

OVERVIEW

In 2021, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Haiti provided reception and post-arrival assistance to 19,629 adult and child migrants repatriated to Haiti by both air and sea to Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien ([see here](#) for more details). The vast majority - 76 per cent - were returned by flight from the United States, while smaller proportions were returned by other countries and territories in the region, mainly the Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico and the Turks and Caicos Islands. A small number of migrants were returned after being intercepted at sea by the Coast Guard. Most returns by air and sea that took place in 2021 - 84 per cent - occurred between the months of September through December 2021, with the largest waves arriving from 19 September onward.¹

Most returned migrants assisted by IOM in 2021 were previously residing in Chile or Brazil - where several child returnees were born - and were returned by the United States after journeying northward. Smaller proportions of returnees migrated from Haiti more recently, mainly to locations in the Caribbean. Those departing recently reported leaving due to a combination of factors, including lack of income and job opportunities, insufficient access to basic services, the impact of natural disasters (including the earthquake of 14 August 2021, which strongly impacted Haiti's southern departments), violence and insecurity, political instability and more.²

Many returning migrants, which include individuals with chronic illnesses and disabilities, pregnant and nursing women and young children, arrive to Haiti in highly vulnerable situations with few if any resources. Returnees are often in immediate need of humanitarian assistance, having faced a series of health and protection concerns

during their migration journeys.^{2 (ibid)} Information from arrival surveys conducted with returnees at points-of-entry in Haiti indicate that the vast majority of recent adult returnees intend to migrate again.³

To inform the design, implementation and improvement of future programming, IOM conducted a post-arrival phone survey with adult migrants recently returned by air and sea (not including returnees from the Dominican Republic) in order to: (1) assess their satisfaction with services received upon arrival; (2) identify current needs; (3) inquire about future migration plans; and (4) understand returnees' livelihoods profiles, for socioeconomic reintegration. This brief presents indicator-level findings as well as statistical analysis involving relationship testing between key individual demographic / social characteristics and various indicators of interest.

The survey, collected from late January through early February 2022, targeted adult migrants returned to Haiti and assisted by IOM between 19 September - 31 December 2021, estimated at a total of 13,351 adult returnees in this period (76% repatriated from the United States; 24% from other countries and territories; 71% male; 29% female). A total of 383 surveys were collected, based on a simple random sampling methodology.

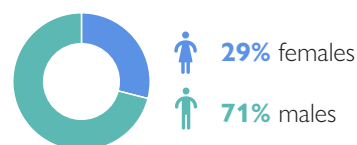
Given that IOM only possessed phone numbers for approximately half of returnees arriving in this period, results are only *generalizable* to recent adult returnees arriving from 19 September - 31 December for whom IOM possessed a phone number and who had not already departed from Haiti, while they are *indicative* of the entire adult returnee population in this period that were still in Haiti at the time of data collection.



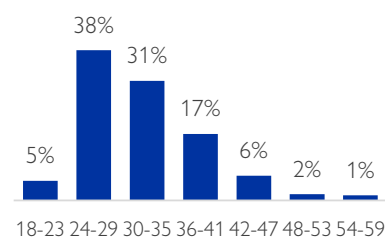
IOM staff providing reception assistance to returnees at the Toussaint Louverture International Airport in the capital, Port-au-Prince (© IOM Haiti, 10 October 2021).

KEY STATISTICS

► % of respondents by sex



► % of respondents by age group



► % of respondents by origin of repatriation



75% from the United States



25% from other countries / territories

9% Bahamas, 7% Cuba, 3% Mexico, 5% Others⁴

¹ IOM, *Migrant returns and reception assistance - Air and sea - Haiti - 2021 summary* (Port-au-Prince, 2022). Available [here](#) [accessed 16 Feb. 2022].

² IOM, *Situational report: Returns of migrants and reception assistance in Haiti, 19 September to 19 October 2021* (Port-au-Prince, 2022). Available [here](#) [accessed 16 Feb. 2022].

³ IOM, *Migrant returns and reception assistance - Arrival survey, 12 October 2021 - 15 February* (Port-au-Prince, 2022). Forthcoming.

⁴ Other countries and territories from which returnees reported having been repatriated included: Turks and Caicos, Costa Rica, Guyana and Martinique.

KEY FINDINGS - ADULT RETURNEES ARRIVING FROM 19 SEPTEMBER - 31 DECEMBER 2021

- 1 Many individuals who were recently repatriated to Haiti have already left the country again after return. While it is not possible to determine how many of the individuals who were repatriated in the study period (19 September - 31 December 2021) had already left, numerous phone calls made during the present survey were answered by friends and family of recent adult returnees reporting that the individual had already departed to various countries and territories in Latin America and the Caribbean. This occurred on 160 different occasions during the survey. Most individuals who were reported to have already left the country were reported to have left to Chile or Brazil.
- 2 Most recent adult returnees intend to migrate again. A total of 84 per cent of individuals repatriated to Haiti between 19 September and 31 December reported that they intend to migrate permanently to another country again at some point in the future.
- 3 Considerable proportions of recent adult returnees already made preparations to migrate. Approximately two in five (39%) recent adult returnees reported that they had already engaged in specific preparations to migrate again at approximately one month or more after their return to Haiti. Statistical relationship testing revealed that male returnees were more likely than female returnees to have engaged in specific preparations to migrate, while migrants who spent the majority of their time abroad in either Chile or Brazil (who also spent more time outside of Haiti on average and represented the majority of migrants repatriated from the United States) were more likely to report having engaged in preparations when compared with migrants who had spent the majority of their time elsewhere while outside of Haiti.
- 4 Most recent adult returnees cite violence and security as a reason for intending to migrate again. Of recent adult returnees reporting that they intend to migrate again in the future, three in four (74%) reported violence and insecurity as one of the main reasons. The only reason that featured more prominently was lack of employment opportunities in Haiti (mentioned by 79% of recent adult returnees who reported the intention to migrate again). The vast majority (69%) of both male and female recent adult returnees reported feeling unsafe in their localities of return at the time of data collection.
- 5 Recent adult returnees are depending on networks of family and friends to meet their basic needs. Over three in five (64%) recent adult returnees reported that assistance from family and friends was their main source of income at the time of data collection. Three in four (78%) recent adult returnees reported depending on family and friends as their only source of food in the 30 days prior to data collection. Statistical relationship testing revealed that female returnees were more likely than male returnees to depend on friends and family as their only source of food. Individuals repatriated from the United States, as well as individuals who had been outside of Haiti for longer were also more likely to be depending on others to be meeting their basic food consumption needs.
- 6 Almost no recent adult returnees were employed at the time of data collection. Just two per cent (2%) of recent adult returnees reported earning income from employment in the 30 days prior to data collection, while only four per cent (4%) reported earning income from self-employment and two per cent (2%) from production and sale of agricultural goods.
- 7 Not all recent adult returnees are actively looking for work in Haiti. At the time of data collection, just 52 per cent of recent adult returnees reported that they were actively looking for employment. This would suggest that a large proportion of returnees are economically inactive in Haiti at least one month and up to four months or more after repatriation. Statistical relationship testing suggests that individuals who spent the majority of their time in Chile and Brazil while abroad (who were also more likely to have been returned from the United States) were less likely to be actively looking for work at the time of data collection when compared with migrants who had spent most of their time in other countries and territories. This may be because returnees who spent most of their time in Brazil and Chile were more likely to be preparing to re-migrate, as discussed in point 3. Men were also far more likely than women to report actively looking for work at the time of data collection.
- 8 Recent adult returnees report needing money, employment and housing the most. The latter three needs featured most prominently amongst the top three priority needs of recent adult returnees, followed by food and leaving Haiti.

METHODOLOGY

The period of 19 September - 31 December was selected given the significant increase in returns by air and sea which occurred from 19 September 2021 onward, and to reduce the number of potential individuals included in the sampling frame who had already departed Haiti when the survey was conducted. Data collection took place from late January - early February 2022 in order to assess returnees who had been settled in Haiti for approximately one month or more. Respondents needed to be at least 18 years of age and have arrived to Haiti and received assistance from IOM in the specified time period in order to participate in the survey. Free and informed consent was obtained from each respondent before commencing. Telephone numbers were decoupled from beneficiary names before being randomly selected and responses were anonymous.

The sample was derived from probability sampling methods, with the target number of surveys calculated based on a confidence level of 95 per cent and a margin of error of five per cent (*note*: while probability sampling methods were used to inform the sampling frame, findings are not representative given sampling limitations - see right). A minimum buffer was introduced to account for non-response. Without manipulation, the final sample mirrored the composition of the target population, both in terms of origin of repatriation (whether the migrant was repatriated from the United States versus from elsewhere) as well as the distribution of the population by sex (see Key Statistics on page 1).

The tool was piloted before commencing the survey. Data collection teams consisted of 13 IOM enumerators who were trained on the questionnaire prior to beginning, including on protection and referrals. Data were collected through the KoBo application and surveys were uploaded to a centralized IOM database each day. Only the database manager and the Officer managing implementation of the survey had access to the raw data. Data checking occurred on a continual basis in order to ensure quality. Data cleaning was realized according to a set of standard protocols, including removal of inaccurate records, identification of outliers and the standardization of “other” responses.

CAVEATS AND LIMITATIONS

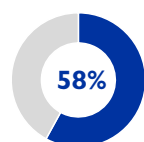
IOM possessed phone numbers for approximately half of returnees in this period. Those numbers contacted for surveys were selected with a random number generator. The nature of the survey - conducted by telephone - likely introduces an inherent bias in selected respondents to those who are younger and possess a telephone. Some phone numbers called were disconnected or incorrect. **On 160 different occasions, family members / friends of the returnees answered calls and communicated that the individual had already left Haiti. It is not possible to estimate the actual number of recent adult returnees who had already left the country at the time of data collection.**

Subsequently, each returning adult did not have an equal probability of being selected for an interview. Results are only *generalizable* to returnees for whom IOM possessed a valid phone number and who had not already departed the country. Findings are *indicative* of the overall adult returnee population repatriated to Haiti between 19 September - 31 December. Survey findings may serve as a sign, indication or suggestion of the overall population but are not representative. Findings should be triangulated with other sources. Children (ages 0 - 17 years) were not included in the survey. It is recommended that follow-up research be conducted to assess the needs of returnee children.

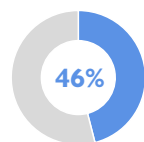
Certain indicators may be under- or over-reported given respondent bias, particularly the tendency to provide answers which are perceived to be “correct” (social desirability bias). The names of respondents were not collected during the survey and responses were anonymous. Respondents were informed that participation in the survey would have no impact on their eligibility for future assistance, nor guarantee future assistance. However, it is possible that IOM’s role as a service provider may have impacted responses.

Indicators that refer to a subset (a part of the overall population) - for example, “of pregnant women” - may have a lower confidence interval / wider margin of error. These are signaled in footnotes.

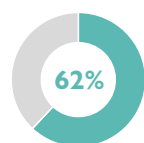
POPULATION PROFILE



of **all respondents** reported that they were head of household⁵



of **female respondents** reported that they were head of household⁵



of **male respondents** reported that they were head of household⁵


▶ % of recent adult returnees who were returned **with** family members **37%**

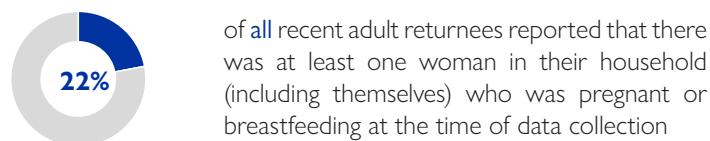
▶ % of recent adult returnees who were returned **without** family members **63%**

▶ Of recent adult returnees who returned with family members, **median # of family members** accompanying returnee upon arrival⁶ **2**

⁵ Given that the survey was conducted with individuals and not households, respondents were not provided with an explicit definition of “head of household” or “household”. This indicator depends on the conceptualization of these terms by each individual respondent.

⁶ The denominator for this indicator is recent adult returnees who returned with at least one family member (n = 140).

- ▶ Of recent adult **female returnees**, % reporting that they were pregnant or breastfeeding at the time of data collection⁷  **15%**



- ▶ % of respondents reporting the presence of children (ages 0 - 17 years) in their household at the time of data collection



- ▶ % of respondents reporting the presence of young children (ages 0 - 2 years) in their household at the time of data collection

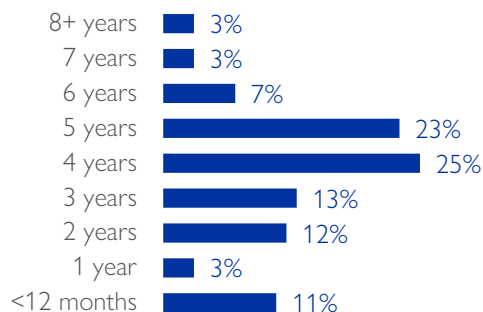


- ▶ Of recent adult returnees reporting that there were children (ages 0 - 17 years) in their household at the time of data collection, median # of children living in household⁸ **2**

- The majority of recent adult returnees (from 19 September - 31 December 2021) are young males in their late twenties and early thirties. Sixty-nine per cent (69%) of recent adult returnees in this period fell between the ages of 24 - 35 years at the time of data collection. No individuals ages 60 and above appeared in the final sample.⁹
- There were also notable proportions of female heads of households. Thirteen per cent (13%) of all recent adult returnees in this period are estimated to be female heads of household.
- Findings show that there are significant proportions of recent adult returnees who were either pregnant or breastfeeding (in the case of female returnees) or who were living in a household with at least one woman who was pregnant or breastfeeding at the time of data collection.
- There is a significant presence of young babies (ages 0 - two years) in recent adult returnee households.

MIGRATION PROFILE

- ▶ % of recent adult returnees by reported **length of time outside of Haiti** during their most recent migration experience



- ▶ % of recent adult returnees (19 September 2021 - 31 December 2021) reporting the country where they spent the majority of their time while abroad



- Nearly half of recent adult returnees are estimated to have left Haiti in 2015 and 2016, spending most of their time abroad in countries in South America.
- Eight per cent (8%) of recent adult returnees reported having spent the majority of their time abroad in another location in the Caribbean - most commonly, the Bahamas. Nearly all of those who spent the majority of their time elsewhere in the Caribbean reported being absent from Haiti for less than 12 months prior to repatriation.
- A few surveyed migrants reported that they were intercepted at sea and returned to Haiti without arriving to another country.

⁷ The denominator for this indicator is adult female returnees (n = 110).

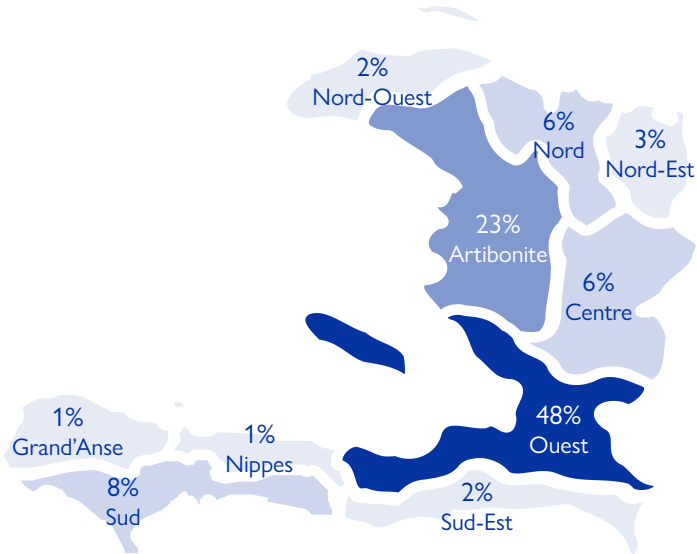
⁸ The denominator for this indicator is recent adult returnees with children (ages 0 - 17 years) in their household (n = 116).

⁹ While the returnee population is predominantly young, the respondent bias present in telephone surveys may mean that older respondents were less likely to be accessed.

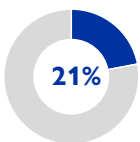
¹⁰ Others - include Argentina, Ecuador, the United States and Mexico.

LOCATION OF RETURN

► % of recent adult returnees reporting their **department of residence in Haiti** at the time of data collection



This map is for illustrative purposes only. The names and administrative limits shown, as well as the designations utilized on this map do not imply the official approval or acceptance on behalf of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

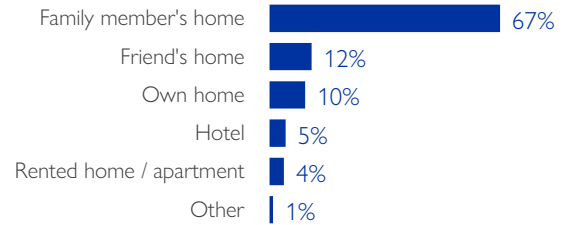


21% of recent adult returnees reported that they were **not living in their community of origin** in Haiti at the time of data collection

- The vast majority of recent adult returnees - 71 per cent - were found to be living in just two departments upon return to Haiti: (1) Ouest, the location of the country's capital, Port-au-Prince and the most populous department in Haiti; and (2) Artibonite, the largest department in Haiti (in terms of area) and the second-most populous.
- Most recent adult returnees reported living in their communities of origin upon return to Haiti. However, just over one in five reported that they were not residing in their community of origin at the time of data collection. Some of the most-frequently cited reasons for not having returned to departments of origin included: (1) lack of safety and security; (2) lack of economic opportunities; (3) families having left their department of origin; and (4) finding accommodation with family or friends located in other departments.

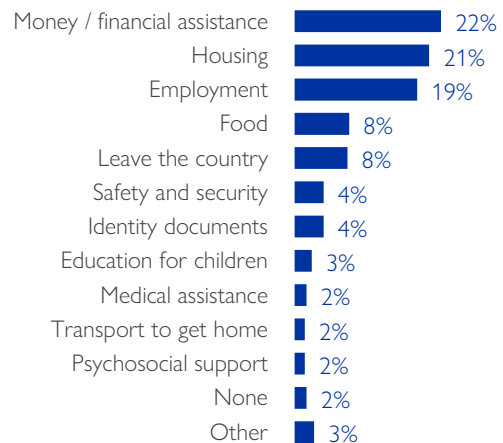
HOUSING SITUATION

► % of recent adult returnees reporting their **housing situation** at the time of data collection¹¹

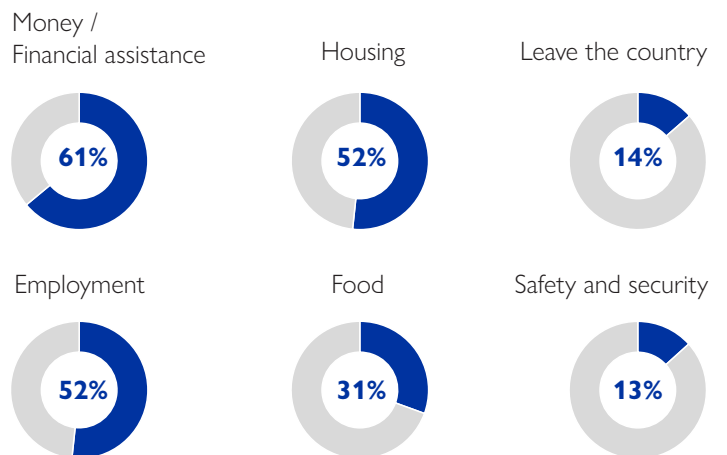


PRIORITY NEEDS

► % of recent adult returnees reporting their **#1 priority need** at the time of data collection¹²



► % of recent adult returnees reporting selected priority needs as one of their top 3 priority needs at the time of data collection¹³



¹¹ Respondents could choose one option. Values do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

¹² Respondents were asked to report their top 3 priority needs, in order of importance. This figure shows which need returnees selected as their #1 priority need.

¹³ This figure presents proportions of respondents reporting selected needs as any of their top 3 (#1, #2 or #3) priority needs at the time of data collection.

- Money / financial assistance, employment and housing feature most prominently amongst the top reported priority needs of recent adult returnees. A measurable proportion of recent adult returnees reported leaving Haiti as one of their main priority needs at the time of data collection.
- There was little variation in reported priority needs between male and female recent adult returnees.

PROTECTION

- ▶ % of recent adult returnees reporting whether they felt safe upon arrival to Haiti during registration / reception of assistance at points-of-entry



- 31% No
- 66% Yes
- 3% Not sure / no response

- ▶ % of recent adult returnees reporting whether they felt safe in transit to / upon returning to their final destination in Haiti

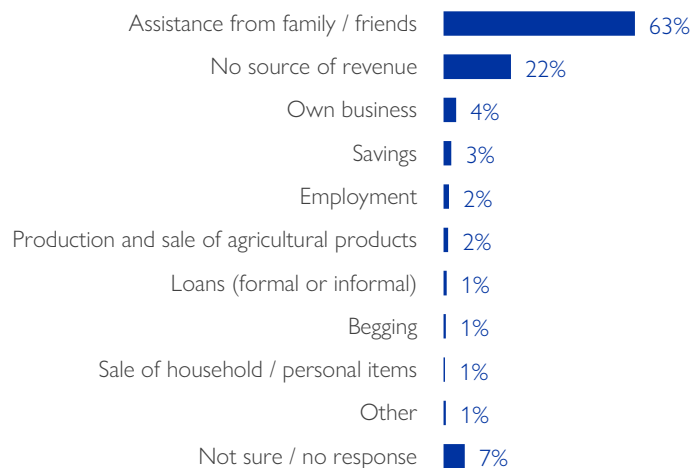


- 69% No
- 29% Yes
- 2% Not sure / no response

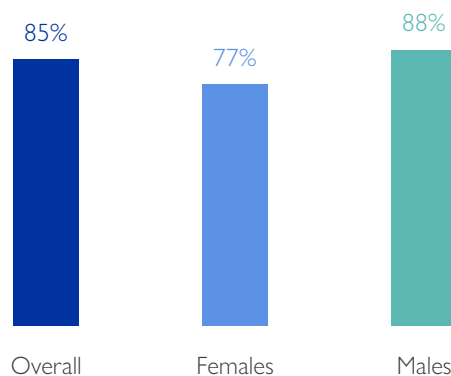
- Although a more in-depth sectoral study of protection conditions for returnees is needed, initial indicators would suggest that a significant proportion of recent adult returnees - 7 in 10 - reported not feeling safe in transit to / upon returning to their localities of destination after repatriation.
- There was no variation by sex in regard to feelings of safety, both during arrival and in transit to / upon returning to final destinations in Haiti.

LIVELIHOODS

- ▶ % of recent adult returnees reporting their main source(s) of income at the time of data collection¹⁴



- ▶ % of recent adult returnees reported that they engaged in remunerated activities / were employed while living outside of Haiti, overall and by sex

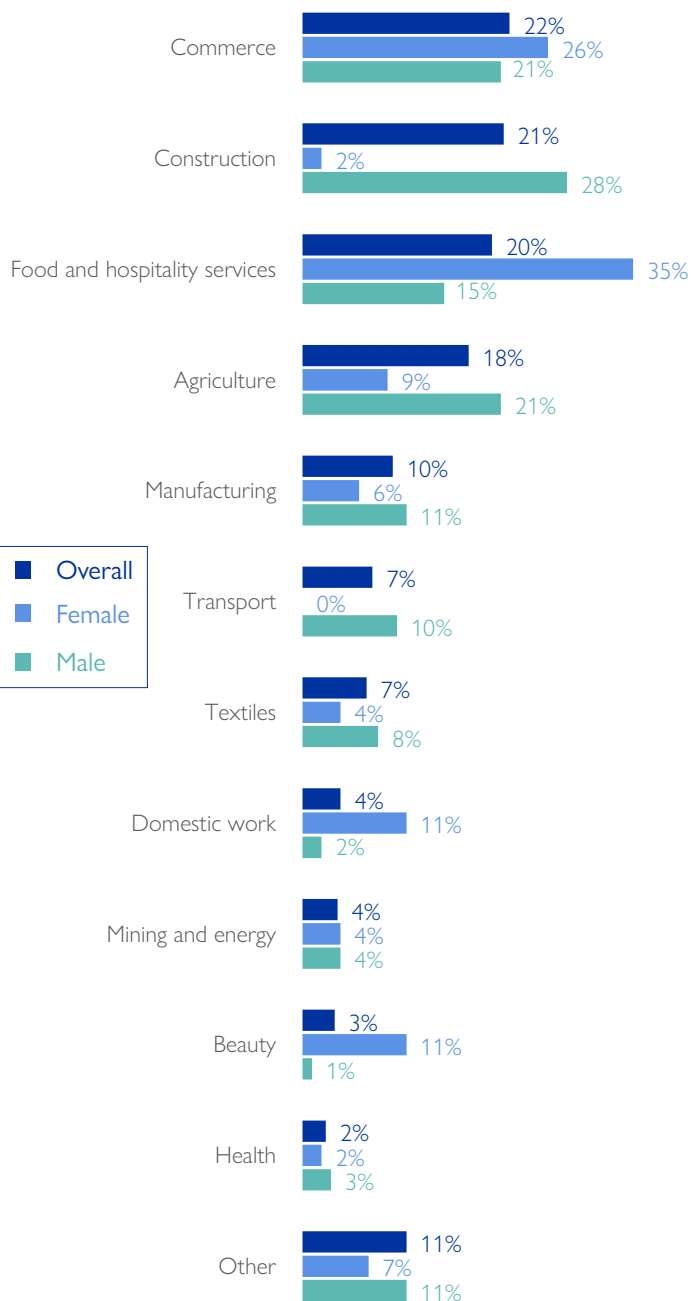


- Findings on main sources of income would suggest that very few recent adult returnees are engaged in income-generating activities in Haiti - whether through employment, own business or the production and sale of agricultural products - one month or more after their repatriation.
- The lack of engagement in employment and income-generating activities upon return to Haiti contrasts with high employment rates amongst recent adult returnees while they were living outside of Haiti. This was the case for both male and female recent adult returnees, although females were slightly less likely to report having been employed while abroad when compared to males.

¹⁴ Respondents could choose multiple options.

LIVELIHOODS (CONTINUED)

► Of recent adult returnees reporting that they were employed while abroad, % by main sector(s) of employment abroad¹⁵



► Of recent adult returnees that were employed while abroad, % reporting that they possessed formal education or training in the sector(s) of work in which they were engaged while abroad¹⁶

42%

52% of recent adult returnees reported that they were looking for employment at the time of data collection

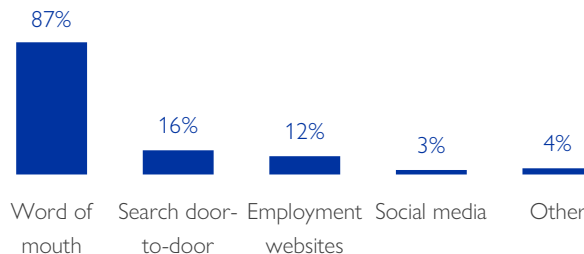
31% of recent female adult returnees

62% of recent male adult returnees

► Of recent adult returnees reporting that they were looking for employment at the time of data collection, top 5 sector(s) of employment in which they were searching for work¹⁷

1. Construction
2. Transport
3. Commerce
4. Agriculture
5. Communication

► Of recent adult returnees reporting that they were looking for employment at the time of data collection, % reporting how they look for work¹⁸



- The majority of recent adult returnees were concentrated in commerce, construction, food and hospitality services and agriculture while working abroad.
- Although most recent adult returnees were employed while abroad, it appears that there was significant occupational segmentation by sex. Many recent adult returnees reported possessing formal education and / or training in the sectors of work they were engaged in while outside of Haiti.
- Despite high employment rates of both males and females abroad, low proportions of recent adult returnees - approximately half - reported that they were looking for work at the time of data collection. Far smaller proportions of female returnees than male returnees appeared to be economically active in Haiti at the time of data collection.

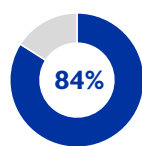
¹⁵ Respondents could choose up to a maximum of 3 options. The denominator for this indicator is recent adult returnees who reported that they were employed while abroad, overall (n = 324), male (n = 239) and female (n = 85). "Others" included tourism, communication, security services and automotive repair and maintenance.

¹⁶ The denominator for this indicator is recent adult returnees who reported that they were employed while abroad (n = 324).

¹⁷ The denominator for this indicator is recent adult returnees reporting that they were looking for employment at the time of data collection (n = 198).

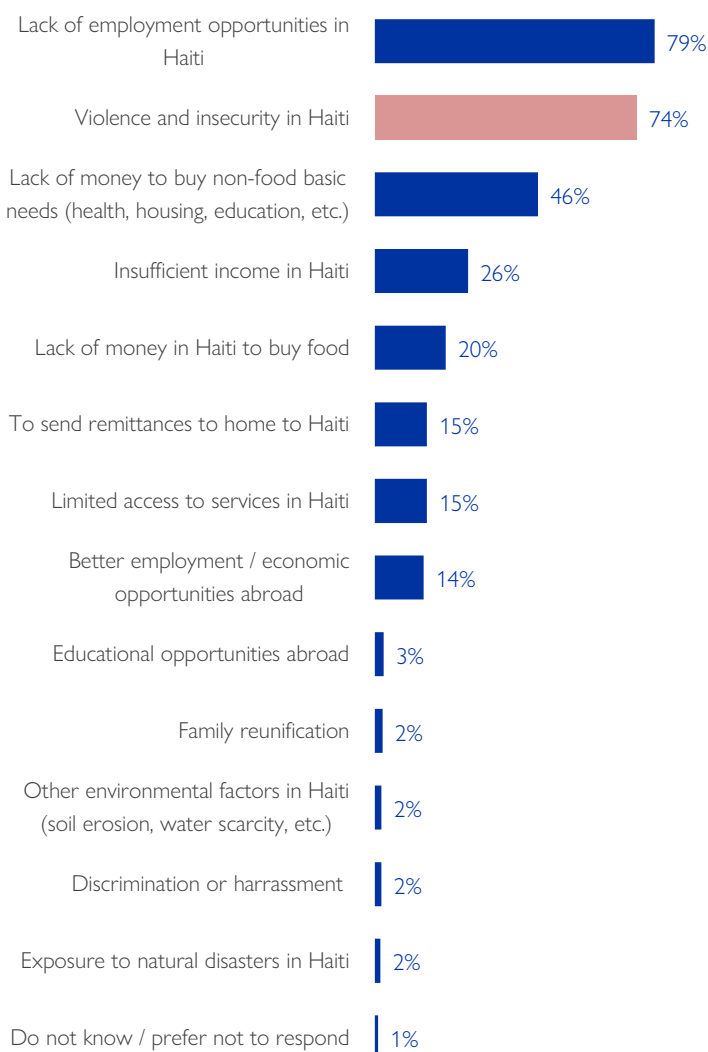
¹⁸ Respondents could choose multiple options. The denominator for this indicator is recent adult returnees reporting that they were looking for employment (n = 198).

MIGRATION INTENTIONS



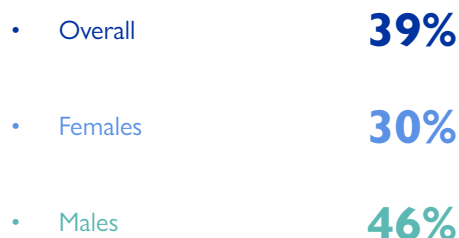
of recent adult returnees reported that they intended on migrating permanently to another country in the future

► Of recent adult returnees reporting that they intended to migrate permanently to another country in future, % reporting reasons for wanting to migrate¹⁹

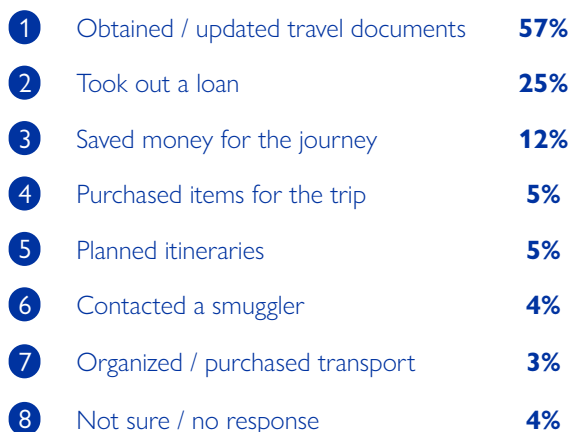


MIGRATION PREPARATIONS

% of all recent adult returnees reporting that they had already engaged in specific preparations to migrate by the time of data collection, overall and by sex



Of recent adult returnees reporting that they had already engaged in specific preparations to migrate by the time of data collection, % by types of preparations²¹



- After approximately one month or more after returning to Haiti, the vast majority of recent adult returnees expressed the intention to migrate once again - including 79 per cent of females and 84 per cent of males.
- The high prevalence of individuals reporting violence and insecurity as a main motivation for intending to migrate again in the future points to the deterioration in the security situation in Haiti which is ongoing at the time of writing. Statistical analysis (discussed further on page 10) revealed that violence and insecurity featured equally as high across all returnees intending to migrate again, regardless of individual profile (past migration experience, age, sex, etc.).
- A considerable proportion of recent adult returnees - approximately two in every five - reported having made specific preparations in order to migrate again. Of these, many reported taking out a loan to finance their journey, pointing to dynamics of debt-financed migration.

¹⁹ Respondents could choose multiple options. The denominator for this indicator is recent adult returnees reporting the intention to migrate (n = 320). Respondents were not given a specific time frame for when they intended to migrate.

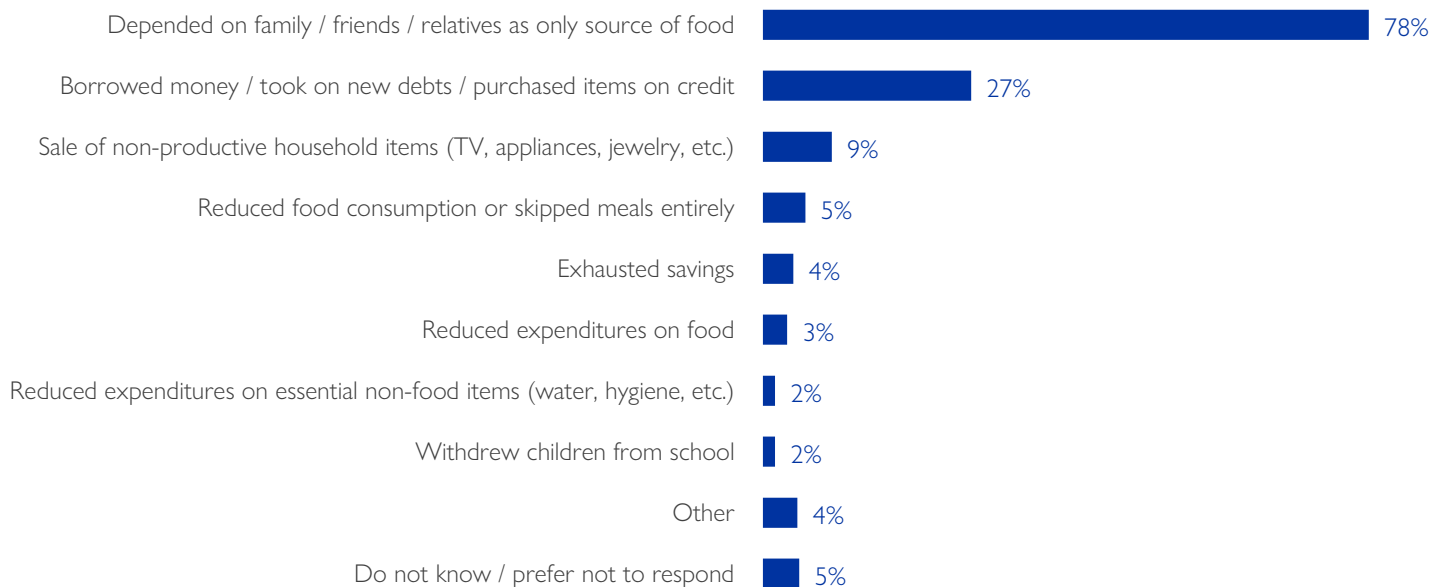
²⁰ The denominator for this indicator is recent adult returnees reporting the intention to migrate, overall (n = 320), male (n = 233), female (n = 87).

²¹ Respondents could choose multiple options. The denominator for this indicator is recent adult returnees reporting that they had engaged in specific preparations to migrate by the time of data collection (n = 148).

COPING MECHANISMS

93% of recent adult returnees reported engaging in coping mechanisms due to lack of money and resources to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection²²

► % of recent adult returnees reporting engaging in coping mechanisms, by type of coping mechanism



- Findings would suggest that recent adult returnees are consistently engaging in coping mechanisms in order to meet their basic needs. Most individual coping mechanisms extended into depending on family and friends for food and taking on new debts, but did not extend into more extreme areas that would point to widespread extreme gaps in basic living standards - for example, reducing expenditures on food and water or skipping meals entirely.

²² Options were read aloud to respondents, who were then instructed to choose all that applied.

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS COMPARED TO OUTCOMES ON KEY INDICATORS

The following section presents findings based on statistical relationship testing to determine whether certain individual social and demographic characteristics and profiles may lead to varying outcomes on key indicators related to wellbeing, priority needs, livelihoods profile, migration intentions and migration preparations.

A total of seven individual characteristics - (1) sex; (2) age group; (3) length of time abroad; (4) origin of repatriation (United States versus elsewhere); (5) country where the returnee spent the most time while abroad; (6) head of household; and (7) whether or not the returnee was living in a household with at least one woman who was pregnant or breastfeeding at the time of data collection were tested against 15 key indicators to determine whether there was a correlation for variation in outcomes. The analysis was performed using chi-square tests for independence.

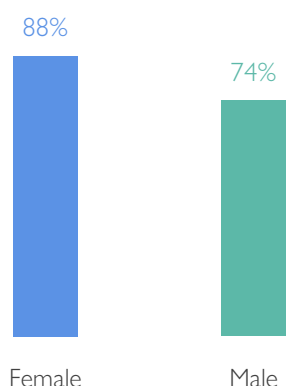
While chi-square tests are useful in determining whether two categorical variables are related or not, relationships do not necessarily imply that one variable has a causal effect on the other. As such, the analysis should be seen as exploratory in order to provide a more nuanced understanding of potential variations in outcomes between the recent adult returnee population based on certain individual characteristics.

The figures below show outcomes on indicators for selected relationships that were determined to be statistically significant - in this case, if the p-value (which reflects the probability that any correlation between two variables could be due to random chance) was low - typically \leq (less than or equal to) 0.05 (5%).²³ For a complete list of indicators that were tested against the seven characteristics mentioned at left, see page 15.

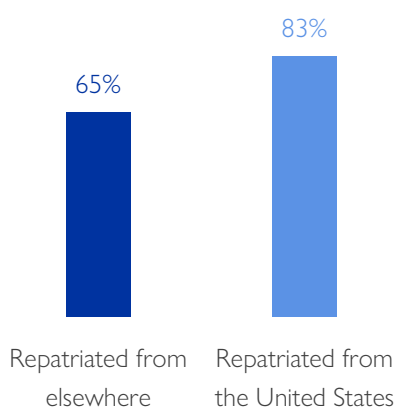
INCOME AND RELIANCE ON NETWORKS

1 Indicator: % of recent adult returnees reporting that they depended on friends and family as their only source of food in the 30 days prior to data collection

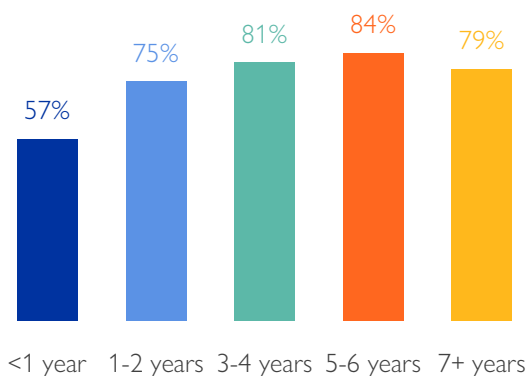
Characteristic: By sex ($p = 0.003$)



Characteristic: By origin of repatriation ($p < 0.001$)

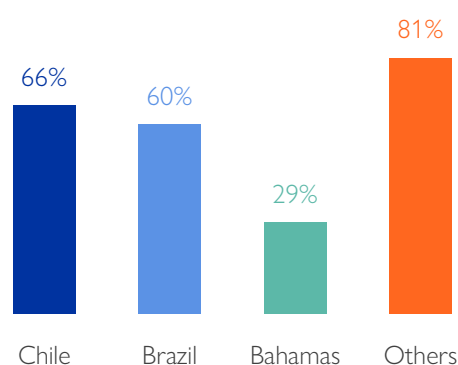


Characteristic: By length of time outside of Haiti ($p = 0.006$)



2 Indicator: % of recent adult returnees reporting that support from friends and family was their main source of income at the time of data collection

Characteristic: By country where returnee spent the most time while abroad ($p < 0.001$)²⁴

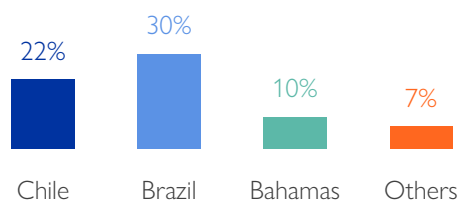


²³ Only relationships for which cell counts (number of individuals in any specific subset) were greater than five are communicated in this section.

²⁴ "Others" include Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba and Turks and Caicos.

3 Indicator: % of recent adult returnees reporting that they had no source of income at the time of data collection

Characteristic: By country where returnee spent the most time while abroad (p = 0.007)



- Gender dynamics appeared to affect outcomes on whether recent adult returnees reported depending on friends and family as their only source of food in the 30 days prior to data collection, with women being more likely to report having done so. This might suggest that female adult returnees are more likely to need to rely on others in order to meet their food consumption needs.
- There was a strong association between origin of repatriation (specifically, those repatriated from the United States) and length of time abroad (particularly those who were absent from Haiti for longer periods of time) and a higher propensity to report having relied on friends and family as a main source of income in the 30 days prior to data collection. However, dynamics on origin of repatriation may also be a function of time, given that migrants repatriated from the United States were typically outside of Haiti for far longer than those repatriated from elsewhere. Additionally, many migrants repatriated from the United States journeyed thousands of kilometers northward from countries like Chile and Brazil, and may have exhausted significant financial resources in order to do so. Family composition likely did not have a significant impact, given that similar proportions of returnees repatriated from the United States (37%) versus from elsewhere (32%) were returned with family members.
- Migrants who spent most of their time in the Bahamas were less likely to report having no income source or that their main income source was family and friends at the time of data collection when compared with migrants who spent most of their time in Chile or Brazil. There was also an association between migrants who spent most of their time in Brazil while abroad with higher proportions reporting having no income source at the time of data collection.

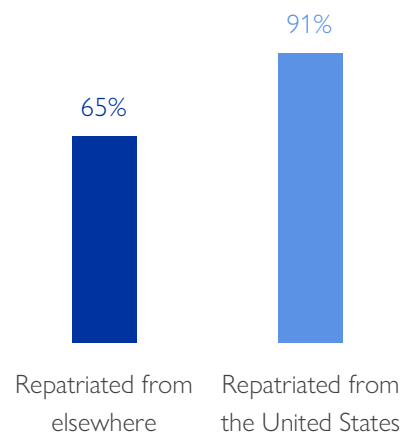
INDIVIDUALS TAKING ON NEW DEBTS

4 There was no correlation between any of the individual characteristics under analysis - sex, age group, length of time abroad, location while abroad, origin of repatriation, head of household, etc. - and whether or not recent adult returnees reported taking on new debts in the 30 days prior to data collection.

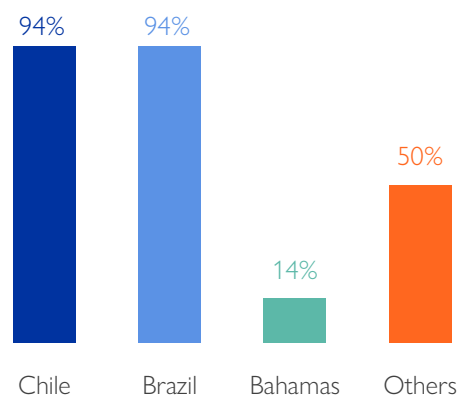
EMPLOYMENT PROFILE ABROAD

5 Indicator: % of recent adult returnees reporting that they engaged in remunerated activities / were employed while abroad

Characteristic: By origin of repatriation (p < 0.001)



Characteristic: By country where returnee spent the most time while abroad (p < 0.001)

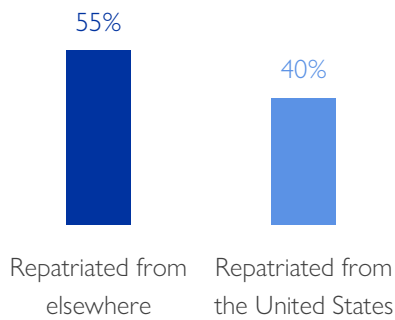


- In addition to the above, there was a strong association between returnees reporting having been employed outside of Haiti and the length of time they spent abroad, ranging from just 29 per cent amongst those who were absent for less than one year to 88 per cent or more for anyone absent for one year or more (p = 0.000).
- Dynamics on employment abroad are likely interconnected, given that migrants who spent the majority of their time in Brazil and Chile also spent more time abroad, on average, and represented the majority of individuals repatriated from the United States in this period.
- As shown on page 6, male migrants were also more likely (88%) than female migrants (77%) to report having been employed abroad, which through relationship testing was determined to be statistically significant (p = 0.012).

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING / EDUCATION

6 Indicator: % of recent adult returnees reporting that they possessed formal education or training in the sector(s) they were employed in while abroad

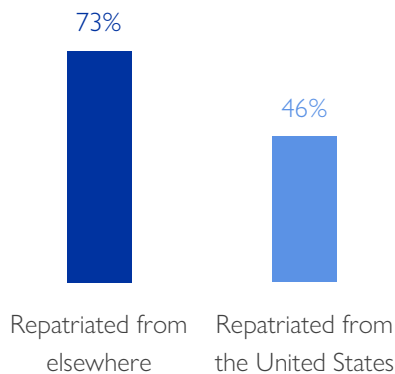
Characteristic: By origin of repatriation (p = 0.028)



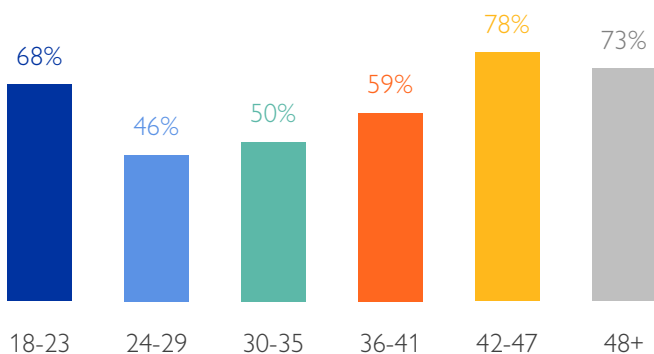
JOB SEARCH

7 Indicator: % of recent adult returnees reporting that they were actively looking for employment at the time of data collection

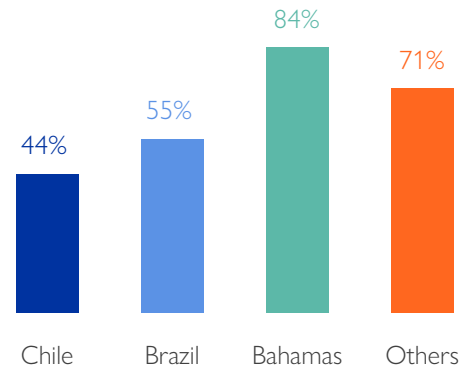
Characteristic: By origin of repatriation (p < 0.001)



Characteristic: By age group (p = 0.015)



Characteristic: By country where returnee spent the most time while abroad (p < 0.001)

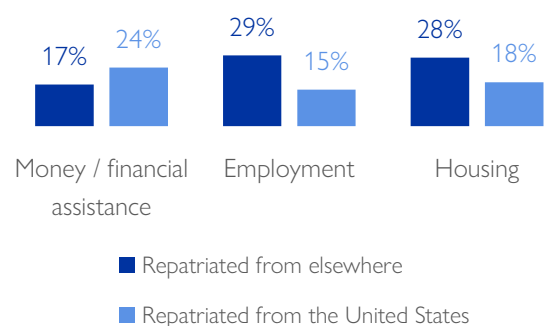


- Various individual demographic and social characteristics demonstrated a strong correlation with whether or not recent adult returnees were looking for employment at the time of data collection. Aside from those visualized, length of time outside of Haiti also had a correlation with whether returnees were searching for employment - 84 per cent of returnees who had been absent for less than one year were looking for work versus 52 per cent or less for those absent for one year or more (p < 0.001).
- As shown on page 7, there was a 30-percentage-point difference between females (32%) and males (62%) actively looking for employment at the time of data collection. Chi-square testing confirmed that there was a significant association between these axes (p = 0.028).
- Younger adults ages 23 and lower and older adults ages 42 and above were more likely to report actively looking for employment at the time of data collection when compared with adults between the ages of 24 and 41.
- Migrants who spent the majority of their time in Chile while abroad were least likely to report actively looking for employment, whereas the vast majority of those who spent most of their time in the Bahamas were looking for work.

SELECTED PRIORITY NEEDS

8 Indicator: % of recent adult returnees reporting selected needs as their #1 priority need at the time of data collection

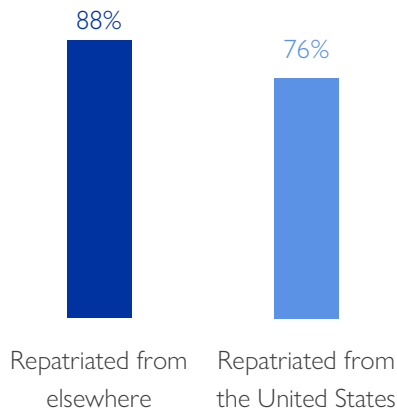
Characteristic: By origin of repatriation (p = 0.002)



RETURN TO COMMUNITIES OF ORIGIN

9 Indicator: % of recent adult returnees reporting that they had returned to their community of origin in Haiti at the time of data collection

Characteristic: By origin of repatriation (p = 0.017)

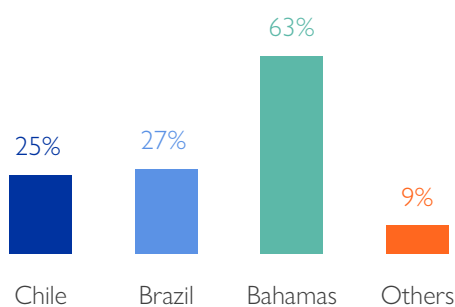


- Returnees repatriated from the United States were less likely to report employment or housing as their #1 priority need at the time of data collection. While the cause for this is not known, analysis on migration intentions (shown in the following subsection) indicates that individuals repatriated from the United States are more likely to report the intention to migrate, which may reduce their desire to prioritize these needs in Haiti.
- Returnees repatriated from the United States were also less likely to report that they had returned to their communities of origin in Haiti after repatriation.

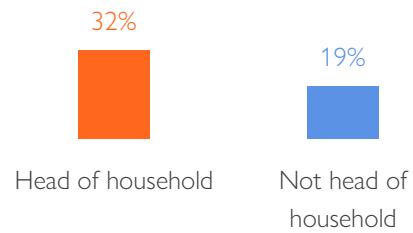
FUTURE MIGRATION INTENTIONS

10 Indicator: % of recent adult returnees reporting insufficient income in Haiti as a reason for intending to migrate again in the future

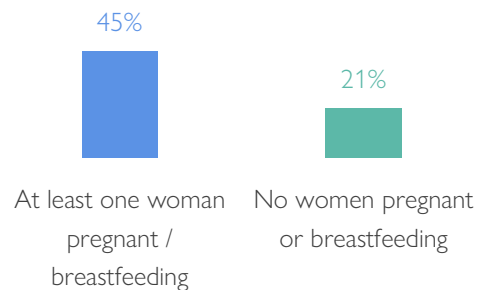
Characteristic: By country where returnee spent the most time while abroad (p = 0.001)



Characteristic: By whether or not respondent was head of household (p = 0.015)

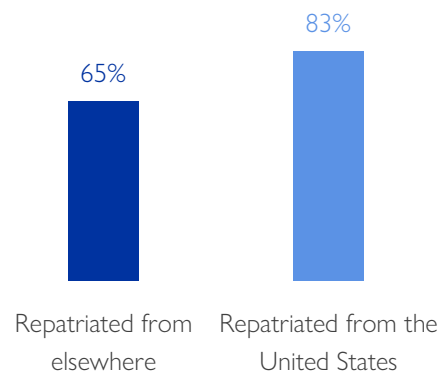


Characteristic: By whether or not the returnee was living in a household with at least one woman who was pregnant or breastfeeding at the time of data collection (p < 0.001)



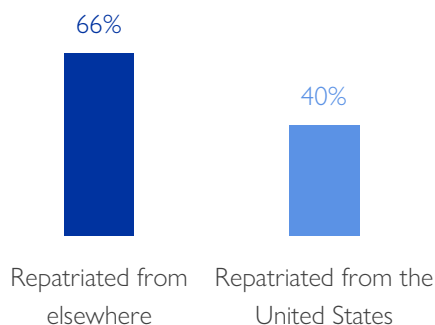
11 Indicator: % of recent adult returnees reporting lack of employment in Haiti as a reason for intending to migrate again in the future

Characteristic: By origin of repatriation (p = 0.001)



12 Indicator: % of recent adult returnees reporting lack of money to buy non-food basic needs (health, housing, education, etc.) as a reason for intending to migrate again in the future

Characteristic: By origin of repatriation ($p < 0.001$)

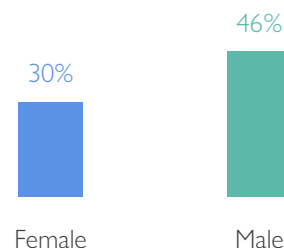


- As illustrated by the correlations presented in this subsection, individual characteristics appear to have a strong association with different reasons for wanting to re-migrate.
- However, it was observed that none of the seven individual characteristics under study had a strong correlation with differing responses to whether or not recent adult returnees cited **violence and insecurity** as a motivation for intending to migrate again in the future. Regardless of individual profile, violence and insecurity appeared equally high as a main motivation for intending to migrate, at three in every four adult returnees overall.
- Having at least one woman who was pregnant or breastfeeding in the household at the time of data collection did not appear to affect outcomes on most key indicators under study, although this characteristic did show a strong correlation with recent adult returnees citing insufficient income in Haiti as a reason for intending to migrate again.
- Recent adult returnees repatriated from the United States appeared less likely to report actively looking for employment at the time of data collection and more likely to report lack of employment opportunities in Haiti as a motivation for intending to migrate again in the future. This may suggest that these returnees have already exhausted their search for employment in Haiti after return or are not making attempts to enter the labour market due to perceived lack of employment opportunities / desired employment opportunities.

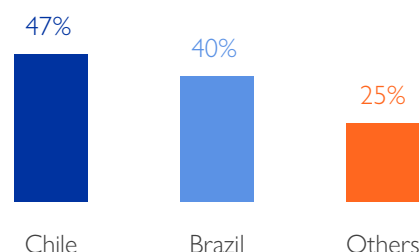
MIGRATION PREPARATIONS

13 Indicator: % of recent adult returnees reporting that they had engaged in specific preparations to migrate

Characteristic: By sex ($p = 0.019$)



Characteristic: By country where returnee spent the most time while abroad ($p = 0.021$)



- While only slightly smaller proportions of females (79%) than males (85%) reported the intention to migrate in the future, this gap between sexes widened even further when taking into account whether recent adult returnees had actually made specific preparations to re-migrate. Recent male adult returnees were notably more likely (16 percentage points greater) than recent female adult returnees to report having engaged in specific preparations to re-migrate (whether by updating or obtaining travel documents, taking out a loan or otherwise). Whether this is due to differential access to financial or other resources or a product of a different combination of phenomena cannot be determined in the present analysis; however, findings may suggest that male returnees are more likely to leave Haiti again in the near future than female returnees.
- Nearly half of recent adult returnees who had spent the majority of their time in Chile while abroad reported having made specific preparations to migrate at the time of data collection, compared with two in five who spent most of their time in Brazil and just one-fourth of those who spent most of their time in other countries and territories (the latter category includes migrants who were intercepted at sea and returned before reaching another destination). As shown on page 4, 84 per cent of recent adult returnees reported spending the majority of their time abroad in Chile or Brazil whereas just 16 per cent reported spending the majority of their time elsewhere while abroad.

► List of indicators analyzed for correlation with key individual characteristics (of the recent adult returnee population who arrived to Haiti between 19 September and 31 December 2021):

- % reporting financial assistance as their #1 priority need at the time of data collection
- % reporting housing as their #1 priority need at the time of data collection
- % reporting employment as their #1 priority need at the time of data collection
- % reporting leaving Haiti as their #1 priority need at the time of data collection
- % reporting safety and security as their #1 priority need at the time of data collection
- % reporting taking on new debts in the 30 days prior to data collection
- % reporting that family and friends were one of their main sources of income at the time of data collection
- % reporting they had no source of income at the time of data collection
- % reporting that they possessed formal education or training in the sector(s) of employment they were engaged in while abroad
- % reporting that they were looking for employment at the time of data collection
- % reporting lack of sufficient income as a motivation for intending to migrate again in the future
- % reporting lack of employment as a motivation for intending to migrate again in the future
- % reporting lack of money to purchase food as a motivation for intending to migrate again in the future
- % reporting lack of money to buy non-food basic needs (health, housing, education, etc) as a motivation for intending to migrate again in the future
- % reporting having engaged in specific preparations to migrate again at the time of data collection

IOM ASSISTANCE

IOM offers the following on-site services for individual and family returnees at airports upon arrival:



Food and beverage during the registration process



Unconditional and multipurpose cash assistance for each returnee (up to USD 100 / 120 per person)



Phones to contact friends and relatives



A hygiene kit for each person, including dignity items for women and girls and specific items for babies



Psychosocial support and counseling services provided by trained IOM psychologists



First aid by an IOM doctor and referral for medical assistance when needed



Support for family reunification for UASCs alongside the Institute for Social Welfare and Research (IBESR)



Protection screenings by trained staff to identify vulnerable returnees and referral to special services

840

Availability of feedback and complaint mechanisms, through IOM's free hotline 840



An IOM medical doctor conducts a consultation with returnees at the Toussaint Louverture International Airport in Port-au-Prince (© IOM Haiti, 09 October 2021).

See [here](#) for additional IOM publications on returnees in Haiti.



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