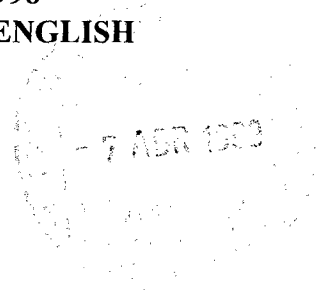


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**A STUDY OF RETURN MIGRATION TO THE
ORGANISATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES (OECs)
TERRITORIES AND THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
IN THE CLOSING YEARS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY:
IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL POLICY**



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
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AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROCESS

Introduction

Travel within, out of and into the Caribbean subregion by its peoples has been a central feature of the area's character throughout its history. The movements began with the traffic of slaves. It was followed by indenture migration, the intraregional movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the virtual non-stop movement to North America and Europe since the middle of the present century.

The 'uprootedness' of the Caribbean people has not gone entirely unnoticed by its framers of policy.¹ In addition, the outward flows have been well documented by scholars of the region.² Very little official attention, however, has been paid to the return flows that are natural corollaries of the outward movement of people. A number of factors account for this neglect. One of these is related to the fact that migration has tended to be viewed by officials as a personal decision outside the realm of official policy. Officials, in looking for a safety valve for surplus population, have viewed out-migration as a viable option. Therefore, return migration has not been encouraged. On the other hand, officials in the receiving countries have tended to view immigrants from the Caribbean as permanent settlers and have, therefore, not pursued the formulation of return migration policy. Politically, return migration policy has been impeded by lack of confidence on the part of the home governments in their ability to provide proper investment opportunities, employment and housing for returnees.

In recent years, developments in information technology have facilitated the globalization of economic production and the creation of an international labour market. Migration is now seen as a process of transnational network-building on the part of migrants and family and friends at home. These networks are composed of money, commodities, beliefs and values. It is now recognized that in many instances migration represents an attempt at ensuring that standards of living enjoyed abroad are transferred back home.³ With the general recognition of the interdependent nature of the world in the closing years of the twentieth century, officialdom's view of migration has

1 Since the nineteenth century the colonial records of territories such as Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana abound with references to migrations by its citizens and implications which it held for the development of the sugar industry and the general social order.

2 See, for example, G. W. Roberts, "Currents of External Migration Affecting the West Indies: A Summary", *Revista/Review InterAmericana*, Vol.XI, No.3 (Fall 1981). With Mills, D.O. *A Study of External Migration Affecting Jamaica 1953-55*, Social and Economic Studies Vol.7, No.2, 1958. See, also, L. Basch, "Population Movements in the English-speaking Caribbean: An Overview" UN Institute for Training and Research (1982), M. Kritz, "International Migration Patterns in the Caribbean Basin: An Overview", in M. Kritz and others ed. *Global Trends in Migration: Theory and Research on International Population Movements* (Center for Migration Studies); B. Segal, "The Caribbean Exodus in Perspective" in B.B. Levine, ed. "The Caribbean Exodus"; (1975).

3 P. Pessar, *Report on Inter-American Migration Trends and Policies*, (Centre for Immigration Policy and Refugee Assistance (CIPRA), Georgetown University, 1989/90).

changed. With this change has come attempts at the formulation of policy to address return migration issues. However, this new approach has not been guided by studies that clearly delimit the full extent of the phenomenon. Rather, these efforts have been informed by studies that have focused on particular aspects of, or subgroups within the overall process.⁴

This study of return migration to the Caribbean arises out of the recognition, by regional policy makers, of the central role that the process plays in the life of the region. It is born of a desire on their part to accommodate the process, in order to harness the skills and economic and social resources that are associated with the return of migrants to their country of origin. In order to do this it is necessary to have a full appreciation of the various dimensions of the phenomenon. The first step in this direction involves understanding the magnitude, composition and general character of the return flow of people to the region and the implications that these hold for the process of socioeconomic development.

Scholars of return migration to the Caribbean have attempted to define and demarcate the process. Thomas-Hope categorizes return migrants on the basis of the duration of their stay abroad. Transient or shuttle migrants are international vendors, contract workers and business commuters of various sorts who stay abroad for up to one year. Long-stay return migrants, on the other hand, are workers of various sorts: students, long-term circulators and their dependants who stay abroad for periods in excess of one year.⁵ Rubenstein distinguishes three types of return migrants on the basis of how frequently they return to their country of origin: commuting or leaving one's homeland on a wage labour or self employed basis for a short period; temporary migration or wage expeditions of up to 10 years duration followed by permanent return; and recurrent migration, which may be either seasonal or non-seasonal.⁶ De Souza on the basis of his review of the literature points to the existence of four return patterns: the mobile livelihood pattern, which captures the short-term movement inspired by seasonal economic factors; the double passage, which is the return home of

4 P. Pessar, Report on Inter-American Migration Trends and Policies, (CIPRA, Georgetown University, 1989/90); Caribbean Circuits: Transnational Approaches to Migration (Center for Migration Studies) Forthcoming; Ralph M. Henry, A Reinterpretation of Labour Services of the Commonwealth Caribbean: Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development, 1990; Report on Priority Needs for Qualified Human Resources in Jamaica (International Office of Migration) 1993.

5 E. Thomas-Hope, Characteristics and Implications of Caribbean Return Migration: 1985; Population Mobility and Development Project; ISER.

6 H. Rubenstein, Review and Commentary in F. William Stinner, Klaus de Albuquerque, Roy S. Bryce-Laporte, ed. Return Migration and Remittances: Developing a Caribbean Perspective (1982) Smithsonian Institute. There is some question, though, as to the usefulness of Rubenstein's first category, which it seems might be merged with his third without any loss of understanding of the process.

long term migrants; return visitation, which speaks to the repetitive visits of Caribbean persons living abroad and finally the swallow lifestyle movement of Caribbean people who have built their life around living in two societies, the Caribbean and the metropolitan country.⁷

These studies provide useful insights into the nature of return migration. However, they lack empirical precision. The relative importance of the long and short-term migrant in the return migration stream is unknown.⁸ Neither, in most instances, are the total numbers involved in the return process known with any degree of exactitude. Where some measure of precision attends the estimates then they suffer from the shortcoming that they are not disaggregated⁹.

The other dimensions of the return migration process that need to be understood for purposes of policy formulation are the demographic and the social. What are the age and sex characteristics of the return migrants? What is the nature of their social background? How are these demographic features related to the pattern of travel in which they are involved? Much of the criticism that applied to the efforts at definition and demarcation of return migration mentioned above are pertinent here as well. Return migration has only been partially visible to scholars and policy makers, therefore, its demographic and social aspects while receiving some treatment, have not been comprehensively delineated. The findings in regard to age are inconsistent. Stinner and de Albuquerque argue that returning migrants are usually older than outward migrants and often include retirees¹⁰. On the other hand, Ugalde and Johnson report that rates of return to the Dominican Republic tend to decrease with age. Brown in his study of Jamaican nurses travelling between that country and America found that final returnees were the oldest nurses in the sample

7 R. De Souza, "The Spell of the Cascadura" in T. Klak, ed. Globalization and Neo-liberalism (Rowman & Littlefield Pub. 1998).

8 Studies such as P. Pessar, ed., point to the existence of circular migration in the region, but no such study of long-term movers has been conducted.

9 A few scholars attempt estimations for some territories. Ugalde and Langham provide estimates of the prevalence of return migration for the Dominican Republic. Bovenkerk attempts the estimation of trends of return migration between the 1950s and 1970s in Suriname. Dennis Conway suggests that for the 1980s outward flows from the region have been high. His reading of the situation suggests that return flows may very well be declining and that the region is likely to suffer from absolute loss of human resources. "Immigration to N. America: The continuing option for the Caribbean" in Caribbean Affairs Vol.3 No.2 1990. De Souza also provides estimates of return migration to Trinidad and Tobago for the years 1987-1991 on the basis of CSO reports for those years. See R. De Souza, ibid, 1998, p.235.

10 William F. Stinner, Klaus de Albuquerque, Roy S. Bryce-Laporte, ed., Return Migration and Remittances: Developing a Caribbean Perspective, Smithsonian Institute, (1982) P. Pessar, ibid.

studied.¹¹ There is little or no evidence of sex selectivity in return migration flows to the region. There is, though, some amount of gender specificity among seasonal or short-term movers, such as higglers or hucksters, some professional categories and contract farm labour. The majority of these travellers tend to be women.

Review of the literature on return migration points to an association between social status and pattern of travel. Bovenkerk in his study of return migration to Suriname points to similar patterns of travel affecting the upper and lower ends of the class hierarchy. Ugalde and Langham tell of a positive relationship between social class and the rate of return in the Dominican Republic. They also note divergences by occupational status within social class. Brown notes a link between social class and proclivity to return home in his study of migration among Jamaican nurses. Specifically, those nurses from the upper end of the social hierarchy expressed virtually no interest in remaining permanently in the United States of America. Those coming from the opposite end of the class structure expressed virtually no interest in returning to Jamaica.¹²

Research questions

This study has as its focus a number of the OECS countries of the Eastern Caribbean and the British dependency of the British Virgin Islands. The countries to be studied are Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda, and the British Virgin Islands. The study will be conducted in two stages. The first stage will draw on 1990 census data to provide an overview of the process of return travel as it occurred during the decade of the 1980s in the region. For purposes of this stage of the research, a return migrant is defined simply as an individual who now resides in his/her country of origin who lived in another country at some time prior to the 1990 census. The following questions will be addressed at the first stage: (a) What were the total numbers involved in the return flow to each territory? (b) What are the demographic characteristics of return travellers? (c) To which countries do the return travellers go? (d) What are the socio-economic characteristics, of the return traveler: highest educational level attained, occupation, marital status, employment status, and area of residence? Data that answer these basic questions will help to fill the void that exists for research on return migration.

The available census data can, however, answer little more than the questions outlined above, since the questionnaire was not developed with a view to study return migration. It cannot, for example, answer questions such as: what is the relative share of long-term and short-term returnees in the overall return stream? What are the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of these two types of returnees? How legitimate is it to further subdivide them on the basis of distinctive patterns of travel, and, what is the impact of their movement on the demographic, social and economic aspects of the home society's life. These questions will have to answered in the second

11 D. Brown, Manpower Losses and Return Migration: A case study of Jamaican nurses in P. Pessar ed. op.cit.

12 Op.cit.

stage of the research process. Census data, in effect, represents a point-in-time snap-shot of a continuous process. What it does is to capture a cross section of the various types of return travellers identified in the literature without being able to differentiate between them.

The information gleaned at this first stage of the research process must, therefore, be viewed as a necessary first step to understanding the phenomenon of return migration and will describe, in general, socio-economic and demographic terms, the return travellers during the 1980s. It will then allow for: (a) projections of the population likely to travel and return during the 1990s, and (b) assist in the development of research instruments to be used in an in-depth study of returnees in three territories. Specifically, at this second stage questions relating to the factors at the individual and societal levels that prompt outward movement and motivate return will be dealt with. At this stage also, the issue of appropriate policy response to return migration will be addressed in more detail.

Data sources and methodology

The data source for the first stage of the study will be the 1990 CARICOM Caribbean Censuses. In all of the territories the question is asked of respondents "Have you ever lived abroad" If answered "yes", it is followed by the question "In what country did you last live?" This question establishes the existence of return migration. It does not, however, allow for estimation of frequency of travel, nor for duration lived abroad. Our review of the literature on return migration to the Caribbean points to duration in the country to which the returnee traveled as a very important feature of the process. Hence, the rather limited definition of the return migrant that is adopted at this stage.

In the case of Trinidad and Tobago, the census asks the address of respondents 1, 5 and 10 years ago. Again, this question allows for the capture of return migration. However, it is a "point-in-time" question that does not capture movement which takes place within the time period specified. The supplementary question which asks "How many of those leaving home have returned to live permanently." also misses moves between the first and final. It would therefore not capture Thomas-Hope's 'shuttle migrant' or Rubenstein's 'commuter'. Also, the gaps in the periods covered by the question results in a serious undercount of the total number of return travellers living in that country at the time of the census.

In the case of the Jamaican Census the following questions are asked, "How many members of the household have left during the past year?" "How many have returned?" These questions will not provide information on those returnees who have been home for more than one year. Even for those who have returned in the previous year, frequency of return and duration abroad are not captured. In addition, one of the most serious limitation of the data has to do with the fact that the question relating to travel to Jamaica is asked of nationals as well as foreigners.

These are serious shortcomings that arise if these data are to be used as the basis for the study of return migration to these countries. They will have to be remedied if they are to be used as precursors to more detailed study of return migration, using special surveys to gather data from the population at large.

OVERVIEW OF RETURN MIGRATION

This section of the study is concerned with the magnitude of the process, and the demographic and socio-economic features of those who traveled and returned. It is expected that the factors of territorial size and common economic structure will produce a consistent pattern of return travel within this region of the Caribbean. None of the territories exceed 200 square miles in area. To varying degrees, all of them have an agricultural sector dominated by the production of export crops. Furthermore, during the past decade these crops have suffered mixed fortunes that have often led to economic hardship for the persons dependent on them. Tourism, remittances, some financial services, commercial activities and, in some instances, light manufacturing, provide the other economic mainstays for these economies. In this context, movement out of the islands in search of educational and economic opportunities not available at home is commonplace. Over the past decade, the emergence of an increasingly interdependent global community and the transnationalization and weakening of national boundaries associated with it have facilitated this movement.

The specific questions that will be addressed are as follows: (a) What were the total numbers involved in the return flow to each territory? (b) What were the demographic characteristics of return travellers? (c) To which countries did the return travellers go? (d) What were the socio-economic characteristics of the return traveler: highest educational level attained, occupation and labour market characteristics, and features of the households from which they came.

Table 1 provides an indication of the magnitude of return travel to the territories during the 1980s. Since it is based on cross-sectional data, it does not, of course, capture those persons who have traveled and returned previously, who were out of the country at the time of the census. The data indicate that, in general, between 7 and 10 percent of the total population of these territories was involved in return travel during the period 1980-90. The total population involved in return travel in the countries of the OECS was 31,276. Although the movement was fairly evenly balanced between the sexes, the majority of the travellers were males. They made up 53 per cent of the movers from these territories. In all of the territories, the sex distribution of travellers followed this pattern. As is to be expected, those belonging to the working age population 15-64 constituted the majority of travellers.

Table 1. Total Numbers, Age and Sex of Return Travellers to the OECS countries, 1990/91

Country	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total	Percentage of Pop.
Antigua	6.9	79.2	13.9	100.0	5937	10
Male	6.2	79.4	14.4	100.0	3123	
Female	7.7	79.0	13.4	100.0	2814	
BVI	6.3	76.1	17.6	100.0	1533	10
Male	5.9	73.5	20.6	100.0	834	
Female	6.7	79.3	14.0	100.0	699	
Grenada	3.6	77.5	18.9	100.0	6799	7
Male	3.4	77.6	19.0	100.0	3540	
Female	3.8	77.4	18.8	100.0	3259	
Saint Lucia	0.0	96.9	3.1	100.0	9453	9.8
Male	0.0	96.0	4.0	100.0		
Female	0.0	98.4	1.6	100.0		
St. Vincent	3.9	78.5	17.6	100.0	7554	7
Male	3.5	77.4	19.1	100.0	4062	
Female	4.4	79.8	15.9	100.0	3492	
Total	4.7	78.6	16.7	100.0	31276	
Male	4.3	78.2	17.5	100.0		
Female	5.2	79.1	15.7	100.0		

Country in which the return migrant last lived

In the study of Caribbean migration, most attention has been focused on the movement between the subregion and the countries of the North Atlantic. However, intraregional travel is a very important aspect of Caribbean migration.¹³ These facts are brought out in the analysis of the data. One interesting hypothesis is that in some instances intraregional migration marks a first stage in travelling to the North Atlantic countries.

In terms of individual countries, for Antigua and Barbuda, the United States was the country in which most of the return migrants had lived – approximately 27 per cent. This was followed by the category ‘Other Countries’, (22 per cent). This is an amalgamated group of countries consisting of countries all over the globe, including the Caribbean that individually attracted relatively small percentages of the return travellers from each country. Over 90 per cent of this 22 per cent of return travellers, traveled to countries within the Caribbean subregion. Trinidad and Tobago was the next most popular country for Antiguanians with 15 per cent of the return travellers having lived there. St. Thomas was the next most important destination with 11 per cent. In the case of the British Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, with 45 per cent, followed by the United States with 27 per cent, represented

13 A. Segal, "The Political Economy of Contemporary Migration" in T. Klak, Globalization and Neo-Liberalism: The Caribbean Context (Rowman & Littlefield 1998).

72 per cent of that country's return migrants. Grenada's most popular country of destination for return migrants, on the other hand, was Trinidad and Tobago with 38 per cent, followed by the United Kingdom with 22 per cent and the United States with 12 per cent. Together they accounted for 72 per cent of the return migrants in this country. Saint Lucia's return migrants were perhaps the most evenly spread over the countries that were highlighted in this study. The United Kingdom, in which the majority of the return migrants last lived, represented only 19 per cent of the total return migrants. This was followed by the United States with 13.3 per cent; Barbados with 12.9 per cent and Martinique with 12.9 per cent. Together, these countries had hosted 58 per cent of Saint Lucia's return migrants. Finally, 36 per cent of the return migrants from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, like Grenada, lived in Trinidad and Tobago. This was followed by the United Kingdom with 14.7 per cent, and Barbados with 12.9 per cent. Together, they made up 64 per cent of all return migrants from this country.

General comments on country last lived

The main countries to which return travellers from the OECS countries traveled, in order of importance, were Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom, the United States, Barbados, Canada, St. Croix and Aruba. Travel to Trinidad and Tobago from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada continues the nineteenth century tradition of the movement of migrant labour from these countries into this relatively affluent country. Movement into Barbados, especially by Saint Lucians, is a historically recent phenomenon. Historically, this country, because of its small size and the fact that it was fully populated from early in its history, has not attracted much inward movement. In the contemporary period, Barbados is one of a number of the smaller territories in the region that has attracted migrant labour to work in tourism and other service industries. The others include the Dutch islands of St. Maarten, Aruba and St. Croix, Cayman Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

Table 2. OECS countries, percentage distribution of return travellers by country last lived by sex

	Antigua	BVI	Grenada	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	0.04	2.89	0.34	1.62	1.14	1.0
Male	0.04	1.28	0.24	0.81	0.74	0.5
Female	0.00	1.62	0.10	0.81	0.40	0.4
Barbados	2.27	2.83	2.82	12.98	12.88	8.2
Male	1.00	1.48	1.09	6.12	6.33	3.9
Female	1.27	1.35	1.73	6.85	6.55	4.3
Saint Lucia	1.04	0.40	1.08	0.07	2.01	1.0
Male	0.47	0.20	0.59	0.02	1.05	0.5
Female	0.56	0.20	0.49	0.05	0.96	0.5
Trinidad and Tobago	3.07	1.21	38.25	5.59	35.60	19.7
Male	1.83	0.67	21.27	3.07	18.92	10.7
Female	1.24	0.54	16.99	2.51	16.68	8.9
St. Croix	15.09	2.36	0.25	7.51	0.96	5.4
Male	8.63	1.08	0.19	4.31	0.66	3.1
Female	6.47	1.28	0.06	3.20	0.30	2.3
St. Thomas	11.41	44.89	0.25	1.11	0.10	4.8
Male	6.47	26.72	0.19	0.66	0.04	2.8
Female	4.94	18.17	0.06	0.45	0.06	2.0
Aruba	0.07	0.20	3.47	0.43	2.90	1.6
Male	0.00	0.20	1.36	0.31	1.89	0.9
Female	0.07	0.00	2.11	0.13	1.02	0.8
Martinique	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.91	0.17	3.8
Male	0.00	0.00	0.03	6.42	0.10	1.9
Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.49	0.07	1.9
Canada	6.54	1.01	6.79	4.70	6.87	5.9
Male	3.32	0.54	2.54	2.64	3.03	2.7
Female	3.21	0.47	4.25	2.06	3.84	3.1
United Kingdom	10.70	3.16	22.08	18.86	14.73	16.3
Male	5.32	1.62	11.59	9.64	8.24	8.5
Female	5.38	1.55	10.49	9.22	6.48	7.7
USA	27.15	27.32	11.64	13.30	8.99	15.1
Male	13.53	13.19	6.17	8.13	4.93	8.2
Female	13.62	14.13	5.48	5.16	4.06	7.0
Venezuela	0.04	0.00	3.35	0.56	0.23	1.0
Male	0.02	0.00	0.72	0.25	0.10	0.3
Female	0.02	0.00	2.63	0.31	0.14	0.7
Not Stated	0.96	0.00	1.82	0.14	0.10	0.7
Male	0.58	0.00	1.03	0.07	0.06	0.4
Female	0.38	0.00	0.78	0.07	0.04	0.3
*Other Countries	21.63	13.73	7.84	20.23	13.32	15.7
Male	11.50	7.60	5.05	11.45	7.90	8.9
Female	10.13	6.12	2.79	8.79	5.42	6.7
Total	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0
Male	52.7	54.58	52.05	53.91	53.98	
Female	47.3	45.42	47.95	46.09	46.02	

The movement of return travellers captured by the census data indicates that in addition to travel outside the region to the advanced industrial countries of the world, there is a well established intra Caribbean movement by persons from the poorer countries to a number of relatively prosperous countries in the region. This intra-Caribbean return movement is probably quite distinctive from the movement to the advanced industrial countries. It probably best exemplifies seasonal labour migration and might well be composed of travellers that are socially distinct from those that travel outside the region. This movement merits closer attention in policy circles and serious study by academics.

Magnitude, age and sex

Grenada

According to the 1990/91 population census, Grenada had a population of 96,000. It had a per capita income of US\$2,410 and a life expectancy of 68 years for males and 73 years for females. The total number of persons living in Grenada at the time of the census, who had lived abroad, was 6,799 or 7 per cent of the total population. Of these, just more than half, 52 per cent, were males. In terms of age structure, the five-year age group 30-34 was the one that had the highest percentage of return travellers, 12 per cent. The age groups 35-39 and 25-29 followed with 11 and 10 per cent of the return travellers respectively. Persons aged 65 and over constituted 19 per cent of the total number of return travellers. In terms of age distribution, therefore, the return travellers in Grenada can be divided into four groups. These include those 0-24 having approximately 12 per cent of return travellers. Each of the five-year groups in this category amount to less than 5 per cent of the total return travellers. Those aged 25-39, on the other hand, amount to 33 per cent of total travellers, amounting to 10 per cent or more for each of the five-year age groups in this category. The percentage of total travellers declines to between 6 and 8 per cent for each of the five-year age groups between 40 and 64, amounting to a total of 36 per cent. The open-ended age group 65+ comprises 19 per cent of total travellers. In other words, return travel increases slowly up until age 24, increases at an accelerated rate between the ages of 25-39 and then gradually declines with age.

Generally, the differences in the proportions of male to female return migrants in each five year age group is not great, even when the males outnumber the females, as happens in the majority of age groups. The greatest difference, for example is in the 35-44 age group, where males outnumber females 55 per cent to 45 per cent. This is followed by the 45 to 54 age group, where males outnumber females 54 per cent to 46 per cent. Although, more than half of the total number of return migrants are males, a few five-year age group of return migrants do have higher proportion of females than males. These are the 0-4 and 5-9 age groups and the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups. Of these groups, the 15-19 age group, with 59 per cent of women is the highest.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

In the 1990/91 census, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines total population was 106,499. The per capita income was US\$2,126. Life expectancy in 1980 was 65 years for males and 70.4 years

for females. The total number of return migrants living in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines at the time of the census was 7,554 or 7 per cent of the total population. Like Grenada, just more than half, in this case 54 per cent, were males. The 25-39 age group accounted for 35 per cent of the total number of return migrants, with the five-year age group 30-34 having the highest percentage, 14 per cent, of return travellers among the economically active group. This group is closely followed by the 40-44 year old return migrants who constitute 9 per cent of the total. At the extreme ends of the age structure, persons aged 65 and over constituted 18 per cent of the total number of return travellers, while those in the 0-14 age group constituted just 4 per cent. As in the case of Grenada, therefore, the bulk of the return migrants consist, not only of the economically active members of the population, but also of those mature and potentially more experienced economically active members.

In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, as Grenada, the five-year age group with the highest proportion of females is the 15-19 age group with 61 per cent. Women also outnumber men in the 20-24 and the 25-29 age groups with 61 per cent and 60 per cent, respectively. However in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the women who outnumber men in this age group account for 28 per cent of the total number of female return migrants, while in Grenada, those women who outnumber men in specific age groups only account for 11.8 per cent of the total number of female return migrants. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines too, males do outnumber females by a greater percentage than Grenada in some of the five-year age groups. In the 45-49 age group for example, males outnumber females, 60 per cent to 40 per cent. See Table 5 in the Annex.

Antigua and Barbuda

The number of return migrants in Antigua and Barbuda amounts to 5,937 persons, or 10 per cent of the total population. Once again, within the population of return travellers, the greater percentage, 53 per cent, are males. In the 40-59 age group males significantly outnumber females, with the 50-54 age group having the highest proportion in this regard 60 to 40 per cent. Females in the 15-19 age group outnumbered males in this age group by the same percentage – 60-40 per cent. See Table 7.

In terms of the age structure of the return travellers, the greater proportion, 49.8 per cent, fall in the 25-49 age group. Of these 10.8 per cent are migrants aged 35-39, 10.6 per cent are in the 40-44 age group, followed by the 30-34, 45-49 and 25-29 age groups who constitute 9.8, 9.4 and 9.2 per cent of the population, respectively. This age structure is somewhat different from that of Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, in that the majority of the return migrants in Antigua and Barbuda are somewhat older than those in the other two countries. The bulk of the migrants in Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines fall in the 25-39 age group, with the 30-34 age group having the highest percentages. On the other hand, the bulk of migrants in Antigua and Barbuda are in the 30-49 age group with the highest percentage of migrants falling in the 35-39 age group, with the 40-44 group following very closely. See Table 6 in the Annex.

British Virgin Islands

Of the 16,115 persons living in the British Virgin Islands at the time of the census, 1,533 or 10 per cent were return migrants. Fifty four per cent of them were males and 46 per cent females. The proportion of males to females in the five-year age groups were fairly even except for the 60-65+ age groups where men outnumbered women 64 per cent -36 per cent.

The percentage of return migrants increases steadily with age, to peak in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups at 12 and 11 per cent of total travellers, respectively. The 30-34 age group with 9 per cent followed this. As in all of the other territories senior citizens in the 60+ age group form a significant proportion (24%) of total travellers. See Table 8 in the Annex.

Saint Lucia

According to the 1990/91 population census, Saint Lucia had a population of 96,000. In 1991 St. Lucia had a total population of return migrants of 9,453. This is approximately 10 per cent of the total population. This accords with data from the other territories of the OECS. The data for Saint Lucia were not available by age and sex.

General comments on age and sex

A greater percentage of the populations of the British Virgin Islands, Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Lucia than Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines were return migrants. This might have been due to a combination of factors. Countries with more depressed economies generally have a harder time obtaining visas to enter other countries because they are perceived as being unlikely to want to return to their own countries. It therefore means that the British Virgin Islands, Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Lucia are more likely to have a greater outflow of travellers than Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on account of better socio-economic conditions. The corollary to this point is that countries with better socio-economic conditions are more likely to have higher inflows of return migrants than countries in which the socioeconomic conditions are poor.

With regard to age, the general pattern in each country is that the number of return migrants tends to peak at the economically active age group of 25-39. There is as well a significant proportion of return travellers who are in the 60-65+ age group. These persons probably represent permanent returnees coming home after a long duration abroad. Anecdotal evidence suggests that these persons provide a fillip to the local real estate and construction sectors due to their demand for housing on return home. Finally, the movement of young persons below the age of 15 points to a relatively new feature of Caribbean migration, the travel of entire families abroad.

In terms of sex selection, there is a tendency to have a higher proportion of young females than males, aged 15-19 as return travellers. In the case of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, this extends to females aged 20-24. On the other hand, older males tend to outnumber older females as

return travellers. This points to the changing character of migration. Over time, there has been a reversal of the historical tendency for more males to travel than females. This probably has to do with the importance of service industries within the region in the contemporary period.

Socio-economic characteristics
Relationship to head of household and household size

Table 3. Relationship to Head of Household

Relationship to Household Head	Antigua & Barbuda		British Virgin Islands		Grenada		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Head	3179	53.6	779	50.8	3834	55.9	5192	54.9	4169	55.2
Spouse/Partner	909	15.3	243	15.9	1269	18.5	1830	19.4	1322	17.5
Child	1139	19.2	358	23.4	1010	14.7	1447	15.3	1066	14.1
Parent	71	1.2	4	0.3	41	0.6	86	0.9	73	1.0
GrandChild	150	2.5	35	2.3	158	2.3	230	2.4	196	2.6
Other Relative	376	6.3	85	5.5	450	6.5	525	5.6	491	6.5
Non-Relative	113	1.9	29	1.9	103	1.5	143	1.5	237	3.1
Total	5937	100	1533	100	100	100	9453	100	7554	100

Table 3 demonstrates that in all of the countries being analyzed, over 50 per cent of the return migrants were heads of households. The British Virgin Islands had the smallest percentage of 50.8 per cent, while Grenada had the highest, 55.9 per cent. In Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the next highest percentage of return migrants was spouses or partners. In these countries, this category outnumbered the return migrants who were children of the heads of households. In Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands, the reverse was true. Children of heads of households outnumbered the spouses/partners of these heads of households. The highest percentage of return migrants who were spouses/partners of the heads of household was therefore found in Saint Lucia and amounted to 19.4 per cent, followed by Grenada with 18.5 per cent. The lowest percentage in this category was found in Antigua and Barbuda with 15.3 per cent, followed by the British Virgin Islands, with 15.9 per cent. On the other hand, the highest percentage of children of household heads was found in the British Virgin Islands. This amounted to 23.4 per cent followed by Antigua and Barbuda with 19.2 per cent. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had the lowest percentage of children of household heads, with 14.1 per cent, followed by Grenada with 14.7 per cent. The percentage of children of household heads in Saint Lucia was 15.3 per cent. Parents of household heads accounted for a small percentage of the total in all of the cases, ranging from 0.3 per cent in the British Virgin Islands to 1.2 per cent in Antigua and Barbuda. Grandchildren and non-relatives also represented relatively small percentages of the total, ranging from 3.1 percent (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), to 1.5 per cent (Grenada and Saint Lucia), in the case of non-

relatives, and in the case of grandchildren, from 2.6 per cent for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to 2.3 per cent (British Virgin Islands and Grenada). The percentage of other relatives of the heads of household who were return migrants ranged from 5.5 per cent in the British Virgin Islands to 6.5 per cent in Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

General comments on relationship to head of household

These data are indicators of the creative, dynamic character of the return migration process in the region. In the face of increasing economic stringency and the greater ease of movement across national boundaries that has characterized the late twentieth century, families devise a number of migration strategies in order to cope with the situation. These strategies range from the movement of entire families, to the movement of one, or two, or more adult members of the household.

Although the children of heads encompass the full spectrum of ages from childhood to adulthood, a significant proportion of such travellers are young children. This signals the fact that whole families are now involved in Caribbean migration. This, of course, is a historically recent phenomenon since most of the travel of Caribbean peoples has involved the movement of adults in search of work. Most of the return travellers are heads of household. Where whole families do not move, then individual members often travel abroad as a means of strengthening the local household. In most instances, it is the head of the household that travels, leaving the spouse or some other relative to look after the children. In other instances, the spouse travels, leaving the head to 'mind' the house. Two occupational areas in which this happens are nursing and domestic service. There is a well-established movement of registered nurses from the Caribbean to work in North America on a seasonal basis.¹⁴ In addition, the tourism and household domestic service sectors have attracted working class women to a number of countries in the Caribbean. The return of 'Heads' and 'Spouses' in addition to telling of the return of these persons from seasonal or short-term travels abroad, also represents the permanent return of such persons who have lived abroad, usually the United Kingdom, for a number of years.

Table 4. Household Size of Return Migrants

Household Size	Antigua and Barbuda		British Virgin Islands		Grenada		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1	1060	17.9	234	15.3	1025	14.9	1006	10.6	1124	14.9
2	1002	16.9	291	19.0	1340	19.5	1554	16.4	1194	15.8
3	909	15.3	244	15.9	939	13.7	1405	14.9	1112	14.7
4	934	15.7	246	16.0	1065	15.5	1384	14.6	1005	13.3
5	735	12.4	190	12.4	786	11.4	1279	13.5	918	12.2
6	517	8.7	119	7.8	603	8.8	866	9.2	735	9.7
7	284	4.8	81	5.3	416	6.1	704	7.4	538	7.1
8	177	3.0	55	3.6	247	3.6	481	5.1	336	4.4
9	102	1.7	34	2.2	175	2.5	297	3.1	207	2.7
10+	217	3.7	39	2.5	269	3.9	477	5.0	385	5.1
Total	5937	100	1533	100	6865	100	9453	100	7554	100

Table 4 presents data on the size of the households to which the return migrants belonged. The data shows that over 70 per cent of the return migrants came from households with up to five persons. In the British Virgin Islands, for example, 78.6 per cent of the return migrants come from households of up to five persons. This is followed by Antigua and Barbuda with 78 per cent, Grenada with 75 per cent, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with 70.9 per cent and Saint Lucia with 70 per cent. Return travellers coming from households of 10 or more persons range from 3-5 per cent of the population. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia with 5.1 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, account for the highest proportion of migrants coming from households of 10 or more members. This is followed by Grenada with 3.9 per cent, Antigua and Barbuda with 3.7 per cent and the British Virgin Islands with 2.5 per cent. In terms of individual household sizes, single and two person households had the highest frequencies, representing 25-31 per cent of return migrants belonging to such households. The two-person household was the modal household size in all of the territories, except Antigua and Barbuda. In this territory, the single person household was the modal household size to which return migrants belonged.

Educational attainment, labour force status and occupation

Educational attainment, labour force status and occupation provide good measures of a person's social and economic position within any society. An examination of return travellers in terms of these social markers, therefore, should provide a fairly good social profile of these persons. This study, however, does not indicate how the return travellers arrived at these socioeconomic positions, because there is no data on their socio-economic positions before they traveled. Since one of the arguments in favour of migration is that travellers tend to obtain new skills and higher qualifications that can benefit their home country on their return, further studies on such questions are important to gain a fuller picture of the process.

Educational attainment

Grenada

Approximately 66 per cent of the return travellers from Grenada had attained primary school education only. This was followed by those with secondary level education, 20 per cent. University trained persons made up six percent of the return travellers. When examined by sex, this proportion remained unchanged for nearly all of these categories. University trained persons were the exception.

Among this group of persons, twice the number of males than females had engaged in return travel. This finding is unusual, in light of the fact that throughout the region, females outnumber males as recipients of university education. See Table 14 in the Annex.

The pattern that emerges when educational attainment is examined by five-year age group probably reflects the expansion of educational opportunities over the years. The majority of the return travellers in the 50+ age group were the recipients of primary school education only. On the other hand, for those travellers who were below 25 years of age, one grouping (15-19) had as much as 61 per cent of its total number listing secondary education as the highest level of education attained. The 20-24 year age group with 56 per cent, followed this. None of the age groups had more than 10 per cent of their members who had received university level training. The 40-44 age group was the group with the highest percentage of achievers in this regard with 9.9 per cent. Other age categories coming close to this were return migrants in the 35-39 and 45-49 age groups.

Saint Lucia

In the case of Saint Lucia, the data on educational attainment applies only to those return migrants who are heads of household. According to the data, 68 per cent of these migrants have had primary education, 11 per cent have had secondary education and 6.6 per cent have had university education. A breakdown of the data by age group shows that those return migrants aged 30-50 who make up some 46 per cent of the return migrants in this population, have the highest percentage of persons with university education. This amounts to 10 per cent, as opposed to 6 per cent among the migrants who are under 30 years, and 3 per cent for those who are over 50 years old. In fact, in excess of 88 per cent of return migrants over 50 years of age have attained only primary or lower levels of education. In each age group, the data reveals that a higher percentage of males than females have attained university level education. See Tables 17 and 18 in the Annex.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Approximately 70 per cent the return travellers from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had attained primary school education only. This was followed with 19 per cent of the return travellers achieving secondary level education and 4.5 per cent with university education. When examined by sex, the fact that females throughout the region tended to have higher levels of education was reflected in the fact that a smaller percentage of females than males had primary level education

only, and a higher percentage of females than males had attained secondary level education. As in the case of Grenada, however, more male return migrants than females were shown to have university training, 5.3 per cent to 3.5 per cent. See Table 19 in the Annex.

When examined by educational attainment, over 50 per cent of those having primary level education only were found in the 45-65+ age group. Over 68 per cent of those with secondary level education, on the other hand, were found in the 15-34 years age group, with the highest percentage, 20 per cent, found in the 25-29 age group. When examined by five-year age group, the 40-65+ age group had very large proportions of their numbers with primary level education only. This ranged from 74 per cent among the 40-44 and 45-49 year old age group, to 91 per cent among those who were 65 years and older. Similarly, 62 per cent of the 15-19 year old had received secondary level education, while 50 per cent of the 20-24 year old had received similar levels of education. None of the age groups had much more than 8 percent of their members who had received university level training. The 35-39 age group, with the highest percentage of 8.4 per cent, was closely followed by the 40-44 year old with 8.2. See Table 21 in the Annex.

Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua and Barbuda's return travellers display higher levels of educational attainment than either Grenada or Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Approximately 47 per cent of the return travellers from Antigua and Barbuda had attained primary school education only, while 31 per cent had achieved secondary level education and 10.6 per cent had university education. Among males, 50 per cent had primary level education only, compared to 42.6 per cent of the females, while 27 per cent of the males had secondary level education compared to 35 per cent of the females. As with Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, however, the trend continues in which more males (12 per cent) than females (9 per cent) had university education.

When examined by educational attainment, nearly half (49.5 per cent) of those having primary level education only were in the 50-65+ age group. On the other hand, persons with secondary level education were spread fairly evenly over the 15-44 age group. This amounted to 77 per cent of all of the return travellers with secondary level education. In addition to this, fairly large proportions of return travellers in Antigua and Barbuda have had university training, when compared to Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. They are concentrated in the 25-49 age group and represent 72.5 per cent of all university trained migrants. The age groups with the highest proportion of university trained persons are the 25-29 and 40-44 age groups with 15.9 per cent, closely followed by the 30-34 year old migrants with 15.2 per cent. See Table 23 in the Annex.

British Virgin Islands

Return migrants from the British Virgin Islands had even higher levels of education than those in Antigua and Barbuda. Approximately 41 per cent of the return travellers from the British Virgin Islands had attained primary school education only. This was followed with 29 per cent of the return travellers achieving secondary level education and 18 per cent with university education.

Once again, females had attained higher levels of education than males, this time at all levels of education. Approximately one third of females, compared to 50 per cent of males, had achieved primary level education only. More females than males had achieved secondary level and university education. In fact, a total of 56 per cent of female return migrants had secondary and university education compared to 40 per cent of males.

When educational attainment is examined by age, approximately 50 per cent of those having primary level education only were found in the 60-65+ age group. Over 77 per cent of those with secondary level education, on the other hand, were found in the 15-39 years age group, with the highest percentage, 22 per cent, found in the 20-24 age group. When examined by five-year age group, the 55-65+ age group stood out, because very large proportions of their numbers had primary level education only. This ranged from 65 per cent in the case of the 55-59 year old, to 89 per cent among those who were 65 years and older. On the other hand, 78 per cent of the 15-19 year old had received secondary level education, while 56 per cent of the 20-24 year old had received similar levels of education. Very noteworthy is the percentage of return migrants in each five-year age group with University education. The 25-29 age group has the greatest proportion of persons with university education, 21 per cent. This is followed by the 30-34 age group with 20 per cent, and the 20-24 year old with 13.5 per cent.

General comments on educational attainment

The countries under study reveal a pattern in terms of socioeconomic status, with Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands at the higher end of the continuum, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines at the lower end, and Grenada and Saint Lucia somewhere in between. The countries at the higher end of the continuum had a greater proportion of the sample population with secondary and university education, and smaller proportions with primary level education only. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on the other hand, had larger proportions of the return migrants with primary level education only, and smaller percentages with secondary and university level education.

The general trend with regard to educational attainment was that the older return travellers, 50 years and over, had lower levels of educational attainment than the younger migrants. Those with secondary level education tended to be between the ages of 15-24. Return travellers with university level education tended to vary. In countries like Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands, not only was there a higher proportion of travellers with university education, but also these travellers tended to be from the younger age groups than in countries like Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada.

The finding of a higher percentage of male return migrants than female return migrants with university level education in every country, except the British Virgin Islands, raises some interesting questions. Does this finding mean that the male migrant needs a higher level of education than the female migrant to get by in the host country? Or is it easier for the male migrant to pursue further education whilst in the host country, than it is for the female migrant? The issue here, is whether the migrant had received his/her qualifications before, or after, leaving for the host country. Once

again, this data does not allow such questions to be answered.

The older travellers moved in response to the demands of a world that was vastly different from the one that existed at present. The demand was for unskilled and blue-collar type workers, for which their education and training suited them. The present situation is somewhat more complex. Whilst there still is a demand for workers at that level, the demand has broadened somewhat to include a need for persons with somewhat, higher levels of education. Caribbean societies are now able to provide their members with higher levels of education at younger ages. This has placed them in a position to take advantage of the myriad of opportunities for young educated persons in the global economy. In some instances, of course, the educational qualification and skills of the return migrant has been attained overseas. If that is the case, then the process of migration is in fact adding talent and improved productivity to the economies of the region, rather than 'draining' the region of them. The type of contribution that these persons make to the societies and economies of these countries on their return, is obviously very important to understand and bears further investigation. Furthermore, are there local educational and training needs that skilled, educated returnees could meet if their skills and capabilities were properly harnessed by local authorities? Another interesting area of research suggested by this profile of educational attainment is the ways in which these have influenced their experiences in the host countries and their attitudes to their societies of origin. Is there, for example, a markedly different relationship to the host society on the part of the older less educated traveler and the younger, more highly educated one.¹⁵

Labour force characteristics

The categories under labour force status are employed, unemployed and out of the labour force. According to the census, employed persons are those in a job at the time of the census, or those who had a job, but for some reason had not worked in the recent past. The unemployed were defined as those persons without work who either sought jobs or did not seek, but were available for work. Those outside of the labour force were those persons who did not have paid employment and were not interested in acquiring such. They included persons going to school, retirees, homemakers and disabled persons.

Grenada

The unemployment rate among the return migrants of Grenada was approximately 11 percent. Interestingly, some 12 per cent of males, as opposed to 9 per cent of females were unemployed. Although unemployed females are often hidden in the "outside the labour force" category under "home duties", a higher male unemployment rate than female unemployment rate is still an unusual finding when compared to national data. This trend exists in all age groups except the 15-19 and 50-54 age groups and seems to suggest that the female return migrant is, in general,

¹⁵ One piece of research in this area is that of John Western, *A Passage to England: Barbadian Londoners speak of Home* (University of Minnesota Press, 1992).

more 'employable' than the male return migrant. This points to the possibility of female return travellers having acquired educational and skills training abroad to a greater extent than males. The effect of gender on the experiences of the travellers in the host societies should be one of the areas that is probed in the in-depth follow-up studies of return travel in the region.

High rates of unemployment among the youth are also a feature of national unemployment statistics. This is demonstrated among the 15-19 year old return migrants and also the male return migrants aged 20-25. Among females aged 20-25, however, this rate drops dramatically to 9.4 per cent from nearly 40 per cent in the 15-19 year age category. See Table 29 in the Appendix.

Approximately 45 per cent of the travellers were outside the labour force. Of this amount, the two largest categories were those involved in home duties (68 per cent) and the retired (17 per cent). There were higher proportions of males than females in the 'employed' and 'unemployed' categories, while females dominated the 'out of the labour force' grouping, with a larger percentage in the 'home duties', and 'in school' categories. Among the retired and disabled, men outnumbered women 66 per cent to 34 per cent, and 53 per cent to 47 per cent, respectively. See Table 28 in the Appendix.

Saint Lucia

The unemployment rate among the return migrants of St. Lucia who were household heads was 4.6 per cent. Of this category of return migrants 64 per cent was employed, while 31 per cent was outside of the labour force. Of the 31 per cent of migrants outside the labour force, some 15.7 per cent were involved in home duties, school attendance accounted for a miniscule 0.1 per cent of the population, while retirement accounted for 10.5 per cent, and disability accounted for nearly 5 per cent of those outside of the labour force. Women continued to make up the larger proportion of persons involved in home duties, constituting approximately 77 per cent of the population involved in this activity.

Analysis of labour force status by age group reveals that employment activity is highest among return migrants in the 30-50 age group. Of all household heads that are return migrants between the ages of 30-50 80 per cent are employed. This is followed by 74 per cent of those under 30 years of age and 45 per cent of those who are 50 years and older. On the other hand 4 per cent of the 30-50 age group, 7 per cent of those under 30 and 1.5 per cent of those over 50 were unemployed. The reason for the low proportion of unemployed persons in the over 50 age group, is that nearly 53 per cent of them, as opposed to 14.2 per cent of the 30-50 age group and 17.2 per cent of those return migrants under 30 years old, are outside of the labour force. See Table 34 in the Appendix.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

The unemployment rate among the return migrants of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was high, but consistently decreases as age increases. The 16.6 per cent unemployment rate for all return

migrants, conceals even higher rates of unemployment, when analyzed by five-year age groups. Data shows, therefore, that unemployment rates for return travellers between the ages of 15-34 are higher than, or equal to, unemployment rates for the total population of return travellers. This ranges from 56.4 per cent for the 15-19 year old, 31.8 per cent for the 20-24 year old, 21.5 per cent for those who are between 25-29, and 16.6 per cent for those who are 30-34. Unemployment rates among women between the ages of 15-39 are higher than unemployment rates for males in the same age group. The exception is the 15-19 age group where the unemployment rate is very high and does not differ significantly by gender (56.5 per cent male and 56.3 per cent female). From age 40 however, statistics show that women have considerably lower rates of unemployment than males. See Table 36 in the Annex.

When analyzed by five-year age groups, return migrants aged 25-44, made up 59 per cent of the employed return travellers. Of this percentage, males made up 38 per cent and females approximately 21 per cent. Return travellers age 30-34 years had the highest proportion of employed persons, followed by the 35-39 age group with 18.6 per cent and 15.8 per cent, respectively. The unemployed persons were found primarily in the 20-39 age groups and made up 62 per cent of those persons who were unemployed. The 30-34 age group also had the highest proportion of unemployed persons with 18.7 per cent, followed by the 25-29 age group with 17.2 per cent. Return travellers aged 65 and over made up the bulk of those persons outside of the labour force with 42 per cent.

Thirty six percent of the travellers were outside the labour force. Of this amount, 57 per cent were involved in home duties, while 28 per cent were retired. Seventy-three per cent of all women outside of the labour force were involved in home duties, while 16 per cent were retired, 8 per cent were disabled and 4 per cent were in school. On the other hand 26 per cent of males were involved in home duties, 51 per cent were retired, 5 per cent were in school and 18 per cent were disabled. When compared to Grenada, a higher percentage of return migrants, both male and female were retired (males - 51 per cent compared to 32 per cent and females - 16 per cent compared to 9 per cent). See Table 35 in the Annex.

Antigua and Barbuda

The unemployment rate among the return migrants of Antigua and Barbuda was 6 per cent. This relatively low rate of unemployment is consistent with the educational attainment of this group and finds expression in the fact that starting from the 20-24 age group, none of the age groups had unemployment rates higher than 10 per cent. In fact, the age groups with the highest rates of unemployment were the 15-19 age group with 24.7 per cent, the 20-24 with 10 per cent and the 25-29 with 9.9 per cent. All other age groups had unemployment rates that fell below 6 per cent. Unemployment rates among women between the ages of 15-29 were also higher than unemployment rates for males in the same age group. However all age groups 30 and over showed women to have considerably lower rates of unemployment than males. Employed return migrants from Antigua and Barbuda made up 68 per cent of the labour force, while the unemployed and those outside of the labour force made up 4 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively. The remainder did not indicate what their labour force status was.

When analyzed by five-year age groups, return migrants in the age groups between 25-49, made up 65 per cent of the employed. Of this percentage, males made up 37 per cent and females approximately 28 per cent. Return travellers age 35-39 and 40-44 years had the highest proportion of employed persons, with 14 per cent each, followed by the 30-34 age group with 13 per cent. The unemployed persons were found primarily in the 20-29 and 35-44 age groups and made up 57.6 per cent of those persons who were unemployed. The 25-29 age group also had the highest proportion of unemployed persons with 19.3 per cent. Return travellers aged 65 and over made up the bulk of those persons outside of the labour force with 37 per cent.

Of the 25 per cent of migrants found outside of the labour force, 45 per cent were involved in home duties, while 28 per cent were retired. Fifteen percent were in school and 12 per cent were disabled. Of the female migrants who were outside of the labour force, 60 per cent were involved in home duties, 17 per cent were retired, 13 per cent were in school and 10 per cent were disabled. On the other hand 15 per cent of males were involved in home duties, 50 per cent were retired, 18 per cent were in school and 18 per cent were disabled. This data on return migrants who were in school confirms the trend of educational attainment which this group has already shown, especially when compared to the 4 and 5 per cent of migrants from Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines who are in school.

British Virgin Islands

The unemployment rate among the return migrants of the British Virgin Islands, consistently decreases as age increases, as is the case with most of the other countries. However the unemployment rate is extremely low in most of the age groups, and is below 5 per cent for both males and females above 25 years old, with the exception of males aged 30-34 years. This data is consistent with the data on educational levels achieved. The profile of return migrants in the British Virgin Islands is, therefore, that of a highly educated group with more employment opportunities than in the other countries under study.

When analysed by five-year age groups, the majority of employed return migrants were concentrated in the 20-49 age group. They represented 60 per cent of the total return migrants who were employed. Within this group, males made up 31 per cent and females approximately 29 per cent. Return travellers aged 25-29 years had the highest proportion of employed persons, followed by the 30-34 age group with 15.1 per cent and 13.0 per cent, respectively. The unemployed persons were found primarily in the 15-34 age groups and made up 83 per cent of those persons who were unemployed. The 20-24 age group also had the highest proportion of unemployed persons with 37.1 per cent, followed by the 15-19 and 25-29 age group with 17.1 per cent. Return travellers aged 65 and over made up the bulk of those persons outside of the labour force with 51 per cent.

Twenty-seven percent of the travellers were outside the labour force. Of this amount, 33 per cent were involved in home duties, 21 per cent were in school, 36 per cent were retired and 11 per cent disabled. Although still high, a smaller proportion of women were involved in home duties in the British Virgin Islands, than in the other countries. This amounted to 48 per cent. This statistic

could have been due to the higher levels of education, resulting in more women being found in the labour force. Twenty-five per cent of women were in school, 18 per cent were retired, and 9 per cent were disabled. In comparison 16 per cent of males were involved in home duties, 55 per cent were retired, 16 per cent were in school and 13 per cent were disabled. See Table 41 in the Annex.

General comments on labour force characteristics

The link between educational attainment and labour force status becomes obvious in this study. Countries like Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands with higher levels of education show low unemployment rates. The reverse is true for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

As is usually the case in most countries, in these territories there is a higher percentage of women than men, outside of the labour force. The majority of these women are involved in home duties. However, education is an intervening factor in this situation. In the countries where the return travellers have high levels of educational attainment, more women are found in the labour force, and more women who are out of the labour force, are in school. This reduces the percentage in the category of home duties considerably.

A comparison of the British Virgin Islands, which represents the higher end of the continuum, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which represents the lower end of the continuum, points to the impact of lack of educational opportunities in the society, especially with regard to employment. In the British Virgin Islands, 2.4 per cent of the return travellers are unemployed, compared to 10.5 per cent of the population in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – (Tables 35 and 41). The unemployment rates among the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups in the British Virgin Islands are 15.8 per cent and 9.6 per cent, respectively, as opposed to 56.4 per cent and 31.8 per cent in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – (tables 36 and 42). While the proportion of females outside of the labour force in the British Virgin Islands is comparable to those outside of the labour force in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, a breakdown of this category reveals that less of the females in the British Virgin Islands than Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are involved in home duties (48 per cent compared to 73 per cent). In the British Virgin Islands 25 per cent of the females outside of the labour force are in school, compared to 4 per cent in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Tables 35 and 41 in the Annex).

The association that has been noted between levels of educational attainment and employment levels among return migrants in these countries is probably caused by a third factor, the strength of the broader macro-economy. Those societies with stronger economies are both able to provide greater educational opportunities to their people as well as more employment opportunities.

The lower levels of unemployment among women noted for a number of territories is interesting since it departs from the established pattern among the general population in these countries. Another interesting finding in this area, is that in four of the countries Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Antigua and Barbuda a higher proportion of males than females return travellers have attained university level education. This also departs from the

established pattern among the general that obtains in the subregion. It is not clear whether there is a selection bias at work in this regard or whether males have greater opportunities for educational achievement in the countries to which they travel. These are two areas that should be probed in any in-depth, follow-up study of return migration in the region.

Occupational status

Grenada

Occupationally, most of the return migrants were to be found in the categories of 'craft workers', 'service workers', 'elementary occupations' and 'technicians' in that order. Together they made up 63.5 per cent of all of the return migrants. The remaining migrants were to be found among the 'skilled agricultural workers' (9.0 per cent), 'clerks' (8.3 per cent), 'legislators' (7.6 per cent), 'professionals' (5.3 per cent), 'plant workers' (4.8 per cent) and the 'armed forces' (.1 per cent). More often than not, women were found in the categories of service workers and elementary occupations, followed by technicians and clerks. Most men were found in the occupational category of craft workers, while being a bit more evenly spread among the other occupations such as technicians and service workers, and skilled agricultural labourers and elementary occupations. In every occupation, however, except that of clerks, there were more men than there are women. Among service workers and elementary occupations, although males outnumber females, the difference is not that great, (53 per cent to 47 per cent) and (52 per cent to 48 per cent) respectively. See Table 45 in the Annex.

The greatest gender disparity among occupational groupings are to be found among skilled agricultural and plant workers, both with 88 per cent, craft workers 87 per cent and legislators 78 per cent, where males outnumber females, and among clerks, where females outnumber males 76 per cent to 24 per cent. In terms of age groupings, craft workers are dominant among males of all age groups. Technicians are to be found primarily, among men between the ages of 20-39. Legislators are found among older men between the ages of 40-59, and from age 55, skilled agricultural workers, and those in elementary occupations are to be found among the males. Among the females, the younger age groups are characterized by more occupations requiring, in general, slightly higher levels of qualifications, than occupations among women in the older age groups. Generally, the occupational categories of technician and service workers tend to be the dominant occupations among most of the age groups. While technicians, service workers and clerks, tend to dominate the 15-29 age group, the 35-65+ age groups are made up primarily of migrants, who are found in the occupational categories of service workers, elementary occupations, with craft workers and skilled agricultural workers also showing up in the 60-65+ age group. See Tables 46 and 47 in the Annex.

Saint Lucia

Occupationally, most of the return migrants who were household heads were to be found in the categories of 'skilled agricultural workers', 'craft workers', 'elementary occupations' and 'service workers'. Together they made up 60.8 per cent of all of the return migrants. A little under

half of all of the male workers were found in the categories of skilled agricultural worker and craft worker, with 27.1 per cent and 21.7 per cent, respectively. Workers in elementary occupations followed this with 10 per cent. The majority of females were found in the categories of 'service workers', 'elementary occupations' and 'clerks', with 17.8 per cent, 17.1 per cent and 14.6 per cent respectively. This is followed by the occupational category of 'legislator', with 12.3 per cent, together accounting for nearly 62 per cent of the population of female migrants who are heads of households.

Men outnumbered women in most of the occupational fields, except those of 'clerks' and 'service workers'. This was especially so in the case of skilled agricultural workers, craft workers and plant workers, where men made up 86 per cent in the cases of skilled agricultural and craft workers, and 75 per cent of plant workers, respectively.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Occupationally, most of the return migrants from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines were to be found in the categories of 'elementary occupations' (19.2 per cent), 'craft workers' (18 per cent) and 'skilled agricultural' workers (13.6 per cent) in that order. Together, they made up 51 per cent of all of the return migrants. These occupations were followed very closely by 'legislators' (10.7 per cent) and 'service workers' (10.1 per cent). The remaining migrants were to be found among the 'clerks', 'professionals', 'plant workers' and 'technicians'.

Fifty seven percent of the women were found in elementary occupations and in the categories of clerks and service workers. Another 23 per cent were technicians and legislators. Approximately 59 per cent of the males were, on the other hand, found in occupations of craft workers, skilled agricultural labourers and elementary occupations. Another 10 per cent of male return travellers were legislators. In every occupation however, except that of clerks (78.2 per cent) and service workers (54.4 per cent), there were more men than there were women. These differences were greatest amongst skilled agricultural workers, craft workers and plant workers, where men outnumbered women 90 per cent to 10 per cent, 88 per cent to 12 per cent and 93 per cent to 7 per cent, respectively.

In terms of five-year age groupings, craft workers are dominant among males between the 15-44 age groups. This was followed by elementary occupations, especially in the 15-39 age group. From age 40, skilled agricultural workers start to show up in large numbers and from age 50-65+, this occupation becomes the dominant occupation among return travellers in these age groups, followed by elementary occupations. Among the females, service workers, clerks and elementary occupations dominate the 15-39 age group. From age 40, clerks become much less dominant, leaving the elementary occupations and service workers the dominant roles in the 40-49 age groups. From age 50, the proportion of service workers among these age groups becomes much diminished, and the occupation of legislator, along with elementary occupations, becomes the dominant occupations. These two occupations, which are dominant among the older return migrants, are joined by the skilled agricultural workers, which make up a sizeable proportion of the occupations

among return travellers aged 60-65. See Table 52 in the Annex.

Antigua and Barbuda

The return migrants from Antigua and Barbuda were fairly evenly spread over a number of occupational categories. The occupational categories of elementary occupations, craft workers and service workers represented approximately 16 per cent each of the migrants. Technicians, clerks and professionals who made up 12, 11 and 10 per cent of the migrants, respectively, followed this. Nearly 45 per cent of the female migrants were to be found in the occupations of clerks and service workers, with an additional 19 per cent in elementary occupations. A quarter of male migrants were categorized under craft workers, followed by 14 per cent in elementary occupations, 11.5 per cent as technicians, 11 per cent as service workers, and 10 per cent as legislators. Again men greatly outnumbered women in the occupational categories of skilled agricultural (90.5 per cent), craft workers (93.7 per cent) and plant workers (91.3 per cent). Women outnumber men in only two occupational categories: These were clerks (76.6 per cent) and service workers (59.1 per cent).

In terms of five-year age groupings, craft workers are dominant among males of all age groups. This is followed, however, by a wide spread of occupations of which technicians are most popular within the 15-39 age groups and professionals, within the 25-39 age group. From age 40, the occupations of choice, which join the dominant occupation of craft workers, are legislators and elementary occupations. Plant workers show up in large numbers in the 45-49 and 55-59 age groups. Among the females, service workers dominate every age group except the 60-65+. Here again, the occupational categories that represent large portions of the migrants in the various age categories are very widely spread. However, service workers and clerks make up more than 50 per cent of the occupations in 15-19 to 30-34 age groups. Professional and technicians also represent a large proportion of the various age groups and rarely fall below 10 per cent, sometimes going as high as 19 per cent in the age categories 25-59. Elementary occupations become dominant among the 50 to 65+ age groups, and in the 60-64 age group, reaches as high as 57.4 per cent. See Table 55 in the Annex.

British Virgin Islands

Occupationally, most of the return migrants from the British Virgin Islands were to be found in the categories of 'legislators' (16.1 per cent), 'technicians' (15.1 per cent), and 'craft workers' (13.6 per cent) in that order. Together they made up approximately 45 per cent of all of the return migrants. These occupations were followed very closely by those of 'professionals' (11.7 per cent) and 'clerks' (11.7 per cent).

Of the entire employed female return migrants, a greater proportion was found in the higher level and white-collar occupations of legislators, professionals, technicians, clerks and service workers. Together they make up 90 per cent of all the women in this field. Forty five percent of males, on the other hand, were concentrated in the categories of 'craft workers', 'plant workers' and 'elementary occupations'. An additional 27 per cent were found in the occupational categories of

'legislators' and 'technicians'.

General comments on occupation

Among return travellers, the occupations of 'legislators', 'professionals' and 'technicians' are to be found in higher proportions in Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands than in Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia. On the other hand, the highest proportion of return travellers with 'elementary occupations' can be found in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, while the lowest proportion of return travellers with this occupation can be found in the British Virgin Islands. This is in keeping with the differentials that obtain between these countries in their general levels of socioeconomic development. Regardless of country though, the lower down the age scale one goes is the greater the proportion of return travellers with skilled or higher level occupations.

Clerks continue to be over-represented among females in every country, with proportions ranging from 15 - 23 per cent, compared to 2-5 per cent for males. The category of professionals on the other hand shows a higher percentage of females in every country. Although the difference in the proportion of male and female professionals is not very great in Saint Lucia, Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, this gap becomes greater among males and females in Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands. It is very likely that these professionals are employed in the public sector where there is greater objectivity and fairness in the rules governing promotions and employment. Females are more likely to be employed on the basis of their education and qualifications, hence the widening of the gap in the countries where educational opportunities are better, and where females have equal or higher levels of educational attainment than males. See Table 5 below. This difference in occupational profile of the return travellers between the more developed and less developed territories of the subregion is probably indicative of a different pattern of migration for these countries.

Table 5. OECS sex distribution of return migrants by occupation

Occupations	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			Grenada			Saint Lucia (HH)			Antigua and Barbuda			British Virgin Islands		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	10.3	11.5	10.7	9.2	4.6	7.6	8.4	12.3	9.8	10.0	6.8	8.7	15.9	16.4	16.1
Professionals	6.5	7.0	6.7	5.0	5.8	5.3	7.8	8.5	8.0	9.7	11.0	10.2	9.3	15.0	11.7
Technicians	6.5	11.6	8.2	13.0	18.0	14.8	6.5	9.4	7.5	11.5	13.6	12.4	11.4	20.0	15.1
Clerks	2.3	17.1	7.1	3.1	17.7	8.3	1.9	14.6	6.2	4.5	21.4	11.4	3.6	22.6	11.7
Service Workers	6.9	16.9	10.1	13.0	20.7	15.8	7.0	17.8	10.7	11.0	23.1	15.9	5.9	16.2	10.3
Agricultural Workers	18.1	4.4	13.6	12.3	3.1	9.0	27.1	8.1	20.6	3.4	0.5	2.2	8.6	0.0	4.9
Craft Workers	23.5	6.6	18.0	23.7	6.3	17.5	21.7	6.5	16.5	25.2	2.5	16.0	22.5	1.7	13.6
Plant Workers	8.7	1.3	6.3	6.6	1.6	4.8	8.4	5.2	7.3	9.3	1.3	6.1	12.9	0.2	7.4
Elementary Occups.	17.1	23.5	19.2	12.4	20.7	15.4	10.8	17.1	13.0	14.3	19.1	16.3	10.0	7.6	9.0
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

0

The wide range of occupations to which the return travellers belong, point to the increased complexity of the global economy. In addition to the traditional blue-collar type worker, persons from the higher level occupations are now in demand abroad.

Fertility profile of female travellers

Grenada

Fertility statistics of return migrants in Grenada show that women with no children are the largest group within the population of female return migrants aged 15-64. They make up 20 per cent of the population 15-64. The largest percentages within this category are women in the 15-19 age grouping with 74 per cent and the 20-24 with 54 per cent, age groups. Women in the 25-29 age group with 29 per cent follow them. Together this group of women aged 15-29, who had no children, made up just over half of all of the women with no children. A considerable proportion of women in the 15-34 age group has had two children or less. Percentages range from 98 per cent in the 15-19 age group to 54 per cent in women aged 30-34. The percentage of women with two children or less declines in older women, but does not fall below 29 per cent.

Although the total number of women with more than five children is 15 per cent, more than a quarter of the women between 45 to 64 years have had more than five children. These include 25 per cent of those 45-49; 26 per cent of those aged 50-54; 31 per cent of those aged 55-59 and 28 per cent aged 60-64.

Saint Lucia

Only 5 per cent of women 15-19 had any live births. Twenty-four per cent of all women 15-64 had not had any children at all. Of those who had children, women of parity one formed the highest percentage, 16 per cent. One third (33.4 per cent) of the female return travellers had had at least four children. Of total population of women with no live births, 57.2 per cent are made up of women in the 15-29 age groups. In these groups, 86.1 per cent of women aged 15-19 had no children, followed by 50 per cent of women aged 20-24 and 31 per cent of women aged 25-29. See Table 63 and 64 in Annex.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Nineteen percent of all female return migrants in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines aged 15-64 had no children. The group with one live birth follows this, 15 per cent and those with three live births, 14 per cent. Of a total population of women aged 15-64 with no live births, 61 per cent are made up of women in the 15-29 age group. Within this group, 77 per cent of women aged 15-19 had no children, followed by 46 per cent of women aged 20-24 and 24 per cent of women aged 25-29. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the group of women aged 15-29, made up 61 per cent of the women with no children. A little more than a third of the women in this 15-64 age group, had two children or less. The greater portion of them were concentrated in the 15-29 groups, ranging from

99 per cent in women 15-19 years, to 74 per cent in those who were 25-29. In spite of this, the percentage of women with two children or less, even among the older women, never fell below 31 per cent. Seventeen percent of the population has had more than five live births. This is found mainly among the older women, aged 40 to 64 and over. See Table 65 and 66 in the Annex.

Antigua and Barbuda

Twenty six percent of all female return migrants in Antigua and Barbuda aged 15-64 had no children. The majority of these women with no live births are to be found in the 15-34 age group. Within these five-year age groups, 75 per cent of the women aged 15-19 had no live births. This percentage declines as the age group increases with 54 per cent of women in the 20-24 age group, and 35 per cent of those in the 25-29 group with no live births. The next largest categories are female return migrants with one live birth, 18 per cent, followed by those with three live births, 13 per cent. Forty five percent of the female migrants aged 15-64 have had two children or less. In fact a significant 44 per cent have had only up to one live birth. Within the age groups, therefore, the percentage of women with two children or less does not decline very sharply as age increases, as is the case with Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In fact, even among the older age groups, the percentage of women with two or fewer children does not fall below 35 per cent. With the exception of the 45-49, 55-59 and 60-64 age groups, all other five-year age groups show that fully more than half of the women have had two children or less. Correspondingly, only 10 per cent of the women have had more than five live births. See Table 67 and 68 in Annex.

British Virgin Islands

Twenty nine percent of all female return migrants in the British Virgin Islands aged 15-64 had no children. This was followed by those with one live birth, 19 per cent, and those with three live births, 15 per cent. Interestingly, unlike the other countries, there seems to be a high percentage of teenage pregnancy in the British Virgin Islands, since only 56 per cent of women in the age category 15-19 has had no live birth, while just over 44 per cent has had between one and two live births. The trend in the other countries, which shows the majority of women in each age category having had two children or less, continue in the British Virgin Islands. The age category with the smallest proportion of women with up to two children is the 40-44 year old women with 43 per cent. The majority of these women with no live births are to be found in the 15-34 age group. In this regard, the 15-19 and the 20-24 year old represent 99 per cent and 90 per cent, respectively, of their age categories, while 79 per cent each of the 25-29 and 30-34 year old shared similar characteristics of having only up to two children. The other age groups with more than half of the women having up to two live births are the 45-49 age group with 51 per cent, and the 50-54 age group with 53 per cent. As in the case of Antigua and Barbuda, only 10 per cent of the women have had more than five live births.

Household analysis

In this section the household is the unit of analysis. The objective is to gain some insight into the socio-economic status of the households of the return migrant. This is important, since it provides information on possible motivational factors as well as some indication of the circumstances to which the migrant returns. A word of caution should be said in this regard, however, since the household to which the migrant returns is not necessarily the one from which he or she left.

The examination of the features of the household of the return migrant is done against the background of an analysis of the indicator of socio-economic status in the general population. The indicators of socio-economic status examined are an index of unmet basic needs, households with employed members, and households with unemployed members. The index of unmet basic needs is a measure of the extent to which certain needs of the household for basic facilities such as toilet facilities, running water, etc., are met. The number of households with employed and unemployed members is straightforward. It tells of the percentages of households with varying numbers of its members employed or unemployed.

Basic needs

Antigua and Barbuda

Data for the entire population of Antigua and Barbuda revealed that 78.7 per cent of the population were regarded as "not deprived". Of the remaining members of the population, 15.9 per cent had one basic unmet need, while 4 per cent had two basic unmet needs. Only 1.2 per cent of the entire census population had more than three basic unmet needs. On the other hand, an analysis of the households containing return migrants reveals that approximately 82 per cent of them were regarded as being "not deprived". A further 13 per cent had only one basic unmet need, while 4 per cent had two basic unmet needs. Those households with more than three unmet basic needs amounted to just about 1 per cent. This seems to indicate that on average the households of returning migrants enjoyed a better standard of living than the general population.

British Virgin Islands

Of the 532 households in the British Virgin Islands, 86.7 per cent had all of their basic needs, followed by 11.4 per cent of the households with one unmet basic need, and 1.5 per cent with two unmet basic needs. Less than 1 per cent or 19 of the households had three or more unmet basic needs. The figures for the households of returning migrants were not vastly different. Six hundred and eighty five or 87.7 per cent of the households in which return migrants lived were listed as not deprived. A total of 15 households (9.5 per cent) had one unmet basic need; 1.9 per cent had two unmet basic needs; 0.9 per cent had three unmet basic needs. None of the households in which the return migrants lived had more than 3 unmet basic needs.

Households with employed members

This is an important indicator of socio-economic status since it points to the income earning capacity of the household.

Antigua and Barbuda

In this country, as much as 18 per cent of the households to which return migrants belonged, had no members who were employed. In these households, one member employed represented the mode. Approximately 45 per cent of the households of return migrants fell into this category. The other important categories were households with two members employed, at 26 per cent and households with three members employed. This latter category constituted 7 per cent of the total number of households. These figures correspond with those in the general population. Here the figures are 16,45, 27, and 3 per cent, respectively. See Table 71 and 73 in the Annex.

British Virgin Islands

The percentage of households with no person employed is approximately the same as in Antigua and Barbuda, 17 per cent. Forty percent of these households had only one person employed, 28 per cent had only two persons employed, 8 per cent with three persons employed and 4 per cent with four persons employed. These figures deviate quite a bit from the figures in the general population, with respect to households with no person employed. Only 10 per cent of households in the general population, compared to 17 per cent of households in which return migrants are found, have no-one working. This indicates that households in the general population were better off in this respect, than the households in which return migrants were found. Forty-two percent, 33 per cent, 9 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, of households in the general population had one, two, three and four persons, respectively, working. This compares more or less with the data on households in which return migrants are found. See Table 71 and 73 in the Annex.

Grenada

This country had higher levels of unemployment in the households of return migrants than was the case in Antigua and Barbuda. Here, slightly more than one third of the households of return migrants did not have any members that were employed. As in Antigua and Barbuda the modal category was households with one member employed. This made up 41 per cent of the total number of return migrant households. Next in order of magnitude were households with two members employed. These amounted to 19 per cent of the households to which return migrants belonged. The figures for the general population indicate that the households of return migrants were slightly worse off in terms of the number of households with no members employed. In the general population the figure was 30 per cent. In the general population, those households with one member employed was virtually the same as in the case of the household of return migrants, 42 per cent. See Table 71 and 73 in the Annex.

Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia had 22 per cent of their households with no member employed, 41 per cent of households with only one member employed, 24 per cent with two persons employed and 7.5 per cent of households with three persons employed. With regard to no persons employed, once again, households with return migrants are shown to enjoy less advantageous percentages than households within the general population. Generally, although the differences are not very great, the data does reveal that overall, households in which return migrants live are slightly worse off than the households in the general population in Saint Lucia. Data on the general population indicate that 19 per cent of the households had no member employed, 42 per cent had one member employed, 33 per cent had two members employed and 9 per cent had three members employed. This compares with 17 per cent, 40 per cent, 28 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, of return migrant households with none, one, two and three members employed, respectively. See Table 71 and 73 in the Annex.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

The trend continues in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, with 27 per cent of the return migrant households having no members employed. This is compared with households in the general population in which 22 per cent of these households have no member employed. Households with one employed member continue to be the mode, with 43.5 per cent of return migrant households compared to 46 per cent of households in the general population having one employed member. Twenty-one percent, 6 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively, of return migrant households have two, three and four members employed, respectively, while the corresponding data among households in the general population is 21.5 per cent, 7 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively. See Table 71 and 73 in the Annex.

Households with unemployed members

In every country, the statistics on the total population reveal lower percentages of households with no member unemployed than similar data on households with return migrants. For example, among the total population of Grenada, 86 per cent of the households has no member unemployed. On the other hand, among households with return migrants, 89 per cent of the households has no member unemployed. The differences are, however, not very great for most of the countries such as Antigua and Barbuda, with 90.8 per cent of households in the total population versus 91.7 per cent of households with return migrants having no member unemployed. The British Virgin Islands also has 94.5 per cent vs 95.5 per cent and Saint Lucia 89.4 per cent vs 90 per cent. Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, on the other hand, have slightly greater differences between the percentage of households among the total population with no unemployed members and the percentage of households with return migrants. See Table 72 and 74 in the Annex.

CONCLUSION

This study has looked at the process of return migration to the OECS territories of the Eastern Caribbean using data from the 1990/91 population census. The objective of the study was the delimiting and identification of the main features of the process. In this regard there has been a concern to ascertain the magnitude of the process as well as to characterize its demographic and socio-economic features. The latter exercise has been done using indices such as age, sex, fertility experience, household structure, education, employment and levels of deprivation. The study has been descriptive in nature. The intention has been to draw a profile of the return migrant in the OECS territories and the British Virgin Islands. This has been done as a precursor to more in-depth studies that will allow more rigorous analysis and definitive conclusions to be drawn about the relationship among some of the variables that have been identified in this study.

One significant finding has to do with the pattern of travel that is revealed by analysis of the data. The subregion can be roughly divided into two on the basis of level of socio-economic development attained. The first group consists of the British Virgin Islands and Antigua and Barbuda while the remaining territories comprise the second group. Both groups evince distinct patterns of travel. Territories such as Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have a higher proportion of their travellers engaging in interregional travel. Lower levels of professional qualification and educational certification of individuals and socio-economic development of country would act as barriers to the advanced industrial countries. In the case of Saint Lucia, its French background gives it a cultural affinity with the French-speaking countries that are its immediate neighbours. Since these countries have higher levels of development than Saint Lucia, then, this acts as a pull factor for travellers from this country. Nonetheless, Saint Lucia's British connection also affords its people relatively easy access to the United Kingdom. Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands represent the upper end of the socio-economic development continuum. This automatically affords them greater ease of access to the metropolitan countries and makes the other territories in the region unattractive as travel destinations. The exception to this occurs in the case of the United States Virgin Islands, which have relatively high levels of socio-economic development and are in close proximity. Furthermore, in strict terms, travel to these countries represents extraregional travel since, politically, they are a part of the United States of America.

Although the census data are cross sectional, the profile of the return travellers that is evident from the data is a reflection of the process as it has taken place over a number of decades. Analysis of the data has revealed that a significant 7-10 per cent of the total population of these territories is involved in return travel. In demographic and social terms there is a broad spectrum of the population involved in the process. In all of the territories the economically active population dominates the return migration stream. There is also a significant retiree element that rivals the economically active in terms of size. There is as well a relatively minor child element in the return stream. This age distribution probably reflects the various waves of migration that these countries have experienced. The retirees for the main part are likely to represent those emigrants who departed their shores for Britain during the 1950s and 1960s. Included in this group as well would be those

migrants who left for the United States in the wave that started shortly after this time.

The returnees who are of economically active age reflect the new wave of circular migration that entails in the main seasonal intra-Caribbean as well as extraregional travel. The extraregional travel, although, involving an element of single person movement, is likely to entail much less of this, than travel within the region. The movement to and from North America is likely to be the major source of child returnees. Although men dominated the return movement to these territories, there was no serious imbalance in the proportions of the sexes that returned to the region after living abroad.

There appeared to be some association between age and educational experience of the return traveler. The older returnees were more likely to have primary-level education only than the younger ones. Younger returnees were more likely to have at least secondary education as their highest level of education. Still, regardless of age, the majority of returnees had primary level education only. The exception to this was the British Virgin Islands, where the majority of returnees either had secondary or university level training.

In terms of occupation, household structure, and labour force characteristics, the return migrant and the household to which he or she belonged, did not appear to differ markedly from that of the general population. Questions having to do with the types of return migrants that make up the stream, their needs, problems and the potential contribution that they can make to their societies now need to be addressed in surveys of the respective countries.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Migration statistics need to be collected as a matter of government policy:

- (a) The airport can be one source; and
- (b) A special return migrants registration centre can be set up

Region-wide study on migration needs to be done. Areas to be covered include:

- (a) Present socio-demographic profile of return migrant;
- (b) Socio-demographic profile of return migrant before travel;
- (c) Questions to determine the nature of the return traveler (long-term circular, short-term seasonal etc.);
- (d) Experiences of the return traveler in the host country;
- (e) Reasons for travel;
- (f) Reasons for return; and
- (g) Intentions with regard to further travel

There is a need to correct the gaps in the Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica Census Questions.

There is a need to standardize and extend, as far as possible, the questions on migration in censuses throughout the subregion.

Annex
Migration tables for: Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia,
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the British Virgin Islands

Individual data

Table 1. OECS countries, Total Numbers, Age and Sex of Return Travellers, 1990/91

Country	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Numbers	Percentage of Population
Antigua and Barbuda	6.9	79.2	13.9	100.0	5937	10
Male	6.2	79.4	14.4	100.0	3123	
Female	7.7	79.0	13.4	100.0	2814	
British Virgin Islands	6.3	76.1	17.6	100.0	1533	10
Male	5.9	73.5	20.6	100.0	834	
Female	6.7	79.3	14.0	100.0	699	
Grenada	3.6	77.5	18.9	100.0	6799	7
Male	3.4	77.6	19.0	100.0	3540	
Female	3.8	77.4	18.8	100.0	3259	
Saint Lucia	0.0	96.9	3.1	100.0	9453	10
Male	0.0	96.0	4.0	100.0		
Female	0.0	98.4	1.6	100.0		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.9	78.5	17.6	100.0	7554	7
Male	3.5	77.4	19.1	100.0	4062	
Female	4.4	79.8	15.9	100.0	3492	
Total	4.7	78.6	16.7	100.0	31276	
Male	4.3	78.2	17.5	100.0		
Female	5.2	79.1	15.7	100.0		

Table 2. Grenada
Sex distribution of return migrants by age (per cent)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	0	0	0
5-9	1	1	1
10-14	2	2	2
15-19	3	5	4
0-24	4	5	5
25-29	10	10	10
30-34	12	13	12
35-39	11	10	11
40-44	8	7	8
45-49	6	6	6
50-54	8	7	7
55-59	7	7	7
60-64	8	8	8
65+	19	19	19
Total	100	100	100
N=	3540	3259	6799

Table 4. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sex distribution of return migrants by age (per cent)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	1	1	1
5-9	1	1	1
10-14	2	3	2
15-19	3	5	4
20-24	4	8	6
25-29	9	12	10
30-34	14	13	14
35-39	12	10	11
40-44	9	8	9
45-49	7	5	6
50-54	7	6	6
55-59	6	6	6
60-64	6	6	6
65+	19	16	18
Total	100	100	100
N=	4062	3492	7554

Table 3. Grenada
Age distribution of return migrants by sex (per cent)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	N=
0-4	48	52	100	(29)
5-9	46	54	100	(79)
10-14	52	48	100	(137)
15-19	41	59	100	(250)
20-24	46	54	100	(329)
25-29	51	49	100	(667)
30-34	52	48	100	(846)
35-39	55	45	100	(741)
40-44	55	45	100	(514)
45-49	54	46	100	(404)
50-54	54	46	100	(493)
55-59	53	47	100	(492)
60-64	53	47	100	(533)
65+	52	48	100	(1285)
Total	52	48	100	(6799)

Table 5. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Age distribution of return migrants by sex (per cent)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	N=
0-4	50	50	100	(46)
5-9	57	43	100	(93)
10-14	43	57	100	(157)
15-19	39	61	100	(291)
20-24	40	60	100	(446)
25-29	46	54	100	(782)
30-34	56	44	100	(1046)
35-39	57	43	100	(836)
40-44	57	43	100	(659)
45-49	60	40	100	(466)
50-54	58	42	100	(477)
55-59	56	44	100	(449)
60-64	54	46	100	(477)
65+	58	42	100	(1329)
Total	54	46	100	(7554)

Table 6. Antigua and Barbuda
Sex distribution of return migrants by age (per cent)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	1.1	1.4	1.2
5-9	2.5	2.7	2.6
10-14	2.6	3.6	3.0
15-19	3.7	6.1	4.9
20-24	6.4	8.6	7.5
25-29	8.5	10.0	9.2
30-34	9.8	9.8	9.8
35-39	10.7	10.9	10.8
40-44	11.4	9.7	10.6
45-49	10.3	8.5	9.4
50-54	7.7	5.8	6.8
55-59	5.8	4.8	5.3
60-64	5.0	4.9	5.0
65+	14.4	13.4	13.9
Total	100	100	100
N=	3123	2814	5937

Table 8. British Virgin Islands
Sex distribution of return migrants by age (per cent)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2	2	2
5-9	3	4	3
10-14	1	2	1
15-19	6	7	6
20-24	10	14	12
25-29	10	12	11
30-34	8	10	9
35-39	7	8	7
40-44	7	7	7
45-49	7	6	7
50-54	6	6	6
55-59	5	5	5
60-64	7	4	6
65+	21	14	18
Total	100	100	100

Table 7. Antigua and Barbuda
Age distribution of return migrants by sex (per cent)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	N=
0-4	48	52	100	73
5-9	51	49	100	156
10-14	44	56	100	181
15-19	40	60	100	289
20-24	45	55	100	443
25-29	49	51	100	546
30-34	53	47	100	583
35-39	52	48	100	640
40-44	57	43	100	629
45-49	57	43	100	559
50-54	60	40	100	401
55-59	57	43	100	315
60-64	53	47	100	296
65+	54	46	100	826
Total	53	47	100	5937

Table 9. British Virgin Islands
Age distribution of return migrants by sex (per cent)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	N=
0-4	59	41	100	(27)
5-9	47	53	100	(47)
10-14	50	50	100	(22)
15-19	52	48	100	(95)
20-24	47	53	100	(178)
25-29	51	49	100	(166)
30-34	49	51	100	(142)
35-39	51	49	100	(114)
40-44	54	46	100	(103)
45-49	58	42	100	(106)
50-54	54	46	100	(97)
55-59	57	43	100	(79)
60-64	64	36	100	(87)
65+	64	36	100	(270)
Total	54	46	100	(1533)

Table 10. OECS countries
Absolute numbers of return travellers by country last lived

	Antigua and Barbuda	British Virgin Islands	Grenad a	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Antigua and Barbuda	2	43	23	142	83
Male	2	19	16	71	54
Female	0	24	7	71	29
Barbados	125	42	191	1136	936
Male	55	22	74	536	460
Female	70	20	117	600	476
Saint Lucia	57	6	73	6	146
Male	26	3	40	2	76
Female	31	3	33	4	70
Trinidad and Tobago	169	18	2592	489	2587
Male	101	10	1441	269	1375
Female	68	8	1151	220	1212
St. Croix	831	35	17	657	70
Male	475	16	13	377	48
Female	356	19	4	280	22
St. Thomas	628	667	17	97	7
Male	356	397	13	58	3
Female	272	270	4	39	4
Aruba	4	3	235	38	211
Male	0	3	92	27	137
Female	4	0	143	11	74
Martinique	0	0	2	1130	12
Male	0	0	2	562	7
Female	0	0	0	568	5
Canada	360	15	460	411	499
Male	183	8	172	231	220
Female	177	7	288	180	279
United Kingdom	589	47	1496	1651	1070
Male	293	24	785	844	599
Female	296	23	711	807	471
USA	1495	406	789	1164	653
Male	745	196	418	712	358
Female	750	210	371	452	295
Venezuela	2	0	227	49	17
Male	1	0	49	22	7
Female	1	0	178	27	10
Not Stated	53	0	123	12	7
Male	32	0	70	6	4
Female	21	0	53	6	3
*Other Countries	1191	204	531	1771	968
Male	633	113	342	1002	574
Female	558	91	189	769	394
Total	5506	1486	6776	8753	7266
Male	2902	811	3527	4719	3922
Female	2604	675	3249	4034	3344

*Over 90 per cent, in the case of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and 85 per cent, in the case of Grenada, of the category 'Other Countries' represent countries within the Caribbean region. No data is available for Saint Lucia.

Table 11. OECS countries
Percentage distribution of return travellers by country last lived by sex

	Antigua and Barbuda	British Virgin Islands	Grenada	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Total
Antigua/Barbuda	0.04	2.89	0.34	1.62	1.14	1.0
Male	0.04	1.28	0.24	0.81	0.74	0.5
Female	0.00	1.62	0.10	0.81	0.40	0.4
Barbados	2.27	2.83	2.82	12.98	12.88	8.2
Male	1.00	1.48	1.09	6.12	6.33	3.9
Female	1.27	1.35	1.73	6.85	6.55	4.3
St. Lucia	1.04	0.40	1.08	0.07	2.01	1.0
Male	0.47	0.20	0.59	0.02	1.05	0.5
Female	0.56	0.20	0.49	0.05	0.96	0.5
Trinidad	3.07	1.21	38.25	5.59	35.60	19.7
Male	1.83	0.67	21.27	3.07	18.92	10.7
Female	1.24	0.54	16.99	2.51	16.68	8.9
St. Croix	15.09	2.36	0.25	7.51	0.96	5.4
Male	8.63	1.08	0.19	4.31	0.66	3.1
Female	6.47	1.28	0.06	3.20	0.30	2.3
St. Thomas	11.41	44.89	0.25	1.11	0.10	4.8
Male	6.47	26.72	0.19	0.66	0.04	2.8
Female	4.94	18.17	0.06	0.45	0.06	2.0
Aruba	0.07	0.20	3.47	0.43	2.90	1.6
Male	0.00	0.20	1.36	0.31	1.89	0.9
Female	0.07	0.00	2.11	0.13	1.02	0.8
Martinique	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.91	0.17	3.8
Male	0.00	0.00	0.03	6.42	0.10	1.9
Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.49	0.07	1.9
Canada	6.54	1.01	6.79	4.70	6.87	5.9
Male	3.32	0.54	2.54	2.64	3.03	2.7
Female	3.21	0.47	4.25	2.06	3.84	3.1
United Kingdom	10.70	3.16	22.08	18.86	14.73	16.3
Male	5.32	1.62	11.59	9.64	8.24	8.5
Female	5.38	1.55	10.49	9.22	6.48	7.7
USA	27.15	27.32	11.64	13.30	8.99	15.1
Male	13.53	13.19	6.17	8.13	4.93	8.2
Female	13.62	14.13	5.48	5.16	4.06	7.0
Venezuela	0.04	0.00	3.35	0.56	0.23	1.0
Male	0.02	0.00	0.72	0.25	0.10	0.3
Female	0.02	0.00	2.63	0.31	0.14	0.7
Not Stated	0.96	0.00	1.82	0.14	0.10	0.7
Male	0.58	0.00	1.03	0.07	0.06	0.4
Female	0.38	0.00	0.78	0.07	0.04	0.3
*Other Countries	21.63	13.73	7.84	20.23	13.32	15.7
Male	11.50	7.60	5.05	11.45	7.90	8.9
Female	10.13	6.12	2.79	8.79	5.42	6.7
Total	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0
Male	52.7	54.58	52.05	53.91	53.98	
Female	47.3	45.42	47.95	46.09	46.02	

Table 12. OECS countries
Relationship to head of household

Relationship to household head	Antigua and Barbuda		British Virgin Islands		Grenada		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent
Head	3179	53.6	779	50.8	3834	55.9	5192	54.9	4169	55.2
Spouse/Partner	909	15.3	243	15.9	1269	18.5	1830	19.4	1322	17.5
Child	1139	19.2	358	23.4	1010	14.7	1447	15.3	1066	14.1
Parent	71	1.2	4	0.3	41	0.6	86	0.9	73	1.0
Grand Child	150	2.5	35	2.3	158	2.3	230	2.4	196	2.6
Other Relative	376	6.3	85	5.5	450	6.5	525	5.6	491	6.5
Non-Relative	113	1.9	29	1.9	103	1.5	143	1.5	237	3.1
Total	5937	100	1533	100	100	100	9453	100	7554	100

Table 13. OECS countries
Household size (per cent)

Household size	Antigua and Barbuda		British Virgin Islands		Grenada		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent	Freq.	Per cent
1	1060	17.9	234	15.3	1025	14.9	1006	10.6	1124	14.9
2	1002	16.9	291	19.0	1340	19.5	1554	16.4	1194	15.8
3	909	15.3	244	15.9	939	13.7	1405	14.9	1112	14.7
4	934	15.7	246	16.0	1065	15.5	1384	14.6	1005	13.3
5	735	12.4	190	12.4	786	11.4	1279	13.5	918	12.2
6	517	8.7	119	7.8	603	8.8	866	9.2	735	9.7
7	284	4.8	81	5.3	416	6.1	704	7.4	538	7.1
8	177	3.0	55	3.6	247	3.6	481	5.1	336	4.4
9	102	1.7	34	2.2	175	2.5	297	3.1	207	2.7
10+	217	3.7	39	2.5	269	3.9	477	5.0	385	5.1
Total	5937	100	1533	100	6865	100	9453	100	7554	100

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 14. Grenada
Sex distribution of returnees by educational levels (per cent)

Education	Male	Female	Total
None	1.5	1.0	1.3
Pre-Primary	0.5	0.5	0.5
Primary	66.2	65.5	65.9
Secondary	17.7	23.8	20.6
Pre University	3.9	3.8	3.9
University	8.0	3.9	6.1
Other	0.8	0.5	0.7
Not Stated	1.3	1.1	1.2
Total	100	100	100

Table 15. Grenada
Educational level of returnees by age

Age Group	None	Pre-Prim	Prim	Secon	Pre-Univ	Univ	Other	Not Stated	Total
0-4yrs.	15.5	46.9	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
5-9yrs.	3.6	34.4	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
10-14yrs	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.0
15-19yrs	1.2	3.1	1.7	10.9	5.3	0.5	8.5	0.0	3.7
20-24yrs	1.2	0.0	2.1	13.0	10.9	4.4	8.5	2.7	4.8
25-29yrs	0.0	0.0	7.1	17.2	14.0	13.2	23.4	6.7	9.8
30-34yrs	3.6	0.0	11.3	14.0	18.9	18.3	14.9	9.3	12.4
35-39yrs	0.0	0.0	10.6	10.9	12.8	16.6	14.9	8.0	10.9
40-44yrs	6.0	3.1	7.5	5.7	10.9	12.4	6.4	14.7	7.6
45-49yrs	0.0	0.0	6.1	5.0	6.0	9.3	0.0	6.7	5.9
50-54yrs	1.2	0.0	8.3	5.0	4.2	8.3	2.1	6.7	7.3
55-59yrs	11.9	0.0	8.5	4.0	5.7	6.3	4.3	1.3	7.2
60-64yrs	13.1	0.0	9.7	3.3	3.4	5.4	8.5	8.0	7.8
65+	42.9	12.5	24.0	6.9	7.9	5.4	8.5	33.3	18.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0
N=	84	32	4476	1410	265	410	47	75	6799

Table 16. Grenada
Age distribution of return travellers by educational attainment

Age Group	None	Pre Primary	Primary	Secondary	Pre University	University	Other	Not Stated	Total	N=
0-4yrs.	44.8	51.7	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	100	29
5-9yrs.	3.8	13.9	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	79
10-14yrs	0.0	0.0	53.3	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100	137
15-19yrs	0.4	0.4	30.0	61.2	5.6	0.8	1.6	0.0	100	250
20-24yrs	0.3	0.0	28.0	55.6	8.8	5.5	1.2	0.6	100	329
25-29yrs	0.0	0.0	47.7	36.3	5.5	8.1	1.6	0.7	100	667
30-34yrs	0.4	0.0	59.8	23.4	5.9	8.9	0.8	0.8	100	846
35-39yrs	0.0	0.0	63.8	20.6	4.6	9.2	0.9	0.8	100	741
40-44yrs	1.0	0.2	65.0	15.6	5.6	9.9	0.6	2.1	100	514
45-49yrs	0.0	0.0	68.1	17.3	4.0	9.4	0.0	1.2	100	404
50-54yrs	0.2	0.0	75.3	14.2	2.2	6.9	0.2	1.0	100	493
55-59yrs	2.0	0.0	77.6	11.4	3.0	5.3	0.4	0.2	100	492
60-64yrs	2.1	0.0	81.6	8.6	1.7	4.1	0.8	1.1	100	533
65+	2.8	0.3	83.7	7.5	1.6	1.7	0.3	1.9	100	1285
Total	1.2	0.5	65.8	20.7	3.9	6.0	0.7	1.1	100	6799

Table 17. Saint Lucia
Educational attainment of return migrants by age and sex (per cent)

Age Group	None	Pre Primary	Primary	Secondary	Pre University	University	Other/NS	Total
<30	1.3	3.6	7.3	23.2	15.3	8.5	7.1	9.0
Male	1.1	2.4	4.7	13.5	7.4	6.1	3.1	5.6
Female	0.3	1.2	2.6	9.6	7.9	2.3	4.1	3.4
30-50	20.8	26.5	44.4	54.3	66.8	71.4	54.1	46.3
Male	15.0	20.5	30.5	30.1	52.1	58.0	41.8	32.0
Female	5.8	6.0	13.9	24.2	14.7	13.4	12.2	14.3
50+	77.8	69.9	48.3	22.5	17.9	20.1	38.8	44.7
Male	54.1	47.0	32.0	16.2	16.3	17.2	28.6	30.5
Female	23.7	22.9	16.3	6.3	1.6	2.9	10.2	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Male	70.2	69.9	67.2	59.9	75.8	81.3	73.5	68.0
Total Female	29.8	30.1	32.8	40.1	24.2	18.7	26.5	32.0

Table 18. Saint Lucia
Age and Sex distribution of return migrants (heads of household) by educational attainment (per cent)

Age Group	None	Pre Primary	Primary	Secondary	Pre University	University	Other/NS	Total	N=
<30	1.1	0.6	54.9	29.4	6.2	6.2	1.5	100.0	466
Male	1.4	0.7	57.2	27.6	4.8	7.2	1.0	100.0	290
Female	0.6	0.6	51.1	32.4	8.5	4.5	2.3	100.0	176
30-50	3.3	0.9	64.8	13.4	5.3	10.2	2.2	100.0	2403
Male	3.4	1.0	64.4	10.7	6.0	12.0	2.5	100.0	1661
Female	3.0	0.7	65.5	19.3	3.8	6.2	1.6	100.0	742
50+	12.7	2.5	73.0	5.7	1.5	3.0	1.6	100.0	2323
Male	13.0	2.5	71.0	6.1	2.0	3.7	1.8	100.0	1581
Female	12.1	2.6	77.2	5.0	0.4	1.3	1.3	100.0	742
Total	7.3	1.6	67.6	11.4	3.7	6.6	1.9	100.0	5192
Male	7.5	1.6	66.8	10.0	4.1	7.9	2.0	100.0	3532
Female	6.8	1.5	69.2	14.3	2.8	3.9	1.6	100.0	1660

Table 19 . Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sex distribution of returnees by educational levels

Education	Male	Female	Total
None	0.5	0.7	0.6
Pre Primary	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary	73.5	66.9	70.4
Secondary	15.6	23.6	19.3
Pre University	3.5	4.0	3.7
University	5.3	3.5	4.5
Other	0.8	0.6	0.7
Not Stated	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total	100	100	100

Table 20. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Educational level of returnees by age (per cent)

Age	None	Pre Primary	Secondary	Pre University	University	Other	Not Stated	Total
0-4yrs.	60.5	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
5-9yrs.	4.7	10.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
10-14yrs	2.3	0.0	2.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
15-19yrs	2.3	0.0	1.9	12.4	2.1	0.3	5.5	3.9
20-24yrs	2.3	0.0	3.6	15.2	5.3	3.3	7.3	5.9
25-29yrs	2.3	0.0	7.5	19.9	16.3	10.7	14.5	10.4
30-34yrs	0.0	0.0	12.2	17.9	24.0	17.2	14.5	13.8
35-39yrs	2.3	0.0	10.7	9.9	15.5	20.7	16.4	11.1
40-44yrs	0.0	0.0	9.1	5.4	10.2	16.0	20.0	8.7
45-49yrs	0.0	0.0	6.5	3.8	11.7	8.9	5.5	6.2
50-54yrs	0.0	0.0	7.4	2.5	4.2	8.3	3.6	6.3
55-59yrs	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.3	4.6	6.8	1.8	5.9
60-64yrs	0.0	0.0	7.8	2.4	1.1	5.3	1.8	6.3
65+	23.3	0.0	22.6	4.8	4.9	2.7	9.1	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	43	20	5321	1459	283	338	55	7554

Table 21. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Age distribution of return migrants by educational level (per cent)

Age	None	Pre Primar	Secondar	Pre University	University	Other	Not Stated	Total	N=
0-4yrs.	56.5	39.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
5-9yrs.	2.2	2.2	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93
10-14yrs	0.6	0.0	67.5	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
15-19yrs	0.3	0.0	34.0	62.2	2.1	0.3	1.0	100.0	291
20-24yrs	0.2	0.0	43.3	49.8	3.4	2.5	0.9	100.0	446
25-29yrs	0.1	0.0	51.2	37.2	5.9	4.6	1.0	100.0	782
30-34yrs	0.0	0.0	62.2	25.0	6.5	5.5	0.8	100.0	1046
35-39yrs	0.1	0.0	67.8	17.3	5.3	8.4	1.1	100.0	836
40-44yrs	0.0	0.0	73.7	12.0	4.4	8.2	1.7	100.0	659
45-49yrs	0.0	0.0	73.8	11.8	7.1	6.4	0.6	100.0	466
50-54yrs	0.0	0.0	82.2	7.8	2.5	5.9	0.4	100.0	477
55-59yrs	0.0	0.0	83.5	7.3	2.9	5.1	0.2	100.0	449
60-64yrs	0.0	0.0	86.6	7.3	0.6	3.8	0.2	100.0	477
65+	0.8	0.0	90.6	5.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	1329
Total	0.6	0.3	70.4	19.3	3.7	4.5	0.7	100.0	7554

Table 22. Antigua and Barbuda
Sex distribution of return migrants by educational levels (per cent)

Education	Male	Female	Total
None	1.9	2.0	1.9
Pre Primary	1.0	0.9	0.9
Primary	50.0	42.6	46.5
Secondary	27.4	34.9	31.0
Pre University	6.0	8.3	7.1
University	11.8	9.3	10.6
Other	0.7	0.9	0.8
Not Stated	1.3	1.2	1.2
Total	100	100	100

Table 23. Antigua and Barbuda
Educational level of returnees by age (per cent)

Age Group	None	Pre Primary	Secondary	Pre University	Other	Not Stated	Total	
0-4yrs.	39.8	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.2	
5-9yrs.	13.3	46.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	
10-14yrs	13.3	1.9	4.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	
15-19yrs	4.4	0.0	2.3	10.3	5.0	2.1	4.9	
20-24yrs	2.7	0.0	2.7	14.1	11.9	7.1	7.5	
25-29yrs	0.0	0.0	3.4	15.1	16.2	8.3	9.2	
30-34yrs	1.8	0.0	5.0	14.1	17.4	20.8	9.8	
35-39yrs	1.8	0.0	8.3	13.3	15.5	8.3	10.8	
40-44yrs	3.5	0.0	10.1	10.1	12.6	10.4	10.6	
45-49yrs	3.5	1.9	10.6	8.1	8.8	6.3	9.4	
50-54yrs	0.0	0.0	9.0	4.4	4.1	6.3	6.8	
55-59yrs	2.7	0.0	8.1	1.7	2.9	4.2	5.3	
60-64yrs	2.7	1.9	8.1	2.1	1.2	2.1	5.0	
65+	10.6	3.7	24.3	3.7	4.3	10.4	13.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
N=	113	54	2761	1838	419	630	48	
							74	5937

Table 24. Antigua and Barbuda
Age distribution of return migrants by educational level (per cent)

Age Group	None	Pre Primar	Primary	Secondary	Pre Universit	University	Other	Not Stated	Total	N=
0-4yrs.	61.6	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.1	100	73
5-9yrs.	9.6	16.0	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100	156
10-14yrs	8.3	0.6	61.3	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	181
15-19yrs	1.7	0.0	22.1	65.4	7.3	2.4	0.3	0.7	100	289
20-24yrs	0.7	0.0	16.7	58.7	11.3	10.2	2.0	0.5	100	443
25-29yrs	0.0	0.0	17.4	50.9	12.5	18.3	0.7	0.2	100	546
30-34yrs	0.3	0.0	23.7	44.6	12.5	16.5	1.7	0.7	100	583
35-39yrs	0.3	0.0	35.6	38.3	10.2	13.9	0.6	1.1	100	640
40-44yrs	0.6	0.0	44.2	29.6	8.4	15.9	0.8	0.5	100	629
45-49yrs	0.7	0.2	52.4	26.5	6.6	12.9	0.5	0.2	100	559
50-54yrs	0.0	0.0	61.8	20.2	4.2	11.0	0.7	2.0	100	401
55-59yrs	1.0	0.0	71.1	10.2	3.8	11.7	0.6	1.6	100	315
60-64yrs	1.0	0.3	75.3	12.8	1.7	6.8	0.3	1.7	100	296
65+	1.5	0.2	81.2	8.2	2.2	2.4	0.6	3.6	100	826
Total	1.9	0.9	46.5	31.0	7.1	10.6	0.8	1.2	100	5937

Table 25. British Virgin Islands
Sex distribution of returnees by educational level (per cent)

Education	Male	Female	Total
None	1.9	2.1	2.0
Pre Primary	1.0	0.9	0.9
Primary	49.8	31.3	41.4
Secondary	27.6	31.3	29.3
Pre University	5.5	8.9	7.0
University	12.8	24.9	18.3
Other	1.4	0.6	1.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100

Table 26. British Virgin Islands
Educational level of returnees by age (per cent)

Age Group	None	Pre Primary	Secondary	Pre University	University	Other	Total
0-4yrs.	58.1	50.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
5-9yrs.	9.7	35.7	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
10-14yrs	3.2	7.1	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.4
15-19yrs	3.2	0.0	0.9	16.5	5.6	2.1	6.2
20-24yrs	0.0	7.1	2.1	22.3	19.4	13.5	11.6
25-29yrs	3.2	0.0	2.1	14.3	25.0	21.0	10.8
30-34yrs	0.0	0.0	2.1	13.4	10.2	19.9	9.3
35-39yrs	0.0	0.0	3.5	10.9	10.2	10.7	7.4
40-44yrs	0.0	0.0	6.8	3.6	11.1	10.7	6.7
45-49yrs	3.2	0.0	8.7	2.7	8.3	10.0	6.9
50-54yrs	0.0	0.0	8.2	5.3	5.6	5.3	6.3
55-59yrs	3.2	0.0	8.0	4.2	1.9	2.1	5.2
60-64yrs	0.0	0.0	11.5	1.1	1.9	2.5	5.7
65+	16.1	0.0	37.9	4.0	0.9	2.1	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	31	14	634	449	108	281	1533

Table 27. British Virgin Islands
Age distribution of return migrants by educational level (per cent)

Age Group	None	Pre Primary	Primary	Secondary	Pre University	University	Other	Total	N=
0-4yrs.	66.7	25.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	27
5-9yrs.	6.4	10.6	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	47
10-14yrs	4.5	4.5	54.5	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	22
15-19yrs	1.1	0.0	6.3	77.9	6.3	6.3	2.1	100	95
20-24yrs	0.0	0.6	7.3	56.2	11.8	21.3	2.8	100	178
25-29yrs	0.6	0.0	7.8	38.6	16.3	35.5	1.2	100	166
30-34yrs	0.0	0.0	9.2	42.3	7.7	39.4	1.4	100	142
35-39yrs	0.0	0.0	19.3	43.0	9.6	26.3	1.8	100	114
40-44yrs	0.0	0.0	41.7	15.5	11.7	29.1	1.9	100	103
45-49yrs	0.9	0.0	51.9	11.3	8.5	26.4	0.9	100	106
50-54yrs	0.0	0.0	53.6	24.7	6.2	15.5	0.0	100	97
55-59yrs	1.3	0.0	64.6	24.1	2.5	7.6	0.0	100	79
60-64yrs	0.0	0.0	83.9	5.7	2.3	8.0	0.0	100	87
65+	1.9	0.0	88.9	6.7	0.4	2.2	0.0	100	270
Total	2.0	0.9	41.4	29.3	7.0	18.3	1.0	100	1533

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Table 28. Grenada
Sex Distribution of Return Migrants by Labour Force Characteristics (per cent)

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Employed	59.7	36.0	48.4	Employed	100	100	100
Worked	58.4	35.2	47.3	Worked	98	98	98
Had Job	1.3	0.8	1.1	Had Job	2	2	2
Unemployed	8.1	3.6	6.0	Unemployed	100	100	100
Looked	6.6	2.9	4.8	Looked	81	81	81
Wanted	1.6	0.7	1.1	Wanted	19	19	19
Out of Labour	30.8	59.6	44.6	Out of Labour	100	100	100
Home Duties	14.9	47.4	30.4	Home Duties	48	79	68
School	1.7	2.5	2.0	School	5	4	5
Retired	9.8	5.5	7.8	Retired	32	9	17
Disabled	4.4	4.3	4.3	Disabled	14	7	10
Other	0.5	0.3	0.4	Other	16	8	24
Not Stated	0.9	0.5	0.7	Not Stated	31	15	46
Total	100	100	100	Total	3419	3135	6554

Table 28 (a). Grenada
Labour Force Characteristics of Return Migrants by Sex per cent

	Male	Female	Total
Employed	64.4	35.6	100
Worked	64.4	35.6	100
Had Job	62.9	37.1	100
Unemployed	71.1	28.9	100
Looked	71.0	29.0	100
Wanted	71.6	28.4	100
Out of Labour	36.0	64.0	100
Home Duties	25.5	74.5	100
School	42.5	57.5	100
Retired	66.1	33.9	100
Disabled	52.6	47.4	100
Other	66.7	33.3	100
Not Stated	67.4	32.6	100
Total	52.2	47.8	100

Table 29. Grenada
Age and sex distribution of return travellers by labour force characteristics

Age	Employed	Unemployed	Out of LF	Unemployed	Total
15-19	21.8	12.5	65.7	36.5	100.0
Male	31.7	16.8	51.5	34.7	100.0
Female	15.0	9.5	75.5	38.9	100.0
20-24	55.6	9.6	34.8	14.8	100.0
Male	63.0	15.1	21.9	19.3	100.0
Female	49.4	5.1	45.5	9.4	100.0
25-29	62.7	10.2	27.1	13.9	100.0
Male	73.0	13.9	13.1	16.0	100.0
Female	52.0	6.2	41.8	10.6	100.0
30-34	62.2	10.1	27.7	14.0	100.0
Male	72.4	14.1	13.6	16.3	100.0
Female	51.2	5.9	42.8	10.4	100.0
35-39	68.7	9.4	21.9	12.0	100.0
Male	78.1	11.8	10.1	13.1	100.0
Female	57.4	6.5	36.0	10.2	100.0
40-44	66.4	5.9	27.7	8.2	100.0
Male	75.5	8.6	15.8	10.3	100.0
Female	55.3	2.6	42.1	4.5	100.0
45-49	65.7	4.3	30.0	6.1	100.0
Male	77.6	6.5	15.9	7.8	100.0
Female	51.9	1.6	46.4	3.1	100.0
50-54	54.4	5.3	40.5	8.9	100.2
Male	71.2	6.4	22.3	8.3	100.0
Female	34.4	4.0	61.6	10.5	100.0
55-59	44.8	3.3	52.0	6.8	100.0
Male	63.8	4.7	31.5	6.8	100.0
Female	23.5	1.7	74.8	6.9	100.0
60-64	34.4	1.7	63.8	4.8	100.0
Male	49.4	3.3	47.2	6.3	100.0
Female	18.3	0.0	81.7	0.0	100.0
65+	18.8	0.8	80.4	4.0	100.0
Male	28.0	1.2	70.8	4.1	100.0
Female	8.9	0.3	90.8	3.6	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.0	100.0
Male				12.0	
Female				9.1	

Table 30. Grenada
Labour force distribution of return migrants by age

Age Group	Employe	Unemploye	Out of LF	Total
15-19	1.7	7.9	5.6	3.8
Male	1.0	4.3	1.8	1.6
Female	0.7	3.6	3.8	2.3
20-24	5.6	7.9	3.8	5.0
Male	2.9	5.6	1.1	2.3
Female	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.7
25-29	13.1	17.1	6.1	10.2
Male	7.8	12.0	1.5	5.2
Female	5.3	5.1	4.6	5.0
30-34	16.4	21.7	8.0	12.9
Male	9.9	15.6	2.0	6.7
Female	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.2
35-39	15.9	17.6	5.5	11.3
Male	9.8	12.0	1.4	6.1
Female	6.1	5.6	4.2	5.2
40-44	10.6	7.7	4.8	7.8
Male	6.6	6.1	1.5	4.3
Female	4.0	1.5	3.3	3.5
45-49	8.2	4.3	4.1	6.1
Male	5.2	3.6	1.2	3.3
Female	3.0	0.8	2.9	2.8
50-54	8.4	6.6	6.8	7.5
Male	5.9	4.3	2.0	4.1
Female	2.4	2.3	4.7	3.5
55-59	6.9	4.1	8.7	7.5
Male	5.2	3.1	2.8	4.0
Female	1.7	1.0	5.9	3.6
60-64	5.6	2.3	11.4	8.0
Male	4.2	2.3	4.4	4.2
Female	1.5	0.0	7.0	3.9
65+	7.6	2.6	35.2	19.7
Male	5.9	2.0	16.1	10.3
Female	1.7	0.5	19.0	9.4
Total	100	100	100	100
N=	3171	391	2912	6474

Table 31. Saint Lucia
Sex Distribution of return migrants (heads of households) by labour force characteristics (per cent)

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Employed	72.6	44.8	63.7	Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked	70.7	43.4	62.0	Worked	97.3	96.9	97.2
Had Job	1.9	1.4	1.8	Had Job	2.7	3.1	2.8
Unemployed	3.2	2.7	3.0	Unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0
Looked	2.5	2.0	2.3	Looked	78.8	73.3	77.2
Wanted	0.7	0.7	0.7	Wanted	21.2	26.7	22.8
Out of Labour	21.7	51.1	31.1	Out of Labour Force	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home Duties	5.4	37.7	15.7	Home Duties	24.9	73.6	50.5
School	0.1	0.2	0.1	School	0.5	0.4	0.4
Retired	11.6	8.2	10.5	Retired	53.2	16.0	33.7
Disabled	4.6	5.1	4.8	Disabled	21.4	10.0	15.4
Other	1.4	1.0	1.3	Other	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not Stated	1.1	0.3	0.8	Not Stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100	100	100	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	3532	1660	5192	N=	3532	1660	5192

Table 32. Saint Lucia
Labour force characteristics of return migrants (heads of household) by sex (per cent)

	Male	Female	Total	N=
Employed	77.5	22.5	100	3308
Worked	77.6	22.4	100	3217
Had Job	74.7	25.3	100	91
Unemployed	71.5	28.5	100	158
Looked	73.0	27.0	100	122
Wanted	66.7	33.3	100	36
Out of Labour Force	47.5	52.5	100	1616
Home Duties	23.4	76.6	100	816
School	57.1	42.9	100	7
Retired	75.0	25.0	100	544
Disabled	65.9	34.1	100	249
Other	74.6	25.4	100	67
Not Stated	88.4	11.6	100	43
Total	68.0	32.0	100	5192

Table 33. Saint Lucia
Labour force characteristics of return migrants (heads of household) by sex and age group (per cent)

	Male			Total	N=
	<30	30-50	50+		
Worked	9.3	57.1	33.7	100.0	2496
Had Job	22.1	57.4	20.6	100.0	68
Looked Work	14.6	59.6	25.8	100.0	89
Wanted Work	16.7	54.2	29.2	100.0	24
Home Duties	8.9	35.1	56.0	100.0	191
Attended School	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	4
Retired	0.2	1.7	98.0	100.0	408
Disabled	0.6	11.0	88.4	100.0	164
Other	8.0	38.0	54.0	100.0	50
Not Stated	7.9	47.4	44.7	100.0	38
Total	8.2	47.0	44.8	100.0	3532
	Female			Total	N=
	<30	30-50	50+		
Worked	13.3	62.0	24.7	100.0	21
Had Job	13.0	69.6	17.4	100.0	23
Looked Work	30.3	60.6	9.1	100.0	33
Wanted Work	50.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	12
Home Duties	9.1	37.0	53.9	100.0	625
Attended School	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Retired	0.0	2.9	97.1	100.0	136
Disabled	0.0	12.9	87.1	100.0	85
Other	0.0	52.9	47.1	100.0	17
Not Stated	20.0	20.0	60.0	100.0	5
Total	10.6	44.7	44.7	100.0	1660
	Total			Total	N=
	<30	30-50	50+		
Worked	10.2	58.2	31.7	100.0	3217
Had Job	19.8	60.4	19.8	100.0	91
Looked Work	18.9	59.8	21.3	100.0	122
Wanted Work	27.8	44.4	27.8	100.0	36
Home Duties	9.1	36.5	54.4	100.0	816
Attended School	0.7	0.6	98.7	100.0	539
Retired	0.4	4.8	94.8	100.0	231
Disabled	1.5	44.6	53.8	100.0	65
Other	7.7	53.8	38.5	100.0	52
Not Stated	17.4	82.6	0.0	100.0	23
Total	9.0	46.3	44.7	100.0	5192

Table 34. Saint Lucia

Sex and age distribution of return migrants (heads of household) by labour force characteristics (per cent)

	Male			Total
	<30	30-50	50+	
Worked	79.7	85.7	53.2	70.7
Had Job	5.2	2.3	0.9	1.9
Looked Work	4.5	3.2	1.5	2.5
Wanted Work	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.7
Home Duties	5.9	4.0	6.8	5.4
Attended School	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Retired	0.3	0.4	25.3	11.6
Disabled	0.3	1.1	9.2	4.6
Other	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.4
Not Stated	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	290	1661	1581	3532
	Female			Total
	<30	30-50	50+	
Worked	54.5	60.2	24.0	70.7
Had Job	1.7	2.2	0.5	1.9
Looked Work	5.7	2.7	0.4	2.5
Wanted Work	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
Home Duties	32.4	31.1	45.4	5.4
Attended School	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Retired	0.0	0.5	17.8	11.6
Disabled	0.0	1.5	10.0	4.6
Other	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.4
Not Stated	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	176	742	742	1660
	Total			Total
	<30	30-50	50+	
Worked	70.2	77.9	43.9	62.0
Had Job	3.9	2.3	0.8	1.8
Looked Work	4.9	3.0	1.1	2.3
Wanted Work	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.7
Home Duties	15.9	12.4	19.1	15.7
Attended School	0.9	0.1	22.9	10.4
Retired	0.2	0.5	9.4	4.4
Disabled	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.3
Other	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0
Not Stated	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	466	2403	2323	5192

Table 35. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sex distribution of return migrants by labour force characteristics (per cent)

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Femal	Total
Employed	65.7	37.5	52.7	Employed	100	100	100
Worked	64.7	37.0	52.0	Worked	99	98	99
Had Job	0.9	0.6	0.8	Had Job	1	2	1
Unemployed	11.3	9.6	10.5	Unemployed	100	100	396
Looked	9.9	8.7	9.3	Looked	81	81	81
Wanted	1.4	0.9	1.2	Wanted	19	19	19
Out of Labour Force	21.9	51.7	35.7	Out of Labour Force	100	100	100
Home Duties	5.6	37.7	20.4	Home Duties	26	73	57
School	1.1	2.0	1.5	School	5	4	4
Retired	11.3	8.1	9.8	Retired	51	16	28
Disabled	4.0	3.9	4.0	Disabled	18	8	11
Other	0.7	0.8	0.7	Other	100	100	100
Not Stated	0.4	0.4	0.4	Not Stated	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100				
N=	3918	3340	7258				

Table 35 (a). Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Labour force characteristics of return migrants by sex (per cent)

	Male	Female	Total
Employed	67.2	32.8	100
Worked	67.3	32.7	100
Had Job	66.1	33.9	100
Unemployed	58.0	42.0	100
Looked	57.2	42.8	100
Wanted	63.5	36.5	100
Out of Labour Force	33.2	66.8	100
Home Duties	14.9	85.1	100
School	38.5	61.5	100
Retired	62.1	37.9	100
Disabled	54.4	45.6	100
Other	51.9	48.1	100
Not Stated	57.1	42.9	100
Total	54.0	46.0	100

Table 36. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Age and sex distribution of return travellers by labour force characteristics (per cent)

Age	Employed	Unemployed	Out of LF	Unemploye	Total	N=
15-19	20.5	26.5	53.0	56.4	100	283
Male	24.5	31.8	43.6	56.5	100	110
Female	17.9	23.1	59.0	56.3	100	173
20-24	51.8	24.2	24.0	31.8	100	438
Male	72.0	24.6	3.4	25.4	100	175
Female	38.4	24.0	37.6	38.4	100	263
25-29	62.0	16.9	21.1	21.5	100	773
Male	79.6	15.9	4.5	16.6	100	353
Female	47.1	17.9	35.0	27.5	100	420
30-34	68.9	13.7	17.4	16.6	100	1034
Male	84.1	13.1	2.8	13.4	100	574
Female	49.8	14.6	35.7	22.6	100	460
35-39	73.3	11.6	15.1	13.7	100	827
Male	85.2	13.3	1.5	13.5	100	465
Female	58.0	9.4	32.6	13.9	100	362
40-44	69.2	11.0	19.8	13.7	100	653
Male	81.6	14.4	4.0	15.0	100	374
Female	52.7	6.5	40.9	10.9	100	279
45-49	72.5	9.5	18.0	11.6	100	461
Male	83.4	12.6	4.0	13.2	100	277
Female	56.0	4.9	39.1	8.0	100	184
50-54	63.1	8.3	28.6	11.6	100	472
Male	79.8	11.8	8.5	12.9	100	272
Female	40.5	3.5	56.0	8.0	100	200
55-59	52.7	6.1	41.3	10.3	100	446
Male	68.1	9.2	22.7	11.9	100	251
Female	32.8	2.1	65.1	5.9	100	195
60-64	40.3	4.3	55.4	9.6	100	469
Male	54.1	6.7	39.2	11.0	100	255
Female	23.8	1.4	74.8	5.6	100	214
65+	18.0	0.7	81.4	3.7	100	1350
Male	25.8	1.2	73.0	4.3	100	798
Female	7.1	0.0	92.9	0.0	100	552
Total	53.3	10.6	36.1	16.6	100	7206
Male	66.4	11.4	22.2	14.6	100	3904
Female	38.0	9.7	52.3	20.3	100	3302

Table 37. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Labour force distribution return migrants by age and sex

Age	Employed	Unemployed	Out of LF	Total
15-19	1.5	9.9	5.7	3.9
Male	0.7	4.6	1.8	1.5
Female	0.8	5.3	3.9	2.4
20-24	5.9	13.9	4.0	6.1
Male	3.3	5.7	0.2	2.4
Female	2.6	8.3	3.8	3.6
25-29	12.5	17.2	6.2	10.7
Male	7.3	7.4	0.6	4.9
Female	5.2	9.9	5.6	5.8
30-34	18.6	18.7	6.9	14.3
Male	12.6	9.9	0.6	8.0
Female	6.0	8.8	6.3	6.4
35-39	15.8	12.6	4.8	11.5
Male	10.3	8.1	0.3	6.5
Female	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.0
40-44	11.8	9.5	4.9	9.1
Male	8.0	7.1	0.6	5.2
Female	3.8	2.4	4.4	3.9
45-49	8.7	5.8	3.2	6.4
Male	6.0	4.6	0.4	3.8
Female	2.7	1.2	2.8	2.6
50-54	7.8	5.1	5.2	6.6
Male	5.7	4.2	0.9	3.8
Female	2.1	0.9	4.3	2.8
55-59	6.1	3.5	7.0	6.2
Male	4.5	3.0	2.2	3.5
Female	1.7	0.5	4.9	2.7
60-64	4.9	2.6	9.9	6.5
Male	3.6	2.2	3.8	3.5
Female	1.3	0.4	6.1	3.0
65+	6.2	1.2	42.2	18.7
Male	5.2	1.2	22.6	11.1
Female	1.0	0.0	19.6	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	3827	761	2618	7206

Table 38. Antigua and Barbuda
Sex distribution of return migrants by labour force characteristics (per cent)

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Employed	76.5	59.3	68.4	Employed	100	100	100
Worked	74.6	57.6	66.6	Worked	98	97	97
Had Job	1.8	1.7	1.8	Had Job	2	3	3
Unemployed	5.4	3.3	4.4	Unemployed	100	100	396
Looked	4.3	2.7	3.5	Looked	81	81	81
Wanted	1.1	0.6	0.9	Wanted	19	19	19
Out of Labour Force	15.9	36.0	25.3	Out of	100	100	100
Home Duties	2.4	21.7	11.4	Home Duties	15	60	45
School	2.9	4.7	3.7	School	18	13	15
Retired	7.9	6.0	7.0	Retired	50	17	28
Disabled	2.8	3.5	3.1	Disabled	18	10	12
Other	1.3	1.1	1.2	Other	100	100	100
Not Stated	1.0	0.3	0.7	Not Stated	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100				
N=	2929	2598	5527				

Table 38 (a). Antigua and Barbuda
Labour force characteristics of return migrants by sex (per cent)

	Male	Female	Total
Employed	59.3	40.7	100
Worked	59.4	40.6	100
Had Job	55.7	44.3	100
Unemployed	64.6	35.4	100
Looked	63.8	36.2	100
Wanted	68.1	31.9	100
Out of Labour Force	33.3	66.7	100
Home Duties	10.9	89.1	100
School	40.8	59.2	100
Retired	59.6	40.4	100
Disabled	47.1	52.9	100
Other	56.1	43.9	100
Not Stated	75.7	24.3	100
Total	53.0	47.0	100

Table 39. Antigua and Barbuda
Age and sex distribution of return migrants by labour force status (per cent)

Age	Employed	Unemployed	Out of LF	Unemployed	Total
15-19	26.0	8.5	65.5	24.7	100.0
Male	34.5	9.7	55.8	22.0	100.0
Female	20.2	7.7	72.0	27.7	100.0
20-24	71.5	7.9	20.6	10.0	100.0
Male	80.8	8.3	10.9	9.3	100.0
Female	63.8	7.7	28.5	10.7	100.0
25-29	80.4	8.8	10.8	9.9	100.0
Male	86.8	9.3	3.9	9.7	100.0
Female	74.5	8.3	17.3	10.0	100.0
30-34	87.4	3.8	8.7	4.2	100.0
Male	92.7	4.7	2.7	4.8	100.0
Female	81.7	2.9	15.4	3.5	100.0
35-39	84.5	5.1	10.4	5.7	100.0
Male	87.9	7.4	4.6	7.8	100.0
Female	80.9	2.6	16.4	3.1	100.0
40-44	85.8	4.4	9.9	4.8	100.0
Male	92.3	5.4	2.3	5.6	100.0
Female	77.3	3.0	19.7	3.7	100.0
45-49	85.8	2.7	11.5	3.1	100.0
Male	91.4	3.8	4.8	4.0	100.0
Female	78.3	1.3	20.4	1.6	100.0
50-54	80.3	4.3	15.4	5.1	100.0
Male	89.1	5.9	5.0	6.2	100.0
Female	67.1	1.9	31.0	2.8	100.0
55-59	70.3	3.2	26.5	4.4	100.0
Male	84.1	5.1	10.8	5.7	100.0
Female	52.2	0.7	47.0	1.4	100.0
60-64	54.9	2.1	43.1	3.7	100.0
Male	66.7	3.2	30.1	4.6	100.0
Female	40.9	0.8	58.3	1.8	100.0
65+	32.8	1.2	66.0	3.6	100.0
Male	41.8	2.0	56.2	4.6	100.0
Female	19.5	0.0	80.5	0.0	100.0
Total	70.7	4.5	24.8	6.0	100.0
Male	78.2	5.5	16.3	6.5	100.0
Female	62.0	3.5	34.5	5.3	100.0

Table 40. Antigua and Barbuda
Labour force distribution of return travellers by age and sex (per cent)

Age	Employed	Unemp	Out of LF	Total
15-19	1.9	9.9	13.9	5.3
Male	1.0	4.5	4.8	2.1
Female	0.9	5.3	9.1	3.1
20-24	8.1	14.0	6.6	8.0
Male	4.1	6.6	1.6	3.6
Female	4.0	7.4	5.1	4.4
25-29	11.4	19.3	4.4	10.0
Male	5.9	9.9	0.8	4.8
Female	5.5	9.5	3.6	5.2
30-34	13.3	9.1	3.8	10.7
Male	7.4	5.8	0.6	5.6
Female	5.9	3.3	3.2	5.1
35-39	14.0	13.2	4.9	11.7
Male	7.5	9.9	1.1	6.0
Female	6.5	3.3	3.8	5.7
40-44	14.0	11.1	4.6	11.6
Male	8.5	7.8	0.6	6.5
Female	5.5	3.3	4.0	5.0
45-49	12.5	6.2	4.8	10.3
Male	7.6	4.9	1.1	5.9
Female	4.9	1.2	3.6	4.4
50-54	8.4	7.0	4.6	7.4
Male	5.6	5.8	0.9	4.5
Female	2.8	1.2	3.7	3.0
55-59	5.8	4.1	6.2	5.8
Male	3.9	3.7	1.4	3.3
Female	1.9	0.4	4.8	2.5
60-64	4.2	2.5	9.4	5.4
Male	2.8	2.1	3.5	2.9
Female	1.4	0.4	5.8	2.5
65+	6.4	3.7	36.9	13.9
Male	4.9	3.7	18.8	8.3
Female	1.5	0.0	18.1	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	3780	243	1325	5348

Table 41. British Virgin Islands
Sex distribution of return migrants by labour force characteristics (per cent)

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Femal	Total
Employed	71.2	64.6	68.2	Employed	100	100	100
Worked	70.0	63.5	67.1	Worked	98	98	98
Had Job	1.1	1.1	1.1	Had Job	2	2	2
Unemployed	2.7	2.2	2.4	Unemployed	100	100	396
Looked	1.9	2.2	2.0	Looked	81	81	81
Wanted	0.8	0.0	0.4	Wanted	19	19	19
Out of Labour Force	23.0	31.1	26.7	Out of Labour	100	100	100
Home Duties	3.7	14.8	8.7	Home Duties	16	48	33
School	3.7	7.8	5.6	School	16	25	21
Retired	12.6	5.7	9.5	Retired	55	18	36
Disabled	3.0	2.8	2.9	Disabled	13	9	11
Other	2.9	2.2	2.6	Other	100	100	100
Not Stated	0.3	0.0	0.1	Not Stated	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100				
N=	787	650	1437				

Table 41 (a). British Virgin Islands
Labour force characteristics of return migrants by sex (per cent)

	Male	Female	Total
Employed	57.1	42.9	100
Worked	57.2	42.8	100
Had Job	56.3	43.8	100
Unemployed	60.0	40.0	100
Looked	51.7	48.3	100
Wanted	100.0	0.0	100
Out of Labour Force	47.3	52.7	100
Home Duties	23.2	76.8	100
School	36.3	63.8	100
Retired	72.8	27.2	100
Disabled	57.1	42.9	100
Other	62.2	37.8	100
Not Stated	100.0	0.0	100
Total	54.8	45.2	100

Table 42. British Virgin Islands
Age and sex distribution of return migrants by labour force status (per cent)

Age	Employed	Unemp	Out of LF	Unem	Total	N=
15-19	35.6	6.7	57.8	15.8	100.0	90
Male	43.5	4.3	52.2	9.1	100.0	46
Female	27.3	9.1	63.6	25.0	100.0	44
20-24	71.3	7.6	21.1	9.6	100.0	171
Male	77.2	10.1	12.7	11.6	100.0	79
Female	66.3	5.4	28.3	7.6	100.0	92
25-29	90.8	3.7	5.5	3.9	100.0	163
Male	92.9	4.8	2.4	4.9	100.0	84
Female	88.6	2.5	8.9	2.8	100.0	79
30-34	91.4	2.9	5.8	3.1	100.0	139
Male	89.4	6.1	4.5	6.3	100.0	66
Female	93.2	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	73
35-39	92.6	1.9	5.6	2.0	100.0	108
Male	94.5	1.8	3.6	1.9	100.0	55
Female	90.6	1.9	7.5	2.0	100.0	53
40-44	94.0	2.0	4.0	2.1	100.0	100
Male	98.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	53
Female	89.4	4.3	6.4	4.5	100.0	47
45-49	93.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	102
Male	93.2	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	59
Female	93.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	43
50-54	83.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	100.0	96
Male	90.4	0.0	9.6	0.0	100.0	52
Female	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	44
55-59	71.1	0.0	28.9	0.0	100.0	76
Male	81.4	0.0	18.6	0.0	100.0	43
Female	57.6	0.0	42.4	0.0	100.0	33
60-64	67.8	1.1	31.0	1.7	100.0	87
Male	76.8	1.8	21.4	2.3	100.0	56
Female	51.6	0.0	48.4	0.0	100.0	31
65+	25.9	0.4	73.7	1.4	100.0	266
Male	34.3	0.6	65.1	1.7	100.0	169
Female	11.3	0.0	88.7	0.0	100.0	97
Total	70.1	2.5	27.4	3.4	100.0	1398
Male	73.5	2.8	23.8	3.6	100.0	762
Female	66.0	2.2	31.8	3.2	100.0	636

Table 43. British Virgin Islands
Labour force distribution of return migrants by age and sex (per cent)

Age	Employed	Unemp	Out of LF	Total
15-19	3.3	17.1	13.6	6.4
Male	2.0	5.7	6.3	3.3
Female	1.2	11.4	7.3	3.1
20-24	12.4	37.1	9.4	12.2
Male	6.2	22.9	2.6	5.7
Female	6.2	14.3	6.8	6.6
25-29	15.1	17.1	2.3	11.7
Male	8.0	11.4	0.5	6.0
Female	7.1	5.7	1.8	5.7
30-34	13.0	11.4	2.1	9.9
Male	6.0	11.4	0.8	4.7
Female	6.9	0.0	1.3	5.2
35-39	10.2	5.7	1.6	7.7
Male	5.3	2.9	0.5	3.9
Female	4.9	2.9	1.0	3.8
40-44	9.6	5.7	1.0	7.2
Male	5.3	0.0	0.3	3.8
Female	4.3	5.7	0.8	3.4
45-49	9.7	0.0	1.8	7.3
Male	5.6	0.0	1.0	4.2
Female	4.1	0.0	0.8	3.1
50-54	8.2	0.0	4.2	6.9
Male	4.8	0.0	1.3	3.7
Female	3.4	0.0	2.9	3.1
55-59	5.5	0.0	5.7	5.4
Male	3.6	0.0	2.1	3.1
Female	1.9	0.0	3.7	2.4
60-64	6.0	2.9	7.0	6.2
Male	4.4	2.9	3.1	4.0
Female	1.6	0.0	3.9	2.2
65+	7.0	2.9	51.2	19.0
Male	5.9	2.9	28.7	12.1
Female	1.1	0.0	22.5	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	980	35	383	1398

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Table 44. Grenada
Sex distribution of occupation of return migrants (per cent)

Major Occupations	Male	Female	Total
Legislators	9.2	4.6	7.6
Professionals	5.0	5.8	5.3
Technicians	13.0	18.0	14.8
Clerks	3.1	17.7	8.3
Service Workers	13.0	20.7	15.8
Skilled Agricultural	12.3	3.1	9.0
Craft Workers	23.7	6.3	17.5
Plant Workers	6.6	1.6	4.8
Elementary Occups	12.4	20.7	15.4
Armed Forces	0.1	0.0	0.1
Not Stated	1.5	1.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 45. Grenada
Occupation groupings by sex (per cent)

Major Occupations	Male	Female	Total
Legislators	78.2	21.8	100
Professionals	61.3	38.7	100
Technicians	56.8	43.2	100
Clerks	24.3	75.7	100
Service Workers	53.3	46.7	100
Skilled Agricultural	87.7	12.3	100
Craft Workers	87.2	12.8	100
Plant Workers	88.2	11.8	100
Elementary Occups	52.1	47.9	100
Armed Forces	100.0	0.0	100
Not Stated	66.0	34.0	100
Total	64.5	35.5	100

Table 46. Grenada
Age and sex distribution of return migrants by occupational groupings (per cent)

Occupations	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	3.1	0.0	1.9	4.3	2.3	3.4	5.7	3.0	4.6	6.1	2.9	4.8
Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.7	3.4	3.7	9.0	5.8	6.1	9.2	7.3
Technicians	9.4	22.7	14.8	16.3	20.9	18.5	18.0	17.4	17.8	19.4	19.8	19.6
Clerks	9.4	13.6	11.1	13.0	41.9	27.0	4.1	28.1	13.9	4.5	16.9	9.4
Service Wkrs.	28.1	31.8	29.6	15.2	11.6	13.5	16.0	17.4	16.5	11.5	19.3	14.6
Skilled Agri.	3.1	0.0	1.9	4.3	0.0	2.2	4.5	0.0	2.7	7.3	1.9	5.2
Craft Workers	21.9	9.1	16.7	32.6	2.3	18.0	30.3	6.0	20.4	28.0	7.2	19.8
Plant Workers	0.0	4.5	1.9	0.0	4.7	2.2	7.4	2.4	5.4	7.3	1.9	5.2
Elementary	21.9	13.6	18.5	9.8	10.5	10.1	9.8	15.0	11.9	8.9	19.3	13.1
Armed Forces	3.1	4.5	3.7	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	32	22	54	92	86	178	244	167	411	314	207	521
Occupations	35-39			40-44			45-49			50-54		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	7.1	2.6	5.4	14.0	3.3	10.0	15.9	7.5	12.8	14.8	10.5	13.6
Professionals	6.2	8.4	7.0	7.2	2.4	5.5	4.9	5.4	5.1	3.3	2.6	3.1
Technicians	14.3	17.9	15.7	14.5	20.3	16.7	10.4	11.8	10.9	9.9	21.1	13.2
Clerks	1.9	15.8	7.2	2.9	17.1	8.2	0.6	15.1	5.8	2.7	10.5	5.0
Service Wkrs.	13.6	20.0	16.1	10.1	22.8	14.8	9.8	26.9	16.0	13.2	18.4	14.7
Skilled Agri	6.5	0.5	4.2	7.2	1.6	5.2	12.8	2.2	8.9	14.3	9.2	12.8
Craft Workers	28.6	5.8	19.9	26.1	3.3	17.6	18.9	4.3	13.6	16.5	6.6	13.6
Plant Workers	7.8	0.5	5.0	7.2	1.6	5.2	10.4	1.1	7.0	9.3	1.3	7.0
Elementary	12.7	26.8	18.1	8.7	26.8	15.5	14.6	25.8	18.7	12.1	18.4	14.0
Occ												
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.3	2.7
Not Stated	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.5	1.8	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	308	190	498	207	123	330	164	93	257	182	76	258
Occupations	55-59			60-64			65+			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	11.2	5.7	9.8	7.5	10.9	8.4	8.6	14.0	9.8	9.2	4.7	7.6
Professionals	6.8	1.9	5.6	3.0	0.0	2.2	4.9	0.0	3.8	5.0	5.8	5.3
Technicians	6.8	24.5	11.2	6.8	13.0	8.4	7.6	6.0	7.2	13.2	18.1	14.9
Clerks	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.8	6.5	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.7	3.2	17.9	8.4
Service Wkrs.	10.6	24.5	14.0	9.8	17.4	11.7	18.9	38.0	23.0	13.2	20.8	15.9
Skilled Agri	21.1	7.5	17.8	29.3	15.2	25.7	27.6	16.0	25.1	12.1	3.1	8.9
Craft Workers	19.3	11.3	17.3	20.3	17.4	19.6	9.7	8.0	9.4	23.6	6.4	17.5
Plant Workers	4.3	0.0	3.3	6.0	0.0	4.5	2.2	0.0	1.7	6.6	1.6	4.8
Elementary	16.8	18.9	17.3	16.5	19.6	17.3	17.3	16.0	17.0	12.5	20.3	15.2
Occ												
Armed Forces	1.2	3.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	161	53	214	133	46	179	185	50	235	2022	1113	3135

Table 47. Grenada
Occupational distribution of return migrants by age and sex (per cent)

Occupations	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Legislators	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.8	2.5	5.9	2.1	8.0	8.0	2.5	10.5	
Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.4	3.6	5.4	9.0	14.4	11.4	11.4	22.8	
Technicians	0.6	1.1	1.7	3.2	3.9	7.1	9.4	6.2	15.6	13.1	8.8	21.8	
Clerks	1.1	1.1	2.3	4.6	13.7	18.3	3.8	17.9	21.7	5.3	13.3	18.6	
Service Wkrs.	1.8	1.4	3.2	2.8	2.0	4.8	7.8	5.8	13.7	7.2	8.0	15.3	
Skilled Agri.	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	3.9	0.0	3.9	8.2	1.4	9.6	
Craft Workers	1.3	0.4	1.6	5.5	0.4	5.8	13.5	1.8	15.3	16.0	2.7	18.8	
Plant Workers	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.6	2.6	11.9	2.6	14.6	15.2	2.6	17.9	
Elementary	1.5	0.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	3.8	5.0	5.2	10.3	5.9	8.4	14.2	
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	7.1	3.6	10.7	14.3	10.7	10.7	21.4	
Not Stated	5.9	5.9	11.8	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	1.0	0.7	1.7	2.9	2.7	5.7	7.8	5.3	13.1	10.0	6.6	16.6	
Occupations	35-39			40-44			45-49			50-54			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Legislators	9.2	2.1	11.3	12.2	1.7	13.9	10.9	2.9	13.9	11.3	3.4	14.7	
Professionals	11.4	9.6	21.0	9.0	1.8	10.8	4.8	3.0	7.8	3.6	1.2	4.8	
Technicians	9.4	7.3	16.7	6.4	5.4	11.8	3.6	2.4	6.0	3.9	3.4	7.3	
Clerks	2.3	11.4	13.7	2.3	8.0	10.3	0.4	5.3	5.7	1.9	3.0	4.9	
Service Wkrs.	8.5	7.6	16.1	4.2	5.6	9.9	3.2	5.0	8.2	4.8	2.8	7.6	
Skilled Agri	7.1	0.4	7.5	5.4	0.7	6.1	7.5	0.7	8.2	9.3	2.5	11.8	
Craft Workers	16.0	2.0	18.0	9.8	0.7	10.6	5.6	0.7	6.4	5.5	0.9	6.4	
Plant Workers	15.9	0.7	16.6	9.9	1.3	11.3	11.3	0.7	11.9	11.3	0.7	11.9	
Elementary Occ	8.2	10.7	18.8	3.8	6.9	10.7	5.0	5.0	10.0	4.6	2.9	7.5	
Armed Forces	14.3	10.7	25.0	14.3	3.6	17.9	10.7	0.0	10.7	3.6	0.0	3.6	
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	5.9	41.2	
Total	9.8	6.1	15.9	6.6	3.9	10.5	5.2	3.0	8.2	5.8	2.4	8.2	
Occupations	55-59			60-64			65+			Total			N=
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Legislators	7.6	1.3	8.8	4.2	2.1	6.3	6.7	2.9	9.7	78.2	21.8	100	238
Professionals	6.6	0.6	7.2	2.4	0.0	2.4	5.4	0.0	5.4	61.1	38.9	100	167
Technicians	2.4	2.8	5.1	1.9	1.3	3.2	3.0	0.6	3.6	57.0	43.0	100	467
Clerks	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.5	24.3	75.7	100	263
Service Wkrs.	3.4	2.6	6.0	2.6	1.6	4.2	7.0	3.8	10.9	53.5	46.5	100	497
Skilled Agri	12.1	1.4	13.6	13.9	2.5	16.4	18.2	2.9	21.1	87.5	12.5	100	280
Craft Workers	5.6	1.1	6.7	4.9	1.5	6.4	3.3	0.7	4.0	87.1	12.9	100	549
Plant Workers	4.6	0.0	4.6	5.3	0.0	5.3	2.6	0.0	2.6	88.1	11.9	100	151
Elementary Occ	5.6	2.1	7.7	4.6	1.9	6.5	6.7	1.7	8.4	52.7	47.3	100	478
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	39.3	100	28
Not Stated	11.8	11.8	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	17.6	76.5	23.5	100	17
Total	5.1	1.7	6.8	4.2	1.5	5.7	5.9	1.6	7.5	64.5	35.5	100	3135

Table 48. Saint Lucia
Occupational distribution of return migrants (heads of households) by sex (per cent)

Major Occupations	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent	Total	Per cent
Legislators	286	8.4	219	12.3	505	9.8
Professionals	264	7.8	152	8.5	416	8.0
Technicians	222	6.5	168	9.4	390	7.5
Clerks	64	1.9	259	14.6	323	6.2
Service Workers	238	7.0	316	17.8	554	10.7
Skilled Agricultural	922	27.1	144	8.1	1066	20.6
Craft Workers	738	21.7	115	6.5	853	16.5
Plant Workers	286	8.4	93	5.2	379	7.3
Elementary Occups	367	10.8	304	17.1	671	13.0
Not Stated	11	0.3	8	0.4	19	0.4
Total	3398	100.0	1778	100.0	5176	100

Table 49. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sex Distribution of Return Migrants by Occupational Grouping (per cent)

Major Occupations	Male	Female	Total
Legislators	10.3	11.5	10.7
Professionals	6.5	7.0	6.7
Technicians	6.5	11.6	8.2
Clerks	2.3	17.1	7.1
Service Workers	6.9	16.9	10.1
Skilled Agricultural	18.1	4.4	13.6
Craft Workers	23.5	6.6	18.0
Plant Workers	8.7	1.3	6.3
Elementary Occups	17.1	23.5	19.2
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	2566	1240	3806

Table 50 – Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Occupational distribution of return migrants by sex (per cent)

Major Occupations	Male	Female	Total	N=
Legislators	65.1	34.9	100.0	407
Professionals	65.7	34.3	100.0	254
Technicians	53.7	46.3	100.0	311
Clerks	21.8	78.2	100.0	271
Service Workers	45.6	54.4	100.0	386
Skilled Agricultural	89.6	10.4	100.0	519
Craft Workers	88.0	12.0	100.0	684
Plant Workers	93.3	6.7	100.0	240
Elementary Occups	60.1	39.9	100.0	731
Armed Forces	100.0	0.0	100.0	1
Not Stated	50.0	50.0	100.0	2
Total	67.4	32.6	100.0	3806

Table 51. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Age and sex distribution of return travellers by occupational groupings (per cent)

Occupations	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.9	5.7	2.6	4.4	5.8	9.7	7.1
Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.7	6.6	6.1	6.4	10.1	7.6
Technicians	3.7	9.7	6.9	12.7	14.0	13.3	10.3	14.8	12.2	7.9	12.3	9.3
Clerks	14.8	25.8	20.7	4.8	28.0	15.0	3.9	26.5	13.2	1.5	19.4	7.2
Service Wkrs.	7.4	45.2	27.6	12.7	24.0	17.7	8.9	19.4	13.2	8.1	16.3	10.7
Skilled Agri.	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	4.4	11.4	1.0	7.1	14.9	3.1	11.1
Craft Workers	37.0	6.5	20.7	27.0	9.0	19.0	25.3	10.7	19.3	31.5	7.5	23.8
Plant Workers	3.7	3.2	3.4	9.5	0.0	5.3	11.0	2.6	7.5	8.1	1.3	5.9
Elementary	33.3	9.7	20.7	19.8	20.0	19.9	17.8	15.8	17.0	15.8	20.3	17.2
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	27	31	58	126	100	226	281	196	477	482	227	709
Occupations	35-39			40-44			45-49			50-54		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	7.9	12.6	9.5	10.9	10.4	10.7	15.2	17.6	16.0	12.5	16.0	13.5
Professionals	8.9	6.8	8.2	8.2	6.3	7.6	7.0	8.8	7.5	6.5	12.3	8.1
Technicians	6.6	10.6	8.0	8.6	14.6	10.5	4.3	12.7	6.9	3.7	8.6	5.1
Clerks	2.3	18.8	8.0	2.0	9.7	4.5	3.5	9.8	5.4	0.5	8.6	2.7
Service Wkrs.	7.6	14.5	10.0	6.3	18.1	10.0	5.2	23.5	10.8	6.0	8.6	6.7
Skilled Agri	12.4	3.4	9.3	17.4	4.2	13.2	18.7	3.9	14.2	22.7	8.6	18.9
Craft Workers	27.9	7.2	20.8	26.3	4.9	19.4	17.0	2.0	12.3	21.8	3.7	16.8
Plant Workers	10.2	0.5	6.8	7.6	0.7	5.4	7.8	2.9	6.3	11.1	0.0	8.1
Elementary Occ	16.2	25.6	19.5	12.8	31.3	18.8	21.3	18.6	20.5	15.3	33.3	20.2
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	394	207	601	304	144	448	230	102	332	216	81	297
Occupations	55-59			60-64			65+			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	21.6	28.1	23.4	15.2	24.0	17.6	17.8	34.2	20.4	10.3	11.5	10.7
Professionals	5.3	3.1	4.7	6.5	0.0	4.8	3.6	7.9	4.3	6.5	7.0	6.7
Technicians	4.1	7.8	5.1	3.6	2.0	3.2	0.5	2.6	0.9	6.5	11.6	8.2
Clerks	1.8	7.8	3.4	1.4	8.0	3.2	1.0	2.6	1.3	2.3	17.1	7.1
Service Wkrs.	2.9	7.8	4.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	5.1	7.9	5.5	6.9	16.9	10.1
Skilled Agri	25.1	6.3	20.0	31.2	22.0	28.7	36.0	15.8	32.8	18.1	4.4	13.6
Craft Workers	12.9	4.7	10.6	12.3	6.0	10.6	10.2	0.0	8.5	23.5	6.6	18.0
Plant Workers	9.4	1.6	7.2	7.2	2.0	5.9	5.1	0.0	4.3	8.7	1.3	6.3
Elementary Occ	16.4	32.8	20.9	18.8	32.0	22.3	20.3	28.9	21.7	17.1	23.5	19.2
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	171	64	235	138	50	188	197	38	235	2566	1240	3806

Table 52. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Occupational distribution of return migrants by age and sex (per cent)

Occupations	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Legislators	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.49	3.9	1.2	5.2	6.9	5.4	12.3	
Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	3.5	6.3	5.1	11.4	12.2	9.1	21.3	
Technicians	0.3	1.0	1.3	5.1	4.5	9.6	9.3	9.3	18.6	12.2	9.0	21.2	
Clerks	1.5	3.0	4.4	2.2	10.3	12.5	4.1	19.2	23.2	2.6	16.2	18.8	
Service Wkrs.	0.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	6.2	10.4	6.5	9.8	16.3	10.1	9.6	19.7	
Skilled Agri.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	6.2	0.4	6.6	13.9	1.3	15.2	
Craft Workers	1.5	0.3	1.8	5.0	1.3	6.3	10.4	3.1	13.5	22.2	2.5	24.7	
Plant Workers	0.4	0.4	0.8	5.0	0.0	5.0	12.9	2.1	15.0	16.3	1.3	17.5	
Elementary	1.2	0.4	1.6	3.4	2.7	6.2	6.8	4.2	11.1	10.4	6.3	16.7	
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	0.7	0.8	1.5	3.3	2.6	5.9	7.4	5.1	12.5	12.7	6.0	18.6	
Occupations	35-39			40-44			45-49			50-54			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Legislators	7.6	6.4	14.0	8.1	3.7	11.8	8.6	4.4	13.0	6.6	3.2	9.8	
Professionals	13.8	5.5	19.3	9.8	3.5	13.4	6.3	3.5	9.8	5.5	3.9	9.4	
Technicians	8.4	7.1	15.4	8.4	6.8	15.1	3.2	4.2	7.4	2.6	2.3	4.8	
Clerks	3.3	14.4	17.7	2.2	5.2	7.4	3.0	3.7	6.6	0.4	2.6	3.0	
Service Wkrs.	7.8	7.8	15.5	4.9	6.7	11.7	3.1	6.2	9.3	3.4	1.8	5.2	
Skilled Agri	9.4	1.3	10.8	10.2	1.2	11.4	8.3	0.8	9.1	9.4	1.3	10.8	
Craft Workers	16.1	2.2	18.3	11.7	1.0	12.7	5.7	0.3	6.0	6.9	0.4	7.3	
Plant Workers	16.7	0.4	17.1	9.6	0.4	10.0	7.5	1.3	8.8	10.0	0.0	10.0	
Elementary Occ	8.8	7.3	16.0	5.3	6.2	11.5	6.7	2.6	9.3	4.5	3.7	8.2	
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	10.4	5.4	15.8	8.0	3.8	11.8	6.0	2.7	8.7	5.7	2.1	7.8	
Occupations	55-59			60-64			65+			Total			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	N=
Legislators	9.1	4.4	13.5	5.2	2.9	8.1	8.6	3.2	11.8	65.1	34.9	100.0	327
Professionals	3.5	0.8	4.3	3.5	0.0	3.5	2.8	1.2	3.9	65.7	34.3	100.0	386
Technicians	2.3	1.6	3.9	1.6	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	53.7	46.3	100.0	467
Clerks	1.1	1.8	3.0	0.7	1.5	2.2	0.7	0.4	1.1	21.8	78.2	100.0	431
Service Wkrs.	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	0.5	1.8	2.6	0.8	3.4	45.6	54.4	100.0	603
Skilled Agri	8.3	0.8	9.1	8.3	2.1	10.4	13.7	1.2	14.8	89.6	10.4	100.0	84
Craft Workers	3.2	0.4	3.7	2.5	0.4	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	88.0	12.0	100.0	603
Plant Workers	6.7	0.4	7.1	4.2	0.4	4.6	4.2	0.0	4.2	93.3	6.7	100.0	229
Elementary Occ	3.8	2.9	6.7	3.6	2.2	5.7	5.5	1.5	7.0	60.1	39.9	100.0	615
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	19
Not Stated	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	17
Total	4.5	1.7	6.2	3.6	1.3	4.9	5.2	1.0	6.2	67.4	32.6	100.0	3781

Table 53. Antigua and Barbuda
Sex distribution of return migrants by occupational groups (per cent)

Major Occupations	Male	Female	Total
Legislators	10.0	6.8	8.7
Professionals	9.7	11.0	10.2
Technicians	11.5	13.6	12.4
Clerks	4.5	21.4	11.4
Service Workers	11.0	23.1	15.9
Skilled Agricultural	3.4	0.5	2.2
Craft Workers	25.2	2.5	16.0
Plant Workers	9.3	1.3	6.1
Elementary Occups	14.3	19.1	16.3
Armed Forces	0.6	0.3	0.5
Not Stated	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 54. Antigua and Barbuda
Occupational distribution of return migrants by sex (per cent)

Major Occupations	Male	Female	Total
Legislators	68.2	31.8	100.0
Professionals	56.2	43.8	100.0
Technicians	55.2	44.8	100.0
Clerks	23.4	76.6	100.0
Service Workers	40.9	59.1	100.0
Skilled Agricultural	90.5	9.5	100.0
Craft Workers	93.7	6.3	100.0
Plant Workers	91.3	8.7	100.0
Elementary Occups	52.2	47.8	100.0
Armed Forces	72.2	27.8	100.0
Not Stated	61.1	38.9	100.0
Total	59.3	40.7	100.0

Table 55. Antigua and Barbuda
Age and sex distribution of return migrants by occupational groups (per cent)

Occupations	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.0	2.9	4.9	2.9	4.0	6.1	4.9	5.6
Professionals	2.6	0.0	1.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	14.8	15.0	14.9	12.6	12.6	12.6
Technicians	15.4	5.9	11.0	13.5	6.0	9.8	15.7	13.0	14.4	15.1	17.5	16.2
Clerks	7.7	20.6	13.7	8.3	40.7	24.2	8.5	26.6	17.2	5.4	29.6	16.2
Service Wkrs.	28.2	55.9	41.1	14.1	36.0	24.8	12.1	27.1	19.3	9.7	21.1	14.8
Skilled Agri.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.0	1.0
Craft Workers	30.8	2.9	17.8	28.8	1.3	15.4	24.2	1.9	13.5	29.5	0.4	16.6
Plant Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	3.9	5.4	1.9	3.7	6.1	0.9	3.8
Elementary	7.7	11.8	9.6	16.0	7.3	11.8	11.7	10.6	11.2	12.9	12.1	12.6
Armed Forces	7.7	2.9	5.5	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	39	34	73	156	150	306	223	207	430	278	223	501
Occupations	35-39			40-44			45-49			50-54		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	9.2	7.7	8.5	13.9	8.2	11.7	11.8	11.4	11.7	15.6	13.2	14.8
Professionals	12.3	12.2	12.3	10.2	14.4	11.9	11.8	9.2	10.8	8.0	11.3	9.1
Technicians	14.1	15.4	14.7	10.8	19.2	14.1	9.0	13.0	10.6	10.4	12.3	11.0
Clerks	2.8	22.0	11.7	2.8	13.9	7.2	3.5	14.1	7.6	4.2	7.5	5.3
Service Wkrs.	8.5	21.5	14.5	8.0	22.1	13.6	9.0	22.3	14.2	10.8	19.8	13.8
Skilled Agri	2.1	0.4	1.3	5.3	0.0	3.2	4.2	0.5	2.8	5.2	1.9	4.1
Craft Workers	31.3	3.3	18.3	27.9	2.9	18.1	24.0	2.7	15.7	18.4	2.8	13.2
Plant Workers	9.9	0.4	5.5	8.0	1.9	5.6	14.2	1.6	9.3	10.8	2.8	8.2
Elementary Occ	8.8	16.7	12.5	12.7	17.3	14.5	12.2	24.5	16.9	16.0	28.3	20.1
Armed Forces	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3
Not Stated	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	284	246	530	323	208	531	288	184	472	212	106	318
Occupations	55-59			60-64			65+			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	13.5	10.0	12.4	10.6	1.9	7.6	10.8	8.6	10.2	10.0	6.8	8.6
Professionals	6.8	14.3	9.2	8.7	7.4	8.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	9.7	11.0	10.2
Technicians	7.4	8.6	7.8	4.8	5.6	5.1	8.1	13.8	9.4	11.5	13.6	12.4
Clerks	1.4	12.9	5.0	2.9	14.8	7.0	5.4	12.1	7.0	4.5	21.4	11.4
Service Wkrs.	9.5	15.7	11.5	8.7	7.4	8.2	20.4	6.9	17.2	11.0	23.1	15.9
Skilled Agri	3.4	1.4	2.8	5.8	0.0	3.8	4.8	3.4	4.5	3.4	0.5	2.2
Craft Workers	18.9	1.4	13.3	28.8	1.9	19.6	14.5	10.3	13.5	25.2	2.5	15.9
Plant Workers	17.6	1.4	12.4	7.7	3.7	6.3	8.6	0.0	6.6	9.3	1.3	6.1
Elementary Occ	19.6	34.3	24.3	22.1	57.4	34.2	23.7	39.7	27.5	14.3	19.1	16.3
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Not Stated	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	148	70	218	104	54	158	186	58	244	2241	1540	3781

Table 56. Antigua and Barbuda
Occupational distribution of return migrants by age and sex (per cent)

Occupations	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Legislators	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	2.75	3.4	1.8	5.2	5.2	3.4	8.6	
Professionals	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.3	2.3	8.5	8.0	16.6	9.1	7.3	16.3	
Technicians	1.3	0.4	1.7	4.5	1.9	6.4	7.5	5.8	13.3	9.0	8.4	17.3	
Clerks	0.7	1.6	2.3	3.0	14.2	17.2	4.4	12.8	17.2	3.5	15.3	18.8	
Service Wkrs.	1.8	3.2	5.0	3.6	9.0	12.6	4.5	9.3	13.8	4.5	7.8	12.3	
Skilled Agri.	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	1.2	1.2	2.4	6.0	0.0	6.0	
Craft Workers	2.0	0.2	2.2	7.5	0.3	7.8	9.0	0.7	9.6	13.6	0.2	13.8	
Plant Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	5.2	5.2	1.7	7.0	7.4	0.9	8.3	
Elementary	0.5	0.7	1.1	4.1	1.8	5.9	4.2	3.6	7.8	5.9	4.4	10.2	
Armed Forces	15.8	5.3	21.1	15.8	10.5	26.3	21.1	0.0	21.1	0.0	5.3	5.3	
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	17.6	23.5	5.9	5.9	11.8	11.8	5.9	17.6	
Total	1.0	0.9	1.9	4.1	4.0	8.1	5.9	5.5	11.4	7.4	5.9	13.3	
Occupations	35-39			40-44			45-49			50-54			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Legislators	8.0	5.8	13.8	13.8	5.2	19.0	10.4	6.4	16.8	10.1	4.3	14.4	
Professionals	9.1	7.8	16.8	8.5	7.8	16.3	8.8	4.4	13.2	4.4	3.1	7.5	
Technicians	8.6	8.1	16.7	7.5	8.6	16.1	5.6	5.1	10.7	4.7	2.8	7.5	
Clerks	1.9	12.5	14.4	2.1	6.7	8.8	2.3	6.0	8.4	2.1	1.9	3.9	
Service Wkrs.	4.0	8.8	12.8	4.3	7.6	11.9	4.3	6.8	11.1	3.8	3.5	7.3	
Skilled Agri	7.1	1.2	8.3	20.2	0.0	20.2	14.3	1.2	15.5	13.1	2.4	15.5	
Craft Workers	14.8	1.3	16.1	14.9	1.0	15.9	11.4	0.8	12.3	6.5	0.5	7.0	
Plant Workers	12.2	0.4	12.7	11.4	1.7	13.1	17.9	1.3	19.2	10.0	1.3	11.4	
Elementary Occ	4.1	6.7	10.7	6.7	5.9	12.5	5.7	7.3	13.0	5.5	4.9	10.4	
Armed Forces	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	5.3	
Not Stated	11.8	5.9	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	7.5	6.5	14.0	8.5	5.5	14.0	7.6	4.9	12.5	5.6	2.8	8.4	
Occupations	55-59			60-64			65+			Total			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	N=
Legislators	6.1	2.1	8.3	3.4	0.3	3.7	6.1	1.5	7.6	68.2	31.8	100	327
Professionals	2.6	2.6	5.2	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.6	0.5	2.1	56.2	43.8	100	386
Technicians	2.4	1.3	3.6	1.1	0.6	1.7	3.2	1.7	4.9	55.2	44.8	100	467
Clerks	0.5	2.1	2.6	0.7	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.6	3.9	23.4	76.6	100	431
Service Wkrs.	2.3	1.8	4.1	1.5	0.7	2.2	6.3	0.7	7.0	41.0	59.0	100	603
Skilled Agri	6.0	1.2	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.1	10.7	2.4	13.1	90.5	9.5	100	84
Craft Workers	4.6	0.2	4.8	5.0	0.2	5.1	4.5	1.0	5.5	93.7	6.3	100	603
Plant Workers	11.4	0.4	11.8	3.5	0.9	4.4	7.0	0.0	7.0	91.3	8.7	100	229
Elementary Occ	4.7	3.9	8.6	3.7	5.0	8.8	7.2	3.7	10.9	52.2	47.8	100	615
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.3	68.4	31.6	100	19
Not Stated	17.6	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9	64.7	35.3	100	17
Total	3.9	1.9	5.8	2.8	1.4	4.2	4.9	1.5	6.5	59.3	40.7	100	3781

Table 57. British Virgin Islands
Sex distribution of return migrants by occupational groupings (per cent)

Major Occupations	Male	Female	Total
Legislators	15.9	16.4	16.1
Professionals	9.3	15.0	11.7
Technicians	11.4	20.0	15.1
Clerks	3.6	22.6	11.7
Service Workers	5.9	16.2	10.3
Skilled Agricultural	8.6	0.0	4.9
Craft Workers	22.5	1.7	13.6
Plant Workers	12.9	0.2	7.4
Elementary Occups	10.0	7.6	9.0
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	560	420	980

Table 58. British Virgin Islands
Occupational Distribution of Return Migrants by Sex per cent

Major Occupations	Male	Female	Total	N=
Legislators	56.3	43.7	100.0	158
Professionals	45.2	54.8	100.0	115
Technicians	43.2	56.8	100.0	148
Clerks	17.4	82.6	100.0	115
Service Workers	32.7	67.3	100.0	101
Skilled Agricultural	100.0	0.0	100.0	48
Craft Workers	94.7	5.3	100.0	133
Plant Workers	98.6	1.4	100.0	73
Elementary Occups	63.6	36.4	100.0	88
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Total	57.1	42.9	100.0	980

Table 59. British Virgin Islands
Age and sex distribution of return migrants by occupational groupings (per cent)

Occupations	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.6	6.6	12.8	14.3	13.5	15.3	11.8	13.4
Professionals	0.0	8.3	3.1	6.6	8.2	7.4	10.3	15.7	12.8	25.4	20.6	22.8
Technicians	10.0	0.0	6.3	16.4	23.0	19.7	20.5	20.0	20.3	13.6	29.4	22.0
Clerks	20.0	58.3	34.4	6.6	41.0	23.8	6.4	30.0	17.6	1.7	23.5	13.4
Service Wkrs.	15.0	33.3	21.9	11.5	13.1	12.3	3.8	17.1	10.1	6.8	7.4	7.1
Skilled Agri.	25.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	2.6	0.0	1.4	5.1	0.0	2.4
Craft Workers	20.0	0.0	15.6	23.0	1.6	12.3	29.5	1.4	16.2	18.6	1.5	9.4
Plant Workers	10.0	0.0	12.5	11.5	0.0	5.7	9.0	0.0	4.7	8.5	0.0	3.9
Elementary	0.0	0.0	6.3	16.4	6.6	11.5	5.1	1.4	3.4	5.1	5.9	5.5
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	20	12	32	61	61	122	78	70	148	59	68	127
Occupations	35-39			40-44			45-49			50-54		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	17.3	12.5	15.0	17.3	28.6	22.3	21.8	15.0	18.9	23.4	42.4	31.3
Professionals	15.4	22.9	19.0	13.5	21.4	17.0	7.3	20.0	12.6	4.3	6.1	5.0
Technicians	11.5	22.9	17.0	11.5	11.9	11.7	12.7	22.5	16.8	8.5	12.1	10.0
Clerks	3.8	20.8	12.0	3.8	16.7	9.6	0.0	12.5	5.3	2.1	12.1	6.3
Service Wkrs.	7.7	18.8	13.0	3.8	7.1	5.3	3.6	17.5	9.5	0.0	15.2	6.3
Skilled Agri.	3.8	0.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	1.1	5.5	0.0	3.2	4.3	0.0	2.5
Craft Workers	23.1	0.0	12.0	30.8	0.0	17.0	27.3	7.5	18.9	19.1	0.0	11.3
Plant Workers	15.4	0.0	8.0	13.5	0.0	7.4	12.7	0.0	7.4	25.5	0.0	15.0
Elementary Occ	1.9	2.1	2.0	3.8	11.9	7.4	9.1	5.0	7.4	12.8	12.1	12.5
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	52	48	100	52	42	94	55	40	95	47	33	80
Occupations	55-59			60-64			65+			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Legislators	28.6	15.8	24.1	14.0	12.5	13.6	15.5	36.4	18.8	15.9	16.4	16.1
Professionals	0.0	10.5	3.7	2.3	0.0	1.7	5.2	0.0	4.3	9.3	15.0	11.7
Technicians	2.9	31.6	13.0	4.7	6.3	5.1	3.4	0.0	2.9	11.4	20.0	15.1
Clerks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.4	3.6	22.6	11.7
Service Wkrs.	2.9	26.3	11.1	7.0	43.8	16.9	6.9	27.3	10.1	5.9	16.2	10.3
Skilled Agri.	8.6	0.0	5.6	27.9	0.0	20.3	32.8	0.0	27.5	9.5	0.0	5.4
Craft Workers	17.1	0.0	11.1	20.9	0.0	15.3	10.3	9.1	10.1	22.3	1.7	13.5
Plant Workers	25.7	5.3	18.5	7.0	0.0	5.1	5.2	0.0	4.3	12.5	0.2	7.2
Elementary Occ	14.3	10.5	13.0	16.3	37.5	22.0	19.0	27.3	20.3	9.6	7.6	8.8
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	35	19	54	43	16	59	58	11	69	560	420	980

Table 60. British Virgin Islands
Occupational distribution of return migrants by age and sex (per cent)

Occupations	15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Legislators	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	5.06	6.3	6.3	12.7	5.7	5.1	10.8	
Professionals	0.0	0.9	0.9	3.5	4.3	7.8	7.0	9.6	16.5	13.0	12.2	25.2	
Technicians	1.4	0.0	1.4	6.8	9.5	16.2	10.8	9.5	20.3	5.4	13.5	18.9	
Clerks	3.5	6.1	9.6	3.5	21.7	25.2	4.3	18.3	22.6	0.9	13.9	14.8	
Service Wkrs.	3.0	4.0	6.9	6.9	7.9	14.9	3.0	11.9	14.9	4.0	5.0	8.9	
Skilled Agri.	9.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	3.8	0.0	3.8	5.7	0.0	5.7	
Craft Workers	3.0	0.0	3.8	10.6	0.8	11.4	17.4	0.8	18.2	8.3	0.8	9.1	
Plant Workers	2.8	0.0	5.6	9.9	0.0	9.9	9.9	0.0	9.9	7.0	0.0	7.0	
Elementary	0.0	0.0	2.3	11.6	4.7	16.3	4.7	1.2	5.8	3.5	4.7	8.1	
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	2.0	1.2	3.3	6.2	6.2	12.4	8.0	7.1	15.1	6.0	6.9	13.0	
Occupations	35-39			40-44			45-49			50-54			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Legislators	5.7	3.8	9.5	5.7	7.6	13.3	7.6	3.8	11.4	7.0	8.9	15.8	
Professionals	7.0	9.6	16.5	6.1	7.8	13.9	3.5	7.0	10.4	1.7	1.7	3.5	
Technicians	4.1	7.4	11.5	4.1	3.4	7.4	4.7	6.1	10.8	2.7	2.7	5.4	
Clerks	1.7	8.7	10.4	1.7	6.1	7.8	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.9	3.5	4.3	
Service Wkrs.	4.0	8.9	12.9	2.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	6.9	8.9	0.0	5.0	5.0	
Skilled Agri	3.8	0.0	3.8	1.9	0.0	1.9	5.7	0.0	5.7	3.8	0.0	3.8	
Craft Workers	9.1	0.0	9.1	12.1	0.0	12.1	11.4	2.3	13.6	6.8	0.0	6.8	
Plant Workers	11.3	0.0	11.3	9.9	0.0	9.9	9.9	0.0	9.9	16.9	0.0	16.9	
Elementary Occ	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.3	5.8	8.1	5.8	2.3	8.1	7.0	4.7	11.6	
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	5.3	4.9	10.2	5.3	4.3	9.6	5.6	4.1	9.7	4.8	3.4	8.2	
Occupations	55-59			60-64			65+			Total			N=
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Legislators	6.3	1.9	8.2	3.8	1.3	5.1	5.7	2.5	8.2	56.3	43.7	100.0	158
Professionals	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	2.6	45.2	54.8	100.0	115
Technicians	0.7	4.1	4.7	1.4	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	43.2	56.8	100.0	148
Clerks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	17.4	82.6	100.0	115
Service Wkrs.	1.0	5.0	5.9	3.0	6.9	9.9	4.0	3.0	6.9	32.7	67.3	100.0	101
Skilled Agri	5.7	0.0	5.7	22.6	0.0	22.6	35.8	0.0	35.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	53
Craft Workers	4.5	0.0	4.5	6.8	0.0	6.8	4.5	0.8	5.3	94.7	5.3	100.0	132
Plant Workers	12.7	1.4	14.1	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	4.2	98.6	1.4	100.0	71
Elementary Occ	5.8	2.3	8.1	8.1	7.0	15.1	12.8	3.5	16.3	62.8	37.2	100.0	86
Armed Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Total	3.6	1.9	5.5	4.4	1.6	6.0	5.9	1.1	7.0	57.1	42.9	100.0	980

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Table 61. Grenada
Percentage distribution of live births by age of return migrants

Age	Live births									Not	Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
15-19	12.8	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.5
20-24	18.8	13.7	5.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	7.0
25-29	18.6	22.3	19.3	11.5	6.7	8.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	13.2
30-34	11.6	24.7	19.8	23.0	19.3	15.3	10.5	7.6	3.6	6.9	16.6
35-39	7.4	11.3	15.1	19.7	19.3	18.4	12.9	10.9	9.5	12.5	13.7
40-44	4.0	7.1	13.8	10.3	12.3	10.0	14.5	16.3	5.1	8.3	9.5
45-49	5.6	4.8	6.7	8.2	8.9	7.9	14.5	14.1	10.2	2.8	7.5
50-54	5.8	3.6	6.4	9.4	13.0	12.6	15.3	15.2	19.7	13.9	9.3
55-59	7.0	2.4	6.9	9.1	11.5	9.5	15.3	23.9	22.6	12.5	9.4
60-64	8.2	4.8	5.9	7.3	8.6	17.9	15.3	12.0	29.2	29.2	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	499	336	405	330	269	190	124	92	137	72	2454

Table 62. Grenada
Age distribution of return migrants by number of live births (per cent)

Age	Live births									Not	Total	N=
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+			
15-19	74	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	(86)
20-24	54	27	13	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	100	(173)
25-29	29	23	24	12	6	5	1	0	0	1	100	(324)
30-34	14	20	20	19	13	7	3	2	1	1	100	(408)
35-39	11	11	18	19	15	10	5	3	4	3	100	(336)
40-44	9	10	24	15	14	8	8	6	3	3	100	(232)
45-49	15	9	15	15	13	8	10	7	8	1	100	(184)
50-54	13	5	11	14	15	11	8	6	12	4	100	(227)
55-59	15	3	12	13	13	8	8	10	13	4	100	(231)
60-64	16	6	9	9	9	13	8	4	16	8	100	(253)
Total	20	14	17	13	11	8	5	4	6	3	100	(2454)

Table 63. Saint Lucia
Percentage distribution of live births, female return migrants aged 15-64

Age	Live Births									Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
15-19	17.5	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
20-24	22.8	20.3	11.2	3.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.8
25-29	16.9	22.1	17.8	12.0	7.9	3.3	2.8	0.7	0.4	12.8
30-34	9.2	12.9	21.1	23.3	18.2	14.8	9.0	5.2	1.2	13.9
35-39	6.0	9.6	14.9	16.0	20.4	17.0	15.3	10.4	7.8	12.1
40-44	4.7	8.5	8.7	15.3	14.6	15.2	23.7	15.7	11.8	10.9
45-49	6.6	5.4	9.1	10.7	14.0	20.0	11.3	27.6	18.8	11.0
50-54	4.7	6.5	7.0	7.8	9.4	12.2	11.9	18.7	22.0	8.9
55-59	5.5	5.3	6.0	6.0	7.9	8.5	13.6	14.9	15.9	7.6
60-64	6.1	5.6	3.9	5.3	6.7	8.9	11.9	6.7	22.0	7.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	816	552	484	450	329	270	177	134	245	3457

Table 64. Saint Lucia
Age distribution of female return migrants 15-64, by number of live births (per cent)

Age	Live births									Total	N=
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
15-19	86.1	12.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	166
20-24	50.0	30.1	14.5	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	372
25-29	31.2	27.6	19.5	12.2	5.9	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	100	442
30-34	15.7	14.8	21.3	21.9	12.5	8.4	3.3	1.5	0.6	100	479
35-39	11.7	12.6	17.2	17.2	16.0	11.0	6.4	3.3	4.5	100	419
40-44	10.1	12.5	11.1	18.3	12.7	10.9	11.1	5.6	7.7	100	377
45-49	14.2	7.9	11.6	12.7	12.1	14.2	5.3	9.8	12.1	100	379
50-54	12.4	11.7	11.1	11.4	10.1	10.7	6.8	8.1	17.6	100	307
55-59	17.2	11.1	11.1	10.3	9.9	8.8	9.2	7.6	14.9	100	262
60-64	19.7	12.2	7.5	9.4	8.7	9.4	8.3	3.5	21.3	100	254
Total	23.6	16.0	14.0	13.0	9.5	7.8	5.1	3.9	7.1	100	3457

Table 65. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Live births by age of female return migrants (per cent)

Age	Live births									Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
15-19	17.8	5.8	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
20-24	23.9	17.1	11.6	4.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8
25-29	19.3	26.1	23.1	18.7	7.4	6.0	1.7	0.8	1.1	15.5
30-34	10.8	16.3	22.4	24.9	23.8	18.6	14.4	9.6	1.1	17.0
35-39	8.1	8.0	14.0	17.4	24.9	19.1	14.9	12.0	4.6	13.3
40-44	2.7	8.3	8.8	11.9	13.0	16.7	24.7	14.4	9.7	10.4
45-49	5.0	3.5	6.3	7.0	5.6	6.0	9.2	13.6	17.1	6.9
50-54	2.9	3.8	5.2	7.3	6.7	11.6	12.1	16.8	18.9	7.3
55-59	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	8.2	11.6	8.0	12.8	25.1	7.3
60-64	5.2	6.5	3.4	4.1	8.6	10.2	14.9	20.0	22.3	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	518	398	464	386	269	215	174	125	175	2724

Table 66. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Age distribution of return migrants by number of live births (per cent)

Age	Live births									Total	N=
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
15-19	77	19	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	100	(120)
20-24	46	25	20	6	1	0	0	0	0	100	(267)
25-29	24	25	25	17	5	3	1	0	0	100	(422)
30-34	12	14	22	21	14	9	5	3	0	100	(464)
35-39	12	9	18	18	18	11	7	4	2	100	(363)
40-44	5	12	23	16	12	13	15	6	6	100	(283)
45-49	14	7	22	14	8	7	9	9	16	100	(187)
50-54	8	8	15	14	9	13	11	11	17	100	(200)
55-59	11	9	12	9	11	13	7	8	22	100	(198)
60-64	12	12	9	7	10	10	12	11	18	100	(220)
Total	19	15	1	14	10	8	6	5	6	100	(2724)

Table 67. Antigua and Barbuda
Number of live births by age of female return migrants (per cent)

Age	Live Births									Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
15-19	13.7	5.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
20-24	23.4	17.0	9.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
25-29	17.6	20.4	9.8	10.9	7.9	8.7	8.6	4.0	1.1	13.1
30-34	12.2	13.9	18.0	16.8	13.7	6.5	2.5	4.0	0.0	12.8
35-39	7.9	14.4	19.6	17.9	22.6	13.8	13.6	10.0	4.5	14.2
40-44	7.4	10.5	15.1	17.9	17.9	19.6	12.3	16.0	4.5	12.6
45-49	5.6	7.1	12.2	11.9	18.4	15.9	28.4	20.0	11.2	11.1
50-54	5.4	4.2	5.0	10.2	7.9	15.2	6.2	24.0	15.7	7.5
55-59	2.9	3.1	4.5	5.6	8.4	10.1	13.6	14.0	28.1	6.2
60-64	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.6	3.2	10.1	14.8	8.0	34.8	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=	556	382	378	285	190	138	81	50	89	2151

Table 68. Antigua and Barbuda
Age distribution of female return migrants by number of live births (per cent)

Age	Live births									Total	N=
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
15-19	75	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	102
20-24	54	27	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	100	241
25-29	35	28	13	11	5	4	2	1	0	100	281
30-34	25	19	25	17	9	3	1	1	0	100	276
35-39	14	18	24	17	14	6	4	2	1	100	306
40-44	15	15	27	19	13	10	4	3	1	100	272
45-49	13	11	24	14	15	9	10	4	4	100	238
50-54	19	10	28	18	9	13	3	7	9	100	162
55-59	12	9	14	12	12	10	8	5	19	100	134
60-64	16	12	12	12	4	10	9	3	22	100	139
Total	26	18	1	13	9	6	4	2	4	100	2151

