

# The position of migrants in the Caribbean: some evidence from Aruba

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
CAIRO PROGRAMME OF ACTION IN THE CARIBBEAN  
(1994-2009): ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTS

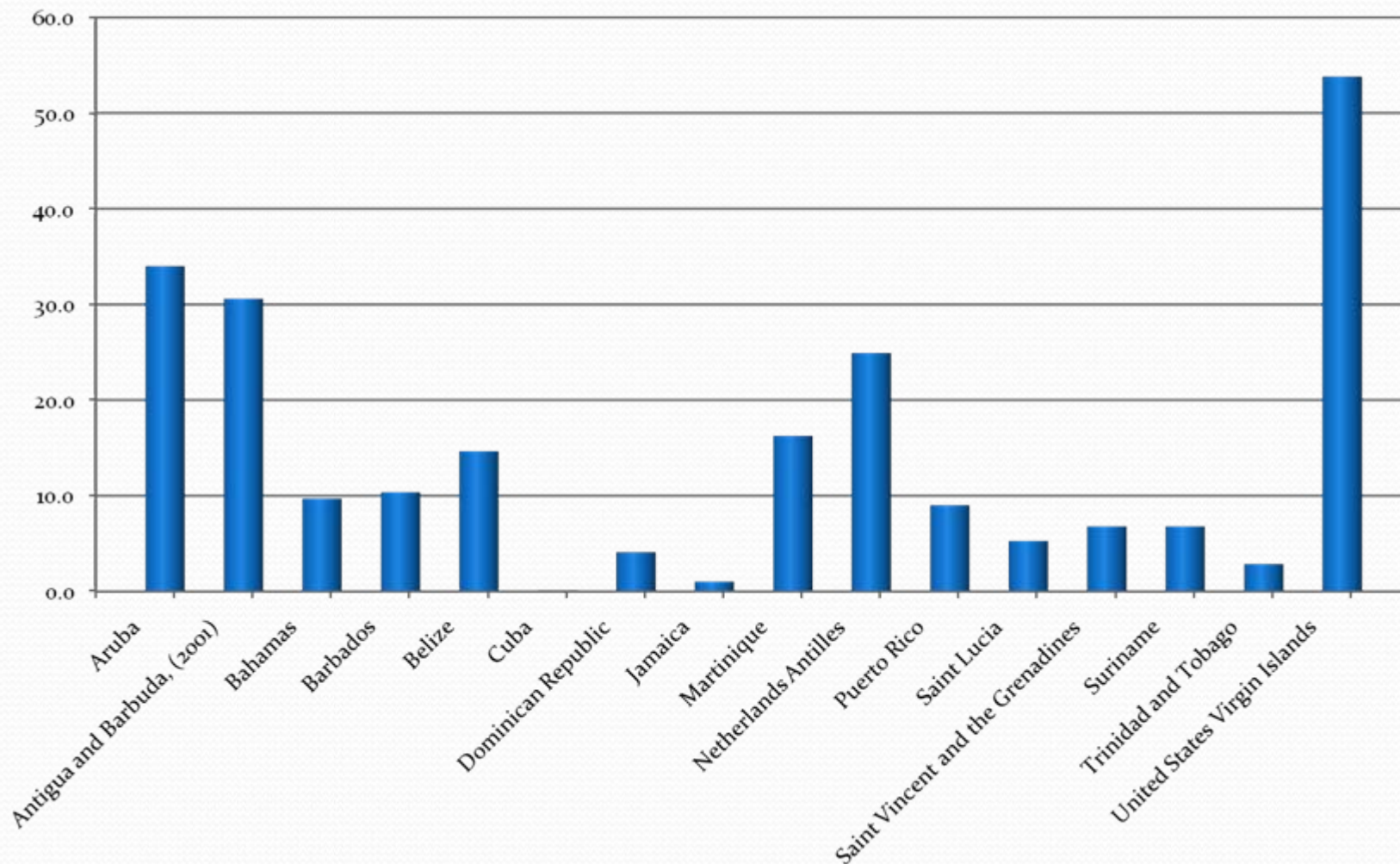
## Migrants in the Caribbean

Country	Pop. 2005	Migrants 2005	% Migrants	% change migrant pop. 2000-2005
<b>Aruba</b>	100,644	34,224	34.0	4.5
<b>Antigua and Barbuda, (2001)</b>	63,656	19,483	30.6	-
<b>Bahamas</b>	326,000	31,632	9.7	1.1
<b>Barbados</b>	253,000	26,234	10.4	1.4
<b>Belize</b>	282,000	41,311	14.6	2.2
<b>Cuba</b>	11,193,000	16,087	0.1	-3.0
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	9,533,000	393,010	4.1	2.0
<b>Jamaica</b>	2,668,000	27,178	1.0	2.0
<b>Martinique</b>	398,000	64,657	16.2	3.4
<b>Netherlands Antilles</b>	187,000	46,568	24.9	0.2
<b>Puerto Rico</b>	3,913,000	352,406	9.0	-0.1
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	165,000	8,679	5.3	3.2
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	109,000	7,412	6.8	3.0
<b>Suriname</b>	500,000	33,976	6.8	4.2
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	1,318,000	37,823	2.9	-1.9
<b>United States Virgin Islands</b>	110,000	59,210	53.8	0.9
<b>Caribbean</b>	40,566,000	1,318,714	3.3	1.3

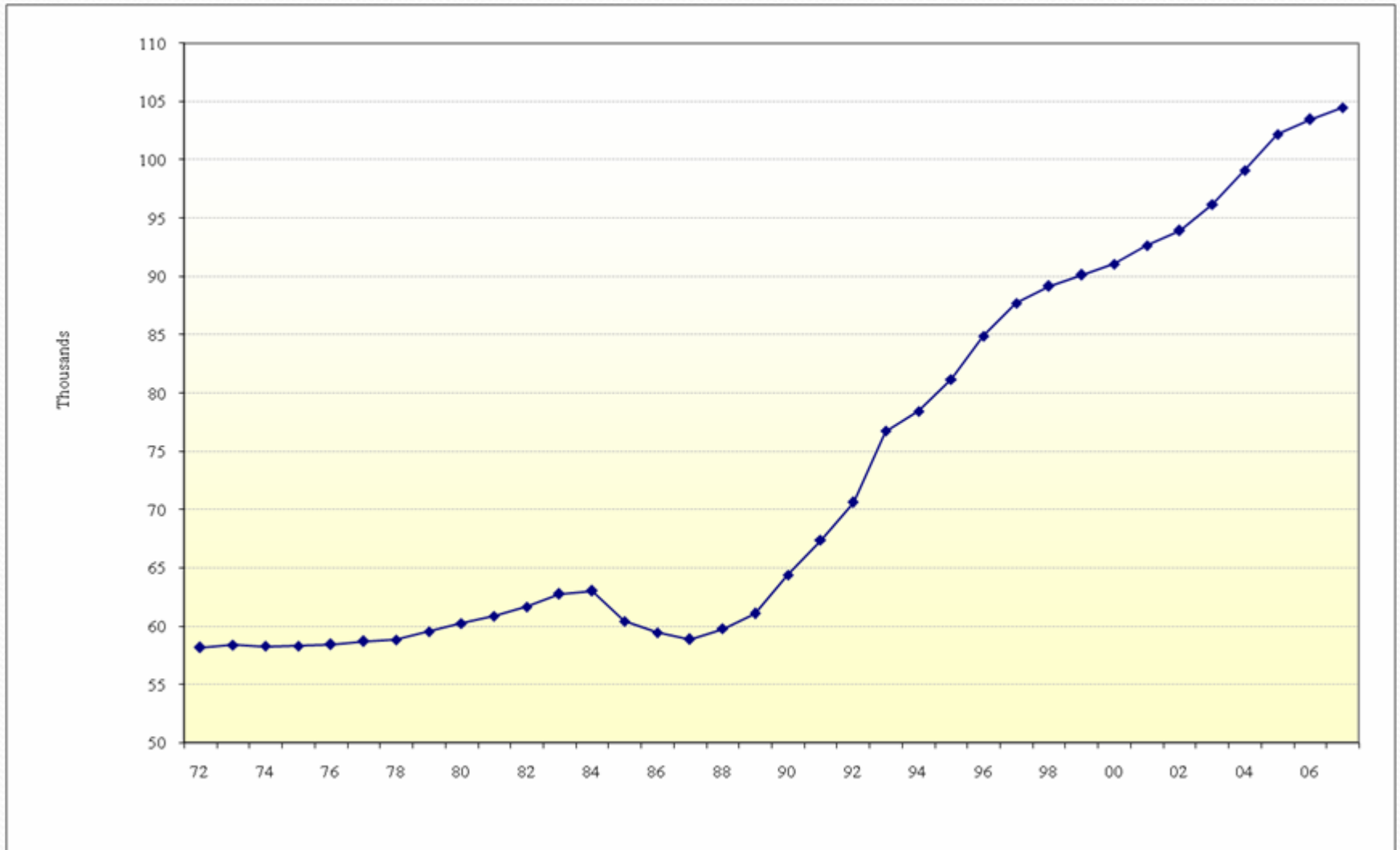
Source: <http://esa.un.org/migration/>

Aruba: CBS

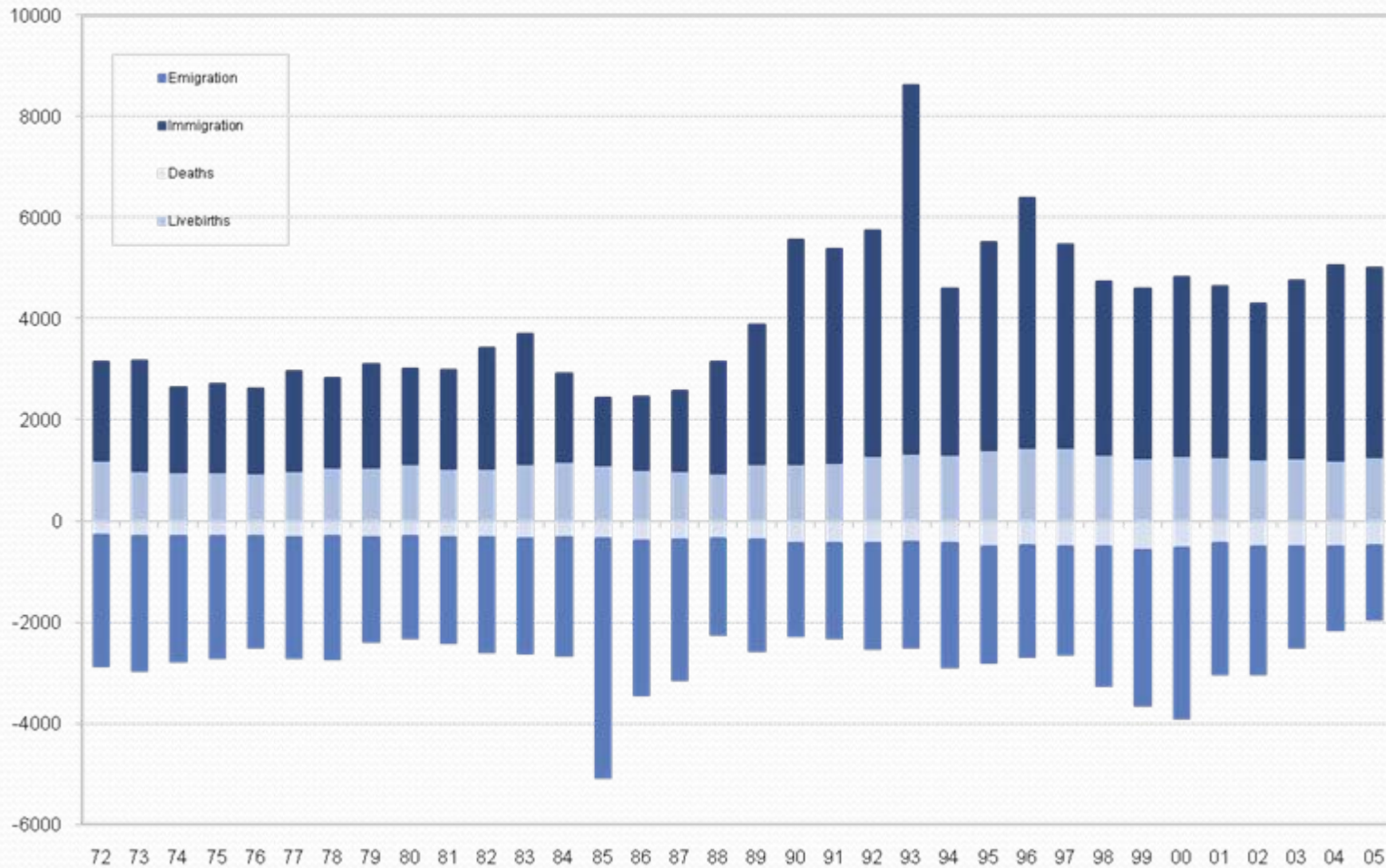
# Migrants in the Caribbean



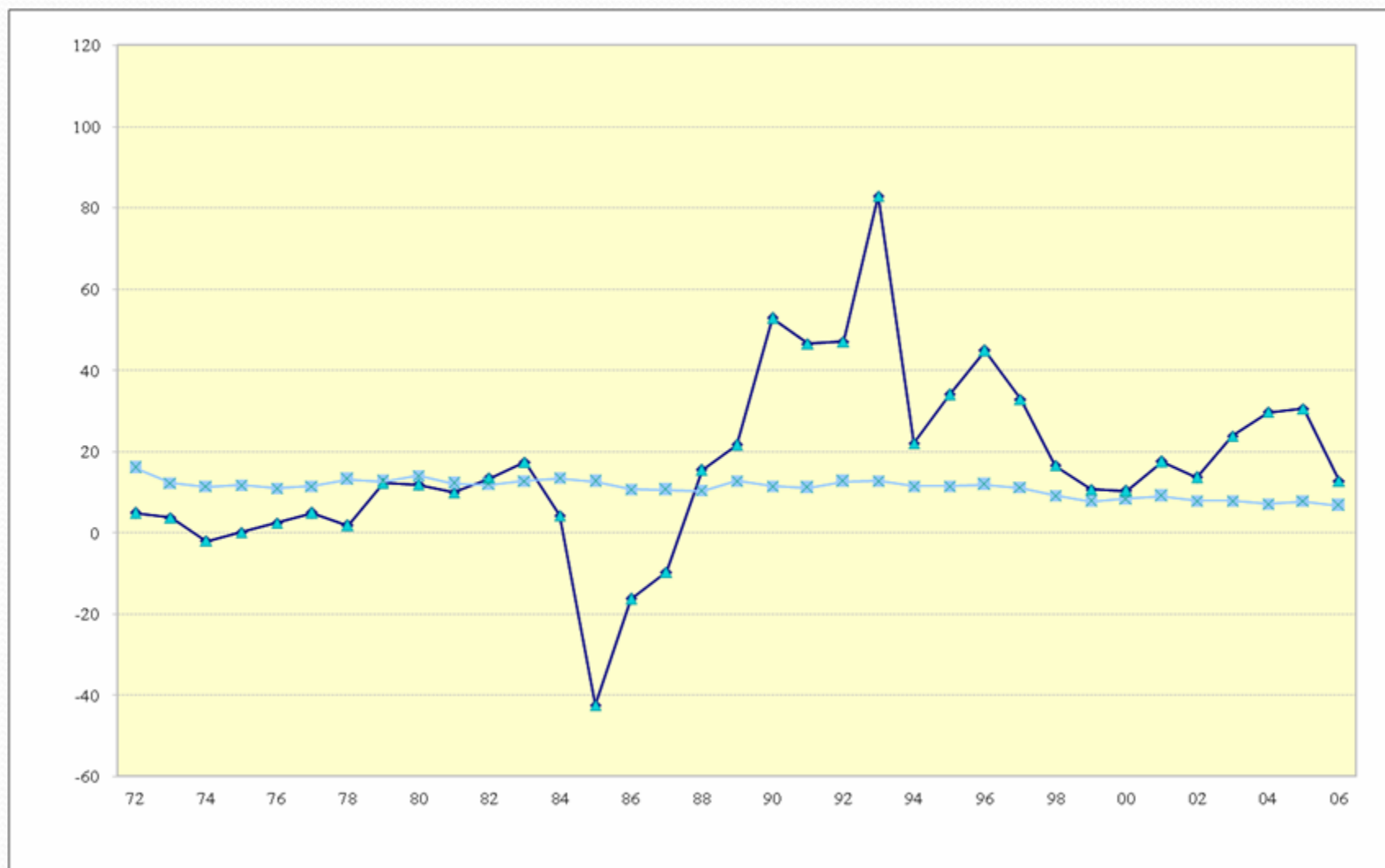
# The evolution of the population living on Aruba



# Aruba: demographic flow data

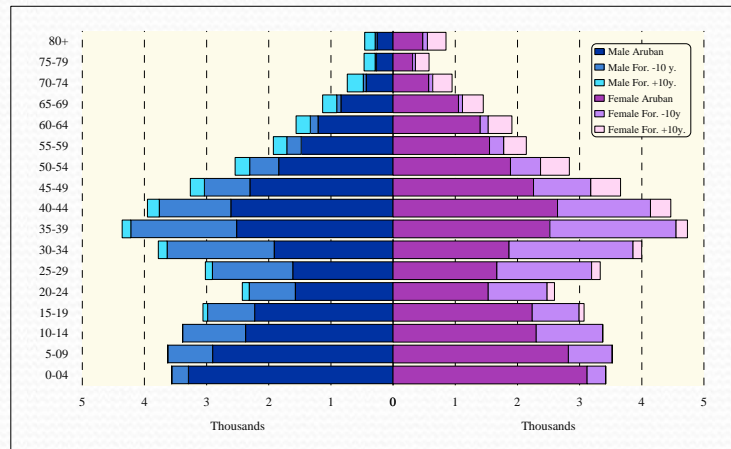


# Growth rate and natural growth rate Aruba, 1972-2006



## Some indicators.....

- Population Aruba: 1991 – 65000, 2000 – 91000, 2008 - 106000 .
- 2000: people from 124 countries of birth live on Aruba; 79 nationalities are represented. More than 1/3 of the population is foreign born.
- Irregular age-structure leads to rapid ageing of the population



- 13.5 % of population > 60 yrs. The number of persons in the ages of 65+ increased with 43.9 percent during the period 2000 to 2007

## Characteristics of Aruban migration

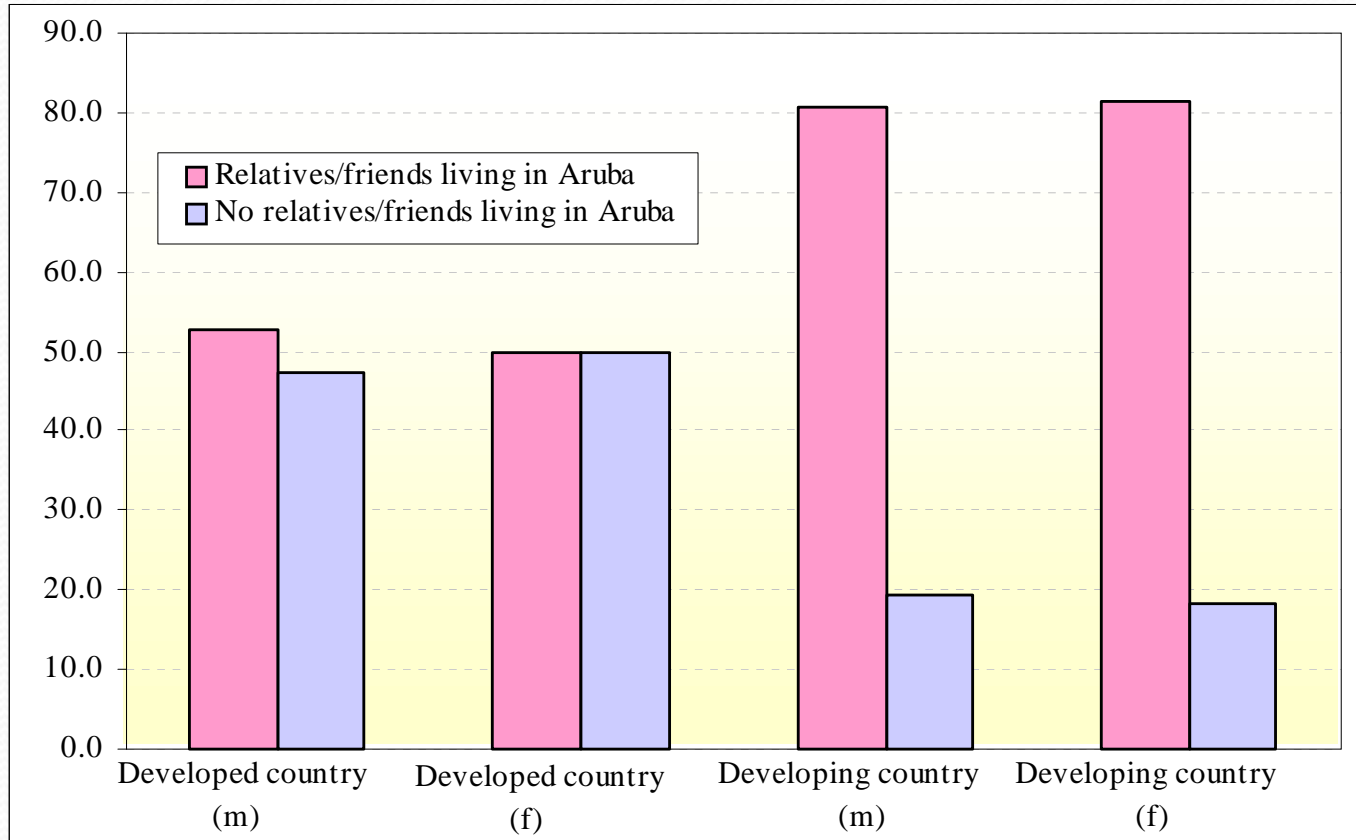
- Large variety country of origin
- Most important countries (2000)
  - Colombia: 23.9 %
  - Netherlands: 12.5 %
  - Dominican Rep.: 12.3 %
  - Curaçao: 9.7 %
  - Suriname: 4.3 %
  - Haiti: 3.4 %
  - Peru : 2.5 %
  - Philippines: 2.5 %
- Sex ratio native = 98.1;
- Sex ratio foreign born = 81.5
- 41% of the labor market is foreigner

Continent	Subcontinent	No. of countries	No. of persons
Africa			
	Eastern	5	8
	Middle	1	2
	Northern	5	15
	Southern	1	18
	Western	6	11
	Subtotal	18	54
Asia			
	Eastern	5	696
	South-central	5	215
	South-eastern	6	847
	Western	9	76
	Subtotal	25	1,834
Europe			
	Eastern	6	24
	Northern	5	9
	Southern	7	233
	Western	9	4,037
	Subtotal	27	4,304
Latin America and the Caribbean			
	Caribbean	24	9,833
	Central America	7	132
	South America	14	13,171
	Subtotal	45	23,137
Northern America			
	Northern	3	756
	Subtotal	3	756
Oceania			
	Australia/New Zealand	2	16
	Melanesia	2	3
	Micronesia	0	0
	Polynesia	0	0
	Subtotal	4	19
Total		123	30,104

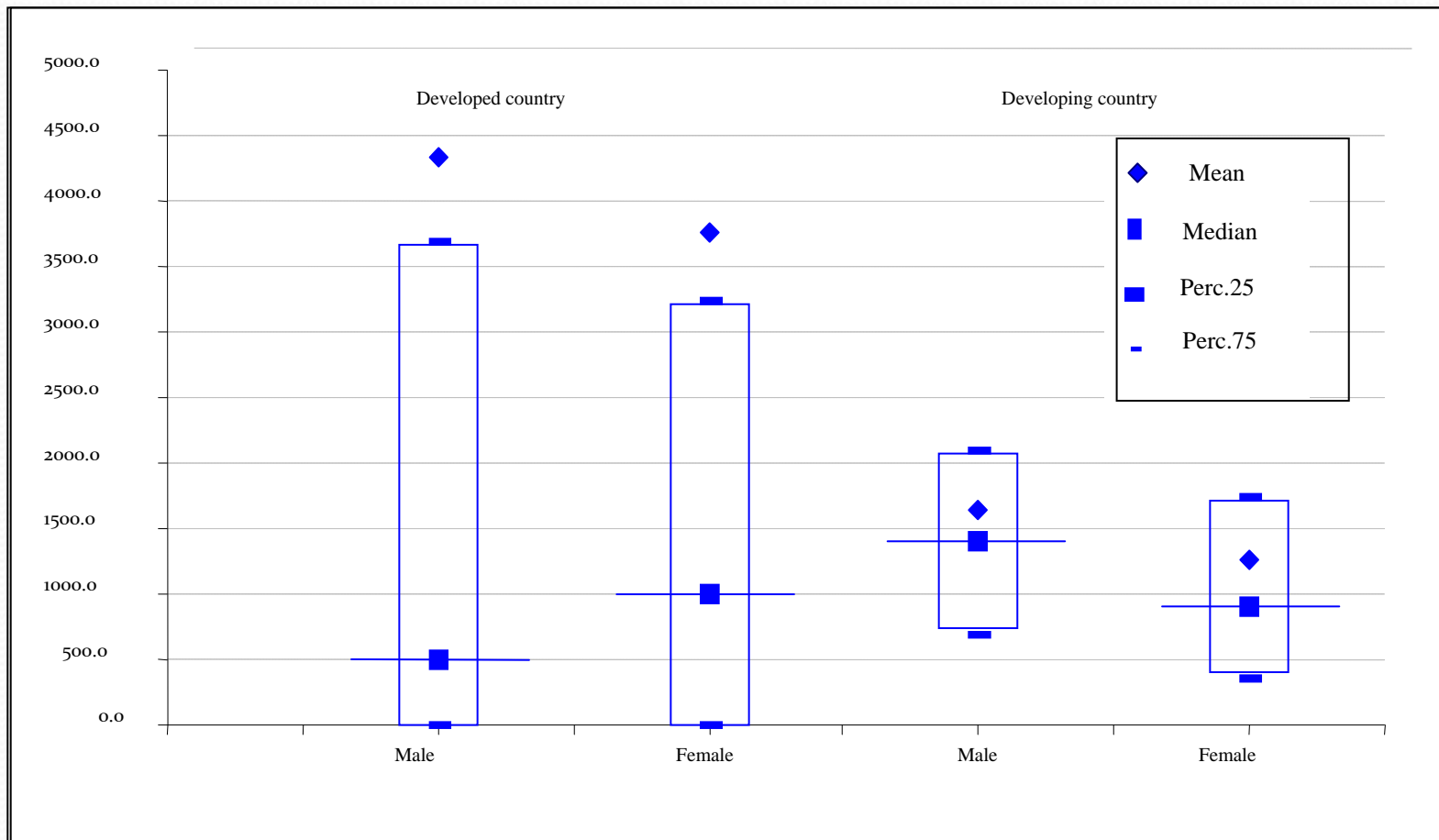


# Percentage of respondents with relatives/friends living on Aruba prior to

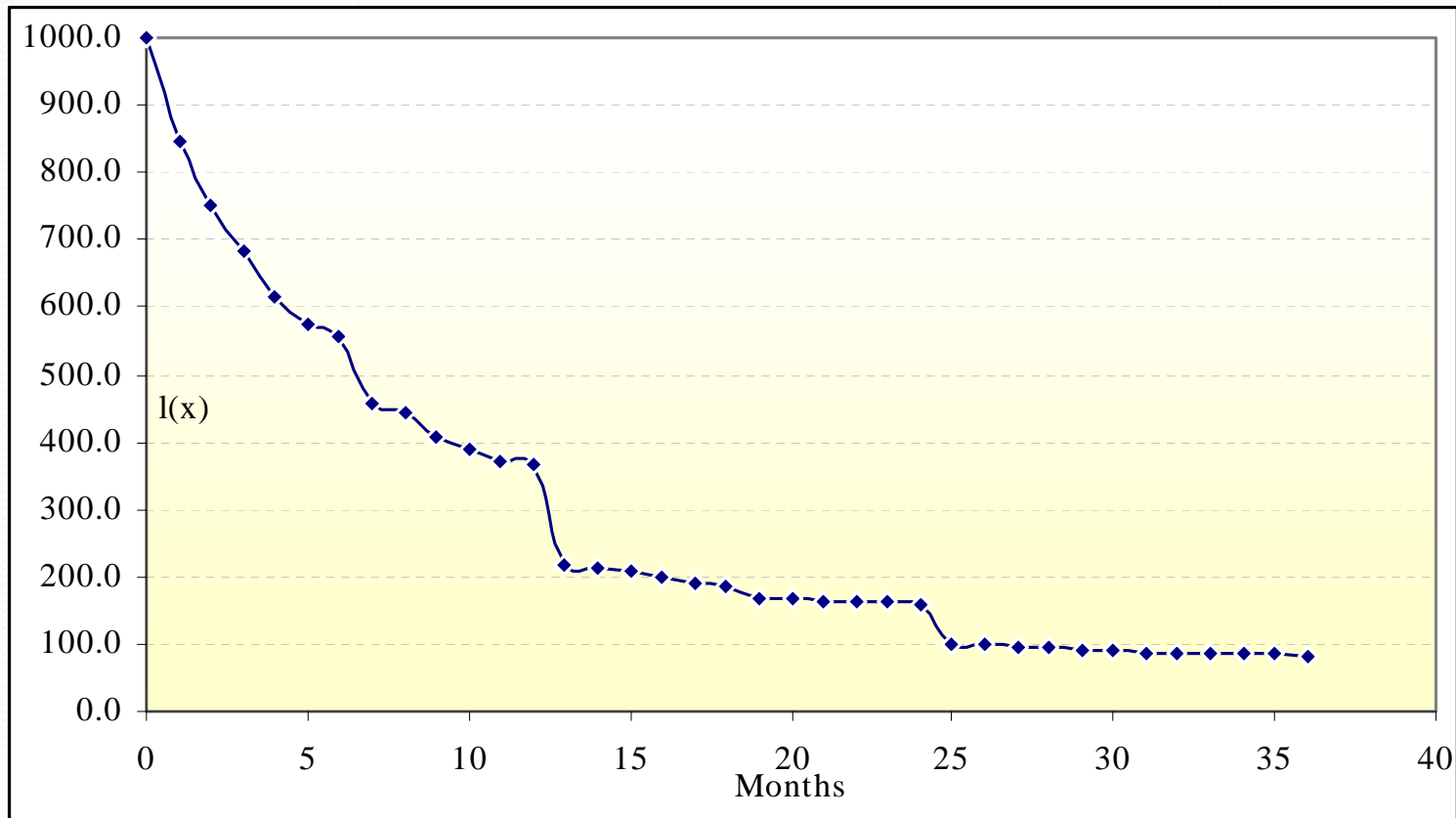
## their own migration to Aruba by type of country of birth and sex



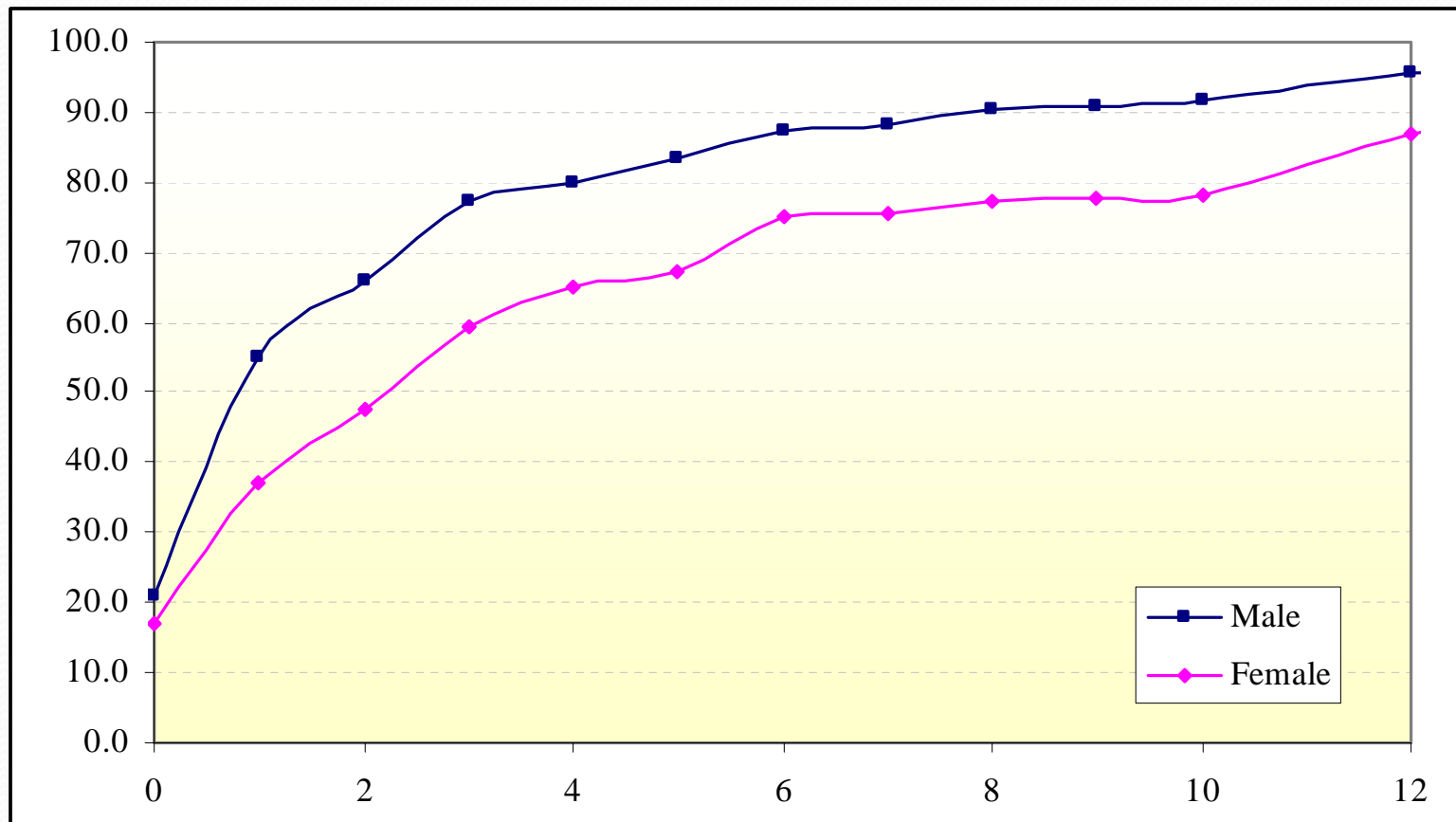
# Measures of central tendency and dispersion for costs made by MMAs to come to Aruba by type of country of birth and sex



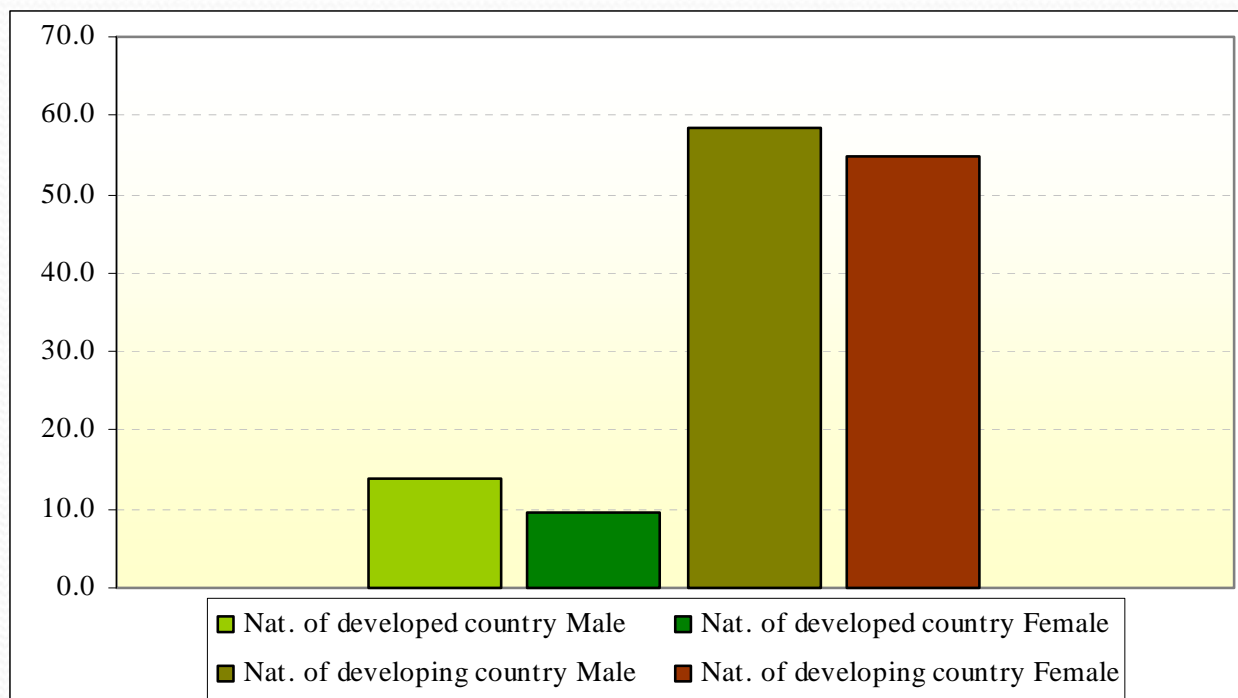
## Number of migrants in the life table analysis who did not obtain a residence permit at month x



## Percentage of MMAs who found a job during the first year of residence on Aruba, by sex

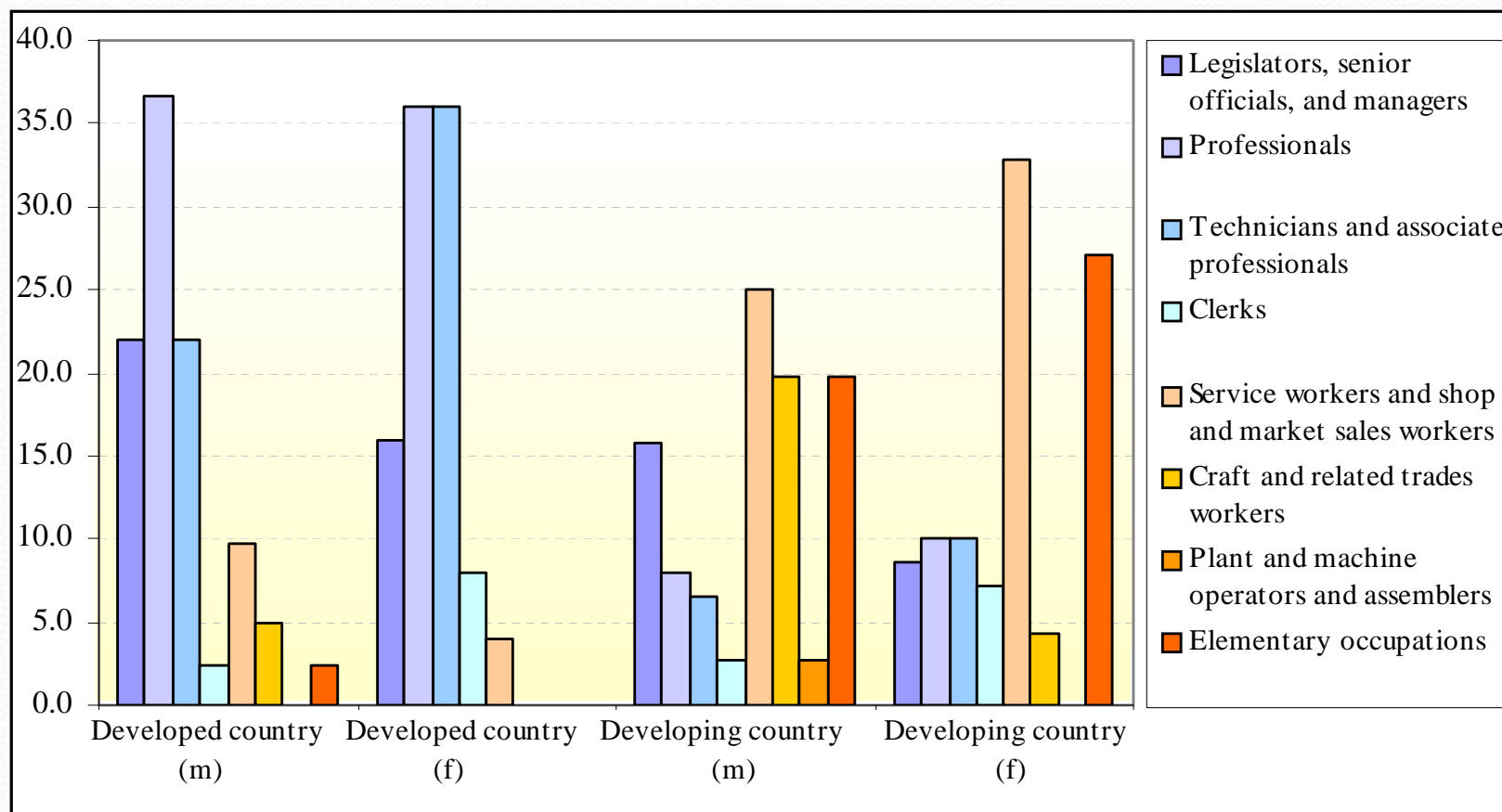


## Number of migrants by sex and type of country of birth who send remittances overseas

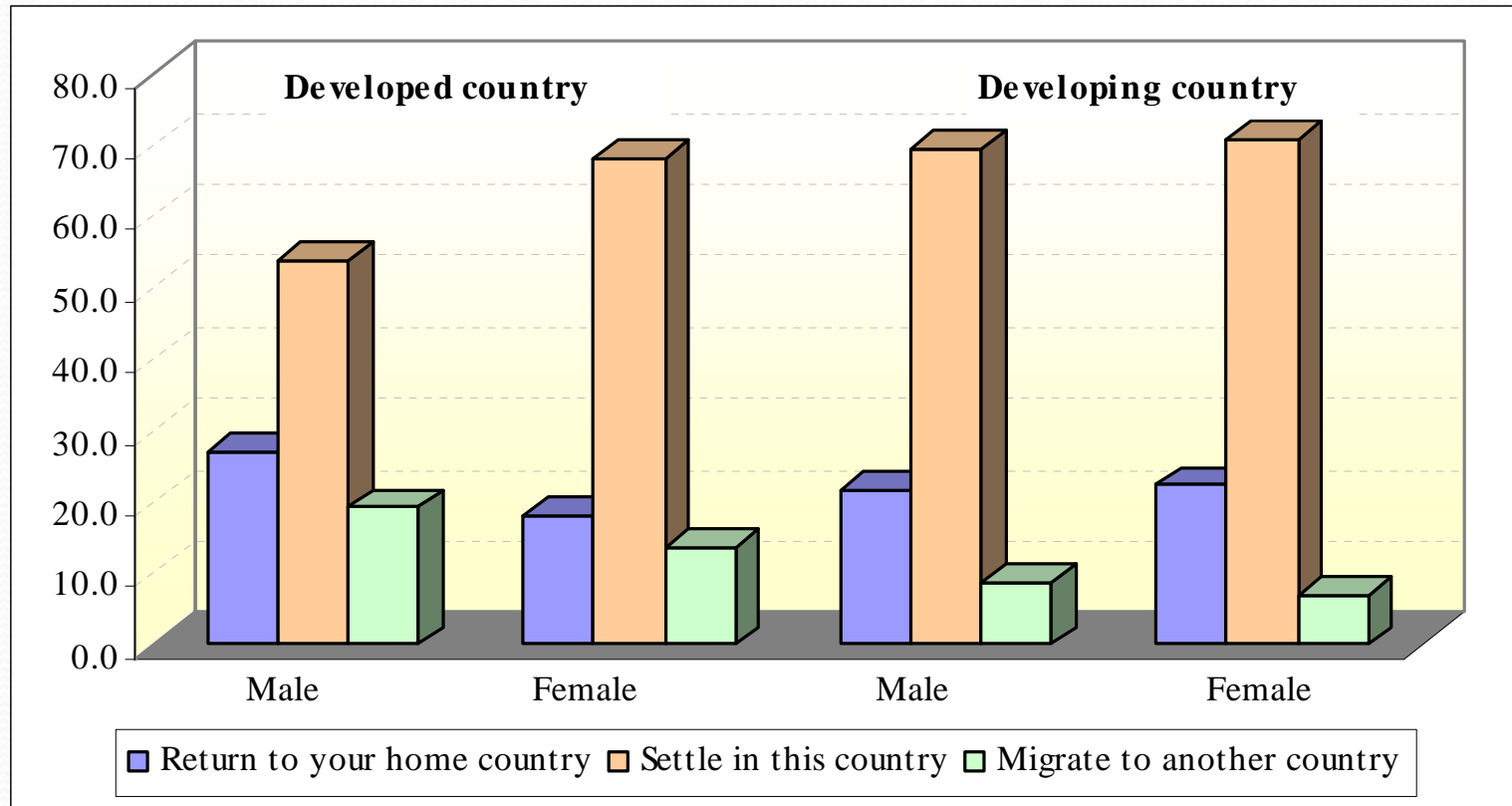


	Absolute		Percentage sending money	Average amount sent per year (Awg)
	Send money regularly Yes	No		
Netherlands Antilles	8	35	18.6	8864.4
Argentina	1	4	20.0	-
Brazil	1	6	14.3	-
China	4	10	28.6	1470.6
Colombia	209	126	62.4	3711.3
Cuba	4	3	57.1	2188.8
Dominican Republic	51	27	65.4	3463.6
Grenada	3	3	50.0	750.0
Guyana	5	2	71.4	900.6
Haiti	36	17	67.9	2284.1
India	13	6	68.4	5525.3
Indonesia	1	3	25.0	-
Jamaica	11	6	64.7	3736.7
Netherlands	10	78	11.4	5601.2
Peru	37	18	67.3	3241.6
Philippines	36	17	67.9	5499.0
Suriname	12	46	20.7	5448.2
Venezuela	42	62	40.4	2988.8
United States	0	12	0.0	-

## Proportion of persons with ISCED-level 5, 6 or 7 by main ISCO-category, type of country of birth and sex.

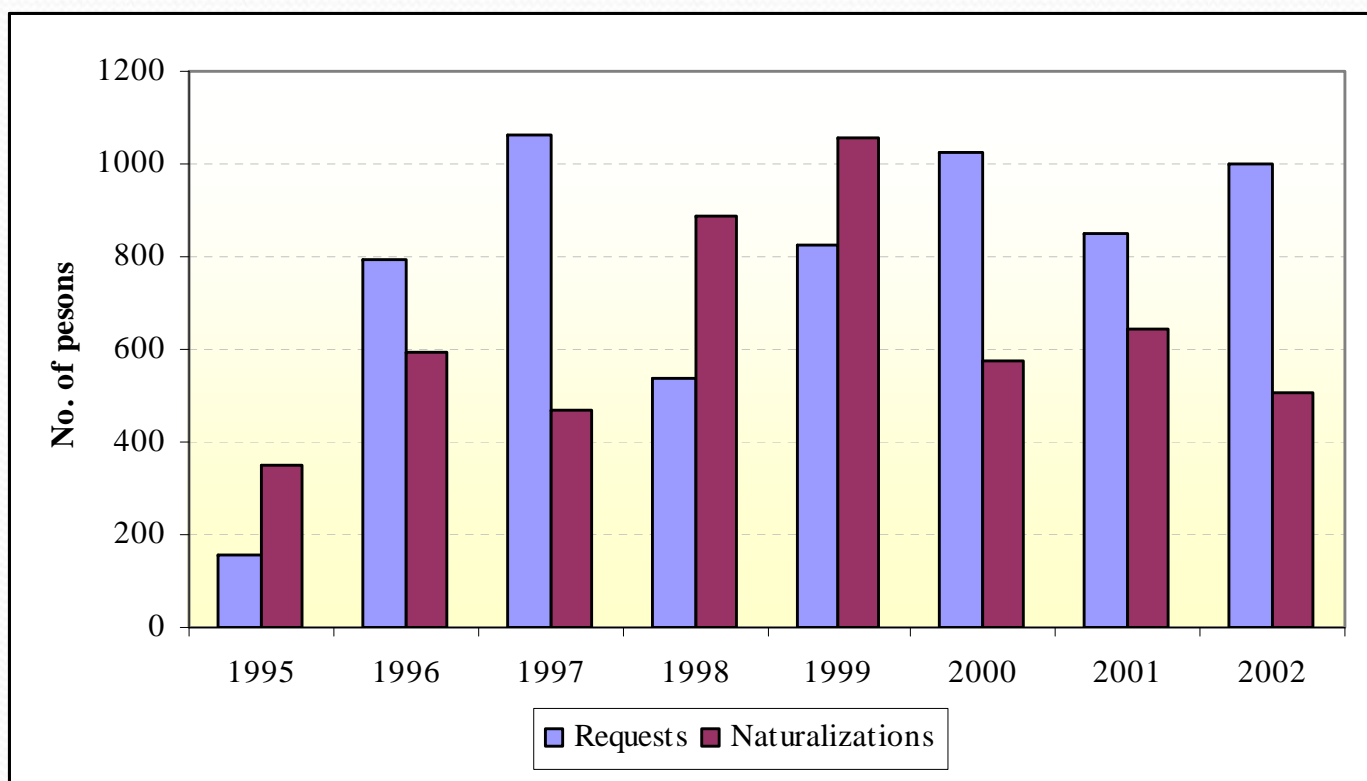


## Intention to stay on Aruba by type of country of birth and sex

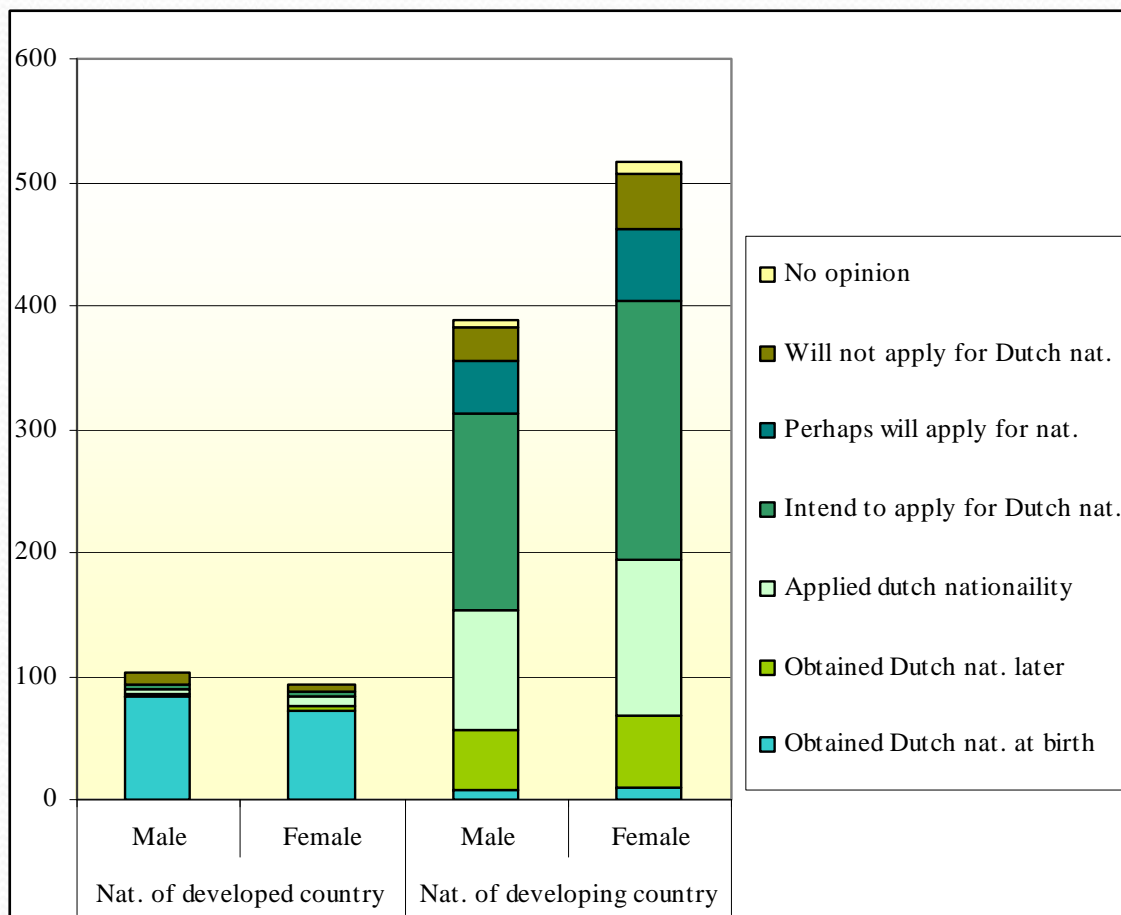




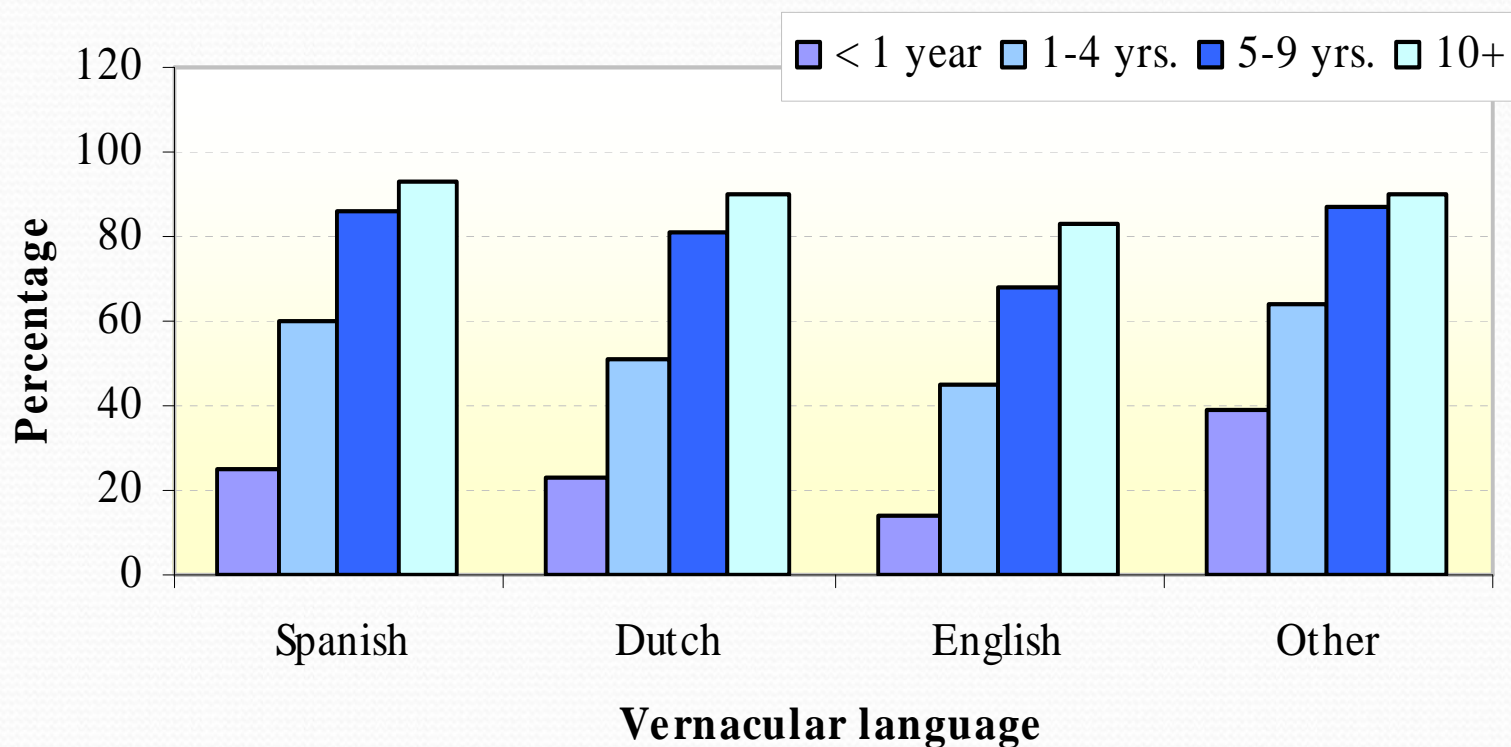
## Number of requests for naturalization and granted naturalization



## Attitudes of migrants to obtain Dutch nationality by type of country of birth and sex



## Migrant population (20-64) who speak Papiamentu by vernacular language and duration of settlement



## Foreign lateral intake pupils in primary education, 2000

	Age									Total
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Grade 1	6	6	8	4	3	1				29
Grade 2	9	14	17	8	2	1	1			53
Grade 3	1	26	27	32	14	3	2	1		106
Grade 4		2	24	32	32	13	2	1	1	106
Grade 5			2	26	47	25	13	5		119
Grade 6				1	33	41	53	25	2	154
Total	17	48	79	103	130	84	70	33	3	567

## Legal position of migrants

- New legislation on migration (2006) – LTU.
  - Naturalized foreigners have equal rights to Arubans.
  - Foreign born family members of Arubans need residence permit
  - Foreign workers can only stay for maximum of 3 years (some exceptions exist)
- All documented migrants have access to education, non-governmental assistance for children of undocumented migrants. Children of migrants do well in school, even compared to Aruban children.
- All documented migrants are covered by the general health insurance. They have equal access to health care.
- Documented migrants fall under same pension scheme as Aruban citizens.
- Actions have been taken to prevent fake marriages.

## Migration in the ICPD Plan of Action

- Countries **receiving** documented migrants should provide proper treatment and adequate social welfare services for them and their families, and should ensure their physical safety and security.
- Countries should guarantee to all migrants all basic human rights as included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Governments of countries of **destination** are invited to consider the use of certain forms of temporary migration, such as short-term and project-related migration, as a means of improving the skills of nationals of countries of origin, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Appropriate steps should be taken to safeguard the wages and working conditions of both migrant and native workers in the affected sectors.
- Governments of countries of **origin** are urged to facilitate the return of migrants and their reintegration into their home communities, and to devise ways of using their skills.
- In cooperation with international and non-governmental organizations and research institutions, Governments should support the gathering of data on flows and stocks of international migrants and on factors causing migration, as well as the monitoring of international migration.

- **Documented migrants:** ... receiving countries are urged to consider giving them civil and political rights and responsibilities, as appropriate, and facilitating their naturalization
- Governments are urged to promote, through family reunion, the normalization of the family life of legal migrants who have the right to long-term residence.
- **Undocumented migrants:** It is the right of every nation State to decide who can enter and stay in its territory and under what conditions. Such right, however, should be exercised taking care to avoid racist or xenophobic actions and policies.
- Governments of countries of origin and countries of destination are urged to cooperate in reducing the causes of undocumented migration, ...
- Governments of both receiving countries and countries of origin should adopt effective sanctions against those who organize undocumented migration, exploit undocumented migrants or engage in trafficking in undocumented migrants, especially those who engage in any form of international traffic in women, youth and children

**TABLE A.8 – INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>Reintegration policies for returning migrants</b>	<b>Regulations regarding facilitating remittances</b>	<b>Measures to protect migrant workers and their families</b>	<b>Measures to promote social and economic integration of documented migrants</b>	<b>Regulations/sanctions against organizers of human trafficking</b>
Anguilla					
Antigua and Barbuda					
Aruba					
Bahamas					
Barbados					
Belize					Belize has approved the Trafficking in Persons Prohibition Act.
British Virgin Islands					
Cayman Islands					
Dominica					
Grenada					
Guyana					A national plan of action to combat human trafficking was developed. The government also renovated a physical facility to provide shelter to trafficking victims.
Jamaica					Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act, 2007 - prohibits all forms of trafficking in persons and related offences.
Montserrat					
Netherlands Antilles					
Saint Kitts and Nevis					
Saint Lucia					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					
Suriname					
Trinidad and Tobago					
Turks and Caicos Islands					
United States Virgin Islands					