

CHAPTER III: POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

When the size of population changes, three main factors are taken into account; first, whether the fertility rate was high, constant or low, secondly, whether mortality pattern has also remained high, constant or reduced against whatever level of fertility, and thirdly, the pattern of net migration across the country.

One of the objectives of the 2002 census was to indicate any change in the pattern of the population distribution since the 1991 census. In furtherance of this objective, the components of these changes as stated are examined separately in order to determine their effects on the growth of the population.

Earlier in chapter 1, we presented the census survival ratio to support the effect of emigration on the size of the population as migration seems to be the major determinant in the decline of the population, and in chapter 4, we shall deal with the dynamics of the change regarding fertility and mortality. However, the emigration level was at the national level and doesn't explain the extent to which internal population mobility gives rise to the structural changes within the various administrative regions; thus we consider the spatial redistribution of the population in this chapter.

3.1 Regional Distribution of the Population

The pattern of the population distribution across the country, as presented in Table 1.7 only for 2002, is further examined by ranking the population size for the three recent censuses in ascending order, that is, the region with the largest population is assigned the rank of 1, the next is ranked 2, and so on. The data confirms that the pattern and trends of the population had remained relatively constant in the past two decades, except slight changes observed between Regions 7 and 9 (see Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Ranking of Population Size,
Guyana: (1980-2002)**

Region	Ranking		
	1980	1991	2002
Region 1	7	7	7
Region 2	5	5	5
Region 3	3	3	3
Region 4	1	1	1
Region 5	4	4	4
Region 6	2	2	2
Region 7	8	9	9
Region 8	10	10	10
Region 9	9	8	8
Region 10	6	6	6

Note: Highest rank 1, second highest 2, etc.

The main areas of population concentration have not changed over the decades, although some of the sparsely populated regions have begun to grow (see Table 3.2). Region 4, where the capital city – Georgetown is located, has over 40 percent of the population and

Regions 3 and 6 combined have another 30 percent. The population of Region 8, though small, however, has risen sharply – more than doubling its size, from 4,485 in 1980 to 10,095 in 2002.

Table 3.2: Regional Distribution of the Population, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

Region	1980		1991		2002	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Region 1	18,329	2.4	18,428	2.5	24,275	3.2
Region 2	42,341	5.6	43,455	6.0	49,253	6.6
Region 3	104,750	13.8	95,975	13.3	103,061	13.7
Region 4	317,475	41.8	296,924	41.0	310,320	41.3
Region 5	53,898	7.1	51,280	7.1	52,428	7.0
Region 6	152,386	20.1	142,541	19.7	123,695	16.5
Region 7	14,390	1.9	14,790	2.0	17,597	2.3
Region 8	4,485	0.6	5,615	0.8	10,095	1.3
Region 9	12,873	1.7	15,057	2.1	19,387	2.6
Region 10	38,641	5.1	39,608	5.5	41,112	5.5
Total	759,567	100	723,673	100	751,223	100

The four main hinterland Regions (1, 7, 8 and 9), though covering nearly three-quarters of the total land area of the country, are sparsely populated and are home to less than 10 percent of the population.

3.2 Regional Growth Rates

Average annual rates of growth for the regions are shown in Table 3.3. Between 1991 and 2002, all regions have shown positive growth, except for Region 6. This result is different from that of the 1991 census, which showed negative growth in Regions 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The fastest increase has been for Region 8 (5.2 percent per annum), followed by Regions 1 and 9 – growing at rates of 2.4 and 2.2 percent respectively. Populations in Regions 1 and 9 increased by approximately 32.0 percent and 29.0 percent respectively, between 1991 and 2002 (see Table 3.2). The populations of Regions 2, 7 and 10 rose as well during the same period, though modestly, when compared to the other regions.

The sharp increase in the population and growth rates for Region 8 could be explained by the increased mining and quarrying activities being carried out there and the resultant pull-effect on workers from across the country as well as high birth rate (see fertility pattern in chapter 4).

Table 3.3: Regional Population Growth Rates, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

Region	1980-1991	1991-2002
Region 1	0.05	2.43
Region 2	0.24	1.10
Region 3	-0.80	0.63
Region 4	-0.61	0.39
Region 5	-0.45	0.20
Region 6	-0.61	-1.25
Region 7	0.25	1.53
Region 8	2.04	5.17
Region 9	1.42	2.23
Region 10	0.22	0.33
Total	-0.44	0.33

3.3 Population Density

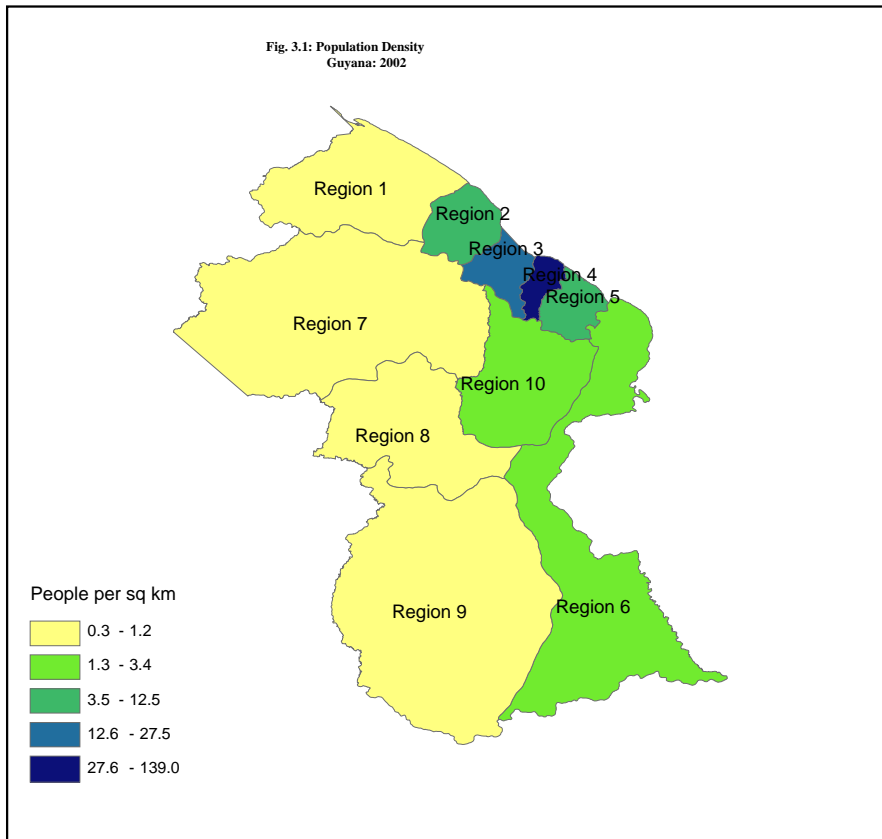
Guyana stretches over a landmass of 214,999 square kilometers or about 83,000 square miles. On average, the population density has remained constant (between 3.4 to 3.5 persons) per square kilometer from 1980 to 2002 (see Table 3.4). In reality, however, large parts of the country are still uninhabited or have a very scattered population and these are mainly in the hinterland areas. In contrast, there are some areas of high population concentration along the narrow coastal belt which is about 10 to 40 miles in width, and consist of about 4 percent of the total land area.

Table 3.4: Population Density, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

Region	Area (sq km)	Population			Density (population per sq km)		
		1980	1991	2002	1980	1991	2002
Region 1	20,339	18,329	18,428	24,275	0.9	0.9	1.2
Region 2	6,195	42,341	43,455	49,253	6.8	7.0	8.0
Region 3	3,755	104,750	95,975	103,061	27.9	25.6	27.5
Region 4	2,232	317,475	296,924	310,320	142.2	133.0	139.0
Region 5	4,190	53,898	51,280	52,428	12.9	12.2	12.5
Region 6	36,234	152,386	142,541	123,695	4.2	3.9	3.4
Region 7	47,213	14,390	14,790	17,597	0.3	0.3	0.4
Region 8	20,051	4,485	5,615	10,095	0.2	0.3	0.5
Region 9	57,750	12,873	15,057	19,387	0.2	0.3	0.3
Region 10	17,040	38,641	39,608	41,112	2.3	2.3	2.4
Total	214,999	759,567	723,673	751,223	3.5	3.4	3.5

Regional Population Density: Region 4 (where the capital city is located) has the highest population density with 139 persons per square kilometer. Region 4 alone has about 41.3 percent of the population but occupies only 1 percent of the land area. Next in rank are Regions 3, (27 per sq. km), Region 5 (13 per sq. km) and Region 6 (3 per sq. km). Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 occupy about 68 percent of the land mass but are sparsely

populated (see Table 3.4 and Figure 3.1). As shown in the Table, there have been no pronounced changes in the pattern of the population density from 1980 to 2002.



3.4 Internal Migration

In Guyana, an internal migrant is defined as someone who changes his or her region of usual residence, at least for the purpose to stay, so that the region of destination becomes the region of usual residence. On the basis of the responses to place-of-birth question in the 2002 census questionnaires, the streams of migration are put into categories such as:

- Migrants or persons who were enumerated in a place different from the place where they were born; and
- Non-migrants, defined as persons who were enumerated in a place where they were born.

3.4.1 Inter-regional migration

Table 3.5 shows the birth-place data cross-classified by the regions of enumeration and birth. Taking Region 4 as an example, the Table shows that Region 4 had a total of 49,849 lifetime in-migrants, that is, the row total of Region 4 (299,728) minus the figure in the diagonal cell. Of these lifetime in-migrants to Region 4, 13,963 were born in Region 3, 10,763 in Region 6, 6,822 in Region 2, 6,304 in Region 5, etc. Region 8

contributed the least number of migrants to the size of the population in Region 4, about 418 persons. Similarly, Region 4 had a total of 21,610 lifetime out-migrants, that is, the column total of Region 4 (271,489) minus the non-migrants. Also of the out-migrants, 7,746 were living in Region 3, 3,919 in Region 10, 3,877 in Region 6, etc. The highlighted figures in the diagonal cells of the Table give the number of lifetime non-migrants for each administrative region in 2002.

Table 3.5: Population Classified by Region of Birth and Region of Enumeration, Guyana: 2002

Region of Enumeration	Region of Birth										Total
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	
Region 1	21,821	509	126	469	66	64	52	26	36	78	23,249
Region 2	1,091	43,916	1,302	1,099	95	221	299	28	29	123	48,203
Region 3	1,057	3,233	85,661	7,746	636	1,234	851	106	146	703	101,373
Region 4	3,755	6,822	13,963	249,879	6,304	10,763	2,211	418	757	4,856	299,728
Region 5	123	188	543	2,937	45,191	2,241	75	18	44	508	51,870
Region 6	256	414	1,008	3,877	2,704	111,131	148	80	124	910	120,653
Region 7	367	710	586	819	72	207	13,150	85	75	203	16,275
Region 8	116	176	129	419	93	104	166	7,971	255	186	9,616
Region 9	103	65	51	326	42	69	90	80	17,846	51	18,723
Region 10	399	796	1,051	3,919	1,297	2,085	332	85	101	29,306	39,373
Total	29,089	56,829	104,421	271,489	56,502	128,120	17,375	8,898	19,415	36,925	729,063

Note: Institutional population (7,403 persons) and No-Contact persons (5,505) are not included

The percentage distribution of figures in Table 3.5 is further categorized into two, namely:

- percent of migrants by region of birth, and
- percent of migrants by region of enumeration

Percent of Migrants by Region of Birth: The first category is given in Table 3.6 and considers non-migrants as percentage of total native-born resident population (non-migrants plus in-migrants or total population in a region). Except for Region 10 in 2002, where non-migrants represent about 74.4 percent of the native-born population of that region, the proportion of non-migrants was more than 80 percent in the remaining regions. For instance, non-migrants as compared to the resident population comprise about 95 percent of those living in Region 9, 94 percent in Region 1, 92 percent in Region 6, 91 percent in Region 2, etc. This implies that Region 10 lost more of its native-born population to other regions, and approximately, 10 percent of this went to Region 4, 5.3 percent to Region 6, etc.

Table 3.6: Percent Distribution of Migrants by Region of Birth, Guyana: 2002

Enumeration Region	Region of Birth										Total
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	
Region 1	93.9	2.2	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	100
Region 2	2.3	91.1	2.7	2.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	100
Region 3	1.0	3.2	84.5	7.6	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	100
Region 4	1.3	2.3	4.7	83.4	2.1	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.6	100
Region 5	0.2	0.4	1.0	5.7	87.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	100
Region 6	0.2	0.3	0.8	3.2	2.2	92.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	100
Region 7	2.3	4.4	3.6	5.0	0.4	1.3	80.8	0.5	0.5	1.2	100
Region 8	1.2	1.8	1.3	4.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	82.9	2.7	1.9	100
Region 9	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	95.3	0.3	100
Region 10	1.0	2.0	2.7	10.0	3.3	5.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	74.4	100
Total	4.0	7.8	14.3	37.2	7.7	17.6	2.4	1.2	2.7	5.1	100

Note: Calculated from Table 3.5 (highlighted figures in the diagonal cells are percent of non-migrants).

Percent of Migrants by Region of Enumeration: The second dimension of the analysis is given in Table 3.7 and seems slightly different when non-migrants are considered as a percentage of the total native-born population in a region (all native-born population in a region whether residing there or not). More citizens from Regions 1, 7, 2 and 10 were enumerated outside of their regions. Non-migrants in those regions comprise 75, 76, 77 and 79 percent respectively compared to 92 percent in Regions 4 and 9 separately, and 87 percent and 90 percent in Regions 6 and 8.

As expected, Region 4, being the capital city region, seems to be the more favourite area and has become migration destination area in the country. For instance, about 13 percent of those born in Regions 1, 3, 7 and 10 are there respectively, and followed by Regions 2 (12 percent) and Region 5 (11 percent) (see Table 3.7). Only Regions 8 and 9 seem to have a small proportion of their citizens residing in Region 4. The migration to Region 4 is not a strange phenomenon because the concentration of economic and political institutions in Region 4 attracted migrants from other regions.

There is no one clear answer to the relatively high proportions of non-migrants in Regions 8 and 9 as compared to others. It could be the Amerindians, who form the majority there, are less mobile, or the inaccessibility of these two regions may account for the reduced probability of the citizens moving, or they are attracted by the mining and quarrying activities being carried there and decided not to move (see Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Percent Distribution of Migrants by Region of Enumeration, Guyana: 2002

Enumeration Region	Region of Birth										Total
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	
Region 1	75.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.2
Region 2	3.7	77.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	6.6
Region 3	3.6	5.7	82.0	2.9	1.1	1.0	4.9	1.2	0.8	1.9	13.9
Region 4	12.9	12.0	13.4	92.0	11.2	8.4	12.7	4.7	3.9	13.2	41.1
Region 5	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.1	80.0	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	7.1
Region 6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.8	86.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	2.5	16.5
Region 7	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	75.7	1.0	0.4	0.5	2.2
Region 8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	89.6	1.3	0.5	1.3
Region 9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	91.9	0.1	2.6
Region 10	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.0	0.5	79.4	5.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Calculated from Table 3.5 (highlighted figures in diagonal cells are percent of non-migrants)

Also, as indicated in Table 3.8, only Regions 4, 8 and 10 had lifetime net gains respectively, that is, the number of lifetime in-migrants in those regions exceeds the number of out-migrants. For example, the number of lifetime in-migrants to Region 4 exceeds the number of lifetime out-migrants by 28,939, in Region 8 by 718 and in Region 10 by 2,448. The migratory exchanges (see Tables 3.5 and 3.6 & 3.8) at all levels confirm that the three regions were migration destination areas whereas the rest were mainly sending regions.

The summary of the analogy is given in Table 3.8 and shows the numbers of in- and out-migrants, the amount of net migration, the origin and destination of each stream of the migration to and from across the regions, and the net balance for each of the streams. Accordingly, the lifetime migrants for the whole country commonly referred to as inter-regional migration numbered 103,191 in 2002, and were 14.2 percent of the native-born population (see Tables 3.8 and 3.9).

The sum of the net lifetime gains or net lifetime losses measures the population redistribution due to lifetime migration for the entire country. These rates are shown in Table 3.9 which was obtained after summing all the net lifetime gains or net lifetime losses in Table 3.8 and dividing it by the total of native born population in 2002. As such, the amount of lifetime migration, which account for the population redistribution in 2002, was 31,405 or 4.3 percent of the total population.

Note that the sum of the net balances for all areas is zero, because the total sum of lifetime in-migrants for all the area units in the country is equal to the sum total of lifetime out-migrants, in that, each in-migrant to an area is an out-migrant from some area.

Table 3.8: Lifetime In-Migrants by Region of Origin/Birth, Out-Migrants by Region of Destination and Net Lifetime Streams of Migration and Migration Turn-Over, Guyana: 2002

Region	Lifetime in-migrants		Lifetime out-migrants		Net lifetime migrants		Migration Turn-over	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Region 1	1,428	6.1	7,267	25.0	-5,840	-18.8	8,695	37.4
Region 2	4,287	8.9	12,913	22.7	-8,626	-13.8	17,200	35.7
Region 3	15,712	15.5	18,760	18.0	-3,048	-2.5	34,472	34.0
Region 4	49,849	16.6	21,610	8.0	28,239	8.7	71,459	23.8
Region 5	6,679	12.9	11,311	20.0	-4,632	-7.1	17,989	34.7
Region 6	9,522	7.9	16,989	13.3	-7,467	-5.4	26,512	22.0
Region 7	3,125	19.2	4,225	24.3	-1,100	-5.1	7,349	45.2
Region 8	1,645	17.1	927	10.4	718	6.7	2,573	26.8
Region 9	877	4.7	1,569	8.1	-692	-3.4	2,446	13.1
Region 10	10,067	25.6	7,619	20.6	2,448	4.9	17,686	44.9
Total	103,191	14.2	103,191	14.2	0	0.0	206,381	28.3

Note: Calculated from Table 3.5

Table 3.9: Population Redistribution and Interregional Migration Rates, Guyana: 2002

Sex	Inter-regional migration		Redistribution	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Male	47,919	13.2	13,937	3.8
Female	55,272	15.1	17,582	4.8
Both	103,191	14.2	31,405	4.3

3.4.2 Duration of Residence

Another approach to the measurement of internal migration is duration of migrants or the length of time elapsed since the migrants left their places of origin. Persons who have lived in the place of enumeration all their lives are treated as non-migrants and others as in-migrants. Also, persons who were born in a given area but subsequently moved out and then returned to it are treated as in-migrants or returned migrants. Here, by definition, duration-of-residence includes all persons who had ever migrated:

- Those born outside the area of the enumeration, and
- Those born in the area of enumeration that had at some time lived outside it (return migrants).

The importance of this type of analysis is that it furnishes useful information about recent migration history of the area which may be needed by policy-makers in formulating strategies to curtail high influx of rural-urban migration which is deemed to create the problems of overcrowding in the urban area.

The population born outside of each region in Guyana in 2002 is classified by duration of residence in the region in which they were enumerated and indicated in Table 3.10 in two forms: as percentage of total in each duration, and as percentage of total in each region.

Percentage of Total in Each Duration: For Guyana as a whole, nearly 85 percent of the lifetime migrants moved to their destinations more than ten years ago. By the order of importance, 7 percent moved 5 and 9 years ago, 5 percent between 1 and 4 years ago and about 1 percent less than one year ago. Migrants for whom duration of residence was not reported averaged to 3.2 percent for the entire country (see Table 3.10).

Accordingly, the proportion of recent migrants, that is, those who moved less than one year to the census, was higher in Region 1 (1.5 percent) compared to 0.8 percent for the whole country. The pattern was nearly identical for the remaining regions, i.e., less than one percent.

The number of persons reported duration of residence less than one year, though small for all the regions, is significant in that migrants seem not to return to their area of origin once they arrive and settle in their area of destination. For instance, apart from Region 1, more than 80 percent of all lifetime migrants in the various regions had been there for more than ten years prior to the 2002 census.

Table 3.10A: Migrants Classified by Region of Enumeration and Duration of Residence, Guyana: 2002

Region	A. Percentage of Total in Each Duration						Number
	All	< one yr	1-4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10 yrs +	NS	
All Regions	100	0.8	4.5	6.9	84.6	3.2	105,894
Region 1	100	1.5	8.9	10.6	70.2	8.9	1,555
Region 2	100	0.9	5.4	9.6	81.9	2.1	4,350
Region 3	100	0.9	5.8	8.8	83.6	1.0	15,862
Region 4	100	0.8	3.6	6.1	84.6	4.9	51,902
Region 5	100	1.0	4.8	7.8	84.3	2.1	6,783
Region 6	100	0.9	5.3	7.5	85.5	0.7	9,573
Region 7	100	0.9	4.4	7.0	85.2	2.5	3,174
Region 8	100	0.8	4.7	5.1	87.8	1.6	1,655
Region 9	100	0.9	8.8	8.2	81.4	0.7	882
Region 10	100	0.6	4.6	5.4	88.3	1.0	10,158

Table 3.10B: Migrants Classified by Region of Enumeration and of Residence, Guyana: 2002

Region	B. Percentage of Total in Each Region					
	All	< one yr	1-4	5-9	10 +	NS
All Regions	100	100	100	100	100	100
Region 1	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.3	1.2	4.1
Region 2	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.7	4.0	2.8
Region 3	15.0	16.1	19.3	19.0	14.8	4.8
Region 4	49.0	45.6	39.2	43.3	49.0	75.5
Region 5	6.4	7.5	6.8	7.2	6.4	4.3
Region 6	9.0	9.8	10.7	9.9	9.1	2.1
Region 7	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.4
Region 8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.6	0.8
Region 9	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.2
Region 10	9.6	7.7	9.8	7.5	10.0	3.1
Number	105,894	861	4,744	7,316	89,595	3,378

NS = not stated

Percentage of Total in Each Region: The distribution of migrants by duration of residence is not the same for all lifetime streams. For the entire country, 49 percent were found in Region 4 and 15 percent in Region 3 (see Table 3.10). As shown in Table 3.2, population size and level of urbanization seem to have positive correlation with lifetime migrants, indicating to large extent that migration had played some important role in the growth of the cities in the past. For instance, Region 4 comprises a high proportion of migrants for all durations followed by Regions 3, 6 and 10. These are Regions which have large percentage of urban population.

Region 3 is just next to the capital city region where most workers commute on a daily basis to work. Besides, the new housing scheme located there may have attracted migrants from the city, Georgetown, even though the region ranks third in population size and, further, has no urban towns.

3.4.3 Sex selectivity of Migration

Migration is selective on the basis of sex, age and other social and economic characteristics. This section examines sex differentials in the migratory process of Guyana in 2002. In the past when males dominated the livelihoods of the households, the male adult considered as head of the household moved first; and then followed by the wife and children, and other ageing members of the family.

The pattern of the population redistribution displayed in Table 3.11 indicates generally the reverse; the migration stream in the country is dominated by women. The numbers of in-and out-migrants, the amount of net migration, the origin and destination of each stream for males and females as presented in Table 3.11 support that. It reveals that the female lifetime migrants were 55,272 compared to 47,919 males, and interregional migration rates, derived separately, are 15.1 and 13.2 percent of the total female and male populations, with population redistribution rates of 4.8 and 3.8 percent (see Table 3.9). This finding disproves our assumption that the male sex dominates in migration.

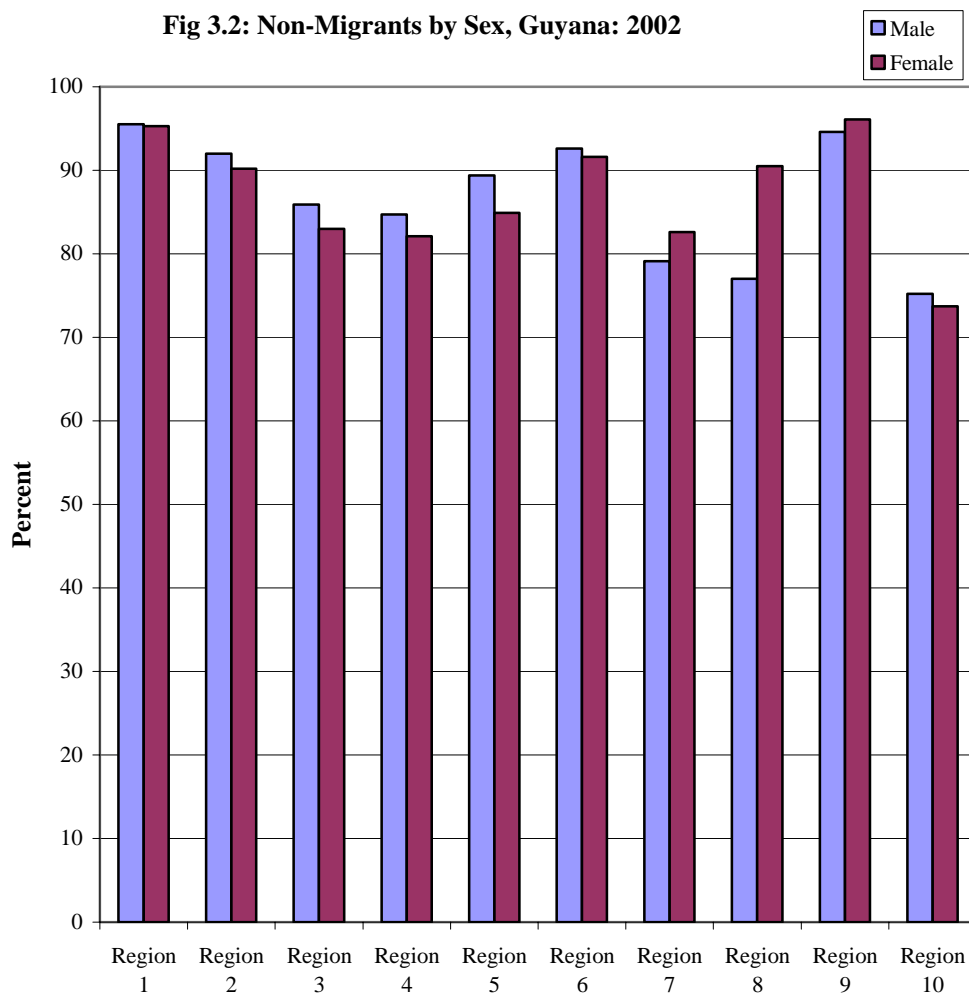
Table 3.11: Lifetime In-Migrants by Region of Origin/Birth, Out-Migrants by Region of Destination and Net Lifetime Streams of Migration and Migration Turn-Over, Guyana: 2002

Region	Lifetime in-migrants		Lifetime out-migrants		Net lifetime migrants		Migration Turn-over	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Male								
Region 1	902	7.5	3,301	22.9	-2,399	-15.4	4,203	35.0
Region 2	1,937	8.0	5,912	20.9	-3,975	-12.9	7,849	32.3
Region 3	7,183	14.1	8,527	16.3	-1,344	-2.2	15,710	30.8
Region 4	22,296	15.3	10,291	7.7	12,005	7.6	32,587	22.3
Region 5	2,750	10.6	5,187	18.3	-2,437	-7.7	7,937	30.6
Region 6	4,452	7.4	7,824	12.3	-3,372	-4.9	12,275	20.3
Region 7	1,757	20.9	1,886	22.0	-129	-1.2	3,643	43.2
Region 8	1,251	23.0	418	9.1	833	13.9	1,669	30.6
Region 9	523	5.4	805	8.1	-282	-2.7	1,328	13.8
Region 10	4,868	24.8	3,769	20.4	1,100	4.5	8,637	44.0
Total	47,919	13.2	47,919	13.2	0	0.0	95,838	26.4
Female								
Region 1	526	4.7	3,966	27.0	-3,440	-22.3	4,492	40.0
Region 2	2,350	9.8	7,002	24.5	-4,652	-14.7	9,352	39.1
Region 3	8,529	17.0	10,233	19.7	-1,704	-2.7	18,762	37.3
Region 4	27,553	17.9	11,319	8.2	16,234	9.7	38,872	25.3
Region 5	3,929	15.1	6,124	21.8	-2,196	-6.6	10,053	38.7
Region 6	5,071	8.4	9,166	14.2	-4,095	-5.8	14,237	23.6
Region 7	1,368	17.4	2,339	26.5	-971	-9.1	3,707	47.2
Region 8	394	9.5	509	11.9	-115	-2.4	904	21.7
Region 9	354	3.9	764	8.0	-410	-4.1	1,118	12.3
Region 10	5,199	26.3	3,851	20.9	1,348	5.4	9,049	45.8
Total	55,272	15.1	55,272	15.1	0		110,544	30.2

Like the females, Regions 4, 10 and 8 seem to attract the males. Male net balance of lifetime migration to those regions amounted to 12,005 net gains in Region 4, 1,100 in Region 10 and 833 in Region 8. On the whole, the migration turn-over for males was registered as 26.4 percent, less than the female counterpart, 30.2 percent (see Table 3.11).

There is no marginal difference in the pattern of male and female non-migrants. Across the regions, the proportions of non-migrants seem to be identical, except Regions 8, 7 and 9 where females outnumbered the males among those who didn't move (see Figure 3.2).

Fig 3.2: Non-Migrants by Sex, Guyana: 2002



The net balance of lifetime migration of females between the ten administrative regions indicates gains for only two regions (Regions 4 and 10), which have urban cities. The remaining regions indicate net lifetime losses as given in Table 3.11. The female net gains in Region 4 total 16,234 lifetime migrants. The preponderance of females in the migration process may be explained by the avocation of gender equality in the country, where women's traditional role mainly in home duties has been decreasing, and women are now competing with men in job places. This is evidenced between 1980 and 2002 when the relative percentage increase in number of employed women in 2002 exceeded the men by a wide margin (see Chapter VI Economic Activities).