100 of the population) of each state to give an indication of the scale of movement relative to size.

The CARICOM and Associated States that experienced the highest levels of emigration in the period prior to the 1991 Census, were the British Virgin Islands with more than 25% of its population abroad. In terms of emigration rate, this was followed by Grenada, Montserrat and St. Kitts & Nevis, each with some 18% of their respective populations abroad, and St Vincent & the Grenadines with 15%. (Figure 7)

Figure 7: Immigrants and Emigrants as percentages of population, 1990/1991



Source: Based on data from Caribbean Community Regional Census Office, 1994

The British Virgin Islands also recorded the highest immigration relative to population size, at 42%. Antigua & Barbuda had the second highest immigration rate at 15% of the population and Montserrat at 13%. Immigration in all other states accounted for just over 5% (in Barbados) or less than 5% of the total populations.

In the inter-censal decade 1991-2001 the regional migration pattern changed in many respects, though with some countries remaining fairly constant. (See Figure 6)

Emigration from Dominica increased from 10% to 18% of the population and emigration from Montserrat increased from 18% to 20%. Emigration relative to population size also increased from being negligible in 1991 to about 3% in 2001. The rate for the Bahamas also increased slightly (by about 2%) over the period.

By comparison, the emigration rate for St. Vincent and Grenada decreased from the previous 15% and 17%, respectively, to about 7% for both in 2001; and St Kitts & Nevis decreased from 18% in 1991 to 10% of population size in 2001.

Emigration rates in some countries remained fairly constant across the time period concerned. These included Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Antigua & Barbuda and Barbados. The relevant data for both were not available for some of the states for both Census periods, so the trend across the two decades could not be identified. This pertained to the British Virgin Islands, Turks & Caicos Islands, Bermuda and Guyana. The data were unavailable for both Census periods in the cases of Anguilla and Suriname.

In terms of immigration, the British Virgin Islands, with an existing high immigration rate in the previous period, remained at the same level of around 40%. However, there were substantial increases in immigration relative to population size in Antigua & Barbuda, where it rose from a previous 15% in 1991 to 30% in 2001 and in Montserrat rose from 13% in 1991 to 30% in 2001. Immigration in the context of the population of St. Kitts & Nevis increased from 4% in 1991 to 12% in 2001. There was negligible or no change in the previous low immigration rate for Trinidad & Tobago, Jamaica, Guyana, Grenada, St. Lucia, Dominica and Barbados. The trend could not be determined for all states due to the absence of the relevant data. (See Figure 5)

III.4 Return Migration

III.4.1 Trend in Volume of Return

The trend was of increasing numbers of migrants returning to the Caribbean during the decade of the 1990s (1991-2001). This was the case for Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent & the Grenadines. The exceptions to this general trend were Bermuda and the Bahamas. In Bermuda 68% of the returnees recorded in the 2001 Census had returned during the 1980s and only 32% had returned

in the 1990s. In the Bahamas just over half (51%) of the returnees present in 2001 had arrived in the 1980s and just under half (49%) in the 1990s. Data regarding the period of returnee arrivals was not available for St. Vincent & the Grenadines, the country with the largest number of returnees recorded in the 2001 Census. (Table 9 and Figure 8).

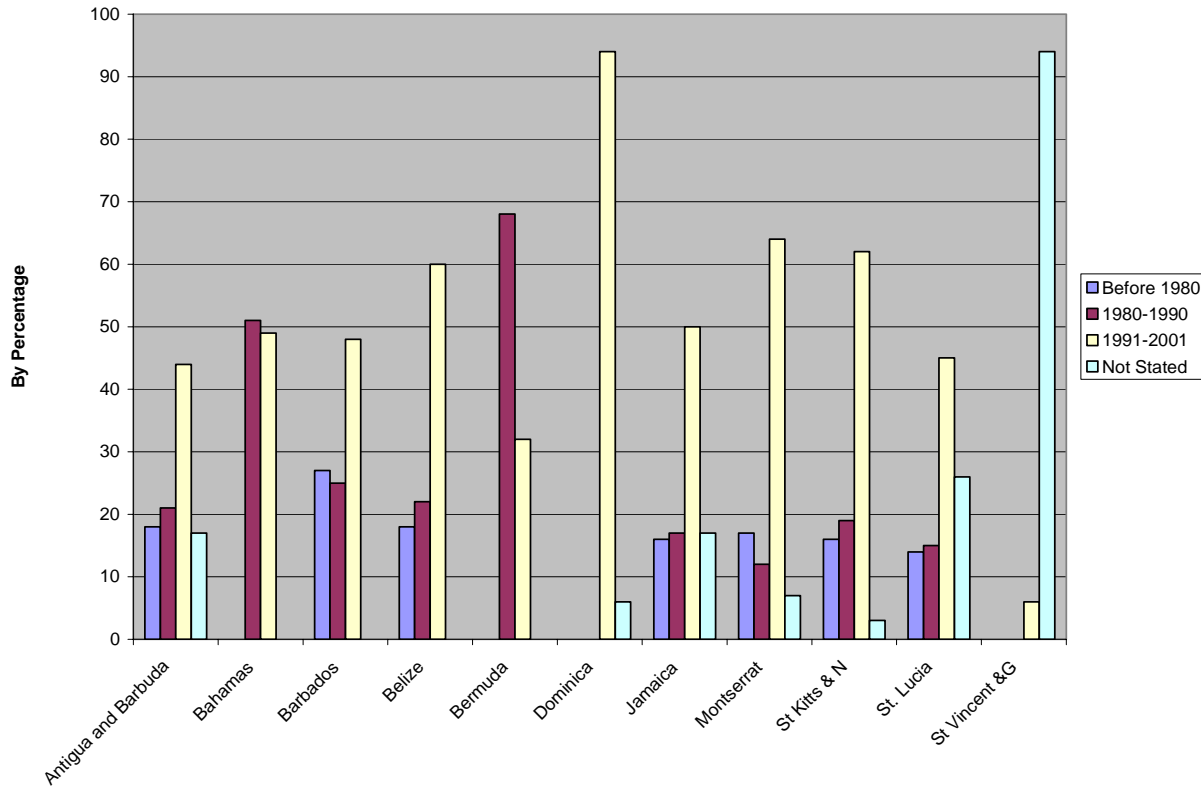
Table 9: Return migrants by Year of return

Selected Countries	Before 1980	1980-1990	1991-2001	Not Stated	Total	
	%	%	%	%	Count	%
Antigua and Barbuda	18	21	44	17	(5,197)	100
Bahamas		51	49		(13,559)	100
Barbados	27	25	48		(10,634)	100
Belize	18	22	60		(4,872)	100
Bermuda		68	32		(4,133)	100
Dominica			94	6	(12,583)	100
Jamaica	16	17	50	17	(55,589)	100
Montserrat	17	12	64	7	(898)	100
St Kitts & Nevis	16	19	62	3	(3,884)	100
St. Lucia	14	15	45	26	(9,596)	100
St Vincent & the Grenadines			6	94	(70,353)	100

Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01

Data unavailable for Grenada, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname

Figure 8: Return Migrants to the Caribbean by Year of Return

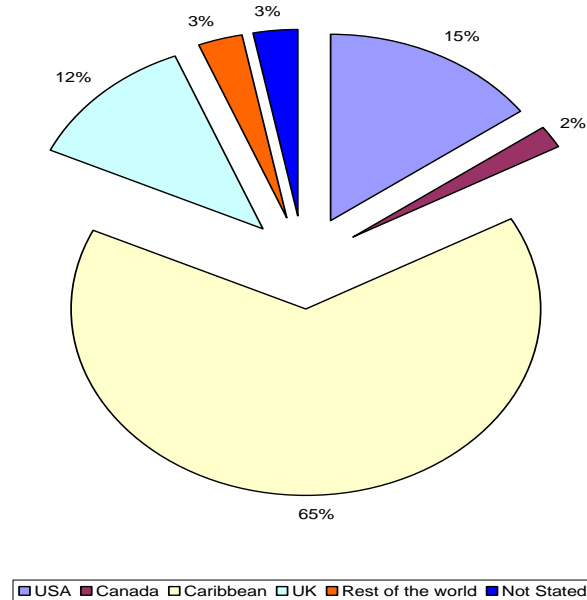


III.4.2 Sources of Return Migrants

Data on the sources of the return migrants was only available for Jamaica and Anguilla. In the case of Anguilla, 65% were from locations in the Caribbean, especially the US Virgin Islands, St. Martin, the British Virgin Islands and the Dominican Republic (2001 Census of Population and Housing) Ranking second as a source of return migrants to Anguilla was the USA from which 15% of returnees had come, 12% from the UK and 2% from Canada. (Figure 9).

In Jamaica, the voluntary return migrants were predominantly from the UK which accounted for 43% over the period 1993-2003. Second was the USA, the source of over 39% of the returning residents. Third was Canada from which just under 12% of the total returning residents came. Other countries were the sources of less than 6% of the total (Jamaica Customs and Excise data). However, the data on return migrants to Jamaica is complicated by the information separately documented for those persons deported, thus who involuntarily returned, from their migration destination. Of the numbers deported to Jamaica between 1995 and 2002, the majority (63.5%) were returned from the USA, followed by the UK (19.7%) and Canada (12.5%) and the rest from a combination of other countries (Planning Institute of Jamaica, 1990 - 2002).

Figure 9: Percentage Distribution of Return Migrants to Anguilla by Country/Region of Origin, 2001



III.4.3 Reasons for Return

The reason for returning was predominantly because of the desire to be in the place regarded as ‘home’. This was the reason given by 54% of the Montserratian migrants, despite the continuing difficult conditions in that island due to the volcanic activity. This also accounted for more than half (51%) of the reason given by Antiguan returnees. In all cases this was given by more than one-third of the returnees. Additionally, and associated with the country of birth as ‘home’ was also the ‘location of family’. The importance of returning to family was cited by at least 30% of the returnees in all countries except Jamaica. This excludes St. Vincent & the Grenadines for which the reasons for returning were not stated or not recorded for 89% of the returnees. (Table 10).

Jamaica recorded the largest proportion of returnees (18%) who returned because they had retired and in 8% because they had achieved what they had set out to do. At least 1% of the returnees to all of the countries (3% of those to Jamaica) had returned involuntarily, having been deported.

Table 10: Return Migrants by reasons for return

Selected countries	Regard it as Home	Family is Here	Homesick	Achieved	To Start a Business	Employment	Retired	Health	Weather	Deported	Other	NS/DK	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Count
Antigua and B	51	33	5		1		3			1	6		5,197
Dominica	38	39	2		2		6			1	12		12,583
Grenada	36	39			2		12			1	10		7,278
Jamaica	41			8		2	18	6	2	3	8	12	55,589
Montserrat	54	31	5		1		3			1	5		898
St Kitts & N	42	36			2		6			1	13		3,884
St. Lucia	36	44			1		7			1	11		9,656
St Vincent &G	3	4			1		1			1	1	89	70,353

Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01

Data unavailable for Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname

III.4.4 Characteristics of the Return Migrants

Demographic characteristics

Jamaica was the only country for which there was information available on the age and sex of return migrants, hence the following comments are confined to Jamaica.

The age profile of return migrants to Jamaica has shown a predominance of persons in the 65 and over age cohort. This group accounted for relatively large proportions in the decades up to the 1960s than in later decades, being 94% prior to the 1950s though down to 73% during the 1960s. Thereafter, it accounted for just over half or less of the return population. While there may have been a trend towards the return of persons in younger age groups over the years, nevertheless, it is also highly probable that the data for return migration in the earlier decades were incomplete. (Table 11). The distribution of males and females among return migrants in Jamaica was equally balanced over most decades with a difference of only a small excess of males over females in some years and the reverse situation in other years (Table 12).

Table 11: Return migrants by age groups for Jamaica

Year of return	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	Count
before 1950				6	94	327
1950-1959				10	90	468
1960-1969			1	26	73	2,658
1970-1979			5	41	54	5,723
1980-1989	1	1	14	29	55	9,373
1990-1999	1	3	25	31	40	22,485
2000-2001	3	8	32	31	26	5,361
Not stated	15	10	26	23	26	9,194

Source: Based on data from Population Census, 2001

Table 12: Distribution of Return migrants by sex for Jamaica

Year of return by gender	Male	Female
	%	%
before 1950	1	1
1950-1959	1	1
1960-1969	5	5
1970-1979	10	10
1980-1989	17	17
1990-1999	41	40
2000-2001	9	10
Not stated	16	16
Total (Count & %)	(29,886) 100	(25,703) 100

Source: Based on data from Population Census, 2001

Educational Attainment

Country profiles of the educational attainment of return migrants showed large numbers with only a primary level education. This was the case for Grenada, with 61% of return migrants at this educational level. In St Vincent & the Grenadines there was 59% of returnees with the highest educational attainment at primary school level, in Montserrat there was 51% and St. Lucia 49%. Returnees with only a primary level education formed at least a quarter and in some cases a third, in CARICOM and Associated States, with the exception of the Bahamas, Bermuda and Dominica (Table 13). In the case of Dominica, a large percentage of returnees had attained secondary level education, whereas in the Bahamas and Bermuda, 40% and 33% respectively, had been educated at university level. Barbados showed a relatively even spread across the different levels of educational attainment, with 35% with only a primary education and 36% with a combination of university and other tertiary.

Table 13: Return migrants by Educational achievements (15 years and over)

Selected countries	None	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University	University	Other Tertiary	Other	Not stated
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Antigua and Barbuda	1	5	28	31	16	18			1
Bahamas	1	1	7	49		40		1	1
Barbados	1		35	27		17	19		1
Belize	18		32	27		13	2	1	7
Bermuda	1		4	34	26	33		1	1
Dominica	1	3	7	47	19	8		12	3
Grenada	1	1	61	20	7	8		1	1
Jamaica						53	47		
Montserrat	2	1	51	25	9	9			3
St Kitts & Nevis	1	1	28	39	12	14		3	2
St. Lucia	5	1	49	18	10	11		2	4
St Vincent & Grenadines	1	1	59	23	8	6		1	1
Turks & Caicos Islands	1		30	40	20	7		2	

Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

Data unavailable Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname

Occupation

The high educational levels of return migrants to the Bahamas were reflected in the occupational profile. There was 27% in legislator/manager/professional categories and a further 12% in technical occupations. There were no data available on the occupations of return migrants to Bermuda (the other country with a high percentage of tertiary educated returnees. Although the Turks & Caicos Islands only recorded 7% of returnees with a university-level education, there was 20% at pre-university level. It was evident that most of these persons were in the legislator/manager as well as professional and technical occupational groups. St. Kitts & Nevis and Barbados also had a quarter or more of their return migrants in these high level occupational categories. In contrast were Belize and St. Vincent & the Grenadines, which recorded at least 10% of the return migrants in 'elementary' occupations. Additionally, and given the high percentage of returnees in the 65-and-over age group, it was expected that there would be considerable numbers of the returnee populations with no occupation. This accounted for more than half the returnees in Montserrat (60%), Dominica (56%) and Barbados (55%). (Table 14).

Table 14: Return migrants by occupation (15 years and over)

Selected Countries	Legislator /Manager	Profes-sional	Technical	Clerical	Services /Sales	Skilled/ Agricultural	Craft	Machine Operator	Elemen-tary	Defense force	Not Working	Not stated	Not Applicable
Antigua and B	5	9	9	8	9	1	8	3	8			40	
Bahamas	13	14	12	7	10	1	9	3	6			1	24
Barbados	9	12	5	4	4	1	4	1	3	1	55	1	
Belize	8	7	8	4	6	2	7	3	10			1	44
Dominica	5	4	4	3	5	6	8	2	5	1	56	1	
Grenada													
Montserrat	5	4	4	5	5	3	6	1	6		60	1	
St Kitts & N	9	10	5	7	7	2	9	5	8	1	4	33	
St. Lucia	5	6	4	3	8	5	7	2	4	1	46	9	
St Vincent & G	3	4	2	5	7	6	7	3	10		18	35	
Turks & C	15	6	10	7	12	3	8	4	6			4	25

Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

Data unavailable Bermuda, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname

CHAPTER IV

IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS IN THE CARICOM AND ASSOCIATED STATES

IV.1 Characteristics of Non-Nationals (2001)

IV.1.1 Place of Birth

Taking the region as a whole, about half of all immigrants were from countries within the Caribbean. Within this broad picture, there was considerable variation in their distribution. For example, at one end of the spectrum, Caribbean nationals accounted for 85% of the immigrants in Antigua & Barbuda, 83% in Dominica, 76% in Trinidad & Tobago, 69% in St. Vincent & the Grenadines, 54% in Montserrat. In sharp contrast with this situation of a dominant Caribbean presence among non-nationals, was Belize with only 2% of its immigrants from Caribbean countries, the majority coming from neighbouring Latin American countries. Additionally, in Jamaica only 23% of immigrants were from the Caribbean, the rest coming from the USA (22%), the UK (17%) and other parts of the world, chiefly Canada and India. (Data were not available for Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Turks & Caicos Islands). (See Table 5).

IV.1.2 Demographic Characteristics of Immigrant Populations

Age Profile

The highest percentages of the immigrant populations in the region were in the age group of 25-44 years. This was especially evident with respect to Bermuda with 48.5% of the non-nationals aged 25-44 years, the Turks and Caicos Islands, with 50% within the group, and the British Virgin Islands, with 47.5%. The non-nationals in Barbados were also predominantly (41.5%) 25-44 years of age. This strongly reflects the demands for labour provided by persons in this young cohort for tourism and related construction industries at those locations. It also reflected the relatively recent nature of the migration whereby the immigrant population had not yet aged at the destination. This was In contrast to the situation in Trinidad and Tobago, where the immigrant populations were evenly distributed across all age groups and included a strong element of those immigrants who had settled in the country many years previously and were 65

and over by the 2001 Census year. A different age distribution among the immigrant populations was seen in the OECS, where there was a markedly higher proportion of younger persons (under-25 years) than found elsewhere. This was particularly the case in Grenada, where more than half (51%) of the immigrants were under 25 years, in St. Vincent & the Grenadines just under half (47.5 %) and St. Lucia, more than one-third (37%) in this age category (Table 15 and Figure 10).

Regional Special Topic Monograph, International Migration

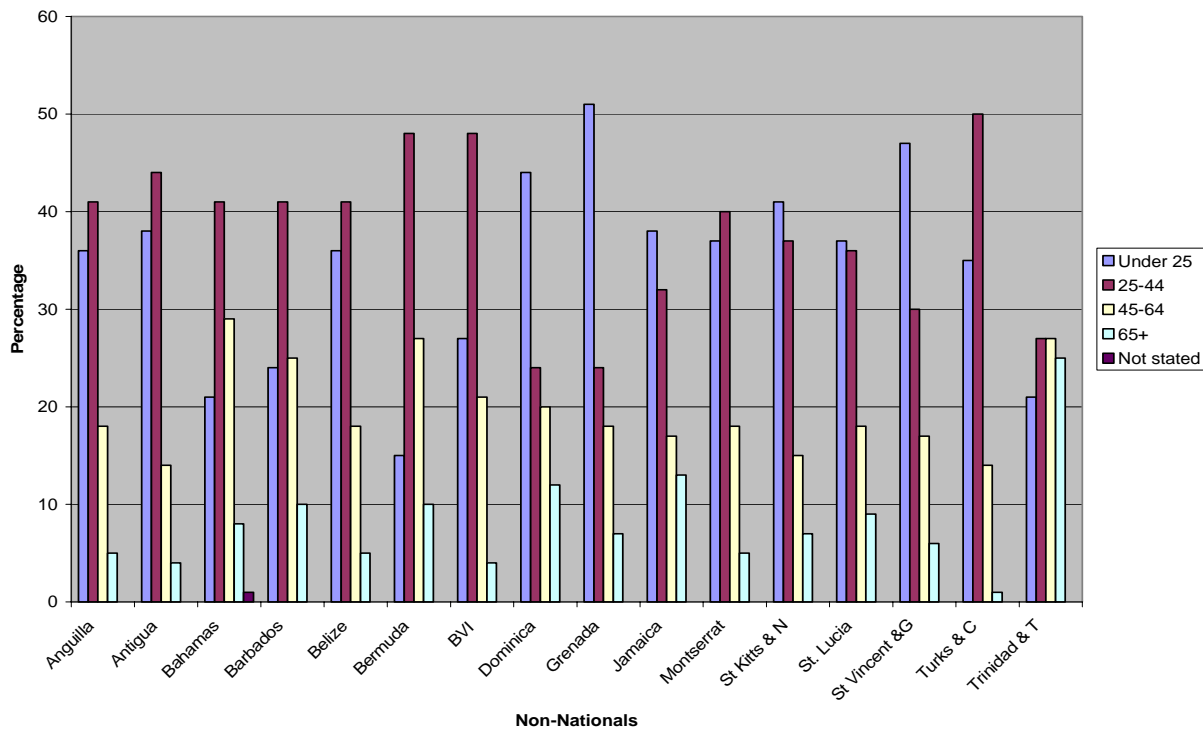
Table 15: National and Non-National Population by age and sex (15 years and over)

Countries	Citizenship	Male						Female					
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65+	Not stated	N	Under 25	25-44	45-64	65+	Not stated	N
		%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%	
Anguilla	National	47	29	15	9		3,649	48	28	14	10		3,557
	Non-National	37	41	18	4		1,979	36	41	18	5		2,245
Antigua	National	49	28	16	7	1	21,227	45	29	16	9	1	23,026
	Non-National	40	42	14	4		8,668	36	46	14	4		10,757
Bahamas	National	51	31	13	4	1	128,690	48	32	14	6	1	137,937
	Non-National	21	41	29	8	1	18,505	22	41	29	7		17,690
Barbados	National	39	32	19	10		109,173	36	31	19	14		115,787
	Non-National	28	41	23	8		9,886	21	42	26	11		13,599
Belize	National	65	22	9	4		99,081	65	23	8	4		98,576
	Non-National	35	40	19	6		17,530	38	42	16	5		16,749
Bermuda	National	37	30	23	10		21,253	35	30	22	13		23,076
	Non-National	15	50	27	8		8,534	15	47	27	11		9,141
BVI	National	53	25	15	7		4,834	54	25	13	8		4,929
	Non-National	27	47	22	4		6,602	26	49	21	4		6,796
Dominica	National	46	30	15	9		34,337	45	28	15	12		33,944
	Non-National	45	19	23	13		141	44	31	15	10		99
Grenada	National	51	27	14	8		40,386	51	25	14	10		40,610
	Non-National	53	22	18	7		2,703	49	26	18	7		2,743
Jamaica	National	51	28	14	7		1,263,030	50	29	13	8		1,307,700
	Non-National	40	32	17	11		12,638	37	31	17	15		12,592
Montserrat	National	30	27	27	16		1,397	31	29	23	17		1,192
	Non-National	39	39	17	5		592	35	41	19	5		560
St Kitts & N	National	49	30	14	7		19,281	47	30	14	9		20,073
	Non-National	38	39	16	7		3,280	44	34	15	7		2,984
St. Lucia	National	51	29	13	7		71,358	49	29	13	9		74,789
	Non-National	37	35	19	9		5,286	37	37	18	8		5,239
St Vincent & G	National	51	30	13	6		51,388	51	28	13	8		50,267
	Non-National	50	29	16	5		2,235	45	32	17	6		2,354
Turks & C	National	53	27	14	6		4,325	51	28	13	8		4,399
	Non-National	31	52	15	2		5,572	38	48	13	1		5,590
Trinidad & T	National	47	30	17	6		535,342	46	30	17	7		535,342
	Non-National	22	26	27	25		19,288	19	29	27	25		22,465

Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01. Data unavailable Guyana and Suriname

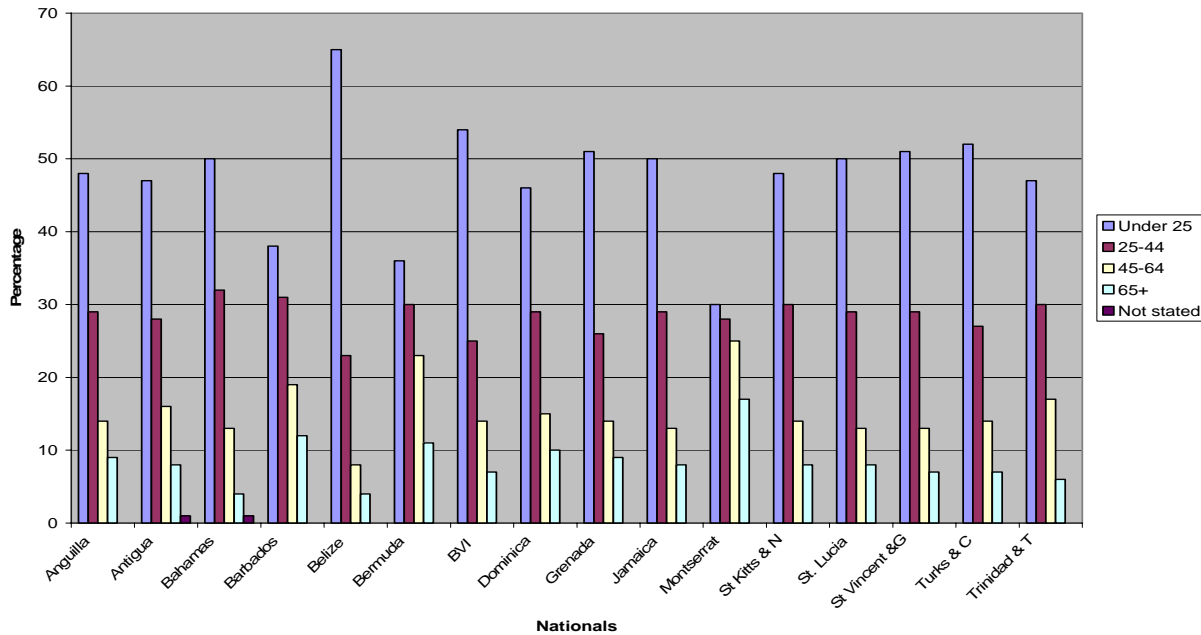
The age profile of the immigrants generally contrasted with that of the locally-born populations in which there was a predominance of persons under 25. For example, 65% of the locally-born population of Belize was under 25 years, in the British Virgin Islands, the OECS and Jamaica, approximately 50%. Only in Montserrat and Barbados, were the percentages of locally-born persons under 25 years notably lower than that of the foreign-born population, with 30% and 24% respectively. It was also a feature of the Trinidad and Tobago where, as already indicated, substantial labour immigration had taken place over a much longer period, that the locally-born population over 65 years was only 5%, as compare with 25% of the immigrants in this age group. (Figures 10 and 11).

Figure 10: Non-national population by age group



Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

Figure 11: National population by age group



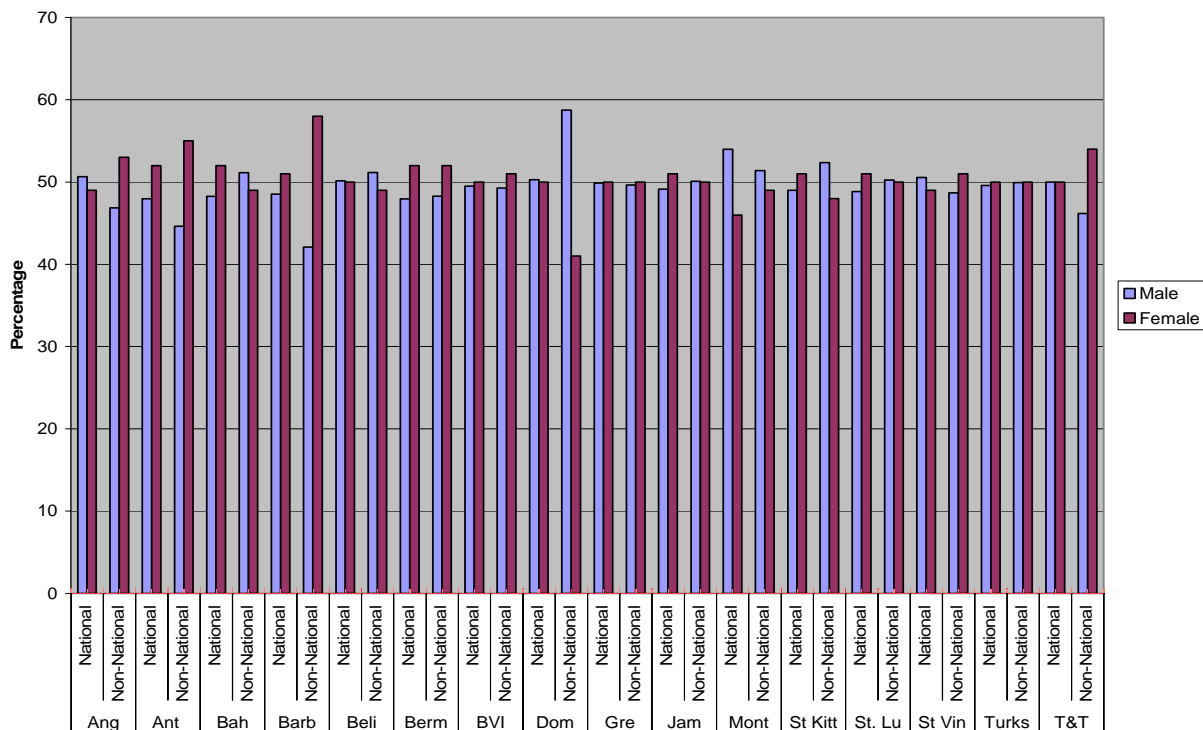
Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

Sex Profile

The immigrant populations of most Commonwealth Caribbean countries showed a small majority of females with 4% or less males. These included Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, St. Vincent & the Grenadines and Turks & Caicos Islands. The reverse situation occurred in three cases - Anguilla, the Bahamas St. Kitts & Nevis, St.Lucia – where males were in a slight majority. The greatest discrepancy in numbers occurred in Montserrat where male immigrants outnumbered females by 8%. In Trinidad & Tobago and Grenada, the sex distribution was equal or the difference negligible (less than 1%). (Table 15; Figure 12).

In comparing the foreign-born populations with the locally-born, it was evident that there was greater variability in the former. Among the locally-born populations, the greatest difference in male and female numbers were in Montserrat, where there was 8% more males than females.

Figure 12: National and non-national population by sex



Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/0

IV.1.3 Union Status

In most countries of the region the profile of the union status of immigrants was not markedly different from that of the locally-born populations. The only variation worthy of note is higher percentages of the non-nationals of Anguilla, Bermuda and the Turks and Caicos Islands who were married (74%, 64% and 63%, respectively). These were higher than the locally-born populations of those islands. Taking the totals of those married and those in common law unions, at least half the number of non-nationals of Antigua (50%), the Bahamas (60%), Belize (69%), Dominica (51%), Montserrat (54%) and St. Lucia (53%) were in this combined category. (Table 16).

Regional Special Topic Monograph, International Migration

Table 16: National and Non-National population by union status (15 years and over)

Countries	Citizenship	Never Married	Married	Common-Law	Visiting Partner	Married but not in Union	Legally separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
		%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	
Anguilla	National	14	68				2	6	10		2,535
	Non-National	14	74				3	5	4		2,048
Antigua	National	40	27	10	13	2	1	2	4	2	30,452
	Non-National	32	33	17	10	2	1	2	2	1	15,227
Bahamas	National	47	34	7			4	3	4	1	181,687
	Non-National	28	47	13			4	3	4	1	31,834
Barbados	National	18	9	5	1			5		63	173,631
	Non-National	11	21	5	1			7		55	20,654
Belize	National	36	36	18	3	1	1	1	3	1	107,888
	Non-National	24	44	25	1	1	1	1	2	1	29,275
Bermuda	National	39	42				1	12	5	1	33,999
	Non-National	23	64				1	7	4	1	16,197
BVI	National	47	40				1	3	4	5	5,728
	Non-National	39	52				1	3	2	3	10,916
Dominica	National	42	28	13	9	1	1	1	4	1	48,952
	Non-National	36	38	13	3	1	1	1	5	2	167
Grenada	National	44	26	14	9	1	1	1	4		54,427
	Non-National	39	40	9	5	1	1	2	3		3,903
Jamaica	National	65	27				1	1	4	2	1,686,278
	Non-National	39	47				1	4	6	3	17,953
Montserrat	National	36	29	11	8	2	1	2	6	5	2,074
	Non-National	30	37	17	7	1	1	2	3	2	893

Regional Special Topic Monograph, International Migration

Countries	Citizenship	Never Married	Married	Common-Law	Visiting Partner	Married but not in Union	Legally separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
		%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	
St Kitts & N	National	46	22	9	12	2	1	2	4	2	27,698
	Non-National	33	40	9	4	4	1	2	3	4	4,597
St. Lucia	National	39	23	20	11	1	1	1	3	1	101,708
	Non-National	32	38	15	7	1	1	2	3	1	8276
St Vincent &G	National	43	23	15	10	1	1	3	3	1	70,353
	Non-National	38	40	8	6	1	1	2	3	1	3,368
Turks & C	National	38	51				2	3	6		4,918
	Non-National	33	63				1	2	1		7,671
Trinidad & T	National	50	39				1	2	5	3	792,622
	Non-National	31	48				2	4	11	4	36,591

Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

Data unavailable Guyana and Suriname

IV.1.4 Educational Attainment of Immigrant Populations

At the upper level of educational attainment, immigrants included a markedly higher percentage with university qualifications than the locally-born populations. This was the case for all the Commonwealth Caribbean states throughout the region. The percentage difference between the immigrant and local populations with university qualifications is greatest for Bermuda at 22%, followed by St. Kitts & Nevis where there was a 21% difference, Jamaica with 20%. It was significant that in all three countries a high proportion of their immigrants were from outside the Caribbean. (Table 17).

In most other countries, the difference was between 5% and 15%, except in Antigua where there was a difference of 4% and Belize 2% between the percentage of the immigrant and the national populations with university level qualifications.

In many countries it was predominantly the locally-born populations who had attained only a primary school level education. One exception to this was Trinidad & Tobago, where 12% more immigrants than nationals had only a primary school level education. This again reflected the higher educational profile of immigrants. The reverse was true throughout the rest of the region, where smaller proportions of the immigrant groups had only a primary education as compared with the locally-born population cohort. The largest discrepancies were in St. Vincent & the Grenadines with a difference of 37%, Montserrat 23% and Belize 20%.

Educational Attainment by Sex

There was a variable distribution of men and women with a university education among the immigrants throughout the region. In some countries, for example, Anguilla and Barbados, females were in the majority of the immigrants with a university education. In most countries, men were in a majority within the university-level category, as for example in Belize (59% male), Turks & Caicos (56% male), St. Lucia (55% male), and Jamaica (54% male). In others the difference between male and females as a proportion of university educated immigrants was no more than 1%, including Antigua, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, St. Kitts & Nevis, St Vincent & the Grenadines. (Tables 17 & 18 and Figures 13, 14, 15).

Immigrants with a primary schooling as their highest educational attainment also presented no significant pattern across the region, with males in the majority in ten of the countries/territories and females in the majority for this educational category in the other six. Likewise, immigrants with no educational attainment was highest among males in most of the region, with the

exception of Trinidad & Tobago and the Turks & Caicos Islands where there were chiefly females in this group.

Table 17: National and Non National population by educational attainment (15 years and over)

Countries	Citizenship	None	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University	University	Other Tertiary	Other	Not stated
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Anguilla	National	3	7	41	36	2	5		1	5
	Non-National	2	5	27	43	3	13		3	4
Antigua	National		1	35	40	15	7		1	1
	Non-National		1	24	48	14	11		1	1
Bahamas	National	1	6		75		16		1	1
	Non-National	6	17		50		25		1	1
Barbados	National	1	1	17	60		19		1	1
	Non-National	1	1	14	49		31		1	3
Belize	National	29		48	18		2		2	1
	Non-National	55		28	11		4		1	1
Bermuda	National	1		8	44	25	19		1	2
	Non-National	1		4	27	25	41		1	1
British Virgin Islands	National	1		31	44	8	9		1	6
	Non-National	1		26	42	11	14		1	5
Dominica	National	3		59	25	7	4		1	1
	Non-National	4		50	21	11	10		1	3
Grenada	National	1		60	28	7	2		1	1
	Non-National	1		31	36	13	15		1	3
Jamaica	National	9	4	30	44		3	5	3	2
	Non-National	8	4	17	28		23	11	3	6
Montserrat	National	2	1	45	30	11	7			
	Non-National	1	1	21	45	15	15			2

Regional Special Topic Monograph, International Migration

Countries	Citizenship	None	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University	University	Other Tertiary	Other	Not stated
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
St Kitts & Nevis	National	1		21	57	10	4		4	3
	Non-National	1		16	38	14	24		2	5
St. Lucia	National	5		54	26	7	3		2	3
	Non-National	2		31	30	13	17		3	4
St Vincent & the Grenadines	National	1		60	28	7	2		1	1
	Non-National	1		23	40	17	17		1	1
Turks & Caicos	National	1	1	28	49	15	5		1	
	Non-National	2	1	22	48	13	13		1	
Trinidad & Tobago	National	2	1	35	53		4		3	2
	Non-National	3	1	47	29		11		3	6

Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

Data unavailable Guyana and Suriname

Regional Special Topic Monograph, International Migration

Table 18: National and Non-National Population by Educational Achievements and Sex (15 years and over)

Countries	Citizenship	None		Pre-school		Primary		Secondary		Pre-University		University		Other Tertiary		Other		Not stated	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Anguilla	National	55	45	50	50	53	47	48	52	36	64	49	51			55	45	52	48
	Non-National	47	53	44	56	51	49	46	54	44	56	43	57			44	56	47	53
Antigua	National			74	26	49	51	45	55	44	56	50	50			60	40	39	61
	Non-National			58	42	45	55	41	59	43	57	50	50			50	50	40	60
Bahamas	National	48	52			45	55	49	51			39	61			52	48	52	48
	Non-National	52	48			57	43	51	49			49	51			48	52	52	48
Barbados	National	54	46	45	55	44	56	50	50			46	54			43	57	56	44
	Non-National	40	60	33	67	40	60	40	60			41	59			40	60	50	50
Belize	National	49	51			51	49	49	51			57	43			34	66	53	47
	Non-National	51	49			51	49	51	49			59	41			41	59	59	41
Bermuda	National	54	46			48	52	52	48	42	58	44	56			52	48	50	50
	Non-National	55	45			49	51	48	52	46	54	49	51			41	59	61	61
BVI	National	61	39			57	43	50	50	36	64	35	65			55	45	47	53
	Non-National	63	37			54	46	47	53	44	56	49	51			58	42	45	55
Dominica	National	54	46			54	46	42	58	48	52	52	48			27	73	53	47
	Non-National	67	33			63	37	46	56	92	8	65	35				100	25	75
Grenada	National	48				53	47	43	57	42	58	57	43			63	37	54	46
	Non-National	50				53	47	43	57	39	61	58	42			55	45	57	43
Jamaica	National	51	49	51	49	52	48	49	51			42	58	34	66	43	57	54	46
	Non-National	53	47	51	49	49	51	50	50			52	48	43	57	51	49	54	46
Montserrat	National	53	47	100		56	44	53	47	47	53	48	52					60	40
	Non-National	75	25	100		55	45	52	48	37	63	55	45					60	40

Regional Special Topic Monograph, International Migration

Countries	Citizenship	None		Pre-school		Primary		Secondary		Pre-University		University		Other Tertiary		Other		Not stated	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
St Kitts & N	National	50	50			48	52	49	51	43	57	53	47			43	57	50	50
	Non-National	59	41			65	35	55	45	44	56	49	51			49	51	68	32
St. Lucia	National	51	49			52	48	43	57	43	57	48	52			43	57	48	52
	Non-National	52	48			54	46	46	54	47	53	55	45			44	56	48	52
St Vincent & the Gren	National	52	48			55	45	43	57	42	58	54	46			53	47	59	41
	Non-National	50	50			54	46	45	55	42	58	51	49			56	44	57	43
Turks & Caicos	National	58	42	50	50	51	49	52	48	35	65	51	49			41	59		
	Non-National	45	55	54	46	48	52	53	47	50	50	56	44			48	52		
Trinidad & Tobaco	National	39	61	50	50	52	48	49	51			50	50			46	44	52	48
	Non-National	46	54	54	46	45	55	42	48			54	46			45	55	49	51

Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

Data unavailable Guyana and Suriname

Figure 13: National and non-national population by university achievement

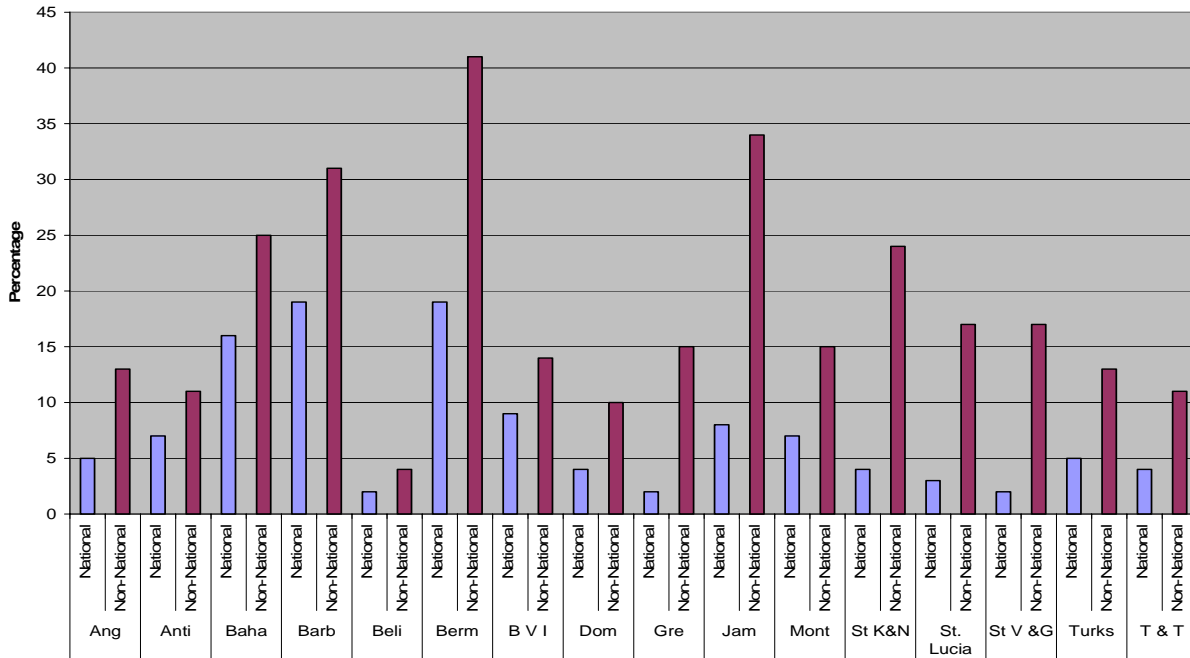
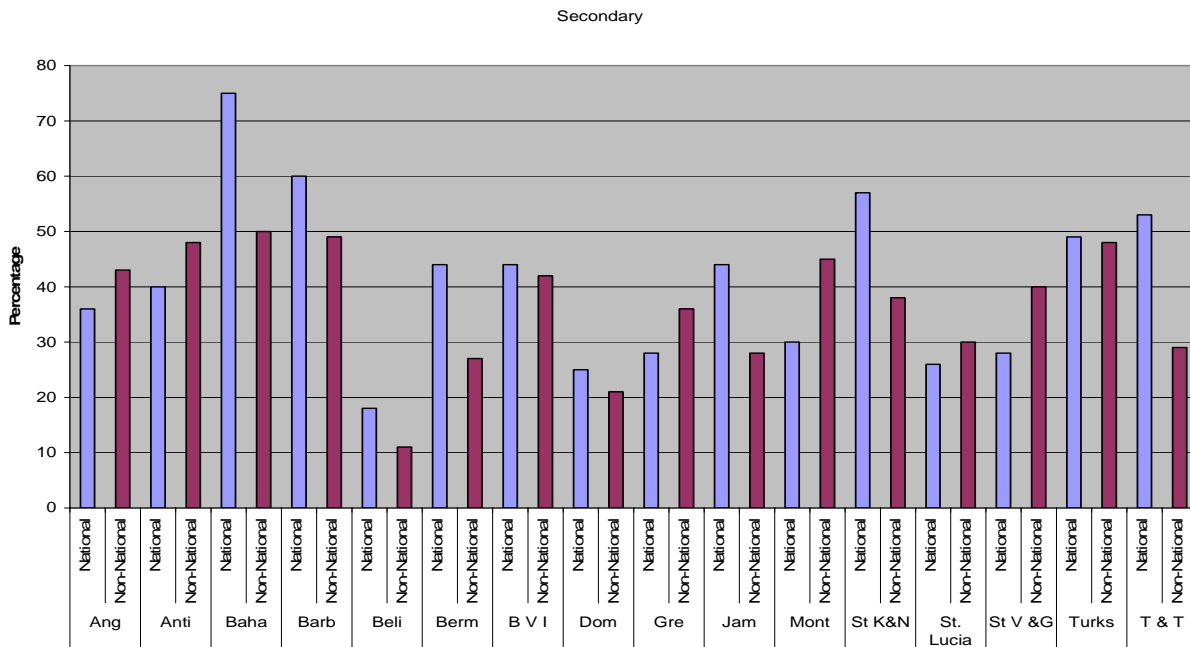
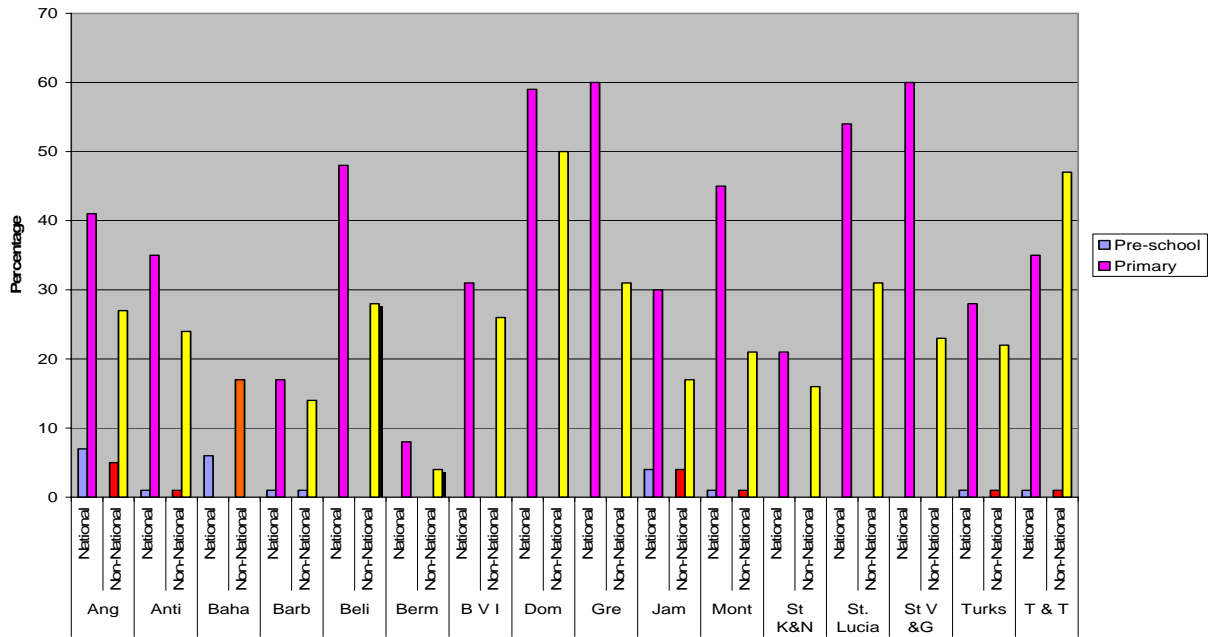


Figure 14: National and non-national population by secondary school achievement (15 years and over)



Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

Figure 15: National and non-national population by primary school achievement (15 years and over)



Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

IV.1.5 Occupational Pattern of Immigrant Populations

The occupation pattern with respect to immigrant populations of the Commonwealth Caribbean reflected the general labour force demands across the region, together with the prevailing immigration policies. For example, in Antigua & Barbuda and the Turks & Caicos Islands, where tourism was a major employer, services and craft accounted for 10% or more of the immigrants to those countries. In both those countries, together with Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago and Belize the category ‘elementary’, including construction and low-skilled agricultural workers, accounted for the higher percentages of the immigrants. By contrast, Jamaica’s immigrant population was chiefly comprised of persons in managerial positions (56%) followed by technical (12%). Jamaica’s locally-born population accounts for high levels of service/sales workers (18% of the locally-born), skilled agricultural workers (15%), craft workers (16%) and those in elementary occupations (15%). The only other country with 10% of the immigrant populations in managerial and professional occupations was Barbados. (Table 19).

The overall pattern for the Commonwealth Caribbean was, therefore, one of immigrants predominantly in white collar occupations in Jamaica and to lesser extent Barbados; in service occupations in the tourist-led economies and the low-skilled occupations in most other cases.

The situations in Dominica and Grenada were anomalous, with 66% and 52% respectively, of immigrants, were not working. The high level of non-working populations was consistent with that of the locally-born populations where 63% and 50% were not working.

Regional Special Topic Monograph, International Migration

Table 19: National and Non-National by occupation (15 years and over)

Countries	Citizenship	Legislator	Profes	Techni	Cleri	Services	Skilled/	Craft	Machine	Elementary	Soldiers	Not	Not	Not
		/Manager	sional	cal	cal	/Sales	Agricultural		Operator			stated	applicable	working
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Antigua	National	3	4	8	11	12	1	10	4	10		37		
	Non-National	4	4	6	5	17	1	11	2	14		36		
Bahamas	National	6	6	8	10	16	2	11	4	10		1	26	
	Non-National	7	10	4	1	6	1	11	2	25		2	31	
Barbados	National	4	6	5	8	10	2	9	4	12	1	2		37
	Non-National	10	10	6	6	8	2	10	2	11	1	1		33
Belize	National	3	2	5	4	5	4	7	5	15		1	49	
	Non-National	4	2	2	1	3	9	8	3	23		1	44	
Dominica	National	2	1	4	3	5	6	6	2	6	1	1		63
	Non-National	3	2	5	3	4	5	5	2	4		1		66
Grenada	National	3	1	5	5	9	4	10	3	10				50
	Non-National	6	6	8	4	7	2	7	2	6				52
Jamaica	National	13		5	7	18	15	16	7	15		4		
	Non-National	56		12	5	8	3	7	2	2		5		
Montserrat	National	5	4	7	10	7	3	8	3	10		1		42
	Non-National	5	7	6	7	10	3	15	2	12				33
St Kitts & N	National	5	6	5	10	7	2	11	8	12	1	22		11
	Non-National	7	10	5	5	6	1	9	3	15	1	27		11

Regional Special Topic Monograph, International Migration

Countries	Citizenship	Legislator /Manager	Profes sional	Techni cal	Cleri cal	Services /Sales	Skilled/ Agricultural	Craft	Machine Operator	Elementary	Soldiers	Not stated	Not applicable	Not working
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
St. Lucia	National	2	3	3	4	10	6	8	3	7	1	9		44
	Non-National	7	9	4	3	8	2	6	2	3	1	21		34
St Vincent &G	National	3	4	2	5	7	6	7	3	10		35		18
	Non-National	8	13	4	6	6	2	6	2	5		28		20
Turks & C	National	10	5	9	9	12	2	7	3	7		7	29	
	Non-National	7	6	5	3	12	1	11	2	20		5	28	
Trinidad & T	National	4	2	5	7	8	2	10	5	12		30		15
	Non-National	6	5	4	3	4	1	9	3	11		49		5

Source: Based on data from Population Census for the relevant countries, 2000/01/02

Data unavailable Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Guyana and Suriname

CONCLUSION

Emigration and Immigration with respect to the Commonwealth Caribbean have continued at a high level through the inter-censal decade 1991-2001. This involved both extra-regional and intra-regional movements. Return migration to country of birth occurred both from locations outside the region and within, at a higher rate than in previous decades, the exceptions being Bermuda and the Bahamas. The numbers of persons who involuntarily returned (due to deportation) also increased.

The pattern of movements recorded in the 2001 Censuses was largely similar to that of the previous inter-censal decade, with very high rates of immigration to the expanding tourism economies and to Trinidad & Tobago, the location of petroleum and natural gas production. In some cases, as the British Virgin Islands and Turks & Caicos Islands and Anguilla, the net immigration has been so great that the populations of foreign-born persons greatly exceed the size of the native-born populations. At the other end of the spectrum were the high net emigration states, notably Dominica, St. Vincent & the Grenadines.

Immigration has continued to bring about a varied mix of nationalities in the populations of the Caribbean states. The USA and the UK have a significant presence in Jamaica and Bermuda and, to lesser extent, in other parts of the region. This presence is chiefly at the high end of the occupational spectrum. Elsewhere throughout the Commonwealth Caribbean island states, the predominant immigrant presence is Caribbean in origin. This includes both Commonwealth and other Caribbean nationals, as for example, nationals of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The continental CARICOM state of Belize, Guyana and Suriname, also have a large percentage of their foreign-born populations comprised of nationals from their neighbouring Central and South American countries. Therefore, in all cases such immigration involves language differences, namely Spanish-speakers in the case of Belize and Portuguese-speakers from Brazil in Guyana and Suriname.

The implications of the prevailing migration pattern in the Commonwealth Caribbean are important both for the countries with very high immigration rates, as also those with very high emigration rates. Those that demonstrate a trend of attracting immigrants have gained the significant economic benefits of importing human resources that have enhanced their labour force and entrepreneurial capacity. While the economic benefits of such a trend are evident, there

are dangers from the social perspective, especially in those states where the foreign-born population is numerically greater than the native population. The absorption and integration of the foreign-born population has to be carefully managed through appropriate formulation and implementation of policy so as to reduce conflict and negative reactions that could lead to xenophobia developing in the society. On the other side of the migration spectrum are those states with a trend of emigration rates that are greater than immigration rates. This signals the fact that they are not gaining a replacement population. In small states especially, such a trend has the potential for reaching a point whereby there is the loss of a critical mass in terms of the labour force and an ageing population, accompanied by a range of negative social and economic consequences.

All aspects of the migration pattern are informative for development policy in the Caribbean. These involve the varied characteristics of the movements in and out of different parts of the region, as well the return movements of both a voluntary and involuntary nature. All of these flows have important implications and a mix of positive and negative possibilities for the region's development strategies. In particular, evidence of the reinforcement of previous trends in population movement, and the emergence of new trends over the decade 1991-2001, are very important in light of the legislation of the CSME, under the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, facilitating the movement of various educational and occupational categories of persons within the region.

REFERENCES

- Adams, Richard H. Jr. (2003). *International Migration, Remittances and the Brain Drain: A Study of 24 Labor-Exporting Countries*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3069. World Bank, Washington D.C.
- Biervliet, Wim (1981). "Surinamers in the Netherlands" in Susan Craig (ed.) *Contemporary Caribbean: A Sociological Reader*, Trinidad and Tobago: The College Press, 75-100.
- Brown, Dennis (2006). "Return Migration to the Caribbean; Locating the Concept in Historical Space" in Dwaine Plaza and Frances Henry (eds.) *Returning to the Source*, Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 30-48.
- Byron, Margaret (1994). *Post-War Caribbean Migration to Britain: The Unfinished Cycle*. London: Avebury.
- CARICOM (2002). Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas Establishing the Caribbean Community Including the CARICOM Single Market & Economy, Georgetown, Guyana: Caribbean Community Secretariat.
- CCPHC (1994). *Commonwealth Caribbean Population and Housing Census, 1991*, Caribbean Community Regional Census Office, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
- Garrett and Mahoney (2006), "The Scope and Nature of the Trafficking Phenomenon: A Regional Perspective" in Taryn Lesser et al. (eds.) *Intra-Caribbean Migration and the Conflict Nexus*, Ottawa, Canada, International Organization for Migration, Association of Caribbean States, University of the West Indies Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean, St. Augustine), 147-166.
- Gmelch, G. (1980). "Return Migration" *Anthropol* 9 (1):135-59.
- Goulbourne, Harry (2006). "'Return' Migration to Jamaica and Barbados from the United Kingdom in the 1990s: Some Lessons" in Dwaine Plaza and Frances Henry (eds.), *Returning to the Source*, Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 241-260.
- Government of Canada (1999). *Citizenship and Immigration Statistics, 1996*, Ottawa, Statistics Canada: Information Systems and Technology Branch.
- Government of Canada, *Canada Population Census 2001*.

- Griffith, Clifford (2009). "From Immigration to De-Integration to Re-Integration in the Caribbean: Exploding the Deportee Phenomenon" in Elizabeth Thomas-Hope (ed.) *Freedom and Constraint in Caribbean Migration and Diaspora*, Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle Publishers, 192-212.
- Headley, Bernard (2005). "Deported: Entry and Exit Findings of Jamaicans Returned Home from the US Between 1997 and 2003. Kingston, Jamaica: Stephenson Litho Press.
- Kempadoo, Kamala (1999). "Continuities and Change: Five Centuries of Prostitution in the Caribbean" in Kempadoo, Kamala (ed.) *Sun Sex and Gold*, Maryland: Rowan & Littlefield Publishers Inc., 3-33.
- (2006). "Sex Worker Migration and Human Trafficking: Problems and Possibilities" in Taryn Lesser et al. (eds.) *Intra-Caribbean Migration and the Conflict Nexus*, Ottawa, Canada, International Organization for Migration, Association of Caribbean States, University of the West Indies Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean (St. Augustine), 167-185.
- Martin-Johnson, (2009). "Involuntary and Coerced Migration: 'Deportees' coming Homeward': NGPs as Actors in Reintegration Policy of Jamaica and the Dominican Republic" in Elizabeth Thomas-Hope (ed.) *Freedom and Constraint in Caribbean Migration and Diaspora*, Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle Publishers, 213-234.
- McCoy, T. L. and C. H. Wood (1982). "Caribbean Workers in the Florida Sugar Cane Industry", Occasional Paper No. 2, Centre for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.
- Olwig, Karen Fog and Sorensen, Ninna Nyberg (2002) "Mobile Livelihoods: Making a living in the world" in in Nina Nyberg Sorensen and Karen Fog Olwig (eds.) *Work and Migration Life and Livelihoods in a Globalizing World*. London & New York: Routledge, 1-20.
- Planning Institute of Jamaica (1992 to 2004, 2007). *Economic and Social Survey Jamaica*, Kingston, Jamaica.
- Plaza, D. And F. Henry (2006). "An Overview of Return Migration to the English-Speaking Caribbean" in Dwaine Plaza and Frances Henry (eds.) *Returning to the Source*, Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 1-29.
- Rubenstein, Hymie (1982). "Return Migration to the English-speaking Caribbean: Review and commentary" in W. Stinner, H. De Albuquerque and R. Bryce-Laporte (eds.) *Return*

- Migration and Remittances: Developing a Caribbean Perspective*, Research Institute for Immigration and Ethnic Studies, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.:3-34.
- Schiller, N.G., Basch, L. and Blanc, C.S. (1995) “From Immigrant to Transmigrant: Theorizing Transnational Migration” in L. Pries (ed.) *Migration and Transnational Social Spaces*, London: Ashgate, 73-105.
- St. Bernard, Godfrey (2006). “Episodes of Return Migration in Tobago: A Phenomenological Study” in Dwaine Plaza and Frances Henry (eds.) *Returning to the Source*, Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 188-213.
- Statistics Canada (2003). 2001 Census Analysis Series, Canada’s Ethnocultural Portrait: The Changing Mosaic. Ottawa, Canada: Minister of Industry, Census Operations Division,
- Thomas-Hope, Elizabeth (1978). “The Establishment of a Migration Tradition: British West Indian movements to the Hispanic Caribbean in the century after Emancipation” in Colin Clarke (ed.) *Caribbean Social Relations*, Liverpool: Centre for Latin American Studies, Monograph Series.
- (1985). “Return Migration and its Implications for Caribbean Development” in Robert Pastor (ed.) *Migration and Development in the Caribbean: The Unexplored Connection* Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 157-177.
- (1986). “Transients and Settlers: Varieties of Caribbean Migrants and the Socio-Economic Implications of their Return”, *International Migration*, 24: 559-570.
- (1992). *Explanation in Caribbean Migration: Perception and the Image – Jamaica, Barbados, St. Vincent*, London: Macmillan. Reprinted 2002, as *Caribbean Migration*, Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press.
- (1999a). “Return Migration to Jamaica and its Development Potential *International Migration*, 37 (1): 183-208.
- (1999b), “Emigration Dynamics in the Anglophone Caribbean”. In: Reginald Appleyard (ed.) *Emigration Dynamics in Developing Countries Volume III: Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean*, Aldershot, U.K: Ashgate, 232-284.
- (2002). “Transnational livelihoods and identities in return migration to the Caribbean: The case of skilled returnees to Jamaica” in Nina Nyberg Sorensen and Karen

- Fog Olwig (eds.) *Work and Migration Life and Livelihoods in a Globalizing World*. London & New York: Routledge, 187-201.
- (2004). "Poverty and irregular migration in the Caribbean" in George J. Borjas and Jeff Crisp (eds.) *Poverty, Migration and Asylum*, London, Palgrave Macmillan, 14:1-14:36.
- (2006a). "Human Trafficking in the Context of Caribbean Labor Migration" in Taryn Lesser et al. (eds.) *Intra-Caribbean Migration and the Conflict Nexus*, Ottawa, Canada, International Organization for Migration, Association of Caribbean States, University of the West Indies Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean – St. Augustine), 130-146.
- (2006b). "Maximizing Migration: Caribbean Return Movements and the Organization of Transnational Space" in Dwaine Plaza and Frances Henry (eds.) *Returning to the Source*, Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 167-187.
- U.K., Immigration and Nationality Directorate (2004). www.ind.homeoffice.gov.UK
- UNHCR (2003). Alien Migrant Interdiction. UNHCR Population Data Unit.
- UNODC (2000). United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/trafficking_protocol.html.
- U.S.A. Immigration and Naturalization Service (1997, 1999, 2003) *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*. Washington D.C.
- U.S.A. Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 2001, 2003. <http://www.immigration.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/imm01yrbk/imm2001list.htm>